南阁大學出版社

# RACTICAL ENGLISH

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# 现代职业英语实用综合教程

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#### 前言

《现代职业英语实用综合教程》是以《全国高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,针对现行全国高职高专英语教学而编写的一本实用性较强的职业英语教学用书。该书适用于高等职业院校、高等专科院校、本科二级技术学院和成人高等学校开设的各个专业在常规教学和学生自学使用。该书共编写和《现代职业英语》相关内容三篇,其中包括: Chapter 1 Economy and Management 经济管理篇; Chapter 2 Electronic Engineering Science 电子工程篇; Chapter 3 Humanities and Arts 人文艺术篇,共计 15 个单元,以及相关附录。附录包括:全国英语应用能力 A/B 级考试常用动词短语搭配,常考词缀,词汇与结构模拟训练,参考答案,关于天津市商贸文化、政治科技、涉外交际等特色内容,酒店常用句子、短语、词汇,二十四节气,招标/投标词汇,内容丰富,形式多样。为了体现工学结合特点,特聘请北京师范大学博士严黎先生担任该教材顾问。

全书共分 15 个单元,每单元包括五项任务:

- 1. Task I Vocabulary: 结合各单元的专业,包括 80 个左右紧扣各专业英语实训行业英语词汇,供学生学习模仿,使学生边学边练,以增加学生的应用能力。
- 2. Task II Phrases:结合本单元的专业,包括 10 个左右的短语以便教师和学生在教学与自学中参考。
  - 3. Task III Sentence Patterns: 结合本单元的专业,包括两个左右的句型。
  - 4. Task IV Dialogues:结合本单元的专业,包括两个小对话。
- 5. Task V Grammatical Points: 包括一至两项与《全国英语应用能力 A/B 级考试》相关的语法点。

书后附有 6 个附录:

- 1.《全国英语应用能力 A/B 级考试》常考动词短语搭配表
- 2.《全国英语应用能力 A/B 级考试》常考词缀变化表
- 3.《全国英语应用能力 A/B 级考试》模拟训练(Vocabulary & Structure)
- 4.《全国英语应用能力 A/B 级考试》模拟训练答案
- 5. 关于天津市商贸文化、政治科技、涉外交际等特色内容
- 6. 餐饮业常用句子、短语、词汇;二十四节气表达法;招标/投标词汇

《现代职业英语实用综合教程》由中国职业技术教育学会教学工作委员会外语教学研究会(高职)副主任委员、天津市高等学校教学名师曹玉泉教授及王丽雅院长担任主编,黄晓林、于臻臻、曹锐任副主编,刘茂生、刘彦斌、吕春晖、马静等参加编写,北京师范大学博士闫黎先生担任该教材顾问。

本书在实际编写中会有不当和疏漏之处,希望广大同行和使用者批评指正,以使本书能为高职高专英语教学做出更大贡献。

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# Chapter 1 Economy and Management 经济管理篇

## **Unit 1 Accounting**

#### 会 计

#### Task 1

#### Vocabulary

- 1. accounting 会计
- 2. accountant 会计师
- 3. accounting record 会计记录
- 4. accounting report 会计报告
- 5. accounting system 会计系统
- 6. auditing 审计
- 7. bookkeeper 簿记员
- 8. bookkeeping 簿记
- 9. certified public accountant CPA 注册会计师
- 10. cost accounting 成本会计
- 11. financial accounting 财务会计
- 12. financial position 财务状况
- 13. financial statement 财务报表
- 14. flow chart 流程图
- 15. governmental accounting 政府会计
- 16. income tax 所得税
- 17. internal control 内部控制
- 18. interpret 解释
- 19. inventory 存货
- 20. management accounting 管理会计
- 21. management consulting 管理咨询
- 22. nonprofit organization 非营利组织
- 23. public accounting firm 公共会计师事务所

