



## 1. 教学目的

- 1. 通过本文的学习,使学生了解到历史上两次技术革新带给商业模式的巨大革命,并使他们进一步认识到新的管理模式下供应链结构的不同变化,并从经济和技术发展的进程启发学生对经济和管理规模发展趋势的预测,并加深学生对我国改革开放历史意义的理解。
- 2. 学生应该掌握本文涉及到许多经贸知识,如:供应 链、库存周转率、规模经济、产业调整等内容的基本 概念。
- 3. 增强学生对上述内容的英语术语表达。

## 11. 教学计划

拟使用四课时完成本课内容。一课时介绍背景知识,两课时用于课文讲解及难点讨论,最后一课时可就某一相关问题(如:供应链上出现的两次革命及技术革新对产业结构的影响等)展开讨论。

# III. 教学方法

以学生为中心,通过师生互动、各抒己见的方式理解和认识 课文中涉及到的各类问题(也包括语言方面的问题)。

## IV. 教学要点和重点

#### 教学要点和重点

本课阐述了供应链管理的演变过程和历史发展,说明了两次供应链管理上的技术革新的必要性并指出电子商务对现有企业模式带来的深刻影响。同时,以电脑行业的成功为例应证供应链管理模式改革的重要性。拟通过对本文的讲解,使学生掌握新型管理模式下供应链结构的不同变化,并启发他们对生产和管理规模发展趋势的预测。此外,使学生掌握相关的专业知识和术语。

# IV. 教学要点和重点

- 1. 加强对学生在口语、笔头和语言点方面的技能训练和 运用。
- 2. 通过补充时文,使学生了解此领域的现状和发展动态,不断更新背景知识和专业知识内容。

## 专业术语

• e-commence/business

supply chain

value chain

stock turnover

economies of scale

just-in-time production

电子商务

供应链

价值链

库存周转率

规模经营

无库存生产

# 专业术语

- industrial reorganization 产业调整
- just-in-time shipment
   准时运输系统
- transaction volume 交易量
- retail chains零售连锁店
- product attributes 产品属性
- competitive strategy 竞争战略

## 专业术语

after-sales support

lead time

profit margin

• call centre

● industrial reorganization 产业调整

vertical integration

售后服务支持 交付周期 利润率; 赢利

客户呼叫服务中心

垂直一体化

# 语言点

### 短语

lead to
be characterized by
be replaced by
realize the potential of
build to order
coincide with

match with take advantage of make the most of integrate with become customized

# 句子

- Changes at the turn of the 19th century formed the model for manufacturing and distribution throughout the 20th century. (257页第2段第4-6行)
- Before this, commerce had been characterized by small companies that operated within a limited geographic space and focused on a thin slice of the value chain. (257页第3段第2-4行)



- The successful distributors set up networks of retail chains and commodity dealerships and came to dominate their regional markets. (258页第1段最后一句)
- The scale and complexity of business of business increased, necessitating the invention of management skills such as scheduling, accounting and co-ordination across many interacting locations. (258页第1段第14-16 行)
- The success of mass distribution was based on "economies of speed" whereby a company internalized a high volume of market transactions. (258页第2段第1-2 行)



- The success of these strategies was based on the introduction of mechanisms that reduced uncertainty and non-productive delays, enabled information to be shared and co-ordinated decision-making throughout the supply chain. (259页第4段第5-8行)
- These "revolver" distribution centres support just-in-time production. (261页第3段第3-4行)

# V. 背景知识

What is Supply Chain Management?

