

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Language II (Chinese)
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Course Code: BTM 331A
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. Meaning of 我叫 (wǒ jiào) is:
 - a. How are you?
 - b. My name is
 - c. Where is
 - d. You're welcome
2. How to say I like in Chinese?
 - a. 我不喜欢 (wǒ bù xǐ huān)
 - b. 是 (shì)
 - c. 我喜欢 (wǒ xǐ huān)
 - d. 不是 (bùshì)
3. How to say Water in Chinese?
 - a. 咖啡 (kā fēi)
 - b. 啤酒 (pí jiǔ)
 - c. 可乐 (kě lè)
 - d. 水 (shuǐ)
4. What is the meaning of 你好 (nǐ hǎo)?
 - a. Thank you
 - b. Goodbye
 - c. Hello
 - d. I'm sorry
5. How to say Hotel in Chinese?
 - a. 机场 (jī chǎng)
 - b. 酒店 (jiǔ diàn)
 - c. 咖啡馆 (kā fēi guǎn)
 - d. 餐厅 (cān tīng)
6. What is the meaning of 再见 (zài jiàn)?
 - a. Where is
 - b. Goodbye
 - c. How are you?
 - d. My name is
7. How to say Restaurant in Chinese?
 - a. 餐厅 (cān tīng)
 - b. 咖啡馆 (kā fēi guǎn)
 - c. 机场 (jī chǎng)
 - d. 酒店 (jiǔ diàn)
8. How to say Beer in Chinese?
 - a. 水 (shuǐ)
 - b. 咖啡 (kā fēi)
 - c. 啤酒 (pí jiǔ)
 - d. 可乐 (kě lè)
9. How to say Right side in Chinese?
 - a. 右边 (yòu biān)
 - b. 向后 (xiàng hòu)
 - c. 直 (zhí)
 - d. 左边 (zuǒ biān)
10. How to say Coffee in Chinese?
 - a. 水 (shuǐ)
 - b. 啤酒 (pí jiǔ)
 - c. 可乐 (kě lè)
 - d. 咖啡 (kā fēi)

11. How to say Airplane in Chinese?
a. 火车 (huǒchē)
b. 飞机 (fēi jī)
12. How to say Chicken in Chinese?
a. 牛肉 (niú ròu)
b. 米饭 (mǐ fàn)
13. Meaning of 在哪里(zài nǎlǐ) is?
a. Please
b. You're welcome
14. How to Say Airport in Chinese?
a. 机场 (jīchǎng)
b. 餐厅 (cān tīng)
15. Which English Alphabet is not used in Chinese Pinyin?
a. W
b. V
c. 车 (chē)
d. 公共汽车 (gōng gòng qìchē)
c. 鸡肉 (jī ròu)
d. 面条 (miàn tiáo)
c. I'm from
d. Where is
c. 咖啡馆 (kā fēiguǎn)
d. 酒店 (jiǔ diàn)
c. U
d. O

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You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

- Translate the given sentences into English.
 - Zhèshìshénme? (这是什么?)
 - Jīntiānméiyǒurénlái. (今天没有人来。)
 - Zhùnnǐnshēngkuàilè. (祝您生日快乐。)
 - Zhè lǐ yǒushíhòuxiàoyǔ. (这里有时候下雨。)
 - Nǐxiǎngbùxiǎngqùlǚxíng. (你想不想去旅行)
- Write your Daily Schedule in Chinese Pinyin.
- Make the sentences of following word into Chinese Pinyin.
 - róngyì (容易)
 - gǒu (狗)
 - tóu (头)
 - diū (丢)
 - yǔfǎ (语法)
- Write the given Country Name in Chinese Pinyin.
 - Bhutan
 - America
 - India
 - England
 - Germany
- Fill in the Gap.

(lái, xiě, qiánbāo, chī, shì, kàn)

 - Wǒmenqù ----- diànyǐngba !
 - wèi, nǐ de ----- zàinǎlǐ?
 - jīntiānwǒxiǎng ----- zǎo.
 - nǐ ----- yào le ma?
 - Wǒyǒuji -----.
- Write the Chinese Character of Given Number.
 - 431
 - 67
 - 5892
 - 87423
 - 5006
- Write the Chinese Character of given English word.
 - Hand
 - Colour
 - Busy
 - Train
 - Sweat
- Write the Opposite word of Given pinyin word in Chinese Pinyin.
 - shàng
 - hǎo de
 - méiyǒu
 - lěng
 - xiǎo
- Write the Week & Month Name in Chinese Pinyin.
- Use the Measure word and number to fill the Gap.
 - Tāmǎi le ----- shū. (3)
 - Zhèshì ----- fēijīpiào. (7)
 - wǒyǒu ----- péngyǒu. (5)
 - lǎoshīhē ----- kāfēi. (2)
 - zuótiānnǐhē le ----- pǐjiǔ. (4)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

- Write the Pinyin of Given Sentences.
 - 你好, 爸爸你好吗?

- b. 现在几点了
- c. 你叫什么名字?
- d. 你住在哪里?
- e. 今天是星期几?

12. Translate into Chinese.

- a. My friend brought Movie Ticket
- b. His Father is a doctor
- c. You need to wear more cloths
- d. What are you Busy with?
- e. I forget to close Window.

13. Write the Number 0-100 in Chinese Character and Pinyin.

14. Make the Sentences of given Words in pinyin & Translate into English.

- a. Xiànzài (现在)
- b. xiūxi (休息)
- c. wǎnhuì (晚会)
- d. chàngē (唱歌)
- e. fùxí (参观)
- f. cānguān (复习)
- g. tóngxué (同学)
- h. yòng (用)
- i. lǐwù (礼物)
- j. zhuōzi (桌子)

15. Write the Conversation talking about asking the direction of Hospital and Phone number.

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Explain about you, your college life, Family member Occupation, learning Chinese language and hobbies in Chinese PinYin.

THE END

Mid-West University
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Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Language II (French)
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Course Code: BTTM 331B
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. Il a un rendez-vous..... soir.
a. Cet
b. Cette
c. Ces
d. ce
2. Tu ne pas de gateau au chocolate?
a. Veut
b. Veux
c. Veulent
d. Voulez
3. Je voudrais aller cinema mais je ne sais pas quel film choisir.
a. a la
b. a l'
c. au
d. aux
4. Nous avons un rendez-vous a 17 heures piscine, d'accord?
a. a la
b. a l'
c. au
d. aux
5. Oui, ma mere et mon pere une salade Cesar.
a. Veut
b. Voulez
c. Veulent
d. Veux
6. Sophie aime beaucoup fromage.
a. la
b. le
c. l'
d. les
7. Elle30 ans.
a. est
b. a
c. ont
d. es
8. 11111
a. Onze mille cent onze
b. Onze mille onze cent onze
c. Onze cent mille
d. Onze cent
9. 99999
a. Quatre vingt mille neuf cents quatre vingt dix neuf
b. Quatre vingt mille quatre vingt dix neuf
c. Quatre vingt mille neuf cent neuf
d. Quatre vingt cent mille
10. Sébastien est marié. Il habite aux Etats-Unis avec femme.
a. sa
b. ses
c. son
d. mon

11. Vous venir avec vos amis.
a. pouvous
b. pouvez
c. pouvons
d. peuvent
12. Il de France.
a. viens
b. vient
c. venez
d. viennent
13. Tu à Paris?
a. travailles
b. aimes
c. regardes
d. parles
14. Ils du ski en hiver.
a. fait
b. fais
c. font
d. faites
15. On le français à l'université.
a. apprends
b. apprendt
c. apprend
d. apprenez

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Subject: Language II (French)

Course Code: BTTM 331B

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

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SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. Ecrivez une question pour chaque réponse. Write questions for each response.

1) ?
Je m'appelle Christophe.

2) ?
Oui, je parle français.

3) ?
Oui, je fais du trekking en hiver.

4) ?
Non, je ne joue pas au football avec mes amis.

5) ?
Je vais à Pokhara ce weekend.

2. Complétez la présentation de Sandra avec écoute, adore, parle, rencontre, habite, étudie, voyage, regarde.

Complete the presentation of Sandra with the verbs "écoute, adore, parle, rencontre, habite, étudie, voyage, regarde".

Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Sandra et j' en Inde. J' l'histoire de l'art à l'Université. Je travailler dans un musée en Italie. L'Italie, c'est ma passion. Je italien et je en Italie tous les étés. Je des vidéos et j' de la musique en italien. J' la culture et la cuisine italienne. Je ne pas beaucoup d'italien en Inde. Et Vous, qui êtes-vous ? Ecrivez-moi !

3. Complétez les questions avec les verbes aller, faire ou vouloir: Puis, écrivez la réponse.

a. Tu du sport ?

- Oui, je

b. - Vous au musée avec vos amis ?

- Non, nous

c. Tu venir avec nous au cinéma ?

- Oui, je

d. Les enfants aller à la piscine ?

- Non, ils

e. - Vous du ski dans les Himalayas ?

- Oui, Nous

4. a) Écrivez les heures en lettres.

a. 7 h 45

b. 12 h 20

c. 21 h 30

d. 01 h 40

e. 16 h 05

b) Écrivez les nombres de 0 à 20 en français.

5. Écrivez les nombres en français.

7777:

2022:

765:

88:

1998:

10,000:

4328:

97:

876:

999:

6. Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait ce weekend ? Écrivez minimum 5 phrases en Français au passé composé. (What did you do this weekend. Write at least 5 sentences in French in past tense.)

7. Présentez votre père en français. (Introduce your father in French.)

8. Complétez avec le verbe "vouloir"

a. Tu un sandwich au fromage ?

b. Non, je un sandwich au poulet.

c. Et ta mère, elle manger ?

d. Oui, ma mère et mon père une salade César.

e. Vous boire un jus d'orange ?

f. Nous ne pas boire, merci.

g. Vous manger un steak frites au restaurant ?

h. Elle est végétarienne. Elle manger des fruits et des légumes.

I. Nous n'aimons pas le fromage. Nous ne pas manger de fondue suisse.

II. Nous voyager après l'examen.

9. Lisez l'article et répondez aux questions. (Read the article and respond to the questions

J'aime les animaux. Je suis Vegan !

Les végétariens ne mangent pas de viande. Parfois, ils mangent du poisson et des œufs: ils s'appellent les "flexitariens". Être vegan, c'est différent.

Les vegans ont une alimentation totalement végétale: des fruits, des légumes et des céréales. Leur aliments ne viennent pas des animaux. Donc pas de viande, pas de poisson, pas de produits laitiers, pas d'œufs.

Il y a des restaurants et des magasins vegans pour des produits entièrement vegan. Il y a des cafés vegans et ils proposent des jus de fruits mais aussi des gâteaux et du fromage faits de céréales.

Qui est vegan ? Il y a beaucoup de stars de cinéma et de sport qui sont vegans: Leonardo Dicaprio, Brad Pitt, Ellen et Mike Tyson !

mot difficile:

viande = meat, aliment = food, oeuf = egg, légumes = vegetable, lait = milk, quoi = what

a. Quel aliment ne mangent pas les végétariens ?

.....
.....

b. Quels aliments mangent les "flexitariens" ?

.....
.....

c. Quels aliments les vegans ne mangent pas ?

.....
.....

d. Avec quoi, les vegans font du fromage et des gâteaux ? (font = make)

.....
.....

e. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans un magasin vegans ?

.....
.....


10. Vous répondez à Audrey: Présentez votre collègue et classe de français: (You respond to Audrey. Present your college and your french class in french in atleast 5 phrases.

Répondre à une annonce

1. Répondez à Audrey : présentez votre classe de français

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Le 20/01/2017 à 13h15 | **SUJET : étudier le français à Grenoble**



AudreyUSVN

Bonjour, je m'appelle Audrey, j'ai 22 ans. Je suis américaine et vietnamienne. J'apprends le français pour étudier la médecine en France. Je cherche une classe sympa de niveau A1. Vous étudiez le français où ? Dans votre classe, il y a combien d'étudiants ? Quelles sont les nationalités ? Votre professeur s'appelle comment ?
Merci pour votre réponse et vos informations !

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. Qu'est-ce que vous allez faire après l'examen? Ecrivez les dix phrases en français dans un futur proche.
12. Écrivez un dialogue formel en français en demandant le nom, la nationalité, l'âge, la profession, l'adresse, la langue, l'adresse email) Write one dialogue in formal with greetings, name, nationality, profession, age, how many languages adresse, email.)

- 13.A) Complétez les phrases avec les verbes aller ou prendre.
- Nous au restaurant. Nous le taxi.
 - Il la voiture. Il a l'aéroport.
 - Tu à Londres. Tu le train.
 - Vous la moto. Vous en Espagne.

B) Complétez les présentations avec les verbes parler et s'appeler.

- C'est mon ami, il David et il espagnol et le français.
- Et vous, vous comment ? Vous français ?
- C'est super ! Les étudiants français !

C. Complétez les phrases avec les adjectifs démonstratifs (Ce, Cet, Cette, Ces). Complete with demonstrative adjectives.

- Je ne comprends pas question.
 - On va au restaurant italien weekend.
 - Nous voulons faire du trekking de l'Annapurna hiver.
 - Ils vont faire une pique-nique semaine.
 - Je en vacances en Suisse été.
 - J'aime beaucoup hotel.
 - On veut voyager après examen.
14. Quelles sont vos passions? Qu'est-ce que vous aimez faire ? Exprimez vos passions en français dans quinze phrases. (What do you like to do ? Express your hobbies in French in 10 sentences.)
15. Écrivez un dialogue entre deux amis avec les questions " comment, ou, quand, combien de, combien, avec qui, pourquoi". Write one dialogue between two friends with the questions "where, how, when, how many, how much, with whom, why".

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Écrivez un dialogue pour réserver une chambre dans un hôtel en français. (Write one dialogue to reserve a room in a hotel in french asking how many rooms, how many nights, types of room, name, email and telephone.)

THE END

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Roll.No.....
Course Code: BTM 332
Time: 3: 00 Hours

Subject: Managerial Accounting for Travel and Tourism
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the *best answers*.

1. "A business is totally separated from its owner." Which accounting concept is this?
 - a. Money measurement concept
 - b. Cost concept
 - c. Business entity concept
 - d. Realization concept
2. Which of the following assets is current asset?
 - a. Debtors
 - b. Goodwill
 - c. Furniture
 - d. Preliminary Expenses
3. If Debtors is Rs. 15000, stock is Rs. 7000, Cash is Rs. 20000 and Account payable is Rs. 14000, what is the working capital amount?
 - a. Rs. 42000
 - b. Rs. 28000
 - c. Rs. 19000
 - d. Rs. 56000
4. What is break - even point?
 - a. Profit point
 - b. High Loss point
 - c. No profit no Loss point
 - d. Lower loss point
5. A debenture is:
 - a. Quick asset
 - b. Investment
 - c. Short term loan
 - d. Long term loan
6. Income tax is paid on the basis of:
 - a. Total Sales
 - b. Fixed assets
 - c. Share capital
 - d. Net profit
7. The sales value is Rs. 195000, sales return is Rs. 15000. Salary expenses are Rs. 50000 and profit is expected as 20%, what will be the net profit amount?
 - a. Rs. 26000
 - b. Rs. 36000
 - c. Rs. 39000
 - d. Rs. 46000
8. Dividends are distributed to:
 - a. Staffs
 - b. Debenture holders
 - c. Shareholders
 - d. Managers
9. Bad debts are calculated on the basis of:
 - a. Total sales
 - b. Account Receivable
 - c. Loss
 - d. Total purchase
10. Budgets are prepared at the of the year.
 - a. Starting
 - b. last day
 - c. Middle
 - d. All is right
11. If sales are Rs. 200000, variable cost is Rs. 150000 then what will be the P/V ratio?
 - a. 3.50
 - b. 0.75
 - c. 0.25
 - d. 1.33
12. Cash in hand is treated as:
 - a. Fixed assets
 - b. Expenses
 - c. Income
 - d. Quick assets

13. Preliminary expenses are treated as:
- a. Expenses
 - b. Assets
 - c. Income
 - d. Liabilities
14. A business man took loan from a bank Rs. 600000 and the interest rate is 10% per annum. How much interest is paid semi annually?
- a. Rs. 60000
 - b. Rs. 15000
 - c. Rs. 30000
 - d. Rs. 5000
15. A five star hotel has 660 rooms in all, out of which 52 rooms are used for operational purposes and 8 rooms are used by the departmental managers. If 480 rooms are occupied by the guest on any day, what is the room occupancy rate?
- a. 78%
 - b. 80%
 - c. 82%
 - d. 84%

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Course Code: BTTM 332

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

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SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. Following information is given:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Sales revenue | Rs. 5,00,000 |
| Salaries | 30,000 |
| Wages | 20,000 |
| Rent received | 13,000 |
| Closing stock | 25,000 |
| Opening stock | 40,000 |
| Purchase | 2,90,000 |
| Carriage inward | 7,500 |

Required: Gross profit/Loss

[2.5]

Net profit/Loss

[2.5]

[2+2+1]

2. The data related with two years are given:

| Particulars | Year I | Year II |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sales Revenue | Rs. 3,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,000 |
| Net Profit | Rs. 55,000 | Rs. 95,000 |

Required: a) Profit Volume ratio b) BEP in Rs. c) Fixed costs

3. A company sales its product to wholesale super markets for Rs. 75 per piece in which it incurred Rs. 50 as variable cost. The annual fixed costs of the company are Rs. 80,000.

