



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	
2	
3	
4	
Total	

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



Question 1

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

- (a) Identify **four** ways in which waiting staff are expected to interact with external customers.

1
2
3
4 [4]

For
Examiner's
Use

- (b) 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]

- (c) Waiting staff frequently have to prepare the restaurant for private functions, such as 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]

- (d) With reference to **one** travel and tourism job role with which you are familiar, assess the ways in which the employee's performance can be monitored.

Chosen travel and tourism job role

[9]

[Total: 25]

[Turn over

Question 2

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**.



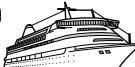
Travel Star Holidays



[ABOUT OUR AGENCY](#)
[LATEST SPECIAL DEALS](#)
[TRAVEL NEWS HEADLINES](#)
[TRAVEL WEATHER](#)

From an eco-friendly cabin in the Batu Apoi forest reserve to trekking in the Ulu Temburong National Park to health screening in Darussalam, we take the stress out of organising that very special holiday.

Vacation and Cruise Recommendations





Escape from the stress of everyday life, explore, have fun. We make it easy to plan your dream vacation, whether you dream of fun, adventure, sun or surf.

BOOK ONLINE, VISIT OR CALL US!

Main Branch (KB)	+673 3225026/15
BSB Branch	+673 3325076-4
Seria Branch	+673 3228826-6
Tuton Branch	+673 4665023/1

Group Tours

Cruise Holidays

Brunei Tours

Special Packages

BTW Hotel Search

Car Rental

Rail Travel

Holiday Planner

[SPECIAL PACKAGES](#)
[LEISURE TRAVEL](#)
[CRUISE VACATIONS](#)
[BOOK-IT-YOURSELF](#)
[TERMS AND CONDITIONS](#)

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.

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'.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[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

[9]

[Total: 25]

[Turn over

Question 3

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

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	\$5138	2.0%	
Total domestic spend	\$8058	6.2%	
Average spend per day trip	\$103		
Average spend per overnight trip	\$341		
Average spend per night	\$116		

International Visitor Arrivals		Year ended January 2010																		
International Arrivals:																				
2471 004, up 21 986 or 0.9% on the previous year.																				
Key Markets:																				
<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Annual Growth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>1 095 696</td> <td>12.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK</td> <td>258 228</td> <td>-8.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USA</td> <td>197 843</td> <td>-4.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>97 432</td> <td>-15.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>79 594</td> <td>-20.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Annual Growth	Australia	1 095 696	12.0%	UK	258 228	-8.0%	USA	197 843	-4.6%	China	97 432	-15.9%	Japan	79 594	-20.3%
		Annual Growth																		
Australia	1 095 696	12.0%																		
UK	258 228	-8.0%																		
USA	197 843	-4.6%																		
China	97 432	-15.9%																		
Japan	79 594	-20.3%																		
Combined, these markets provided 70% of international visitors to New Zealand for the year ended January 2010.																				
Purpose of Visit:																				
<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Annual Growth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Holiday</td> <td>1 188 292</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visit Friends and Relatives (VFR)</td> <td>793 260</td> <td>6.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business</td> <td>232 456</td> <td>-6.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Annual Growth	Holiday	1 188 292	0.9%	Visit Friends and Relatives (VFR)	793 260	6.4%	Business	232 456	-6.9%						
		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																				

Economic Contribution		Year ended March 2009								
Tourism Expenditure:										
<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>(billions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>International</td> <td>\$9.3*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic</td> <td>\$12.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$21.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				(billions)	International	\$9.3*	Domestic	\$12.4	Total	\$21.7
	(billions)									
International	\$9.3*									
Domestic	\$12.4									
Total	\$21.7									
(Domestic expenditure 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 94 600 direct and 90 200 indirect (184 800 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
- 3
- 4 [4]

- (b) The average international visitor length of stay in New Zealand is 20.5 days. This is much higher than in many other destinations. Explain **two** reasons why international visitor lengths of stay vary.

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (c) Explain **three** changing socio-economic factors that cause increased levels of domestic tourism in countries such as New Zealand.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

[6]

- (d) With reference only to Fig. 4, assess the economic impacts of tourism in New Zealand.

