

大一五"高职高专公共基础课规划教材

简明实用类语 教师用书(第3册)

■ 崔秀敏 项新宇 主编

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"十一五"高职高专公共基础课规划教材

简明实用英语—— 教师用书(第3册)

主 编 崔秀敏 项新宇

副主编 崔秀香 胡智勇 高 洋

郭向辉

参 编 高小姣 李俊芬 赵 嫱

祝胜凯 霍莉平 董艳萍



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簡明实用英语系列数材是根据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写的,包括《简明实用英语——读写教程》、《简明实用英语——数师用书》(每一种分为3册)。本书为《简明实用英语——教师用书(第3册)》。读写教程部分每个单元主要内容有: Part One Background Information (背景知识); Part Two Language Points (语言点); Part Three Structure Analysis/Writing Techniques (语篇结构/写作技巧); Part Four Applied Writing (应用文体写作); Part Five Keys to Exercises (习题答案); Part Six Translation (参考译文)。听说教程部分每个单元主要内容包括Tune In (预热准备)、Listen On (听力训练)和Speak Out (口语训练),各部分的录音文字资料、练习答案和听力材料所涉及的语言文化注释等。

本书可作为高职高专三年制或两年制公共英语教学教材,也可作 为其他高等院校学生的参考读物。

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前言

与《简明实用英语——读写教程(第3册)》教材配套的教师用 书框架如下:

Part One Background Information (背景知识)

Part Two Language Points (语言点)

Part Three Structure Analysis/Writing Techniques (语篇结构/写作技巧)

Part Four Applied Writing (应用文体写作)

- 1. Notes of Formats (格式说明)
- 2. Basic Patterns (常用句型)
- 3. Do It Yourself (写作同步练习参考答案)

Part Five Keys to Exercises (习题答案)

Part Six Translation (参考译文)

与《简明实用英语——听写教程(第3册)》教材配套的教师用 书框架如下:

- 1. Tune In (预热准备)
- 2. Listen On (听力训练)
- 3. Speak Out (口语训练)

以及各部分的录音文字资料、练习答案和听力材料所涉及的语言文化注释等。

本册教师用书主编为崔秀敏、项新宇; 副主编为崔秀香、胡智勇、高洋、郭向辉; 参加编写的有高小姣、李俊芬、赵嫱、祝胜凯、霍莉平、董艳萍。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不妥和疏漏之处,望广大师生批评指正。

编 者 2006年5月

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Unit One Food and Health

Part One Background Information

The Diversity of Chinese Cuisine

读写教程

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In Chinese culture, one of the major characteristics is the advocace for communal charge, though which people not only can communa its with others but also have no concertuality to save a large variety of delicacies.

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Part two Language Points

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Unit One Food and Health

Part One Background Information

The Diversity of Chinese Cuisine

Chinese cuisine has a very long history and is renowned all over the world. Cantonese (the style the majority of Westerners are most familiar with) is only one regional style of Chinese cooking. There are eight major schools of Chinese cuisine, named after the places where they were conceived: Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Shangdong, Sichuan and Zhejiang. For brief appreciation into four major regional categories: Northern Cuisine, Southern Cuisine, Eastern Cuisine and Western Cuisine.

In Chinese culture, one of the major characteristics is the advocacy for communal dining, through which people not only can communicate with others but also have an opportunity to savor a large variety of delicacies.

Part two Language Points

1. dismiss vt. 解雇; 开除; 不理会; 不考虑

常用搭配: dismiss sb. from sth. 解雇; 开除某人

dismiss sb. /sth. as sth. 对某人/某事不予理会

如: He was dismissed from his job. 他被解雇了。

A good few people dismiss the idea as sheer nonsense.

不少人认为这种想法是胡说八道。

2. so much so that 到这种程度以至于

如: We are very busy—so much so that we can't manage to take a holiday this year.

我们很忙——忙得今年没法度假了。

3. to a lesser/some/a certain/what/such a degree 到……程度

类似短语: to some/a certain/what/such an extent

如: To a certain degree you are correct.

某种程度上你是对的。

4. rather than 不是: 不愿: 更: 较多

如: He ran rather than walked.

他跑步而不是步行。

John ought to go rather than you.

约翰比你更应该去。

5. advocacy n. 拥护; 提倡; 主张

如: She is well known for her advocacy of the reformation in education.

