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учреждение -высшего образования «Финансовый университет
при Правительстве Российской Федерации»
(Финансовый университет)**

Благовещенский филиал Финуниверситета

**СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности**

Учебно-методическое пособие

**для специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в
логистике**

г. Благовещенск 2023

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Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании ПЦК «Языковые дисциплины» и рекомендовано к утверждению на заседании методического совета Благовещенского филиала Финуниверситета

Протокол от «15» ноября 2023 г. № 3
Председатель ПЦК «Языковые дисциплины»
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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Учебно-методическое пособие подготовлено в соответствии с ФГОС СПО, соответствует рабочей программе и календарно-тематическому плану по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

Пособие состоит из 6 разделов и рассчитано на 30 часов аудиторной работы по разделу «Профессиональное содержание» и адресовано студентам 2 курса специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике. Учебное пособие содержит лексико-грамматический материал и набор практических заданий по всем темам, изучаемым в рамках учебной дисциплины.

Цель данного пособия:

- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса;
- формирование общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций в процессе овладения основными грамматическими явлениями современного английского языка.

Материалы пособия могут использоваться как в ходе самостоятельной работы студентов над языком, так и на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя.

UNIT 1. Introduction to logistics.

ТЕХТ I

LOGISTICS

Before reading the text check the meaning of the Key Words in the dictionary.

Nouns: goods, flow, resources, consumer, consumption, user, product, producer, storage, retailer, inventory, warehouse, destination, re-engineering, customs, taxes, duties, logistician

Verbs: to consume, to handle, to include, to require, to comprise, to produce, to manufacture, to manage, to purchase, to sell, to implement, to perform, to ensure, to increase, to decrease, to pack

Logistics can be defined as the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources, energy and people between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of consumers. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling, packaging, and security. Logistics may have an internal focus (inbound logistics), or external focus (outbound logistics). If the company manufactures a product from parts purchased from suppliers, and those products are then sold to customers, one can speak about a *supply chain*. *Supply Chain* can be defined as a network of facilities and distribution options that performs the function of procurement of materials, transformation of these materials into intermediate and finished products, and the distribution of these finished products to customers. *Logistics management* is part of supply chain management. Logistics management plans, implements, and controls the efficient flow and storage of

goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customers' requirements. Successful supply chain operators work in close partnerships with their customers; they jointly explore the opportunities for increasing efficiency of the supply chain and improving service levels by using the latest systems and techniques. This approach is also referred to as *logistics re-engineering*. The re-engineering process considers the following factors: the nature of the product, the optimal or preferred location of source or manufacture, freight and transport costs and the destination market, seasonal trends, import and export regulations, customs duties and taxes, etc.

A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a *logistician*. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, among other things, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, consultation and organizing and planning of these activities. Logisticians are responsible for the life cycle and supply chain operations of a variety of products. They are also responsible for customs documentation. They regularly work with other departments to ensure that the customers' needs and requirements are met.

Exercise 1.

Answer the questions:

1. What does the term “logistics” imply?
2. What does the term “supply chain” imply?
3. What is logistics management?
4. What do service providers do in order to increase efficiency of the supply chain?
5. What process is called “logistics re-engineering”?
6. What factors does this process consider?

7. What are the main functions of a qualified logistician?
8. What are professional logisticians responsible for?

Exercise 2.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Logistics can be defined as the management of the flow of goods between the point of origin and the point of consumption.
2. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, etc.
3. All supply chains are very simple.
4. Logistics management is part of supply chain management.
5. Logistics management plans, implements, and controls the efficient flow and storage of goods, services and related information.
6. A professional working in the field of logistics management is called an academician.
7. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, etc.
8. Logisticians normally do not work with other departments of the company.

Exercise 3.

Complete the passage below with the words from the box below.

*Service chain origin activities technology
outbound operational*

Logistics management is that part of supply 1)
_____management that plans, implements, and

controls the effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services and information between the point of 2) _____ and the point of consumption. Logistics management activities usually include inbound and 3) _____ transportation management, fleet management, warehousing, materials handling, order fulfilment, logistics network design, inventory management, supply/demand planning, etc. The logistics function also includes sourcing and procurement, production planning and scheduling, packaging and assembly, and customer 4) _____. It is involved in all levels of planning and execution – strategic, 5) _____ and tactical. Logistics management is an integrating function, which coordinates all logistics 6) _____, as well as integrating logistics activities with other functions including marketing, sales manufacturing, finance, and information 7) _____.

TEXT 2

Logistics: Measurements

Logisticians use the following measurements to deliver cargo:

- Conventional cargo: Determines weight in units of 1,000 kilograms.

Determines measurements in **cubic meters**.

- Less than Container Loads: Measures volume **weight** similarly to

Conventional cargo.

- Full Container Loads: Containers are usually 20 or 40 **feet** long.

- Roll-on, Roll-off: Measures cargo based on cubic feet – not **tons**.

Please note: Remember to **convert** units in the **imperial system**. Most countries use the **metric system**. If you are using **pounds**, convert to **kilograms**. If you are using **inches**, convert to **meters**. It is also important to consider the distance traveled. These measurements are provided in **miles** and **kilometers**.

Exercise 1.

Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (a-g).

1.inch	a. calculation that shows the density of a package
2.pound	b. A unit of weight that is equal to 2,000 pounds.
3.convert	c. A unit of weight that is equal to 1,000 grams.
4. kilogram	d. A unit of length that is equal to one-twelfth of a foot.
5.ton	e. To exchange one system of weights and measures for another
6. cubic meter	f. A metric unit of volume that is equal to 1,000 liters.
7.volume weight	g. A unit of weight that is equal to 16 ounces or 4536 of a kilogram.

Exercise 2.

Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1. Imperial system/kilometers

- a. In Canada, distance is measured in_____.
- b. One cubic yard is a unit of measure in the _____.

2. Miles/metric system

- a. Randy drove 80 _____ per hour down the freeway.
- b. In 1995, Great Britain partially switched over to the _____.

3. Foot/meter

- a. One hundred centimeters is equal to one _____.
- b. The ruler measured twelve inches, or one _____.

TEXT 3

Safety Issues. Manufacturing Employee Manual.

Safety is a big concern in a warehouse setting. All employees need to follow safety procedures to avoid **accidents**. **Injuries** and **fatalities** occur when employees are not careful.

Employees need to wear the proper **personal protective equipment (PPE)**. Required PPE varies according to job assignment. PPE requirements for each area are posted throughout the warehouse.

Lockout/tagout procedures reduce the **risk** of **electrocution**. Any **malfunctioning** electrical machinery needs to be locked and tagged.

Falls and **slips** are the biggest cause of injury in warehouses. Clean up **spills** immediately. Ensure aisles are clear so employees do not **trip** over items. All areas of the warehouse have **first aid kits** in case of injuries.

Exercise 1.

Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1.Required PPE is the same throughout the warehouse.
- 2.Lockout/tagout is used on all equipment that is not working correctly.
- 3.Slips are a result of items being left in aisles.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word bank: injury lockout/tagout fall safety trip accident

- 1.Sarah sustained a(n) _____to her right leg after slipping on the ice.
- 2.The worker did a(n) _____procedure on the broken electrical Equipment.
- 3.A _____briefing was held for all workers in order to reduce accidents.
- 4.George took a hard _____ after he tripped over the cables on the floor.
- 5.Rita had to fill out a(n)_____ report after she got hurt at work.
- 6.All inventory needs to be off the floor, so people don't _____ over it.

UNIT 2. Kinds of Logistics.

TEXT 1.

Logistics Procurement Analyst

Description

ZHQ Logistics has an opening for a logistics procurement analyst. The analyst's responsibilities include working on **Request for Proposals (RFPs)**. This person will also **negotiate contracts** with the company's suppliers. As a result, we are seeking a goal-orientated individual. We need someone to help us achieve **strategic** and **tactical** objectives.

Qualifications

Applicants should have three to five years of relevant experience. We require a BS or BA degree, at minimum. However, an MBA is preferable.

Required skills, knowledge, and abilities candidates need to have:

- An extensive knowledge of logistics services
- Experience in negotiating with **service providers**
- Knowledge of service providers
- Familiarity with procurement and **purchasing** protocols
- Experience with **import/export**
- Understanding of industry **regulations**
- Project management skills
- Experience with international contracts

Salary and Benefits

Salary depends on experience. We offer an extensive benefits package. It includes medical, vision, and dental insurance as well as a 401 (k).

Exercise 1.

Read the job advertisement. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the main purpose of the job advertisement?
 - a. to explain the importance of contracts in the logistics industry.
 - b. to compare two possible career paths available to graduates.
 - c. to let potential candidates know that a position is available.
 - d. to emphasize why logistics workers need to have degrees.
2. Which of the following is not a requirement?
 - a. negotiating experience
 - b. an MBA
 - c. project management abilities
 - d. a BA or BS degree

Exercise 2.

Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1. negotiate/import

- a. Before manufacturing could begin, the company had to _____ raw materials.
- b. The analyst was able to _____ a fair contract with the supplier.

2. purchase/export

- a. The logistics worker was in charge of deciding which items to _____.
- b. The company tended to _____ most of its products overseas.

3. service provider/contract

- a. The legal department drew up a _____ for both parties to sign.

b. The _____ bid on the request for a proposal.

TEXT 2.

Production Logistics

Production logistics are all about inventory **control**. Good production logistics create a lean manufacturing process. This, in turn, helps manufacturers cut production costs.

Production logistics ought to involve the latest **technology**. This ensures proper **movement** along the supply chain. Manufacturers need to have the most efficient **machines**. Orderly **processes** also ensure that each **work station** gets the proper materials. These standards prevent a **bottleneck** on the **assembly line**.

The goals of production logistics are simple. First, it wants to **streamline material flow**. This guarantees that all raw materials and components are used properly. Second, it manages inventory up to the **point of use**.

When done properly, production logistics drastically reduces supply chain costs.

Often, Logisticians will require the use detailed procedures and **automation**. Automation helps things get done more quickly. However, more detailed procedures require human workers. People are necessary on every assembly line. They can watch for slow-downs or errors in production.

Exercise 1.

Read the article. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

1. Orderly processes and good technology can prevent bottlenecks.
2. Production logistics manage inventory up to the assembly line.
3. Automation and human labor are necessary on an assembly line.

Exercise 2.

Match the words or phrases (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Streamline | 5. Automation |
| 2. Bottleneck | 6. Work station |
| 3. Point of use | 7. Assembly line |
| 4. Material flow | 8. Track and trace |

- A. a system of machines, workers, and equipment
- B. to determine the previous and current locations of an item
- C. something that slows or stops the progress of materials.
- D. an assigned space in which an employee performs daily operations.
- E. to organize and bring up to date.
- F. the control of a device or system using mechanical or electronic tools
- G. the transportation of raw materials, parts, and products down a supply chain
- H. the place at which a product is implemented.

Exercise 3.

Read the conversation between a logistician and a production manager.

Fill in the conversation with the correct words: machine, process, automation, tracking and tracing, movement of materials, control our inventory.

Logistician: I think it might be a good idea to start **1**_____our products.

Manager: Oh? Why do you say that?

Logistician: Well, it'll help us better **2**_____.

Manager: True. We have had some trouble in the past with materials getting lost.

Logistician: Right. We can't afford any disruption in the **3**_____.

Manager: But how will this **4**_____work?

Logistician: Each product is assigned a tracking number and a barcode. The barcode is scanned before the product leaves our warehouse.

Logistician: I think a **6**_____can perform that task.

TEXT 3.

Distribution Logistics

Distribution logistics include **handling, timing, and quality** control.

Physical handling involves three steps: **sorting, packing and loading.** Goods are usually arranged in a particular order. Sometimes, they are organized according to physical characteristics. After they are sorted, items are packed into

boxes. Styrofoam and plastic are commonly used as insulation. Once products are in boxes, they are shipped. Warehouse workers load the boxes onto outgoing trucks. Before loading trucks, please measure available space. Also, handle items with **caution**.

It is very important that packages get delivered on time. Customers judge logistics based on their **reliability**. However, **flexibility** is also important. Delivery workers sometimes adjust their schedules to suit customers' needs.

There are four aspects of quality control in distribution logistics. They are as follows:

- **Order fulfillment** ensures reception of the right items in proper quantities.
- **Delivery fulfillment** ensures timely delivery to the right locations.
- **Quality fulfillment** ensures that delivered goods have no **damage**.

Cost fulfillment keeps delivery prices competitive.

Exercise 1.

Read the manual excerpt. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the main purpose of the excerpt?
 - a. to describe ways of sorting products
 - b. to list sources of packaging insulation
 - c. to explain how to use caution when handling

- d. to define aspects of distribution logistics
2. Which is a step in the handling phase of distribution logistics?
 - a. loading
 - b. delivery
 - c. order fulfillment
 - d. damage control
 3. Which of the following is not part of quality control?
 - a. delivering items to the right places
 - b. using various sources of insulation
 - c. ensuring that goods are undamaged
 - d. keeping delivery prices competitive

Exercise 2.

Write a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The company reduced prices to ensure competition.

o _ _ l _ _ l _ _ e _ _

2. Handlers are advised to follow rules for not damaging goods.

_ _ a _ _ t _ f _ _ _ I _ _ m _ _ _

3. Invoices help ensure that the proper items are delivered in proper quantities.

_ _ _ e _ _ u _ _ _ _ l _ _ n _ .

4. Track and trace helps with delivering items to the right places at the right times.

_e _ _ _ e _ _ f _ _ _ I _ _ _ e _ _ .

TEXT 4

ROLE OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFORMATION LOGISTICS

The term “transportation” refers to the movement of product from one point to another as it moves from the beginning of a supply chain to the customer. In the United States, for example, freight

transportation costs amount to about 6% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Any supply chain’s success is closely linked to the appropriate use of transportation. Logistics companies effectively use responsive transportation systems to lower overall costs. They employ “*Crossdocking*”— a process, in which product is exchanged between trucks so that each truck going to a retail store has products from

different suppliers. Today, the growth in shipments to and from China is creating both problems and opportunities for logistics companies. Many large corporations have already invested in buying offices in China and India. There are two key players in any transportation that takes place within a supply chain. *The shipper* is that party that requires the movement of the product between the point of origin and the

point of consumption. *The carrier* is the party that moves or transports the product. The modes of transportation include water, rail, intermodal, truck, air, pipeline and package carriers. Water is typically

the least expensive mode, but is also the slowest, whereas air and package carriers the most expensive and the fastest. Rail and water are best suited for low-value and large shipments that do not need to be moved in a hurry. Air and package carriers are best suited for small, high-value, emergency shipments.

Intermodal carriers are faster than rail and water, but more expensive. Logistics firms should take into consideration a combination of a) transportation costs; b) inventory costs; c) the level of responsiveness to the customers' requirements. Managers should consider an appropriate combination of company-owned and outsourced transportation to meet their needs. Managers must also use the information technology available to help decrease cost and improve responsiveness in their transportation networks. For example, satellite-based communication systems allow carriers to communicate with each other. Information logistics is a part of logistics, which is the link between the supply, production and marketing of the enterprise and organizes the data flow that accompanies the material flow in the process of moving it.

Exercise 1.

Review questions.

1. What does the term “transportation” imply?
2. What do logistics companies use to decrease overall costs?
3. What are two keys' players in any transportation that takes place within a supply chain?
4. What modes of transportation are used in Logistics?
5. What is the least expensive mode of transportation?
6. What is the fastest mode of transportation?
7. What is the information technology utilized for?
8. What do satellite-based communication systems allow carriers to do?
9. What is information logistics?

Exercise 2.

Match the following synonyms.

1. include	a. enlarge
2. maximize	b. contain
3. eliminate	c. transfer
4. need	d. produce
5. transport	e. advance
6. improve	f. require
7. manufacture	g. put into operation
8. implement	h. avoid

1. ___ 2. ___ 3. ___ 4. ___ 5. ___ 6. ___ 7. ___ 8. ___

UNIT 3. Storage and warehouse.

TEXT 1

Storage Equipment

Founded in 1965, J and B storage sells new and used storage equipment.

We are top sellers of used and new **racks** and **pallets**. Used equipment is in good condition. It is also marked down 40% from the average sale price.

Call us for the installation of industrial **shelves** and **cabinets**. We'll arrive within 24 hours of your call. We can also help you build or renovate **mezzanines**.

J and B S storage also buys used items. Bring us your used **bins, tubs, carts and drums**. We accept storage equipment made of wood, plastic and metal. We check the item's condition. Then, we will immediately pay for the item. Usually, we cover 30%-60% of the average sale price.

New storage items include **baskets, boxes, cartons and crates**. Our boxes are made of recycled cardboard. Our cartons are made of recycled, corrugated cardboard. Prices depend on size.

Please visit our website www.jbstorage.com. Or call (413)793-9539 to order a catalog.

Exercise 1.

Read the webpage. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

1 – J and B Storage sells used equipment that is cheaper than the average sale price.

2 – Baskets and crates are made of recycled, corrugated cardboard.

Exercise 2.

Read the conversation between a logistician and an operator. Choose the correct answers.

