

国家级职业教育规划教材

全国中等职业技术学校 物流专业教材
专业英语系列教材



物流英语

(第二版)

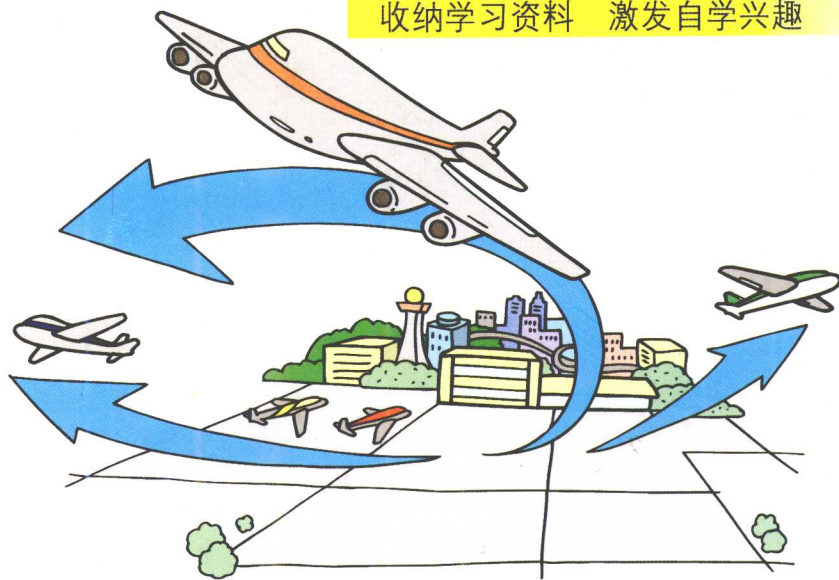
LOGISTICS ENGLISH

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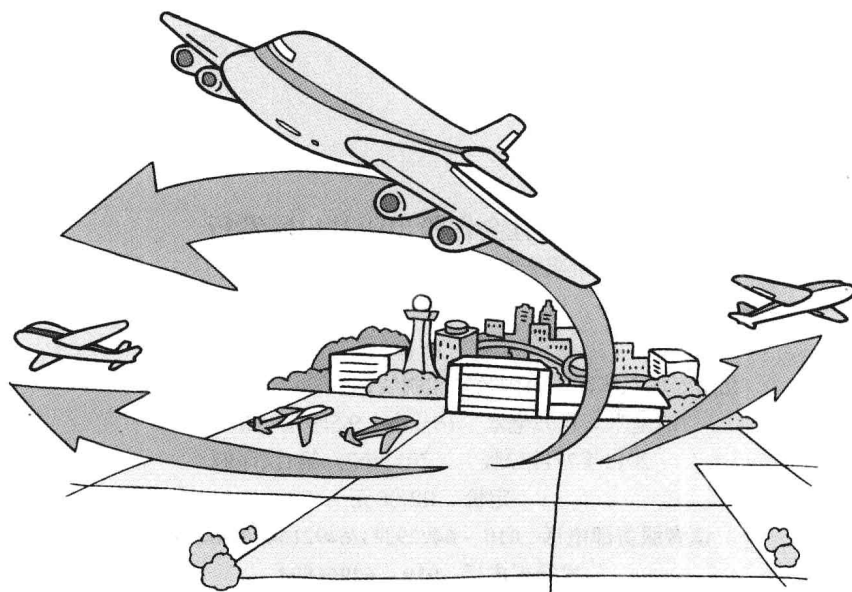
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前言

中等职业技术学校专业英语系列教材自出版以来,受到了广大师生的好评。随着我国经济的进一步发展和全球经济一体化进程的加快,越来越多的企业对技术工人的专业外语水平提出了较高的要求。专业英语已成为学生们顺利择业、就业的工具之一。为了适应这一需要,我们对一版专业英语系列教材进行了修订,并扩充开发了数个热门专业的英语教材。在编写过程中我们坚持以下原则:

第一,根据专业需要划分单元结构,突出专业中与英语紧密相关的内容。精选通俗易懂的专业材料作为专业英语教材的载体,力求收录各专业最新、最实用的词汇和用语,从而使教材既具有专业特色,又充分体现英语教学规律。

第二,根据不同专业对英语教学的要求,教材在单元设置中阅读和口语各有侧重。如《文秘英语(第二版)》《饭店服务英语(第二版)》等侧重口语,而《汽车维修英语(第二版)》《电子英语(第二版)》等侧重阅读。

第三,教材在重点段落后均设计了形式多样、与课文联系紧密的练习,旨在达到即学即练即会的学习效果,并在网络上提供翔实的答案供师生参考。可登录www.class.com.cn,在对应的书目下下载。

第四,教材以多变的学习模块、活跃的版式、充实的图片、简洁的中文提示语增强英语学习的趣味性和易懂性。

本套教材自成体系，同时每种教材的编写又参照了相关专业的教学计划和主要专业课程的教学大纲，故又可与相关专业教材配套使用。二版教材均配有对话听力光盘、重要内容翻译，以方便师生教与学。

本书由辽宁省交通高等专科学校老师合作编写，刘冉昕担任主编并负责总体框架设计，关艳萍为副主编。范广丽审稿。

教材如有疏漏，敬请相关院校和读者将改进意见及时反馈给我们，以便下次重印时修订完善。

人力资源和社会保障部教材办公室

2011年7月

内 容 简 介

全书共7个单元，内容涉及现代物流简介、运输、仓储与配送管理、库存管理与采购、包装、客户服务和物流信息技术等物流的基本环节，既有理论，又有实践。单元里的每一节课有3~4个学习环节，分别是Check and Learn, Listening, Dialogue, Reading, Learn More。它们内容互动，形式活泼，从听、说、读、写等方面对学生进行全面训练。每一单元后还设有项目练习，以便于学生综合运用所学知识。

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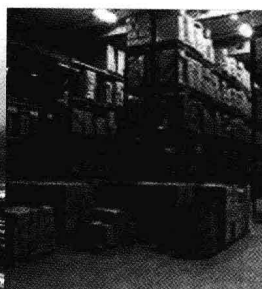
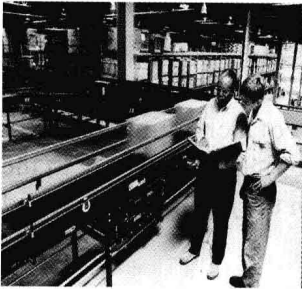
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Unit 1

Introduction to Logistics



Goals

1. Grasp the general knowledge of logistics.
2. Learn the activities of logistics.
3. Know the business of the logistics companies.
4. Understand different jobs in logistics.

Lesson 1 What Is Logistics

Goal

Grasp the general knowledge of logistics.

Check and Learn

Complete the sentence to describe what the logistics is. Look them up in a dictionary if necessary.

place

condition

quantity

price

time



Logistics is described as the art of achieving the “six rights”: they are the right **things**; in the right _____; to the right _____; at the right _____; in the right _____; and at the right _____.

Dialogue



一名学生正在向 Morgan 教授请教关于物流的一些问题。

Student: What is modern **logistics** like?

Professor: Could you think of a company that sells any product?

Student: Let me see. Ah, yes, I have one here. It is the KFC **chain** shop we went to last Sunday.

Professor: It could be a good example.

Student: The chicken must be bought from some chicken farms regularly and other materials used in the chain shops, such as paper napkins and drinks, should be bought from different **suppliers** and be shipped to the named places.

Professor: You are perfectly right. But what you said is only part of the supply chain. If a company takes up the job of supplying KFC with all the things needed in the **operation** of



the chain shops, that is logistics.

Student: Thanks. Now I have a clearer picture of what logistics is.

Professor: You are welcome.

A. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

1. Professor answered the student's question by using the example of_____.
2. Different_____supply the KFC chain shops with the materials they need.
3. A_____company will take up the job of supplying KFC with all the things needed in the operation.

B. Reorder the letters with your partner.

Letters	Words
gis lo tics	
ly re lar gu	
spliperu	s
pieonator	o

Reading

说一说物流

Logistics is **unique**, it never stops! What is logistics? The answer is on your feet. Look at the shoes you are wearing: they may look simple, but it took a **complex process** to make them from raw materials. The **functions** performed in this process are what make up logistics.

Let's suppose you are wearing the running shoes imported from Japan, and made of **leather** and man-made materials. The **soles** may have been **manufactured** from man-made materials made in India. The **uppers** may be leather from **Argentina**, cut in Japan, and sewn to the soles in Japan. The **laces** may be manufactured in Malaysia.

The pieces are manufactured into the final product in Japan and **trucked** to a **port** where they are shipped by **container** to Guangzhou. They are **unloaded** into a **warehouse** for a large retail chain. As stores place orders, the shoes are shipped out to a store



where you shop.

Logistics is happening around the world, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week during fifty-two weeks a year. Logistics is concerned with getting products and services to the right places when they are needed.

A. Match the English with the Chinese. Draw lines.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. raw material | a. 订购, 下订单 |
| 2. final product | b. 原料, 原材料 |
| 3. place orders | c. 集装箱 |
| 4. warehouse | d. 仓库 |
| 5. container | e. 最终产品, 成品 |

B. Practice the following sentences with a partner.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. We import | machines | from Germany. |
| | cars | |
| | leather | |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. We are concerned with | what happens in the campus. |
| | the salary. |
| | when the goods arrive. |

C. Fill in the blanks with the following expressions, changing the forms if necessary.

unique

be made of

ship

1. Many things can _____ glass.
2. They will _____ the goods by road.
3. You are _____. Nothing can replace you.

Words and Phrases

logistics [lə'dʒɪstɪks] *n.* 物流
 chain [tʃeɪn] *n.* 连锁店
 supplier [sə'plaɪə] *n.* 供应商
 operation [ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 经营
 unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* 独特的
 complex ['kɒmpleks] *adj.* 复杂的
 process ['prəʊses] *n.* 过程, 流程
 function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 功能
 leather ['leðə] *n.* 皮革
 sole [səʊl] *n.* 鞋底
 manufacture [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃə] *vt.*
 制造; 加工
 uppers ['ʌpəz] *n.* 鞋帮, 鞋面
 Argentina [ˌɑ:dʒən'ti:nə] *n.*
 阿根廷 (位于拉丁美洲)
 lace [leɪs] *n.* 鞋带

truck [trʌk] *vt.* 由卡车运送
 port [pɔ:t] *n.* 港口
 container [kən'teɪnə] *n.* 集装箱
 unload [ʌn'ləʊd] *vt.* 卸货, 卸载
 warehouse ['weəhaus] *n.* 仓库

chain shop 连锁店
 paper napkin 餐巾纸
 supply chain 供应链
 take up 开始从事某事
 raw material 原材料
 import from... 从……进口
 final product 最终产品, 成品
 retail chain 零售连锁店
 place orders 订购, 下订单
 concerned with 与……有关

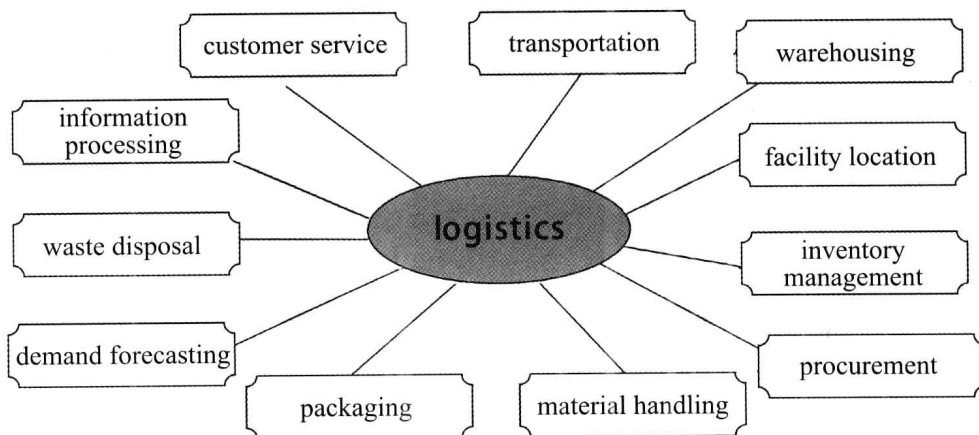
Lesson 2 Activities in Logistics

Goal


Learn the activities of logistics.

Check and Learn

Learn the words and phrases the diagram gives about the functional areas of logistics system. Look them up in a dictionary if necessary.



Dialogue

 John 是机场物流公司的新雇员。这是他在仓库上班的第一天。他的工作就是将货物分配到不同货架上，等待下一步的运输。此刻，他正在仓库经理助理 Linda 的帮助下熟悉工作。

Linda: Hey, John! Would you please come over here?

John: Yes?

Linda: A truck is at the warehouse gate. Please go and find out what will be **discharged**.

John: (coming back a few minutes later) Linda, a container is at the gate and workers are discharging it.

Linda: What is being discharged?

John: Machine parts in large **cartons**.

Linda: I see. Would you please telephone the **customs** officers. Ask them to come. These

are **cargoes** to be **exported** to Japan and Singapore. The owners need to go through the customs **clearance**.

John: I saw just now some customs officers at the gate.

Linda: In that case, you don't have to make the call. Instead, have a look at the computer and see where we can put the goods please.

John: When will the goods leave?

Linda: I believe they will go on K128 and S714 flights this afternoon.

John: Then we'd better find places near the other end of the warehouse. Yes, there are two shelves **available**. No. 41 and 45.

Linda: Good. Now you can go and **direct** the **handling**.

John: Who will be moving the goods?

Linda: Oh, I nearly forgot to tell you. Dial No. 22841 and call in a **forklift**.



A. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

1. Linda works as a _____ in the warehouse.
2. The cargo they were talked about are to be _____ to Japan and Singapore.
3. The owner of the cargo had to go through customs _____.

B. Practice the following sentences with a partner.

1. Would you please

move the goods to different shelves?

discharge the cargo from the truck?

call in a forklift to handle these goods?

2. We had better

telephone the customs officers as soon as possible.

find places available to put the goods.

direct the workers to discharge the cargo.

Reading

物流系统的组成

A logistics system can be composed of many different activities, some of which are described below:

- Customer service is a very important part of logistics system. It is the **output** of the whole logistics system. Each **element** of a company can **affect**

whether a customer receives the right product at the right place and at the right time, in the right condition, for the right cost. Thus customer service means providing the necessary level of customer satisfaction at the lowest possible total cost.

● Transportation refers to the physical movement of goods from point of **origin** to point of **consumption**. Transportation includes activities such as **selecting** the modes of transportation (air, rail, water, pipeline and road); choosing the specific route, etc.. Transportation is often the largest **contributor** to the operating cost of a logistics system.

● Warehousing and **storage**.

● Material handling.

● **Facility location**. The plants and warehouses near the company's major markets can improve its customer service quality.

● **Inventory** management.



● **Procurement** deals with the buying of goods and services that keep the organization **functioning**.

● **Packaging** focuses on protecting the product while it is being transported and stored.

● Demand forecasting.

● Information processing.

● Order processing.

A. Match the English with the Chinese. Draw lines.

1. describe

2. select

3. refer to

4. modes of transportation

5. point of origin

a. 运输方式

b. 原产地

c. 描述, 形容

d. 与……有关

e. 挑选, 选拔

B. With a partner, list the activities in logistics.

1. _____ 7. _____

2. _____ 8. _____

3. _____ 9. _____

4. _____ 10. _____

5. _____ 11. _____

6. _____