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全自考765 2008日中 7008年10月日上田東京田田 0 0387	
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- □ 自考名师全程视频授课,图像、声音、文字同步传输,享受身临其境的教学效果;
- □ 权威专家在线答疑,提交到答疑板的问题在24小时内即可得到满意答复;
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习题班 自考 365 网校与北大燕园合作推出,共计 390 门课程,均涵盖该课程全部考点、难点,在线测试系统按照考试难度要求自动组卷、全程在线测试、提交后自动判定成绩。我们相信经过反复练习定能使您迅速提升应试能力,使您考试梦想成真!<u>立即报名!</u>

论文答辩与毕业申请指导班 来自主考院校的指导老师全程视频授课,系统阐述申报自考论文的时间、论文的选题、论文的格式及内容、与导师的沟通技巧等,并提供论文范例供学员参考。<u>立即报名!</u>

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浙江省 2007 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

英语词汇学试题

课程代码: 10059

I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the	e one that would best complete the
statement. (15%, 1 point for each)	

sta	tement. (15%, 1 point for	r each)		
1.	Which of the following is	NOT true	?【	13.
A.	A word is the smallest for	rm of a lar	nguage.	
В.	A word is a sound unit.			
C	A word has a given meanir	ng.		
D.	A word can be used freely	in a senter	nce.	
2 I	In the Fastern Set	nd	are each th	e only modern langua

2. In the Eastern Set, ____ and ____ are each the only modern language respectively.

A. Italic/Germanic B. Albanian/American

C. Celtic/Hellenic D. Balto-Slavic/Indo-Iranian

3. Modern English began with the establishment of in English I

3. Modern English began with the establishment of _____ in English. 【

A. printingB. Bourgeois RevolutionC. Industrial RevolutionD. the Renaissance

4. Words involved in conversion are mainly [

A. nouns, verbs and adverbs

B. nouns, adjectives and verbs

C. nouns, prepositions and verbs

D. adjectives, adverbs and verbs

5. Nouns partially converted from adjectives do not possess all the qualities a noun does. They must be used together with

1



A. plural forms	B. single forms			
C. adjectives	D. definite articles			
6. Back-formation usually involves	_ types of words. 【			
A. 3	B. 4			
C. 5	D. 2			
7. Modern English vocabulary develops the	rough three channels:, semantic change and 【			
A. exchange/conversion	B. compounding/borrowing			
C. creation/borrowing	D. suffixation/creation			
8. Nouns converted from adjectives have a	ll the characteristics of nouns and achieve a full noun status, thus known as			
A. partial conversion	B. full conversion			
C. functional shift	D. grammatical shift			
9. English words can be motivated 【	1			
A. phonologically	B. morphologically			
C. etymologically	D. All the above			
10. CED (1995) is noted for 【				
A. 18000 multi-character entries includir	ng catch phrases, sayings and proverbs			
B. more faithful English equivalents for the	ne Chinese items			
C. abundant usage examples				
D. All of the above				
11 is not a characteristic of basic w	vord stock. [
A. Colloquialism	B. All natural character			
C. Stability	D. Polysemy			
12. Collocation can affect 【	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
A. the meaning of words	B. the structure of the sentences			
C. the spelling of words	D. the function of words			
13. The word which occurs before or after	a word may affect its meaning from context. 【			
A. physical	B. grammatical			
C. lexical	D. linguistic			
14. The idiom "a dark horse" is a [1			
A. simile	B. metaphor			
C. metonymy	D. personification			
15. Affixes added to the end of words to in	ndicate grammatical relationships are known as			
A. bound roots	B. free morphemes			
C. inflectional morphemes	D. derivational affixes			
II.Decide whether the following statement	ents are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (20%, 2 points for each)			
16. Old English was a highly inflected lan	guage. []			
17. The four major foreign contributors t	o English vocabulary in earlier times are Latin, French, Scandinavian and Italian.			
18. Old English vocabulary was in essence	e Germanic with a small quantity of words borrowed from Latin and Scandinavian.			
19. As a rule, the stress of compounds fall				
20. Grammatical meaning refers to the part of speech, tenses of verbs and stylistic features of words.				

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21. In the phrase "the tongues of fire", the word fire is semantically motivated.						
22. I	Homonyı	ns come mainly from bor	rowing, ch	nanges in sound and spelling, and dialects. 【		
23. Words which have opposite meanings are called antonyms. 【						
24. If a word has synonyms, naturally it has antonyms. 【						
25. An idiom contains at least two words. 【						
Ш.М	latch th	e words in Column A wi	th the wor	rds in Column B (10%, 1 point for each)		
		A		В		
	26.	terrestrial	A.	wave		
	27.	sage	B.	earthly		
•	28.	fraternal	C.	buy		
•	29.	chamber	D.	room		
	30.	purchase	E.	wise		
	31.	epoch	F.	brotherly		
	32.	billow	G.	begin		
	33.	foe	H.	Time		
	34.	interrogate	I.	Enemy		
	35.	commence	J.	ask		
26.	()	27. () 28. ()	29. () 30. ()		
31.	()	32. () 33. ()	34. () 35. ()		
IV.C	Complete	the following statement	ts with pro	oper expressions according to the textbook. (10%, 2 points for each)		
36. 0	Old Engl	ish refers to the language	used betwe	reen		
37. N	Modern I	English is a (an) la	anguage.			
38. <i>A</i>	A word is	s a free form that	has a giver	n sound and meaning and syntactic function.		
39	is	s the connection between	the linguist	stic symbol and the objective world.		
40. 0	Content v	words are changing all the	time wher	reas functional words are		
				each word is formed. (10%, 2 points for each)		
Exa	mple: di	sobey (Affixation)		.160		
41. 0	changeab	le	(
42. s	42. smog ()					
43. c	43. donate					
44. 5	44. SALT ()					
45. antinuclear						
VI. Answer the following questions. (20%, 5 points for each)						
46. V	46. What is concept?					
47. What is the fundamental difference between the processes of radiation and concatenation?						
48. What is the difference between superordinates and subordinates?						
49. What are desk dictionaries?						
VII. Analyze and comment on the given sentence(s). Pick out the idiom in the sentence, and point out its structure						
gran	nmatica	l function and figure of s	speech. (15	5%)		
50. 8	50. She told me that he could not make ends meet.					