Logistician: Hell, I'm calling to order some storage equipment.

Operator: Okay, sir. What did you have in mind?

Logistician: Well, I have numerous needs. I'm not quite sure where to start.

Operator: Please start by telling me what your needs are.

Logistician: Well, I need twenty boxes and cartons.

Operator: Okay, What sizes?

Logistician: I'm thinking the boxes ought to be 18*12*12. The cartons ought to be 22*24*24. Both need to be white cardboard.

Operator: Okay. Anything else?

Logistician: Yes, I also need to have shelves and cabinets installed.

Operator: Wood or metal?

Logistician: I think wood will suffice. I'll also take a used wooden pallet.

Operator: I'm sorry, we don't have any more used pallets in stock right now. We have plenty of used racks, however.

Logistician: No, that's okay. I'll just purchase one new wooden pallet. Please make sure it is 220*155.

1. Which of the following is out of stock?

A shelves **C** new pallets

B cabinets **D** used pallets

2. Which type of storage equipment is in large supply?

A used racks **C** cardboard boxes

B wooden pallets **D** cardboard cartons

TEXT 2

WAREHOUSE

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Система управления складом — информационная система, обеспечивающая автоматизацию управления бизнес-процессами складской работы профильного предприятия.

Warehouse management systems (WMS) evolved much like many other software solutions. The most significant changes

have been brought about by technological improvements. These have improved **accuracy** and efficiency.

A modern WMS is comprised of two main elements. First, there must be a system in place to identify products as they enter the system. Second, a computer program dedicated to **product tracking** must be installed.

In a warehouse, this is often a bar code system. Each bar code is a **unique** combination of lines. The **arrangement** of the lines of varying widths relays coded product information. A scanner is used to read and **decode** bar codes. Scanners use light to read bar codes. This light is **reflected** back from the spaces between the lines. Scanner technology uses many methods including:

- **Infrared**
- **Laser diode**
- **Helium neon laser**

The information is sent to computers. This is often carried out by **wireless transmission**.

The computer system is an equally important element of the WMS. It contains updated as materials move through various tracking points.

A WMS is a valuable addition to any manufacturing operation.

Exercise 1.

Read the journal article. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

- 1 - Warehouse management systems improve product tracking accuracy.**
- 2 – The lines on a bar code reflect light.**
- 3 – A laser diode is a type of scanner.**

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the list:

helium neon laser decode product tracking interpret laser diode infrared

Types of Scanners	Scanner Function	WMS Purpose

UNIT 4. MODES OF TRANSPORTATION IN LOGISTICS

TEXT 1.

I. *Before reading the text check the meaning of the Key Words in the dictionary.*

Nouns: mode, infrastructure, type, vehicle, consigner, consignee, consignment, route, container train, tonnage, rail, conveyance, distance, crane, trans-shipment

Verbs: to refer to, transport, to transfer, to move, to carry, to compare, to recognize, to power, to deliver, to load, to unload, to haul

Logistics refers to the transportation of merchandise – raw materials or finished products – from the point of production to the point of final consumption. Different modes of transportation – road, rail, water and air – can be used for the effective management of merchandise. Every mode of transportation requires a different set of infrastructure, type of vehicles, technological solutions and regulations. All modes of

transportation have different costs, service and transit times.

There are the following types of cargo (freight): a) *general cargo* (goods packed in boxes); b) *bulk cargo* (large quantities of cargo, e.g. sand); c) *bulky cargo* (large individual items, e.g. cars). A *consigner* (someone who ships goods) chooses how to send the *consignment* (these goods) to *the consignee* (someone who receives these goods) by water, road, railway, air.

1) Road

Road transportation is one of the most basic and historical means of transportation. Road transport is the principal means of transport in the European Union for both passengers and goods. Today, the European Union has almost one vehicle for every two residents, and road freight traffic represents more than two thirds of the total tonnage. There are many different types of vehicles, although trucks are typically used for carrying or delivering freight. Road transportation offers a relatively lower cost compared to other logistic forms and has a widely recognizable and flexible route. However, transportation by road takes a relatively longer period of time than other means of transportation. Besides, it offers a limited capacity. Road transport is most often used for comparatively inexpensive, non-perishable items or for shorter distances.

2) Rail

Rail transport is a means of conveyance of passengers and goods by way of wheeled vehicles running on rails. It is also commonly referred to as train transport. Rail transport uses freight trains for the delivery of merchandise.

Freight trains are usually powered by diesel, electricity and steam. A freight train hauls cargo using *freight cars* specialized for the type of goods. Freight trains are very efficient, with economy of scale and high energy efficiency. However, their use can be reduced by lack of flexibility, if there is need of trans-shipment at both ends of the trip due to lack of tracks to the points of pick-up and delivery. *Container trains* have become the dominant type in the US for non-bulk haulage. Containers can easily be trans-shipped to other modes, such as ships and trucks, using cranes.

Passenger trains are part of public transport; they can perform a variety of functions including long distance intercity travel and local urban transit services.

Exercise 1.

Review questions.

- a. What modes of transportation can be used for the effective management of merchandise?
- b. What does every mode of transportation require?
- c. What types of cargo do you know?
- d. What is one of the most basic and historical means of transportation from one place to another?
- e. What are the main advantages of road transportation?
- f. What vehicles are normally used for carrying or delivering freight?
- g. What capacity does road transport offer?
- h. What is road transport most often used for?
- i. What does rail transport use for the delivery of merchandise?
- j. What trains have become the dominant types in the US for non-bulk haulage?

k. What functions can passenger trains perform?

Exercise 2.

Work in pairs. Compare different transport modes using some of the adjectives in the box.

Example: I think shipping goods by rail is faster than sea transport.

adjectives	Transport modes
Slow/ fast	rail
Expensive/cheap	air
safe	road
suitable	sea
reliable	river
Environmentally friendly	pipeline

Exercise 3.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. How long would it take by barge? - Normally about six days, but it often takes _____ (long) if the weather`s bad. 2. It`s cheap - it`s actually _____ (cheap) of all the transport options. 3. It would only take four days to ship by truck, but the cost would be about 50% _____ (high) than by barge. 4. Rail would definitely be _____ (fast) than the truck option if we use the express service that takes three days. 5. But it would also be _____ (expensive) than shipping by road- transport costs are about 40% higher. 6. And then perhaps we`d have to use the standard train, which is much _____ (slow).

Exercise 4.

Replace the underlined words with verbs from the box that have the same meaning. Use the correct verb form.

Stack – come – run – fix – attach – lift - fit

- 1.This type of crane is used for raising containers.
- 2.Containers are available in a variety of versions and sizes.
- 3.It`s heavy-duty forklift truck equipped with a spreader beam.
- 4.With this device you can pile containers on top of each other.
- 5.Some containers have a bogie fixed to them.
- 6.This device is mounted on rails.
- 7.The crane is motorized and able to move alongside the quay.

TEXT 2.

Read the text.

New words: Nouns: vessel, compartment, pipeline, advantage, disadvantage, airline, aircraft, harbour, gas, oil, fluid, refinery, pipeline

Verbs: to link, to connect, to lay, to correspond to, to vary, to categorize

Water (maritime transportation)

Sea transport has been the largest carrier of freight throughout recorded history. Main maritime routes include oceans, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers and channels. Water transport uses ships and large commercial vessels that carry billions of tons of cargo every year. Sea, lake or river transport is particularly effective for significantly large quantities of goods that are non-perishable in nature and for cities or states that have water access. Moreover, transport via water is considerably less expensive than other logistics methods, which makes it one of the most widely used choices of transport for merchandise.

Air transportation

An airline is a company that provides air transport services for travelling passengers and freight. Airlines vary from those with a single aircraft carrying mail or cargo, to full-service international airlines operating hundreds of aircraft. Airline services can be categorized as being intercontinental, intra-continental, domestic, regional, or international, and may be operated as scheduled services or charters. Air routes are practically unlimited. Merchandise is carried in cargo compartments on passenger airplanes, or by means of aircraft designed to carry freight. Although air transport is more expensive than all other means of transportation, it is definitely most time-efficient. Perishable merchandise like fruits and vegetables are generally sent by air. More recently, air transportation has been accommodating growing quantities of high value freight and is playing a growing role in global (international) logistics.

Pipelines

Pipeline transport is the transportation of goods (liquids, gases, chemically stable substances) through a pipe. Pipeline routes are also practically unlimited as they can be laid on land or under water. The longest gas pipeline links Alberta to Sarnia (Canada); it is 2,911 km in length. The longest oil pipeline is the Trans-Siberian, extending over 9,344 km from the Russian arctic oilfields in eastern Siberia to Western Europe. Pipeline construction costs differ according to the diameter, and increase proportionally with the distance and with the viscosity of fluids. Pipeline terminals are very important, since they correspond to refineries and harbours.

Intermodal and multimodal transportation

Intermodal transportation concerns a variety of modes used in combination so that the respective advantages of each mode are better exploited. It involves the movements of passengers or freight from one mode of transport to another.

Multimodal transportation (also known as combined transport) is the transportation of goods under a single contract, but performed with at least two different means of transport; the carrier is liable for the entire carriage, even though it is performed by several different modes of transport (by rail, sea and road, for example). The carrier does not have to possess all the means of transport; the carriage is often performed by sub-carriers (actual carriers). The carrier responsible for the entire carriage is referred to as a multimodal transport operator, or MTO.

Exercise 1.

Match the two parts of sentences.

1. Main maritime routes are composed of ...
 2. Sea, lake or river transport is particularly effective ...
 3. Merchandise is carried on passenger airplanes and/or ...
 4. Perishable merchandise (fruits/vegetables) are mostly ...
 5. Road transportation offers a lower cost than other ...
 6. Rail transport uses freight trains for ...
- a) ... via aircraft designed to carry freight.
 - b) ... for significantly large quantities of goods that are non-perishable in nature.
 - c) ... sent by air.
 - d) ... oceans, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers and channels.
 - e) ... the delivery of merchandise.
 - f) ... logistic forms.

Exercise 2. *For nouns in column B find suitable attributes in column A.*

A	B
1. perishable	a) distance
2. pipeline	b) route
3. road	c) services
4. short	d) destination
5. bulky	e) transportation
6. commercial	f) merchandise
7. final	g) cargo
8. large	h) terminal
9. maritime	i) quantities
10. airline	j) vessel

II. *Fill in the gaps using suitable words from the box below.*

Trucks, costs, vehicles, distribution, means, forms, freight
--

Road

transportation has an average operational flexibility as _____ can serve several purposes, but are rarely able to

move outside roads. Road transport systems have high maintenance _____ for the vehicles and infrastructures. They are mainly linked to light industries where rapid movements of _____ in small batches are the norm. Yet, with containerization, road transportation has become an important link in freight 4) _____. Road transportation is one of the most basic and historical 5) _____ of transportation from one place to another. There are many different types of automobiles found on roads, although 6) _____ typically are used for carrying or delivering freight. Road transportation offers a relatively lower cost than other logistic 7) _____.

UNIT 5. SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.

TEXT 1

Employee Manual

Outgoing Shipments:

There are a multitude of shipping documents required, especially when goods are exported. All shipments should include a **packing list** and **certificate of inspection** regardless of destination. Sanders Krane, inc. should always be listed as the shipper on all documents. This is regardless of if we are using a customs broker or a third party shipping company.

When exporting goods to our customers overseas, the following must also be included with shipments:

- **customs invoice**
- **certificate of origin**
- **insurance certificate**
- **bill of lading or airway bill**

- **dangerous goods declaration** (if needed)
- **consular invoice** (if needed – a list of countries that require consular invoices is listed in the back of this manual)

We require a **letter of credit** from the buyer if the shipment value is over 100,000 dollars. The letter of credit must be obtained before a shipment is sent out.

In some cases, only shipments accompanied by **clean bills of lading** will be accepted. Shipments with an **unclean bill of lading** will be returned to us.

Be sure to check all documentation before shipments are sent out. Missing or inaccurate documentation results in delayed delivery, fines, or confiscation of shipments.

Exercise 1.

Read the manual excerpt. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

1 – Domestic shipments require packing lists and certificates of inspection.

2 – The customs broker's or shipping company's name should be listed on the documents.

3 – Letters of credit are required on shipments valued at 10,000 dollars or above.

Exercise 2.

Read the sentences and choose the correct words or phrases.

1. The **packing list/letter of credit** listed all the items included in the shipment.
2. The shipment that was transported by plane was accompanied by a (n) **bill of lading/airway bill**.
3. A (n) **unclean bill of lading/insurance certificate** revealed the shipment had been damaged in transit.
4. The customs agent determined the value of the shipment using the **consular invoice/customs invoice**.
5. The buyer was pleased the shipment had a **clean bill of lading/dangerous goods declaration**.
6. Sarah had a **certificate of inspection/certificate of origin** giving a description of the goods.

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