

2007年度MBA联考常用翻译方法与技巧[2] PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/108/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B4_E5_BA_A6_c70_108264.htm V . 合译法：指将两个或两个

以上的简单句或一个复合句译成一个句子 1. He is very clean. His mind is open. 2. His father had a small business in the city of Pisa which is in the north of Italy near the sea. 3. People were afraid to leave their houses, for although the police had been ordered to stand by in case of emergency, they were just as confused and helpless as anybody else. 另外，顺译法和逆译法也是常见的翻译方法：

顺译法：即顺着英文原有的顺序翻译，条件是英语句子的内容与叙述方式同汉语习惯基本一致。 But now it is realized that supplies of some of them are limited, and it is even possible to give a reasonable estimate of their “ expectation of life ” , the time it will take to exhaust all known sources and reserves of these materials. 逆

译法：即不再遵照英文原有的顺序，甚至完全逆着原有顺序翻译，如果英文的表达次序和汉语的表达习惯不同甚至相反的话。 It therefore becomes more and more important that, if

students are not to waste their opportunities, there will have to be much more detailed information about courses and more advice. 关于被动语态的翻译 英语中被动语态使用的极为普遍，翻译成

汉语时一般采用以下两种翻译方法： 1. 同样译为被动语态，但要添加适当地表示被动的词。如：被、叫、使、让、给、受、遭、靠、加以、得到等。如： They were given a warm

welcome at the airport. The famous hotel had been practically destroyed by the big fire. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目

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