Please check the examination details belo	ow before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Centre Number Candidate Number Pearson BTEC Level 1/	
Tuesday 14 January	2025
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)	Paper reference BTT03
Travel and Tourism COMPONENT 3: Influence and Tourism	
You do not need any other material	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶







SECTION A

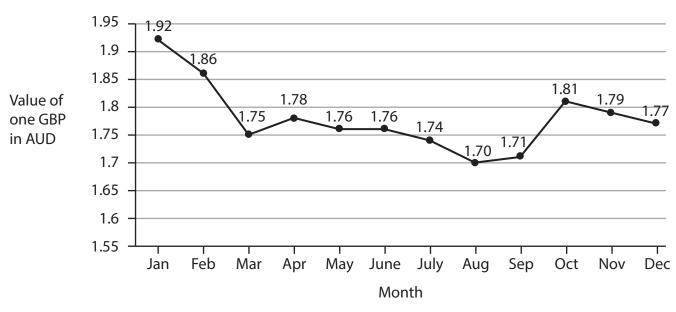
Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

One economic factor that may influence global travel and tourism is **fluctuations in currency exchange rates**.

1	(a)	State	one o	ther e	conomi	c factor	that ma	ay influe	nce glo	bal trave	el and to	urism.	
													(1)
							•••••						

Graph 1 shows the fluctuations in the currency exchange rate between the British pound (GBP) and the Australian dollar (AUD) in 2022.

Exchange rate between British pound (GBP) and Australian dollar (AUD) in 2022



Graph 1

In June 2022, one British pound was worth 1.76 Australian dollars.

(b) Identify the value of one British pound (GBP) in Australian dollars (AUD) in February 2022.

(1)

(c) Identify the month that the value of the Australian dollar (AUD) was strongest against the British pound (GBP).

(1)

Political factors may influence global travel and tourism.	
(d) State two political factors that may influence global travel and tourism.	(2)
1	
2	
(Total for Questio	on 1 = 5 marks)

Natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions may influence globa	I travel and tourism.
(a) Give two physical features of volcanic eruptions.	(2)
	(2)
(b) State two other types of natural disaster.	(2)
(Total for Qu	uestion 2 = 4 marks)

Governments have different roles in developing tourism. One role is to **improve essential infrastructure**.

3	(a)	Give two types of essential infrastructure.	(2)
1			
2			
		Different organisations in the travel and tourism sector may join together to form partnerships.	
	(b)	State one type of partnership.	(1)
1	(c)	Give two advantages of partnerships.	(2)
I			
2			
		(Total for Question 3 – 5 may	rks)

	Safety and security factors may influence global travel and tourism.
	Explain one way safety measures in place at airports may influence airline passengers.
	(2
	In some global destinations, there may be risks to the personal safety and security of visitors.
	Risks may include getting lost, pickpockets, physical attacks and accidents.
)	Explain two ways visitors could reduce these risks when on holiday. (4
)	
)	



	Sociocultural impacts are one type of possible impact of tourism.
5	Explain two positive sociocultural impacts of tourism.
l	
2	
	(Total for Question 5 = 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 24 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Destinations that have recently grown in popularity are known as **emerging**.

6 (a) State the growth rate (% year on year) of visitor arrivals for emerging destinations.

(1)

Some global destinations are known as **mature**.

(b) Give **one** characteristic of mature global destinations.

(1)

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)



Figure 1 shows the location of Bolivia.



Figure 1

Table 1 shows the number of international visitors to Bolivia from 2010 to 2020.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
International visitors (000s)	679	711	798	798	871	882	961	1,109	1,142	1,239	323

Table 1

- 7 (a) Identify the year that Bolivia received the highest number of international visitors.

 - (b) Identify the number of international visitors that Bolivia received in 2013.

(1)



Bolivia

Bolivia is a country in South America. It has dramatic landscapes ranging from the Andes Mountains to unspoilt rainforests.

Economy

Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in South America and has had political and economic instability for many years.

Tourism

Overall, the number of international visitors is low but growing. Hotels have been built in the cities of La Paz and Potosí, and around Lake Titicaca and the Uyuni Salt Flat.

Away from the cities, tourist facilities are basic and it is difficult to travel around.

The government of Bolivia wants to develop tourism to attract more visitors.

(c) State **two** reasons why the government of Bolivia may want to develop tourism.

	(2)
1	

2



Uyuni Salt Flat

The most popular visitor attraction in Bolivia is the dazzling-white salt flat of Uyuni. It is the world's largest salt flat and was formed by the disappearance of an inland ocean.



(Source: © jfStock/Shutterstock)

Image 1

Jeep tour in a rest area with food stalls in the Uyuni Salt Flat

Three-day tours by jeep are available from the town of Uyuni to the salt flat. During the tours, visitors stop to see the deserts, hot springs and lakes in the surrounding area.

The best time to visit is in the rainy season. During this season, a thin layer of water floats above the salt flat, creating a mirror that perfectly reflects the sky.

It can be hard to travel in the rainy season. This is because of the poor condition of the roads.

(d)	Explain two possible negative environmental impacts of increased visitor numbers on the Uyuni Salt Flat and surrounding areas.	(4)
1		
2		
	(Total for Question 7 =	= 8 marks)

The government of Bolivia wants to develop tourism sustainably because there is concern about the possible negative impacts of increased visitor numbers.

To reduce potential negative economic impacts, the government is considering whether to restrict the number of foreign-owned all-inclusive resorts.

0	(a)	resorts would help reduce potential negative economic impacts.	
			(2)

Island of the Sun, Lake Titicaca

The Island of the Sun is on Lake Titicaca, 3,810 metres high in the Andes.

During the 15th and 16th centuries, Bolivia was ruled by an ancient civilisation, the Inca. According to legend, the Island of the Sun was the birthplace of Inca culture. This historic site showcases Bolivia's heritage.

On the island are Inca ruins, a museum and the 'Fountain of Youth', a stream believed to have the power to give eternal youth.

3,000 people live on the island. They follow a traditional way of life including fishing, agriculture and making crafts.

Twice a day, boats go between the island and Copacabana pier on the lakeshore. Island accommodation is very basic. There are no cash machines and it's hard to get Wi-Fi.

The government of Bolivia is concerned about possible negative sociocultural impacts of increasing tourism on the Island of the Sun.

(b) Explain **two** ways the government could manage tourism to conserve the

heritage and culture of the Island of the Sun.

(Total for Question 8 = 6 ma	arks)
)	
	(4)
	/ // \



TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C

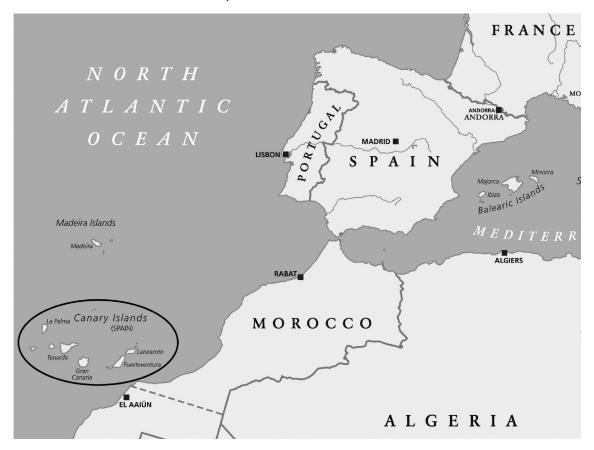
Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

The Canary Islands

The Canary Islands are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 km to the west of Morocco. There are seven main islands and many smaller islands.

The unusual landscape of the Canary Islands is the result of hundreds of volcanic eruptions over millions of years.

Figure 2 shows the location of the Canary Islands.

