













## **Business English**

for Chinese Executives

Grahame T Bilbow, PhD (英) 编著



经理人英语



《朗文经理人英语》是根据商务管理人员在实际商业环境中的需要而编写的,提供听、说、读、写全方位的语言指导。具体内容包括:

- 如何介绍自己和自己的公司、如何描述公司的产品和生产流程、如何 谈论预算,以及如何撰写商业信函、电子邮件、会议记录和工作简报。
- 在电话或面对面交谈、举行产品推介会、参加会议或商务应酬时,如何建立信心和掌握英语流利表达的技巧。
- 语言参考资料,帮助读者克服语法、词汇、拼写、标点符号和发音方面最常见的语言障碍,还介绍了英式英语同美式英语的区别。
- 每章都提供大量现代口语和书面英语的例句和练习,所有练习均附答案。配合听力练习,本书含2张CD,供读者随时操练。





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外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING

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#### 前言

在商务往来中,英语是主要的沟通媒介,其重要性不言而喻。此外,有资料显示,你的职位越高,人们越注重你的英语水平。因此,身为经理人,要在工作中得



心应手,取得更多的发展机会和更大的成绩,良好的英语能力是必备条件之一。

由于职务的需要,经理人经常要处理以下事情:介绍自己的工作、描述公司产品的特色和生产流程、制定预算、撰写商业书信和工作简报、举行产品推介会等。这些工作所需要的英语技巧,包括书写格式、用字选词、语气等,大大有别于一般文职人员所使用的英语,而是要显得专业、具说服力和得体。

《朗文经理人英语》一书是 Grahame T. Bilbow 教授特别为母语是汉语的经理人编撰的商业英语手册。透过大量生动的听力、阅读、会话、写作和语法练习,提供全面的英语能力训练,使读者能更自信、更准确地表达自己。

为了让读者达到最佳的学习效果,书中的范例和练习全部取材于经理人每天面对的商业环境,使读者能够活学活用,以应付工作上遇到的语言问题。此外,所有练习均附有参考答案,方便读者了解个人的学习进度,认识自己的不足,从而加强操练。

《朗文经理人英语》内容简明实用,是有意提高英语能力、增强竞争力的经理人理想的学习手册。

外语教学与研究出版社 2007 年 7 月

#### 简介

《朗文经理人英语》是一本中级水平的商务英语书,可用于自学或课堂教学。

本书旨在帮助经理人提高英语的听、说、读、写四 种能力。书中引用真实的商务情景,帮助读者操练在现代商业环境里必须掌握的 语言技能。同时,为配合在工作中使用英语进行沟通的中国读者的需要,书中练 习均以香港及其邻近地区为背景,这些地区都以英语作为商务沟通的媒介。

《朗文经理人英语》介绍了经理人在实际工作中会遇到的主要场景:如何介绍自己和自己的公司、如何描述公司的产品和生产流程,以及如何撰写商业书信、电子邮件、会议记录和工作简报。此外,本书还指导读者在交谈(有电话中的交谈,也有面对面的交谈)、举行产品推介会、参加会议或商务应酬时,建立信心和掌握说流利英语的技巧。

本书最后一章是语言参考部分,帮助读者克服语法、词汇、拼写、标点符号和发音等方面最常见的语言障碍;另外,还有一节专门介绍英式和美式英语之间的区别。

本书每一章都提供大量现代口语和书面英语的例句和练习,所有练习均附答案。配合听力练习,随书附 CD 二张。

#### 作者简介

作者 Grahame T. Bilbow 教授现任香港理工大学英文系系主任。在此之前,他曾任英国文化协会商务英语主任、香港政府教育及人力顾问。他自 20 世纪 80 年代起就在香港生活。



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#### Companies & Their Performance

#### 概述

经理人经常需要介绍公司的产品和服务,汇报公司的业绩,而这些工作既有口头的,也有书面的。本章我们将学习下面几项经理人为了解和发布这类报告所要掌握的主要语言技巧:

- 听取和简要报告公司情况及其产品、服务和业绩;
- 了解和撰写公司情况及其产品、服务和业绩的简要报告;
- 辅以图表描述公司情况及其产品、服务和业绩。

#### 听力练习



#### 听力练习1

请听3段分别有关3家公司及其产品和员工人数的简短介绍,指出3张名片分别属于哪家公司。



(答案: a: 1; b: 2; c: 3)



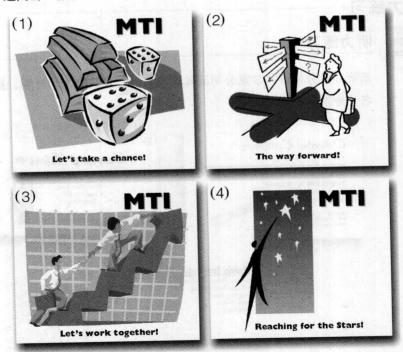
#### 听力练习2

这是 Matrix Technology 公司总裁詹姆斯·梁 (James Liang) 作的一个简短报告。会上他在向高级职员介绍公司在过去一年里的业绩。听录音,判断下列陈述的正误。

- (1) DVD sales volume has been greater than forecast.
- (2) The DVD market in general has not grown.
- (3) The US dollar is strong.
- (4) It is likely that DVD sales will grow next financial year.
- (5) A new plant is going to open in Shanghai.
  - (6) Competition is likely to increase.

