

COURSE OUTLINE

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS ENGLISH & LETTER WRITING



Module 1 - Business Letters Examined

Language used in business letters today: clear uncomplicated wording business and technical terms the importance of good English What "business letters" are: their objectives styles or manners of writing Features of a business letter examined: the letterhead: what it might contain the date of the letter the addressee the greeting the reference(s) the body or message the writer's designation the closing expression Layout of business letters: indentation, justification, blocked style Appearance of business letters: attracting favourable attention enhancing appearance ensuring letters are read

Improving English: Part 1 - Dictionaries and Vocabulary

English language in business letters: using an English-English dictionary to check: spellings of words alternative words syllables: single-syllable and multi-syllable words stressed or accented letters online dictionaries



Thesaurus Increasing vocabulary: suffixes - additions at the ends of words: examples and uses of common suffixes prefixes - additions to the start of words: examples and uses of common prefixes

Module 2 - Enquiries, Quotations, Estimates, Orders, Acknowledgements

Enquiries and responses: products: goods, services and combinations Letters of enquiry: reasons for "making enquiries": methods of making them why letters of enquiry might be written Circular-type enquiry letters Quotations: in quotation forms in letters covering letters to quotation forms **Estimates:** when and why they are issued what they contain estimates given in letters Tenders: when and why they are issued information they contain Proforma invoices: when and why they might be issued information they contain Ordering and orders: what is involved in the process when orders should be "in writing" placing orders orally and in order forms placing orders in letters **Repeat orders:** action to avoid incorrect deliveries, overcharging, etc Increasing order sizes Acknowledgement or confirmation of orders: using preprinted forms in letters The meaning of "credit" in business: buying and selling "on credit" sales invoices Checking creditworthiness: trade and bank references Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi.

P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: <u>www.masterconsultants.co.ke</u> <u>Email: info@masterconsultants.co.ke</u>



referees trade enquiry agents Forms: reasons for the use of forms in business manual and computerised production Exchanges of letters

Improving English: Part 2 - Sentences and Paragraphs

Sentences: writing complete sentences the subject and predicate of a sentence starting with a capital letter, ending with a full stop Paragraphs: grouping sentences with similar topics separating paragraphs single-sentence paragraphs Continuity: presenting the message in a logical sequence common order of paragraphs complimentary closes

Module 3 - Letters Concerning Employment and Promotion (1)

Receiving and writing letters Letters with different objectives Letters seeking employment: why they might need to be written presentation: the paper handwriting, typing, electronic production the layout of letters the envelope contents - a balance between: providing all required information providing information in a brief but appealing style examination of a specimen employment application form letters written by: a person seeking a "first job" a person seeking alternative employment a person who has lost a previous job people wishing to "return" to work Newspapers advertisements: box or voucher numbers Postscripts to letters: why they are used where they may be positioned Attachments to employment application letters:



recommendations, references, testimonials certificates, diplomas, school reports curriculum vitae - CV Examination of letters written: to call applicants for employment interviews to unsuitable applicants to promise positions soon Finite verbs: subjects and objects of sentences when to use "I am" or "We are" in closing expressions

Improving English: Part 3 - Compound Sentences and Conjunctions

Compound sentences: building from two or more sentences and/or phrases Conjunctions: linking or "joining words" common conjunctions: examples of their use in compound sentences Correct use of who and whom

Module 4 - Letters Concerning Employment and Promotion (2)

Job vacancies: how they might arise, and be "filled" Meaning and process of recruitment Internal recruitment: personnel already working in the business why letters might need to be written: seeking internal transfer seeking promotion External recruitment: sources of new employees from outside the business: school, colleges, universities, professional bodies advertising in newspapers and/or journals using websites Letters replying to employees' letters: positive replies negative replies Copies of a letter to others in addition to the addressee: why that might be necessary the initials c.c. advantages of emails Letters of appointment: terms and conditions of appointment Letters of rejection: treatment of unsuccessful applicants



why information may be retained on file Employee recommendations and references: requesting a reference from a former employer giving information about a former employee direct to a prospective employer reference for an employee's retention

Improving English: Part 4 - Nouns and Pronouns

Nouns: proper nouns number: singular and plural forming plural nouns gender: male, female, common and neuter possessive nouns: showing ownership or use by singular and plural nouns **Pronouns:** use in place of nouns: avoiding repetition, improving the flow of sentences personal pronouns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons, singular and plural subjective pronouns objective pronouns possessive pronouns emphatic pronouns interrogative pronouns demonstrative pronouns indefinite pronouns matters to remember when using pronouns

Module 5 - Letters Concerning Accounting, Other Financial Matters

Accounting/financial terms and expressions: term and terms account and accounts the ledger assets liabilities debtors creditors capital income and expenditure profit - net and gross loss - net and gross Documents used in accounting for credit:



invoices: why they are issued, what they contain credit notes: reasons for issue, what they contain statements of account: information they contain when and why they are sent to credit customers Credit terms commonly used in business: monthly accounts fixed periods of credit credit control: why this is essential in business credit limits: why they are set, their value in credit control Objectives of accounts or financial letters: overdue account letters final warning or final demand letters reminder about credit limit informing a new credit customer of terms and credit limit exchange of correspondence about accounts matters References on business letters: why they are used their value to the addressor and addressee creating references for business letters

Improving English: Part 5 - Adjectives

The role performed by adjectives in describing or qualifying the meanings of nouns and pronouns using nouns and pronouns as adjectives possessive adjectives

difference between adjectives and pronouns comparison of adjectives: positive, comparative, superlative: examples of their use: errors to be avoided avoiding errors commonly made with adjectives indirect articles: using 'a' and 'an' correctly direct article: when and when not to use 'the' numbers: cardinal and ordinal



Module 6 - Letters Between Employees

Communication: the essential features oral, written, audio, visual communication external communication: contacts outside the business internal communication: need for effective communication within the business vertical and horizontal or lateral communication when communications should be "in writing" Types of letters written between employees, including: arranging meetings admonishing a subordinate final warning letters congratulating/rewarding subordinates Memoranda: respects in which they might differ from "full" letters why these differences are permissible calling a meeting: comparison between a "full" letter and a memo information about customers purchase/stores requirements admonishing subordinates

Improving English: Part 6 - Abbreviations and Verbs

Abbreviations: what they are when they can be used when they should not be used lists of commonly used abbreviations with "full" meanings and explanations abbreviations of country and place names dates currencies, weights and measures technical words and terms Verbs: tenses: present, future and past conjugations: simple and continuous agreement in number forming continuous present tenses forming simple past tenses forming continuous past tenses forming simple future tenses forming continuous future tenses



Module 7 - Sales Letters (1)

The primary aim of sales letters Categories of sales letters Sales terms and expressions: products - goods and services buyers - customers and clients, consumers, commercial buyers The five steps leading to a transaction Conjugating the verb To Sell: mistakes to be avoided Essential features of effective sales letters: layout and general appearance letterheads the wording styles and tones of writing: the affect of buying motives the contents/the message First approach sales letters: to whom they are written the importance of persuasion two letters introducing the same products examined, compared and contrasted longer letters containing detailed information: following the five steps to a transaction Postscripts (PS): when and why they might be used in sales letters examples of their use Sales literature: catalogues and brochures price lists letters accompanying sales literature: letting the literature "do the talking" **Discounts:** when and why they might be offered: trade discount quantity discount regular custom discount prompt payment discount Manufacturers' warranties and guarantees: why they are offered their value in selling

Improving English: Part 7 - Adverbs

What they are Kinds: showing time, place, degree, manner



Positioning Comparison: positive, comparative, superlative

This Module contains Specimen Letters (56) to (59)

Module 8 - Sales Letters (2)

Sales circulars: how they might differ from individual letters circumstances in which they might be used specimens examined addressees of sales circulars Circulars about matters other than sales: specimens examined **Responses to enquiries:** the information provided the response time whether to write or not compliment slips: what they are their uses specimens examined Confirmations of orders: welcoming new customers building good relationships Additional or related sales

