

全国 2020 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语词汇学试题

课程代码:00832

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 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。

选择题部分

注意事项:

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. (1%×30=30%)

1. Which of the following is **NOT** true about sound and meaning?
 - A. The relationship between them is conventional.
 - B. The symbolic connection between them is almost always arbitrary.
 - C. In different languages the same concept can be represented by the same sounds.
 - D. There is no logical relationship between the sound which stands for a thing or an idea and the actual thing and idea itself.
2. The verb *take*, which belongs to the basic word stock, may mean: to carry from one place to another; to get for oneself; to be willing to accept, etc. This example shows basic word stock is characterized by _____.
 - A. stability
 - B. productivity
 - C. polysemy
 - D. collocability
3. The English expression *long time no see* is from the Chinese expression *好久不见*, so it can be classified into _____ according to the manner of borrowing.
 - A. denizens
 - B. aliens
 - C. semantic-loans
 - D. translation-loans
4. After the Romans, the Germanic tribes called Angles, Saxons, and Jutes came and dominated England. Now people generally refer to Anglo-Saxon as _____ English.
 - A. Old
 - B. New
 - C. Middle
 - D. Modern

5. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- A. Old English was a highly inflected language.
 B. English is more closely related to German than French.
 C. Modern English is considered to be an analytic language.
 D. In early Middle English period, English, Latin, and Celtic existed side by side.
6. There are such new words as *open heart surgery*, and *space shuttle* in Modern English. These words 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. Which of the following words is the example of free morphemes?
- A. cars B. virus C. teacher D. happier
8. The basic form of a word which **CANNOT** be further analyzed without total loss of identity is a _____.
- A. prefix B. suffix C. root D. bound morpheme
9. There is/are _____ monomorphemic word(s) in the following words: *desire*, *bossy*, *bird*, *feet*, *southward*.
- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
10. Which of the following words has a prefix of attitude?
- A. misconduct B. unwrap C. anti-nuclear D. mini-election
11. *Examination* has given way to its shortened form *exam*. This is the example of _____ in word formation.
- A. clipping B. acronymy C. compounding D. conversion
12. The following suffixes come at the end of noun stems to form abstract nouns **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. -dom B. -age C. -ship D. -eer
13. In word meaning, the relationship between language and the world is _____, by means of which, a speaker indicates which things in the world are being talked about.
- A. reference B. concept C. sense D. motivation
14. In modern English some words were created by imitating the natural sounds or noises, and the sounds suggest their meanings, like *hiss*, *cuckoo*, and *buzz*. These words are _____ motivated.
- A. onomatopoeically B. morphologically
 C. semantically D. etymologically

15. *Mother*, denoting a “female parent”, is often associated with “love”, “care”, etc. This example shows that words have _____ meaning.
A. affective B. stylistic C. connotative D. collocative
16. The words *right*, *write* and *rite* are _____.
A. homophones B. homographs
C. perfect homonyms D. perfect synonyms
17. Which of the following pairs of synonyms comes from the source of figurative and euphemistic use of words?
A. help—lend one a hand B. wise—sage
C. lie—distort the fact D. job—gig
18. The following words make up the semantic field of fruits **EXCEPT** _____.
A. apricot B. celery C. date D. avocado
19. Some phrases containing material nouns are shortened and only the material nouns are left to refer to objects made of them, for example, *silver* now used for “silver dollar”. This is a process of _____ of meaning.
A. generalization B. specialization C. elevation D. degradation
20. Which of the following shows degradation of word meaning?
A. meat meaning from “food” to “flesh of animals”
B. angel meaning from “messenger” to “messenger of God”
C. butcher meaning from “one who kills goats” to “one who kills animals”
D. villain meaning from “a person who worked in a villa” to “an evil or wicked person”
21. Which of the following shows that the influx of borrowings has caused some words to change in meaning?
A. *Bulb* is used for “light bulb”.
B. The meaning of the word *fortuitous* changed from “accidental” to “fortunate”.
C. The word *pig* is used for live animals while *pork* from French is used for pigs killed and brought to the table.
D. Words like *democracy*, *human rights*, *revolution* have different meanings in different societies.
22. The following factors may lead to ambiguity **EXCEPT** _____.
A. polysemy B. homonymy
C. grammatical structure D. word class
23. The word *paper* means differently in the phrases *a sheet of paper* and *today's paper*, which shows that _____ context affects the meaning of words.
A. non-linguistic B. grammatical C. lexical D. social

24. What context clue is used in the sentence *Copernicus believed in a heliocentric universe, rather than in the geocentric theory?*
- A. Sentence pattern. B. Word structure.
C. Antonymy. D. Hyponymy.
25. The expression *in question* meaning “being considered” **CANNOT** be turned into *in the question*. This example indicates _____.
- A. the constituents of idioms cannot be replaced
B. the word order cannot be inverted or changed
C. the various words that make up the idioms have lost their individual identity
D. the constituents of an idiom cannot be deleted or added to, not even an article
26. Which of the following is an idiom adjectival in nature?
- A. Jack of all trades B. beyond the pale
C. follow one’s nose D. make it
27. Alliteration is used in the following idioms **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. wear and tear B. might and main C. rough and ready D. toss and turn
28. One can find the definition of the headword *wind* and additional knowledge about winds such as types and names of winds, their velocity, force, etc. in a(n) _____ dictionary.
- A. linguistic B. encyclopedic C. unabridged D. pocket
29. The main body of a dictionary is its _____ of words.
- A. spelling B. pronunciation C. definition D. usage
30. The definition of *aide* is “An aide is a person who works as an assistant to someone with an important job, especially in government or armed forces”. Such a definition is most likely to be found in _____.
- A. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (1987)*
B. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (1987)*
C. *A Chinese-English Dictionary (1995)*
D. *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English (1975)*

非选择题部分

注意事项：

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II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions on the ANSWER SHEET according to the course book. (1.5%×10=15%)

31. A word is a minimal free form of a language that has a given _____ and meaning and syntactic function.
32. Modern English vocabulary develops through three channels: creation, semantic change, and _____.

33. The smallest functioning unit in the composition of words is _____.
34. *I promised to babysit for my neighbor this weekend.* In the sense of word formation, the underlined word *babysit* is formed by _____.
35. Semantic motivation refers to the _____ associations suggested by the conceptual meaning of a word.
36. Hyponymy deals with the relationship of semantic inclusion. Take *flower* and *rose* as an example. *Flower* is the _____ term while *rose* is the subordinate term.
37. *Barn* was once “a place for storing only barley”, but now means a “storeroom”. This is an example of _____ of meaning.
38. The word *become* means differently in the structures “become + adj.” and “become + of”. This shows that _____ context may affect the meaning of words.
39. Unlike free phrases, the structure of an idiom is to a large extent _____, for instance, *by twos and threes* cannot be turned into *by threes and twos*.
40. The headword or entries are defined and illustrated in the _____ language in monolingual dictionaries.

III. Define the following terms on the ANSWER SHEET. (3% × 5 = 15%)

41. terminology
42. compounding
43. homonyms
44. linguistic context (in a narrow sense)
45. phrasal verbs

IV. Answer the following questions on the ANSWER SHEET. Your answers should be clear and short. (5% × 4 = 20%)

46. What is a free morpheme?
47. Form compounds by using the following elements (each one can be used only once):
cry-; *sit-*; *law-*; *out-*; *bitter-*
-in; *-sweet*; *-break*; *-baby*; *-abiding*
48. What is radiation in the sense of development of word-meaning?
49. Explain what leads to ambiguity in the sentence *He is a hard businessman.*

V. Analyze and comment on the following on the ANSWER SHEET. (10% × 2 = 20%)

50. What is stylistic meaning of a word? Use *domicile*, *residence*, *abode*, and *home* to illustrate the stylistic difference of synonyms.
51. Comment on the characteristics of antonyms by illustrating the following pair of sentences.
(1) *How tall is his brother?*
(2) *How short is his brother?*