(答案: 1: F; 2: F; 3: T; 4: T; 5: F; 6: T)

下面是用 Powerpoint® 做的 4 张幻灯片,指出詹姆斯·梁在报告会上将选用哪一张。



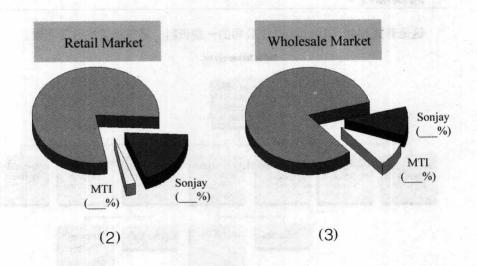


#### 听力练习3

这是 Techbiz Asia (每周一次的广播节目,评论亚洲在科技方面的商业新闻和观点)的一则特别报道。听录音,根据有关 Matrix Technology 公司及其主要竞争对手的评论,填写图表中遗漏的内容。

# Annual Profits Sonjay Last Year This Year (+ \_\_\_\_%) MTI Last Year This Year (+ \_\_\_\_%)

(1)



(答案: 1: Sonjay (18%) and MTI (2%); 2: Sonjay (24%) and MTI (3%); 3: Sonjay (12%) and MTI (10%)) 请在方框中找出 Techbiz Asia 的报道里用到的与销售收入有关的 10 个 单词。这些单词有的按正常顺序出现,有的则斜向或反向排列。

	100		- AND	CONTRACTOR OF	Maria Maria Maria	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		RESERVED IN			
<ul><li>booming</li></ul>	N	0	1	T	1	T	Ε	Р	М	0	c
• competition	В	W	0	1	Р	W	R	Ε	Т	D	Е
<ul> <li>lucrative</li> </ul>	С	0	Н	0	S	T	1	F	0	R	Р
• profits	0	Р	0	0	Ε	L	Α	٧	1	R	Z
• retail	M	E	R	М	L	В	С	L	L	Ε	L
• revenue	V	G	Ε	1	1	Е	S	Υ	R	٧	Α
• rival	W	0	Τ	U	٧	N	S	Α	L	Ε	S
• sales	н	N	Α	М	Н	Α	G	Α	- 1	N	S
• upsell	E	٧	- 1	T	Α	R	С	U	L	U	Е
<ul> <li>wholesale</li> </ul>	L	U	L	U	Р	S	Ε	L	L	Ε	Α

#### 阅读练习

#### 阅读练习1

这是有关 Matrix Technology 公司的一些资料。请根据资料回答问题。

Matrix Technology Inc.

#### James Liang President Chief Executive Officer Vice-President Vice-President Vice-President Vice-President Vice-President Vice-President Vice-President Design & Purchasing Computer Electronic Personnel Finance Sales & **Products** Development **Products** Division Division Marketing Division Division Distribution Distribution Production Production Europe Europe Asia Asia US US

#### Matrix Technology Inc. Producer of domestic electronic products and Business: computer storage devices James Liang (appointed 2002) Chief Executive Officer Local HK born; educated at HK University; CEO Profile: Graduate studies at Harvard Business School Registered offices in Kwun Tong, HK Company Location: No. of Staff: Approximately 1000 Location of Shenzhen Factory: US\$45 million **Current Assets: Business Plans:** Rationalisation and re-engineering; Opening a new manufacturing plant in Hangzhou Development of new DVD product range: Winding down of computer products division.

## Matrix Technology Inc. A Brief History 1993: Company founded by Y.T. Liang. Small manufacturer of computer hard disks. 1995: Launched first portable VCD player product. 1996: Opened VCD player factory in Shenzhen. 1998: Introduced DVD player product line. 2002: Appointed new CEO to take over from Y.T. Liang.

#### **DVD** or Bust?

#### What future for small DVD manufacturers?

The DVD movie format has taken over. In the space of five short years, US and Asian consumers have bought millions of digital video disk players. They are now buying DVD versions of big name movies and even buying second rank titles faster than anyone could have expected. In short, the DVD format has proven to be an economic miracle.

