



A. extra -

B. pro -

C. re -

D. semi -

5. Which of the following dictionaries is not a specialized dictionary? ( )

A. The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology

B. Chamber 's Encyclopedic English Dictionary

C. Longman Dicionary of Phrasal Verbs

D. Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms

6. Which of the following statements is Not true? ( )

A. Reference is the relationship between language and the world.

B. The relationship between a word and its referent is arbitrary.

C. Concept is universal to all men alike.

D. Sense denotes the relationships outside the language.

7. The words which occur before of after a word and may affect its meaning form \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )

A. physical context

B. grammatical context

C. lexical context

D. linguistic context

8. " Smith is an architect. He desigen World Trade Centre. "The clue provided in the context is \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )

A. definition

B. explanation

C. example

D. haponymy

9. The term " Vocabulary "is used in different ways because of all the following reasons EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )

A. it can refer to the common core of a language

B. it can refer to the total number of the words in language

- C.it can represent all the words used in certain historical period  
D.it can stand for words in a given dialect of field
10. The idiom“ a dark horse ”is a \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )  
A.simile B.metaphor  
C.metonymy D.personification
11. An idiom differs from a free phrase in that the former is \_\_\_\_\_ and the latter is not. ( )  
A.structurally changeable B.semantically analysable  
C.structurally fixed D.easily understood
12. We can work out the meaning of heliocentric and geocentric according to \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )  
A.morphological structure B.relevant details  
C.grammatical structure D.physical context
13. What causes the ambiguity of the sentence “ I like Mary better than Janet ”? ( )  
A.Vocabulary B.Situation  
C.Structure D.None of the above
14. Early Modern English refers to the language spoken \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )  
A.from 1066 to 1500 B.from 1150 to 1500  
C.from 1500 to 1700 D.from 1600 to 1800
15. Affixes added to the end of words to indicate grammatical relationships are known as \_\_\_\_\_ . ( )  
A.bound roots B.free morphemes  
C.inflectional morphemes D.derivational affixes

## 第二部分 非选择题

得 分	评卷人	复 查 人

II . Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book.( 10% )

16. \_\_\_\_\_ meaning refers to the part of speech ,tenses of verbs ,etc.
17. The word \_\_\_\_\_ has the old meaning“ servant ”and the elevated meaning“ head of a ministry ”.
18. The relationship between sound and meaning is arbitrary or \_\_\_\_\_.
19. When a word with more than one meaning is used in unclear context ,it creates \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Almost all affixes are \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes because few can be used as independent words.

得 分	评卷人	复 查 人

III . Match the words in Column A with those in ColumnB according to 1 ) rhetorical features of the idioms ; 2 ) sense relations ; 3 ) assimilation degree ; 4 ) characteristics of the basic word stock and 5 ) motivation.( 10% )

- | A                   |         | B                                   |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 21 .reiteration     | (     ) | A. high and low                     |
| 22 .repetition      | (     ) | B. pick and choose                  |
| 23 .juxtaposition   | (     ) | C. face to face                     |
| 24 .perfect homonym | (     ) | D. Failure is the mother of success |
| 25 .personification | (     ) | E. hiss                             |
| 26 .portus          | (     ) | F. bear ,bear                       |
| 27 .come            | (     ) | G. twitter                          |
| 28 .heart           | (     ) | H. cat                              |
| 29 .birds           | (     ) | I. port                             |

30. snakes

( ) J. heart and soul

得 分	评卷人	复查人

IV . Study the following words and expressions and identify 1 )types of context clues ;2 )types of word formation ; 3 ) types of word-meaning changes and ;4 )rhetorical features of idiom. ( 10% )

31. making a restatement of new word or concept in familiar words ( )

32. sitcom ( )

33. the usual amenities such as a pub , a post office and a school ( )

34. from cradle to grave ( )

35. might and main ( )

36. fax ( )

37. disobey ,impolite. ( )

38. hussy “ housewife ”→“ a woman of low morals ” ( )

39. disease “ discomfort ”→“ illness ” ( )

40. fond “ foolish ”→“ affectionate ” ( )

得 分	评卷人	复查人

V . Define the following terms.( 10% )

41. dictionary

42. pejoration

43. idioms nominal in nature

44. Germanic

45. allomorph

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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 stylistic features of idioms ?

