

高职高专英语规划教材



# 行业英语

Rudimentary  
E-N-G-L-I-S-H

经管化工类

ON ECONOMY &  
MANAGEMENT & CHEMISTRY

刘艳林 / 主编

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## 前 言

教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中明确指出：“在完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后，应结合专业，开设英语课程，这既可保证学生在校期间英语学习的连续性，又可使他们所学的英语得到实际的应用。”本教材按照高级应用型人才培养的总体目标要求，坚持以“应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”的原则，以“为专业服务”为宗旨，结合高职高专院校学生所学专业设计编写，帮助学生以后更好地与专业英语学习衔接，力求为学生提供较为通俗易懂又接近专业知识的阅读文章，拓宽知识面，提高学生的阅读、翻译、写作等能力。

本教材主要供经济贸易、管理、化学工程等相关专业使用。

本教材由8个单元组成，每个单元包括阅读、翻译技巧和实用写作三部分。

第一部分阅读（Reading），旨在培养学生阅读能力。本部分收入两篇文章，每篇文章后均配有适量的阅读和翻译练习。

第二部分翻译技巧（Translation Skills），旨在培养学生的翻译能力。本部分提供了一些翻译技巧，遵照循序渐进的原则，从词、短语、及句子等方面掌握翻译的基本技巧。本部分也设计了必要的翻译练习。

第三部分实用写作（Practical Writing），旨在培养学生的实用写作能力。内容涉及工作中常用的感谢信、索赔函、报价信、求职信、个人简历、企业介绍等内容。每单元都配有实用的句型供学生在实用写作中套用，力求做到“学中用、用中学”。

本教材实用性强，尤其突出了化工产品与生活的关系，一方面将化工产品销售与电子商务、营销及连锁经营管理联系；另一方面将旅游酒店管理与化工污染等有机结合，激发学生的学习兴趣；选材新颖、点面结合、内容丰富、语言规范；练习的设计兼具实用性和针对性。根据不同专业对英语的需求，有针对性地进行听、说、读、写、译能力的专项练习。为了便于教学，各单元每一部分均附有生词和注释，书后还附有总词汇表和各专业常用词汇表。

本教材一二单元由查爱萍编写，三四单元由温素云编写，五六单元由刘艳林编写，七八单元由李群英编写。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，难免出现疏漏和不妥之处，敬请不吝指正。

编者

2011年5月

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# Unit 1 Nutrition and Health

## Part I Reading

### Passage A Nutrition

What we eat as well as how much we eat determine our nutrition status to an important extent, and influenced by a diversity of external and internal factors.

The person who wants to find the answer to the question “what should I eat for good nutrition?”, might easily become lost in the maze of informational corridors, confused by the wealth of technical information provided by scientists or misled by simplistic answers provided by those with products to sell. Somewhere in between is some reasonable, commonsense information that we can use to guide us our quest for sound nutrition knowledge.

To begin, we need to learn some definitions of commonly used nutrition terms and find out what sorts of guidelines are available to help us measure the quality of our diets and to develop healthful eating patterns.

#### **Nutrition and Food: Definitions**

The word “nutrition” is often paired with the word “food” because the two go together. They are interdependent, but not interchangeable.

Food might be defined as any edible substance that provides nourishment when consumed. It is made up of many natural ingredients and all chemicals that have different functions such as providing odor, flavor, color, and nourishment. The ingredients that give us nourishment are called nutrients.

These nutrients are categorized as fats, proteins, carbohydrates (sugars and starches), minerals, vitamins, and water. They are called essential nutrients because we cannot get along without them. We need them for energy, for building and maintaining body tissue, and for regulating body processes—the three essential functions of foods in the body.

Nutrition might be defined as the process whereby we obtain the essential nutrients and use them to make many other substances our bodies need, this process would include eating and digesting food and absorbing and using, or metabolizing, the nutrients it contains.

We can obtain all of the essential nutrients from food. However, it is possible to obtain nourishment without eating and digesting food—if, for example, the nutrients are injected directly to our veins as in intravenous feeding.

Thus, it is the nutrients that are essential and the food that normally provides them. Since food is vital, we need to know the nutritive content of foods, which ones are the best sources of the various nutrients and how to combine them into a healthful diet.

The term good nutrition implies that we are obtaining from our food all of the essential nutrients in the amounts needed to keep our bodies functioning and to maintain optimum health. A very simplified definition of good nutrition might be “eating the right foods in the right amounts.”

