

How will the goods arrive safely? – Planning a shipment in Europe

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Was ist das geeignete Transportmittel für unser Produkt? Wo liegt der Bestimmungsort unserer Ware? Und warum sollten wir den geplanten Transport mit dem Frachtschiff erneut überdenken?

In dieser Unterrichtseinheit finden Ihre Schüler anhand von Infotexten nicht nur Antworten auf diese Fragen, sondern bereiten sich mithilfe authentischer Dialoge, E-Mails und einer Internetrecherche auf die selbstständige Organisation eines Warentransports im Berufsleben vor. Abschließend planen und organisieren sie in einem Rollenspiel den Versand und die Routen von Waren zu ihrem Bestimmungsort.



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Die Wahl des richtigen Transportmittels ist wesentlich beim Warenversand.

Das Wichtigste auf einen Blick

Kompetenzen

- Wissen über die Transportmittel für Waren und deren Vor- und Nachteile erwerben
- wichtige europäische Bestimmungsorte und Routen kennen
- grundlegenden Wortschatz zum Thema "Warentransport" erweitern und festigen
- den Transport und die Route von Waren planen und im Dialog abstimmen
- sich kritisch mit Umweltaspekten des Warentransports auseinandersetzen

Dauer

6 Schulstunden (+ Test)

Niveau

B1/B2 (Differenzierungsmaterial für A2)

Ihr Plus

- Quiz zu Transportrouten
- farbige Europakarte auf Folie
- Rollenkarten für einen Telefondialog

Materialübersicht

1. Stunde **How will the goods arrive safely? – Means of transport and the right packing**

- M 1 (Tr) Shipping goods – by lorry, plane, train or ship?
 M 2 (Ws) Choosing the right means of transport – advantages and disadvantages
 M 3 (Ws) Choosing the right packing – background information and rules

2. Stunde **How will the goods get there? – Transport routes**

- M 4 (Qz) Transport routes in Europe – do a quiz!
 M 5 (Ws) Transport routes in Europe – do some Internet research!
 M 6 (Tr) A map of Europe

3. Stunde **Organising the shipment of goods – on the phone and via e-mail**

- M 7 (Ws) Shipping tractors – a jumbled dialogue
 M 8 (Ws) Information about the shipment – answering e-mail

4. Stunde **When will the spare parts arrive? – Mediation**

- M 9 (Me) It's urgent! – Mediating a dialogue

5. Stunde **Planning a shipment – acting out a role play**

- M 10 (Rp) How could we send our goods? – A role play

6. Stunde **Pollution – information on environmental issues**

- M 11 (Ws) Ballast water and rail noise – environmental problems

Vocabulary Talking about shipping goods (M 1)

Test Planning a shipment in Europe (M 13)

Portfolio Was ich kann: Planning a shipment

Bedeutung der Abkürzungen

Me: Mediation; **Qz:** Quiz; **Rp:** Role play; **Tr:** Transparency; **Ws:** Worksheet

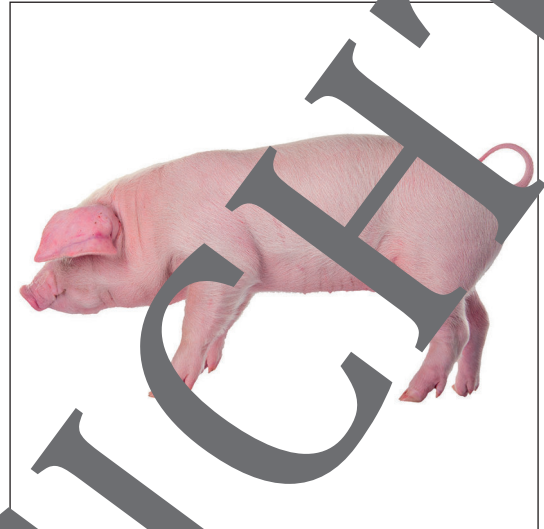
Shipping goods – by lorry, plane, train or ship?

