剑桥大学考试委员会推荐BEC中级考试用书

好了剑桥商务英语(中级)

Study Guide for Working in English

学习辅导手册

主 编 刘敏娟

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新剑桥商务英语系列丛书

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雍和明

我国自 1993 年引进"剑桥商务英语证书考试" (Business English Certificate) 和 2000 年引进"职业外语水平考试" (BULATS) 以来,特别是我国加入世界贸易组织以来,学习商务英语、辅导商务英语、考核商务英语,以及开设商务英语的课程、研讨商务英语的教学和开发建设商务英语的教材已经成为我国英语教学的一个重要组成部分。事实证明,这个由"剑桥大学考试委员会" (University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations) 和"欧洲语言考试联合会" (Association of Language Testers in Europe) 两个国际权威机构共同设计和组织的专用英语考试对我国外语教学改革和人才培养起到了积极的反拨作用。

权威考试的反拨作用在很大程度上表现在与其相应的教材与教法上。剑桥大学出版社长期以来紧密配合剑桥大学考试委员会对商务/职业英语考试的改革,以当代外语教育理念原则为指导,依靠外语教学和测试专家,在商务/职业英语教材的编写和出版方面不断推陈出新、领导潮流。

进入 21 世纪,剑桥大学出版社又推出了新版的《新剑桥商务英语系列教材》。该套教材由初级、中级和高级三本教材为主: Further Ahead 为初级教材,与 BEC Preliminary 水平相当; Working in English 为中级教材,相当于 BEC Vantage; English for Business Studies 为高级教材,与 BEC Higher 相配。此外,还有颇有特色的 Business Vocabulary in Use 作为商务英语词汇教材。三本主教材分别配有光盘、录像和录音磁带;单元主题虽有重复交叉,但语言水平递升。这套教材既可以作为 BEC 应试辅导教材,也可以作为商务英语课程教材或自学教材,并以 BEC 为终结性评估考试。

《新剑桥商务英语学习辅导手册》由剑桥大学英语考试委员会和教育部考试中心认证的中国 BEC 考官和教师培训师编写,由近 20 所院校的专家学者组成了编委会。这套中国版的《学习辅导手册》与原版教材相匹配,在单元学习目标和方法、课文难句注解、词汇注释、英语语言文化知识和商务知识与技巧等方面进行加工补充,旨在对中国学生提供周到详细的学习帮助。

由人民邮电出版社北京新曲线出版咨询公司推出的《新剑桥商务英语系列教材》是国内目前最新、最权威、最适用、最全面、最专业的精品教材之一。其新不但体现在时间(21世纪出版)上,而且体现在内容上。例如: English for Business Studies 增加了"信息技术" (information technology) 和"合资企业" (entrepreneurs and venture capital); Working in English 还提供 a link to the Website。其全面表现为商务主题覆盖全面,包括生产、营销、办公、管理、财务、交际、差旅、人事等领域。其权威性体现为现代外语教育提倡的"真实性" (authentic)、"交际性" (communicative) 和"综合性" (synthetic)。例如,仅在"真实性"方面,就有(1)取材真实,来源包括 newspapers,magazines,company documents,

books, interview,特别是来自网络世界 www.ft.com (the Global Archive, Financial Times' website)等; (2)任务真实,可以接触商界各种人物,例如 clients, colleagues/co-workers, superiors, subordinates, suppliers, company directors, quality managers, human resources managers, store managers, accountants, bond dealers, ecologists, economists, financial journalists, British members of Parliament 等,以及与人交往中 的 business role play, case study, group discussion, pair work 等作为任务形式; (3) 语言真实,真正把英语作为外语来教学,听力材料包括 native speakers, non-native speakers, international business people, 提供 thorough collection of business and economic terms 等; (4) 语境真实, 通过 eliciting information, preliminary discussion questions 等在教学过程中营造真实交际的环境。有了这一系列的"真实性",教学 的"交际性"自然能够实现。所谓"综合性"是指教材在内容编排上可以供教学 各取所需,不需"从头到尾""循序渐进"。本教材的适用性在于适合商科学生 或商业人士学到商界职场的听说读写实用技能,并且在学英语的过程中同时学语 言习得方法和商务交际要领, 学会用英语工作、解决问题、处理矛盾、应付人 事、提升自我、发展能力等。最后,以上优势必然导致本教材的专业性,它既表 现在外语教学的专业化, 又表现在商务交际的专业化。

