# IGCSE TRAVEL AND TOURISM PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE




## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

### 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

### 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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# Questions

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**1. What is the definition of 'circular tourism'?**

A. A travel approach that promotes experiences that allow tourists to return to their starting point

B. A tourism model focused on ecological sustainability

C. A type of travel that only involves visiting local sites

D. A form of tourism that restricts movement to one direction only

**2. What does the term "inter-relationships between different component sub-sectors" in tourism refer to?**

A. The relationship between tourists and local businesses

B. The connections between various tourism providers and attractions

C. The competition among different tourism destinations

D. The impact of weather on tourism

**3. What can be a result of globalization in tourism?**

A. Increased cultural diversity

B. Loss of local cultures and identities

C. Strengthening indigenous culture

D. Improved cultural exchange

**4. What component of the marketing mix refers to the tangible items that meet customer needs?**

A. Price

B. Product

C. Promotion

D. Place

**5. Which research method is often referred to as desk research?**

A. Primary market research

B. Quantitative research

C. Secondary market research

D. Field research

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**6. What is an itinerary in the context of travel planning?**

A. A detailed plan outlining the route and activities of a traveler during their trip

B. A list of recommended restaurants and attractions in a city

C. A brochure containing discounts for various travel packages

D. A map showing the landmarks of a destination

**7. What does leakage refer to in tourism?**

A. The profit made from local sales

B. Tourist spending that remains local after expenses

C. Tax deductions for tourism businesses

D. Money spent by tourists on imported goods

**8. Which of the following best describes transportation in a tourism context?**

A. The provision of travel guides

B. The moving of goods or customers from one place to another, which can include various modes

C. The marketing of travel packages

D. The selling of souvenirs and local crafts

**9. What is a potential consequence of traditional culture being eroded by tourism?**

A. Increased local tourism revenues

B. Revitalization of local customs

C. Tension within the local society

D. Improvement in global cultural awareness

**10. What type of research involves utilizing existing information collected by others?**

A. Primary market research

B. Secondary market research

C. Qualitative research

D. Quantitative research

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# Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

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# Explanations

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## 1. What is the definition of 'circular tourism'?

A. A travel approach that promotes experiences that allow tourists to return to their starting point

B. A tourism model focused on ecological sustainability

C. A type of travel that only involves visiting local sites

D. A form of tourism that restricts movement to one direction only

*The definition of 'circular tourism' aligns with the idea of a travel approach that enables tourists to return to their starting point. This concept emphasizes the journey as a complete loop, where the traveler begins and finishes at the same location, often experiencing various attractions and activities along the way. This form of tourism can enhance the travel experience by facilitating engagement with multiple destinations within a specific route, promoting both efficiency and convenience in travel planning. This approach can support local economies as tourists are more likely to discover and spend time in lesser-known areas that they may have otherwise overlooked, as they travel from one point to another and back again. Other options, while related to tourism, do not accurately capture the essence of circular tourism. For instance, the focus on ecological sustainability pertains more to sustainable tourism practices rather than the defined structure of travel routes. Visiting only local sites would imply a different concept centered on local travel or staycations, rather than specifying a return journey. Lastly, restricting movement to one direction contradicts the core idea of circular tourism, which inherently involves a return to the starting location.*

## 2. What does the term "inter-relationships between different component sub-sectors" in tourism refer to?

A. The relationship between tourists and local businesses

B. The connections between various tourism providers and attractions

C. The competition among different tourism destinations

D. The impact of weather on tourism

*The term "inter-relationships between different component sub-sectors" in tourism highlights the connections and interactions between various tourism providers and attractions. It emphasizes how these different segments work together to create a cohesive tourism experience. For example, hotels, travel agencies, transport services, and attractions may collaborate to offer packages or promotions that enhance the overall visitor experience. This interconnectedness is crucial as it fosters a supportive environment where each sub-sector contributes to the others' success, thereby enhancing the overall tourism industry. The focus on the synergy between providers indicates that the efficiency of the tourism system relies heavily on the partnerships and collaborations formed among these various entities. This integration can lead to improved services for tourists, creating a seamless and enjoyable experience, which boosts the reputation and effectiveness of the entire tourism sector.*

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## 3. What can be a result of globalization in tourism?

