



商务英语书系

BUSINESS ENGLISH SERIES

商务英语函件与单证

BUSINESS LETTER AND DOCUMENT WRITING

陈良旋◎编著

河南人民出版社

商务英语函件与单证

BUSINESS LETTER AND DOCUMENT WRITING

陈良旋◎编著

河南人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

商务英语函件与单证/陈良旋编著. - 郑州:河南人民出版社,2004.1-2 版.
(商务英语书系)
ISBN 7-215-00917-3

I. 商… II. 陈… III. ①国际贸易 - 英语 - 电报
信函 - 写作 ②国际贸易 - 英语 - 票据 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 068270 号

河南人民出版社出版发行

(地址:郑州市经五路 66 号 邮政编码:450002 电话:5723341)

新华书店经销 郑州文华印务有限公司印刷

开本 850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32 印张 11.875

字数 260 千字 印数 1-4 000 册

2004 年 1 月第 2 版 2004 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价:20.00 元

内 容 提 要

本书按外贸业务所涉及的各个主要环节的先后顺序编排,含建立贸易关系、询盘、报盘、还盘、接受、拒绝、定货、确认、资信调查、形式发票、代理、信用证、装运与交货、保险、投诉与调整、索赔等若干专题。每个专题均有:(1)概念介绍、写作特点与应注意的书写原则;(2)信函实例;(3)注释;(4)参考用语;(5)练习。本书旨在帮助外贸人员、外事、旅游等部门的广大干部、职工及遍布各行各业的外语工作者、大专院校学生和业余外语爱好者了解和明确每一外贸环节的目的、任务以及处理有关业务函件所应注意的事项。书中第十三章为国际贸易中的有关单证,让读者有机会接触实际文本;练习后的补充阅读材料,则希望让读者接触WTO的基本常识。全书简明通俗,颇具实用价值。

序

改革开放以来,我国人民与世界各国人民的友好往来日益频繁,对外经济贸易、科技文化交流、出国求学深造、旅行游览服务、接待来访观光乃至各行各业各门各类的涉外工作空前活跃,中国加入世界贸易组织(WTO)以后,这类国际交往更是成倍增长,国家需要更大量的懂得国际经济和国际贸易的人才,对商务英语人才的素质也提出了更高的要求。为顺应当前国际交流迅猛发展的形势,满足各条战线工作人们掌握和自如运用有关知识和技能的迫切愿望,现特编写这套《商务英语书系》。

本书系在撰写过程中,参考了大量的国内外有关书刊资料,走访了部分外贸、外事、旅游工作者,征求了部分高校具有长期商务英语教学经验的资深教师及外国专家的意见,并进行了反复的修改和补充,使其内容丰富,编排系统、题材广泛、语言规范、深入浅出、通俗易懂、易于上手上口。

本书系适用于全日制大学本科、专科、成人教育及职业培训等各级各类学生学习使用,尤其适用于英语、经济、商务、涉外等专业学生和工作者。

为满足急需,本书系首批推出《商务英语洽谈与技巧》、《商务英语函件与单证》、《电话、传真与缩略语》等,以飨读者。

本书系在出版过程中承蒙河南人民出版社马怀松、刘玉军两位先生的鼎力协助,谨此表示谢忱。

编著者
2004年元月

Contents

目 录

第一章 商业书信的不同风格和特殊格式

(The Different Style and the Special Forms of Business Letters)	(1)
信头(The Heading)	(4)
信内地址(The Inside Address)	(5)
称呼(The Salutation)	(7)
信文(The Body of the Letter)	(9)
结束语(The Complimentary Close)	(10)

第二章 建立贸易关系书信

(Letters of Establishing Business Relations)	(18)
Model 1 从商务参赞处(外国驻我国)获得信息建立 贸易关系 (Establishing Business Relations Through Commercial Counsellor's Office)	(19)
Model 2 同意建立贸易关系 (Agreeing to Establish Business Relations)	(21)
Model 3 经介绍建立贸易关系 (Establishing Business Relations by Introduction)	(22)
Model 4 回复信 (A Letter in Reply)	(23)
Notes	(23)

