

2022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. The fact that the pronunciation has changed more rapidly than spelling over the years results in _____.
A. more and more differences between sound and form
B. the conventional relationship between sound and meaning
C. the arbitrary symbolic connection between sound and meaning
D. the different sounds of the same concept in different languages
2. The English vocabulary can be classified by different criteria and for different purposes. Words may fall into the content words and functional words by _____.
A. origin B. notion C. use frequency D. symbolic meaning
3. Aliens are borrowed words which have retained their original pronunciation and spelling. Which of the following words belongs to aliens?
A. kowtow B. port C. mother tongue D. long time no see
4. The Indo-European language is made up of most of the languages of Europe, _____, and India.
A. Asia B. Africa C. the Near East D. the Far West

5. In the early Modern English, Europe saw a new upsurge of learning ancient Greek and Roman classics. This is known in history as the _____.
A. Industrialization B. Elizabethan Age
C. Renaissance D. Victorian Age
6. Modern English vocabulary develops through channels of _____, semantic change, and borrowing.
A. loaning B. expansion
C. lexical change D. creation
7. Monomorphemic words are realized by single morphs such as _____.
A. seed B. beds C. wanted D. desiring
8. The morpheme of the past tense marker /-ed/ is pronounced as /t/ in *worked*, /d/ in *lived*, and /ɪd/ in *landed*. This example shows _____.
A. morphemes are abstract units
B. morphs are actual spoken, minimal carriers of meaning
C. allomorphs are phonetically conditioned and thus predictable
D. monomorphemic words coincide with words and function freely in a sentence
9. Among the following words, "_____" does NOT have derivational affixes.
A. pushy B. happier C. upward D. postwar
10. The following words have prefixes of time or order EXCEPT "_____".
A. pro-student B. reconsider C. foretell D. ex-professor
11. *Red meat* refers to "beef" or "lamb" rather than any meat that is red in color. This example shows that compounds are different from free phrases in _____ feature.
A. phonetic B. semantic C. grammatical D. lexical
12. *You have to show your ID before checking in the hotel.* In the sense of word formation, the underlined word "ID" is formed by _____.
A. conversion B. clipping C. compounding D. acronymy
13. _____ accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its meaning.
A. Reference B. Motivation C. Sense D. Concept
14. The following words are onomatopoeically motivated EXCEPT "_____".
A. airmail B. tick-tuck C. miaow D. bow-wow

15. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. Collocation can affect the meaning of words.
 B. In the phrase *the tongues of fire*, the word *tongues* is semantically motivated.
 C. Grammatical meaning refers to the part of speech, tenses of verbs and stylistic features of words.
 D. By etymological motivation, we mean that the meaning of a particular word is related to its origin.
16. *Bow* meaning "bending the head as a greeting" and *bow* meaning "the device used for shooting arrows" are _____.
- A. perfect homonyms B. homographs
 C. homophones D. perfect synonyms
17. From the diachronic point of view, the following are the derived meanings of the word *face* **EXCEPT** "_____".
- A. outward aspect B. the front of the head
 C. the striking surface D. the end of a tunnel, drift, etc.
18. The word "_____" is the antonym of the word *dull* in the sentence *She became dull and silent during the last part of the journey.*
- A. interesting B. lively C. intelligent D. acute
19. The word *manuscript* used to mean "handwriting", but now it means "any author's writing whether written by hand or typed with a typewriter or a word-processor". This is an example of _____ of meaning.
- A. extension B. narrowing C. degradation D. elevation
20. The original meaning of the word *nice* was "ignorant", then changed to "foolish", but now it has been _____ to mean "delightful".
- A. generalized B. specialized C. elevated D. degraded
21. The meaning of the word *computer* changed from "a person who computes" to "an electronic machine", which indicates that _____ can account for the change of word meaning.
- A. class reason B. historical reason
 C. psychological reason D. religious reason
22. When a word with multiple meanings is used in inadequate context, it creates _____.
- A. ambiguity B. repetition C. complexity D. division
23. The _____ context may affect the meaning of words, as is shown in the example where *landlord* in Chinese culture used to be associated with *exploitation* while it commonly means "someone who rents house for money" in western countries.
- A. lexical B. grammatical
 C. extra-linguistic D. non-verbal
24. What context clue is used in the sentence *Their greatest fear was of a conflagration, since fire would destroy their flimsy wooden settlement before help could arrive?*
- A. Example. B. Synonymy. C. Hyponymy. D. Details.
25. *Lip service* cannot be turned into *mouth service*, which indicates "_____".
- A. the constituents of idioms cannot be replaced
 B. the word order cannot be inverted or changed
 C. the various words that make up the idioms have lost their individual identities
 D. the constituents of an idiom cannot be deleted or added to, not even an article
26. The idiom "_____" is an idiom nominal in nature.
- A. flesh and blood B. as poor as a church mouse
 C. up in the air D. put off
27. Reiteration is used in the following idioms **EXCEPT** "_____".
- A. scream and shout B. neck and neck
 C. bits and pieces D. rough and tough
28. Dictionaries which aim at defining words and explaining their usages in the language are called _____ dictionaries.
- A. linguistic B. encyclopedic C. unabridged D. desk
29. Which of the following is **NOT** a desk dictionary?
- A. *The Word Book Dictionary*
 B. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Ninth Edition*
 C. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 3rd Edition*
 D. *Webster's New World Dictionary, 2nd College Edition*
30. For the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1987), the following are features that are worth mentioning **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. usage notes B. language notes
 C. usage examples D. clear grammar codes

第二部分 非选择题

II. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book on the ANSWER SHEET. (1.5%×10=15%)

31. The English words can be classified into native words and borrowed words by _____.
32. The introduction of printing into England marked the beginning of _____ English period.
33. The morphemes which are realized by more than one morph according to their position in a word are known as _____.
34. According to the positions which affixes occupy in words, affixation falls into two subclasses: prefixation and _____.
35. The _____ of an expression is its place in a system of semantic relationships with other expressions in the language.
36. Idioms like *rain and shine, here and there* are formed with _____, which look neat and pleasant, and sound rhythmic.
37. When a common word is turned into a proper noun, the meaning is _____ accordingly, such as *the Peninsula*, which refers to the "Iberian Peninsula".
38. Used as a notional verb, *do* conveys a large number of meanings and _____ context will determine exactly which is meant, as in *do a sum, do fish* and *do a museum*.
39. The semantic _____ of idioms is reflected in the illogical relationship between the literal meaning of each word and the meaning of the idiom. For instance, *rain cats and dogs* which is used in the sense of "rain heavily" literally makes nonsense.
40. The dominant sense of the word *dictionary* for English-speaking people is a book which presents in _____ order the words of English.

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

41. jargon
42. conversion
43. contradictory terms (one type of antonyms)
44. context (in a narrow sense)
45. regular combination (of idioms)

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

46. Match the terms in Group (a) with the examples in Group (b).
(a) free morpheme; bound root; prefix; stem; inflectional affix
(b) potatoes; tree; subsea; -dict-; nation
47. Give the clipped words of the following.
1) earthquake
2) gymnastics
3) dormitory
4) influenza
5) popular music
48. What are the three major sources of homonyms? Match with the following example words: *rock, ball, ear*.
49. Explain what context clue is used in the sentence "*Do get me a clop,*" she said, *smacking her lips, but her brother, with a scornful glance up at the branches, said that there were none ripe yet.*

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

50. Comment on the associative meaning of a word from the aspects of definition and types by analyzing the following groups of words or expressions.
(a) vicious, love, hate, pleasure
(b) pregnant, expecting, knocking up, in the club
(c) tremble with fear, quiver with excitement
(d) east or west, home is best.
51. Comment on the following sentences using the theory of hyponymy.
(a) I met a writer who is the relation of a politician.
(b) I met a newspaper reporter who is the brother of Senator Buckley.