**Hashemite University**

**Queen Rania Institute of Tourism & Heritage**

**Tourism Planning Course/ Second Exam- Type A**

**Name & ID: -----------------------------------------------------------**

**Please put your answers here:**

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**Choose the right answer in the following multiple questions:**

1. Tourism plans at this level are policy and structure plans. The policy states the type and extent of tourism development that is appropriate for the area and special considerations such as environmental protection and community involvement. This level is: a. Site b. Sub-regional c. Attraction
2. Important principles for area-wide planning are all of these except:
3. Establishment of a good access point or gateway for tourists visiting the area.
4. Establishment of a staging area at or near the access point where there is a concentration of tourist facilities and services and often some tourist attractions.
5. Clustering of tourist attractions, mainly primary attractions.
6. Designation of tourism development zones such as resorts where there is a concentration of tourist facilities and services.
7. Proper location of the resort is important and resort sites should be selected according to logical criteria. These criteria will vary from one place to another but successful resort sites generally should have the following attributes except:
8. Located far away from a tourist attraction feature such as a beach, marine area, lake, ski slope, hiking or trekking area, mineral springs (for a health resort) or major archaeological or historic site. This is to protect such sites.
9. Desirable micro-climatic conditions as related to the type of development.
10. Attractive physical environment of the site and nearby area, or possibility of making the site attractive through, for example, interesting landscaping.
11. Sufficient amount of available and developable land that does not have a more important economic or conservation use.
12. In preparing the resort plan, the general principles to be followed should include the following except:
13. Plan for a variety of recreation, nature-oriented, cultural and shopping facilities and activities within the resort and in the nearby region.
14. Give the resort a distinct sense of place and character.
15. Plan the resort environmentally and for sustainable development with application of carrying capacity analysis.
16. Establish buffer zones between the resort and local communities to prevent problems that might affect tourism
17. Urban tourism planning principles include the following except:
18. Provide a variety of well guided bus tours of the city and environs and develop urban walking tours by providing guide maps and rest stops along the walking tour route.
19. Provide a high level of public health with good sanitation and hygiene standards and adequate medical facilities and services for tourists.
20. Maintain a high level of public safety standards with control of crime to the extent possible, and warn tourists not to visit high-crime areas and take reasonable safety precautions anywhere they are staying or touring.4
21. Improve the environmental quality of the urban area where needed, especially controlling air pollution and traffic congestion and promoting a clean environment, attractive building design, generous parks and landscaping including street trees.
22. None of the above
23. ---------- is a form of nature tourism in which utmost consideration is given to conservation of the environment, including biological diversity, wildlife and ecological systems, with emphasis placed on educating tourists about the environment and how to conserve it.
24. Urban b. Rural c. Ecotourism d. Cultural
25. Some planning principles for ecotourism are all of these except:
26. Apply strict conservation measures to the natural area to protect the flora, fauna and ecosystems and any existing archaeological or historic sites.
27. Establish carrying capacity standards so that there is not over-development of tourist facilities or over-use of the environment by visitors.
28. Develop large-scale tourist facilities in environmentally attractive locations, with locally based design, use of modern building materials, energy- saving devices and proper disposal of waste material.
29. Prepare and distribute ecotourism codes of conduct for tourists and tour operators, and monitor application of these codes.
30. Some basic considerations in planning theme parks include all of these except:
31. Provide good local access and other infrastructure.
32. In addition to planning the theme park itself, plan the area around the park and integrate it into area-wide development planning.
33. Provide good management and maintenance including maintaining a clean, safe and hygienic environment.
34. Base the theme of the park on international subjects that will reinforce the phenomenon of globalization and present something amazing to the visitors.
35. Basic considerations for planning efficient visitor use of attractions are all of these except:
36. Providing for visitors to have ample opportunity to enjoy, appreciate and understand the attraction feature. The importance of effective interpretation of the site has already been emphasised.
37. Ensuring that the carrying capacity of the site is not exceeded so that the site is not degraded and a high level of visitor satisfaction is maintained.
38. Ensuring that visitor use does not degrade the site or result in environmental problems.
39. Ensuring that residents of the area have the opportunity to visit the feature at an equal entrance fee as the tourists.
40. These are special buildings or rooms in which detailed information can be displayed. ------------- are very useful for showing processes, histories and other features that cannot be seen on a short visit or understood without explanation. Where necessary, these can be enlarged or combined with education centres. In addition, detailed books and guides can be available for sale. a. Visitors Centers b. Exhibits c. Education Centers