物流职业英语 Logistics English

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Chapter 1 Brief Introduction to Logistics

物流学简介



Knowledge: ABCs of Logistics

知识:物流学常识

Dialogue: Introducing a Logistics Company

对话:介绍物流公司

Case: Wal-Mart's Success

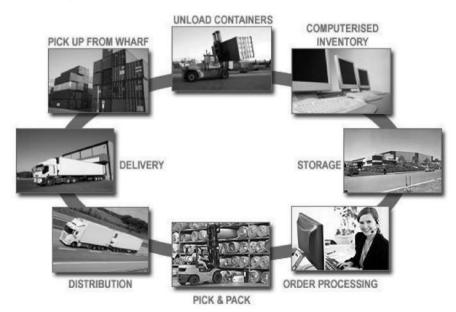
案例:沃尔玛的成功

◆ Document: Bill of Lading

单证: 提货单

Grammar: Subject and Verb Agreement

语法: 主谓一致





Part One Logistics Knowledge 物流知识

Read the following passage on logistics, and do the exercises followed.

ABCs of Logistics 物流学常识

I. Origin of Logistics 物流起源

The concept of "Logistics" started many years before Christ and was used by Greek generals (Leon the Wise, Alexander the Great^[1]) in order to describe all the **procedures** for the army's **procurement** on food, clothing, **ammunition**, etc.

Alexander the Great was a big fan of the **mobility** of his troops, and he didn't

want his **troops** to stay in one place waiting for supplies from **Macedonia**. Thus, he tried to **resolve** the issues of supplies by using supplies from the local resources of his defeated enemies.

For many years, logistics were always an issue in war affairs. Kingdoms and generals with **strategic** planning on logistics were those who won the war.



World War II was the major motivation of

logistics to increase **recognition** and emphasis, following the clear importance of their contribution toward the **Allied** victory.

Starting from the early 60s, many factors, such as **deregulation**, competitive pressures, information technology, globalization, profit **leverage**, etc., **contributed to** the increase of logistics science in the form we know today.

II. Definition of Logistics 物流定义

Logistics, according to Council of Logistics Management^[2], is the process of planning, **implement**ing and controlling the efficient, cost-effective flow and storage of raw materials, in-process inventory, finished goods and related information from point of origin to point of **consumption** for the purpose of **conforming** to customer requirements. The mission of logistics is 7Rs, that is, to have the right item in the right quantity at the right time at the right place for the right price in the right condition reach the right customer.



III. Key Activities in Logistics 物流中的主要活动

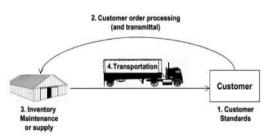
The logistics activities can be classified into: **core** and supporting activities.

The core activities take place in every supply channel (as can be seen from the figure).

They contribute the most to the total cost of logistics, or they are **essential** to the effective **coordination** and completion of the logistics task.

Here are four core activities:

- 1. Customer service (typically defined by marketing);
- Information flows and order processing;
 - 3. Inventory management;
 - 4. Transportation.



IV. Supporting Activities in Logistics 物流中的辅助活动

Supporting activities vary from company to company. A **comprehensive** list includes:

- Warehousing (Space determination, stock layout, configuration, stock placement);
- Materials handling (equipment selection & replacement policies, order-picking procedures, stock storage & retrieval);
- 3. Purchasing (supply source selection, purchase timing, purchase quantities);
- Protective packaging (designed for handling, storage, protection from loss/damage);
- 5. Cooperation with production/operations (specify **aggregate** quantities, sequence & time production output, schedule supplies);
- 6. Information maintenance (information collection, storage & manipulation, data analysis, control procedures).

V. Role and Importance of Logistics 物流的作用及重要性

Logistics in an organization is considered as a continuation of marketing. Logistics plays a **critical** role in each of the three critical elements of the marketing concept (customer satisfaction, **integrated** effort/systems approach and corporate profit) in several ways.

