STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term

Term 1

Travel and Tourism

Option B

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Travel teacher: Mr Sophola

ActiveLearn access code:

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2

Sparx Science

- **Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week**

Sparx Maths

- **Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week**

Option A (EBACC)
Computer Science
French
Geography
History

Option B
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Drama
Music
Geography
Health and Social Care
ICT
Media Studies
Music
Sport
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Art
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Child Development
Computer Science
Drama
Photography
Science (Triple)
Sport

Scan the QR Code to access the Travel and Tourism Textbook - Components 2 & 3

Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 1 2nd September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Travel and tourism organisations	**Question**: Explain the difference between a tour operator and a travel agent. (6)
Week 2 9th September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Accommodation, conferences and events	**Question**: Using the example of one accommodation provider in Plymouth, outline the facilities and services they provide. (6)
Week 3 16th September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Tourist attractions and promotion	**Question**: Using the example of one tourist attraction in Plymouth, outline the facilities and services they provide. (6)
Week 4 23rd September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Tourist facilities and providers, gateways and terminals	**Question**: Explain why a customer might choose air travel instead of road, rail and sea. (6)
Week 5 30th September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Ownership of travel and tourism organisations	**Question**: Explain the difference between public, private and voluntary sector organisations. (6)
Week 6 7th October 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Aims of travel and tourism organisations	**Question**: Discuss the difference between financial and strategic aims. (6)
Week 7 14th October 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Travel and tourism contributions to the economy	**Question**: Explain the economic multiplier effect. (6)
Week 8 21st October 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** How and why travel and tourism organisations work together	**Question**: Using specific examples, explain how two organisations work together and outline the benefits. (9)

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1** **Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2** **Exam Question**
Week 9 4th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Types of tourism	**Question**: Discuss the possible reasons for an inbound tourist visiting Plymouth (include an example of where they are visiting from). (6)
Week 10 11th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Types of tourism destinations	**Question**: Explain the appeal of cities, and mountains as tourist destinations. (6)
Week 11 18th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Features of destinations	**Question**: 'Climate is the most important feature of a tourist destination'. To what extent do you agree with this statement?. (6)
Week 12 25th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Reasons for travel and types of transport	**Question**: Explain why a business traveller is more likely to travel by air than by road. (6)
Week 13 2nd December 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Types of holiday	**Question**: Outline the advantages and disadvantages of cruise holidays for two different types of customers. (9)
Week 14 9th December 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Types of accommodation	**Question**: Compare the features of two different types of accommodation. (6)
Week 15 16th December 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Transport hubs & gateways	**Question**: Why might cruise and ferry terminals provide different facilities for passengers? (6)

Component 1: Travel and Tourism Organisations and Destinations Learning Objective A

