МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И СЕРВИСА

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2022

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык» разработана в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.03, Операционная деятельность в логистике, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 28.07.2014, №834, примерной образовательной программой.

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ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Учебная дисциплина ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык является частью профессиональной подготовки общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического учебного цикла основной образовательной программы (далее ООП) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике.

1.2 Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

По итогам освоения дисциплины, обучающиеся должны продемонстрировать результаты обучения, соотнесённые с результатами освоения ООП СПО, приведенные в таблице.

Код	Умения	Знания
компетенции		
,		
OK 1	Понимать сущность и социальную	Правила построения простых и
OK 2	значимость своей будущей	
ОК 3	профессии, проявлять к ней	профессиональные темы;
OK 4	устойчивый интерес.	основные общеупотребительные
ОК 5	Организовывать собственную	глаголы (бытовая и
ОК 6	деятельность, выбирать типовые	профессиональная
OK 7	методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать	лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов,
OK 8	их эффективность и качество.	средств и процессов
OK 9	Принимать решения в стандартных и	профессиональной
OK 9	нестандартных ситуациях и нести за	деятельности;
	них ответственность.	особенности произношения; правила
	Осуществлять поиск и использование	чтения текстов профессиональной
	информации, необходимой для	направленности
	эффективного выполнения	
	профессиональных задач,	
	профессионального и личностного	
	развития.	
	Использовать информационно-	
	•	
	* *	
	•	
	* *	
	Использовать информационно- коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	

2 СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	142
в том числе:	
практические занятия	118
 самостоятельная работа 	16
– консультации	8
 промежуточная аттестация – дифференцированный зачет, контрольная работа 	

2.2 Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем в часах	Уровень освоения
1	2	3	4
Тема 1	Содержание учебного материала		OK 1
«Logistics»	Практическое занятие № _1_		OK 2
	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		OK 3
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 4
	2. Текст для чтения «Logistics»		OK 5
	(Occupational manual)		OK 6
	3. Грамматические темы:	1.0	OK 7
	Countable / uncountable nouns	16	OK 8
	The form of the possessive case 'a lot of,		ОК 9
	much, many, any'		
	Pronouns: personal, possessive, reflexive, reciprocal, demonstrative		
	4. Describing job duties		
	5. "Hi, Rachel. How are you? (Listening)		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
	Практические работы:		
	1. Выполнение лексических упражнений.		
	2. Ответы на вопросы по тексту.		
	3. Talking about jobs. Becoming a		
	logistician. Work experience. Education.	2	
	Job duties (Speaking)		
	4. Filling out the e-mail (Writing)		
	5. Выполнение грамматических		
	упражнений.		
Тема 2	Содержание учебного материала		
«Logistics Jobs 1»	Практическое занятие № 2		OK 1
	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		OK 2
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 3
	2. Текст для чтения «Employment		OK 4
	Opportunity: Logistics Manager» (Job		OK 5
	advertisement)		OK 6
	3. Синонимичные и антонимичные	16	OK 7
	значения слов и словосочетаний.		OK 8
	4. Грамматические темы:		ОК 9
	Sentence word order		
	Interrogatives: wh-? words and how?		
	Word order in questions.		
	5. Talking about experience (Listening)		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	2	
	Выполнение лексических и	2	
Тема 3	грамматических упражнений по теме		ОК 1
	Содержание учебного материала		OK 1 OK 2
«Logistics Jobs 2»	Практическое занятие № 3	16	OK 2 OK 3
	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,	16	OK 3 OK 4
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 4

	2. Текст для чтения «Supply Chain &		OK 5
	Logistics Management» (Employee Profile)		ОК 6
	3. Грамматические темы:		OK 7
	Tenses in Active Voice: Present Simple &		OK 8
	Continuous. Action and non-action verbs		OK 9
	Глаголы should и would в модальном		
	значении		
	4. Talking about obligation.5. Arranging a meeting time (Listening)		
		1	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
	Выполнение лексических и	2	
	грамматических упражнений на тему	_	
TD 4	"Obligations"		OYC 1
Тема 4	Содержание учебного материала		OK 1
«Employment	Практическое занятие № 4		OK 2
Opportunities »	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		OK 3
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 4
	2.Текст для чтения «Careers in Logistics»		OK 5
	(Webpage article)	16	OK 6
	3.Грамматические темы:		OK 7
	Tenses in Active Voice: Past Simple &		OK 8
	Continuous.		OK 9
	4.Discussing options (Listening)		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
	Выполнение лексических и	2	
	грамматических упражнений на тему "Past	_	
	Simple"		
Тема 5	Содержание учебного материала		_
«Basic Math»	Практическое занятие № 5		
	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		
	предтекстовые упражнения.		
	2. Текст для чтения «Basic Math» (Chart)	1.0	
	3. Грамматическая тема:	16	
	The numerals (cardinal numbers, ordinal		
	numbers, and fractional) Dates, weights,		
	length, liquids		
	4. Talking about measurements (Listening)		-
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
	Выполнение лексических и	2	
	грамматических упражнений на тему "Dates and numbers"		
Тема 6			ОК 1
«Measurements»	Содержание учебного материала Практическое занятие № 6		OK 1 OK 2
wivicasui ciliciits»	практическое занятие № 6 1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		OK 2 OK 3
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 3 OK 4
	2. Текст для чтения «Measurements»		OK 5
	(Manual excerpt)	16	OK 6
	3. Грамматическая тема:		OK 7
	Словообразование (word-building):		OK 8
	способы образования слов:		OK 9
	The state of the s	l .	

	_ _		
	4. Giving a reminder (Listening)		_
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
	Выполнение лексических и	2	
	грамматических упражнений на тему	_	
	"Measurements"		
Тема 7	Содержание учебного материала		OK 1
«Customer	Практическое занятие № 7		OK 2
Service»	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		OK 3
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 4
	2. Текст для чтения «FZ Floral Suppliers»		OK 5
	(Company webpage)		ОК 6
	3. Грамматическая тема:	16	OK 7
	Present Perfect (experience) + ever, never;		OK 8
	Present Perfect or Past Simple?		OK 9
	Present Perfect Simple + yet, just, already		
	4. Making an apology. Making a complaint		
	(Listening)		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
	Выполнение лексических и		
	грамматических упражнений на тему	2	
	"Present Perfect"		
Тема 8	Содержание учебного материала		
«Supply Chain»	Практическое занятие № 8		OK 1
	1. Активный вокабуляр по теме,		OK 2
	предтекстовые упражнения.		OK 3
	2. Текст для чтения «Supply Chain».		ОК 4
	3. Лексическая тема: opposite adjectives	16	OK 5
	4. Грамматическая тема:		ОК 6
	Comparatives, as as / less than		ОК 7
	Superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)		OK 8
	5. Requesting more information (Listening)		ОК 9
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		
Выполнение лексических и		2	
грамматических упражнений на тему		2	
	"Степени сравнения прилагательных"		
Консультации			
Промежуточная а	Промежуточная аттестация дифференцированный зачет		
Всего:		142	

3 УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1 Материально-техническое обеспечение

Для реализации программы учебного предмета предусмотрено наличие следующих специальных помещений:

Кабинет иностранного языка

количество посадочных мест — 30 шт., стол для преподавателя 1 шт., стул для преподавателя 1 шт., монитор облачный 23" LG, проектор Casio XJ 1 шт., звуковые колонки Microlab 2.0 1 шт., экран 1 шт., наглядные материалы и CD, доска маркерная меловая комбинированная 1 шт., дидактические пособия.

- ПО:1. Microsoft WIN VDA PerDevice AllLng (ООО «Акцент», договор №32009496926 от 21.10.2020, лицензия №V8953642, действие от 01.11.2020 до 31.10.2021);
- 2. Microsoft Office ProPlus Educational AllLng (OOO «Акцент», договор №32009496926 от 21.10.2020, лицензия №V8953642, действие от 01.11.2020 до 31.10.2021);
- 3. Visual Studio 2017 (свободное);
- 4. Google Chrome (свободное);
- 5. Internet Explorer (свободное).

3.2 Информационное обеспечение обучения (перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы)

Для реализации программы учебного предмета библиотечный фонд ВГУЭС укомплектован печатными и электронными изданиями.

Обучающиеся из числа инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обеспечены печатными и (или) электронными образовательными ресурсами в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья.

Основные источники:

- 1. Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык + аудиозаписи в ЭБС: учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2019. 441 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-00804-3. Текст: электронный. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/433316
- 2. Невзорова Γ . Д., Английский язык. Грамматика: учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Γ . Д. Невзорова, Γ . И. Никитушкина. 2-е изд., испр. и доп. Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 213 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-09886-0. Текст: электронный. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/452460
- 3. Полубиченко, Л.В. Английский язык для колледжей (A2-B2): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования/ А.С. Изволенская, Е. Э. Кожарская; под редакцией Л. В. Полубиченко. Москва: Издательство Юрайт 2020. 184 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-09287-5. Текст: электронный// ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/455449

Дополнительные источники:

- 1. Гуреев, В. А. Английский язык. Грамматика (В2): учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / В. А. Гуреев. Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 294 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-10481-3. Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/455685 (дата обращения: 15.05.2022)
- 2. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges. Английский язык для колледжей: учебное пособие / Карпова Т.А. Москва: КноРус, 2020. 281 с. (СПО). ISBN 978-5-406-01469-1. URL: https://book.ru/book/935920
- 3. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges. Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение: тесты.: учебно-практическое пособие / Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. Москва: КноРус, 2020. 286 с. (СПО). ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. URL: https://book.ru/book/932751

Электронные источники:

- 1. Free Management Library, from http://managementhelp.org/
- 2. Glossary of Supply Chain Terms, from https://www.inboundlogistics.com/
- 3. Glossary of Transportation & Logistics Terms, from https://icclogistics.com/glossary-transportation-logistics-terms/
- 4. Investopedia, from https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/customer-service.asp
- 5. Logistics Glossary, from https://www.logisticsglossary.com/
- 6. Logistics Terminology, from http://www.unigrouplogistics.com/resource-library/terminology
- 7. LogLink / Терминологический словарь по логистике, from https://www.loglink.ru/dictionary/
- 8. Lowe David. The Dictionary of Transport and Logistics, from https://studfile.net/preview/4547777/
- 9. MULTITRAN интернет словарь, from https://www.multitran.com
- 10. Online Business Dictionary, from http://www.businessdictionary.com/
- 11. Yulia Stukalina. Professional English for students of Logistics. Riga. 2014 from: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1dahcss24msf0ng/AAAEIIfIveqNI- VJSdfCDtLha?dl=0
- 12. Transportweekly, from http://www.transportweekly.com/
- 13. Wikipedia, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
- 14. wise Geek: clear answers for common questions, from http://www.wisegeek.com/
- 15. WWW.Virtual Library: Logistics World, from http://www.logisticsworld.com/
- 16. Англо-русский словарь логиста, from http://www.maxilog.su/services/voc_logist.php
- 17. Англо-русский словарь логиста, from http://logirus.ru/services/logistic_dictionary.php
- 18. Англо- русский толковый словарь логистических терминов, from http://studfiles.net/preview/4521608/
- 19. Файзрахманова Ю.С., Ситдикова Н.Г., Ядловская Э.Р. Professional English for Students of Logistics from https://www.fond21veka.ru/publication/20/48/66264/

Нормативные документы

- 1. Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 30.11.1994 N 51-ФЗ
- 2. Положение по ведению бухгалтерского учета и бухгалтерской отчетности в Российской Федерации, утверждено Приказом Минфина России от 29.07.1998 N 34н.

4 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
HOMENOTE OF WALL OF HOTE OF HOME	Понимать смысл и	Эканартиа
понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных		Экспертное
высказываний на известные темы	содержание	наблюдение за
(профессиональные и бытовые),	высказываний на	выполнением
понимать тексты на базовые	английском языке	практических
профессиональные темы	на	работ.
участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и	профессиональные	Результаты
профессиональные темы	темы.	выполнения
строить простые высказывания о себе и о	Понимать	контрольных
своей профессиональной деятельности	содержание	работ
кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои	технической	Оценка устных и
действия (текущие и планируемые)	документации и	письменных
писать простые связные сообщения на	инструкций на	ответов
знакомые или интересующие	английском языке.	
профессиональные темы правила построения	Строить	
простых и сложных предложений на	высказывания на	
профессиональные темы	знакомые	
знать:	профессиональные	

правила построения простых и сложных	темы и участвовать
предложений на профессиональные темы	в диалогах по ходу
основные общеупотребительные глаголы	профессиональной
(бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	деятельности на
лексический минимум, относящийся к	английском языке.
описанию предметов, средств и процессов	Писать краткие
профессиональной деятельности	сообщения на
особенности произношения	профессиональную
правила чтения текстов профессиональной	тему.
направленности	•

Для оценки достижения запланированных результатов обучения по предмету разработаны контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, которые прилагаются к рабочей программе предмета.

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И СЕРВИСА

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

32.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

Форма обучения: очная

Контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык» разработаны в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по специальности 32.02.03, Операционная деятельность в логистике, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки РФ от 28.07.2014, №834, примерной образовательной программой, рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

Разработчики:

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Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии Протокол № 9 от «13» мая 2022 г.

Председатель ЦМК <u>Дуе</u> А.Д. Гусакова

1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ. 03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности КОС разработаны на основании:

- основной образовательной программы СПО по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике;
- рабочей программы учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Формой промежуточной аттестации являются дифференцированный зачет, экзамен

2 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие результаты

освоения о	своения образовательной программы			
Код ОК, ПК	Код результата	Наименование результата обучения		
- ,	обучения	n t i n t p t i j		
ОК.01-	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые)		
OK-09	У2	понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы		
	У3	участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У4	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности		
	У5	кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У6	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы		
	32	особенности произношения		
	33	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)		
	34	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	35	правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		

3.1 Средства, применяемые для оценки уровня практической подготовки

Краткое наименование темы	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства т представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Тема 1.	У1	понимать общий смысл	Контрольн	Промежуточный
Logistics	У4	четко произнесенных	ая работа	тест 1 5.12
	У5	высказываний на	№ 1 5.1	
	33	известные темы		
	34	(профессиональные и		
		бытовые)		
		строить простые		
		высказывания о себе и		

		о своей		
		профессиональной деятельности кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
Teмa 2. Logistics Jobs	y1 y2 y6 31 32 33 34 35	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы, писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы особенности произношения основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Контрольн ая работа №2 5.2	Промежуточный тест 1 5.12

		правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
Tема 3. Gerund	y1 y3 y6 31 34 35	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	Контрольн ая работа №3 5.3	Промежуточный тест 1 5.12
Тема 4. Employment Opportunities	У1 У4 У6 31 33 34	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на	Контрольн ая работа №4 5.4	Промежуточный тест 1 5.12

		профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
Тема 5. Basic Math	y1 y2 y6 31 34 35	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы, писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	Контрольн ая работа №5 5.5	Промежуточный тест 1 5.12
Тема 6. Safety Issues	y1 y2 y6 31 34 35	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы,	Контрольн ая работа №6 5.6	Промежуточный тест 1 5.12

	1	пионт прости совети		
		писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые		
		или интересующие профессиональные		
		темы		
		правила построения		
		простых и сложных		
		предложений на		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		лексический минимум,		
		относящийся к		
		описанию предметов,		
		средств и процессов		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		
		правила чтения текстов		
		профессиональной		
		направленности		
Тема 7.	У1	понимать общий смысл	Контрольн	Промежуточный
Employment	У2	четко произнесенных	ая работа	тест 1 5.12
Opportunities	У3	высказываний на	№ 7 5.7	
Customer	У6	известные темы		
Service	31	(профессиональные и		
	34	бытовые)		
	35	понимать тексты на		
		базовые		
		профессиональные		
		темы,		
		участвовать в диалогах		
		на знакомые общие и		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		писать простые связные		
		сообщения на знакомые		
		или интересующие		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		правила построения		
		простых и сложных		
		предложений на		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		лексический минимум,		
		относящийся к		
		описанию предметов,		
		средств и процессов		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		

		правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
Teмa 8. Supplier Planning	y1 y3 y4 y5 y6 31 32 33 34	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы особенности произношения основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Контрольн ая работа №8 5.8	Промежуточный тест 1 5.12

Тема 9.	У1	понимать общий смысл	Контрольн	Промежуточный
Types of	У3	четко произнесенных	ая работа	тест 2 5.13
Inventory	У4	высказываний на	№ 9 5.9	
	У5	известные темы		
	31	(профессиональные и		
	32	бытовые)		
	33	участвовать в диалогах		
	34	на знакомые общие и		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		строить простые		
		высказывания о себе и		
		о своей		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		
		кратко обосновывать и		
		объяснить свои		
		действия (текущие и		
		планируемые)		
		правила построения		
		простых и сложных		
		предложений на		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		особенности		
		произношения		
		основные		
		общеупотребительные		
		глаголы (бытовая и		
		профессиональная		
		лексика)		
		лексический минимум,		
		относящийся к		
		описанию предметов,		
		средств и процессов		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		
		долгольности		

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Тема 10.	У1	понимать общий смысл	Контрольн	Промежуточный
Inventory Costs	У3	четко произнесенных	ая работа	тест 2 5.13
	У4	высказываний на	№10 5.10	
	У5	известные темы		
	31	(профессиональные и		
	32	бытовые)		
	33	участвовать в диалогах		
	34	на знакомые общие и		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		строить простые		
		высказывания о себе и		
		о своей		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		
		кратко обосновывать и		
		объяснить свои		
		действия (текущие и		
		планируемые)		
		правила построения		
		простых и сложных		
		предложений на		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		особенности		
		произношения		
		основные		
		общеупотребительные		
		глаголы (бытовая и		
		профессиональная		
		лексика)		
		лексический минимум,		
		относящийся к		
		описанию предметов,		
		средств и процессов		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		
Тема 11. Third-	У1	понимать общий смысл	Контрольн	Промежуточный
Party Logistics	У3	четко произнесенных	ая работа	тест 2 5.13
	У4	высказываний на	№ 11 5.11	
	У5	известные темы		
	31	(профессиональные и		
	32	бытовые)		
	33	участвовать в диалогах		
	34	на знакомые общие и		
		профессиональные		
		темы		
		строить простые		
		высказывания о себе и		
		о своей		
		профессиональной		
		деятельности		

1	1	
	кратко обосновывать и	
	объяснить свои	
	действия (текущие и	
	планируемые)	
	правила построения	
	простых и сложных	
	предложений на	
	профессиональные	
	темы	
	особенности	
	произношения	
	основные	
	общеупотребительные	
	глаголы (бытовая и	
	профессиональная	
	лексика)	
	лексический минимум,	
	относящийся к	
	описанию предметов,	
	средств и процессов	
	профессиональной	
	деятельности	

4 Описание процедуры оценивания

Результаты обучения по дисциплине, уровень сформированности компетенций оцениваются по четырёх бальной шкале оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине проводится с целью систематической проверки достижений обучающихся. Объектами оценивания являются: уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы, качество выполнения самостоятельной работы, учебная дисциплина (активность на занятиях, своевременность выполнения различных видов заданий, посещаемость всех видов занятий по аттестуемой дисциплине).

При проведении промежуточной аттестации оценивается достижение студентом запланированных по дисциплине результатов обучения, обеспечивающих результаты освоения образовательной программы в целом.

Критерии оценивания устного ответа

(оценочные средства: собеседование, устное сообщение)

- 5 баллов ответ показывает прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа; умение приводить примеры современных проблем изучаемой области.
- 4 балла ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. Однако допускается одна две неточности в ответе.
- 3 балла ответ, свидетельствующий в основном о знании процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся недостаточной глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; знанием

основных вопросов теории; слабо сформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов, недостаточным умением давать аргументированные ответы и приводить примеры; недостаточно свободным владением монологической речью, логичностью и последовательностью ответа. Допускается несколько ошибок в содержании ответа; неумение привести пример развития ситуации, провести связь с другими аспектами изучаемой области.

2 балла — ответ, обнаруживающий незнание процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся неглубоким раскрытием темы; незнанием основных вопросов теории, несформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов; неумением давать аргументированные ответы, слабым владением монологической речью, отсутствием логичности и последовательности. Допускаются серьезные ошибки в содержании ответа; незнание современной проблематики изучаемой области.

Критерии оценивания письменной работы

(оценочные средства: контрольная работа)

- 5 баллов студент выразил своё мнение по сформулированной проблеме, аргументировал его, точно определив ее содержание и составляющие. Проблема раскрыта полностью, выводы обоснованы. Приведены данные отечественной и зарубежной литературы, статистические сведения, информация нормативно-правового характера. Студент владеет навыком самостоятельной работы по заданной теме; методами и приемами анализа теоретических и/или практических аспектов изучаемой области. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет; графически работа оформлена правильно.
- работа характеризуется смысловой цельностью, последовательностью изложения; допущено не более 1 ошибки при объяснении смысла или содержания проблемы. Проблема раскрыта. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы. Для отечественных аргументации приводятся данные зарубежных И авторов. Продемонстрированы исследовательские умения и навыки. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет. Допущены одна-две ошибки в оформлении работы.
- 3 балла студент проводит достаточно самостоятельный анализ основных этапов и смысловых составляющих проблемы; понимает базовые основы и теоретическое обоснование выбранной темы. Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литературы. Допущено не более 2 ошибок в смысле или содержании проблемы, оформлении работы.
- 2 балла работа представляет собой пересказанный или полностью переписанный исходный текст без каких бы то ни было комментариев, анализа. Не раскрыта структура и теоретическая составляющая темы. Проблема не раскрыта. Выводы отсутствуют. Допущено три или более трех ошибок в смысловом содержании раскрываемой проблемы, в оформлении работы.

