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全国 2008 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 best completes the statement and put the letter in the bracket. (30%)

1. Which of the following words does NOT belong to terminology? ()
 - A. Penicillin.
 - B. Algebra.
 - C. Symphony.
 - D. Knife.
2. In the sentence "I like to see a movie.", there are _____ functional words. ()
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
3. Of the characteristics listed for the basic word stock, the most important is _____. ()
 - A. all national character
 - B. productivity
 - C. polysemy
 - D. collocability
4. Social, economic and political changes bring about such new words as the following EXCEPT _____. ()
 - A. fast food
 - B. TV dinner
 - C. tahini
 - D. Watergate

5. The prehistoric _____ parent language is thought to be a highly inflected language, which English originated from.
()
A. Prussian
B. Indo-European
C. Czech
D. Russian
6. The surviving languages accordingly fall into eight principal groups, which can be grouped into the _____ set and the Western set. ()
A. Eastern
B. African
C. American
D. Northern
7. The plural morpheme “-s” is realized by /z/ after the following sounds EXCEPT _____. ()
A. /z/
B. /g/
C. /d/
D. /b/
8. The word “recollection” comprises _____ morphemes. ()
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
9. The following words have inflectional affixes EXCEPT _____. ()
A. works
B. worker
C. working
D. worked
10. “Dis-” in the word “disloyal” is a _____ prefix. ()
A. negative
B. reversative
C. pejorative
D. locative
11. The word “AIDS” is a(n) _____. ()
A. initialism
B. acronym
C. derivative
D. compound
12. The word “smog” is created by blending, with the structure of _____. ()
A. head + tail
B. head + head
C. head + word
D. word + tail
13. So far as stylistic meaning is concerned, “residence” is _____. ()
A. neutral
B. informal
C. colloquial
D. formal
14. Words which are used to show the attitude of approval are _____. ()
A. appreciative
B. pejorative
C. connotative
D. collocative
15. “Pavement” in British English and “sidewalk” in American English have the same _____.

()

- A. motivation
B. collocation
C. sense
D. connotation
16. A common feature peculiar to all natural languages is _____. ()
A. homonymy
B. hyponymy
C. monosemy
D. polysemy
17. In both CCELD and LDCE, the most frequently used meaning of the word “gay” is _____. ()
A. joyous and lively, merry, happy
B. homosexual
C. given to social life and pleasure
D. bright, brilliant
18. All the following words can be used as an antonym to the word “clear” EXCEPT _____. ()
A. dirty
B. fussy
C. guilty
D. ambiguous
19. The change of word meaning is brought about by the following internal factors EXCEPT _____. ()
A. influx of borrowing
B. analogy
C. psychological factors
D. shortening
20. A good example of _____ is the word “manuscript”, which now means “writing by hand or typed with a type-writer or a word-processor”, but its original meaning was “handwriting” only. ()
A. degradation
B. elevation
C. narrowing
D. extension
21. In the sentence “Never run towards a dangerous animal.”, the word “dangerous” is used in the _____ sense of transfer. ()
A. subjective
B. objective
C. sensational
D. physical
22. The sentence “They saw her duck.” is ambiguous due to _____. ()
A. grammatical context
B. lexical context
C. antonymy
D. hyponymy
23. The following are types of context EXCEPT _____. ()
A. linguistic context
B. non-linguistic context
C. syntactical context
D. extra-linguistic context
24. In the sentence “The village had most of the usual amenities: a pub, a library, a post office, a village hall, a medical centre, and a school.” The meaning of amenity can be inferred from the clue of _____. ()
A. relevant details
B. word structure
C. antonymy
D. hyponymy

25. The idiom “hustle and bustle” is a _____ as far as rhetorical features of idioms are concerned. ()
- A. simile
B. repetition
C. reiteration
D. personification
26. Sentence idioms embrace the following sentence types EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. declarative sentence
B. interrogative sentence
C. imperative sentence
D. simple sentence
27. “Beyond the pale” is an idiom _____ in nature. ()
- A. verbal
B. nominal
C. adjectival
D. adverbial
28. The following are the types of dictionary EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. monolingual dictionaries and bilingual dictionaries
B. linguistic and encyclopedic dictionaries
C. specialized dictionaries
D. Chinese and English dictionaries
29. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 3rd Edition (1980) is a(n) _____ dictionary. ()
- A. specialized
B. desk
C. pocket
D. encyclopedic
30. Usage notes of the dictionary explain the following aspects EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. literal meanings of the words
B. difficult points of grammar and style
C. important British and American differences
D. slight differences between words of similar meanings

II. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B according to 1) types of vocabulary by notion; 2) sources of synonyms; 3) types of motivation; and 4) types of transfer. (10%)

- | A | B |
|----------------------------------|--|
| () 31. morphological motivation | A. <i>laconic</i> meaning “brief” or “short” |
| () 32. associated transfer | B. the <i>foot</i> of the mountain |
| () 33. borrowing | C. squeak/hiss |
| () 34. etymological motivation | D. You should address your remarks to the <i>chair</i> . |
| () 35. notional words | E. charm/glamour |
| () 36. abstract to concrete | F. black market/greenhorn |
| () 37. semantic motivation | G. occupation/walk of life |

- () 38. figurative use H. fire/flame/conflagration
() 39. regional English I. This teaching assistant is an efficient *help*.
() 40. onomatopoeic motivation J. cloud/yellow

III. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)

41. As defined in terms of spoken language, a word is viewed as a sound or _____ of sounds which are made voluntarily with human vocal equipment.
42. Modern English vocabulary develops through three channels: creation, _____ and borrowing.
43. The _____ is the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words.
44. Suffixation generally changes the grammatical function or word _____ of stems of words.
45. _____ indicates the speaker's attitude towards the person or thing in question.
46. Relative synonyms or _____ are similar or nearly the same in denotation, but embrace different shades of meaning or different degrees of a given quality.
47. There are generally _____ major factors that cause changes in meaning.
48. Physical situation or environment relating to the use of words is called _____ or non-linguistic context.
49. Unlike free phrases, the structure of an idiom is to a large extent _____.
50. Three good general dictionaries are LDCE, CCELD and _____.

IV. Define the following terms. (10%)

51. bound root
52. prefixation
53. pejoration
54. homophone
55. grammatical context

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

56. What are the types of morphemes?
57. What is conceptual meaning of a word? Give an example to illustrate your point.
58. Decide whether the following statement is true or false, based on your understanding of the changes in word meaning. State your reason with one example.
Elevation or amelioration refers to the process by which words rise from humble beginnings to positions of importance.
59. What is semantic unity of idioms? Explain it with one example.

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

60. Comment on the following 2 groups of words or sentences to illustrate the semantic features and grammatical features of compounds.

Group 1: “red meat/hot dog”

Group 2: “He bad-mouthed me. / major generals”

61. Analyze and comment on the following two pairs of sentences in terms of superordinates and subordinates:

[a] Trees surround the water near our summer place.

[b] Old elms surround the lake near our summer cabin.

[a] I met a writer who is the relation of a politician.

[b] I met a newspaper reporter who is the brother of Senator Buckley.

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