Reference Expressions	(27)
Exercises	(30)
第三章 询盘信与报盘信 (Letters of Inquiries and Offers)	(34)
询盘 (Inquiries)	(34)
Model 1 索取价格单和样品 (Asking for Pricelist and Samples)	(37)
Model 2 关于工艺品的询盘信 (An Inquiry for Art and Craft)	(38)
Model 3 关于收录机的一份询盘传真 (A Fax Inquiry for Tape Recorder)	(39)
Notes	(40)
Reference Expressions	(49)
报盘与报价 (Offers and Quotations)	(52)
Model 4 关于工艺品的报盘信 (An Offer for Art and Craft)	(55)
Model 5 虚盘报价信 (Making a Non-firm Offer)	(56)
Model 6 实盘报价信 (Making a Firm Offer)	(57)
Model 7 因缺货无法寄样 (Failing to Send Samples for Short of Supply)	(58)
还盘(Counter-offer)	(59)
Model 8 要求修改报盘 (Asking for Amendment to an Offer)	(61)
Model 9 拒绝还盘 (Declining a Counter-offer)	(62)
Notes	(63)
Reference Expressions	(68)
Exercises	(73)

第四章 订货与确认信件 (Letters of Order and Confirmation)	.....	(80)
Model 1 寄函订货 (1) (Order by Letters)	.....	(83)
寄函订货 (2) (Order by Letters)	.....	(83)
Model 2 确认订货 (Order Confirmed)	.....	(84)
Model 3 续订 (Repeat Order)	.....	(85)
Model 4 取消订货 (Cancelling an Order)	.....	(86)
Model 5 寄送销售确认书 (Sending Sales Confirmation)	.....	(87)
Model 6 寄还销售确认书 (Returning Sales Confirmation)	.....	(88)
Notes	.....	(88)
Reference Expressions	.....	(93)
Exercises	.....	(97)
第五章 关于资信调查 (On Credit Information)	.....	(102)
Model 1 要求填写信用申请书 (Asking Customers to Fill in the Credit-application)	.....	(104)
Model 2 查询信用情况 (Asking for Credit Standing)	.....	(105)
Model 3 信用良好的报告 (Favourable References on Credit Standing)	.....	(106)
Model 4 资信不良的报告 (Unfavourable References on Credit Standing)	.....	(107)
Notes	.....	(107)
Reference Expressions	.....	(109)
第六章 关于形式发票 (On Proforma Invoice)	.....	(111)
Model 1 索取形式发票 (Requesting Proforma Invoice)	.....	(112)

Model 2 寄送形式发票 (Sending Proforma Invoice )	.....	(113)
Notes	.....	(114)
Exercises	.....	(116)
第七章 关于代理 (On Agencies )	.....	(122)
Model 1 申请代理 (Applying for Agency )	.....	(125)
Model 2 关于指定代理商 (On Appointing an Agency )	.....	(126)
Model 3 一个肯定的回复 (A Favourable Reply )	.....	(127)
Model 4 关于代理协议条款 (On Terms of the Agency Agreement )	.....	(128)
Notes	.....	(129)
Exercises	.....	(134)
第八章 信用证 (Letter of Credit )	.....	(138)
催证 (Rushing Establishment of L/C )	.....	(140)
Model 1 催开信用证 (Urging Establishment of L/C )	.....	(141)
Model 2 回复信 (A Letter in Reply )	.....	(142)
Notes	.....	(143)
Exercises	.....	(147)
改证 (Amendments to L/C )	.....	(155)
Model 3 要求修改信用证 (Requesting L/C Amendment )	.....	(156)
Model 4 要求修改信用证 (Requesting Amendment to L/C )	.....	(157)
Model 5 允许修改信用证 (Granting Amendment to L/C )	.....	(158)

Model 6 指示银行改证 (Instruction to the Bank for Amendment to L/C)	(159)
Notes	(159)
Exercises	(164)
展证 (Extension of L/C)	(168)
Model 7 要求延展信用证 (Requesting Extension of L/C)	(170)
Model 8 同意延展信用证 (Granting Extension of L/C)	(171)
Notes	(171)
Reference Expressions	(174)
Exercises	(177)
第九章 装运与交货 (On Shipments and Deliveries)	
.....	(181)
Model 1 装运通知 (Shipping Advice)	(183)
Model 2 对装运要求的回复 (In Reply to Shipping Instructions)	(184)
Model 3 关于所订货物的交货问题 (On Delivery of Goods Ordered)	(185)
Model 4 关于货物短少给发货人的通知 (Advice on Shortage to Consignor)	(186)
Model 5 发货人的回复 (Reply from the Consignor)	
.....	(187)
Model 6 询问货运情况 (Inquiring Shipping Service)	
.....	(188)
Notes	(188)
Reference Expressions	(196)
Exercises	(199)

第十章 保险 (Insurance)	(205)
Model 1 询问保险情况 (Inquiring Insurance Information)	(208)
Model 2 对询问的回复 (Replying to the Inquiring)	(209)
Model 3 有关 No. NP0303 订单的保额 (Insurance Amount of Order No. NP0303)	(210)
Notes	(211)
Model 4 承保 (Underwriting)	(217)
Model 5 保险批单 (Endorsement to Insurance Policy)	(218)
Model 6 理赔 (Settlement of Claim)	(218)
Model 7 拒赔 (Repudiation of Claim)	(219)
Model 8 追偿 (Recovery of Loss)	(220)
Notes	(221)
Reference Expressions	(224)
Exercises	(226)
第十一章 投诉与调整 (Complaint and Adjustment)	(232)
书写投诉信 (Writing Letters of Complaint)	(232)
Model 1 对延误自行车交货的投诉 (Complaint—Delay in Delivery of Bicycles)	(234)
Model 2 对质量、花色品种不符的投诉 (Complaint of Discrepancy on Quality and Colour)	(235)
回复投诉信 (Answering Complaints)	(236)
Model 3 对延误自行车交货的投诉的答复 (Reply to Complaint—Delay in Delivery of Bicycles)	(241)

Model 4 因产品质量低劣要求退换 (Asking for a Replacement Due to Inferior Quality)	(242)
Model 5 同意退换并派代表检查 (Acceptance to a Replacement and Sending Representatives to Inspect)	(243)
Model 6 送错货物 (Wrong Goods Sent)	(244)
Model 7 对送错货物的回复 (Reply—Wrong Goods Sent)	(245)
Notes	(246)
Reference Expressions	(252)
Exercises	(255)
第十二章 索赔与理赔 (Claims and Settlement)	(260)
Model 1 因短重索赔 (A Claim for Shortweight)	(263)
Model 2 理赔 (Settlement of a Claim)	(264)
Model 3 关于受损医疗器械的索赔 (A Claim on Damaged Medical Instruments)	(265)
Model 4 拒赔 (Refusing the Claim)	(266)
Notes	(267)
Reference Expressions	(273)
Exercises	(276)
第十三章 外贸单证样本 (Specimens of Documents in International Trade)	(281)
1. Sales Contract 售货合同	(281)
2. Sales Confirmation 售货确认书	(286)
3. Commercial Invoice 商业发票	(289)
4. Certificate of Origin 产地证明书	(301)
5. Packing List 装箱单	(303)
6. Weight Memo 重量单	(305)

7. Bill of Lading 提单	(307)
8. Insurance Policy(Certificate) 保险单(凭证)	
	(314)
9. Draft(Bill of Exchange) 汇票	(318)
10. Letter of Credit 信用证	(322)
11. Exclusive Sales Agreement 独家销售	
协议书	(341)
12. Sole Agency Agreement 独家代理协议书	
	(344)
13. Agreement on Compensation Trade 补偿贸易协议书	(349)
附录一 有关世界贸易组织及其多边贸易协议的缩略语	
	(352)
附录二 世界贸易组织成员和观察员名单	(357)

第一章

商业书信的不同风格和特殊格式 (The Different Style and the Special Forms of Business Letters)

和私人书信及社交书信一样,商业书信也必须结构严谨,层次分明,否则无法很好地表达自己的意思。

然而商业书信通常用打字机或电脑缮打,而不是手写。就其行文风格和书写格式而言,它与私人书信和社交书信也不尽相同。

众所周知,商界人士事务繁忙,每天,他们总有许多事情需要处理。事实上,他们所感兴趣的,只是信件内容本身,而不是华丽的辞藻。所以,在书写商业书信的时候,没有必要花费许多时间去寻找漂亮的词句,复杂美妙的修饰语,通常需要的是简单的日常英语,简明准确的词汇,以及一些贸易上的行话和专门术语。

要写好商业书信,还必须记住以下要点:

- 1) 表达清楚、准确,逻辑性强。
- 2) 书写时应多从对方出发,设身处地地去考虑收信人的种种情况。
- 3) 信文听起来应如同对话,语言通俗易懂,亲切有趣,巧妙自然,甚至富有想像力。
- 4) 无论什么时候收到信,都要立即回复。
- 5) 回复之前,必须把要引用的事实弄确切:
 - a. 查出或画出函中需要回复部分;

- b. 找好所需的资料；
- c. 必要时查阅存档的以往信件。

6) 时时刻刻注意礼貌、友好。

7) 态度真诚、热情。

至于格式，每封结构严谨的英语书信，都包含着六个主要部分。这是英语书信的最基本部分，商业书信也毫不例外。如果说有不同的话，那就是信内地址的位置，它可以放于称呼之上；也可以放于信末，签名落款之下，信纸的左下方处。

下面请看商业书信六个组成部分的一般位置：

Like personal letters and social letters, business letters should be well-arranged and well-written, otherwise they can not express oneself and one's firm to best advantage.

But business letters are usually typed, not hand-written. And the style of writing, forms and patterns are a bit different from those of personal or social ones.

As we know, people in business circles are always busy. What they are interested in is the content of the letter itself, not its wording. So, in writing a business letter, there is no need to spend much time in finding colourful words and using complicated and beautiful modifiers in sentences. Simple English with brief but clear and accurate words is generally required. More often, some special terms and expressions in business are used.

Of course, to write more effective business letters, there still are some more points to bear in mind:

- 1) Write them clearly, logically, accurately, and correctly.
- 2) Write them from the reader's point of view.
- 3) Be conversational in tone and simple in language so that the letter is interesting to read, cordial in spirit, sometimes witty

and often imaginative... and always natural.

4) Whenever receiving business letters, answer them promptly.

5) Make sure of your facts before you write:

a. Check or underline the parts of the letter that require an answer.

b. Get all the necessary data and information you need.

c. Review any previous correspondence on file if necessary.

6) Be always courteous and friendly.

7) Be sincere and enthusiastic.

As for forms and patterns, we know that every well-arranged letter is made up of six essential parts. They comprise the structure, or framework, of an English letter. Business letters, too, have these six essential parts.

The only difference in the use of an Inside Address is that its position may be either immediately preceding the salutation, or at the end of the letter, below the signature, in the lower left-hand corner.

The following outline shows the six parts of a business letter:

1. 信头	January 11, 1999
2. 信内地址	Mr. Werner J. Sparks
(收信人)	504 West Tenth Street
	New York, N. Y.
3. 称呼	Dear Mr. Sparks,

4. 信文

We acknowledge receipt of
your letter dated December 30.

We take pleasure in making
you, as per your request, the
following offers:

Art. No. 171.....

We look forward to receiving
your order.

5. 结束语

Yours faithfully,

6. 签名

Wang Ching
Wang Ching

信头 (The Heading)

商业书信几乎总是把单位名称和地址(这常常表示业务性质)和电话号码、电报挂号、电传号码等事先印好于信纸上端,便于收信人随时联系。如:

Business letters are almost always written on business letter-heads giving the name and address of the firm, as a rule the nature of the business, together with cable address, telephone and telex numbers which the recipient will find convenient to contact. For example:

CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT IMPORT
AND EXPORT CORPORATION

HENAN BRANCH

Add: No. 3 Hongqi Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou, China

CABLE: EQUIMPEX Zhengzhou

TEL: 55320 55219 TELEX: 46054 ZHCME CN

因此,所谓信头,其实也就只包含写信日期而已。当然,如果所用信纸没有事先印好上述单位名称、地址等,则信头还是包括写信人地址及写信日期。如: