

- 1- Travel and tourism are among the
 - a) Two grouping industries
 - b) The international industries
 - c) The fastest growing industries
 - d) World biggest industries
- 2- What are the major sources of foreign exchange earnings?
 - a) Travelling and bird watching
 - b) Ecotourism and tourism
 - c) Travel and tourism
 - d) Travelling and ecotourism
- 3- Which of the following is expected to be increased?
 - a) The number of international tourist arrivals
 - b) The number of tourist arrivals
 - c) The interest of international tourism
 - d) B & c
- 4- Which of the followings are considered as a significant threat to cultural & biological diversity?
 - a) The number of national tourism
 - b) Lack of management in tourism
 - c) Global growth of tourism
 - d) A & b
- 5- Conserving natural areas, educating visitors about sustainability, and benefiting local people are.....of ecotourism.
 - a) Sustainable development tools
 - b) Sustainable development facts
 - c) Sustainable development results
 - d) Sustainable development causes
- 6- Travel experiences in fragile natural and cultural areas in ecotourism have benefitted from.....
 - a) Variety of innovative small-scale, low impact development
 - b) Variety of innovative small-scale, low impact solutions
 - c) Variety of innovative small-scale, low impact sustainability
 - d) Variety of innovative small-scale, low impact implications

- 7-and.....are three tools to manage tourist properly.
- a) Guidelines, documentation and regulations
 - b) Guidelines, certification and regulation**
 - c) Guidelines, management and regulations
 - d) Guidelines, management and documentations
- 8- What are the main concepts and principles laid in ecotourism?
- a) Setting new standards and evolving them**
 - b) Setting new sustainable standards
 - c) Setting new standards and managing them
 - d) Setting new standards and funding them
- 9- What is considered as priority strong answers to some aroused questions from the field?
- a) Global dissemination of results
 - b) Global planning and management
 - c) Local dissemination of results
 - d) Quick global dissemination of results**
- 10- Tourism is theof travel forrecreational or.....purposes.
- a) Act /usually/leisure
 - b) Form/predominantly/leisure
 - c) Act/always/leisure
 - d) Act/predominantly/ leisure**
- 11- What is the act of tourism refers to?
- a) Provision of services in support of this industry
 - b) Provision of services in support of this act**
 - c) Provision of services in support of this benefit
 - d) Provision of services in support of this travel
- 12- What are two distinct types of the travelers?
- a) Tourist/excursionist**
 - b) Tourist/backpacker
 - c) Backpacker/excursionist
 - d) Tourist/pioneers
- 13- Which of the following are classified under the purpose and journey done by a tourist?
- a) Leisure/business/family/photography/shopping
 - b) Leisure/business/mission/photography/shopping
 - c) Leisure/business/family/mission/meeting**
 - d) Leisure/business/family/meeting/shopping

14- Tourists' attractions are?

- a) Natural, cultural and other types of attractions
- b) Natural, cultural and types of recreational attractions
- c) Natural, cultural and special types of attractions
- d) Natural, cultural and special types of attraction

15- Climate, scenic beauty and beaches and marine areas are considered asattraction.

- a) Natural attraction
- b) Cultural attraction
- c) Social attraction
- d) Popular attraction

16- Pleasure driving with stops at scenic view points, hiking, picnicking, camping and wildlife viewing are examples of

- a) Parks and conservation areas
- b) Flora and fauna
- c) Beaches and marine areas
- d) Scenic beauty

17- Who does the term excursionist refer to?

- a) Temporary visitor who stays less than 24 hours in the destination visited including overnight stay
- b) permanent visitor who stays less than 48 hours in the destination visited excluding overnight stay
- c) permanent visitor who stays less than 48 hours in the destination visited including overnight stay
- d) Temporary visitor who stays less than 24 hours in the destination visited excluding overnight stay

18- Health tourismbut notrelated to the natural environment with spa & diet .

- a) Sometimes/usually
- b) Always/often
- c) Usually/always
- d) Often/always

19- Which of the following are among special features of flora and fauna attractions?

- a) Spa & diet
- b) Zoos & aquariums
- c) Diving & fishing
- d) Theme parks & conservation areas

20-reefers to a place where people go to lose weight and regain physical vitality?

- a) Spas based on mineral water
- b) Diet bath based on mineral water
- c) Diet resorts
- d) Spa tubes

21- Arts and handicrafts, museums and economic activities are classified asattractions.

- a) Natural attractions
- b) Social attractions
- c) Cultural attractions
- d) Special types of attractions

22- Which group is not among cultural attractions?

- a) Festivals/historical sites/urban areas
- b) Special environmental features/festivals/cuisine
- c) Economic activities/museums/arts
- d) Archaeological sites/distinctive cultural patterns/natural ethnology

23- Various cultural festivals can be major attractions if

- a) They related to the local traditions and arts
- b) They implemented their own pure version
- c) They classified as entertainment
- d) They managed properly

24- Shopping, meetings, entertainment and cuisine are classified as

- a) Cultural attractions
- b) Natural attractions
- c) Social attractions
- d) Special types of attractions

25- What are two important factors of local residents in their dealing with tourists?

- a) Honesty and friendliness of residents
- b) Honesty and hospitality of residents
- c) Honesty and reliability of residents
- d) Honesty and cultural behavior of residents

26- Sports contests, fairs, and expositions can be for.....

- a) Small scale attractions / long time
- b) Low impact attractions / short time
- c) major attractions / long time
- d) major attractions / short time

27- Which one is defined as ecotourism principles?

- a) Minimizing the negative impact
- b) Provide direct benefits for conservation
- c) Building environmental respect
- d) All of them

28- What are the important elements of trip?

- a) Wilderness setting/ wildlife viewing/enjoy the scenery/trekking
- b) Wilderness setting/ wildlife viewing/hiking/trekking
- c) Wilderness setting/ wildlife viewing/enjoy the nature/trekking
- d) Wilderness setting/ wildlife viewing/new experiences/trekking

29- How can it be possible to motivate tourists for the next trip?

- a) Enjoying scenery/nature/new entertainments/places
- b) Enjoying scenery/nature/new experiences/places
- c) Enjoying scenery/nature/new resorts/places
- d) Enjoying scenery/nature/new facilities/places

30- What is the term *oriented travel* stands for?

- a) Nature/adventure/culture travel
- b) Nature/experience/entertaining travel
- c) Nature/culture/wildlife travel
- d) Nature/trekking/adventure travel

31- What are the characteristics of a good Ecotour?

- a) Providing information prior to the trip/offering in-depth guiding throughout the trip/offering opportunity to meet and interact with locals/offering site-sensitive accommodations
- b) Providing information prior to the trip/offering complete guiding throughout the trip/offering opportunity to meet with locals/ offering site-sensitive accommodations
- c) Providing information prior to the trip/offering in-depth guiding throughout the trip/offering opportunity to meet and interact with locals/ offering site accommodations
- d) Providing opportunity prior to the trip/offering in-depth guiding throughout the trip/offering opportunity to meet and interact with locals/ offering site-sensitive accommodations

32- Rural tourism is a kind of Tourism that takes place in the

- a) Wilderness settings
- b) Sand dunes
- c) Civic areas
- d) Countryside

32- Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the.....and sustain the well being of.....

- a) Local people - Environment
- b) People free time - Natural situation
- c) Environment - Local people
- d) Natural situation - People free time

33- Regarding the Ecolodges:

It must be stressed that an Ecolodges value is as much in itsas its structure.

- a) Business ability
- b) History
- c) Wildlife population
- d) Setting

34- Desert safari, also known as is a form of off-roading, using an off road vehicles to explore sand dunes.

- a) Dune riding
- b) Desert riding
- c) Dune bashing
- d) Adventure bashing

35- Adventure tourism is a type of

- a) Niche tourism involving exploration and travel to remote areas
- b) Niche tourism involving exploration and hostile to remote areas
- c) Niche tourism involving exploration or travel to remote areas
- d) Niche tourism involving exploration and trip to remote areas

36- Which of the below types of tourism involve some degree of risk?

- a) Desert safari
- b) Bird watching
- c) Rural tourism
- d) Agritourism

37- bunji jumping/ rafting and rock climbing are frequently cited as

- a) Extreme tourism
- b) Adventure tourism
- c) Wildlife tourism
- d) Rafting

38- Backpacking also known asor.....or.....

- a) Tramp trekking/bushwalking/stationary camping
- b) Tramping/trekking/Spartan camping/
- c) Tramping/trekking/bushwalking
- d) Tramp trekking/Spartan camping/stationary camping

39- Extreme tourism is also known as

- a) Rough tourism
- b) Shock tourism
- c) Rush tourism
- d) Rugged tourism

40- It is said that the Geology is the

- a) Spirit of the nature
- b) Shape of the nature
- c) Color of the nature
- d) Wonders of the nature

41- Speleology is the term for scientific study of andenvironment

- a) flowers-garden
- b) stars-night sky
- c) Insects-anopy
- d) caves-cave

42- "adrenaline rush" is the main attraction for

- a) Nature photography
- b) Extreme tourism
- c) Back packing
- d) Wild life tourism

43- What is WTO stands for?

- a) World travel organization
- b) World tourism organization
- c) World tribal organization
- d) World touring organization

44- Receipts from international tourism growth; which of the following is expected to increased?

- a) The number of international tourist arrivals
- b) The number of tourist arrivals
- c) The interest for the international tourism
- d) B & C

45- Which of the following is true about the potential of ecotourism?

- a) An unimportant sustainable development tool
- b) A natural-based sustainable development tool
- c) An international sustainable development tool
- d) An important sustainable development tool

46- Which of the following is true about the operation of ecotourism?

- a) It frequently operates quite differently than other segments of the tourism
- b) It frequently operates quite the same as other segments of the tourism
- c) It frequently operates along with other segments of the tourism
- d) It exactly operates quite differently than other segments of the tourism

47- Which of the following considered as the interest area of ecotourism?

- a) Domestic settings and pristine areas
- b) Wilderness setting and pristine areas
- c) Biological diversity and pristine areas
- d) Environmental diversity and biological areas

48- What is considered as the unique role of ecotourism?

- a) Educating travelers
- b) Educating locals
- c) Implementing rules and regulations
- d) Managing the locals and non-locals

49- What are the effects of proper planning and management in development of ecotourism?

- a) Threaten the biological diversity
- b) Conserving the biological diversity
- c) Sustaining the biological diversity
- d) Developing the biological diversity

50- The approaches of ecotourism had an influence on the

- a) Tourism market
- b) International tourism market
- c) Large tourism market
- d) B & C

51- Ecotourism transform the tourism market.

- a) Can
- b) Seldom
- c) Never
- d) Could

52- The techniques and approaches of ecotourism.....

- a) Change every year
- b) Gradually change every year
- c) Evolve every year
- d) C & B

53- When it is addressed "stake holders" it means?

- a) Business, government, non-government and international organizations
- b) Business, government, non-government and local communities
- c) Business, government, non-government and international communities
- d) Business, government, non-government and local organizations

54- Funding the ecotourism management puts on the risk of damage.

- a) natural and cultural resources
- b) only natural resources
- c) natural and heritage resources
- d) natural, cultural and heritage resources

55- In the emerging international ecotourism market place.....

- a) Local communities have the most at stake and to lose
- b) Local communities have the most at risk their resources
- c) Conserving areas have the most at stake and to lose
- d) Local communities have the most at risk and to lose

56- How can the negative risk of rural communities, minimized?

- a) By implementing proper preparations
- b) By getting their consent to further development
- c) By informing in advance of all the consequences
- d) All above

57- What are the main concepts and principles laid in ecotourism?

- a) Setting new standards and evolving them
- b) Setting new sustainable standards
- c) Setting new standards and managing them
- d) Setting new standards and funding them

1-Tourism is the act of travel for predominantly.....purpose.

A: business

B: exploration

C: leisure

D: physiological

2- What are the main effects of ecotourism on tourism?

A: Setting the new environmental standards

B: Evolving some new trends

C: Special types of attractions

D: All of above

3-Which bird is not among birds of prey?

A: Houbara bustard

B: Falcon

C: Eagle

D: Vulture

4- There are a great number of species on the earth this is called.....

A: Behavior

B: Habitat

C: Biodiversity

D: Biology

5- Accommodations in general for the ecotourism industry are usually?

A: Luxury service

B: Mid range

C: Bed& Breakfast

D: Camping

6-..... is a type of niche tourism involving travel to dangerous places

A: Rural tourism

B: Ecotourism

C: Shock tourism

D: geological tourism

7-Caving has improved considerably due to availability of modemand.....

A: Wear & equipments

D: Binoculars & glasses

C: diving & camping gear

B: Expediting equipment & skills

8-..... Are engaged in scientific study of the birds?

A: Geologist

B: Ornithologist

C: Biologist

D: Anthropologist

9- What encourage wildlife tourism?

A: More concern for ecotourism world widely

B: Inclusion of conservation education in school curriculum

C: Media coverage

D: All above

10- Which one is not among nature based tourism activities?

A: Turtle release

B: City tours

C: Bird watching

C: Camping

11-Temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in destination visited and not making an overnight stay:

A: tourist

B: expatriate

C: excursionist

D: civilian

12- The organization in charge of safe guarding nature and natural resources

A: IUCN

B: WTO

C: UN

D: ICTHO

13-A..... is the environment in which animal lives.

A: cycle

B: environment

C: habitat

D: resource

14-Which one is not among natural attractions?

A: Scenic beauty

B: Flora & Fauna

C: Climate

D: Mission

15- Which one is not among nature based tourism activities?

A: Turtle release

B: City tours

C: Bird watching

D: Camping

16- GEF is

A: Global Environmental Facility

B: Grant Environmental Facility

C: Grate Environmental Facility

D: Giant Environmental Facility

17-What is special With the Nomads life?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A: Decampment | B: Method of agriculture |
| C: Ethnicity | D: Independence |

18-An animal consists of all stages between the beginning of one generation and the beginning of the next.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A: Life cycle | B: Religious |
| B: Animal capacity | C: Brink |

19-What was the dominant factor in the European people in the Middle Age?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A: Religion | B: Science |
| C: Travel | D: Art |

20- Since Tourism has grown to become a major socioeconomic activity of the world due to severe influencing factor.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A: The middle Age | B: World War II |
| C: World War I | D: Renaissance |

1c 2a 3c 4c 5b 6c 7a 8b 9d 10b 11c 12a 13c 14d 15b 16a 17a 18a 19a 20b

1-Tourism is the act of travel for predominantly.....purpose.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A: Business | B: Exploration |
| C: leisure | D: Physiological |

2- What are the main effects of ecotourism on tourism?

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| A: setting the new environmental standards | |
| B: evolving some new trends | |
| C: special types of attractions | D: all of above |

3-Temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in destination visited and not making on overnight stay:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A: tourist | B: expatriate |
| C: excursionist | D: civilian |

4- There are a great number of species on the earth this is called.....

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A: behavior | B: habitat |
| C: biodiversity | D: biology |

5- Accommodations in general for the ecotourism industry are usually?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A: luxury service | B: mid range |
| C: bed& breakfast | D: camping |

6-..... Is a type of niche tourism involving travel to dangerous places?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A: rural tourism | B: ecotourism |
| C: shock tourism | D: geological tourism |

7-Caving has improved considerably due to availability of modemand.....

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A: Wear& equipments | D: Binoculars &glasses |
| C: Diving& camping gear | B: Expediting &glasses |

8-.....are engaged in scientific study of the birds?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A: geologist | B: ornithologist |
| C: biologist | D: anthropologist |

9- What encourage wildlife tourism?

- A: more concern for ecotourism world widely C: media coverage
B: inclusion of conservation education in school curriculum D: all above

10- Which one is not among nature based tourism activities?

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C: bird watching C: camping

11- What is special with Ecotourism according to researchers?

- A: A tool for sustainable development B: National parks
C: Money making sort of tourism D: A way to tackle economic problems

12-How the Ecotourism can fight negative impacts of globalization?

- A: Introducing new principles B: Addressing new problems
C: Stressing local business owners D: Developing international tourism

13- Which one is not among natural attractions?

- A: Scenic beauty B: Climate
C: Flora & Fauna D: Mission

14- Ecotourism value is in it's And it's

- A: Setting & structure B: marketing & integrity
C: Flora & Fauna D: Landscape & guides

15- Which one is not adventure tourism?

- A: Biking B: River trekking
C: Rafting D: Bungi jumping

16- Back packing combinesand in single trip.

- A: Hiking & camping B: Trekking & climbing
- C: Diving & walking D: Expediting & booming

17- Which one is not among tourism attractions?

- A: Natural
B: Cultural
C: Special types of attractions
D: Mission

18- Which one is not among cultural attractions?

- A: Interesting urban areas B: Arts & Handicrafts
C: Improving health D: Cultural festivals

19- Which one is not among the components of ecotourism principles?

- A: Contribute to conservation of biodiversity
- B: Sustain the well being of the local people
- C: Involves responsible action on the part of tourist
- D: Enjoying the most out of the trip

20- Which one is not among the requirements of planning ecotourism successfully?

- A: Specialized marketing to attract travelers interested in nature
- B: Construction of the luxurious loggings
- C: Management skills those are particular to handing visitors in protected areas
- D: Guiding and interpretation services

1c 2a 3c 4c 5b 6c 7a 8b 9d 10b 11a 12c 13d 14a 15a 16d 17d 18c 19d 20c

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2. How the ecotourism can fight negative impacts of globalization?

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C: stressing local business owners D: developing international tourism

3. Tourism is the act of travel for predominantly ----- purposes.

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C: leisure D: Physiological

4. Which one is not among tourist attractions?

A: Natural B: Cultural

C: Special types of attractions D: Motivation

5. Which one is not among natural attractions?

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C: Flora& Fauna D: Mission

6. There are a great number of species on the earth this is called -----.

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15. What encourage wildlife tourism?

A: More concern for ecotourism world widely.

B: Inclusion of conservation education in school curriculum

C: Media Coverage

D: All above

16. Bird Watchers pursue this activity for-----& ----- purposes?

A: Recreational & Cultural

B: Social & Recreational

C: Spending time & Enjoying

D: Scientific study & researching

17. ----- Are engaged in scientific study of the birds?

A: Geologist

B: Ornithologist

C: Biologist

D: Anthropologist

18. ----- is the scientific study of materials such as rocks and soil as well as minerals

A: Psychology

B: Ornithology

C: Biology

D: geology

19. Back packing combines----- and ----- in single trip.

A: Hiking & Camping

B: Trekking & Climbing

C: Diving & walking

D: Expediting & booming

20. ----- is a type of niche tourism involving travel to dangerous places

A: Rural tourism

B: Ecotourism

C: Shock tourism

D: geological tourism

1a 2c 3c 4d 5d 6c 7c 8c 9d 10b 11b 12a 13b 14a 15d 16b 17b 18d 19a 20c

1- Any form of tourism that does not reduce the availability of resources and does not inhibit future travelers from enjoying the same experience is named.....

a) Adventure tourism

c) sustainable tourism

b) Rural tourism

d) Extreme tourism

2- Wildlife and its habitats in developing countries are becoming increasingly popular attractions for

a) International tourism

c) livestock farms

b) Geological adventures

d) cultural festivals

3- Ecotourism means....., for both tourists and residents of nearby communities.

a) Arrivals

c) Education

b) Threat

d) Market

4--Ecotourism Society defines it as "responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves theof the local people.

a) Welfare

c) Regulations

b) Stakeholders

d) Needs

5-An unusual experience including some level of risk and uncertainty is

a) Recreation

c) degradation

b) negative impacts

d) Adventure Travel

6-Rafting and rock climbing are frequently cited as examples of

a) Geological adventures

c) Rural Tourism

c) Agritourism

d) adventure tourism.

7-..... is the observation and study of birds with the naked eye, or usually through a visual enhancement device, most commonly binoculars

a) Birding

c) Bird watching

b) Ornithology

d) All of them

8-is a form of off-roading.

- a) Dune bashing
- b) Rafting
- c) Scuba diving
- d) Caving

9- Theme parks are oriented to particular themes, such as.....

- a) history
- b) adventure
- c) unusual geographic places
- d) combination of these

10-Which one is a significant secondary tourist attraction?

- a) Cuisine
- b) Conference
- c) coral reefs
- d) business operations.

11-which one is a water recreation activity?

- c) Fauna
- d) Geyser
- c) sport fishing
- d) safari

12-..... can be major tourist attractions for short time periods.

- a) sports contest
- b) Shopping
- c) Gambling
- d) Cuisine

13- Which one is a health tourism destination?

- a) spa
- b) temple
- c) temple
- d) theme park

14-which one is not a key social and environmental objective for ecotourism?

- a) attracting travelers
- b) Protecting natural areas.
- c) generating funds
- d) photography

15- The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives is named.....

- a) Landscape
- b) Habitat
- c) rural
- d) remote areas

16-which one combines hiking and camping?

- a) Trekking
- b) Bushwalking
- c) tramping
- d) all are correct

17-A /an area in general terms is a geographical region that is: isolated · remote · undeveloped; difficult to access.

- a) Backcountry
- b) Rural
- c) accommodation
- d) exotic

18-In recent days caving have changed considerably due to the

- a) Undertaking more enjoyment equipment
- b) Modern regulations
- c) modern protective wear and equipment
- d) improving water activities

19- Which activity can't also be for scientific or educational reasons?

- a) whale watching
- b) bird watching
- c) caving
- d) snowboarding

20-Aphotographer prefers small apertures.

- a) Landscape
- b) Wildlife
- c) bird
- d) car race

1c 2a 3c 4a 5d 6d 7d 8a 9d 10a 11c 12a 13a 14d 15b 16d 17a 18c 19d 20a

1. Tourists are those temporarily visitors staying

- a) only 24 hours in the country visited.
- b) at least 24 hours in the country visited.
- c) less than 24 hours in the country visited.
- d) just more than 24 hours in the country visited.

2. Rural tourism is a kind of Tourism that takes place in the

- a) Wilderness settings
- b) sand dunes
- c) civic areas
- d) countrysides

3. Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the and sustain the well being of

- a) Local people - Environment
- b) People free time - Natural situation
- c) Environment - Local people
- d) Natural situation - People free time

4. Which one is not among the major categories of natural attractions?

- a) Art and handicrafts
- b) Scenic beauties
- c) Beaches and marine areas
- d) Health tourism

5. Adventure tourism typically involves travelling into and areas.

- a) remote – hostile
- b) urban – countryside
- c) remote – civic
- d) civic – hostile

6. is a style of vacation in which hospitality is offered in farms.

- a) Rural tourism
- b) Geological adventures
- c) Agritourism
- d) Nature photography

7. Regarding the Ecolodges:

It must be stressed that an Ecolodges value is as much in its as its structure.

- a) business ability
- b) history
- c) wildlife population
- d) setting

8. Desert safari, also known as is a form of off-roading, using an off road vehicles to explore sand dunes.

- a) Dune riding
- b) Desert riding
- c) Dune bashing
- d) Adventure bashing

9. Which one is not included in Tourist Attractions?

- a) Natural Attractions
- b) Cultural Attractions
- c) Special Types of Attractions
- d) Social Attractions

10. flora and Fauna" refers to.....

- a) Botanic diversity and Flowers diversity
- b) Wildlife diversity and Botanic diversity
- c) Wildlife diversity and Flowers diversity
- d) Botanic diversity and Wildlife diversity

11. عبارت Wild life refuges به معنای می باشد.

(۱) حفاظت از حیات وحش

(۲) پناهگاه حیات وحش

(۳) منطقه حفاظت شده

(۴) تنوع جانوری

12. واژه "Ornithologist" به معنای می باشد.

(۱) پرنده نگر

(۲) پرنده شناس

(۳) راهنمای پرنده نگری

(۴) موارد ۱ و ۲

معنای هر کدام از واژگان زیر را از بین گزینه های داده شده انتخاب کنید

13- Sustainable development

- (۱) توسعه پایدار
- (۲) توسعه دوره ای
- (۳) توسعه همه جانبه
- (۴) توسعه شهری

14- River trekking

- (۱) قایقرانی در آبهای خروشان
- (۲) رودخانه نوردی
- (۳) دره نوردی
- (۴) غواصی در رودخانه

15- Exotic animals

- (۱) جانوران بومی
- (۲) جانوران غیر بومی
- (۳) جانوران منحصر به یک کشور
- (۴) جانوران غیر مهاجر

16- coral reefs

- (۱) دشت های مرتعی
- (۲) تپه های مرجانی
- (۳) سواحل شنی
- (۴) هسته مرکزی زمین

17- archeological attraction sites

- (۱) جاذبه های فرهنگی
- (۲) جاذبه های بوم شناختی
- (۳) جاذبه های باستانی
- (۴) مکانهای جذاب فرهنگی

18- Scenic Beauty

- (۱) زیبایی گیاهان وحشی
- (۲) توریسم مبتنی بر طبیعت
- (۳) زیبایی جانوران وحشی
- (۴) زیبایی مناظر

19- local inhabitants

- بومی (۱) گیاهان وحشی
- (۲) مقاصد بومی
- (۳) ساکنان بومی
- (۴) عادات مردم بومی

20- تنوع زیستی

- (۱) Biological Diversity
- (۲) Diversity botanical
- (۳) Diversity fauna
- (۴) Diversity insects

21-. excursionists are those temporarily visitors staying..... than.....hours in the destination visited and not making overnight stay

- a)less-48
- b)more-24
- c)less-24
- d)more-48

22-.those coming from the cold winter areas are mostly interested in

- a)cold mountains for skiing
- b)warm,sunny,dry climates
- c)moderate climate national parks
- d)tropical forests

23-which one is not among the principles of ecotourism?

- a)minimize the negative impacts on nature and culture that can damage a destination
- b)educate the traveler on the importances of conservation
- c)offer very luxurious accommodations
- d)direct revenues to the conservation of natural and protected areas

24- speleology is the term for scientific study of andenvironment

- a)flowers-garden
- b)stars-night sky
- c)insects-anopy
- d)caves-cave

25- "adrenaline rush" is the main attraction for

- a)nature photography
- b)extreme tourism
- c)back packing
- d)wild life tourism

26- which one is not among the major categories of natural attractions?

- a) art and handicrafts
- b)scenic beauties
- d)health tourism

27- ecotourism has been defined as a form of in the market place

- a) entertainment
- b)recreation and sport
- c) nature- based tourism
- d)cultural attractions

28)diet resorts,places where people go to lose weight and regain physical vitality are considered to be among

- a) health tourism
- b)special environmental features
- c)beaches and marine areas
- d)special event tourism

29) backpacking combines and in a single trip.

- a)city tours- hote accommodations
- b)climbing- wild life watching
- c)hiking- camping
- d)wild life watching- hotel accommodations

30-..... is a type of niche tourism involving explorations or travel to remote areas.

- a) desert safari
- b) rural tourism
- c)wild life tourism
- d)adventure tourism

معنای هر کدام از واژگان داده شده را از بین گزینه های داده شده انتخاب کنید.

31- protected areas

۱- پناهگاه حیات وحش

۲- پارک ملی

۳- مناطق حفاظت شده

۴- منطقه شکار ممنوع

32-rafting

۱- دره نوردیدر رودخانه ها

۲- شنا در رودخانه ها

۳- پیاده دوی در رودخانه ها

۴- قایق رانی در آبهای خروشان

33-rural communities

۱- توسعه روستایی

۲- جوامع روستایی

۳- جوامع شهری

۴- توسعه شهری

34-wild life refuges

۱- پناهگاه حیات وحش

۲- پارک ملی

۳- مناطق حفاظت شده

۴- منطقه شکار ممنوع

35-handicrafts

۱- ویژگیهای زمین شناختی

۲- بوم شناسی

۳- صنایع دستی

۴- میراث فرهنگی

36-snorkeling

۱- غواصی در عمق آب

۲- غواصی در سطح آب

۳- غواصی آماتوری

۴- غواصی تحقیقاتی

37-sustainable development

۱- توسعه تدریجی

۲- توسعه پایدار

۳- حفاظت پایدار

۴- حفاظت دوره ای

38- جوامع روستایی

Rural development

Rural communities

Civic communities

Civic development

39- زیبایی مناظر

Natural beauty

Nature-based tourism

غذاهای بومی یک منطقه-40

Cooking

Catering

Vegetarian foods

Cuisine

Fauna beauty

Scenic beauty