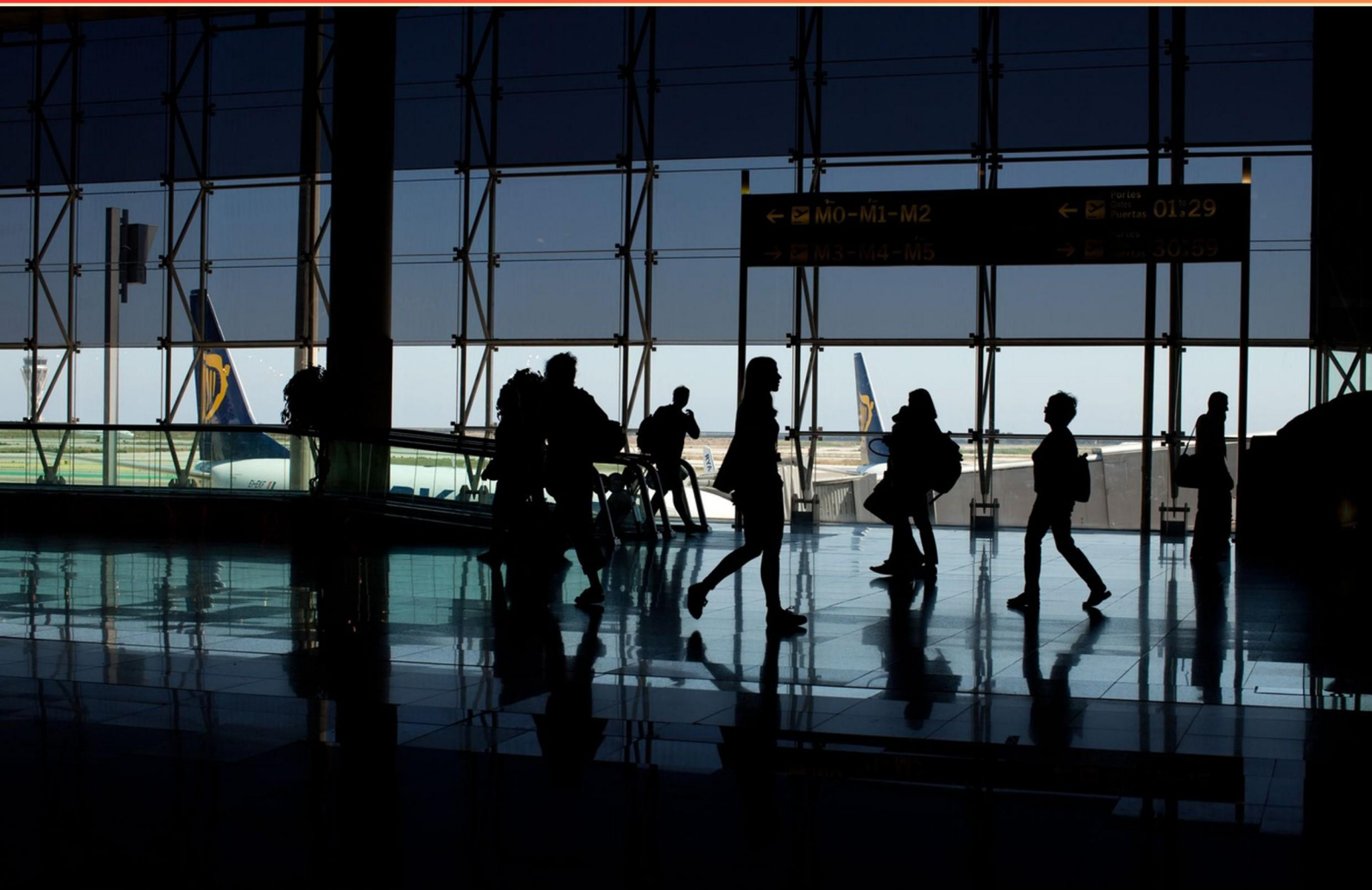


IGCSE TRAVEL AND TOURISM PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://igcse-travelandtourism.examzify.com>



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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. How does tourism typically contribute to local economies?**
 - A. Through job creation, increased spending, and tax revenues
 - B. By providing tax exemptions to foreign tourists
 - C. Through subsidies for travel agents
 - D. By promoting foreign purchases over local products
- 2. Which type of tourism is concerned with exploring local cultures and traditions?**
 - A. Adventure tourism
 - B. Cultural tourism
 - C. Ecotourism
 - D. Business tourism
- 3. What factors primarily influence the pricing of travel packages?**
 - A. Traveler's income and expenditure
 - B. Seasonality, demand, and included services
 - C. Currency exchange rates
 - D. Age demographic of travelers
- 4. What is a rapid transit system primarily designed to do?**
 - A. Provide private shuttle services
 - B. Transport tourists to rural areas
 - C. Transport large numbers of tourists quickly around city centres
 - D. Facilitate increased luggage transport
- 5. What defines latitude in geographical terms?**
 - A. Distance from the prime meridian
 - B. Distance away from the equator
 - C. Distance in miles from the ocean
 - D. Distance above sea level

- 6. Which of the following are key components of the travel and tourism industry?**
- A. Transportation, accommodation, and attractions
 - B. Entertainment, transportation, and shopping
 - C. Accommodation, food services, and transportation
 - D. Historical sites, events, and local cuisine
- 7. Which aspect of business tourism can contribute to a city's economy?**
- A. Short-term visits related only to leisure
 - B. Long-term investments in local industries
 - C. Tax incentives for travelers
 - D. Increased patient inflow to hospitals
- 8. 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
- 9. What is the main focus of primary market research?**
- A. Analyzing competitors' financial statements
 - B. Reviewing published tourism reports
 - C. Finding out customers' experiences and expectations directly
 - D. Calculating average spending patterns of tourists
- 10. What does the term "duration of stay" refer to?**
- A. The amount of money spent by tourists
 - B. The length of time spent during a visit
 - C. The number of tourists visiting a place
 - D. The time taken to reach a destination

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How does tourism typically contribute to local economies?

A. Through job creation, increased spending, and tax revenues

B. By providing tax exemptions to foreign tourists

C. Through subsidies for travel agents

D. By promoting foreign purchases over local products

Tourism plays a significant role in boosting local economies through multiple mechanisms. One of the primary contributions is job creation; the tourism industry requires a diverse range of roles, from hospitality staff in hotels and restaurants to guides and transportation services. This demand for labor directly increases employment opportunities for local populations. Increased spending is another crucial factor, as tourists tend to spend money on various services, including accommodation, food, entertainment, and local attractions. This influx of spending stimulates local businesses and helps them grow, which can lead to further job creation and economic stability. Moreover, tourism generates tax revenues for local governments. Taxes collected from tourism-related activities, such as hotel taxes, sales taxes on goods and services, and income taxes from tourism jobs, provide essential funding for public services and infrastructure improvements, benefiting the entire community. The other options do not accurately capture the broader economic impact of tourism. Providing tax exemptions to foreign tourists may not significantly contribute to the local economy in the way that the correct answer does. Subsidies for travel agents are more of a support mechanism for the industry rather than a direct contribution to local economies. Promoting foreign purchases over local products can detract from local economic benefits, as it may divert spending away from local businesses. Hence, the focus

2. Which type of tourism is concerned with exploring local cultures and traditions?

A. Adventure tourism

B. Cultural tourism

C. Ecotourism

D. Business tourism

Cultural tourism is focused on immersing visitors in the unique lifestyles, customs, traditions, and heritage of the communities they are visiting. It often includes activities such as visiting museums, attending local festivals, partaking in traditional culinary experiences, and engaging with local artisans and craftspeople. This type of tourism emphasizes understanding and appreciation of different cultures, promoting interaction between tourists and local residents, while fostering respect for the traditions and way of life of the host community. While adventure tourism revolves around physical activities and outdoor experiences, and ecotourism focuses on responsible travel to natural areas with an aim of conserving the environment and supporting local communities, these types do not center on cultural engagement. Business tourism, on the other hand, entails travel for professional purposes rather than cultural exploration. Each of these alternatives serves a distinct purpose that does not prioritize the exploration of local cultures and traditions in the way cultural tourism does.

3. What factors primarily influence the pricing of travel packages?

- A. Traveler's income and expenditure
- B. Seasonality, demand, and included services**
- C. Currency exchange rates
- D. Age demographic of travelers

The correct answer highlights essential elements that significantly impact the pricing of travel packages: seasonality, demand, and included services. Seasonality refers to the fluctuations in travel demand that occur throughout the year. For instance, prices often rise during peak travel seasons, such as summer holidays or major events, as more people are looking to travel. Conversely, during off-peak seasons, prices may drop to stimulate demand. Demand also plays a crucial role; if a particular destination or service is highly sought after, it allows providers to increase prices. For example, during a major festival or event, the increased demand can lead to higher prices for accommodation and travel services. Included services, such as meals, guided tours, transportation, and accommodations, directly affect the overall cost of a package. Packages offering more comprehensive services typically have higher price points compared to those that cover only the basics. Taken together, these three factors—seasonality, demand, and included services—form a complex system that travel companies analyze to set competitive but profitable prices for their packages.

4. What is a rapid transit system primarily designed to do?

- A. Provide private shuttle services
- B. Transport tourists to rural areas
- C. Transport large numbers of tourists quickly around city centres**
- D. Facilitate increased luggage transport

A rapid transit system is specifically designed to efficiently move large populations of people within urban environments, primarily focusing on city centers. These systems, which include subways, light rail, and metros, offer high-capacity, low-cost public transport options that minimize travel time and enhance connectivity across densely populated areas. The focus on quickly transporting individuals allows for reduced congestion and greater accessibility to various urban destinations, making it easier for both residents and visitors to navigate the city. These systems are characterized by frequent service, dedicated tracks, and limited stops, maximizing their efficiency and speed. Considering the other options, private shuttle services are more individualized and not representative of a rapid transit system's goals. Transporting tourists to rural areas does not align with the urban-centric nature of rapid transit. Facilitating the transport of luggage is not a primary function of such systems, as they are more oriented towards passenger movement rather than handling freight or baggage.