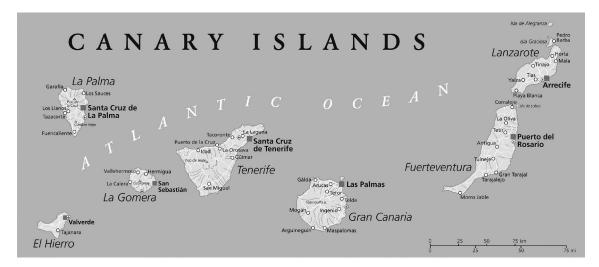


(Source: © Peter Hermes Furian/Shutterstock)

Figure 2



Figure 3 shows the main islands in the Canary Islands.



(Source: © Peter Hermes Furian/Shutterstock)

Figure 3

The Canary Islands

Airports and ports

- Eight airports connect each island and provide worldwide flights
- Flight time between each main island is less than an hour
- There are deep water harbours on Tenerife, Lanzarote, Gran Canaria, La Palma and Fuerteventura
- Sail time between each of the islands can be less than 24 hours.

Getting there

- Flight time from London approximately 4 hours 30 minutes
- Sail time from Southampton about 72 hours.

Climate

- Warm and sunny all year round
- Average temperature ranges from 18°C in winter to 24°C in summer.

Natural features

Volcanoes, forests, gorges, sand dunes, beaches.



(Source: © Aleksandar Todorovic/Shutterstock)



(Source: © alexilena/Shutterstock)

Image 2

Gran Canaria

Image 3

Mount Teide, a volcano in Mount Teide national park

Facilities and attractions

- City centres reached by a short walk from ports
- Organised excursions to visit caves, beaches and museums
- Jeep safaris in national parks
- Tapas bars and restaurants offer local Spanish dishes
- Shops, car and bike hire, historic towns
- Activities include parasailing, jet skiing, windsurfing, hiking
- All-inclusive purpose-built resorts, hotels, water parks.

Cruise Holidays

A small cruise operator, CozyCruz, offers 'no fly' cruise holidays sailing from Southampton in the UK. It also offers 'fly-cruise' holidays. CozyCruz wants to expand the range of destinations offered. It is considering offering cruise holidays to the Canary Islands.



(Source: © den-belitsky/Shutterstock)

Image 4

Cruise ship

9	(a)	Discuss the features of the Canary Islands that would make them a suitable destination for CozyCruz cruise holidays.	
			(6)





Since 1950, there has been a growth in tourism to the Canary Islands and the number of hotels and tourist facilities has increased.

(k	b) Explain two possible positive impacts of tourism on the Canary Islands.	(4)
2		
	In 2021, the Cumbre Vieja volcano erupted on the island of La Palma. The eruptic lasted for 85 consecutive days and was a danger to local people and tourists.	on
(6	c) Explain two ways governments can respond during a volcanic eruption to keep local people and tourists safe.	(4)
1		
2		

Tourism Development and Changing Trends

The volcanic eruption destroyed a large purpose-built holiday resort on La Palma.

The resort included a:

- hotel with six floors:
 - rooms with balconies and en-suite shower rooms
 - rooftop pool, cocktail bar with dancefloor
 - two restaurants, outdoor pools and bars
- business hub
- spa and fitness centre.

It was an adults-only resort, popular with couples, groups of friends and businesspeople.

The resort had to be completely demolished.

The resort owners have researched changing trends and discovered that there is an increase in demand from multigenerational families.

The plan is to rebuild, diversify and target this growing market.

The resort will be rebranded as the Phoenix Beach. The owners aim to provide products and services to cater for different family groups, including multigenerational families.



(d) Discuss the products and services the Phoenix Beach could introduce to the needs of family groups including multigenerational families.	o cater for
the needs of family groups including multigenerational families.	(6)



(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Graph 1 – https://www.xe.com/currencycharts/?from=GBP&to=AUD&view=2Y Table 1 – https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ST.INT.ARVL?locations=ZJ-BO

Bolivia

https://www.britannica.com/place/Bolivia

https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/best-places-to-visit-in-bolivia

Canary Islands

https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-seven-main-islands-of-the-canary-islands.html

https://www.hellocanaryislands.com/archipelago/

https://www.britannica.com/place/Canary-Islands

La Palma – Volcanic eruption – Sunday Times, Travel – October 22, 2023

