

2023年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语词汇学

(课程代码 00832)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为两部分, 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题。
2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡(纸)指定位置上作答, 答在试卷上无效。
3. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用2B铅笔, 书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

第一部分 选择题

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. By notion, words can be grouped into _____ words and functional words.
A. content B. native C. neutral D. basic
2. Which of the following words does NOT belong to the basic word stock of English?
A. pine B. orchestra C. evil D. heart
3. Which of the following words shows the archaic use of a word?
A. beaver (girl) B. X-rays (radar) C. holler (call) D. thou (you)
4. In the early period of Modern English, scholars took words from _____ to replace the forms adopted earlier.
A. French and Latin B. German and Greek
C. Latin and Greek D. French and German
5. Which of the following is true about Middle English?
A. In the early Middle English period, English, Latin, and Celtic existed side by side.
B. Middle English absorbed a tremendous number of foreign words but with little change in word endings.
C. After the Norman Conquest, English was a despised language which was left to the use of boors and serfs.
D. By the end of the 16th century, English gradually had come back into the schools and regained social status.

6. A(n) _____ may consist of a single root morpheme as in *iron* or of two root morphemes as in a compound like *handcuff*.
A. prefix B. allomorph C. stem D. suffix
7. Structurally, many words can be separated into even smaller meaningful units. For example, *antecedent* can be broken down into _____.
A. ante-, -ced-, -ent B. an-, -te-, -ced-, -ent
C. an-, -teced-, -ent D. ante-, -ce-, -dent
8. There is/are _____ monomorphemic word(s) in the following words: *sad*, *dogs*, *desire*, *landed*, *men*.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
9. Which of the following words has an inflectional affix?
A. bloody B. preschool C. southward D. radios
10. *Plane* and *exam* are often used in place of *aeroplane* and *examination* respectively. This pattern of word-formation is called _____.
A. affixation B. blending C. conversion D. clipping
11. In which of the following sentences is the italicized word NOT converted?
A. Soya is excellent food to *fatten* cattle.
B. We can't *stomach* such an insult.
C. These shoes were an excellent *buy*.
D. Women have an equal *say* in affairs at home.
12. All the following words are initialisms EXCEPT _____.
A. AIDS B. VOA C. UFO D. TV
13. Every word that has meaning has _____, but not every word has reference.
A. concept B. sense C. motivation D. symbol
14. One can figure out the meaning of *hopeless* to be "without hope" by its _____.
A. semantic motivation B. morphological motivation
C. onomatopoeic motivation D. etymological motivation
15. The word *mother* is often associated with "love", "care", "tenderness", etc. In this sense, the word *mother* conveys _____.
A. connotative meaning B. stylistic meaning
C. affective meaning D. collocative meaning
16. The primary meaning of the word *harvest* is "_____".
A. time of cutting B. winning by achievement
C. reaping and gathering the crops D. a season's yield of grain or fruit
17. The following pairs of words are antonyms. Which pair belongs to contradictory terms?
A. present / absent B. rich / poor
C. give / receive D. predecessor / successor
18. Which of the following words does NOT belong to the semantic field of *fruits*?
A. lemon B. lettuce C. mango D. date

19. *Mill* originally meant “place for grinding”, but now it means “place where things are made”. This process of the word-meaning change is called _____.
 A. elevation B. degradation C. narrowing D. extension
20. Which of the following words belongs to transfer of sensations?
 A. nose (in “the *nose* of a plane”)
 B. loud colours (from hearing to sight)
 C. doubtful (causing doubt and showing doubt)
 D. aftermath (second crop of grass after mowing → result, consequence)
21. All the following EXCEPT _____ are linguistic factors that cause the change of meaning.
 A. shortening B. analogy C. borrowing D. antonymy
22. *In spite of the fact that the fishermen were wearing sou'westers, the storm was so heavy that they were wet through.*
 According to the context, what does *sou'westers* mean in the above sentence?
 A. Something worn by people in summer.
 B. Something worn by people in storms.
 C. Something worn by people in deserts.
 D. Something worn by people in mountains.
23. Which of the following can illustrate that the extra-linguistic context may affect the meaning of words?
 A. become B. landlord C. today's paper D. do the flowers
24. *Paper* has a number of meanings in the dictionary, yet it only conveys the sense of “government document” in the context of _____.
 A. a term paper B. today's paper C. a white paper D. a sheet of paper
25. Functioning as an adverb, the idiom *like a breeze* can be replaced by “_____”.
 A. lightly B. windy C. easily D. unlikely
26. Grammatically speaking, *white elephant* is an idiom _____ in nature.
 A. nominal B. verbal C. adjectival D. adverbial
27. Which of the following is NOT an idiom?
 A. like cures like B. as sure as eggs is eggs
 C. kick the bucket D. mouth service
28. Idioms have the characteristic of _____.
 A. simile B. synecdoche C. lexical unity D. structural stability
29. _____ is NOT commonly included in a general dictionary.
 A. The pronunciation of a word
 B. Grammar
 C. The meaning of a word
 D. The differences between synonyms
30. *A New English-Chinese Dictionary* is a good example of _____.
 A. monolingual dictionaries B. bilingual dictionaries
 C. encyclopedic dictionaries D. specialized dictionaries

第二部分 非选择题

- II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions on the ANSWER SHEET according to the course book. (1.5%×10=15%)
31. The written form of English is an imperfect representation of the _____ form.
32. In the sense of vocabulary development modes, _____ change means an old form which takes on a new meaning to meet the new need.
33. Unlike a free root, a(n) _____ root has to combine with other morphemes to make words.
34. The most productive means of word-formation are affixation, _____ and conversion.
35. Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires in its _____. In other words, it is that part of the word-meaning suggested by the words before or after the word in discussion.
36. Words like *end*, *terminate*, *close* are different in sound and spelling, but most nearly alike in meaning. They are called _____.
37. The original meaning of *fond* was “foolish”, but now it means “affectionate”. This process of the meaning change is called _____.
38. *Many United Nations employees are polyglots. Ms. Mary, for instance, speaks five languages.* This sentence shows that context clues of difficult words may be given with a(n) _____ to throw light on the meaning of the term.
39. Unlike free phrases, the structure of an idiom is to a large extent _____.
40. The advantages of pocket dictionaries are being inexpensive and easy to _____.
- III. Define the following terms on the ANSWER SHEET. (3%×5=15%)
41. creation
 42. blending
 43. hyponymy
 44. grammatical context
 45. position-shifting
- IV. Answer the following questions on the ANSWER SHEET. Your answers should be clear and short. (5%×4=20%)
46. What are the two types of derivational affixes and what's the difference between them?
47. Turn the following nouns and adjectives into verbs with suffixes *-en*, *-ify*, *-ize*.
 (1) *hard*
 (2) *horror*
 (3) *memory*
 (4) *intense*
 (5) *fat*

48. What is the sense relation of the following words?

rose, pine, flower, tree, plant, living things

49. What are the two types of contexts? And what does each type refer to?

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

50. What is motivation? Does the theory of motivation contradict that of “arbitrariness” and “conventionality” concerning the relationship between linguistic symbols and their senses? Why or why not?

51. Comment on the types of homonyms by analyzing the following groups of words.

(1) *date n. a kind of fruit/ date n. a boy or girl friend*

(2) *sow v. to scatter seeds/ sow n. female adult pig*

(3) *right / write*



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