47. How would you explain the difference between back formation and suffixation ?

Give examples to illustrate your point.

48. How do you distinguish inflectional affixes and derivational affixes ?

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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

49. Comment on the following pairs of sentences in terms of superordinates and subordinates.

a. The man said he would come to our school next week.

b. The visiting scholar said he would visit our university next Monday.

50. Analyzes the morphological structures of the following words and point out the types of the morphemes.

*unbearable* , *international* , *ex-prisoner* .

# 2002 年(上)全国高等教育自学考试 英语词汇学参考答案

I .1.D 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.C 8.C 9.A 10.B 11.C 12.A 13.C 14.C 15.C

II .16. Grammatical

17. minister

18. conventional

19. ambiguity

20. bound

III .21.B 22.C 23.A 24.F 25.D 26.I 27.H 28.J 29.G 30.E

IV .31. explanation

32. blending

33. superordinate

34. metonymy

35. alliteration

36. clipping

37. prefixation

38. degradation

39. narrowing

40. elevation

V .41. It refers to a book which presents in alphabetical order the words of English ,with information as to their spelling ,pronunciation ,meaning ,usage ,rules of grammar and in some ,their etymology.

42. It is a process whereby words of good origin fall into ill reputation or non - affective words come to be used in derogatory sense.

43. Idioms of this class have a noun as the key word in each and function as a noun in sentences

44. Germanic belongs to Indo - European Language family and consists of the four Northern European Languages ; Norwegian ,Icelandic ,Danish ,Swedish and German ,English ,etc.

45. Morphemes are realized by more than one morph according to their position in a word. Such alter native morphs are known as allomorphs.

VI .46.

( 1 )Idioms are generally felt to be informal and some are colloquialisms and slang.( 2 分 )

( 2 )Occasionally we find idioms which are extremely formal and used only in frozen style.( 2 分 )

47.

( 1 )Suffixation is the formation of new words by adding suffixes to bases.( 1 分 )

( 2 )Back - formation is the method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes.( 1 分 )

( 3 )Therefore ,back - formation is considered to be the opposite process of suffixation.( 1 分 )

( 4 )If we add - or to verb base " sculpt " ,it is suffixation.

If we remove - of from " sculptor " ,it is back - formation.( 1 分 )

48.

( 1 )Affixes attached to the end of word to indicate grammatical relationships are known as inflectional affixes. ( 2 分 )

( 2 )Derivational affixes are affixes added to other morphemes to create new words.( 2 分 )

49. 要点 :

( 1 )Here the relationship is hyponymy.( 2 分 )

( 2 )Super or dinates are used in sentence ( a ) and subordinates are used in sentence ( b ) .( 4 分 )

( 3 )Sentence ( b ) is better ,because subordinates are concrete ,precise and vivid.( 3 分 )

50. 要点 :

( 1 )Each of the three words consists of three morphemes :

Unbearable ( un + bear + able ) ,international ( inter + nation + al ) ,ex - prisoner ( ex + prison + er ) ( 3 分 )

( 2 )" bear " , " nation " and " prison " are free morphemes.

