# Doing business in China ممارسة الأعمال التجارية في الصين

The word	The meaning			
be prepared for detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated			
يكون جأهز للإجابة عن أسئلة تفصيلية	questions and respond to them appropriately			
	امتلاك القدرة لفهم الأسئلة المعقدة و يستجيب لهم بشكل صحيح			
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business			
يعقد صفقة	ترتيب اتفاقية في الأعمال التجارية			
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business			
يعطي كرت العمل	person's name, position and contact details			
, and the second	إعطاء شخص بطاقة تُظهر الاسم والمركز الوظيفي وبيانات			
	الاتصال			
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to			
يقدم حديث قصير	start a conversation			
	القيام بحديث رسمي مع شخص من أجل البدء بالحوار			
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an			
يفاوض	agreement, especially in business or politics			
	مناقشة شيء من أجل الوصول لاتفاقية، خاصةً في الأعمال			
	" التجارية والسياسة			
shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a			
يصافح	greeting			
	يحرك يد شخص ما للأعلى وللأسفل في التحية			
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh			
يخبر نكتة	قول شيء لجعل الناس يضحكون			

## Doing business in China ممارسة الأعمال التجارية في الصين

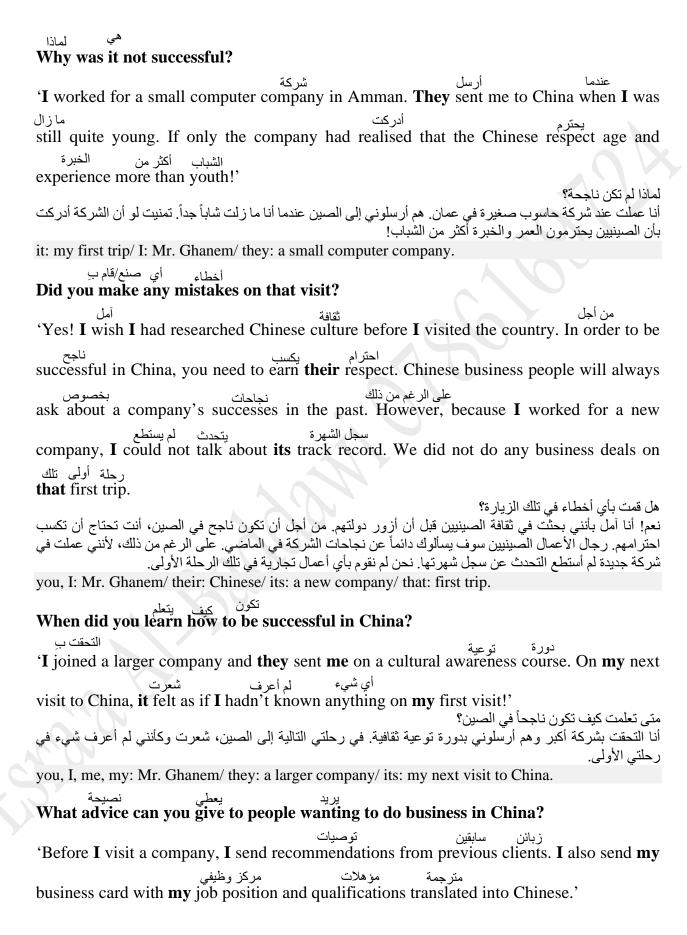
Today, we talk to Mr. Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman **who** often visits China. ممارسة الأعمال بدأ متى

We asked **him** when **he** first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China to the control of the control of

with China for many years. **My** first trip **there** was in 2004 CE, and **it** was not very successful.'

اليوم نتحدث إلى السيد غانم، وهو رجل أعمال مقيم في عمان، والذي غالباً يزور الصين. نحن سألناه متى هو بدأ لأول مرة بممارسة الأعمال التجارية مع الصين. "أنا أمارس الأعمال مع الصين لسنوات عديدة. رحلتي الأولى هناك كانت في 2004م، وهي لم تكن ناجحة جداً.

who, him, he, I, my: Mr. Ghanem/ there: China/ it: my first trip.