5. What defines latitude in geographical terms?

- A. Distance from the prime meridian
- B. Distance away from the equator**
- C. Distance in miles from the ocean
- D. Distance above sea level

Latitude is defined as the measurement of distance north or south of the equator, which is situated at 0 degrees latitude. It is an essential concept in geography that helps in identifying specific locations on the Earth's surface. The lines of latitude, known as parallels, run horizontally around the Earth and are measured in degrees, ranging from 0 degrees at the equator to 90 degrees at the poles. Understanding latitude is crucial for navigation, meteorology, and climate studies as it impacts various environmental factors like temperature and daylight hours. Therefore, the correct answer is the distance away from the equator, as it directly relates to how latitude is defined and measured. The other options pertain to different geographical concepts. The prime meridian relates to longitude rather than latitude; distance from the ocean is not a measure of latitude but rather a geographical feature; and distance above sea level refers to altitude, which is an entirely different measurement from latitude.

6. Which of the following are key components of the travel and tourism industry?

- A. Transportation, accommodation, and attractions**
- B. Entertainment, transportation, and shopping
- C. Accommodation, food services, and transportation
- D. Historical sites, events, and local cuisine

The key components of the travel and tourism industry are primarily centered around the essential services and elements that facilitate travel experiences for tourists. Transportation, accommodation, and attractions form the foundational framework of the industry. Transportation includes all the means by which travelers reach their destinations, such as airlines, trains, buses, and cars. This is crucial as it provides the necessary mobility for tourists. Accommodation refers to the various lodging options available to travelers, including hotels, hostels, and vacation rentals, essential for providing a place to stay during their travels. Lastly, attractions encompass the sites or experiences that draw visitors to a destination, such as landmarks, parks, and cultural institutions, which engage tourists and enhance their experiences. The other provided options either mix components that are secondary to the main offerings of travel or focus too narrowly on specific aspects, such as shopping or entertainment, which while important, do not capture the primary structural elements that define the travel and tourism industry.

7. Which aspect of business tourism can contribute to a city's economy?

- A. Short-term visits related only to leisure
- B. Long-term investments in local industries**
- C. Tax incentives for travelers
- D. Increased patient inflow to hospitals

Long-term investments in local industries are a significant aspect of business tourism that can positively contribute to a city's economy. When business travelers come to a city for conferences, meetings, or trade shows, their presence often stimulates sustained economic activity. This is because businesses may decide to invest in local infrastructure, hire local services, or collaborate with local companies based on their experiences during these visits. Such investments lead to job creation, enhance the local economic environment, and can contribute to improved facilities and services that benefit both locals and future tourists. Moreover, when businesses see potential in a city, they are likely to establish long-term operations, leading to continual economic benefits rather than just a boost during sporadic leisure visits. In contrast, short-term visits related only to leisure do not typically lead to lasting changes in the local economy. Similarly, tax incentives for travelers may attract more visitors but do not guarantee an influx of business investment. Increased patient inflow to hospitals, while beneficial for healthcare facilities, does not directly relate to the broader economic contributions associated with business tourism.

8. 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.

9. What is the main focus of primary market research?

- A. Analyzing competitors' financial statements
- B. Reviewing published tourism reports
- C. Finding out customers' experiences and expectations directly**
- D. Calculating average spending patterns of tourists

The main focus of primary market research is to gather firsthand information directly from customers about their experiences, needs, and expectations. This approach allows researchers to collect specific data tailored to the questions they need to answer, which is vital for understanding customer behavior and preferences in the travel and tourism context. By engaging directly with consumers through surveys, interviews, or focus groups, businesses can uncover insights that are unaffected by external interpretations or data analysts' perspectives. In contrast, other choices such as analyzing competitors' financial statements or reviewing published tourism reports typically involve secondary market research, where information is collected from existing sources rather than directly from targeted respondents. These methods, while valuable for different reasons, do not provide the same depth of personalized understanding as primary research. Similarly, calculating average spending patterns of tourists is a specific analytic approach that may utilize secondary data rather than channeling feedback directly from customers about their experiences. Thus, direct engagement through primary research remains the best means to understand customer experiences and expectations.

10. What does the term "duration of stay" refer to?

- A. The amount of money spent by tourists
- B. The length of time spent during a visit**
- C. The number of tourists visiting a place
- D. The time taken to reach a destination

The term "duration of stay" specifically refers to the length of time a tourist spends at a particular destination during their visit. This metric is crucial in the travel and tourism industry as it helps businesses and tourism boards understand visitor behavior, assess local infrastructure, and analyze economic impacts in terms of spending and resource allocation. By measuring the duration of stay, stakeholders can tailor services and attractions to enhance visitor experiences and optimize tourism management. The other options represent different aspects of tourism: monetary expenditure, visitor counts, and travel time; however, they do not capture the essential concept of how long tourists are engaging with a destination.

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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