

Chapter 24**The Tourism Geography of North America**

- 24.1. The NAFTA comprises North America, Canada and
- Mexico
 - Venezuela
 - Brazil
 - Chile
- 24.2. What is the name of the major American railway company?
- Amtrak
 - U.S. rail
 - Am Rail
 - Rail U.S.
- 24.3. The Smithsonian museum is in which American city?
- Washington
 - New York
 - Los Angeles
 - Chicago
- 24.4. Williamsburg is in which American state?
- Virginia
 - West Virginia
 - Carolina
 - Pennsylvania
- 24.5. In which American state is Disney World?
- Florida
 - California
 - Oregon
 - Nevada
- 24.6. Waikiki Beach is on which Hawaiian island?
- Oahu
 - Maui
 - The Big Island
 - Lanai
- 24.7. What is Canada's national carrier?
- Air Canada
 - Canada Air

- c. Air Alaska
- d. Canadian Airlines

24.8. Banff is in which Canadian province?

- a. Alberta
- b. Quebec
- c. Ontario
- d. Nova Scotia

24.9. Nunavut is in which part of Canada?

- a. Arctic
- b. British Columbia
- c. Prince Edward Island
- d. The Yukon

Chapter 25

The Tourism Geography of Latin America and the Caribbean

25.1. Which organisation coordinates tourism in the Caribbean?

- a. The Caribbean Tourism Organization
- b. Tourism Caribbean
- c. Enterprise Caribbean
- d. VisitCaribbean

25.2. St. Lucia is part of which island group?

- a. The Windward Islands
- b. The Leeward Islands
- c. The Turks and Caicos Island
- d. The Bahamas

25.3. The Sierra Maestra is a scenic area in which island?

- a. Cuba
- b. Jamaica
- c. Bermuda
- d. Barbados

25.4. The Yucatan Peninsula is a tourist area of which country?

- a. Mexico
- b. Chile
- c. Brazil
- d. Puerto Rico

25.5. The national airline of Brazil is

- a. Varig
- b. Air Brazil
- c. Brazil Air
- d. Rio Air

25.6. Copacabana Beach is in which Brazilian resort?

- a. Rio de Janeiro
- b. Cancun
- c. Sao Paulo
- d. Recife

25.7. The Lost City of Machu Picchu is in which country

- a. Peru
- b. Argentina
- c. Chile
- d. Bolivia

25.8. The Galapagos Islands belong to which country?

- a. Ecuador
- b. Peru
- c. Argentina
- d. Chile

25.9. Port Stanley is the capital of which island group?

- a. Falkland Islands
- b. The Guianas
- c. The Galapagos
- d. The Cayman Islands

Chapter 26

The Future Geography of Travel and Tourism

26.1. Grey Tourism is tourism by

- a. Senior Citizens
- b. Snow Birds
- c. Eco Tourists
- d. Cultural Tourists

26.2. When visitors are financial supporters of a destination it is known as

- a. Visitor Payback
- b. Visitor Pay check
- c. Visitor Throwback
- d. Visitor Repeat

- 26.3. VR stands for
- Virtual Reality
 - Visitor Reality
 - Visitor Recreation
 - Viable Reality
- 26.4. VTOL stands for
- Vertical take off and landing aircraft
 - Vertical take off and landing arrival
 - Visitor take off and landing arrival
 - Vertical take off and loading aircraft
- 26.5. The X prize is related to which type of tourism
- Space Tourism
 - Eco Tourism
 - Food and Wine Tourism
 - Cultural Tourism
- 26.6. Traditional Beach tourism with added attractions is known as
- Beach Plus
 - Added Beach
 - Plus Beach
 - Beach Added
- 26.7. GATS stands for
- General Agreement on Trade and Services
 - Global Agreement on Trade and Services
 - General Agreement on Tourism and Services
 - Global Agreement on Tourism and Services
- 26.8. Leaving a destination in a better condition than you found it is known as
- Enhance Sustainability
 - Sustainable Tourism
 - Eco Tourism
 - Clean Up Tourism

Multiple Choice Questions with Answers

Answer a. is Correct

Chapter 1**An Introduction to the Geography of Travel and Tourism**

- 1.1.Recreation is engaged upon during
- a. Leisure Time
 - b. Work Time
 - c. Committed Time
 - d. Sleep Time
- 1.2.TSA stands for
- a. Tourism Satellite Account
 - b. Tourism Satellite Access
 - c. Travel Satellite Account
 - d. Tourism Service Account
- 1.3.Leiper Tourism System is made up of how many components
- a. Three
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Four
- 1.4.Tourist flows can be explained by
- a. Gravity Model
 - b. Nuclear Model
 - c. Nuclear Theory
 - d. Physics Model
- 1.5.Domestic tourism embraces those travelling
- a. Within their own country
 - b. Outside their own country
 - c. To overseas islands
 - d. On overseas cruises
- 1.6.Common interest tourism includes
- a. Visiting friends and relatives

- b. Business Tourism
 - c. Leisure Tourism
 - d. Conference Tourism
- 1.7. Long haul tourism is journeys of more than
- a. 3000 Kilometres
 - b. 500 Kilometres
 - c. 1000 Kilometres
 - d. 2000 Kilometres
- 1.8. What concepts need to be considered when studying the geography of travel and tourism?
- a. All of the Above
 - b. Spatial Scale
 - c. The geographical components of the tourism system
 - d. Spatial interaction between the components of the tourism system
- 1.9. The routes travelled between the generating areas and tourist destinations are known as, what?
- a. Transit routes
 - b. Tourist routes
 - c. Travel routes
 - d. Geography Routes
- 1.10. What type of statistics calculates the number of tourists visiting a destination in a given time?
- a. Volume statistics
 - b. Statistics of tourist characteristics
 - c. Expenditure statistics
 - d. Resource statistics

