

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**

5.9. What is an example of a carrying unit?

- a. Aeroplane
- b. Terminal
- c. Road
- d. Landing Stage

5.10. The link between load factor and pricing is illustrated by

- a. The marginal cost principle
- b. The minimal cost principle
- c. The maximum cost principle
- d. The differential cost principle

Chapter 6

The Future Geography of Travel and Tourism

6.1. Grey Tourism is tourism by

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

6.2. 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

6.3. VR stands for

- a. Virtual Reality
- b. Visitor Reality
- c. Visitor Recreation
- d. Viable Reality

6.4. VTOL stands for

- a. Vertical take off and landing aircraft

- b. Vertical take off and landing arrival
 - c. Visitor take off and landing arrival
 - d. Vertical take off and loading aircraft
- 6.5. The X prize is related to which type of tourism
- a. Space Tourism
 - b. Eco Tourism
 - c. Food and Wine Tourism
 - d. Cultural Tourism
- 6.6. Traditional Beach tourism with added attractions is known as
- a. Beach Plus
 - b. Added Beach
 - c. Plus Beach
 - d. Beach Added
- 6.7. GATS stands for
- a. General Agreement on Trade and Services
 - b. Global Agreement on Trade and Services
 - c. General Agreement on Tourism and Services
 - d. Global Agreement on Tourism and Services
- 6.8. Leaving a destination in a better condition than you found it is known as
- a. Enhance Sustainability
 - b. Sustainable Tourism
 - c. Eco Tourism
 - d. Clean Up Tourism
- 6.9. Since 9/11 the tourism sector has recognised the imperative to develop
- a. Crisis management response strategies
 - b. Eco Tourism
 - c. Virtual tourism
 - d. No response
- 6.10. What long-term factors will affect demand for tourism
- a. All of the above
 - b. The amount of leisure and holiday time available
 - c. Economic performance of the main generating countries
 - d. Demographic changes

Chapter 7

An Introduction to the Tourism Geography of Europe

- 7.1. 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%
- 7.2. Which Sea attracts over 160 million tourists a year?
- a. Mediterranean
 - b. Baltic
 - c. Black
 - d. Caspian
- 7.3. In which part of Europe are the Kjolen Mountains?
- a. Scandinavia
 - b. Iberian Peninsula
 - c. Eastern Europe
 - d. U.K.
- 7.4. In which country is the Port Aventura theme park?
- a. Spain
 - b. Portugal
 - c. France
 - d. Italy
- 7.5. E. Routes are
- a. Pan-European Highways
 - b. Pan-European railways
 - c. Distribution Systems
 - d. European Canals
- 7.6. Which mountain range extends from the Bay of Biscay east to the Mediterranean Sea?
- a. The Pyrenees
 - b. The Alps
 - c. The Carpathians
 - d. The Caucasus
- 7.7. Which organization has been most active in the search for a common European heritage?
- a. The Council of Europe
 - b. The Committee of Europe

- c. The Department of Europe
- d. The Association of Europe

7.8. The region of pronounced concentration of industrial wealth in Europe stretches between

- a. Birmingham and Milan
- b. Manchester and Paris
- c. London and Berlin
- d. Birmingham and Budapest

7.9. Which region of Europe takes the largest share of international tourism?

- a. Western Europe
- b. Southern Europe
- c. Eastern Europe
- d. Northern Europe

7.10. What is affecting the traditional flow of tourists from the northern industrial areas to the south?

- a. All of the above
- b. Pollution
- c. New destinations opening up in Eastern Europe
- d. Popularity of long haul destinations

Chapter 8

In Introduction to the Tourism Geography of Britain

8.1. In England and Wales coastal scenery is protected by

- a. Heritage Coasts
- b. Historic Coasts
- c. Highland Coasts
- d. Heritage Cliffs

8.2. Which of the following is NOT a national park?

- a. South Downs
- b. Exmoor
- c. Snowdonia
- d. Dartmoor

8.3. Inbound tourism to the U.K. is strongly influenced by

- a. Exchange Rates
- b. Employment
- c. Language

d. Environment

8.4. Length of stay of British domestic tourism is

- a. Shortening
- b. Lengthening
- c. Staying the Same
- d. Lengthening Considerably

8.5. The most popular region for British overseas travel is

- a. Europe
- b. U.S
- c. Asia
- d. Africa

8.6. The Channel Tunnel opened in

- a. 1994
- b. 1993
- c. 1995
- d. 1992

8.7. What percentage of British accommodation is located at the coast?

- a. Two fifths
- b. Half
- c. Three fifths
- d. A Third

8.8. The Marketing Agency for tourism in Britain is

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

8.9. Over 80% of visitors to Britain arrive into which city?

- a. London
- b. Manchester
- c. Glasgow
- d. Birmingham

8.10. How many Regional Tourist Boards are there in Britain?

- a. Ten
- b. Five
- c. Fifteen
- d. Twenty

Chapter 9**The Tourism Geography of England and the Channel Islands**

- 9.1. Which of the following is not a London Airport?
- a. Southampton
 - b. Heathrow
 - c. Gatwick
 - d. Stansted
- 9.2. Which Georgian city has UNESCO designation?
- a. Bath
 - b. Wigan
 - c. Winchester
 - d. Chichester
- 9.3. Over 2000 powered boats can be hired in the
- a. Norfolk Broads
 - b. Wash
 - c. Lake District
 - d. British canals
- 9.4. The Ironbridge Museum complex is in which English region
- a. The Midlands
 - b. The North
 - c. The South West
 - d. The South East
- 9.5. In the Lake District, fells refers
- a. Low hills
 - b. High Mountains
 - c. Cutting Down trees
 - d. Fences
- 9.6. The Golden Mile is found in which seaside resort
- a. Blackpool
 - b. Scarborough
 - c. Morecambe
 - d. Bournemouth
- 9.7. St. Heller is the capital of which offshore island
- a. Jersey
 - b. Guernsey

- c. Alderney
- d. Sark

9.8. Which Northern city hosts The Deep?

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

9.9. Which West Midlands town draws in international and domestic tourists due to its literary heritage and links to Shakespeare?

- a. Stratford-on-Avon
- b. Birmingham
- c. Cheltenham
- d. Worcester

9.10. How many islands make up the Isles of Scilly?

- a. 200
- b. 100
- c. 50
- d. 150