Since the beginning of human civilization, there has been the "move" of the



Word Tips

goods, so we should say, "logistics is anything but a newborn baby." However, when it comes to modern logistics, most professionals in the business consider it one of the most complicated and exciting jobs, invisible



<u>as it is.</u> "Logistics is a unique global pipeline that operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 52 weeks a year, planning and coordinating the transport and delivery of products and service to customers the world over."

词项	词性	词义
procedure /prəˈsiːdʒə/	n.	程序,手续;步骤
procurement /prəˈkjʊəmənt/	n.	采购;获得,取得
ammunition /æmjʊˈnɪ∫(ə)n/	n.	弹药;军火
mobility /məບ'bɪlətɪ/	n.	移动性;机动性
Macedonia /ımæsɪˈdəʊnjə/	n.	马其顿(巴尔干半岛一古国)
resolve /rɪˈzɒlv/	vt./vi.	决定;溶解;使分解;决心要做
strategic /strəˈtɪdʒɪk/	adj.	战略上的,战略的
motivation /məʊtɪˈveɪ∫(ə)n/	n.	动机;积极性;推动
recognition /₁rɛkəg¹nı∫ən/	n.	识别;承认,认出;重视;赞誉;公认
allied /ˈælaɪd/	adj.	联合的;同盟的;与同属一系
deregulation /dɪˈrɛgjʊˌleɪʃən/	n.	违反规定,反常;撤消管制规定
leverage /ˈlɛvərɪdʒ/	n.	手段,影响力;杠杆作用;杠杆效率
contribute to		有助于;捐献
implement /'ImplIment/	vt./n.	实施,执行;实现,使生效;工具,器具;手段
consumption /kənˈsʌmp∫ən/	n.	消费;消耗
conform /kənˈfɒrm/	vt./vi.	符合;遵照;适应环境/使遵守;使一致;使顺从
essential /ɪˈsɛnʃl/	adj.	基本的;必要的;本质的;精华的
coordination /kəʊˌɔːdɪˈneɪʃən/	n.	协调,调和;对等,同等
comprehensive /kpmpri hensiv/	adj.	综合的;广泛的;有理解力的
layout /ˈleɪˌaʊt/	n.	布局;设计;安排;陈列
configuration /kənˌfɪgjəˈreɪʃən/	n.	配置;结构;外形
replacement /rɪˈpleɪsmənt/	n.	更换;复位;代替者;补充兵员

Chapter 1 Brief Introduction to Logistics





词项	词性	词义
retrieval /rɪˈtrɪvl/	n.	检索;恢复;取回;拯救
aggregate /ˈægrɪgət/	adj.	聚合的;集合的;合计的
sequence /'sɪkwəns/	n.	[数][计]序列;顺序;续发事件
manipulation /məˌnɪpjʊˈleɪ∫ən/	n.	操纵;操作;处理;篡改
critical /ˈkrɪtɪkl/	adj.	决定性的;评论的;批评的,爱挑剔的;危险的
integrated /'Intigreitid/	adj.	综合的;完整的;互相协调的
pipeline /ˈpaɪplaɪn/	n.	传递途径;管道;输油管

Word Tips

- 1. Alexander the Great:亚历山大大帝(公元前356年7月22日—前323年6月10日),即马其顿国王亚历山大三世,是古希腊北部马其顿的国王。生于佩拉,到16岁为止一直由亚里士多德任其导师。30岁时,已经创立古代历史上最大的帝国。他一生未尝败绩,被认为是历史上最成功的统帅之一。
- 2. Council of Logistics Management: "美国物流管理协会",简称CLM,是全球最有影响的物流专业组织。于2005年1月1日正式更名为"美国供应链管理专业协会"(Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals,简称CSCMP)。

