

<<新编英汉互译教程>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<新编英汉互译教程>>

13位ISBN编号：9787562824794

10位ISBN编号：7562824797

出版时间：2009-2

出版时间：华东理工大学出版社

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页数：558

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内容概要

本书是一本集翻译理论、翻译技巧、翻译实践为一体的教材，是编者在英汉—汉英翻译领域长期教学及科研工作的结晶。

本书可作为英语专业本科生和研究生的翻译课教材，亦可供本科生和研究生撰写学位论文时参考。本书还适宜作为非英语专业大学生、研究生以及广大翻译爱好者的自学读本，并可作为翻译工作者的翻译研究参考书。

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1982年从湖南师大研究生毕业，同年获得英语语言文学硕士学位。

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章节摘录

Both men were social rebels to some extent. They refused to bow to social conventions and power. Beethoven was a devoted republican. When Napoleon was in power, who claimed to be a defender of republicanism, Beethoven admired him so much that he dedicated his Symphony No. 5, the theme of which is heroism, to him. But then Napoleon crowned himself and became an emperor. Beethoven was so angry that he openly declared that he took back what he had said about Napoleon, regardless of possible persecution. Lennon was also considered a trouble-maker by the authorities because of his support for youth movements. For a time he was not even allowed to give public performances. But he ignored all this and stuck to his belief. As musicians, both men led to great leaps in the history of music. Beethoven's main contribution to music was his symphonies. It was he who clearly defined the form of symphony and fully developed it which marked the end of the Classical period and the beginning of the romantic period. His nine symphonies, especially No. 5, No. 6, and No. 9, are as highly regarded today as they were 100 years ago. Lennon's achievement was his rock-and-roll music. He and his band, the Beatles, successfully combined rhythm and blues with rock music.

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