◆英语□语快易通系列

新概念

用最得体的表达实现你的职业梦想

如果把求职者的经历和能力比作商品的品质的话,那么,求职时所需要做的信函和自传,面试时所表现的语言和举止就是这种商品的说明书和促销广告。读过此书的求职者将用自己漂亮的信函和面试英语开启理想的职业之门。



English for Getting a Better Job

吉林科学技术出版社



新概念求职英语

——用最得体的表达实现你的职业梦想

吉林科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念求职英语:用最得体的表达实现你的职业梦想/ 卜玉坤,张东波,田平编著.—长春:吉林科学技术出版 社,2001

ISBN 7-5384 -2525-X

1.新··· Ⅱ.①卜···②张···③田··· Ⅲ.职业选择— 英语 Ⅳ.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 092965 号

责任编辑:杨晓蔓 封面设计:吴文阁

新概念求职英语

用最得体的表达实现你的职业梦想 卜玉坤 张东波 田 平 主编

*

吉林科学技术出版社出版、发行 吉林电力职工大学印刷厂印刷

*

ISBN 7-5384-2525-X/H·150

版权所有 翻印必究

如有印装质量问题,可寄本社退换。

社址 长春市人民大街 124号 邮编 130021 电话 5677817 5635177 电子信箱 JLKJCBS@public.cc. jl. cn 传真 5635185

本书编写人员

主 编:卜玉坤 张东波 田 平 副主编:孙晓曦 王 骥

丁丽娟 罗卫佳

审 阅:Cary Austin 编 者:李锡江

李艳慧

宋宏亮

单永兴

王志英

孙力

Bevin Mark[美国]

Sally Mary[加拿大]

Howe Jackson[美国]

目 录

Contents

Autobiographies & Letters 自传与信证

▲ 1. 自传
1.1 求职自传的写作要领 3
1.2 英汉对照自传范例 4
▲ 2. 信函
2.1 英文信函的写法 9
2.1.1 英文信函写作的基本原则 9
2.1.2 英文信函的种类10
2.1.3 英文信函的格式11
$2.1.4$ 英文信函的各组成部分 $\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots 14$
2.1.5 英文信封的格式 21
2.1.6 英文信笺叠法 28
2.2 各类英文求职信函 30
$2.2.1$ 英文求职信函的写作通则 $\cdots\cdots\cdots 30$
2.2.2 各类英文求职信函范例及常用语范例 41
2.2.2.1 应聘信 41
附:应聘信常用语范例 61
2.2.2.2 自荐信 63
附:自荐信常用语范例 83
2.2.2.3 推荐信 86
附:推荐信常用语范例 96
2.2.2.4 简历98
简历的基本要求
简历的构成及设计 100
简历范例 108
附:简历常用词句 145

1

新概念求职英语

	2.2.2.5 简历说明	书	151
			162
			167
			169
	2.2.2.11 证明信(书)	1/8
	Interview Tips and	Process 面试技巧与过i	星
	1 = +604.6		
_	1. 面试的准备		
		······································	
	1.5 模拟练习		192
lack	2. 面试礼仪与	技巧	
	2.1 要讲究礼貌 …		193
	2.2 举止体面稳重		195
	2.3 淡吐应恰到好级	<u> </u>	197
	2.4 适时离场		201
	2.5 要注意细节 …		202
lack	3. 面试常见问	题	
		. 	204
	3.4 询问工作经历		
	3.5 询问辞职原因		
	3.6 询问应征原因		
			/





3.7 询问外语能力	 220
3.8 询问个性爱好	 223
3.9 结束面试	 226

Dialogues for Job Interview 求职面试英语会话

1.销售员2	31
2. 销售企划员2	36
3. 销售经理2	40
4. 秘书 2.	43
5. 办事打字员 2.	48
6. 办公室文员 2	54
7. 公关经理 25	59
8. 银行职员 20	61
9. 航运职员 20	67
10. 医药代表 20	69
11. 贸易职员 27	72
12. 会计师 27	
13. 司机 28	33
14. 机械设计工程师 28	37
15.话务员 29	3
16. 电脑程序员 29	
17. 中英文编辑 30	
18. 导游员 30	
19. 地勤服务小姐 31	4
20. 空中小姐 31	8.
21. 前台经理 32	
22. 私人护士 32	
23. 领班 33	2

