20190704 Unit 1B 课后练习 翻译

短文P118 (2016年4月填词补文来源) (2018年4月完形补文来源)

English plays an important role in the workplace and when used in the correct and appropriate manner, it can help boost a career or a business. Some may need or want to study business English before they start their careers. Those who are already working have the opportunity to see what they can and cannot do effectively in English in their current job.

A valuable skill to have in business is how to negotiate. You need to know what you want, as well as how to bargain and make concessions. Being able to deal with a conflict and knowing how to end negotiations can make a big difference to the outcome.

Workplace English learning will encourage professional and efficient communication, which translates as good service to customers and business partners or suppliers, which can only be a positive for any business.

英语在工作场所中起着重要作用，当以正确和适当的方式使用时，它可以帮助促进职业或生意。有些人可能需要或想要在开始职业生涯之前学习商务英语。那些已经在工作的人有机会在他们目前的工作中看到他们能够和不能用英语有效地做些什么。

在商业中有一项宝贵的技能是如何谈判。你需要知道你想要什么，以及如何讨价还价和做出让步。能够处理冲突并知道如何结束谈判可以对结果产生重大影响。

职场英语学习将鼓励专业和有效的交流，这将为客户和商业伙伴或供应商提供良好的服务，这对任何企业都是有利的。

短文P119

Philip Randolph, the great African-American champion of labour and civil rights, led confrontations with three very popular presidents. Mr. Randolph called for a march on Washington by thousands of African-Americans on July 1, 1941, if President Roosevelt would not take action to end discrimination in defense industries during World War II. Mr. Randolph was born in Florida. After much delay, the president met with Randolph, and one week later opened many defense jobs to black workers. A few years later, in 1948, Mr. Randolph threatened mass civil disobedience if president Truman did not end segregation against African-Americans in the military. On July 26, Truman approved the order that integrated the armed services. The last confrontation was with John F. Kennedy, who sought to stop the 1963 civil rights march on Washington. The march featured the Reverend Martin Luther King’s unforgettable “I Have a Dream” speech.

菲利普·伦道夫, 他是劳动力和公民权利的伟大的非裔美国人的捍卫者，领导了与三位非常受欢迎的总统的对抗。伦道夫呼吁：如果罗斯福总统不采取行动结束二战期间的国防工业的歧视，那么成千上万的非洲裔美国人在1941年7月1日的华盛顿游行。伦道夫出生在佛罗里达州。耽搁很久以后，总统会见了伦道夫。一周以后，向黑人工人开放了很多国防工作。几年以后的1948年，伦道夫威胁说如果杜鲁门总统在军事方面没有消除种族隔离, 要进行大规模的非暴力反抗。7月26日，杜鲁门批准了在军队中取消隔离的命令，最后一次对抗是和约翰·肯尼迪, 当时约翰·肯尼迪正试图阻止1963年在华盛顿举行的民权游行。游行的主角是马丁路德金的令人难忘的“我有一个梦”演讲。