ما النصيحة التي تستطيع إعطاؤ ها للناس الذين يريدون القيام بأعمال تجارية مع الصين؟ وهؤ هلاتي مترجمة قبل أن أزور الدولة، أرسل توصيات من زبائن سابقين. أنا أيضاً أرسل بطاقة أعمالي مع مركزي الوظيفي ومؤ هلاتي مترجمة إلى اللغة الصينية.

You, I, my: Mr. Ghanem.

اجتماع ماضي يند وصلت

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

ara احترام يظهر وصلت

Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause of ence.

هل تستطيع أن تخبر نا بخصوص اجتماعك الماضي (الأخير) في الصين؟ بالطبع! أنا وصلت على الوقت. أنت لا يجب أن تصل متأخر، لأن هذا يظهر عدم احترام. بعد ذلك، عندما قابل مدير الشركة، صافحته بهدوء. أنا بدأت الاجتماع من خلال حديث قصير عن تجاربي الممتعة في الصين. خلال الاجتماع، تأكدت بأن صوتي ولغتي الجسد هادئين ومسيطر عليهم. أنا لم أخبر أبداً نكتة، لأنها ربما تتم ترجمتها بشكل غير صحيح أو تسبب استياء. you, your, I, my: Mr. Ghanem/ this1: arrive late/ him: the company director/ this2: a joke.

#### Was it<sub>1</sub> a successful meeting?

'Yes, it<sub>1</sub> was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the railly began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It<sub>2</sub> is always important be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.' had be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.' had be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.' التفاوض، أنا وقت بأن المدير بحث في أعمالي التجارية بعمق قبل الاجتماع، لهذا أنا كنت مستعد لأسئلته التفصيلية. عندما بدأ التفاوض، أنا بدأت بالقضايا المهمة. الصينيين يؤمنون بتجنب الخلاف. إنه دائماً مهم أن تكون صبور. أنا كنت مستعد للتسوية (التفاهم أو الوصول لحل وسط)، لهذا في النهاية، كان الاجتماع ناجحاً.

### الاستيعاب: Comprehension:

- 1- Why was Mr. Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful? الماذا أول رحلة أعمال تجارية للسيد غانم في الصين لم تكن ناجحة!

  It wasn't successful because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young.
- 2- What do you think is a "track record"? ماذا تعتقد معنى "سجل الشهرة"؛

A "track record" is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past.

"سجل الشهرة" هو شهرتك بناءً على أشياء قمت بها أو لم تقم بها في الماضية.

3- What does the word "his" in bold in the text refer to?

the director المدير

4- What changed when Mr. Ghanem visited China for the second time? ما الذي تغير عندما زار السيد غانم الصين للمرة الثانية؟

He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.

أخذ دورة توعية ثقافية ولهذا عرف كيف يقوم بأعمال تجارية في الصين.

5- What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?

برأيك، ما أوجه الشبه بين الأردن والصين بخصوص التوقعات في اجتماعات الاعمال التجارية؟ the need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate.

6- Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why/ Why not?

هل تعتقد بأنك سوف تكون رجل أعمال ناجح في الصين؟ لماذا/ لمآذا لا؟

No, because I don't know much about Chinese culture. Also, I'm still young whereas the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth.

لا، بسبب أنني لا أعرف كثيراً بخصوص الثقافة الصينية. أيضاً، أنا ما زلت شاباً بينما الصينيين يحترمون الشباب.

# Ministerial questions from previous years: 2020:

أسئلة وزارية لسنوات سابقة:

Mr. Ghanem: I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

- The sentence which shows Mr Ghanem's regret for not researching Chinese culture before visiting China is ------.
- A) I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country.
- B) In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect.
- C) Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past.
- D) We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

الجملة التي تظهر بأن السيد غانم يندم لأنه لم يبحث في ثقافة الصينيين قبل زيارة الصين-------.

