



EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

SUBJECT : AIR CARGO AGENCY

Duration: 2 HRS

DATE:

TIME: 1400 -1600hrs

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.

1. To obtain Air Waybill stocks, the freight forwarder must be an IATA registered and
 - A. FIATA registered
 - B. Appointed by the shipper
 - C. Appointed by the Airline
 - D. CAA approved
2. CASS was developed to simplify the reporting of cargo sales and settling of accounts between
 - A. Cargo agents and carriers
 - B. Cargo agents
 - C. Shippers and agents
 - D. Passengers, \carriers and cargo agents
3. A _____ breaks down consolidations into their individual parts.
 - A. Consolidator
 - B. Break-bulk agent
 - C. IATAFIATA endorsed forwarder
 - D. Customs broke
4. One of the following is not among the services offered by the agent in c) above.
 - A. Redocumentation
 - B. ULD loading
 - C. Collecting charges due at the agent
5. _____ is paid for his services, either by a fee or by sharing the consolidation profits, depending on the agreement.
 - A. Consolidator
 - B. Break-bulk agent
 - C. IATA Cargo agent
 - D. Both A and C
6. On a _____ shipments the actual names of the actual shipper and consignee are shown.
 - A. Direct
 - B. Indirect
 - C. Consolidation
 - D. Both B and C
7. For revenue purposes, customs authorities require all but one of the following.
 - A. Commercial Invoices
 - B. SLI
 - C. DGD
 - D. Air Waybill
8. On _____ shipment, the names and addresses of the Consolidator and break-bulk agent are shown on the MAWB.
 - A. Direct
 - B. Indirect
 - C. Consolidation
 - D. Both B and C
9. The air waybill that must accompany each individual consignment in a consolidation is known as_____.
 - A. Consignment note.
 - B. Master AWB
 - C. House AWB
 - D. Ordinary AWB

10. What is the name of the agent who groups shipments and dispatches them as one unit for shipping?
- Shipper
 - Consignee
 - Consolidator
 - Break-bulk agent
11. Cargo Identification labels affixed on each individual consignment in a consolidation will show _____ numbers.
- MAWB
 - HAWB
 - SLI
 - Both A and B
12. Through an integrated network of _____ cargo agents are able to constantly track the movement of every shipment in their systems.
- EDE
 - EDI
 - RFS
 - FBL
13. Who is responsible in providing documentation that gives proof of dispatch or receipt of goods in question when payment for goods is being accepted?
- Seller
 - Buyer
 - Carrier
 - The air cargo agent
14. The three key functions air freight forwarders require to operate effectively and provide and provide high quality services to customers include all but one of the following.
- Staff education
 - Accounting
 - Communication facilities
 - Tracking and Tracing
15. The form of payment for the freight or services a forwarder renders to his client depends on the established _____ between two parties.
- Contract
 - Agreement
 - Amount
 - rates
16. In some cases, the agreement with the client may be that the client will pay _____ directly.
- Rates and charges
 - Customs duties
 - Transportation charges
 - Commissions
17. It is advisable that the forwarder checks the _____ standing of the client before extending _____ to them.
- Financial, investment
 - Credit, credit
 - Amount, credit
 - Credit, investment
18. The efficiency of _____ is of paramount importance in airfreight.
- Documentation
 - Storage
 - Communication
 - Both B and C

19. Which one of the following is the odd one out?
- A. NOTOC
 - B. Telex
 - C. Telephone
 - D. Telegraph
20. Lack of proper _____ may result in a shipment arriving unnoticed or causing a delay in delivery of the goods to the client.
- A. Documentation
 - B. Storage
 - C. Communication
 - D. Both B and C
21. Air cargo agent staff may benefit from training courses in such areas as all but one of the following.
- A. Sales and marketing
 - B. Foreign Languages
 - C. Customer service
 - D. Pair fares calculations
22. All partners in air transportation have a responsibility to correctly and completely fulfil all _____ obligations.
- A. Shipping
 - B. Management
 - C. Contractual
 - D. Packing
23. The IATA/FIATA endorsed freight forwarder has a responsibility for protection and safekeeping of the customers' goods.
- A. Road feeder service
 - B. Express/courier service
 - C. Trucking
 - D. Delivery
24. The partners in air transportation cannot be _____ if they can prove that they have not been at fault and that they did everything possible to prevent damage but could not prevent it.
- A. Charged
 - B. paid
 - C. Held liable
 - D. Both A and B
25. In the process of a claim, the claimant must provide _____ that the carrier was at fault.
- A. Payment
 - B. Proof
 - C. Communication
 - D. Documentation
26. A _____ airport serves as a central point of origin and destination for a number of flights to/from a number of destinations
- A. Centre
 - B. Hub
 - C. Interior
 - D. Both B and C
27. A _____ centralizes shipments, with different origins so that they can be sorted and redistributed to the final destination.
- A. Centre
 - B. Hub
 - C. Interior
 - D. Both B and C
28. The carrier can _____ the claim if it can prove that the damage was caused by actions beyond their control.
- A. Admit

