

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER
TRAVEL AND	TOURISM	9395/01
Paper 1 Core		November 2009
		2 hours and 30 minutes

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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

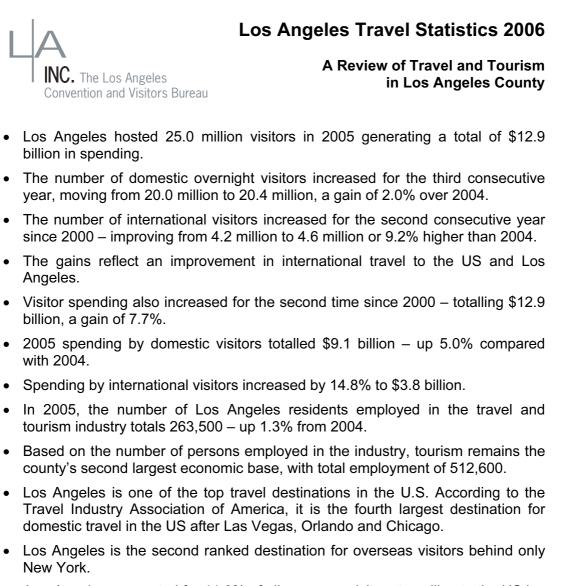
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

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1	
2	
3	
4	
Total	

This document consists of **16** printed pages and **4** blank pages.



Question 1



 Los Angeles accounted for 11.9% of all overseas visitors travelling to the US in 2005 – up from a market share of 11.2% in 2004.

(a) Lo	os Angeles is an important visitor destination. Identify the following:		
(i) The number of Los Angeles residents employed in travel and tourism in 2005.		
	[1]		
(ii) The Los Angeles share of the USA's international visitor market in 2005.		
	[1]		
(iii) The amount spent by international visitors to Los Angeles in 2005.		
	[1]		
(iv) The percentage increase in spending by domestic visitors to Los Angeles in 2005 compared with 2004.		
	[1]		
	(b) Fig. 1 states "the gains reflect an improvement in international travel to the US and Los Angeles". Explain two factors that are most likely to have accounted for this trend.		
F	actor 1		
E	xplanation		
F	actor 2		
E	xplanation		
	[4]		

(c) According to the Butler model, many destinations facing stagnation will either go into decline or rejuvenate themselves. Explain **four** methods used by destinations to help this rejuvenation.

Method 1
Explanation
Method 2
Explanation
Method 3
Explanation
Method 4
Explanation
[8]

(d) Many destinations have a specialised visitors bureau to help attract tourists. Discuss the ways in which such organisations can help the development of tourism.

[9]
[Total: 25]

Question 2

Refer to Fig. 2, an extract from the Travel China Guide website.

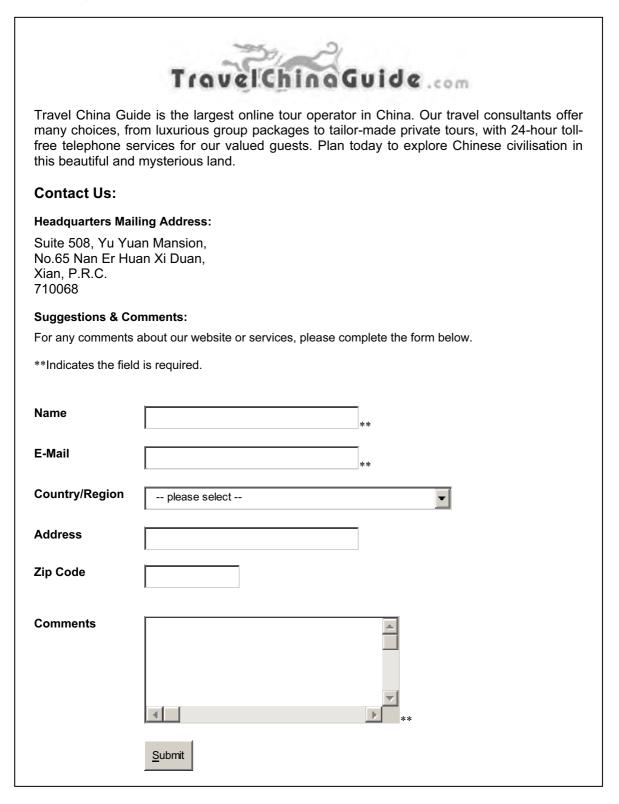


Fig. 2

(a)	Identify the three ways in which external customers may contact Travel China Guide.
	1
	2 3 [3]
(b)	Travel China Guide encourages external customer comments. Explain three different uses of such customer feedback.
	Use 1
	Explanation
	Use 2
	Explanation
	Use 3
	Explanation
	[6]
(c)	All travel and tourism organisations, such as Travel China Guide, try to provide effective customer service to their internal customers in order to create good working relationships. State three advantages of this to the organisation.
	1
	2 3[3]

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[Turn over

(d) For **one** travel and tourism job role within an outlet with which you are familiar, describe the staff training provided and recommend one way in which the training can be improved.

Title of job role:
Name of outlet:
Details of training provided:
Recommended improvement:
[4]

(e) With reference to **one** travel and tourism organisation with which you are familiar, assess the ways it meets the needs of different types of external customer.

[9]	
[9]	
[9]	
	[9]

10

Question 3

Refer to Fig. 3, a photograph of a guest room in an international hotel.





(a) Describe, using Fig. 3 and your own knowledge, the main features of 4/5* hotel accommodation.

[4]

(b)		blain three different types of room service usually provided for guests in international * hotels.
	Ser	vice 1
	Exp	planation
	Ser	vice 2
	Exp	planation
	Ser	vice 3
	Exp	planation
		[6]
(c)		most hotels several different types of accommodation can be booked. Define the owing:
	(i)	Double with Bed and Breakfast
		[2]
	(ii)	Twin with Half Board
		[2]
	(iii)	Single with Full Board
		[2]

(d) Discuss the negative impacts on people and the environment that can result when large resort hotel complexes are established in Less Economically Developed Examiner's Countries (LEDCs).

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 [9]
[Total: 25]

Question 4

Refer to Fig. 4, a review of tourism in Latvia.

Tourism in Latvia

Latvia has a rich cultural heritage, UNESCO sites, strong performing and visual arts, distinctive festivals and significant creative industries. Riga, the capital of Latvia, has long been the trade and cultural centre of the Baltic region, with periods under German, Tsarist, Polish, Swedish and Soviet rule. Latvians, however, have preserved their particular national identity, language and cultural traditions.

Tourists are attracted to Riga's architecture, national opera, concert and theatre venues, art galleries and museums. Music is an important part of Latvian culture both as a tourism product and a symbol of national identity. The independence movement of 1991 has gone down in history as the "Singing Revolution" and the slogan adopted by the Latvian tourism industry is "The Land That Sings". Important aspects of this include:

- The Latvian Song and Dance Festival which unites 13,000 participants into a single choir once every five years
- Riga International Opera Festival
- Sigulda Open-Air Opera Festival
- Riga International Ballet Festival
- International Early Music Festival.

Riga possesses many museums. Traditional crafts are still widely practised in Latvia, providing possibilities for revenue generation via souvenirs as well as becoming cultural attractions in their own right. Many workshops are open to the public and a large annual Crafts Market takes place at the Open-Air Museum with smaller examples in regional centres.

Outside Riga the most obvious cultural heritage appeal is provided by castles, palaces, manors and churches. The Latvian Tourism Development Agency developed a special programme in religious tourism. Its purpose was to give financial support to maintain churches and increase tourist accessibility.

The largest annual celebration by far is the Midsummer Festival. Visitors to Latvia during this period are amazed by the events that are staged and these all help to reinforce a unique sense of 'Latvian-ness'. Riga will be one of the contestants for the title of European Capital of Culture in 2014.

Fig. 4

(a)	Identify four different aspects of Latvia's cultural appeal.
	1
	2
	3
	4 [4]
(b)	Discuss the ways in which the production of handicraft items for sale as souvenirs helps the development of tourism.
	[6]

(c) The Latvian Tourism Development Agency has a special programme to develop 'religious tourism'. Explain **three** methods that might be used to encourage 'religious tourism' visits to Latvia.

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(d) With reference to examples with which you are familiar, assess the ways in which international visitor attractions have used new technology to improve both operational efficiency and the visitor experience.

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	[9]
[Tota	al: 25]

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 © LA Travel Statistics; LA Inc.

 Question 2
 © www.travelchinaguide.com

 Question 3
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