- أنا أمل بأنني بحثت في ثقافة الصينيين قبل أن أزور الدولة. (A
- من أجل أن تكون ناجح في الصين، أنت تحتاج أن تكسب احتر امهم (B)
- رجال الأعمال الصينيين سوف دائماً يسألون عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي. (C)
- نحن لم نعقد أي صفقات أعمال في تلك الرحلة الأولى. (D)

Answer: A

the past. However	er, because I work	•	k about a company's succes ny, I could not talk about its	
	-		rip. trip to China because he	
	•	ord of his company	irip to Cilila occause ne	
b) couldn't speal		ord or ms company		
· •	e company directo	or		
		om previous clients	att i a h a lorder al. e. t	11 × × 11
دث باللغة الصينية. (b يلتق بمدير الشركة. (c من زبائن سابقين. (d	لم	، له تنصیل لانه	لم يقم بأي صفقات أعمال في أول رحلة	السيد عالم
Answer: a				
Choose the corn	ect answer from	A,B,C or D to com	plete the following sentenc	e.
Majed's	indicates thet he h	nas the needed exper	ience for the required job.	
A) conflict	B) negotiate	C) compromise الحملة التالية	D) track record ية الصحيحة من A,B,C أو D لإكمال	اختر الاحاد
مير الملكية "s'" بآخر	ں بعدہا، بسبب وجود ض	الفراغ قبل كلمة "ماجد" وليس	عند ترجمة الجملة باللغة العربية نضع	*ملاحظة:
	.ä	"المُحتاجة" للوظيفة المطلوبا	Maje ماجد يدل بأنه يمتلك الخبرة اللازمة	کلمة "d's:
خلاف (A	يفاوض (B		سجل شهرة (D	
Answer: D				
was prepared for	his detailed ques	•	horoughly before the meeti	ng, so I
a) interview	b) business		d) director	
w) 111001 (10 );			d) director ي تحته خط "his" يعود على ال	الضمير الذ
a) مقابلة <b>Answer: d</b>	أعمال تجارية (b	شرکة (c	مدیر (d	
	teti ii . ii ii it		ti • bimbi bic bi •	7 to 10
مه الني سو ف ناني	لفراع، فهذا يعني بأن الكل	د ضمير الملكية "his" قبل ا	خصوص السؤال التالي: في حال وجو ن ملكية لشخص مذكر.	
his mobil هاتفه	ه / mobile هاتف / e	mo أم / his mother أما	b كتاب / his book كتابه / other ميض عنه بحرف "الهاء".	
My father often	talks about what h	e did in his		•
A) previous	B) youth	C) negotiate	D) prepared	
		. <b></b> -	نحدث بخصوص ماذا هو فعل في	أبي غالباً ين
A) سابق <b>Answer: B</b>	شباب (B	يفاوض (C	مستعد (D	

#### 2021:

**Mr Ghanem:** 'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

# The two reasons which prevented Mr. Ghanem from telling jokes during his last meeting in China are ------.

- A) arriving late and shaking hands
- B) causing offence and not being translated correctly
- C) arriving late and causing offence
- D) meeting the company director and shaking hands with him

السببان الإثنان الذان منعا السيد غانم من إخبار نكت خلال آجتماعه الأخير في الصين هما ------.

- الوصول متأخر ومصافحة اليد (A
- التسبب بإستياء و عدم الترجمة بشكل صحيح (B
- الوصول متأخر و التسبب بإستياء (C)
- مقابلة مدير الشركة ومصافحة يده (D

**Answer: B** 

**Interviewer:** 'Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?'

**Mr Ghanem:** 'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

# What could cause offence during a business meeting in China is ------a) arriving late b) telling jokes c) shaking hands d) making a small talk

ما الذي باستطاعته أن يسبب استياء خلال اجتماع الأعمال التجارية في الصين هو -----. مصافحة البد (c الوصول متأخر (a إخبار نكت (b عمل حديث قصير (d Answer: b One of the following is the least essential in a business meeting -----a) being prepared for detailed questions b) doing a deal c) making a small talk d) telling a joke واحد من التالية هو الأقل ضرورة في اجتماع الأعمال التجارية -------. أن تكون مستعد للأسئلة التفصيلية (a) القيام بصفقة أعمال (b صنع حدیث قصیر (c) إخبار نكتة (d Answer: d

When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.