[2+2+1]

Required: a) Determine the BEP sales units
 b) Determine the rupee sales volume required to earn profit of Rs. 1,20,000
 c) Determine the profit if the desire sales are Rs. 5,00,000

4. Mr. Randy John arrived at Thailand and checks into a room in a five star hotel at 4 p.m. on 1st June 2020 at \$ 150 per day plus 10% for service charges. Check out time in the hotel is 12 noon.

Calculate the amount payable by Mr. randy John in each of the following circumstances: [1+1+1+2]

- a. If Mr. Randy John checks out at 10 p.m. on the same day
 b. If Mr. Randy John checks out at 9 a.m. on 2nd June 2020
 c. If Mr. Randy John checks out at 6 p.m. on 2nd June 2020
 d. If Mr. Randy John checks out at 4 a.m. on 3rd June 2020

5. A company has three products: Product A, Product B and Product C. Income statements of the three product lines for the latest month are given below:

| Product Line | A | B | C |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sales | Rs. 4,67,000 | Rs. 3,14,000 | Rs. 5,98,000 |
| Variable Costs | (2,41,000) | (1,69,000) | (3,21,000) |
| Contribution Margin | Rs. 2,26,000 | Rs. 1,45,000 | Rs. 2,77,000 |
| Direct Fixed Costs | (91,000) | (86,000) | (1,12,000) |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Allocated Fixed Costs | (93,000) | (62,000) | (1,20,000) |
| Net Income | Rs. 42,000 | Rs. (3,000) | Rs. 45,000 |

[5]

Use the incremental approach to determine if Product B should be dropped.

6. The forecasted sales of three types of products for the next three months are given below:

| Months | Products | | |
|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Large (Units) | Medium (Units) | Small (Units) |
| Jan | 20,000 | 90,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Feb | 22,000 | 92,000 | 2,40,000 |
| March | 25,000 | 88,000 | 2,10,000 |

The estimated selling price of three products large, medium and Small is Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 5 respectively.

Required: Sales budget by showing total sales revenue for each products

[5]

7. Briefly explain the importance of financial statement in business.

[5]

8. What is breakeven point? Explain it with figure.

[2+3]

9. Explain in brief:

[2.5+2.5]

a. Night auditing

b. Room accommodation accounting

10. Following figures are provided by a manufacturing company:

Sales revenue: Rs. 8,00,000

Contribution margin: Rs. 3,00,000

Fixed costs: Rs. 2,00,000

Required: a) Profit volume ratio

[2]

b) BEP

[2]

c) If desire after tax profit is Rs. 1,50,000, what will be the sales value? (Assume 40% tax rate)

[1]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. A business provided you the following trial balance at the end of 2020:

Trial Balance
For the year 2020

| Particulars | Amount | Particulars | Amount |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Machinery | 4,00,000 | Equity Share | 3,15,000 |
| Goodwill | 20,000 | 10% Preference share | 1,00,000 |
| Furniture | 70,000 | 8% debenture | 10,48,000 |
| Purchase | 5,40,000 | sales | 55,000 |
| Opening stock | 30,000 | General reserve | 1,20,000 |
| Bills receivable | 40,000 | Creditors | 65,000 |
| Debtors | 60,000 | Bills payable | 2,02,000 |
| Preliminary expenses | 15,000 | Retained earning | 1,15,000 |
| 10% Investment | 75,000 | | |
| Land & Building | 5,00,000 | | |
| Cash and bank | 20,000 | | |
| Wages | 25,000 | | |
| Insurance | 5,000 | | |
| Salaries | 1,30,000 | | |
| Rent of office | 70,000 | | |
| Printing and stationery | 12,000 | | |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Selling expenses | 8,000 | |
| Total | 20,20,000 | 20,20,000 |

Additional Information:

- Closing stock at the end Rs. 45,000
- Depreciate furniture @ 10% and machinery @15%
- Appreciate land and building by 5%
- Wages outstanding Rs. 1500
- Insurance prepaid Rs. 2,200
- BOD decided to distribute dividend on equity share @20% on paid capital after transferring Rs. 10,000 to general reserve.

Required: a) Income statement for the year ended 2020
b) Balance sheet at the end of 2020

[5]

[5]

12. Discuss the role and advantages of accounting in hospitality sector especially at travel and tourism business. [10]

13. The sales budget of a manufacturing business for five months are given below:

| Months | April | May | June | July | August |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sales Units | 10,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 |

On 1st April, the opening stock of finished goods and raw material were 8,000 units and 10,000 kg. respectively. The closing stock of finished goods at the end of each month is expected to equal to 50% of next month sale and the closing stock of raw material is expected to equal to 40% of next month requirement. One unit of finished goods required 3 kg. of raw material and the cost of one kg. raw material is Rs. 10.

Required: a) Production budget for April, May and June
b) Material purchase budget for April, May and June

[5]

[5]

14. Explain the different types of accounting principles and concepts in brief. [10]

15. The two years' balance sheet is given to you;

| Capital & Liabilities | 2019 | 2020 | Assets | 2019 | 2020 |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| Share capital | 5,00,000 | 6,00,000 | Fixed assets | 6,00,000 | 8,00,000 |
| Share premium | 50,000 | 60,000 | Bills receivable | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| 15% debenture | 1,00,000 | 50,000 | Debtors | 1,00,000 | 60,000 |
| Creditors | 1,50,000 | 1,90,000 | Closing stock | 50,000 | 1,00,000 |
| Retained earnings | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 | Cash | 1,00,000 | 50,000 |
| | 9,00,000 | 10,50,000 | | 9,00,000 | 10,50,000 |

Additional information:

- Sales for the year 2020 Rs. 10,00,000
- Cost of goods sold Rs. 7,50,000
- Purchased of fixed assets of Rs. 3,00,000 and sold fixed assets Rs. 40,000
- Operating expenses Rs. 1,20,000
- Dividend paid Rs. 20,000

Required: Cash flow statement using direct method. [10]

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the case given below and answer the following questions:

You got a chance to manage an event of musical concert. The expected audiences will be 1,000 in total. 10 % of audiences took free pass, 30% audiences can pay full price of tickets which is Rs. 1,000 per ticket. Remaining audiences are given 30% discount on their ticket price. Sponsors may support Rs.

2,30,000 cash. The estimated expenses are; musical instruments Rs. 70,000, official expenses Rs. 25,000, payment to 5 singers Rs. 15,000 each, payment to musician Rs. 50,000 and other misc. expenses are estimated Rs. 35,000.

Questions:

- a. What should be taken into mind at the moment of event planning? [3]
- b. What is the total cost of event? [3]
- c. What is the total revenue from the event? [3]
- d. What is the net profit or loss from the event? [3]
- e. What is your view whether the event is taken or left out? [3]

THE END

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Sustainable Tourism Development
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Course Code: BTTM 333
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. Carrying capacity is divided into the followings except:
 - a. Socio-cultural
 - b. Environmental
 - c. Economic
 - d. Commercial
2. Sustainable development requires the followings except:
 - a. Maintaining ecological integrity and diversity
 - b. Meeting basic human needs
 - c. Moving residents away from tourism development zones
 - d. Keeping options open for future generations
3. The private sector's role in tourism development is normally all of the followings except:
 - a. Generating ideas
 - b. Providing specialized technical skills
 - c. Providing financing
 - d. Being entrepreneurial
4. The term 'Sustainability' entails:
 - a. Belief in limitless resources
 - b. The faith in the problem-solving abilities of science and technology
 - c. A strong commitment to a laissez-faire economy
 - d. The need to satisfy the needs of current and future generations
5. In which province does Bandipur lies?
 - a. Bagmati
 - b. Gandaki
 - c. Province no 2
 - d. Karnali
6. When is the World Tourism Day celebrated?
 - a. December 11
 - b. September 27
 - c. June 5
 - d. July 10
7. Non degradable waste is:
 - a. Not decayed
 - b. Decayed
 - c. Recycled
 - d. None of the above
8. What is NTO in Nepal?
 - a. TAAN
 - b. NTB
 - c. NMA
 - d. NATTA
9. Planning for tourism ensures
 - a. Benefits will flow to a destination
 - b. Negative impacts will increase
 - c. Conflict between residents and tourists will increase
 - d. Tourism will be disadvantaged

10. Tiji festival is celebrated in:
- a. Manang
 - b. Mustang
 - c. Rasuwa
 - d. Dolpa
11. Social, economic and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving
- a. Social development
 - b. Economic development
 - c. Sustainable development
 - d. Ecological development
12. How can the access to an area be regulated to reduce negative impacts?
- a. Introducing more transportation services to increase tourist turnover
 - b. Introducing entry fees
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
13. What can tourists do to ensure to minimize the potential for a negative impact on the local community?
- a. Avoid experiences where there is close contact with animals
 - b. Purchase locally made products/food where possible
 - c. Consider homestays vs international hotel brands
 - d. All of the above
14. Which one is not an economic impact of tourism?
- a. House prices in the area rise with increased second homes bought in the area
 - b. Wildlife and habitats disturbed
 - c. Local businesses make more money
 - d. Seasonal jobs are provided
15. Sometimes communities are disrupted or relocated to make room for tourist development. What type of impact is this?
- a. Positive social impact
 - b. Positive environmental impact
 - c. Negative social impact
 - d. Negative economic impact

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Subject: Sustainable Tourism Development

Course Code: BTTM 333

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. What is mass tourism? Give examples
2. How tourism aligns with sustainable development?
3. What are the environmental impacts of tourism? Give the through a local perspective.
4. How can we manage tourism in wilderness areas?
5. What are national initiatives for sustainable tourism development?
6. What is cultural dimension of tourism?
7. Why is agro tourism important for country like nepal?
8. What is IEE?
9. What is area protection?
10. What are the impacts of global warming on tourism business today ?

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. Why do we need sustainable tourism planning? Who are the stakeholders in planning? Explain
12. What is alternative tourism? With the recent outbreak of the pandemic what consequences are we facing in tourism ? Elaborate with example.
13. 'Target now should be based on carrying a capacity not just in a numerical arrival figure'. Explain the statement based on types of carrying capacity.
14. Why do we need area protection and zoning? How can they contribute to sustainable tourism? Explain with local examples.
15. 'Bellagio Principles are relevant in pursuing sustainable tourism'. Elaborate the statement based on its steps.

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read a case given below and answer the following questions:

Mountaineers remain on empty stomachs for long hours on the mountains. After climbing, foreign mountaineers consume a balanced diet to prevent vital mineral deficiency in their bodies. Our mountaineers consume a traditional diet and don't feel it necessary to take diet supplements to deal with vitamin deficiency. We have no tradition of going for a check-up at the doctor after returning from a mountaineering expedition. Some mountaineers just returned from an expedition have hearing problems or suffer from gastritis or headache; but they do not try to seek treatment and continue with their lives as before.

Health problems that are only diagnosed late in life can end in untimely death, leaving family and children helpless. The mountaineering profession is bread and butter for most of our mountaineering community; they may not have a high income or are not well informed about going for necessary

medical check-ups after their return. The Department of Tourism should establish a separate department for mountaineers at subsidized cost or no cost in selected hospitals to educate them about the food they should consume before, during and after mountaineering. Regular health assessments after mountaineering will help discover health issues for a timely cure.

Till about three decades ago, most people in Kathmandu followed their ancestral professions like goldsmith, merchant, carpenter or farmer. But now, the picture is different as most children are focused on getting a job in a national or international organization for survival. This trend is seen in most traditional professions all over the country. For example, carpenters have not been able to progress into mass production of furniture for export. We can still find people producing traditional windows or doors by hand, which limits their production scale.

In comparison, we can find different sophisticated tools being used in crafting wood in foreign countries, increasing the number of products greatly. Lack of entrepreneurship is the result of our education system. The theory-based education system does not allow us to think about our profession practically and differently, but motivates us to lead our life by performing 10 to 5 duties. This is the social structure in which we live. Therefore, mountaineering professionals cannot remain indifferent to this. In addition, the risk factor involved in this profession is another reason why mountaineers do not want their children to follow in their footsteps.

During an informal chat with mountaineers, it was revealed that most of their children pursue careers in medical science, engineering or service or live abroad. Mountaineering can be done until strength remains in our bodies. Surviving on royalties from biographies written after climbing Everest or income from talk shows on mountaineering has not been established in our culture.

The government has not shown particular concern about life after mountaineering, and this has forced climbers to think about the future of this profession. Besides mountaineering being a risky and insecure profession, family pressure has become a significant reason for climbers to decide to settle abroad after passing climbing age. Just as we do not find the present generation engaged in ancestral professions like carpenter, goldsmith and so forth, it will not be a big surprise if we do not see Nepali mountaineers in the coming two or three decades. The statistics published by the Department of Tourism in 2021 show that 171,937 persons among the total number of tourists who visited Nepal came for mountaineering and trekking purposes. Even though the number of mountaineers and trekkers is on the rise, no study has been done to determine whether the current number of mountaineering staff is sufficient to handle the growing number of mountaineers.

Questions:

- a. What are the problems that high altitude workers facing?
- b. What do you think about Nepal's image as prime mountain destination in future?
- c. From a sustainable perspective what can be done in mountain tourism? Give your recommendations.

THE END

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Tourism Products Development

Course Code: BTTM 334

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. A pilgrimage is a term primarily used for a journey to a
 - a. Sacred Place
 - b. Holistic Place
 - c. Royal Palace
 - d. Heritage Place
2., a famous conservationist, was born in Sikles
 - a. Chandra Gurung
 - b. Harka Gurung
 - c. Surya Gurung
 - d. Man Gurung
3. Spa products are being combined with....., giving a holistic experience to tourists.
 - a. Yoga
 - b. Meditation
 - c. Pranayama
 - d. All of the above
4. Scenic attractions, like....., are very important factors in the development of tourism.
 - a. good weather
 - b. suspension bridges
 - c. foot trail
 - d. hiking Trail
5.have made easier for the traveller to choose destinations and customize their itineraries based on their interests.
 - a. Online services and tools
 - b. Offline services and tools
 - c. Baseline Services and tools
 - d. All of the above
6. Market research can be designed from aperspective:
 - a. demand
 - b. programme
 - c. policy
 - d. All of the above
7. Public consultation can take the following form(s):
 - a. Surveys
 - b. Public meetings
 - c. Media feedback
 - d. All of the above
8. The old name of New Road is
 - a. RudraSadak
 - b. JuddhaSadak
 - c. Bir Sadak
 - d. NayaSadak
9. Marketing plan cannot proceed without the detailed understanding of the..... available in a destination
 - a. facilities
 - b. amenities
 - c. products
 - d. transportation
10. In early stage, there must be an audit/inventory of tourism destination's.....
 - a. situation
 - b. resources and assets
 - c. existing product
 - d. All of the above
11. Boris Lissanevitch introduced hospitality in Nepal and is also known for opening
 - a. Soaltee Hotel
 - b. Royal Hotel
 - c. Eden Hotel
 - d. Crystal Hotel

12. The purpose of a SWOT analysis is to determine the destination's..... position
- a. comparative
 - b. competitive
 - c. technical
 - d. marketing
13.is a primary tool in determining a destination's Tourism Product Development strategy.
- a. Market research
 - b. Market intelligence
 - c. Product study
 - d. Product differentiation
14. International Mountain Museum is located in
- a. Pokhara
 - b. Jomsom
 - c. Ghandruk
 - d. Lo-Manthang
15. The goal of the product planning strategy should be to achieve differentiation based on
- a. authenticity
 - b. innovation
 - c. sustainability
 - d. All of the above

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
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Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Tourism Products Development
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Course Code: BTTM 334
Time: 3: 00 Hours

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Mid-West University
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Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Tourism Products Development

Course Code: BTM 334

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

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Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Subject: Tourism Products Development

Course Code: BTTM 334

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. Why is it necessary to understand the components of the tourist product from the point of view of the consumer?
2. How are you going to use the Tourism Area Life Cycle to determine Nepal's competitive position?
3. Marketing and promotion are central components of tourism development Discuss.
4. Why is culture tourism like no other kind of tourism? Why is it a powerful motivator towards travel?
5. How and why business travellers are important to the tourism industry?
6. How can circuit or trail development be used for tourism product development?
7. Development of a marketing plan cannot proceed without the detailed understanding of the products. Argue in your favour of your statement.
8. What are the commonly accepted categories of new product developments?
9. Why is the designation of a system of Tourism Development Areas necessary for tourism development?
10. What products do countries offer and market, and how are they tailored to the needs of specific market segments?

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. What are the strategies for tourism product development?
12. Justify the involvement of destination authorities in the process of Tourism Product Development.
13. Why are product portfolio, investment plan and funding necessary for product development?
14. What do you understand about New Product Development? Is it theoretically possible to label a product 'new' by merely altering one of the dimensions of the product? Explain.
15. Write short notes on:
 - a. Ansoff Matrix
 - b. Department-stage Model

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read a **case** given below and answer the following questions:

Tourism Products Development BTTM 334

Gastronomy tourism presents an immense opportunity to promote local culture, diversify tourism demand, enhance the value chain, create jobs and spread the benefits of tourism throughout the destinations. Gastronomy tourism has emerged as an alternative to mainstream tourism that offers mainly sightseeing. Tourism designed for food lovers makes an impact on the entire value chain such as agriculture and the food industry and helps in poverty reduction. Changing consumer behaviour requires destinations to brace themselves and offer wholesome living as an experience. Visitors are seeking a

'different kind of rich experience' in the places they go to. The element of food has become pivotal among visitors while looking for new destinations.

Nepal's geographical variation is unique enough to offer varieties of vegetation. In the high Himalayas, small farming communities still grow crops and raise livestock using the inherited knowledge of their ancestors. In the temperate climate of the high hills, cabbages, root vegetables and greens are grown, while the subtropical middle hills have the perfect climate for citrus fruit, peaches, apples, tomatoes and eggplants. In the tropical mangoes, papayas, bananas, passion fruit, avocados, sugar cane are grown and endless rice paddies are cultivated. During the monsoon, Nepal relies on fermentation, to save the crops and extend supplies throughout the long winters. For example, Gundruk, is fermented and dried and kept for many months and is used throughout the winter in soups, stews and pickles

Nepal's rich food culture has long been forgotten. It is always a challenge to promote Nepalese cuisine. Recently, the rich and diverse flavours of Nepal have often been popularized by popular chef and Master Chef: The Professionals finalist, Santosh Shah. In order to establish culinary tourism in Nepal, the Campaign for Globalization of Nepalese Cuisine has selected 20 authentic Nepali signature dishes and has also finalised their recipes. Moreover, the campaign has selected four authentic Nepali sauces. The Experience Nepal: Cuisine & Culture campaign was launched in Kathmandu to globalize Nepali cuisine in the international market on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Nepal Tourism Board. It is indeed fascinating what Nepali gastronomy has to offer.

Establishing gastronomy tourism as a product is a complex process that requires a whole ecosystem to support it. Both public and private sectors need to understand its benefits and create good communication and promotional strategies. Master Chef Australia, a culinary programme, has proved to be one of the best promotional strategies to woo tourists to Australia. As more and more travelers search for the unique experiences of local gastronomy, the promotion of gastronomy tourism has moved towards a central position in tourism development and its potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. Gastronomy tourism in Nepal has all attributes for Tourism Product Development as it is authentic and indigenous reflecting the unique attributes of the destinations.

Questions:

- a. Do you think Gastronomy tourism can emerge as an alternative to mainstream tourism that offers mainly sightseeing? Explain.
- b. How can Nepal develop Gastronomy tourism as a new Tourism Product?
- c. In what ways Gastronomy tourism can be creatively promoted?

THE END

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Roll.No.....

Subject: Culture and Heritage Tourism in Nepal
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Course Code: BTTM 335
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. Yelamber was the first king from Dynasty.
 - a. The Lichchhivi
 - b. The Gopala
 - c. The Kinrat
 - d. The Malla
2. King Jayadev 2nd initiate the System first time during Lichchhivi period in Nepal.
 - a. Administrative
 - b. Cast
 - c. Festival
 - d. Monetary
3. is quite a popular king as carpenter king from the Medieval period of Nepalese history
 - a. Pratap Malla
 - b. Prithvi Narayan Shah
 - c. JayasthitiMalla
 - d. BhupatendraMalla
4. The first monetary coin was issued by the kinga.
 - a. Moru by King Mahendra
 - b. Mahendra Mali by King MahendraMalla
 - c. Coronation Silver coin by King Birendra
 - d. None of above
5. Who was the king from Shah Dynasty, popular as purely just?
 - a. Kulamandal Shah
 - b. Prithvi Narayan Shah
 - c. Ram Shah
 - d. Dravya Shah
6. Nepal has distributed major politicalarea.
 - a. 7
 - b. 5
 - c. 14
 - d. 3
7. Getting married to sister-in-law after the demise of wife is calledMarriage System.
 - a. Cross-culture
 - b. Polyandrous
 - c. Sororate
 - d. Levirate
8. The basic element of sustainability does not consist
 - a. Environment
 - b. Tourism
 - c. Society
 - d. Economy
9. Which one of the belows is not considered as 4H's of Culture & Heritage Tourism?
 - a. Habitat
 - b. Handicraft
 - c. Human Being
 - d. History
10. The Eco-tourism Principles doesn't consist of
 - a. Environment Conservation
 - b. Culture Preservation
 - c. Economic Growth
 - d. Stage-Authenticity
11. The term "GCET" stands for
 - a. Global Code of Environmental Tourism
 - b. Global Conservation Ethic for Tourism
 - c. Global Code of Ethic for Tourism
 - d. Global Cultural Ethic for Tourism

12. The cultural landscapes containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people defined as heritage resources is a.....
- a. Designed Landscape
 - b. Ethnographic Landscape
 - c. Historic Landscape
 - d. Vernacular Landscape
13. Psychological, Visual & Spiritual are the basic dimensions of
- a. Socio-culture impact
 - b. Stage Authenticity
 - c. Heritage Management
 - d. Sense of Place
14. Heritage sites are basically classified into part.
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 5
 - d. 7
15. Lumbini's Mayadevi temple is considered as of Nepal.
- a. UNESCO World Heritage site
 - b. National Heritage site
 - c. Local Heritage site
 - d. None of the above

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - III

Subject: Culture and Heritage Tourism in Nepal

Course Code: BTTM 335

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

You are required to answer in your own words as far as applicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. Define history, list out the major significance of history in culture.
2. Briefly discuss the contribution of Modern phase history in cultural sustainability.
3. Why do people migrate? Discuss the cultural impacts due to migration in Nepalese society.
4. List out & discuss the importance of Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) principles by the UNSCO.
5. Define the term "Sense of Place". Explain the different dimension of it with example
6. The Newars is a complex ethnic group of society among all the ethnic groups. Explain.
7. Define the term heritage management with its basic elements.
8. What is resource in culture? Differentiate tangibility & intangibility of heritage & culture resources.
9. What is cultural heritage site? Distinguish the different heritage sites with listing the UNESCO world heritage sites of Nepal.
10. Write short notes on: (any two) (2.5+2.5)
 - a. Stage Authenticity
 - b. Responsible Tourism
 - c. Tharu Society

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. What is culture & heritage? Why is history considered as the spine of Nepalese Culture & Heritage for promoting tourism industry in Nepal.
12. Elaborate the medieval phases of Nepalese history with major incidents and current practices.
13. Briefly discuss the ecological distribution of Nepal along with their major significant points.
14. Ecology & geographical distribution plays the essential role in cultural society. Explain with examples.
15. Why is policy needed? Suggest some ideas of policies for the betterment of Nepalese tourism with an Example.

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read a **case** given below and answer the following questions:

Pashupati Area Development Fund is going to propose in the master plan to relocate the Pashupatinath Temple to other places without keeping the nearby cremation area to maintain the historical, religious, cultural, and archeological significance of the temple. The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation has formed a committee. Member Secretary said, "Devotees should rejoice at the Pashupatinath temple, the center of faith of the Vedic Sanatan Dharma spread all over the world, by burning incense, lamps and its fragrance. As at least 100 corpses started arriving daily during the Corona epidemic, it is being proposed to move the cremation area

from Pashupatinath temple to Bagmati." There are archives of 200 corona victims who died one day during the outbreak of the corona epidemic. The master plan is to prepare a master plan to close cremation activity completely after the smoke started coming in an uncomfortable way to determine whether it is Pashupati area or cremation area. It is also proposed to move the electric crematorium to a suitable place elsewhere. The master plan review committee, said that preparations are underway to develop the Bagmati bank at Pashupatinath as a center of worship, adoration, meditation and sadhana by removing cremation area.

The temple area should not be converted into a cremation area, arguing that foreign tourists visit the Pashupati area, which is famous for its archeological significance. As the population is increasing in the Kathmandu Valley, the fund is going to request the concerned bodies to find an alternative to the ferry. The fund suggests that the ferry should be arranged to support up to 10 million people. Earlier, cremations were held at Gokarneshwar, Hatyamochan Ghat, Shankhamool area, Kalmochan Ghat and other places along the Bagmati River. Recently, due to cremation materials, Kriyaputri Bhawan, Brahmin facilities etc. in Pashupati area, the fund is proposing to make alternative arrangements through the master plan saying that it is being developed as a cremation area when all the people come here.

Questions:

- a. How do policies impact the cultural heritage? Discuss the above scenario on your prospect.
- b. State the consequences of the above proposal towards on religious value & heritage management.
- c. Suggest some possible ideas for the proposal to assure the authenticity and minimize cultural impacts.

THE END

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
Final Examination-2078
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - V

Roll.No.....

Subject: Tourism Law

Course Code: BTTM 451

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the *best* answers.

1. The formal sources of law are:
 - a. Comparative Law
 - b. Opinions, arguments, writings of legal experts
 - c. None of above
 - d. All of the above
2. The Constitution of Nepal 2015 has provisioned for three tier courts in Nepal to adjudicate the cases:
 - a. Supreme Court, Appellate Court and District Court
 - b. High Court, District Court and Judicial Committee
 - c. Supreme Court, High Court and District Court
 - d. Supreme Court, High Court and Judicial Committee
3. For the incorporation of a company in Nepal, one should follow:
 - a. Company Act 2021
 - b. Company Act 2053
 - c. Company Act 2063
 - d. Company Act 2073
4. As per Nepal Liquor Act, 2031, no person who has not completed the age of years shall sell and distribute liquor:
 - a. Eighteen
 - b. Nineteen
 - c. Twenty
 - d. Twenty-one
5. The duration of the license of travel and trekking agency in Nepal as per the existing law is:
 - a. One year
 - b. Three years
 - c. Five years
 - d. Ten years
6. The tourist/s prior to leaving for travel or trekking shall make the personal accident insurance of the leader of the team for an amount of
 - a. Five Hundred Thousand rupees
 - b. Four Hundred Fifty Thousand rupees
 - c. Three Hundred Fifty Thousand rupees
 - d. Two Hundred Fifty Thousand rupees
7. For the registration of a tourist standard three-star hotel in Nepal, one has to submit an application with a registration fee of amount
 - a. One Thousand Nepali Rupees
 - b. Two Thousand Nepali Rupees
 - c. Three Thousand Nepali Rupees
 - d. Ten Thousand Nepali Rupees