# Chapter 12: International Air Transportation

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. The first air cargo was mail.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 453

2. UPS invented “time defined” deliveries in 1981.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: page 450

3. International cargo in the belly of passenger airplanes is usually extremely urgent freight.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 459

4. Not all freight that is within the appropriate size and weight constraints of passenger planes is allowed on such planes.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 459

5. Airplanes designed so that freight is carried on the main deck as well as in the belly hold allow for cargo to be secured onto the plane with slings to prevent damage caused by movement within the plane.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 463

6. Quick-change aircraft can be easily transformed from carrying passengers to carrying cargo and vice-versa.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 461

7. Airfreighters are equipped with a roller deck.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 463

8. The aircraft that can carry freight and passengers on the main deck are called mixed aircraft.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: page 461

9. The largest cargo airfreighter in the world is made by Boeing.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: page 467

10. Aircrafts can be classified on a combination of range and capacity.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: page 465

11. The tariff structure of international air cargo is almost as complicated as that of the ocean cargo industry.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: page 467

12. Cherries represent a large seasonal business for airfreight companies.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: page 469

13. The largest cargo airport in the world is Miami, Florida.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: page 452

14. Some aircraft carry airfreighter at night and passengers during the day.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 461

15. An “onboard courier” is an individual who travels as a passenger, but relinquishes his or her baggage allocation in order to transport cargo.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 459

16. Combination aircrafts are mostly used on heavily-traveled routes, and used when urgent freight must take priority over passenger traffic.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: page 462

17. Some airfeighters can be loaded through the aircraft’s nose.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: page 464

18. When loading an airfreighter, crews must be careful not to place too much cargo in the tail of the aircraft (aft) before placing some in the front (fore), to prevent “nose up” situations.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: page 464

19. The Certified Cargo Screening Program mandates that all cargo shipped on passenger aircrafts be 100-percent inspected before being loaded.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: page 473

20. The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a program developed by the World Customs Organization for the prevention of terrorism acts against airfreighters.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: page 473

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. FTK stands for

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Freight Transport Kelvin. | d. | Furthest Tracing Kernel. |
| b. | Full at 12-thousand. | e. | Freight Tonne Kilometer. |
| c. | First Terminal Kilometer. |

ANS: E

The correct answer is freight tonne kilometers (number of metric tons of freight carried times the distance they were carried, expressed in kilometers).

DIF: Moderate REF: page 451

2. Which is not one of the main types of aviation service?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | airmail. | d. | charter airfreight. |
| b. | express air freight. | e. | freight forwarder. |
| c. | scheduled freight. |

ANS: E

All of these main services apply to aviation, except freight forwarders, who may or may not use airfreight.

DIF: Easy REF: page 452

3. Among freight often carried in the belly of scheduled international passenger airplanes are

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | athletic shoes. | d. | DVD players. |
| b. | television sets. | e. | mail. |
| c. | critical machine or computer parts and fresh produce like fish. |

ANS: C

While athletic shoes, television sets, mail, and DVD players *might* be carried on occasion as freight on a passenger plane, time-sensitive materials like critical parts or produce often need the frequency of passenger plane schedules for expedited shipments.

DIF: Moderate REF: page 459

4. OBC service stands for

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | over ballast cresting. | d. | old benefit connections. |
| b. | onboard courier. | e. | onboard cargo. |
| c. | onboard computer. |

ANS: B

OBC is onboard courier, an alternative way of using passenger airplanes for cargo.

DIF: Easy REF: page 459

5. Airfreighters are different from passenger airliners in that freight is carried in/on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of airfreighters.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | belly hold. | d. | cockpit. |
| b. | main deck. | e. | spoiler. |
| c. | fuselage. |

ANS: B

Airfreighters carry cargo on the main deck, and passenger aircraft do not.

DIF: Easy REF: 12-3b

6. In calculating airfreight rates, airlines figure the volume-weight of the shipment based on the volume yielding a certain weight value. As a result,

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the airline will charge the lesser of the volume-weight or the actual weight of the cargo. | d. | the airline will be concerned about the rates it will charge at different altitudes it flies. |
| b. | the airline will be more concerned about volume than weight. | e. | the airline charges different prices in function of the commodity. |
| c. | the airline will charge the higher of the volume-weight or the actual weight of the cargo. |

ANS: C

The airline will charge the higher of the volume-weight or the actual weight of the cargo to maximize its revenue. It will not disregard volume to concentrate on weight or disregard weight to concentrate on volume because both are critical values in airfreight transport. There is no differential of rates based on altitudes flown.

DIF: Hard REF: page 467

7. On international airfreight shipments, the traditional volume-weight conversion (although not the one used by FedEx and UPS) is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 6000 cubic inches per kilogram. | d. | 166 cubic inches per pound. |
| b. | 6000 cubic centimeters per pound. | e. | 166 cubic centimeters per kilogram. |
| c. | 166 cubic centimeters per kilogram. |

ANS: D

The volume-weight conversion traditionally uses 166 cubic inches per pound (6,000 cubic centimeters per kilogram). Notably, UPS and FedEx use a different ratio.

DIF: Hard REF: page 467

8. Large amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ enter the United States through the Miami Airport.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | cut flowers | d. | processed sugar |
| b. | DVD players | e. | pineapples |
| c. | television sets |

ANS: A

The U.S. receives about 85 percent of the Colombian export of cut flowers, with most of the exports entering through the Miami airport.

DIF: Easy REF: page 469

9. The international airfreight business is regulated by

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Federal Aviation Administration. | d. | Aeroflot. |
| b. | the Civil Aeronautics Board. | e. | International Air Transport Association |
| c. | the Civil Air Patrol. |

ANS: E

The Federal Aviation Administration regulates only U.S. aviation, mainly from the standpoint of safety, the Civil Aeronautics Board is a defunct regulator of U.S. air carriers, the Civil Air Patrol is a search and rescue organization, and Aeroflot is a Russian airline. The correct answer is the International Air Transport Association and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

DIF: Moderate REF: page 470

10. The airline industry is concerned about its environmental impact. Why are some airfreight hubs in airports that are some distance from population centers?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | noise-reduction efforts. | d. | carbon-emission reduction efforts. |
| b. | hydrocarbon emission-reduction efforts. | e. | biofuel availability. |
| c. | waste-reduction efforts. |

ANS: A

Freight airlines have moved some of their operations away from population centers in an attempt ro reduce noise pollution.

DIF: Hard REF: page 471

11. A cargo service that allows an exporter to ship a large quantity of goods to a location not normally served by cargo airlines would be

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | air mail service. | d. | charter airfreight service. |
| b. | an onboard courier. | e. | combi airfreight service. |
| c. | scheduled airfreight service. |

ANS: D

Charter airfreight services are designed to ship large quantities to low-traffic airports. Air mail and OBC are for small shipments, and the question excludes scheduled airfreight.

DIF: Moderate REF: page 456

12. Airfreighters are fitted with a technology that allows palletized cargo to be placed onboard the aircraft without the help of mechanical equipment, such as forklift trucks. What is the name of this technology?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a roller deck. | d. | an onboard crane. |
| b. | a slip-sheet deck. | e. | an oversize door. |
| c. | a palletized deck. |

ANS: A

The roller deck allows palletized cargo to be moved onboard the aircraft without mechanical equipment.

DIF: Hard REF: page 463

13. Which of the following sustainability initiatives have not been adopted or tested by airlines and/or airports?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | use of bio-fuels to power aircraft engines | d. | use of airports outside of large cities to limit noise during night activities |
| b. | changes in the routing of aircraft to reduce fuel consumption | e. | None of the answers in this response set are initiatives that have been adopted by airlines |
| c. | reduced air speed to reduce carbon emissions |

ANS: C

All answers except for reducing air speed are mentioned in Section 12-5. Aircraft speeds are optimized for fuel consumption and a speed reduction would have no positive effect.

DIF: Hard REF: 12-6

14. The United States governmental agency that has primary responsibility for security issues in air transportation (whether passenger or cargo) is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | International Air Transport Association. | d. | Customs and Border Protection. |
| b. | Transportation Security Administration. | e. | Immigration and Customs Enforcement. |
| c. | International Civil Aviation Organization. |

ANS: B

IATA and ICAO are international organizations, unaffiliated with the U.S government, and CBP is not in charge of security, nor is it restricted to the air transport industry. ICE is only concerned about fraudulent immigration and smuggling.

DIF: Easy REF: 472

15. Certified Cargo Screening Facilities are charged with

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | randomly selecting about twenty percent of all air cargo, and inspect these shipments before they are loaded on any aircraft. | d. | reporting on suspicious cargo shipments originating from abroad, through a program called “Automated Targeting System.” |
| b. | conducting background checks for all airlines and airport employees who are in contact with international cargo air shipments. | e. | All of the above |
| c. | conducting one-hundred-percent inspections of all shipments that will eventually travel on passenger aircraft. |

ANS: C

The mission of CCSFs is to conduct one-hundred -percent inspections of cargo that is shipped on passenger aircrafts. The other answers are made up.

DIF: Hard REF: page 473

COMPLETION

1. The largest airfreight company in the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: FedEx, Federal Express

DIF: Easy REF: page 451

2. Most airfreight on passenger planes is not palletized but is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: loose

DIF: Moderate REF: page 459

3. International cargo services on passenger airplanes are somewhat unreliable because passenger airlines often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freight.

ANS: bump

DIF: Moderate REF: page 459

4. The biggest constraint on a shipper regarding the use of passenger airplanes for shipping freight is the issue of the freight’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: size

DIF: Moderate REF: page 459

5. Aircraft designed so that freight is carried on the main deck as well as in the belly hold are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: combis, combination aircraft

DIF: Moderate REF: page 461

6. Most airfreighters are the same types of aircraft used in passenger service, except they are equipped with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decks.

ANS: roller

DIF: Moderate REF: page 463

7. The largest cargo airport in the world is at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Hong Kong

DIF: Moderate REF: page 452

8. Products that do not fit in the cargo bay of a traditional cargo aircraft are often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: project cargo

DIF: Moderate REF: page 465

9. If a shipment is large (volume) but light, the airline will charge a tariff based on a construct called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: dimensional weight, dim weight, volume weight

10. All cargo shipped on passenger aircraft has to be inspected 100 percent by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Certified Cargo Screening Facilities

DIF: Hard REF: 12-7c