她因提倡教育改革而闻名。

[派生词] advocate v. 拥护; 提倡; 主张

如: Some economists strongly advocate the reform of government ownership of industry.

有些经济学家极力主张改革国营企业。

6. diversity n. 多样性; 多种多样

常用搭配: diversity of... 多种多样

如: Mary has a great diversity of interests: she likes sports, travel and photography.

玛丽具有多方面的兴趣,她喜欢运动、旅行和照相。

[派生词] diverse adj. 多种多样的;不同的

7. embrace vt. 拥抱; 采用; 接受

如: He embraced his son before leaving.

他在离开前拥抱着儿子。

He embraced at once my offer to employ him.

我说想雇佣他,他立刻同意了。

8. consist of 由 ······组成

如: The music society consists of ten members.

音乐协会由十人组成。

类似短语: be composed of 由……组成

be made up of 由……构成

如: The committee is composed mainly of teachers and parents.

委员会主要由教师和家长组成。

9. essential adj. 必要的;不可缺少的;最重要的;本质的;基本的

常用搭配: essential to/for sth. 对……是必要的;不可缺少的

如: Food and drink are essential to life/for the preservation of life.

食物和水是生命必不可少的。

Her most essential quality is kindness.

她最主要的品质是厚道。

10. enhance vt. 增强 (某人/某事物的) 优点; 美化; 提高如: The moonlight enhanced the beauty of the scene. 月光增加了景色之美。

11. reinforce vt. 支持;增加数量

如: Our defences must be reinforced against attack.

我们必须加强防御设施以抵抗敌人的进攻。

Conclusions have been reinforced by more recent studies.

最近的研究进一步证实了这些结论。

12. dramatically *adv*. 戏剧地;引人注目地;戏剧性地;鲜明地;显著地如: Her attitude changed dramatically.

她的态度突然大大改变。

[派生词] dramatic adj. 戏剧的;戏剧性的;激动人心的;惹人注目的;生动的

13. compare vt. 比较, 对照; 把……比作; 比喻

常用搭配: compare one thing to another 把一物比作另一物 compare one thing with another 将一物与另一物比较 compare with sb./sth. 和……相比或值得比

如: A teacher's work is often compared to a candle.

教师的工作常被比作蜡烛。

If you compare western food with Chinese you will find many differences.

比较中餐与西餐你会发现有许多差异之处。

[派生词] comparison n. 比较;对照
comparative adj. 比较的;相对的
comparable adj. 可比较的;比得上的

14. far from doing sth. 不但不做某事 (反而); 毫不, 一点也不如: Far from taking my advice, he did just what I warned him against. 他不接受我的建议, 去做我警告他不要做的事。

15. preference n. 偏爱; 优先权; 优惠

常用搭配: have a preference for... 偏爱…… preference to/towards (sb.) 优先考虑/优待(某人)

如: Teacher should not show preference for any one of his pupils.

老师不应偏爱任何一个学生。

In considering men for jobs in our firm, we give preference to those with some experience.

我们公司在考虑男职员时将优先考虑那些有经验的。

[派生词] preferential adj. 优待的; 优先的

16. consumption n. 消费 (量);消耗;食用

如: The meat was declared unfit for human consumption.

这种肉已被宣布不适合人们食用。

[派生词] consume v. 消费;消耗;食用

如: The car consumes a lot of fuel.

这车很费油。

17. so + adj. /adv. + to do sth. 到做某事的程度

如: The windows are so small as not to admit much light at all.

窗户小得光线不能充分透进来。

18. economical adj. 节俭的; 节省的; 经济的

如: My new car is economical of fuel.

我的新汽车节省燃料。

比较: economic adj. 经济的; 经济学的

「派生词 economy n. 经济体系; 节约; 节省

19. urge vt. 力劝; 催促

常用搭配: urge sb. to do sth. 力劝; 催促某人做某事 urge that sb. should do (虚拟语气)

如: They urged us to go with them. /urged that we should go. 他们劝我们一起去。

20. by no means 决不,一点也不

如: She is by no means pretending to express her thanks to you, she is very sincere.

她决不是假装向你表示感谢,她很真诚。

其他短语: by all means 务必

by any means 用一切可能的方法或手段

by means of 通过;用;借助于

by some means 以某种方法

21. hospitality n. 好客; 殷勤待客

hospitable adj. 好客的

常用搭配: be hospitable to/towards sb. 乐于接待某人

如: I was deeply moved by his hospitality.