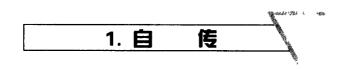
自传与信函 Autobiographies & Letters

原书空白页

自传与信函

如果说求职者本身的经历、能力好比商品的品质,那么求职时所需要的自传和信函就应是这种商品的说明书和促销广告。求职者求职时主要是靠自身实力,但书写恰当、设计良好的自传、信函往往会起到事半功倍的效果,会大大增加获得面试或录取的机会,从而成为就业的一大砝码。

因此,撰写自传或信函时,务必要赋予其特色,避免平铺直叙,才能吸引对方。求职信函既有一般英文信函的共同特点,也有其自身特征。在表现这些特征,强调、发挥特色的同时,求职者也应明白这并不代表要夸大其辞或标新立异,而是要将自己的专长及应征的理由适当地表达出来,让对方觉得真正需要你。所以内容的撰写,应遵守两大原则:"诚恳"与"信心"。



1.1 求职自传的写作要领

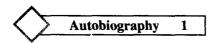
- 一份完整的自传通常包括下列内容:
- ①个人基本资料:如姓名、性别、年龄、往址、电话、家庭状况、个 性等。
- ②学历:教育过程、学校名称、主修及辅修科目等。
- ③工作经验:如公司名称、所任职务、工作性质、工作成就等。
- ④理想与抱负:如离开原公司的原因、前来应征的理由、对此项工 作的展望等。

但有时候上述资料在简历中已填写详尽,则可选择一些重点加深印象即可。如果有必要,甚至也可将自传与应聘信或自荐信合并,不必拘泥于形式。

书写自传就是为了使对方能够在最短的时间内迅速了解自己,把握自己的主要经历与特点。因此,在书写自传时,应把握"简明扼要"的原

则,绝不可咬文嚼字或夸大其辞,卖弄文章。而且字体要工整,不可潦草, 更不要写错别字。如有条件,则应以打印件为宜。另外要注意一点:不同 的公司或职位,所要求的条件亦不相同。因此,应征一个以上工作时,须 弄清楚使用同样的自传是否恰当。如若不妥,则应加以修改增减,重新撰 写,方为上策。

1.2 英汉对照自传范例



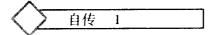
I was born and raised in HongKong, a beautiful and prosperous region in China. I was born the second son on April 7, 1965. Our family is financially stable, thanks to my father's deligent and consistent work—he is now an executive director of a leading HongKong bank. I plan to follow in his successful footsteps.

All of my family are Christian and have regularly attended Church since before I can remember. I, in particular, have been involved in numerous church organizations and activities, and have served as the president of our church's youth group. In addition, I was a Boy Scout until I entered HongKong University in 1983.

I studied hard throughout high school, earned good grades, and scored well on the Joint College Entrance Examinations, so I was able to attend the prestigious HongKong University, I am now a senior of its Business Administration Department, set to graduate in only a few months.

I hope that while you consider my application for this position you will bear in mind that I am an active, responsible and hard-working person, and as such would have only a positive effect on your company's business relations. Thank you for considering my application.

4



我生长于香港,中国一个美丽而繁华的地区。我 1965 年 4 月 7 日出生,在家中排行老二。由于父亲勤勉又有固定的工作,我们家庭的经济非常安定,父亲现在是香港一家主要银行的常务董事。我打算跟随父亲成功的脚步。

我们全家都是基督徒,而且从我已不记得的时候开始就定期上教堂。我还特别参加过很多教会的组织及活动,并且曾经担任我们教会的青年团体会长。此外,我在1983年进入香港大学以前,一直都参加童子军。

我在中学期间非常用功,取得优良的成绩,并在大学联考中得到高分,因此得以进入有名的香港大学求学。现在是香港大学企管系四年级学生,再几个月即将毕业。

我衷心盼望阁下考虑我对这个职位的申请时,记得我是一个主动、负责而且勤奋的人,而如此对贵公司的业务关系将有积极的效果。

Autobiography 2

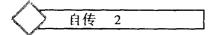
I was born on August 14, 1968 in Changchun, Jilin Province, People s Republic of China. My father is an engineer and my mother is a dental hygienist. I have an elder sister and a younger brother.

