

2013 年广东外语外贸大学 623 英语水平考试考研试题 (回忆版)

本试题由 kaoyan.com 网友夏虫不可语冰@ 提供

The Renaissance in music occurred between 1450 and 1600. (Some historians place the beginning of the Renaissance as early as 1400.) As in the other arts, the horizons of music were greatly expanded. The invention of printing widened the circulation of music, too, and the number of composers and performers increased.

In keeping with the Renaissance ideal of the “universal man,” every educated person was expected to be trained in music. “I am not pleased with the courtier if he be not also a musician,” Castiglione wrote in The Book of the Courtier (1528). Shakespeare’s stage directions call for music more than 300 times, and his plays are full of beautiful tributes to music:

As in the past, musicians worked in churches, courts, and towns. Church choirs grew in size. (The papal choir in Rome increased from ten singers in 1442 to twenty-four in 1483.) Although polyphonic church music in the Middle Ages was usually sung by several soloists, during the

Renaissance it was performed by an entire (male) choir. The church remained an important patron of music, but musical activity gradually shifted to the courts. Kings, princes, and dukes competed for the finest composers. A single court might have ten to sixty musicians, including singers as well as instrumentalists. Women functioned as virtuoso singers at several Italian courts during the late Renaissance. A court music director would compose secular pieces to entertain the nobility and sacred works for the court chapel. The nobility often brought their musicians along when traveling from one castle to another.

Renaissance town musicians played for civic processions, weddings, and religious services. In general, musicians enjoyed higher status and pay than ever before. Composers were no longer content to remain unknown; like other artists, they sought credit for their work.

Many leading Renaissance composers came from the Low Countries (Flanders), an area which now includes parts of the Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France. These Flemish composers were regarded highly and held important positions throughout Europe, but especially in Italy, which became the leading music center in the sixteenth century. Other countries with a vibrant musical life in the Renaissance were Germany, England, and Spain.

里面没找全，记性好的筒子可以再找找，本来以为挺简单的，楼主错了四个，掩面~~~应该有很多人全对吧。。

第二道，改错题，记得不太清楚，貌似有什么 according to, effects on, masculine.....

第三道，gap-filling，楼主填上的有 abrupt, lucidly, magnified, disadvantaged, normal, occupied 其余不记得了。(感谢 Puck 补充，应该是 an abrupt end, normal official working hours, he is temperamental, disadvantaged family, rude and wanting in, lucidly aware of, magnified)

阅读题，前四道还算正常，符合广外一贯的风格，不过还是错了一个，某题应该选 pragmatist 的，哎~~后两篇基本上是蒙的，阅读这东西，随缘吧，暗叹自己的品味太差，没有看过《国土安全》，平常都看些搞笑片，像《摩登家庭》，《生活大爆炸》之类，哎~~~~那道关于大白鲨的不知道大家选了“人类捕捉到的第一条”还是“用于科学研究的第一条”呢？LZ 是后者……不会又错了吧。。

英语写作与翻译的太难找了，坐等比我勤快的筒子找吧，先贴个法语版的继续攒人品~~

各位有木有觉得今年的题做着比往年爽？至少 LZ 很反感填空题，哎，被应试教育摧残惯的人儿呀~~~

第一道，动词选择（涉及虚拟式，条件式，过去将来时等等）10 道题 x 每道一分=10 分

第二道，代词选择（包括副代词 en, y, 指示代词，关系代词等，今年没有泛指代词）10x1=10 分

第三道，介词选择（包括 par, avec, à, 等）10x1=10 分

第四道，连词选择（最难的一部分，涉及不同连词在虚拟式和条件式中的用法，记得有 pourvu que, pour que, quel que 与 quoi que 的区别，depuis que, quand, bien que, c' est pourquoi）10x1=10 分

建议：这四道题在学完《简明法语教程》基础知识之后最好把《法语现代语法》（上海译文出版社，毛建忠）里面关于代词，介词，动词和连词的部分过上三到五遍，后面的练习题也做了，有时间的话可以做下《法语语法 800 道》，强烈推荐~~

第五道：阅读两篇，10x2=20 分

第一篇关于法国农业危机的，讲的是由于科技的发展法国农民应该怎么适应的问题，

第二道关于手机的轰炸，就是说手机在法国的流行程度越来越高。

今年广外英语水平测试前三题：gap-filling（关于文艺复兴时期 music 的地位），改错，辨析都基本送分，但阅读坑爹啊，文章长难，ABCD 选项也长难。内容有：关于新型网络营销（通过 publish post online 赢得点击率和顾客以获得一部分报偿）；节能的 rebound effect（反弹效应）；奥巴马 ZF 的关于各州设立医保体制的法律及各州对此不同的态度和采取的应对措施；捕获大白鲨 for research；community and privacy；美剧评论。建议多找点长难句分析，平时多读点英文原汁报刊吧，因为有好几篇社科类的文章，也有政治的，扩大阅读量是王道。

第六道：法译汉，关于法国现代艺术博物馆蓬皮杜中心的主任为盲人青年举办特别的展览的故事。LZ 刚拿到卷子的时候还以为是什么经济理论，“看不见的手”或者“看得见的手”之类的，读完之后松了一口气，不过题目不太好翻哪。（16 分）

第七道：汉译法：（3X8=24 分）

1. 除非天下雨，否则我就去乡村。

2. 她变化如此之大，我都认不出来了。
3. 请放心，您的亚洲之旅不会出现任何问题的。
4. 最好将这些蔬菜在春节前半个月运到北京。
5. 他中文不太好，所以这份工作不适合他。
6. 他们想把儿子培养成工程师。
7. 我买了一台彩电花了 3000 元。
8. 这是我第一次去巴黎，我向一位先生问路，他给我指明了去火车站的路。

以上有两三道是往年真题中的原题，其余的基本上是《简法》上册的课后习题，应对法译汉主要是将课文和译文对照看看，上下册的单词都要背过（背到 42 课就好，后面的有时间也可以背），汉译法做做往年真题加上课后习题足矣，考前看看汉译法习题的答案巩固一下。法语阅读的思路和英语水平考试阅读的思路基本一致，一定要在原文中找到确实对应的选项才可以选，千万不能主观臆断。

以上试题来自 kaoyan.com 网友的回忆，仅供参考，纠错请发邮件至
suggest@kaoyan.com。

