

Приложение ПССЗ/ПКРС по специальности 30.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике  
2022-2023 уч.г.: Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины  
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ-  
НОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«АЛЕКСЕЕВСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

**Комплект  
контрольно-оценочных средств**

по учебной дисциплине

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

для специальности

**38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике**

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

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## 1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

### 1.1 Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

КОС разработан на основании рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

### 1.2. Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

У1- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

З1- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Профессиональные (ПК) и общие (ОК) **компетенции**, которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

**Перечень знаний и умений в соответствии с профессиональным стандартом Специалист по логистике на транспорте, утвержденного приказом Министерства труда и социальной защиты Российской Федерации от 8 сентября 2014 г. N 616н (ред. от 12.12.2016), которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:**

1) владеть иностранным языком на уровне, необходимом для компетентного решения производственных задач;

2) профессиональные термины на иностранном языке (INCOTERMS <4>, EDI <5>).

**Перечень знаний, умений, навыков в соответствии со спецификацией стандарта компетенции Ворлдскиллс Экспедирование грузов, которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:**

1) знать и понимать : воздействие на международные операции, которые производятся в течение суток;

2) уметь: обеспечивать ясность диалога в процессе взаимодействия.

**Планируемые личностные результаты освоения рабочей программы**

ЛР 1. Осознающий себя гражданином и защитником великой страны.

ЛР 2. Проявляющий активную гражданскую позицию, демонстрирующий приверженность принципам честности, порядочности, открытости, экономически активный и участвующий в студенческом и территориальном самоуправлении, в том числе на условиях добровольчества, продуктивно взаимодействующий и участвующий в деятельности общественных организаций.

ЛР 4. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к людям труда, осознающий ценность собственного труда. Стремящийся к формированию в сетевой среде лично и профессионально конструктивного «цифрового следа».

ЛР 7. Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях, во всех формах и видах деятельности.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, профессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 10. Заботящийся о защите окружающей среды, собственной и чужой безопасности, в том числе цифровой.

### 1.3 Результаты освоения учебного предмета, подлежащие проверке

| Наименование тем  | Коды<br>умений (У),<br>знаний (З), лич-<br>ностных резуль-<br>татов (ЛР),<br>формированию<br>которых спо-<br>собствует эле-<br>мент программы | Средства контроля и<br>оценки результатов<br>обучения<br><b>в рамках текущей<br/>аттестации</b><br>(номер задания) | Средства контроля и<br>оценки результатов<br>обучения<br><b>в рамках промежуточ-<br/>ной аттестации</b><br>(номер зада-<br>ния/контрольного во-<br>проса/ экзаменационно-<br>го билета) |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Раздел 1.</b><br>Образование в Рос-<br>сии             | <i>ЛР 1, У1, У2, У3<br/>З1</i>  | Текст №1   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 2.</b><br>Образование в США<br>и Великобритании | <i>ЛР 8 У1, У2,<br/>З1</i>  | Текст №2   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 3.</b><br>СМИ                                   | <i>ЛР 2 У1, У2,<br/>З1</i>  | Текст №3   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 4</b><br>Соединенное Коро-<br>левство и США     | <i>ЛР 8 У1, У2,<br/>З1</i>  | Текст №4   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 5.</b><br>Логистика                             | <i>ЛР 7 У1, У2, У3<br/>З1</i>   | Текст №5   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 6.</b><br>Управление постав-<br>ками товаров    | <i>ЛР 4 ЛР 10<br/>У1, У2, У3<br/>З1</i>   | Текст №6   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 7.</b><br>Перевозки                             | <i>ЛР 8 У1, У2,<br/>З1</i>  | Текст №7   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 8.</b><br>Деньги                                | <i>ЛР 8 У1, У2, У3<br/>З1</i>   | Текст №8   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 9.</b><br>Внешнее производ-<br>ство и цены      | <i>ЛР 2, ЛР 10,<br/>У1, У2, У3<br/>З1</i>   | Текст №9   | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |
| <b>Раздел 10.</b><br>Международная<br>торговля            | <i>ЛР 8 У1, У2,<br/>З1</i>  | Текст №10  | Практическое задание<br>№1<br>Практическое задание<br>№2  |

|  |                              |           |  |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| <b>Раздел 11.</b><br>Управление финансовыми потоками               | <i>ЛР 2 У1,У2,<br/>31</i>    | Текст №11 | Практическое задание №1<br>Практическое задание №2 |
| <b>Тема 12.1.</b><br>Использование компьютеров в современной жизни | <i>ЛР 10 У1,У2,У3<br/>31</i> | Текст №12 | Практическое задание №1<br>Практическое задание №2 |
| <b>Раздел 13.</b><br>Банки   | <i>ЛР 8 У1,У2,<br/>31</i>    | Текст №13 | Практическое задание №1<br>Практическое задание №2 |

## 2. Комплект оценочных средств для текущей аттестации

### 2.1. Текстовые задания

- прочтите текст
- сделайте перевод текста
- ответьте на вопросы, выполните задание.