- 24. public accounting 公共会计
- 25. summarize 汇总
- 26. transaction 经济业务
- 27. accounting assumption 会计假设
- 28. accounting entity concept 会计主体概念
- 29. accounting period assumption 会计期间假设
- 30. accounting principle 会计原则
- 31. accrual-basis accounting 权责发生制
- 32. adequate disclosure principle 充分披露原则
- 33. cash-basis accounting 现金收付制
- 34. conservatism principle 稳健性原则
- 35. consistency principle 一致性原则
- 36. cost principle 成本原则
- 37. generally accepted accounting principles GAAP 公认会计原则
- 38. going-concern assumption 持续经营假设
- 39. matching principle 配比原则
- 40. net income 净收益
- 41. net loss 净损失
- 42. operating results 经营成果
- 43. realization principle 实现原则
- 44. stable-money-unit assumption 稳定货币单位假设
- 45. accounting element 会计要素
- 46. asset 资产
- 47. liability 负债
- 48. owner's equity 所有者权益
- 49. stockholders' equity 股东权益
- 50. net assets 净资产
- 51. revenue 收入
- 52. expenses 费用
- 53. current asset 流动资产
- 54. long-lived assets 长期资产
- 55. fixed assets 固定资产
- 56. intangible asset 无形资产
- 57. current liability 流动负债
- 58. long-term liability 长期负债
- 59. business resources 企业资源
- 60. accounting equation 会计等式
- 61. balance sheet 资产负债表
- 62. income statement 收益表

- 63. cash management 现金管理
- 64. cash budget 现金预算
- 65. cash on hand 库存现金
- 66. idle cash 闲置现金
- 67. depositor 存款人
- 68. bank statement 银行对账单
- 69. short-term investments 短期投资
- 70. equity securities 权益性债券
- 71. debt securities 债务性债券
- 72. stock 股票
- 73. bond 债券
- 74. market value/price 市场价值/市场价格
- 75. current price 现行价格
- 76. purchase price 购买价格
- 77. selling price 销售价格
- 78. interest date 付息日
- 79. credit sales 赊销
- 80. installment 分期付款
- 81. allowance for doubtful account 坏账准备

#### Task 2 Phrases

- 1. on average 平均起来
- 2. in terms of 就·····而言
- 3. in turn 依次,轮流
- 4. divided by 除以
- 5. multiply by 乘以
- 6. by cash 由现金
- 7. by check 由支票

#### Section 3 Sentence Patterns

- 1. not only... but also...
- e.g. Accounting not only includes the recording of economic data, but also the design of accounting system (classifying and summarizing of economic data), interpretation of accounting information, management consultation, auditing, tax planning, forecasting, etc.

会计不仅包括记录经济数据,还包括对会计体系的设计(经济数据的分类和汇总)、会计信息的解释、管理咨询、审计、税收筹划和经济预测等。

- 2. It takes (time) for sb. to do sth.
- e.g. It only takes several months for a person to do a good job on bookkeeping.

一个人只需要几个月的时间就能学会记账。

## Task 4

#### Dialogues

#### Dialogue 1

Some students who major in International Business are taking internship in Bank of China. This is their first day in the bank. They are asking for some basic information about accounting there. Miss Liu, their tutor, helps them start their internship.

Student: May I ask you a few questions about accounting?

Miss Liu: Of course, go ahead.

Student: Would you tell me the difference between bookkeeping and accounting?

Miss Liu: Good question. Bookkeeping is only a small part of accounting, and probably the simplest part, for it mainly concerns the recording of transactions and it is conducted mechanically while accounting not only includes the recording of economic data, but also the design of accounting system (classifying and summarizing of economic data), interpretation of accounting information, management consultation, auditing, tax planning, forecasting, etc.

Student: I see. That is to say, accounting is a tough job, right?

Miss Liu: True.

Student: And..., you mean accounting is much more difficult for a bookkeeper than an accountant?

Miss Liu: Yeah, it only takes several months for a person to do a good job on bookkeeping, but it needs several years to be a qualified accountant. It is not easy for an accountant to provide correct and helpful financial information.

Student: Well, what kinds of information does an accountant usually offer?

Miss Liu: Some financial information such as balance sheets and income statement provided to those who want to decide which stock to buy.

#### 译文

一些国际商务专业的学生正在中国银行实习。这是在银行的第一天,他们正在询问一些 有关会计的基本信息。刘女士是他们的指导老师,帮助他们开始了实习工作。

学 生: 我可以问您一些有关会计的问题吗?

刘女士: 当然可以, 说吧。

学 生: 您能给我讲讲记账和会计的区别是什么吗?

刘女士:问得好。记账仅仅是会计工作中的一个小的环节,也许是最小的环节,因为它主要涉及对业务往来的机械性记录。而会计不仅包括经济数据的记录,还包括对会计体系的设计(经济数据的分类和汇总)、会计信息的解释、管理咨询、审计、税收筹划和经济预测等。

学 生:我明白了。也就是说,会计是很复杂的工作,对吗?

刘女士:对的。

学 生:还有,您的意思是对于一个簿记员来说,会计比记账要难吗?

刘女士: 是的, 学会记账只需要几个月的时间, 但成为一名合格的会计员工作需要几年

的时间。对于会计来说,能够提供准确无误且具有很大帮助作用的财务信息不容易。

学 生: 那么, 一名会计员通常提供什么样的信息呢?

刘女士:例如他们要为那些准备购买股票的人提供收支平衡表和收入证明书等财务信息。

#### Dialogue 2

Student: What elements does a balance sheet include?

Miss Liu: They can be categorized into three groups, namely assets, liabilities and owners' equity. Concretely speaking, assets are owned by the business, a kind of economic resources. They can be divided into current assets and long-lived assets.

Student: Oh, I still feel confused about them. And..., what are they?

Miss Liu: Current assets include cash, accounts receivable, inventory, etc., while long-lived assets include machinery and equipment, buildings, land, and intangible assets.

Student: I see. And what about liabilities?

Miss Liu: They are similar to assets, which can be divided into current liabilities and long-term liabilities. Current liabilities refer to those debts that should be pay off within a year, including short-term loan payable, accounts payable, taxes payable, etc. Long-term liabilities include long-term loans payable, bonds payable, etc.

Student: What's the quantitative relationship of the three major elements? .

Miss Liu: The amount of assets equals to the sum of liabilities and owners' equity. It is so-called accounting equation. In fact, they are two sides of the same business resources. Assets tell us what resources the business owns and how much it owes. Liabilities and owners' equity tell us who supplied these resources and how much they supplied.

学 生: 收支平衡表包含哪些内容呢?

刘女士:它通常包含三个方面,即资产、负债和所有者权益。具体来说,资产是由企业 拥有,是一种经济资源。可以将它们分为流动资产和长期资产。

学 生:哦,我感到有些不大理解,那么它们是什么意思呢?

刘女士:流动资产包括现金、应收账款和存货等。长期资产包括机器设备、厂房、土地 和无形资产。

学 生: 我懂了。什么又是负债呢?

刘女士:它和资产相似,也可以分为流动负债和长期负债。流动负债是指那些在一年内 应当偿还的债款。长期负债指的是如应付贷款、应付债券等长期债务。

学 生: 那么这三者之间有什么量上的关系呢?

刘女士:资产要等于负债和所有者权益的总和。这就是所谓的会计等式。实际上,它们是同一企业资产的两个方面。资产反映的是企业所拥有多少资产和欠多少资产。负债和所有者权益反映的是谁提供了这些资产和他们提供了多少资产。

#### Notes:

- 1. accounting 一词意为会计、会计学; accountant 是会计人员、会计师的意思,不要混淆。
- 2. 要注意会计工作和簿记工作的区别,会计工作涉及很多方面,包括经济数据的记录,还包括对会计体系的设计(经济数据的分类和汇总)、会计信息的解释、管理咨询、审计、税收筹划和经济预测等。而簿记工作主要是对企业往来业务的机械性记录,它也是会计工作中的一个主要环节。
  - 3. 应收账款 (accounts receivable / receivables)

