

PROGRESS TEST ON ENGLISH FOR LOGISTICS

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Cross (X) the best option (A, B, C, or D) on the answer sheet.

1. Logistics - that's the purchasing, maintenance, _____, and replacement of material and staff.

- A. distribution B. provide C. procurement D. support

2. When the exporter supplies the goods and the importer pays for them at an agreed date in the future. This payment method is called _____.

- A. cash on delivery B. advance payment
C. bank guarantee D. open account

3. CIF is the acronym of _____.

- A. credit, insurance, forwarder B. cost, insurance, freight
C. cargo, invoice, freight D. customs, invoice, forwarder

4. Warehousing means _____.

- A. locating items in transit B. receiving and storing goods
C. picking up goods at a named place D. packing goods in small, separable units

5. VAS stands for _____.

- A. value-added services B. valuable assembly segments
C. validity assistance services D. value-added segments

6. Which definition is true about *supply chain*?

- A. The close co-operation of all parties involved in marketing, selling, and delivering of a product.
B. Network of stores that supply customers with a wide variety of products.
C. An offer for goods or services that follows a request for a quotation made by an official body.
D. An assessment or calculation of the approximate cost or value of a product or service.

7. In my job, I have to _____ with all the necessary documentation.

- A. check B. consolidate C. deal D. use

8. LCL stands for _____.

- A. little container load B. large container load
C. less container load D. less than container load

9. Reverse logistics is _____.

- A. collecting and handling of used or damaged goods or of reusable transit equipment
B. loading goods from one means of carriage onto another
C. receiving and storing goods
D. selecting and assembling items from stock for shipments

10. Super 3PLs can provide their customers with _____ supply chain or end-to-end solutions.

- A. outsourcing B. comprehensive C. consolidated D. demanded

11. _____ is the detail of what is expected and needed.

- A. consolidation B. demand C. requirement D. competition

12. Documentary _____ is a promise made by the opening bank that payment will be made on receiving documents that comply with the terms agreed.

- A. against payment B. credit C. payment D. guarantee

13. The acronym of CRP is _____.

- A. Continuous Replenishment B. Category Replenishment
C. Customer Replenishment D. Consumption Replenishment

14. Carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport, e.g. shipping by motor lorry and aircraft. This freight traffic is called _____.

- A. piggyback B. block train C. multimodal D. river barge

15. We suggest _____ for the transportation of bulky cargo.

- A. refrigerated container B. tank container
C. open-top container D. flat-rack container

16. One of the freight forwarder's responsibilities is to organize the transport of goods either by sea, air, road, or rail. The UNDERLINED word has the same meaning to

- A. train B. plan C. advise D. ensure

17. The person or firm named in a freight contract to whom goods have been shipped or turned over for care is called _____.

- A. consignee B. carrier C. courier D. supplier

18. _____ invoice is a special kind of invoice required by the importing country and needed to be approved by an embassy.

- A. Pro forma B. Customs C. Consular D. Export

19. Factory gate pricing means that _____ are not included in the purchase price of a product.

- A. transport costs B. product values C. output prices D. delivery services

20. EDI stands for _____.

- A. electronic data interchange B. effective distribution information
C. express delivery interchange D. electronic demand information

II. Complete the passage below using the words in the box.

processes	new	adding	is	constantly
time	quantity	tracing	production logistics	reliability

The term "*production logistics*" is used for describing logistic (21) _____ within an industry. The purpose of production logistics is to ensure that each machine (22) _____ being fed with the right product in the right (23) _____ and quality at the right (24) _____. The issue is not the transportation itself, but to control the flow of the value (25) _____ processes and to eliminate non-

value adding ones.

(26) _____ can be applied for existing as well as (27) _____ plants. Manufacturing of an existing plant is a (28) _____ changing process. Machines are exchanged and new ones are added, which gives the opportunity to improve the production logistics system accordingly. Production logistics is getting more and more important in the decreasing batch sizes. Track and (29) _____ are an essential part of production logistics – due to product safety and product (30) _____ issues.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and do the tasks below.

MANAGING THE FOOD CHAIN

By Lisa Pinsky-Grant

We are all occasionally disappointed by the quality of produce. Supposedly fresh items may appear bruised or discolored. Fortunately, food logistics are improving. We can now extend the shelf life of perishable items. This also includes specialty foods.

The cold chain process is critical to managing the food chain. To illustrate it, let's examine the handling of produce. Fruits and vegetables are tagged on the farm. Each tag has a barcode that is read with a sensor. The sensor detects light, temperature and humidity. The tags are removed at the packed house. They are then sent to food distributors who examine them. They use the tags to analyze several things:

- Temperature variation
- The amount of shelf life lost due to temperature changes
- Possible impact on consumer satisfaction

Next, produce goes into storage, then into refrigerated transport. Finally, it goes to the supermarket. The cold chain helps distributors avoid contamination. It also reduces shrink and ensures that food does not spoil.

Mark each statement T (true) or F (false). Write the answers on the answer sheet.

31. We can now extend the shelf life of perishable items by using drying machine.
32. Shelf life is the length of time that products remain suitable for use.
33. Each tag has a QR code.
34. The tags are removed at the warehouse.
35. The tags are used to analyze the changes of temperature.

Answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS:

36. Which electronics device is used to read barcode?
37. Who checks the items after they are sent to the packed house?
38. Can the tags measure the impact on consumer satisfaction?

39. Where is the last destination in the cold chain process?

40. Can the food be transported by general containers?

.....The end.....