新班 商务英语 综合教程

New Horizon Business English: A Comprehensive Course



前 哪 寫 為 教程

New Horizon Business English: A Comprehensive Course

教师用书

1

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前言

质量是高等教育的生命线。高职高专人才培养模式改革的关键在于着力提升学生的逻辑、思维、意志、判断、合作、表达等核心能力,并在此基础上构建高校与职业相衔接的教育教学体系,整合学术与职业,重构教育和工作之间的关系,重构学科科目与工作世界之间的关系,使课程体系与工作经验相结合、教学内容与工作技能训练相结合,通过学科知识向职业知识、实践知识的过渡,实现知识与能力、理论与实践的结合。

语言教学,由于它的应用性特征,其目标是通过富有生命力的教和学的互动达到沟通、表达思想的目的。作为专门用途英语(ESP)的一个重要分支,商务英语从诞生之日就以其鲜明的职业取向凸显了职业教育的应用特征。需求分析、语言描述和学习策略构成了支撑商务英语教学理论的三大支柱,也回答了如何实践以学习者需求为导向的教学方法的基本问题。但是,怎样才能使"语言学习和语言类课程设置以'有用性'为第一要务"(Nunan, 1988; Dubin & Olshtain, 1990)?怎样才能在特定的商务情境和活动中通过使用英语达到商务活动的目的?人们从文体学、话语语言学等理论中找到了解决这一核心问题的答案。基于商务话语的视角,商务英语是英语的一种社会功能变体。所以,教与学的过程就必须重视文本本身所体现的语言表层特征,就必须关注话语产生的过程,就必须顾及社会、心理和文化因素对英语在商务交际应用中的影响。商务英语不仅具有一系列词汇、语法和语篇的特征,还隐含着深层商务交际中的社会文化价值。因此,商务英语教学应该以语言运用能力的培养为依托,以商务知识和技能学习为主线,以商务实践能力为落脚点,真正实现培养学生从事国际商务交际活动的能力和提高其国际商务职业素养的目标。

教材是反映一定教育教学理念和课程内容的重要载体。为了贯彻"实用为主、够用为度"的教学理念,适应商务英语专业课程改革的需要,满足高职高专院校教学者和学习者的需求,广东金融学院、外语教学与研究出版社以及相关院校专家共同研讨,对大量国内外教材进行比较,精心收集、梳理相关资料,认真设计、编撰教材内容,编写了此套《新视野商务英语综合教程》。本教程打破了传统的以零散"话题(Topic)"为主线却忽视整体商务环境的编写方式,积极采用"主题情节贯通,任务活动驱动"的新思路,使商务主题情节贯通于各单元内部,通过构建真实的职场商务语境,以任务和活动的完成过程激发学习动力,实现教与学的互动。本教程进一步确立了"商务英语是国际商务环境中应用的英语"这一理念,遵循"让学生在商务环境中学习语言,通过语言提高商务知识与技能"的原则,对教学目的、内容、模式、手段、方法、技术、效果等方面进行全面考虑,特别对思路创新、语言规范、内容整合、练习和任务设计等方面着力予以优化,以期在我国商务英语综合类教材建设领域有所突破。

《新视野商务英语综合教程》主要体现如下三大特色:

1. 能力本位,贴近职场岗位需求

《新视野商务英语综合教程》的设计,从教材体系、结构设置到内容难易程度都充分考虑了学习者的认知规律和心理特征,以及中国商务文化环境和商务活动的特点,突出复合与应用,在语言技能、商务实践技能和跨文化交际技能三个方面形成了立体交叉的三维能力培养模式。全书的主题选择体现出高职学生对商务职场环境的体验及其融于职业岗位的成长过程。比如,学生在第一册中扮演了精通基础业务的商务助理,在第二册中成长为业务娴熟的商务专业人士,在第三册中体验了商务中层主管的日常工作,在第四册中则跻身于具有全局观及国际视野的跨国商务管理者队伍。教材在选材上体现了"全球化"与"本土化"相结合的编写思想,既有跨国公司企业的日常商务活动,又有现代商务实务案例。在商务情景的设计上注重本土化,即交际任务中的一方设定为国内商人或企业,充分体现了商务英语"跨文化交际"的特点。

2. 设计新颖, 突出商务情节与任务融合

"主题情节贯通,任务活动驱动"是本套教材的明显特色。作为商务英语核心课程教材,编者以"任务教学理论"和"话语语言学理论"为指导,根据主题设置一个

或一系列特定任务或活动作为主线,以任务和活动来推动情节发展。各单元主要板块(如阅读、听力、写作等)之间通过情节发展和技能训练相关性等原则连接在一起,使单元形成一个有机整体。每个单元的学习就是学生在老师的指导下完成一项具体商务任务的过程。各册教材采用了"三三制"的组织结构,即每册分三个主题板块,每个主题板块由三个单元板块构成,每个单元板块含有交际技巧、语言知识和商务实践三大功能模块。

