

中国十大品牌教育集团 中国十佳网络教育机构



- 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；
- 课件自报名之日起可反复观看，不限时间、地点、次数，直到当期考试结束后一周关闭；
- 付费学员赠送 1G 超大容量电子信箱；及时、全面、权威的自考资讯全天 24 小时更新；
- 一次性付费满 300 元，即可享受九折优惠；累计实际交费金额 500 元或支付 80 元会员费，可成为银卡会员，购课享受八折优惠；累计实际交费金额 1000 元或支付 200 元会员费，可成为金卡会员，购课享受七折优惠（以上须在同一学员代码下）；

英语/高等数学预备班：英语从英文字母发音、国际音标、基本语法、常用词汇、阅读、写作等角度开展教学；数学针对有高中入学水平的数学基础的同学开设。通过知识点精讲、经典例题详解、在线模拟测验，有针对性而快速的提高考生数学水平。[立即报名！](#)

基础学习班：依据全新考试教材和大纲，由辅导老师对教材及考试中所涉及的知识进行全面、系统讲解，使考生从整体上把握该学科的体系，准确把握考试的重点、难点、考点所在，为顺利通过考试做好知识上、技巧上的准备。[立即报名！](#)

真题串讲班：教育部考试中心已经启动了自考的国家题库建设，熟练掌握自考历年真题成为顺利通过考试的保障之一。自考 365 网校与权威自考辅导专家合作，推出真题串讲班网上辅导课程。通过对课程的整体情况分析及近 3 次考试的真题讲解，全面梳理考试中经常出现的知识点，并对重点难点问题配合典型例题扩展讲解。串讲班课程在考前一个月左右开通。[立即报名！](#)

习题班：自考 365 网校与北大燕园合作推出，每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！[立即报名！](#)

自考实验班：针对高难科目开设，签协议，不及格退还学费。全国限量招生，报名咨询 010-82335555 [立即报名！](#)

浙江省 2009 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. Modern English vocabulary develops through three channels: _____. ()
 A. creation, semantic change and borrowing.
 B. creation, borrowing and back-formation
 C. semantic change, borrowing and back-formation
 D. creation, conversion and borrowing
2. The differences between sound and form are due to _____. ()
 A. the fact of more phonemes than letters in English
 B. innovations made by linguists
 C. influence of the work of scribes
 D. stabilization of spelling by printing
3. According to the textbook, Old English has a vocabulary of about _____ words. ()
 A. 10,000 to 20,000
 B. 50,000 to 60,000
 C. 20,000 to 30,000
 D. 80,000 to 90,000

4. Which of the following is NOT true? ()
- A. A word is the smallest form of a language.
 - B. A word is a sound unity.
 - C. A word has a given meaning.
 - D. A word can be used freely in a sentence.
5. The Norman Conquest in 1066 started a continual flow of _____ words into the English vocabulary. ()
- A. Greek
 - B. Danish
 - C. French
 - D. Latin
6. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics, inquiring into _____ of words. ()
- A. the lexical and grammar meanings
 - B. the origins and meanings
 - C. only the origins
 - D. only the meanings
7. People often use antonyms in proverbs to _____. ()
- A. form antithesis to achieve emphasis
 - B. express ideas economically
 - C. form metaphors
 - D. express ideas easily
8. The meanings of etymologically motivated words relate directly to their _____. ()
- A. word-formation
 - B. the morphemes combined
 - C. semantic change
 - D. origins
9. Words like *tick-tuck* and *ping-pong* are _____ motivated. ()
- A. semantically
 - B. morphologically
 - C. onomatopoeically
 - D. etymologically
10. _____ refers to the process by which the meanings of words rise from humble beginnings to positions of importance. ()
- A. Extension
 - B. Narrowing
 - C. Elevation
 - D. Degradation
11. We can distinguish synonyms according to the three aspects: _____. ()
- A. denotation, connotation and intensity
 - B. connotation, intensity and application
 - C. denotation, connotation and application
 - D. connotation, implication and application
12. Generally, there are two major factors that cause changes in meaning: extra-linguistic and linguistic factors. The former includes: _____. ()
- A. historic, class and nationality reasons
 - B. historic, moral and nationality reasons
 - C. class, moral and psychological reasons
 - D. historic, class and psychological reasons
13. Unlike reference, sense denotes the relationships _____. ()
- A. outside the language
 - B. inside the language
 - C. with the meaning
 - D. between the language and the world

14. Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (CCELD) (1987) has such unique features as _____. ()

- A. definition, usage examples and language notes
- B. definition, extra column and usage examples
- C. definition, extra column and language notes
- D. definition, usage examples and clear grammar codes

15. According to the textbook, the best-known unabridged dictionary is _____. ()

- A. The World Book Dictionary
- B. The Encyclopedia Americana
- C. Webster's New World Dictionary
- D. Webster's Third New International Dictionary

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

- 16. () A stem may consist of a single root morpheme as in *iron* or of two root morphemes as in a compound like *handcuff*.
- 17. () Free morphemes and root words are identical.
- 18. () The four major foreign contributors to English vocabulary in earlier times are Latin, French, Scandinavian and Italian.
- 19. () The majority of prefixes are characterized by their class changing nature. Their chief function is to change meanings of the stems.
- 20. () Words produced by conversion are primarily nouns, adjectives, and verbs. The most productive, however, is the conversion that takes place between verbs and nouns.
- 21. () Of the five groups of idioms, idioms verbal in nature are the largest group.
- 22. () Collocation cannot affect the meaning of words.
- 23. () Most homonyms are words that are the same in spelling, but differ in sound and meaning.
- 24. () Antonyms should be opposites of similar intensity.
- 25. () Narrowing of meaning, also called generalization, is the opposite of widening meaning.

III. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B according to the sense relations. (10%, 1 point for each)

A	B
26. husband / wife	A. emotive synonyms
27. date (v.) / date (n.)	B. relative terms
28. small / little	C. animal / hyponymy
29. elephant, dog	D. contrary terms
30. son/sun	E. perfect homonyms
31. sow (n.) / sow (v.)	F. superordinate / subordinate
32. flower / rose	G. Homographs
33. open / close	H. contradictory terms
34. true / false	I. Homophones
35. railroad / railway	J. dialectal synonyms

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. A word is a _____ free form of a language that has a given sound and meaning and syntactic function.
37. Modern English is subdivided into Early and _____ Modern English.
38. There are two types of morphemes: free morphemes and _____ morphemes.
39. A semantic field is useful because it helps pin down the _____ of words in relation to other words in the semantic field.
40. Words may fall into _____ words and borrowed words by origin.

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

Example: disobey(Affixation)

41. somebody ()
42. phone ()
43. babysit ()
44. laser ()
45. motel ()

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

46. How do compounds differ from free phrases?
47. What is associative meaning?
48. What is semantic motivation?

49. What are the functions of context?

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

50. She told me that her grandfather kicked the bucket last year.

