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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/644/2021_2022_2010_E5_B9_ B4_E8_8B_B1_c94_644813.htm 2010年专八真题改错原文 So far as we can tell, all human languages are equally complete and perfect as instruments of communication: that is, every language appears to be as well equipped as any other to say the things its speakers want to say. It may or may not be appropriate to talk about primitive peoples or cultures, but that is another matter. Certainly, not all groups of people are equally competent in nuclear physics or psychology or the cultivation of rice or the engraving of Benares brass. But this is not the fault of their language. The Eskimos can speak about snow with a great deal more precision and subtlety than we can in English, but this is not because the Eskimo language (one of those sometimes miscalled ' primitive ') is inherently more precise and subtle than English. This example does not bring to light a defect in English, a show of unexpected ' primitiveness '. The position is simply and obviously that the Eskimos and the English live in different environments. The English language would be just as rich in terms for different kinds of snow, presumably, if the environments in which English was habitually used made such distinction important. Similarly, we have no reason to doubt that the Eskimo language could be as precise and subtle on the subject of motor manufacture or cricket if these topics formed part of the Eskimos' life. For obvious historical reasons, Englishmen in the nineteenth century could not talk about motorcars with the minute discrimination

which is possible today: cars were not a part of their culture. But they had a host of terms for horse-drawn vehicles which send us, puzzled, to a historical dictionary when we are reading Scott or Dickens. How many of us could distinguish between a chaise, a landau, a victoria, a brougham, a coupe, a gig, a diligence, a whisky, a calash, a tilbury, a carriole, a phaeton, and a clarence? 2010 年专八真题改错参考答 案1be后插入as.2their改为its.3There改为It.4Whereas改为But 5 further 改为much 6 come改为bring. 7 similar改为different. 8 will 改为would. 9 as important去掉as. 10 the part去掉the 2010年专八 真题汉译英参考答案 Friends tend to become more intimated if they have the same interests and temper, they can get along well and keep contacting. otherwise they will separate and end the relationship. Friends who are more familiar and closer can not be too casual and show no respect. Otherwise the harmony and balance will be broken, and the friendship will also be nonexistent any more. Everyone hopes to have his own private space, and if too casual among friends, it is easy to invade this piece of restricted areas, which will lead to the conflict, resulting in alienation. It may be a small matter to be rude to friends. however, it is likely to plant the devastating seeds. The best way to keep the close relationship between friends is to keep contacts with restraint, and do not bother each other.本文来源:百考试题网 2010年专八真题英译汉参考答 案 我想那是五月的一个周日的早晨;那天是复活节,一个大 清早上。我站在自家小屋的门口。就在我的面前展现出了那 么一番景色,从我那个位置其实能够尽收眼底,可是梦里的 感觉往往如此,由于梦幻的力量,这番景象显得超凡出尘,

一派肃穆气象。群山形状相同,其山脚下都有着同样可爱的 山谷;不过群山挺然参天,高于阿尔卑斯峰,诸山相距空旷 , 丰草如茵, 林地开阔, 错落其间; 树篱上的白玫瑰娟娟弥 望;远近看不见任何生物,唯有苍翠的教堂庭院里,牛群静 静地卧躺在那片郁郁葱葱的墓地歇息,好几头围绕着一个小 孩的坟墓。我曾对她一腔柔情,那年夏天是在旭日东升的前 一刻,那孩子死去了,我如同当年那样望着牛群。2010年专 八真题作文参考答案 The important role of a city 's local conditions in the urban design Recently there is a hot debate on a report that a foreign design company invited by a little-known mountainous area in Guiyang provided a design without paying too much attention to the city 's unique characteristics. Some people appreciate the bold innovation of the design but others do not like it. In my opinion, any urban design should take the city 's original cultural heritage into account. The designers should suit their design to local conditions and try to take advantage of the local resources. 百 考试题 - 全国最大教育类网站(100test.com) First, a city 's regional characteristics or local cultural heritage are its symbol, its identity. In a mountainous area, too many unconventional, super-futuristic buildings will not be compatible with the city 's landscapes. Without these landscapes, it is just another so called modern city composed of concrete and steel. Take Beijing for example. In the past few years, Beijing has been removing a large number of such alleys traditionally called hutong, in order to make it become a real international city. But without these hutongs can this city still be called Beijing, an ancient capital? The disappearance of

hutongs means the disappearance of a period of history, a cordial lifestyle, and even the disappearance of Beijing itself. Then Beijing will lose its uniqueness.百考试题 - 全国最大教育类网 站(100test.com) Second, it can help a city save a lot of money by suiting the design to local conditions and try to take advantage of the local resources. This is especially important to small cities, like this one in a mountainous area near Guiyang. We all know Guiyang is a developing city, not very rich. Unconventional, super-futuristic buildings mean large need of money input. Then more burdens may be added to this city, which will run counter to the city 's original purpose of developing itself. Instead, if connections between a city

's culture and the various urban sectors, including housing, infrastructure and governance, are well made, the maximum economic benefits will be achieved. Besides, the modernization should be a gradual process. More haste, less speed. Nonetheless, it should not be overlooked that the shortcomings of futuristic-style constructing outweigh its advantages brought. In conclusion, any urban design should take the city 's original cultural heritage into account. The designers should suit their design to local conditions and try to take advantage of the local resources. A scientific city design should be dependent on the city 's regional characteristics, on a case-by-case basis. 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直 接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com