

# 剑桥大学考试委员会推荐 BEC 2 考试用书

# 新版剑桥国际商务英语

New International Business English

自学辅导手册

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## 新版剑桥国际商务英语自学辅导手册

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# 前言

在中国即将加入世界贸易组织之际,华夏出版社推出了新版《剑桥国际商务英语》。《剑桥国际商务英语》自 1995 年出版以来,受到了广大英语爱好者的欢迎,特别是为希望侧重学习商务英语的同志们提供了一套紧密结合主要商务活动的实用商务英语教材。通过学习,语言知识与应用能力都有所提高,不少同志通过了 BEC 考试。同时,许多同志根据自己学习中的体会和问题也对教材及自学手册提出了宝贵的建议,为我们改进教材与编写新版自学辅导手册提供了依据。相信在"入世"所带来的机遇与挑战的大背景下,这套新版教材将会作为最佳选择之一受到商务英语学习者的欢迎。

为了配合新版《剑桥国际商务英语》的推出,我们编写了与其配套的《新版剑桥商务英语教程自学辅导手册》。在编写本手册时,为了有利于自学,我们注意突出了以下几个特点:

- 1 课文注解详尽,内容丰富。我们尽量对课文中的难点、要点(包括词汇、语法、相关用语、商务及文化背景等)提供相应资料,以便使用者全面与恰当的理解。
- 2. 练习量大,形式多样。在全面与恰当理解的基础上,为了达到掌握与使用的目的,我们编写了有针对性的练习。通过大量有目的、形式多样的练习,使自学者能逐渐熟练、灵活地掌握所学语言知识,提高语言应用能力。
- 3. 增加听力练习,全面提高语言技能。外语自学的形式主要局限于读与写,但为了使自学者在学习中有可能增加听和说的机会,我们在普遍增加练习量的基础上,特别注意增加了听力练习量,希望能帮助大家全面提高语言应用能力。

全体编者对本手册的编写原则、内容、体例等问题进行了认真研究,在 编写过程中严谨慎重。但由于编写时间仓促,未有可能实践一轮,必有疏漏 与失误之处,望使用者给予批评指正。

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# face to face 会面

本单元重点是介绍在商务 交往中与对方交谈的技能和技 巧,包括会晤、问候、提出问 题、了解对方的国籍和国家的 情况、以及建立良好的关系。

# 词汇和短语 (Words and Expressions)

aggressive [ə'gresiv] adj. 敢作敢为的, 爱寻衅的 ambition [æm'bifan] n. 志向, 抱负 aperitif [əˌperi'ti:f] n. 开胃酒 architect ['a:kitekt] n. 建筑设计师 Argentina [ˌɑ:dʒən'ti:nə] n. 阿根廷 blink [blink] vi. 眨眼睛 cable TV 有线电视 chain [tfein] n. 连锁店 chew [tfu:] vi. 咀嚼, 深思 click [klik] vt. 使……发出卡嗒声 considerably [kən'sidərəbli] adv. 相当地 continually [kən'tinjuəli] adv. 不断地, 连续地 conversationalist [,konvə'sei[anəlist] n. 健谈者 co-ordinator [kəu'ə:di neitə] n. 协调人 counterpart ['kauntəpa:t] n. 相对应的人,对手 delegate ['deligit] n. 代表 Denmark ['denma:k] n. 丹麦 efficient [i'fi[ant] adj. 效率高的 enjoyable [in'dʒɔiəbl] adj. 愉快的 entertaining [ˌentə'teinin] n. 款待 European Union (EU) 欧洲联盟, 简称欧盟 frustration [fras'treifan] n. 使人灰心的事 gap [gæp] n. 隔阂,差距 gesture ['dzestʃə] n. 姿势, 手势 Greece [gri:s] n. 希腊 gymnastic [dʒim'næstik] adj. 体操的 Holland ['holənd] n. 荷兰 Hungary ['hʌŋgəri] n. 匈牙利 impression [im'prefan] n. 印象 indigestion [,indai'dgest[ən] n. 消化不良

