UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

7096/01

Paper 1

Specimen paper for examination from 2005

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen in the spaces provided on the Question Paper. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 13 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



Question 1



8/1102

Viking River Cruises The World's Leading River Cruise Line®

WTM London, November 11-14, 2002 Stand EM 3619 "Germany stand" (European and Mediterranean)

Viking River Cruises Becomes Company Name

Effective immediately, Viking River Cruises will absorb KD River Cruises into its corporate structure, making Viking River Cruises the global brand. Concurrently, the company name, "Viking-KD" will be replaced by Viking River Cruises.

New Global Marketing Strategies Highlight 2003 Season

Viking River Cruises has launched a global marketing strategy that will better serve the passengers and travel agents alike The Los Angeles-based office is responsible for sales and marketing efforts aimed at North America and other Englishspeaking markets while the Cologne-based office will service all European and other worldwide markets.

Unified Global Brand Image

As evidenced by the 2003 brochures, Viking River Cruises has introduced a more unified brand image that will be used in all sales and marketing materials worldwide. The first brochures to display this "new look" are the U.S. and German versions, which will be followed shortly by brochures for Italy, France and other countries.

All-New Itineraries

For the 2003 season, Viking River Cruises will introduce a number of all-new itineraries.

Those being offered to the U.S. and English-speaking markets include: Eastern European Odyssey, a 17-night adventure along the lower Danube River roundtrip from Vienna to the Black Sea; A Rhine Getaway, a 5-night cruise from Basel to Amsterdam (or reverse); Rhine & Moselle Explorations, a 12-night program from Amsterdam to Basel (or reverse), stopping at select ports in the Netherlands, Germany, France and Switzerland; and France's Finest, the combination of the 7-night Seine cruise and 7-night Rhône cruise offering passengers the best of France.

New itineraries for the global markets include the Rhine & Moselle Symphony, a 7-night cruise roundtrip from Strasbourg to Cochem; Blue Danube-Black Sea, a 17-night cruise along the lower Danube roundtrip from Passau to the Black Sea; and The Tulips Trip, a 7-night roundtrip from Amsterdam, through Holland and Belgium during the scenic blooming season.

Viking Primadonna Added to Fleet

Beginning in 2003, the 148-passenger Viking Primadonna will host cruises on two of the global itineraries, the 7-night Passau-Budapest-Passau and the 17-night Passau-Black Sea-Passau. The first-ever river cruise ship to be built in catamaran style, Viking Primadonna joins the Viking River Cruises fleet on a long-term charter with Conti Flussschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG MS "PRIMADONNA."

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Fig.1

Refer to Fig.1, an information sheet about Viking River Cruises.

(a)	Identify five rivers used for cruises.
	[5]
(b)	Suggest reasons why Viking River Cruises has offices in both Europe and the USA.
	[4]
(c)	Describe three ways in which Viking River Cruises is promoting its products to the travel trade.
	[6]
(d)	Explain two features of the services provided on board river cruises that attract cruise passengers.
	[2+2]

(e)	Discuss the reasons why some international cruises now often visit remote ports of cal
	[6]