#### Текст№1

##### Education in Russia

Every citizen of our country has the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not only a right but a duty, too. Every boy or girl must get secondary education. They go to school at the age of six or seven and must stay there until they are 14-17 years old. At school pupils study academic subjects, such as Russian, "Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, a foreign language and others.

After finishing 9 forms of a secondary school young people can continue their education in the 10-th and the 11-th form. They can also go to a vocational or technical school, where they study academic subjects and receive a profession. A college gives general knowledge in academic subjects and a profound knowledge in one or several subjects.

After finishing a secondary, vocational, technical school or a college, young people can start working or enter an institute or a university. Institutes and universities train specialists in different fields. A course at an institute or a university usually takes 5 years. Many universities have evening and extramural departments. They give their students an opportunity to study without leaving their jobs. Institutes and universities usually have graduate courses which give candidate or doctoral degrees.

Education in this country is free at most schools. There are some private primary and secondary schools where pupils have to pay for their studies. Students of institutes and universities get scholarships. At many institutes and universities there are also departments where students have to pay for their education.

#### Answer the questions:

1. What does the phrase «the right to education» mean?
2. Why is education a duty, too?
3. What subjects do pupils study at school?
4. What can young people do after finishing the 9th form?
5. Do children and people in this country have to pay for education?

#### Текст№2

##### Education in the USA

Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18). It involves 12 years of schooling. A school year starts at the end of August or at the beginning of September and ends in late June or early July. The whole school year is divided into three terms/trimesters or four quarters. American students have winter, spring and summer holidays which last 2 or 3 weeks and 6 or 8 weeks, respectively. The length of the school year varies among the states as well as the day length. Students go to school 5 days a week.

The American education system consists of 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education. There is also such a notion as preschool education. At the age of 4 or 5 children just get acquainted with the formal education in a nursery school. The preschool education programme aims to prepare children for elementary school through playing and help them to acquire the experience of association. It lasts for one year. Then they go to the first grade (or grade 1).

Elementary education starts when pupils are 6 years old. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic). Sometimes children also learn some foreign languages, general history and such new subjects as drug and sex education. The main goal of elementary education is the general intellectual, social and physical development of a pupil from 5 to 12 or 15 years old.

Secondary education begins when children move on to high or secondary school in the ninth grade, where they continue their studies until the twelfth grade. The secondary school curriculum is built around specific subjects rather than general skills. Although there is always a number of basic subjects in the curriculum: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Physical Education, the students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects, which are not necessary for everybody. After the first two years of education they can select subjects according to their professional interests. The electives are to be connected with the students' future work or further education at university or college. Every high school has a special teacher — a guidance counselor who helps the students to choose these elective subjects. Moreover, he helps them with some social problems, too. The elective courses are different in various schools.

Members of each grade in high school have special names: students in the ninth grade are called freshmen, tenth graders are called sophomores, eleventh graders are juniors and as for twelfth graders, they are seniors.

After graduating from high schools the majority of the Americans go on studying at higher education establishments. In universities they have to study for four years to get a bachelor's degree. In order to get a master's degree they must study two years more and, besides, be engaged in a research work.



### **Answer the questions:**

1. At what age do American students start and finish their compulsory education?
2. How are the school years called in the United States?
3. The length of the school year varies among the states, doesn't it?
4. What are the basic components of American education?
5. Do all children have to attend a nursery school?
6. What is the main aim of elementary education?

### **Текст №3**

#### **Newspapers in Britain**

If you get on a bus or catch a train in Britain, especially during the morning and evening «rush hour», you'll see a lot of people reading newspapers. The press tells us about various political views, interest and levels of education.

Papers are usually divided into «quality» papers which are serious with long, informative articles and «popular» which have smaller size. They are less serious and contain more human interest stories than news.

More daily newspapers, national and regional are sold in Great Britain than in most other developed countries.

There are about 135 daily papers and Sunday papers, 2000 weekly papers and about 100 papers produced by members of ethnic groups.

A lot of people buy a morning paper, an evening paper and a couple of Sunday papers. On an average day two out of three people over the age of 15 read a national morning paper, about three out of four read a Sunday paper. So it's not surprising to learn that national newspapers have a circulation of 15.8 million copies on weekdays and 19 million on Sundays.

Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party.

However, during general election campaigns many papers recommend their readers to vote for a particular political party.

Ownership of the national London and regional daily newspapers is concentrated in the hands of large press publishing groups.

#### **Television in Great Britain**

Critics claim that the golden age of television occurred in the 1950's.

Various fads have swept the television scene — e. g. westerns, doctor and lawyer shows, cops-and-robbers series, rural comedies.

Sports coverage of baseball, golf and especially professional football is currently in vogue.

Late evening talk shows are currently popular. Recently controversies involving television have concerned children's programming, the issue of violence, and the right of TV to broadcast controversial news programs. Psychologists have ar-

gued that the presentation of violence on television might lead young people to regard violence as acceptable behaviour. TV is a major factor in British life.

The British spend a great deal of time watching television. Some people watch one program, and then they are tempted to watch the next one as well, when perhaps they ought to be doing something else.

The more intelligent people, however, choose their programs very carefully. They find out what they really want to watch by studying the printed programs, and do not allow themselves to waste too much time.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What does press tell us?
2. What kind of papers do you know?
3. «Popular» papers are usually smaller than «quality ones, aren't they?
4. What can be read in «quality» newspaper?
5. Who is the owner of newspapers in Britain?

**Текст №4**

**Great Britain**

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, T Clyde and Bristol Avon. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and. summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly indus-

trialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
6. What city is the capital of the U. K.?
7. What kind of state is Great Britain?

**Текст №5**

**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. This approach is also referred to as *logistics re-engineering*. The re-engineering process considers the following factors: the nature of the product, the optimal or preferred location of source or manufacture, freight and transport costs and the destination market, seasonal trends, import and export regulations, customs duties and taxes, etc.

A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a *logistician*. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, among other things, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, consultation and organizing and planning of these activities. Logisticians are responsible for the life cycle and supply chain operations of a variety of products. They are also responsi-

ble for customs documentation. They regularly work with other departments to ensure that the customers' needs and requirements are met.

***Answer the questions:***

1. What does the term "logistics" imply?
2. What does the term "supply chain" imply?
3. What is logistics management?
4. What do service providers do in order to increase efficiency of the supply chain?
5. What process is called "logistics re-engineering"?
6. What factors does this process consider?
7. What are the main functions of a qualified logistician?
8. What are professional logisticians responsible for?

**Текст №6**

**Safety Issues. Manufacturing Employee Manual.**

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

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

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

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

**Task:**

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

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

**Текст №7**

**Logistics Procurement Analyst**

***Description***

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

***Qualifications***

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

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

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

*Salary and Benefits*

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

**Task:**

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

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

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

**1. negotiate/import**

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

**2. purchase/export**

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

**3. service provider/contract**

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

- b. The \_\_\_\_\_ bid on the request for a proposal.

## Текст №8

### Production Logistics

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

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

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

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

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

#### Task:

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

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

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

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

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

## Текст №9

### Distribution Logistics

Distribution logistics include **handling, timing, and quality** control. Physical handling involves three steps: **sorting, packing and loading**. Goods are usually arranged in a particular order. Sometimes, they are organized according to physical characteristics. After they are sorted, items are packed into boxes. Styrofoam and plastic are commonly used as insulation. Once products are in boxes, they are shipped. Warehouse workers load the boxes onto outgoing trucks. Before loading trucks, please measure available space. Also, handle items with **caution**.

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

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

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

**Cost fulfillment** keeps delivery prices competitive.

#### Task:

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

1. What is the main purpose of the excerpt?
  - a. to describe ways of sorting products
  - b. to list sources of packaging insulation
  - c. to explain how to use caution when handling
  - d. to define aspects of distribution logistics
2. Which is a step in the handling phase of distribution logistics?
  - a. loading
  - b. delivery
  - c. order fulfillment
  - d. damage control
3. Which of the following is not part of quality control?
  - a. delivering items to the right places
  - b. using various sources of insulation
  - c. ensuring that goods are undamaged
  - d. keeping delivery prices competitive

## Текст №10

### Role of transportation and information logistics

The term “transportation” refers to the movement of product from one point to another as it moves from the beginning of a supply chain to the customer. In the United States, for example, freight transportation costs amount to about 6% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

Any supply chain’s success is closely linked to the appropriate use of transportation. Logistics companies effectively use responsive transportation systems to lower overall costs. They employ “*Crossdocking*” – a process, in which product is exchanged between trucks so that each truck going to a retail store has products from different suppliers.

