



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Summer Term
Term 3**

Travel & Tourism

Year 11

Option B

Influences on global travel & tourism (Exam)

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Travel teacher: Mr Sophola

ActiveLearn access code:

Year 11 Homework Timetable

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

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths




- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
French	Art	Business Studies
Geography	Business Studies	Catering
History	Catering	Computer Science
	Childcare	Drama
	Triple Science	Health & Social Care
	Travel and Tourism	Media Studies
	Music	Photography
	Sport	Sport
	IT	Sociology

Half Term 5 (5 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 21st April 2025	Cornell Notes on: Economic & Social factors affecting global travel	Question: Explain how a recession would affect the amount of money people are willing to spend on holidays and travel. (6 marks)
Week 2 28th April 2025	Revision Cards on: Natural disasters & media affecting global tourism	Question: Describe the possible impacts these disasters would have on local business, infrastructure, business operations, disruption/cancellation for visitors, repatriation, and evacuation.
Week 3 5th May 2025	Cornell Notes on: Safety concerns & health risks/precautions	Question: Name all the different types of infectious diseases and illnesses and describe their symptoms.
Week 4 12th May 2025	Revision Cards on: Responses to factors affecting global tourism	Question: Explain how a government might help protect tourists in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack at a tourist destination.
Week 5 19th May 2025	Cornell Notes on: Impacts of tourism and management	Question: Describe the possible positive & negative impacts of tourism on the economy of a tourist destination's country.

BTEC Tech Award in Travel and Tourism 2022 Specification
Component 3: Influences on Global Travel

Personal Learning Checklist				
Learning Objective	Criteria			
C1: Tourism Development				
C1	Stages of tourism development as suggested by Butler's Tourist Area Life Cycle (TALC) model. Stages – exploration; involvement; development; consolidation; stagnation; decline/rejuvenation.			
C1	Emerging destinations – destinations that have recently (within the last ten years) grown in popularity and have a growth rate of visitor arrivals of over 4 per cent year-on-year			
C1	Characteristics of emerging destinations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> visitors seek adventure, 'authentic' experience, culture or nature-based may be difficult for overseas visitors to access transport links likely to be undeveloped basic infrastructure – energy, water, waste disposal local people may not have access to healthcare and education unspoilt natural and cultural features are the main attraction local communities follow traditional lifestyles seek to develop tourism to boost economies, raise living standards low volume of visitors – may have to make own travel arrangements limited awareness of the destination globally 			
C1	Mature destinations – destinations that have been popular for over twenty years with growth rates of visitor arrivals around 2 per cent year on year			
	Characteristics of mature global destinations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high volume/mass tourism with organised package holidays fully integrated transport links fully developed infrastructure may be a strain on resources such as water natural and cultural features may be damaged, diluted, or overwhelmed by tourism established season extensive advertising of the destination, which is well-known globally The standard of visitor facilities may become run-down The local economy is reliant on tourism may be some conflict between locals and visitors 			
C2: The role of local and national governments in tourism development				
C2	Reasons governments may want to develop tourism include to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximise the economic benefits of tourism attract foreign currency diversify the economy raise funds to help reduce poverty, improve mobility, healthcare and education create employment opportunities attract funding from foreign investors, private sector improve the quality of life. 			

C2	<p>The government's role includes controlling tourism development through legislation to reduce potential negative impacts and increase the benefits of tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● tax incentives/tax relief to encourage investment, and raise funds ● considering travel restrictions, security measures and entry requirements, including passport and visa requirements ● improving transport infrastructure, links and networks – road, rail, air, sea, gateways and hubs ● improving/establishing essential infrastructure – energy supply, water supply, waste disposal ● supporting, approving and controlling tourism infrastructure – accommodation, food and drink outlets, communication links – accessibility to the internet, Wi-Fi ● Provide funding for new initiatives in transport, events, training and infrastructure projects that support the local community and/or protect the environment ● managing destinations by implementing sustainable tourism policies. 			
C3: The importance of partnerships in destination management				
C3	<p>Types of partnership and their purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● public and private sector – new tourism developments such as a hotel funded by the private sector, the local authority may require restrictions on design, size and scale ● private sector and private sector – accommodation and transport providers for transfers from airport/train station to accommodation ● voluntary and private sector – The private sector may assist with the costs of promoting or running an event and in return receive positive publicity ● public and voluntary sector – to promote good causes, raise awareness, educate and inform by sharing skills and resources. ● destination management organisations – bring a range of different organisations together to work on a major project which may be short term or temporary, to raise profile; launch new products; advertise/promote; fund; and sponsor – for the benefit of the destination. 			
C3	<p>Possible advantages of partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● shared resources/skills/expertise ● new ideas ● shared costs ● increased coverage/publicity/profile 			
C3	<p>Possible disadvantages of partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● conflicting aims and priorities ● less flexibility ● slows down decision-making process ● difficulty in responding quickly to changes/events 			