A. Increased cultural diversity

B. Loss of local cultures and identities

C. Strengthening indigenous culture

D. Improved cultural exchange

*Globalization in tourism often leads to a loss of local cultures and identities, as it promotes a homogenized way of experiencing destinations. This phenomenon happens when local traditions, customs, and products get overshadowed by global brands and practices, which tourists may find more familiar or comfortable. As more travelers seek standardized experiences that cater to their expectations, local authenticity may be sacrificed. For instance, a small community may alter its cultural practices to appeal to international tourists who expect certain amenities or entertainment styles, thereby losing some of its unique characteristics. This shift can result in the commodification of culture where local traditions are performed for entertainment rather than as a genuine expression of heritage. While globalization can enable cultural exchange and foster awareness, it can also lead to pressures on local cultures to adapt, ultimately diminishing their distinctiveness.*

## 4. What component of the marketing mix refers to the tangible items that meet customer needs?

A. Price

B. Product

C. Promotion

D. Place

*The component of the marketing mix that refers to the tangible items that meet customer needs is the product. In the context of travel and tourism, the product encompasses the services and experiences offered to customers, such as hotel accommodations, tours, and travel packages. These tangible items are developed to meet specific customer demands and preferences, effectively influencing their purchasing decisions. Understanding the product is crucial for businesses in the travel and tourism sector. It not only includes the physical aspects, like the amenities and features of a hotel room or the itinerary of a tour, but also the overall experience that customers anticipate when they make a purchase. This component of the marketing mix ensures that the offerings align with the expectations and needs of the target audience, thus enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty.*

## 5. Which research method is often referred to as desk research?

A. Primary market research

B. Quantitative research

C. Secondary market research

D. Field research

*The term "desk research" is commonly used to describe secondary market research. This method involves gathering existing data from various sources rather than collecting new data firsthand. Secondary research includes analyzing information that has already been compiled, such as reports, academic papers, statistical databases, and other types of published data. Using secondary market research allows researchers to leverage previously collected information to inform their decisions or analyses, making it a time-efficient and cost-effective approach. This method is especially useful in travel and tourism when seeking insights about market trends, customer demographics, and competitive analysis. Unlike primary research, which requires direct engagement with subjects or conducting surveys, desk research consolidates and synthesizes reliable data obtained from external sources, providing a broad overview of topics relevant to the field.*

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## 6. What is an itinerary in the context of travel planning?

A. A detailed plan outlining the route and activities of a traveler during their trip

B. A list of recommended restaurants and attractions in a city

C. A brochure containing discounts for various travel packages

D. A map showing the landmarks of a destination

*An itinerary in the context of travel planning is a detailed plan that outlines the route and activities of a traveler during their trip. It serves as a comprehensive guide that includes information such as departure and arrival times, accommodation details, transportation arrangements, and scheduled activities or tours. An effective itinerary helps travelers organize their time efficiently, ensuring they can maximize their experience by highlighting key locations and experiences to visit during their journey. While lists of recommended restaurants and attractions, brochures with travel discounts, and maps showing landmarks can enhance a travel experience, they do not encompass the broader structure and organization that an itinerary provides. An itinerary integrates all aspects of a trip, making it an essential tool for effective travel planning.*