该账户核算企业因销售商品、材料、提供劳务等,应向购货单位收取的款项,以及代垫运杂费和承兑到期而未能收到款的商业承兑汇票。

应收账款是伴随企业的销售行为发生而形成的一项债权。因此,应收账款的确认与收入的确认密切相关。通常在确认收入的同时,确认应收账款。

- 4. 应付账款(accounts payable / payable)是企业(金融)应支付但尚未支付的手续费和佣金。是一种会计科目,用以核算企业因购买材料、商品和接受劳务供应等经营活动应支付的款项。
- 5. assets 资产,它是指过去交易、事项形成,并由企业拥有的或控制的资源,该项资源预期会给企业带来经济利益。

liabilities 负债,它是指过去的交易、事项形成的现时义务,履行该义务预期会导致经济利益流出企业。

owners' equity 所有者权益,是指企业在企业资产中享有的经济利益,其金额为资产减去负债后的余额。



#### **Grammatical Point: Tenses**

#### A/B 级语法模块之动词时态

动词的时态共 16 种,按照方式可分为:一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式;按照时态可分为现在时、过去时、将来时和过去将来时。时态的分类如下表(以 do 为例):

	一般式	进行式	完成式	完成进行式
现在	<b>≠</b> do	*am/is/are doing	*have/has done	have/has been doing
	does			
过去	*did	+was/were doing	*had done	had been doing
将来	*shall/will do	*shall/will be doing	shall/will have done	shall/will have been doing
过 去	*should/would do	should/would be doing	should/would have done	should/would have been
将来				doing

注:带\*的项目为 A、B 级常考考点。我们在此只对这些考点进行讲解。

#### 1. 一般现在时

表示自然规律、客观事实以及现阶段经常发生的动作或一贯存在的状态。常用时间状语: always, now, usually, often, every day, sometimes 等。

e.g. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

太阳从东方升起,在西方落下。

Students do sports after school everyday.

学生们每天放学都要做运动。

一般现在时表示将来,一般是用来描述已经定下来的时刻表、行程表或计划等。常用动词(短语): arrive, come, go, leave, start, set off 等。

- e.g. The sports meet starts at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow. 运动会明天上午九点开始。
- 2. 现在进行时

表示说话时正在进行或现阶段正在发生的事件或动作。常用时间状语: now, at the moment, right now, at present 等。

e.g. He is having a meeting at the moment. 此时他正在开会。

3. 现在完成时

表示过去发生的事件对现在产生的影响或结果;过去开始发生的动作或状态一直延续到现在。常用时间状语: so far, already, yet, ever since, before, recently, up till now, for...等。

e.g. I have watched that film before.

我看过那部电影了。

I have lived here for ten years since 2001. 自从 2001 年,我在这里已经生活十年了。

4. 一般过去时

表示发生在过去的某个时间点的事件或动作,表示在过去经常发生的动作或存在的状态。常用时间状语: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last time (week, month, year...), ...ago, just now, long before 等。

e.g. We failed the test again yesterday.

昨天我们的试验又失败了。

They canceled the system two years ago.

他们两年前取消了这项制度。

used to do 表示过去经常做某事。

e.g. I used to learn English for entertainment. 我过去学习英语是为了消遣。

5. 过去进行时

表示在过去的某个时间段或时间点正在进行的动作或发生的事件。常用时间状语: at that moment。

- e.g. I was doing the laundry at 8 yesterday evening. 昨晚八点我正在洗衣服。
- 6. 过去完成时

表示一动作或事件从过去之过去的一点开始,到过去的一时间点已经完成或结束,或对过去点产生的结果或影响。常用时间状语: by the end of last...。

e.g. By the end of last month, our turnover had been tripled.

到上月底,我们的营业额已经翻了三番。

7. 一般将来时

表示立足现在, 谈论将要进行的动作或发生的事件。常用时间状语: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year...), in the future, before long 等。

e.g. The mayors of the city will pay a visit to our company tomorrow. 明天市长们要到我们公司视察。

be about to: 即将(此结构句中往往不接时间状语,说明时间马上就到。)

e.g. The plane is about to take off. Please remain seated and fasten your safety belts. 飞机马上就要起飞了,请您坐在座位上并系好安全带。

be going to do: 打算做 ······

e.g. He is going to do a research about people's diet. 他打算做一个有关人们饮食结构的研究。

be to do: We are to meet outside the school gate tomorrow morning. 我们明天早晨在学校门口见面。