总而言之,《新剑桥商务英语》和《新剑桥商务英语学习辅导手册》是集国内外商务英语教学专家和测试专家的智力、心血和劳动的结晶。其目标只有一个,那就是为"地球村民"的国际交流和商贸兴旺尽一份微薄之力。衷心祝愿有志于在国际商界和世界职场拚搏奋斗的人士尽快掌握好商务英语这把"利器"。

新剑桥商务英语系列丛书

主编: 夏纪梅 2005 年 10 月

| Unit 1 | Pleased to meet you! | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| | 很高兴见到你! | 2 |
| Unit 2 | What do you do? | _ |
| | 你从事什么工作? | 8 |
| Unit 3 | Around the world | |
| | 走遍世界 | 14 |
| Unit 4 | Could you please? | |
| | 能否请您? | 20 |
| Unit 5 | I'm sorry, could you say that again? | |
| | 对不起, 您能否再说一遍? | 26 |
| Unit 6 | Hello, how may I help? | |
| | 您好,有什么可以帮您的吗? | 32 |
| Unit 7 | Hold on, I just need to make a note! | |
| | 请稍等,我要做个记录! | 38 |
| Unit 8 | Is everything clear? | |
| | 一切都清楚了吗? | 44 |
| Unit 9 | I'm calling because | |
| | 我打电话来的原因是 | 50 |
| Unit 10 | I'm terribly sorry | |
| | 非常抱歉 | 56 |
| Unit 11 | Layout and content | |
| | 格式和内容 | 62 |
| Unit 12 | You've got mail | |
| | 你有邮件 | 68 |
| Unit 13 | Get it right! | |
| | 书写正确! | 74 |
| Unit 14 | Keep it simple and make it clear! | |
| | 简单明了! | 80 |
| Unit 15 | In reply to | |
| | 兹回复您的 | 86 |
| Unit 16 | I'm sorry to inform you that | |
| | 很抱歉告诉您 | 92 |
| Unit 17 | Can I ask some questions? | |
| | 我能提一些问题吗? | 98 |
| Unit 18 | I'd like some more details | |
| | 我想知道更多细节 | 104 |
| Unit 19 | Could you tell me more? | |
| | 你能多告诉我些吗? | 108 |

| Unit 20 | When can we meet? | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| | 我们什么时候能见面? | 114 |
| Unit 21 | Avoiding misunderstandings | |
| | 避免误解 | 120 |
| Unit 22 | Thank you for your order | |
| | 谢谢您的订货 | 126 |
| Unit 23 | What are your views? | |
| | 您的观点是什么? | 130 |
| Unit 24 | Thank you for coming! | |
| | 谢谢您参加! | 136 |
| Unit 25 | The first item on the agenda is | |
| | 议程的第一项是 | 140 |
| Unit 26 | We need to come to an agreement | |
| | 我们需要达成一个协议 | 148 |
| Unit 27 | When does 'yes' mean 'yes'? | |
| | 什么时候说"是"就是"是"? | 154 |
| Unit 28 | We need to meet | |
| | 我们需要会见 | 160 |
| Unit 29 | Make yourself at home! | |
| | 请不要拘束! | 166 |
| Unit 30 | What shall we talk about? | |
| | 我们聊点什么呢? | 172 |
| Unit 31 | Would you like to join me for dinner? | |
| | 我能请您吃饭吗? | 178 |
| Unit 32 | How do I get there? | |
| | 到那儿我该怎么走? | 184 |
| Unit 33 | Do you have a room available? | |
| | 还有房间吗? | 188 |
| Unit 34 | | |
| | 当事情出错时 | 194 |
| Unit 35 | About the company | |
| | 关于公司 | 200 |
| Unit 36 | Let me demonstrate | |
| | 让我来演示 | 206 |
| Unit 37 | How does it works? | |
| | 它是如何运作的? | 212 |
| Unit 38 | Features and benefits! | |
| | 特色与好处! | 218 |
| Unit 39 | Giving Presentations | |
| | 做陈述报告 | 224 |
| Unit 40 | A great new product! | |
| | 很棒的新产品! | 230 |

