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浙江省 2008 年 4 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 one that would best complete the statement. (15%, 1 point for each)

1. Which of the following is NOT true? ()
 - A. Lexicology is theoretical in nature, but very practical, too.
 - B. The study of the current state of the words of one period is synchronic whereas the inquiry of the historical development of words is diachronic.
 - C. A good knowledge of vocabulary guarantees correct use of the language.
 - D. Lexicology and lexicography have a lot in common because both deal with words.
2. The Indo-European Language Family accordingly fall into _____ principle groups, which can be grouped into an Eastern set and Western set. ()
 - A. eight
 - B. six
 - C. five
 - D. several
3. The Norman Conquest in 1066 started a continual flow of _____ words into the English vocabulary. ()

- A. Greek
B. French
C. Danish
D. Latin
4. Conversion is a method ()
A. of turning words of one part of speech to those of a different part of speech.
B. of converting words of one meaning into different meaning.
C. of deriving words through grammatical means.
D. of changing words in morphological structure.
5. Nouns converted from adjectives have all 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
6. Back-formation is considered to be the opposite process of ()
A. prefixation
B. suffixation
C. acronymy
D. conversion
7. The Norman Conquest started a continual flow of French words into English. _____ of them are still in use today. ()
A. 85%
B. 56%
C. 72%
D. 75%
8. The derivational process, in which an item is converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix, is called ()
A. full conversion
B. partial conversion
C. functional shift
D. zero-derivation
9. Back-formation is the method of creating new words by _____ the so-called suffixes. ()
A. removing
B. combining
C. shortening
D. considering
10. The characteristics of LDCE are ()
A. languages notes
B. clear grammar codes
C. usage notes
D. all of the above
11. Functional words are ()
A. adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions
B. adjectives, nouns and articles
C. articles, prepositions and conjunctions
D. verbs, pronouns and propositions
12. Connotative meaning is unstable, varying considerably according to ()
A. culture
B. historical period
C. the experience of the individual
D. all of the above

13. Idioms in the course book are used in a _____ sense.()
A. broad B. narrow
C. figurative D. special
14. Though still at work today, _____ can hardly compare with what it was in the past. ()
A. word-formation B. borrowing
C. derivation D. conversion
15. A morpheme that can stand alone as a word is thought to be ()
A. affixational B. derivational
C. free D. bound

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (20%, 2 points for each)

16. Scandinavian languages refer to Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish.()
17. Modern English is considered to be an analytic language.()
18. The most important mode of vocabulary development in present-day English is creation of new words by means of word-formation.()
19. Open compounds look like free phrases as the elements forming each word are written separately. ()
20. Motivation explains why a particular form has a particular meaning.()
21. Collocation can affect the meaning of words.()
22. Perfect homonyms share the same spelling and pronunciation.()
23. Most homonyms are words that are the same in spelling, but differ in sound and meaning.()
24. Contrary terms are non-gradable and allow intermediate members in between.()
25. Antonym deals with the relationship of semantic opposition.()

III. Match the words in Column A with the terms in Column B. (10%, 1 point for each)

Example: criticize (degradation)

	A	B
26.	silly	extension
27.	girl	
28.	minister	narrowing
29.	meat	
30.	butcher	elevation
31.	governor	
32.	accident	degradation
33.	lust	
34.	paper	transfer

35.	mill	
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26.() 27.() 28.() 29.() 30.()

31.() 32.() 33.() 34.() 35.()

IV. Complete the following statements with proper expressions according to the textbook. (10%, 2 points for each)

36. The surviving languages accordingly fall into _____ principal groups, which can be grouped into an Eastern Set and Western Set.

37. Words of Old English were _____ of endings.

38. Middle English absorbed a tremendous number of foreign words but with _____ change in word endings.

39. Native element refers to the words of _____ origin.

40. _____ are borrowings that have become naturalized or assimilated in English.

V. Study the following words and decide how each word is formed. (10%, 2 points for each)

Example: disobey (Affixation)

41. postwar ()

42. chunnel ()

43. pop ()

44. UFO ()

45. Watergate ()

VI. Answer the following questions. (20%, 5 points for each)

46. What is reference?

47. What is polysemy?

48. What is hyponymy?

49. What are the types of idioms according to their grammatical functions?

VII. Analyze and comment on the given sentence(s). Pick out the idiom in the sentence, and point out its structure, grammatical function and figure of speech. (15%)

50. She said that he was as poor as a church mouse.