S4 Tourism and Hospitality Practice Paper 1 | Flight times, hotel revenue, tour costing, market share, food cost, park capacity

Senior Secondary Tourism and Hospitality Studies

S4 Tourism and Hospitality practice paper 1 with full worked solutions: flight times, hotel occupancy and RevPAR, tour costing, market share, food cost.

1. Flight times and time zones (16 marks)

A flight leaves Hong Kong International Airport for Tokyo Narita at 10:20 Hong Kong time and the flying time is 4 hours 15 minutes. Hong Kong uses UTC+8 and Tokyo uses UTC+9, so Tokyo is 1 hour ahead. The return flight leaves Tokyo at 6:40 pm local time and the flying time is 4 hours 5 minutes. The two airports are 2,890 km apart. The travel agent asks passengers to check in 2 hours before departure, and immigration and baggage claim at Tokyo take 45 minutes after landing.

#	Question
1	(a) At what local time does the flight arrive in Tokyo?
2	(b) At what Hong Kong time does the return flight arrive in Hong Kong?
3	(c) How long does it take from arriving at the Hong Kong airport to reaching the Tokyo hotel after immigration and baggage claim? Give the answer in hours and minutes.
4	(d) Calculate the average flying speed of the outbound flight in km/h, correct to the nearest whole number.

2. Hotel occupancy and revenue per available room (16 marks)

A hotel has 400 rooms and the month has 30 days. In the month 8,400 room nights are sold and total room revenue is HK$6,720,000. The variable cost of an occupied room is HK$420 per night and fixed costs for the month are HK$3,150,000.

#	Question
5	(a) Calculate the number of available room nights and the occupancy rate for the month.
6	(b) Calculate the average daily rate (ADR) and the revenue per available room (RevPAR).
7	(c) If next month targets an occupancy of 82 per cent with the same number of rooms, how many room nights must be sold, and how many more than this month?
8	(d) Calculate the room department profit and profit margin for the month.

3. Tour costing and break-even (18 marks)

A travel agent runs a five-day Bangkok tour for 40 people at HK$8,800 per person. The cost per person is HK$4,200 for air tickets, HK$1,600 for hotel, HK$900 for meals and HK$500 for local transport. Tour leader pay, guide fees and insurance total HK$24,000, a fixed cost that does not change with the number of passengers.

#	Question
9	(a) Calculate the variable cost per person, the total cost of the tour, the total profit and the profit per person.
10	(b) Calculate the contribution margin per person and the break-even number of passengers for the tour.
11	(c) If the tour takes only 30 passengers at the same fare, what is the total profit?

#	Question
12	(d) If the fare is discounted by 5 per cent to attract passengers, what is the new break-even number of passengers?

4. Source market shares and growth rates (18 marks)

In one year Hong Kong receives 8,000 thousand visitor arrivals: 4,600 thousand from the mainland, 1,800 thousand from short-haul markets, 1,200 thousand from long-haul markets and 400 thousand from other markets. Last year total arrivals were 7,200 thousand, of which 4,000 thousand were mainland and 1,250 thousand long-haul. Total visitor spending for the year is HK$68,000 million.

#	Question
13	(a) Calculate the share of each of the four markets as a percentage, correct to one decimal place.
14	(b) Calculate the year-on-year percentage change in total arrivals, mainland arrivals and long-haul arrivals.
15	(c) Calculate the average spending per visitor.
16	(d) If total arrivals rise by another 8 per cent next year with the same market structure, how many thousand mainland visitors are expected?

5. Restaurant food cost and menu pricing (16 marks)

A restaurant has monthly sales of HK$1,250,000, food cost of HK$400,000, staff cost of HK$350,000, rent of HK$180,000 and other expenses of HK$150,000. Management wants to reduce the food cost percentage to 30 per cent. The food cost of one main course is HK$48.

#	Question
17	(a) Calculate the current food cost percentage, and how much food cost must be cut to bring it down to 30 per cent.
18	(b) If the main course is priced at a 30 per cent food cost, what should the selling price be? If it is actually sold at HK$150, what is the food cost percentage?
19	(c) Calculate the staff cost percentage and the rent percentage.
20	(d) Calculate the net profit and net profit margin for the month.

6. Theme park capacity and revenue structure (16 marks)

A theme park can admit at most 30,000 visitors a day. On one day 24,000 visitors enter, of whom 15,000 are adults and 9,000 are children. An adult ticket costs HK$480 and a child ticket costs HK$320. Average in-park spending is HK$200 per visitor.

#	Question
21	(a) Calculate the capacity utilisation rate for that day.
22	(b) Calculate total ticket revenue for the day and the average ticket price.
23	(c) Calculate total in-park spending and total revenue for the day.

#	Question
24	(d) If arrivals on the same day next year rise by 8 per cent with unchanged prices, what ticket revenue is expected?