I began elementary school at the age of six, and attended Changchun Experimental Middle School in 1980, and then into Experimental High School of Jilin Province in 1983.

I attended Jilin University in Changehun from 1986 to 1990, majoring in economics. I received my bachelor's degree in June, 1990, and have since worked at a company's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics in several capacities. I have been promoted on the average of once

every six months, but I fear that without a master's degree I can not climb much higher. I've therefore decided to seek another employment in the private sector.

I sincerely hope that you will give me the opportunity to explain more of my capabilities to you in a personal interview. I believe I would be of great value to your company. Thank you.



我是1968年8月14日出生于中国吉林省长春市。父亲是一位工程 师,母亲是牙科医师,家中有一个姐姐和一个弟弟。

我 6 岁进入小学学习, 1980 年考入长春市实验中学, 1983 年又进入 有名的吉林省实验中学。

从 1986 年到 1990 年期间我在长春的吉林大学求学,主修经济,1990 年6月得到学士学位。然后就在一家公司财政部审计处担任数项职务、平 均每半年晋升一次。但我担心由于没有硕士学位无法升到更高的职位、 因此决定在私人机构另找一份工作。

我衷心期望阁下给予我机会在面谈时说明我的其他才能。我相信我 对贵公司会有很重要的作用。谢谢。

Autobiography

I was born on December 6, 1967 in Guangzhou, the capital city of Guangdong Province. I lived there until completion of senior high school study in 1985.

In September 1985, I was admitted to Guangzhou Commercial College successful performance in the competition college examination. In the three years that followed, I studied in the Department of Accounting and Statistics of that college and obtained a diploma in June 6

自传与信函

1988.

In August 1988, I began to work in business and was an assistant at Tian Sheng Enterprise Corp. Since November 1990. I have been working with Electronic Memories&Magnetics(Guangdong) Corp. At first, I was a junior accountant; then successively I became assistant to Accounting Manager, accountant, and senior accountant (present position). The attached Personal Data gives a detailed account of my work experiences.

As a result of my six and a half years of experience in accounting, I have become thoroughly familiar with accounting operations in medium size business firms. This, however, cannot satisfy my ambition and desire for knowledge. To meet the needs of career development in the future, I have decided to continue my education. My plans are first to complete baccalaureate study, and then work toward an MBA degree in the field of accounting.

Most business firms in Guangdong are expanding, and many new companies are being set up each month. My proposed study will no doubt reinforce my qualification for a more gainful executive position.

/ 自传 3

我于1967年12月6日生于广东省省会广州市,1985年高中毕业之前我一直住在那儿。

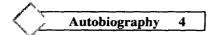
1985年9月,我顺利通过了大学入学考试,被广州商学院录取。随后3年在该院的会计统计系学习,并于1988年6月领取了毕业证书。

1988年8月, 我开始从事商业, 担任天声企业公司的一名助理。从1990年11月起直到现在我一直在(广东)电子存储和磁性器材公司工作。起初, 我担任初级会计, 后来相继成为会计经理的助手、会计师和高级会计师(现职), 所附的个人材料详细记载了我的工作经历

由于有六年半会计工作经历,我已经完全熟悉中型企业的会计业务,但这并不能满足我的进取心和求知欲,为了适应将来职业发展的需要,我

已决定继续深造,我的计划第一步是先完成学士学位的学习,然后攻读会计专业工商管理硕士学位。

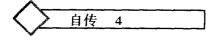
广东的大多商业公司都在开拓营业,每月成立很多新公司。我计划中的学习无疑将会增强我的资格能力,以便得到报酬更高的行政管理职位。

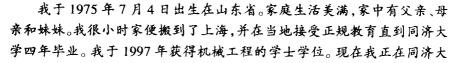


I was born in Shandong Province on July 4, 1975, and raised in a happy family that included my father, mother and younger sister. When I was still quite young, my family moved to Shanghai, where I received all of my formal education up to and through my four years at Tongji University, from which I graduated in 1997 with a B. S. in Mechanical Engineering. Now I am working on my master's degree in the same field at the same university.