The work of nutrition scientists involves finding in the body, the amount of each that we need, what happenings when we receive too much or too little and about food and diet—what foods we should eat and in what amount.

### **The Nutrients**

To date, nutrition scientists have identified some 40 to 45 substances as essential nutrients. But the list is growing as new nutrients continue to be identified; the history of nutrition science contains fascinating stories about the ways food substances have been identified as essential nutrients. In some instances, medical researchers seeking the cause of a particular disease found that problem was due to a single substance, and that when this substance was added to the diet, the symptoms of the disease disappeared. A number of vitamins were discovered in this way.

Nutrients might be divided into two categories based on the amount that we need. These are the macronutrients (carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and water), which we need in relatively large amounts) and the micronutrients (mineral elements and vitamins), which we need in relatively small amounts. All of the nutrients except for mineral elements and water are classified as organic chemicals because they contain the element carbon. Mineral elements and water are inorganic chemicals because they do not contain carbon.

The vitamins are divided into two general categories based on their solubility in either water or fat. The fat-soluble vitamins are vitamins A, D, E, and K; the water-soluble vitamins include vitamins C, niacin, thiamin, riboflavin, vitamin B<sub>12</sub> and biotin.

The mineral elements are divided into two categories based on the quantity of them that we need. Macroelements are those needed in relatively large amounts, while

microelements are those needed in very small amounts, some examples of macroelements are sodium, calcium, and phosphorus. Some examples of microelements are iron, iodine, manganese, zinc, and fluorine.

## New Words and Expressions

biotin/'baiətin/ n. 生物素, 维生素 H  
carbohydrate/'kɑ:bəu'haidreit/n. 碳水化合物, 糖类  
calcium/'kælsiəm/ n. 钙  
carbon/'kɑ:bən/ n. 碳  
categorize/'kætəgəraiz/ vt. 把……分类  
corridor/'kɒridə/ n. 走廊  
define/di'fain/ v. 下定义  
diversity/dai'və:səti/ n. 多样性  
edible/'edəbl/ a. 可以吃的, 可食用的  
fascinating/'fæsnətiŋ/ a. 迷人的  
fluorine/'fluəri:n/ n. 氟  
identify/aidentə'fai/ v. 确认, 识别  
imply/im'plai/ v. 暗示, 暗含, 暗指  
ingredient/in'gridiənt/ n. 成分, 配料  
inject/in'dʒekt/ v. 注射  
inorganic/inɔr'gænik/ a. 无机的  
interdependent/intə'di:pəndənt/ a. 互相依赖的, 互相依存的  
intravenous/intrə'vinəs/ a. 静脉内的, 进入静脉的  
iodine/'aiədain/ n. 碘, 碘酒  
iron/'aiən/ n. 铁, 熨斗  
macroelement/'mækrəu'elimənt/ n. 宏元素, 巨元素  
macronutrient/'mækrəu'nju:triənt/ n. 常量营养物  
manganese/,mæŋgə'ni:z/ n. 锰  
maze/meiz/ n. 迷宫  
metabolize/me'tæblaiz/ v. 新陈代谢  
mineral/'minərəl/ n. 矿物质  
microelement/,maikrəu'elimənt/ n. 微量元素  
micronutrient/,maikrəu'nju:triənt/ n. 微量营养素  
niacin/'naiəsin/ n. 烟酸  
nutrient/'nju:triənt/ n. 营养品, 食物



nutrition/nju'triʃən/ n. 营养  
odor/'əudə/ n. 香味, 气味  
optimum/'ɒptiməm/ a. 最佳的  
organic/ɔ:'gænik/ a. 有机的  
phosphorus/'fɒsfərəs/ n. 磷  
quest/kwest/ n. 追求, 探索, 寻找  
riboflavin/'raibəfleivin/ n. 核黄素  
sodium/'səudiəm/ n. 钠  
solubility/ˌsɒlju'biliti/ n. 溶解度, 溶性  
starch/stɑ:tʃ/ n. 淀粉  
symptom/'simptəm/ n. 症状  
thiamin/'θaiəmin/ n. 硫胺素  
tissue/'tiʃu/ n. (生) 组织  
vein/vein/ n. 静脉, 血管  
vitamin/'vaitəmin/ n. 维生素, 维他命  
zinc/ziŋk/ n. 锌

Exercises

I . Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

- ( ) 1. What we eat and how much we eat are only influenced by external factors.
- ( ) 2. Nutrition and food are interdependent and interchangeable.
- ( ) 3. The nutrients are categorized as fats, proteins, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, and water.
- ( ) 4. Mineral elements and water are inorganic chemicals because they contain carbon.
- ( ) 5. Calcium and zinc are examples of microelements.

II . Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

edible	categorize	definition	identify	diet
while	essential	digesting	as well as	imply

- 1. What we eat \_\_\_\_\_ how much we eat determine our nutrition status to an important extent.
- 2. These nutrients are \_\_\_\_\_ as fats, proteins, carbohydrates (sugars and starches), minerals, vitamins, and water.

3. We need to learn some \_\_\_\_\_ of commonly used nutrition terms.
4. It is possible to obtain nourishment without eating and \_\_\_\_\_ food.
5. We can obtain all of the \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients from food.
6. Food might be defined as any \_\_\_\_\_ substance that provides nourishment when consumed.
7. To date, nutrition scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ some 40 to 45 substances as essential nutrients.
8. When this substance was added to the \_\_\_\_\_, the symptoms of the disease disappeared.
9. The term good nutrition \_\_\_\_\_ that we are obtaining all of the essential nutrients from our food.
10. Macroelements are those needed in relatively large amounts, \_\_\_\_\_ microelements are those needed in very small amounts.

### III. Match Column A with Column B.

- | A             | B       |
|---------------|---------|
| 1. carbon     | a. 有机的  |
| 2. digest     | b. 矿物质  |
| 3. edible     | c. 营养物  |
| 4. ingredient | d. 可食用的 |
| 5. inject     | e. 消化   |
| 6. mineral    | f. 碳    |
| 7. organic    | g. 成分   |
| 8. nutrition  | h. 注射   |

### IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. What we eat as well as how much we eat determine our nutrition status to an important extent.
2. These nutrients are categorized as fats, proteins, carbohydrates (sugars and starches), minerals, vitamins, and water.
3. We can obtain all of the essential nutrients from food.
4. To date, nutrition scientists have identified some 40 to 45 substances as essential nutrients.
5. Nutrients might be divided into two categories based on the amount that we need.

## **Passage B   Ways to Avoid Cancer in Your Life**

Today I had an internship at the cancer department of my faculty. Of all the patients I ever encountered during my internship, I was the most affected by patients suffering from cancer and who had almost no hope of returning back to a normal life. This led me to ponder on the question of how our nutrition and lifestyle has changed greatly over the centuries and how cancer can be avoided. Today you have more fatty, sugary foods, animal meats doped with hormones and steroids and cultivations sprayed with insecticides and pesticides. All these contribute to the formation of cancers. So how to decrease the risks of cancer?

### **1. Limit the consumption of fine sugars**

By this, I mean sugars which are powdery or in small cubes which are used to make cakes and other delicacies. So no sugar in your coffee or tea as from now. Replace white bread with whole-wheat bread. Stop drinking sodas. These food products contain a lot of sugar which are digested and absorbed very quickly by the human body. A diet with lots of sugars can favor the development of tumors in your body.

### **2. Avoid hydrogenated or partially hydrogenated oils**

You can find them in some margarines and prepared dishes. They have inflammatory properties and prepare the ground for the formation of cancerous tissues.

### **3. Opt for fresh farmers foods**

Fresh farmers foods have the advantage of having been cultivated in the traditional way. The fruits and vegetables are not contaminated by pesticides and insecticides and the meats are not loaded with steroids and hormones. But beware though. Some farmers do resort to unhealthy methods to improve their production.

### **4. Green Tea**

Green tea seems to block the formation of tumors by preventing blood vessels of forming everywhere. Green tea also seems to prevent the formation of cancers of the breasts, kidneys, skins and mouth.

### **5. Soja**

Soja is used in some treatments of cancer like breasts cancer.

### **6. Maintain a correct weight**

Overweight and obesity increase the risks of developing cancer, even more if you have a lot of fatty tissues around your waists. An increase in weight raises the probability of having cancer.

### **7. Do some regular physical activities**

The famous 30 minutes daily walk must no longer remain as idle talks. You must make sure you have a daily time to do some jogging, walking or other physical activities. Doing some kind of sports may have some benefits against certain types of cancer.

### **8. Limit the consumption of red meat to 500 g per week**

Red meat has been known to be one of the causes of the cancer of the colon and rectum. But do not eliminate it completely from your diet because it is also a very good source of essential minerals and nutrients like proteins, zinc and iron.