- a) prepared b) joined c) earned

d) negotiated

a) على (D) منصم (C) حصل على (Answer: a

The customer wanted to ------ over the price of the car.

a) cause b) negotiate c) qualify d) fertilise
الزبون أراد أن ----- على سعر السيارة.

a) يسمّد (b) يؤهل (c) يؤهل (c) يؤهل (d) يسبب (d) يسبب (Answer: b

# **Suggested Questions/ Test yourself:**

أسئلة مقترحة/ اختبر نفسك:

#### **Doing business in China**

Today, we talk to Mr. Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.'

#### Why was it not successful?

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

### Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

#### When did you learn how to be successful in China?

'I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

# What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

## Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

### Was it a successful meeting?

'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

### Read the above article then answer the following questions:

1-	During the meeting with Chinese, there are several polite behaviors must be followed in order to make a deal or do a business. Write down two of them.
2-	Write down the sentence which indicates that Mr. Ghanem lives in Amman and goes to China.
3-	Why didn't Mr. Ghanem know enough information about his company?
4-	Mr. Ghanem got early to the meeting, why?
5-	Why was Mr. Ghanem very well prepared to any question?
6-	Give a word or more from the above text which mean:  a- your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past:  b- to arrange an agreement in business:  c- to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately:  d- to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details:  e- to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation:  f- to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics:  g- to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting:  h- to say something to make people laugh:
7-	Critical thinking: we must know more about other culture of a country before we visit it. Suggest three problems may be happened when we are ignorant about its people's culture.
	ترجمة الأسئلة التي في الأعلى:  1- خلال الاجتماع مع الصينيين، هناك العديد من السلوكيات المؤدبة التي يجب أن يتم اتباعها من أجل عمل ما أعمال تجارية. اكتب اثنين منهم.  2- اكتب الجملة التي تدل بأن السيد غانم يعيش في الأردن ويذهب إلى الصين.  3- لماذا لم يعرف السيد غانم معلومات كافية عن شركته؟  4- السيد غانم ذهب مبكراً إلى الاجتماع، لماذا؟  5- لماذا كان السيد غانم مستعد بشكل جيد جداً لأي سؤال؟

- 6- أعطِ كلمة أو أكثر من النص والتي تعني: "\*ملاحظة: لقد تمت ترجمة جميع المعاني للغة العربية ببداية الدرس في صندوق المعاني بالأعلى. عد لها إذا لزم الأمر."
- 7- التفكير الناقد: نحن يجب ان نعرف أكثر بخصوص ثقافة الدولة الأخرى قبل أن نزورها. اقترح ثلاث مشاكل ربما تحصل عندما نحن نهمل ثقافة ناسها "سكانها".

#### **Answers of the above questions:**

#### إجابات الأسئلة التي في الأعلى:

- 1- During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.
- 2- Today, we talk to Mr. Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China.
- 3- because he worked for a new company, he could not talk about its track record.
- 4- You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect.
- 5- He knew that the director had researched his business thoroughly before the meeting.
- 6- a- track record b- do a deal c- be prepared for detailed questions d- give a business card e- make small talk f- negotiate g- shake hands h- tell a joke
- 7- 1. Behaving wrong خاطئة 2. Speaking in wrong subjects التصرف بشكل خاطئ
  - 3. We don't know what they like and what they hate نحن لا نعلم ما الذي يحبونه وما الذي يكر هونه