

电力行业英语培训用书

电力英语

阅读与应用文写作

◎ 主编 刘然
◎ 副主编 王小文

双色版



实用性强

结合实际，围绕电力系统的变电、输电、配电和用电等专业内容进行编写，实用性强。

阅读技巧

针对每一专题，给出了2篇阅读材料，着重讲解了阅读技巧，并给出了全文翻译。

写作技巧

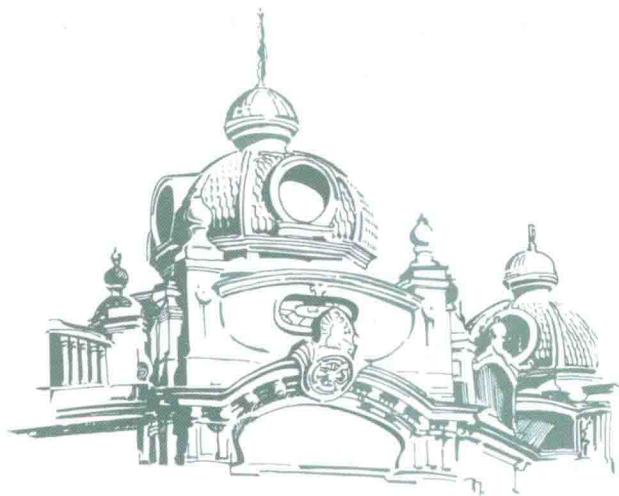
介绍了电力行业常用到的招聘广告、求职信、履历表、询价信、报价信、订货信、企业简介、报告、论文摘要、科研论文的写作技巧。

★ 词汇扩充

针对不同专题，介绍了一些电力行业专业词汇与术语，供读者拓展学习。



中国电力出版社
CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS



电子信箱: cuisuyuan@gmail.com

联系电话: 010-63412392

ISBN 978-7-5123-2724-5



9 787512 327245 >

定价: 28.00 元

上架建议: 电气工程/供用电

电力行业英语培训用书

电力英语

阅读与应用文写作

主 编 刘 然
副主编 王小文
参 编 张银杰 王丽莉 吴慧华



中国电力出版社
CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS

内 容 提 要

本书主要围绕电力系统的变电、输电、配电和用电等专业内容进行编写。全书共 10 个单元,包括电力工业概述、中国国家电网公司和智能电网、新能源发电、电力系统运行、电力网、输变电、供配电、电力系统保护与控制、电力设备、电力企业与电力市场。首先,针对每一专题,给出了 2 篇阅读材料,着重讲解了阅读技巧并给出了全文翻译;其次,每个单元给出了一种应用文的实用写作技巧;最后,在每个单元后面配写了与各主题相关的电力行业专业词汇与术语,供读者拓展学习。

本书反映了当前电力行业最新的发展趋势和先进的电力行业技术,涉及面广、难度适中、条理清晰、方便实用。本书可供电力系统技术人员及管理人员的在职培训和继续教育之用,也可以作为各大专院校的电力专业英语教材。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

电力英语阅读与应用文写作 / 刘然主编. —北京: 中国电力出版社, 2012.3

ISBN 978-7-5123-2724-5

I. ①电… II. ①刘… III. ①电力工业—英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 ②电力工业—英语—写作—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 027525 号

中国电力出版社出版、发行

(北京市东城区北京站西街 19 号 100005 <http://www.cepp.sgcc.com.cn>)

北京博图彩色印刷有限公司印刷

各地新华书店经售

*

2012 年 6 月第一版 2012 年 6 月北京第一次印刷

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 11 印张 262 千字

印数 0001—3000 册 定价 28.00 元

敬 告 读 者

本书封面贴有防伪标签,加热后中心图案消失

本书如有印装质量问题,我社发行部负责退换

版 权 专 有 翻 印 必 究

前言

随着我国电力事业突飞猛进的发展,国际交流的不断扩大,对实用英语的需求越来越迫切。为此,我们编写了这本《电力英语阅读与应用文写作》。此书的主要目的是为电力系统员工职业培训和电力高校专业英语课程提供一本实用、适用和好用的专业英语教材。

本书主要围绕电力系统的变电、输电、配电和用电等专业内容进行编写。其特点是:

