

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

BBA (LOGISTICS) (SEM.-II) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
Course Structure (With Effect from 2025-26) (AEDP)
CORE COURSE-I
[Freight Forwarding (Ocean & Air Cargo)]

Paper Code

F 1 1 0 2 0 1 T

Question Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer only 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केवल 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Which container type is open-top?
 - (A) Standard Dry Container
 - (B) Open-top Container
 - (C) Reefer Container
 - (D) Flat Rack Container
2. What is a reefer container used for?
 - (A) Electronics
 - (B) Refrigerated cargo
 - (C) Chemicals
 - (D) Automobiles
3. Which of the following is a liner service?
 - (A) Scheduled shipping on fixed routes
 - (B) Chartering a vessel privately
 - (C) Transport by road
 - (D) Air cargo
4. A charter party agreement is used in:
 - (A) Air cargo
 - (B) Rail transport
 - (C) Ocean shipping
 - (D) Courier services
5. Port of loading refers to:
 - (A) Origin port where goods are loaded onto vessel
 - (B) Destination port
 - (C) Port of transshipment
 - (D) Customs port
6. Port of discharge refers to:
 - (A) Transshipment port
 - (B) Origin port
 - (C) Customs port only
 - (D) Destination port where goods are unloaded
7. Bunker adjustment factor (BAF) is applied for:
 - (A) Insurance costs
 - (B) Fuel price fluctuation
 - (C) Container maintenance
 - (D) Demurrage
8. Currency adjustment factor (CAF) deals with:
 - (A) Exchange rate fluctuation
 - (B) Container damage
 - (C) Fuel costs
 - (D) Customs duties
9. Container stuffing is done at:
 - (A) Port
 - (B) Factory or warehouse
 - (C) Transshipment port
 - (D) Destination port

10. Perishable cargo in air freight requires:
- (A) Temperature-controlled containers
 - (B) Standard packaging
 - (C) No documentation
 - (D) Only insurance
11. Dangerous goods in air freight are classified according to:
- (A) Cargo owner
 - (B) Customs manual
 - (C) Insurance policy
 - (D) IATADGR
12. Which is faster for international delivery?
- (A) Ocean freight
 - (B) Air freight
 - (C) Rail
 - (D) Road
13. AWB number is:
- (A) Unique tracking number
 - (B) Insurance policy number
 - (C) Invoice number
 - (D) Container number
14. Export air cargo requires:
- (A) Delivery Order
 - (B) Bill of Lading
 - (C) AWB, Commercial Invoice, Packing List
 - (D) Insurance only
15. Air cargo consolidation is called:
- (A) ULD consolidation
 - (B) Containerization
 - (C) Breakbulk
 - (D) RoRo
16. Airline tariff includes:
- (A) Warehouse rent
 - (B) Insurance
 - (C) Customs duty
 - (D) Freight rates and surcharges
17. AWB can be issued:
- (A) Electronically (e-AWB) or manually
 - (B) Only manually
 - (C) Only by customs
 - (D) Only by the consignee
18. Security regulations in air cargo are governed by:
- (A) Customs
 - (B) ICAO only
 - (C) IATA and local aviation authority
 - (D) Freight forwarder only

19. Time-critical shipments are best sent by:
- (A) Rail freight
 - (B) Ocean freight
 - (C) Air freight
 - (D) Road freight
20. Freight forwarder acts as an agent in air cargo by:
- (A) Booking space with airlines
 - (B) Preparing documentation
 - (C) Consolidating shipments
 - (D) All of the above
21. AWB is non-negotiable because:
- (A) Air cargo is faster
 - (B) Airline is the carrier, not negotiable
 - (C) Customs regulations
 - (D) Insurance requirements
22. Dangerous goods require:
- (A) Proper declaration
 - (B) Proper packaging
 - (C) Compliance with regulations
 - (D) All of the above
23. ULD weight includes:
- (A) Cargo + container tare weight
 - (B) Cargo only
 - (C) Container only
 - (D) Cargo + insurance
24. IATA stands for:
- (A) International Aviation and Transport Agency
 - (B) International Air Transport Association
 - (C) International Air Transit Authority
 - (D) International Air Tax Association
25. Air cargo rates are published in :
- (A) IATA Cargo Tariff
 - (B) Ocean Freight Tariff
 - (C) Customs Tariff
 - (D) Airline invoice
26. Consolidated AWB combines :
- (A) Ocean freight into air freight
 - (B) One shipment only
 - (C) Multiple house AWBs into one master AWB
 - (D) Multiple shipping lines