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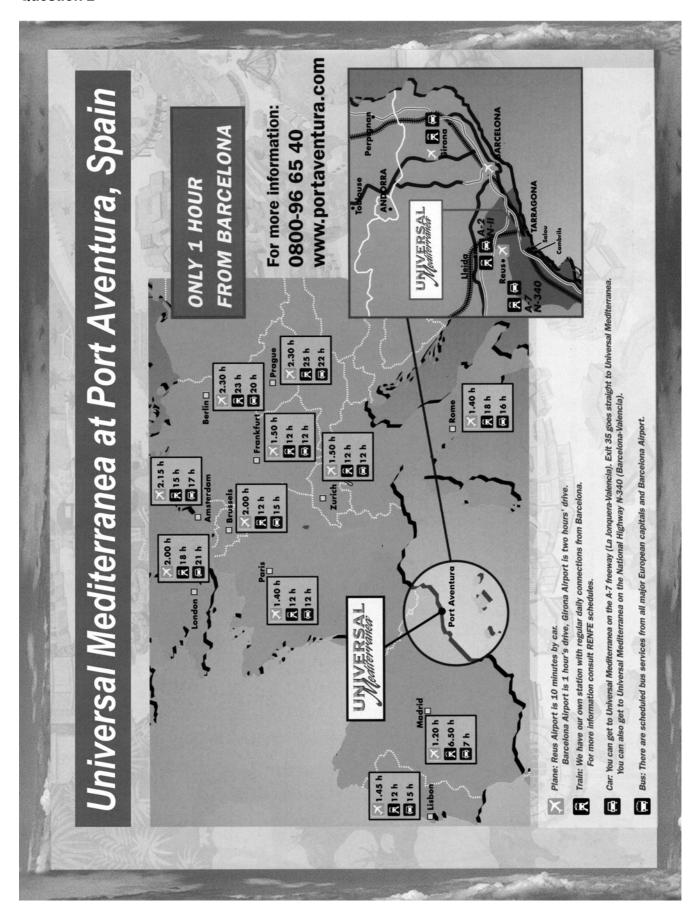


Fig. 2

Refer to Fig. 2, an information sheet about the Universal Mediterranea development at Port Aventura in Spain.

(a)	Ide	ntify the following journey times to the development:
	(i)	by rail from Prague
		[1]
	(ii)	by road from Rome
		[1]
	(iii)	by air from Amsterdam
		[1]
(b)	Nar	me three airports directly serving the Port Aventura resort.
	••••	
		[3]
(c)		plain two reasons, other than transport, why the Port Aventura resort was reloped in this part of Spain.
	••••	
	••••	
	••••	[2+2]
(d)	Sug	ggest five features of the theme park at Port Aventura that are likely to be included their website.
	••••	
	••••	
		re1
		[5]

(e)	Explain two reasons why theme park tickets can be purchased in advance.
	[2+2]
(f)	Discuss the negative impacts that can result from the development of large attractions such as Universal Mediterranea at Port Aventura.
	[6]

