

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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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

D

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

10. A freight forwarder arranges which type of insurance?
- (A) Life Insurance
 - (B) Health Insurance
 - (C) Marine Cargo Insurance
 - (D) Vehicle Insurance
11. 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
12. 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
13. The term “roll-on/roll-off” (RoRo) is used for:
- (A) Vehicles on ships
 - (B) Liquid cargo
 - (C) Container cargo
 - (D) Perishable goods
14. What does a “delivery order” authorize?
- (A) Arranging insurance
 - (B) Booking cargo
 - (C) Issuing invoice
 - (D) Shipment of goods from port to consignee
15. 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
16. Customs bond is required to:
- (A) Ensure cargo insurance
 - (B) Guarantee payment of duties
 - (C) Guarantee vessel safety
 - (D) Pay freight charges
17. TEU and FEU are units used in:
- (A) Air cargo
 - (B) Ocean cargo
 - (C) Rail freight
 - (D) Road freight

18. What is the primary document in air freight?
- (A) Air Waybill
(B) Bill of Lading
(C) Invoice
(D) Packing List
19. Air Waybill (AWB) is :
- (A) Negotiable
(B) Non-negotiable
(C) Insurance policy
(D) Invoice
20. Which INCOTERM is commonly used in air freight?
- (A) FCA
(B) FOB
(C) CIF
(D) DDP
21. The IATA standard unit for air cargo is:
- (A) TEU
(B) Litre
(C) Kg
(D) Pallet
22. ULD in air cargo refers to:
- (A) Universal Logistics Document
(B) Unit Load Device
(C) Underweight Load Declaration
(D) Unit Luggage Distribution
23. Which cargo is suitable for air freight?
- (A) High-value goods
(B) Perishable goods
(C) Urgent shipments
(D) All of the above
24. 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
25. Which is a major advantage of air freight?
- (A) Low cost
(B) Fast transit time
(C) Large cargo capacity
(D) Simple documentation
26. Dangerous goods in air freight require:
- (A) Packaging only
(B) No special procedure
(C) Insurance only
(D) Special labeling and documentation

27. Which type of cargo is suitable for refrigerated containers?
- (A) Electronics
 - (B) Furniture
 - (C) Perishable goods
 - (D) Machinery
28. Breakbulk cargo refers to:
- (A) Containerized cargo
 - (B) Cargo shipped in individual pieces
 - (C) Hazardous cargo
 - (D) Bulk liquid cargo
29. Which is a common hazard cargo document?
- (A) Dangerous Goods Declaration
 - (B) Bill of Lading
 - (C) Invoice
 - (D) Certificate of Origin
30. 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
31. The term “FOB” means:
- (A) Freight on Board
 - (B) Freight only Basis
 - (C) Free on Board
 - (D) Free of Bill
32. The main purpose of a freight forwarder is to:
- (A) Manufacture cargo
 - (B) Sell insurance
 - (C) Pay taxes
 - (D) Consolidate and arrange shipment
33. A shipper’s export declaration is mainly for:
- (A) Accounting
 - (B) Customs clearance
 - (C) Insurance
 - (D) Transport contract
34. Ocean freight rates are usually based on:
- (A) Volume or weight
 - (B) Distance only
 - (C) Insurance cost
 - (D) Number of containers only

35. Time-critical shipments are best sent by:
- (A) Rail freight
 - (B) Ocean freight
 - (C) Air freight
 - (D) Road freight
36. 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
37. AWB is non-negotiable because:
- (A) Air cargo is faster
 - (B) Airline is the carrier, not negotiable
 - (C) Customs regulations
 - (D) Insurance requirements
38. Dangerous goods require:
- (A) Proper declaration
 - (B) Proper packaging
 - (C) Compliance with regulations
 - (D) All of the above
39. ULD weight includes:
- (A) Cargo + container tare weight
 - (B) Cargo only
 - (C) Container only
 - (D) Cargo + insurance
40. IATA stands for:
- (A) International Aviation and Transport Agency
 - (B) International Air Transport Association
 - (C) International Air Transit Authority
 - (D) International Air Tax Association
41. Air cargo rates are published in :
- (A) IATA Cargo Tariff
 - (B) Ocean Freight Tariff
 - (C) Customs Tariff
 - (D) Airline invoice
42. 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

43. Air freight forwarders perform:
- (A) Insurance only
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Booking, documentation, customs clearance
 - (D) Port operations
44. 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
45. AWB serves as:
- (A) Contract of carriage
 - (B) Receipt of goods
 - (C) Freight bill
 - (D) All of the above
46. Flight consolidation helps:
- (A) Reduce cargo size
 - (B) Reduce freight costs
 - (C) Avoid customs
 - (D) Increase transit time
47. 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
48. AAWB (Master Air Waybill) is issued by:
- (A) Shipper
 - (B) Forwarder
 - (C) Customs
 - (D) Airline
49. HAWB (House Air Waybill) is issued by:
- (A) Customs
 - (B) Airline to forwarder
 - (C) Freight forwarder to the shipper
 - (D) Insurance company

50. Air cargo booking is confirmed via:
- (A) Invoice
 - (B) Flight booking confirmation
 - (C) Packing List
 - (D) Bill of Lading
51. AULD stands for:
- (A) This is not a standard term (trick)
 - (B) Unit Load Device
 - (C) Air freight invoice
 - (D) Customs document
52. Dangerous goods are categorized into:
- (A) 3 classes
 - (B) 5 classes
 - (C) 9 classes
 - (D) 12 classes
53. Which type of shipment uses chartered flights?
- (A) Standard freight
 - (B) Perishable goods only
 - (C) Small packages only
 - (D) Large or urgent shipments
54. Transit time in air freight depends on:
- (A) Distance and routing
 - (B) Size of shipment
 - (C) Weight only
 - (D) Container type
55. AWB acts as a receipt for:
- (A) Consignee
 - (B) Airline
 - (C) Shipper
 - (D) Customs
56. 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
57. Surcharge in air freight includes:
- (A) Fuel surcharge, security surcharge, peak season surcharge
 - (B) Insurance only
 - (C) Customs duty only
 - (D) Documentation fee only

58. 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
59. Which document serves as proof of shipment in ocean cargo?
- (A) Bill of Lading
 - (B) Invoice
 - (C) Packing List
 - (D) Insurance Certificate
60. What type of Bill of Lading is negotiable and transferable?
- (A) Straight B/L
 - (B) Order B/L
 - (C) Sea Waybill
 - (D) Delivery Order
61. Which INCOTERM places maximum responsibility on the seller?
- (A) EXW
 - (B) FOB
 - (C) CIF
 - (D) DDP
62. In ocean shipping, what does FCL stand for?
- (A) Full Container Load
 - (B) Freight Cargo Line
 - (C) Forwarder Cargo List
 - (D) Free Carrier Logistics
63. LCL stands for:
- (A) Less Container Load
 - (B) Light Cargo Line
 - (C) Large Cargo Logistics
 - (D) Local Container Load
64. The primary advantage of FCL over LCL is:
- (A) Cheaper per unit
 - (B) Faster clearance
 - (C) Lower insurance risk
 - (D) Smaller shipment size
65. What is a shipping manifest?
- (A) Invoice of goods
 - (B) List of cargo onboard a vessel
 - (C) Cargo insurance policy
 - (D) Customs declaration

66. Which container type is open-top?
 (A) Standard Dry Container
 (B) Open-top Container
 (C) Reefer Container
 (D) Flat Rack Container
67. What is a reefer container used for?
 (A) Electronics
 (B) Refrigerated cargo
 (C) Chemicals
 (D) Automobiles
68. 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
69. A charter party agreement is used in:
 (A) Air cargo
 (B) Rail transport
 (C) Ocean shipping
 (D) Courier services
70. Port of loading refers to:
 (A) Origin port where goods are loaded onto vessel
 (B) Destination port
 (C) Port of transshipment
 (D) Customs port
71. Port of discharge refers to:
 (A) Transshipment port
 (B) Origin port
 (C) Customs port only
 (D) Destination port where goods are unloaded
72. Bunker adjustment factor (BAF) is applied for:
 (A) Insurance costs
 (B) Fuel price fluctuation
 (C) Container maintenance
 (D) Demurrage
73. Currency adjustment factor (CAF) deals with:
 (A) Exchange rate fluctuation
 (B) Container damage
 (C) Fuel costs
 (D) Customs duties
74. Container stuffing is done at:
 (A) Port
 (B) Factory or warehouse
 (C) Transshipment port
 (D) Destination port

75. A “nominated carrier” is:
- (A) Carrier appointed by bank
 - (B) Carrier chosen by consignee
 - (C) Carrier chosen by the shipper
 - (D) Insurance company
76. The phrase “freight forwarder acts as an agent” means:
- (A) Owns cargo
 - (B) Acts on behalf of shipper
 - (C) Manufactures goods
 - (D) Clears customs
77. Which INCOTERM transfers risk at the port of shipment?
- (A) EXW
 - (B) CIF
 - (C) FOB
 - (D) DDP
78. In ocean shipping, demurrage is paid to :
- (A) Port authorities
 - (B) Shipping line
 - (C) Customs
 - (D) Freight forwarder
79. An example of breakbulk cargo is:
- (A) Automobiles
 - (B) Refrigerated goods
 - (C) Liquid chemicals
 - (D) Rice in bags
80. A shipping line provides:
- (A) Vessel and transport services
 - (B) Customs clearance only
 - (C) Insurance only
 - (D) Manufacturing services
81. 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
82. Cargo consolidation helps to:
- (A) Increase shipping costs
 - (B) Reduce freight rates
 - (C) Avoid customs
 - (D) Reduce container size
83. 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

84. 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
85. 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
86. Which is a standard container size in ocean shipping?
- (A) 10 ft
 - (B) 25 ft
 - (C) 20 ft
 - (D) 30 ft
87. What does TEU stand for?
- (A) Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
 - (B) Total Export Unit
 - (C) Transport Export Unit
 - (D) Twenty Export Unit
88. Freight prepaid means:
- (A) Consignee pays freight
 - (B) Shipper pays freight
 - (C) Freight is free
 - (D) Insurance is included
89. Freight collect means:
- (A) Shipper pays freight
 - (B) Carrier collects freight from consignee
 - (C) Freight is included in invoice
 - (D) Freight is discounted
90. Which document is required for customs clearance?
- (A) Commercial Invoice
 - (B) Bill of Lading
 - (C) Packing List
 - (D) All of the above
91. What is containerization?
- (A) Packing goods in boxes
 - (B) Using standardized containers for shipment
 - (C) Loading cargo on pallets
 - (D) Shipping without documentation

92. Perishable cargo in air freight requires:
- (A) Temperature-controlled containers
 - (B) Standard packaging
 - (C) No documentation
 - (D) Only insurance
93. Dangerous goods in air freight are classified according to:
- (A) Cargo owner
 - (B) Customs manual
 - (C) Insurance policy
 - (D) IATADGR
94. Which is faster for international delivery?
- (A) Ocean freight
 - (B) Air freight
 - (C) Rail
 - (D) Road
95. AWB number is:
- (A) Unique tracking number
 - (B) Insurance policy number
 - (C) Invoice number
 - (D) Container number
96. Export air cargo requires:
- (A) Delivery Order
 - (B) Bill of Lading
 - (C) AWB, Commercial Invoice, Packing List
 - (D) Insurance only
97. Air cargo consolidation is called:
- (A) ULD consolidation
 - (B) Containerization
 - (C) Breakbulk
 - (D) RoRo
98. Airline tariff includes:
- (A) Warehouse rent
 - (B) Insurance
 - (C) Customs duty
 - (D) Freight rates and surcharges
99. AWB can be issued:
- (A) Electronically (e-AWB) or manually
 - (B) Only manually
 - (C) Only by customs
 - (D) Only by the consignee
100. Security regulations in air cargo are governed by:
- (A) Customs
 - (B) ICAO only
 - (C) IATA and local aviation authority
 - (D) Freight forwarder 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't. 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।