27. What is the main role of a freight forwarder in ocean shipping?
- (A) Manufacture goods
 - (B) Arrange transportation of goods
 - (C) Inspect factories
 - (D) Provide loans
28. Which document serves as proof of shipment in ocean cargo?
- (A) Bill of Lading
 - (B) Invoice
 - (C) Packing List
 - (D) Insurance Certificate
29. What type of Bill of Lading is negotiable and transferable?
- (A) Straight B/L
 - (B) Order B/L
 - (C) Sea Waybill
 - (D) Delivery Order
30. Which INCOTERM places maximum responsibility on the seller?
- (A) EXW
 - (B) FOB
 - (C) CIF
 - (D) DDP
31. In ocean shipping, what does FCL stand for?
- (A) Full Container Load
 - (B) Freight Cargo Line
 - (C) Forwarder Cargo List
 - (D) Free Carrier Logistics
32. LCL stands for:
- (A) Less Container Load
 - (B) Light Cargo Line
 - (C) Large Cargo Logistics
 - (D) Local Container Load
33. The primary advantage of FCL over LCL is:
- (A) Cheaper per unit
 - (B) Faster clearance
 - (C) Lower insurance risk
 - (D) Smaller shipment size
34. What is a shipping manifest?
- (A) Invoice of goods
 - (B) List of cargo onboard a vessel
 - (C) Cargo insurance policy
 - (D) Customs declaration

35. What is the primary document in air freight?
- (A) Air Waybill
(B) Bill of Lading
(C) Invoice
(D) Packing List
36. Air Waybill (AWB) is :
- (A) Negotiable
(B) Non-negotiable
(C) Insurance policy
(D) Invoice
37. Which INCOTERM is commonly used in air freight?
- (A) FCA
(B) FOB
(C) CIF
(D) DDP
38. The IATA standard unit for air cargo is:
- (A) TEU
(B) Litre
(C) Kg
(D) Pallet
39. ULD in air cargo refers to:
- (A) Universal Logistics Document
(B) Unit Load Device
(C) Underweight Load Declaration
(D) Unit Luggage Distribution
40. Which cargo is suitable for air freight?
- (A) High-value goods
(B) Perishable goods
(C) Urgent shipments
(D) All of the above
41. Air freight charges are primarily based on :
- (A) Actual weight or volumetric weight, whichever is higher
(B) Volume only
(C) Distance only
(D) Weight only
42. Which is a major advantage of air freight?
- (A) Low cost
(B) Fast transit time
(C) Large cargo capacity
(D) Simple documentation
43. Dangerous goods in air freight require:
- (A) Packaging only
(B) No special procedure
(C) Insurance only
(D) Special labeling and documentation

44. Demurrage charges are applied when:
- (A) Container stays beyond free time at port
 - (B) Cargo is damaged
 - (C) Ship is delayed
 - (D) Insurance claim is filed
45. Detention charges relate to:
- (A) Cargo inside the warehouse
 - (B) Delay in returning empty containers
 - (C) Delay of ship at anchorage
 - (D) Customs clearance delay
46. Which is a standard container size in ocean shipping?
- (A) 10 ft
 - (B) 25 ft
 - (C) 20 ft
 - (D) 30 ft
47. What does TEU stand for?
- (A) Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
 - (B) Total Export Unit
 - (C) Transport Export Unit
 - (D) Twenty Export Unit
48. Freight prepaid means:
- (A) Consignee pays freight
 - (B) Shipper pays freight
 - (C) Freight is free
 - (D) Insurance is included
49. Freight collect means:
- (A) Shipper pays freight
 - (B) Carrier collects freight from consignee
 - (C) Freight is included in invoice
 - (D) Freight is discounted
50. Which document is required for customs clearance?
- (A) Commercial Invoice
 - (B) Bill of Lading
 - (C) Packing List
 - (D) All of the above
51. What is containerization?
- (A) Packing goods in boxes
 - (B) Using standardized containers for shipment
 - (C) Loading cargo on pallets
 - (D) Shipping without documentation

52. Air freight forwarders perform:
- (A) Insurance only
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Booking, documentation, customs clearance
 - (D) Port operations
53. The difference between direct and consolidator shipments in air freight is:
- (A) Consolidated shipments combine multiple shippers' cargo
 - (B) Direct shipments are never charged
 - (C) Consolidation is slower
 - (D) Only applies to ocean freight
54. AWB serves as:
- (A) Contract of carriage
 - (B) Receipt of goods
 - (C) Freight bill
 - (D) All of the above
55. Flight consolidation helps:
- (A) Reduce cargo size
 - (B) Reduce freight costs
 - (C) Avoid customs
 - (D) Increase transit time
56. Volumetric weight is calculated based on:
- (A) $\text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height} \div 6000$
 - (B) $\text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height} \div 5000$
 - (C) $\text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height} \times 5000$
 - (D) Actual weight
57. AAWB (Master Air Waybill) is issued by:
- (A) Shipper
 - (B) Forwarder
 - (C) Customs
 - (D) Airline
58. HAWB (House Air Waybill) is issued by:
- (A) Customs
 - (B) Airline to forwarder
 - (C) Freight forwarder to the shipper
 - (D) Insurance company

59. A “nominated carrier” is:
- (A) Carrier appointed by bank
 - (B) Carrier chosen by consignee
 - (C) Carrier chosen by the shipper
 - (D) Insurance company
60. The phrase “freight forwarder acts as an agent” means:
- (A) Owns cargo
 - (B) Acts on behalf of shipper
 - (C) Manufactures goods
 - (D) Clears customs
61. Which INCOTERM transfers risk at the port of shipment?
- (A) EXW
 - (B) CIF
 - (C) FOB
 - (D) DDP
62. In ocean shipping, demurrage is paid to :
- (A) Port authorities
 - (B) Shipping line
 - (C) Customs
 - (D) Freight forwarder
63. An example of breakbulk cargo is:
- (A) Automobiles
 - (B) Refrigerated goods
 - (C) Liquid chemicals
 - (D) Rice in bags
64. A shipping line provides:
- (A) Vessel and transport services
 - (B) Customs clearance only
 - (C) Insurance only
 - (D) Manufacturing services
65. What is a liner booking?
- (A) Air cargo reservation
 - (B) Private charter of a ship
 - (C) Reservation for space on a scheduled vessel
 - (D) Rail cargo booking
66. Cargo consolidation helps to:
- (A) Increase shipping costs
 - (B) Reduce freight rates
 - (C) Avoid customs
 - (D) Reduce container size
67. The main documentation required for export is :
- (A) Warehouse receipt
 - (B) Delivery Order only
 - (C) Insurance certificate only
 - (D) Bill of Lading, Invoice, Packing List

68. Volumetric weight formula in cm is :
- (A) $L \times W \times H \times 6000$
 (B) $L \times W \times H \div 5000$
 (C) $L \times W \times H \div 7000$
 (D) $L \times W \times H \div 6000$
69. Air cargo can be transported in :
- (A) ULDs, pallets, loose cargo
 (B) Only containers
 (C) Only pallets
 (D) Only trucks
70. AWB serves as a :
- (A) Contract of carriage
 (B) Freight receipt
 (C) Customs declaration support
 (D) All of the above
71. Air freight forwarder arranges:
- (A) Booking, consolidation, documentation, customs clearance
 (B) Manufacturing
 (C) Ocean transport
 (D) Insurance only
72. Dangerous goods forbidden on passenger aircraft are called:
- (A) Perishable goods
 (B) Restricted goods
 (C) Forbidden goods
 (D) None of the above
73. Air cargo insurance protects against:
- (A) Loss, theft, or damage
 (B) Delay only
 (C) Customs duties
 (D) Airfare
74. Temperature-sensitive cargo requires:
- (A) Freight forwarding only
 (B) Standard packaging
 (C) Insurance
 (D) Cool chain management
75. Carrier liability in air freight is limited by:
- (A) Montreal Convention
 (B) IATA
 (C) ICAO
 (D) Local law only
76. The main difference between ocean and air freight is:
- (A) Packaging only
 (B) Documentation
 (C) Speed and cost
 (D) Carrier

77. A freight forwarder arranges which type of insurance?
- (A) Life Insurance
 - (B) Health Insurance
 - (C) Marine Cargo Insurance
 - (D) Vehicle Insurance
78. Which is an advantage of ocean freight over air freight?
- (A) Faster transit
 - (B) Cheaper for bulk cargo
 - (C) Lower customs formalities
 - (D) Door-to-door delivery
79. What is the main disadvantage of LCL shipping?
- (A) High cost per unit
 - (B) Cannot ship hazardous goods
 - (C) Limited container availability
 - (D) Longer transit time due to consolidation
80. The term “roll-on/roll-off” (RoRo) is used for:
- (A) Vehicles on ships
 - (B) Liquid cargo
 - (C) Container cargo
 - (D) Perishable goods
81. What does a “delivery order” authorize?
- (A) Arranging insurance
 - (B) Booking cargo
 - (C) Issuing invoice
 - (D) Shipment of goods from port to consignee
82. Which is a key role of ocean freight consolidators?
- (A) Combine LCL shipments into FCL
 - (B) Deliver door-to-door
 - (C) Pay customs duties
 - (D) Inspect goods
83. Customs bond is required to:
- (A) Ensure cargo insurance
 - (B) Guarantee payment of duties
 - (C) Guarantee vessel safety
 - (D) Pay freight charges
84. TEU and FEU are units used in:
- (A) Air cargo
 - (B) Ocean cargo
 - (C) Rail freight
 - (D) Road freight

85. Air cargo booking is confirmed via:
- (A) Invoice
 - (B) Flight booking confirmation
 - (C) Packing List
 - (D) Bill of Lading
86. AULD stands for:
- (A) This is not a standard term (trick)
 - (B) Unit Load Device
 - (C) Air freight invoice
 - (D) Customs document
87. Dangerous goods are categorized into:
- (A) 3 classes
 - (B) 5 classes
 - (C) 9 classes
 - (D) 12 classes
88. Which type of shipment uses chartered flights?
- (A) Standard freight
 - (B) Perishable goods only
 - (C) Small packages only
 - (D) Large or urgent shipments
89. Transit time in air freight depends on:
- (A) Distance and routing
 - (B) Size of shipment
 - (C) Weight only
 - (D) Container type
90. AWB acts as a receipt for:
- (A) Consignee
 - (B) Airline
 - (C) Shipper
 - (D) Customs
91. Airline can refuse cargo if:
- (A) Cargo is dangerous and not declared
 - (B) Cargo is too heavy
 - (C) Incorrect packaging
 - (D) All of the above
92. Surcharge in air freight includes:
- (A) Fuel surcharge, security surcharge, peak season surcharge
 - (B) Insurance only
 - (C) Customs duty only
 - (D) Documentation fee only

93. Which type of cargo is suitable for refrigerated containers?
- (A) Electronics
 - (B) Furniture
 - (C) Perishable goods
 - (D) Machinery
94. Breakbulk cargo refers to:
- (A) Containerized cargo
 - (B) Cargo shipped in individual pieces
 - (C) Hazardous cargo
 - (D) Bulk liquid cargo
95. Which is a common hazard cargo document?
- (A) Dangerous Goods Declaration
 - (B) Bill of Lading
 - (C) Invoice
 - (D) Certificate of Origin
96. What is transshipment?
- (A) Transfer of goods from one mode to another
 - (B) Transfer of goods from one ship to another at intermediate port
 - (C) Export of goods without documentation
 - (D) Import of goods in bulk
97. The term "FOB" means:
- (A) Freight on Board
 - (B) Freight only Basis
 - (C) Free on Board
 - (D) Free of Bill
98. The main purpose of a freight forwarder is to:
- (A) Manufacture cargo
 - (B) Sell insurance
 - (C) Pay taxes
 - (D) Consolidate and arrange shipment
99. A shipper's export declaration is mainly for:
- (A) Accounting
 - (B) Customs clearance
 - (C) Insurance
 - (D) Transport contract
100. Ocean freight rates are usually based on:
- (A) Volume or weight
 - (B) Distance only
 - (C) Insurance cost
 - (D) Number of containers only

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।