



Aspire Achieve Thrive

**Spring Term
Term 2**

Travel and Tourism

Component 1B - Explore popular visitor destinations

Option B

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor group: _____

Travel teacher: _____

ActiveLearn access code:

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Science	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2
Friday	Sparx Science	Science Task 2	English Task 2

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
French	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Child Development
	Geography	Computer Science
	Health and Social Care	Drama
	ICT	Photography
	Media Studies	Science (Triple)
	Music	Sport
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Scan the QR Code to access the Travel and Tourism Textbook - Component 1A & B



Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 6th January 2025	Cornell Notes on: Visitor destinations (cities and historical towns)	Question: Describe the main features of cultural and historical towns such the city of Bath. (4)
Week 2 13th January 2025	Cornell Notes on: Visitor destinations (countryside and coastal areas)	Question: Using the example of one coastal resort such as Blackpool, outline the features and facilities available there. (6)
Week 3 20th January 2025	Cornell Notes on: Features of destinations 1	Question: How might a world-famous purpose-built resort such as the Las Vegas strip be equipped to meet customer needs (6)
Week 4 27th January 2025	Cornell Notes on: Features of destinations 2	Question: Choose a large city such as London or Manchester and identify all the different facilities that help to improve the visitor experience. (6)
Week 5 3rd February 2025	Cornell Notes on: Climate	Question: Explain how seasonal variations in weather and climate can affect activities available in a place such as Banff in the Canadian Rockies. (6)
Week 6 10th February 2025	Cornell Notes on: Types of Tourism	Question: Using examples, explain the difference between Inbound, Outbound and Domestic tourism. (6)

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 24th February 2025	Cornell Notes on: Reasons for travel	Question: Using examples, explain what business tourism is and discuss products/services provided for business tourists. (9)
Week 8 3rd March 2025	Cornell Notes on: Different visitor types	Question: Choose two different types of visitors and describe their characteristics and what they might want and need from a tourist destination. (6)
Week 9 10th March 2025	Cornell Notes on: Travel options and access	Question: Explain the differences between scheduled, budget and charter flights. (6)
Week 10 17th March 2025	Cornell Notes on: Transport hubs and gateways 1	Question: Using specific examples, explain the difference between transport hubs and transport gateways. (6)
Week 11 24th March 2025	Cornell Notes on: Transport hubs and gateways 2	Question: Explain why might cruise terminals and ferry terminals provide different facilities for passengers? (6)
Week 12 31st March 2025	Cornell Notes on: Suitability of travel routes	Question: Assess the advantages and disadvantages of different travel routes to a specific destination for different types of visitors. (9)

Personal Learning Checklist				
Learning Objective	Criteria	😊	😐	😞
B1	Types of visitor destination: cities, cultural or historical towns, coastal resorts, countryside areas.			
B1	Features of destinations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural attractions – features created by nature that attract visitors. • Purpose-built attractions – attractions built with the specific purpose of attracting visitors. • Heritage attractions – attractions that are appealing due to their historical past. • Facilities – buildings, equipment and services that can be used to improve the visitor experience at a destination, including: accommodation; sports facilities; shopping; hospitality venues; transport in and around the destination; arts and entertainment venues; business facilities; festivals/events. • climate – impact on peak/off peak seasons, holiday types and tourist activities available 			
B2	Tourism involves the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual place of residence for personal or business/professional purposes. These people are called visitors (which may be either tourists or excursionists; residents or non-residents) and tourism has to do with their activities.			
B2	The three types of tourism, reflecting where people are moving to and from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • domestic tourism refers to activities of a visitor within their country of residence and outside of their home • inbound tourism refers to the activities of a visitor from overseas coming into the country • outbound tourism refers to the activities of a visitor outside of their country of residence 			
B2	Leisure tourism – travelling for pleasure, enjoyment, relaxation, celebration; holiday; visiting friends and relatives (VFR); special interest tourism including education, culture, death/tragedy (dark tourism), religion/faith, nature, conservation (ecotourism), sport, adventure, health and wellbeing			
B2	Business tourism – travelling for a job or work away from the usual place of work; includes attending meetings, conferences, exhibitions, events, training, team-building activities.			
B3	Visitor is someone travelling to a destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year for any main reason, including holidays, leisure, business, health and education.			
B3	Visitor types include: families – including multigenerational couples, individuals, business – groups, individual, groups; – special interest, friend/family, clubs, sports, educational.			
B4	Travel is the movement of people between geographical locations. Travel can be done by foot, bicycle, car, motorcycle, train, boat, bus, coach, airplane, ship or other means, with or without luggage, and can be a one-way, single or return trip.			
B4	Modes of transport:			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air: short haul, long haul, scheduled, budget, charter/private charter. • Rail: including regional, national, Channel Tunnel options, heritage, overnight services. • Sea: including ferries, boats, ships • Land: including bus, coach, car, taxi. 			
B4	<p>Transport hubs and gateways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • airports • bus/coach stations • ferry/cruise terminals • railway stations 			
B4	<p>Suitability of travel routes, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure and arrival points • Dates and times of travel • Length of journey • Cost • Mode/s of transport • Operator/s • Services and facilities including: transport class, en-route accommodation; food and drink; retail; carriage of luggage; entertainment; technology; services and facilities for passengers with specific needs • Location and duration of changes/transfers/stopovers. 			

