

Explanation of the question requirements, marking criteria and candidates' performance of Paper 2 by samples



Essay Type Questions: General Observations

- Most candidates were not familiar with some less popular concepts such as BYOD, cost-centred and revenue-centred hotel departments, cultural commodification and 'edutainment' experience.
- Candidates were recommended to read through the questions carefully so that they could address the specific requirements of each question. For instance, in Q.4 (a) candidates were expected to explain how a marine park can use the three levels of a product to provide a quality 'edutainment' experience.
- Candidates were able to demonstrate a basic knowledge in some popular concepts such as carrying capacity, services dimension as well as distribution channels. However, they encountered difficulties when attempting questions that required them to apply the concepts in given contexts.
- Candidates should have managed their time better and observed the mark allocation of the question and determined the required length or coverage of the answers.

Paper 2 Essay Type Questions: Q1

- 1. Tourism destinations prefer to be a home port instead of a stop-over port for cruise tourism, since tourism service suppliers may benefit less if the destination is simply a stop-over port.
 - Identify any four types of tourism service suppliers in the Integrated Model of Tourism. Give two examples of how each type of service supplier may benefit less if the destination is a stop-over port.

 (8 marks)
 - Because of the large number of cruise passengers arriving at the same time, the local community may be impacted. Identify the five types of carrying capacity. Give two examples of how the local community is impacted by each type from cruise tourism. (10 marks)



Essay Type Questions: Q1 General Performance

Question	Popularity	Performance in General
Number	%	remonitance in General
1 (a)	61	Fair. About half of the candidates were able to identify three or four types of tourism service suppliers that may benefit less from a stop-over port. However, many of them could only provide one example for each type of service supplier and their answers were not comprehensive.
(b)		Good. More than half of the candidates were able to identify the five types of carrying capacity and provide relevant examples. Their answers demonstrated an understanding of the relevant concept.



Paper 2: Q2

- 2. Because of geographic and accessibility restrictions, the restaurant operations of an island resort hotel are different from those in a hotel in a city.
 - Resort hotel guests can have meals in either a casual dining or a fast food restaurant. From the resort hotel's perspective, identify four strengths of adopting casual dining in terms of menu, and four strengths of adopting fast food in terms of service. (8 marks)
 - (b) The resort hotel has been hit by a typhoon, causing water purification and electricity supply systems to break down. Based on the Five Keys to Food Safety, explain with examples how the food handling procedures in restaurants could be affected, and propose five ways to ensure food safety.

 (10 marks)



Essay Type Questions: Q2 General Performance

2 (a)	87	Satisfactory. More than half of the candidates were able to provide a few strengths of casual dining and fast food in terms of menu and services respectively.
(b)		Fair. About half of the candidates were able to explain food handling procedures. Some weaker candidates gave wrong explanations and failed to propose ways to ensure food safety.



Paper 2: Q3

- 3. A cultural attraction demonstrates the cultural traditions of an ethnic minority group, including ceremonies, arts and crafts, architecture, and lifestyle. It is criticised for being overcrowded and over-commodified.
 - (a) Describe how the four elements of cultural tradition could be demonstrated in the attraction, and propose any four ways to minimise the commodification of culture. (8 marks)
 - Overcrowding has led to long queueing times for visitors. Based on Parasuraman's five service dimensions, propose two methods under each dimension for improving the queueing arrangement (10 marks)



Essay Type Questions: Q3 General Performance

3 (a)	50	Poor. More than half of the candidates did not understand the meaning of 'commodification'. Some of them wrongly thought that offering free of charge services is a way to minimise the commodification of culture.
(b)		Fair. About half of the candidates were able to define the five service dimensions and propose some ways to improve queueing arrangements; however, some suggestions did not match the relevant service dimensions.



Paper 2: Q4

- 4. The success of a theme park depends on many factors, such as location, the ability to adapt and respond to market changes, and whether the 'edutainment' experience is appealing to visitors.
 - Explain with two examples how a marine life themed attraction, like Ocean Park Hong Kong, can use each of the three levels of a product to provide a quality 'edutainment' experience. The three levels of a product are the core product (intangible benefits sought by visitors), the supporting product (the tangible items provided) and the facilitating product (extra services provided).

(6 marks

(b) A large-scale theme park in a suburban area may bring great benefits to the development of the suburb. Identify three social-cultural and three environmental benefits, and explain each benefit with an example.

(12 marks)



Essay Type Questions: Q4 General Performance

4 (a)	69	Poor. About half of the candidates identified the three levels of product but most of them failed to discuss with reference to the provision of an 'edutainment' experience in a marine park.
(b)		Satisfactory. More than half of the candidates were able to identify some, though not all six, socio-cultural and three environmental benefits. The explanations were often incomplete.



Paper 2: Q5

- 5. New technologies are changing the sales distribution channel, service provision and work practices in the tourism and hospitality industry.
 - (a) Airlines are now developing a new distribution capability which facilitates direct transactions between customers and service suppliers. Identify three pros and three cons of airlines selling tickets directly to customers.

(6 marks)

(b) Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) is an emerging self-service technology trend in the hotel industry. Identify three cost centred and three revenue centred departments or units in a hotel and explain how BYOD may benefit them.

(12 marks)



Essay Type Questions: Q5 General Performance

5 (a)	34	Satisfactory. More than half of the candidates understood the pros and cons of airlines selling tickets directly to customers.
(b)		Poor. About half of the candidates failed to identify cost-centred and revenue-centred hotel departments. They were unfamiliar with the concept of Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) as well as the two types of hotel departments examined.



Samples of Candidates' Performance Paper 2



第二、存宿交施、翻輸上已提供行宿的服務, 客人都會有基務支養房,可供客人什么。所以目的 地的任后收入餐受到影響,例子是目的她的酒店 及旅館。 這些住盾交流的入住率下降,使 他們的益制都受到影響,生意额下跌。

第三,果实言选。如新上有提及多维旋掌及施,從而讓他們消遣。目的她的星點再為因此而受到影響。例如目的她的海上舉風,都輸上已有清梯,人造涓浪的設施提及起擊。另一個例子是目的她的賭場消费下降,都稱上亦有提供賭博的設施,從而滿足至人多特高要。故至目的她的睪點收入下降。



161 (b)



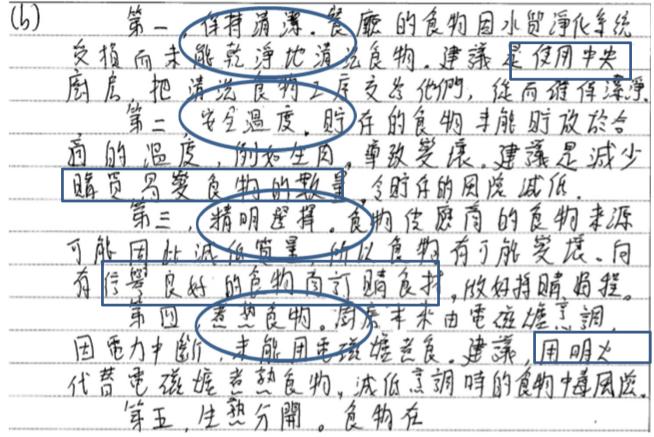
指類力各例 明但答完出承,提子明部案整元载並供說,分不整

考生對分題(a)及(b)考核的概念,旅遊服務供應商及社區承載力有清楚認識,也能提供部分例子,說明郵輪停泊對社區的影響,但未能提供全面答案。(Q1)



件問電廠可以 根據现時飲食潮流。 店提住的服務方便, 快捷, 互能 又引著 滅低人力的馬ず。





在分題(a),考生能辨識休閒餐廳餐單及快餐店服務方面的優勝之處,也能引例說明;而在分題(b),考生也能清楚指出五個食物安全要點,並提出部分確保食物安全的建議。(Q 2)



A	
(a). 展示文化等流元素中,	
景点可安排 电处调有的表现断目,	
份146民族舞等,後中全旅客了解自身文化;	
	指出四
展示儀式.藝術元素中,	個展示
展示儀式、藝術元素中, 母為可安排一來展覽供被客政费,例如當中可	文化元
包括少数民族独特的儀式陣或發發者,供做家	素的方
发观;	法
像不工藝及建築 添入中,	L
景总可能是工作者坊、供旅客艾同在常地人的包	\$
就装褐铁的手工艺品,又可要辨等党圉,要	ED
景息可設定工作移坑,供旅客芝同在常地人協图就装稿特的年工艺品,又可等辨等费圈,要放客沿路客观名锺民族特色建築;	
P \ - \ \ - \ \ .	
(表示生活方式を京中)	
景思可中排力量旅客穿成後獨特的衣服	
展示生话方式元素中, 景思可字排力量旅客穿成後獨特的衣服, 並由其親身体够作為該民族人員的平日生话方	载 、



在微少文化高紫化的方达中人

部分建議並不恰當

6

第一个文法是限制被客的到蒙。 旅客每次到訪文化是急便偏向購買當地記念品作 纷忽故炫耀,这镇心慰有了能影响常地人对到遂 的追求而忘記初衷。

第三个是政府加以宣傳文化的獨特性與主義。 籍政府粮度致商,往旅客正常地人都明白判益始终 非看字号量解件。

第三个是将旅遊收益用作保育文化。 政府可限制收益中的八成用作推度或保育景点, 西班主要个人纠查,



(b), 写真性生, 景点员工可细心計算或推算排落 所需時間, 從而舉起牌知為客人,在承諾之中任為人 放10; 其次, 可明確承諾如若客人排除等待超過 二十分缝仍未果便能得到保險, 增加客人耐心。