M 1

①



②



③



④



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Helpful vocabulary

bulky: sperrig

livestock: das Vieh

livestock wagon: der Viehwagen

ice lolly: das Eis am Stiel

frozen foods: das Gefriergut

perishable: verderblich

barrel: das Fass

hazardous: gefährlich

Tasks

1. Describe the pictures.

2. What do you have to consider when planning the shipment of these goods? What could be a suitable¹ means of transport² for them?

3. Which goods are shipped in your company and how are they shipped?

¹ suitable: angemessen – ² means of transport: das Transportmittel

M 2 Choosing the right means of transport – advantages and disadvantages

Tasks

1. Read the text. Underline the advantages and disadvantages of the different means of transport. Use two different colours.
2. Draw a table in your exercise books. Together with your partner fill in the table with the advantages (left column) and disadvantages (right column) of the different means of transport from the text.

Different means of transport¹

In order to satisfy the customers' needs it is important that the goods are efficiently shipped² to their destinations³ so that they arrive in good condition. The different means of transport can be divided⁴ into transportation by rail, air, road and water.

Shipping goods by rail has become more and more important, though transporting goods door-to-door is of course not possible. Transporting goods by road often means delays because of congested⁵ roads and long traffic jams so rail transport is often a more reliable⁶ alternative. It is advisable⁷ to use rail when transporting both heavy and light products. In addition, this means of transport is environmentally friendly⁸. There are even special wagons, like for example refrigerated wagons that are used to transport perishable goods⁹ this is also normal for hazardous goods¹⁰ and those that are urgently needed somewhere else can be transported by rail.

Goods can be sent by ship if they don't need to arrive so early at their destination. This form of transportation is comparatively cheap. Especially when shipping bulky¹¹ goods, the necessary space can be found on ships. Apart from bulky goods, heavy and hazardous ones can also often be found on board a ship. One disadvantage of transporting by sea is that seaworthy packing¹² is needed to guarantee that the goods are sufficiently protected.

In contrast, road transport is not suitable for bulky goods. Its big advantage, however, is that it allows door-to-door delivery¹⁴ and reaches places other means of transport are not normally able to reach. Furthermore, special lorries exist that deliver liquids or frozen foods¹⁵ or deliver furniture.

Air freight¹⁶ is used for goods that have to be transported over long distances or are needed urgently¹⁷ such as medicine or spare parts¹⁸ or for goods which could easily spoil¹⁹ like perishable goods. The biggest disadvantage when transporting items by air is the high cost of such a quick service.

3. Together with your partner match the goods with the most suitable²⁰ means of transport. Give reasons for your answers.

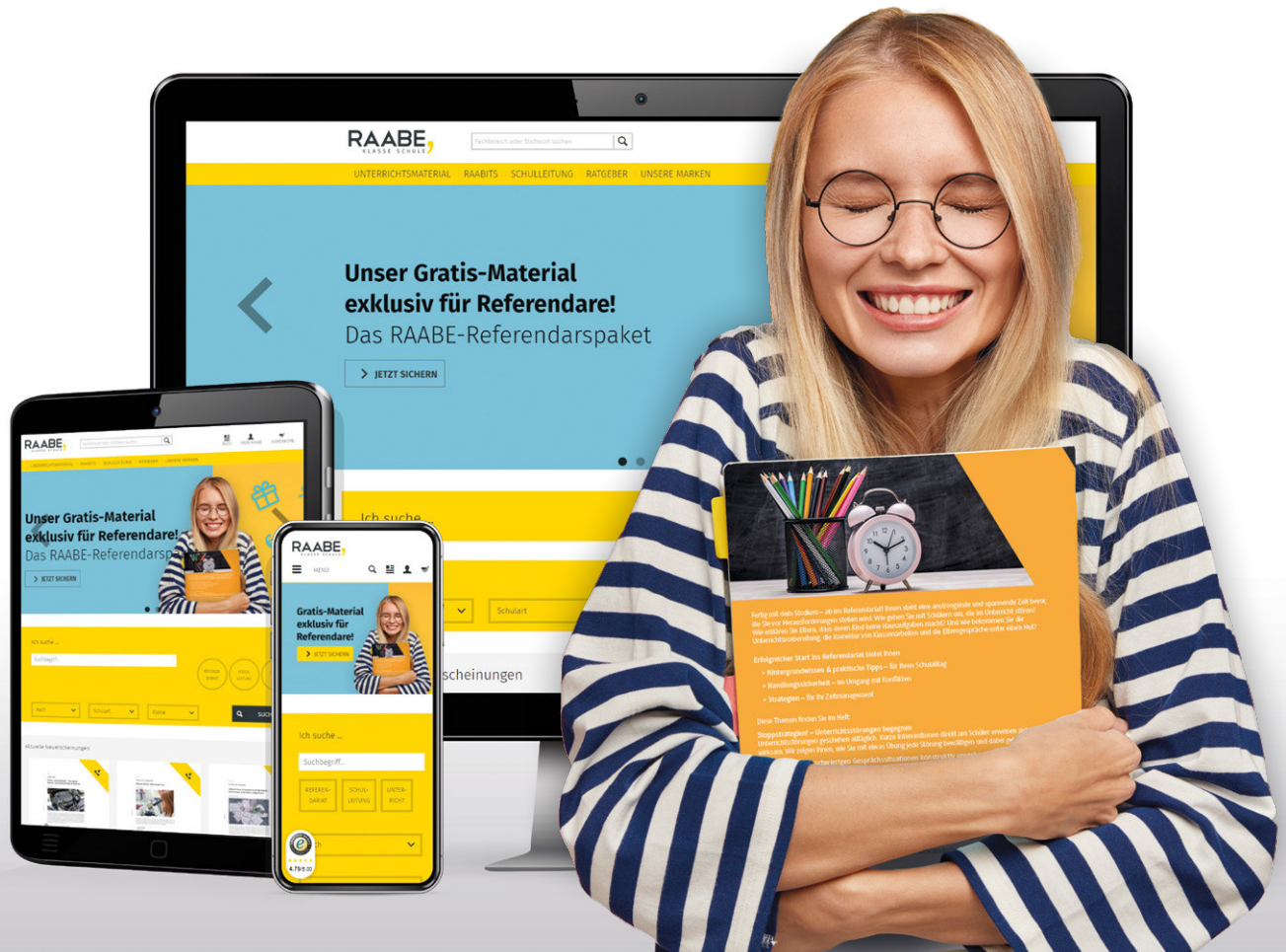
1. A Swedish car producer would like to ship cars to a dealer in Stockholm.
2. Marco Schneider has to move from Munich to Cologne with all his furniture.
3. Hundreds of computers and monitors have to be transported from Paris to a warehouse of a big retailer in Hamburg.
4. Smaller spare parts are urgently needed for a turbine near Quito, Ecuador.



1 **means of transport**: das Transportmittel – 2 **to ship sth.**: etw. transportieren, etw. verschicken – 3 **destination**: der Bestimmungsort – 4 **to divide sth.**: etw. teilen – 5 **congested**: verkehrsreich, verstopft – 6 **reliable**: verlässlich – 7 **advisable**: ratsam – 8 **environmentally friendly**: umweltfreundlich – 9 **perishable goods**: leicht verderbliche Ware – 10 **hazardous goods**: die Gefahrgüter – 11 **bulky**: sperrig – 12 **seaworthy packing**: die Verpackung für Übersee – 13 **sufficiently**: ausreichend – 14 **door-to-door delivery**: die Lieferung von Haus zu Haus – 15 **frozen foods**: das Gefriergut – 16 **air freight**: die Luftfracht – 17 **urgently**: dringend – 18 **spare parts**: die Ersatzteile – 19 **to spoil**: schlecht werden – 20 **suitable**: angemessen

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