

全国 2018 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. (30%)

1. Which of the following is NOT true about the definition of a word?
A. A word is a sound unity.
B. A word is a unit of meaning.
C. A word is the smallest form of a language.
D. A word is a form that can function alone in a sentence.
2. Vocabulary can refer to the total number of the words in a language, and it can stand for all the words used _____, e.g. Old English vocabulary, Middle English vocabulary and Modern English vocabulary.
A. in a given book
B. in a given dialect
C. by an individual person
D. in a particular historical period
3. Words like *man*, *fire*, *sun* have been in use for centuries. This shows the basic word stock has the characteristics of _____.
A. productivity
B. polysemy
C. collocability
D. stability
4. The Indo-European language is made up of most of the languages of Europe, the Near East, and _____.
A. Asia
B. Africa
C. India
D. the Far East
5. In Old English period, the introduction of Christianity had a great impact on the English vocabulary. It brought many _____ terms such as altar, amen and candle.
A. scientific
B. religious
C. educational
D. aesthetic

6. Martial arts from the Far East find their way into English vocabulary such as *aikido*, *kungfu* and *black belt*. These are just a few new words, but they will suffice to show _____.
A. the invasion of foreign countries
B. social, economic and political changes
C. the influence of other cultures and languages
D. the rapid development of modern science and technology
7. Monomorphemic words are realized by single morphs such as _____.
A. boss B. cats C. feet D. trying
8. The forms that are attached to words or word elements to modify meaning or function are _____.
A. allomorphs B. affixes C. roots D. stems
9. Which of the following words is NOT a stem?
A. international B. nation C. national D. internationalists
10. Which of the following words has a negative prefix?
A. amoral B. devalue C. misconduct D. antiwar
11. The formation of new words by joining two or more stems is called _____.
A. compounding B. prefixation C. conversion D. blending
12. Which of the following words is the result from blending?
A. smog B. dorm C. quake D. crybaby
13. _____ accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its meaning.
A. Reference B. Motivation C. Sense D. Concept
14. Such synonymous pairs as *die—pass away*, *quarrel—argue* are examples to show that _____.
A. one can talk of the same concept in different languages
B. each pair has the same concept but collocates with different words
C. every word that has meaning has sense, but not every word has reference
D. each pair has the same concept but different socio-cultural and stylistic values
15. Which of the following words is NOT morphologically motivated?
A. airmail B. hopeless C. reading-lamp D. greenhorn
16. Words are arbitrary symbols and independent identities so far as their _____ are concerned.
A. spelling and meaning B. pronunciation and use
C. spelling and pronunciation D. meaning and collocation
17. Which of the following is the primary meaning of the word *face*?
A. A surface of a thing. B. The front of the head.
C. The appearance. D. The topography.
18. Which of the following deals with the relationship of semantic inclusion?
A. Synonymy. B. Antonymy. C. Polysemy. D. Hyponymy.
19. Word-meaning changes by modes of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. extension B. expansion C. degradation D. elevation

20. Which of the following is NOT the extra-linguistic factors that cause changes in meaning?
 A. Class reason. B. Historical reason.
 C. Political reason. D. Psychological reason.
21. *Fortuitous* formerly denoted “happening by chance” and later on took on the meaning “fortunate”. Such change of word-meaning is caused by _____.
 A. the influx of borrowings B. psychological factors
 C. historical reason D. analogy
22. Without _____, there is no way to determine the very sense of a word that the speaker intended to convey.
 A. meaning B. context C. clues D. culture
23. That the word *paper* means differently in “a sheet of paper”, “a white paper” and “a term paper” shows that _____ context affects the meaning of words.
 A. extra-linguistic B. grammatical C. semantic D. lexical
24. Context may prove extremely valuable in guessing the _____ of a new word.
 A. meaning B. usage C. part of speech D. implication
25. Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of idioms?
 A. The constituents of idioms can be replaced.
 B. The word order cannot be inverted or changed.
 C. Many idioms are grammatically unanalysable.
 D. The constituents of an idiom cannot be deleted or added to.
26. Which of the following is an idiom verbal in nature?
 A. cut and dried B. fly in the ointment
 C. call it a day D. in clover
27. The figure of speech used in the idiom *a dark horse* is _____.
 A. simile B. metaphor C. personification D. synecdoche
28. The dictionary where the headword or entries are defined and illustrated in the same language is _____.
 A. monolingual dictionaries B. bilingual dictionaries
 C. linguistic dictionaries D. encyclopedic dictionaries
29. The main body of a dictionary is its _____ of words.
 A. spelling B. pronunciation C. definition D. grammar
30. The following are the features of *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* New Edition (1987) EXCEPT _____.
 A. usage notes B. language notes C. extra column D. clear grammar codes

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

31. By notion, words can be grouped into content words and _____ words.
32. Middle English retained much fewer inflections. If we say that Old English was a language of full endings, Middle English was one of _____ endings.
33. The morphemes which are realized by more than one morph according to their position in a word are known as _____.
34. According to the positions which affixes occupy in words, affixation falls into two subclasses: _____ and suffixation.
35. In word meaning, the relationship between language and the word is _____, by means of which, a speaker indicates which things in the world are being talked about.
36. Words like *bank* meaning both the edge of the river and an establishment for money business are called _____.
37. Vocabulary is the most unstable element of a language as it is undergoing constant changes both in form and _____.
38. Linguistic context include _____ context, where the meaning of the word is often affected and defined by the neighbouring words.
39. The semantic _____ of idioms is reflected in the illogical relationship between the literal meaning of each word and the meaning of the idiom, as is shown in *rain cats and dogs*, which means "rain heavily".
40. If one wants to know whether a pair or mathematics takes a singular or plural verb, a _____ dictionary is likely to supply the best answer.

III. Define the following terms. (15%)

41. terminology
42. morpheme
43. conceptual meaning
44. elevation
45. true idioms

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

46. Through which three channels does modern English vocabulary develop?

47. Turn the phrasal verbs below into noun compounds:

- 1) fall down
- 2) sit in
- 3) cry out
- 4) hang over
- 5) bring up

48. Tell the difference between superordinates and subordinates, with the example words *flower*, *lion*, *hammer*, *tool*, *animal* and *rose*.

49. Explain how context clues are used in the sentence “In spite of the fact that the fishermen were wearing *sou'westers*, the storm was so heavy that they were wet through.”

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

50. Explain the difference between full conversion and partial conversion by taking “valuables” and “the young” as examples.

51. Illustrate the differences between synonyms by analyzing the following groups of synonyms.

- (a) understand and comprehend
- (b) answer and respond
- (c) allow and let