可信性里,员工可以事業知識儘快處理客人 对话的之疑問或领知,使其可更快不端並完成话的方 其次,员工之事差别就可用作跨到或處理不端客人 之中,使他們能更便到更快達地入場。

就五個服 務特點, 提出改善 排隊建議

国理心里, 员工可放置 庞太陽之率 於等候列中, 以免他們吃過, 其父, 员工可放等候到十年上 解码, 飲品予等候户的客人, 表本关懷。

服務有形性中,其工可穿着端莊之衣服领示其可信性及安心感,其次,員工可穿着扮演卡起人物的衣服安排修中的客人消磨時間。

及感感为之中,员工了被导善分配於行有巨大成中,一旦有客人体力不支晕倒攻事件可定即解放了 基础,是不断极更多大分就发现多一



(a) 包括我被心凝的而言, 新港海洋公园村特区的军氛, 倒如智兰健康, 刺鸡又柳思路。何为一到建海洋公园已经展变到海洋的鬼味, 而且公园的的敌脸都了海洋生物有失, 从提供 傻質 所 敬有扩放乱 体图

其次就支援在品面等。查灣洋台風长有不同种類的遊戲的遊戲的海洋生物,例如海洋生物,例如海洋雪如河河海洋雪如柳柳的海洋生物,从数哥逛客对他們的紹久。;可且紀台而后插瓜和海洋生物的解析,数哥人們電路指海洋生物

指出產品三 個層次,並 以例子解釋

最後就假成產品而言, 务港海洋在园棚兼登址后南。 作幣偏遠地区, 近山, 红版冥史直接感受大自然。, 而且海泽在园期辅助服務华設物至面, 看不同的交通工具, 叙季人們为使用至通工具, 成少强耕级, 件额环境清深,



由 就对社点文化的第一个好处是促進敌地区的管理,因为 但处外区的大型主题会园,交易想地的社会发展更好,社区的管理和更有规律,例如 简地政府会更后面地管理 當也。

第一个场处是为社区带来人流, 危社区会的 久化水平提升。因为大型色题在因吸进到 引 了不同种短知放客, 社会的为元化全部的 人擁有更为知识, 例如欧洲放客到来, 教 等本地人更详確的荣义, 医过发流提升 本地代表文化的水平。

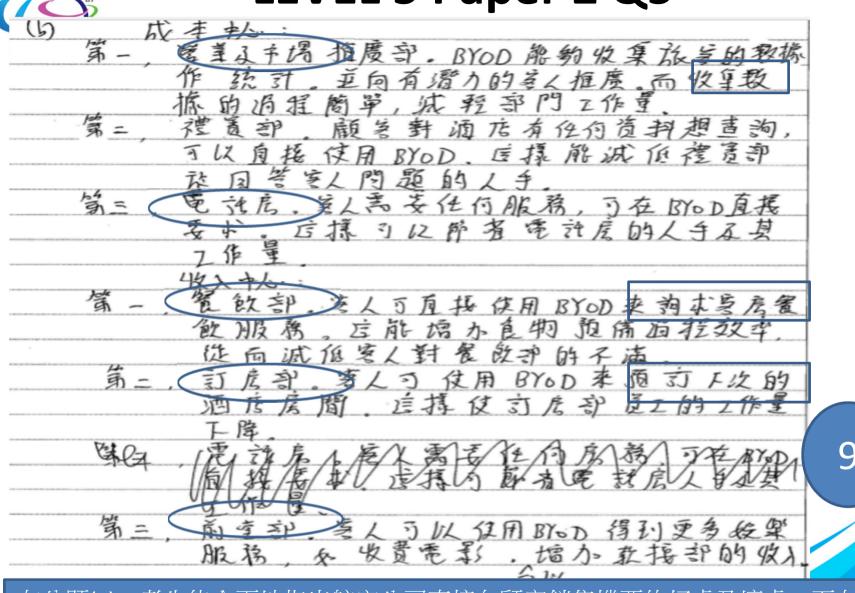
第三个知处是私名的

另外, 对环境们第一个断处是促進自然完整性, 所知 6 的大型包题公园可得在商地的自然境观, 全人們对环境的保备更加汽車。例如 飯包題公园 御台跑为大刀恕, 这更能让人們有重自然的完整性。

第一个好处是有效運用资源,因为邻区的空間教大,而任处郊区四大型无题去国了有效運用资源。因此多人力,建設大型主题后因在郊区,(级区阳)可从减少空地的来看,從而乞环论有更好的发展。

對主題公園 對社會文化 及環境的好 處,有一定 認識

傻影奶下 缺點多下:



在分題(a),考生能全面地指出航空公司直接向顧客銷售機票的好處及壞處;而在分題(b),考生對於酒店成本中心、收入中心及自攜設備等概念,也有準確認識,並能舉例解釋自攜設備如何使酒店的不同部門受惠。(Q5)



Thank you