



**The Chartered
Institute of Logistics
and Transport**

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT

**TRANSPORT PLANNING
M2-L3**

JUNE 2023

Note to Candidates

Candidates are advised to spend NOT more than 60 minutes in Section A and not more than 40 minutes on each question in Section B.

Instructions to Candidates

- Duration of examination: **2.30 hours**
- **Answer ALL Questions in Section A and any FOUR questions in Section B**
- Questions may be answered in any order.
- Allocation of marks is indicated along each question.
- Credit will be given for citing relevant examples.

SECTION A

(20 MARKS)

1. _____ is generated by people's desire to live and work in different places.
 - A. Movement
 - B. Traveling
 - C. Travel demand
 - D. Transport

2. Transport is available in a way that can be specified by us is known as _____
- A. Chartered
 - B. Wide spread public transport
 - C. Public transport
 - D. Regular transport
3. The principle of derived demand means that _____
- A. The needs we have when traveling will also have an influence over how we travel.
 - B. The demand for a good or service that arises as a result of demand for another related good or service.
 - C. Other changes or policies can have an immediate and long lasting effect on the demand for travel.
 - D. Scheduled regular freight journeys such as parcels and mail distribution
4. What causes demand for travel to vary, which can affect us as transport professionals?
- A. Origins and destinations
 - B. Planning
 - C. Timetables
 - D. Zones
5. The term 'market segmentation' is used to describe the _____
- A. Transport modes
 - B. Separate market segment
 - C. Pieces of a total market
 - D. Market

6. A strategy identifies the _____, the future desired state and objectives and then starts to identify the future situation will be reached.
- A. Planes
 - B. Policy
 - C. Transport policy
 - D. Current situation
7. The acronym SMART means _____
- A. Special, measured, Achievement, Relevant and Time bound
 - B. Specific, measurement, achievable, relevancy, and time bound
 - C. Specific, measurable, achievable, reliable and time bound
 - D. Specially, measure, achieve, and time based
8. Government policy can define the _____ over a number of years and can change for the social and environment structure of a country.
- A. Social environment structure
 - B. Legal and legislative structure
 - C. Deregulation
 - D. Plans
9. Improving transportation networks as well as social benefits of making travel easier helps business to become more efficient by _____
- A. Running times
 - B. Reducing costs.
 - C. Long journey
 - D. Introducing private car

10. Improving local access to services and affordable for all people is a government plan to improve transport systems to ensure that there is reduction in _____
- A. Private car use
 - B. Essential services
 - C. Social exclusion
 - D. Local delivery networks
11. The enforcement of stringent controls on engine emissions, exhaust, vehicle noise, and land use planning legislation all are designed to reduce the _____ of vehicles or operating depots.
- A. Bus lanes
 - B. Government expenditure
 - C. Environment impact
 - D. Dangerous parking
12. Which of the following is correct about the process of establishing a transport strategy? _____
- A. The promotion of environmentally friendly forms of fuel.
 - B. Government policy.
 - C. Better roads and more road building.
 - D. Development of a vision this defies a target situation to be achieved.
13. Bottom-up problem solving approach entails:
- A. Overall vision for some future date provides the context for definition of a set of objectives.
 - B. Iterative process follows as strategies reformulated and retested
 - C. Approach based on an analysis of the causes of problems on the transport network.
 - D. Formulating strategic policies and legislation.

14. _____ the impact of policies against the achievement of objectives is a key component of transport planning process.
- A. Controlling
 - B. Monitoring
 - C. Policing
 - D. Strategizing
15. Target or _____ measure progress in achieving objectives
- A. Performance indicators
 - B. Goals
 - C. Objectives
 - D. Policy documents
16. Policy-based measures include traffic laws, road use, education campaigns and _____.
- A. Roundabouts
 - B. Traffic lights
 - C. Public transport policy
 - D. Policy document
17. Traffic management measures can be classified into two categories _____
- A. Infrastructure based measures and policy based measures
 - B. Strategy and policy and policy based measures
 - C. Infrastructure based measures and strategic and policy measures
 - D. Traffic signals.

18. Road user education campaigns aim to create awareness about _____.
- A. Traffic police
 - B. Traffic signals
 - C. Safe driving practices
 - D. Road discipline
19. An efficient public transport system can reduce the number of cars on the road, thus reducing _____.
- A. Emissions
 - B. Traffic congestion
 - C. Private vehicles
 - D. Bottlenecks
20. The second stage of a transport planning process is to undertake a _____ to identify the current state has been arrived at in the transport planning process.
- A. Transport Policy
 - B. Diagnosis
 - C. Master Plan
 - D. Planning process

SECTION B

Answer any FOUR questions

QUESTION 1

Summarise the concepts of influencing travel behaviour through smarter choices.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 2

Describe the basic elements of travel planning and identify different types of travel plans.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 3

Describe how the needs and travel demand are identified.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 4

Explain the following concepts:

- (i)** Development planning (7)
- (ii)** Transport assessments (7)
- (iii)** Accessibility mapping. (6)

(20 marks)

QUESTION 5

Explain various potential measures such as provision of roads, traffic management and intelligent transport systems in transport planning.

(20 marks)