

Module 2 Revision Memorandum

Learner's Book page 113

Suggested answers

- 1 The three phases when organising a tour are:
Planning: This is when the tour organiser does research to find out about various transport, accommodation and activities that suit the tourists' profile. ✓
Costing: This is when the tour organiser finds out and compares the various prices of the above in order to finalise the tour arrangements. ✓
Reservations and documentation: The tour organiser makes the reservations for the tourists and sends the relevant documents to the tour group. ✓ (3)
- 2 The tourists' age is important when selecting the type of activities that they will take part in and the location/type of accommodation. ✓ (1)
- 3 When planning a route for a tour, remember the following:
 - it takes approximately one hour to travel 100 km by car ✓
 - possible traffic delays and road works ✓
 - note the departure and arrival times of flights and the check-in time at the airport ✓
 - time taken at customs and passport control can vary from very short to a lengthy wait ✓
 - allow sufficient time for stops along the way ✓
 - there must be enough things for the tourists to do during stops ✓
 - include sufficient places of interest ✓ (any 3)
- 4 AAA.com, ✓ Trip Tik travel, ✓ Google Earth, ✓ Tom Tom Route Planner ✓ (any 1)
- 5 Standby means waiting at an airport until a seat becomes available on a flight to the desired destination. Travellers pay lower prices for their tickets than if they had booked ahead. ✓ (1)
- 6 Transport ✓ and accommodation ✓ are the most expensive aspects. (2)
 - Is there sufficient leisure time? ✓
 Reason: Tourists normally want to relax and should not have to rush from place to place. ✓
 - Have I allowed for sufficient time for shopping and visits to the bathroom? ✓
 Reason: Tourists want to spend time in leisure activities and should be given enough time to shop. Bathroom breaks are essential and give tourists time to look around. ✓
 - Are there too many activities crammed into a short space of time? ✓
 Reason: Tourists want to relax and not rush between destinations. The activities must be spread out during the tour. ✓
 - Are there photo opportunities so that tourists can create memories of their holiday? ✓
 Reason: Tourists want to create memories and must be given the opportunity to do so. ✓
 - Does the tour end on a high note? ✓
 Reason: When tourists go home they must go home with good memories of their holiday ✓
 - Do I have a back-up plan if something goes wrong? ✓

- Reason: There are many things that can go wrong during a trip. If the organiser/
guide has a back-up plan they can save the day (as well as deliver excellent service
in the minds of the tourists). ✓ (any 2)
- 8 No precautionary measure against malaria is 100% effective. ✓ If a traveller decides to
take prophylaxis it is essential that they take them according to the directions given.
A medical practitioner should be contacted for advice. (1)
- 9 Precautions to be taken by travellers include boiling water before using it and avoiding
contact with potentially infected food. ✓ (1)
- 10 At first patients typically suffer from a high fever, ✓ general muscle pain, ✓ backache, ✓
shivers, ✓ headache, ✓ loss of appetite, ✓ nausea ✓ and vomiting. ✓ (any 2)
- 11 Crime can result in fewer tourists visiting South Africa which leads to less income from
international tourism. ✓ This affects the tourism industry negatively, leads to tourism-
related businesses closing down, job losses and eventually a decrease in the percentage
that tourism contributes to the GDP. ✓ (Learners must show that they understand the
sequence of the events given here, that the one incident will lead to the other.) (2)
- 12 Many countries use DST to make better use of daylight in the evenings (by setting the
clocks forward one hour during the longer days in the summer). ✓ Many people believe
that DST could be linked to fewer road accidents and injuries. The extra hour of daylight
in the evening is said to give children more social time and can boost the tourism industry
because it increases the number of hours that can be spent outdoors. ✓ (2)
- 13 09:30 Saturday 21 May (8 hrs + 4 hrs + 2 hrs 30 min = 14 hrs 30 min) = 05:30 +
4 hrs UTC = 09:30 ✓✓ (2)
- 14 04:00 Friday 27 July, 2012 (20:00 – 4 hrs – 16:00 – 12 hrs = 04:00) ✓✓ (2)

Total: 25 marks