
TRAVEL AND TOURISM

9395/12

Paper 1 Core Paper

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

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- 1 (a) Using only information from Fig. 1 (Insert), explain two ways in which Scott's café-bar will benefit from locating on the Rue Montagnes aux Herbes Potageres. [4]

Award one mark for the identification of each of two aspects of the location and then award a second mark for an explanatory statement about the benefit. Valid responses are:

- By 'Cat on bike' (1) – can appeal to sight-seeing visitors (1)
- By the Galeries Royales (1) – can appeal to shoppers (1)
- Only 200 m from Gare Central (1) – can appeal to travellers (1)
- In a building which dates back to 1865 (1) – image suggests historic interest (1)/or likely to have large area (floor space) for commercial development (1)
- Wide pavement (1) – space for tables (1)

Credit all valid reasoning.

- (b) Fig. 1 (Insert) suggests that Brussels is likely to attract international visitors interested in specialised niche tourism for either art, shopping or food and drink. State three other types of specialised niche tourism and give a definition to indicate what each involves. [6]

Award one mark for the identification of each of three valid **niches** and award a second mark for an appropriate definition of each, such as:

- **Medical** tourism (1) – medical packages which offer cheaper general or cosmetic surgery abroad, followed by recuperation (1)
- **Religious** tourism (1) – religious journeys or pilgrimages to destinations (1)
- **Adventure** tourism (1) – such as trekking in the jungles or mountains (1)
- **Cultural** tourism (1) – heritage tours visiting historical and cultural sites, often in cities (1)
- **Ecotourism** (1) – trips to experience the unspoilt natural environment and wildlife in destinations (1)
- **Sports** tourism (1) – trips to see a cricket or rugby team in a competition abroad or attending the FIFA World Cup or Olympic Games (1)
- **Spa** tourism (1) – visits to spa resorts which offer health therapy and beauty treatments in luxurious, relaxing surroundings (1)
- **Dark** tourism (1) – trips to the locations of former conflicts, such as battlefields or concentration camps (1)

- (c) Brussels is an important destination for business tourism. Discuss the reasons why business tourism tends to be less seasonal than leisure tourism. [6]

Correct ideas include:

- Not influenced by weather
- No high or low season
- Indoor meetings
- Not subject to same cost considerations
- Takes place according to need

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Use level of response criteria

Level 1 (1–2 marks) will **identify** up to two appropriate reasons, providing some detail but will be mainly descriptive.

Level 2 (3–4 marks) can be awarded for an **analysis** of selected reasons, clearly explaining how these are different to leisure.

Level 3 (5–6 marks) can be awarded for **evaluative comment** about the significance of particular differences and the better answers will have a reasoned **conclusion**.

(d) Evaluate the venues which are used for business tourism events within one destination.

[9]

Details will vary according to the destination selected. The quality of the evaluation is the most important aspect.

Use level of response criteria

Level 1: [1–3 marks]

Candidate identifies/describes some valid types of business tourism venues. Information may be a list of facilities but explanations are incomplete and arguments partial (if present) and lack coherent organisation or reasoned conclusions. There is little or no attempt to evaluate.

Level 2: [4–6 marks]

Candidate identifies a number of valid business tourism venues within an identifiable destination. Candidates will show an understanding of the question and include explanations/analysis of a number of these, clearly indicating how the venue's facilities are suitable for holding business tourism events.

Level 3: [7–9 marks]

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the question and include detailed identification and explanation of particular venues within an identifiable destination, clearly indicating their relative significance to the business tourism event market. The candidate effectively evaluates these, leading to a valid reasoned conclusion.

For example, if a candidate chose to answer about Dubai, we might see reference to the following:

Dubai is well established as the leading exhibition centre in the Middle East and it was recently voted the world's best conference destination. The city now hosts more than 60 major exhibitions annually as well as numerous conferences, seminars, in-house corporate meetings and the like. This demand is serviced by a range of business-related facilities including:

- the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry conference venue
- the Dubai World Trade Centre's 36 000 square metre exhibition hall
- the Dubai Airport Exhibition centre
- special interest venues such as Meydan racecourse
- Business hotels such as Emirates Towers have been designed with business guests in mind. The hotel is perfectly designed to meet the requirements of any event.
- Smaller functions are particularly well served by specialist niche providers such as Bateaux Dubai, a boat, which can host dinner functions and meetings while cruising along Dubai Creek.
- Incentive groups can even go on desert safaris and dine at camps run by companies such as Arabian Adventures and Net Tours.
- Dubai has a range of provision to meet all requirements, even those of the IMF and World Bank.

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- 2 (a) With reference to Fig. 2 (Insert), describe **two** ways in which the restaurant failed to meet the needs of the visiting family. [4]

Award one mark for the identification of each of two aspects and then a second mark for a descriptive development of each.