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

The modes of transportation include water, rail, intermodal, truck, air, pipeline and package carriers. Water is typically the least expensive mode, but is also the slowest, whereas air and package carriers the most expensive and the fastest.

Rail and water are best suited for low-value and large shipments that do not need to be moved in a hurry. Air and package carriers are best suited for small, high-value, emergency shipments. Intermodal carriers are faster than rail and water, but more expensive.

Logistics firms should take into consideration a combination of a) transportation costs; b) inventory costs; c) the level of responsiveness to the customers’ requirements. Managers should consider an appropriate combination of company-owned and outsourced transportation to meet their needs. Managers must also use the information technology available to help decrease cost and improve responsiveness in their transportation networks.

For example, satellite-based communication systems allow carriers to communicate with each other. Information logistics is a part of logistics, which is the link between the supply, production and marketing of the enterprise and organizes the data flow that accompanies the material flow in the process of moving it.

### **Review questions.**

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



carriers to do?

9. What is information logistics?

**Match the following synonyms.**

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

### **Текст №11**

#### **Warehouse management systems**

Warehouse management systems (WMS) evolved much like many other software solutions. The most significant changes have been brought about by technological improvements. These have improved **accuracy** and efficiency.

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

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

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

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

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

A WMS is a valuable addition to any manufacturing operation.

**Task:**

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

1 - Warehouse management systems improve product tracking accuracy.

- 2 – The lines on a bar code reflect light.
- 3 – A laser diode is a type of scanner.

## **Текст №12**

### **Modes of transportation in logistics**

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

#### **1) Road**

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

#### **2) Rail**

Rail transport is a means of conveyance of passengers and goods by way of wheeled vehicles running on rails. It is also commonly referred to as train transport. Rail transport uses freight trains for the delivery of merchandise. *Freight trains* are usually powered by diesel, electricity and steam. A freight train hauls cargo using *freight cars* specialized for the type of goods. Freight trains are very efficient, with economy of scale and high energy efficiency. However, their use can be reduced by lack of flexibility, if there is need of trans-shipment at both ends of the trip due to lack of tracks to the points of pick-up and delivery. *Container trains* have become the dominant type in the US for non-bulk haulage. Containers can easily be trans-shipped to other modes, such as ships and trucks, using cranes. *Passenger trains* are part of public transport; they can perform a variety of functions including long distance intercity travel and local urban transit services.

#### **3) Water (maritime transportation)**

Sea transport has been the largest carrier of freight throughout recorded history. Main maritime routes include oceans, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers and channels. Water transport uses ships and large commercial vessels that carry billions of tons of cargo every year. Sea, lake or river transport is particularly effective for significantly large quantities of goods that are non-perishable in nature and for cities or

states that have water access. Moreover, transport via water is considerably less expensive than other logistics methods, which makes it one of the most widely used choices of transport for merchandise.

#### **4) Air transportation**

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

#### **5) Pipelines**

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

#### **Task:**

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

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

## Employee Manual

### Outgoing Shipments: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

- **customs invoice**
- **certificate of origin**
- **insurance certificate**
- **bill of lading** or **airway bill**
- **dangerous goods declaration** (if needed)
- **consular invoice** (if needed – a list of countries that require consular invoices is listed in the back of this manual)

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

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

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

#### **Task:**

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

- 1 – Domestic shipments require packing lists and certificates of inspection.
- 2 – The customs broker's or shipping company's name should be listed on the documents.
- 3 – Letters of credit are required on shipments valued at 10,000 dollars or above.

### 3. Комплект оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

#### 3.1 Практическое задание №1

1). *Поставьте существительные во множественное число:*

a car, a bus, a story, a wolf, a mouse

2). *Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных:*

long, beautiful, smart, big, little

3). *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в правильной форме:*

1). Tomorrow I (not to go) to school. 2). Where they (to spend) last month? 3). Usually she (to go) shopping three times a week. 4). After classes he (to wait) for you at home. 5). What subjects you (to study) at your college? 6). I (to see) a good film last Friday. 7). We always (to drink) coffee in the morning.

4). *Прочитайте текст и соотнесите вопросы с абзацами текста:*

A- *How do you get online?*

B- *How fast are today's internet connections?*

C- *Who created the Internet?*

D- *How much does broadband access cost?*

E- *Why do you need a modem?*

F- *Did the Internet become popular quickly*

G- *How old is the Internet (the Net)? When was it created?*

H- *What does TCP/IP mean?*

I- *Are there other ways of accessing the Internet?*

#### **The Internet: FAQs**

(Frequently Asked Questions)

1. \_\_\_\_\_?

It's hard to say exactly. The research that led to what we now know as the Internet was begun in the 1960s.

1. \_\_\_\_\_?

Again, it's hard to say exactly who created it. The initial research was carried out by the Advanced Research Projects Agency in America, funded by the US government.

3. \_\_\_\_\_?

It took many years for the Internet to become popular around the world. It's only really since the mid-90s that the Internet has been a part of our lives.

4 \_\_\_\_\_?

To get connected, you need a computer, the right connection software and a modem connected to the phone line. You also need an account with an Internet Ser-

vice Provider (ISP), which acts as a gateway between your PC and the rest of the Net.

5. \_\_\_\_\_?

Today, ISPs offer a broadband, high-speed connection. The most common types are cable — offered by local cable TV companies — and ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line), which works through phone lines. They are both faster than the traditional dial-up telephone connection. Broadband access is also offered by some electricity networks.

6. \_\_\_\_\_?

It depends on which company you choose. Nowadays, some companies even offer free broadband.

7. \_\_\_\_\_?

A modem (modulator/demodulator) converts digital signals into analogue signals so that data can be transmitted across the phone or cable network.

8. \_\_\_\_\_?

The language used for data transfer on the Internet is known as TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol). This is like the internet operating system. Every computer connected to the Net is identified by a unique IP address.

9. \_\_\_\_\_?

Other methods of internet access include Wi-Fi, satellite, mobile phones and TV sets equipped with a modem. Wi-Fi-enabled laptops or PDAs allow you to connect to the Net if you are near a wireless access point, in locations called hotspots (for example, a Wi-Fi cafe, park or campus). Satellite services are used in places where terrestrial access is not available (for example, on ships at sea). Highend mobile phones provide access through the phone network.

### **3.2. Практические задания (ПЗ)**

#### **Практическое задание №2**

1). *Поставьте существительные во множественное число:*

a dog, a box, a baby, a hero, a leaf

2). *Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных:*

small, good, interesting, clever, deep

3). *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в правильной форме:*

1). She (to wash) her car once a week. 2). When you (to leave) the meeting yesterday? 3). She (to explain) a grammar rule yesterday. 4). My mum usually (not to cook) dinner. 5). What she (to do) yesterday? 6). My sister (to go) to school every day. 7). Last year Ann (to visit) Spain.

4). Прочитайте текст и подберите для каждого абзаца(A-D) правильный заголовок (1-4):

1. Sound, Music, MIDI
2. Products full of pictures, action and sound
3. Creating and editing movies
4. The potential of multimedia

A \_\_\_\_\_

Multimedia applications are used in all sorts of fields. For example, museums, banks and estate agents often have Information kiosks that use multimedia; companies produce training programs on optical discs; businesspeople use Microsoft PowerPoint to create slideshows; and teachers use multimedia to make video projects or to teach subjects like art and music. They have all found that moving images and sound can involve viewers emotionally as well as inform them, helping make their message more memorable.

The power of multimedia software resides in **hypertext**, **hypermedia** and **interactivity** (meaning the user is involved in the programme). If you click on a hypertext link, you can jump to another screen with more information about a particular subject. Hypermedia is similar, but also uses graphics, audio and video as hypertext elements.

B \_\_\_\_\_

As long as your computer has a **sound card**, you can use it to capture sounds in digital format and play them back. Sound cards offer two important capabilities: a built-in stereo synthesizer and a system called **MIDI**, or **Musical Instrument Digital Interface**, which allows electronic musical instruments to communicate with computers. A Digital Audio Workstation (**DAW**) lets you mix and record several tracks of digital audio.