Notes

Exercises

I . Based	on the above passage, choose th	ne best answer for each of the following.
1	is NOT mentioned as a pro	ocedure for the ancient army's procurement.
A. F	ood	B. Ammunition
C. V	ehicle	D. Clothing
2	is NOT mentioned as a fa	ctor contributing to the increase of logistics
scier	nce in the form we know today.	
A. C	ompetitive pressure	B. Strategic planning
C. D	eregulation	D. Information technology
3. Logi	stics, as its definition suggests,	is a process from point of origin to point of
cons	umption for the purpose of confo	orming to customers'
A. co	onsumption	B. purchase
C. sa	atisfactory	D. requirements
4. Cor	e activities in Logistics include	e customer service,, inventory



management and informat	ion and order processing.
A. transportation	B. warehousing
C. purchasing	D. information maintenance
5 does NOT belor	ng to information maintenance.
A. Storage & manipulation	B. Inventory management
C. Data analysis	D. Control procedures
II. Based on the above passage	e, answer the following questions.
1. How did Alexander the Gr	reat get supply for his arm?
2. What are the factors contr we know today?	ributing to the increase of logistics science in the form
3. What are the 7Rs in the mi	ission of Logistics?
4. What supporting activities	does Logistics include?
5. What are the three critical	elements of the marketing concept?
W Ellis the block by asia to	harman la complexa de la Callandia de de la Callandi
procedure resolve	the words or phrases given in the following box. motivation recognition contribute to
·	motivation recognition contribute to comprehensive replacement critical
-	tions will the prosperity of the region.
	on of Phil's funeral, the company president had begun,
•	te inquires about Phil's
	part of this process, providing the only access for
	the resources to purchase or access books and
information on their own.	The second of the second with
	for boarding at the airport is now simplified.
	abit of exercise regularly is so

Chapter 1 Brief Introduction to Logistics 物流学简介



	. After the meeting, Mitchell told the journalists it is imperative to achieve a full and peace in the region to improve the lives of everyone.
	On the other hand when we do something because we receive some reward, lik
	a certificate or money, this is extrinsic (外部的)
	. Many people always take fuel into consideration when they buy cars
	. After thinking over for half an hour, the nurse to report the accident t
	the hospital's nursing supervisor.
	0. There is general that logistics plays a far better role than we though
	it before.
IV.	ranslate the underlined sentences in the above passage into Chinese.
	. World War II was the major motivation of logistics to increase recognition
	and emphasis, following the clear importance of their contribution toward th
	Allied victory.
	. Logistics, according to Council of Logistics Management, is the process of planning
	implementing and controlling the efficient, cost-effective flow and storage of rav
	materials, in-process inventory, finished goods and related information from point of
	origin to point of consumption for the purpose of conforming to custome
	requirements.
	. They contribute the most to the total cost of logistics or they are essential to th
	effective coordination and completion of the logistics task.
	specify aggregate quantities, sequence & time production output, schedule supplies
	1 5 CC 5 1 , 1



5.	Logistics play a critical role in each of the three critical elements of the marketing concept (customer satisfaction, integrated effort / systems approach and corporate profit) in several ways. However, when it comes to modern logistics, most professionals in the business consider it one of the most complicated and exciting jobs, invisible as it is.			
6.				
	Part Two Situational Dialogue 情景对话			
	Introducing a Logistics Company 介绍物流公司			
I.L	isten to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true			
(1) or false (F).			
1.	Expeditor International is a world leading company in terms of logistics,			
	transportations and forwarding freights.			
2.	Expeditor International provides customers with lots of different services.			
3.	Being a Fortune 500 company, Expeditor International employs lots of trained			
	professionals in over 250 locations across seven continents.			
4.	Expeditor International is American first rank logistics company.			
5.	Lisa, a potential customer, after talking with Peter, the sales representative			
	of Expeditor International, is going to make her final decision.			
II.L	sten to the dialogue again and complete the following tasks.			
	Peter, the sales representative of Expeditors International, is talking with			
Li	sa, a potential customer.			
Pe	eter: Hello, Lisa, welcome to Expeditors International. It's my to meet			
	you here.			
Li	sa: My great honor to meet you. May I know your name?			
Pe	eter: My name is Peter. I'm glad to have this to introduce my company			
	to you.			

Chapter 1 Brief Introduction to Logistics





Lisa: It's very kind of you, go ahead please.

Peter: As you may know, it's a world leading company in terms of logistics, transportations and forwarding freights.

Lisa: Yes, that's true.

Peter: Our main services cover ocean import & export, air import & export, customs clearance & _____, warehousing & distribution, insurance, trucking services import & export and other value-added-on services.

Lisa: Wow, it sounds like a **one-stop** logistics company.

Peter: As a Fortune 500 company, we employ over 13,000 trained **professionals** in a worldwide network of over 250 locations across six **continents**.

Lisa: It's amazing.

Peter: With modern technology, we customers with best routing, pricing **option**s and satisfactory services.

Lisa: No wonder it is American first rate logistics company.

Peter: Currently lots of world famous manufacturers choose our company.

Lisa: I see.

Peter: We always live up to our promise, "You'd be surprised how far we'll go for you."

Lisa: Your company has done a perfect job.

Peter: Well, here is my business card. Feel free to **contact** me if you need information.

Lisa: OK. I'll report to our boss and keep you updated. Thank you!

Peter: You're welcome. Hope to see you soon.

词项	词性	词义
potential /pəˈtɛnʃl/	adj.	潜在的;可能的;势的
in terms of		依据;按照;在方面
forward	vt.	运送;转寄
customs clearance		[貿易]海关放行;结关
distribution /dɪstrɪˈbjuː∫(ə)n/	n.	分布;分配
insurance /ɪnˈʃʊər(ə)ns/	n.	保险;保险费;保险契约;赔偿金
value-added-on service		增值服务
one-stop		一站式的;(美)能提供各种商品的

Word Tips



Word 7

Tips	词项	词性	词义
	professional /prə¹fe∫(ə)n(ə)l/	adj.	专业的;职业的;职业性的
	continent /'kontɪnənt/	n.	大陆,洲,陆地
	amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	adj.	令人惊异的
	option /'pp∫(ə)n/	n.	[计]选项;选择权;买卖的特权
	live up to		实现,做到,履行
	contact /ˈkɒntækt/	vt./vi.	使接触,联系
	undated /Ap'deitid/	adi.	更新的:现代化的

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with what you hear.

l		
2.		
 1.		

Task 2: Based on what you have heard, match the information in column A with that in column B (There is one extra item in column B).

	Column A			Column B	
1. name of the logistics company ()		A. a potential customer			
2. Lisa ()			B. American first rate logistics company		
3. total number of locations ()		C. a sales representative			
4. position of the logistics company		D. 500			
()		E. Expeditor International			
5. Peter ()		F. 250			

Task 3: Based on what you have heard, find out the correct word for each of the following definitions and then translate it into Chinese.

- 1. a place where your bags are checked for illegal goods when you go into a country
- 2. promise of reimbursement (赔偿) in the case of loss; paid to people or companies so concerned about hazards (危险) that they have made prepayments to an insurance company



3.	3. a person engaged in one of the learned professions 4. one of a number of things from which only one can be chosen				
4.					
5.	fulfill the requirements or expectations of				
Task 4: (Complete the following sentences by translating the given Chinese into				
E	inglish.				
1.	I'm glad(有此机会) to				
	introduce my company to you.				
2.	As you may know,				
	(它是一个世界领先公司) in terms of				
	logistics, transportations and forwarding freights.				
3.	Our main services cover ocean import & export, air import & export, customs				
	clearance & delivery, warehousing & distribution, insurance, trucking services				
	import & export and(其他增值服务).				
4.	(拥有现代科技),				
	we provide customers with best routing, pricing options and satisfactory services.				
5.	We always(履行我们的承诺),				
	"You'd be surprised how far we'll go for you."				

Part Three Case Analysis 案例分析

Case:

Wal-Mart Stores came first on Fortune's 500 and Global 500 lists for the year 2011 as CNN^[1] reported. What makes Wal-Mart such a high revenue generating company?

Wal-Mart's Success

沃尔玛的成功

In today's world competition is very tough among brands and organizations. Consumers can choose from numerous brands and then purchase a product to satisfy



their need.

For instance, in buying a **luxury** watch, consumers can choose among brands such as Rolex, Rado, Cartier, and Omega^[2], making the competition among the brands **fierce** and difficult for any brand to **dominate** the market.



Organizations can achieve market leadership by following either of the three value **disciplines**, **namely** operational excellence, customer **intimacy** and product leadership, and being at industry standards at the other two (Treacy & Wiersema, 1993)^[3].