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Question 3

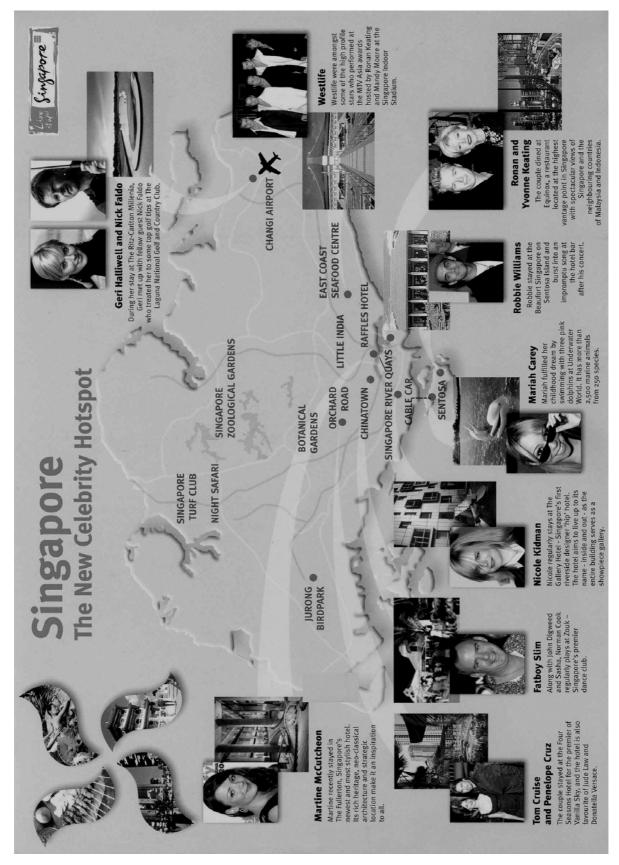


Fig. 3

Refer to	Fig.	3, a promotional leaflet about Singapore.	
(a)	Ide	ntify three named wildlife attractions.	
	••••		
			[3]
(b)	Ide	ntify three named leisure attractions.	
	••••		
			[3]
(c)	Evr	lain two ways in which Singapore's hotels are attractive to celebrity guests.	
(0)		ways in which onigapore's noters are attractive to eclebrity guests.	
			[2+2]
			[- · -]
(d)	Vis	tors to Singapore are able to take a 'Night Safari'. Explain the following:	
	(i)	two ways in which guests staying at luxury hotels could book this tour	
	(')	two ways in which guests staying at laxury hotels could book this tour	
			[2]
	(ii)	what is normally included in such a tour	
			[3]

	(iii)	the personal skills that tour guides should possess.	
			[4]
(e)	Exp	plain the variety of products and services that are usually available at large internation orts such as Singapore's Changi airport.	onal
	••••		
	••••		
			[6]

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The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Holy Sites

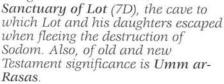
Jordan is part of the Holy Land that gave birth to three of the world's great monotheistic religions. Sites of significance to believers worldwide are preserved here. Many tombs of Prophets and Sahabas (Companions) of Islam are in Jordan as well as shrines and historical sites that have great meaning to all Muslims: Prophet Muhammad's early awareness of his calling through the encounter with the Monk Bahia is traditionally associated with a tree in As-Safawi (4G) and also with Umm ar-Rasas (6E) (known in Islam as Mayfa'a); Al-Yarmuk (2D), Mu'ta (7D) and Al-Mazar (3D, 7D) are important sites of Islam; and near 'Amman is Kahf al-



The ancient tree near as-Safawi (4G)

Madaba (5D), an archaeological park and the ancient city of mosaics it has the oldest preserved ancient mosaic map of the holy lands. To the west is Mount Nebo (5D), traditionally believed to be the burial place of Prophet Moses. Further south along the Dead Sea is the

Ragim, the Cave of the Sleepers.





The River Jordan

Al-Yarmuk (2D)

East of the Jordan River, across from the ancient town of Jericho, is **Wadi Kharrar** (5D); it was to this region that Jesus withdrew when the crowds

in Jerusalem threatened him. In the south region of Wadi Kharrar is the biblical "Bethany beyond the Jordan, known by its Arabic name al-Maghtas (5D); it is believed to be the place where John baptized Jesus. Nearby are the ruins of Bethabara, a Byzantine church commemorating John the Baptist. Overlooking the Dead Sea is Mukawir (Machaerus) (6D), where Herod imprisoned and finally beheaded John the Baptist. Other important Christian sites include Pella (3D), the destination of early Christians fleeing the Roman persecution in Jerusalem; Feinan (8C), an ancient copper mine where the Romans forced early Christians to work and the miracle of wine in the cathedral of Jarash (4D).



Umm ar-Rasas (Mayfa'a) (6E)

Fig. 4

Refer to Fig. 4, an extract from a Jordan visitor leaflet.

(a)	 Jordan has many historic sites of religious significance. Identify the main appeal of each of the following places to visitors with religious beliefs. 		
	(i)	Mount Nebo	
			[1]
	(ii)	Sanctuary of Lot	[4]
	(iii)	Al Maghtas	[1]
	(,	, wagnas	[1]
	(iv)	Mukawir	
			[1]
(b)	Reli	igious sites often contain places for prayer or religious services.	
	(i)	Describe three ways in which tourists may disturb religious activities.	
			[6]
	(ii)	Explain two ways in which historic religious sites can manage their visitor arriva	ls.
			[3+3]

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(c)	Identify three international religious sites other than those in Jordan.
	[3]
(d)	Explain how tour operators put together packages that allow clients to visit more than one destination.
	[6]

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Question 1.

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