1. 内容选材新。能够反映当前国内外电力系统最新的发展趋势,如:新能源的开发、新技术的研制、新设备的采用等。
2. 内容难易程度适中。学习者可根据自己的英语水平和所从事的专业,对学习内容进行有目的的选择。
3. 加强英语读、写技能的训练。系统地讲解了英语阅读和实用英语写作的技巧,并紧密结合阅读文章进行练习。
4. 每单元都编写与单元主题相关的专业词汇和术语库。因而,可以极大地增加学习者电力专业英语的词汇量。

本书共 10 个单元,每单元 1 个主题,由 4 部分组成:① 2 篇阅读文章;② 阅读技巧讲解和练习;③ 写作技巧讲解和练习;④ 与单元主题相关的专业词汇和术语库。

本书由海南外国语职业学院刘然教授(原就职于沈阳工程学院)担任主编,沈阳工程学院王小文教授担任副主编,海南外国语职业学院张银杰、王丽莉、吴慧华参加了编写。其中,张银杰编写了第 1、2 单元,王小文编写了第 3、4 单元,王丽莉编写了第 5、6 单元,吴慧华编写了第 7、8 单元,刘然编写了第 9、10 单元并做了全书的统稿整理工作。

本书是一次新的尝试,在编写过程中会有不当和疏漏之处,衷心欢迎广大读者批评指正。

作者

2012 年 3 月

目 录

前言

Unit 1 Outline of Electric Power Industry	1
Part I Reading Passages	1
<i>Passage A Electric Power Industry</i>	1
<i>Passage B Opinions about the Future of the U.S. Power Industry</i>	4
Part II Reading Skills Understanding the main ideas – Topic Sentences (正确理解中心思想—主题句)	8
Part III Practical Writing Job Advertisements (招聘广告)	9
Part IV Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	11
Unit 2 State Grid Corporation of China and Smart Grid	13
Part I Reading Passages	13
<i>Passage A State Grid Corporation of China</i>	13
<i>Passage B Smart Grid: Trends in Power Market</i>	17
Part II Reading Skills Understanding the Reference (正确理解指代关系)	21
Part III Practical Writing Letter of Job Application (求职信)	22
Part IV Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	24
Unit 3 New Energy Generation	26
Part I Reading Passages	26
<i>Passage A Kinds of New Energy Generation</i>	26
<i>Passage B Solar Energy</i>	29
Part II Reading Skills Skimming and Scanning 快速阅读 (1)	33
Part III Practical Writing Resume (履历表)	34
Part IV Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	36
Unit 4 Operation of Electric Power System	38
Part I Reading Passages	38
<i>Passage A Power Quality</i>	38
<i>Passage B Electrical Load and Load Curve</i>	41
Part II Reading Skills Skimming and Scanning 快速阅读 (2)	44

Part III	Practical Writing Letter of Inquiry (询价信)	45
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	47
Unit 5	Electric Power Network	49
Part I	Reading Passages	49
	<i>Passage A Electric Grid</i>	49
	<i>Passage B China Steps Up in Building UHV Power Line</i>	52
Part II	Reading Skills Skimming and Scanning 快速阅读 (3)	56
Part III	Practical Writing Letter of Quotation (报价信)	58
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	60
Unit 6	Power Transmission and Transformation	61
Part I	Reading Passages	61
	<i>Passage A Transmission Lines</i>	61
	<i>Passage B Smart Substations: Still a Long Way to Go</i>	64
Part II	Reading Skills Skimming and Scanning 快速阅读 (4)	68
Part III	Practical Writing Letter of Order (订货信)	69
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	70
Unit 7	Power Supply and Distribution	73
Part I	Reading Passages	73
	<i>Passage A Rural Power Supply Using Rural Waste</i>	73
	<i>Passage B Advanced Distribution Automation</i>	76
Part II	Reading Skills Reading Carefully 仔细阅读 (1)	80
Part III	Practical Writing Business Prospectus (企业简介)	82
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	84
Unit 8	Protection and Control of Power System	87
Part I	Reading Passages	87
	<i>Passage A Computer Relaying</i>	87
	<i>Passage B How to Be a Power System Dispatcher</i>	90
Part II	Reading Skills Reading Carefully 仔细阅读 (2)	94
Part III	Practical Writing How to Write a Report (如何写报告)	96
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus (电力行业标准词汇)	98
Unit 9	Electric Equipment	101
Part I	Reading Passages	101
	<i>Passage A Transformer Types</i>	101
	<i>Passage B Circuit Breakers</i>	104

Part II	Reading Skills	Reading Carefully 仔细阅读 (3)	107
Part III	Practical Writing	How to Write Summary of Papers (如何写论文摘要)	108
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus	(电力行业标准词汇)	110
Unit 10	Power Enterprises and Power Market		113
Part I	Reading Passages		113
	<i>Passage A</i>	<i>Power Enterprise</i>	113
	<i>Passage B</i>	<i>Power Market</i>	117
Part II	Reading Skills	Reading Carefully 仔细阅读 (4)	120
Part III	Practical Writing	Format of Scientific Papers (科研论文格式)	122
Part IV	Electric Power Standard Thesaurus	(电力行业标准词汇)	125
Key to the Units			127
	Key to Unit 1		127
	Key to Unit 2		130
	Key to Unit 3		133
	Key to Unit 4		136
	Key to Unit 5		139
	Key to Unit 6		142
	Key to Unit 7		145
	Key to Unit 8		148
	Key to Unit 9		152
	Key to Unit 10		155
New Words and Expressions			159

Outline of Electric Power Industry

Part I Reading Passages

Passage A

Electric Power Industry

The electric power industry provides the production and delivery of electric energy, often known as power, or electricity, in sufficient quantities to areas that need electricity through a grid connection^①. The *grid* distributes electrical energy to customers. Electric power is generated by central power stations or by distributed generation.

Many households and businesses need access to electricity, especially in developed nations, the demand being scarcer in developing nations. Demand for electricity is derived from the requirement for electricity in order to operate domestic appliances, office equipment, industrial machinery and provide sufficient energy for both domestic and commercial lighting, heating, cooking and industrial processes. Because of this aspect of the industry, it is viewed as a public utility as *infrastructure*.

The electric power industry is commonly split up into four processes. These are electricity generation such as a power station, electric power transmission, electricity distribution and electricity retailing. In many countries, electric power companies own the whole infrastructure from generating stations to transmission and distribution infrastructure. For this reason, electric power is viewed as a natural *monopoly*. The industry is generally heavily regulated, often with price controls and is frequently government-owned and operated.

All forms of electricity generation have positive and negative

电网

基本设施

垄断

aspects. Technology will probably eventually declare the most preferred forms, but in a market economy, the *options* with less overall costs generally will be chosen above other sources. It is not clear yet which form can best meet the necessary energy demands or which process can best solve the demand for electricity[®]. There are indications that renewable energy and distributed generation are becoming more *viable* in economic terms.

In China, power grid construction has entered its fastest ever development; main power grids now cover all the cities and most rural areas, 500kV grids beginning to replace 220kV grids for inter-province and inter-region transmission and exchange operations. An international advanced control automation system with computers as the *mainstay* has been universally adopted, and has proved practical. Now, China's power industry has entered a new era featuring large generating units, large power plants, large power grids, *ultra-high* voltage and automation[®].

The electricity industry is the fastest growing of all industrial sectors. *Thermal* power is the mainstay of electricity generation in China; while the installed capacity of *hydro* power generators exceeds 100 million kW, ranking first in the world. Currently, China's installed capacity is about 65% that of the United States' while its production volume is about 80% that of the United States[®].

So far, China appears to be on the right track. According to the reports from the National Development and Reform Commission by December 27, 2007, the country had shut down 553 small generators with a combined capacity of 14.4 GW, 43.8% higher than the annual *quote*. The *surging* coal prices also aided in forcing power producers to phase out these *obsolete* small generators to their own interest, as an advanced 600 *megawatts* coal-fired generator can save up to 30% of the energy consumed by a 50 megawatts generator for each unit of electricity generated[®]. Since 2007, China's coal market has been fully liberated and power producers are no longer *entitled* to preferential price treatment.

In addition, China wishes to increase its production of nuclear power and wind power. According to the nation's plans, by 2020, its nuclear capacity will reach 40 GW and its wind power capacity will reach 30 GW.

选择

切实可行的

支柱；主体

超高的

热的、热量的
水的、液体的报价；浮动的
过时的
兆瓦

给……权利或资格

Notes to Passage **A**

❶ The electric power industry provides the production and delivery of electric energy, often known as power, or electricity, in sufficient quantities to areas that need electricity through a grid connection. 此句是一个复合句。The electric power industry 是主语，provides 是谓语动词，often known as power, or electricity 是插入语，that 引导的是定语从句修饰 areas。在此定语从句中，that 是从句的主语，指代的是 areas，因而，从句谓语 need 用动词原型。本句的意思是：“电力工业生产并通过互联电网向需要电力的地区输送充足的电能，通常也被称作电力。”

❷ It is not clear yet which form can best meet the necessary energy demands or which process can best solve the demand for electricity. 此句是一个复合句。句中的 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面两个 which 引导的从句。本句的意思是：“目前还不清楚哪种形式能够最大限度地满足对电能的需求，也不知道哪个环节能够最好地解决电力需求问题。”

❸ Now, China's power industry has entered a new era featuring large generating units, large power plants, large power grids, ultra-high voltage and automation. 此句虽然很长，却是一个简单句。China's power industry 是主语，has entered 是谓语，a new era 是宾语，而 featuring large generating units, large power plants, large power grids, ultra-high voltage and automation 是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰限定前面的 era。本句的意思是：“现在，中国的电力工业已经进入了一个新纪元，它以大型发电装置、大型发电厂、大规模电网、超高电压和自动化为显著特征。”

❹ Currently, China's installed capacity is about 65% that of the United States' while its production volume is about 80% that of the United States. 此句是一个由 while 引导的并列句。China's installed capacity 是第一个句子的主语，its production volume 是第二个句子的主语。第一个 that 指代的是 installed capacity，而第二个 that 指代的是 production volume。本句的意思是：“目前，中国的装机容量大约是美国装机容量的 65%，而生产量大约是美国的 80%。”

❺ The surging coal prices also aided in forcing power producers to phase out these obsolete small generators to their own interest, as an advanced 600 megawatts coal-fired generator can save up to 30% of the energy consumed by a 50 megawatts generator for each unit of electricity generated. 此句是一个复合句。在此句子中，as 表示原因，引导原因状语从句，consumed by a 50 megawatts generator 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰限定前面的 energy。本句的意思是：“浮动的煤价也有助于迫使电力生产者为了自己的利益逐步淘汰这些过时的小型发电机，因为每发一度电，一台先进的 600 兆瓦的燃煤发电机能够节省一台 50 兆瓦发电机所消耗的能源的 30%。”

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

1. electric power industry _____

2. electric energy _____

3. a grid connection _____

- 4. distributed generation _____
- 5. power stations _____
- 6. domestic appliances _____
- 7. office equipment _____
- 8. industrial machinery _____
- 9. public utility _____
- 10. electric power transmission _____

Exercise 2: Translate the following phrases into English.

- 1. 配电 _____
- 2. 自然垄断 _____
- 3. 电力销售 _____
- 4. 发电 _____
- 5. 先进的微机型自动控制系统 _____
- 6. 超高电压 _____
- 7. 热能 _____
- 8. 水力发电机 _____
- 9. 装机容量 _____
- 10. 燃煤发电机 _____

Passage B

**Opinions about the Future of the U.S.
Power Industry**

Every year, a survey is conducted among the people in the U.S. utility sector, mostly executives and managers, *soliciting* their opinions on trends, technologies, and strategies in the power industry[®]. The following are the top 7 insights from electric utility industry survey results this year.

1. Prepare for a "significant" increase in your electric bill over the next five years.

More than 70 percent of all *respondents* agree or strongly agree with the statement that energy and *commodity* prices will rise significantly in the next five years[®]. Only 40 percent believe a carbon price will be set. Nearly half of all respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that renewable energy

征求、征集

被调查者
日用品

technology will be competitive with traditional sources of supply within five years.

2. Coal will remain part of the future energy mix.

Nearly 80 percent believe that, when *fiscal* realities are considered, coal will remain part of the U.S. energy mix. Coal-fueled power generation has long been considered among the most economic and *cost-effective* technologies and fuels for meeting *baseload* needs.

3. Water and nuclear safety dominate top environmental concerns.

For the first time, water supply was ranked as the top environmental concern within the survey. In addition, water *effluent* was also among the top 5 environmental concerns, calling greater attention to the growing importance between the Nexus of Water and Energy.

Nuclear fuel disposal and storage and nuclear safety also were among the top 5 concerns. This year's survey was conducted shortly after the tragic earthquake and *tsunami* in Japan. As a result, it is highly likely that responses to this question were influenced by the on-going crisis at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant.

4. Natural gas overtakes wind and nuclear as the top "environmentally friendly" technology — but utility *execs* still prefer nuclear.

Last year, natural gas ranked third among all survey respondents as the technology the industry should emphasize for meeting future environmental standards, with nuclear taking the top spot followed by wind[®]. This year, natural gas ranked first among all survey respondents, barely edging out nuclear, while wind dropped to fifth in the rankings.

5. Water management viewed as a "potential game changer" and energy storage gaining momentum.

Water management is viewed by all survey respondents as having the greatest potential to significantly impact the industry. Water management touches many aspects of power generation. A reliable water supply is needed to cool most thermal power generation facilities like coal, natural gas, nuclear and solar thermal. In addition, as noted in the previous question, natural gas is the technology the majority of industry *insiders* believe the industry should place its focus, believing *shale* gas will be

财政的

合算的
基本负载

废液、污水等

海啸

执行者

业内人士
页岩

available at a reasonable cost for the next 20 years^④.

6. Lack of understanding and funding represent greatest obstacles for smart grid *implementation*.

According to all respondents, the greatest *impediment* to Smart Grid implementation is a lack of customer interest and knowledge. This *correlates* with additional survey results that show respondents do not believe Smart Grid programs are well defined within their state or industry. Perhaps *exacerbating* the challenge is the fact that more than two-thirds of respondents felt there was a distance between utility and regulator visions for Smart Grid.

7. Electric vehicles will impact utilities' annual load over time.

New to the 2011 survey are questions regarding electric vehicles and the expected impact this new transportation technology will have on electric utilities^⑤. Expanded electrification of ground transportation could represent a sizable new market for electric power.

实施
障碍、阻碍

相关

使……恶化、加剧

Notes to Passage B

① Every year, a survey is conducted among the people in the U.S. utility sector, mostly executives and managers, soliciting their opinions on trends, technologies, and strategies in the power industry. 此句是一个简单句。a survey 是主语, mostly executives and managers 是插入语, 对 the people 加以强调说明。soliciting their opinions on trends, technologies, and strategies in the power industry 是现在分词短语作伴随情况状语。本句的意思是: “在美国公用事业部门人员, 主要是行政人员和管理人员中每年都会进行一项调查, 征求他们对电力工业的发展趋势、技术和战略方面的看法。”

② More than 70 percent of all respondents agree or strongly agree with the statement that energy and commodity prices will rise significantly in the next five years. 此句是一个复合句。句中的主语是 More than 70 percent of all respondents; that 引导的从句是 statement 的同位语从句, 说明 statement 的内容。本句的意思是: “在所有被调查者中, 70%以上的人同意或坚决同意这一陈述: 能源和商品价格在接下来的五年里将极大提高。”

③ Last year, natural gas ranked third among all survey respondents as the technology the industry should emphasize for meeting future environmental standards, with nuclear taking the top spot followed by wind. 此句是一个复合句。as 是“作为”的意思, the industry should emphasize for meeting future environmental standards 是省略了引导词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 technology; with nuclear taking the top spot followed by wind 是介词短语作独立主格结构, nuclear 是独立主格的主语。本句的意思是: “去年, 在所有被调查者中, 天然气作为工业应该重视的实现未来环境标准的技术位居第三, 核能第一, 风能第二。”

④ In addition, as noted in the previous question, natural gas is the technology the majority of industry insiders believe the industry should place its focus, believing shale gas will be available at a reasonable cost for the next 20 years. 此句是一个复合句。句子的主语是 **natural gas**, 而 **the majority of industry insiders believe the industry should place its focus...** 是省略了 **that** 的定语从句, 修饰 **technology**。在此定语从句中, 又包含一个宾语从句 **that the industry should place its focus; believing shale gas will be available at a reasonable cost for the next 20 years** 是分词短语作伴随情况状语, 其中的 **shale gas will be available...** 作分词 **believing** 的宾语从句。本句的意思是: “另外, 正如在前一个问题中所阐述的那样, 大多数电力工业内部人员认为, 应该将天然气置于电力工业技术的核心地位, 并且他们相信, 在未来的 20 年内将能够以合理的价格买到页岩气。”

⑤ New to the 2011 survey are questions regarding electric vehicles and the expected impact this new transportation technology will have on electric utilities. 此句是一个复合句。主句是一个倒装语序: **New to the 2011 survey** 是表语, **questions** 是主语, **regarding electric vehicles and the expected impact...** 是 **questions** 的后置定语。 **this new transportation technology will have on electric utilities** 是 **the expected impact** 的定语从句。本句的意思是: “2011 年调查中所涉及的新问题是关于电动汽车和这一新型运输技术对电力公用事业的预期影响。”

Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

1. utility sector _____
2. renewable energy technology _____
3. energy mix _____
4. coal-fueled power generation _____
5. environmental concerns _____
6. water management _____
7. smart grid _____
8. shale gas _____
9. electric bill _____
10. nuclear power plant _____

Exercise 2: Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 运输技术 _____
2. 电动汽车 _____
3. 天然气 _____
4. 热能发电设备 _____
5. 核安全 _____
6. 基本负荷需求 _____
7. 未来环境标准 _____
8. 供水 _____



- 9. 核燃料处理和贮藏
 - 10. 环保型技术
-
-

Part II Reading Skills

Understanding the main ideas – Topic Sentences

正确理解中心思想—主题句

阅读文章时首先要明确其中心思想是什么。在英语文章中，段落的主题句是构成文章中心思想的有机组成部分。主题句通常放在段落的段首或段尾。也有一些段落没有明显的主题句，需要根据段落的内容去概括和归纳出文章的主题。把各个段落的主题句联系起来，分析全文结构安排，了解文章的重心，就能概括出文章的中心思想。

Practice of reading skills

1. Read the following paragraph taken from Passage A and find out the topic sentence.

The electric power industry is commonly split up into four processes. These are electricity generation such as a power station, electric power transmission, electricity distribution and electricity retailing. In many countries, electric power companies own the whole infrastructure from generating stations to transmission and distribution infrastructure. For this reason, electric power is viewed as a natural monopoly. The industry is generally heavily regulated, often with price controls and is frequently government-owned and operated.

Topic sentence: _____

2. Read the following paragraph taken from Passage A carefully and answer the following questions.

In China, power grid construction has entered its fastest ever development; main power grids now cover all the cities and most rural areas, 500kV grids beginning to replace 220kV grids for inter-province and inter-region transmission and exchange operations. An international advanced control automation system with computers as the mainstay has been universally adopted, and has proved practical. Now, China's power industry has entered a new era featuring large generating units, large power plants, large power grids, ultra-high voltage and automation.

1) Where is the topic sentence of the paragraph?

2) What's the main idea of the paragraph?

3. Read the following paragraph taken from Passage B and choose the statement that best expresses the main idea of the passage.

Last year, natural gas ranked third among all survey respondents as the technology the industry should emphasize for meeting future environmental standards, with nuclear taking the top spot followed by wind. This year, natural gas ranked first among all survey respondents, barely edging out nuclear, while wind dropped to fifth in the rankings.

- A. Power industry has realized the importance of power technology.
- B. The rank of natural gas has increased in this year's survey.
- C. Nuclear energy is becoming more and more popular.
- D. The production of wind energy is decreased.

Part III Practical Writing

Job Advertisements

招 聘 广 告

广告是广泛告知人们某种活动、产品、服务以及公益事业的一种宣传形式。广告的特点是语言简练、重点突出，富有号召力和吸引力。广告种类繁多，有商业广告、公益广告、招聘广告等。广告通常由标题、正文和结尾三个主要部分组成。

在写招聘广告时，应注意突出工作岗位、任职条件以及所给予的待遇等。同时，一定要清楚地标明联系人、地址和联系方式。

Sample:

Minghua Voltage Transformer Company

No. 32 Dongfeng Road Jingdong City, China 100137

Our company is a large famous adventure based in Jingdong City, China. We are mainly dealing with various voltage transformers. We are currently seeking the following hands to sell the extensive range of **Minghua Voltage Transformer** in both domestic and abroad markets.

1. two experienced salesmen
2. one English interpreter

You should have at least three-year professional sales experience and good communicative skills in English. You will be rewarded with an exciting salary and long career with exciting training and promotion.

The Applicants are required to contact the Human Resources Office of the company by E-mail or send your application to the above address as soon as possible.