If companies follow operational excellence they aim at providing their customers with products or services at low prices. Organizations like Dell and Wal-Mart have succeeded in doing that, and it has become their **core competency**. When organizations **pursue** a particular discipline they **align** their

operating model that is the company's processes, management systems and culture together to serve that one discipline.

Wal-Mart is successful and a **multi** billion dollar company due to the following:

Massive Buying Power

Wal-Mart is providing its customers with everyday low prices hence giving them value for their money. Wal-Mart is able to provide low prices as it has **massive** buying power. Furthermore, its tough **negotiations** with sellers help it **drive down** costs.

Operational Excellence

The **philosophy** behind operational excellence is high expectations. High expectations lead to high **productivity**, high productivity means efficient processes, and **efficient** processes mean lower costs. These lower costs mean more profits and savings which enable it to open more stores, making it more **financially** stable and achieve greater economy **scale**. Greater scale in turn means lower prices which are then passed on to the consumers.



Strong Logistics & Distribution Network

Besides the low prices, its products are made **available** to consumers with **minimal inconvenience**. Wal-Mart has developed a strong logistics and distribution network.



Following the hurricane Katrina^[4] in 2005, it was able to supply its stores with products quickly while other stores were out of stock for many items.

It uses an inventory management technique called **cross-docking**^[5] of products in its distribution centers which helps in reducing the inventory costs as the time spent on piling up inventory in warehouses is reduced. Wal-Mart has its own tractors and **trailers** which enables it to keep its shelves full and drive sales. Being out of stock can mean **havoc** for Wal-Mart.



Excellent Customer Service

It has developed a culture where employees are expected to **think out of the box** and provide customers with excellent service. Therefore it is not just following operational excellence but also building

relations with customers, which is the key to any organization's success today.

Cutting Costs and Saving Expenses

Wal-Mart tries to cut costs out of their operations such as by setting up distribution centers, home offices, **fleets** etc. When the sales are not high, expenses are also controlled and managers are not hesitant to even cut their own hours. The culture is driven from the top and the top management sets example for others to follow.

The philosophy of saving expenses is very much **embed**ded in employees and they realize that a dollar foolishly spent drives the money out of the customer's pocket. Thus operations are handled in a way to save every possible penny which leads to saving dollars and **ultimately results in** providing items at low cost to consumers.

词项	词性	词义
luxury /ˈlʌk∫(ə)rɪ/	adj./n.	奢侈的;奢侈,奢华;奢侈品;享受
fierce /fiəs/	adj.	凶猛的;猛烈的;暴躁的
dominate /'domineit/	vt./vi.	控制;支配;占优势;在中占主要地位
discipline /ˈdɪsɪplɪn/	n./v.	学科;纪律;训练;惩罚

Word Tips



Word Tips

词项	词性	词义
namely /'neɪmlɪ/	adv.	也就是;即是;换句话说
intimacy /'IntIməsI/	n.	亲密;亲昵行为;隐私
core /kɔː/	n.	核心;要点;果心
competency /ˈkɒmpɪtənsɪ/	n.	能力(等于competence);资格
pursue/pəˈsjuː/	vt./vi.	继续;从事;追赶
align /əˈlaɪn/	vi./vt.	使结盟;使成一行;匹配
multi /ˈmʌltɪ/	pref.	3
hence /hens/	adv.	因此;今后
massive /'mæsɪv/	adj.	大量的;巨大的,厚重的;魁伟的
negotiation /nɪgəʊʃɪˈeɪʃ(ə)n/	n.	谈判;转让;顺利的通过
drive down		压低;驾车驶去
philosophy /fɪˈlɒsəfɪ/	n.	哲学;哲理;人生观
productivity /prodak tiviti/	n.	生产力;生产率;生产能力
efficient /1 f1f(ə)nt/	adj.	有效率的;有能力的;生效的
financially /far'næn∫əlɪ/	adv.	财政上;金融上
scale /skeɪl/	n.	规模;比例;鳞;刻度;天平;数值范围
available /əˈveɪləb(ə)l/	adj.	有效的,可得的;可利用的;空闲的
minimal /ˈmɪnɪm(ə)l/	adj.	最低的;最小限度的
inconvenience /Inkən vi:nɪəns/	n.	不便;麻烦
cross-docking		直接换装;交叉配送;交叉转运
pile up		积累,堆放起来
trailer / treɪlə/	n.	拖车;[电视]预告片;追踪者
havoc /ˈhævək/	n.	浩劫;灾害
think out of the box		打破陈规
expense /ɪkˈspens/	n.	消费;开支;损失,代价
fleet /fliːt/	n.	舰队;船队;(统一调度的)车队
embed /Im'bed/	vt.	使深留脑中;栽种;使嵌入,使插入
ultimately /'Altımətlı/	adv.	最后;根本;基本上
result in		导致,结果是



Notes

- 1. CNN是美国有线电视新闻网(Cable News Network)的英文缩写,由特纳广播公司(TBS)董事长特德·特纳于1980年6月创办,通过卫星向有线电视网和卫星电视用户提供全天候的新闻节目,总部设在美国佐治亚州的亚特兰大。
- 2. 豪华手表品牌:劳力士、雷达、卡地亚和欧米茄。
- 3. CSC Index 系统公司的咨询师特里西(Michael Treacy)和威尔斯马(Fred Wiersema)在他们的书中描述了三个普遍性的价值信条,每一个公司都必须从这三个价值信条中选择一个,持续地作用于自己,才可能获得市场领导力。

运营卓越(Operational Excellence):一流的运营和执行。通常表现为以非常低的价格提供质量优越的产品或服务。任务导向型愿景,对员工有很高要求。关注的焦点是效率、流线生产、供应链管理、无冗余服务、重视数量。大多数国际大公司遵循这一原则。

产品领先(Product Leadership):强于创新和市场品牌。企业在市场上表现活跃。关注的焦点是开发、创新、设计、市场的时效性、较短时间内获取高额边际利润。

亲近顾客(Customer Intimacy):卓越于顾客关注与顾客服务。针对每一个顾客,提供量体裁衣的产品或服务。产品类别丰富,差异化特点明显。关注的焦点是客户关系管理、产品或服务的供给准时并超出顾客期望、终生价值概念、可靠性、贴近顾客,等等。将决策权下放给与顾客直接打交道的员工。

- 4. 飓风卡特里娜(Katrina)是2005年8月发生的一场五级飓风,在美国新奥尔良造成了严重破坏。2005年8月25日,该飓风在美国佛罗里达州登陆,8月29日破晓时分,再次以每小时233公里的风速在美国墨西哥湾沿岸新奥尔良外海岸登陆。登陆超过12小时后,才减弱为强热带风暴。整个受灾范围几乎与英国国土面积相当,被认为是美国历史上造成损失最大的自然灾害之一。
- 5. cross-docking 意为"交叉运输",也称"直拨",指物品在物流环节中,不经过中间仓库或站点,直接从一个运输工具换载到另一个运输工具的物流衔接方式。

Group Discussion 小组讨论

- 1. Discuss principles that help organizations to achieve market leadership.
- 2. This passage mentions two examples that are successful in being the leaderships in the market. What are they?



3.	As far as logistics is concerned, which aspect of logistics is emphasized to help Wal-Mart succeed?
4.	State how this aspect (mentioned in exercise 3) works.
5.	Explain how the philosophy of Operating Excellence works.
6.	In what way does Wal-Mart try to cut its cost?
7.	How does Wal-Mart's philosophy of saving help it to provide low prices to consumers?
8.	Analyze the factors that make Wal-Mart such a high revenue generating company.

Part Four Logistics Document 物流单证

Bill of Lading 提货单

I. Definition 定义

A bill of lading (BOL) is a legal document used by transportation companies. The purpose is to **acknowledge** that the transportation company has received the goods. A bill of lading **transfers** the **title**, or legal ownership, of the goods to the transportation company; therefore, if anything happens to the goods **in transit**, the transportation company is responsible for paying for the damages, delay, or loss. The bill of lading is a **receipt** given to the person shipping the products with the transportation company. Delivery time and method are also outlined.



II. Major Parts on a Bill of Lading 提货单主要部分

Among other items of information, a bill of lading contains:

- 1) consignor's and consignee's names;
- 2) names of the ports of departure and destination;
- 3) name of the **vessel**;
- 4) dates of departure and arrival;
- 5) an itemized list of goods being transported with the number of packages and kind of packaging;
- 6) marks and numbers on the packages;
- 7) weight and/or volume of the **cargo**;
- 8) freight rate and amount;

The rights, responsibilities, and **liabilities** of the carrier and the shipper under a bill of lading (often printed on its back) are governed generally either by the older **Hague rules** [1], or by the more recent **Hague-Visby rules** [2].

III. Instructions for Filling in a Bill of Lading提货单填写说明

- 1) Write your name and address on the bill of lading on the proper locations. Include a **purchase order** number or any special notes.
- 2) Insert the name and address of the person receiving the shipment you are sending. Enter the date you turn the shipment over to the shipper. Include any special instructions specific to the carrier, including how the shipment should be handled.
- 3) Mark as COD if you want the carrier to collect the money for the shipment. Include the amount and the name and address the shipper needs to deliver the money. State the amount that the shipper will collect as a fee for the COD collection and if the COD fee is collected from the person receiving the products or if you have already paid the collection fee.
- 4) Count and state the exact number of packages included in the shipment. State the type of packaging you are using; an example is whether it is boxes or **skids**.
- 5) Identify if the materials are hazardous. If they are hazardous, you may have to use a different shipper or a special type of shipment from the shipper you are using. Review the individual company policies to determine how hazardous materials are handled.
- 6) Enter the exact weight and freight you will be charged for. Individual shipments should be listed separately, as should individual boxes in the same shipment.



- 7) Insert the value of the entire shipment. Indicate how much liability coverage you have purchased to cover the shipment that is in excess of what the transportation company provides.
- 8) State who will be responsible for the shipping costs, you or the person who receives your goods. Insert the information about the person and location to which the shipping bill will be sent.

IV. Sample Bill of Lading 提货单样本

Sample [3] VICS Bill of Lading to be used for our Less than Truckload carriers Southeastern Freight Lines or UPS Freight LTL. **BILL OF LADING** Page ABC Manufacturing Co. Bill of Lading Number: Name: 125 Riverside Drive Address: City/State/Zip: Atlanta, GA. 30301 BAR CODE SPACE SID# FOB: CARRIER NAME: Carrier used Name: Beall's Outlet Stores Location #: Trailer number 2100 47th Terrace East Seal number(s): SCAC. City/State/Zip Bradenton, FL. 34208 CID# Pro number: FOB: HIRD PARTY FREIGHT CHARGES BILL TO: Name: BAR CODE SPACE Address: Freight Charge Terms: City/State/Zip: SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Prepaid Collect 3rd Party_ Master Bill of Lading: with attached underlying Bills of Lading check box CUSTOMER ORDER INFORMATION CUSTOMER ORDER NUMBER # PKGS ADDITIONAL SHIPPER INFO PALLET/SLIP WEIGHT P.O. # 789123 120 480 N Dept. 400 (Y) P.O. # 795240 100 300 N (Y) Dept. 400 P.O. # 841789 N 300 1000 (Y) Dept. 450 N N GRAND TOTAL 520 1780 HANDLING UNIT PACKAGE COMMODITY DESCRIPTION I TI ONI Y TYPE TYPE WEIGHT NMEC # 520 **CTNS** 1780 049940 00 100 **PLTS** Ladies Hosiery **GRAND TOTAL** 1780 value of the property as follows:
"The agreed or declared value of the property is specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding. Fee Terms: Collect: ☐ Prepaid: ☐ Customer check acceptable: □ NOTE Liability Limitation for loss or damage in this shipment may be applicable. See 49 U.S.C. | 14706(c)(1)(A) and (B). freight and all other lawful charges. Signature SHIPPER SIGNATURE / DATE Freight Counted: CARRIER SIGNATURE / PICKUP DATE Trailer Loaded: This is to cartly that the above named materials are properly described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the DOT. By Shipper By Shipper ■ By Driver ■ By Driver/pallets said to ■ By Driver/Pieces



词项	词性	词义
acknowledge /əkˈnɒlɪdʒ/	vt.	承认;答谢;报偿;告知已收到
transfer/træns'f3:/	vt./vi.	转让;转学;换车
title /'taɪt(ə)l/	n.	权利;冠军;标题;头衔
in transit		运送中;中转
receipt /rɪˈsiːt/	n.	收到;收据;收入
consignor /kənˈsaɪnə/	n.	发货人;货主;委托者
consignee /ˌkɒnsaɪ'niː/	n.	收件人;受托者;承销人
vessel /'ves(ə)l/	n.	船,舰;/组织/脉管,血管;容器,器皿
cargo /ˈkɑːɡəʊ/	n.	货物,船货
liability /laɪəˈbɪlɪtɪ/	n.	责任;债务;倾向;可能性;不利因素
purchase order		订购单,采购订单
COD		cash on delivery, 货到付款
skid /skɪd/	n.	滑轨,滑动垫木
hazardous /ˈhæzədəs/	adj.	有危险的;冒险的;碰运气的
liability coverage		责任保险,责任险承保范围
in excess of		超过;较为多

Word Tips

- 1. Hague rules:《海牙规则》(Hague Rules)是《统一提单的若干法律规定的国际公约》(International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading)的简称。它是1924年8月25日在比利时布鲁塞尔由26个国家代表出席的外交会议上签署的,于1931年6月2日起生效,截至1997年2月,加入该规则的国家和地区共有88个。
- 2. Hague-Visby rules:《海牙维斯比规则》(Visby Rules)是《修改统一提单若干法律规定的国际公约议定书》(Protocol to Amend the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading)的简称。于1968年2月23日在布鲁塞尔外交会议上通过,自1977年6月23日生效。截止2006年,加入该规则的国家共有30个,其中包括英、法、德、荷、西、挪、瑞典、瑞士、意、日等主要航运国家。因该议定书的准备工作在瑞典的维斯比完成,又是对《海牙规则》的修改和补充,故常与《海牙规则》一起,称为《海牙—维斯比规则》。
- 3. Terms on the Sample Bill of Lading
 - 1) FOB: free on board, 离岸价;船上交货价格
 - 2) SCAC: standard carrier alpha code, 承运人标准数字编码
 - 3) bar code: 条形码

Notes



Notes

4) collect: 由收件人付款的

5) P.O.: purchase order, 订购单

6) PLT: pallet, 货板; (运货用的)托盘

7) commodity: 商品

8) hosiery: 针织品;袜类

9) LTL: less than truckload, 零担

10) NMFC: national motor freight classification, 国家机动货运分类

Exercises

I . Based on the above passage, choose the b	est answer for each of the following.
1. The purpose of a bill of lading is to	
A. acknowledge that the consignee has re	eceived the goods
B. acknowledge that the transportation co	ompany has received the goods
C. acknowledge that the transportation co	ompany has shipped the goods
D. give a receipt to the transportation cor	npany
2. Generally speaking, under a bill of la	ding, Hague rules, or the more recent
Hague-Visby rules govern all the followi	ngs except
A. the rights of the carrier and the shippe	r
B. the responsibilities of the carrier and t	he shipper
C. the liabilities of the carrier and the shi	pper
D. the quality of the goods being shipped	I
3. Major parts on a bill of lading include all	the followings except
A. name of the vessel	B. marks and number on the package
C. a brief list of goods being shipped	D. freight rate and amount
4. When shipping, you may ha	ave to use a different shipper and review
the individual company policies to determ	nine how to handle them.
A. hazardous goods	B. an itemized list of goods
C. goods marked with COD	D. goods marked with FOB
II . Based on the above passage, decide whe	ther the following statements are true
(T) or false (F).	
1 A bill of lading (BOL) is a lega	l document used by transportation com-
panies.	
2 A bill of lading transfers the title	e, or legal ownership of the goods to the