

Chapter 5

The Geography of Transport for Travel and Tourism

5.1. Complementarity means

- a. Places differ from each other
- b. Places are the same as each other
- c. Places are an exact distance apart
- d. Places on the same line of latitude

5.2. The Way refers to

- a. The medium of travel used by transport modes
- b. The Carrying Unit
- c. Motive Power
- d. The Terminal

5.3. Fixed transport costs are

- a. Inescapable
- b. Escapable
- c. Related to the transport operation
- d. Related to the number of passengers

5.4. Environmental costs of transport are paid for by

- a. The community
- b. The transport Operator
- c. The transport passenger
- d. International transport organisations

5.5. Transport links and nodes create

- a. Networks
- b. Transport modes
- c. The Way
- d. Intervening Opportunities

5.6. Freedoms of the air are

- a. International agreements
- b. Safety Agreements
- c. De-regulation agreements
- d. Time zones

5.7. Fly Cruising refers to

- a. A combined air and sea trip
- b. A combined air and land
- c. A combined air and coach

- d. High altitude aircraft

5.8. An RV is a

- a. Recreational vehicle
- b. Road vehicle
- c. Recreational van
- d. Recreational Vesper

Chapter 6

An Introduction to the Tourism Geography of Europe

6.1. What percentage of international tourism is accounted for by Europe?

- a. More than 50%
- b. More than 60%
- c. More than 70%
- d. More than 75%

6.2. Which Sea attracts over 120 million tourists a year?

- a. Mediterranean
- b. Baltic
- c. Black
- d. Caspian

6.3. In which part of Europe are the Kjolen Mountains?

- a. Scandinavia
- b. Iberian Peninsula
- c. Eastern Europe
- d. U.K.

6.4. In which country is the Port Aventura theme park?

- a. Spain
- b. Portugal
- c. France
- d. Italy

6.5. E. Routes are

- a. Pan-European Highways
- b. Pan-European railways
- c. Distribution Systems
- d. European Canals

Chapter 7

In Introduction to the Tourism Geography of Britain

- 7.1. In England and Wales coastal scenery is protected by
- Heritage Coasts
 - Historic Coasts
 - Highland Coasts
 - Heritage Cliffs
- 7.2. Which of the following is NOT a national park?
- South Downs
 - Exmoor
 - Snowdonia
 - Dartmoor
- 7.3. Inbound tourism to the U.K. is strongly influenced by
- Exchange Rates
 - Employment
 - Language
 - Environment
- 7.4. Length of stay of British domestic tourism is
- Shortening
 - Lengthening
 - Staying the Same
 - Lengthening Considerably
- 7.5. The most popular region for British overseas travel is
- Europe
 - U.S
 - Asia
 - Africa
- 7.6. The Channel Tunnel opened in
- 1994
 - 1993
 - 1995
 - 1992
- 7.7. What percentage of British accommodation is located at the coast?
- 40%
 - 30%
 - 50%
 - 60%

7.8. The Marketing Agency for tourism in Britain is

- a. VisitBritain
- b. VisitUK
- c. VisitEngland
- d. VisitBritishIsles

Chapter 8

The Tourism Geography of England and the Channel Islands

8.1. Which of the following is not a London Airport?

- a. Southampton
- b. Heathrow
- c. Gatwick
- d. Stansted

8.2. Which Georgian city has UNESCO designation?

- a. Bath
- b. Wigan
- c. Winchester
- d. Chichester

8.3. Over 2000 powered boats can be hired in the

- a. Norfolk Broads
- b. Wash
- c. Lake District
- d. British canals

8.4. The Ironbridge Museum complex is in which English region

- a. The Midlands
- b. The North
- c. The South West
- d. The South East

8.5. In the Lake District, fells refers

- a. Low hills
- b. High Mountains
- c. Cutting Down trees
- d. Fences

8.6. The Golden Mile is found in which seaside resort

- a. Blackpool
- b. Scarborough
- c. Morecambe

d. Bournemouth

8.7. St. Heller is the capital of which offshore island

- a. Jersey
- b. Guernsey
- c. Alderney
- d. Sark

8.8. Which Northern city hosts The Deep?

- a. Hull
- b. Newcastle
- c. Liverpool
- d. Grimsby

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