Valid responses will cover:

- Staff's poor English (1) – leads to serious misunderstanding (1)
- Costs of crab not made clear (1) – use of 'big/small' insufficient clarity (1)
- Complaint should have been immediately addressed (1) – not rely on Singapore Tourism Board involvement (1)

- (b) Discuss the likely consequences for travel and tourism organisations which fail to provide acceptable levels of customer service. [6]

The main implications of poor customer service delivery are likely to include things such as:

- customers not getting information they need
- loss of income to the organisation because of cancellations or customers not returning
- increased costs to organisation if they have to attract repeat business or new customers
- high staff turnover because employees do not feel valued
- inefficient and unhappy workforce
- not meeting customer needs or expectations, therefore fewer customers visiting the organisation
- lack of customer loyalty – no incentives to return, or products stale, as well as changing trends and organisation not keeping up to date with these
- poor public image – effect of negative publicity on the organisation.

Use level of response criteria

Level 1 (1–2 marks) will **identify** up to two appropriate consequences, providing some detail but will be mainly descriptive.

Level 2 (3–4 marks) can be awarded for an **analysis** of selected consequences, clearly explaining how these are related to the poor service.

Level 3 (5–6 marks) can be awarded for **evaluative comment** about the varied consequences of poor service for the organisation and the better answers will have a reasoned **conclusion**.

- (c) With reference to a named travel and tourism organisation, state and describe **one** service task performed by an employee in each of **three** different job roles. [6]

Award one mark for the identification of a valid service task for the stated job role and then award a second mark for the service task's description.

For example, in the hotel context:

Waiter – takes guest food orders (1) – having issued menus comes back and writes down selections for each course and takes to kitchen (1)

Receptionist – checks in guests (1) – confirms booking on hotel system, obtains signatures and issues room key (1)

Room attendant – evening service (1) – turns down bed, replaces towels/water etc. as requested (1)

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- (d) Evaluate the ways in which the quality of customer service delivery can be assessed by travel and tourism organisations. [9]

A consideration of any of the following is appropriate:

- Post-completion of task supervisor checks
- Observation by supervisors
- Informal guest feedback
- Written survey comments
- Focus group discussions/findings
- Mystery shopper reports
- Complaints

Use level of response criteria

Level 1: [1–3 marks]

Candidate identifies/describes some methods of service assessment. Information may be a list of methods but explanations are incomplete and arguments partial (if present) and lack coherent organisation or reasoned conclusions. There is little or no attempt to evaluate.

Level 2: [4–6 marks]

Candidate identifies a number of valid assessment procedures. Candidates will show an understanding of the question and include explanations/analysis of a number of these, clearly indicating how the standard of customer service is monitored.

Level 3: [7–9 marks]

Candidate will show a clear understanding of the question and include detailed identification and explanation of particular procedures, clearly indicating their relative significance in assessing the quality of service provision. The candidate effectively evaluates these, leading to a valid reasoned conclusion.

- 3 (a) Suggest reasons why the exact number of international tourists to Costa Rica in 2017 cannot be predicted accurately. [4]

Award one mark for the identification of each of four valid reasons and award one additional point for development, subject to the maximum mark. Valid responses may include any of the following:

- Changes in national economy of main source markets (1) – reduced disposable incomes limit international travel (1)
- Currency fluctuations (1) – reduce the affordability of destinations (1)
- Competition (1) – from rival destinations (1)
- Natural disasters (1) – Costa Rica at risk from hurricanes, floods etc. which tourists avoid (1)

Credit all valid reasons.

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- (b) **Some hotels in Costa Rica are certified for their sustainable practices. Explain three eco-friendly practices hotel providers can adopt in their rooms.** [6]

Award one mark for the identification of each of three valid practices and award a second mark for an appropriate explanation of each. Valid ideas include:

- Energy saving (1) – bulbs/switches/panels (1)
- Local building materials (1) – eco-friendly (1)
- Linen (both towels and sheets) reuse programme (1) – cut down washing/water usage (1)
- Low flow showerheads (1) – reduce water consumption (1)
- Provide guestroom recycling baskets/bins (1) – support recycle programmes (1)
- Use of bulk soap and toiletries (1) – cuts waste as opposed to individually wrapped (1)
- Educate guests about Green issues (1) – by offering brochures and providing signs for guests to follow and learn about hotel practices (1)

Credit all valid practices.

- (c) **Costa Rica is a less economically developed country (LEDC). Explain why the development of its tourism industry might result in each of the following:** [6]

In each case award one mark for identifying a valid reason and then award a second mark for any appropriate explanatory development or contextualisation, such as:

Export leakage

Multi-national companies have a substantial share in the export leakage. In the poorer developing destinations, such companies are the only ones that possess the necessary capital to invest in the construction of tourism infrastructure and facilities (1). As a consequence of this, an export leakage arises when overseas investors who finance the resorts and hotels take their profits back to their country of origin (1).

Import leakage

This commonly occurs when tourists demand standards of equipment, food, and other products that the host country cannot supply (1). Especially in LEDCs, food and drinks must often be imported since local products are not up to the hotel's (i.e. tourist's) standards or the country simply does not have a supplying industry (1).

Increased living costs

The local population can suffer as increasing demand for basic services and goods from tourists will often cause price rises and lead to inflation (1). This has a significant negative effect on local residents whose incomes do not increase proportionally (1). In the same way, tourism development can increase the price of buildings and land as investors seek to capitalise on recent growth (1). This makes it more difficult for local people to live in tourist areas and can result in the displacement of the local population because they cannot afford the increasing costs of living (1).

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- (d) With reference to Photograph A (Insert), evaluate the negative environmental impacts which are likely to be caused by tourists visiting this destination. [9]

This requires interpretation of the image, which shows the following:

- Tour bus stopped at a picnic area
- The picnic area with picnic tables etc.
- Rubbish being brushed up
- Bare-earth surface – absence of cover
- Lack of obvious wildlife

Candidates should assess these aspects and make appropriate links to negative environmental impacts such as soil erosion, trampling, littering, waste (eaten by scavengers), wildlife disrupted, risk of bush fires etc.

Use level of response criteria

Level 1: [1–3 marks]

Candidate identifies/describes some valid negative environmental impacts appropriate to Photograph A. Information may be a list of points but explanations are incomplete and arguments partial (if present) and lack coherent organisation or reasoned conclusions. There is little or no attempt to evaluate.

Level 2: [4–6 marks]

Candidate identifies a number of valid negative environmental impacts. Candidates will show an understanding of the question and include explanations/analysis of a number of these, clearly indicating their importance/significance within the Photograph A context.

Level 3: [7–9 marks]

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the question and include detailed identification and explanation of particular impacts, clearly indicating their relative significance in terms of the scenario shown in Photograph A. The candidate effectively evaluates these, leading to a valid reasoned conclusion.

- 4 (a) Identify from Fig. 4 (Insert), the following: [4]

Award one mark for each of four correct identifications as follows:

- fewest international tourists in 2013 = **Northern Ireland**
- most important source market = **France**
- highest spending European source market 2013 = **Germany**
- amount spent by international visitors in London 2013 = **£11 256 million**

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- (b) VisitBritain is the UK’s national tourism organisation. Its partners include airlines, tour operators and global brands such as Samsung and the English Premier League. Explain fully how VisitBritain’s partners are likely to benefit from each of the following national tourism organisation activities: [6]**

In each case award one mark for the identification of a valid benefit and then award a second/third mark for appropriate explanatory comment and development in the context provided, such as:

The analysis of visitor trends

Partners get access to valid current data (1) – this will allow others to share in research findings (1) for things like the identification of target markets (1), to plan marketing and promotional campaigns (1) and make spending projections (1) etc.

The hosting of familiarisation visits

Partners have access to visitors (1) – can offer to host events (1) to showcase their own products and services (1) and can seek to tap into new markets (1) etc.

- (c) The UK has many historic visitor attractions which are managed by non-commercial voluntary organisations. State and explain three ways in which such attractions are able to generate funding despite not charging an admission fee. [6]**

Award one mark for the identification of each of three valid ways and then award a second mark for an appropriate explanatory comment. Valid responses include:

- Donations (1) – visitors are encouraged to donate according to their circumstances (1)
- Shop (1) – profits from sales (1)
- Café/restaurant (1) – profits from food and beverage sales (1)
- Tours (1) – itemised charges (1)
- Advertised events (1) – ticket sales (1)
- Room hire (1) – use for events (1)
- Sponsorship (1) – commercial partners (1)

Credit all valid ways.

- (d) Discuss the factors that influence the numbers of domestic tourists in more economically developed countries (MEDCs). [9]**

Correct ideas include:

- Increased car ownership and people able to explore more easily and regularly
- Increased leisure time due to improvements in employment conditions e.g. statutory holiday entitlement
- Increased disposable income due to increased standard of living
- Economic development providing improved national infrastructure for travel etc.

Also credit ideas to do with cost of living, exchange rates etc. – such fluctuations encourage the recent trend for ‘staycations’.

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Use level of response criteria

Level 1: [1–3 marks]

Candidate identifies/describes some valid factors influencing rates of domestic tourism. Information may be a list of points but explanations are incomplete and arguments partial (if present) and lack coherent organisation or reasoned conclusions. There is little or no attempt to discuss.

Level 2: [4–6 marks]

Candidate identifies a number of valid factors, such as the ones listed above. Candidates will show an understanding of the question and include explanations/analysis of a number of these, clearly indicating their importance/significance.

Level 3: [7–9 marks]

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the question and include detailed identification and explanation of particular factors, clearly indicating their relative significance in terms of domestic tourism within MEDCs. The candidate effectively discusses these, leading to a valid reasoned conclusion.