### **9. Daily maximum alcohol intake: only 1 glass for women and two glasses for men.**

And no alcohol for pregnant women! Alcohol favors the appearance of cancer in certain parts of the body: colon, rectum, liver and even breasts.

### **10. Limit consumption of salt to 5 g per day**

It seems that salt is one of the major causes of stomach cancer.

### **11. Mothers should breastfeed their babies**

Ideally every baby should be fed by breastfeeding only till the age of six months. Breastfeeding decreases the risks of Breast Cancers for the women and participates in the development of a solid immunity system of the growing child. This also prevents overweight later.

Note that nutrition is one of the contributing factors among other factors such as heredity (遗传), stress, work environment, exposure to sun and chemicals, smoking, but if you manage to at least control one factor, you are decreasing the risks of developing cancer.

## **New Words and Expressions**

alcohol/'ælkəhɒl/ n. 乙醇, 酒精, 酒

breast/brest/ n. 乳房, 胸部

cancer/'kænsə/ n. 癌, 恶性肿瘤, 癌症

colon/'kəʊlən/ n. 结肠

contaminate/kən'tæmineɪt/ v. 弄脏, 污染, 毒害

cube/kju:b/ n. 立方体

delicacy/'delikəsi/ n. 美味, 佳肴

dope/dəʊp/ v. 在……中掺添加剂

encounter/in'kaʊntə/ v. 遭遇 (敌人), 遇到 (困难、危险等)

faculty/'fækəlti/ n. 教职员工的总称

favor/'feivə/ v. 有利于，有助于  
 heredity/'hɪredɪti/ n. 遗传  
 hormone/'hɔ:məʊn/ n. 荷尔蒙  
 hydrogenate/'haɪdrədʒəneɪt/ v. 使氢化  
 idle/'aɪdl/ a. 不工作的，闲置的，空闲的  
 immunity/'ɪmjʊ:nɪti/ n. 免疫力  
 inflammatory/'ɪnfləmətəri/ a. 发炎的，炎性的  
 insecticide/'ɪnsɛktisaɪd/ n. 杀虫剂  
 internship/'ɪntə:nʃɪp/ n. 实习医师的地位  
 kidney/'kɪdni/ n. 肾脏  
 liver/'lɪvə/ n. 肝脏  
 obesity/'əʊbɪ:sɪti/ n. 肥胖，过胖  
 opt/ɒpt/ v. 选择  
 pesticide/'pestisaɪd/ n. 农药，杀虫剂  
 ponder/'pɒndə/ v. 沉思，默想，仔细考虑  
 pregnant/'pregnənt/ a. 怀孕的，怀胎的  
 rectum/'rektəm/ n. 直肠  
 soda/'səʊdə/ n. 汽水  
 spray/'spreɪ/ v. 喷洒，喷涂  
 steroid/'stɪərɔɪd/ n. 类固醇  
 soja/'səʊdʒə/ n. 大豆  
 tumor/'tju:mə/ n. 肿，肿瘤，肿块  
 vessel/'vesl/ n. 血管，脉管  
 resort to 求助于

## Exercises

**I . Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.**

- (     ) 1. Sodas do not contain sugar.
- (     ) 2. Green tea can decrease the risk of developing cancer.
- (     ) 3. Women can drink two glasses of alcohol every day.
- (     ) 4. Salt is one of the main causes of breasts cancer.
- (     ) 5. Breastfeeding contributes to overweight later.

II . Match Column A with Column B.

A	B
1. internship	a. 农药，杀虫剂
2. ponder	b. 选择
3. pesticide	c. 慢跑
4. opt	d. 酒，酒精
5. contaminate	e. 空闲的，无用的
6. jog	f. 思考
7. idle	g. 污染，毒害
8. alcohol	h. 实习医师的地位

Part II Translation Skills

词义的选择

在进行英语翻译时，我们要求译者能够正确地理解和表达原文的思想，译文文字流畅，也就是通常所说的“忠实”和“通顺”。

由于英语中一词多义的现象比较普遍，因而，翻译时，只有选择最确切的词义，才能使译文正确。在词义选择时，通常要注意以下几个方面：

1. 根据词性选择词义
  - 1) What's the matter with the computer?  
那台计算机怎么了?
  - 2) She is very honest in money matters.  
在钱的事情上她非常诚实。
  - 3) Your happiness, that's the only thing that matters.  
你的幸福才是唯一重要的。
2. 根据上下文选择词义
  - 1) Please go straight and then turn right.  
一直走，然后向右转。
  - 2) After the meeting you should go right home.  
开完会后，你应该立即回家。
3. 根据专业选择词义
  - 1) This novel has three volumes.  
这本小说有三卷。
  - 2) We should know the volume of the container before we use it.  
在使用之前，我们应该知道这个容器的容积是多少。

- 3) They kept the radio playing at full volume.