Personal Learning Checklist

Learning Objective	Criteria	☺	😐	☹
A1	Accommodation Providers types: catered – accommodation offering meal options; self-catered – accommodation offering cooking facilities; room only – accommodation offering no meal options or cooking facilities			
A1	key products and services: range of property types; bedroom/living accommodation; reception; food, drink and entertainment; leisure and business; conference and events; safety and security; customer service; products and services to improve sustainability, meet changing trends, meet specific needs and enhance the visitor experience.			
A1	Transport Types: road, rail, sea, air			
A1	Key products and services: different modes of transport; en-route accommodation (seat, carriage, bed, cabin); passenger information and travel advice; carriage of luggage; travel class, upgrades and pre-bookable extras; food, beverage, entertainment and retail; customer service; safety and security; products and services specific to selected modes of transport; products and services to improve sustainability, meet changing trends, specific needs and to enhance the passenger experience.			
A1	Visitor attractions: types: natural, purpose-built, heritage			
A1	Visitor Attractions Key products and services: primary products and services to provide entertainment, interest or education; secondary products and services to improve sustainability, support preservation and conservation, deliver customer service, increase visitor spend, ensure safety/security and enhance the visitor experience.			
A1	Travel agents: types: business; retail; home worker; independent, multiple; online travel agencies (OTAs)			
A1	key products and services: the sale of leisure and business travel products and services including transportation, accommodation, different types of holiday, ancillary services including car hire, excursions, insurance, foreign exchange, airport parking, attraction and events tickets; customer service.			
A1	Tourism promotion: types: visitor information centre, regional tourism agency, national tourist board. Key products and services: information advice and education, marketing, promotion, brochures, leaflets, guide books, maps, timetables, exhibitions, events, training, certification, merchandise, customer service.			
A1	Ancillary services: types: specialist ancillary providers, ancillary provision as an additional service of key products and services: sale of attraction and event tickets, travel insurance, car hire, airport hotels/parking/lounge access, passport and visa services, foreign exchange; customer service.			
A2	**Private** – main aim is to make a profit: features – owned or controlled by private individuals or shareholders. Roles – maximise sales revenue, increase market share, provide and sell travel/tourism products and services. Types of travel and tourism organisations may include hotels, airlines, theme parks, travel agencies, tour operators			
A2	**Public** – main aim is to provide public services to benefit local communities: Features – funded and sometimes owned by central, regional or local government. Roles – to provide a service, information, education, promotion, to monitor/control, to support. Types of travel and tourism organisations may include visitor information centres, tourist boards, museums, transport providers.			
A2	**Voluntary** – main aim is to create social impact rather than make profit: Features – independent organisations, owned and run by trustees, funded by grants, memberships, donations, legacies, sales of products and services, entry fees, fundraising. Roles – promote, protect, preserve a specific cause, educate and inform, provide a service, support members, provide advice, raise awareness. Types of travel and tourism organisations may include museums, information centres, and natural or heritage attractions, youth hostels.			
A2	● Common financial aims may include: selling of goods and services to make a profit; increasing sales and maximising sales revenue; increasing market share; reducing losses; controlling costs; breaking even; managing assets.			

	● Common strategic aims may include: corporate social responsibility; sustainability; to contribute to the local community; expanding; diversifying; competing; providing high-quality services and products; providing value for money; generating customer loyalty; raising brand awareness; developing new consumer technologies.			
A2	● Interrelationships – where there is a close relationship or partnership between two or more travel and tourism organisations for their mutual benefit.			
A2	Interdependencies – where travel and tourism organisations rely on one another in order to carry out their own roles.			
A2	Ways of working together include: joint marketing, advertising and promotional activities; providing products and services for other organisations; joint employee incentives/competitions; consultation and expert advice; sharing resources; bulk buying; operating a centralised customer service department			
A2	Examples of travel and tourism organisations working together include: hotels offering reduced admission to visitor attractions; tour operators working with hotels and airlines to assemble holiday packages; tour operators working with tourist boards to promote destinations.			
A2	Reasons for working together include: efficient business operations; increased sales and income; cutting costs; access to customer databases may lead to a wider customer base/new markets; competitive advantage; increased publicity; improved image; explore new markets; develop/improve products/services; employee retention/progression; share ideas/innovations/risk.			
A3	Types of consumer technology used by organisations in the travel and tourism industry include: websites; applications (apps); voice recognition; advanced booking systems; wearable devices; GPS technology; touch screen; intelligent keys; webcams; animatronics; p2p (peer to peer); IoT (Internet of Things); VR (virtual reality); AR (augmented reality); AI (artificial intelligence).			
A3	Reasons travel and tourism organisations offer consumer technology include: reach a wider audience; attract a new target market; procedure efficiency; improve customer satisfaction; offer new experiences; market research; remain competitive; cost and time saving.			
A3	Advantages and disadvantages for customers and organisations of consumer technology: advantages include: convenience; accessibility; data security; enables new experiences; flexibility; cost saving; meet customer expectations; time saving disadvantages include: alienate key markets; unreliable devices; system failure; loss of personal interaction; slow internet speeds; expensive to set up and maintain; risk of hackers.			