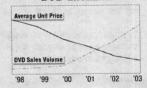
By staff reporters Hal Chen and Julia Zhou Manufacturers of DVD equipment have grown dramatically since the late nineties. Companies

such as the Korean giant, Sonjay, and smaller rivals, Hong Kong-based MTI (Matrix Technology Inc.) and Singapore's Sandacorp, have all made enormous profits in recent years.

However, the bubble may be about to burst. MTI recently posted lower-than-expected profits of a mere 2%, and Sandacorp only just broke even, too. Even Sonjay, the market leader with a 24% share of the lucrative retail market, are looking worried.

What has caused these previously successful companies to be so scared? The simple answer is that, although sales continue to be impressive, profit margins are down due to price-cutting between high street chains

#### **DVD** dilemma



such as Wall-Mart and Best Buy. Harry Hsia of Venture Management, a retail consultancy in Singapore, says that electronics chains Wall-Mart and Best Buy are keen to drive prices even lower. "DVD products are now seen as essential household products, much like TVs and stereos—in this respect, they have now taken over from traditional VHS," says Mr Hsia. With the advent of recordable DVD, this is likely to continue to be the case. "But consumers demand affordable prices," comments Mr Hsia.

- (1) Describe the management structure at Matrix Technology Inc.
- (2) Has the DVD market expanded this year?
- (3) Why has MTI's sales revenue dropped this year?
- (4) What are Matrix Technology planning to do to confront the problem?

(答案: 1: Matrix has seven divisions under the CEO, James Liang, each run by a Vice-President.
The Electronic Products Division and the Computer Products Division each have two
departments: Production and Distribution.; 2: Yes.; 3: Unit price has fallen dramatically.;
4: They plan to rationalise and re-engineer the company, open a new manufacturingplant and introduce a new range of products.)

#### 阅读练习2

下面这段内容摘自 Matrix Technology 公司负责电子产品部的副总裁葆拉· 周 (Paula Zhou) 的一个报告,其中葆拉讲述了他们主要的竞争对手之一 Sandacorp 的业绩。

#### Introduction

Sandacorp is a producer of domestic electronic products, based in Singapore. They currently employ approximately 750 staff. The Managing Director of the company is Sanjay Singh.

The company has a registered office in Singapore and two assembly plants in Johor Bahru in Malaysia. The company has two production divisions in Malaysia devoted to electronic products and computer peripherals respectively. The company's administrative functions are concentrated in Singapore.

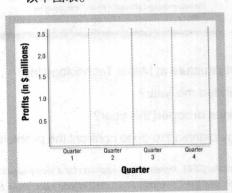
#### **Company Performance**

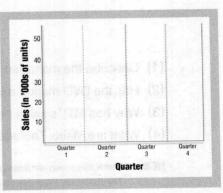
Despite a marked rise in sales volume, Sandacorp's sales revenue in the year 2006 dropped well below the level achieved in the previous two years, as did the company's profits.

Profits in the first quarter of 2006 were \$2.1 million. This dropped to \$1.6 million in the second quarter, and remained static at \$1.4 million for the last two quarters of the year. In contrast, sales continued to increase steadily throughout the year, from 27,000 units in the first quarter, to 48,000 units at the end of the year.

In short, Sandacorp's profit margin fell more than three times over the year. This is a trend that appears to be affecting not only Sandacorp, but also most of our competitors, as well as Matrix Technology itself.

根据葆拉在报告中提供的有关 Sandacorp 公司在这个财政年度的业绩制作以下图表。





(答案: Profits: Q1—2.1; Q2—1.6; Q3—1.4; Q4—1.4 Sales: Q1—27: Q4—48)

#### 实用英语技巧

#### 介绍公司的情况

介绍一家公司的情况,一般都要说到它的主要业务、公司地点、员工人数,还要说明公司的组织结构。例如:

Transcom is/are an import-export company based in Tsimshatsui. They currently employ approximately 25 staff. The company has four small sections dealing with Sales and Marketing, Accounts, Purchasing, and Transportation and Freight. Each section head reports to the manager. [Transcom 是设在尖沙嘴的一家进出口公司,目前雇用员工约 25 人。该公司有 4 个小部门,分别负责市场营销、会计、采购及货运方面的事务。每个部门的负责人都向经理汇报。]

#### 介绍公司的主要业务

虽然大多数公司都经营多种业务,但每一家公司都有主要的业务活动,即"核心"(core)业务。

Greenspan Limited is/are a(n)

Greenspan Limited is/are a(n)

wholesale retail manufacturing

company.

[Greenspan Limited 是一家进出口 [贸易、批发、零售、制造] 公司。]

Amalgam Inc is/are a(n)

exporter importer manufacturer producer distributer

of electronic goods.

[Amalgam Inc 是一家出口 [进口、制造、生产、经销] 电子产品的公司。]

注意,谈到公司时,既可以用单数,也可以用复数。如果公司名称中含有复数名词,如 Allied Chemicals,Imperial Foods 等,那么一般都用复数。也可以这样说: Amalgam Inc are exporters of electronic goods.

#### 介绍公司地点

公司一般都有注册地址 (registered office)、工厂 (factory plant)、仓库 (warehouse)、分公司 (branch) 等。它们的所在地点可以用下列方法表述:

- The company's registered office is in Kowloon. [公司注册地址是在九龙。]
- The company is located/based in Tsuen Wan. 〔公司设在荃湾。〕
- The company has premises in Admiralty. [公司地点是在金钟。]

● The company has a factory/warehouse in the New Territories. [公司在新界有个工厂 [仓库]。〕

#### 介绍员工人数

- The company employs some 250 staff. [公司雇用的职员有 250 人左右。]
- The company has a staff of approximately 50. [公司大约有 50 名职员。]
- The company's staff numbers approximately 100. [公司职员人数约 100 人。]

注意, some 有时可以用来代替 approximately,强调数量很大。还要注意, staff 一般用作复数名词,如 All staff **are** expected to wear uniforms. 〔所有员工都必须穿制服。〕如果要表示个体,那么就要用 member of staff,如 Every member of staff **is** expected to wear a uniform. 〔每一位员工都必须穿制服。〕

#### 介绍公司的组织结构

大多数公司都有一个很明确的组织结构图(organigram),表明各部门之间的关系。这种组织结构图上经常可以看出公司里的汇报关系,如X 向Y 汇报,Y 向Z 汇报。

- The company has five departments: Personnel, Finance, Production, Sales and R&D. [公司有五个部门: 人事部、财务部、生产部、销售部和研发部。]
- The Sales Department consists of four divisions: Europe, Asia, the US and Australia. [销售部有四个小组:欧洲、亚洲、美国和澳大利亚。]
- Sales staff report to the Sales Manager. [销售人员向销售经理汇报。]
- Technical staff are responsible to the R&D Director. 〔技术人员对研发部主管负责。〕

#### 介绍公司业绩

介绍公司业绩的时候,一般都会谈到销售收入 (sales revenue)、利润 (profits) 和市场占有率 (market share),有时还会谈到市场走势 (market trend) 以及公司竞争对手 (rival companies) 的业绩。此外,汇报公司业绩时还要借助一些直观信息,如曲线图 (graph) 和图表 (chart) 等。

#### 介绍销售收入和利润

谈到销售收入和利润大致有三种情况——上升 (rising)、下滑 (falling) 或保持稳定 (static)。

#### 销售上升

- Sales boomed this year. [今年销售激增。]
- Profits are up 18% on last year's figures. 〔利润比去年增长了 18%。〕
- Sales rose markedly/steadily throughout the year. [这一年来销售额显著 [稳定] 增长。]

#### 销售保持稳定

- Sales this year have not grown as predicted. [今年销售没有得到预期的增长。]
- Profits remained static in the second quarter. [第二季度的利润保持稳定。]

#### 销售下滑

- Our sales this year dropped well below the level achieved last year. [我们今年的销售额大大低于去年的水平。]
- Our profits in the first quarter were low. [我们第一季度的利润很低。]
- Our profit margin fell more than three times. 〔我们的利润率下降了3倍以上。〕

注意短语 sales revenue 要用单数,而名词 sales 用复数。

#### 介绍市场占有率

市场占有率是指公司在市场中所占的份额,可以用百分比(percentage)表示,也可以用评估性形容词(evaluative adjective)表示。此外,同时把两三家公司的市场占有率作比较也是很常见的,例如:

Transcom has a tiny market share, while Granvia has a huge market share. [Transcom 的市场占有率很小,而 Granvia 的市场占有率很大。]

Transcom has a 2% share of the market, while Granvia has an 85% share of the market. [Transcom 的市场占有率为 2%, 而 Granvia 的市场占有率为 85%。]

In the import market,
 在进口市场中,

Greenspan has a medium-sized market share, as does Amalgam. [Greenspan 和 Amalgam 的市场占有率同样是中等水平。]

Greenspan has a 24% market share, while Amalgam has a 22% market share. [Greenspan 的市场占有率为 24%, 而 Amalgam 的市场占有率为 22%。]

Greenspan and Amalgam have approximately the same market share. [Greenspan 和 Amalgam 的市场占有率大致相同。]

#### 介绍市场走势

谈到市场走势,一般都要说说过去几个月的总体情况,同时要对未来的情况作出预测。介绍过去的情况用现在完成式(present perfect tense),如果要强调持续的活动情况,那么可以使用现在完成进行式(present perfect continuous tense)(见 117 页"动词的时态")。