他们一直使收音机以最大音量播放。

4. 根据搭配选择词义

hard board	护顶木板
hard box	网前箱
hard cable	硬电缆
hard card	首标卡
hard gate	渠首闸门
hard loss	水头损失
hard mast	吊塔
hard meter	压差流量计

### Exercise 1

Make the best choice according to the exact Chinese meaning of the underlined words in each sentence.

- 1) That was the time of the steam engine.  
A. 蒸汽      B. 气力      C. 轮船      D. 精力
- 2) Perhaps the most noteworthy invention was the speed control fly-ball governor invented by James Watt.  
A. 统治者      B. 主管人员      C. 州长      D. 调节器
- 3) Around the beginning of the twentieth century, much of the work in control system was being done in the power generation and chemical processing industry.  
A. 能力      B. 权力      C. 功率      D. 能源
- 4) We are now capable of designing and flying minicomputers and landing men on the moon.  
A. 使着陆      B. 使陷入      C. 使靠岸      D. 使处于
- 5) Fortunately, the similarity in the dynamic behavior of different physical systems makes this task easier and more interesting.  
A. 物质的      B. 物理的      C. 自然的      D. 身体的

### Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words.

- 1) The desire to control the forces of nature has been with man since early civilizations.

- 2) Since the various subsystems can be electrical, mechanical, pneumatic, biological, etc., the complete description of the entire system requires the understanding of fundamental relationships in many different disciplines.
- 
- 3) The actual attitude is measured by an attitude sensor on board the satellite.
- 
- 4) The objective then may be considered to be the prediction, prior to construction, of the dynamic behavior that a physical system exhibits.
- 
- 5) At this level, a thorough study should necessarily include both viewpoints.
- 

## Part III Practical Writing

### 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。

#### Sample 1

##### **Qigong Automatic Control Equipment Ltd.**

**Room 203 City Hotel Donghua Road**

**Bohai City, 100137 China**

As a large joint venture based in Bohai City, China, we are mainly dealing in automatic control equipment. We are currently seeking the following hands to sell an extensive range of Qigong automatic control equipment in both domestic and overseas markets:

1. two experienced salesmen
2. one English interpreter

Should you have a college qualification in automatic controls, have at least three-year professional sales experience and good communicative skills in English, you will be rewarded with a chance for a post with an attractive salary and promising professional training and promotion.

The applicants are required to contact the Human Resources Office of the company by e-mail or send their applications to the above address as soon as possible. The deadline is Aug 20, 2007.

E-mail: Qgace.bohai@163.com

Tel: 13986078640

Contact person: Zheng Hongjun



**Sample 2**

JOB TITLE: Protection and Control Engineer

LOCATION: Brighton, UK

SALARY: £3000~4000 per month

**COMPANY PROFILE:**

**Brighton Industries Inc.** is a multi-disciplinary engineering, management and development consultancy, offering excellent personal and professional development opportunities to all of its staff.

The Transmission & Distribution Division provides comprehensive expert services to its clients related to the design and delivery of power systems in the UK and overseas.

**CANDIDATE SPECIFICATION:**

The candidate should be experienced in the application of protection to HV transmission systems, distribution networks and power stations. In addition to this, the successful candidate will also possess knowledge of relay designs and have experience of UK practices as well as experience of working on international projects.

**BENEFITS:**

In return our client offers a competitive salary and benefits package in keeping with our status as a global engineering, management and development company.

**CONTACT:**

Send application with curriculum vitae (CV) and photograph to:

Personnel Manager

P. O. Box 4978, Brighton 215567

Within one month after this ad.

**Writing Tips**

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内容。同时，一定要清楚地标明联系人、联系地址和联系方式。

招聘广告通常由“广告标题”(Title)，“公司简介”(Company Profile)，“工作职责”(Responsibilities)，“资格要求”(Requirements)，“薪金待遇”(Benefits)，“联系方式”(Contact)等六部分组成，每一部分通常都独立成段，各部分之间的界限清晰明了，有时某些部分也会省略。

**Useful Sentences for Writing Advertisements of Employment**

1. Our company wants one computer operator.

我公司欲聘一名计算机操作员。