Критерии оценивания тестового задания

Оценка	Отлично	Хорошо	<i>Удовлетворительно</i>	Неудовлетворительно
Количество правильных ответов	91 % и≥	от 81% до 90,9 %	не менее 70%	менее 70%

Критерии выставления оценки студенту на зачете

(оценочные средства: устный опрос в форме ответов на вопросы билетов, устный опрос в форме собеседования, выполнение письменных разноуровневых задач и заданий)

Оценка по промежуточной	Характеристика качества сформированности компетенций
аттестации	
«зачтено» / «отлично»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на продвинутом уровне: обнаруживает всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного материала, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
«зачтено» / «хорошо»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на базовом уровне: основные знания, умения освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.
«зачтено» / «удовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на пороговом уровне: имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, в ходе контрольных мероприятий допускаются значительные ошибки, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ, при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.
«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на уровне ниже порогового: выявляется полное или практически полное отсутствие знаний значительной части программного материала, студент допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы, умения и навыки не сформированы.

5 Примеры оценочных средств для проведения текущей аттестации

5.1 Контрольная работа №1 Tema Logistics

1. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

1 - logistician 4 - manufacturing 2 - industry 5 - consumer 3 - supplier 6 - supply chain

A someone who purchases products or services for use

B an individual or organization that makes products available for use or sale

C a system of individuals, organizations, technology, and resources that move a product from a supplier to a consumer

- D a professional specialist who analyzes and coordinates a company's supply chain, which involves managing how a product is acquired, distributed, allocated, and delivered
- E a profit-making enterprise that employs large personnel to create products or services of commercial value

F - the process or business of making goods, in large amounts, in a factory

2. Use the words below to complete the sentences:

Logistician	suppliers	movement	materials	education
1. Every organ	ization needs a	reliable flow of _	·	
2. Managers ha	ave to make the	of ma	terials as effi	cient and effective as possible.
3. A manager v	vho works in log	gistics, or an acad	lemic who stu	idies the subject, is, formally, a
4. Logistics is	responsible for	r the transport a	nd storage of	f materials on their journey between
and	customers.	_	_	
5. All parents v	want a good	for their	children.	

3. Translate the following word combinations:

to coordinate a company's supply chain, every step in a supply chain, to enter a career in logistics, to move products, to work in manufacturing, to deliver items, a problem with distribution, to fix distribution problems, to make distribution effective, far-paced work, to be responsible (for), communication skills, work experience, to gain experience, military service, the global economy, the latest technology, to look for a job, job duties, to manage a company

4. Read the text. Use dictionary if necessary.

LOGISTICS

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.

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.

5. Mark the following sentences as 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. Logistics always has an external focus.
- 4. All supply chains are very simple.
- 5. The complexity of the supply chain will vary with the size of the business.
- 6. Logistics management is part of supply chain management.
- 7. Successful supply chain operators work in close partnerships with their customers.
- 8. A professional working in the field of logistics management is called an academician.
- 9. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, etc.
- 10. Logisticians are responsible for the life cycle and supply chain operations of a variety of products.

6. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is logistics?
- 2. How important is logistics?
- 3. What is the role of logistics in the organizations?
- 4. What does the term *supply chain* imply?
- 5. What is *logistics management*?
- 6. What are the main functions of a qualified logistician?
- 7. What are professional logisticians responsible for?
- 8. How does someone become a logistician?

5.2 Контрольная работа №2 Tema Logistics Jobs

1. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

1 – customer service manager 4 - consultant

2 - logistics engineer 5 – production manager

3 - analyst6 – international logistics manager A - uses analytical and quantitative methods to understand and interpret data

- B works with clients to improve logistics performance using skills such as strategic planning, process re-engineering, and/or information technology.
- C oversees production in manufacturing, managing the work of manufacturing engineers, production associates, machine operators, and other plant employees
- D works to create efficient import/export supply chains
- E determines processes, technology, or infrastructure to support management
- F plans and directs the activities of the customer service team

۷.	Fill in the blanks wit	th the correct words or phrases fr	om the word bank.
pr	oduction manager	supply chain manager	warehouse operations manager
tra	ansportation manage	r purchasing manager	logistics software manager
1.	The	_oversees all buying activities for t	he company.
2.	Mark called the	when he needed assist	tance with technology tools.
3.	When the vice pres	ident wanted a review of all pro-	duction and procedure activities, he
co	ntacted the	·	
		when she needed as	
5.	The entire manufacture	ring process is managed by the	·
6.	Contact the	if you have questions	about shipping products by train.

3. Translate the following word combinations:

employment opportunities, to manage logistics personnel, independent consultant, to oversee teams, customer service, to develop strategic processes, to negotiate with suppliers, to work closely with, to oversee efficient import/export supply chains, qualified candidates, to have experience, job advertisement, to oversee customer service teams, process improvement, to plan and direct the activities (of), to interpret data, to integrate services, to determine processes, to support management, to create efficient supply chain, to hire an outside consultant, to improve strategic planning, a logistics job candidate, to apply for a job, to work in the field of, logistics job experience, a job candidate, position applied for, previous jobs, to coordinate shipments, distribution methods, to manage third party contracts, to meet customer needs, to arrive safely and on time, job training, opportunities for advancement, job requirements, proven leadership skills, outside contractors, , to oversee warehouse activities, to need assistance, to set up a time to meet, meeting schedule

4. Answer the following questions.

- 9. What is the most common career path in logistics?
- 10. Who works in a logistical management?
- 11. What kinds of organizations employ logistics managers?
- 12. Where do new logistics managers get started?
- 13. What are some responsibilities of a logistics manager?
- 14. What skills do logistics managers need?
- 15. What are some ways that logistics managers work with people outside their companies?
- 16. What types of information do logistics managers analyze to improve efficiency?
- 17. What types of things does a logistics engineer plan?
- 18. How important is a graduate degree in entering a career?

5.3 <u>Контрольная работа №3 Тема Gerund</u>

<u>1.</u> (повторение). Образуйте герундий от глагола в скобках и переведите предложение. Почему надо в данном случае использовать герундий?

Start ... about pleasant things — and you'll be happy! (think)

Americans enjoy ... houses and ... to new places. (change/ move)

Would you like to go ... in the sea? (sail)

Most people enjoy ... in the sun. (lie)

I haven't had my lunch yet. Do you mind ... outside for ten minutes? (wait)

John likes ... at a high speed. (drive)

Stop ... about your troubles. (worry)

Jack was proud of ... the first prize for.... (get/ jump)

Helen was so angry that she left without... a word. (say)

2. Образуйте герундий от соответствующих глаголов и вставьте его в диалог.

cook, sleep, spend, hike, talk

A What's the best way to relax?

B Well, I love ... in the country. And you?

A Yeah, but I dislike ... on a camp fire and can't stand ... on the ground!

A Oh, where's your sense of adventure? And I bet you hate ... a week without your mobile phone.

B That's true. I quite like ... to people.

3. Выберите предлог.

Read the rule ... writing the exercise. (after, before, by the time)

Diana is fond ... collecting posters of pop singers. (for, to, of)

Betty likes art very much and she is keen ... visiting art galleries. (in, on, about)

Black is tired ... painting the wall. He has been working for 5 hours. (of, after, for)

Susan is clever ... learning English. (of, for, at)

I don't understand how David can fish for hours ... catching anything. (with, without, on)

Kate bought a book ... buying an umbrella. (but, without, instead of)

... visiting the British Museum the tourists were very much impressed. (After, Before, Instead of) I can't get used ... getting up early. (for, with, to)

hearing the news M	r. White felt pleased.	(On, With, By)	
We were fascinated	2 2		· /
I like the idea visiti			
	miners' questions	thinking and later he	regretted it. (without, instead of
with)			
Thank you helping			
My friends and I dream			
Children went for a wa	_	_ :	
-	meeting Alice at the t	heatre. She was going	g to stay at home on that day. (at
by, with)			
		_	nearest cinema? (for, at, of)
-	_		rules every day. (by, for, with)
Pamela looking forwar	d visiting London	again. (to, on, about)	
5.4 Контрольная раб	бота №4 Тема Emn'	lovment Opportunit	ies
1. Match the words of			
1. transportation	_	nsulting	,
2. manufacturing	6. pas	ssenger	
3. merchandising	7. edi	ucation	
4. freight	8. re	tailer	
A the art of displaying	ng products in stores i	n a manner that make	es people want to buy them
B goods that are trans	sported by vehicles, a	nd the system of mov	ing them
C the act of learning	and teaching, usually	in a school, college of	or university environment
D a person who trave	ls in a vehicle withou	t driving it or working	g on it
E a person or busines	ss that sells goods dire	ectly to customers for	their personal use
F the system or activi	ty of moving people	or objects from one pl	lace to another
G the business of give	ing professional help	and advice on a certain	in subject
H the process or busin			
2. Fill in the blanks w	ith the correct word	ls or phrases from th	e word bank.
opportunities	transportation	education	manufacturing process
	C	transportation	to improve
1. Logistics is the conr			<u>_</u> ·
2. She applied for both			
3. A professional work			
4. The logistics consul	tant wanted	_ the company's trans	portation.
			m one point to another
6. You may need a hig			
	_		edge of different modes of
8 is all the s	•		
3. Translate the follow	C		
			consulting firms, manufacturing
			stitution, government agencies
			n level, prior experience, to hire
			path, to improve transportation
			s, business of making goods, to
-		-	ce, to celebrate a promotion, the
pay and benefits (pack		ployment opportunitie	s, to take the job
4. Talk about these qu	uestions.		

- What kinds of companies hire logistics workers? 1.
- At which type of company would you like to work? 2.

5.5 Контрольная работа №5 Тема Basic Math . Measurements. 1. Match the words or phrases (1-8) with the definitions (A-I)

1.	plus	5	5. inch
2.	minus	6	5. mile
	divided by	7	7. convert
4.	equals	8	8. volume weight
٨	used to indicate div	vicion	
	used to mulcate ur		matical operation
	a unit of length that		<u> </u>
	used to indicate add	-	e-twentin of a foot
			from another
	used when taking a	•	
	a calculation that sh		•
	an imperial unit of	•	-
		-	its and measures for another
	_	pairs. Choose	which word or phrase best fits each blank.
	foot/meter		
			l to one
			s, or one
	imperial system/kilo		
			in
В	One cubic yard is a	unit of	·
3.	suppliers/consumers		
			about the high cost of products.
В	d	istribute finish	ned products, parts, and raw materials.
4.	weight/length		
A	The metric system	uses meters to	o measure

3. Translate the following word combinations:

A pound is an imperial unit of _

basic mathematical operations, metric system, imperial system, to abbreviate numbers, to indicate division, to indicate subtraction, to request information, to calculate the volume of the shipment, to convert to kilograms, to ship freight, to deliver cargo, conventional cargo, to determine measurements, container loads, volume weight, to provide measurements in miles, the density of a package, a unit of weight/length, to measure distance, roll-on/roll-off cargo

4. Talk about these questions.

- 1. What are some basic math operations?
- 2. What are some ways to express the results of mathematical operations?
- 3. What are the different ways in which freight is shipped?
- 4. What are some examples of imperial and metric units?

5.6 Контрольная работа №6 Tema Safety Issues

1. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

1 safety 5 lockouts

2 accidents 6 personal protective equipment (PPE)

3 injuries 7 first aid kits

4 malfunction (v)

- A physical damage that occurs to the body or a body part
- B a procedure that locks and labels malfunctioning electrical equipment as a safety measure.
- C an unplanned event that results in damage or injury
- D a case that contains bandages, medicines, and other items needed to administer care in case an injury occurs.
- E clothing and accessories designed to protect people from harm.
- F to not work properly
- G protection from danger or harm that could cause injury or death

2. Read the sentences and choose the correct words or phrases

- 1. Falls and slips are the biggest cause of **safety/injury** in warehouses.
- 2. Safety procedures reduce **fatalities/personal protective equipment** caused by accidents on the job.
- 3. A hard hat is part of an employee's personal protective equipment/injury.
- 4. All employees need to follow safety procedures to avoid lockout/accidents.
- 5. **Fatality/slip** is a death that occurs as a result of an accident or disaster.
- 6. All inventory needs to be off the floor so people don't **spill/trip** over it.
- 7. Electrocution/accident is an injury or death that results from coming in direct contact with electricity.

3. Translate the following word combinations:

safety issues, to ensure safety, employee manual, to follow safety procedures, to avoid accidents, personal protective equipment, job assignment, PPE requirements, lockout/ tagout procedures, to reduce the risk of electrocution, the cause of injury, to trip over items, first aid kits, in case of injuries, to reduce accidents (fatalities), unsafe handling of electrical equipment, to improve safety, accident report

4. Talk about these questions.

- 1. Why is safety important in warehouses?
- 2. What are some measures to ensure safety in a warehouse setting?

5.7 Контрольная работа №7 Тема Customer Service

1. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

1 - customer service
2 - customer
3 - order (n)
5 - update
6 - complaint
7 - expectation

4 - inquiry

- A a question you ask in order to gather information about someone or something
- \mathbf{B} a written or spoken statement in which a person says they are unhappy with something
- C the latest news or information about something
- **D** what you believe or hope will happen
- \mathbf{E} the way in which a business treats its customers. It is also the department in a company that deals with customer issues and complaints.
- \mathbf{F} a person or organization that buys products or services from a store or business
- G a request for a company to make goods for you, or to send them to you

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank

assistance	complaint	customers	polite			
suppliers	customer s	ervice ret	urn			
1 If you need a	any	you may c	all the company's he	elpline.		
2 Rude or poo	r	can ruin a co	mpany's reputation.			
3 The woman	brought the	t	ack to the store.			
4 The custome	er service depar	tment rarely rec	eives a	•		
6 The compan	y values its	·				
7 The custome	er service repres	sentatives tried t	o be very	·		
8. Most prod	lucts move thr	ough a series	of organizations as	they travel	between	original
	and final custor	ners.				

3. Translate the following word combinations:

customer service, to exceed expectations, prompt and friendly service, to answer inquiries, to take complaints seriously, to make it right, to accept returns for damaged orders, to resolve the problem, to provide customers with order updates, timely delivery of shipments, to value customers, to expand services, the shipment of goods, delivery time

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

order flow suppliers satisfaction complaints

1.	Poor logistics is the cause of roughly 50 per cent of all customer
2.	Logistics is the function that is responsible for the of materials into, through
and ou	of an organization.
3.	Logistics forms links with, developing mutually beneficial, long-term
trading	relationships.
4.	Logistics forms links with customers, contributing to customer and
added	value.
5.	The customer's was delivered on time

5. Read the text and translate it.

The success of every organization depends on customer satisfaction. If it doesn't satisfy customers, it is unlikely to survive in the long term, let alone make a profit, have high return on assets, add shareholder value, or achieve any other measure of success. So organizations must deliver products that satisfy customers. Unfortunately, customers judge products by a whole series of factors. When you buy a DVD, for example, you judge its contents, appearance, how easy it is to buy, how long you wait, how expensive it is, whether the right DVD was delivered, whether it was damaged, how courteously you were treated by sales staff, and so on.