Learning Outcome B: Explore popular visitor destinations

B1- Visitor destinations -

Learners will understand that there are different types of destinations in the UK and across the world. They will learn about the different features that can be found in visitor destinations and the extent to which specific features may contribute to a destinations popularity with visitors

B2 - Different types of tourism and tourism activities

Learners will understand the meaning of tourism and the different ways tourism can be categorised. They will also learn about the nature and meaning of different types of tourism and associated activities.


B3 - Popularity of destinations with different visitor types

Learners will understand the meaning of visitor and the general characteristics of the main types of visitor. They will learn that within each visitor type there are different compositions and age ranges to consider. They will evaluate the suitability of popular tourist destinations for different types of visitor.

B4 - Travel options to access tourist destinations

Learners will understand the meaning of travel and the different types. They will use their knowledge of transport operators and explore the choices of travel available to access tourist destinations. They will investigate the products and services offered to passengers by different transport operators on specific routes. They will learn about the terminal, hubs and gateways for travel within, to and from the UK. They will be able to evaluate different travel options, transport operators and/or routes for a specific journey and match for suitability to a given visitor type.

Term 3&4 Travel and Tourism

Session	Keywords		
<p align="center">Week 1</p> <p align="center">Cities and historical towns</p>	<p>City break - a short trip to a city, with overnight accommodation, of three nights or fewer.</p>	<p>Cities and historical towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many visitors will choose to take a city break for a few days to explore the daytime facilities and nightlife that each city has to offer. • As well as busy city destinations, visitors may be attracted to smaller towns which offer a range of interesting historical attractions and features, for example, ancient city walls and ruins, historic castles and monuments, interesting architecture, medieval churches and places of worship, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites. • Towns with appealing cultural features, such as art galleries, museums and palaces, may also appeal to large numbers of visitors, as will destinations with links to historical or cultural figures such as writers, poets and musicians 	<p>Top UK city destinations (visits 000s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. London (21,713) 2. Edinburgh (2206) 3. Manchester (1661) 4. Birmingham (1112) 5. Liverpool (845)
<p align="center">Week 2</p> <p align="center">Countryside and coastal areas</p>	<p>National Parks - Areas that are protected because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage</p>	<p>Countryside and coastal resorts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the hustle and bustle of the city, some people prefer the peace and quiet of the countryside. • From National Parks, farms and forests, the countryside offers a huge range of things for visitors to do. The UK has 15 national parks – these are areas of protected countryside. • Coastal resorts are very attractive destinations to many visitors to do many activities such as surf, walk or simply relax. Seaside resorts in the UK were once the staple of a working man's holiday with places such as Blackpool and Skegness at the top of the list with people travelling from busy polluted cities to the coast for fresh sea air. 	
<p align="center">Week 3</p> <p align="center">Tourist attractions and Tourism promotion</p>	<p>World Heritage Site - Landmarks or areas selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) as having significance (cultural, historical or scientific) and are highly protected.</p>	<p>Features of destinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors and tourists will consider their needs and what they want from their visit. They will also consider a range of features at destinations before making their final choice. • The range of geographical features and natural attractions available could be a deciding factor, especially for those wanting to relax. # <p>Oceans / Seas / Rivers / Canals / Caves / Waterfalls / Lakes / Mountains / Hills / Woodland / Parks / Coastal areas / Islands / Nature reserves</p>	<p>World Heritage Sites examples include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machu Picchu, Peru • Roam • Viena • Tower of London