Term 1 Travel and Tourism			
Session	**Keywords**		
Week 1 **Travel and tourism organisations**	**Tour operators**: Purpose - to assemble and operate component parts of holidays as a package for travel agents to sell, or operate a direct sales service to customers. **Travel agents**: Purpose - to give expert advice and guidance; arrange and book trips, excursions, flights and package holidays for customers.	The travel and tourism sector is made up of lots of different organisations. It is important to understand the different types of organisation, their purpose and how they each contribute to the travel and tourism sector, for example in creating employment opportunities. Travel and tourism is one of the world's largest and most exciting industries and it continues to grow year on year. Many different organisations are involved with the travel and tourism sector, not just airlines and travel agents	**Examples** **Tour operators**: TUI / Jet2.com **Travel agents**:. Hays / Peter Goord
Week 2 **Accommodation , conferences and events**	**Accommodation providers**: Purpose - to provide a range of accommodation options, services and facilities. **Conference and events management:** Purpose - to book/provide venue and services such as administration, promotion, equipment hire for a conference or event.	Tourists and travellers all need somewhere to stay; whether taking a trip for leisure or business, to visit a conference or an event. Each provider offers different accommodation options, services and facilities. There are lots of different types of accommodation providers, from small guest houses to large hotels. Some venues are dedicated exclusively to hosting conferences and events. As well as these, many of the large hotels also include conference and events facilities. A key type of organisation in the travel and tourism sector is conference and events management companies. These organisations book, or provide, venues and locations for conferences and different types of events.	**Accommodation providers**: Travelodge / Duke of Cornwall / Youth Hostel Association **Conference and events management:** Plymouth Pavilions / KDM events
Week 3 **Tourist attractions and Tourism promotion**	**Tourist attractions**: Purpose - To provide recreation, entertainment and education. **Tourism promotion**: Purpose - to provide information, advice and guidance to visitors, encourage visitors.	Many people enjoy visiting tourist attractions, such as theme parks and zoos, to have fun, be entertained and spend time with friends and family. Attractions can also provide educational resources as well as other facilities and services for tourists, such as wheelchair hire, cafes and shops. Attractions are often grouped into two main types: natural and built.	**Tourist attractions**: Pennywell Farm / Alton Towers / National Marine Aquarium **Tourism promotion**: visitplymouth.co.uk / Plymouth tourist information centre
Week 4 **Transport facilities and providers, gateways and terminals**	**Transport facilities and providers, gateways and terminals:** Purpose - to provide safe transport from one destination to another.	One of the most important aspects of the travel and tourism sector is transport. Tourists and travellers need safe transport from one destination to another as well as access to a range of facilities and services to make their journeys comfortable. Tourists can use a number of different transport providers to help them complete their journeys safely, for either inbound, outbound or domestic tourism reasons	**Examples** **Transport facilities and providers, gateways and terminals:** Plymouth train station / Changi Airport, Singapore / Stagecoach

