全国 2015 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语词汇学试题

课程代码:00832

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

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1.	答题前	,考生务必	将自己的制	⋚试课程名 和	1、姓名、	准考证号	用黑色字	逆的签字	笔或钢笔
填写在	答题纸类	见定的位置	上。						

- 2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。
- I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that best completes the statement and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (30%)

1.	Which of the following does NOT belong to the characteristics of the basic word stock?				
	A. All national character.	B. Productivity.			
	C. Stability.	D. Terminology.			
2.	Which of the following statem	ents is NOT true?			
	A. Words may fall into the ba	sic word stock and nonbasic vocabulary by use frequency.			
	B. Words may fall into content words and functional words by notion.				
	C. Words may fall into loan-v	words and notional words by the degree of assimilation.			
	D. Words may fall into native	e words and borrowed words by origin.			
3. Which of the following is NOT true about the description of the relationship b		Γ true about the description of the relationship between sound and			
	meaning?				
	A. There is intrinsic relationship between sound and meaning.				
	B. The symbolic connection of a sound and its meaning is almost always arbitrary.				
	C. The relationship between	sound and meaning is conventional.			
	D. In different languages the	same concept can be represented by different sounds.			
4.	In the Western set,	is the modern language derived from Hellenic.			
	A. Latin	B. Greek			
	C. Russian	D. Spanish			

5.	Which of the following statements is	NOT true about the English vocabulary?
	A. English is more closely related t	
	B. Scandinavian languages refer to	Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish.
	C. Modern English is considered to	be an analytic language.
	D. In Early Middle English period,	English, Latin and Celtic existed side by side.
6. F	From the historical overview of the E	nglish vocabulary, the period of Old English is
	A. from 55 B.C. to 410	B. from 450 to 1150
	C. from 1150 to 1500	D. from 1500, then up to now
7.	Which of the following words does l	NOT have inflectional affixes?
	A. Happier.	B. Worker.
	C. Harder.	D. Taller.
8.	The word "idealistic" comprises	morpheme(s).
	A. 1	B. 2
	C. 3	D. 4
9.	Which of the following words is NC	T a stem?
	A. Nation.	B. National.
	C. International.	D. Internationalists.
10.	The word "sandwich" now denot	es a popular fast food. It originates from John Montague,
	Fourth Earl of Sandwich in 18 th of	entury. This example shows one of the sources of English
	vocabulary is	
	A. compound	B. proper nouns
	C. back-formation	D. conversion
11.	Which of the following words is th	e example of blending?
	A. Motel.	B. Sandwich.
	C. Flu.	D. AIDS.
12.	Which of the following words is N	OT a noun compound?
	A. Moon walk.	B. Ten-storey.
	C. Outbreak.	D. Up-bringing.
13.	. The meanings of many words often	n relate directly to their origins. In other words the history of
	the word explains the meaning of t	the word. This is called
	A. onomatopoeic motivation	B. morphological motivation
	C. semantic motivation	D. etymological motivation
14	. a) They chucked a stone at the cop	s, and then did a bunk with the loot.
		ce, they absconded with the money.
		same conceptual meaning, but differ in meaning.
	A. connotative	B. affective
	C. stylistic	D. collocative
15		ker's attitude towards the person or thing in questions.
	A. Conceptual	B. Stylistic
	C. Affective	D. Denotative

