

绝密 ★ 考试结束前

全国 2016 年 4 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. (30%)**

1. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics, inquiring into the origins and \_\_\_\_\_ of words.  
A. sounds            B. meanings            C. forms            D. spellings
2. The definition of a word comprises the following points EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a sound unity            B. a unit of meaning  
C. the smallest form of a language            D. a form that can function alone in a sentence
3. English words may fall into content words and functional words by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. notion            B. use/frequency            C. origin            D. form
4. The Indo-European is made up of most of the languages of the following areas EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Europe            B. the Mediterranean            C. the Near East            D. India
5. In the 9<sup>th</sup> century, England was invaded by Norwegian and Danish Vikings and many \_\_\_\_\_ words came into the English language.  
A. Celtic            B. Latin            C. Scandinavian            D. Greek
6. New words or expressions like *astrobiology*, *earthrise*, *open heart surgery* come into present-day English vocabulary due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the growth of globalization            B. social, economic and political changes  
C. rapid growth of science and technology            D. the influence of other cultures and languages

7. Root words like *man*, *earth*, *anger* are also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. allomorphs    B. free morphemes    C. basic words    D. bound morphemes
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes in the words *collection*, *idealistic*, *prisoner*.  
A. 3    B. 6    C. 7    D. 8
9. Which of the following is a stem in the word *internationalists*?  
A. inter    B. nation    C. al    D. ist
10. The expansion of vocabulary in modern English depends chiefly on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. borrowing    B. semantic change    C. word-formation    D. blending
11. Of the following prefixes, \_\_\_\_\_ is a prefix of degree.  
A. un-(unwrap)    B. super- (superfreeze)  
C. pseudo- (pseudo-friend)    D. anti- (anti-nuclear)
12. Which of the following words is NOT a compound?  
A. honey-bee    B. without    C. clockwise    D. blueprint
13. \_\_\_\_\_ explains the connection between the literal sense and figurative sense of a word.  
A. Onomatopoeic motivation    B. Morphological motivation  
C. Semantic motivation    D. Etymological motivation
14. From *much money*, *many books*, we can see that even in the same language the same \_\_\_\_\_ can be expressed in different words.  
A. reference    B. concept    C. motivation    D. type
15. Associative meaning comprises the following types EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. connotative meaning    B. affective meaning  
C. conceptual meaning    D. collocative meaning
16. When a word is coined, it is always monosemic. But in the course of development, the same symbol must be used to express more meanings. The result is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polysemy    B. homonymy    C. synonymy    D. antonymy
17. In the sense relations, the words *right* and *write* belong to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. perfect homonyms    B. homographs  
C. homophones    D. homolog
18. As a result of \_\_\_\_\_—one of the sources of synonyms, *gain the upper hand* becomes the synonym of *win*.  
A. borrowing  
B. dialects and regional English  
C. figurative and euphemistic use of words  
D. coincidence with idiomatic expressions
19. The word *silly* used to mean “happy”, but now means “foolish”. This example shows \_\_\_\_\_ of meaning.  
A. extension    B. narrowing    C. degradation    D. transfer