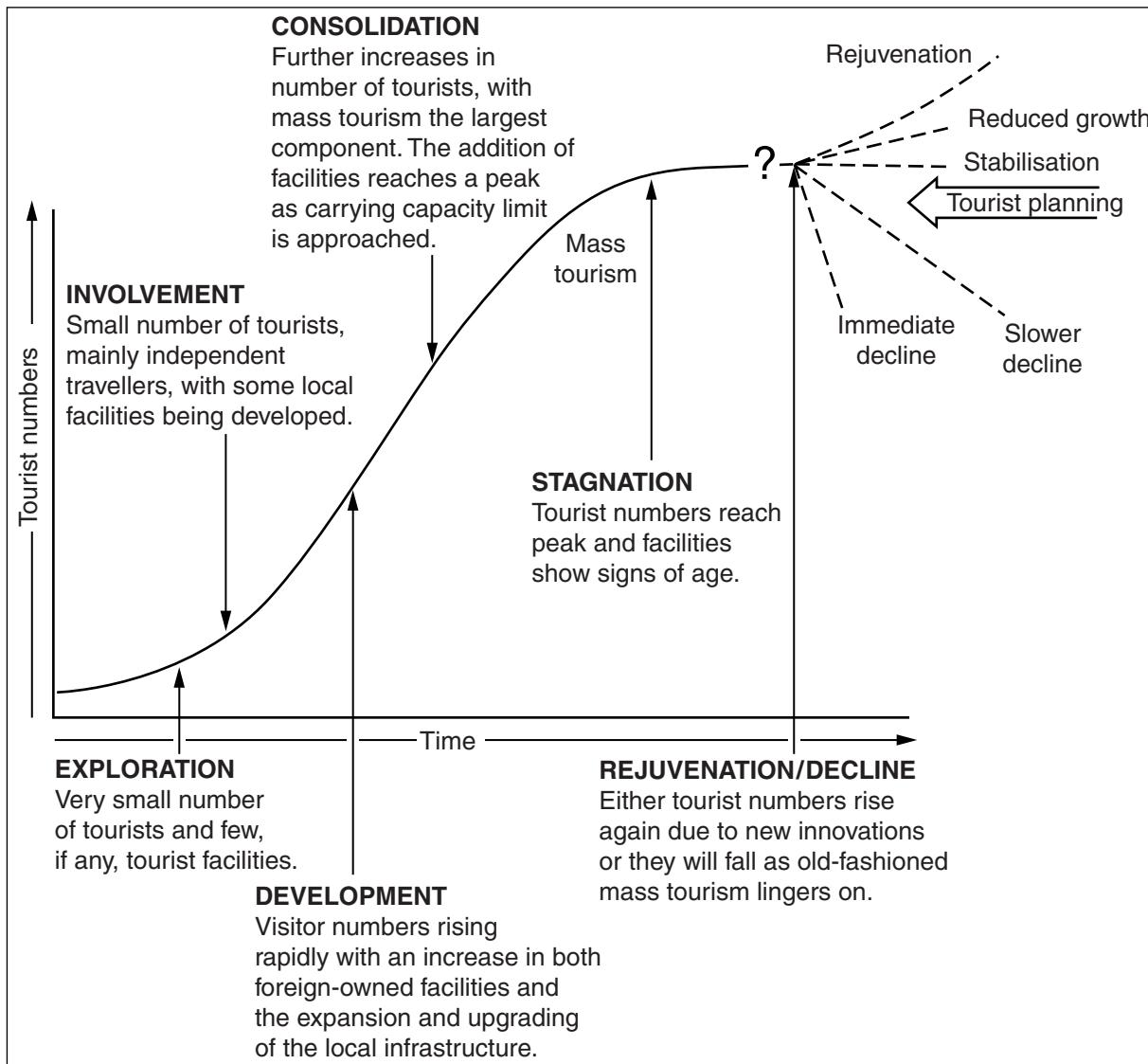
[9]

[Total: 25]

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 4.

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**

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

- Photograph A

Butler stage

Explanation

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- Photograph B

Butler stage

Explanation

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[6]

- (b) The destinations in which Photographs A and B were taken are both national parks. Explain **two** objectives of national parks.

1

.....
.....
.....

2

.....
.....

[4]

- (c) National parks are examples of non-commercial organisations. They are not in the private sector. Explain **three** ways in which non-commercial travel and tourism organisations are usually funded and generate revenue.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

[6]

- (d) With reference to **one** destination with which you are familiar, assess the threats to the future development of its tourism industry.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

Name of chosen destination

[9]

[Total: 25]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Fig. 1 © John D Smith © UCLES.
Fig. 4 © <http://www.touristtimes.net.nz/site/tourtimes/files/KeyTourismStatisticsMar2010.pdf>.
Photograph A © John D Smith © UCLES.
Photograph B © John D Smith © UCLES.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.