现在进行时表示将来:一些表示动作位移的动词,用现在进行时可表示马上就发生的事件或进行的动作。常用动词: arrive, come, go, leave, start 等。

- e.g. He is leaving in 5 minutes. 他五分钟后离开。
- 8. 将来进行时

表示在将来的某个时刻正在进行的动作或事件。常用时间状语: this time, next week (month, year) 等。

- e.g. We will be touring around London City this time next week. 下个星期的这个时候,我们正在游览伦敦市。
- 9. 将来完成时

表示到将来某个时间点已经完成的动作或发生的事件。常用时间状语: by the end of next..., by the time next...等。

- e.g. The subway will have led to the New Area by 2008. 到 2008 年,地铁将已经通往了新区。
- 10. 过去将来时

表示立足过去某个时间点,对将来进行打算或谈论将来要进行的动作或发生的事件。

e.g. Last Sunday he told me that he would go to Shanghai on business the next day. 上个星期天,他告诉我他转天出差去上海。

# **Unit 2 Electronic Commerce**

#### 电子商务

#### Task 1

#### Vocabulary

- 1. consumer privacy 消费者隐私
- 2. on-line payment 在线支付
- 3. after-sale service 售后服务
- 4. security and reliability 安全性和可靠性
- 5. legal framework 法律框架
- 6. auction 拍卖
- 7. advertising 广告业
- 8. communications 通信
- 9. commerce 商业,贸易,商务
- 10. distribution 分发,分销
- 11. transaction 交易,业务
- 12. merchant 商人
- 13. hypermedia 超媒体
- 14. correspondence 信函,函电
- 15. commercialization 商业化
- 16. marketplace 市场,商场
- 17. reciprocal 互惠的
- 18. paper transaction 书面交易
- 19. money market 货币市场
- 20. financial transaction 金融交易
- 21. individual transaction 个人交易
- 22. on-line form 网上表格
- 23. paper currency 纸币
- 24. middleman 中间商
- 25. bank account 银行账户
- 26. electronic fund transfer 电子资金转账
- 27. authenticity verification 有效认证
- 28. hard currency 硬通货币
- 29. cyber wallet 电子钱包
- 30. invasion of privacy 侵犯隐私
- 31. identity theft 窃取身份
- 32. card holder 持卡人
- 33. payment instrument 支付工具

- 34. non-cash payment 非现金支付
- 35. checking account 经常账户
- 36. a ready market 销路很好
- 37. competitor 竞争对手
- 38. terms of payment 支付手段
- 39. massive profits 巨大利润
- 40. compile data 收集数据
- 41. shortage of the object 物品短缺
- 42. transportation cost 运输成本
- 43. incoming capacity 入货能力
- 44. marketing channels 营销渠道
- 45. just-in-time production 实时生产
- 46. midrange manufactures 中型厂商
- 47. a competitive advantage 竞争优势
- 48. via broadband 通过宽带
- 49. anonymity 匿名
- 50. telephone solicitation 电话营销
- 51. value-added networks 增值网
- 52. internet browser 互联网浏览器
- 53. hypertext 超文本
- 54. financial institute 金融机构
- 55. logistic management 物流管理
- 56. rich banner 图文旗帜广告
- 57. homepage ads 主页广告
- 58. nurture a one-to-one relationship 培养一对一的业务关系
- 59. inquiry 询盘
- 60. offer 报盘

#### Task 2 Phrases

- 1. instead of 代替,而不是
- 2. focus on 集中
- 3. set apart 将······区别开来
- 4. crop up 突然出现
- 5. block out 封闭
- 6. integrate into 使……融为一体
- 7. prohibit from 禁止
- 8. result in 导致
- 9. not at all 根本不
- 10. in advance 提前

- 11. account for 解释,说明
- 12. get rid of 摆脱
- 13. deal in 主营
- 14. object to 反对
- 15. call off 取消
- 16. not to mention 更谈不上
- 17. specialize in 主营
- 18. define as 将……定义成
- 19. in terms of 就······而言
- 20. be familiar with 对 ······熟悉

#### Task 3

#### **Sentence Patterns**

- 1. have enough time to do 有足够的时间做……
- e.g. All the applicants have enough time to present their resumes on the Internet.