他的盛情深深地感动了我。

She is always hospitable to visitors.

她总是殷勤招待客人。

22. give way to sth. 被某事物代替

give way to sb./sth. 放弃, 让出; 让步, 妥协

如: Steam trains finally gave way to electricity.

蒸汽火车最终被电车所代替。

23. treat sb./oneself to sth. 以某事物款待某人

常用搭配: treat sb./sth. as sth. 对待某人;把某事物看作

如: She treated each of the children to an icecream.

她请孩子们每人吃个冰淇淋。

24. apply for 申请;请求

常用搭配: apply sth. to sth. 运用; 应用某事物

apply oneself to 使自己致力于; 使注意力专注于

如: He is applying for the post to the manager.

他正在向经理申请这职位。

New technology is being applied to almost every industrial process.

新技术几乎被应用于每个工业生产中。

[派生词] applicant n. 申请人

application n. 申请;请求;运用;应用

25. majority n. 大多数; 大半

常用搭配: majority of 大多数

in the majority 拥有多数的; 占多数的

如: The majority of people believe smoking is harmful to health.

大多数人认为吸烟有害健康。

比较: minority n. 少数,少数民族

26. in view of 鉴于;由于;考虑到;就……而论

常用搭配: in my, etc. view 依我……之见

如: In view of the weather, we will cancel the outing.

因天气关系,我们要取消此次郊游。

27. range v. 排列

常用搭配: range between... and... /from... to... 在……范围内变化

如: The children's ages range from 5 to 15/between 5 and 15.

孩子们的年龄从五岁到十五岁。

Part Three Structure Analysis

Part I (Para. 1) For Chinese people, communal dining is not only a means, a channel

6

or a process, it is society itself.

Part II (Paras. 2 - 7) Why do Chinese people have a preference for group dining?

Part III (Para. 8) Eating in isolation still plagues people although they have been used to it.

Part Four Applied Writing

Letter of Quotation (报价信)

1. Notes of Formats

报价信是商业活动中经常使用的信函。它是卖方向买方按一定条款提供货物的一种承诺。卖方接到买方的询问信后,应尽快回复报价,并逐一回答对方所提出的问题。报价信一般包括以下内容:首先应对对方的问价表示感谢,接着向对方提供所需要的详细信息,包括品名、产品价格、交货期及付款条件等,最后表示期望对方定货及愿意提供最好的服务。

2. Basic Patterns

- Many thanks for your inquiry of... 感谢贵方……的询问
 We are obliged to you for your inquiry of...
 We welcome your inquiry of and thank your interest in our products.
- 2) Referring to your inquiry of..., we enclose our quotation for the supply of... In reply to your inquiry of... we have pleasure in offering you the following... 很高兴对于贵方询问予以如下报价。

Due to the rising cost of raw materials we are reluctantly compelled to raise our price by ... %.

鉴于原材料成本上涨,我方不得已将价格上涨……%。

A ... % discount is offered on payment within a few weeks.

几周内优惠……%。

Our delivery date is approximately... after receipt of your order.

收到定单后……送货。

We cannot promise delivery within the period stated in your inquiry. 我方不能承 诺在贵方要求的期限内交货。

3) We feel that our wide selection of ... will appeal to your customer.

希望你方顾客能对我方种类多样的……感兴趣。

We hope that the enclosed samples will meet with your approval.

希望所寄样品令你方满意。

We hope that our favorable prices will induce you to place an order. 希望优惠价格会吸引贵方订货。 We are sure that these goods will meet with your requirements, and we look forward to your early order.

我们相信这些产品能满足你方要求, 望早日订购。

3. Do It Yourself

March 13, 2005

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for your inquiry of February 23, we are pleased to send you our quotation for the goods you required as follows:

Commodity: Cement

Specification: Grade A

Quantity: 50 tons

Price: At US \$100 per ton

Shipment: August, 2005

We are sure that is the best offer we can make. You will observe that the price quoted is very reasonable and as it is likely to rise very soon we would advise you to place your orders as soon as possible.

We are looking forward to your early reply.

Yours faithfully,

Ted

Part Five Keys to Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I.

1. D 2. D

3. C

4. D

5. A

Vocabulary and Structure

II.

1. dramatic

2. preference

e 3. economic

4. consumption

5. exceptions

6. diversity

7. advocating

8. hospitable 9. dismissed

10. comparison

III.

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. C

6. C

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. D

Translation

IV.