Chapter 2

The Geography of Demand for Tourism

- 2.1. The global code of ethics for tourism was drawn up by
- a. World Tourism Organization
 - b. World Trade Organization
 - c. World Travel Organization
 - d. World Travel and Tourism Council
- 2.2. Deferred Demand is demand unfulfilled because of a
- a. Problem in the supply environment
 - b. Problem with the individual

- c. Illness
- d. Poverty

2.3. Travel propensity is a measure of

- a. The percentage of a population engaging in tourism
- b. The ratio of day trips to overnight visits
- c. Tourism market share of a country
- d. Frequency of travel of a population

2.4. The majority of international tourism is generated by countries of which of economic development

- a. High Mass Consumption
- b. Take off
- c. Drive to maturity
- d. Traditional society

2.5 Baby Boomers belong to which phase of the demographic transition

- a. Low Stationary Phase
- b. High Stationary Phase
- c. Early Expanding Phase
- d. Late Expanding Phase

2.6. The most useful discriminator of income to participate in tourism is

- a. Discretionary income
- b. Gross Income
- c. Disposable Income
- d. Tax Income

2.7. Wanderlust is

- a. Curiosity to experience destinations
- b. Desire for sunshine
- c. Desire for rest
- d. Desire for a better climate

2.8. The 2005 Indian Ocean tsunami creates which type of tourism demand

- a. Deferred
- b. Suppressed
- c. Effective
- d. No

2.9. The two personal factors that influence travel propensity are

- a. Lifestyle and life-cycle

- b. Income and employment
- c. Age and domestic circumstances
- d. Holiday entitlement and mobility

- 2.10. Potential demand demonstrates
- a. Considerable inequalities of access to tourism
 - b. Equal access to tourism
 - c. Barriers to travel based upon the supply environment
 - d. Frequent travel by the population

Chapter 3

The Geography of Resources for Tourism

- 3.1. Multiple use of resources means
- a. Managing varied users
 - b. Managing a single users
 - c. Strategic planning
 - d. Conflict among users
- 3.2. Planning for tourism ensures
- a. Benefits will flow to a destination
 - b. Negative impacts will increase
 - c. Conflict between residents and tourists will increase
 - d. Tourism will be disadvantaged
- 3.3. Social Carrying Capacity is
- a. A measure of the host community to tolerate tourism
 - b. A measure of the environment to tolerate tourism
 - c. A measure of the tourist to tolerate other tourists
 - d. A measure of the economic benefit of tourism
- 3.4. The percentage of the earth surface covered by mountains and hill lands is
- a. 75%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 66%
- 3.5. UNESCO is
- a. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
 - b. United Nations Environment, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
 - c. United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization

d. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Civic Organization

3.6. The following is a type of tourist attraction

- a. Purpose built
- b. Carrying Capacity
- c. Infrastructure
- d. Accommodation

3.7. Reproducible Attractions

- a. Can be replaced
- b. Cannot be replaced
- c. The resource is paramount
- d. Are always remote

3.8. The first stage of the tourist area lifecycle is

- a. Exploration
- b. Involvement
- c. Development
- d. Consolidation

3.9. In terms of sustainable tourism development, best practice dissemination aims to

- a. Educate and communicate examples of best practice in sustainable tourism throughout the industry
- b. License businesses that operate in environmentally sensitive areas
- c. Provide the industry with practical measures
- d. Inspect and certify businesses on the basis of sustainable practices

3.10. Ideally, tourism planning is characterised by

- a. All of the above
- b. A holistic approach
- c. A basis in sound research
- d. The involvement of the local community

Chapter 4

Climate and Tourism

4.1. Which of the following strongly influence climate?

- a. Latitude

- b. Longitude
- c. Tides
- d. Coastlines

4.2. Effective temperature includes

- a. Humidity
- b. Precipitation
- c. Wind
- d. Sunlight

4.3. Sunburn is caused by

- a. UVB Rays
- b. UVA Rays
- c. BUV Rays
- d. UBV Rays

4.4. Dublin is in which climate zone

- a. Cool Temperate
- b. Hot Dry
- c. Cold Damp
- d. Cold Dry

4.5. Alice Springs is in which climate zone

- a. Hot Dry
- b. Cool Temperate
- c. Cold Dry
- d. Warm

4.6 Wind chill is

- a. A measure of wind and temperature
- b. A measure of rain and temperature
- c. A measure of sun and temperature
- d. A measure of humidity and temperature

4.7. Which type of snow is favoured by skiers

- a. Powder
- b. Packed
- c. Tundra
- d. Wet

4.8. The 'greenhouse effect'

- a. Prevents excessive radiation of heat from the earth's surface back into space

- b. Allows excessive radiation of heat from the earth's surface back into space
- c. Prevents excessive radiation of heat from space into earth's atmosphere
- d. Keeps the earth's temperature at a constant

4.9. What type of climate do the heartlands of Eurasia and North America experience?

- a. A Continental climate
- b. A Maritime Climate
- c. An Arctic Climate
- d. A Subtropical Climate

4.10. Relative humidity is a measure of

- a. The moisture content of the air
- b. Rainfall
- c. Air movement
- d. Temperature

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