

2025 年 10 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. Which of the following statements is true about English lexicology (词汇学)?
A. It is a subbranch of linguistics. B. It is a subbranch of grammar.
C. It is a subbranch of pronunciation. D. It is a subbranch of semantics.
2. Which of the following statements is true about a word?
A. It is a form in writing and speaking.
B. It is made up of voices.
C. It is made up of sounds.
D. It is a unit of meaning.
3. One of the reasons resulting in more and more differences between sound and form in English is _____.
A. wars B. policies
C. borrowing D. efforts of scholars
4. Which of the following statements is not true about vocabulary?
A. It refers to all the words in a language.
B. It refers to all the words used in the world.
C. It refers to all the words of a given dialect.
D. It refers to all the words of a given book.

5. Which of the following statements is not true about English word classification?
A. English words can be classified by different criteria.
B. English words can be classified by different purposes.
C. English words may fall into basic word stock by use frequency.
D. English words may fall into basic word stock by notion.
6. Which of the following statements is not true about the basic word stock?
A. It is not important.
B. It has the characteristic of all national character.
C. It has the characteristic of productivity.
D. It has the characteristic of polysemy.
7. Which of the following statements is true about the Indo-European Language Family?
A. It is made up of the the languages of Europe only.
B. It is made up of the the languages of the Near East only.
C. It is made up of most of the languages of Europe, the Near East, and India.
D. It is made up of the the languages of India only.
8. Which of the following statement is true about Old English?
A. The year of 1500 is regarded as the beginning of Old English.
B. The year of 450 is regarded as the beginning of Old English.
C. The year of 1150 is regarded as the beginning of Old English.
D. The year of 1700 is regarded as the beginning of Old English.
9. Which of the following statement is not true about the growth of modern vocabulary?
A. Social changes result in the growth of modern vocabulary.
B. Economic changes result in the growth of modern vocabulary.
C. Political changes result in the growth of modern vocabulary.
D. The influence of other industries.
10. Which of the following is not a mode of vocabulary development?
A. creation B. semantic change
C. buying D. borrowing
11. A _____ is a minimal meaning unit of a language.
A. morpheme B. letter
C. phrase D. sentence
12. Which of the following is not true about free morpheme?
A. Free morphemes are independent of other morphemes.
B. Free morphemes have complete meanings in themselves.
C. Free morphemes can be used as free grammatical units in sentences.
D. All free morphemes are compound words.

13. Which of the following is not true about bound morphemes?
 A. Bound morphemes can not occur separately.
 B. Bound morphemes are not bound to other morphemes to form words.
 C. Bound morphemes include affixes.
 D. Bound morphemes include bound roots.
14. Which of the following is not true about affixes?
 A. Inflectional affixes are one type of affixes.
 B. Derivational affixes are one type of affixes.
 C. Bound roots are one type of affixes.
 D. Affixes are bound morphemes.
15. Which of the following words does not have a prefix?
 A. overhead
 B. editor
 C. multimedia
 D. monologue
16. Which of the following words does not have a suffix?
 A. brotherhood
 B. childish
 C. parental
 D. bicycle
17. Which of the following words is a compound?
 A. silkworm
 B. disorder
 C. run
 D. driver
18. The formation of new words by converting words from one class to another is _____.
 A. blending
 B. affixation
 C. conversion
 D. suffixation
19. Which of the following word is not a blending?
 A. motel
 B. carefulness
 C. smog
 D. medicare
20. Which of the following is a clipping?
 A. computer
 B. email
 C. driver
 D. taxi
21. An initialism is a word pronounced letter by letter. Which of the following is an initialism?
 A. BASIC
 B. AIDS
 C. UFO
 D. NATO
22. Which of the following word is not a proper name?
 A. China
 B. sandwich
 C. Diesel
 D. Utopia
23. _____ refers to the part of the meaning of the word which indicates grammatical concept or relationship.
 A. Grammatical meaning
 B. Conceptual meaning
 C. Associative meaning
 D. Lexical meaning
24. Which of the following are synonyms?
 A. increase, decrease
 B. peace, war
 C. big, small
 D. homely, domestic
25. Which of the following are antonyms?
 A. large, huge
 B. increase, decrease
 C. want, desire
 D. simple, easy
26. Which of the following words are hyponyms of animal?
 A. elephant, dog
 B. rose, tulip
 C. mango, lemon
 D. apple, pear
27. Which of the following words make up the semantic field of "colors"?
 A. elephant, dog, cat
 B. apple, peach, orange
 C. red, white, black
 D. tomato, potato, carrot
28. Which of the following group shows the extension of a word in meaning?
 A. wife, woman, married woman
 B. silly, happy, foolish
 C. meat, food, flesh of animals
 D. butcher, one who kills goats, one who kills animals
29. In a broad sense, _____ includes the people, time, place, and even the whole cultural background.
 A. linguistic context
 B. non-linguistic context
 C. lexical context
 D. grammatical context
30. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of idioms?
 A. Semantic unity
 B. Grammatical unity
 C. Structural unity
 D. Lexical unity

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. Words may fall into the basic word stock and _____ vocabulary by use frequency.
32. Modern English vocabulary develops through channels: _____, semantic change, borrowing.
33. The popular method is to group morphemes into free morphemes and _____ morphemes.
34. Prefixation is the formation of new words by adding prefixes to _____.
35. Lexical meaning and grammatical meaning make up the word _____.
36. Synonyms can be classified into two major groups: _____ synonyms and relative synonyms.
37. Word meaning changes by modes of _____, narrowing, degradation, elevation, and transfer.
38. Linguistic context can be subdivided into lexical context and _____ context.
39. Idioms have two characteristics: semantic unity, _____ stability.
40. Monolingual dictionaries are written in one language while bilingual dictionaries involve _____ languages.

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. functional words
42. stem
43. prefixation
44. associative meaning
45. narrowing

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) root; affix; suffix
(b) -sion; -duct-; anti-

47. 写出下列词语的简写。

dormitory; telephone; taxicab; earthquake; television

48. List the four kinds of suffixes. And give an example for each kind.

49. What are synonyms? And What are antonyms?

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. Comment on the word-meaning changes from aspects of extension, narrowing and degradation by analyzing the following groups of words.

(a) butcher; one who kills goats; one who kills animals

(b) accident; event; unfortunate event

(c) silly; happy; foolish

51. Briefly summarize the types of English dictionaries and their use.