Some of these factors clearly depend on logistics – the availability of the the DVD depends on stocks; the delivery time depends on transport; damage is prevented by good material handling; the price is affected by logistics costs. So we can phrase the overriding aim of logistics in terms of customer service.

The overall AIM of LOGISTICS is to achieve high customer satisfaction. It must provide a high quality service with low – or acceptable – costs. Organizations that put a lot of emphasis on customer satisfaction are said to have a **customer focus**. Organizations with satisfied customers have the obvious benefit of bringing them back with repeat business – remembering the rule of the thumb that *it costs five times as much to attract a new customer as it does to retain an existing one*. Satisfied customers also attract new business, as they recommend a good service to four or five other people – compared with dissatisfied customers who warn a dozen potential customers about a bad experience.

6. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1. What does the success of every organization depend on?
- 2. What kind of customer service does everyone expect from a business?
- 3. Why is customer service so important?
- 4. How does logistics contribute to customer satisfaction?

5.8 <u>Контрольная работа №8 Тема Supplier Planning</u>

1. Translate the following word combinations.

Supply chain, supply chain system, production plan, raw materials, to test materials, to check the quality of each delivery, to improve quality, to store extra raw materials, a supply warehouse, to transport the finished product, shipping department, to organize delivery, to list products and their prices, the terms of sale, modes of transportation, to speed up deliveries, to send invoices, customers' needs, customer service, the customer service department, communication systems, logistics team, damaged orders, the company webpage, manufacturing process

2. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

1. supply chain 5. supply (n)
2. production 6. order (v)
3. delivery (n) 7. invoice

4. quantity

A. a collection of raw materials that are stored until they are needed by the production department

- B. the number or amount of something
- C. to arrange for a product to be sent or delivered to your address
- D. a system of individuals, organizations, technology, and resources that move a product from a supplier to a consumer

E. an itemized list of sold and shipped products, showing prices and terms of sale

F. an item or a collection of items that is brought to the customers who ordered them

G. a process in which items are made using raw materials bought by suppliers

3.	Read	the	sentence	pairs.	Choose	which	word	best	fits	each	blank	ζ.

1.	transport/delivery	
	A. Mark assigned thi	ty trucks to freight.
	B. The morning	was three hours late due to bad weather.
2.	production/manufact	re
	A. We	some products by hand.
	В	slowed down last year.
3.	ordered/purchased	
	A. Sasha	his supplies by phone.
	B. Our company	three thousand dollars' worth of timber.
4.	customer/supplier	
	A. The	is the most important element in every supply chain.
	B. The	sent an invoice to the company for the delivered items.

4. Read the text and try to understand it.

A **supply chain** consists of the series of activities and organizations that materials move through on their journey from initial suppliers to final customers.

Every product has its own unique supply chain, and these can be both long and complicated. The supply chain for Cadbury starts with cocoa beans growing on farms and ends with the delivery of bars of chocolate to hungry customers. The supply chain for Levi jeans starts with cotton growing in a field and ends when you buy the jeans in a shop. The supply chain describes the total journey of materials as they move 'from dirt to dirt'. Along this journey, materials may move through raw materials suppliers, manufacturers, finishing operations, logistics centers, warehouses, third-party operators, transport companies, wholesalers, retailers, and a whole range of other operations. Sometimes, the supply chain goes beyond the final customer to add recycling and re-use of materials.

Each product has its own supply chain, and there is a huge number of different configurations. Some are very short and simple – such as a cook buying potatoes directly from a farmer. Others are surprisingly long and complicated. An everyday product like a shirt has a long journey from the farm growing cotton through to the final customer. It also has several chains merging as buttons, polyester, dyes and other materials join the main process.

Supply chains diverge to meet demand from different types of customer. Manufacturers of car components, for example, sell some products to car assembly plants, some to wholesalers for garages doing repairs, some to retail shops for individual customers, and some directly to customers through websites. Then the supply chain divides into separate strands with the same product following alternative routes.

As we can see, the picture of supply chains is getting more complicated, with various mergers and divisions along their length. The reality is even more complex, as each organization works with many – often thousands – of different products, each of which has its own supply chain.

5. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1. A supply chain is a system of organizations, people, technology involved in moving a product or service from customer to provider.
- 2. Supply chain activities transform natural resources, raw materials and components into a finished product that is delivered to the end customer.
- 3. The supply chain starts and ends with the provider.
- 4. A simple supply chain links a company that manufactures or assembles a product with its suppliers and distributors and customers.
- 5. The raw materials are received from the customers, checked for quality and accuracy and moved into the warehouse.
- 6. The finished products ordered by the customer are manufactured using the raw materials purchased from suppliers.

- 7. After the items have been completed and tested, they are stored in the main office prior to delivery to the customer.
- 8. When the goods are received by the customer, the company will send the customer an invitation to a business meeting.

6. Answer the following questions.

- **1.** What is the role and structure of supply chains?
- 2. What is the most important element in every supply chain?
- 3. How do companies successfully manage a supply chain?
- 4. Is the supply chain an important link with the company's customers?
- 5. Why is the supply chain regarded as an essential component of success for most companies?
- 6. What elements is a simple supply chain made up of?

4. Translate the following word combinations:

5.9 Контрольная работа №9 Тема Types of Inventory
1. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).
2. raw materials
3. work in process
4. finished goods
5. spare parts
6. inventory
7. distribution inventory
8. MRO supplies
A parts that are used to maintain or repair the finished products sold by a company
B completed products that are stored and ready for sale
C a complete list of materials or products in stock
D materials that are in transit, off-site, or held by a seller on consignment
E materials that are purchased by a company to be processed or manufactured into a finished
product
F refers to maintenance, repair, and ordering supplies, the items that are not part
of the finished product,
G materials that have been processed in some way, but are not finished products
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank
production inventory materials services raw material finished goods sale
1. The three most important types of are the raw materials, the work in process
(WIP) inventory and the finished goods.
2. Plastic is for production of toys.
 Plastic is for production of toys. Inventory of occurs at various stages and departments of an organization.
 Plastic is for production of toys. Inventory of occurs at various stages and departments of an organization. A manufacturing enterprise must stock an adequate amount of raw materials to ensure
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manufacturing process, inventory awaiting production, raw materials, work in process, finished goods, finished parts, to stock spare parts, to be stored on-site, to be stored in the warehouse, to be used as replacement parts, final assembly, ready for sale, distribution inventory, consignment items, nonproduction items, to coordinate warehouse departments, to manage inventory, to process materials, inventory list, warehouse inventory

5. Read the text and translate it. Make five questions to the text.

Raw materials are inventory items that are used in the manufacturer's conversion process to produce components, subassemblies, or finished products. These inventory items may be commodities or extracted materials that the firm or its subsidiary has produced or extracted. They also may be objects or elements that the firm has purchased from outside the organization. Even if the item is partially assembled or is considered a finished good to the supplier, the purchaser may classify it as a raw material if his or her firm had no input into its production. raw materials are commodities such as ore, grain, minerals, petroleum, chemicals, paper, wood, paint, steel, and food items. However, items such as nuts and bolts, ball bearings, key stock, casters, seats, wheels, and even engines may be regarded as raw materials if they are purchased from outside the firm.

