

2011年7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. Grammarians insist that a word be a _____ form that can function in a sentence.

(D)1. 1-6

A. small B. large

C. fixed D. free

2. In the earliest stage of English, the written form of a word should _____ that of the oral form.

(A)1. 3-8

A. agree with B. disagree with

C. be the same as D. be different from

3. _____ consists of technical terms used in particular disciplines and academic areas as in medicine, mathematics, etc. (A)1. 5. 1-13

A. Terminology B. Jargon

C. Slang D. Argot

4. Social, economic and political changes bring about such new words as the followings EXCEPT _____. (C)2. 3-30

A. fast food B. TV dinner

C. Mao jackets D. Watergate

5. Reviving archaic words also contributes to the growth of English vocabulary. For instance, "loan", which was prevalent in the thirteenth century, was replaced by " _____ " in American English.

(D)2. 4-32

A. own B. let

C. rent D. lend

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6. If we say that Old English was a language of _____ endings, Middle English was one of leveled endings. (A)2. 2. 2-28

A. full B. short

C. long D. paralleled

7. The plural morpheme“-s” is pronounced as /z/ in the following words EXCEPT _____.

(D)3. 2-38

A. bottles B. eggs

C. zoos D. maps

8. There is/are _____ free morphemic word(s) in the following words: wind, man, reddish, collection. (B)3. 3. 1-39

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

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

A. likes B. dislike

C. liking D. liked

10. The most productive means of word-formation are the following EXCEPT _____.

(B)4-45

A. affixation B. blending

C. compounding D. conversion

11. Prefixes generally do not change the _____ of the stem. (C)4. 1. 1-46

A. meaning B. form

C. word class D. pronunciation

12. The word “dorm” is formed by _____ clipping. (A)4. 5-65

A. back B. front

C. phrase D. front and back

13. The word “reading-lamp” is _____ motivated. (B)5. 2. 2-84

A. onomatopoeically B. morphologically

C. semantically D. etymologically

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14. The synonymous pair of “ask—question” has the same _____. (D)5. 1. 2-83
A. motivation B. value
C. function D. **concept**
15. In the sentence “East or west, home is best”, “home” has its _____ meaning of “family, safety, love”, etc. (B)5. 3. 2-88
A. grammatical B. **connotative**
C. stylistic D. collocative
16. Semantically, a word which is related to other words is related to them in _____.
(A)6-95
A. **sense** B. spelling
C. morpheme D. root and stem
17. _____, the derived meanings, no matter how many, are secondary in comparison.
(A)6. 1. 1-97
A. **Synchronically** B. Diachronically
C. Etymologically D. Onomatopoeically
18. The antonyms used in the proverb “Speech is silver; silence is golden” are _____.
(A)6-131
A. **speech-silence** B. golden-silver
C. speech-silver D. silence-golden
19. In Shakespearean line ‘Rats and mice and such small ‘deer’, ‘deer’ obviously designates ‘anima’ in general. Therefore ‘deer’ is a typical example of _____. (C)7. 1. 2-137
A. extension B. elevation
C. **narrowing** D. degradation
20. Observation shows that it is much more common for word meanings to change in denotation from neutral to _____ than it is for them to go the other way. (D)7. 1. 4-139
A. important B. agreeable
C. respective D. **pejorative**

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21. Among the following words only“_____” expresses the property of elevation.

(C)7. 1. 3-138

A. lust B. criticize

C. knight D. silly

22. Which of the following is NOT one of the main functions of context? (C)8. 2-154

A. Elimination of ambiguity.

B. Indication for referents.

C. Understanding of cultural background.

D. Provision of clues for inferring word-meaning.

23. Which of the following is NOT a context clue? (D)8. 2. 3-157

A. Definition. B. Example.

C. Synonymy. D. Sentence structure.

24. The sentence “The ball was attractive” is ambiguous due to_____.

(C)8. 2. 1-155

A. grammatical structure B. lexical context

C. homonymy D. polysemy

25. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of idioms? (A)9. 1-162

A. Semantic unity. B. Lexical manipulation.

C. Phonetic unity. D. Structural variation.

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the rhetoric characteristics of idioms in general?(B)9. 3. 2-169

A. Stylistic features. B. Syntactical features.

C. Rhetorical features. D. Occasional variations.

27. The idiom “bed of dust” is a _____ as far as figures of speech are concerned.

(B)9. 3. 2-175

A. simile B. metaphor

C. metonymy D. personification

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28. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary* is a(n) _____ dictionary.
(B) 10.1.3-187

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

29. When we choose a dictionary, we should not pay attention to whether it is _____.
(D) 10.2.1-188

- A. monolingual or bilingual B. general or specialized
C. early or late D. unabridged or abridged

30. Readers will usually find in a general dictionary the following areas of information of a word EXCEPT _____. (D) 10.2.2-191

- A. spelling B. definition
C. pronunciation D. difference with its synonyms

II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (15%)