Ireland ['aiələnd] n. 爱尔兰 Irish ['aiərif] n. 爱尔兰人 light-hearted adj. 轻松愉快的, 无忧无虑的 nationality [,næ[a'næliti] n. 国籍 New Zealand [nju:'zi:lənd] n. 新西兰 Norway ['no:wei] n. 挪威 notable ['nəutəbl] adj. 显著的 offence [ə'fens] n. 冒犯 offensive [ə'fensiv] adj. 冒犯的 Pakistan [,pa:kis'ta:n] n. 巴基斯坦 Pakistani [ˌpaːkisˈtaːni] n. 巴基斯坦人 previous ['pri;vjəs] adj. 先前的 prospect ['prospekt] n. 预期, 前景 quiz [kwiz] n. 小测验 Saudi Arabia ['saudi ə'reibjə] n. 沙特阿拉伯 Scandinavian [iskændi'neivjən] n. 斯堪的纳维亚人 Scotland ['skɔtlənd] n. 苏格兰 Scot [skot] n. 苏格兰人 sigh [sai] vi. 叹气 sincere [sin'siə] adj. 真诚的 sniff [snif] vi. 嗅, 吸气 superior [sju(:)'piəriə] n. 上级,上司 surname ['sə:neim] n. 姓 Sweden ['swi:dn] n. 瑞典 syllable ['siləbl] n. 音节 temporary ['tempərəri] adj. 暂时的 welcoming ['welkəmin] adj. 热情的, 友好的 whereabouts ['h weərə'bauts] adv. 下落, 行踪 yawn [jo:n] vi. 打呵欠

# 1.1 First impression ... 初次印象

而英语交谈时,正确使用称呼在社交中很重要。英语姓名和汉语姓名相反,英语名字在前,称为 first name,姓在后,称为 last name,或 surname,或 family name。如:

John SmithPeter BrownAlice Green(名)(姓)(名)(姓)(名)(姓)

注意当面称呼时一般不用全名。

#### 交谈时的几种称呼方式:

- 1. 用 Mr, Mrs, Ms 或 Miss+姓,表示尊敬,礼貌,较为正式。 Mr, Mrs, Ms 不能单独作呼语,不能说: Good morning, Mr/Mrs/Ms. Miss 可以单独作呼语,用于学生称呼女老师;一般人称呼餐馆女招待员、女店员;店员、仆人称呼未婚女子等。
  - 2. 直呼名字。通常用于熟人之间,是友好、非正式的称呼。如今在许多英语国家,特别是美国,不太拘泥于形式,直呼其名已不仅限于熟人之间了。在工作中初次见面也常常直呼其名。但在高等学府学生对教授一般还是用尊称,如:Dr.Smith(史密斯博士)。
    - 3. 不知对方姓名时可用 sir 或 madam 表示尊敬。例如:
      Excuse me, Sir, can you tell me how to get to the closest gas station?
      对不起,先生,您能不能告诉我怎么去最近的加油站?
      - 4. 对有头衔的人,用头衔+姓表示尊敬。如: Dr. Brown (布朗博士), Professor Black (布莱克教授)。
- 图 不论我们走到哪里,初次印象至关重要。请听下面几段与客人初次见面打招呼的录音,并注意听哪几段录音态度比较友好,哪几段显得不太客气。

# 💽 🖎 听力

新习

to have an appointment with sb. 与某人有约会

Is Mr Grady in yet? 格莱蒂先生来了吗? yet 是副词, 意思是"已经",表示一种语气。 例如: Is everything ready yet? 一切都准备好了吗?