Term 3&4 Travel and Tourism

Session	Keywords				
Week 4	<p>Sporting facilities and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many visitors may choose to visit a destination because of its sporting facilities, whether to watch as a spectator or to take part as a competitor. • Example: Old Trafford, home to Manchester United attracts thousands of international tourists each year to watch matches but also to tour the ground. 	<p>Shopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many destinations around the world are famous for their shopping facilities. • London compares well to locations such as Dubai, Paris, Milan and New York, which are famous for their department stores, boutique shops and modern malls. • The UK has famous names such as Fortnum and Mason, Harrods, Liberty London and Harvey Nichols. As well as high end stores. 	<p>Business facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are destinations around the world that cater to business travellers for example, convenient transport links and hubs, large conference venues, and business hotels with board rooms. London, Paris, New York and Tokyo are popular for business travellers. • Destinations such as Chicago, Shanghai, Dubai and Abu Dhabi are fast becoming popular for international travellers due to their large airports. 	<p>Hospitality venues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many destinations have a wide range of places to eat, from fine dining to cheap and cheerful fast-food outlets. • Many restaurants are graded using the Michelin Star Guide. • The UK has 8 3-Star Michelin Restaurants ranking it 8th in the world! 	<p>Arts and entertainment venues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities such as cinemas, theatres and art galleries all appeal to visitors and tourists when considering their next visit. • New York in the USA is famous for its lavish Broadway theatre shows, along with famous art galleries. • London's West End theatre district draws in thousands of visitors each year to see award winning musicals and plays.
Week 5 Climate	<p>Seasonal variations - are the changes in weather, temperature and climate at different times of the year - for example in summer or winter.</p>	<p>Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal variations in weather and climate can affect the activities available, how many tourists visit and how much travel and tourism providers can charge for these destinations. For example: Banff in the Canadian Rockies has two peak seasons. In the winter for its ski season and the summer season as families go to see the lakes. • Summer Sun destinations are those destinations in which British holidaymakers go to during our summer months. • Winter Sun destinations are those destinations which we visit during the winter. These tend to be closer to the equator so that they are hotter. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not every tourist looks to escape the sun - many enjoy a colder climate and enjoy activities such as snowboarding, skiing, ice skating and bobsledding.

Term 3&4 Travel and Tourism

Session	Keywords			
Week 6 Types of tourism	<p>Tourism - the movement of people to countries or places for personal or business purposes.</p> <p>Visitors - people making a visit to a main destination outside their usual environment and for less than a year, for any main purpose, including holidays, leisure, business, health and education.</p>	<p>Domestic tourism is when visitors and tourists take holidays within their own country</p> <p>Outbound tourism is when visitors and tourists travel to a different country from their own, to visit or take a holiday..</p> <p>Inbound tourism is when visitors and tourists from overseas travel into a different country.</p>	<p>Example of domestic tourism: - a group of college students travelling from Carlisle to Liverpool to visit the Albert Dock and the Beatles Museum</p> <p>Example of outbound tourism - an independent traveller from Leeds travelling to Peru to walk the Inca Trail to visit Machu Picchu</p> <p>Example of inbound tourism - a group of students from China visiting the UK to tour historic cities, such as London, Oxford, York and Edinburgh</p>	
Week 7 Reasons to travel	<p>Leisure tourism is travel that is not for work or business purposes. When travelling for leisure, people are often going for pleasure, relaxation, enjoyment or celebration.</p>	<p>Examples of leisure tourism - Sport / Adventure / Health and wellbeing / Holiday / Celebration / Education / Culture / Tragedy (dark tourism) / Religion / Nature / Ecotourism</p>	<p>Business tourism is any travel for a job or work away from the usual place of work. Business travel is usually paid for by the employer and could be domestic or overseas. Business travellers may take advantage of business-class facilities and services, for example, on planes and trains, or when using business lounges and business centres in hotels and airports.</p>	
Week 8 Visitor types	<p>Families There are many different types of family – families can include a parent/parents or carer/carers of children, step-children or adoptive children, and can also include grandparents, grandchildren and other members of the extended family. As people live longer, and children find it more expensive to live away from the family home, it is becoming more common for households to be multi-generational. When taking a family holiday, the needs of all family members must be considered, for example, activities, methods of transport, room types and specific needs.</p>	<p>Couples Couples taking a leisure tourism holiday are likely to want a double or twin room accommodation and to book transport with seats together. They may be travelling to celebrate their relationship, for example, a honeymoon or anniversary, preferring more luxurious hotels and romantic meals in beautiful destinations such as the Maldives, Santorini or the Amalfi Coast in Italy. Couples may prefer destinations that allow them to participate in activities together and to make special memories, such as sightseeing, excursions or trips to the theatre. They might also be travelling to visit friends or relatives in other destinations as domestic or outbound visitors.</p>	<p>Individuals Individual visitors may be travelling as part of a longer trip to meet new people and to participate in new experiences, such as travelling the world, participating in adventure tourism or undertaking a religious pilgrimage. They may wish to join a group travel holiday, sharing a room with other guests to share costs, or they may prefer to pay a single supplement so they can have their own private room and facilities. Popular solo adventures include completing the Inca trail in Peru, discovering the wildlife of Costa Rica and exploring the sights in Vietnam and Cambodia.</p>	<p>Groups Leisure visitors may travel as part of a group for a variety of different reasons, each with different needs. Certain destinations are likely to meet those needs better and be popular with visitors</p>