- B. Deny
 - C. Reject
 - D. Compensate
29. No _____ is assumed for damages due to acts of God.
- A. Compensation
 - B. Liability
 - C. Payment
 - D. Blemish
30. _____ involve damages occurring without human interference.
- A. Accidents
 - B. Force Majeure
 - C. Acts of God
 - D. Both B and C
31. International trade is followed by payment in accordance with the agreement made between the _____ and _____
- A. Shipper, consignee
 - B. Buyer, seller
 - C. Consignee, buyer
 - D. Seller, shipper
32. For traffic to which the Montreal convention (1999) applies, the liability limits of the carrier, as from 30th December 2009, for damage, loss or delay is _____.
- A. USD 17
 - B. USD 19
 - C. SDR17
 - D. SDR 19
33. For countries that have not ratified the Montréal convention (1999) the carrier's liability for damage loss or delay is _____
- A. USD 17
 - B. USD 19
 - C. SDR17
 - D. SDR 19
34. The initial claim or notice must be made in writing within a time limit of _____
- A. 1 year
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 4 years
35. All charter costs are payable _____
- A. Before the flight departure
 - B. During the flight
 - C. After the flight
 - D. After arrival at the destination
36. The _____ is an agent at the destination who breaks down consolidations into their individual parts
- A. Consolidator
 - B. Break bulk agent
 - C. Consignor
 - D. Consignee
37. No liability is assumed for damages sustained in _____
- A. Warehouses
 - B. Acts of God
 - C. Force Majeure
 - D. Both B and C
38. The Master Air Waybill will be _____
- A. Prepaid
 - B. Charges collect

- C. Not payable
 - D. Both A and B
39. _____ is the main advantage a consolidator obtains from airlines.
- A. Commissions
 - B. Weight Charge
 - C. salary
 - D. Storage facilities
40. The documentation for dispatch of a consolidated shipment is _____
- A. Different from that of individual shipments
 - B. Different from those of individual consignments
 - C. Only payable prior to dispatch
 - D. Both A and B
41. _____ is a contract of carriage between the shipper and the consolidator.
- A. SLI
 - B. MAWB
 - C. HAWB
 - D. Manifest
42. One of the following commodities requires the usage of special Storage facilities?
- A. Gold Bullion
 - B. Books
 - C. Electrical Equipment
 - D. Computer spares
43. What is the name of the agent who groups shipments and dispatches them as one unit for shipping?
- A. Shipper
 - B. Consignee
 - C. Consolidator
 - D. Break-bulk agent
44. An Overpack is used by a shipper and contains more than one package. The packages therein are treated as_____.
- A. Multiple units
 - B. One unit of package
 - C. Composite units
 - D. Both A and B
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- A. Before the flight departure
 - B. During the flight
 - C. After the flight
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 - B. Break bulk agent
 - C. Consignor
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 - B. Acts of God
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- A. Different from that of individual shipments
 - B. Same as those of individual consignments
 - C. Only payable prior to dispatch
 - D. Both A and B
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- A. SLI
 - B. MAWB
 - C. HAWB
 - D. Manifest
52. One of the following commodities requires n the usage of special Storage facilities?
- A. Gold Bullion
 - B. Books
 - C. Electrical Equipment
 - D. Computer spares
53. A _____ is a document provided to the captain to inform him about any special loads on board the aircraft.
- A. NOTOC
 - B. SLI
 - C. DGD
 - D. Both A and C
54. All but one of the following are among the documents required due to the nature of goods when shipping live animals by air.
- A. NOTOC
 - B. CITES document
 - C. Live animals' certification
 - D. Health declaration
55. The intermediate zone between arrival and delivery to the consignee, incase of terminating traffic, or to the onward connecting carrier, in case of transshipments. ___FREE TRADE _____
- A. Free Transport zone
 - B. Free Trade zone
 - C. Free clearance zone
 - D. Free storage zone
56. National governments will specify a period of time, during which goods may stay within a free trade zone. Usually, this period is _____
- A. 2 months
 - B. 1 month
 - C. 3 months
 - D. 4 months
57. _____ is also known as pick - up and delivery.
- A. Tracking
 - B. Trucking
 - C. Tracing
 - D. Both A and C
58. Many air cargo agents can give that offer packing services can give full professional advice on the various types of _____ needed for all kinds of goods moving by air.
- A. Packing
 - B. Service
 - C. Protection
 - D. Facilities

59. _____ is the process by which articles and substances are prepared and protected so that they can be transported without loss or damage of goods.
- Packing
 - Packaging
 - Package
 - Both B and C
60. _____ is an empty container.
- Packing
 - Packaging
 - Package
 - Both B and C
61. _____ packagings are packagings that do not need any other kind of protection.
- Single
 - Composite
 - Combination
 - Overpacks
62. _____ packagings consists one or more inner packagings and an outer packaging.
- Single
 - Composite
 - Combination
 - Overpacks
63. The main document required for the transport of airfreight is known as _____
- SLI
 - Air waybill
 - Shipper's declaration for Dangerous goods
 - Shipper's certification for live animals
64. Any failure to comply or mistake in completing the documentation can result in _____ to the shipment.
- Losses
 - Delays
 - Damage
 - Both A and C
65. Which one of the following is not among the documents required?
- For air transport
 - Subsequent to air transport
 - Prior to air transport
 - At the warehouse
66. One of the following is not among the documents required prior to air cargo transportation.
- SLI
 - AWB
 - Commercial invoices
 - DGD
67. Which one of the following is not among the supportive documents that are always required?
- SLI
 - CITES Document
 - AWB
 - DGD
68. The SLI is used to transmit to the _____ all details and instructions concerning a particular shipment.
- Breakbulk agent
 - Consolidator
 - Shipper
 - Consignor
69. one of the following is not among the contents of the SLI.
- Value
 - Number of pieces
 - Nature of goods
 - Transit point
70. One of the following is not among the documents required due to the nature of goods.
- NOTOC
 - SLI
 - DGD
 - Both A and C