练习一 听录音,填出每段对话中所缺的词或句子:	
• 1. Woman: Good evening, Mr Green, again.	
• 2. Man: Good morning, madam, ?	
• 3. Man: Good afternoon. Mr Ferguson please.	
• 4. Man:, can I help you at all?	
• 5. 1 <sup>st</sup> man: ErGood morning, sir.	
• 6. 2 <sup>nd</sup> man: Yes, er Ms Shapiro. I think I may	be a bit early
• 7. Woman: Good morning, Mr Rossi.	
• 8. Man: Er hello, Miss MacDonald, er Mrs Sanderson	******************
• 9. Man: Good morning, Mr. Suzuki.	
• 10. Woman: If you'll just, Mr. Martin, I'll	
<b>练习二</b> 指出下面句子中的呼语是否正确: √表示正确, ×表示不正确。	
• 1. Good morning, Mrs. White!	
• 2. What can I do for you, madam?	
• 3. Hello, Alice Green!	
• 4. How are you, Mr?	
• 5. Alice, this is my friend Helen.	
• 6. Your letter, Professor John Smith.	
• 7. I'm pleased to meet you, Ms.	
• 8. Welcome to our company, Mr Peter Brown.	
• 9. Can I help you, Miss?	
• 10. Excuse me, are you Dr Ford?	
10. Excuse me, are you Di Pord?	
英语和汉语一样,也有许多描述与人接触中留给别人印象的形容词。例如: plea 快的, sincere 真诚的, efficient 效率高的, unfriendly 不友好的, shy 害羞的, a 作敢为的。下面方框中列举更多的形容词:	sant 令人愉 iggressive 敢
calm lazy nice stupid polite sleepy	
friendly honest helpful rude foolish sly (狡猾的)	
confident (自信的) alert (机灵的) quarrelsome (爱争吵的)	
tricky(耍花招的) reliable(可靠的) intelligent(明智的)	
selfish(自私的) clumsy(笨拙的)	

 在业务往来中、初次接触时除了谈业务外、也可以谈一些虽与工作无关但可以促进相互了 解的话题,它可以缓解初次相遇时的紧张气氛。这样的对话在英语里称 small talk 或 social conversation, 它不但使你显得很友好, 又对拓展业务很有帮助。这一节里的三段听力练习 着重在 small talk, 听录音时请特别注意 small talk 是如何自然进行的。

#### 下面介绍一些 small talk 的话题:

Did you have a good journey? Do you need any help or information? Where are you staying?

Is this your first visit to. . . ? When did you actually arrive? Whereabouts do you come from . . .?

#### 还可以谈:

What do you usually do on weekends? What kind of food do you like? Chinese? Italian?

Do you play any sports?

Do you like hiking? Do you like movies?

What's your favorite sport? How is the weather in your city?

Do you often get together with your friends?

许多中国人非常习惯谈的话题在西方很有可能是忌语,如问对方的年龄、工资、买的某样东 西多少钱等话题在西方是避而不谈的。外国人很讲究隐私,谈这类话题会使你显得不礼貌。

# 听力 1

预习

lift [lift] n. 电梯

export sales co-ordinator 出口销售负责人

personnel [¡pə:səˈnel] n. 人事部门

head of personnel 人事部负责人

... take the lift over in the corner

……在那边角上乘电梯

## ● 小 听力 2

预习

Bournemouth ['bo:nmə0] n. 伯恩茅斯 (英格兰南部一城市)

There was all this fog at Heathrow, though. 不过在希思罗机场碰上了大雾。

My flight was diverted to Bournemouth ... 我乘的航班转飞伯恩茅斯……

## ▲ 听力 3

预习

Buenos Aires ['bwenes 'aiəriz] 布宜诺斯艾利斯 [阿根廷首都]

门多萨[阿根廷西部一城市] Mendoza [menˈdəuzə]

I live in Buenos Aires, but I was raised in Mendoza. 我住在布宜诺斯艾利斯,但我是在门多萨长大的。

# 1.2 It's a small world 世界真小

▲ 在商务活动中可能会和许多国家的客商进行业务交往,因此,了解各国的政治经济概况、地理位置、风土人情等很有必要。首先,要知道世界各国的英语名称,国民,以及所用的语言。

Country 国宝	People 国民(总称)	Language 语言	O''-1 <del>** t</del> m
Country 国家	Feople 国民(志称)	Language # #	Capital 首都
Argentina 阿根廷	Argentinean 阿根廷人	Spanish	Buenos Aires 布宜诺斯艾利斯
Australia 澳大利亚	Australian 澳大利亚人	English	Canberra 堪培拉
Austria 奥地利	Austrian 奥地利人	German	Vienna 维也纳
Brazil 巴西	Brazilian 巴西人	Portuguese	Brasilia 巴西利亚
Canada 加拿大	Canadian 加拿大人	English, French	Ottawa 渥太华
China 中国	Chinese 中国人	Chinese	Beijing 北京
Denmark 丹麦	Dane 丹麦人	Danish	Copenhagen 哥本哈根
Egypt 埃及	Egyptian 埃及人	Arabic, English	Cairo 开罗
France 法国	French 法国人	French	Paris 巴黎
Germany 德国	German 德国人	German	Bonn 波恩
Greece 希腊	Greek 希腊人	Greek	Athens 雅典
Hungary 匈牙利	Hungarian 匈牙利人	Hungarian	Budapest 布达佩斯
Holland 荷兰	Dutch 荷兰人	Dutch	Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹
India 印度	Indian 印度人	Hindi	New Deli 新德里
Japan 日本	Japanese 日本人	Japanese	Tokyo 东京
Mexico 墨西哥	Mexican 墨西哥人	Spanish	Mexico City 墨西哥城
New Zealand 新西兰	New Zealander 新西兰人	English	Wellington 惠灵顿
Norway 挪威	Norwegian 挪威人	Norwegian	Oslo 奥斯陆
Poland 波兰	Pole 波兰人	Polish	Warsaw 华沙
Saudi Arabia 沙特阿拉伯	Arab 阿拉伯人	Arabic	Riyadh 利雅得
Spain 西班牙	Spaniard 西班牙人	Spanish	Madrid 马德里
Sweden 瑞典	Swede 瑞典人	Swedish	Stockholm 斯德哥尔摩
Thailand 泰国	Thai 泰国人	Thai, English	Bangkok 曼谷
Russia 俄罗斯	Russian 俄罗斯人	Russian	Moscow 莫斯科
The United Kingdom 英联合王国	British 英国人	English	London 伦敦
The United States of America 美国	American 美国人	English	Washington, D. C. 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区

练习	]	说出 Robert 的十位朋友是哪国人或讲什么语言:
		Robert is going to invite 10 friends to a dinner party:
	1	
•		The 1 <sup>st</sup> one is from Canada. He is a
•		The 2 <sup>nd</sup> one comes from Germany. He is a
•		The 3 <sup>rd</sup> one is an old lady. She comes from Sweden. She is a
•		The 4th is Robert's classmate. He is from Australia. He speaks
•	5.	The 5 <sup>th</sup> is an Asian. He comes from Thailand. He is a
•	6.	The 6 <sup>th</sup> is an athlete (运动员). He is from Norway. He is a
•	7.	The 7 <sup>th</sup> is Robert's aunt. She is a New Zealander. She speaks
•	8.	The 8th is from Russia. He is a Russian. He speaks
•		The 9 <sup>th</sup> is from Paris. She is a
•		The last one is a pretty girl. She comes from Greece. She is a, but she
		speaks very good English.
练习	=	完成下列句子:
•	1.	An Argentinean speaks
•	2.	An Austrian speaks
•		A Japanese speaks
•		A Dane speaks
•		An Egyptian speaks or
•		A Mexican speaks
•		A Pole speaks
•		A Swede speaks
		An American speaks
		in increase speaks

● 随着商务往来的日趋国际化,了解各国的风俗习惯也变得越来越重要,下面这篇短文介绍商务往来中不同国家待人接物的不同的习惯做法。

#### ◈ 原文

#### Good Manners, Good Business

Nobody actually wants to cause offence but, as business becomes ever more international, it is increasingly easy to get it wrong. There may be a single European market but it does not mean that managers behave the same in Greece as they do in Denmark.

• 10. A Spaniard speaks ...

In many European countries handshaking is

an automatic gesture. In France good manners require that on arriving at a business meeting a manager shakes hands with everyone present. This can be a demanding task and, in a crowded room, may require gymnastic ability if the farthest hand is to be reached.

Handshaking is almost as popular in other

countries — including Germany, Belgium and Italy. But Northern Europeans, such as the British and Scandinavians, are not quite so fond of physical demonstrations of friendliness.

In Europe the most common challenge is not the content of the food, but the way you behave as you eat. Some things are just not done. In France it is not good manners to raise tricky questions of business over the main course. Business has its place: after the cheese course. Unless you are prepared to eat in silence you have to talk about something — something, that is, other than the business deal which you are continually chewing over in your head.

Italians give similar importance to the whole process of business entertaining. In fact, in Italy the biggest fear, as course after course appears, is that you entirely forget you are there on business. If you have the energy, you can always do the polite thing when the meal finally ends, and offer to pay. Then, after a lively discussion, you must remember the next polite thing to do — let your host pick up the bill.

In Germany, as you walk sadly back to your hotel room, you may wonder why your apparently friendly hosts have not invited you out for the evening. Don't worry, it is probably nothing personal. Germans do not entertain business people with quite the same enthusiasm as some of their European counterparts.

The Germans are also notable for the amount of formality they bring to business. As an outsider, it is often difficult to know whether colleagues have been working together for 30 years or have just met in the lift. If you are used to calling people by their first names this can be a little strange. To the Germans, titles are important. Forgetting that someone should be called *Herr Doktor* or *Frau Direktorin* might cause serious offence. It is equally offensive to call them by a title they do not possess.

In Italy the question of title is further confused by the fact that everyone with a university degree can be called *Dottore* — and engineers, lawyers and architects may also expect to be called by their professional titles.

These cultural challenges exist side by side with the problems of doing business in a foreign language. Language, of course, is full of difficulties — disaster may be only a syllable away. But the more you know of the culture of the country you are dealing with, the less likely you are to get into difficulties. It is worth the effort. It might be rather hard to explain that the reason you lost the contract was not the product or the price, but the fact that you offended your hosts in a light-hearted comment over an aperitif. Good manners are admired: they can also make or break the deal.

#### 注释:

- 1. to cause offence
  - 惹恼、冒犯别人, 美语 offence 拼写为 offense。
- 2. ... as business becomes ever more international ...
  - ……由于商务变得越来越国际化

ever more 意思是"日益"、"越来越……", 例如:

The financial crisis is getting ever more acute.

经济危机变得越来越尖锐。

- 3. a demanding task
  - 一件要求很高的任务

demanding 用作形容词, 意思是"要求很高的……" "需要

十分努力的……"等。

4. Northern Europeans ... are not quite so fond of physical demonstrations of friendliness.

北欧人……并不很喜欢用身体行为(例如握手)来表示友好。

to be fond of 喜欢,如:

Tony is very fond of speaking French.

托尼很喜欢说法语。

5. Some things are just not done.

直译为"有些事情是绝对不可以做的"。 just 用来加强语气。

- 6. something ... other than the business deal which you are continually chewing over in your
  - 1) other than 除了……之外的,如:

They had nothing other than dry bread and water.

他们除了干面包和水之外什么都没有。

2) which you are continually chewing over in your head 是定语从句,修饰 the business deal 商业上的交易

3) chew over

咀嚼,这里是反复琢磨的意思。

7. give importance to

对……给予重视

8. to be notable for

以……著称

- 9. Herr Doktor 和 Frau Direktorin 是德文, 意思是博士先生、董事夫人; Dottore 是意大利语, 意思是博士。
- 10. lift

电梯(英),美语电梯称为 elevator。

11. call sb. by a title

以头衔称呼别人

12. side by side

肩并肩,同时并存

- 13. ... disaster may be only a syllable away. syllable 在语言学里是音节的意思,此句话的 意思是一个音节的音发错了,整个字的意思就变了,这可能会酿成大错。
- 14. get into difficulties

陷入困境,遇到困难,例如:

He might get himself into difficulties because he lied.

他也许会因为撒谎而陷入困境。

让我们边吃饭边谈。

- 15. The fact that you offended your hosts ... over an aperitif.
  - 1) that you offended your host ... over an aperitif 是同位语从句,修饰 the fact。
  - 2) light-hearted 轻松愉快的
  - 3) over an aperitif over 表示 "在做……的时候", "边……边……", 如: Let's discuss it over dinner.
- 16. ... they can make or break the deal make the deal 达成交易,做成生意, break the deal 毁掉生意, 做不成生意

# 有礼貌,生意好

没有人真愿意冒犯别人,但日趋国际化的商务往来让人越来越容易冒犯他人。欧洲市场也许只有一个,但它并不意味着希腊的 经理和丹麦的经理言谈举止是一样的。

握手在许多欧洲国家是一个下意识的动作。在法国,一个有礼貌的经理与会时必须和所有在场的人握手。这显得要求过高了,在一个非常拥挤的会议室里,如果经理要与最远处的人握手的话,他可能需要具备练体操的功夫。

握手在包括德国、比利时、意大利等的 其它国家也很盛行。但北欧人,例如英国人 和斯堪的纳维亚人,并不很喜欢用身体行为 (例如握手)来表示友好。

在欧洲,(宴会上)最常见的挑战不是宴会的菜肴,而是吃饭时的言谈举止。很多事情在餐桌上是不能做的。例如在法国,吃正餐时谈业务上的难题被认为是没有礼貌的。谈生意有谈生意的时候,那是在吃完奶酪之后。吃饭时你必须随便谈些与生意无关的事情,否则你只能埋头吃饭。你什么都可以谈,但就是不能谈你脑子里一直在反复琢磨的生意。

意大利人对谈生意和宴请同样重视。在 意大利,其实让人最担心的是一道道不断上 来的菜使客人完全忘了是去谈生意的。你要 是还有精力的话,宴请结束时可以做出礼貌 的举动,有礼貌地表示你要来付款。然后经 过一番激烈的争执,你要再做出有礼貌的举 动——让主人来付款。

在德国,当你黯然走回你的旅馆房间时,你也许会问为什么对你非常友好的主人 没有请你晚上出去。别担心,这有可能不是 你个人的问题,德国人在款待客商时不像其 它欧洲国家的人那么热情。

德国人在商务往来时以十分拘泥于礼节 而著称。外人很难分辨出德国同事间是已有 30年的工作交情呢,还是刚在电梯里初次 相识。如果你习惯于对他人直呼其名,这在 德国会让人觉得奇怪。对德国人来说,头衔 很重要。忘记称呼某人博士先生或董事夫人 会造成极大的冒犯。相反,若以别人没有的 头衔来称呼也同样会冒犯他们。

在意大利,任何人只要有大学学位就可以被称为博士,这使头衔更为混乱。工程师、律师和建筑设计师也会要求别人以他们的职业头衔来称呼他们。

这些文化上的挑战与用外国语做生意而 产生的问题同时并存。语言本身就很难,差 之毫厘,谬以千里。你对你所打交道的国家 的文化了解越多,就会越少出问题。所以向 解对方文化是很有必要的。你也许很难向人 解释你失去合同的原因不是因为产品,也不 是因为价格,而是因为你在饮开胃酒时无意 的品头论足冒犯了主人。良好的言谈举止令 人钦佩,礼貌周全可以促成生意,反之可以 毁掉生意。

## **练习** 根据上文回答问题:

- 1. Why is it increasingly easy to cause offence in business?
- 2.. How popular is handshaking in Europe?
- 3. Are Germans very informal people?
- 4. In addition to cultural challenges, does language also create challenges in international business?
- 5. How important is it to have good manners in business?

# 1.3 What do you enjoy about your work? 你喜欢你工作中的哪些方面?

supermarket chains 超市连锁店
local government departments 当地政府部门
cable TV companies 有线电视公司
What do you do? 是询问对方的职业最常用的表达
法。例如:
- What do you do?
- I am a professor.

# 0

#### 听力 1

#### 预习

accountant [əˈkauntənt] n. 会计 be responsible for ... 负责……

day-to-day 日常的

ledger ['ledʒə] n. 分类账
credit control 信用控制

virtually ['və:tjuəli] adv. 实际上

...you've got a different kind of ... er ... job to tackle. to tackle a job 处理一项工作

I am always up against deadlines ... 我总被最后限期逼着。

... to get money out of them

从他们口袋里掏出钱来

#### ● √ 听力 2

#### 预习

administrator [əd'ministreitə] n. 管理人员

responsibility [ris,ponsə'biliti] n. 责任

respond to correspondence 回信

I wish at times I was a little bit more busier. 我希望有时我会更忙一些。 to generate work generate 引起,产生,意思是"找活儿(工作)干"。

## ● √ 听力 3

#### 预习

installation [ˌinstə'lei[an] n. 安装

I deal with the systems administration ... 我的工作是系统管理……

back-up of data 数据备份,数据后备

the early hours of the morning 凌晨

#### ● 引 听力 4

#### 预习

hands-on 亲自动手

stimulating ['stimjuleitin] adj. 激发的,激励的

# 练习 根据录音判断下面句子对或错:

,	1.	Ian McShane is an accountant. He enjoys dealing with finance. He is	
		never bored because he is always up against deadlines, which keeps him	
		busy all the time.	
•	2.	He enjoys being difficult with people in order to get money out of them.	
•	3.	Lesley Trigg is an administrator at Small World, a travel agency.	
•	4.	She enjoys not being busy.	
•	5.	Lesley's responsibilities include arranging meetings, organizing travel,	
		and responding to correspondence.	
•	6.	Patrick Verdon is a systems administrator. A systems administrator's job	
		is mainly to work with computers.	
•	7.	Patrick's work involves trouble-shooting, installation of new machines and	
		backing-up data. He enjoys the challenge in his job.	
•	8.	He also enjoys working late.	
•	9.	Paul Lockwood is a training officer. He enjoys working with people.	
•	10.	He does not like to spend a lot of time preparing training materials.	

# 1.4 It's not just what you say ... 重要的不仅仅是你说什么······

A 工作交往中不仅仅你讲话的内容很重要,你的表达方式更为重要,还要注意各国的不同习俗。待人接物时的言谈举止常常可以反映出一个人的涵养及受教育的程度。

在不同的国家, 姓名的次序不同:



Howard Thomas 是英国人,西方国家的称呼一般是名在前,姓在后 (参考 1.1),所以他的 称呼为 Mr. Thomas。

Lo Wen Hao 是中国人,要称呼 Mr. Lo。

Rosa Burgos Garcia 来自瓦伦西亚,她是西班牙人,Rosa 是名,Garcia 是姓,Burgos 是当中的名字(有些欧美人姓与名中间的名字),要称呼为 Ms/Mrs/Miss Garcia。

Kryskiewicz Grazyna 和 Ivany László 来自东欧,和西欧一样,名在前,姓在后。

外国人的名字有时很长,且常常弄不清到底应如何发音,在这种情况下,最礼貌的做法是去问对方。比如对方的名字叫 Briigitte Greiner-Pesau,在自我介绍互致问候时你可以说:

- Good morning, my name is John Adams. It's a pleasure to meet you. Shall I call you Ms. Greiner-Pesau or Ms. Pesau?
- I prefer Ms. Pesau. Thanks for asking.

#### 介绍双方用语 介绍者可根据双方的身份、地位、年龄等条件,选用适当的介绍用语

Jane, this is Peter.

May I introduce you to our manager. . . ?

Allow me to introduce my colleague. . .

Mr. Jones, I'd like to introduce my friend. . .

Let me introduce you to. . .

I'd like you to meet. . .

Diane, have you met my friend. . . ?

Do you know my friend. . . ?

#### 双方互致问候用语

很正式

较随便

-How do you do?

-How are you?

-How do you do?

-Fine, thanks. How are you?

-Hello! / Hi!

-Hello! / Hi!

还可以说:

Nice to meet you.
Pleased to meet you.

Glad to meet you.

#### 自我介绍用语

Good morning, my name is. . . Hello! My name is. . . May I introduce myself? My name is. . . I'd like to introduce myself. My name is. . .

#### P. 12 小测验注释:

- 1. look sb. straight in the eye 直视
- 2. suffer from indigestion 患消化不良
- 3. keep stepping backwards 不断地向后退
- 4. ... standing as close to another person as Southern people do. ......像南方人那样紧挨着别人站着。