16.	Words identical both in sound an	d spelling, but different in meaning are				
	A. homographs	B. homophones				
	C. perfect homonyms	D. hyponyms				
17.	Words "change", "alter" and "va	ary" are similar in denotation, but embrace different shades of				
	meaning. They are					
	A. absolute synonyms	B. complete synonyms				
	C. full synonyms	D. relative synonyms				
18.	Words like "red, orange, yellow, g	green, black, etc." make up the of "colours".				
	A. synonyms	B. hyponyms				
	C. sense relations	D. semantic field				
19.	Vocabulary is the most unstable	e element of a language as it is undergoing constant changes				
	both in form and					
	A. pronunciation	B. content				
	C. spelling	D. use				
20.	The meaning of the word "critic	cize" has changed from "appraise" to "find fault with". Such a				
	change is called					
	A. elevation	B. generalization				
	C. extension	D. degradation				
21.		ant "food", but now has come to mean "flesh of animals". This				
		is an example to illustrate of meaning.				
	A. generalization	B. narrowing				
	C. degradation	D. elevation				
22.	In grammatical context, the me	aning of a word may be influenced by the in which i				
	occurs.					
	A. structure	B. sentence				
	C. phrase	D. clause				
23	The word "do" means "brush" in	n "do one's teeth", while it means "arrange" in "do the flowers"				
-2.	The above example shows that	affects the meaning of a word.				
	A. lexical context	B grammatical context				
	C. non-linguistic context	D. structural context				
24		one of the major functions of context?				
24.	A. Elimination of ambiguity.					
	B. Indication of referents.					
	C. Formation of ambiguity.					
	D. Provision of clues for inferri	ing word-meaning.				
25	. Which of the following is NOT					
_ _3	A. Repetition.	B. Dismembering.				
	C. Addition.	D. Shortening.				

26.	"Through thick and thin" is a(n)	
	A. verbal idiom in nature	B. nominal idiom in nature
	C. sentence idiom	D. adverbial idiom in nature
27.	There is a in the idiom "by hook	and by crook" as far as rhetorical features of idioms
	are concerned.	
	A. simile	B. reiteration
	C. repetition	D. rhyme
28.	Webster's Third New International Dictional	
	A. unabridged	B. desk
	C. pocket	D. encyclopedic
29.	When we choose a dictionary, we should	I pay attention to the following aspects EXCEPT
	A. unabridged or abridged	B. British or American
	C. early or late	D. monolingual or bilingual
30.		Chinese-English Dictionary (Revised Edition)(CED
	(1995)?	
	A. The new edition cut off the previous alp	
	B. The new edition revised some old entries	
	C. The new edition has more single charact	
	D. The dictionary boasts of the quality of the	e English equivalents.
	非选择	题部分
注意	事项:	
	用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答	题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。
ш	Complete the following statements with	proper words or expressions according to the
	course book. (15%)	proper words or expressions
31. A	Archaisms are words no longer	in use or obsolete in use.
32. N	Modern English vocabulary develops throug	h three channels: creation, semantic
a	and borrowing.	
33.	Most morphemes are realized by	morphs like bird, tree, green, etc. Words of
t	his kind are called monomorphemic words.	
34.	"A green hand" means an "inexperienced	person", not "a hand that is green in color". This
	example illustrates that compounds are diff	erent from free phrases in unity.

35. Tables, men and potatoes are all plural nouns, so we can say they have the same
meaning.
36. The development of word-meaning from monosemy to polysemy follows two courses
traditionally known as and concatenation.
37. The change of the meaning in the word "butcher", which originally denoted "one who kills
goats", but has come to mean "one who kills animals" reflects in the sense of
word-meaning change.
38. Linguistic context can be subdivided into context and grammatical context.
39. Idioms consist of set phrases and short, which are peculiar to the language in
question and loaded with the native cultures and ideas.
40. Bilingual dictionaries are written in languages.
III. Define the following terms. (15%)
41. creation
42. clipping
43. antonymy
44. extra-linguistic context
45. idioms nominal in nature
IV. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your
answers in the space given below. (20%)
46. What is the difference between root and stem?
47. Please explain the difference between the following two examples from the viewpoint of word
formation.
(1) single ($adjective$) \rightarrow single ($verb$)
(2) simple ($adjective$) \rightarrow simplify ($verb$)
48. What are the major sources of English synonyms?

- 49. What does the underlined word mean and what contextual clue is used in the following sentence?
 - "It is undesirable to write with too many <u>parentheses</u>, a pair of brackets round words or phrases."
- V. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)
- 50. Take "The dog is chasing a cat" as an example to explain its grammatical meaning.
- 51. Comment on the following piece of discourse in terms of superordinates and subordinates, so far as hyponymy is concerned.
 - "There was a fine rocking-chair that his father used to sit in, a desk where he wrote letters, a nest of small tables and a dark, imposing bookcase. Now all this furniture was to be sold, and with it his own past."