Un - , - able ,inter - , - al ,ex - and - er are bound morphemes.( 3 分 )

( 3 )Free morphemes have complete meanings in themselves and can be used as free grammatical units in sentences. Bound morphemes must be bound to other morpheme to form words.( 3 分 )

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(一)参考答案

- I .1.B 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.D 6.A 7.D 8.D 9.C 10.B 11.C 12.D 13.C 14.D 15.B  
II .16.notion 17.printing 18.inflectional affixes 19.acceptable 20.psychological factors  
III .21.i 22.j 23.h 24.g 25.d 26.b 27.c 28.e 29.a 30.f  
IV .31.noun idiom/idiom nominal in nature  
32.verb idiom/idiom verbal in nature  
33.bound root  
34.inflectional affixes  
35.n + v noun compound  
36.n + v-ed adjective compound  
37.conversion noun to verb  
38.blending head + tail  
39.grammatical meaning  
40.conceptual meaning  
V.41.All the words in a language make up its vocabulary. Not only can it refer to the total number of the words in a language but it can stand for all the words used in a particular historical period. We also use it to refer to all the words of a given dialect a given book a given discipline and the words possessed by an individual person.  
42.The language used in England from 1150 to 1500.  
43.Affixes are forms that are attached to words or word elements to modify meaning or function.  
44.Word formed from initial letters but pronounced as a normal word.  
45.Affective meaning indicates the speaker's attitude towards the person or thing in question.  
VI.46. 要点 (1) The internal reason in English language.(1分)  
(2) The pronunciation has changed more rapidly than spelling over the years.(1分)  
(3) The early scribes(1分)  
(4) The borrowing(1分)  
47. 要点 (1) The relationship between language and the word.(2分)  
(2) It is arbitrary and conventional.(1分)  
(3) It is a kind of abstraction but with the help of context it can refer to something specific.(1分)  
48. 要点 (1) Antonyms are classified on the basis of semantic opposition.(1分)  
(2) A word which has more than one meaning can have more than one antonym.(1分)  
(3) Antonyms differ in semantic inclusion.(1分)  
(4) Contrary terms are gradable antonyms differing in degree of intensity so each has its own corresponding opposite.(1分)  
VII.49. 要点 (1) The first "ball" means an round object to play with. The second "ball" means a dancing party.(3分)  
(2) They belong to homonym.(3分)  
(3) The former is borrowed from "beallu" in old English. The latter is borrowed from "baller" in old French.(3分)  
50. 要点 (1) It is ambiguous.(2分)  
(2) Ambiguity caused by the structure.(2分)  
(3) This sentence can be understood as 1) The chicken is cooked or served. So ready for people to eat. 2) The chicken is ready to eat things.  
(4) Improvement :  
1) What a nice smell. The chicken is ready to eat.  
2) After coming down from the tree the chicken is ready to eat.

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(二)参考答案

- I .1.B 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.D 10.C 11.C 12.D 13.D 14.D 15.C  
II .16.deverbal 17.grammatical 18.specialized vocabulary 19.widening 20.grammatical context  
III .21.e 22.h 23.j 24.c 25.g 26.i 27.d 28.f 29.a 30.b  
IV .31.inflectional affixes  
32.suffixes/derivational affixes  
33.noun compound n + n

34. adjective compound  $n + v$ -ing  
 35. idiom adjectival in nature/adjective idiom  
 36. idiom adverbial in nature/adverb idiom  
 37. conversion  $n$ oun to verb  
 38. blending  $head + head$   
 39. grammatical meaning  
 40. conceptual meaning  
 V .41. One of the variants that realize a morpheme.  
 42. The formation of new words by combining parts of two words or a word plus a part of another word.  
 43. The suffix that is added to the stem  $whatever$  class it belongs to  $the$  result will be an adjective.  
 44. Connotative meaning refers to the overtones or associations suggested by the conceptual meaning.  
 45. Motivation accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its meaning.  
 VI .46. (1) Homonym refers to different words which happen to share the same form and polysemants is the one and same word which has several distinguishable meanings.(2分)  
 (2) Homonyms are from different sources. A polysemant is from the same source.(1分)  
 (3) The various meanings of a polysemant are correlated and connected to one central meaning. Meanings of different homonyms have nothing to do with one another.(1分)  
 47. 要点 (1) Historical reason  $ideas$  scientific knowledge and so on. Change in the course of time. Word-meaning also change.(2分)  
 (2) Class reason. Different classes have different languages and attitudes.(1分)  
 (3) Psychological reason. People change word-meaning owing to various psychological motives.(1分)  
 48. 要点 Context clues vary a great deal but can be summed up as follows :  
 (1) Definition  
 (2) Explanation  
 (3) Example  
 (4) Synonymy  
 (5) Antonymy  
 (6) Hyponymy  
 (7) Relevant details  
 (8) Word structure  
 VII .49. (1) The idiom is " as poor as a church mouse ".(2分)  
 (2) Its structure is  $as + a + as + n$ .(3分)  
 (3) Its grammatical function  $adjective$  idiom as predicative in this sentence.(2分)  
 (4) simil(2分)  
 50. (1) The relationship between corresponding parts is hyponymy.(3分)  
 (2) Subordinates are used in sentence(2)  $thus$  sentence(2) is better. Subordinates are concrete  $precise$  and vivid.(6分)

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(三)参考答案

- I .1.A 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.D 6.B 7.B 8.C 9.D 10.A 11.B 12.A 13.C 14.D 15.B  
 II .16. regular combinations at the bottom 17. linguistic context 18. coexistence 19. associative meaning  
 20. inflectional affixes  
 III .21.c 22.f 23.g 24.h 25.d 26.b 27.j 28.i 29.e 30.a  
 IV .31. inflectional affix  
 32. prefix  
 33. grammatical meaning  
 34. stylistic meaning  
 35. idiom nominal in nature/noun idiom  
 36. idiom verbal in nature/verb idiom  
 37. noun compound  $n + n$   
 38. adjective compound  $a + v$ -ing  
 39. phrase clipping  
 40. backformation  
 V .41. It generally refers to the jargon of criminals.

42. The language used in England from 450 to 1150.
43. The formation of new words by converting words of one class to another class.
44. It indicates the speaker's attitude towards the person or thing in question.
45. Words that have two or more than two senses.
- VI. 46. The basic word stock is the foundation of the vocabulary accumulated over centuries and forms the common core of the language. It is the most important part of vocabulary.
47. 要点 (1) The rapid development of modern science and technology. (1.5 分)  
 (2) Social economic and political changes. (1.5 分)  
 (3) The influence of other cultures and languages. (1 分)
48. 要点 (1) Metonymy refers to idioms in which the name of one thing is used for that of another associated with it. (2 分)  
 (2) Synecdoche is substituting part for the whole and vice versa. (2 分)
- VII. 49. 要点 (1) "Police" is not proper. (2 分)  
 (2) In this sentence "chuck"; "did a bunk" and "loot" are all slangy; "police" is official. So "police" is not consistent with other words stylistically. (3 分)  
 (3) "Police" should be replaced by "cops" i.e. They chucked a stone at the cops and then did a bunk with the loot. (4 分)
50. 要点 : 1) skylab = sky + laboratory  
 word + head  
 (2) blending  
 2) VOA  
 (1) VOA = voice of America  
 (2) Initialism in acronymy  
 3) malpractice  
 (1) "mal-" is prefix  
 (2) pejorative prefix in affixation

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(四) 参考答案

- I .1.B 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.B 6.B 7.B 8.D 9.A 10.B 11.D 12.D 13.A 14.A 15.A
- II .16. those of the individual constituents 17. more grammatical 18. the structure 19. the preceding one  
 20. the secondary meaning
- III .21.f 22.h 23.d 24.b 25.e 26.g 27.i 28.j 29.a 30.c
- IV .31. grammatical meaning  
 32. stylistic meaning  
 33. blending head + tail  
 34. acronymy  
 35. Conversion  
 36. noun compound n + v-er  
 37. adjective compound num + n  
 38. bound root  
 39. suffix  
 40. idiom adjectival in nature / adjective idiom
- V .41. The method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes.  
 42. Accounts for the connection between the meaning of the word and the meaning of each morpheme in the word. The meanings of many words are the sum total of the morphemes combined.  
 43. A morpheme that can stand alone.  
 44. Words taken over from foreign languages.  
 45. The dictionary that concentrates on a particular area of language or knowledge.
- VI .46. Generally speaking, we should consider whether the dictionary is monolingual or bilingual, general or specialized, British or American, early edition or late edition as well as their content in accordance with our own needs.  
 47. Because such classification will be more helpful in the actual use of idioms. (2 分) Determining the syntactic functions of idioms is one of difficulties in using idioms appropriately. (2 分)  
 48. Context has three major functions: elimination of ambiguity, indication of referents, provision of clues for inferring word-meaning.

VII. 49. 要点 (1) It is ambiguous. (2 分)

(2) Ambiguity caused by polysemy. (2 分)

(3) "Ran" can be understood as "organised" or "participated". (2 分)

(4) Improvement (3 分)

1) Rose ran the badminton game and won the first place.

2) Rose ran the badminton game and was regarded as the best organizer.

50. 要点 (1) Each of the three words consists of three morphemes: consistently (consist + ent + ly), remainder (re + mind + er), imperialistic (imperial + ist + ic). (3 分)

(2) Of the nine morphemes "only", "consist", "mind" and "imperial" are free morphemes as they can exist by themselves (3 分)

(3) All the rest -ent, -ly, -re-, -er-, -ist-, -ic are bound morphemes as none of them can stand alone as words. (3 分)

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(五)参考答案

I. 1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. B

II. 16. the existing material 17. old 18. small 19. 28% to 30% 20. the primary

III. 21. c 22. f 23. h 24. j 25. d 26. e 27. g 28. i 29. b 30. a

IV. 31. bound root

32. inflectional affix

33. conceptual meaning

34. grammatical meaning

35. noun compound adv + v

36. adjective compound num + n-ed

37. back-formation

38. idiom adjectival in nature / adjective idiom

39. idiom verbal in nature / verb idiom

40. back clipping

V. 41. Concept which is beyond language is the result of human cognition, reflecting the objective world in the human mind. It has many referring expressions.

42. 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.

43. A form to which affixes of any kind can be added.

44. Words whose meanings are borrowed and whose forms are not borrowed.

45. A semantic process in which the primary meaning stands at the centre and the secondary meanings proceed out of it in every direction like rays.

VI. 46. (1) To define the meanings of words. (1 分)

(2) To express economically the opposite of a particular thought for the sake of contrast. (1 分)

(3) Writers use antonyms to serve their stylistic purpose. (1 分)

(4) To form antithesis to achieve emphasis by putting contrasting idea together. (1 分)

47. Because many of his words were used in different senses from what they have now in contemporary dictionaries.

48. (1) Wide coverage of new words, new meanings and new usages. (0.5 分)

(2) Simple and clear definitions. (0.5 分)

(3) To use controlled 2000 words to define words and illustrate usages. (0.5 分)

(4) To have meticulous and complete grammatical information. (0.5 分)

(5) Clear grammar codes. (1 分)

(6) Usage notes. (0.5 分)

(7) Language notes. (0.5 分)

VII. 49. 要点 (1) They are relative antonymy. (4 分)

(2) This type consists of relational opposites such as "parent/child". The pairs of words indicate such a reciprocal social relationship that one of them can't be used without suggesting the other. (5 分)

50. 要点 (1) "Skinny" is not proper and is pejorative. (2 分)

(2) From this sentence, praise is expressed, thus "skinny" is not proper. (3 分)

(3) "Skinny" should be replaced by "slim" or "slender".

This sentence should be:

She is very slim/slender and beautiful. (4 分)

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(六)参考答案

- I .1.C 2.B 3.A 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.D 11.B 12.B 13.B 14.C 15.C  
II .16. numerals 17. inflected 18. prefixes 19. new words 20. two  
III .21. h 22. f 23. c 24. i 25. g 26. d 27. j 28. e 29. a 30. b  
IV .31. free morpheme  
32. bound morpheme  
33. noun compound v-ing + adv  
34. conversion noun to verb  
35. blending head + head  
36. front and back clipping  
37. idiom nominal in nature/noun idiom  
38. idiom adverbial in nature  
39. appreciative word  
40. pejorative word  
V .41. Indicates the relationship between sound and meaning of a word. Its sound suggests its meaning.  
42. Words different in meaning but either identical both in sound and spelling or identical only in sound or spelling.  
43. One of two or more words in the English language which have the same or very nearly the same essential meaning.  
44. It refers to the process by which words rise from humble beginnings to positions of importance.  
45. Words which were used to designate one thing but later changed to mean something else have experienced the process of semantic transfer.  
VI .46. A phrasal verb is a verb phrase consisting of a verb plus a particle( adverb or preposition or both )such as "bring up "; "get down "; "come up with ". A verb phrase is any phrase functioning as a verb ,for example " call it a day "; "make both ends meet "; "look after ". Verb phrases include phrasal verbs.  
47. (1)The definition in this dictionary are all in full sentences.(1.5分)  
(2)The use of extra column to deal with grammar information.(1.5分)  
(3)Almost every meaning of a word has an example to show its meaning and usage most in sentence form.(1分)  
48. (1)These antonyms truly represent oppositeness of meaning. They are so opposed to each other that they are mutually exclusive and admit no possibility between them. The assertion of one is the denial of the other.(3分)  
(2)These antonyms are non-gradable.(1分)  
VII .49. 要点(1) Laconic "means" short "(3分)  
(2)It belongs to etymologically motivated word.(3分)  
(3)It is derived from "lacons" a tribe of people who were known for their " brevity of speech "and for their habit of never using more words than necessary.(3分)  
50. 要点(1) Blends hi-fi = high + fidelity  
motel = motor + hotel(5分)  
(2) hi-fi :head + head  
motel :head + tail(4分)

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(七)参考答案

- I .1.C 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.A 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.D 12.D 13.B 14.D 15.C  
II .16. the illogical 17. narrowing 18. monosemic 19. the relationship 20. inflectional affixes  
III .21. f 22. h 23. j 24. i 25. b 26. c 27. e 28. g 29. a 30. d  
IV .31. free morpheme  
32. blending word + tail  
33. noun compound v-ing + n  
34. bound morpheme  
35. adjective compound adv + v-ing  
36. conversion adjective to noun  
37. perfect homonyms  
38. idioms adjectival in nature/adjective idiom  
39. homophones

40. idioms verbal in nature/verb idiom
- V .41. A morpheme that occurs with at least one other morpheme.
42. To shorten a longer word by cutting a part off the original and using what remains instead.
43. A dictionary written in one language.
44. It refers to substituting part for the whole and vice versa.
45. Strictly speaking idioms are expressions that are not readily understandable from their literal meaning of individual elements. In a broad sense idioms may include colloquialisms, Catchphrases, slang expressions, proverbs, etc. They form an important part of the English Vocabulary.
- VI .46. Apart from their conceptual meanings, many words have stylistic features, which make them appropriate for different contexts. These distinctive features form the stylistic meaning of words. In some dictionaries, these stylistic features are clearly marked as "formal"; "informal"; "literary"; "archaic"; "slang" and so on. (2分) This stylistic difference is especially true of synonyms. It is observed that there are few words which have both the same conceptual meaning and the stylistic meaning. (2分)
47. (1) Phonetic features. In compounds the word stress usually occurs on the first element whereas in noun phrases, the second element is generally stressed if there is only one stress. In case of two stresses, the compound has the primary stress on the first element and the secondary stress, if any, on the second whereas the opposite is true of free phrases. (1.4分)
- (2) Semantic features. Every compound should express a single idea just as one word. Nevertheless, a lot of compounds are transparent, that is the meaning can be inferred from the separate element of compounds. But the two elements are inseparable and the change of the element would result in the loss of the original identity. (1.2分)
- (3) Grammatical features. A compound tends to play a single grammatical role in a sentence. (1.2分)
48. (1) A root is the basic form of a word which cannot be further analysed without total loss of identity. The root, whether free or bound, generally carries the main component of meaning in a word. (2分)
- (2) A stem may consist of a single root morpheme as in iron or of two root morphemes as in a compound like handcuff. It can be a root morpheme plus one or more affixational morphemes as in "mouthful". Therefore a stem can be defined as a form to which affixes of any kind can be added. (2分)
- Ⅶ .49. 要点 (1) Each of the two words consists of three morphemes: unhappily (un + happy + ly); idealistic (ideal + ist + ic). (3分)
- (2) "Happy" and "ideal" are free morphemes; un-, -ly, -ist and -ic are bound morphemes. (3分)
- (3) Free morphemes have complete meanings in themselves and can be used as free grammatical units in sentences. Bound morphemes must be bound to other morpheme to form words. (3分)
50. 要点 (1) Extension
- (2) Because the meanings of the word "picture" is widened.
- (3) Word-meaning changes types: extension, narrowing, degradation, elevation, and transfer.

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(八)参考答案

- I .1.C 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.D 9.D 10.A 11.B 12.D 13.C 14.A 15.D
- II .16. the foundation 17. old 18. psychological war 19. the core 20. generalization
- III .21. g 22. h 23. f 24. d 25. c 26. b 27. e 28. j 29. a 30. i
- IV .31. absolute synonyms
32. relative synonyms
33. relative synonyms
34. contradictory antonyms
35. contrary antonyms
36. relative antonyms
37. back clipping
38. blending head + head
39. idiom nominal in nature/noun idiom
40. idiom adverbial in nature/adverb idiom
- V .41. It is a complete record of all the words in use. It provides a great quantity of basic information about a word.
42. It is what I mean by breaking up the idioms into pieces, an unusual case of use of idioms particularly in literature or popular press to achieve special effect.
43. It refers to the words, clauses, sentences in which a word appears. It may cover a paragraph, a whole chapter and even the entire book. In a broad sense, it includes the physical situation as well.

44. A process whereby words of good origin fall into ill reputation or non-affective words come to be used in derogatory sense.
45. Borrowed words which have retained their original pronunciation and spelling.
- VI. 46. English owes 80% of its vocabulary to other languages. That is to say English has borrowed 80 percent of its vocabulary from other languages. (2分) In fact the English vocabulary contains words from all the major languages of the world. No other language of the world has borrowed so heavily. Therefore the name "heavy borrower" is appropriate. (2分)
47. American dictionaries contain more encyclopedic information in the main body than the British and a lot of British usages. (2分) British dictionaries on the other hand include a lot of grammar information as well as usage examples than the American. (2分)
48. Neologisms are newly-created words or expressions or words that have taken on new meanings (2分) for example AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome. (2分)
- III. 49. 要点 (1) The idiom is "a bolt from the blue". (3分)
- (2) It means "a sudden unexpected event, esp one unpleasant or catastrophic" (3分)
- (3) The effect of using it is to make this sentence concise, forcible, vivid and colourful. (3分)
50. 要点 (1) "Oil" is converted word. (3分)
- (2) Noun to verb (3分)
- (3) Economical and vivid (3分)

