



- A. free root  
B. free morphemes  
C. stem  
D. bound root
5. Word formation excludes \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. affixation and compounding  
B. conversion and shortening  
C. chipping, acronymy and blending  
D. repetition and alliteration
6. For the word “political”, its negative form is “\_\_\_\_\_”. ( )  
A. apolitical  
B. ilpolitical  
C. inpolitical  
D. impolitical
7. The differences between compounds and free phrases show in \_\_\_\_\_ aspects. ( )  
A. phonetic features  
B. semantic features  
C. grammatical features  
D. all the above
8. A concept is universal to all men alike regardless of \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. culture  
B. race  
C. language  
D. all the above
9. “Mouth” in “the mouth of river” is \_\_\_\_\_. ( )  
A. onomatopoeically motivated  
B. morphologically motivated  
C. semantically motivated  
D. etymologically motivated
10. Radiation and concatenation are different stages of the development leading to polysemy. Generally, radiation \_\_\_\_\_ concatenation. ( )  
A. is behind  
B. precedes  
C. is with  
D. makes up for

11. Of the modes of word-meaning changes, \_\_\_\_\_ are the most common. ( )
- A. elevation and transfer  
B. narrowing and degradation  
C. extension and narrowing  
D. degradation and transfer
12. Extra-linguistic context excludes \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. people  
B. time  
C. place  
D. clauses
13. According to the criterion of grammatical functions, idioms may be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ groups. ( )
- A. two  
B. three  
C. five  
D. four
14. "Sooner or later" has \_\_\_\_\_ rhetorical colouring. ( )
- A. rhyme  
B. alliteration  
C. reiteration  
D. juxtaposition
15. An unbridged dictionary should contain at least \_\_\_\_\_ headwords. ( )
- A. 100,000  
B. 200,000  
C. 300,000  
D. 450,000

## 第二部分 非选择题

| 得 分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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II . Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)

16. Words can be grouped into content words and function words by \_\_\_\_\_ .

17. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ into England marked the beginning of modern English period.
18. Affixes attached to the end of words to indicate grammatical relationship are called \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Not all the words that are produced by applying the word-forming rule are \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The associated transfer of meaning and euphemistic use of words etc. are often due to \_\_\_\_\_.

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III. Match the words or expressions in Column A with those in Column B according to 1) types of meaning changes; 2) types of meaning; 3) language branches and 4) features of idioms. (10%)

A

B

- |                             |          |                                       |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 21. elevation               | (    ) a | fair and square                       |
| 22. degradation             | (    ) b | mother(love)                          |
| 23. narrowing               | (    ) c | Polish                                |
| 24. extension               | (    ) d | cheer-sounding(from sight to hearing) |
| 25. transfer                | (    ) e | Italian                               |
| 26. connotative meaning     | (    ) f | Cukoo                                 |
| 27. Balto-slavic            | (    ) g | Barn(storeroom)                       |
| 28. Italic                  | (    ) h | Wife(a married woman)                 |
| 29. rhyme                   | (    ) i | angel(messenger of God)               |
| 30. Onomatopoeic    motiva- | (    ) j | silly(foolish)                        |

tion

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IV. Study the following words or expressions and identify 1) types of bound morphemes underlined; 2) types of word formations; 3) types of meaning and 4) types of meaning of idiom. (10%)

31. brain trust ( )
32. look into ( )
33. predictor ( )
34. joined ( )
35. earthquake ( )
36. town-bred ( )
37. to room ( )
38. motel ( )
39. flower(noun) ( )
40. Library—a place where one can borrow and read books ( )

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V. Define the following terms. (10%)

41. vocabulary
42. middle English

43. affixes

44. acronym

45. affective meaning

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**VI. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (12%)**

46. What are the reasons of more and more inconsistencies between sound and form.

47. What is reference ?

48. What are the characteristics of antonyms ?

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**VII. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (18%)**

49. **A ball rolled into the ball suddenly.**

Explain two“ball”meaning in this sentence. Which kind of sense relation do they belong to ? Give the explanation of their origins.