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35分分数语(中级)

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UNIT 4

Pleased to meet you! 很高兴见到你!

Meeting people for the first time 初次见面

学习目标

- 学习在商务场合中与同事或商业伙伴初次见面时如何用恰当的方式问候和 寒暄,并为双方的进一步了解打下基础。
- 学会运用在商务场合中初次见面时常用的句型:

How's it going?

How was your journey?

Did you manage to find us all right?

Have you been here before?

Can I get you something to drink?

词汇注释

a bumpy flight 一次颠簸的飞行

a good first impression 良好的第一印象

a neutral subject 一个中性的话题

appointment [əˈpɔintmənt] n. 约会,约定

around the corner 附近,在拐角处

Aztec 阿兹特克人 (墨西哥印第安人)

black /white coffee 加牛奶的咖啡 / 不加牛奶的咖啡

bow [bau] v. 鞠躬, 弯腰

business card 名片

Business Travel Director 商务旅行部经理

conference ['konfərəns] n. 会议

delay [diˈlei] v. 延期,推迟

directions [di'rekfəns] n. 说明,做某事或发现某物的指示或说明书

Director of Research and Development 研发部经理

family name 姓

fellow-delegate 共同参会的会议代表

get down to business 认真地谈生意

GmbH: [德] Gescllschaft mit beschrankter Haftung (=Compa-

ny with Limited Liability) 股份有限公司

host [houst] n. 主人

ice-breaker 打破沉默的人

Inc (Incorporated) 股份有限公司

International Publicity Manager 国际宣传部经理

Ltd (Limited) 有限公司

Plc (Public Limited Company) 股票上市公司

Product Development Director 产品研发部经理

Purchasing Director 采购部经理

receptionist [ri'sepʃənist] n. 接待员

Senior Sales Manager 高级销售经理

sightseeing ['saitsi:in] n. 观光,游览

tattoo [təˈtu:] n. 纹身

Birmingham, UK 英国, 伯明翰

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San Francisco, California, USA 美国,加利福尼亚州,旧金山

Singapore 新加坡

Stuttgart, Germany 德国,斯图加特

Alex Martinez 亚力克斯·马丁内斯 (男子名)

Black 布莱克(姓氏)

Bristow 布里斯托(姓氏)

Brown 布朗(姓氏)

Green 格林(姓氏)

Jones 琼斯 (姓氏) Kim Wilson 金·威尔逊 (男子名)

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难点解析

1. They talk about a neutral subject (such as the weather) before getting down to business.

在开始认真地谈生意之前,他们先聊一个中性的话题(比 如说天气)。

neutral 通常是"中立"的意思、表示在战争或者争论中的 一种不倾向于任何一方的立场。

【例】During World War II, Sweden was neutral.

在第二次世界大战中,瑞典是中立国。

I always tried to remain neutral when they started argu-当他们开始争论的时候我总是尽量保持中立。

neutral subject 指不需要表达太多个人观点和感情的话题。 当 neutral 表示 "不带有很强的个人感情"的时候,它可以 修饰语言、声音或者表情。

【例】the neutral language of an official news report

官方新闻报道的中性语言

Brian said in a neutral voice, "The investigation has been closed down."

布莱恩以平淡的口气说: "调查已经结束了。"

get down to sth 意为 "开始认真 (干某事)", 而且这是个需 要花费很多精力或时间,或者是比较困难的事情。

【例】Their eldest son is returning from Britain to Australia to get down to managing the estate.

他们的长子就要从英国回到澳大利亚, 开始认真地管 理这块地产。

We need to get down to some serious talking. 我们要好好地谈谈。

2. One offers the other a cigarette. 给对方递烟。

offer 意为"(主动) 拿给,给予",它的搭配是: offer sb sth 或者 offer sth to sb。

[例] Peter offered her a sandwich, which she refused politely. 彼得拿给她一块三明治,她礼貌地谢绝了。

I have been offered a job in Spain. 我得到一个在西班 牙工作的机会。

offer to do something 表示"愿意做……事情"

【例】My dad has offered to pick us up. 爸爸说他愿意来接我们。

3. Did you have any difficulty finding the office? 你找到这个办公室有没有费什么周折?

have difficulty (in) doing sth 意为"做……有困难", difficulty 前面可以加 no, little, any, some, much, great 等词来修 饰程度。

【例】They have great difficulty in finding a replacement.

他们很难找到一个代替的人。

We have some difficulties in pushing the sales of your products even at half the price you quoted.

我们即使以你方所报价格的一半推销你方产品也有些 困难。

4. Did you manage to find us all right?

你找到我们这里还顺利吗?

manage to 意为"设法完成(某件困难的事情)", 等于 succeed in doing sth.

【例】He managed to escape to South America. 他设法逃到南美。

注意 manage to和 try to 的区别:后者意为"试图,努力, 尝试",指花费精力去做某事,但含有不一定成功的意思。

【例】He tried to finish his work in time.

他尽力去及时完成工作。

all right 通常有三种意思: (1) 行, 好吧, 可以: (2) (身体) 好了,情况不错 (多用作表语); (3) 顺利地,不 错 (多用作状语)。

【例】All right, see you later. 行,回头见。

> How are you? 你好吗?

—I'm all right. 还不错。

Did you catch the train all right?

你顺利地赶上了那趟列车吗?

5. How is it going? 你好吗?

这是较为随意地问候别人的句子, 类似的表达还有:

【例】How are things with you? 你好吗? How is everything? 一切都好吗?

How's life? 生活过得好吗?

What's new? 近况怎样?

6. Can I get you something to drink?

我给你拿点喝的东西,好吗?

can 表示"允许,可以"。这里实际上是提供给他人东西但还请求对方的允许,是一种非常礼貌的表达方式。

【例】Can I offer you a little gift?

我给你一件小小的礼物,好吗?

What can I get you? 我能给你弄点什么?

7. How do you like your coffee?

你的咖啡要加什么吗?

How do you like sth? 这个句型有两个用法:

- (1) 用来问别人是否在喝的东西里加点什么或者他们想怎样烹饪某种食物。
 - 【例】How do you like your steak? 你的牛排要怎么做?——I like it rare. 我喜欢半熟的。
- (2) 用来问某人对某事的看法。

- 【例】How do you like the job? 你觉得这份工作怎么样?
- 8. I'm so looking forward to doing some sightseeing later on. 我很期待几天后去观光。

look forward to 意为"盼望,希望(发生某情况)",后面跟 名词或动名词。

【例】I'm looking forward to her arrival (to seeing her). 我很盼望她的到来(见到她)。

sightseeing 是由 "sight (风景, 景观)" 衍生过来的词, 表示 "观光, 游览", 搭配的动词通常是 "go"或 "do"。 sightseer表示 "观光者"。

【例】She swam and sunbathed, went sightseeing and relaxed. 她在海边游泳,晒太阳,看看风景,散散心。

later on 意为 "at some time after the present time" (将来,以后,过些时候)。

【例】Can we talk about it later on? 我们以后再谈论这个问题,好吗?

课文指导与补充知识

| • | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Α | 1 | 在你的国家. | 当商界人十第一次见面 | 付,他们通常做些什么? | 在表格里打勾或者打叉说明你的答案: |

√√=经常, √=有时候, ×=不经常, ××=从不

□ 互换名片

□ 握手

□ 互相鞠躬

□ 开始认真谈生意之前先聊聊中性的话题 (比如说天气)

□ 立即开始认真地谈生意

□ 给对方递烟

□ 一块喝东西

□ 一块吃饭

补充知识

- ▶ In USA, when meeting someone for the first time, you should offer a firm handshake, lasting 3-5 seconds, upon greeting and leaving. Maintain good eye contact during your handshake. If you are meeting several people at once, maintain eye contact with the person you are shaking hands with, until you are moving on to the next person. Good friends may briefly embrace (拥抱). Introductions include one's title if appropriate, or Mr, Ms, Mrs and the full name. Business cards are generally exchanged during introductions. However, they may be exchanged when one party is leaving.
- In Japan, the customary greeting is the bow. However, some Japanese may greet you with a handshake, albeit (虽然) a weak one. Do not misinterpret a weak handshake as an indication of character. If you are greeted with a bow, return with a bow as low as the one you received. How low you bow determines the status of the relationship between you and the other individual. When you bow, keep your eyes low and your palms flat next to your thighs (大腿). The business card should be given after the bow. This is very important to remember.

4

A 2 听下面两段人们第一次见面的对话,勾出你听到的问句。

学习指导

第一段对话比第二段对话更正式, 注意比较语言的细微差别。

补充知识

- ▶ Is this your first visit to Paris? / Have you been here before? 你是第一次到巴黎来吗? / 你以前到过这里吗?
 - Yes, this is the first time I have been here.
 - No, this is the third time I have been to Paris.

注意: 当表示第几次的时候, 从句用完成时。

▶ 当你和商业伙伴第一次会面的时候,最好谈论一些比较中性的话题,比如说旅途、住宿、天气等等。

【例】Travel:

- How was your trip?
- It was fine / very smooth. (It was a bit delayed. / The traffic was terrible.)
- Did you have any trouble finding us?
- There was no problem.

Accommodation:

- How's your hotel?
- It's very comfortable / convenient. (The service is excellent.)

Weather:

- How do you find the weather here?
- It's lovely / warm / cold / dismal.

A 3 结对讨论:针对以上的情景,你还能想到什么其他的问句?

提示

给人留下美好的第一印象非常重要,因为你永远没有机会重来一遍。

补充知识

其他的问句还可能有:

- When did you actually arrive?
- Are you feeling well?
- Would you like to call your office?
- Would you like to phone home?
- Where are you staying?
- Is your hotel all right?
- How was the traffic?
- Can I get you something to drink?
- Would you like some coffee or tea?

B 1 看看以下这些你在商务场合中与人会面时能用上的句型,标记出你想记住的句子。

学习指导

背诵这些常用句子直到能脱口而出。通过对句子的熟悉,了解作为主人要如何迎接和招呼客人,作为客人要如何说明 来意并礼貌地应对。这样,双方才能留下良好的第一印象。

补充知识

Are you Mr Brown?

人们初次见面时,如果比较确定对方的身份,你可以直接用 Are you... 的句型。在介绍自己时,通常使用 My name

is...或者 l'm...的句型。比较正式的场合可以用 Allow me to introduce myself... 或者 May I introduce myself... 的句型。

Do call me Tony.

大多数美国人不喜欢用先生、夫人或小姐这类称呼,他们认为这类称呼过于郑重其事了。他们喜欢别人直呼自己的名字,并把它视为亲切友好的表示。当今,英国商界对姓与名的称呼已经不十分介意,可以说介于北美国家习惯称呼对方的名字和欧洲国家习惯称呼姓氏之间。但为了保险起见,第一次与英国商人见面时还是称对方姓或者全名为好。对有头衔的人,常常用头衔加上姓氏,以示尊敬。不过,美国人很少用正式的头衔来称呼别人。正式的头衔一般只用于法官、高级政府官员、军官、医生、教授和高级宗教人士等。

▶ Would you like some coffee or tea? / Would you like to sit down?

Would you like...? 用来询问某人是否想要什么。

【例】Would you like a glass of wine? 你想要喝杯酒吗?

Would you like to go shopping with me? 你想和我一起去购物吗?

Would you like me to babysit for you? 你想让我帮你照看小孩吗?

B 2 假设你是金·威尔逊,在这个对话中,你能对琼斯先生说些什么?要表达出括号里的意思。运用 B1 中的部分句型, 把你要说的话写在空格处。

学习指导

在做这部分练习的时候,尽可能多想几个句子来表达同一个意思,以丰富自己的语言。

- 【例】— That's me! / Hello, I'm Kim Wilson. It's nice to meet you, Mr Jones. (That's you!)
 - Have a seat, please. / Would you like to sit down? (Offer a seat.)
 - Can I get you something to drink? / Would you like something to drink? (Offer him a drink.)
 - Would you like it with milk? / How do you like your coffee? With milk? (White?)
 - How was your journey? / How was your trip? / Did you have a good journey? (Ask about his journey.)
- B 3 听这段对话的录音,把你写的对话和范例进行比较。
- B 4 分角色扮演你和某人第一次见面的情景。两个人轮流做主人和客人。

学习指导

- ▶ 角色扮演时要脱离书本,检查自己是否能真正灵活运用所学的句型。
- ▶ 扮演主人要表现出热情周到,扮演客人要彬彬有礼并顺畅表达自己的来访目的。除了做到语言准确之外,语气和 肢体语言的恰当使用也是很重要的。
- C 1 想像你在参加一个国际会议,很想结识一些与会代表。你扮演第一次和他们见面的情景。你们当中的一个人看学生用书 118 页的 File 1,另一个人看 130 页的 File 31。按照上面的指示来做练习。
- C 2 分角色表演之后,大家讨论以下问题:
 - 在与人初次见面的场合中, 你是怎样做到比原来更好的?
 - 下次你的做法会有什么不同?
 - 真实生活中的会面和角色扮演中的有什么不同?

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What do you do? 你从事什么工作?

Finding out about work routines 了解他人的工作日程

学习目标

- 学会如何通过口头询问了解他人的职务、工作性质、日常工作安排及其电话联系方 式、电话联系的合适时间、电子邮件地址等信息。
- 学会如何用简洁语言描述自己的工作性质及日常工作。
- 学会运用了解他人基本信息及其工作日程时常用的句型:

What is your job / the name of your company / your phone number / your e-mail address? What time do you ...?

When do you prefer ...?

What is the best way to ...?

When is the best time to ...?

词汇注释

asynchronous [æsin'kronəs] a. 不同时的,不同步的 attitude [ˈætitju:d] n. 看法,态度 be engaged in 从事于,参加 chief executive officer (CEO) 首席执行官, 总裁 commit [kə'mit] v. 致力于 continent ['kontinent] n. 洲, 大陆 database ['dætəbeis] n. 数据库, 资料库 design [di'zain] v. 设计 extension number 分机号码 fairly ['feəli] ad. 相当地、很 form new relationships with ... 与 ······ 建立起联系 get in touch (with) (与……) 联系、接触 global company 跨国公司 Head Office 公司总部 Internet [intə(:)'net] n. 国际互联网络, 因特网 investor [in'vestə] n. 投资者 job title 职务头衔 lead to sth 导致, 引起 location [ləuˈkeiʃən] n. 地点,场所 lunch break 午餐休息时间 major ['meidʒə] a. 主要的,较重要的 market ['ma:kit] v. 出售 minute ['minit] n. 备忘录, 笔记

on average 平均 operation [ɔpəˈrei[ən] n. 经营业务 postal address 通信地址 project team 项目小组 realistic [riə'listik] a. 实事求是的 saying ['seiin] n. 警句,格言 screen [skri:n] n. (电脑显示器等的) 屏幕 semi-conductor n. 半导体 strategic [strə'ti:dʒik] a. 战略的,战略上的 strength and weakness 强弱处, 优缺点 switch on 打开……的电源 take ... on 从事……, 担负起…… technique [tek'ni:k] n. 技巧,方法 time difference 时差 turn ... around 使……发生转变 typically ['tipikəli] ad. 通常地 up to ... 多达 ······

Baltimore 美国马里兰州 (Maryland) 巴尔的摩市, 是一个重 要的港口城市 California 美国加利福尼亚州 Kyoto-shi 日本京都市,位于本州岛中西部,曾是日本的首都

Santa Clara 美国加利福尼亚州圣克拉克市

Silicon Valley 硅谷,美国加利福尼亚州西部的一个地区,位于旧金山东南部,以其高科技设计和生产工业闻名。

Virata 面向互联网的宽带接入服务 DSL 的半导体及通信软件 供应商,总部设于美国加州 Santa Clara。 Stakis 斯坦克斯(姓氏) Suzuki 铃木(日本人姓氏)

难点解析

 Our company designs and markets semi-conductors and software, which are used by equipment manufacturers to make Internet experience much faster.

我们公司主营半导体和软件的设计及销售业务,设备制造 商可以利用我们的这些半导体和软件提高上网速度。

market 在此用作动词, 意为 "to sell or offer for sale" (销售, 为出售提供)。

【例】The turkeys are marketed ready-to-cook.

这些火鸡是做好了再卖的。

market 用作名词的基本词义是指"a place where goods are offered for sale"和"a public gathering held for buying and selling merchandise",但其引申用法很广:

- (1) 意为 "the business of buying and selling a specified commodity" (某种特定商品的商业买卖)。
 - 【例】the soybean market 大豆市场
- (2) 意为 "a subdivision of a population considered as buyers" (顾客分布的范围)。
 - 【例】cosmetics for the up-scale market 以上流阶层为消费对象的化妆品
- (3) 意为 "the opportunity to buy or sell; extent of demand for merchandise" (行情, 买卖的时机, 对商品需求的程度)。
 - 【例】a big market for gourmet food 对精致食品的巨大需求

与 market 有关的常见商务词组有:

at the market 照市价; be on the market 上市出售; black market 黑市; bring to / put on / come into the market 投放市场, 出售, 兜售 (计划等) 希望别人接受; raid the market 扰乱市场; rig the market 操纵市场; booming / brisk market 景气繁荣的市场; declining / depressed market 市场不景气, 萧条。

2. We are part of one of the fastest growing markets that's ever existed, so it's very satisfying to see how we have been able to be successful in that environment and to see the way in which we are helping to change the nature of communications in the

future, and I think that's both very exciting and very satisfying.

我们处身于有史以来发展得最快的市场当中,看到我们在 那样的外部环境中能获得成功并且我们的努力能给未来的 信息通讯带来实质性变化,这是非常令人高兴的,我觉得 这令人既激动又高兴。

environment 在此意为"the complex of market conditions affecting the nature of the enterprises" (影响企业本质的市场条件的总和)。注意当 environment 指"社会、文化或生活环境"时可不用定冠词 the, 当其特定指"自然环境"时就要用定冠词 the。

【例】Our company tries to maintain a pleasant work environment. 我们公司尽力保持一个愉悦的工作环境。
to prevent the pollution of the environment
防止自然环境污染

nature 在此意为 "the essential characteristics and qualities" (基本性质)。

3. I'm an Australia by birth.

我是澳大利亚人。

birth 有 "origin or extraction" (出身, 血统) 的意思, by birth 意为 "在血统上"。

- 【例】She's Russian by birth and British by marriage. 她原是俄国人,但是嫁给了英国人。 He's of good birth. 他出身高贵。
- 4. I call myself a "company doctor", which is taking on businesses that are in need of rapid change. It is normally about turning around companies that are not performing well from a profit point of view.

我觉得我的工作类似于"企业医生",也就是为那些急需进行快速转变的公司出谋献策。我的主要工作是要帮助那些业绩不佳的公司走向成功。

take on sth 意为"从事,担任,承担"。

【例】If you agree to take on this project, it will mean a lot of extra work.

如果你同意负责这个项目,那将意味着你有很多额外 的工作要做。 turn around 意为"好转,转变"。

【例】He has completely turned around the fortunes of London Rangers. 他彻底改变了伦敦流浪者队的命运。
We want to turn the economy around.
我们要使经济好转。

from a profit point of view 意为"就利润而言"; from a point of view 意为"从……观点出发"。

- 【例】It is unwise from a political point of view. 这在政治上是不明智的。
- 5. What I have learnt is how to get people realistic about what their strengths and weaknesses are and get them committed to making change quickly and it's very rewarding when people actually take that on and make a change in the business.

我学会了怎样使人们能实事求是地对待他们的优缺点并促使他们做出迅速的转变。当(看到)人们能真正接受(我的建议)并在工作中做出改变时,我觉得我的工作很有意义。

commit sb to (doing) sth 意为 "say you will do sth" (承诺, 承担……义务), 此处的 to 是介词,后接名词或动名词。

【例】He has clearly committed his government to continuing down the path of economic reform.

他明确地承诺自己的政府一定会继续沿着经济改革的 道路走下去。

take that on在此意为"to comprehend and accept" (领会并接受), "that" 指代"be realistic about what their strengths and weaknesses are"。

strength 意为 "useful quality or ability", weakness 表示 "fault", 二者都是可数名词,而且常常连在一起用,表示"优缺点,优劣势"。

【例】What are the strengths and weaknesses of the plan? 这个计划有什么优缺点?

The car has some serious structural weaknesses. 这辆车存在一些严重的结构性缺陷。

6. I've got some techniques I've developed over the years, that I get people engaged in the process of change very quickly. 这些年来我掌握了一些技巧,因此我现在能很快就促使人们参与这个转变过程。

that 用作连词,在此表示"so that"。

【例】Bring it nearer (so) that I may see it better. 拿近一点儿,好让我看得更清楚。

technique 意为"skill or command in handling sth" (处理某事的方法和技巧)。

[例] She's working with her new piano teacher to improve her technique.

她请了新的钢琴老师协助提高自己的演奏技巧。

develop 意为 "to come to have gradually" (逐渐拥有或获得)。

- 【例】to develop a taste for opera 培养对歌剧的兴趣 engage in (doing) sth 意为 "become involved in an activity" (参加、参与某项活动)。
- 【例】Only 10% of American adults engage in regular exercises. 只有 10%的美国成年人参加经常性的体育锻炼。
- 7. I have a saying: "If you can't change the people, you have to change the people!" So those who won't change another way. They have to go.

我有句格言: "如果你不能改变他们,你就必须换掉他们。" 所以那些不求改变的人就必须离开。

说话者使用了英语中常用的双关语 (pun)。双关语通常是指在一个句子中用上一个单词的两个含义,从而达到"一语双关"的目的。本句的第一个 change 意为"改变",第二个 change 则意为"放弃后换另一个"。

8. E-mail is like a conversation, although it's asynchronous, you don't talk to somebody exactly in real time.

电子邮件也是一种交谈方式,尽管它不能双方同步进行而且你无法跟别人进行实时的口头交谈。

asynchronous 意为 "not occurring or existing at the same time" (不同步的), 其反义词为 "synchronous" (同时发生的,同步的)。

in real time 意为"实时地"。

- 【例】The signals are viewed in real time, so you are sure to have the most accurate picture possible on how your machine is functioning. 由于可以对信号进行实时观察,你就能最准确地了解机器的运转状况。
- 9. I probably have through the course of a day two or three meetings on specific project and at the end of those meetings I would write the minutes of the meetings and then move on to the next meeting.

我每天大概要就某个项目开两到三次会,会议结束后我会 写会议记录然后又去参加下一个会议。

through / in / during the course of a day等于 "during a day"; course 在此相当于 "duration" (持续期间)。

[例] If the card is used in six times in the course of a year, there is no annual fee.

这张卡一年之内使用了六次就不必缴纳年费。

move on to 意为 "to go away to a new place"。

(例) He stopped to look in a shop window and then moved on to the restaurant.

他停下来看了一会儿商店橱窗, 然后就向餐馆走去。