5.10 Контрольная работа №11 Тема Inventory Costs

1. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

- 1 depreciation
- 2 obsolescence
- 3 warehousing
- 4 insurance
- 5 carrying cost
- 6 handling cost
- 7 storage cost
- A the storing (holding) of goods
- B includes all expenses related to moving and transporting items
- the total cost of holding an asset, including storage, maintenance, insurance, and other expenses
- D includes all expenses related to storage, including warehouse space, security, and maintenance
- refers to loss of value, often due to damage or deterioration during storage caused by handling, weather, age, evaporation, or shrinkage.
- a loss in the utility or value of property that results over time from intrinsic imitations (as outmoded facilities) or external circumstances
- G a guarantee to protect inventory

2. Use the words above to complete the sentences:

depreciation storage cost carrying cost deliveries satisfaction The success of every organization depends on customer . If it doesn't satisfy 1. customers, it is unlikely to survive in the long run 2. This industry is very competitive, and the managing director knows that customers will go to other suppliers if he cannot guarantee_ 3. The company searched for a new storage warehouse, hoping to decrease storage cost.

- 4. The company increased the price of the end product to cover_____
- 5._____ occurs when an item experiences a loss of value. It can occur as a result of age, general use, or obsolescence.

3. Translate the following word combinations:

inventory costs, material overhead cost, carrying cost, storage cost, acquisition cost, handling costs, inspection cost, increased costs, to invest money, to involve expenses, to protect assets, to earn interest, to order materials, to place orders, to increase the price of the end product, to reduce carrying cost, to decrease storage cost, to reduce expenses, unsold merchandise, causes of deprecation, at a reduced cost, to cover carrying cost

4. Mark the following sentences as True or False

- 1. Inventory cost is the cost of holding goods in stock.
- A. True
- B. False
- 2. Inventory cost includes capital, warehousing, depreciation, insurance, taxation, obsolescence, and shrinking costs.
- A. True
 - B. False
- 3. The cost of keeping goods somewhere, including the costs of storing them, insurance, taxes, etc.
- A. Inventory cost
- B. Warehousing
- 4. Risk-transfer mechanism that ensures full or partial financial compensation for the loss or damage caused by event(s) beyond the control of the insured party.
- A. Insurance
- B. Unsold merchandise
- 5. Depreciation is the _____ in value of assets.
- A. increase
- B. decrease
- 6. Inspection cost includes the costs for ______ of materials received, products in process, and finished goods.
- A. increases
- B. inspections

5. Answer the questions

- 1. What are some expenses associated with carrying cost?
- 2. What are some causes of deprecation?

5.11 Контрольная работа №11 Tema Third-Party Logistics

1. Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

- 1 outsource
- 2 third-party logistics provider
- 3 standard provider
- 4 service developer
- 5 customer adapter
- 6 customer developer
- 7 non-asset based
- A a provider who engages in warehousing, pick and pack, and distribution
- B-a provider who takes over the company's logistics activities, and improves them without developing a new service
- C a firm that provides outsourced third-party logistics services to customers
- D-a provider who takes over logistics functions and performs extensive and detailed tasks for a few customers. This provider is at the highest level of logistics.
- E-a provider who offers tracking and tracing, cross-docking, and security
- F having expertise and information technology resources but no personnel
- G to use an outside supplier to acquire goods and services that are needed by a business or organization

2. Translate the following word combinations:

to use a third-party logistics provider, to provide logistics services, logistics needs, to perform distribution services, to offer transportation services, freight forwarder, to take over logistics activities, to improve operations, to outsource tasks to subcontractors, to involve on-demand transport, to hire outside help, to subcontract non-asset based tasks, the highest level of logistics

3. Look through the text. Give answers to the questions below.

The term 3PL is an acronym for third party logistics. It refers to a process whereby the logistics of a company are outsourced and managed by another company. Though the most commonly outsourced logistics activity is <u>transportation</u>, third party logistics may include <u>warehousing</u>, <u>supply chain management</u>, and order fulfillment.

Transportation. 3PL is widely outsourced around the globe. Most businesses contract with government postal services, commercial carriers, and airlines to get their goods from the manufacturing facility to the end customer. When the product is ready to ship, the 3PL carrier will pick up the package and deliver it to the end customer. The shipping costs are then billed by the carrier to the business. By hiring an outside firm that specializes in shipping and transportation, businesses are able to reduce overall costs since there is no need to invest in trucks, planes, trains, or employees to transport the goods.

Warehousing is another activity commonly outsourced to third party logistics. For businesses that want to devote the bulk of their time to design, sales, and manufacturing, outsourcing the warehouse activity may be a prudent move. The third party logistics company will house either raw components or finished products until such time as the parts are needed for manufacture or shipping. Typically, a notification is then sent to the third party logistics company to deliver the goods. A third party warehouse reduces the amount of space a business must lease or own and also reduces the number of employees required.

Supply chain management is the process used by businesses to manage their goods. This process often involves an automated ordering system where purchasing agents order material from suppliers and send purchase orders for raw goods. For many businesses, this activity is outsourced to a third party logistics company and purchasing professionals at the third party logistics company actually handle the ordering process. The goods are then delivered when needed to either the third party logistics warehouse or the manufacturing plant.

Order fulfillment is the process of completing an order and delivering it to a customer. When using a third party logistics company to manage order fulfillment, many businesses simply provide a standalone ordering system or access to the internal ordering system to the 3PL company. When orders are placed by end customers, the 3PL company confirms the orders, pulls the product from the warehouse, packages the product, and schedules the shipment. Depending on the amount of outsourced logistics, the 3PL company may also be responsible for transportation to the end customer.

4. Answer the following questions. Write down your answers.

- 1. What does the term 3PL mean?
- 2. What are third-party logistics, and who provides their services?
- 3. What activities may third-party logistics include?
- 4. What happens when businesses hire an outside firm that specializes in shipping?
- 5. What does the term outsourcing mean?
- 6. Why do 3PL providers sometimes outsource tasks to subcontractors?
- 7. Why do companies need third-party logistics?

5.12 Промежуточный тест 1 по темам 1-8.

1. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

training
 employees
 warehouse
 purchasing
 consumer
 producer

A the place where you store finished products before they are sold

B the act of buying goods or services to accomplish an intended purpose, e.g. buying raw materials to manufacture a product

C organized help and advice with learning the job

E an individual or organization that creates goods or services for other people to use and consume

E workers in the company

F a person who uses any product or service

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases
service prices successful attracted provides opened customers
7. A telephone company a communication service.8. Most products move through a series of organizations as they travel between original suppliers and final
In 1962 Sam Walton (9) a discount store in Rogers, Arizona. He (10)
customers with a combination of low (11), a wide range of goods and friendly (12). Sam called his store Wal-Mart, and was so (13) that he quickly opened more branches.
Complete the test. Read each question carefully.
 14. What is logistics? (Choose the most complete definition.) A. The system of creating plans for an organization.
B. The study of Logarithms within Calculus.
C. Managing the flow and storage of goods from their point of origin to the point of consumption.
D. The implementation of policies and procedures.
• 15. Each organization acts as a customer when it buys materials from its own suppliers, and
then it acts as a supplier when it delivers materials to its own customers.
A. True
B. False
• 16. Responsiveness is the right support in the right quantity in the right place at the right time.
A. True
B. False
• 17. Plans must be flexible in order to ensure the successful delivery of required equipment and
supplies.
A. True
B. False18. The global economy makes logistics more complicated than before.
A. True
B. False
• 19. A complaint is a written or spoken statement in which a person says that he/she is happy
with something.
A. True
B. False
• 20. One hundred centimeters is equal to one meter.
A. equal to
B. more than
C. less than
D. the number of
• 21. Logistic Functions: Which of the following is NOT one of the six broad functional areas of
Logistics?
A. Transportation B. Supply Systems
C. Health Services
D. Public Affairs
• 22. People who buy IBM's products and services are IBM's customers or clients.
A. producers
B. customers
C. sellers
D. suppliers
• 23. People who buy products or services for their own use are consumers

