

### How do I revise for my Pearson BTEC Travel and Tourism Component 3 exam?

Research shows the most effective strategies to embed knowledge into your long-term memory are where you apply the knowledge. Ways to do this include summarising and organising information into a mind map, creating revision cards, exam practice and quizzing. The key is little and often – 10/20 minutes a day, rather than cramming for hours the night before!

#### Resources:

Use your booklets to create revision cards with a question on one side the answer on the other or to create topic mind maps. Textbooks are available to borrow from Mr Antipas. Pearson makes older BTEC Tech Award papers publicly available. Use this website (no login needed):

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/.../past-papers.html?Qualification-Family=BTEC-Tech-Awards>

**Exam date – 1<sup>st</sup> May 2026**

### **A. Factors that influence global travel & tourism (LOA)**

**Economic factors** — recession/boom, employment levels, fuel costs, exchange rates (and effects on inbound/outbound demand).

**Political factors** — legislation & regulation (e.g., Health and safety, consumer protection, planning), licensing, visas/taxes, political instability, civil unrest, war, and the influence of government travel advice.

**Safety & security** — traveller concerns pre-trip and in-destination; airport/transport safety measures; company and government safety guidance.

**Natural factors** — geological & atmospheric hazards; disruption & recovery; impacts on infrastructure and demand.

**Health factors** — endemic diseases, epidemics/pandemics; precautions; insurance; effects of official health advice.

**Media factors** — print, broadcast, online media; reviews; destination image; positive vs negative publicity.

**Organisation responses** — developing new products/services; adapting operations; pricing changes; PR; responding to trends or crises.

**Government responses** — public information; travel restrictions; national branding/image; employment initiatives; infrastructure development; security measures.

**Voluntary-sector responses** — aims; campaigning; sustainability & conservation work; awareness-raising; funding and project delivery.

## **B. Impacts of tourism & sustainability (LOB)**

### **Economic impacts**

Positive: foreign exchange income, contribution to taxes & GDP, direct and indirect employment, multiplier effects.

Negative: leakage, increased cost of living, seasonality, low-paid roles.

### **Environmental impacts**

Negative: pollution, overcrowding, habitat loss, erosion.

Positive: protection/conservation, regeneration, environmental education.

Management strategies: visitor & traffic management, planning controls, eco-education, resource/waste management, protected areas.

### **Socio-cultural impacts**

Negative: loss of authenticity (including staged authenticity), disruption to daily life, exploitation, loss of traditions, resentment, increased crime.

Positive: improved quality of life, access to facilities, improved transport/infrastructure, culture preservation.

Management strategies: visitor education, practical support approaches, community involvement in decisions, local infrastructure improvements.

### **Sustainable tourism**

Definition, protect environment, provide authentic experiences, create economic benefits for communities.

## **C. Destination management (LOC)**

**Butler's TALC model** — exploration → involvement → development → consolidation → stagnation → decline/rejuvenation; apply to real destinations such as Blackpool.

**Emerging vs mature destinations** — characteristics; drivers of growth/emergence (access, social media influence, sustainability trends); example applications such as Venice.

**Government roles** — investment in tourism, development controls, balancing growth with sustainability.

**Partnerships in destination management** — roles of public, private and voluntary organisations; advantages and challenges; importance of collaboration.