31. The jargon of criminals is generally referred as argot. 1.5.1-15
32. From the historical overview of the English vocabulary, the language spoken from 1150 to 1500 is called Middle English. 2.2.2-26
33. The morpheme is the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words. 3.1-38
34. The formation of new words by joining two or more stems is called compounding. 4.2-51
35. Unlike conceptual meaning, associative meaning is open-ended and indeterminate. 5.3.2-87
36. From the diachronic point of view, polysemy is assumed to be the result of growth to be the result of growth and development of the semantic structure of one and same word. 6.1.1-96
37. Changing in word meaning has never ceased since the language came into being and will continue in the future. 7-135
38. Based on the lexical context, we can determine the meaning of "do the flowers" as "arrange the flowers". 8.1.2-152

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39. The stylistic features of idioms are colloquialisms, slang and literary expressions.

9. 3. 1-171

40. The user-friendly features of *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* are its clear grammar codes, usage and language notes. 10. 3. 1-197

III. Define the following terms. (15%)

41. free morphemes 3. 3. 1-39

答案:

Morphemes which are independent of other morphemes are considered to be free. These morphemes have complete meanings in themselves and can be used as free grammatical units in sentences.

42. allomorphs 3. 2-38

答案:

Some morphemes, however, are realized by more than one morph according to their position in a word. Such alternative morphs are known as allomorphs .

43. affixation 4. 1-46

答案:

Affixation is generally defined as the formation of words by adding word-forming or derivational affixes to stems.

44. polysemy 6. 1-95

答案:

Polysemy is a common feature peculiar to all natural languages. This is particularly true of highly developed languages like English.

45. linguistic context 8. 1-149

答案:

Context is used in different senses. In a narrow sense, it refers to the words, clauses, sentences in which a word appears. This is known as linguistic context, which may cover a paragraph, a whole chapter and even the entire book.

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

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46. What is the difference between root and stem? 3. 4-42

答案:

A root is the basic form of a word which cannot be further analysed without total loss of identity. A stem may consist of a single root morpheme as in iron or of two root morphemes as in a compound like handcuff. It can be a root morpheme plus one or more affixational morphemes.

47. What is collocative meaning of a word? Please take “pretty” and “handsome” as an example to illustrate your point. 5. 3. 2-91

答案:

Collocative meaning is that part of the word-meaning suggested by the words before or after the word in discussion. The synonyms of *pretty* and *handsome* offer good illustration. These two words share the conceptual meaning of ‘good-looking’, but are distinguished by the range of nouns they collocate with.

48. By the criterion of grammatical functions, idioms may be classified into five groups. Name the five groups and match the following expressions with them as their examples respectively. 9. 2-165

“white elephant” “look into” “beyond the pale”
“tooth and nail” “Never do things by halves.”

答案:

Idioms Nominal in Nature. eg: white elephant

Idioms Adjectival in Nature. eg: beyond the pale

Idioms Verbal in Nature. eg: look into

Idioms Adverbial in Nature. eg: tooth and nail

Sentence Idioms. eg: Never do things by halves.

49. What contextual clues do you often use to help you in guessing the meanings of new words?

Demonstrate these clues with examples. 8. 2. 3-157

答案:

Context clues vary a great deal but can be summed up as follows :

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(1) Definition . Often we find that the author gives formal definition immediately after the new term, e.g.Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of *kinesics*, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Bird- whistell.

(2) Explanation . If the concept is complicated and must involve technical terms in its definition, the author might explain the idea in simple words. That is, he might make a restatement in known words e.g.It's just one more incredible result of the development of *microprocessors*—those tiny parts of a computer commonly known as ‘silicon chips’ .

(3) Example. In some cases, instead of giving a formal definition or explanation, the author may cite an example which is sufficient to throw light on the meaning of the term, e.g.

Many United Nations employees are *polyglots* . Ms. Mary, for example, speaks five languages.

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

50. Analyze and comment on the following TWO sentences to illustrate the differences between blending and clipping.

The program will be telecast simultaneously to nearly 150 cities.

It sounds much better in stereo. 4. 4-4. 5 (63-64)

答案:

Blending is the formation of new words by combining parts of two words or a word plus a part of another word. In the first sentence, the word telecast is a blend, which comes from television+ broadcast.

The way of making a word is to shorten a longer word by cutting a part off the original and using what remains instead .This is called clipping. *stereo* (stereophonic) in the second sentence is made by back clipping.

51. Analyze the following dialogue and comment on the rhetoric use of homonym in italicized font.

A: “Why is Sunday the strongest day?”

B: “Because all the others are *week* days.”6. 2. 4-102

答案:

As homonyms are identical in sound or spelling, particularly homophones, they are often employed to create puns for desired effect of, say, humour, sarcasm or ridicule.

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Week days means days from Monday to Friday. And week and weak are homophones which identical only in sound but different in spelling and meaning. The answer use week's homophone weak because it is the antonym of strong.

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