Term 1 Travel and Tourism			
Session	**Keywords**		
Week 5 **Ownership of travel and tourism organisations**	**Ownership of travel and tourism organisations** • Private Sector – owned by individuals, partners or a group of shareholders (people who own shares of the company). They aim to make a profit (Thomas Cook). For most private organisations, their main priority is to stay in business. This is achieved by selling goods and services to customers. • Public Sector – they are funded and usually run by the government. They aim to provide services e.g. advice of our tourism sector (VisitBritain) • Voluntary Sector – these organisations are often charities. They get money from merchandise, donations and grants (National Trust). Voluntary organisations seek to break even. Profit is not a priority above the service they provide.		
Week 6 **Aims (of travel and tourism organisations**	**Sustainability:** Using today's resources to meet our needs in a way that does not impact on the ability of future generations to meet their needs.	**There are 7 financial aims that travel and tourism organisations may have;** 1. **Selling of goods and services to make a profit** 2. **Increasing sales and maximising sales revenue** 3. **Increasing market share** 4. **Reducing losses** 5. **Controlling costs** 6. **Breaking even** 7. **Managing assets.**	The following 8 **strategic aims** are common to most travel and tourism organisations: 1. Corporate social responsibility, sustainability, e.g. managing tourism to protect the environment, to contribute to the local community. 2. Expanding 3. Diversifying 4. Competing 5. Providing high-quality services and products 6. Providing value for money 7. Generating customer loyalty 8. Raising brand awareness.
		Principles of Sustainable Tourism 1. Minimise negative environmental impacts in a destination 2. Create economic benefits (jobs for local people) 3. Conserve local culture 4. Promote links and respect between tourists and local communities	**Benefits of Sustainable Tourism:** 1. Environmental protection 2. Links with the local community 3. Reduced energy consumption 4. Reducing waste 5. Cost savings 6. Competitive edge and image
Week 7 **Travel and tourism contributions to the economy**	Economic Multiplier Effect - the additional revenue,income or employment created in an area as a result of spending on tourism Infrastructure Development improving facilities and services for tourists	Travel and tourism organisations **contribute to the UK economy:** • Direct Employment – jobs where employees are in direct contact with tourists and provide the tourism experience e.g. hotel receptionist • Indirect employment – jobs in companies that supply the direct employment companies e.g. aircraft suppliers and laundry suppliers • Direct spending by visitors circulates throughout the economy on indirect products and services, therefore impacting on direct and indirect employment (economic multiplier effect)	The contribution of tourism to gross domestic product (GDP): • inbound tourism – the number of inbound visitors and their spend • domestic tourism – the number of overnight trips and their spend Both inbound and domestic tourism generates income towards GPD • Tourism growth in an area can result in infrastructure development. A growth in tourism can result in improved transport links and facilities for visitors and for locals. This can increase revenue in an area, contributing to the GDP • Tourism decline also affects areas, leading to a lack of investment and subsequent dereliction. In 2019, the travel and tourism in England contributed £100.8bn to the UK GDP. Domestic tourism contributed £46.4m and inbound tourism contributed £15m

Term 1 Travel and Tourism			
Session	**Keywords**		
Week 8 **How and why travel and tourism organisations work together**	**Ways of working together** - **Horizontal integration** - business takes control of another at the same level - **Vertical integration** - business takes control of another at a different level of the supply chain	- **Partnerships - rather than taking over a business, organisations may chose to work together.** e.g. partnerships between VisitBritain and global travel providers to promote the UK as a destination - **Interdependencies - organisations working together more closely than a partnership in a way that means the organisations rely on each other.** e.g.: hotels offering reduced admission to visitor attractions o tour operators working with hotels and airlines to assemble holiday packages	**Reasons for working together** • marketing and promotion can be carried out jointly • customer care can be provided centrally • can lead to increased sales and income • cutting costs, e.g. shared resources, economies of scale • access to customer databases may lead to a wider customer base/new markets.
Week 9 **Types of tourism**	Tourists are people travelling for leisure. Visitors are people making a visit to a main destination outside their usual environment and for less than a year, for any main purpose, including holidays, leisure, business, health and education.	Domestic tourism is when visitors and tourists take holidays within their own country Outbound tourism is when visitors and tourists travel to a different country from their own, to visit or take a holiday.. Inbound tourism is when visitors and tourists from overseas travel into a different country.	Example of domestic tourism: - a group of college students travelling from Carlisle to Liverpool to visit the Albert Dock and the Beatles Museum Example of outbound tourism - an independent traveller from Leeds travelling to Peru to walk the Inca Trail to visit Machu Picchu Example of inbound tourism - a group of students from China visiting the UK to tour historic cities, such as London, Oxford, York and Edinburgh
Week 10 **Types of tourism destinations**	The UK offers visitors and tourists a great variety of different types of destination, from fun seaside resorts to picturesque countryside areas and bustling cities. When working in the travel and tourism industry, it is important to understand how destinations attract different types of visitor through their features and services.	The UK has a broad range of different destinations. These can be categorised into different destination types: Coastal areas : These include destinations along the UK's thousands of kilometres of coastline, including popular seaside resorts. Countryside areas: These include destinations in National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), lakes, forests, wilderness and mountains Towns and cities: These include the UK's four capital cities: London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast, as well as historically and culturally rich towns and cities.	

