

# 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. Of all the characteristics listed for the basic word stock the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all national character                      B. collocability  
C. stability                                      D. productivity
2. Which of the following words is NOT one of the aliens?  
A. Kowtow.                      B. Bazaar.                      C. Mother tongue.                      D. Status quo.
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. A word is the smallest 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.
4. The language used between 1150 and \_\_\_\_\_ is called Middle English.  
A. 1250                      B. 1500                      C. 1850                      D. 1700
5. The five Romance languages, namely, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, Roumanian all belong to the Italic through an intermediate language called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Latin                      B. Greek                      C. Russian                      D. Spanish
6. Which of the following words does NOT belong to the words of French origin?  
A. Skirt.                      B. State.                      C. Roast.                      D. Crime.

7. Which of the following words does NOT have a suffix?  
 A. Northward.                      B. Snowy.                      C. Happy.                      D. Worker.
8. Derivational affixes are affixes added to other morphemes to create new words. Which of the following words does NOT have a derivational affix?  
 A. Reread.                      B. Prewar.                      C. Postwar.                      D. Postcard.
9. How many free morphemic words are there in the following words: wind, man, reddish, collection?  
 A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 3                      D. 4
10. Which of the following words contains a number prefix?  
 A. Amoral.                      B. Disunite.                      C. Antiwar.                      D. Bicycle.
11. Which of the following words is an example of blending?  
 A. Smog.                      B. Sandwich.                      C. Quake.                      D. NATO.
12. The verbal phrase “fall down” can be turned into a noun compound as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. falling down                      B. downfall                      C. fall-down                      D. fallen-down
13. The following words are onomatopoeically motivated words EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. bang                      B. miniskirt                      C. quack                      D. hiss
14. The word “mother” is often associated with “love”, “care”, “tenderness”, “forgiving”, etc. In this sense, the word “mother” conveys \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. connotative meaning                      B. stylistic meaning  
 C. affective meaning                      D. collocative meaning
15. Which of the following statements is true?  
 A. Collocation cannot affect the meaning of words.  
 B. Unlike conceptual meaning, associative meaning is unstable and indeterminate.  
 C. Affective meaning indicates the listener’s attitude towards the person or thing in question.  
 D. Grammatical meaning refers to the part of speech, tenses of verbs and stylistic features of words.
16. Words are \_\_\_\_\_ symbols and independent identities so far as their outer facet — spelling and pronunciation, is concerned.  
 A. arbitrary                      B. clear                      C. traditional                      D. cultural
17. When a word was created, it was endowed with only one meaning, which is called the primary meaning. Which of the following is the primary meaning of the word “face”?  
 A. A surface of a thing.                      B. The topography (of an area).  
 C. The front of the head.                      D. Outward aspect.
18. “Comprehend” and “understand” are synonyms, but “understand” is used in a much more extended sense than “comprehend”. The above example shows there is difference in \_\_\_\_\_ between near-synonyms.  
 A. denotation                      B. connotation                      C. application                      D. implication
19. Word-meaning changes by the following modes EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. narrowing                      B. broadening                      C. transfer                      D. elevation

20. The word “journal” originally meant mere “daily paper”, but now has come to include any “periodical”. The above example reflects one type of changes in word meaning, that is, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. extension                      B. narrowing                      C. degradation                      D. elevation
21. Which of the following is one of the linguistic factors that cause the change of meaning?
- A. Social classes.                      B. Scientific discovery.  
C. Psychological motives.                      D. Analogy.
22. The meaning of a word may be influenced by the structure in which it occurs. This is what we call \_\_\_\_\_ context.
- A. lexical                      B. grammatical                      C. structural                      D. non-linguistic
23. Ambiguity often arises due to \_\_\_\_\_, as is shown in the sentence “He is a hard businessman”, in which “hard” can mean both “hardworking” and “difficult”.
- A. polysemy                      B. homonymy                      C. synonymy                      D. antonymy
24. The context clue used in “It’s just one more incredible result of the development of microprocessors — those tiny parts of a computer commonly known as ‘silicon chip’” is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. definition                      B. explanation                      C. example                      D. relevant details
25. Which of the following is NOT one type of figures of speech?
- A. Addition.                      B. Personification.                      C. Euphemism.                      D. Metaphor.
26. Which of the following rhetorical features can be seen in the idiom “bag and baggage”?
- A. Rhyme.                      B. Alliteration.  
C. Juxtaposition.                      D. Synecdoche.
27. The change in the idiom “take short views” from the original form “take long views” is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dismembering                      B. position-shifting                      C. replacement                      D. shortening
28. Which of the following is NOT one of the three good general dictionaries?
- A. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*.  
B. *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary*.  
C. *A Chinese-English Dictionary*.  
D. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary*.
29. Readers will usually find the following areas of information of a word in a general dictionary EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. difference with its synonyms                      B. definition  
C. pronunciation                      D. usage
30. American dictionaries generally use \_\_\_\_\_ to mark the pronunciation.
- A. British Phonetic Alphabet                      B. American Phonetic Alphabet  
C. International Phonetic Alphabet                      D. Webster’s Phonetic Alphabet

## 非选择题部分

注意事项：

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

31. As far as the origins of the words are concerned, English words can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ words and borrowed words.

32. If we say that Old English was a language of full endings, Middle English was one of \_\_\_\_\_ endings.

33. The morpheme is the \_\_\_\_\_ functioning unit in the composition of words.

34. “Bad-mouth” used as a verb can take the past tense marker *-ed*, e.g. “He *bad-mouthed* me.”

This example shows a compound tends to play a single \_\_\_\_\_ role in a sentence.

35. In synonymous pairs such as “die — pass away”, “ask — question”, each pair has the same \_\_\_\_\_ but different socio-cultural and stylistic values.

36. Synchronically, \_\_\_\_\_ is viewed as the coexistence of various meanings of the same word in a certain historical period of time, say, Modern English.

37. The word “garage” originally simply meant “any safe place”, but now means “a place for storing cars”. Such kind of change in word-meaning is called \_\_\_\_\_.

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is very important for the understanding of word-meaning, for without it there is no way to determine the very sense of the word that the speaker intended to convey.

39. The idiom “cut and dried” is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

40. Three good general dictionaries are LDCE, CCELD and \_\_\_\_\_.

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

41. neologism

42. affixes

43. semantic motivation

44. elevation

45. metonymy

**IV. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

46. What are the three main sources of new words in present-day English vocabulary? Match the following expressions with the three sources as examples.

“green revolution”, “fast food”, “the fourth world”, “Mao jackets”, “open heart surgery”

47. a) They now eat better food, live in better *houses*, and wear better *clothes* than ever before.

b) They are now better fed, better *housed*, and better *clothed* than ever before.

Compare the above two sentences and explain the effect of using nouns as verbs.

48. Explain what is polysemy from the diachronic point of view.

49. What does the underlined word mean in the following sentence and what contextual clue is used?

“Do you know the architect? He designed St. Paul’s Cathedral.”

**V. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

50. I want to be TV’s czar of script and grammar.

“Czar” in the above sentence is used to be a proper noun. Explain its meaning in relation to its origin.

51. Comment on the following groups of words in terms of types of antonyms: contradictory terms, contrary terms, relative terms.

“same – different”, “hot – cold”, “parent – child”