3. 易教易学,强化商务素材的真实生动

建立真实的商务情景,应用真实的商务语料,是确保任务教学真实性的关键。本教程的选材注重对财经报道、广告、市场报告、经济人物访谈、商务演讲、对话等真实语料进行甄选、编辑,内容精彩多样,真实生动,从而引起学生兴趣,激发互动,实现有效输出。课堂活动和口语练习灵活穿插设置在阅读、听力、写作等板块之间,并结合这些板块的内容,在学习输入后以活泼的形式为学生提供讨论、调研、对话模拟等的机会,任课教师可根据课堂实际情况灵活选择使用。练习设计注重课堂参与性和互动性,题型丰富多样,针对性强。如写作板块,由语言和知识的输入性设计逐渐过渡到输出性的写作练习,步骤清晰流畅,层层递进。另外,教师用书提供了与单元主题相关的背景知识、教学建议、扩充材料等,便于教师授课和学生自学参考。

《新视野商务英语综合教程》在编写和出版过程中得到了广东金融学院、广东外语外贸大学和广东外语艺术职业学院等高校领导和专家以及外语教学与研究出版社领导的支持和鞭策,外研社的编辑团队,特别是谭胜方编辑多次给予指导,倾心研讨版式、编辑稿件,广东金融学院外语系为教材编写提供了大量的人力物力支持。全体编写人员在此一并表示衷心感谢!

英语语言学家David Graddol在《英语走向何方》中预言:"全球化导致英语强势地位下降,英语由外语变为中介语,教学模式须随之变化。英语已不再是一门学科,而转变为一种必备的语言技能。"Graddol先生一语道破了商务英语的外来取向:要成为商务交往的"中介语",要获得商务活动必备的"语言技能",商务英语就一定是为国际商务活动这一特定环境服务的复合交叉的应用性专门用途英语。据粗略统计,在全世界约17亿以英语为第一语言、第二语言或外语的人群中几乎有90%的人每天与商务英语打交道。截至2011年,我国1,200多所普通高职院校中已有700余所开设了商务英语专业。随着全球化步伐的加快,国际贸易和商务往来日益增多,商务英语

的地位和作用愈加突出,商务英语的学科专业地位在学界和教育行政管理层面进一步获得认可。这一切都对商务英语课程体系、教学内容、教材质量的改革提出了严峻的挑战。我们相信,《新视野商务英语综合教程》的出版将在我国高校,特别是高职高专商务英语课程的教学改革和教材建设中发挥积极的作用。

马龙海 2012年盛夏于羊城龙眼洞

编写说明

《新视野商务英语综合教程》的编写始终坚持"实用为主、能力为本、够用为度"的高等职业教育理念,贯彻教育部高职高专外语类专业教学指导委员会制定的《高等职业教育英语课程教学基本要求》,参照并体现《高等职业学校商务英语专业教学标准》的精神,明确商务英语专业的核心能力是"国际商务环境下的英语应用能力"这一定位,树立"让学生在商务环境中学习语言,通过语言提高商务知识与技能"的教材编写理念,遵循商务英语学习者的认知规律和人才培养逻辑,重视高职学生对商务职业环境的体验和融于职业岗位的成长过程,充分考虑当前高职高专商务英语教学的实际情况以及中国商务文化环境和商务活动的特点,正确把握商务英语教学改革的发展趋势和商务职场对商务英语人才的需求态势,以培养复合型商务技能人才为出发点,力争实现在语言技能、商务实践技能和跨文化交际技能三个方面形成立体交叉的三维能力培养体系。

《新视野商务英语综合教程》(全四册)由《学生用书》、《教师用书》及配套的音频光盘和同步训练册组成。编者在国际商务领域精心挑选了十二个比较实用的主题,包括公司基本认知、商务沟通、商务旅行与接待、产品生产与销售、企业人才招聘与管理等。从初入商务职场,到职场中的社交、沟通,再到具体工作(如市场营销)中的问题应对,最后到当代商务议题(如企业道德)的深层思考,循序渐进,逐步提高学生的语言技能、商务知识水平及交际能力。全套教材采用"三三制"的板块组织框架,即每册分三个主题板块,每个主题板块细分为三个既独立又相关的单元小主题,每个单元板块围绕小主题涵盖交际技巧、语言知识和商务实践三大功能模块。

