

Topic Tests

Unit 1: The World of Travel and Tourism

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource contains 13 tests on Unit 1: The World of Travel and Tourism of the Pearson BTEC Level 3 National in Travel and Tourism specification. Every key aspect of the specification is covered in this resource.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

These topic tests are designed to test the students' knowledge and enable the teacher to diagnose the students' strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types, and there is a wide variety of stimulus material. These tests are not intended to mimic exam papers.

A mark scheme for each topic test can be found at the back of this resource. For 'closed' questions, where only one answer is acceptable, a model answer has been provided. For 'open' and extended questions, indicative content has been included.

When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of a particular topic area, or at the end of the whole unit to enable consolidation of knowledge. The students can also use the tests towards the end of the unit, before the external assessment date, to assess knowledge either before or after revision.

How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class or set as homework tasks. The tests can be quickly marked by the student or the teacher, at home or in the classroom, as answers are provided.

These structured tests provide an opportunity to mark and score students to monitor progress. The tests are provided in write-on and non-write-on formats to suit the requirements of the teacher.

The Benefits to the Student

Students can be confident they have been tested on every key aspect of the specification. After completing a test, they will know which areas they are strong in, and which require further work, and can set their own goals for future learning. Also, the answer sections provide students with an indication of what a good answer entails.

Differentiation

To support lower-ability students while pushing the more able, each test has been written in two sections. The main section of each test contains 40 marks and has been written to assess knowledge of the core elements of the specification. These questions are for all students, and the difficulty or complexity of questions increases throughout the test. The extension section has 10 further marks of additional questions for higher-ability students. In some cases, this extension section is written as a single 10-mark extended-writing question. Although there are no 12-mark questions within these tests, these 10-mark questions could easily be marked as 12-mark questions by applying the appropriate Pearson marking guidance.

May 2021

Test 1 – Types of Travel and Tourism (A1); Types of Travel (A1)

A1: Types of Tourism

1. Give a definition of tourism.

.....

.....

2. Each scenario below describes a different type of tourism. For each scenario, describe domestic, inbound or outbound tourism.

- (a) Julio has travelled from Madrid to London for a week's holiday. He is going to visit his family and then go on a day's tour.

.....

- (b) Jane and her friend Chris are going to Alton Towers tomorrow just for the day. They will have to travel for 45 minutes to get there.

.....

- (c) Amelie and Zac, who live in Liverpool, are travelling to Shanghai tomorrow for a business trip. They are flying from Heathrow Airport.

.....

3. Give a description of domestic tourism, with an example.

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Explain what inbound tourism is.

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. What is meant by inbound tourism?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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A2 Partial: Types of Travel

6. There are five main types of travel: leisure travel, corporate travel, specialist travel, business travel, and day trips.

For each description below, state what type of travel it is. You should give one answer for each.

- (a) Travelling for work, away from the usual workplace
- (b) Travelling for a hobby
- (c) Travelling for pleasure
- (d) Travelling to see a sports tournament
- (e) Travelling to Alton Towers for the day
- (f) Travelling to see your Uncle Arthur
- (g) Travelling to a meeting with your boss overnight
- (h) Travelling to a meeting with your boss for the day
- (i) Travelling for relaxation or special interest
- (j) Travelling to see your new baby cousin
- (k) Travelling to meet a customer's specific needs
- (l) Travelling for enjoyment

7. Leisure travel is a popular type of holiday and can be divided into short breaks and long holidays.

For each type of leisure travel below, state whether it is a short break, a long holiday or a special event.

- (a) Countryside break
- (b) Independent
- (c) Stag or hen party
- (d) Major sporting occasion
- (e) Cruise
- (f) Seasonal event
- (g) Package

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8. For each of the following scenarios, state what type of leisure travel is taking place.
- (a) Allura is getting married in May and is going to Blackpool for a few days.
.....
 - (b) Tom is going skiing in Aviemore, Scotland, for a holiday. He has booked his hotel on www.booking.com to book his hotel, and he has arranged a taxi to take him to the hotel.
.....
 - (c) Zoe wants to visit the Christmas markets in Birmingham.
.....
 - (d) Daniel and Nicky are travelling to Southampton by train and then board a ferry for a week's holiday.
.....
 - (e) Vincent and his girlfriend, Benita, have just been to the travel agency and have booked their train fares for a fortnight. The travel agent has booked their train fares, the hotel and the car hire for them.
.....
 - (f) Hannah and her mum went to Wimbledon to watch the tennis. They took the underground to Southfields and spent the day watching the men's final between Andy Murray and Novak Djokovic.
.....
 - (g) Ahmed and Carmel are going to North Yorkshire for the weekend. They will go to Harrogate and climb the Yorkshire Three Peaks.
.....
 - (h) Cerys and Emrys live in the Brecon Beacons and are visiting Cardiff for a weekend. They will go shopping, go to a concert at St David's Hall and watch the rugby at the Millennium Stadium.
.....

9. Name **one** type of corporate travel that a businessperson might be involved in.
.....

10. Explain what is meant by 'business travel'.
.....
.....
.....
.....

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- (a) State what type of leisure travel this is.

[illegible]

- [illegible]

(c) Suggest a destination that the group could visit, and explain why it is suitable.

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Test 1 – Types of Travel and Tourism (A1); Types of Travel (A2)

A1: Types of Tourism

1. Give a definition of tourism.
2. Each scenario below describes a different type of tourism. For each scenario, state whether it describes domestic, inbound or outbound tourism.
 - (a) Julio has travelled from Madrid to London for a week's holiday. He is going to visit his friends and see the city for a day's tour.
 - (b) Jane and her friend Chris are going to Alton Towers tomorrow just for the day. They are going to stay in a hotel for the night to get there.
 - (c) Amelie and Zac, who live in Liverpool, are travelling to Shanghai tomorrow for a business trip. They are flying from Heathrow Airport.
3. Give a description of domestic tourism, with an example.
4. Explain what inbound tourism is.
5. What is meant by outbound tourism?

A2 Partial: Types of Travel

6. There are five main types of travel: leisure travel, corporate travel, specialist travel, business travel, and day trips.

For each description below, state what type of travel it is. You should give one example for each.

- (a) Travelling for work, away from the usual workplace
 - (b) Travelling for a hobby
 - (c) Travelling for pleasure
 - (d) Travelling to see a sports tournament
 - (e) Travelling to Alton Towers for the day
 - (f) Travelling to visit your Uncle Arthur
 - (g) Travelling to a meeting with your boss overnight
 - (h) Travelling to a meeting with your boss for the day
 - (i) Travelling for relaxation or special interest
 - (j) Travelling to see your new baby cousin
 - (k) Travelling to meet a customer's specific needs
 - (l) Travelling for enjoyment
7. Leisure travel is a popular type of holiday and can be divided into short breaks and long holidays.

For each type of leisure travel below, state whether it is a short break, a holiday or a special event.

- (a) Countryside holiday
- (b) International holiday
- (c) Staycation
- (d) Major sporting occasion
- (e) Cruise
- (f) Seasonal event
- (g) Package holiday

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8. For each of the following scenarios, state what type of leisure travel is taking place.
 - (a) Allura is getting married in May and is going to Blackpool for a few days.
 - (b) Tom is going skiing in Aviemore, Scotland, for a holiday. He has booked his accommodation on www.booking.com to book his hotel, and he has arranged a taxi to take him to the hotel.
 - (c) Zoe wants to visit the Christmas markets in Birmingham.
 - (d) Daniel and Nicky are travelling to Southampton by train and then board a ferry for a week's holiday.
 - (e) Vincent and his girlfriend, Benita, have just been to the travel agency and have booked a package holiday for a fortnight. The travel agent has booked their train fares, the hotel accommodation and the flights for them.
 - (f) Hannah and her mum went to Wimbledon to watch the tennis. They travelled by underground to Southfields and spent the day watching the men's final between Pete Dinkley and Andy Murray.
 - (g) Ahmed and Carmel are going to North Yorkshire for the weekend. They are going to visit the Yorkshire Dales and climb the Yorkshire Three Peaks.
 - (h) Cerys and Emrys are going to Brecon Beacons and are visiting Cardiff for a shopping trip, attending a concert at St David's Hall and watch the rugby at the National Stadium.
9. Name one type of corporate travel that a businessperson might be involved in.
10. Explain what is meant by incentive travel.

Extension Question

11. Claire and Carlos live in Bournemouth and are getting married soon. Each of them has organised a domestic break for their friends to celebrate their forthcoming wedding.
 - (a) State what type of leisure travel this is.
 - (b) Name a suitable destination where this could take place.

They also want to go on honeymoon, but they want this to be outbound travel.

 - (c) Suggest a destination that they could visit, and explain why it is suitable.
 - (d) When booking the honeymoon, Claire wants to book independently, but Carlos wants to book through a travel agency and book a package holiday. Discuss.

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Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Test 13 – Other Factors Affecting Travel Organisations (D2 Responses of Organisations to External and Internal Factors)

D2 Partial: Other Factors Affecting Travel Organisations

1. Legislation (1)
2. Duty of care (1)
3.
 - (a) Development of Tourism Act 1969 (1)
 - (b) Package Travel and Linked Travel Arrangements Regulations 2018 (1)
 - (c) Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (1)
 - (d) Transport Acts 1980 and 1985 (1)
 - (e) Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (1)
 - (f) Adventure Activities Licensing Regulations 2004 (1)
 - (g) GDPR (1)
 - (h) Trade Descriptions Act 1968 (1)
 - (i) Consumer Protection Act 1987 (1)
 - (j) Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 (1)
4. Air passenger duty (1). This is a tax that airline passengers pay when they buy a flight from a foreign government (1).
5. 10 years (1)
6. There are approximately 130 countries that require UK tourists to have a visa. Accept any valid answer for 1 mark, e.g. China, USA. The website <https://www.visaUK.com> has an up-to-date list of countries requiring visas.
7. A customer can (one from):
 - check their data to see if it is correct (1)
 - ask for their data to be deleted (1)
 - ask for their data to be edited (1)
8. Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), formerly known as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). This was renamed in September 2020. (Accept either answer for 1 mark.)
9. War and civil unrest (1)
10.
 - Pandemic (1)
 - Transport disasters (1)
 Accept any other valid answer.
11. Tourists may not want to visit the UK as the weather will be too unpredictable, with regular flooding (1). Flooding could have a massive negative impact on retail and hospitality. This will have a negative impact on the balance of payments and the economy in the UK (1). Accept any other valid answer.
12. People are becoming more environmentally friendly to avoid using up the world's natural resources. There is a greater demand for green initiatives to be put in place (1). VisitBritain, for example, has a 'Green Star' award for sustainable businesses and is encouraging responsible visitors' (1). This initiative enables businesses to join a scheme called 'Green Star'. (1) Award a maximum of two marks.
13. One from the following: floods (1) / landslide (1) / hurricanes (1) / cyclones (1) Accept any of the above or an example of any of the above.
14. Natural disasters (1)

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D3: Responses of Travel and Tourism Organisations to External and Internal Factors

15.

Type of business	Problem	Problem	
A caravan site	C	An identical business with cheaper prices opens up in the nearby area	Compete to match
Holiday call centre	B	Computer system keeps crashing	Update broadband
Farm	D	Foot and mouth disease means the animals have gone and, therefore, the business has no income	Produce a campaign
Tourist information centre	E	Opening times are 9am–5pm. In the mornings it is incredibly quiet with few visitors around. However, visitors cannot access the centre as early in the evening, when they need it more.	Vary opening hours
Theme park	F	Reduced number of rides, so visitors are getting bored	Increase number of rides
Local shop	I	Flooding caused by a recent storm	Crisis management plan
Tour operator 1	K	A member of staff has just left their work laptop on the train with customer details on it. This must not happen again.	Increase security training
Holiday company 1	A	Customer complaining there are building works going on in their holiday resort	Increase check in process
Holiday company 2	H	A holiday company has had to close one of its chalets due to carbon monoxide poisoning. It is now losing customers.	Public relations step in to help
Hotel	L	Business becoming run down	Invest in new business
Travel agency	G	An airline goes bankrupt and holidaymakers need to fly home as soon as possible	Ensure insurance for financial loss
Tour operator 2	J	Company losing money on each flight and holiday sold due to high fuel costs	Add a fuel surcharge

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Extension Question

16. Responses could include:

- Rise of the grey market, including baby boomers
- Millennials now at an age when they can afford to travel and have technology
- Greater education
- Changing family structure
- Multigenerational families
- Changing working patterns
- Holiday allowance and pay
- Better work-life balance with more leisure time
- Current fashions and trends and new types of holidays, e.g. hipster holidays, re
- Travel organisations responding to social and lifestyle factors
- More demographics available to travel organisations

Use the level descriptors to determine where the candidate's answer is Level 1, 2 or 3 accordingly. Suggestions for discussion points can be found in the table below.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates isolated knowledge and understanding of major gaps or omissions.• Provides little evidence of weighing up of competing arguments; discussion likely to consist of basic description of information.• Meaning may be conveyed but in a non-specialist way; responses provide an adequate answer to the question.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of major gaps or omissions.• Discussion is partially developed but are imbalanced; evidence of competing arguments / pros and cons in context.• Demonstrates the use of logical reasoning, clarity and appropriate language.
Level 3	7–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding of information; any gaps or omissions are minor.• Displays a well-developed and balanced discussion, demonstrating competing arguments / pros and cons in context.• Logical reasoning evidenced throughout response which is supported by appropriate language consistently.

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Preview of Answers Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of answers ends here to stop students looking up answers to their assessments. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.