

## 2010年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

### 英语词汇学试题

课程代码: 00832

I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that best completes the statement and put the letter in the bracket. (30%)

1. When we talk about a word in visual terms, a word can be defined as a \_\_\_\_ group of letters printed or written horizontally across a piece of paper. ( B ) 1.1-6

A. small     B. meaningful

C. vocal     D. large

2. \_\_\_\_ belongs to the sub-standard language, a category that seems to stand between the standard general words including informal ones available to everyone and in-group words. ( C )

1. 5. 1-14

A. Terminology     B. Jargon

C. Slang     D. Argot

3. "I'm sure that they will come today."

There are \_\_\_\_ content words in the above sentence. ( B ) 1. 5. 2-16

A. 2     B. 3

C. 4     D. 5

4. Which of the following is one of the three channels through which modern English vocabulary develops? ( D ) 2. 4-31

A. Acronym.     B. Blending.

C. Elevation.     D. Borrowing.

5. Social, economic and political changes bring about such new words as the followings EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) 2. 3-30

A. kungfu     B. TV dinner

C. fast food     D. Watergate

6. In modern times, \_\_\_\_ is the most important way of vocabulary expansion. ( D ) 2. 4-31

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A. semantic change B. borrowing

C, expansion D. creation

7. The plural morpheme “-s” is realized by /Iz/ after the following sounds EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

( B ) 3. 2-38

A. /s/ B. /g/

c. /z/ D. /ɜ:/

8. The word “idealistic” comprises \_\_\_\_ morphemes. ( C ) 3. 3. 2-39

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

9. The following words have inflectional affixes EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( B ) 3. 3. 2-41

A. happier B. worker

C. harder D. taller

10. “Washing machine” is a word formed by \_\_\_\_\_. ( B ) 4. 2. 1-53

A. prefixation B. compounding

C. conversion D. blending

11. “TV” is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. ( A ) 4. 6. 1-66

A. initialism B. acronym

C. derivative D. compound

12. The prefix “mis-” in the word “mistrust” is a \_\_\_\_ prefix. ( C ) 4. 1. 1-47

A. negative B. reversative

C. pejorative D. locative

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the meanings of “word meaning”? ( D ) 5. 1-81

A. Reference. B. Concept.

C. Sense. D. Pronunciation.

14. Such synonymous pair as “die-pass away” has the same \_\_\_\_ but different stylistic values.

( B ) 5. 1. 2-83

A. reference B. concept

C. motivation D. style

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15. The word "airmail" is \_\_\_\_ motivated. ( D ) 5.2.2-84  
A. onomatopoeically B. etymologically  
C. semantically D. morphologically
16. Words are arbitrary symbols with independent identities so far as their spelling and pronunciation is concerned. But \_\_\_\_, all words are related in one way or another. ( B ) 6-95  
A. linguistically B. semantically  
C. grammatically D. pragmatically
17. \_\_\_\_, the basic meaning of a word is the core of word-meaning called the central meaning. ( C ) 6.1.1-97  
A. Onomatopoeically B. Diachronically  
C. Synchronically D. Etymologically
18. One important criterion to tell the fundamental difference between homonyms and polysemants is to see their \_\_\_\_. ( B ) 6.2.3-102  
A. ideology B. etymology  
C. mythology D. methodology
19. Vocabulary is the most \_\_\_\_ element of a language as it is undergoing constant changes both in form and content. ( B ) 7-134  
A. unbalanced B. unstable  
C. unhinged D. undoubted
20. In Shakespeare's well-known *Hamlet*, *rival* means "\_\_\_\_" and *jump* means "just". ( B ) 7-134  
A. janitor B. partner  
C. collector D. observer
21. In the sentence "Just after two years he is quite a grown boy now." The word *grown* can be classified into \_\_\_\_ sense of transfer. ( D ) 7-148  
A. physical B. objective  
C. sensational D. subjective

22. In some cases, the meaning of a word may be influenced by the structure in which it occurs.

This is called \_\_\_\_ context. ( C ) 8. 1. 2-153

A. non-linguistic B. lexical

**C. grammatical** D. cultural

23. The sentence "He is a hard businessman." is ambiguous due to \_\_\_\_\_. ( D ) 8. 2. 1-155

A. grammatical structure B. lexical context

C. homonymy **D. polysemy**

24. The extra-linguistic context may extend to embrace the entire \_\_\_\_\_. ( D ) 8. 1. 1-151

A. physical situation B. grammatical structure

C. mental activity **D. cultural background**

25. Which of the following is NOT one respect of the rhetorical features of idioms? ( C )

9. 3. 2-173

A. Phonetic manipulation. B. Lexical manipulation.

**C. Syntactical manipulation.** D. Figures of speech.

26. *In nothing flat* as an idiom is \_\_\_\_ in nature. ( D ) 9. 2. 4-168

A. verbal B. nominal

C. adjectival **D. adverbial**

27. The idiom "failure is the mother of success" is a \_\_\_\_ as far as figures of speech are concerned.

( D ) 9. 3. 2-175

A. simile B. metaphor

C. metonymy **D. personification**

28. Which of the following is NOT one of the three good general dictionaries mentioned in the textbook? ( B ) 10. 3-195

A. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.*

**B. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary.***

C. *A Chinese-English Dictionary.*

D. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary.*

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29. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* is the best-known \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary.

( A ) 10. 1. 3-186

- A. unabridged
- B. desk
- C. pocket
- D. encyclopedic

30. British dictionaries generally use C to mark the pronunciation. 10. 2. 2-192

- A. British Phonetic Alphabet
- B. American Phonetic Alphabet
- C. International Phonetic Alphabet
- D. Webster's Phonetic Alphabet

**II. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B according to 1) types of prefixes; 2) the functions of affixes; 3) types of antonyms; and 4) types of meanings. (10%)**

A	B
(D. famous/determined) 31. appreciative meanings 5. 3. 2-90	A. maltreat
(J. relative terms) 32. parent/child 6. 4. 113	B. Jap/nigger
(A. maltreat) 33. pejorative prefixes 4. 1. 1-47	C. tremble (not quiver) with fear
(I. contradictory terms) 34. man/woman 6. 4. 1-112	D. famous/determined
(F. prefixes of degree) 35. hyperactive/superfreeze 4. 1. 1-47	
E. extraordinary/telecommunicat	
(C. tremble (not quiver) with fear) 36. collocative meaning 5. 3. 2-91	F. prefixes of degree
(H. reversative prefixes) 37. decompose/unwrap 4. 1. 1-47	G. inflectional affixes
(B. Jap/nigger) 38. pejorative meaning 5. 3. 2-90	H. reversative prefixes
(G. inflectional affixes) 39. radios/desks 3. 3. 2-41	I. contradictory terms
(E. extraordinary/telecommunication) 40. locative prefixes 4. 1. 1-48	J. relative terms

**III. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)**

- 41. Grammarians insist that a word be a free form that can function in a sentence. 1. 1-6
- 42. In modern English, word endings were mostly lost with just a few exceptions because English has evolved from a synthetic language to the present analytic language. 2. 2. 3-29

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43. The morphemes can be grouped into free morphemes and bound morphemes. 3. 3-39
44. New words which are created by adding affixes to stems are called derivatives. 4. 1-46
45. Though having little lexical meaning, functional words have strong grammatical meaning. 5. 3. 1-86
46. The vocabulary of a language is in constant change; old items drop out, new items come in, and as the new replace the old, so the internal relations of the whole set alter. 6. 6-121
47. The attitudes of classes have also made inroads into lexical meaning in the case of elevation or degradation. 7. 2. 1-142
48. The sentence "I like Mary better than Jean." will lead to ambiguity. 8. 2. 1-156
49. The fixity of idioms depends on the idiomaticity. 9. 1. 2-165
50. Encyclopedic dictionaries can be further divided into encyclopedia and encyclopedic dictionaries. 10. 1. 2-185

**IV. Define the following terms. (10%)**

51. borrowed words 1. 5. 3-18

答案:

Words taken over from foreign languages are known as **borrowed words** or **loan words** or **borrowings** in simple terms.