You can also listen to music on your PC or transfer it to a portable **MP3** player. MP3 is short for **MPEG audio layer 3**, a standard format that compresses audio files. If you want to create your own MP3 files from CDs, you must have a CD ripper, a program that extracts music tracks and saves them on disk as MP3s.

Audio is becoming a key element of the Web. Many radio stations broadcast live over the Internet using **streaming audio technology**, which lets you listen to audio in a continuous stream while it is being transmitted.

The broadcast of an event over the Web, for example a concert, is called a **webcast**. Be aware that you won't be able to play audio and video on the Web unless you have a **plug-in** like RealPlayer or QuickTime.

C \_\_\_\_\_

Video is another important part of multimedia. **Video computing** refers to recording, manipulating and storing video in **digital format**. If you wanted to make a movie on your computer, first you would need to capture images with a **digital video camera** and then transfer them to your computer.

Next, you would need a **video editing** program like iMovie to cut your favourite segments, re-sequence the clips and add transitions and other effects. Finally, you could save your movie on a DVD or post it on websites like YouTube and Google Video.

D \_\_\_\_\_

Multimedia is used to produce dictionaries and encyclopedias. They often come on DVDs, but some are also available on the Web. A good example is the Groller Online Encyclopedia, which contains thousands of articles, animations, sounds, dynamic maps and hyperlinks. Similarly, the Encyclopedia Britannica is now available online, and a concise version is available for iPods, PDAs and mobile phones. Educational courses on history, science and foreign languages are also available on DVD. Finally, if you like entertainment, you'll love the latest multimedia video games with surround sound, music soundtracks, and even film extracts.

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|   |   |   |   |



#### 4. Критерии оценивания

**«5» «отлично»** – студент показывает глубокое и полное овладение содержанием программного материала по УД, в совершенстве владеет понятийным аппаратом и демонстрирует умение применять теорию на практике, решать различные практические и профессиональные задачи, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения в форме грамотного, логического ответа (устного или письменного), а также высокий уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и демонстрирует готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

**«4» «хорошо»** – студент в полном объеме освоил программный материал по УД, владеет понятийным аппаратом, хорошо ориентируется в изучаемом материале, осознанно применяет знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание, форма ответа (устного или письменного) имеют отдельные неточности, демонстрирует средний уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

**«3» «удовлетворительно»** – студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений программного материала по УД, но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в определении понятий, в применении знаний для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения, но при этом демонстрирует низкий уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

**«2» «неудовлетворительно»** – студент имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, допускает ошибки в определении понятий, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает программный материал по УД, не умеет применять знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не демонстрирует овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности.

## 5. Информационное обеспечение

перечень учебных изданий, электронных изданий, электронных и Интернет-ресурсов, образовательных платформ, электронно-библиотечных систем, веб-систем для организации дистанционного обучения и управления им, используемые в образовательном процессе как основные и дополнительные источники.

### **Основные источники:**

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2. Английский язык для ссузов, учебное пособие /Агабекян И.П. -М.: Проспект, 2017-288 с.
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### **Дополнительные источники:**

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### **Электронные издания (электронные ресурсы):**

1. ИНФОУРОК . Ведущий образовательный портал России.  
<https://infourok.ru/perechen-elektronnih-obrazovatelnih-resursov-dlya-urokov-angliyskogo-yazika-i-vneurochnoy-deyatelnosti-po-predmetu-531860.html>
2. British Council  
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>

### 3. Урок РФ

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9. Encyclopedia Britannica. [www.britanica.com](http://www.britanica.com)

10. ЯКласс. Видеоуроки и тренажёры.

<https://www.yaklass.ru>

11. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов

<https://school-collecion.edu.ru>

12. Интернет урок. Библиотека видеоуроков.

<https://interneturok.ru>

#### **Цифровая образовательная среда СПО PROОбразование.**

- Утевская, Н. Л. English Grammar Book. Version 2.0 = Грамматика английского языка. Версия 2.0 : учебное пособие / Н. Л. Утевская. — Санкт-Петербург : Антология, 2021. — 480 с. — ISBN 978-5-9500282-7-4. — Текст : электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО PROОбразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/104029> (дата обращения: 24.05.2021). — Режим доступа: для авторизир. Пользователей

#### **Электронно-библиотечная система:**

IPR BOOK - <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/78574.html>

#### **Веб-система для организации дистанционного обучения и управления им:**

Система дистанционного обучения ОГАПОУ «Алексеевский колледж»  
<http://moodle.alcollege.ru/>