20. Which of the following words has NOT undergone narrowing of meaning?
- A. voyage: journey→journey by water
  - B. box: container made of boxwood→any container
  - C. starve: die→die from hunger
  - D. girl: young person of either sex→female young person
21. *Purse* for “money”, *dish* for “food” are all instances of \_\_\_\_\_ transfer.
- A. abstract
  - B. subjective
  - C. associated
  - D. objective
22. Many familiar words have different meanings when they are used in different contexts. Study the following sentences carefully and decide in which sentence *fix* means “predicament”.
- A. Janet is in a terrible *fix*!
  - B. The drug addict was desperate for a *fix*.
  - C. If you bring over your bicycle, I’ll *fix* it for you.
  - D. When the radio signal comes on again, I’ll take a *fix* on our position.
23. *He is a hard businessman.*
- The above sentence has ambiguity due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. polysemy
  - B. homonymy
  - C. antonymy
  - D. grammatical structure
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as context clue in the following sentence: *It’s just one more incredible result of the development of microprocessors—those tiny parts of a computer commonly known as “silicon chips”.*
- A. Antonymy
  - B. Synonymy
  - C. Explanation
  - D. Word structure
25. The idiom *diamond cut diamond* is grammatically incorrect, for normally the verb *cut* should take the third person singular *-s*. However, we use it as it is. This shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many idioms are grammatically unanalysable
  - B. the word order of idioms cannot be inverted or changed
  - C. the structure of an idiom is to a large extent unchangeable
  - D. the constituents of an idiom cannot be deleted or added to
26. The English idiom \_\_\_\_\_ means “relatives or family”.
- A. white elephant
  - B. flesh and blood
  - C. an apple of discord
  - D. fly in the ointment
27. The rhetorical device of alliteration is used in the idiom \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. toil and moil
  - B. wear and tear
  - C. hustle and bustle
  - D. bag and baggage
28. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Monolingual dictionaries are written in one language.
  - B. Bilingual dictionaries involve two languages.
  - C. An unabridged dictionary is a shortened one.
  - D. Special dictionaries concentrate on a particular area of language or knowledge.

29. When you see “**theatre** *AmE* **theater**” in a dictionary, you can get information of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grammar      B. pronunciation      C. usage      D. spelling
30. Which of the following is NOT the proper Chinese equivalent for its English item?  
A. 吃软不吃硬—open to persuasion, but not to coercion  
B. 布衣素食—wear cotton clothes and eat vegetable food  
C. 她很会哄孩子—She has a way with children.  
D. 没词儿—be suck for an answer

## 非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

### II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (15%)

31. Technical terms used in particular disciplines and academic areas are called \_\_\_\_\_.
32. With the Normans invading England in 1066, the Norman Conquest started a continual flow of \_\_\_\_\_ words into English.
33. In the words *machines*, *harder*, *worked*, *-s*, *-er*, *-ed* are called \_\_\_\_\_ affixes.
34. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ that affixes occupy in words, affixation falls into prefixation and suffixation.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is the relationship between language and the world. For example, the form *cat* is meaningful because the language user employs it conventionally to refer to the “animal” concerned.
36. The development of word-meaning from monosemy to polysemy follows two courses, traditionally known as \_\_\_\_\_ and concatenation.
37. The word *computer* formerly meant a “person who computes”. At present, it refers to an “electronic machine” rather than a person. This example shows the fact that it often happens a word is retained for a name though the \_\_\_\_\_ has changed because the referent has changed.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ context refers to the words that occur together with the word in question. The meaning of the word is often affected and defined by the neighboring words.
39. Phrasal verbs are idioms which are composed of a \_\_\_\_\_ plus a prep. and/or a particle.
40. For someone who needs a dictionary by their side to check spelling, or the meaning of an occasional word from his/her reading, a \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary can be good.

**III. Define the following terms. (15%)**

41. content words
42. morpheme
43. onomatopoeic motivation
44. elevation (referring to word meaning)
45. idioms

**IV. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

46. What does the following group of words show us as regards the main sources of new words?  
*soy milk, family movies, telequiz, Watergate, open university*
47. Group the following words into denominal nouns, deverbal nouns and de-adjectival nouns, according to the noun suffixes fixed at the end of each word.  
*cigarette, slavery, productivity, protection, assistant, trainee, largeness, friendship*
48. How *policeman, constable, bobby* and *cop* differ in the sense of connotation?
49. Explain context in a narrow sense.

**V. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

50. Illustrate the differences between blending and clipping by taking *motel, medicare, quake, flu* as examples.
51. Comment on the following pair of sentences in terms of superordinates and subordinates.  
A) *Trees* surround the *water* near our summer *place*.  
B) *Old elms* surround the *lake* near our summer *cabin*.

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