

What is the **BEST MODE** of  
**TRANSPORTATION?**





**Types of Transportation**

**A- Airways**

**B- Highway Carrier**

**C- Inland Waterway**

**D- Intermodal Containerization**

**E- Pipeline**

**F- Railroad**

Identification (letter above)

Rank Order 1 to 6 as to the FLEXIBILITY of each mode of transportation with #1 being the most flexible...

# \_\_\_\_\_

Rank Order 1 to 6 as to the OPERATING COSTS of each mode of transportation with #1 being the most expensive.

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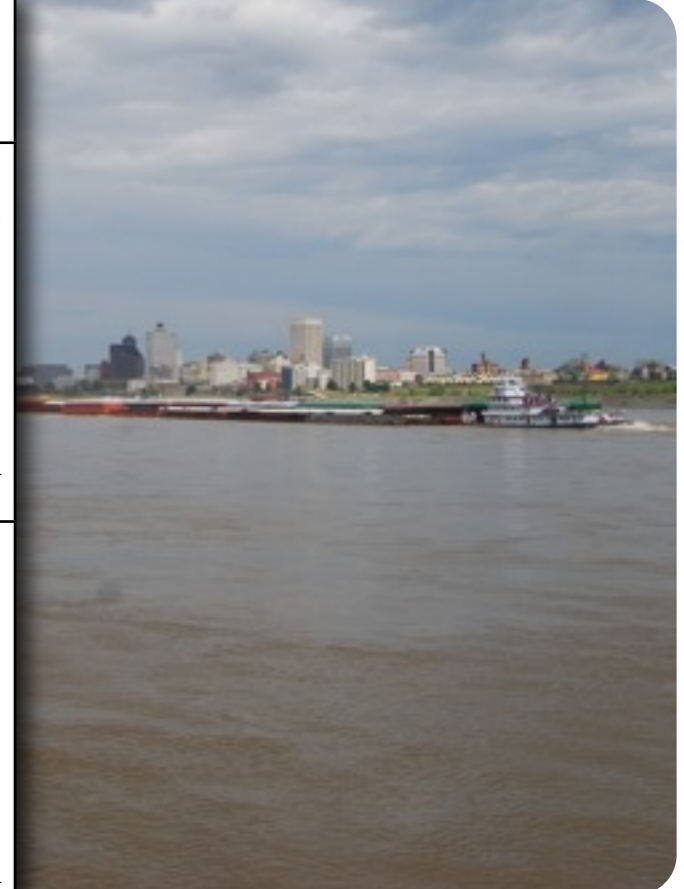
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Best Guess	Correct Answer	Uses
		Local and intercity movement of general cargo and merchandise; pickup and delivery services; feeder to other carriers.
		Low-speed haulage of bulk nonperishable commodities.
		Intercity medium- to long-haul bulk and general cargo transport.
		Continuous flows of liquids, gases, or suspended solids where volumes are high and continuity is required
		Employs standardized closed containers to move a shipment by and combination of water, rail, and truck without unpacking between origin and final destination.
		Medium- and long-haul of high-value, low-bulk cargo where delivery speed is important.

Best Guess	Correct Answer	Advantages
		Speed and efficiency of transit and lower shipping costs when multiple carriers are needed; reduced labor charges and pilferage losses.
		Highly flexible in routes, origins, and destinations; individualized service; maximum accessibility; unlimited intervening opportunity; high speed and low terminal costs.
		High energy efficiency; low per mile costs; large cargo capacity.
		Fast, reliable service on separate rights-of-way; essentially nonpolluting; energy efficient; adapted to steady flow of single commodities between two points; routes and nodes provide intervening development opportunities.
		Fast, efficient, dependable; low per mile costs over long distances; maximum safety.
		High speed and efficiency; adapted to goods that are perishable, packaged, of a size and quantity unsuited to other modes; high route flexibility; access to areas otherwise inaccessible.

Best Guess	Correct Answer	Disadvantages
		High construction and operating costs; inflexibility of routes; underutilized lines cause economic drain.
		Very expensive; high mileage costs; some weather-related unreliability; inconvenient terminal locations; no intervening opportunities between airports.
		Highly inflexible in route and cargo type; high development costs.
		Low energy efficiency; contributes to air pollution; adds congestion to public roads; high maintenance costs; inefficient for large-volume freight.
		Requires special terminals and handling machinery to load, off-load, and transfer containers.
		High terminal costs; low route flexibility; not suited for short haul; possible delays from ice or low water levels.

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		High construction and operating costs; inflexibility of routes; underutilized lines cause economic drain.					
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