

全国 2019 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. You are to make the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.  
(1%×30=30%)

- Which of the following **CANNOT** be defined as a word?  
A. for                      B. fortune                      C. mis                      D. misfortune
- Words or forms that were once in common use but are now restricted only to specialized or limited use are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. slang                      B. argot                      C. neologisms                      D. archaisms
- Words like *foot* or *dog* can each be used alone, and at the same time can form new words with other roots and affixes, e.g. *footage* and *dogfight*. This shows that the basic word stock has the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. productivity                      B. polysemy                      C. collocability                      D. stability
- After the Romans, the Germanic tribes called Angles, Saxons, and Jutes came and dominated the British Isles. Now people generally refer to Anglo-Saxon as \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. Old                      B. New                      C. Middle                      D. Modern
- Which of the following is **NOT** true?  
A. English is more closely related to German than French.  
B. Old English was a highly inflected language.  
C. Modern English is considered to be an analytic language.  
D. In early Middle English period, English, Latin, and Celtic existed side by side.

6. In the early Modern English, Europe saw a new upsurge of learning ancient Greek and Roman classics. This is known in history as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Industrialization  
B. Elizabethan Age  
C. Renaissance  
D. Victorian Age
7. Some morphemes are realized by more than one morph according to their position in a word. Such alternative morphs are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stems  
B. allomorphs  
C. free morphemes  
D. bound morphemes
8. Among the following words, \_\_\_\_\_ does **NOT** have inflectional affixes.
- A. liked  
B. children's  
C. happier  
D. it's
9. The basic form of a word which can't be further analyzed without total loss of identity is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. morph  
B. allomorph  
C. root  
D. stem
10. The following words have number prefixes **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bilingual  
B. multi-purpose  
C. tricycle  
D. post-election
11. The following words are the results from blending **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bicycle  
B. motel  
C. smog  
D. hamburger
12. The process of forming new words by joining the initial letters of names of social and political organizations or special noun phrases and technical terms is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. prefixation  
B. acronymy  
C. blending  
D. conversion
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an expression is its place in a system of semantic relationship with other expressions in the language.
- A. reference  
B. concept  
C. sense  
D. motivation
14. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. Collocation can affect the meaning of words.  
B. Motivation explains why a particular form has a particular meaning.  
C. By etymological motivation, we mean that the meaning of a particular word is related to its origin.  
D. The connotative meaning is also known as connotations, which are generally found in the dictionary.
15. In the phrase "*the tongues of fire*", the word *tongues* is \_\_\_\_\_ motivated.
- A. onomatopoeically  
B. morphologically  
C. semantically  
D. etymologically
16. Words like *dear* that means a loved person and *deer* that means a kind of animal are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. synonyms  
B. homographs  
C. homophones  
D. antonyms

17. Which of the following deals with the relationship of semantic opposition?  
 A. Synonymy.                    B. Antonymy.                    C. Polysemy.                    D. Hyponymy.
18. Which of the following groups of words shows difference of synonyms in connotation?  
 A. increase-expand            B. unlike-dissimilar            C. work-toil                    D. empty-vacant
19. The word *disease* once meant discomfort, but now means illness. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ of word-meaning.  
 A. generalization            B. degradation                    C. elevation                    D. specialization
20. The word *silly* used to mean happy, but now means foolish. This serves as an example of \_\_\_\_\_ of word-meaning.  
 A. extension                    B. narrowing                    C. elevation                    D. degradation
21. The associated transfer of meaning is often due to \_\_\_\_\_ factors, as is shown in such words as *angel*, *martyr* and *paradise*, whose meanings are elevated because of the influence of Christianity.  
 A. class                        B. scientific                    C. historical                    D. psychological
22. Grammatical context refers to the context where the meanings of a word may be influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_ in which it occurs.  
 A. meaning group            B. structure                    C. conversation            D. culture
23. That *trade union* means differently in western countries and in China shows that \_\_\_\_\_ context has some effect on the meaning of words.  
 A. grammatical            B. lexical                    C. linguistic                    D. extra-linguistic
24. Ambiguity often arises due to \_\_\_\_\_, as is shown in the sentence "He is a *hard* business."  
 A. polysemy                    B. synonymy                    C. antonymy                    D. homonymy
25. The idiom *Jack of all trades* means the same as *Jack of all trades and master of none*. This example shows idioms may vary by means of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. shortening                    B. addition                    C. replacement            D. position-shifting
26. The noun phrase *pepper and salt* in "*His hair is pepper and salt*" functions as an idiom \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.  
 A. nominal                    B. verbal                    C. adverbial                    D. adjectival
27. The rhetorical feature of idioms, \_\_\_\_\_, is used in such idioms as "*chop and change*", "*bag and baggage*".  
 A. rhyme                    B. alliteration                    C. reiteration                    D. juxtaposition
28. Dictionaries that are medium-sized ones containing words ranging from 50,000 to 150,000 are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. unabridged dictionaries                    B. desk dictionaries  
 C. pocket dictionaries                    D. specialized dictionaries

29. The definitions in \_\_\_\_\_ are all in full sentences and the definition itself throws light on the grammatical use of the word in question.
- A. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary* (1987)  
B. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, New Edition (1987)  
C. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 3rd Edition (1980)  
D. *Webster's New World Dictionary*, 2nd College Edition (1980)
30. One can only find the English equivalents for its Chinese items such as 黄粱美梦, 吃软不吃硬 in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *CCELD*                      B. *CED*                      C. *LDCE*                      D. *NECD*

## 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 according to the course book. You are to fill each blank with ONE appropriate word on the ANSWER SHEET.**  
(1.5%×10=15%)

31. A word is a \_\_\_\_\_ that stands for something else in the world, and there is no logical relationship between the sound and the meaning.
32. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ into England marked the beginning of Modern English period.
33. The morpheme is the \_\_\_\_\_ functioning unit in the composition of words.
34. To shorten a longer word by cutting a part off the original and using what remains instead is called \_\_\_\_\_.
35. \_\_\_\_\_, which is beyond language, is the result of human cognition, reflecting the objective world in the human mind.
36. A \_\_\_\_\_ field is a meaning area where words share the same concept.
37. Extension of meaning is found in many \_\_\_\_\_ terms, as is shown in the word *feedback*, which originally is a term in computer science, but now is generalized to mean “*response*”.
38. The word *paper* has a number of meanings in the dictionary, but it means differently in “*a white paper*” and “*today's paper*”. This example shows that \_\_\_\_\_ context affects the meaning of word.
39. Many idioms are grammatically \_\_\_\_\_, as is shown in the idiom “*diamond cut diamond*”, which is grammatically incorrect.
40. The main body of a dictionary is its \_\_\_\_\_ of words.

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

41. semantic change
42. affixation
43. concatenation
44. context (in a broad sense)
45. sentence idioms

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

46. What is the difference between a free root and a bound root?
47. Give the acronyms of the following phrases:
  - 1) *Voice of America*
  - 2) *unidentified flying object*
  - 3) *teaching English as a foreign language*
  - 4) *Victory Day*
  - 5) *tuberculosis*
48. How do you understand the statement “*true synonymy is non-existent*”?
49. Explain how context clues are used in the sentence “*Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of kinesics, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Bird Whistell*”.

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

50. Use the following groups of phrases to illustrate the definition and the overlapping feature of collocative meaning.
  - a) *pretty girl, pretty flower, handsome boy, handsome car*
  - b) *pretty woman, handsome woman*
51. Comment on the following two groups to illustrate the use of antonyms.
  - (a) *give and take, high and low*
  - (b) *More haste, less speed./ Easy come, easy go.*