S6 Tourism and Hospitality Studies Practice Paper

S6 | Tourism and Hospitality Studies | Time: 75 minutes | Total: 100 marks | 24 questions

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Part 1: Tourism Receipts and Economic Contribution

Study the data below and answer the questions, showing all steps.

1. An economy receives 40 million visitor arrivals spending HK$6,500 each. Its GDP is HK$3 trillion. Find total tourism receipts in billion dollars and their share of GDP.

2. Of the visitors, 28 million stay overnight and spend HK$7,800 each; the other 12 million are same-day visitors spending HK$1,900 each. Find total receipts and spend per visitor.

3. A tour operator sells a package at HK$4,800 with direct costs of HK$3,600. Find the gross profit and gross margin.

4. Arrivals rise by 12% and spend per visitor rises by 4%. Find the growth rate of total receipts.

Part 2: Aviation Load Factor and Fuel Cost

Study the data below and answer the questions, showing all steps.

5. Aircraft on a route have 320 seats and a 85% load factor. There are 6 departures a day each way, 365 days a year. Find passengers per flight and annual one-way traffic.

6. The sector takes 3.5 hours and burns 2,400 kg of fuel an hour. Find fuel per flight, fuel per passenger and CO2 per passenger at 3.16 kg CO2 per kg of fuel.

7. The average fare is HK$1,450 and the operating cost per flight is HK$300,000. Find revenue, profit and profit margin per flight.

8. Using the figures above, find the break-even passenger number and load factor.

Part 3: Hotel Occupancy and RevPAR

Study the data below and answer the questions, showing all steps.

9. A hotel has 300 rooms and a 82% annual occupancy. Find room nights sold in the year and the average per day.

10. Average daily rate (ADR) is HK$1,250. Find RevPAR and annual room revenue.

11. Food and beverage revenue is HK$60 million and payroll is HK$46.5 million. Find total revenue and the payroll ratio.

12. If ADR falls to HK$1,150 and occupancy rises to 88%, find the new RevPAR, the change, and judge whether it is worthwhile.

Part 4: Food and Beverage Cost Control and Menu Pricing

Study the data below and answer the questions, showing all steps.

13. A dish costs HK$24 in ingredients and the target food cost rate is 32%. Find the selling price and gross profit.

14. The outlet serves 4,200 covers a month at an average check of HK$180. Find revenue, food cost and gross profit.

15. Monthly purchases are HK$260,000 with 5% spoilage. Find usable cost, the value lost and how much the true unit cost exceeds the purchase price.

16. A dish sells at HK$88 with a cost of HK$30.8. Find the current food cost rate and the price needed to hit 32%.

Part 5: Carrying Capacity and Sustainability

Study the data below and answer the questions, showing all steps.

17. A place has a population of 7.5 million and 40 million arrivals a year. Find tourism intensity, that is arrivals per resident.

18. A beach has a daily carrying capacity of 2,500 people but peaks at 4,200 in high season. Find the utilisation rate and the percentage overload.

19. The local tourism sector emits 4.8 million tonnes CO2e a year. Find emissions per arrival, and the new cap per arrival if emissions must fall 25%.

20. A hotel has 300 rooms at 82% occupancy, 2 guests per occupied room and 340 litres per guest-night. Find daily and annual water use in cubic metres.

Part 6: Event Tourism and the Multiplier Effect

Study the data below and answer the questions, showing all steps.

21. A major event draws 45,000 attendees, 62% from overseas, each spending HK$8,200. Find the number of overseas attendees and the direct economic impact.

22. With a multiplier of 1.8 and an event cost of HK$150 million, find total impact, net benefit and the benefit-cost ratio.

23. Tickets average HK$680 and all 45,000 attend. Find total ticket revenue.

24. Fixed cost is HK$24 million and variable cost per ticket is HK$180. Find break-even attendance and assess feasibility at 45,000 attendees.