Even in my childhood I exhibited a fascination with machines. I often built my own inventions, without ready-made plans or parts, and even won a number of science fairs with some of them. Recognizing this as being more than just a casual interest, my parents encouraged me throughout high school to study mathematics and the sciences especially hard.

I am facing graduation recently, and hope to find employment which will allow me to both serve my nation and put to use much of the knowledge I gained in my years of study. Though I haven't any work experience, I believe my academic record proves that I am a steady, diligent, imaginative and thorough worker.





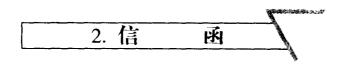


自传与信函

学攻读这一专业的硕士学位

我从小就很喜欢机器,常常自己发明东西而不用现成的设计或零件, 甚至还以其中一些创作在科学展览中获得不少奖项。父母了解这不只是 偶尔的兴趣,因此在中学期间鼓励我对数学和科学特别用心学习。

最近我正面临毕业,希望找到一份工作,使我报效国家及运用这多年 所学得的知识 虽然我没有工作经验,但我相信我在学校的记录能证明 我是一个稳重踏实、勤勉、富有想象力且认真的员工。



2.1 英文信函的写法

2.1.1 英文信函写作的基本原则

一般来说,写好英文信函,需要掌握英文信函写作的"5C"原则(The Five C Principles),即 Consideration(体贴)、Conciseness(简洁)、Clarity(清晰)、Courtesy(礼貌)和 Correctness(正确)。

(1)体贴(Consideration)

体贴主要指在英文信函写作过程中,写信者应设身处地地想到对方,尊重对方的风俗习惯,即采取所谓的"You - Attitude"(对方态度),尽可能地避免使用"I - Attitude"、"We - Attitude"(我方态度)。另外,还应考虑到收信者的文化程度、性别等方面的因素。例如:

- 1) Your letter of July 23, 1994 arrived this morning.
- 2) Thank you very much for your kind answer to my application.

(2)简洁(Conciseness)

优秀的英文信函应该行文流畅、言简意赅、避免冗长。不必要的客

套、问候话应省略。文字精炼,句式简短,要言不繁。这就是说,写信者应 用尽可能少的文字表达其必须传递的信息。

(3)清晰(Clarity)

清晰是指写信者将所需传递的信息表达清楚,使主题突出、观点清晰,使对方一目了然,以免产生误解。

例如:

- 1) I am writing to apply for admission to **the graduate school** of your university in **the spring of** 1995. (清晰)
 - 2)I am writing to apply for admission to your university. (含糊)

(4)礼貌(Courtesy)

书信交往,同样需要以礼待人。因而在写信过程中,态度要求客气礼貌,不卑不亢,尊重对方,以免伤害对方的感情。要在措辞上多选用些礼貌婉转的词语(如:would, could, may, please, thank you),而避免使用俚语、俏皮话。当然这并不意味着一味地低三下四。例如:

- 1) Thank you for your letter of March 3, 1996.
- 2) Please let us know at once if you need some other information.

(5) 正确(Correctness)

英文信函中表达上一定要达意准确,切忌含混。除了避免语法、拼写、标点错误外,其所引用的史料、数据等也应准确无误。另外,应尽量少用形容词、副词,不用易产生歧义的表达或其他模棱两可的表达。

2.1.2 英文信函的种类

英文信函(English Letters)大致可分为事务信件(Business Letter)和私人信件(Private Letter)两大类。前者指单位与单位之间,或单位与个人之间,因接洽工作而来往的信件;后者指亲属朋友之间的来往信件。由于英文书信涉及面广,用途极为广泛,故根据不同的作用和用途,还可细分为