《新视野商务英语综合教程》在编写设计上以情节牵引、任务驱动为主线,单元内部各板块采用真实的商务活动情节线索连接贯通,单元学习过程更加具有情节性和情境感,将语言学习和商务职业实践通过任务的完成过程达到从显性知识向隐性、经

验性知识和技能的迁移。每个单元的导入设计了学生比较熟悉的情景话题,容易引发学生的共鸣和参与热情,充分的教学导入为组织读、听、说、译等各项训练和任务活动中的商务技能的学习做好铺垫。最后,在充分学习、掌握相关内容和技能的基础上,进行交际演练和商务写作练习,为学生提供了综合运用交际技巧和语言知识的环境。

学生用书单元栏目:

- Unit Overview 单元概览 简述单元学习目标。
- Lead-in 主题导入通过灵活多样的练习形式导入单元主题。
- Reading A 精读课文
 介绍性文章, 讲解与主题相关的商务知识, 后附三个子板块:
 - ☆ Understanding the Text 阅读理解: Reading A课文内容的理解练习;
 - △ Dealing with Language 语言练习: Reading A课文语言知识点练习, 主要针对 课文中涉及到的商务类词汇和短语:
 - ☆ Focusing on Grammar 语法要点:对Reading A课文中的重要语法点作简要说明和扩展示例,后附巩固性练习。
- Reading B 泛读课文实用性文章,后附综合练习,侧重训练学生的理解及应用能力。
- Listening 听力练习 与单元主题相关的三段听力练习,侧重听力技能培养,后附拓展性口语练习,实 现即时的输入输出。
- Communication Project 商务沟通
 基于单元主题的交际项目,通过课堂活动实现商务沟通,着力培养学生的综合应用能力,实现互动和团队合作。
- Writing 商务写作与主题相关的写作练习,体裁多样,从简到难。
- Business Know-how 商务须知 与单元主题相关的商务交际建议。
- Activity 扩展活动形式多样的小组讨论、对话等活动,根据教学需要在单元中编排。

此外,书后附有Glossary(词汇总表),汇总每单元两篇课文中的词汇(包括Words, Phrases and Expressions和Proper Names)。

对应学生用书各个栏目, 教师用书由如下板块组成:

- Teaching Tips 教学建议:根据具体任务内容及所处教学环节的不同,为教师提供 简明扼要的教学建议或课堂操作方法,既有实操技巧,又有教学理论与教学法相 关的理论支持与指导。
- Translation 课文翻译:提供课文A和课文B的译文供教学参考。
- Additional Materials/Background Information 补充材料/背景知识。根据实际教学 需要提供补充材料供教学使用。
- Vocabulary 词汇补充:对学生用书课文A和课文B后附词汇表中的重点单词和短语进行巩固训练,扩充词义,补充例句。
- Focusing on Grammar 语法要点:提供更多语法示例巩固所学。
- Key/Suggested Answer(s) 答案: 练习答案或开放性问题的参考答案。
- Scripts 录音原文: 听力练习的录音原文。

在制定教学计划时,对于商务英语专业的学生,可在第一、第二学年分四个学期 开设商务英语综合课程,周学时以6学时(或4学时)为宜,对于非商务英语专业的学 生,该课程可安排在第二学年开设,周学时以4学时为宜。教师也可根据学生所学专 业的特点和实际需要选择部分主题单元或每个单元中的部分内容实施教学。本教材主 要面向高职高专商务英语或英语专业学生,同时还照顾了英语语言专业基础课程的普 遍性,兼顾了其他经贸管理类专业学生的专业知识结构,也顾及了与BEC剑桥商务英 语考试层级的对接。因此,本教程除可供英语专业一二年级学生使用外,还可以作为 其他专业的选修课教材和贸易、金融、管理等在职人员业务培训教材使用。

《新视野商务英语综合教程》由马龙海、李毅主编,关兴华、刘沛富两位教授担任主审,英籍专家Sue Kay担任审校,主要编写人员为李毅、甘容辉、张欣韵、庄宇梅、洪斌、于雪莹、于佳等。由于编者水平有限,经验不足,教材中难免存在欠缺之处,敬请专家学者不吝指正。

《新视野商务英语综合教程》编写组 2013年4月于广州

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Module

I

Company

Unit 1 Company Profile

Lead-in

Teaching Tips

- Write the word "logo" on the board and ask the students to guess the meaning of the word by referring to the first column in Task 2.
- Ask the students to identify the companies and name them in Chinese.
- Divide the students into groups of 3–4. Each group should talk about one of the five companies. The guiding questions in Task 1 can help them with the perspectives.
 - Note: When pairing or grouping up students for discussion tasks, try different pairing or grouping schemes so that the students will not have to speak with the same partner for the whole semester. Sharing and brainstorming with different people may inspire creative thinking.
- To prepare for the group discussion, encourage the students to make the best use of different resources at hand, such as the websites of different companies, acquaintances working in these companies, or the university library.
- Elicit ideas from the whole class or ask different groups to report back.

