Surname	
Other Names	
Centre Number	For Examiner's Use
Candidate Number	
Candidato Signaturo	

ASSESSMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2010

Travel and Tourism

Unit 1 Inside Travel and Tourism

TT01

Wednesday 26 May 2010 9.00 am

You will need no other materials. You may use a calculator.

TIME ALLOWED

• 2 hours plus your additional time allowance.

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer ALL questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- You will be marked on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate. The legibility of your handwriting and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be considered.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

There are several hundred tour operators in the UK. They fall into the following four categories:

A – domestic operators

B – inbound operators

C – mass market operators

D - specialist operators.

1 (a) Complete the right-hand column with the correct category of tour operator (A, B, C or D). The first row of the table has been done for you. [2 marks]

DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY OF TOUR OPERATOR
Sell holidays for a particular geographical area or activity	D
Sell holidays to overseas tourists visiting the UK	
Sell holidays such as city breaks to UK residents	
Sell holidays for large numbers of the outbound market	

(b)	Explain how the role of tour operators has changed in recent years. [6 marks]

An 'excursion' is a day-long tour to one or more visitor attractions. FIGURE 1 shows people on a package holiday taking part in an excursion by coach.

FIGURE 1



2 (a)	Give TWO advantages for tourists on a package holiday of taking an 'excursion'. [2 marks]
	1
	2
2 (b)	Give ONE example of an 'internal pressure' that affects tourism organisations providing excursions. [1 mark]

[Question 2 continues on the next page]

2 (c)	Describe the 'interdependency' between organisations from different sectors of the travel and tourism industry that contribute to providing package holidays. [6 marks]

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

FIGURE 2 shows some developments in the travel and tourism industry.

FI	G	U	R	F	2
		_		_	

I IOOKL Z			
Some devel	opments in the travel and tourism industry		
1940s / 50s	Holiday camps booming in the UK		
1960s / 70s	Seaside holidays in the UK declining		
1980s / 90s	More holidays taken in long-haul locations		
1990s / 2000	s Increase in short break holidays		
FI fo	escribe ONE of the developments shown in GURE 2 and ALSO the factors that accounted represent the development. [10 marks]		

	× × × × × × ×
 	× 1 × 2 × 2

[Question 3 continues on the next page]

Budget airlines grew rapidly from the late 1990s.
What were the main differences between the services offered by a budget airline and those offered by a traditional airline? [6 marks]

4 Study FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 3

More and more customers now put together their own holidays by booking flights and hotels on the internet.

Yet it is very unlikely that every customer will go online to find and book their holidays direct.

There remains a role for the travel agent in the future.

4 (a) (i)	What term is used to describe customers putting together and booking their own holiday flights and accommodation on the internet? [1 mark]
4 (a) (ii)	Give ONE advantage for customers of doing this, OTHER THAN saving money. [1 mark]

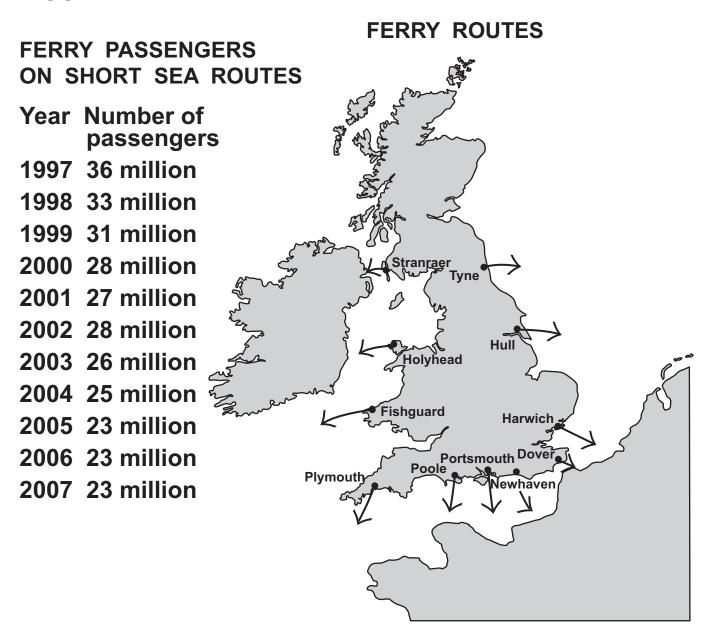
[Question 4 continues on the next page]

Explain the skills and services that travel agents can offer to customers which will ensure they have a role in the future. [6 marks]
-

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

5 Study FIGURE 4, which shows statistics about the use of ferries from Great Britain to mainland Europe and Ireland.

FIGURE 4

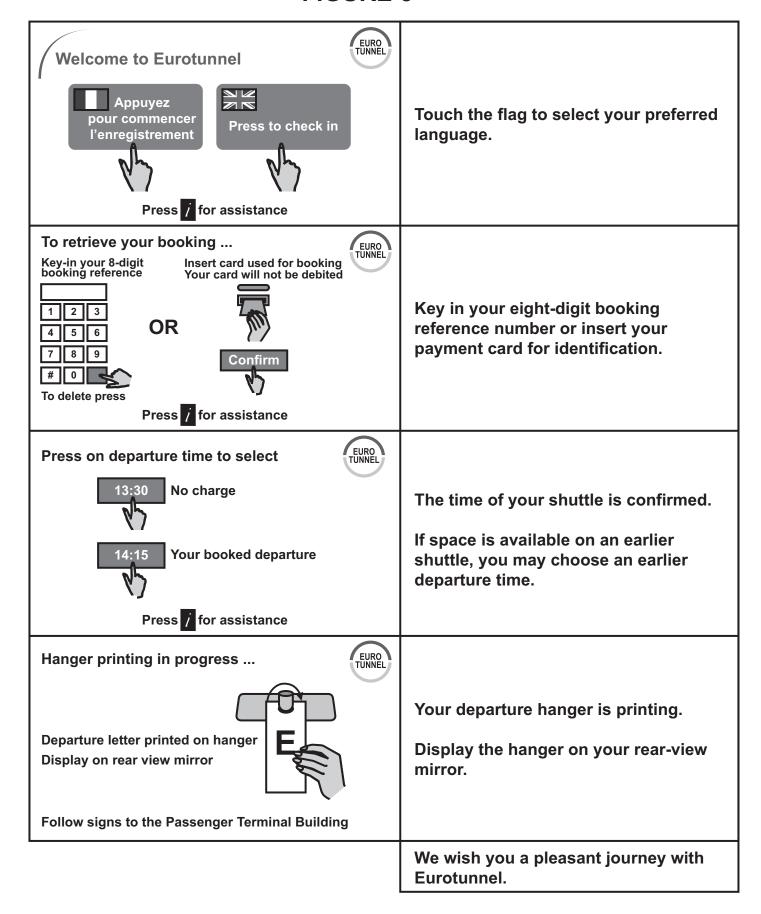


Outline THREE likely reasons why many people choose to use the ferry rather than a plane when travelling to mainland Europe and Ireland. $[3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ marks}]$

	1
	2
	3
5 (b)	Explain ONE possible reason for the decline in ferry passenger numbers shown in FIGURE 4. [2 marks]

5 (c)	Eurotunnel operates a shuttle train service to take cars between Folkestone and Calais through the Channel Tunnel. Drivers can book in advance for a time when they wish to travel. Study FIGURE 5, on the opposite page, which shows the step-by-step instructions provided
	on the touch screens at check-in. Evaluate the benefits for Eurotunnel of applying technology to the check-in process. [6 marks]

FIGURE 5



[Question 5 continues on the next page]

5 (d)	Describe one way, OTHER THAN check-in, in which technology has improved operations for a travel and tourism organisation that you have studied. [4 marks]				
	Name of organisation				

6	Imagine you are a resort representative at a holiday destination OUTSIDE THE UK that you have studied.
	Describe the information you would give holidaymakers about some of the 'visitor attractions' in or near your overseas destination to show how they suit the needs and expectations of a range of customers. [10 marks]
	Name of your non-UK destination

[You may continue your answer on the next page]

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

7 Study FIGURE 6, which shows statistics about UK tourism.

FIGURE 6

	Α		В		С	
Year			Visits overseas and spending by UK residents		Tourism trade balance	
	Visits	Spending	Visits	Spending	Visits	Spending
	(millions)	(£millions)	(millions)	(£millions)	(millions)	(£millions)
1998	25-7	12 700	50-9	19 500	-25-2	- 6800
2007	32-9	16 300	70-2	35 700	-37-3	-19 400

7 (a)	Which of the columns shows			
	'inbound tourism'? Tick the correct box below	W.		
	[1 mark]			

A	В	С

7 (b) Explain the meaning of the tourism trade balance figure -25.2 shown in the 1998 row of the table. [1 mark]

7 (c)	Describe the main changes in the number of visits to and from the UK between 1998 and 2007. [3 marks]

[Question 7 continues on the next page]

7 (d)	How has spending by UK residents going abroad changed between 1998 and 2007? [2 marks]

7 (e)	A travel writer has said: "In future, foreign visitors are expected to make shorter trips to the UK and they are likely to be visiting friends and relatives."
	Suggest what effect such changes might have on the tourism trade balance. [2 marks]

[Turn over for the next question]

8 Study FIGURE 7 which shows some visitors to Stratford-upon-Avon.

FIGURE 7



Stratford-upon-Avon Day visitors 935 000 (2005) Overnight visitors 890 000 Total 1 825 000

8 (a) Compare the likely impact of day visitors to tourist towns such as Stratford-upon-Avon with that of overnight visitors. [8 marks]

[Question 8 continues on the next page]

8 (b)	Apart from the data shown in FIGURE 7, describe TWO other types of data about tourists that can be collected by public bodies such as tourist boards. $[2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ marks}]$
	1
	2

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	

Copyright © 2010 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.