- A. sellers
- B. buyers
- C. consumers
- D. distributors
- 24. Finding the best way of getting goods to the supermarkets in a supermarket group
- A. manufacturing
- B. warehousing
- C. consulting
- D. supply chain management
- 25. A university professor who lectures on supply chain managing
- A. consultant
- B. logistician
- C. supplier
- D. coordinator
- 26. Your resume shows that you have several years of experience in logistics.
- A. distribution
- B. experience
- C. development
- D. celebrating a promotion
- 27. She applied for both employment opportunities.
- A. business skills
- B. employment opportunities
- C. congratulations
- D. manufactured products
- 28. to purchase something means
- A. to sell
- B. to supply
- C. to buy
- D. to return
- 29. activities related to making things
- A. manufacturing operations
- B. manufacturing plant
- C. supply warehouse
- D. information systems
- 30. The system or activity of moving people or objects from one place to another
- A. industry
- B. transport
- C. education
- D. transportation
- 31. A physical damage that occurs to the body or a body part
- A. industry
- B. injury
- C. safety
- D. physics
- 32. Protection from danger that could cause injury or death
- A. industry
- B. injury
- C. safety
- D. accident
- 33. To malfunction means
- A. to protect
- B. to function improperly
- C. to load shipments

D. to function effectively • 34. Satisfied customersnew business, as they recommend a good service to four or five other people
A. buy
B. sell
C. attract
D. warn
• 35. Dissatisfied customers a dozen potential customers about a bad experience.
A. buy
B. sell
C. attract
D. warn
• 36. Instant communication between sellers and customers is vital for management of the
A. complaints
B. production plan
1
C. supply chain
D. transport

5.13 Промежуточный тест 2 по темам 9-12.

Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

retailer
 invoice
 order
 distribution
 storage

4 supply chain

A the storing of goods in a warehouse awaiting use or further transportation

- B a list of goods and materials held available in stock by a business
- C a piece of paper which shows the products that a customer bought and the money they have to pay

D an individual or organization which purchases products from a manufacturer or distributor and resells them to the ultimate consumer

E a type of request for goods or services such as a purchase order, sales order, work order, etc

F a method of transporting items from supplier to consumer

G a network of producers, manufacturers, distributors and retailers who turn raw materials into finished goods and services, delivered to consumers

Complete the test. Read each question carefully.

• 8. activities related to making things

A. manufacturing operations

B. manufacturing plant

C. supply warehouse

D. information systems

• 9. A supply chain is a system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a <u>product</u> or <u>service</u> from <u>supplier</u> to <u>customer</u>.

A. True

- B. False
- 10. Vertical integration is when a company produces everything internally that it needs, owning all the stages of the supply chain itself.

A. True

- B. False
- 11. Every company is part of another company's supply chain and in general all companies have multiple supply chains.

A. False

- B. True
- 12. Retailers typically only have one kind of goods called merchandise. They purchase it from wholesalers or manufacturers as finished products to sell to their customers. (Fill in the blanks)
- A. raw materials
- B. broken electrical equipment
- C. finished products
- D. the most important concept
- 13. Washing machines on a truck going out of the factory gate, rather than components being delivered to make them
- A. transport
- B. raw materials
- C. work-in-process (work-in-progress)
- D. finished goods
- 14. Work in process inventory consists of all partially finished products that a manufacturer produces.
- A. raw materials
- B. partially finished products
- C. ready for sale completed products
- D. technology tools and systems
- 15. Which is **NOT** listed as inventory?
- A. raw materials
- B. consignment items
- C. service parts
- D. distributors
- 16. Aircraft wings to be used in the construction of a plane.
- A. finished goods
- B. work in process
- C. raw materials
- D. transport
- 17. The timing of orders is a critical factor that may impact inventory cost.
- A. True
- B. False
- 18. The cotton to be used in making thread for clothes
- A. service parts
- B. order
- C. inventory (stock(s))
- D. production
- 19. They distribute finished products, parts, and raw materials.
- A. government agencies
- B. logistics software managers
- C. suppliers
- D. consumers
- 20. When Ford started making cars, it raised its own sheep to provide wool for the seat covers.
- A. to distribute
- B. to provide
- C. to finish
- D. to describe
- 21. Standard 3PL Provider is the most basic form of a 3PL provider.
- A. True
- B. False
- 22. A customer developer is a provider who is at the highest level of logistics.
- A. True
- B. False

- 23. Which of the following is **NOT** a service offered by standard providers?
- A. pick and pack
- B. distribution
- C. security
- D. warehousing
- 24. The influx of raw material and parts, from suppliers to the manufacturing plant
- A. Inbound logistics
- B. Outbound Logistics
- 25. The outward movement of final goods, from the company to the end user
- A. Inbound Logistics
- B. Outbound logistics
- 26. Focuses on movement of finished goods or product from the business to final customer.
- A. Outbound logistics
- B. Inbound Logistics
- 27. Focuses on Deployment of resources and raw materials, within the manufacturing plant.
- A. Outbound logistics
- B. Inbound Logistics
- 28. Interaction between firm and the customers
- A. Outbound logistics
- B. Inbound Logistics
- 29. Interaction between supplier and the firm
- A. Outbound logistics
- B. Inbound Logistics
- 30. Moving materials into the organization from suppliers is called *inbound* or *inward* logistics
- A. True
- B. False
- 31. Moving materials out to customers is *outbound* or *outward* logistics
- A. True
- B. False
- 32. Dyson (company) makes vacuum cleaners. It takes raw materials like steel and plastic, and makes some of the components or parts used in its products. (Other components are made by other companies)
- A. invoice
- B. raw materials
- C. finished goods
- D. order
- 33. Quantities of raw materials, components, work-in-process and finished goods in a particular place are stocks (inventories).
- A. customers' purchase
- B. stocks (inventories)
- C. delivery trucks
- D. necessary recipients
- 34. Dyson (home appliances company) has its own manufacturing operations, but it works with its suppliers companies that provide materials and components.
- A. customers
- B. suppliers
- C. buyers
- D. inventory
- 35. the physical area where materials are taken in and processed
- A. case
- B. place
- C. stage
- D. receiving area

• 36. Warehouse: storage place for products. Principal warehouse activities include receipt of
product, storage, shipment, and order picking.
A. True
B. False
• 37. an itemized list of sold and shipped products, showing prices and terms of sale
A. injury
B. invoice
C. inquiry
D. quality
• 38. Delivering damaged products due to careless packing is
A. necessary
B. acceptable
C. not acceptable
D. desirable
• 39. The company's is to provide good quality products for low prices.
A. objective
B. objectivity
C. delivering
D. shipping
• 40. Before a shipment goes out, an employee it.
A. delivers
B. orders
C. distributes
D. documents