Term 1 Travel and Tourism				
Session	**Keywords**			
Week 11 **Features of destinations**	Seasonal variations are the changes in weather, temperature and climate at different times of the year, for example in summer or in winter.	Visitors and tourists, when deciding when and where to visit, will consider their needs, what they want from their visit and which destinations appeal to them the most. They will consider the range of features at destinations before making their final choice.	Most visitors find certain key features, such as geographical and natural attractions, visitor attractions, the facilities available and the climate, important when considering different tourist destinations, whether a city, coastal or countryside location.	
Week 12 **Reasons for travel and types of transport**	Planes, trains, cars, coaches, taxis and trams; visitors often have a range of transport options available to them, but different visitors might find different models of transport better suited to t 	Transport mode	Advantages	Disadvantages
		Air	Often the quickest way to travel	Prices can be very expensive
		Rail	Frequent services from most towns and cities	Services may often be overcrowded
		Sea	Lots of services and facilities for all the family	Bad weather may disrupt services
		Road	Often the most flexible transport option	Could be delayed by roadworks and jams
Week 13 **Types of holiday**	**Different types of holiday include;** Package holidays, All inclusive holidays, independent and taylor made holidays, Multicentre, Fly-drive, Self-drive, Short breaks, Touring holidays, Specialist / niche holidays, Volunteering and Holiday parks.	Cruises are increasingly popular, not just with older travellers but also with younger visitors and families. Cruise ships are now bigger and feature more activities than ever before, all helping to appeal to people of all ages. Cruise itineraries can last for just a couple of days to many weeks, ensuring that there's an option to fit most travellers' needs. Visitors benefit from regular stops at exciting destinations plus onboard accommodation and facilities to enjoy the journey in between locations.	All-inclusive holidays are package holidays but often with all food, selected drinks and leisure activities included in the one price. An all-inclusive package helps visitors to manage their budgets, as the total cost of their holiday experience is included in the one price paid. Many companies offer different levels of all-inclusive packages, with different terms and conditions relating to the type of products and services included, for example standard or premium food and drinks packages.	

Term 1 Travel and Tourism			
Session	**Keywords**		
Week 14 **Types of accommodation**	Types of accommodation include; Serviced and non-serviced accommodation, All-inclusive and self-catering accommodation, Youth hostels, Campsites, Boats, Motels	Different types of accommodation are often categorised as serviced or non-serviced. Serviced accommodation includes a number of guest services in the price, for example housekeeping services to clean and make up the room, to change the bed linen and towels and to refresh the facilities, such as the mini-bar. There is often a range of meal services available too, such as breakfast and dinner. Serviced accommodation is usually provided in hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfasts. Non-serviced accommodation provides less services to visitors. Often referred to as self-catering, non-serviced accommodation is often cheaper, but visitors will need to cook and clean for themselves for the duration of their stay. Non-serviced accommodation often includes self-catering apartments, chalets and villas, and camping and caravan sites.	When staying in accommodation on an all-inclusive basis, visitors get all their meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner) and selected drinks included with the price of the holiday. This is appealing to visitors looking to manage how much they spend as there should be no hidden surprises. Different accommodation providers often have different levels of all-inclusive rates, offering premium packages for those who prefer to pay a little more. Self-catering accommodation is often found in apartments, holiday cottages, villas and chalets. They are usually equipped with kitchen and dining facilities to allow visitors to make their own meals. This can be appealing to those travelling on a budget.
Week 15 **Transport hubs and gateways**	**A hub** is a central location in a transport system with a number of inbound and outbound connections that uses the same mode of transport. For example, a railway line.	**1. Airports** **Definition:** Facilities where aircraft take off, land, and are serviced. **Key Features:** Terminals for passenger check-in and boarding. Runways and taxiways for aircraft movement. Amenities like shops, restaurants, lounges. Examples: Heathrow (London), JFK (New York), Changi (Singapore). **2. Train Stations** **Definition:** Locations where trains load and unload passengers and cargo. **Key Features:** Platforms for boarding trains. Ticket counters and automated ticket machines. Waiting areas, restrooms, shops. Examples: Grand Central Terminal (New York), Tokyo Station (Tokyo), Gare du Nord (Paris).	**3. Bus Terminals** **Definition:** Facilities where long-distance and local buses arrive and depart. **Key Features:** Multiple bus bays for different routes. Ticket offices and waiting areas. Basic amenities like restrooms and food stalls. Examples: Port Authority Bus Terminal (New York), Victoria Coach Station (London). **4. Ferry Terminals** Definition: Stations where ferries operate, typically for short sea or river crossings. **Key Features:** Boarding docks and ramps. Waiting areas and ticket booths. Often connected to other transport systems like buses or trains. **Examples:** Circular Quay (Sydney), Staten Island Ferry Terminal (New York).

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 02 / 09 /2024	**Topic:** Travel and tourism organisations	Student book page: 4-7

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **02 / 09 /2024**

Question: Explain the difference between a tour operator and a travel agent. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 09 / 09 /2024	**Topic:** Accommodation, conferences and events	Student book page: 8-9

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **09 / 09 /2024**

Question: Using the example of one accommodation provider in Plymouth, outline the facilities and services they provide. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 16 / 09 /2024	**Topic:** Tourist attractions and promotion	Student book page: 10-13

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **16 / 09 /2024**

Question: Using the example of one tourist attraction in Plymouth, outline the facilities and services they provide. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

Week 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 23 / 09 /2024	**Topic:** Tourist facilities and providers, gateways and terminals	Student book page: 14-15

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **23/ 09 /2024**

Question: Explain why a customer might choose air travel instead of road, rail and sea. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 30/ 09 /2024	**Topic:** Ownership of travel and tourism organisations	Student book page: 18-21

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **30 / 09 /2024**

Question: Explain the difference between public, private and voluntary sector organisations. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 07 / 10 /2024	**Topic:** Aims of travel and tourism organisations	Student book page: 22-25

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **07 / 10 /2024**

Question: Discuss the difference between financial and strategic aims. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 14 / 10 /2024	**Topic:** Travel and tourism contributions to the economy	Student book page: 30-33

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **14 / 10 /2024**

Question: Explain the economic multiplier effect. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 21 / 10 /2024	**Topic:** How and why travel and tourism organisations work together	Student book page: 34-37

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **21 / 10 /2024**

Question: Using specific examples, explain how two organisations work together and outline the benefits. (9)

Answer: _____

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 04 / 11 /2024	**Topic:** Types of tourism	Student book page: 40-41

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **04 / 11 /2024**

Question: Discuss the possible reasons for an inbound tourist visiting Plymouth (include an example of where they are visiting from). (6)

Answer: _____

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 11 / 11 /2024	**Topic:** Types of tourism destinations	Student book page: 42-47

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **11 / 11 /2024**

Question: Explain the appeal of cities, and mountains as tourist destinations. (6)

Answer: _____

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 18 / 11 /2024	**Topic:** Features of destinations	Student book page: 48-51

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **18 / 11 /2024**

Question: 'Climate is the most important feature of a tourist destination'. To what extent do you agree with this statement?. (6)

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 25 / 11 /2024	**Topic:** Reasons for travel and types of transport	Student book page: 52-55

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **25 / 11 /2024**

Question: Explain why a business traveller is more likely to travel by air than by road. (6)

Answer: _____

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WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer:

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WEEK 13: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 02 / 12 /2024	**Topic:** Types of holiday	Student book page: 56-63

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **02 / 12 /2024**

Question: Outline the advantages and disadvantages of cruise holidays for two different types of customers. (9)

Answer: _____

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 09 / 12 /2024	**Topic:** Types of accommodation	Student book page: 64-67

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **09 / 12 /2024**

Question: Compare the features of two different types of accommodation. (6)

Answer: _____

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

WEEK 15: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 16 / 12 /2024	**Topic:** Transport hubs & Gateways	Student book page: 68-69

Questions	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date **16 / 12 /2024**

Question: Why might cruise and ferry terminals provide different facilities for passengers? (6)

Answer: _____

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Model answer: _____

Aspire ACHIEVE Thrive

Develop your character

STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive