



**ΠΑΜΙΒΙΑ UNIVERSITY**  
**OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, MARKETING, LOGISTICS AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTRA</b>	<b>LEVEL: 7</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: IMT711S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION</b>
<b>SESSION: JUNE 2022</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 2 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	Mr. J SILVA
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	Ms. M POLLA

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL the questions</li><li>2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.</li><li>3. Number the answers clearly</li></ol>

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF \_4\_ PAGES (Including this front page)**



## QUESTION 1

### Multiple Choice Questions

[2\*20 = 40 Marks]

- 1.1. Oil is transported by \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. Passenger ships
  - b. Cargo ships
  - c. Liquid ships
  - d. Tankers
  - e. None of the mentioned
- 1.2. Gateway is the name given to
  - a. Harbour
  - b. Port
  - c. Dock
  - d. Tidal port
- 1.3. When was the Suez Canal constructed?
  - a. 1849
  - b. 1859
  - c. 1869
  - d. 1879
- 1.4. Which is the longest National Highway in Namibia?
  - a. B2
  - b. C2
  - c. B1
  - d. B3
- 1.5. Which seas are joined by the Panama Canal?
  - a. Atlantic and Indian
  - b. Pacific and Indian
  - c. Atlantic and Pacific
  - d. The Mediterranean and Red Sea
- 1.6. Why is the Suez Canal important?
  - a. Provides trade links
  - b. Shortest maritime route from Europe to Asia
  - c. Pirate free route
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 1.7. Why is air transport preferred by passengers for long-distance travel?
  - a. Costly means of transport
  - b. Fastest means of transport
  - c. Longest means of transport
  - d. Cheapest means of transportation for long distance
  - e. None of the mentioned
- 1.8. What revolution has been brought by the air transport
  - a. Connectivity
  - b. Stability
  - c. Infrastructure
  - d. Political
- 1.9. A point at which traffic or other movement can easily become blocked is known as:
  - a. Congestion point
  - b. Barrier point
  - c. Narrow point
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 1.10. Which of the following is a composition of a transport network?
  - a. Links and nodes
  - b. Links and connections
  - c. Connections and nodes
  - d. None of the mentioned
- 1.11. The following are core principles of transport geography except \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. Distance is a relative concept involving space, time and effort
  - b. A location can be a central or an intermediate element of mobility
  - c. Velocity is a modal, intermodal and managerial effort.
  - d. To overcome geography, transportation must consume space.
  - e. None of the mentioned
- 1.12. The following are determinants of intermodal transportation, except \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. The frequency of shipment
  - b. The identity of the shipper
  - c. Major externalities
  - d. The value of the cargo
- 1.13. The following are intermodal



- transportation systems, except \_\_\_\_\_?
- Birdy back
  - Fishy back
  - Piggy back
  - None of the mentioned
- 1.14. Which of the following is not an inherent flow characteristics of maritime mode of transportation?
- Terminal to terminal market coverage
  - High value, low medium density goods
  - Medium to long length of haul
  - None of the mentioned
- 1.15. The following are principal benefits of intermodal transportation except \_\_\_\_\_?
- Intermodal transportation provides more transportation option to shippers. Single modes may be too slow or too expensive for the shipper, however the combination of modes provides more options.
  - By converting from trucking to rail; IMT can reduce highway congestion
  - Many companies use containers to temporarily store goods.
  - None of the mentioned
- 1.16. Intermodal freight transportation involves the transportation of freight in a \_\_\_\_\_ or vehicle, using multiple modes of transportation (rail, ship and road), without any handling of the freight itself when changing modes.
- Container ship
  - Intermodal container
  - Well-car
  - Containerisation
- 1.17. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a document of title.
- Receipt
  - Bill of lading
  - Loading manifest
  - All of the above
- 1.18. In intermodal transportation, container traffic is measured by \_\_\_\_\_
- By weight
  - By bulk
  - By ports
  - By TEUs
- 1.19. Which of the following container is loaded from the top and uses a tarpaulin as a protective device to conceal its content?
- Flat container
  - Standard container
  - Tank container
  - Open top container
- 1.20. Which of the following container, has an open roof and sides designed to carry heavy and oversized cargo?
- Standard container
  - Flat container
  - Open top container
  - Tank container

**Sub-total: 40 Marks**



## **QUESTION 2**

### **True or False Questions**

[2\*5 = 10 Marks]

- 2.1. Refrigerated containers are suitable to transport goods that are sensitive to normal Temperature such as Bulky wheat.
- 2.2. A standard crane can handle approximately 60 movements per hour which includes Loading and offloading.
- 2.3. Open side containers are storage units with doors on both ends of a container.
- 2.4. Speed and flexibility are not part of the economic benefits of containers.
- 2.5. Intermodal transportation is only suitable for low and high value shipments.

**Sub-total: 10 Marks**

## **QUESTION 3**

### **Explain Key Terms**

[5\*5 = 25 Marks]

Using examples, Explain the following terms within the context of intermodal transportation:

- 3.1. Container Terminal [5 Marks]
- 3.2. Strait [5 Marks]
- 3.3. Intermodal Transportation [5 Marks]
- 3.4. Piggy Back [5 Marks]
- 3.5. Sustainability [5 Marks]

**[Sub-total: 25 marks]**

## **QUESTION 4**

### **Structured Question**

[25 Marks]

The transportation sector has witnessed profound changes. In the past few years, there has been a paradigm shift or better yet a mobility revolution. Transport and mobility are both being provided and used, enabled by advances in information and communication technology (ICT), sensor technology, communication technology, and data science. The future transport and mobility trends are mostly discussed using four components, namely; automation, connectivity, electrification, and sharing.

Using examples, elaborate how the advent of the mentioned technologies may help reduce the environmental impact caused by intermodal modes of transportation.


**[Sub-total: 25 marks]**

**Grand Total: 100 Marks**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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NAMIBIA  
UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY

P/Bag 13368  
Windhoek  
Namibia

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DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING  
AND LOGISTICS