所有的职位申请人都有足够的时间在网上提交个人简历。

We have enough time to finish the task before the sun sets.

太阳落山之前,我们有足够的时间完成这项任务。

- 2. to such an extent 到了如此程度
- e.g. Why do businesses still rely on E-commerce to such an extent?

那为什么商家还如此依赖电子商务呢?

He is crazy about surfing on the Internet to such an extent.

他对上网的狂热到了如此地步。

#### Task 4

#### Dialogues

#### Dialogue 1

Lin Hai is a college graduate. He majors in accounting, but recently he has found a job as an E-commerce marketer in ABC Company. Since this is his first day in the company, Mr. Wang, staff from department of human resources, is giving him a personal training now.

Mr. Wang: Have you ever known "E-Commerce" before? And have you learnt the related course in college?

Lin Hai: Never. But I have learnt how to write business letters, for example, email inquiries, offers, orders and so on.

Mr. Wang: Sounds good! Personally, it is not difficult to learn E-commerce to a college graduate who has learnt business letters. To put it simply, business letters are a part of E-commerce.

Lin Hai: Oh, I see. That is to say, E-commerce is to sell and buy on the Internet, right?

Mr. Wang: Almost right. I would like to introduce the advantages of E-commerce in two aspects.

Lin Hai: What are they?

Mr. Wang: Firstly, it helps merchants to sell their goods to a larger number of customers. Through the internet, merchants can reach the customers who are physically far from the merchants. On the other hand, customers can buy those that they really want but far away.

Lin Hai: Ah, I see. What is the second?

Mr. Wang: Secondly, to merchants, they can save much time and money by applying E-Commerce. For example, if a personnel-wanted employment is conducted on the Internet, it will reduce or even save the company expenses charged by the organizer. Therefore, all the applicants have enough time to present their resumes on the Internet. And the advantage to customers is the availability of round-the-clock service or goods.

Lin Hai: It's very nice. But are there any disadvantages of E-Commerce?

Mr. Wang: A coin has two sides. It usually concerns some problems like false information, privacy, insecure transactions, etc.

Lin Hai: Why do businesses still rely on E-commerce to such an extent?

Mr. Wang: In a word, its advantages are more than disadvantages. We should avail some efficient measures to solve those negative problems. Compared to those traditional ways of doing business, E-commerce is a cheaper and more efficient way to merchants.

Lin Hai: I stand in your position. I have known a lot about E-commerce now. Thank you very much.

Mr. Wang: It's my pleasure. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to ask me. I will try my best to help you.

#### 译文

林海是一个大专毕业生。他主修会计专业,但最近他找了一份在 ABC 公司作电子商务营销员的工作。这是他来公司的第一天,人力资源部的王先生正在为他做培训。

王先生: 你过去了解电子商务吗? 在学期间学过相关课程吗?

林 海:从来没学过。但是我学过写商务信函。例如,询价信、报价信和订单等。

王先生:很好。我个人认为,学过写商务信函的大学毕业生学习电子商务是很容易的。 商务信函是电子商务的一部分。

林 海: 我明白了, 那也就是说, 电子商务就是在网络上销售和购买商品, 对吗?

王先生: 差不多吧。我想从两个方面为你介绍一下电子商务的益处。

林 海: 那您讲吧。

王先生: 首先, 电子商务帮助商人将商品出售给大众群体。通过网络, 商人可以将商品出售给实际离他们很远的顾客。换句话说, 顾客也可以买到离他们很远的商品。

林 海: 我懂了, 那第二点呢?

王先生: 其次,对于商人们来说,他们通过利用电子商务可以节省大量的时间和金钱。例如,在网络上进行一次招聘,可以降低甚至节省公司要付给组织者的费用。因此,所有的职位申请人都有足够的时间在网上提交个人简历。并且对于顾客来说,利益在于 24 小时可以获得服务或商品。

林 海: 真是太好了。那么,电子商务有没有什么弊端呢?