



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES, AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND LOGISTICS

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT BACHELOR OF LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTRM 07BLSM	LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: TDM511S	COURSE NAME: TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT
SESSION: JUNE 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions for Question 1,2,3 & 5.2. Question 4, answer only 3 optional questions.3. Write clearly and neatly.4. Number the answers correctly.	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 10 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions

- 1.1 The transportation sector is an important industry sector in the economy that deals with the movement of _____ (1 mark)
- a) Environment
 - b) Terminal authority
 - c) Infrastructure
 - d) People and products
- 1.2 The process of understanding, assessing, and designing transport systems to provide for safe and efficient movement of people, goods, and services in an environmentally responsible manner; is a way to guide land use and control of growth patterns. (1 mark)
- a) Traffic planning
 - b) Transportation Planning
 - c) Car circulation planning
 - d) Road network planning
- 1.3 What do we mean by multi-modal transport? (1 mark)
- a) A combination of carriers unified to a cargo carrier and combining container
 - b) Importing goods by using one mode of transport
 - c) Refers to journeys that involve two or more different modes of transport
 - d) A flow of several small shipments to a specific market area
- 1.4 UTNDP stands for? (1 mark)
- a) Urban Transportation National Design Protocols
 - b) Ultra Transportation Network Distribution Problems
 - c) Urban Transportation Network Distribution Problems
 - d) Urban Transportation Network Design Problems
- 1.5 What is (are) the benefits of outsourcing? (1 mark)
- a) Increase revenue and capability
 - b) Improved productivity while concentrating on core activities
 - c) Increase revenue and capability
 - d) All of the above

- 1.6 Multi-modality in urban transportation on networks is captured in three ways, which of the following examples describes the “No interactions between flows of different modes”?
(1 mark)
- a) In an automobile and bus mode problem, converting a two-way street into a one-way street will affect the bus route on that street
 - b) In an automobile and bus problem, buses move in exclusive lanes, transit flows are physically separated from automobile flows
 - c) In an automobile and bus mode problem, converting a two-way street into a one-way street will not affect the bus route on that street
 - d) In an automobile and bus problem, buses move in inclusive lanes and are physically separated from automobile flows
- 1.7 Which of the following is an example of a strategic decision in UTNDP?
(1 mark)
- a) Allocating and designing exclusive bus lanes
 - b) Scheduling traffic and demand management
 - c) Building and expanding existing streets
 - d) Repairing and determining urban streets
- 1.8 Which of the following is NOT an example of urban transport problems?
(1 mark)
- a) Political Inclusion
 - b) Land consumption
 - c) Public transport inadequacy
 - d) Traffic congestion and parking difficulties
- 1.9 Which is the most flexible type of transportation available?
(1 mark)
- a) Airway
 - b) Railway
 - c) Roadway
 - d) Waterway
- 1.10 What is the main objective of transportation?
(1 mark)
- a) To generate revenue
 - b) Safe economical and efficient transport of goods and passengers
 - c) Economical transport of goods

d) Economical transport of passengers

1.11 The nature of transport terminals is characterized by the following aspect? (1 mark)

- a) Accessibility, Convergence, Infrastructure and Cross dock
- b) Accessibility, Convergence, Transload and Infrastructure
- c) Accessibility, Convergence, Location, and Infrastructure
- d) Accessibility, Transportation, Location, and Infrastructure

1.12 The security class for road safety consists of: (1 mark)

- a) Perceptions of security
- b) Safety from accidents
- c) Safety from crime
- d) All of the above

1.13 Which of the tenders is not part of the transport business? (1 mark)

- a) Patient transport tenders
- b) Construction tenders
- c) Fleet management tenders
- d) Ambulance tenders

1.14 Transport costs are the costs internally assumed by: (1 mark)

- a) Providers of warehouse facilities
- b) Passengers
- c) Providers of transport services
- d) All of the above

1.15 Factors influencing transportation costs include: (1 mark)

- a) Market location
- b) Degree of competition
- c) Domestic versus International movement
- d) All of the above