Task 1

Suggested Answers -----

 Nestlé is a Swiss-based multinational nutritional, snack food, and health-related consumer goods company. Headquartered in Vevey, Switzerland, it is the largest food company in the world measured by revenues. Its major competitors include Maxwell House, Kraft Foods, Unilever Food Solutions, etc.

- Federal Express (FedEx) is an American global courier delivery services company headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee. It was founded in 1971 and after years of development, has grown into the global umbrella brand for global mail, express, freight, forwarding and supply chain solutions. Its major competitors in the market are DHL, UPS, etc.
- Airbus is an aircraft manufacturing subsidiary of EADS, a European aerospace company based in France. The company produced the first commercially viable flyby-wire airliner, the Airbus A320, and the world's largest airliner A380. Its principal competitor is Boeing.
- HSBC is a London-based multinational banking and financial services organization
 with competition comes not only from domestic bank rivals like Barclays and Royal
 Bank of Scotland, but also from other global leaders in the same industry, such as
 Citigroup, Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, etc.
- Siemens is a German multinational engineering and electronics conglomerate company headquartered in Munich, Germany. It is the largest Europe-based electronics and electrical engineering company. Siemens' principal activities are in the fields of industry, energy, transportation and health care. Its major competition comes from GE, Philips Electronics, etc.

Task 2

Key

FedEx—delivery services—US—DHL, UPS

Airbus—aircraft—France—Boeing

HSBC-banking and financial services-Britain-Barclays, Standard Chartered

Siemens—energy technology, health care—Germany—GE, Philips Electronics

Reading A

Starting Point

Task 1

Teaching Tips

Ask the students to recall their experiences of shopping in a supermarket.
 What do they value most when shopping in a supermarket: the price of

- goods, services provided or the shopping environment? Ask them to recall a pleasant shopping experience or an undesirable one and describe it to their partners.
- After pair discussion, invite some students having the experiences shopping
 in Walmart to describe their experiences shopping there. Ask them to list a
 few things that impressed them most. Encourage them to make comparison
 between Walmart and its competitors (in China) in terms of price, size, service,
 popularity, etc.
- Encourage the students to search for information on Walmart in advance, bring their findings to the class and share them with their classmates.
- Some students might mention online consumer electronics outlets. Make sure they don't go too far afield from the subject.

Additional Materials

- Walmart's principal US competitors: Sears Holdings, Target Corp, Costco, etc.
- Other leading supermarket operators: Carrefour (France), Auchan (France),
 Metro (Germany), Aldi (Germany), Lidl Stiftung and Co. KG (Germany), Tesco
 (UK), The Kroger Co. (US), JUSCO (Japan), Beijing Hualian (China), CR Vanguard
 (Hong Kong, China), Woolworths Limited (Australia), etc.
- The Fortune 500 is an annual list compiled and published by Fortune magazine
 that ranks the top 500 US closely held and public corporations as ranked by
 their gross revenue. The list includes publicly and privately held companies for
 which revenues are publicly available. The first Fortune 500 list was published in
 1955.

Translation

沃尔玛与中国

1962年,沃尔玛创始人山姆·沃尔顿开设了第一家沃尔玛百货商店,承诺为顾客提供价格最低廉的商品。1988年,沃尔玛第一家"一站式"购物广场开业,到了20世纪80年代末,沃尔玛的店铺已覆盖全美29个州。1991年,沃尔玛首家海外分店在墨西哥开业。自此,沃尔玛不断向海外扩张。经过40年的发展,沃尔玛已成为全

球最知名的品牌之一。

2010年和2011年,沃尔玛连续两年荣登《财富》500强企业榜首。如今,沃尔玛已在全世界27个国家开设了10,130家门店,建立了庞大的采购网络,在60个国家拥有10万余条供应渠道。沃尔玛全球雇员约220万,每周的顾客量高达2亿。

1996年,沃尔玛进军中国市场,在深圳开了第一家沃尔玛购物广场和山姆会员店。目前,沃尔玛已在中国开设了多种形式的商店,包括购物广场、山姆会员店和社区店等。截至2012年3月1日,沃尔玛已经在中国140个城市开设了370家店铺,创造了超过106,500个就业机会。

