校考试卷-英语词汇学

I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that best completes the statement and put the letter in the bracket.

1. Grammarians insist that a word be a __D_____ form that can function in a sentence.( )

A. small

B. large

C. fixed

D. free

2. In the earliest stage of English, the written form of a word should _A_____ that of the oral form. ( )

A. agree with

B. disagree with

C. be the same as

D. be different from

3. __A_____consists of technical terms used in particular disciplines and academic areas as in medic ine, mathematics, etc. ( )

A. Terminology

B. Jargon

C. Slang

D. Argot

4. Social, economic and political changes bring about such new words as the followings EXCEPT_____C____. ( )

A. fast food

B. TV dinner

C. Mao jackets

D. Watergate

5. Reviving archaic words also contributes to the growth of English vocabulary. For instance, “loan”, which was prevalent in the thirteenth century, was replaced by“___D_____” in American English. ( )

A. own

B. let

C. rent

D. lend

6. If we say that Old English was a language of ____A_____ endings, Middle English was one of leveled endings. ( )

A. full

B. short

C. long

D. paralleled

7. The plural morpheme“ –s” is pronounced as /z/in the following words EXCEPT _____D_____. ( )

A. bottles

B. eggs

C. zoos

D. maps

8. There is/are ___B_____ free morphemic word(s) in the following words: wind, man, reddish, collection. ( )

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

9. The following words have inflectional affixes EXCEPT ____B_____. ( )

A. likes

B. dislike

C. liking

D. liked

10. The most productive means of word-formation are the following EXCEPT __B____.( )

A. affixation

B. blending

C. compounding

D. conversion

11. Prefixes generally do not change the ___C_____ of the stem. ( )

A. meaning

B. form

C. word class

D. pronunciation

12. The word “dorm” is formed by ____A_____clipping. ( )

A. back

B. front

C. phrase

D. front and back

13. The word “reading -lamp” is __B_____ motivated. ( )

A. onomatopoeically

B. morphologically

C. semantically

D. etymologically

14. The synonymous pair of “ask — question” has the same___D_____. ( )

A. motivation

B. value

C. function

D. concept

15. In the sentence “East or west, home is best”, “home” has its __B_____ meaning of “family, safety, love”, etc. ( )

A. grammatical

B. connotative

C. stylistic

D. collocative

16. Semantically, a word which is related to other words is related to them in__A_____.( )

A. sense

B. spelling

C. morpheme

D. root and stem

17. ___A____, the derived meanings, no matter how many, are secondary in comparison.( )

A. Synchronically

B. Diachronically

C. Etymologically

D. Onomatopoeically

18. The antonyms used in the proverb “S peech is silver;silence is golden” are ___A___.( )

A. speech-silence

B. golden-silver

C. speech-silver

D. silence-golden

19. In Shakespearean line …Rats and mice and such small deer?, …6deer?obviously designates …animal? in general. Therefore …deer? is a t ypical example of ____C_____. ( )

A. extension

B. elevation

C. narrowing

D. degradation

20. Observation shows that it is much more common for word meanings to change in denotation from neutral to ____D_____ than it is for them to go the other way. ( )

A. important

B. agreeable

C. respective

D. pejorative

21. Among the following words only "_C_____" expresses the property of elevation. ( )

A. lust

B. criticize

C. knight

D. silly

22. Which of the following is NOT one of the main functions of context? (C)

A. Elimination of ambiguity.

B. Indication for referents.

C. Understanding of cultural background.

D. Provision of clues for inferring word-meaning.

23. Which of the following is NOT a context clue? (D)

A. Definition.

B. Example.

C. Synonymy.

D. Sentence structure.

24. The sentence "The ball was attractive" is ambiguous due to____C_____. ( )

A. grammatical structure

B. lexical context

C. homonymy

D. polysemy

25. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of idioms? (A)

A. Semantic unity.

B. Lexical manipulation.

C. Phonetic unity.

D. Structural variation.

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the rhetoric characteristics of idioms in general? (B)

A. Stylistic features.

B. Syntactical features.

C. Rhetorical features.

D. Occasional variations.

27. The idiom “bed of dust” is a _____B____ as far as figures of speech are concerned. ( )

A. simile

B. metaphor

C. metonymy

D. personification

28. Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary is a(n) ___B_____ dictionary. ( )

A. unabridged

B. desk

C. pocket

D. encyclopedic

29. When we choose a dictionary, we should not pay attention to whether it is _D_____.( )

A. monolingual or bilingual

B. general or specialized

C. early or late

D. unabridged or abridged

30. Readers will usually find in a general dictionary the following areas of information of a word EXCEPT _____D_____. （ ）

A. spelling

B. definition

C. pronunciation

D. difference with its synonyms

31. The development of English vocabulary can be divided into the following particular historical period EXCEPT __C____. ( )

A. Old English

B. Middle English

C. New English

D. Modern English

32. The definition of a word comprises the following points ___D___ . ( )

(1) a minimal free form of a language

(2) a sound unity

(3) a unit of meaning

(4) a form that can function alone in a sentence

A. (1) and (2)

B. (1) (2) and (3)

C. (2) (3) and (4)

D. (1) (2) (3) and (4)

33. Words of the basic word stock can each be used alone, and at the same time can form new words with other roots and affixes, e.g. foot is the father of football, footage and footprint. This demonstrates that one of the characteristics of the words of the basic stock is __A____ . ( )

A. productivity

B. polysemy

C. stability

D. collocability

34. The Indo-European language family is made up of most of the languages of Europe, the Near East, and __A____. ( )

A. India

B. the Far East

C. the West Asia

D. America

35. In the early period of Modern English, Europe saw a new upsurge of learning ancient Greek and ___C___ classics. This is known in history as the Renaissance. ( )

A. India

B. German

C. Roman

D. Chinese

36. Which of the following statements is NOT true? (B)

A. Old English was a highly inflected language.

B. In early Middle English period, English, Latin and Celtic existed side by side.

C. The introduction of printing into England marked the beginning of modern English period.

D. The most important mode of vocabulary development in present-day English is creation of new words by means of word-formation.

37. The smallest functioning unit in the composition of words is _A_____.( )

A. morpheme

B. affixes

C. root

D. stem

38. There is/are _B_____ monomorphemic word(s) in the following words: hot, dog, feet, matches.( )

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

39. Th e plural morpheme “ –s”is pronounced as/s/i n the following words EXCEPT __B____.( )

A. packs

B. bags

C. cheats

D. ships

40. 30% to 40% of the total number of new words in English vocabulary are produced through ___A___. ( )

A. affixation

B. clipping

C. compounding

D. shortening

41. The formation of new words by converting words of one class to another class is called __D____. ( )

A. prefixation

B. suffixation

C. acronymy

D. conversion

42. The method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes is called _A_____. ( )

A. back-formation

B. clipping

C. blending

43. __B____ accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its meaning. ( )

A. Sense

B. Motivation

C. Concept . Reference

44. By __D____ motivation, we mean that the meaning of a particular word is related to its origin.( )

A. onomatopoeic

B. morphological

C. semantic

D. etymological

45. In English there are __C____ types of motivation that concerns the relationship between the sign and meaning. ( )

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

46. What is a common feature peculiar to all natural languages? (D)

A. Suffixation.

B. V ariation.

C. Allomorph.

D. Polysemy.

47. Red, scarlet, mauve, violet, lavender, pansy, black, purple, etc, make up the _B_____ field of

…colours?. ( )

A. stylistic

B. semantic

C. elliptic

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：https://d.book118.com/145212234142012102