Improving English: Part 8 - Prepositions

Showing the connection or relationship between words Commonly used propositions Combinations of prepositions Verbs needing specific prepositions Verbs implying prepositions Adjectives needing special propositions Pronouns which follow prepositions

This Module contains Specimen Letters (60) to (65)

Module 9 - Sales Letters (3)

Follow-up sales letters: reasons why they might be written offering something new or extra letters as "reminders" of first approach visits letters following-up first approach letters preprinted follow-up letters



providing additional information/quotations expectations from follow-up letters: keeping information before prospects follow-up letters to prospective clients sales follow-ups in the form of circulars Letters aimed at customer retention: the need to retain existing customers: keeping customers "informed" letters to existing trade customers letters about increased prices/charges letters accompanying new sales literature letters to "lapsed" customers circulars to existing consumer customers The buying motives of wholesalers: what they look for in products The buying motives of retailers: what they look for in products Sale or return terms: what is involved their value in making sales

Improving English: Part 9 - Positive and Negative Sentences

Using the adverb "not" to change: statements of fact, questions, replies, answers, responses and commands From positive to negative sentences Positioning of the word "not" with: verbs made up of two words verbs made up of three words Using shortened words isn't and aren't **Module 10 - Letters Concerning Complaints**

Complaints and complainants Justified complaints: common reasons why they might arise extenuating circumstances Unjustified complaints: common reasons why they might arise Types of letters involving complaints which might have to be written Objectives of letters concerning complaints Tones of letters concerning complaints Aiming to settle complaints amicably Examples of letters making complaints with examples of letters of reply to them concerning: incorrect delivery of order faulty manufacture of goods



faulty machinery/equipment breach of agreement Follow-ups to complaints Introductory statements in letters: their use as references Positioning and emphasis of letter references Signing "for and on behalf of" The use of "Messrs"

Improving English: Part 10 - Punctuation

Stress, emphasis, tone and inflexion in speaking Why punctuation is needed in writing Ways in which punctuation helps writers and readers Examples showing the importance of punctuation A business letter examined twice: (i) with punctuation marks, and (ii) without punctuation marks Using capital letters: to begin sentences for important names and proper nouns for the word I **Punctuation marks:** Full stops or period points: to end sentences indicating pauses indicating abbreviations Commas: indicating short pauses

This Module contains Specimen Letters (82) to (92)

Module 11 - Letters on Miscellaneous Topics (1)

Occupations, professionals and "the Professions" Private letters: social letters letters to those whose occupations affect the writers how private letters differ from business letters Examples (two in each) of "exchanges" of letters between: a government department and a citizen an accountancy firm and a client



the College Principal and a College Member a bank manager and a bank customer a school headmaster and a parent a lawyer and a client How "official" letters might differ from other business letters Signing letters on behalf of a firm Signing letters "for" a senior: the word "for" typed or handwritten the initials p.p. typed or handwritten

Improving English: Part 11 - More about Punctuation

The uses of: Colons Semicolons Dashes: separating parts of sentences, linking words Colon and dash Brackets Question marks Exclamation marks Quotation marks/inverted commas: direct speech and indirect or reported speech Apostrophes: showing possession showing the omission of letters

Module 12 - Letters on Miscellaneous Topics (2)

The value of letter references **Copies of letters** Files and records The functions of filing Filing schemes: alphabetic numeric chronologic geographic subject Previous correspondence The use of copies in a practical situation: a Specimen Letter of complaint and a reply to it **Specimen Letters:** seeking sponsorship for an event



from a prospective importer to a business in another country and a response from the exporter giving advance notice of a possible delivery delay sending a donation to a charity Feedback: what it involves and its importance in communications

acknowledgements of orders, etc follow-up if feedback is not forthcoming;

problems which can be avoided

Improving English: Part 12 - The Confusion of Words

The confusion of words:

same pronunciation but different meanings same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings similar sounding but different meanings and spellings lists of words commonly confused, with example sentences and explanations to help avoid errors

Developing Writing Style

The Effects of Modern Technology

Dangers of the "debasement" of languages: misunderstandings and misconceptions caused by shortcuts and abbreviated words Common faults and errors to avoid