50. Study the following sentence. If you find anything wrong, please explain why and then improve it. (100 Words)

**The chicken is ready to eat.**



4. The chief function of prefixation is to \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. change meanings of the stems
  - B. change the word-class of the stem
  - C. change grammatical function
  - D. all the above
5. The “house” in “the peasant housed him” belongs to the conversion \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. between noun and adjective
  - B. between noun and verb
  - C. between verb and adjective
  - D. none of the above
6. A concept has \_\_\_\_\_ referring expressions. ( )
- A. one
  - B. many
  - C. a few
  - D. none of the above
7. The grammatical meanings of a word refer to that part of the meaning of the word which indicate grammatical concept or relationship such as \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. part of speech of words
  - B. singular and plural meaning of nouns
  - C. tense meaning of verbs and their inflectional forms
  - D. all the above
8. The problem of interrelation of the various meanings of the same word can be

- dealt with from \_\_\_\_\_ angles. ( )
- A. one B. two  
C. three D. four
9. In radiation, the secondary meaning of a word is derived from the primary meaning of a word by \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. transfer B. extension  
C. specialization D. all the above and others
10. A legal term “Alibi” signifying “plea that the accused is not at the place when the crime is committed” now means “excuse”. This change of word-meaning is called \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. transfer B. narrowing  
C. extension D. degradation
11. Context clues have \_\_\_\_\_ ones in all. ( )
- A. seven B. six  
C. eight D. five
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is not the characteristics of idioms. ( )
- A. Terseness B. Expressiveness  
C. Vividness D. Complication
13. \_\_\_\_\_ idioms are characterized by semantic and structural stability. ( )
- A. All the B. Few  
C. None of D. Not all the

14. Linguistic dictionaries usually cover such areas as \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

A. spelling and pronunciation  
B. meaning and grammatical function

C. usage and etymology  
D. all the above

15. The main body of a dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ of words. ( )

A. pronunciation  
B. spelling

C. definition  
D. usage

## 第二部分 非选择题

| 得分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)

16. According to suffixation theory, "villager" is called denominal noun and "employer" is called \_\_\_\_\_ noun.

17. Lexical meaning and \_\_\_\_\_ meaning make up the word meaning.

18. Absolute synonyms are restricted to highly \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Narrowing of meaning is the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_ meaning.

20. Linguistic contest includes lexical context and \_\_\_\_\_.

| 得分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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III. Match the words or expressions in Column A with those in Column B according to 1) types of meaning changes; 2) types of meaning; 3) language branches and 4) features of idioms. (10%)

A

B

21. celtic

( ) a reiteration

22. minibus ( )b juxtaposition
23. extension ( )c narrowing
24. meat(flesh of animals) ( )d alliteration
25. elevation ( )e Irish
26. degradation ( )f rhyme
27. might and main ( )g knight(rank below baronet)
28. kith and kin ( )h morphological motivation
29. pick and choose ( )i churl(uncultivated or mean person)
30. rain or shine ( )j mill (place where things are made)

| 得分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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IV. Study the following words or expressions and identify 1) types of bound morphemes underlined; 2) types of word formations; 3) types of meaning and 4) types of meaning of idiom. (10%)

31. cookeded ( )
32. employeer ( )
33. meeting-room ( )
34. record-breaking ( )
35. cut and dried ( )
36. tooth and nail ( )
37. to wolf ( )
38. telex ( )
39. take(verb) ( )
40. home——a dwelling place ( )

| 得分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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V. Define the following terms. (10%)

41. allomorph

42. blending

43. adjective suffix

44. connotative meaning

45. motivation

| 得 分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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**VI. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (12%)**

46. What are the differences between homonyms and polysemes ?

47. What are the extra-linguistic factors that cause changes in meaning ?

48. How does context provide clues for inferring word-meaning ?

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| 得 分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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VII. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (18%)

49. He is as poor as a church mouse.

Pick out the idiom in this sentence, then point out its structure, grammatical function and figure of speech.

50. (1) "I met a writer who is the relation of a politician."

A

B

C

(2) "I met a newspaper reporter who is the brother of senator Buckley."

A

B

C

Study these two sentences, and explain what relationship is between each corresponding part in the two sentences? Which sentence is better? Why? (100 Words)

全国高等教育自学考试  
英语词汇学标准预测试卷(三)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|--|
| 题号 | 一  | 二  | 三  | 四  | 五  | 六  | 七  | 总分  |  |
| 题分 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 核分人 |  |
| 得分 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 复查人 |  |

第一部分 选择题

|    |     |     |
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| 得分 | 评卷人 | 复查人 |
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I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that would best complete the statement and put the letter in the bracket. (30%)

1. Almost every meaning of a word has an example to show its meaning and usage. This is the features of \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. Collins Cobuild English language Dictionary  
B. The Concise Oxford Dictionary  
C. A Chinese-English Dictionary  
D. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
2. Desk dictionaries contain words ranging \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
- A. from 40,000 to 140,000                      B. from 50,000 to 150,000  
C. from 60,000 to 150,000                      D. from 40,000 to 150,000
3. In the idiom "earn one's bread", \_\_\_\_\_ is used. ( )
- A. synecdoche                                      B. personification  
C. metaphor                                        D. simile