



高职高专物流管理专业  
人民交通出版社“十一五”规划教材  
教育教学改革项目推荐教材



# 物流专业英语

主编 傅莉萍 吴 健



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## 内 容 提 要

依托**教育部高职高专物流管理专业教育教学改革研究项目**，由项目负责人上海第二工业大学黄中鼎教授牵头，组织多所院校的专家编写了本套推荐教材。本书作为丛书中的一本，突出创新能力和实践能力的培养，强调教材的实用性，做到理论讲求基础和够用，实践讲求操作和实用。

本教材在兼顾教材理论内容“必须、够用”的基础上，一改传统教材从理论到理论的阐述的方式，特别是每篇课文之后的练习设置等丰富而紧扣教学和认证内容的习题，不仅使教材版面内容形式多样，增加吸引力，而且更好地强化了理论与实践的结合、学习知识与培养能力的结合，具有积极的意义。



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人民交通出版社“十一五”规划教材  
教育教学改革项目推荐教材

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# 前言 Preface

依托教育部高职高专物流管理专业教育教学改革研究项目,由项目负责人上海第二工业大学黄中鼎教授牵头、组织多所院校的专家编写了本套教材,本书为其中之一。从高职高专教育的实际出发,结合专业英语的教学实践,确定编写的指导思想和教材特色:依据物流的基本知识体系衍生规律,遵循物流职业资格认证培训的相关标准,由浅入深,由简到繁,循序渐进。本书特为高职高专物流专业学生、在职物流员工进一步学习英语和考证培训及期盼高薪高位者而设计、编写,本书也可以作为中等职业学校物流专业参考书。推荐学时为40学时。

本书取材基本源于英国、美国、荷兰文献原著,包括了物流的各个主要环节,目的是为国内、国际物流业培养一批既精通业务,又熟悉外语的实战型人才。本书共11章,每章都有两篇课文(Text A/B)和一篇辅助读物(Reading Material)。在每篇短文后,给出了其中生词、词组以及某些专业词组,并对正文中一些疑难句子给出了注释或该句的参考译文。全书选材广泛,语言规范,课文、读物和练习的编排方式新颖,兼顾国家职业技能鉴定考核要求,内容互动,难点分散,形式活泼,简明扼要,便于自学。

全书由傅莉萍、吴健主编。第1章、第2章、第3章、第5章、第6章、第9章由傅莉萍编写;第7章、第8章由吴健编写。第4章由朱江编写,第10章、第11章由傅莉萍、温智全、刘练编写,部分练习由傅莉萍设计。注释、部分作业设计的高级语言顾问有:黎健慧。全书由傅莉萍统稿。

在编写本书的过程中,编者得到了出版社高培先生的多方面指导、支持和帮助,谨在此一并表示感谢。对于其他多方面人员的热心支持,我们表示由衷的感谢。另外,本书在编写过程中参考引用了一些国内外资料,在此谨向有关作者致以衷心的感谢。

本书编写过程中,由于时间紧迫,编写力量有限,书中错误在所难免。希望广大读者谅解并多提宝贵意见,以便再版时改正,编者邮箱:hzne999888@163.com,欢迎与我们联系交流。

编者

2008年6月

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# Chapter 1 Logistics <sup>①</sup>

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## Text A The Definition of Logistics

### What Is Logistics<sup>1)</sup>?

*After completing a commercial<sup>2)</sup> transaction<sup>3)</sup>, logistics will execute the transfer of goods from the supplier<sup>4)</sup> (seller) to the customer<sup>5)</sup> (buyer) in the most cost-effective manner<sup>[1]</sup>. This is the definition<sup>6)</sup> of logistics management. During the transfer process, hardware<sup>7)</sup> such as logistics facilities and equipment<sup>8)</sup> (logistics carriers) are needed, as well as information control and standardization. In addition, supports from the government and logistics association should be in place.*

*Logistics is a unique<sup>9)</sup> global<sup>10)</sup> “pipeline<sup>11)</sup>”<sup>[2]</sup> that operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 52 weeks a year, planning and coordinating<sup>12)</sup> the transport<sup>13)</sup> and delivery<sup>14)</sup> of products and service to customers the world over. Coming into being<sup>15)</sup> with the advent of civilization, logistics is anything but a newborn<sup>16)</sup> baby<sup>[3]</sup>. However, when it comes to modern logistics, most professionals<sup>17)</sup> in the business consider it one of the most challenging<sup>18)</sup> and exciting jobs, invisible<sup>19)</sup> as it is<sup>[4]</sup>.*

Modern logistics is related to the effective<sup>20)</sup> and efficient<sup>21)</sup> flow of materials and information that are of vital<sup>22)</sup> importance to customers and clients<sup>23)</sup> in various sections of the economic society, which may include but by no means is limited to: packaging<sup>24)</sup>, warehousing<sup>25)</sup>, material handling<sup>26)</sup>, inventory<sup>27)</sup>, transport, forecasting<sup>28)</sup>, strategic planning, and customer service<sup>29)</sup>.

“Logistics is that part of the supply chain process that plans, implements and controls the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods, service and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption to meet customers’ requirements.” Although this definition fails to incorporate all specific terms used in the study of logistics, it does reflect the need for total movement

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① 毛浚纯主编行业英语系列教材《物流英语》，第1版，p3，北京：高等教育出版社，2003.7

management from point of material procurement to location of finished product distribution.

### **Components<sup>30)</sup> of a Logistics System**

A logistics system can be made up of many different functional activities, some of which are described<sup>31)</sup> briefly below.

**Customer service:** Customer service is the output of a logistics system. It involves getting the right product to the right customer at the right place, in the right condition<sup>32)</sup> and at the right time, at the lowest total cost possible.

**Demand forecasting/planning:** Logistics usually becomes involved in forecasting how much should be ordered from its suppliers, and how much of finished product should be transported or held in each market. In some firms, logistics may even plan production.

**Inventory management:** Inventory management involves the balance<sup>33)</sup> of the level of inventory held to achieve<sup>34)</sup> high customer service levels with the cost of holding inventory.

**Logistics information:** Information links all areas of the logistics system together. Information processing is becoming increasingly automated, complex<sup>35)</sup>, and rapid. It is key to the efficient functioning of system.

**Material handling:** Material handling is a broad area concerning all movements of raw materials, work in process, or finished goods within a factory or warehouse.

**Order processing:** Order processing is the system a firm has for getting orders from customers, checking on the status of orders and communicating<sup>36)</sup> to customers about them, and actually filling the order and making it available to the customer.

**Packaging:** Packaging can convey<sup>37)</sup> important information to inform the customer and provide protection during storage and transport. Pleasing packaging also can attract the customer's attention.

**Procurement:** Procurement is the purchase of materials and services from outside to support the firm's operations from production to marketing, sales, and logistics.

**Return goods handling:** Returns<sup>38)</sup> may take place because of a problem with the performance of the item or simply because the customer changed mind. Return goods handling is complex and costly.

**Reverse logistics:** Reverse<sup>39)</sup> logistics is involved in removal and disposal of

waste<sup>40)</sup> materials left over from the production, distribution, or packaging processes.

**Transportation:** Transportation involves selection of the mode, the routing of the shipment, compliance<sup>41)</sup> with regulations in the region of the country, and selection of the carriers.

**Warehousing:** Warehousing and storage activities related to warehouse layout, design, ownership, automation, training of employees<sup>42)</sup>, and related issues.

## Words and expressions

1)logistics	n.	物流,后勤
2)commercial	adj.	商业的,贸易的
3)transaction	n.	办理,处理,会报,学报,交易,事务,处理事务
4)supplier	n.	供应者,补充者,厂商,供给者
5)customer	n.	消费者
6)definition	n.	定义,解说,精确度,(轮廓影像等的)清晰度
7)hardware	n.	五金器具,(电脑的)硬件,(电子仪器的)部件
8)equipment	n.	装备,设备,器材,装置,铁道车辆,(企业除房地产以外的)固定资产,才能
9)unique	adj.	唯一的,独特的
10)global	adj.	球形的,全球的,全世界的
11)pipeline	n.	管道,传递途径
12)coordinate	n.	同等,同等物,坐标(用复数)
	adj.	同等的,并列的
	vt.	调整,整理
13)transport	n.	传送器,运输,运输机,激动,流放犯,狂喜
	vt.	传送,运输,流放,放逐
14)delivery	n.	递送,交付,分娩,交货,引渡
	n.	[律]财产等的正式移交,发送,传
15)come into being		形成,产生
16)newborn	adj.	新生的,初生的
	n.	婴儿
17)professional	n.	自由职业者,专业人员,职业运动员,职业艺人
	adj.	专业的,职业的
18)challenging	adj.	引起挑战性兴趣的,挑逗的

19)invisible	adj.	看不见的,无形的
20)effective	adj.	有效的,被实施的,给人深刻印象,有生力量
21)efficient	adj.	(直接)生效的,有效率的,能干的
22)vital	adj.	生死攸关的,重大的,生命的,生机的,至关重要的,所必需的
23)client	n.	[计]顾客,客户,委托人
24)package	n.	包裹,包
25)warehouse	n.	仓库,货栈,大商店
	vt.	贮入仓库,〈俚〉[经]以他人名义购进(股票)
26)material handling		物料输送,原材料处理
27)inventory	n.	存货,库存
28)forecast	vt.	预测
29)customer service		[计]客户服务
30)component	n.	成分
	adj.	组成的,构成的
31)describe	v.	叙述,描述
32)condition	n.	条件,情形,环境,社会地位
	vt.	以……为条件,使达到要求的情况
33)balance	n.	秤,天平,平衡,[商]收支差额,结余,余额,资产平稳表
	v.	平衡,称,权衡,对比,结算
34)achieve	vt.	完成,达到
35)complex	adj.	复杂的,合成的,综合的
	n.	联合体
36)communicate	v.	沟通,通信,(房间、道路、花园等)相通,传达,感染
37)convey	vt.	搬运,传达,转让
38)return	n.	回来,返回,来回票,利润,回答
	adj.	返回的,回程的,报答的,反向的,重现的
	vi.	回返,归还
	vt.	归还,回报,报告,获得,回答,返回
39)reverse	n.	相反,背面,反面,倒退
	adj.	相反的,倒转的,颠倒的
	vt.	颠倒,倒转
40)waste	n.	废物,浪费,损耗,消耗,地面风化物,垃圾,

		荒地
	adj.	废弃的, 荒芜的, 多余的
	vt.	浪费, 消耗, 使荒芜
	vi.	被浪费, 挥霍钱财, 变消瘦, 被损耗
41) compliance	n.	依从, 顺从
42) employee	n.	职工, 雇员, 店员

## Notes to A

[1] After completing a commercial transaction, logistics will execute the transfer of goods from the supplier (seller) to the customer (buyer) in the most cost-effective manner.

参考译文: 完成商贸交易之后, 物流以最大的成本效益, 将货物从供应商(卖家)转移到客户(买家)。

[2] Logistics is a unique global “pipeline”.

在修辞学中有一种修辞手法是比喻, 用于比较两种事物或人的相同点。比喻分为两类: 明喻和暗喻。明喻被比喻的物体“像某个事物”, 用 like 表示, 暗喻称某个事物“是另一个事物”。如: 明喻: Steve Morris looks like a wonder boy. 暗喻: Steve Morris is a wonder.

参考译文: 物流是一个独特的“通道”。

[3] Coming into being with the advent of civilization, logistics is anything but a newborn baby.

参考译文: 文明伊始, 物流就已经存在, 因而不是新鲜事。

[4] However, when it comes to modern logistics, most professionals in the business consider it one of the most challenging and exciting jobs, invisible as it is.

invisible as it is: 这是一个倒装句。表示尽管... “as”前面可加动词或形容词。例如: Child as he is, he makes a living on his own. 尽管他还是小孩, 他已经自己谋生了。Difficult as it is, we still encourage each other. 尽管很困难, 我们仍然互相鼓励。

参考译文: 说到现代物流, 业内专业人士认为, 尽管看不见摸不着, 却是最富有挑战性和最刺激的工作。

## Exercises

※ Fill in the blank with proper words and expressions

1. Logistics is a unique global “\_\_\_\_\_” that operates 24 hours a day; seven

days a week and 52 weeks a year.

2. Coming into being with the advent of civilization, logistics is anything but a \_\_\_\_\_ baby.
3. Logistics is that part of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ process that plans, implements and controls the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods, service and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption to meet customers' requirements.

※ True or false

1. When it comes to modern logistics, most professionals in the business consider it one of the worst jobs. ( )
2. Modern logistics is related to the effective and efficient flow of materials and information. ( )
3. Modern logistics may include only: packaging, warehousing, material handling, inventory, transport, forecasting, strategic planning, and customer service. ( )

※ Translate Chinese into English

1. 物流是供应链过程的一部分。
2. 文明伊始,物流就已经存在,因而不是新鲜事。
3. 几乎所有商业界专业人士认为现代物流是一个无形的、最有挑战性和令人兴奋的工作。
4. 现代物流关系到货物流和信息流的有效性和高效率。
5. 对于经济社会各个消费者和中间商,货物流和信息流是非常重要的。

## Text B The characters of modern logistics<sup>①</sup>

*The characters of modern logistics are huge quantity, quick response<sup>1)</sup> and globalization<sup>2)[1].</sup> In order to meet the needs, information<sup>3)</sup> technology has become the brain<sup>4)</sup> to control them. **Bar code<sup>5)</sup>, POS<sup>6)</sup>, EDI<sup>7)</sup>, GPS<sup>8)</sup> and internet are the main choices for the operation of logistics<sup>[2].</sup>** Bar code system can get the goods information fast and exactly<sup>9)</sup>. By the data processing unit, POS system can check the inventory of warehouse at any time. When the super center adopts POS*

①(英) Alan Harrison, (荷) Rem Van Hoek, Logistics Management and Strategy. 2nd Edition(英文版), p16-18, 北京:机械工业出版社,2002. 10



system, it can check the sales record, inventory even cash flow easily. *EDI is a magic<sup>10)</sup> tool that can translate your documents<sup>11)</sup> into electronic data, send it to your partner in any location by cable<sup>[3]</sup>*. In this way, we don't need to make deal face-to-face, revise<sup>12)</sup> the documents, declare<sup>13)</sup> to customs before the shipments arrived, and more. Now, EDI is the most essential<sup>14)</sup> information tool for international trade and logistics.

All of information tools are based on internet. In today's society, the organs of commercial and government, schools, even individual can make E-commerce<sup>15)</sup> with internet. So, internet is the greatest revolution to influence the mankind. The Work of Logistics are illustrated in Figure 1-1.

Three major functions of logistics:

(1) Creating time value: same goods can be valued differently at different times. Goods often stop during the transfer process, which is professionally<sup>19)</sup> called the storage of logistics. It creates the time value for goods.

(2) Creating location value: same goods can be valued differently at different locations. The value added during<sup>20)</sup> the transfer process is the location value of logistics.

(3) Distribution processing Value: sometimes logistics create distribution processing value, which changes the length, thickness<sup>21)</sup> and packages of the goods. Like popular saying, "cutting into smaller parts" is the most commonly<sup>22)</sup> seen distribution processing form. Most processing within<sup>23)</sup> logistics create added value for goods.

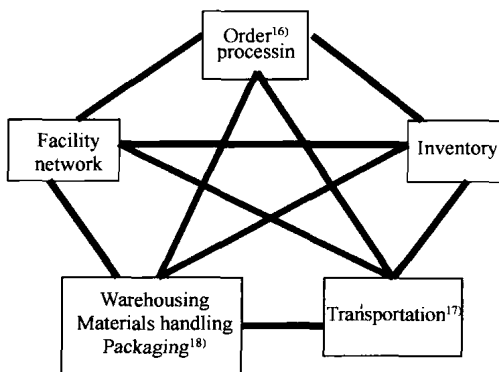


Figure 1-1 The Work of Logistics

## **W**ords and expressions

1) response	n.	回答, 响应, 反应
2) globalization	n.	全球化, 全球性
3) information	n.	通知, 报告, 消息, 情报, 知识, 见闻, 资料, 起诉, 信息
4) brain	n.	脑, 头脑
5) bar code		条形码