1. treat my classmates to lunch; 2. used to eating in isolation;

8

Practical Reading
VI.
1. Mr. Tang 2. set up business relations 3. a variety of handicrafts
4. catalogue, price list, samples 5. have peculiar features
VII.
1. set up business relations
2. Arts and Crafts
3. expand the range of importing
4. regular order
5. competitive prices
Grammar
VIII.
1. A. 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B
Reading Practice
Passage 1
Reading Comprehension
X.
1. Many U.S. Presidents relieved the tension of their work through exercise so the
they can deal with various pressures.
2. The personalities of the men who have held the office.
3. He walked two miles most every morning at a hundred and twenty-eight steps minute.
4. Gerald Ford had been a star footall player in college before he became President.
5. It means in good health and competent.
XI.
1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B
1. A 2. B 3. A C
9

3. savor a large variety of delicacies; 4. to some degree;

3. D

4. A

5. 只要安上一个"变色龙"牌水龙头, 你就能一眼看出来自来水的温度。沙恩 ・库设计的这种水龙头的特点是, 在其顶端装有会变色的热敏薄膜, 该部位在水

5. compare with a nice cold drink

2. A

热时变成红色, 水凉时则呈现蓝色。

V.

1. B

Passage 2

XII.

- 1. explore the market
- 2. WaJ Environmental Instruments
- 3. Bachelor degree
- 4. collective honor
- 5. the labour contracts

Part Six Trans lation

Intensive Reading

关于聚餐

独自一人吃饭,即使不算是一种惩罚,但在中国文化中通常也被视为处境可怜。但汉语对这种现象的描述词汇简直屈指可数。独自一人吃完饭后,人们常说的一句经典话是"随便扒拉了一口",以此来搪塞别人的礼貌性询问。在中国社会,人们喜欢通过聚餐与别人沟通交流,致此使他们能够溶入一个团体。对于喜欢聚餐的人来说,聚餐不仅仅是一种沟通的手段、沟通的渠道或是沟通的过程,聚餐本身就是社会(的缩影)。

独自一人吃中餐的悲剧色彩,很大程度上是由中餐的各式调料、烹饪方法和进食方式决定的,甚至在很小程度上,餐桌的形状、大小这些非关键因素而决定的,主食的搭配也决定了中餐的集体进餐的特征内涵。我们厨房的炊具,不管是使用明火还是暗火,炊具的设计主要就是为了烹饪出一道供多人享用的菜肴,而绝非为独自一人而设计。甚至在当今社会,中国的饮食习惯正面临改革,焦点是"中餐西吃",即倡导分餐,拒绝(我们传统式的)每个人都从同一盘碟中取菜讲食的饮食行为,"中餐西吃"主要是基于卫生的原因。

中国国土辽阔,饮食种类繁多。不论是来自北疆的北方人,还是来自南国的南方人,大凡中国人都喜欢众人围坐一起聚餐,聚餐的人们把十几双筷子很快放人同一个热气腾腾的锅里捞着吃,我相信这就是中国人喜欢聚餐的充足的理由。

一道讲究的晚餐,须有饭有菜有汤,此外,聚餐的人对烘托欢快愉悦的气氛 至关重要。许多中国人自美国回国后,都比当初出国时增重了许多,这倒并非是 因为美国的所谓的月亮较圆而导致人更圆。

美式菜肴常被装在一个大盘子里,人们品尝佳肴时,自始至终从一个盘子里 取食。此情此景,尽管中国人看了就觉得肚子饱了,但人们仍有饥饿感,因为这 实在不能叫吃饭,当然更谈不上会吃得心满意足啦。不适应这种饮食方式的人回 到住处,根据自己的口味,免不了另起炉灶,再加餐。 除了社交功能外,聚餐也带来了许多其他方面的好处。例如,众人聚餐(一方面)可以充分地享受各种美味佳肴,而且(另一方面)也可以避免(因为独食而造成的)无谓的浪费,众人聚餐也可以避免独自一人吃饭时,往往因为进食速度过快,不利于健康。

每一位家庭主妇都懂得,准备几个人的菜肴要比准备—两人的要经济实惠的 多。当挽留一位不速之客一起用餐时,家庭主妇常说"(没关系,)不就是多加一副碗筷吗",这句话也并不仅仅就是一句客套话。

