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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2011_E5_B9_B4MBA_c70_645564.htm Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good. The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam. But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left - all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity. And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself. Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause

hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed. Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved. 参考译文：巨型水坝很少有大型技术像巨型水坝一样令人神往。也许是长期以来人类遭受洪水和干旱的折磨，所以才使控制水为我们所用变得那么吸引人。但是在吸引人的同时也有一些盲目。一些巨型水坝项目的害处远大于好处。从水坝的道德教训是大的不总是美好的。建造巨大强力的水坝已经变成显示国家成就的符号和人们承认自己的努力。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位是通过建造阿斯旺大坝巩固的。土耳其向世界一流国家迈进的努力就是包括建立巨大的阿塔图尔克水坝。但是谁把不总是按照人们想象的去发挥作用的。例如阿斯旺大坝虽然阻止了尼罗河的洪水泛滥，但是也阻止了河水泛滥留下的养料丰富的淤泥 - 反过来留下了一个满是弊病的水库由于淤泥太多几乎不能在发电了。但是对水进行控制的迷信仍然坚持。这周，在文明欧洲的中心地带，斯洛伐克和匈牙利向连接两国的多瑙河大坝上互派军队。庞大复杂，很可能会所有的常见问题大水坝。但是斯洛伐克刚从捷克分离出来而独立，并且现在需要一个大坝来证明自己。与此同时在印度世界银行向已经错误导向的纳尔默达大坝投资。尽管很多建议者说这个水坝将给普通人和环境带来很多

破坏世界银行仍然坚持这样做，这是有利于由权利的人的，但是这也不能确定。正确的方法是科学的研究水坝的特性和控制水的花费和成本可以有助于解决这些冲突难题。水力发电洪水控制和灌溉不建立巨型水坝也是可以实现的。但是把巨型水坝做成一种迷信的时候，就是不正确不科学的了。现在到了世界从阿斯旺大坝得到教训的时候了，你们不需要被一个大坝所拯救。编辑特别推荐：2011年MBA英语英译汉练习附答案（一）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