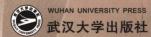
A Manual on Exercises and References
of An Introduction
to English Lexicology

第三版

## 《英语词汇学引论》 练习及参考指南

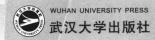
林承璋 编著



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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语词汇学引论(第三版)练习及参考指南/林承璋编著.一武汉: 武汉大学出版社,2007.7

ISBN 978-7-307-05586-5

Ⅰ, 英… Ⅱ, 林… Ⅲ. 英语—词汇学—自学参考资料 N. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 065542 号

责任编辑: 叶玲利 责任校对: 刘 欣 版式设计: 詹锦玲

出版发行,武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件: wdp4@whu.edu.cn 网址: www.wdp.com.cn)

印刷:湖北省荆州市今印印务有限公司

开本:880×1230 1/32 印张:9.5 字数:262 千字 插页:1

版次:2007年7月第1版 2007年7月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-307-05586-5/H·495 定价:13.00元

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### 前 言

《英语词汇学引论 (第三版)》于 2005 年 2 月出版后多次重 印,受到了广大师生的欢迎。为了配合广大读者对本书的深入 学习和掌握,特编写了《英语词汇学引论(第三版)练习及参 考指南》一书。全书共分三部分。第一部分:练习篇。按照章 节顺序, 题型多样化, 内容有深有浅, 思考题和一般题相结 合, 达到系统复习和掌握的目的。第二部分: 专题篇。共分 14 个专题进行介绍。从英语小故事集锦专题入手,激发读者对英 语词汇的兴趣,继而通过英语语言的体系、什么是英语词、英 语的重要性、英语词汇的数量、英美人要掌握多少词汇、英语 作为第二语言学习的人要掌握多少词汇、英语词汇的复杂性 质、英语词汇的控制活动范围、语域、实用日常英语词语搭 配、实用日常英语习语、词的来源等 14 个方面阐述英语语言词 汇的理论和实践。这些专题全是从20世纪末和21世纪初英美 出版的最新文献中精选出来的,都是原著中的精华部分。作者 把这些材料,进行一番筛选,集中起来,让读者有机会集中精 力、集中时间阅读有关英语词汇的原著,从而使广大英语学习 者对英语词汇有进一步的认识、理解和运用,也是对《英语词 汇学引论 (第三版)》一书内容的拓宽、加深和运用。第三部 分:练习参考答案。读者通过认真读书和系统做题,并对照答 案,进一步掌握英语词汇学的基本内容,提高运用英语词汇的 能力。

最后,作者要向这 14 个专题的英美作者及其出版者表示衷心的感谢。感谢他们对本书编写的理解和支持。这些国外英语词汇研

究的最新成果,会对我国英语词汇学教学和研究以及广大学习者对 英语词汇学的学习起到指导和推动作用。

林承璋

2007年3月于武汉大学

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## Chapter 1

## Language, Linguistics and Lexicology

•	Can you give the description of the term language from differ-
	ent angles?
	Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word according to the
	text.
	1) Language is a system of symbols based on,,
	and It is a special action and carrier of
	used for human in a society.
	2) Language is a of society.
	3) Man's thought is to language just as is insepara-
	ble from society.
	4) There is no character to language itself, but the way
	in which a person uses a language has an obvious
	character.
	5) The aim of the course in English lexicology is to give a
	description of the English
	6) Without there is no word because every word is a uni-
	ty of and meaning.
	7) Stylistics is concerned with language variety differing accord-
	ing to rather than The same user may use dif-
	ferent varieties for purposes, situations, in
	conversation with people, to produce effects.

, whereas lexicology studies words from the viewpoin of both and, but especially of  3. Is it right that language is a product of society? Why? Give yo reasons.  4. There are two main forms of language itself, which one is mo important?  5. Complete the following statements by adding an appropria word to each blank.  1) A synchronic approach is an approach to the study of a laguage at one of time, whereas a diachronic approach an approach to the study of the in a language that to place a period of time.  2) The Latin word Jānuārius, meaning in English, we derived from, the Roman god of gates and door Jānuārius means ', so January is the of the eighth month in English.  4) Diachronically, the terms Sunday, Monday, etc. existed in old English.  5) The names of seven days of the week are of the original though they have influence in some degree. The early Germanic peoples translated the Latin names into the equivalents.  6) According to the diachrony we know that the Modern English word fond meant ', but now it means ', the now means ', but now	**************************************
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8) Synchronically, we consider words like eventful, talkativ	means ''.
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#### Part One Exercises

~ *	***************************************	
	etc. as Diachronically,	they were
<b>3.</b>	Translate the following terms into	Chinese.
	1) diachrony	
	2) synchrony	
	3) hybrid	
	4) derivative	
	5) compound	
	6) word-formation	
	7) lexicology	
	8) linguistics	
	9) applied linguistics	
	10) general linguistics	
	11) sociolinguistics	

- 7. Are there two main approaches to the study of English lexicology? What are they? And give their definitions respectively.
- 8. What is lexicology?
- 9. Do you think that English lexicology course is an important course for the majors in the English language and literature, why? Give your opinions.

### Chapter 2

## The Sources of the English Vocabulary

1. Translate the following definition of the term etymology into Chinese.

Etymology is 'the history of a linguistic form (as a word) shown by tracing its development since its earliest recorded occurrence in the language where it is found, by tracing its transmission from one language to another, by analyzing it into its component parts, by identifying its cognates in other languages, or by tracing it and its cognates to a common ancestral form in an ancestral language. '[Merriam-Webster's collegiate Dictionary (Eleventh Edition)] Therefore, as a subject of instruction, etymology is a branch of linguistics concerned with etymologies. In short, etymology is the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings.

- 2. Why do we say that etymology occupies a very important position in English lexicology course?
- 3. What is the difference between etymology and etymologies?
- 4. How did the English language appear and grow?
- 5. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - a. At the beginning of the fifth century Britain was invaded by the three tribes from Western Europe.
  - b. In the fourth century Britain was invaded by three tribes



from Eastern Europe.

- c. At the beginning of the 5th century Britain was invaded by the three tribes from Northern Europe: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
- 6. Is English classified as a Germanic language? Why?
- 7. Describe that the English language is of a mixed character.
- 8. Complete the following statements by adding an appropriate word to each blank.

1) The English language is divided into periods.
2) The period from to 1150 is called the English
period. It is known as the period of inflections.
3) The period from 1150 to is known as the
English period. We call it the period of inflections.
4) The period from 1500 to is called the English
period. It is described as the period of inflections.
5) The Old English word is the same as the Modern En
glish word stone, but the is different.
5) The vocabulary of Old English consisted mainly of
words. But when the Norman Conquest in brough
to England, much of the English vocabulary was re
placed by words borrowed from and Latin.
7) The Old English word mann appeared in It originall
meant ', person'. Later, in, it had anothe
sense, namely, ' male human being.'
8) The word $wif$ was found in English in 800. It had tw
senses: one is '', the other is 'wife'.
9) Old English grammar differs from Modern English gramma
in and, because Old English was a highly
language. It had a complete system of declensions with
cases and conjugations.

•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	********		
9. What is an analytic language?			
10. What is a synthetic language?			
11. Is Modern English a synthetic la	nguage? Why?		
12. Why did England become a biling	gual country for a long time in		
the Middle English period?			
13. Why do we say that the nineteen	th and twentieth centuries are		
a period of rapid expansion for the	he English language?		
14. Point out the different combining	g forms and their meanings in		
the following words.			
<ol> <li>hydrology</li> </ol>			
2) radiotherapy			
<ol><li>hydrometer</li></ol>			
4) psychology			
5) isometric			
6) telethon			
7) lexicology			
8) microcomputer			
9) macroeconomics			
10) hygroscope			
11) hypnosis			
12) magneto			
13) petrodollar			
15. Give the Chinese equivalents for	the following English terms.		
1) native word			
2) borrowed word			
<ol><li>polysemic character</li></ol>			
4) collocability			
5) word-forming ability			
6) borrowing			
7) loan-word			



Part	One Exercises		
	8) alien		
	9) denizen		
	10) translation-loan		
	11) semantic borrowing		
16.	Describe four groups of loan-wor	ds in English.	
17.	Translate the following terms in	to Chinese.	
	the Scandinavian element		
	the French element		
	the Latin element		
	the Greek element		
18.	Match the English words with the	ne Danish words.	
	English	Danish	
	from	bloom	
	shirt	seat	
	sit	skirt	
	drop	fro	
	blossom	raise	
	no	drip	
	rear	nay	
19.	How was William crowned King	of England on Christmas Day	
	in 1066?		
20.	When did French begin to enter England?		
21.	The following French loan-words	s appeared either in the Middle	
	English period or after the Middle English period. The que tion is which ones appeared in the Middle English period as		
	which ones appeared after the M	iddle English period.	
	1) administration		
	2) lesson		
	3) renaissance		
	4) menu		

	"我我们有害的好事我们就是我们的女孩里看我们的我们就是我们就会看到我们的人。"	***************
	5) restaurant	
	6) black humor	
	7) art	
	8) orange	
	9) color	
	10) business	
	11) biscuit	
	12) dress	
	13) common	
	14) certain	
	15) apply	
	16) arrive	
	17) according to	
	18) to take leave	
	19) a chargé d'affaires	
	20) communism	
	21) limousine	
22.	What are the classical elements in	the English vocabulary?
23.	Point out which words belong to	the Latin element and which
	words belong to the Greek elemen	nt in the English vocabulary?
	1) drama	
	2) semantics	
	3) physics	
	4) philosophy	
	5) hypertension	
	6) autograph	
	7) history	
	8) necessary	
	9) candle	· ·
	10) lobster	
	10	