

**TRL3025**

May/June 2010

**TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INVESTMENT (TRANSPORT ECONOMICS 302)**

Duration 2 Hours

70 Marks

**EXAMINERS :**

FIRST

MR JW BARENDRECHT

SECOND

PROF A BRITS

EXTERNAL

PROF WF POTGIETER

**This paper consists of 15 pages including one rough work sheet.**

**This examination paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination room.**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**THIS IS A FILL IN EXAMINATION - WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THIS BOOKLET AND  
HAND IT IN TO THE INVIGILATOR WHEN YOU ARE DONE.**

**THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF:**

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS  
(20 MARKS)**

**SECTION B: COMPLETE ANY TWO (2) OF THE THREE (3) LONG QUESTIONS  
(50 MARKS)**

**TOTAL OF 70 MARKS**

**SECTION A****ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION  
TOTAL OF 20 MARKS****QUESTION 1**

Read each statement carefully and then choose the correct option.  
Indicate your chosen answer by colouring the corresponding letter next to the correct option.  
For example:  A

1. There are four periods of radical change in transport and logistics. The second period from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards is called (1)
- A the Hansa economy
  - B industrial revolution
  - C the Golden Age
  - D age of exploration
2. **Technical suitability** (1)
- A is determined on the basis of a social cost/benefit analysis
  - B is when the current value of benefits exceeds the current value of costs
  - C is when the physical or operating results are above a certain minimum acceptable level
  - D is determined by the regulator
3. The benefit/cost ratio (BCR) is used to evaluate transport investment projects. Which of the four statements is not correct? (1)
- A  $BCR < 1$  investment held back
  - B  $BCR > 1$  investment held back
  - C Annual growth over time =  $b(1+g)^t$
  - D  $BCR > 1$  investment carried out
4. Which one of the following statements is false as far as prediction models are concerned? (1)
- A They predict the future performance of the system
  - B They do not rely very much on logical and causative aspects
  - C For them an understanding of the relationship between form and process becomes of decisive importance
  - D They may be used to extrapolate trends

**[TURN OVER]**

- 5 Which one of the following is not a component of traffic? (1)
- A Usual traffic
  - B Generated traffic
  - C Development traffic
  - D Converted traffic
- 6 Which one of the following is not an element of a sound transport policy? (1)
- A Regulation
  - B Licensing
  - C Coordination
  - D Consolidation
- 7 The overall objective of the airport master plan is to (1)
- A establish a schedule of priorities
  - B provide a concise and descriptive report
  - C provide guidelines for future development which will satisfy aviation demand
  - D present the pertinent backup information
- 8 Which one of the following statements is not a requirement for a functional transport model (1)
- A It should measure the efficiency of the whole system
  - B It should explain the transport situation /behaviour in simple terms
  - C It should make a contribution to policy formulation
  - D It should predict the transport situation/behaviour meaningfully
- 9 Which one is correct? **Linear programming** makes the following assumption (1)
- A The operational formulation of goals
  - B Conditions which limit the scope of permissible solutions
  - C The linearity of the target function
  - D Information on real structural relations
- 10 Which one of the following techniques is **not used** in the economic evaluation of mutually exclusive alternatives? (1)
- A B/C ratio
  - B PVOC
  - C UMESC
  - D IRR

[TURN OVER]

- 11 Which one of the following is not one of the categories into which the **elementary consequences** in multicriteria evaluation can be divided into (1)
- A Financial effects
  - B Monetary effects
  - C Environmental and safety effects
  - D Socioeconomic effects
- 12 Which one of the following is not a tax relating to vehicle use? (1)
- A Mass-distance tax
  - B Tax on vehicles
  - C Tyre tax
  - D Fuel tax
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ in ports refer to the benefits that arise because of the geographical closeness of a variety of completely different industries (1)
- A Economies of scope
  - B Economies of scale
  - C Localisation economies
  - D Urbanisation economies
- 14 **Gain in travel time (GT)** can be used as a dimension (1)
- A When the users really gain
  - B Only for business travellers
  - C When it can be measured
  - D When it can be classified according to the different categories
- 15 Which one of the following is not a parameter of sensitivity analysis? (1)
- A Residual value
  - B Time costs
  - C Traffic Growth rate
  - D Discount rate
- 16 Which one of the following is not one of the bond ratings when considering investments in airports? (1)
- A Best grade
  - B High grade
  - C Medium grade
  - D Lower grade

**[TURN OVER]**

- 17 Which one of the following is a direct subsidy in port investment? (1)
- A construction subsidy
  - B capital equipment
  - C real estate
  - D wages
- 18 In rail transport an ownership model where there is a separate track organisation on the one hand and then multiple operators on the other hand is called (1)
- A Vertically integrated model
  - B Vertically separated model
  - C Track degradation model
  - D Track independent model
- 19 Which one of the following is not a factor to be considered in developing a transport policy? (1)
- A Priorities
  - B Ownership
  - C Tariffs
  - D Degree of subsidisation
- 20 Which one of the following is not one of the policy instruments used by government authorities to achieve their goals? (1)
- A Taxes and subsidies
  - B Promotional policy
  - C Moral persuasion
  - D Licensing

**SECTION A TOTAL [20]**

**[TURN OVER]**





