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(九) 参考答案

- I. 1.C 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.B 6.D 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.B 11.C 12.B 13.A 14.B 15.A
- II. 16. Webster's pronunciation systems 17. explaining their usages 18. key 19. great 20. partial conversion
- III. 21.f 22.i 23.d 24.g 25.h 26.e 27.c 28.b 29.j 30.a
- IV. 31. inflectional
32. prefix
33. suffix
34. pejorative/suffixation
35. appreciative
36. appreciative/suffixation
37. pejorative
38. relative synonyms
39. relative synonyms
40. adjective compound a + a
- V. 41. Linguistic dictionaries aim at defining words and explaining their usages in the language. They usually cover such areas as spelling, pronunciation, meaning, grammatical function, usage and etymology etc.
42. It refers to the word that occurs together with the word in question.
43. It is also called specialization. It is the opposite of widening meaning. It is a process by which a word of wide meaning acquires a narrower or specialized sense.
44. A process where each of the later meaning is related only to the preceding one like chains.
45. Hyponymy deals with the relationship of semantic inclusion. That is, the meaning of a more specific word is included in that of another more general word.
- VI. 46. 要点 (1) The constituents of idioms can not be replaced. (1分)
- (2) The word order cannot be inverted or changed. (1分)
- (3) The constituents of an idiom cannot be deleted or added to, not even an article. (1分)
- (4) Many idioms are grammatically unanalysable. (1分)
47. No. Because motivation accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbols and their meaning. But since the relationship between the word-form and meaning is conventional and arbitrary, words should be non-motivated. Nevertheless many words are motivated to a certain extent in terms of sound, morphology, semantics and etymology.
48. 要点 (1) Creation creates new words by using existing materials. (1.5分)
- (2) Semantic change. An old form takes on a new meaning to meet the new need. (1.5分)
- (3) Borrowing borrow words from other languages. (1.5分)
- III. 49. 要点 (1) "Women" in two sentences have same grammatical meanings and conceptual meanings. Their grammatical meanings are they are all nouns plural and subjects in the sentences. Their conceptual meaning adult fe-

male human being.(5分)

(2)In sentence(1)the connotative meaning beautiful lovely.

In sentence(2),the connotative meaning of "women":fierce and malicious(4分)

50. 要点(1)It is ambiguous.(1分)

(2)Ambiguity caused by the structure.(2分)(3)This sentence can be understood as.(3分)①The boy who carried the flowers ran after the girl.②The boy ran after the girl who carried the flowers.(4)Improvement(3分)①After he bought some flowers ,the boy ran after the girl with the flowers.②The boy ran after the girl with the flowers ,because she had stolen his flowers.

## 英语词汇学标准预测试卷(十)参考答案

I .1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.D 10.B 11.B 12.B 13.A 14.A 15.B

II .16.linguistic dictionaries 17.Swedish 18.French 19.smallest 20.the word-class

III .21.f 22.d 23.h 24.j 25.b 26.g 27.e 28.c 29.i 30.a

IV .31.adjective compound a + v-ed

32.conversion prep to noun

33.blending head + tail

34.free morpheme

35.bound morpheme

36.idiom verbal in nature/verb idiom

37.idiom nominal in nature/noun idiom

38.perfect homonyms

39.homographs

40.homophones

V .41.A process by which a word which originally had a specialized meaning has now become generalized.

42.In some cases ,the meaning of a word may be influenced by the structure in which it occurs.This is grammatical context.

43.Words and expressions formed from the existing material in the English language but modelled on the patterns taken from another language.

44.The language has been used in England from 1500 up to now.

45.Words pronounced letter by letter.

VI .46.(1)The use of a monolingual dictionary can increase exposure of language and avoid misunderstanding by translation.(1分)

(2)User think in English understand meanings in term of other English words ,thus enlarging vocabulary and learn the precise meanings of words and usages through definition and examples.(1.5分)

(3)The effective use of a monolingual dictionary will give learners a sense of satisfaction and self-sufficiency and greater confidence in their ability to solve language problems.(1.5分)

47.They are Balto-Slavic ,Indo-Iranian ,American Albanian ,Celtic ,Italic ,Hellenic and Germanic.

48.They are denizens ,aliens ,translation-loans and semantic-loans.

VII .49. 要点(1)The idiom is "high and low".(2分)

(2)Its structure is "adv + adv".(2分)

(3)Its grammatical function.It is adv and used as adverbial.(2分)

(4)Its rhetorical feature is juxtaposition.(2分)

50. 要点(1)It is ambiguous.(2分)

(2)Ambiguity caused by the grammatical structure.(2分)

(3)This sentence can be understood as :

①It is dangerous to fly a plane.(1分)

②A plane that is flying is dangerous.(1分)

(4)Improvement(3分)

①John told me that he didn't want to be a pilot ,because flying a plane is dangerous.

②A Flying plane is dangerous.