

**中国十大品牌教育集团 中国十佳网络教育机构**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 上市公司 实力雄厚 品牌保证         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 权威师资阵容 强大教学团队         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 历次学员极高考通过率 辅导效果有保证     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 辅导紧跟命题 考点一网打尽         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 辅导名师亲自编写习题与模拟试题 直击考试精髓 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 专家 24 小时在线答疑 疑难问题迎刃而解 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 资讯、辅导、资料、答疑 全程一站式服务    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 随报随学 反复听课 足不出户尽享优质服务  |

开设班次: (请点击相应班次查看班次介绍)

<a href="#">基础班</a>	<a href="#">串讲班</a>	<a href="#">精品班</a>	<a href="#">套餐班</a>	<a href="#">实验班</a>	<a href="#">习题班</a>	<a href="#">高等数学预备班</a>	<a href="#">英语零起点班</a>
---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	------------------------

网校推荐课程:

<a href="#">思想道德修养与法律基础</a>	<a href="#">马克思主义基本原理概论</a>	<a href="#">大学语文</a>	<a href="#">中国近现代史纲要</a>
<a href="#">经济法概论(财经类)</a>	<a href="#">英语(一)</a>	<a href="#">英语(二)</a>	<a href="#">线性代数(经管类)</a>
<a href="#">高等数学(工专)</a>	<a href="#">高等数学(一)</a>	<a href="#">线性代数</a>	<a href="#">政治经济学(财经类)</a>
<a href="#">概率论与数理统计(经管类)</a>	<a href="#">计算机应用基础</a>	<a href="#">毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想概论</a>	

[更多辅导专业及课程>>](#)[课程试听>>](#)[我要报名>>](#)**全国 2013 年 4 月高等教育自学考试****英语词汇学试题**

课程代码: 00832

绝密 ★ 考试结束前

全国 2013 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

## 英语词汇学试题

课程代码:00832

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

## 选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

**I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that best completes the statement and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (30%)**

1. Which of the following is **NOT** true?  
A. A word is the smallest free 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.
2. By notion, words can be grouped into content words and functional words. Which of the following words belongs to functional words?  
A. Five.                      B. Sun.                      C. Run.                      D. And.
3. Which of the following words is a neologism?  
A. Dip.                      B. Thou.                      C. Internet.                      D. Bottom line.
4. At the end of 6th century, Latin-speaking Roman missionaries under St. Augustine came to spread \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain, the introduction of which had a great impact on the English vocabulary.  
A. Buddhism                      B. Christianity                      C. Catholicism                      D. Islamism
5. Social, economic and political changes bring about an increasing number of new words. Which of the following words is related to political changes?  
A. Moon walk.                      B. Watergate.                      C. Mao jackets.                      D. Talk show.

浙 00832 # 英语词汇学试题 第 1 页(共 5 页)

6. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. The four major foreign contributors to English vocabulary in earlier times are Latin, French, Scandinavian and Italian.
- B. Modern English is considered to be an analytic language.
- C. English is more closely related to German than French.
- D. The introduction of printing into England marked the beginning of modern English period.
7. The root of the word “internationalist” is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inter                      B. nation                      C. tion                      D. ist
8. There is(are) \_\_\_\_\_ allomorphic word(s) in the following words: cats, men, glass, worked.  
A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 3                      D. 4
9. The plural morpheme “-s” is pronounced as /z/ in the following words **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beds                      B. bags                      C. cheats                      D. bottles
10. Words produced through \_\_\_\_\_ account for the largest part of the total number of new words through word-formation.  
A. conversion                      B. compounding                      C. shortening                      D. affixation
11. The function of \_\_\_\_\_ is mainly to change the grammatical function of the stem rather than its meaning.  
A. affixation                      B. prefixation                      C. suffixation                      D. derivation
12. The formation of new words by combining parts of two words or a word plus a part of another word is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conversion                      B. blending                      C. compounding                      D. clipping
13. The singular and plural meaning of a noun is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ meaning of a word.  
A. grammatical                      B. lexical                      C. conceptual                      D. associative
14. \_\_\_\_\_ explains why a particular form has a particular meaning.  
A. Reference                      B. Concept                      C. Sense                      D. Motivation
15. By \_\_\_\_\_ motivation, we mean that the meaning of a particular word is related to its origin.  
A. onomatopoeic                      B. morphological                      C. etymological                      D. semantic
16. The differences between synonyms boil down to three areas: denotation, connotation, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. application                      B. lexical meaning  
C. grammatical meaning                      D. motivation
17. Unlike radiation where each of the derived meanings is directly connected to the primary meaning, \_\_\_\_\_ describes a process where each of the later meaning is related only to the preceding one like chains.  
A. back-formation                      B. concatenation  
C. association                      D. extension
18. Which term can be used to best describe the relationship between the underlined adjectives in “Unlike her gregarious sister, Jane is an unsociable person”?  
A. Synonymy.                      B. Antonymy.                      C. Homonymy.                      D. Polysemy.

19. The associated transfer of meaning and euphemistic use of words are often due to \_\_\_\_\_ factors.  
A. scientific      B. internal      C. historical      D. psychological
20. Some words can have two different types of antonyms at the same time, one being \_\_\_\_\_ and the other opposite.  
A. negative      B. positive      C. protective      D. appreciative
21. There is associated transfer, for example, *the lip of a wound*; *the tongue of a bell*; *the \_\_\_\_\_ of a plane*, in which the meaning is transferred through association.  
A. eyes      B. face      C. nose      D. ears
22. When a word with multiple meanings is used in inadequate context, it creates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ambiguity      B. synonymy      C. context      D. hyponymy
23. Missiles in the sentence "*In the History Museum are exhibited all kinds of missiles.*" is ambiguous due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grammatical structure      B. lexical context  
C. homonymy      D. polysemy
24. In the sentence " '*Do get me a clon,*' *she said, smacking her lips, but her brother, with a scornful glance up at the branches, said that there were none ripe yet.*" The meaning of *clon* can be inferred from the clue of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. relevant details      B. word structure  
C. antonymy      D. hyponymy
25. "*Up in the air*" is an idiom \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.  
A. verbal      B. nominal      C. adjectival      D. adverbial
26. Which of the following rhetorical features can be seen in the idiom "*scream and shout*"?  
A. Rhyme.      B. Reiteration.      C. Juxtaposition.      D. Synecdoche.
27. The idiom "*a bull in a china shop*" was created probably by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seamen      B. housewives      C. farmers      D. hunters
28. The main body of a dictionary is its \_\_\_\_\_ of words.  
A. spellings      B. pronunciations      C. definitions      D. usages
29. Which of the following is **NOT** true about linguistic dictionaries?  
A. They aim at defining words and explaining their usages in the language.  
B. They usually cover such areas as spelling, pronunciation, meaning, grammatical function, usage and etymology, etc.  
C. They can be monolingual and bilingual.  
D. They provide encyclopaedic information concerning each headword.
30. Which of the following is **NOT** true about *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*?  
A. It is a desk dictionary.  
B. It is noted for its elaborate grammar information.  
C. It creates an extra column arranged alongside the definitions.  
D. It is noted for its wide coverage of new words, new meanings and new usages.

## 非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

**II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (15%)**

31. In terms of the origin of words, words may fall into native words and \_\_\_\_\_ words.
32. In the Western set of the language family, \_\_\_\_\_ is the modern language derived from Hellenic.
33. Morphemes which cannot occur as separate words are \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of forming new words by joining the initial letters of names of social and political organizations or special noun phrases and technical terms.
35. That part of the word-meaning, which is suggested by the words before or after the word in discussion, is known as \_\_\_\_\_ meaning.
36. Words of language can be classified into semantically related sets or \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Observation shows that it is much more common for word meanings to change in denotation from \_\_\_\_\_ to pejorative than it is for them to go the other way.
38. Based on the \_\_\_\_\_ context, we can determine the meaning of “do fish” as “cook”.
39. “White elephant” is an idiom \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
40. *Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary.

**III. Define the following terms. (15%)**

41. semantic change
42. compounding
43. radiation
44. extra-linguistic context
45. idioms nominal in nature

**IV. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20%)**

46. Analyze “individualistic” in terms of root and stem.
47. Both back-formation and back-clipping are ways of making words by removing the endings of words. Can you explain the difference? Illustrate your point with examples.
48. Group the following words into semantic fields initiated with the superordinate that covers each field.  
credit card, gas, go, hotel, liquid, matter, room service, run, walk
49. Can you determine the meaning of the words in bold type in each of the following sentences? Explain and make some alterations in the context so as to pin down the meaning.
- (a) They saw her **duck**.
- (b) The **ball** was attractive.

**V. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20%)**

50. Comment on the following 2 sentences to illustrate the features of affective meaning of words.

Sentence 1 “One who is filled with ambition usually works hard.”

Sentence 2 “Knowledge of inequality has stimulated envy, ambition and greed.”

51. Analyze and comment on the word dull in the following sentences based on the characteristics of antonyms.

[A] She became dull and silent during the last part of the journey.

[B] I'm hearing a constant dull noise (whirring) that gets louder as I accelerate.

[C] I got a right way to keep your face radiant and glowing even in this dull weather.

[D] These factors affect both intelligent and dull children.