当今中国,传统的大家庭正在解体,取而代之的是新型的,更加自由的生活方式,晚婚、单身甚至独居的人越来越多。即使是正在发生变化的所谓的普通老百姓,也几乎不再固守原有的生活方式了。最起码,申请成为某一网站的会员,对网站管理人员就不必非得请客吃饭。尽管大多数中国百姓已越来越习惯于独自饮食,但因此而产生的心理上的阴影将挥之不去。到处都在讨论"现代化(或全球化)的困境",不知道独自进食算不算困境的一种。

Reading Practice

Passage 1

总统的健身之道

从乔治・华盛顿时期起,美国总统都保持良好的健康状况。

你适合做美国总统吗?虽然身体健康并不是成为美国总统的必要条件,但身体健康于工作有帮助作用。毕竟,总统的工作是一份有压力的工作。通过运动,许多总统在紧张的工作中得到了放松。运动项目的选择则因历任总统的个性而不同。

有些总统通过散步来健身、乔治・华盛顿和詹姆斯・麦迪逊就喜欢散步。

杜鲁门总统是以早晨散步而闻名。有时记者和摄影师跟随其后,但他们很难 追上。杜鲁门的步伐轻快而精确。正如他所说:"我每天早晨差不多走两英里, 每分钟一百二十八步。"

哈伯特·胡佛认为散步是孤独的运动。他对团队运动项目更感兴趣。希望有一项运动能让他在短时间内得到很好的锻炼。当时白宫的医生为此开创了一项完美的比赛,就是众所周知的胡佛球。

胡佛球比赛类似于排球赛,所用的球是六磅重的实心球。发球员把球发过 网,对方球员在球触地前要接住球并回打过去。每天早晨有四到八名球员在白宫 的南草坪参加比赛。其中许多人都是胡佛的内阁成员。

杰拉而德·福特是一名比较活跃的总统,大学期间曾是一名足球明星。他能 打网球,滑冰,还在白宫泳池内游泳。还举哑铃,这曾是罗纳德·里根用来健身 的方式。

还有两位总统是通过游泳来解决自己的健康问题。由于小儿麻痹症而使腿部 残疾的富兰克林·罗斯福总统,他每天坚持在白宫泳池内游泳来增强上身肢体的 力量。这力量使他很容易就能从轮椅上移到椅子上。

患有慢性背痛的约翰·F·肯尼迪总统,也受益于在白宫泳池内游泳。因为 温水能缓解其背痛,所以他要求游泳池内水要再加热。

许多总统都是高尔夫球手。威廉・哈渥・塔夫托是白宫第一个真正的高尔夫 球手。德怀特・艾森豪威尔也经常打高尔夫球。沃伦・哈定甚至在白宫的南草坪 训练狗去追球并把球捡回来。伍德罗・威尔逊非常喜欢高尔夫,甚至在下雪天为 了看清高尔夫球、把它涂成红色。

有几位总统还钟情于慢跑。吉米·卡特通常每天跑四英里。老布什(乔治·H·W. 布什)发现每天的跑步时间是思考的好时机。他曾对记者说:"跑步让我有时间思考,有时间理清思路。"他的儿子,现任总统布什(乔治·W·布什)也喜欢慢跑。

政治家找到了能占有总统一点时间的好办法,那就是和他一同跑步。在制定 比尔·克林顿的白宫日程表时,安排者安排了许多人和总统一同跑步。许多人发 现克林顿的健康状况要比想象的好得多。结果,白宫提供了一辆"掉队者面包车",来接那些不能坚持跑完的人。

健康对于一位总统来说是很重要的。这是因为对总统的要求是很高的。总统是否具备能应付这些压力的能力是与其身体状况的好坏紧密联系在一起的。

如果你梦想有一天成为总统,或许应该进行健身。这会有助于你胜任此项工作。

Passage 2

招聘广告

我公司 WaJ 环保器材公司是北京一家著名的专业生产环保器材的公司,在生产环保器材上拥有最先进的技术。自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,我公司取得了卓越的业绩。公司的业务已遍及中国北部地区。为了拓展南方市场,WaJ 环保器材公司和欧洲一家著名的环保器材制造公司——Hot 公司进行了合作,而且已经在江苏南京建立了长期代理机构。我们期待优秀人才加入我们的队伍。现招聘两名相关专业的毕业生,要求如下:

- 1. 获环境或相关专业学位, 具有良好专业知识。
- 2. 英语必需过四级 (CET-4)。
- 3. 熟练应用 Office 软件。

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