Tourism Management - An Introduction 3rd edition Inkson Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Understanding tourism

1. What is the difference between a tourist and an excursionist?

   The difference is based on length of stay in the destination – a tourist stays for at least 24 hours + and excursionist for up to 24 hours.

2. What is the difference between domestic and international tourism?

   Domestic tourism refers to trips by a tourist within their country of residence.

   International tourism refers to trips by a tourist in a country which is not their country of residence.

3. The UN's *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008* classified tourism purpose as either personal or business/professional. Name four types of personal classifications.

   Holidays, leisure and recreation

   VFR

   Education and training

   Health and medical care

   Religion and pilgrimage

   Shopping

   Transit

   Other (volunteering and temporary unpaid activities not included elsewhere)

4. What is meant by the term 'tourism supply'?

   'Tourism supply' refers to the businesses and organizations that produce the products, services and experiences that tourists consume. According to the UN, tourism supply

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refers to 'a set of productive activities that cater mainly to visitors or for which an important share of their main output is consumed by visitors' (UN, 2010: 2).

5. What is 'complementarity'?

   Complementarity is the interdependence of different types of tourism supplier, for example, accommodation, transport and attractions.

6. Leiper describes tourism as a system. Identify the three geographical regions which form the core of this system.

   Generating region (or source market), transit routes and destination region

7. We identified three forms of tourism based on the geographical setting of the destination – urban, rural and resort destinations. Why is the geographical setting of a destination significant? The distinction between tourism types based on the geographical setting of the destination is?

   The type and scale of resources in each type of setting imply differences in the destination's ability to attract certain types of tourists, the types of tourism impacts, how the destination may be managed and its ability to market itself effectively.

8. Define outbound tourism.

   Outbound tourism refers to the tourist activity of individuals outside their country of residence.

9. Define inbound tourism.

   Inbound tourism refers to tourism arrivals in one country of residents from other countries.

10. What is the difference between independent and package travel?

    Independent travel: Tourists not travelling with an organized group. The tourist researches, makes reservations and payments direct with suppliers, or via a travel agency or wholesaler.

    Package travel (inclusive tours): A pre-arranged combination of transport, accommodation and/or other travel services, sold at one price, to groups or to individual

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tourists, and usually organized by a tour operator or travel agency. Usually associated with holidays, leisure and recreation but could also be used for conference and incentive travel.

11. Which for forces were identified by Poon as transforming tourism in the late twentieth century?
    - New consumers
    - New technologies
    - Limits to growth
    - Emergence of a new global best practice
12. What is meant by the term ‘regenerative tourism’?

    Regenerative tourism refers to tourism activity which improves conditions in a destination and benefits the well-being and quality of life of the local community.

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