

2024年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

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

一、单项选择题: 本大题共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 30 分。在每小题列出的四个选项
中选择一个最佳选项, 并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

1. The English language has vast debts. In any dictionary some _____ of the entries are borrowed.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 60% | B. 70% |
| C. 80% | D. 90% |
2. Which of the following is NOT true?

| |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| A. A word is the smallest form from 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. There are two approaches to the study of polysemy. They are _____.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. primary and secondary | B. central and peripheral |
| C. diachronic and synchronic | D. formal and functional |
4. Which of the following is NOT a stylistic feature of idioms?

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Colloquial | B. Slang |
| C. Negative | D. Literary |

5. Synonyms can be classified into two major groups, that is: _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. absolute and relative | B. absolute and complete |
| C. relative and near | D. complete and identical |
6. In the early period of Middle English, English, _____ existed side by side.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Celtic and Danish | B. Danish and French |
| C. Latin and Celtic | D. French and Latin |
7. A monomorphemic word is a word that consists of a single _____ morpheme.

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. formal | B. concrete |
| C. free | D. bound |
8. In Old English there was _____ agreement between sound form.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. more | B. little |
| C. less gradual | D. partial |
9. Both LDCE and CCELD are _____.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. general dictionaries | B. monolingual dictionaries |
| C. both A and B | D. neither A or B |
10. The differences between sound and form are not due to _____.

| |
|------------------------------------------------------|
| A. the fact of more phonemes than letters in English |
| B. stabilization of spelling by printing |
| C. influence of the work of scribe |
| D. innovations made by linguistics |
11. The word "miniskirt" is _____.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. etymologically motivated | B. morphologically motivated |
| C. semantically motivated | D. none of the above |
12. The most important way of vocabulary development in present-day English is _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A. borrowing | B. semantic change |
| C. creation of new words | D. all the above |
13. If two main constituents of an idiom share the same initial sound, it is called _____.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. repetition | B. alliteration |
| C. rhyme | D. none of the above |
14. Which of the following words is a functional word?

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| A. Often | B. Never |
| C. Desk | D. Although |
15. Of the five characteristics listed for the basic word stock, the most important is _____.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| A. all national character | B. productivity |
| C. polysemy | D. collocability |

16. Rhetorical features are shown in such respects of phonetic and lexical manipulation as well as _____.
 A. semantic unity B. structural stability
 C. idiomatic variation D. figure of speech
17. The advantage of classifying idioms according to grammatical functions is to _____.
 A. use idioms correctly and appropriately
 B. understand idioms correctly
 C. remember idioms quickly
 D. try a new method of classification
18. Borrowing as a source of homonymy in English can be illustrated by _____.
 A. long (not short) B. ball (a dancing party)
 C. rock (rock 'n' roll) D. ad (advertisement)
19. The change of word meaning is brought about by the following internal factors EXCEPT _____.
 A. the influx of borrowing B. repetition
 C. analogy D. shortening
20. Which of the following is NOT a component of linguistic context?
 A. Words and phrases B. Sentences
 C. Text or passage D. Time and place
21. The word "humorousness" has _____ morphemes.
 A. one B. two
 C. three D. four
22. Most English words are _____ symbols.
 A. definite B. arbitrary
 C. infinite D. hereditary
23. From the point of view of _____, a direct connection between the symbol and its sense can be readily observed in a small group of words.
 A. nationalism B. anthropology
 C. linguistics D. motivation
24. Words motivated phonetically are called _____ words.
 A. onomatopoeic B. similar
 C. natural D. symbolic
25. In the sentence "John was asked to spy the enemy", "spy" is considered an example of the word-formation process using _____.
 A. compounding B. derivation
 C. conversion D. acronym
26. The word "salary" used to mean "a sum of money given to Roman soldiers to enable them to buy salt", and now it refers to "fixed payment made by employer at regular intervals to a person doing other than manual work". This is an example of _____ of meaning.
 A. extension B. narrowing
 C. degeneration D. elevation
27. The word "starve" used to mean "to die", and now it refers to "to die of hunger". This is an example of _____ of meaning.
 A. extension B. restriction
 C. degeneration D. elevation
28. The Renaissance brought great changes to the English vocabulary _____.
 A. from 1100 to 1500 AD B. from 1500 to 1700 AD
 C. from 450 to 1100 AD D. from 1700 to 1900 AD
29. The transitional period from Old English to Modern English is known as _____.
 A. Ancient English B. Primordial English
 C. Contemporary English D. Middle English
30. The word "tear" meaning "the drop of salty water from the eye" and the word "tear" meaning "to pull sharply apart" are called a pair of _____.
 A. homophones B. perfect homonyms
 C. homographs D. polysemous words

第二部分 非选择题

二、填空题：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分。根据课文内容，在空白处填入适当的单词或短语。将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

31. Morphology is the branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words, primarily through the use of _____ construct.
32. Etymology is traditionally used for the study of the _____ and history of the form and meaning of words.
33. There are generally two approaches to the study of words, namely synchronic and _____.

34. The symbolic connection between sound and meaning of words is always _____, and there is no logic relationship between them.
35. Modern English is derived from the languages of early _____ tribes with a fairly small vocabulary.
36. As far as the origins of the words are concerned, English words can be classified into native words and _____ words.
37. It is assumed that the world has approximately 3,000 languages, which can be grouped into roughly _____ language families on the basis of similarities in their basic word stock and grammar.
38. If we say that Old English was a language of full endings, Middle English was one of _____ endings.
39. In the period of Modern English, over 1000 new words entered the English language, many of which were taken from _____ and Greek.
40. There are two types of morphemes, free morphemes and _____ morphemes.

三、解释题：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。用英文解释以下术语，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

41. semantics
42. content words
43. grammatical meaning
44. synonyms
45. motivation

四、问答题：本大题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。用英文回答以下问题，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

46. 将(a)组中的术语与(b)组中的例子进行配对。
 (a) free morpheme; bound root; prefix; stem; inflectional affix
 (b) desks; pre-; man; -diet-; mouthful
47. 写出下列词语的简写。
 Pop music; fanatic; telephone; memorandum; refrigerator
48. What are the four points that the definition of a word comprise?
49. What are the three major groups of antonyms? Please give examples to illustrate them.

五、分析和评论：本大题共 2 小题，每小题 10 分，共 20 分。对下列内容进行分析和评论，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

50. What is the fundamental difference between the process of **radiation** and **concatenation**? Please illustrate your point by analyzing the senses of **neck** and **candidate**:

Neck: (1) that part of man or animal jointing the head to the body; (2) that part of the garment; (3) the neck of an animal used as food; (4) a narrow part between the head and body or base of any object, e.g. the neck of a violin; (5) the narrowest of anything: bottle, land, etc.

Candidate: (1) white-robed; (2) office seeker in white gowns; (3) a person who seeks office; (4) a person proposed for a place, award

51. Study the following conversation and explain the rhetoric use of homonym:

A: What color would you paint the sun and the wind?

B: The sun rose and wind blue.