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### 全国 2007 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

# 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 would best complete the statement and put the letter in the bracket. (30%)

	statement and put the letter in the bracket	. (5	770)
1.	The definition of a word comprises the follow	ing	points except ( )
A.	a sound unity	В.	a minimal unit of meaning
C.	a unit of meaning	D.	a form that can function alone in a sentence
2.	Words may be classified into content words an	nd fi	unction words by ( )
A.	origin	В.	notion
C.	stability	D.	use frequency
3.	It's said that modern English vocabulary deve	lop	s through three channels. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
	( )		
A.	Borrowing.	В.	Semantic change.
C.	Creation.	D.	Blending.
4.	What did modern English begin with? (	`	
A.	The establishment of printing.		
В.	The Norman invasion.		

C. Britain's trade relations with the low countries.



D.	The Second World War.					
5.	Which of the following is NOT considered to	be a	stem? ( )			
A.	-tion.	В.	Nation.			
C.	International.	D.	National.			
6.	Which of the following is a case of conversion	n?	( )			
A.	Encourage.	В.	Week.			
C.	Toothache.	D.	Doubt.			
7.	Which of the following words is semantically	mot	rivated? ( )			
A.	Airmail.					
В.	Hiss.					
C.	Mouth in the phrase "the mouth of a river".					
D.	Laconic in the phrase "a laconic answer".					
8.	One of the interesting features about a lang	guag	e is that there are a great many more t	han		in it
	( )					
Α.	hyponyms homonyms	В.	homonyms hyponyms			
C.	synonyms antonyms	D.	antonyms synonyms			
9.	Which of the following words was used duri	ng t	he American Civil War to refer to those northerner	s who	were se	cretly
ä	aiding the South? ( )					
A.	Rattlesnake.	В.	Villain.			
C.	Informer.	D.	Copperhead.			
10	. In a narrow sense, context refers to the wor	ds, c	clauses, sentences in which a word appears and is k	cnown a	as	
	( )					
A.	non-linguistic context	В.	linguistic context			
C.	extra-linguistic context	D.	type of context			
11.	. Ambiguity in a passage often occurs due to		and homonymy in an inadequate context.	(	)	
A.	allomorph	В.	variation			
C.	suffixation	D.	polysemy			
12	. Which of the following rhetorical features ca	ın be	e seen in the idiom "might and main"?			
					(	)
Α.	Rhyme.	В.	Alliteration.			
C.	Juxtaposition.	D.	Synecdoche.			
13	. The idiom "by twos and threes" shows the cl	hara	cteristics of idioms that (			
Α.	the words that make up the idiom have lost the	neir i	ndividual identity in the idiom			
В.	idioms are semantically inexplicable					



C. the word order in an idiom can't be inverted or	r changed					
D. idioms are grammatically unanalysable						
14. CCELD is noted for its unique features excep	14. CCELD is noted for its unique features except					
A. definition	B. extra column					
C. usage examples	D. complicated grammar codes					
15. Webster's Third New International Dictionar	y is the best-known ( )					
A. desk dictionary	B. pocket dictionary					
C. unabridged dictionary	D. encyclopedic dictionary					
II.Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)						
16. Bound morphemes include two types: bound r	oot and					
17. In the word "pseudo-science", "pseudo-" is a _	prefix.					
18. Associative meaning is open-ended and indeterminate, while meaning is constant and relatively stable.						
19. Antonyms are classified on the basis of						
20. The opposite of semantic elevation in meaning change is called						
Ⅲ. Match the words or expressions in Column A with those in Column B according to 1) types of meaning changes; 2)						
features of idiom; 3) meaning of prefixes and 4) word formation. (10%)						
A	В					
( ) 21. BASIC	A prefixation					
( ) 22. doctor (skilled in any learned prof	ession → B extra-linguistic factor					
specialist in medicine)						
( ) 23. fine art	C idioms adjectival in nature					
( ) 24. up in the air	D elevation					
( ) 25. governor (pilot → head of a state	E compounding					
( ) 26. retro-	F deletion					
( ) 27. a chocolate frog (an informer)	G acronym					
( ) 28. inter-	H back					
( ) 29. hyperactive	I between					
( ) 30. for good and all = for good	J narrowing					
IV. Study the following words or expressions ar	d identify					
1) types of sense relations; 2) features of idio	oms;					
3) types of meanings and 4) historical stages	of English. (10%)					
31. external	(					
32. home (East or west, home is best.)	(					
33. by-gone	(					



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34. hesitate → be in two minds	(	)
35. candidate → a person seeking an office	(	)
36. notorious	(	)
37. "A friend in need is a friend in deed."	(	)
38.win → gain the upper hand	(	)
39. might and main	(	)
40. "Two heads are better than one."	(	)

#### V. Define the following terms. (10%)

- 41. neologisms
- 42. back-formation
- 43. associated transfer
- 44. lexical context
- 45. usage notes

## VI. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (12%)

- 46. What are affixes?
- 47. What is collocative meaning? Please illustrate your point with an example.
- 48. Guess the meaning of the word underlined in the following sentence and tell what contextual clues have helped you in arriving at the meaning.

Italian artists were more active in the quattrocento than in the sixteenth century which followed.

- VII. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (18%)
- 49. Analyze and comment on the differences of synonyms in three ways.
- 50. Point out the compounds in the following sentence and explain how they are combined.

The out-going president talked to the stockholders who had staged a sit-in in forty-storey building.