

Characteristics of World Destinations

Main topics of study:

Introduction to the Geography of Tourism:

- Leisure, Recreation & Tourism
- Geography & Tourism
- Forms of Tourism

The Geography of Demand for Tourism:

- Leisure, Recreation & Tourism - A Basic Human Right?
- The Demand for Tourism - Concepts & Definitions
- Effective Demand
- Suppressed Demand

The Geography of Resources for Tourism:

- Introduction
- Resources for Tourism
- Tourism Resources at the World Scale
- Tourism Resources at the National Scale
- Tourism Resources at the Local Scale

Climate & Tourism:

- Introduction
- The World Climate Scene
- Climate Elements & Tourism
- World Climate
- World Climate Zones

The Geography of Transport for Travel & Tourism:

- Introduction
- Principles of Interaction
- The Elements of Transport
- Transport Costs & Pricing
- Transport Modes, Routes & Networks
- Air Transport
- Surface Transport

Introduction to the Geography of Europe:

- Introduction
- Physical Features
- Cultural Features
- Tourism Demand
- Supply of Tourism
- The Organisation of Tourism in Europe

Introduction to the Geography of Britain:

- Introduction
- The Physical Setting of Tourism
- Change in Postwar British Society
- Demand for Tourism in British Form
- British Resident's Demand for Tourism
- The Supply of Tourism in Britain

The Tourism Geography of England & the Channel Islands:

- The South, The South-West, East Anglia, The Midlands, The North, The Offshore Islands

The Tourism Geography of Scotland, Wales & The Isle of Man:

- Scotland, Wales

The Tourism Geography of Ireland:

- An Introduction, The Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland

Scandinavia:

- Introduction, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland

The Benelux Countries:

- Introduction, The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg

Central Europe:

- Introduction, Austria, Switzerland, Germany

France:

- Introduction
- The Demand for Tourism in France
- The Supply of Tourism in France
- Tourism Organisation in France
- Tourist Regions in France

Spain & Portugal:

- Introduction, Spain, Gibraltar, Portugal

Italy:

- Introduction, The Organisation & Supply of Tourism
- Tourism Demand
- Tourism Attractions & Resources

Malta, Greece & Cyprus:

- Introduction, Malta, Greece, Cyprus

Eastern Europe & The CIS:

- Introduction, Tourism Resources of Eastern Europe
- The Czech Republic, Slovakia (The Slovak Republic), Hungary, Poland, The Baltic States, The Balkan Countries
- The Republics of the Former Yugoslavia, Albania
- The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The Middle East:

- Introduction, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey
- The Arabian Peninsula, Iran & Iraq

Africa & The Islands of the Indian Ocean:

- Introduction
- North Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, The Islands of the Western Indian Ocean
- West Africa, Central Africa, The Atlantic Islands,

South Asia:

- Introduction, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, The Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan

East Asia:

- Introduction, South East Asia, The Far East

North America:

- Introduction, The United States
- The Demand for Tourism
- The Supply of Resources
- Transport
- Accommodation
- The Regional Setting for Tourism
- Canada
- Tourism Resources
- Transport
- The Regional Setting for Tourism
- Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat)

Latin America & The Caribbean:

- Introduction, The Caribbean Islands, Mexico, Central America, South America,

Australasia:

- Introduction, Australia, New Zealand, The Pacific Islands, Antarctica

Reading List

Main Text: Boniface & Cooper – Worldwide Destinations: The Geography of Travel & Tourism (Hodder & Stoughton, 2001)

(This text should be used in conjunction with a good atlas to develop awareness of the location of destinations)

Alternative Text and Further Reading:

World Travel Guide - (Columbus Press)

Relevant Tour Operators' Brochures

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD DESTINATIONS

Instructions to candidates:

- a) Time allowed: Three hours (plus an extra ten minutes' reading time at the start – do not write anything during this time)
- b) Answer ALL questions in Part A and any THREE questions in Part B
- c) Part A carries 46% of the marks and Part B carries 54% of the marks. Marks for each question are shown in []
- d) There is a map attachment for Question 1. This must be handed in with your answer book

PART A

1. Using the world map provided you are required to identify the following accurately and clearly:
 - a) Six countries, regions or islands that form part of 'The Pacific Ring of Fire' (the belt of volcanic activity bordering the Pacific Ocean) [1 each]
 - b) The destinations Florida, British Columbia, Texas, Galapagos Islands, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Norway, Kashmir and Paraguay shown by the numbers 1-10 [1 each]
 - c) The destinations accessed by the airports HEL, KEF, GIG, HNL, JED and CMB [1 each]
2. Investigate the following topics with examples from particular countries:
 - a) The effect of a recent natural or man-made disaster on local communities dependent on tourism
 - b) The use of historic buildings as tourist accommodation
 - c) Spa tourism [8 each]

