



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

- A- Tourists stay overnight at the destination, while excursionists do not.
- B- Tourists typically engage in longer visits, whereas excursionists are day-trippers.

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

- ()- Involvement of travel by non-residents
- (X)- 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 (within the same country)
- B- Inbound tourism (foreign visitors entering a country)
- C-Outbound tourism (residents traveling to another country)

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

- A- Leisure tourism (for relaxation and enjoyment)
- B-Adventure tourism (for thrill-seeking activities)
- C-Health tourism (for medical or wellness purposes)
- D-Business tourism (for work-related purposes)
- E-Cultural tourism (to experience local culture and heritage)

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

- A-Travel behavior is observable, while tourism motivation is psychological and subjective.
- B-Travel behavior refers to the actions and decisions of travelers (e.g., mode of transport, accommodation choices), while tourism motivation refers to the underlying reasons for traveling (e.g., relaxation, adventure).

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

- A- Intrinsic (internal motivations, such as personal desires)
- B-Extrinsic (external factors, such as destination attractions)

7-Intrinsic tourism motivations can encompass

- A- Personal motivations(e.g., self-discovery, relaxation)
- B-Cultural motivations (e.g., learning about new cultures)
- C-Psychological motivations (e.g., escaping stress)

D-Social motivations (e.g., spending time with family or friends)

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

A-Self-actualization (e.g., personal growth through travel experiences)

B-Social needs (e.g., bonding with family or friends during trips)

C-Esteem needs (e.g., visiting prestigious destinations for status)

D-Physiological needs (e.g., food, shelter during travel)

E- Safety needs (e.g., secure accommodations, safe destinations)

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

A-Escaping from routine or stressful environments

B-Seeking novelty and new experiences

C-Seeking personal or interpersonal rewards (e.g., relaxation, social interaction)

D Escaping from personal problems

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

A- Internal factors(e.g., stress, desire for relaxation)

B- External Factors(e.g., attractions, cultural experiences at the destination)

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

A-Seeking favorable climates and natural attractions

B-Visiting destinations for their physical attributes (e.g., beaches, mountains)

C-Preferring relaxation and comfort

12- While wanderlust tourists are distinguished by:

A-Preferring off-the-beaten-path destinations

B-Seeking new and unfamiliar experiences

C- Valuing cultural immersion and exploration

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

(X)- 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?

(X)- tend to spend their disposable income on authentic local arts

()- 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-Individual mass tourists (some flexibility but rely on tourism infrastructure)

B-Organized mass tourists (prefer structured tours)

C-Drifters (fully immerse in local culture, avoid touristy areas)

D- Explorers (seek unique experiences but with some comfort)

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

- The "environmental bubble" refers to the familiar and comfortable environment that tourists create around themselves while traveling
- It includes staying in familiar accommodations, eating familiar food, and interacting with people from their own culture.
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- This bubble helps tourists feel secure and reduces the stress of being in an unfamiliar place.

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

A-Explorers seek unique experiences but still rely on some tourism infrastructure, while drifters avoid touristy areas entirely.

B-Explorers may stay in local accommodations, but drifters often live with locals or in very basic conditions.

C-Explorers maintain some connection to their home culture, while drifters fully immerse in the local culture.

D-Explorers are more likely to plan their trips, while drifters are more spontaneous.

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

A-Unusual

B-Elite

C-Explorer

D-Off-beat

E-Charter

F-Mass

G- Incipient mass