Component 3: Learning Aim C - Factors that influence global travel and tourism

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	
Week 1	<p>Disposable income: The amount of money a person has left after taxes and basic living costs.</p> <p>Legislation: Laws made by government</p> <p>Regulations: Rules set and monitored by an administrative body.</p> <p>Stakeholder: A person or organisation who has an interest in the business or project</p>	<p><u>Economic factors influencing global travel and tourism</u></p> <p>Recession / Boom - Affects the amount of money people are willing to spend on holidays and travel</p> <p>Levels of employment - Affects the levels of disposable income that people have to spend on</p> <p>Fuel costs - Affects the cost of travel e.g. plane tickets</p> <p>Currency exchange - Affects the affordability of destinations e.g how many \$ to the £ can you get?</p>	<p><u>Political factors influencing global travel and tourism</u></p> <p>Legislation / regulations - Used for visitor security, equality, consumer financial protection</p> <p>Funding and tax incentives - Governments promote tourism through funding and tax incentives to encourage tourism development</p> <p>Trade and Taxes - Affect the cost of travel and visitor numbers to a destination due to additional costs</p> <p>Political instability - civil unrest and war can result in disruption, cancelled holidays, business failure, poor image</p> <p>passport and visa/entry - Affects visitor numbers to a destination e.g. application for a visa to enter a country</p>
Week 2	<p>Infrastructure: The structures such as roads, buildings and power supplies that enable a tourist destination to function.</p> <p>Repatriation: The return of a person to their country of origin.</p>	<p><u>Natural disasters influencing global travel and tourism</u></p> <p>earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, sinkholes</p> <p><u>Severe weather event:</u></p> <p>flooding, drought, fires, landslides, hurricanes, tornadoes, avalanches, snow storms</p> <p>Possible effects: impact on local business, infrastructure, business operations, disruption/cancellation for visitors, repatriation, evacuation.</p>	<p><u>Media, publicity and image</u></p> <p>How media exposure of global destinations can affect visitor numbers.</p> <p>types of media : newspaper reports, online reviews, travel blogs, use in film or TV drama,</p> <p>Positives: media coverage of international and sporting events show places in a positive light</p> <p>Negatives: Documentaries show what destinations are actually like</p>
Week 3	<p>Epidemic: When a disease or virus affects a particular region or large area of the world.</p> <p>Pandemic: The worldwide spread of a disease</p>	<p><u>Safety and security concerns</u></p> <p>Risks relating to personal safety and security in an unfamiliar environment (theft, accidents, getting lost)</p> <p>Safety measures implemented by authorities and travel providers are in place on transport and at terminals and influence visitors e.g. delays, inconvenience, reassurance of security</p> <p>Visitors need to be aware of guidance relating to individual safety and security when in global destinations e.g. times and areas to avoid when going out, keeping possessions safe, being aware of risks due to unfamiliarity of destination, including safety of natural environment</p> <p>Possible effects of safety and security concerns on the appeal of global destinations.</p>	<p><u>Health Risks and precautions</u></p> <p>Infectious diseases and illnesses : malaria, yellow fever, cholera, tetanus, typhoid, norovirus – symptoms, vaccinations</p> <p>Health risks could lead to bad publicity for global destinations and travel and tourism organisations</p> <p>Precautions and preventative measures : clothing, medicines, equipment, appropriate insurance, hygiene, food and drink choices</p> <p>The need to take precautions could influence visitor choice of destination or holiday due to time and cost</p>

