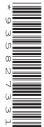


UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		



TRAVEL AND TOURISM

9395/01

Paper 1 Core

October/November 2012

2 hours 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.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
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Total	

This document consists of 17 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



Refer to Figs 1 and 2, a photograph taken before a private function at an international hotel and a job description for hotel waiting staff.



Fig. 1

Waiting staff duties

All waiting staff play an important role in the enjoyment of the guest's meal, complementing the efforts of the kitchen staff. It is your timing skills that ensure no delay in bringing the food from the kitchen and that it is attractively served. You will advise guests on the food and drinks available, serve the food and drinks without unnecessarily disturbing the guests, keep the table clear of unwanted items, replenish drink and wine glasses, and help to keep the restaurant looking pleasant. You are also responsible for greeting guests, showing them to their table, taking orders and, at the end of the meal, collecting payment.

High standards of personal presentation and hygiene are expected. You must be careful not to touch food, or the surfaces of china, cutlery or glassware that will come into contact with food or drink or the guest's mouth. Working safely, so that you avoid accidents, is also important. You will help prepare the restaurant for service, and clear away when all the guests have gone. You may be asked to serve at banquets, cocktail parties, special dinners, weddings and other functions (silver service).

Fig. 2

Identify four ways in which waiting staff are expected to interact with external customers.	For Examiner's
1	Use
2	
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4[4]	
Briefly explain why waiting staff are given each of the following instructions:	
uniforms should be clean and freshly pressed	
fingernails should be clean, short and well-cared-for	
do not use too much perfume	
[6]	
	1

(c)	Waiting staff frequently have to prepare the restaurant for private functions, such at the one shown in Fig. 1. Describe how this is likely to involve contact with each of the following internal customers:	
	hotel laundry staff	
	kitchen staff	
reception/reservations staff		
	[6	;]

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)	ways in which the employee's performance can be monitored.	For Examiner's Use
	Chosen travel and tourism job role	
	[0]	

[Total: 25]

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Refer to Fig. 3, an extract from the website of Travel Star Holidays in Brunei Darussalam. The company now offers 'special packages' to specific niche tourism markets, such as **Medical** tourism, **Adventure** tourism, **Sports** tourism and **Ecotourism**.



Fig. 3

(a) Identify the three ways in which Travel Star Holidays' customers can make bookings for travel products.
1
2
3
[3]

(b) Complete the following table by identifying the most likely niche market for **each** of the listed travel packages.

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Travel package details	Niche market
A trip to Victoria Falls for white-water rafting on the River Zambezi.	
Return visit to Singapore for private consultation with a specialist at Raffles Hospital.	
A weekend in Manchester to see Manchester United play Liverpool in the Premier League.	

[3]

(c)	Religious tourism is also an example of a niche market. Using one example with which you are familiar, describe the characteristics of religious tourism.
	Name of chosen example
	Description
	[4

(d)	Some destinations are more popular than others. Discuss the problems that can arise when a destination exceeds its 'carrying capacity'.	For Examiner's Use
	[6]	

(e)	With reference to one destination with which you are familiar, assess the range of accommodation that is available to meet the needs of different types of tourist.				
	Name of chosen destination	Use			
	[6]				

[Total: 25]

Refer to Fig. 4, Key Tourism Statistics for New Zealand.

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Key Tourism Statistics

March 2010

Domestic Tourism	Year ended December 2008		
	(millions)	Annual Growth	
Day trips	28.3	3.6%	
Overnight trips	15.1	1.1%	
Total nights	44.5	0.4%	
Purpose of Visit:	(millions)		
Holiday	17.7	4.3%	
VFR	14.1	11.3%	
Business	9.2	-13.6%	
Education	0.5	30.2%	
Other	1.6	17.9%	
Expenditure:	(millions)		
Day trip spend	\$2920	14.5%	
Overnight trip spend	\$5 138	2.0%	
Total domestic spend	\$8 058	6.2%	
Average spend per day trip Average spend per overnight	\$103		
trip	\$341		
Average spend per night	\$116		

International Arrivals: 2471 004, up 21 986 or 0.9%	on the previous	year.
Key Markets:		Annual Growth
Australia	1 095 696	12.0%
UK	258 228	-8.0%
USA	197843	-4.6%
China	97432	-15.9%
Japan	79 594	-20.3%
Combined, these markets provisitors to New Zealand for the		
Purpose of Visit:		Annual Growth
Holiday	1 188 292	0.9%
Visit Friends and Relatives		
(VFR)	793 260	6.4%
Business	232 456	-6.9%
Average intended length of	stay: 20.5 days	

International Visitor Arrivals Year ended January 2010

Economic Contributi	on Year ended March 2009
Tourism Expenditure	: (billions)
International	\$9.3*
Domestic	\$12.4
Total	\$21.7
'	e comprises \$9.7 billion household

expenditure and \$2.7 billion business and government expenditure.)

Tourism Exports:

International tourist expenditure accounted for \$9.3 billion or 16.4% of New Zealand's total export earnings.

Direct and Indirect Contribution to GDP:

Tourism directly and indirectly contributes \$15.0 billion (or 9.1%) to New Zealand's total GDP (excluding GST and import duties)

Tourism Employment:

Tourism supports 94600 direct and 90200 indirect (184800 total) full-time equivalent jobs (9.6% of the total workforce in New Zealand).

*Includes international airfares paid to New Zealand carriers.

Fig. 4

a)	Identify New Zealand's four most important key markets for international visitors.
	1
	2
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	4[4

visitor length							
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			•••••				
2							
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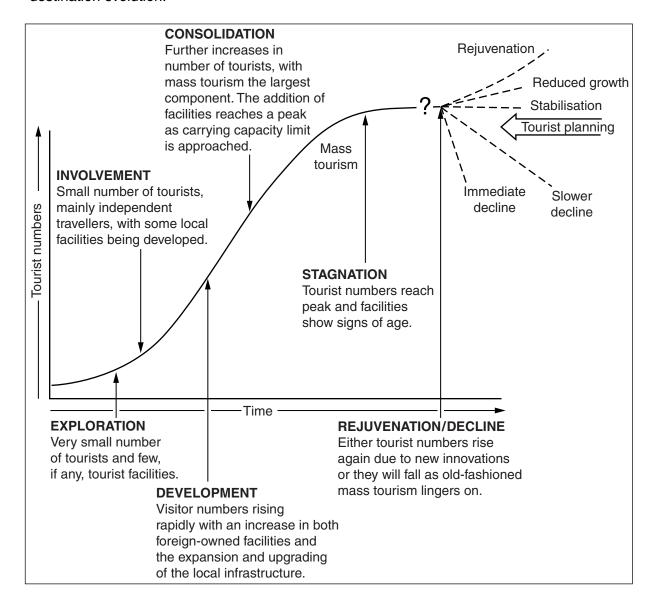
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[Total: 25]

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4.

(a) Refer to Fig. 5, a diagram showing the stages associated with the Butler model of destination evolution and two photographs taken by international tourists in locations at different stages of destination evolution.







Photograph A

Photograph B

Fig. 5

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For **each** photograph, suggest the most likely Butler stage of destination evolution that has been reached and give a brief explanation for your choice.

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•	Photograph A
Butl	er stage
Ехр	lanation
•	Photograph B
Butl	er stage
Ехр	lanation
	[6]
_	destinations in which Photographs A and B were taken are both national parks. lain two objectives of national parks.
1	
2	
	[4]

(b)

sector. Explain three ways in which non-commercial travel and tourism organisations are usually funded and generate revenue.	For Examiner's Use
1	
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[6]	

Name of chosen destination					
Name of Chosen destination					

[Total: 25]

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© http://www.touristtimes.net.nz/site/tourtimes/files/KeyTourismStatisticsMar2010.pdf. © John D Smith © UCLES. Fig. 4

Photograph A Photograph B © John D Smith © UCLES.

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