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浙江省 2010 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. （20%, 1 point for each）

1. Bound morphemes are chiefly found in _____ words. （ ）

A. derivational B. functional

C. inflectional D. compound

2. It is estimated that English borrowings constitute _____ percent of the modern English vocabulary. （ ）

A. 60 B. 80 C. 50 D. 70

3. During the Renaissance, _____ were recognized as languages of literary heritage and great scholarship. （ ）

A. Latin and Greek B. Latin and French

C. English and French D. Latin and German

4. The word *naturalization* can be broken down into _____ morphemes. （ ）

A.2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

5. Words may fall into content words and functional words by_____. （ ）

A. notion B. origin

C. frequency D. meaning

6. The process of affixation is also known as _____. （ ）

A. expansion B. inflection

C. conversion D. derivation

7. The word *dog* may have quite different _____ meanings in different cultures. （ ）

A. denotative B. affective

C. lexical D. grammatical

8. Idioms are, in general, felt to be stylistically _____. （ ）

A. formal B. frozen

C. informal D. neutral

9. The process by which a word of reputation slides into a pejorative use is called _____. （ ）

A. degradation B. transfer

C. elevation D. narrowing

10. Semantic motivation refers to the mental associations suggested by the _____ meaning of a word. （ ）

A. grammatical B. associative

C. lexical D. conceptual

11. Associative meaning is the secondary meaning supplemented to the _____ meaning. （ ）

A. grammatical B. denotative

C. lexical D. connotative

12. Unlike prefixes which primarily change the meaning of the stem, suffixes such as *-er in employer* have a _____ semantic role. （ ）

A. positive B. big C. negative D. small

13. Of the following sentences, it is most appropriate to say: （ ）

A. ‘a man *changes* his habits, *alters* his conduct, and *varies* his manner of speaking.’

B. ‘a man *alters* his habits, *changes* his conduct, and *varies* his manner of speaking.’

C. ‘a man *changes* his habits, *varies* his conduct, and *alters* his manner of speaking.’

D. ‘a man *varies* his habits, *alters* his conduct, and *changes* his manner of speaking.’

14. _____ antonyms such as *present /absent* are mutually exclusive. （ ）

A. Contrary B. Relative

C. Contradictory D. Gradable

15. The process by which a word of wider meaning acquired a specialized sense is called _____. （ ）

A. narrowing B. elevation

C. extension D. transfer

16. Words created through back formation are mostly _____. （ ）

A. nouns B. adjectives

C. adverbs D. verbs

17. In a broad sense, idioms include but are not limited to the following: （ ）

A. proverbs, colloquialisms, free phrases

B. colloquialisms, catch phrases, slang expressions

C. regular combinations, catch phrases, slang expressions

D. free phrases, colloquialisms, catch phrases

18. The most productive means of conversion takes place _____. （ ）

A. from adjectives to nouns B. between nouns and verbs

C. from adjectives to verbs D. between adjectives and verbs

19. The idiom *part and parcel* manifests phonetic manipulation/feature of _____. （ ）

A. rhyme B. repetition

C. reiteration D. alliteration

20. The main body of a dictionary is the_____ of words. （ ）

A. spellings B. pronunciations

C. definitions D. usage notes

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

21. Compounds, such as *silkworm* and *easy chair*, function grammatically as a single word. （ ）

22. It is incorrect in saying that free morphemes are free roots. （ ）

23. As an early language, Celtic made a big contribution to the English vocabulary. （ ）

24. The root, whether free or bound, generally carries the main component of meaning in a word. （ ）

25. A word which has more than one meaning can have more than one antonym. （ ）

26. The idiom *earn one's bread* involves the metaphorical use of metonymy. （ ）

27. Unlike prefixes which primarily change the meaning of the stem, suffixes serve to change the grammatical function of the stem. （ ）

28. Pronouns and numerals enjoy nation-wide use and stability; they have limited productivity and collocability. （ ）

29. Conversion from noun to verb is not as productive as that of adjective to verb. （ ）

30. By form, we mean both its pronunciation and spelling. （ ）

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

31.In the study of words, it is important to know about the _____ and growth of the vocabulary.

32.Strictly speaking, idioms are not readily understandable from their _____ meanings of the individual elements.

33.While applying rules of word-formation, we should remember that there are always_____.

34.Although reference is a kind of abstraction, with the help of _____, it can refer to something specific.

35. Bound morphemes include two types: bound root and _____.

Ⅳ. Match the words in Column A with those in Column B according to sense relations. （10%, 2 points for each）

A	B
（　　） 36. expand	A. doctor
（　　） 37. predecessor	B. mare
（　　） 38. sea	C. successor
（　　） 39. surgeon	D. see
（　　） 40. pony	E. enlarge

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

Example: disobey	**（Affixation）**
41. name	（　　）
42. bookmark	（　　）
43. orate	（　　）
44. doc	（　　）
45. medicare	（　　）

Ⅵ.Answer the following questions. （15%）

46. Exemplify, with one example each, the four types of clipping. （4%）

47. Illustrate briefly the characteristics of idioms. （5%）

48. Exemplify, with two pairs each, the three types of antonyms: contradictory terms, contrary terms, and relative terms. （6%）

Ⅶ.Analyze and comment on the given sentence. （15%）

49. On Sunday they pray for you and on Monday they prey on you.