## 7. What does leakage refer to in tourism?

A. The profit made from local sales

B. Tourist spending that remains local after expenses

C. Tax deductions for tourism businesses

D. Money spent by tourists on imported goods

*Leakage in tourism refers to the amount of money that tourists spend which does not remain within the local economy. It relates specifically to the concept of how much economic benefit local communities receive from tourism activities. When tourists visit a destination, they often spend money on goods and services, some of which may be provided by local businesses. However, leakage occurs when a significant portion of this spending goes to external entities, such as foreign-owned hotels, international food chains, or imported goods, rather than benefiting local vendors or suppliers. Given this context, the correct understanding of leakage is about how tourist spending interacts with the local economy. The concept emphasizes the importance of encouraging local businesses to capture more of the tourist spending, thus reducing the amount of money that leaves the community. This makes option B the appropriate answer, as it encapsulates the idea of local profit retention versus expenditure flowing away from the local economy. The other options do not accurately represent the concept of leakage: profits made from local sales, tax deductions for tourism businesses, or spending on imported goods do not pinpoint the dynamics of how tourist spending circulates within the destination's economy.*

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## 8. Which of the following best describes transportation in a tourism context?

A. The provision of travel guides

B. The moving of goods or customers from one place to another, which can include various modes

C. The marketing of travel packages

D. The selling of souvenirs and local crafts

*Transportation in a tourism context refers to the fundamental aspect of moving travelers or tourists from one location to another. This encompasses various modes of transport, including airplanes, buses, trains, ships, and cars, all of which are crucial for facilitating travel. The effective movement of tourists is essential for the tourism industry, as it connects them to destinations, attractions, and services they wish to experience. Understanding transportation's role is vital, as it determines the accessibility of destinations and influences tourists' overall experience. Without efficient transportation systems, travelers might find it difficult to explore different areas, leading to a decrease in the attractiveness of those destinations. The other choices focus on different aspects of tourism that, while important, do not specifically address the transportation function. Travel guides provide information and assistance, marketing involves promoting travel packages, and selling souvenirs relates to the retail side of tourism, but none of these encompass the essence of what transportation does within the travel and tourism industry.*

## 9. What is a potential consequence of traditional culture being eroded by tourism?

A. Increased local tourism revenues

B. Revitalization of local customs

C. Tension within the local society

D. Improvement in global cultural awareness

*When traditional culture is eroded by tourism, one potential consequence is tension within the local society. As tourists bring in their own cultures and practices, this can lead to conflicts between traditional values and the changes introduced by external influences. Local residents might feel their identities and cultural significance are being diminished, resulting in disagreements about how to preserve their heritage while also accommodating tourism. This tension can manifest in various ways, such as community disputes, dissatisfaction with the commercialization of culture, and a sense of loss among locals who seek to maintain their cultural practices in the face of overwhelming tourist demand. The other options, while they touch on aspects of tourism's impact, do not align as closely with the erosion of traditional culture. Increased local tourism revenues may occur, but it doesn't directly address the consequences of culture erosion. Revitalization of local customs implies a positive outcome where traditions are enhanced rather than diminished, and improvement in global cultural awareness may suggest more exposure to diverse cultures, but it doesn't address the specific tension that might arise within a community facing cultural erosion.*

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**10. What type of research involves utilizing existing information collected by others?**

A. Primary market research

B. Secondary market research

C. Qualitative research

D. Quantitative research

*The type of research that involves utilizing existing information collected by others is secondary market research. This form of research relies on data that has already been gathered and analyzed by previous studies, publications, or other sources. It includes a wide range of materials such as academic papers, industry reports, government statistics, and data available from organizations and other researchers. Secondary market research is particularly valuable because it is often less time-consuming and more cost-effective than primary market research, which involves gathering new data directly from sources. By using already available information, researchers can identify trends, derive insights, and make decisions based on the extensive work of others, allowing them to build upon existing knowledge without duplicating efforts. In contrast, primary market research focuses on collecting new data specifically tailored to the researcher's needs. Qualitative research explores deeper insights and understanding through interviews and group discussions, while quantitative research uses numerical data and statistics to draw conclusions. Each of these other types of research has its own distinct methods and applications, but secondary market research remains uniquely centered on existing data.*

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# Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://igcse-travelandtourism.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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