



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

- A- In contrast to excursionists, who travel for less than 24 hours, tourists stay overnight.
- B- While excursionists concentrate on fast activities or sightseeing, tourists go on in-depth explorations.

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

- ()- Involvement of travel by non-residents
- ✓ 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 is the practice of visiting one's own nation.
- B- Inbound Tourism: Non-residents traveling into a country.
- C- Outbound Tourism: Traveling abroad by residents.

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

- A- Tourism related to leisure and recreation (vacations, leisure, and sightseeing, for example).
- B- Business tourism includes meetings, conferences, and travel for work.
- C- Cultural tourism includes things like touring art, customs, and heritage.
- D- Adventure tourism, such as extreme sports and trekking.
- E- Travel for health and wellness (e.g., spas, medical treatments).

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

- A- The choices and activities undertaken by tourists when traveling are referred to as travel behavior.
- B- Tourism motivation is the study of the psychological factors or desires that influence people's decision to travel.

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

- A- Intrinsic Motivations
- B- Extrinsic Motivations

7-Intrinsic tourism motivations can encompass

- A- Personal motivations

- B-Desire for relaxation or adventure
- C-Self-discovery
- D-Cultural enrichment

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

- A-Physiological (thirst, hunger, sleep)
- B-Safety (security, stability, protection)
- C-Social (love, affection, belongingness, interpersonal relationships)
- D-Esteem (self-esteem, self-respect, prestige)
- E- Self-actualization (growth, advancement, creativity)

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

- A- Escape motivation refers to the want to disengage from daily obligations, stress, or routine.
- B- Seeking Motivation: The drive to travel in search of novel, thrilling, and satisfying experiences.
- C- Social Interaction: The requirement to interact with people and partake in social activities while traveling.
- D Rejuvenation and relaxation: the need for rest, relaxation, and recuperation from stress, either mentally or physically.

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

- A- Internal Factors : Personal Growth
- B- External Factors: Social Influence

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

- A-Focus on rest and relaxation.
- B-Prioritize pleasant climates, comfort, and familiar amenities.
- C-Prefer hassle-free, relaxing vacations with minimal excitement.

12- While wanderlust tourists are distinguished by:

- A-Motivated by a desire to explore and experience new cultures.
- B-Value entertainment in the form of engaging with local people and cultural experiences.
- C- Prioritize learning and adventure as key elements of their holiday.

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

- ✓ 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

- ✓ 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-The organized mass tourist
- B-The individual mass tourist
- C-The explorer
- D- The drifter

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

- Hinders communication with the local culture.
- Visitors are given a secluded, restricted area by the environmental bubble.
- Common in resorts with mass tourism.
- Reduces exposure to the local surroundings and real-life experiences.

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

- A- In search of genuine encounters, Explorer makes use of simple tourist facilities.
- B- Drifter embraces complete cultural immersion while avoiding tourist locales.
- C- The Explorer likes to travel with a plan.
- D- Drifter cherishes individuality and spontaneity.

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

- A-Explorer.
- B-Elite tourist
- C-Off-beat tourist
- D-Unusual tourist
- E-Incipient mass tourist
- F-Mass tourist
- G-Charter tourist