Sub-total: 15 marks

QUESTION 2: Fill-in missing word

- 2.1 Transportation refers to the movement of products from one location to another as it makes its way from the beginning of the _____ to the customer. (1 mark)
- a) Industry
 - b) Road
 - c) Supply chain
- 2.2 Transport system is the most important _____ activity among the components of business logistics systems. (1 mark)
- a) Terminal
 - b) Economic
 - c) Port
- 2.3 _____ is one of the roles of freight forwarders (1 mark)
- a) Responsible for shipping delays due to weather or port inefficiencies
 - b) Accountable for obligations relating to incoterms
 - c) Handling of Insurance and terminal fees
- 2.4 _____ are short-term decisions, which are mostly related to traffic flow control, demand management or scheduling problems. (1 mark)
- a) Operational decisions
 - b) Transport decision
 - c) Tactical decisions
- 2.5 The transportation market is made of Monopoly, Oligopoly, Monopolistic competition and _____ market industry structures. (1 mark)
- a) Imperfect competition
 - b) Perfect competition
 - c) Perfectly perfect competition
- 2.6 Physical transport infrastructure enabling two nodes to be connected is a _____ (1 mark)
- a) Link
 - b) Hub
 - c) Flow

- 2.7 _____ are the three basic operations of a traditional warehouse. (1 mark)
- a) Movement, storage, and dispatching
 - b) Receiving, storage and dispatching
 - c) Purchasing, receiving, and dispatching
- 2.8 Inland Container Depot (ICD) also acts as _____ in many countries. (1 mark)
- a) Manufacturing facility
 - b) Dry port
 - c) Payment center
- 2.9 Transport Demand Management Planning (TDM) can reduce _____. (1 mark)
- a) Transport demand
 - b) Highway congestion
 - c) Transport integration
- 2.10 In the growth of Intermodal transportation, higher operating costs, driver shortages and _____ (1 mark)
- _____ causes changes in the business environment.
- a) Increased competitive pressures
 - b) Abundance of operating facilities
 - c) Single means of transport
- 2.11 Pipeline mode of transport has a high fixed costs but very small variable costs hence, allow for very cost efficient carriage of _____, (1 mark)
- a) Bulk grain
 - b) Gasoline
 - c) Bulk cement
- 2.12 Transport facilitates the movement of raw materials and finished products between the countries by creating place and _____ utility. (1 mark)
- a) Space
 - b) Time
 - c) Possession

2.13 Disruption to traffic lights, toll booths and electronic traffic signs are implications to the transport industry as a result of _____ . (1 mark)

- a) Mismanagement of resources
- b) Traffic congestion
- c) Cyber attacks

2.14 Physical distribution includes all those activities concerned with the efficient movement of goods from the place of production to the _____ . (1 mark)

- a) Place of consumption
- b) Place of marketing
- c) Place assurance

2.15 An example of a Monopoly market is _____ . (1 mark)

- a) Cosmetics market
- b) Stock markets
- c) An energy company

Sub-total: 15 marks

QUESTION 3: True OR False Questions(10*1=10)

- 3.1 Cargo security is the responsibility of logistics companies only.
- 3.2 Crossdocking is the process of prolonged storage of both finished materials and product components.
- 3.3 For the transportation of passengers, economies of scale are salient for transit systems.
- 3.4 Physical Integration is the highest level of integration.
- 3.5 Amongst the modes of transport, rail transport has the lowest overall cost per unit weight.
- 3.6 With an increasing population, the demand for transportation is decreasing.
- 3.7 Water transport consists only of ocean/sea.
- 3.8 Transportation offers a spectrum of costs and level of services, which results in substantial differences across the world.
- 3.9 PSO stands for Public System Obligation.
- 3.10 Monopolistic competition consists of a big number of small companies.

Sub-total: 10 Marks

QUESTION 4

4.1 Define crossdocking and outline the basic process of crossdocking. Additionally, state the benefits of crossdocking. (10 marks)

OR

Define transloading in detail and outline its benefits and disadvantages. (10 marks)

4.2 What do you understand by outsourced transportation services?
Explain how companies/industries benefit from outsourced transportation services?
(10 marks)

OR

What do you understand by transport integration, and what is physical integration?
(10 marks)

4.3 Name any two (2) types of third – party logistics service providers' and elaborate on their respective functions? (10 marks)

OR

Briefly elaborate on Perfect Competition and Monopoly market structures, taking the following into consideration: (10 marks)

- Number and size of the companies
- Characteristic of products
- Conditions of entrance to the market
- Availability of market information
- Examples

Sub-total: 30 Marks

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Identify and briefly discuss the most important characteristic, advantages, and limitation of rail transport. Please quantify your answers? (10 marks)
- 5.2 Explain at least five (5) Contemporary Trends and Challenges affecting Transportation today. (10 marks)
- 5.3 Transport is said to be the main pillar of economic development. Name and discuss any five importance of transport in the Namibian economy? (10 marks)

Sub-total: 30 Marks

Grand Total: 100 Marks

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