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## 全国 2013 年 7 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 7 月高等教育自学考试

## 英语词汇学试题

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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%)**

- The definition of a word comprises the following points EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a sound unity  
B. a minimal free form of a language  
C. a unit of meaning  
D. a form that cannot function alone in a sentence
- “Dog” is the father of “doglike”, “doghood”, “dogsleep”, etc. This example shows that words of the basic stock have the characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stability  
B. polysemy  
C. productivity  
D. collocability
- Which of the following groups consists of both content words and functional words?  
A. rise, five, fun, water  
B. ten, but, red, of  
C. of, is, in, the  
D. wind, sun, go, bright
- In Middle English vocabulary, we can find words relating to every aspect of human society, e. g. government, law, food, fashion and so on. Which of the following words does NOT belong to them?  
A. Blog.  
B. Bacon.  
C. Judge.  
D. Power.

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. English is more closely related to German than French.  
B. Old English was a slightly inflected language.  
C. Old English was a language of full endings.  
D. Middle English was a language of leveled endings.
6. In the early Modern English, Europe saw a new upsurge of learning ancient Greek and Roman classics. This is known in history as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Industrialization  
B. Elizabethan Age  
C. Renaissance  
D. Victorian Age
7. The word “denaturalization” can be broken down into “de-”, “nature”, “-al”, “-ize”, “-ation”, each having meaning of its own. These minimal meaningful units are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. morphemes  
B. allomorphs  
C. root  
D. stem
8. Which of the following is the root of the word “internationalists”?
- A. inter  
B. nation  
C. -ist  
D. -al
9. Which of the following words is an example of free morphemes?
- A. Tried.  
B. Feet.  
C. Worker.  
D. Anger.
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Prefixation is the formation of new words by adding suffixes to stems.  
B. Prefixes do not generally change the word-class of the stem.  
C. Prefixes only modify the meaning of the stem.  
D. Present-day English finds an increasing number of class-changing prefixes.
11. Among the following words, \_\_\_\_\_ contains a prefix of time and order.
- A. ex-wife  
B. vice-chairman  
C. forehead  
D. maltreat
12. “A green hand” means an “inexperienced person”, not a hand that is green in color. In this sense, we can judge that “a green hand” is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. morpheme  
B. proverb  
C. compound  
D. free phrase
13. The following words are onomatopoeically motivated words EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bang  
B. miniskirt  
C. quack  
D. hiss
14. When we say the “mouth” of a river, we associate the opening part of the river with the mouth of a human being or an animal. In this sense, the word “mouth” conveys \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. onomatopoeic motivation  
B. morphological motivation  
C. semantic motivation  
D. etymological motivation

15. "Black" is a kind of color but its meaning is obviously affected when it occurs in such phrases as "black coffee", "black market", etc. This example demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grammatical meaning of a word becomes important only when it is used in actual context  
B. affective meaning varies from individual to individual, from culture to culture  
C. stylistic difference is especially true of synonyms  
D. collocation can affect the meaning of words
16. "The front of the head" is the \_\_\_\_\_ meaning of the word "face".  
A. derived  
B. primary  
C. minor  
D. secondary
17. Homonyms are generally words different in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sound  
B. spelling  
C. form  
D. meaning
18. \_\_\_\_\_ share a likeness in denotation as well as in part of speech.  
A. Synonyms  
B. Antonyms  
C. Homonyms  
D. Hyponyms
19. Word-meaning changes by the following modes EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. extension  
B. upgradation  
C. specialization  
D. transfer
20. The word "meat", which originally meant "food", but now has come to mean "flesh of animals", is an example to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_ of meaning.  
A. generalization  
B. narrowing  
C. degradation  
D. elevation
21. The process by which words rise from humble beginnings to positions of importance is called \_\_\_\_\_ of meaning.  
A. extension  
B. narrowing  
C. transfer  
D. elevation
22. In \_\_\_\_\_ context the meaning of the word is often affected and defined by the neighbouring words.  
A. extra-linguistic  
B. non-linguistic  
C. lexical  
D. grammatical
23. \_\_\_\_\_ gives rise to ambiguity in the sentence "I like Mary better than Jean".  
A. Polysemy  
B. Homonymy  
C. Non-linguistic context  
D. Grammatical structure
24. What kind of context clue is used in the sentence "Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of kinesics, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Bird Whistell"?  
A. Explanation.  
B. Definition.  
C. Example.  
D. Synonymy.

25. "Diamond cut diamond" is an idiom, which reflects \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the constituents of idioms can't be replaced  
B. the word order can't be inverted  
C. the constituents of an idiom can't be deleted  
D. many idioms are grammatically unanalysable
26. "Jack of all trades" is an idiom \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.  
A. verbal  
B. nominal  
C. adjectival  
D. adverbial
27. "Turn on" and "turn off" are antonymous idioms, resulting from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. replacement  
B. addition  
C. shortening  
D. position-shifting
28. \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries involve the most complete description of words available to us.  
A. Unabridged  
B. Desk  
C. Pocket  
D. Linguistic
29. *Collins COBUILD English Usage* (1992) is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary.  
A. unabridged  
B. encyclopedic  
C. bilingual  
D. specialized
30. You can find the real English equivalents to some Chinese items in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. *A Chinese-English Dictionary* (Revised Edition)(1995)  
B. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English with Chinese Translation*  
C. *A New English-Chinese Dictionary*  
D. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English with Chinese Translation*

### 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. The English vocabulary can be classified by different criteria and for different purposes. Words may fall into content words and functional words by \_\_\_\_\_.
32. The world has approximately 3000 (some put it 5000) languages, which can be grouped into roughly 300 language families on the basis of similarities in their basic word stock and \_\_\_\_\_.

33. Morphemes which are independent of other morphemes are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.
34. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ which affixes occupy in words, affixation falls into prefixation and suffixation.
35. Conceptual meaning is the meaning given in the dictionary and forms the \_\_\_\_\_ of word-meaning.
36. From the diachronic point of view, \_\_\_\_\_ is assumed to be the result of growth and development of the semantic structure of one and same word.
37. The word "picture" originally denoted only "painting", but now has come to include "drawings" and even "photographs". This is an example to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.
38. Linguistic context can be subdivided into lexical context and \_\_\_\_\_ context.
39. Idioms each are a semantic \_\_\_\_\_, though each consists of more than one word.
40. Encyclopedic dictionaries can be further divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and encyclopedic dictionaries.

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

41. neologisms
42. stem
43. reference
44. degradation
45. true idioms

**IV. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. (20%)**

46. leorn-ian→lern-en→learn

The above is the development of the word "learn" from Old English through Middle English to Modern English. What can be concluded from the above example from the viewpoint of development of English vocabulary?

47. What is affixation?
48. Tell the difference between perfect homonyms and polysemants so far as semantic relatedness is concerned.
49. Guess the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence and tell what context clue is used.  
Indian artists were more active in the quattrocento than in the sixteenth century which followed.

**V. Analyze and comment on the following. (20%)**

50. Explain full conversion and partial conversion by taking “drinkables” and “the wounded” as examples.
51. Analyze the causes of ambiguity in the following sentences, and try to make some alterations to eliminate the ambiguity.  
(a) John ran the car race.  
(b) They saw her duck.



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