Term 3&4 Travel and Tourism

Session	Keywords			
Week 9 Reasons for travel and types of transport	Planes, trains, cars, coaches, taxis and trams; visitors often have a range of transport options available to them, but different visitors might find different models of transport better suited to their needs.	Transport mode	Advantages	Disadvantages
		Air	Often the quickest way to travel	Prices can be very expensive
		Rail	Frequent services from most towns and cities	Services may often be overcrowded
		Sea	Lots of services and facilities for all the family	Bad weather may disrupt services
		Road	Often the most flexible transport option	Could be delayed by roadworks and jams
Week 10 Transport hubs I	<p>Airports</p> <p>As well as large international airport gateways offering long- and short-haul flights, such as London Heathrow and London Gatwick, the UK has an increasing number of smaller, regional airports, making it easier to get away, not just for short-haul outbound flights but for domestic travel around the UK too. Airports can be privately owned or a mix of public and private ownership.</p> <p>Airports offer different visitors a range of products, services and facilities to meet their needs, including shops, bars, restaurants, business lounges and prayer facilities. Airports are often connected to other transport gateways, such as railway, bus and coach stations, to offer customers integrated transport solutions.</p>	<p>Bus and coach stations</p> <p>From small bus stations in towns to large international coach terminals in large cities, land transportation can be a cost-effective and convenient option for many travellers and visitors. Smaller bus stations may have limited services and facilities, such as a shop, refreshment kiosk, toilets, baby change facilities, seating areas, information screens and timetables. Larger coach stations may offer shops, cafes, parking, ticket offices, waiting rooms, charging points, left-luggage facilities and mobility assistance for customers with specific needs and disabilities.</p>	<p>Ferry and cruise terminals</p> <p>A variety of ferry and cruise services operate from the UK, including P&O Ferries, Stena Line, DFDS, Caledonia and Irish Ferries. Similar to other types of station, ferry terminals also offer foot passengers a variety of services, including toilets, refreshment outlets and control stations for UK Border Force officers.</p>	<p>Railway stations allow passengers to board local, regional, national or international rail services. They range from unstaffed stations, with little more than a seat or shelter, to larger stations with extensive facilities, packed with shopping, retail and hospitality options, business-class lounges and left-luggage facilities. Many railway stations use self-service ticket terminals to allow customers to buy or collect electronic travel tickets. King's Cross St. Pancras Station in central London offers daily Eurostar services to Paris, Disneyland Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam. Other large railway hubs in the UK include London Euston, Birmingham New Street, Manchester Piccadilly and Edinburgh Waverley.</p>

