



普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材·物流管理专业



物流专业英语

主 编 李翠香 刘春阳



西北工业大学出版社
NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材·物流管理专业

物流专业英语

主 编	李翠香	刘春阳	
副主编	龚晓霞	李 璟	李宏娟
	常莉媛	柴 栋	
编 委	朱军伟	李首涵	林 薇



西北工业大学出版社

NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

【内容简介】 本书是物流专业英语教材,以物流的术语定义作为起点,在物流信息技术的基础上,探讨了全球定位系统、电子数据交换、条形码等方面的内容。全书共分为 10 个章节,每个章节都有 A、B 两篇文章,课后包括单词及词组、课后练习题等。每章节的最后还有一篇补充阅读材料,以扩充学生的知识面。

本书可作为高职高专物流管理专业及相关专业的公共必修课教材,也可作为物流从业人员的参考读物及培训资料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

物流专业英语/李翠香,刘春阳主编. —西安:
西北工业大学出版社,2012. 7
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5612 - 3370 - 2

I. ①物… II. ①李…②刘… III. ①物流—英语
IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 159179 号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号

邮政编码:710072

电 话:(029)88493844 88491757

网 址:www. nwpup. com

印 刷 者:河南永成彩色印刷有限公司

开 本:787 mm × 1 092 mm 1/16

印 张:11.5

字 数:249 千字

版 次:2012 年 8 月第 1 版

2012 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定 价:29.80 元

前言

随着我国经济的日益发展,物流管理在我国经济中的地位也越来越重要,企业急需大批具有国际水平的现代化物流管理人才,而提高学生物流管理专业的外语能力是培养国际化物流管理人才的一个重要途径,这即是本书撰写的初衷。

在本书写作之前,编者大量收集、分析、研究了物流及供应链管理方面的英文原版教材、专著及外文学术期刊,并对英语教材、专著、论文进行了科学的筛选,形成了本书的核心内容。本书撰写的原则是“简练、务实、够用、新颖”,根据教育部最新发布的高等院校物流管理专业学生培养目标和要求编写。

本书共由 10 个章节组成,内容涉及物流基本介绍、物流信息技术、供应链管理、仓储管理、库存管理、运输管理、物流单证、集装箱化、包装、国际物流等。本书每个章节均包括两篇文章、单词和词组注释、课文解析、练习题和补充阅读材料。

为适应高职高专教育,在阅读材料难度的把握上,本书有下列特点:

(1)实用性:以物流实际需求为目的,避免枯燥冗长的理论阐述,便于学生和教师应用。

(2)时代性:突出对物流及信息技术、供应链和供应链管理以及国际物流等问题的初步了解及探讨;所选阅读材料及词汇皆为国内外物流行业通用的英语材料,避开了内容和结构烦琐的英语文章。

(3)以学生实用为主导:考虑学生的实际应用需要,有针对性地配备了课后练习题,目的是加强学生对所学知识及专业词汇的识记、理解和应用。

(4)扩展学生知识面:本着让学生从多方面吸收物流最新知识的原则,本书在每章节最后都设有一篇难度相当的补充阅读材料。

本书由李翠香、刘春阳担任主编,龚晓霞、李璟、李宏娟、常莉媛、柴栋担任副主编,朱军伟、李首涵、林薇担任编委。具体编写分工如下:平顶山工业

职业技术学院李翠香编写 1~3 章,三门峡职业技术学院刘春阳编写 4~5 章,平顶山工业职业技术学院龚晓霞编写第 6 章,李璟编写第 7 章,李宏娟编写第 8 章,常莉媛编写第 9 章,柴栋编写第 10 章。

本书在编写的过程中参考了相关的专著、教材及网络资源,在此向有关作者表示衷心的感谢。

物流专业英语尤其是物流技术方面的知识发展更新较快。因此,真诚地欢迎使用本书的师生提出宝贵意见和建议,使本书不断更新和完善。书中错误及不当之处,恳请广大读者及各界人士批评指正。

编 者

2012 年 6 月

目 录

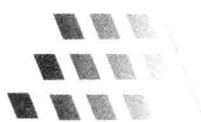
Chapter 1 The Introduction of Logistics	1
Passage A The Concept of Logistics	1
Passage B The Features of Modern Logistics	6
Supplementary Reading Definitions of Logistics Terms	10
Chapter 2 Logistics Information Technology	15
Passage A Introduction of Logistics Information Technology	15
Passage B Advanced Technology in Logistics	20
Supplementary Reading DHL Adds Supply Chain Services, Signs Sun	28
Chapter 3 Supply Chain Management	30
Passage A The Introduction of Supply Chain Management	30
Passage B The Development of Supply Chain Management	36
Supplementary Reading Supply Chain Business Process Integration	42
Chapter 4 Warehousing Management	46
Passage A Types of Warehousing	46
Passage B Warehouse Equipment	51
Supplementary Reading Warehouse Management System	57
Chapter 5 Inventory Management	59
Passage A Introduction of Inventory	59
Passage B Just-in-time Inventory Management	66
Supplementary Reading How to Carry out an ABC Inventory Analysis	73
Chapter 6 Transportation Management	75
Passage A The Development of Transportation	75
Passage B Transportation Modes and Elements	80
Supplementary Reading A Brief History of Logistics and Transportation	88
Chapter 7 Logistics Documents	90

Passage A Documents in Logistics	90
Passage B Bill of Lading	95
Supplementary Reading Document Management System in Logistics	101
Chapter 8 Containerization	103
Passage A Introduction of Containerization	103
Passage B Types of Container	107
Supplementary Reading The Birth & Evolution of the Container Ship and Containerization	112
Chapter 9 Packaging	115
Passage A About Packaging	115
Passage B Bubble Wrap	119
Supplementary Reading Factors Influencing Types of Cargo Packaging	124
Chapter 10 International Logistics	127
Passage A The Introduction of International Logistics	127
Passage B Factors Influencing International Logistics	131
Supplementary Reading Strategic Options and Management of Global Logistics ...	135
Appendix I 参考答案	138
Appendix II 参考译文	146
Appendix III 物流常用词汇	168
Bibliography	177

Chapter 1 The Introduction of Logistics

Learning Objectives

- To learn about the definition of logistics
- To learn about the features of modern logistics



Passage A



The Concept of Logistics

Speaking of logistics or logistics management, there are different editions about it and different organizations have given different meanings to it. But in business world, it refers to that after completing a commercial transaction, logistics will execute the transfer of goods from the supplier to the customer in the most cost-effective manner. This is the definition of logistics management. During the transfer process, hardware such as logistics facilities and equipment is 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 global “pipeline” that operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 52 weeks a year, planning and coordinating the transport and delivery of products and service to customers from all over the world. Coming into being with the advent of civilization, logistics is anything but a newborn baby. 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.

Modern logistics is related to the effective and efficient flow of materials and information. They are of vital importance to customers and clients in various sections of the economic society. In fact, in the contemporary business environment, logistics is as much about the flow and storage of information as it is about the flow and storage of goods. Advances in information technology make it increasingly easy and less costly for companies to substitute information for inventory.

“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 purpose of logistics — meets customers’ requirements. This is essential for several reasons. One of the reasons is that logistics strategies and activities should be based on customers’ wants and needs rather than the wants, needs, and capabilities of other parties. One implication of the purpose is that companies should have to communicate with their customers in order to learn about their wants and needs. A second reason for the importance of meeting customers’ requirements is that since different customers have different logistical needs and wants, a one-size-fits-all logistics approach in which each customer gets the same type and level of logistics service will result in some customers being over-served while others are underserved. Rather, companies should make tailored logistics approaches in which groups of customers with similar logistical needs and wants are provided with logistics service suitable for these needs and wants.

New Words

definition [ˌdefɪˈnɪʃn]	n.	定义, 释义
logistics [ləˈdʒɪstɪks]	n.	后勤; 物流; 组织工作
edition [ɪˈdɪʃn]	n.	版, 版本
organization [ˌɔːɡənaiˈzeɪʃn]	n.	团体, 机构; 组织
commercial [kəˈmɜːʃl]	a.	商业的; 商品化的
	n.	商业广告
transaction [trænˈzækʃn]	n.	交易, 业务
execute [ˈeksɪkjʊt]	v.	实施, 执行, 完成; 处死, 处决
transfer [trænsˈfɜː]	v. & n.	迁(移); 调动
goods [ɡʊdz]	n.	货物, 商品; 动产
supplier [səˈplaɪə]	n.	供应者, 供应商
customer [ˈkʌstəmə]	n.	顾客, 客户
process [ˈprəʊses]	n.	过程, 进程; 工序
hardware [ˈhɑːdweə]	n.	硬件; 五金器具
equipment [ɪˈkwɪpmənt]	n.	设备, 器械, 装备
standardization [ˌstændədaɪˈzeɪʃn]	n.	标准化
unique [juˈniːk]	a.	唯一的, 独一无二的; 极不寻常的
global [ˈɡləʊbl]	a.	全球的, 全世界的
operate [ˈɒpəreɪt]	v.	操作; 经营



plan [plæn]	<i>v.</i>	(制订)计划
	<i>n.</i>	计划;平面图,示意图
coordinate [kəu'ɔ:dineit]	<i>v.</i>	(使)协调;(使)相配合
transport [træns'pɔ:t]	<i>v.</i>	运输
['træns'pɔ:t]	<i>n.</i>	运输,运输系统,运输工具
delivery [di'livəri]	<i>n.</i>	发送的货物;投递邮件
product ['prɒdʌkt]	<i>n.</i>	产品,产物
service ['sə:vɪs]	<i>n.</i>	服务
advent ['ædvent]	<i>n.</i>	出现,到来
civilization [,sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃn]	<i>n.</i>	文明,文化
newborn ['nju:bɔ:n]	<i>a.</i>	新生的
professional [prə'feʃənl]	<i>a.</i>	职业的,专业的
challenging ['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ]	<i>a.</i>	挑战性的,考验能力的
exciting [ik'saɪtɪŋ]	<i>a.</i>	刺激的,令人兴奋的,使人激动的
invisible [in'vɪzəbl]	<i>a.</i>	看不见的,无形的
effective [i'fektɪv]	<i>a.</i>	有效的,生效的
efficient [i'fɪʃnt]	<i>a.</i>	效率高的,有能力的
flow [fləu]	<i>n.</i>	流,流动,流量
material [mə'tɪəriəl]	<i>n.</i>	材料;原料;素材
vital ['vaɪtl]	<i>a.</i>	生死攸关的,极其重要的
various ['veəriəs]	<i>a.</i>	不同的;各种各样的;多方面的
contemporary [kən'temprəri]	<i>a.</i>	当代的;同时代的
	<i>n.</i>	同代人;同辈人;同龄人
storage ['stɔ:ridʒ]	<i>n.</i>	贮藏,保管;存储
increasingly [in'kri:ʃɪŋli]	<i>ad.</i>	越来越多地
costly ['kɒstli]	<i>a.</i>	昂贵的,代价高的
substitute ['sʌbstɪtju:t]	<i>v.</i>	以……代替;取代
	<i>n.</i>	代用品;代替者;代替物
inventory ['ɪnvəntri]	<i>n.</i>	详细目录,存货清单;库存
implement ['ɪmplɪmənt]	<i>v.</i>	(使)生效;履行,实施
requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt]	<i>n.</i>	要求,必要条件;需要,需要的东西
incorporate [in'kɔ:pəreɪt]	<i>v.</i>	包含;加上;吸收;把……合并,(使)并入
specific [spə'sɪfɪk]	<i>a.</i>	特定的;具体的
term [tɜ:m]	<i>n.</i>	措辞;术语
reflect [ri'flekt]	<i>v.</i>	反映;反射,映现
purpose ['pə:pəs]	<i>n.</i>	目的,意图;用途;效果
essential [i'senʃl]	<i>a.</i>	必不可少的;本质的,基本的

Phrases and Expressions

speak of	谈及,提及,说到
logistics management	物流管理
refer to	涉及,指的是
in the most cost-effective manner	以最大成本效益的方式
logistics facility	物流装置
as well as	也,同样
information control	信息管理
in addition	另外,除此之外
logistics association	物流协会
be in place	到位,就位
come into being	形成,成立
modern logistics	现代物流
be related to	和……相关
in fact	事实上
business environment	商业环境
supply chain	供应链
fail to	未能做到,没有成功

Notes to the Passage

1. Speaking of logistics or logistics management, there are different editions about it and different organizations have given different meanings to it.
提到物流或物流管理,说法并不统一,不同的组织对此有不同的定义。
speaking of logistics or logistics management 是现在分词结构放在句首作状语,表时间。例如:
Having read the letter, she got very excited.
一读到这封信的时候她就会很激动。
2. In addition, supports from the government and logistics association should be in place.
此外,政府和物流协会对物流公司的支持必须到位。
in addition, 表示“另外,除此之外”,在句中相当于副词 additionally。例如:
In addition, fund managers can lack bargaining power.
此外,基金管理者缺乏议价能力。



In addition, they hunted wild cattle, pigs and horses and made use of many wild plants.

除此之外,他们还会狩猎野生的牛、猪、马,并且懂得利用许多野生植物。

3. Logistics is a unique global “pipeline” ...

物流是一个独特的全球性的“通道”……

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。明喻称被比喻的物体“像某个事物”,用 like 表示;暗喻称某个事物“是另一个事物”。例如:

明喻:Steve Morris looks like a wonder boy.

暗喻:Steve Morris is a wonder.

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.

然而说到现代物流,几乎所有商业界专业人士认为,尽管看不见,摸不着,物流却是最有挑战性和刺激性的工作之一。

invisible as it is 是一个倒装句,表示“尽管……”,as 前面可加动词或形容词。例如:

Poor as he was, he was honest.

尽管他很穷,但他很诚实。

Fail as I did, I would not abandon my dream.

虽然我失败了,但我不会放弃我的梦想。

5. They are of vital importance to customers and clients in various sections of the economic society.

对于经济社会中各个中间商和消费者来说,货物流和信息流是非常重要的。

be of importance 相当于 be important。be of + 名词,等于该名词的形容词形式。

Exercises

I. Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

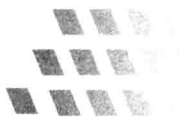
1. logistics management _____
2. speak of _____
3. in the most cost-effective manner _____
4. logistics association _____
5. information control _____
6. in addition _____
7. logistics facility _____
8. as well as _____

II. Fill in the blanks with the knowledge you have learned from the passage.

1. In business world, logistics refers to that after completing a commercial transaction, it will execute _____ from the supplier to the customer in _____ manner.
2. During the transfer process, _____ such as logistics facilities and equipment is needed, as well as _____ and standardization.
3. Modern logistics is related to the effective and efficient flow of _____ and _____.
4. In fact, in the contemporary business environment, logistics is as much about the flow and storage of information as _____.
5. Logistics is that part of the supply chain process that plans, implements and controls the efficient, effective flow and storage of _____ and related information from the point of origin to _____ to meet customers' requirements.
6. One of the reasons is that _____ should be based on customers' wants and needs rather than the wants, needs, and capabilities of other parties.

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Speaking of logistics or logistics management, there are different editions about it and different organizations have given different meanings to it.
2. Coming into being with the advent of civilization, logistics is anything but a newborn baby.
3. 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.
4. Modern logistics is related to the effective and efficient flow of materials and information.



Passage B



The Features of Modern Logistics

The modern logistics features huge quantity, quick response and globalization. In order to meet the needs, information technology has become the brain to control.

Three major functions of logistics:

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

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



(3) Distribution processing value: sometimes logistics create distribution processing value, which changes the length, thickness and packages of the goods. Like popular saying, “cutting into smaller parts” is the most commonly seen in distribution processing within logistics which creates added value for goods.

Logistics is a new commercial area, developing from the traditional stage to a modern one. The main differences between these two stages include:

(1) Modern logistics adopts containerization techniques. The goods transfer process starts with packaging, followed by transportation, storage and distribution. The whole process is operated under logistics standards. Based on the logistics base module of 600 mm × 400 mm, from the logistics module of 1,200 mm × 1,000 mm, and enlarge to the size of 2,591 mm × 2,438 mm — the size of height × width of the container, it can be adjusted to the standard sizes of containers for trains, trucks and ships.

(2) Information technologies are most important for modern logistics. Bar Code, POS, EDI and GPS systems dramatically improve the efficiency and accuracy of the logistics activities. Internet further assists the market development, operation and management of the logistics industry.

New Words

feature [ˈfi:tʃə]	<i>n.</i>	特征, 特色
modern [ˈmɒdn]	<i>a.</i>	现代的, 新式的
huge [hju:dʒ]	<i>a.</i>	庞大的, 巨大的
quantity [ˈkwɒntəti]	<i>n.</i>	量, 数量
quick [kwɪk]	<i>a.</i>	快的, 迅速的
response [riˈspɒns]	<i>n.</i>	回答, 答复; 反应, 响应
globalization [ˌɡləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn]	<i>n.</i>	全球化
meet [mi:t]	<i>v.</i>	满足; 遇见; 见面
brain [breɪn]	<i>n.</i>	脑, 脑髓
major [ˈmeɪdʒə]	<i>a.</i>	主要的
function [ˈfʌŋkʃn]	<i>n.</i>	功能, 作用
value [ˈvælju:]	<i>n.</i>	价值; 重要性
create [kriˈeɪt]	<i>v.</i>	创造, 创作; 创建
professionally [prəˈfeʃənəli]	<i>ad.</i>	职业上, 专业地, 内行地
location [ləuˈkeɪʃn]	<i>n.</i>	位置, 场所
add [æd]	<i>v.</i>	添加; 增加
distribution [ˌdɪstriˈbju:ʃn]	<i>n.</i>	分发, 分配; 散布, 分布

length [leŋθ]	n.	长,长度;距离
thickness [ˈθɪknəs]	n.	厚;厚度;层
package [ˈpækɪdʒ]	n.	包装
popular [ˈpɒpjələ]	a.	流行的;广受欢迎的
saying [ˈseɪɪŋ]	n.	谚语;警句;格言
commonly [ˈkɒmənli]	ad.	一般地;通常
traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl]	a.	传统的,习俗的
stage [steɪdʒ]	n.	阶段;舞台
adopt [əˈdɒpt]	v.	采取;收养
base [beɪs]	n.	基;底;基础
module [ˈmɒdjʊəl]	n.	组件;模块,模件
enlarge [ɪnˈlɑːdʒ]	v.	扩大,扩展,扩充
size [saɪz]	n.	大小,尺寸
container [kənˈteɪnə]	n.	集装箱;容器
adjust [əˈdʒʌst]	v.	校正,校准,调整;调节
truck [trʌk]	n.	卡车,载重汽车
dramatically [drəˈmætɪkli]	ad.	戏剧地;引人注目地
efficiency [ɪˈfɪʃnsi]	n.	效率,效能,功效
accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi]	n.	准确(性),精确(性)
assist [əˈsɪst]	n.	帮助,协助
industry [ˈɪndəstri]	n.	工业,产业

Phrases and Expressions

in order to	为了,目的是
information technology	信息技术
containerization technique	集装技术
base on	依据,根据
Bar Code	条形码
POS	电子收款机系统
EDI	电子数据交换系统
GPS	全球卫星定位系统



Notes to the Passage

1. The modern logistics features huge quantity, quick response and globalization.
现代物流具有超大规模化、快速反应和全球化等特征。
feature 即可作名词也可作动词,在此为动词,表示“以……为特色”。例如:
This store features round-the-clock service.
24 小时服务是这家商店的特色。
The latest model features alloy wheels and an electronic alarm.
最新款式的特色是合金轮毂和电子报警器。
2. Goods often stop during the transfer process, which is professionally called the storage of logistics.
货物在流通过程中,往往会停留下来,这种停留在专业上称为库存。
本句是由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。
3. The value added during the transfer process is the location value of logistics.
这种因商品流转过程中而产生的附加值称为物流的场所价值。
added during the transfer process 作定语修饰 the value。
4. Logistics is a new commercial area, developing from the traditional stage to a modern one.
物流作为新兴的商务领域,经历了从传统物流向现代物流发展的阶段。
developing from the traditional stage to a modern one 作后置定语修饰 a new commercial area。
5. Bar Code, POS, EDI and GPS systems dramatically improve the efficiency and accuracy of the logistics activities.
条形码、电子收款机系统、电子数据交换系统和全球卫星定位系统的使用,极大地提高了物流活动的效率和精确度。
dramatically 表示“极大地,大幅度地”,是程度副词。

Exercises

IV. Choose the correct answer according to the passage.

1. The feature of the modern logistics is _____.
A. huge quantity B. quick response
C. globalization D. all of the above
2. Which one is not the major functions of logistics according to the passage? _____.

- A. Creating time value B. Creating location value
C. Convenience D. Distribution processing value
3. Modern logistics adopts _____ techniques.
A. containerization B. information
C. GPS D. contract
4. The goods transfer process starts with _____.
A. transportation B. packaging
C. storage D. distribution
5. _____ are (is) most important for modern logistics.
A. POS B. Bar Code
C. EDI D. Information technologies

V. Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 快速反应 _____
2. 新兴的商务领域 _____
3. 信息技术 _____
4. 集装技术 _____
5. 现代物流 _____
6. 主要功能 _____
7. 场所价值 _____
8. 配送加工价值 _____

VI. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

Modern logistics adopts containerization techniques. The goods transfer process starts with packaging, followed by transportation, storage and distribution. The whole process is operated under logistics standards. Based on the logistics base module of 600 mm × 400 mm, from the logistics module of 1,200 mm × 1,000 mm, and enlarge to the size of 2,591 mm × 2,438 mm — the size of height × width of the container, it can be adjusted to the standard sizes of containers for trains, trucks and ships.



Supplementary Reading

Definitions of Logistics Terms

Basically, logistics means having the right thing, at the right place, at the right time.

1. What is logistics

Here are some definitions of logistics.