**I READ THE TEXT**

**FREIGHT TRANSPORT**

Freight transport is the physical process of [transporting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport) [commodities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodity) and [merchandise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchandise) goods and [cargo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cargo). The term shipping originally referred to [transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport) by sea but in [American English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_English), it has been extended to refer to transport by land or air (International English: "carriage") as well. "[Logistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logistics)", a term borrowed from the military environment, is also used in the same sense.

**Modes of shipment**

**Ground**

Land or "ground" shipping can be made by [train](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Train) or by [truck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truck) (British English: [lorry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorry)). In air and sea shipments, ground transport is required to take the cargo from its place of origin to the [airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airport) or [seaport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seaport) and then to its destination because it is not always possible to establish a production facility near ports due to the limited coastlines of countries. Ground transport is typically more affordable than air, but more expensive than sea, especially in [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_countries), where inland [infrastructure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrastructure) may not be efficient.

**Ship**

Much freight transport is done by [ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship). An individual nation's fleet and the people that crew it are referred to as its [merchant navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchant_navy) or merchant marine. Merchant shipping is the lifeblood of the [world economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_economy), carrying 90% of [international trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_trade) with 102,194 commercial ships worldwide. On rivers and [canals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canal), [barges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barge) are often used to carry [bulk cargo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulk_cargo).

**Air**

Cargo is transported by [air](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air) in specialized cargo aircraft and in the luggage compartments of passenger aircraft. Air freight is typically the fastest mode for long-distance freight transport, but it is also the most expensive.

**Intermodal**

Intermodal freight transport refers to shipments that involve more than one mode. More specifically it usually refers to the use of [intermodal shipping containers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermodal_shipping_container) that are easily transferred between ship, rail, plane and truck.

**Door-to-door shipping** is a service provided by many [international](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multinational_corporation) shipping companies. The quoted price of this service includes all shipping, handling, import and customs duties, making it a hassle-free option for customers to import goods from one [jurisdiction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurisdiction) to another. This is compared to standard shipping, the price of which typically includes only the expenses incurred by the shipping company in transferring the object from one place to another. [Customs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Customs) fees, [import taxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Import_taxes) and other tariffs may contribute substantially to this base price before the item ever arrives.

The term "best way" generally implies that the shipper will choose the carrier who offers the lowest rate (to the shipper) for the shipment. In some cases, however, other factors, such as better insurance or faster transit time will cause the shipper to choose an option other than the lowest bidder.

**II Translate one passage from the text and make your list of technical terms.**