过去10年,沃尔玛在中国市场的销售额大幅增长。中国是全球发展最快的零售市场。随着中国零售市场的不断扩大,沃尔玛的高管们对未来充满信心。秉承本地采购的原则,沃尔玛在中国已与近两万家供应商建立了合作关系。沃尔玛在中国销售的商品中,超过95%是来自中国本地的。中国已成为沃尔玛供应链中非常重要的一环。2002年,沃尔玛全球采购中心从香港迁到深圳。据报道,每年沃尔玛全球销售的商品中有约70%是由两万多家的中国零售商提供的。

沃尔玛中国(公司)秉承双赢理念,致力于推动本地社区可持续发展。沃尔玛与腾飞中的中国经济携手共进,定会取得更大的成功。

Background Information

- one-stop shop (一站式服务点): a location where various requirements can be met in one place. The idea is to provide convenient and efficient services and also to create an opportunity for the company to sell more products or services to clients and customers. For example, a bank may be able to offer you not only personal banking services and loans, but also investment advice, investment vehicles and insurance policies. Compared to visiting a separate institution for each area of need, one-stop shop saves the consumer a lot of time and effort. The service provided by one-stop shop is called "one-stop service".
- local sourcing: purchasing commodities from local suppliers of the region that the business is operated in
 - 1) Benefits of local sourcing: be cost-effective; help build community ties; contribute to local economic development; provide business opportunities to local manufacturers or farmers; create jobs for local people
 - Concerns about local sourcing: domestic factories closing down and domestic workers losing jobs
- supply chain: a method of collaborating horizontally among suppliers, retailers, and customers to create value

Vocabulary

1. supply v.

Policy makers need to figure out how to supply water without degrading the ecosystem. Big cities in China are well supplied with natural gas.

supply n. 供给,供应

Fuel supplies will not last forever, we need to resort to renewable energy in the future.

supplier n. 供应者, 供应商

We need to find a new supplier whose capacity can meet our needs.

2. staff v.

This consulting company is staffed with highly professional and well-trained experts.

Most of our offices are staffed by volunteers.

staff n. 全体工作人员,职员

The new president found it difficult to operate within a bureaucracy, and treated his office more like a home, with his staff as daughters.

3. operate v.

These two companies operated in different ways but both achieved great success.

Foreign commercial banks are now allowed to operate in this country.

operation n. 使用,运作

The system has been in operation for more than ten years.

operator n. (机器、设备等的)操作员

For an automatic machine, proper maintenance is as important as a skilled operator.

4. substantially adv.

The infrastructure of the city has been improved substantially in the past Five-Year Plan period.

The grain output in my hometown reduced substantially as a result of sustained drought.

5. retail n.

The recommended retail price is 10 dollars each.

Retail sales of the company dropped tremendously last year as a result of the fierce competition from its competitors.

compare: wholesale

6. expand v.

If your business is expanding overseas, make sure to do research and get a better understanding of the markets into which you'll now be reaching.

Universities in this country are now expanding at an unprecedented rate.

expansion n. 扩张, 扩大, 发展

The book is an expansion of a series of lectures given last year.

antonym: downsize

7. local adj.

Foreign agents can help us to sell our products to the local people.

The best restaurants here make use of local fruit and vegetables.

local n. 本地人, 当地居民

It's not difficult to tell the locals from the tourists.

localization n. 本地化

KFC makes a good example in localization by introducing menus tailored to Chinese customers.

8. sourcing n.

Why do many businesses adopt the global sourcing strategy nowadays?

source v. 采购

About 60% of an average car is sourced from outside of the manufacturer.

compare: resource

9. giant n.

Sony is a Japanese electronics giant.

Many small firms are swallowed up by transnational giants.

giant adj. 巨大的

It is beyond her ability to head such a giant project.

10. uphold ν .

They uphold traditional family values in the tribal community.

Members in this organization are fighting to uphold the rights of underprivileged women and children.

11. win-win adj.

It's a win-win situation all around.

The negotiation process is steered towards a win-win outcome.

12. sustainable adj.

Saving energy and finding new sources of energy are both critical to a sustainable future.

In order to promote sustainable growth of the company, the new CEO put more emphasis on team building, staff training, and development of new products.

sustainability n. 可持续性

He gave a sustainability report in the seminar on behalf of his company.

13. burgeoning adj.

With the burgeoning development after its economic reform, China has developed into a major player in the world economy.

Water supply has been a tough problem facing the government due to the burgeoning population in big cities.