- Plan
- Source
- Make
- Deliver
- Return

## V. 背景知识

- What is supply chain management?
- What Does Supply Chain Management Software Do?
- What is Supply Chain Collaboration?
- New Technology Determining the Successful Supply Chain Management
- E-Procument

# VI. 课文讲解

概念讲解

supply chain
value chain
stock turnover
economies of scale
just-in-time production
industrial reorganization

just-in-time shipment

供应链 价值链 库存周转率 规模经营 寒库存生产 产业调整 准时运输系统

#### 课文注释

1. Technological innovation opens the door to new business models, and such models eventually lead managers to develop new processes for matching demand with supply. As a result, changes occur in the supply chain that lead to major shifts in the competitive structure of industries. (p.257 L1)

1)词义辩析: business/industry此段中出现 了"business"和"industry"两词。这两词的外 延意义较广,但在内含上有一定的交叉性 (overlapping)。"business"主要含括的意思 为"业务,商业,企业","industry"则多用 为"工业、产业、行业"等,但两词又都有"企 业,实体,经营"之意,在阅读理解时要根据 具体语境和评论的事务做出判断。此段中的 "business models"和"structure of industries" 译为"企业/商业模式"和"产业/行业(结构)" 似乎较妥。

#### 2) 术语解释supply chain

supply chain是这一课的关键词,也是管理学中 的术语,其意为"供应链",即公司找到原材料, 制成产品最后将之出售给顾客的环节,包括五个 基本步骤,规划(plan)选材(source-choose), 制作(Make),运输(Deliver)和退还 (Return)。"chain"的本意为"a unit of length on the ground used by surveyors", 指陆地上的 长度测量单位,测链,在此指一个一个的环节。 相类的词组有value chain (价值链), distribution chain (分配/销售链), chain of command(指挥链,管理系统)等。

#### 参考译文:

技术革新为创建新型的企业模式敞开了大门,而这种模式最终会使管理者采用新的方法以达到供给与需求的平衡。由此,导致产业竞争性结构发生重大变化的供应链最终会发生变化。

2. Changes at the turn of the 19th century formed the model for manufacturing and distribution throughout the 20th century. It is instructive to examine this revolution in more detail. (p.257 L8)

此句的基本句式为 changes formed the model. 请注意句中两个表示时间的介词短语。"at the turn of 19th century"和"throughout the 20th century"。"at the turn":在年代的交替时期,如"at the turn of the year":在年初。

第二个介词短语"throughout the 20th century"意为"from beginning to the end of …": 遍及, 贯穿, 如: "throughout one's life"。终生; throughout the journey: 整个旅途。

#### ● 参考译文:

发生在19、20世纪更迭之际的变革造就了贯穿 20世纪的制造和分销模式,有必要对这次革命进 行更为详细的审视。 3. Before this, commerce had been characterized by small companies that operated within a limited geographic space and focused on a thin slice of the value chain. (p.257 L12)

1870至1917年间在发达国家发生了大规模的经济

重组,而在此之前的商业特点是小企业,在有限

的地域内运作,只专注于价值链的一小段。

### value chain 价值链:

指在产品从原材料到最终消费者的完整的环节过程中价值的不断增加。整个过程可能被一家公司现实,也可能每个公司只实现其中的一环或一段。如铁矿开采后要炼成钢铁,钢铁可用来做汽车、发动机最终卖给消费者,其制造的过程就是一条完整的价值链。

#### 请参考其英语定义:

a value chain is a string of companies working together to satisfy market demands. It typically consists of one or a few primary value (product or service) suppliers and many other suppliers that add on to the value that is ultimately presented to the buying public.

"a thin slice of the value chain"中的thin 为a short distance from one side to another 细的、薄的。slice: a portion 部份、份。如:a. gain a large slice of the market 占得很大的市场;b. claim a slice of the profit 要求分得一份利润。这里"a thin slice of the value chain"可译为价值链的一小段。

# 4. During this period these companies were replaced by large, vertically integrated corporations. (p.257 L15)

Vertically integrated (or vertical integration): the form of integration by which an industrial concern obtains control of the business that supplies most of its materials (called backward integration) or of the business that buys most of its products, i.e. its customers (called forward integration).

#### 纵向合并/纵向一体化/纵向整合/垂直一体化:

通过这种一体化形式,一个工业联合企业取得向它供应大部分材料的企业的控制(叫做后向合并),或购买其大部分产品的企业(亦即其顾客)的控制(叫做前向合并),在课文中,"integrated"可理解为"联合"或"整合"。此句参考译文:在此期间,这些小企业被大型的、垂直一体化的公司所代替。

5. What were the technologies that enabled the movement to the "visible hand" to take place? (p.258 L8)

"visible hand"是相对于经济学家亚当·斯史密提 "invisible hand"(看不见的手)来说的。亚当·斯 史密认为: in a free market, no regulation of any type would be needed to ensure that the mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services took place, since this "invisible hand" would guide market participants of trade in the most mutually beneficial manner.

这里,作者借用"invisible hand"的反意义,表示经济领域产品的分配权利已从自由市场转到了管理者(invisible hand)中。

6. The scale and complexity of business increased, necessitating the invention of management skills such as scheduling, accounting and co-ordination across many interacting locations. (p.258 L13)

interacting locations:中的"interact"(相关词 interactive源自于电脑词汇,本意为"相互作用的,交互式的",表示每一个步骤并不跟随着一整套序列,而是每一步骤均由其前一步骤所决定。

这里可译作"互动地点",表示决定一个地点后而 代动或影响另一个或几个地点。相似结构的术语 还有如interactive behavior相互行为,指销售商 与其潜在顾客、个人或公司之间的行为。

本句参考译文:企业的规模和复杂程度增加必然 促进了诸如规划、核算和许多互动地点之间协调 的管理技术的发明。



Heavy use of <u>such</u> infrastructure gave <u>them</u> a high stock turnover for a high volume of goods. (p.258 L18)

请注意此句中划线的部分。这两个词都是代词, 但代替哪些词却是读者要发现的。为了文章的简 略,作者有时会用许多相关词代替原有的句、字 或短语。但这并不影响理解,因为语言并不是孤 立地起作用,而是应用于特定的场合中,可以从 上下语境中发现线索。

细心的读者可以从此段的上文中找到"such infrastructure"指的是"continental railroad, telegraph systems and high-speed, continuous-process production machinery"等基础设施。而"them"指的是"distributors"经销企业、经销商。这种替代形式既是为了避免重复,又起到连接上下文的作用。

此外,请注意heavy use 之间的搭配。这里"heavy"指的是"possessing or using in large quantities",可理解为"大规模使用"。如:a heavy buyer大买主,a heavy investor巨额投资者。stock turnover: the number of times that a stock of goods or of money is replaced in a given period. 存货周转率,指给定时间内货物库存和货币存量被更新的次数。

相似结构的术语还有: capital turnover资本周转

率, investment turnover 投资周转率。 infrastructure: 基础结构、基本设施。

此句参考译文:大规模使用这些基础设施使公司获得了对大批量货物很高的库存周转(率)。



8. The successful distributors set up networks of retail chains and commodity dealerships and came to dominate

their regional markets. (p.258 L19)

dealerships:商品经销特许权;商人的营销或推销区;商品特许经销商:如:an automobile dealership获经销特许权的汽车商。本文中可译作"商品经销体系"。retail chain:相当于chain store零售(网络)商店参考译文:成功的分销商们建立起零售网络和商品经销体系,并逐步控制了他们的区域市场。

9. The success of mass distribution was based on economies of speed whereby a company internalized a high volume of market transactions. (p.258 L21)

The success of mass distribution was based on economies of speed 是此句所在段落的中心句子, 其它部分则围绕此句进行论述说明, 即企业凭借 "economies of speed"使市场交易内部化, 从而提高了交易量,最终实现自我财务(融资)的扩大。

请注意此段落——第四自然段,虽然不长,但使用了许多副词、连词和代词。这些词在语法和意思上起到了起承转合的连接目的,以达到句子逻辑结构"形合"的作用。"whereby"(关系副词)靠那个,借以,凭借此,如:a system whereby a new proposal may arise. 可以借以产生新建议的制度。

"economies of speed": 速度经济,指通过技术优势以高效率制造过程生产产品。(to use an asset to produce outputs at a higher rate of throughput)因为生产产品所需时间降低,单位成本也降低了。

## 10. This technology made the most of economies of scale. (p.258 L29)

参考译文:这项技术充分利用了规模经济。 此句中的"make the most of": to use to greatest advantage充分利用,尽量利用。如: Make the most of your opportunities.充分利用你的机会。 economies of scale规模经济,从大规模生产中得 到好处,尤其是较低的单位成本,可使这种生产 在市场上有更佳的竞争能力,赢得较大部分市场, 并因此有可能在价格上取得某种垄断性的控制。

# 11. National manufacturing corporations integrated with companies further down the chain to control distribution and marketing. (p.258-259 L36)

此句中的谓语动词是further down, 意思是"进一步向下,推动向下",这里可理解为"纵向整合,向下合并"。National表示是"全国级水平的,全国性的"。

本句参考译文: 国家级的制造公司(企业)纵向整合供应链条中的公司以控制分销和市场营销。

12. The success of these strategies was based on the introduction of mechanisms that reduced uncertainty and non-productive delays, enabled information to be shared and co-ordinated decision-making throughout the supply chain. (p.259 L16)

这是一个比较长的句子。其主语"The success of these strategies"同时带有两个并列谓语"was based on"和"enabled",因此,此句为并列复合句。而第一个分句中的宾语mechanism又带有一个由that引导的同位语。在第二个分句中动词不定式短语"to be shared…"作定语修饰information。

处理长句的翻译有不少灵活的方法,如顺译法, 逆译法或混合译法等,这里我们仅将长句按逻辑 顺序进行分译,即将长句打断至一个个短的句子, 如需要可添补某些句子成份,如谓语、宾语等, 使整个句子在衔接上更为自然。 参考译文:这种策略的成功是基于新机制的引进, 这些机制可以减少不确定性和非生产性的延误, 可以实现信息的共享,并在整个供应链上实现协 调决策。 13. Thus, the dream of always providing the right product to the right customer at the right time and place, and at the right price, will very likely become a reality. (p.260 L6)

这个句子并不太长,却使用了四个"right",这个词的重复使用,不仅在修辞上可以增加语言效果,加深读者的印象,而且更重要的是点明了网上电子商务对供应链带来的独特优势,即即时性或及时性。

这句话可译为:因此,那个在恰当的时间和恰当的地点以恰当的价格为恰当的消费者提供恰当产品的梦想将很有可能成为现实。第一和第二个"right"表明的是"恰当的,适合的",第三个"right"修辞时间和地点,表示即时的时间,

合适的地点,第四个"right"表示的是合理的价格。

14. The design, production, delivery and aftersales support of components, as well as the assembly of the final product, all took place in premises owned and managed by IBM. (p.260 L24)

这里要提醒大家的是as well as这个词组的用法,它表示:除…之外也;和…,带有此短语的句子,所强调的往往是as well as前面的部分。如Hiking is good exercise as well as fun.徒步旅行不仅很有趣味,也是很好的锻炼。翻译时最好将所强调部分的语气译出来。

#### 参考译文:

IBM电脑使用的是在其它竞争产品中无法使用的专用部件,不仅是最终电脑产品的装配,还是部件的设计、制造、运输、和售后服务支持,都是在IBM拥有和管理的范围内完成的。

15. Dell's rapid response and lean asset base is supported by a supplier network that can place components at its assembly plants in Austin, Texas within minutes of the order being made. (p.261 L14)

此句中的谓语动词应改为"are",lean asset: 很少的资产。lean作形容词修饰asset表示: 贫乏的,收益少的,如:lean supplies 供应奇缺,lean profits 薄利。参考译文: 戴尔的快速反应和很少的资产受到一张供应商网络的支持,它可以在收到定单的数分钟内将零部件送抵戴尔在德克萨斯州奥斯汀的装配厂内。

16. What are the lessons we can learn from the PC industry? First, ... Second, ... The computer industry has already experienced the type of revolutionary change other industries are now going through. (p.261 L28)

参考译文:我们能够从个人电脑产业得到什么样的启示?第一,计算机设计的变化与供应链战略的改变和产业重组不谋而合。第二,电子商务能够降低成本,提高服务质量和带来更高的利润。电脑产业已经历了其他产业即将经历的革命性变革。

