

## 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. *Chook* is a word of \_\_\_\_\_, which means chicken.  
A. American English                      B. British English  
C. Scottish English                      D. Australian English
2. When *dough and bread* is used as a slang, it means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. money                      B. head                      C. drunk                      D. cooking utensil
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. According to semanticists, a word is a unit of meaning.  
B. According to grammarians, a word is a free form that can function in a sentence.  
C. In visual terms, a word can be defined as a meaningful group of letters printed or written horizontally across a piece of paper.  
D. In terms of spoken language, a word is viewed as a sound or combination of sounds which are made involuntarily with human vocal equipment.
4. Between 1250 and 1500, with Britain having trade relations with the low countries, especially Holland, as many as 2,500 words of \_\_\_\_\_ origin found their way into English.  
A. French                      B. Dutch                      C. Latin                      D. Scandinavian
5. Which of the following is the new word resulting from rapid growth of science and technology in the English vocabulary?  
A. fast food                      B. TV dinner                      C. moon walk                      D. stir fry

6. The word *denaturalization* can be broken down into \_\_\_\_\_ minimal meaningful units.  
A. four                      B. five                      C. six                      D. seven
7. In the word *internationalists*, the root is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inter-                      B. -nation-                      C. -tion-                      D. -s
8. The word *antecedent* can be broken down into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ante-, -ced-, -ent                      B. ante-, -ce-, -dent  
C. an-, -te-, -ced-, -ent                      D. an-, -te-, -ce-, -dent
9. Of the following words, the word “\_\_\_\_\_” does NOT have a derivational prefix.  
A. prewar                      B. subsea                      C. contradict                      D. handcuff
10. The formation of new words by converting words of one class to another class is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. affixation                      B. functional shift                      C. compounding                      D. phrase clipping
11. The majority of prefixes are characterized by their non-class-changing nature. Accordingly, we shall classify prefixes on a \_\_\_\_\_ basis.  
A. morphemic                      B. morphologic                      C. syntactic                      D. semantic
12. Of the following words, the word “\_\_\_\_\_” is NOT a deverbal noun formed by suffixation.  
A. decision                      B. friendship                      C. existence                      D. protection
13. The meanings of many words often relate directly to their origins. Such words have \_\_\_\_\_ motivation.  
A. onomatopoeic                      B. morphological                      C. semantic                      D. etymological
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ meaning is the meaning given in the dictionary and forms the core of word-meaning.  
A. grammatical                      B. affective                      C. conceptual                      D. associative
15. The word *home*, whose conceptual meaning is a “dwelling place”, reminds readers of their “family, friends, warmth, safety”, etc. This shows the \_\_\_\_\_ meaning of a word.  
A. connotative                      B. stylistic                      C. affective                      D. collocative
16. The primary meaning of the word *neck* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that part of the garment  
B. the narrowest part of anything: bottle, land or channel  
C. that part of man or animal joining the head to the body  
D. a narrow part between the head and body or base of any object
17. Which of the following pairs of antonyms belongs to contradictory terms?  
A. hot / warm                      B. sell / buy                      C. husband / wife                      D. true / false
18. The pair of words *flower / rose* shows such a sense relation as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polysemy                      B. synonymy                      C. antonymy                      D. hyponymy
19. The word *butcher* began with the meaning of “one who kills goats”, but now it means “one who kills animals”. This process is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. extension                      B. narrowing                      C. elevation                      D. degradation



## 第二部分 非选择题

20. Which of the following words is an example of narrowing of word-meaning?  
A. disease (meaning: discomfort → illness)  
B. journal (meaning: daily paper → periodical)  
C. knight (meaning: servant → rank below baronet)  
D. company (meaning: one who shares bread → a company)
21. From which of the following examples can we see transfer of sensations?  
A. the lip of a wound                      B. the hope of a family  
C. pitiful and doubtful                      D. sweet music
22. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about lexical context?  
A. It is one type of extra-linguistic context.  
B. It may provide clues for inferring word meaning.  
C. It refers to the words that occur together with the word in question.  
D. The meaning of the word is often affected and defined by the neighbouring words.
23. What does the word *quick* mean in the following context?  
John, one of the group, has just told a joke. Everyone laughs except Adam. Then Adam laughs. One of the students says: I do think Adam's *quick*.  
A. Quick in development.                      B. Quick to hear the joke.  
C. Slow in learning things.                      D. Slow to understand the joke.
24. What does the word *do* mean in the phrase *do the flowers*?  
A. work out                      B. brush                      C. arrange                      D. study
25. Which of the following is an idiom?  
A. Till the cows come home.                      B. Till the sheep come home.  
C. Till the horses come home.                      D. Till the pigeons come home.
26. Which of the following is **NOT** a variation of idiom?  
A. synecdoche                      B. replacement                      C. dismembering                      D. shortening
27. *As cool as a cucumber* is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. true idiom                      B. complete idiom  
C. semi-idiom                      D. regular combination
28. *Chop and change* is an idiom \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.  
A. verbal                      B. nominal                      C. adjectival                      D. adverbial
29. *Collins COBUILD English Usage* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unbridged dictionary                      B. desk dictionary  
C. pocket dictionary                      D. specialized dictionary
30. Which of the following is **NOT** usually included in the usage section of a dictionary?  
A. style                      B. usage level                      C. definition                      D. colouring

### 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(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a minimal free form of a language that has a given sound and meaning and syntactic function.
32. Modern English began with the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ in England.
33. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a form to which affixes of any kind can be added, as is seen in *agree*, *disagree*, and *disagreement*.
34. Words formed from initial letters but pronounced as a normal word, for example *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), is called \_\_\_\_\_.
35. Affective meaning indicates the speaker's \_\_\_\_\_ towards the person or thing in question.
36. From the synchronic point of view, polysemy is viewed as the \_\_\_\_\_ of various meanings of the same word in a certain historical period of time.
37. The original meaning of the word *angel* was "messenger", but now has been \_\_\_\_\_ to mean "messenger of God".
38. Context is very important for the understanding of word-meaning because the meaning is influenced immediately by the \_\_\_\_\_ context, and in many cases by the whole speech situation as well.
39. By grammatical functions, idioms can be classified into idioms nominal in nature, idioms adjectival in nature, idioms verbal in nature, idioms adverbial in nature and \_\_\_\_\_ idioms.
40. There are two types of dictionaries: linguistic dictionaries and \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries.

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

41. neologism  
42. affixes  
43. motivation  
44. elevation (a type of word-meaning changes)  
45. idioms adverbial in nature

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

46. What is the role of borrowing in the development of modern English vocabulary?
47. What is clipping? Point out the words that are formed by clipping from the following: *beg*, *phone*, *pop*, *chunnel*, *flu*, *telex*.
48. What are the major sources of English synonyms? Match the source with the following examples: *decide* / *make up one's mind*, *job* / *gig*, *help* / *aid*, *lie* / *distort the fact*.

49. Guess the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence and tell what contextual clue helps you reach the understanding.

*He was in a mood of complete euphoria, his happiness being the result of an announcement that he had won the sweepstakes.*

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

50. Explain the means of word-formation by using the following example words: *motel*, *sitcom*, *medicare* and *workfare*.

51. Illustrate the rhetoric use of homonyms by using the following example.

“On Sunday they *pray* for you and on Monday they *prey* on you.”(the remark made by a London worker on one Sunday morning when he saw groups of the so-called pious gentlemen and ladies entering the church for prayer)



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