



1- In two points, highlight the main differences between tourists and excursionists?

- A- Duration of stay – Tourists stay at a place at least 24 hours or overnight.
 - Excursionists do not stay overnight and return to their origin.
- B- Accommodation usage- Tourist use accommodation such as hotels.
 - Excursionists do not require accommodation as their visit is limited for same day.

2- Which of the following points is NOT a distinct element of tourism:

- ()- Involvement of travel by non-residents
- (answer)- Engaging in remunerated activities or work that generates income
- ()- Stay of temporary nature in the destination visited

3- The three principal categories of tourism, based on geographical movement, include

- A- Domestic tourism
- B-Inbound tourism
- C-Outbound tourism

4- According to the *purpose* of the visit, tourism can be classified into:

- A-Adventure tourism
- B-Cultural tourism
- C-Religious tourism
- D-Medical tourism
- E-Educational tourism

5- What are the main differences between the concept of travel behavior and tourism motivation?

A- • Travel Behaviour:

Refers to the actions, decisions, and patterns exhibited by individuals or groups during the process of travel. It encompasses how, when, where, and why people travel, including modes of transportation, destinations, travel frequency, and expenditure.

Example: Analysing why people choose train travel over flying for domestic trips.

B-• Tourism Motivation:

Focuses specifically on the psychological and emotional factors that drive individuals to engage in tourism. It explores the "why" behind travel, such as the desire for relaxation, adventure, cultural exploration, or escape from routine.

Example: Understanding why some people travel to beach resorts for relaxation while others prefer cultural cities for education.

6- Tourism motivations can be discussed from two broad aspects, namely:

- A- Intrinsic
- B-Extrinsic

7-Intrinsic tourism motivations can encompass

- A- Personal motivations
- B-Self-fulfillment
- C-personal growth
- D-Relaxation

8- In no more than 5 points, explain how Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs can be linked with the psychological factors in tourism.

- **Physiological Needs (Basic Needs):** Travelers prioritize essentials like food, water, accommodation, and rest. Tourism services like hotels, restaurants, and transportation meet these needs.

Example: Choosing a destination with comfortable lodging and dining options.

- **Safety and Security:** Tourists seek destinations where they feel safe and protected, both physically and financially.

Example: Selecting secure travel environments, reliable tour operators, or purchasing travel insurance.

- **Love and Belonging:** Tourism fosters social connections through shared experiences, group travel, or visiting family and friends.

Example: Participating in cultural festivals or traveling to reconnect with loved ones.

- **Esteem Needs:** Travel can boost self-esteem through achievements or status-driven motivations, like luxury travel or adventurous accomplishments.

Example: Climbing a challenging mountain or staying at an exclusive resort.

- **Self-Actualization:** Tourism often fulfills personal growth, creativity, and self-discovery goals.

Example: Solo travel for reflection, exploring new cultures, or engaging in volunteer tourism.

9- Based on Iso-Ahola's (1982) Escape-Seeking Theory, tourism motivation includes:

- A-Escape motivation
- B-Seeking motivation

10- Based on Push/Pull Tourism motivations, push aspects refer towhile pull factors indicate to.....

- A- Internal factors
- B- External Factors

11- Based on Gray's (1970) tourist categorization, Sunlust tourists are characterized by the following:

- A-Desire for relaxation and leisure
- B-Minimal interest in cultural immersion
- C-Preference for structure and organized travel

12- While wanderlust tourists are distinguished by:

- A-Adventure and Authenticity
- B-Intrinsic motivation
- C-Focus on cultural and intellectual enrichment

13- Which of the following is NOT a feature of Allocentric tourists?

- (Answer)- Preference for familiar and safe environments
- ()- risk-taking and desire for new experiences
- ()- Adventurous and independent

14- Which of the following are NOT features of Psychocentric tourists?

- ()- tend to spend their disposable income on authentic local arts
- (Answer)- Engage with locals, participating in cultural customs
- ()- They typically visit popular domestic attractions and mass tourism

15- According to Cohen's typology, tourists can be categorised into:

- A-Organize mass tourist
- B-Individual mass tourist
- C-Drifter
- D- Explorer

16- Based on Cohen's tourist typologies, explain the meaning of "environmental bubble" in no more than four lines.

1. **Self-contained space:** Tourists are isolated in a controlled, artificial environment created by organized tourism.
2. **Limited interaction:** Tourists primarily engage with other tourists, avoiding authentic local interactions.
3. **Predefined experiences:** The travel experience is structured, focusing on sanitized, familiar, and safe surroundings.
4. **Separation from local culture:** The "bubble" shields tourists from the true cultural context of the destination.

17- According to Cohen's typology, highlight the main differences between the explorer and drifter.

- A-Degree of independence
- B-Type of destinations
- C-Interaction with local culture
- D-Comfort and convenience

18- Drawing on Smith (1989), tourists can be classified into:

- A-Ethnocentric tourist
- B-Commercial tourism
- C-non-commercial tourism
- D- Cosmopolitan Tourist
- E-- Intercultural tourist