



# Cambridge IGCSE™

TRAVEL & TOURISM

0471/12

Paper 1 Core Paper

October/November 2023

INSERT

2 hours

## INFORMATION

- This insert contains all the figures referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



This document has 4 pages.

Fig. 1.1 for Question 1

## Tourism in Venice

Venice is an ancient city in the north of Italy.

The city of Venice was built on 118 small islands in the 5th Century. It is world famous for its history, culture and unique buildings. Venice is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which means it is legally protected.

Venice has been a popular tourist destination for many years. The city has over 20 million visitors every year. On a busy day in peak season Venice welcomes 120 000 visitors. Visitor numbers are increasing and the destination is experiencing overcrowding and overtourism. Overtourism is when a destination receives more visitors than it is able to manage which causes serious negative impacts on the destination.

Venice is a car-free destination. Visitors move around the city using water-based transport or walking. Venice is focusing on sustainable forms of water-based transport. The government has banned jet skis. Public transport and tour providers are encouraged to use electric or human-powered water-based transport.

Venice is a popular destination for cruise ships. Until recently, cruise ships were able to sail right into the city using the inland waterways. In 2021, the government decided to ban all large cruise ships from entering the city's inland waterways. It is hoped that this will help to preserve the fragile destination and minimise the environmental impacts of large cruise ships.

Fig. 1.1

Fig. 2.1 for Question 2



Fig. 2.1

Fig. 3.1 for Question 3

## Festival tourism in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is a state in the west of India.

The ministry of tourism in Maharashtra is organising 20 mini festivals to be held across six regions of the state. The festivals will celebrate local traditions and culture.

The festivals are designed to allow local people, domestic and international tourists to celebrate the cultural heritage of the state. The festivals will be located in less popular destinations with the aim of raising awareness of what these destinations have to offer tourists.

Due to the impacts of a global pandemic, it is expected that most tourists to these festivals will be domestic and VFR tourists.

Fig. 3.1

Fig. 4.1 for Question 4



Fig. 4.1

The boundaries and names shown, the designations used and the presentation of material on any maps contained in this question paper/insert do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Cambridge Assessment International Education concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or any of its authorities, or of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cambridgeinternational.org](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.