Component 3: Learning Aim C - Factors that influence global travel and tourism							
Session	Keywords	Knowledge					
4 Responses to factors	<p>Social - these are the impacts that affect people, their culture and way of life</p> <p>Economic - these are the impacts that affect jobs, cost of living and the contribution of tourism to the wealth of a destination.</p> <p>Environmental - these are the impacts that affect the surroundings in a destination - both natural and built</p>	<p>PRIVATE RESPONSE: Travel and tourism organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapting and developing new products and services depending on economic, political and environmental factors Adapting operational procedures: Political issues and safety and security Reviewing destinations offered Reviewing price structures: adjusting pricing to maintain visitor numbers Managing public relations 		<p>PUBLIC RESPONSE: Government: local, regional, national</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing public with up-to-date information Imposing travel restrictions Promoting a positive image Encouraging employment Improving infrastructure Introducing or tightening of security measures. 		<p>VOLUNTARY RESPONSE: Voluntary organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting sustainability, conservation and Protection Campaigning for governments to affect change Raising awareness of issues – ethical, Environmental Raising funds. 	
5 Impacts of tourism		<p>Economic impacts (Negative)</p> <p>Low-paid jobs</p> <p>Seasonal unemployment</p> <p>Leakage</p> <p>Increased cost of living</p>	<p>Economic impacts (Positive)</p> <p>Employment opportunities</p> <p>Training and education</p> <p>Multiplier effect</p> <p>Contribution to taxes and GDP</p>	<p>Social impacts (negative)</p> <p>Disruption to everyday life</p> <p>Loss of culture and traditional lifestyle</p> <p>Resentment towards visitors</p> <p>Increased crime</p> <p>Exploitation of locals</p>	<p>Social impacts (positive)</p> <p>Improved quality of life</p> <p>Access to facilities</p> <p>Improved transport and infrastructure</p> <p>Improved healthcare</p> <p>Improved cultural awareness</p>	<p>Environmental impacts (negative)</p> <p>Loss of habitats and wildlife</p> <p>Traffic congestion</p> <p>Increased pollution: Noise, air, water</p> <p>Environmental degradation;</p> <p>Erosion to footpaths, riverbanks, lakeshores</p>	<p>Environmental impacts (positive)</p> <p>Conservation</p> <p>Environmental education</p> <p>Creation of open spaces and improved street furniture</p> <p>Regeneration including the reuse of traditional buildings</p>
6 Management		<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism can provide employment and training opportunities for local people, and give them access to higher-paid jobs and education visitors encouraged to support local communities by buying local produce, food, and using local transport governments can restrict the involvement of foreign-owned companies, all-inclusive resorts and staff to benefit the local economy 		<p>Social</p> <p>Educating visitors to encourage them to reduce their negative impacts on the local community and culture : how to behave and dress appropriately without causing offence to local communities; how to show respect for traditions and religions; how to avoid conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development benefits locals Including local communities in decision making. Partnership projects where local communities have a share or ownership of a resort/lodge and provide staffing. Introducing tourist taxes and using the money for community projects. 		<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> visitors are managed – restricting the number of visitors allowed into a destination traffic can be managed – providing affordable and frequent public transport, adequate parking and facilities, park and ride schemes. planning is controlled – planning permission, size and location of developments, maintain local style legislation and regulations encourage sustainability and reduce the environmental impact of tourism visitors are educated on how they can reduce their impact on the local environment resources are controlled responsibly, including waste management, energy and water supplies natural areas protected by creating nature/marine reserves, limiting or preventing access visitors are educated on the natural world 	

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)

Topic: Economic & political factors influencing global travel and tourism	Student book page: 140-141
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Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain how a recession would affect the amount of money people are willing to spend on holidays and travel. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain how a recession would affect the amount of money people are willing to spend on holidays and travel. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe the possible impacts these disasters would have on local business, infrastructure, business operations, disruption/cancellation for visitors, repatriation, and evacuation. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Describe the possible impacts these disasters would have on local business, infrastructure, business operations, disruption/cancellation for visitors, repatriation, and evacuation. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Safety and security concerns/Health risks & precaution	Student book page: 142 - 153
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Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Name all the different types of infectious diseases and illnesses and describe their symptoms. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Name all the different types of infectious diseases and illnesses and describe their symptoms. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain how a government might help protect tourists in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack at a tourist destination. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain how a government might help protect tourists in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack at a tourist destination. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Impacts & management of tourism	Student book page: 154-161
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe the possible positive & negative impacts of tourism on the economy of a tourist destination's country. (6 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Describe the possible positive & negative impacts of tourism on the economy of a tourist destination's country. (6 marks)

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on	Answers



Week 4

Revision Card on	Answers

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive