

Lecture seven: Modes of Transport

Text7.1:

Choosing the proper transportation modes وسائل النقل المناسبة is a crucial aspect of logistics, affecting the cost, speed, and reliability of goods movement. Road transport offers flexibility and is excellent for short to medium distances, providing direct door-to-door service. Rail transport is cost-effective for large volumes of bulk goods over long distances, delivering higher capacity and lower environmental effects than road transport. Air transport is the speediest mode, appropriate for high-value and time-sensitive goods, but comes with more increased costs. Sea transport is the most economical option for large volumes of goods, particularly in international trade, although it is slower than other modes. Intermodal transport involves using two or more modes in a single journey, leveraging the advantages of each mode while minimizing their disadvantages. For example, a combination of road and sea transport can balance cost and speed. Multimodal transport solutions integrate these various modes seamlessly, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the logistics process. Understanding the strengths and limitations of each mode helps logistics professionals design optimal transportation strategies that meet specific business needs (Cook, 2006; Gong & Cullinane, 2018).

Diagnosis

Disadvantage the opposite is advantage

Related Specific Terms:

- **Air Transport** (النقل الجوي): The fastest mode of transportation, appropriate for high-value and time-sensitive goods.
- **Intermodal Transport** (النقل المتعدد الوسائط): Using two or more modes of transportation in a single journey.
- **Rail Transport** (النقل بالسكك الحديدية): The transportation of goods utilising trains over long distances.
- **Road Transport** (النقل البري): The movement of goods by road employing trucks and other vehicles.

- **Sea Transport** (النقل البحري): The most economical option for transporting large volumes of goods, especially in international trade.

Terms employment in real-world examples:

- A. Apple utilises air transport for its high-value, time-sensitive products to ensure rapid delivery to global markets.
- B. IKEA employs a combination of rail and sea transport to carry goods from its manufacturing centres in Asia to distribution centres in Europe, optimising cost and efficiency.
- C. Maersk Line utilises intermodal transport to integrate sea and rail transport to deliver goods efficiently and cost-effectively across continents.

Terms explorations

le·ver·age *verb*

BrE /'li:vəɪdʒ/ ; NAmE /'levəɪdʒ/

- VERB FORMS

Verb Forms

present simple I / you / we / they leverage BrE /'li:vəɪdʒ/ ; NAmE /'levəɪdʒ/

he / she / it leverages BrE /'li:vəɪdʒɪz/ ; NAmE /'levəɪdʒɪz/

past simple leveraged BrE /'li:vəɪdʒd/ ; NAmE /'levəɪdʒd/

past participle leveraged BrE /'li:vəɪdʒd/ ; NAmE /'levəɪdʒd/

-ing form leveraging BrE /'li:vəɪdʒɪŋ/ ; NAmE /'levəɪdʒɪŋ/

leverage something (*business*) to get as much advantage or profit as possible from something that you have. *The company needs to leverage its resources.*

This system will help you to leverage your time so that you get more done.

High-value and time-sensitive goods

Meaning: Goods that are expensive and require fast, reliable transportation to maintain their quality or meet urgent demand.

Arabic Translation:

البضائع عالية القيمة والحساسية للوقت

Example:

- **High-value and time-sensitive goods**, such as medical supplies and electronics, require fast delivery.
- البضائع عالية القيمة والحساسية للوقت، مثل الإمدادات الطبية والإلكترونيات، تتطلب توصيلًا سريعًا.

reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbl / *adj*: that you can trust

Japanese cars are usually very reliable.

I'm surprised she didn't phone back – she's usually very reliable.

reliable information

Is he a reliable witness?

The opposite is **unreliable**.

Look at the verb rely.

يمكن الاعتماد عليه موثوق،

reliability /rɪˈlaɪəˈbɪləti / *noun*

These cars have a good reputation for reliability.

على الاعتماد امكانية

reliably /-əbli / *adv*

It has been reliably estimated that £10 million will be needed to complete the project.

بصورة موثوقة

Con·tin·ent *noun* / BrE /'kɒntinənt/ : 1 [countable] one of the large land masses of the earth such as Europe, Asia or Africa: *the continent of Africa. the African continent*

2 **the Continent** [singular] (*British English*) the main part of the continent of Europe, not including Britain or Ireland *We're going to spend a weekend on the Continent.*

mass *noun*

BrE /mæs/ ; NAmE /mæs/

1 [countable] **mass (of something)** a large amount of a substance that does not have a definite shape or form *a mass of snow and rocks falling down the mountain*

The sky was full of dark masses of clouds.

2 [countable, usually singular] **mass of something** a large amount or quantity of something

Mass shipment – *A large quantity of goods transported together. Example: The company organised a mass shipment of raw materials to reduce costs.*

Mass distribution – *The large-scale movement of goods to multiple locations.*

Example: The logistics team planned the mass distribution of medical supplies across the region.

Mass production and storage – *The production and warehousing of goods in large quantities.*

Example: Efficient mass production requires an optimised supply chain and storage facilities.

3 [singular] **mass of something** a large number of people or things grouped together, often in a confused way *I struggled through the mass of people to the exit.*

The page was covered with a mass of figures.

4 **masses** [plural] **mass (of something)** (*informal*) a large number or amount of something

SYNONYM lots

There were masses of people in the shops yesterday.

I've got masses of work to do.

Don't give me any more. I've eaten masses!

5 the masses [plural] the ordinary people in society who are not leaders or who are considered to be not very well educated *government attempts to suppress dissatisfaction among the masses*

a TV programme that brings science to the masses

6 the mass of something [singular] the most; the majority *The reforms are unpopular with the mass of teachers and parents.*

7 [uncountable, countable] (*specialist*) the quantity of material that something contains *calculating the mass of a planet*

a mass of 46.3 kg

cart /kɑ:t / **noun:** [C] a wooden vehicle with wheels that is used for transporting things

a horse and cart

(نقل) عربة

cart

verb

[T] (*informal*) to take or carry sth somewhere, often with difficulty

We left our luggage at the station because we didn't want to cart it around all day.

Six of the women were carted off to the police station.

Ox (noun) الثور (اسم)

حيوان بقرِيّ مُستأنس، يُستخدم عادةً في الأعمال الزراعية مثل الحرث وسحب الأحمال: **المعنى** الثقيلة.

Plural: Oxen (/ˈɒksən/ in British English) **ثيران: الجمع**

أمثلة:

- استخدم الفلاح ثورًا لسحب العربة.
- كانت الثيران تحرث الحقل.

Ox (noun)

Meaning: A large domesticated bovine animal, typically used for farm work such as ploughing and pulling heavy loads.

Example:

- The farmer used an ox to pull the cart.
- A pair of oxen were ploughing the field.

bovine /'bəʊvɪn / ; US /

adj

(*formal*) connected with cows

بقريّ

In logistics, **bulk goods** refer to large quantities of unpackaged or loosely packed commodities, usually transported in bulk carriers, containers, or specialized storage.

Unpackaged or loosely packed commodities in logistics refer to goods that are transported without individual packaging or with minimal containment, often in large quantities.

Arabic:

السلع غير المعبأة أو المعبأة بشكل غير محكم في اللوجستيات تشير إلى البضائع التي يتم نقلها دون تغليف فردي أو بتغليف محدود، وعادةً بكميات كبيرة.

Examples include:

1. Dry Bulk Goods البضائع السائبة الجافة :

- **Grain الحبوب** (wheat, rice, corn)
- **Coal**
- **Iron ore الحديد الخام**
- **Cement** /sɪ'ment/

- **Fertilizers**(fer·til·izer (British English also -iser) noun/'fɜ:təlaɪzə(r)/ [countable, uncountable]: a substance added to soil to make plants grow more successfully *artificial/chemical fertilizers. liquid fertilizer*

2. Liquid Bulk Goods:البضائع السائلة السائبة:

- **Crude /kru:d/oil**النفط الخام
- **Petroleum products** (diesel/'di:.zəl/, gasoline/'gæs.ə.li:n/ (although "petrol" /'pet.rəl/ is the common term in the UK))
- **Chemicals**
- **Liquefied natural gas (LNG)**الغاز الطبيعي المسال
- **Edible oils** (palm oil, soybean oil)

3. Industrial Bulk Goods:

- **Wood chips**
- **Scrap metal**
- **Sand and gravel**
- **Plastic granules** /'grænju:l/

4. Agricultural Bulk Goods:

- **Sugar**
- **Coffee beans**
- **Cocoa beans**
- **Animal feed**

Bulk goods are usually transported using **bulk carriers, tankers, rail wagons, or pipelines** depending on the type of cargo. يتم نقل البضائع السائبة عادةً باستخدام ناقلات البضائع السائبة، أو الناقلات الصهرجية، أو عربات السكك الحديدية، أو خطوط الأنابيب، وذلك حسب نوع الحمولة.