Term 3&4 Travel and Tourism

Session	Keywords			
<p>Week 11</p> <p>Transport hubs and gateways 2</p>	<p>Airports</p> <p>As well as large international airport gateways offering long- and short-haul flights, such as London Heathrow and London Gatwick, the UK has an increasing number of smaller, regional airports, making it easier to get away, not just for short-haul outbound flights but for domestic travel around the UK too. Airports can be privately owned or a mix of public and private ownership. Airports offer different visitors a range of products, services and facilities to meet their needs, including shops, bars, restaurants, business lounges and prayer facilities. Airports are often connected to other transport gateways, such as railway, bus and coach stations, to offer customers integrated transport solutions.</p>	<p>Bus and coach stations</p> <p>From small bus stations in towns to large international coach terminals in large cities, land transportation can be a cost-effective and convenient option for many travellers and visitors. Smaller bus stations may have limited services and facilities, such as a shop, refreshment kiosk, toilets, baby change facilities, seating areas, information screens and timetables. Larger coach stations may offer shops, cafes, parking, ticket offices, waiting rooms, charging points, left-luggage facilities and mobility assistance for customers with specific needs and disabilities.</p>	<p>Ferry and cruise terminals</p> <p>A variety of ferry and cruise services operate from the UK, including P&O Ferries, Stena Line, DFDS, Caledonia and Irish Ferries. Similar to other types of station, ferry terminals also offer foot passengers a variety of services, including toilets, refreshment outlets and control stations for UK Border Force officers.</p>	<p>Railway stations allow passengers to board local, regional, national or international rail services. They range from unstaffed stations, with little more than a seat or shelter, to larger stations with extensive facilities, packed with shopping, retail and hospitality options, business-class lounges and left-luggage facilities. Many railway stations use self-service ticket terminals to allow customers to buy or collect electronic travel tickets. King's Cross St. Pancras Station in central London offers daily Eurostar services to Paris, Disneyland Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam. Other large railway hubs in the UK include London Euston, Birmingham New Street, Manchester Piccadilly and Edinburgh Waverley.</p>
<p>Week 12</p> <p>Suitability of travel routes</p>	<p>Travel options to consider;</p> <p>Mode of transport Departure and arrival points Departure date and timings Return date and timings Transfer or stop over points and duration Total length of the journey Total cost Operators Services and facilities</p>	<p>Suitability of travel routes</p> <p>Different visitors might have a range of factors to think about when considering the suitability of their travel options. Some of these factors and needs may need to be prioritised, for example, a group of students may want to travel in comfort and style but the need to keep within a tight budget might be the number one priority. In this case, the group might need to travel by coach rather than taking a faster but more expensive flight.</p> <p>Other visitors will have different priorities when choosing from travel and transport options, such as the departure point, class of travel and type of ticket. For example, a business visitor travelling for an important work meeting may choose to fly from the closest and most convenient airport to save time. They may choose to pay for business lounge access at the airport and buy a flexible business-class ticket to ensure they have space to work and arrive at the meeting refreshed and ready to do business.</p> <p>One of the key employability skills when working in the travel and tourism sector is understanding the needs of your customers and clients and matching different products and services to these specific needs. This will increase customer satisfaction levels, close the sales and provide excellent customer service.</p>		

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Visitor destinations 1 - Cities and Cultural Historical Towns

Student book page: 50-51

Questions	Notes
	Cities:
	City visitors:
	Cultural or Historical towns:

Summary

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Visitor destinations 2 - Countryside Areas and Coastal Resorts

Student book page: 52-53

Questions	Notes
	Countryside areas:
	National Parks:
	Lakes & mountains
	Coastal resorts:

Summary

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Features of Destinations

Student book page: 54-55

Questions	Notes
	Natural attractions:
	Purpose-built attractions:
	Heritage attractions:

Summary

Week 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Other features of Destinations

Student book page: 56-57

Questions	Notes
	Facilities:
	Sporting facilities & events:
	Shopping:
	Business facilities:
	Accommodation:

Summary

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Different types of Tourism

Student book page: 60-61

Questions	Notes
	Domestic tourism:
	Outbound tourism:

Summary

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Reasons for travel	Student book page: 62-63
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Questions	Notes
	Leisure tourism:

Summary

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Different visitor types	Student book page: 64-65
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Questions	Notes
	A visitor is someone who....
	Families:
	Couples:
	Individuals:
	Business visitors:
	Groups:

Summary

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Travel options and access to tourist destinations	Student book page: 66-67
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Questions	Notes
	Air transport:
	Rail transport:
	Sea transport:
	Land transport:

Summary

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Transport hubs and Gateways

Student book page: 68-69

Questions	Notes
	A transport hub is a....
	A gateway is a.....
	Airports:
	Bus & coach stations:
	Ferry & cruise terminals:
	Railway stations:

Summary

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Suitability of travel routes

Student book page: 70-71

Questions	Notes
	Meeting visitor needs:
	Visitor profiles:
	Services & facilities for passengers with special needs:

Summary

Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive