

全国 2017 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 and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (30%)

1. English lexicology is chiefly concerned with the basic _____ of words in general and of English words in particular.
A. structures B. relations C. theories D. equivalents
2. 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.
3. English words may fall into the basic word stock and non-basic vocabulary by _____.
A. notion B. use frequency C. origin D. form
4. The world has about 3000 languages, which can be grouped into roughly 300 language families on the basis of similarities in their basic word stock and _____.
A. grammar B. construction C. pronunciation D. notion
5. In early Middle English period, English, Latin and _____ existed side by side.
A. French B. German C. Celtic D. Danish

6. New words or expressions like *green revolution*, *space shuttle*, *moon walk* come into present-day English vocabulary due to _____.
 A. the growth of globalization B. social, economic and political changes
 C. rapid growth of science and technology D. the influence of other cultures and languages
7. For the words *collection*, *idealistic*, *ex-prisoner*, only *collect*, *ideal*, *prison* are _____.
 A. bound morphemes B. free morphemes
 C. grammatical words D. functional words
8. For the word *contradiction*, *-dict* is called a(n) _____.
 A. free root B. bound root C. inflectional affix D. derivational affix
9. There is an inflectional affix in the word _____.
 A. rainy B. southward C. predict D. potatoes
10. The most productive means of vocabulary expansion in modern English are the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. affixation B. compounding C. conversion D. blending
11. Of the following prefixes, _____ is a prefix of attitude.
 A. pro-(pro-student) B. micro- (microcomputer)
 C. mis- (misconduct) D. non- (non-smoker)
12. Nouns like *help*, *cheat* are converted from verbs of the same form, indicating _____.
 A. state of mind B. event or activity
 C. result of the action D. doer of the action
13. The word like *airmail* is a(n) _____ word, since one can figure out its meaning from each morpheme of the word.
 A. onomatopoeically-motivated B. morphologically-motivated
 C. semantically-motivated D. etymologically-motivated
14. Which of the following words is NOT an onomatopoeically-motivated word?
 A. miaow B. miniskirt C. cuckoo D. quack
15. *Pregnant*, *expecting*, *in the club* can have the same conceptual meaning, but differ in their _____ values.
 A. stylistic B. affective C. denotative D. connotative
16. 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.
 A. polysemy B. homonymy C. synonymy D. antonymy
17. The difference between *rich* and *wealthy* shows that synonyms may differ in _____.
 A. the range of meaning B. degree of intensity
 C. connotation D. application

18. *There was a fine rocking-chair his father used to sit in, a nest of small tables and a dark, imposing bookcase. Now all this furniture was to be sold, and with it his own past.*
We can see coherence by _____ in the above sentences.
A. antonymy B. synonymy C. homonymy D. hyponymy
19. The word *accident* originally meant “event”, but now means “unfortunate event” only. This example shows _____ of meaning.
A. extension B. narrowing C. degradation D. transfer
20. Which of the following words has NOT undergone extension of meaning?
A. box: container made of boxwood→any container
B. layman: one who is not of clergy→non-member of any profession
C. busybody: busy person→officious and meddling person
D. citizen: city dweller→inhabitant of a state or nation
21. *Pitiful* originally meant “full of pity”, but now has changed to “deserving pity”. This example shows _____.
A. associated transfer B. transfer of sensations
C. transfer between abstract and concrete meanings
D. transfer between subjective and objective meanings
22. Many familiar words have different meanings when they are used in different contexts. Study the following sentences carefully and decide in which sentence *stage* means “to plan, arrange and carry out”.
A. The union kept plans alive to *stage* new strikes.
B. The scientists have added another *stage* to the rocket.
C. Michael Jackson is a star of the *stage*, screen and television.
D. I believe in the national independence as the first *stage* of responsible self-government.
23. *The ball was attractive.*
The above sentence has ambiguity due to _____.
A. polysemy B. homonymy C. antonymy D. grammatical structure
24. _____ is used as context clue in the following sentence: *The village had most of the usual amenities: a pub, a library, a post office and a school.*
A. Definition B. Hyponymy C. Word structure D. Relevant details
25. The idiom *tit for tat* is not to be turned into *tat for tit*. This shows that _____.
A. many idioms are grammatically unanalysable
B. the word order of idioms cannot be inverted or changed
C. the meaning of an idiom is to a large extent unchangeable
D. the constituents of an idiom cannot be deleted or added to

33. In the words or expressions *desks, the children's library, happiest, -s, -'s, -est* are called _____ affixes.
34. The prefixes in words like *disobey, injustice, immature, unfair* are _____ prefixes.
35. The synonymous pair like *die—pass away* has the same _____ but different socio-cultural and stylistic values.
36. Absolute synonyms are words which are identical in meaning in all aspects, i.e. both in grammatical meaning and _____ meaning.
37. *Churl, hussy, wench, villain* were originally neutral in color but have all down-graded as “ill-mannered or bad people”. This example shows that the attitudes of _____ have also made inroads into lexical meaning in the case of degradation.
38. In some cases, the meanings of a word may be influenced by the structure in which it occurs. This is what we call _____ context.
39. All sentence idioms are complete sentences. They are mainly proverbs and _____, including colloquialisms and catchphrases.
40. For beginners and elementary learners, a _____ dictionary is essential as they do not know enough of the target language to understand fully a monolingual dictionary.

III. Define the following terms. (15%)

41. dialectal words
42. monomorphemic words
43. etymological motivation
44. degradation of meaning
45. phrasal verbs

IV. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20%)

46. What are the three channels through which modern English vocabulary develops?
47. The following words are formed by means of suffixation. Group the following words into noun suffixes, verb suffixes and adjective suffixes.
darken, economical, socialist, decision, beautify, modernize, adulthood, successful, childish
48. What are the three classes that homonyms fall into, based on the degree of similarity?
49. Explain the misunderstanding of the phrase “look out” in the following situation: *when someone on the second floor was ready to pour water out of the window, he called “Look out!” to warn the people outside in the street to go away. But the man on the first floor heard the cry and stretched his head out of the window just in time to receive the water.*

**V. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.
(20%)**

50. Comment on the following two sentences to illustrate the differences between conversion and affixation.
- A. They *room* right next to me.
 - B. She tried to *beautify* her room with posters and plants.
51. What is the fundamental difference between the processes of radiation and concatenation, and how are they closely related?