52. conversion 4. 3-56

答案:

Conversion is the formation of new words by converting words of one class to another class.

53. motivation 5. 2-83

答案:

Motivation accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its meaning.

54. narrowing 7. 1. 2-137

答案:

It is a process by which a word of wide meaning acquires a narrower or specialized sense.

55. replacement of idioms 9. 3. 3-176

答案:

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a constituent may be replaced by a word of the same part of speech, resulting in synonymous or antonymous idioms.

**V. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

56. What are derivational affixes? 3. 3. 2-41

答案:

Derivational affixes are affixes added to other morphemes to create new words.

57. What is grammatical meaning of a word? Give an example to illustrate your point. 5. 3. 1-86

答案:

Grammatical meanings refers to that part of the meaning of the word which indicates grammatical concept or relationships such as part of speech of words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs), singular and plural meaning of nouns, tense meaning of verbs and their inflectional forms (*forget, forgets, forgot, forgotten, forgetting*).

58. What type of transfer is experienced for the word in bold type?

The fairy tale "The Sleeping **Beauty**" is very interesting. 7-147

答案:

abstract to concrete

59. Decide whether the following statement is true or false, based on your understanding of the stylistic features of idioms.

Stylistically speaking, most idioms are neither formal nor informal. 9. 3. 1-170

答案:

False. Idioms are generally felt to be informal and some are colloquialisms and slang, therefore inappropriate for formal style. Occasionally, we find idioms which are extremely formal and used only in frozen style.

**VI. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

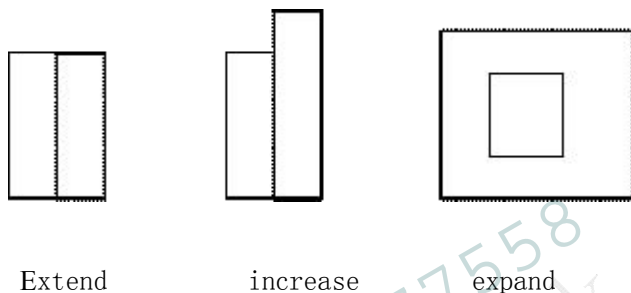
60. Analyze and comment, with a diagram, on the italicized words increase, extend and expand in the following three sentences based on the concept of discrimination of synonyms. 6. 3. 4-108

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- [a] The company has decided to *increase* its sales by ten per cent next year.
- [b] The owner of the restaurant is going to *extend* the kitchen by ten feet this year.
- [c] The metal will *expand* if heated.

答案:

Synonyms may differ in the range and intensity of meaning. Some words have a wider range of meaning than others. *extend*, *increase*, *expand*. They share a general sense but have different implications: Each of the three terms expresses a different kind of enlargement. This can be illustrated by the following graphs.



61. State the roles of context in determination of word meaning. Illustrate your points with examples. 8. 2-153-154

答案:

1. Elimination of ambiguity. Ambiguity often arises due to polysemy and homonymy. When a word with multiple meanings is used in inadequate context, it creates ambiguity, e.g. "He is a *hard* businessman."

The word *hard* in this context can mean both 'hardworking' and 'difficult'. The context fails to narrow down the meaning so that it is difficult for the reader to decide what exactly the speaker means.

2. Indication of referent. English has a large number of words such as *now/ then, here/ there, I/you, this/ that*, which are often used to refer directly to people, time, place, etc. Without clear context, the reference can be very confusing. For example, the word *now* always means the time of speaking, naturally referring to a past time when the speech took place in the past or a present moment if the person is speaking.



3. Provision of clues for inferring word-meaning. Context may prove extremely valuable in guessing the meanings of new words. Context clues vary a great deal but can be summed up as follows: definition, Explanation Example.

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