PART B

3. Compare the strengths and weaknesses of Cuba and the Dominican Republic as tourist destinations. You should take into account the following factors:
 - a) Accessibility from the major tourist-generating countries
 - b) Infrastructure
 - c) Natural attractions
 - d) Climate
 - e) Cultural heritage and man-made attractions
 - f) Social and economic conditions and political stability
 - g) Facilities for sport and recreation
 You might use a chart to make comparisons easier. [18]
4. Describe the key attractions and identify a problem affecting tourism in THREE of the following destinations:
 - a) Czech Republic
 - b) Alaska
 - c) Kashmir
 - d) Chile
 - e) The Maldives [6 each]
5. Determine the importance of climate for tourism in the following destinations:
 - a) The Canary Islands
 - b) The Austrian Alps
 - c) The Amazon rainforest compared to the savannas (grasslands) of East Africa as an environment for viewing wildlife [6 each]
6. Discuss the role of ecotourism in the protection of the natural environment, and as a revenue-earner for the government, in ONE of the following destinations:
 - a) Scandinavia
 - b) Costa Rica
 - c) Galapagos Islands
 - d) A national park or other protected area in your own country [18]
7. In the new millennium north-east Brazil has been 'discovered' by tourists from northern Europe seeking new 'sun, sand and sea' destinations, but most of South America remains undeveloped for international tourism, despite a wealth of natural and cultural attractions.
 - a) Describe the advantages of north-east Brazil as a holiday destination. [4]
 - b) Explain why South America attracts fewer international tourists than North America. [6]
 - c) Describe ONE country in South America which you consider has potential for adventure tourism, beach tourism and cultural tourism, giving reasons for your choice. [8]
8. Explain the appeal of THREE of the following attractions:
 - a) Victoria Falls
 - b) Grand Canyon
 - c) Sydney Harbour
 - d) Taj Mahal
 - e) Amsterdam [6 each]

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PART A

1. Using the world map provided you are required to identify the following accurately and clearly:
 - a) The Congo Basin, Arctic Ocean, Antarctic Peninsula, Gulf Stream, Arabian Peninsula and Cape of Good Hope shown by the letters M, N, O, X, Y and Z [1 each]
 - b) The destinations Madagascar, Sweden, New Guinea, Mozambique, Taiwan, Argentina, Gambia, Uzbekistan, Ireland and Panama shown by the numbers 1–10 [1 each]
 - c) The cities shown by the IATA codes BNE, ORD, IAH, CCS, DXB and DEL, together with their respective countries [1 each]
2. Describe the following with examples from particular countries:
 - a) Leiper's tourism system (a diagram would be useful)
 - b) Permafrost and its effect on tourism development
 - c) Aerial cableways as a mode of tourist transport
 - d) Social tourism for low-income groups [6 each]

PART B

3. Describe the major attractions of THREE of the following destinations and identify a problem that could affect tourism in ONE of the destinations you have chosen:
 - a) Gibraltar
 - b) Northern Territory, Australia
 - c) Libya
 - d) Sweden
 - e) Colombia [6 each]
4. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of India as a tourist destination. You should include such factors as:
 - a) accessibility and transport networks
 - b) natural attractions, including beaches, mountains and wildlife
 - c) climate, including the Monsoon and its effects
 - d) cultural attractions, including festivals
 - e) facilities for sport and recreation
 - f) political, social and economic conditions
 - g) the country's image in the media [18]
5. Assess the suitability of Ireland for the following types of recreation and tourist activity:
 - a) 'Sunlust' beach tourism
 - b) Surfing
 - c) Canoeing
 - d) Golf
 - e) Horse riding
 - f) Film tourism (visiting movie locations)
 - g) Enjoying music and dance [18]
6. Draw up a list of the potential attractions and tourism resources of a particular country in West or Central Africa and briefly explain the significance of EACH attraction. Some of these attractions may as yet be known only to local people and commercially undeveloped. Describe those factors, such as transport, that may be holding back the development of tourism in the country you have chosen, and suggest practical solutions. [18]
7. Explain the appeal to certain types of tourist of THREE of the following:
 - a) St Peter's Cathedral, Rome
 - b) The Palace of Versailles, France
 - c) Red Square, Moscow
 - d) Easter in Seville
 - e) Serengeti National Park [6 each]
8.
 - a) Explain the factors that influence the demand in Britain for holidays in Mediterranean countries and some long-haul destinations. [8]
 - b) Explain the demand in East Asian countries such as China and Japan for leisure, study and business trips to Britain. [10]

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PART A

1. On the world map provided a selection of physical features, destinations and cities are shown by letters or numbers. To identify them, you should write the correct letter or number in your answer book. Do not write your answers on the map.
 - a) Identify the deserts shown by the letters X, Y and Z, the mountain ranges shown by the letters N and O, and the sea shown by the letter M. [1 each]
 - b) Identify the destinations Kenya, Panama, Queensland, Hawaii, Nepal, Greenland, Antarctica, Spain, Brazil and Guatemala shown by the numbers 1–10. [1 each]
 - c) Identify the cities shown by the IATA codes AKL, ICN, SVO, YWG, DKR and ABJ. [1 each]

2. Explain the significance of the following for tourism, giving examples from the destinations listed above in question 1b):
 - a) Surfing as a water sport
 - b) The conservation of coral reefs
 - c) The possible effects of global warming
 - d) Traditional dances [6 each]

PART B

3. Investigate the strengths and weaknesses of Russia as a destination for business and leisure tourism. You should include specific places in your investigation and take into account factors such as:
 - a) Accessibility and transport networks
 - b) Infrastructure
 - c) Physical features
 - d) Climate
 - e) Cultural features
 - f) Economic conditions and political stability
 - g) Facilities for sport and recreation [18]

4. Describe the key attractions of THREE of the following countries:
 - a) Croatia
 - b) Tanzania
 - c) South Korea
 - d) Ghana
 - e) Panama [6 each]

5.
 - a) Identify those physical and cultural features that characterise most of the countries of the Middle East. [6]
 - b) Explain the importance of Israel and the Palestinian Territories for pilgrims and cultural tourists. [6]
 - c) Explain why the Gulf states (Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE and Oman) are significant destinations for business travel and certain types of leisure tourism. [6]

6. Explain the importance of transport systems for travel and tourism in THREE of the following destinations:
 - a) California
 - b) The Greek Islands
 - c) Kenya
 - d) Norway [6 each]

7. Describe the major scenic and heritage attractions, including locations for a well-known movie or television series, of a particular region of the British Isles. [18]

8. Explain the appeal of THREE of the following attractions to particular types of tourist:
 - a) The hot springs at Rotorua, New Zealand
 - b) The Alhambra, Granada
 - c) The Edinburgh Festival
 - d) Serengeti National Park
 - e) Waikiki
 - f) Bruges [6 each]

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- There is a map attachment for Question 1. This should be handed in with your answer book

PART A

- Using the world map provided you are required to identify the following accurately and clearly:
 - the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, Caribbean Sea, Peruvian Current, Red Sea and South China Sea shown by the letters A, H, T, X, Y and Z [1 each]
 - the destinations Baja California, Jamaica, Tanzania, Seychelles, Java, Tunisia, Denmark, Vietnam, Portugal and Madeira shown by the numbers 1–10 [1 each]
 - the cities shown by the airport codes SIN, HKG, KHI, LOS, CPT and NBO [1 each]
- Explain the significance of the following for travel and tourism with examples from particular countries:
 - The Greenwich Meridian
 - An ageing population
 - Pilgrimages (journeys with a religious motivation)
 - The Gap Year [6 each]

PART B

- Copy out and complete the chart below showing a selection of holiday resorts, the international airports serving them (shown by their IATA code) and the destination (island, region or country) in which they are situated: [12]

Resort	Airport	Destination
Marbella	AGP	Costa del Sol, Spain
Malibu	LAX	
Menton	NCE	
Bondi Beach	SYD	
Scheveningen	AMS	
Viña del Mar	SCL	Central Chile
Ipanema	GIG	

- From this list select ONE resort, explaining its appeal to particular types of tourist. [6]
- Explain the popularity of the beach for recreation and tourism, particularly in European countries such as Britain. [10]
 - Describe how beaches and offshore coral reefs are at risk as resources in tropical countries, and suggest possible solutions to the problem. [8]
 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of South Africa as a destination for business and leisure tourism, taking into account such factors as:
 - climate
 - natural attractions
 - accessibility, as shown by external and internal transport links
 - facilities for sport, recreation and entertainment
 - cultural heritage and man-made attractions
 - social, political and economic conditions
 - the country's image in the international media [18]
 - Name and describe the key attractions of THREE of the following destinations:
 - Hong Kong
 - Costa del Sol
 - Namibia
 - Queensland
 - Denmark [6 each]
 - "Forests are no longer managed just to produce timber, but for a variety of other purposes, including recreation, carbon storage and wildlife conservation." Discuss this statement and its relevance for tourism, with specific examples from Africa, South America and Europe. Explain why forests are an endangered resource in some parts of the world. [18]
 - Explain the appeal to tourists of THREE of the following attractions:
 - Yellowstone National Park
 - Niagara Falls
 - The Dead Sea
 - Uluru (Ayers Rock)
 - Machu Picchu [6 each]