

全国 2020 年 8 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. (1%×30=30%)

1. The differences between sound and form are the following **EXCEPT** _____.
A. the fact of more phonemes than letters in English
B. stabilization of spelling by printing
C. influence of the works of scribes
D. innovations made by linguists
2. Many words of the basic word stock enter quite a number of set expressions, idiomatic usages, proverbial sayings and the like. Take *heart* for example: *break one's heart*; *heart and soul*. This example shows basic word stock is characterized by _____.
A. stability
B. productivity
C. polysemy
D. collocability
3. Technical terms used in particular disciplines and academic areas, such as *penicillin* in medicine and *orchestra* in music, are called _____.
A. terminology
B. jargon
C. slang
D. neologisms

4. In Middle English vocabulary, we can find words relating to every aspect of human society, e. g. *government, law, food, fashion* and so on. Which of the following words does **NOT** belong to them?
- A. state B. bacon C. subway D. court
5. There are such new words as *soy milk, talk shows, and telequiz* 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
6. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- A. English is more closely related to German than French.
B. Modern English is considered to be an analytic language.
C. The introduction of printing into England marked the beginning of Modern English period.
D. The four major foreign contributors to English vocabulary in earlier times are Latin, French, Scandinavian and Italian.
7. The smallest functioning unit in the composition of words is _____.
- A. morpheme B. affix C. root D. stem
8. Which of the following words does **NOT** have prefixes?
- A. outgrow B. enter C. unhappy D. enlarge
9. Which of the following words is **NOT** a stem?
- A. use B. useful C. useless D. uselessness
10. Which of the following words has a prefix of size?
- A. mini-election B. pseudo-friend
C. anti-nuclear D. non-smoker
11. Of the following words, “_____” is the result from blending.
- A. bike B. dorm C. motel D. crybaby
12. *He bad-mouthed me.* This example shows that compounds are different from free phrases in _____ features.
- A. phonetic B. semantic C. grammatical D. lexical
13. _____, which is beyond language, is the result of human cognition, reflecting the objective world in the human mind.
- A. Reference B. Motivation C. Sense D. Concept

14. In modern English some words were created by imitating the natural sounds or noises, and the sounds suggest their meanings, like *bang*, *croak*, and *buzz*. These words are _____ motivated.
- A. onomatopoeically
B. morphologically
C. semantically
D. etymologically
15. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. Collocation can affect the meaning of words.
B. Motivation explains why a particular form has a particular meaning.
C. By etymological motivation, we mean that the meaning of a particular word is related to its origin.
D. The connotative meaning is also known as connotations, which are generally found in the dictionary.
16. Words that are different in sound and spelling but most nearly alike or exactly the same in meaning are _____.
- A. homonyms B. synonyms C. antonyms D. hyponyms
17. The word *face* has more than ten meanings, but diachronically it has one primary meaning, which is _____.
- A. a surface of a thing B. the appearance
C. the front of the head D. the expression of the countenance
18. Which of the following pairs is **NOT** contrary antonyms?
- A. beautiful/ugly B. male/female C. old/young D. open/close
19. The process by which words rise from humble beginnings to positions of importance is _____ of meaning.
- A. narrowing B. extension C. elevation D. degradation
20. Which of the following examples shows degradation of word meaning?
- A. *silly* meaning from "*happy*" to "*foolish*"
B. *accident* meaning from "*event*" to "*unfortunate event*"
C. *knight* meaning from "*servant*" to "*rank below baronet*"
D. *mill* meaning from "*place for grinding grain into flour*" to "*place where things are made*"
21. The following are linguistic factors that cause the change of word meaning **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. analogy B. psychological motives
C. the influx of borrowings D. shortening a phrase to one word

22. When a word with multiple meanings is used in inadequate _____, it creates ambiguity.
 A. field B. frequency C. context D. number
23. In which of the following phrases, does the word *do* means “*arrange*”?
 A. *do one’s teeth* B. *do the flowers*
 C. *do a city* D. *do science at school*
24. Context clues include the following **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. word class B. relevant details C. definition D. explanation
25. *The lion’s share* cannot be turned into *the share of the lion*, which 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. The following idioms show that many idioms are grammatically unanalysable **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. Like cures like B. sure as eggs is eggs
 C. Jack of all trades D. diamond cut diamond
27. The rhetoric device used in the idiom *up and down* is _____.
 A. rhyme B. reiteration C. juxtaposition D. repetition
28. Which of the following is **NOT** a bilingual dictionary?
 A. *A Chinese-English Dictionary*
 B. *A New English-Chinese Dictionary*
 C. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary*
 D. *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English with Chinese Translation*
29. As the _____ dictionary is intended for the use of high school students, it is easy to read and so appropriate for Chinese readers.
 A. desk B. unabridged C. pocket D. encyclopedic
30. If one knows the conceptual meaning of *fable*, *fiction*, *story*, *tale*, but wants to find out the difference between them, the best choice is a dictionary of synonyms, which is a _____ dictionary.
 A. monolingual B. bilingual C. general D. specialized

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 sound and _____ and syntactic function.
32. After the Romans, the Germanic tribes called Angles, Saxons, and Jutes came and dominated the British Isles. Now people generally refer to Anglo-Saxon as _____ English.
33. The forms that are attached to words or word elements to modify meaning or function are _____.
34. *He wolfed down his lunch.* In the sense of word formation, the word *wolfed* is formed by _____.
35. Motivation accounts for the connection between the linguistic _____ and its meaning.
36. A word which has more than one meaning can have more than one _____, for example, *fast/ loose, fast/slow, fast/sober.*
37. Words which were used to designate one thing but later changed to mean something else have experienced the process of semantic _____. For example, *pitiful* originally meant "*full of pity*", but now has changed to "*deserving pity*".
38. *Trade union* means differently between western countries and China, which indicates that _____ context may affect the meaning of words.
39. Being phrases or sentences, each idiom consists of more than one word, but each is a semantic _____. For example, *till the cows come home* means "*forever*" and functions as an adverb.
40. *A Chinese-English Dictionary* (1995) boasts of the _____ of the English equivalents it provides for its Chinese items, as in the example that 布衣素食 is rendered as "*coarse clothes and simple fare*" instead of "*wear cotton clothes and eat vegetable food*".

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

41. vocabulary
42. stem
43. sense
44. narrowing (of meaning)
45. metonymy

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

46. State the four classes of the loan-words according to the degree of assimilation and manner of borrowing.
47. Form adjectives by adding the given suffixes to the words below (each suffix can be used only once): -ish; -ful; -like; -ed; -able
 - (1) *wash*
 - (2) *child*
 - (3) *mouth*
 - (4) *brown*
 - (5) *simple-mind*
48. What are the three types of antonyms? Match with the following example words: *hot/cold, single/married, parent/child.*
49. Explain what causes ambiguity in the sentence *I like Mary better than Jean.*

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

50. According to what, does affixation fall into two subclasses: prefixation and suffixation? Explain the differences between prefixation and suffixation.
51. Comment on the differences between synonyms by analyzing the following synonymous groups.
 - (1) *want, wish, desire*
 - (2) *result, consequence*
 - (3) *empty, vacant*