

BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPÉRIEUR / SESSION 2016

FILIÈRE TERTIAIRE : LOGISTIQUE

ÉPREUVE :

ANGLAIS

Durée de l'épreuve : 3 Heures

Coefficient de l'épreuve : 2

OUTBOUND LOGISTICS

Outbound logistics is the process involved in moving products from the creating firm to the firm's customers. This portion of logistics is completely separate from taking and using raw materials, otherwise known as inbound logistics. This field relies heavily on transportation and storage of finished goods. Outbound logistics refers to the product from the seller's viewpoint, and product may mean different things to different people.

For the most part, outbound logistics is a very simple concept. The field is centered on two concepts, storage and transportation. The storage portion of the field uses warehousing methods to keep the finished product safe and accessible. At any moment, the product may need to move out to a customer, so organization is key to success. While this part of the field is based on storage, having as little product stored as possible is generally desirable, as stored materials aren't making any money.

The transportation portion is generally the more involved and complex part of outbound logistics. In this field, it is important to move the product from one place to another in the best way possible. Factors need to be taken into account that cover all possible scenarios in order to find the best movement methods for goods. For example, delaying one shipment may cost the company money, but if that means it may be combined with a larger shipment, that may end up being more efficient in the long run.

Adapted from Mc Gee, 10 November 2013

VOCABULARY

<u>Outbound/Field</u>	: en partance / domaine
<u>Storage</u>	: conservation, emmagasinage, entreposage.
<u>Warehousing</u>	: entreposage; Emmagasinage
<u>To delay /Shipment</u>	: retarder, differer /cargaison; livraison
<u>Efficient /In the long run</u>	: efficace /à la longue

QUESTIONS

I- COMPREHENSION OF THE TEXT(All the answers to the following questions are to be found in the text)

- 1- What's the difference between outbound logistics and inbound logistics?
- 2- What are the two parts of outbound logistics?
- 3- Why is it desirable to store as little product as possible?
- 4- What happens when a shipment is not done in the appropriate time?

II- WRITING (Not more than 12 lines; about 144 words)

Show the importance of logistics in the world of commerce.

III- TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

From "At any moment..." down to "...making any money."

IV- TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

La gestion de la chaîne d'approvisionnement permet une meilleure administration des stocks et des besoins d'entreposage.

Le stockage et le transport sont deux aspects fondamentaux du domaine de la distribution des marchandises, car la qualité des produits en dépend.
