

Title	Demonstrate knowledge of world travel geography		
Level	3	Credits	3

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: locate IATA Traffic Conference Areas, countries, gateway cities, and key world geographical features; demonstrate knowledge of time in relation to world travel geography; and demonstrate knowledge of seasons in relation to world travel geography.
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Classification	Tourism > Travel
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

1 Definitions

Current travel industry resources refer to any resource, manual or electronic, used in the travel industry. Examples may include but are not limited to – supplier or wholesale brochures, websites, computer reservation system.

Destination refers to the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip.

Estimated transportation time is the approximate time it takes to travel by air from one destination to another.

Gateway city refers to a key port of arrival into a country.

Hemispheres refer to the northern and southern hemispheres, and the IATA eastern and western hemispheres.

IATA refers to The International Air Transport Association.

IATA Traffic Conference Areas are those indicated in the Passenger Air Tariff.

Journey refers to travel between two or more points.

Long haul destinations refer to destinations that are more than eight hours flying time from New Zealand. Long haul regions include – USA, Canada, Asia, UK, Europe, Africa, Middle East.

Seasons may include – summer, autumn, winter, spring.

Short haul destinations refer to destinations that are less than eight hours flying time from New Zealand. These must include gateway cities with direct air services to and from New Zealand.

Specialist seasons may include but are not limited to – hurricane, tornado, cyclone.

UTC refers to Coordinated Universal Time.

2 All assessment tasks for performance criteria are to be carried out in accordance with current travel industry resources.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Locate IATA Traffic Conference Areas, countries, gateway cities, and key world geographical features.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The three IATA Traffic Conference Areas are located on a map of the world.
- 1.2 Countries in each IATA Traffic Conference Area are located on a map, and their two letter country codes are identified.
- Range evidence is required for eight countries for each IATA Traffic Conference Area.
- 1.3 A gateway city in each of the located countries is located on a map, and their three letter city codes are identified.
- Range 24 located countries – as located for performance criterion 1.2; evidence is required for one gateway city per country.
- 1.4 Oceans and seas are located on a map of the world.
- Range evidence is required for all oceans and five seas.
- 1.5 The equator, hemispheres, and International Date Line are located on a map of the world.

Outcome 2

Demonstrate knowledge of time in relation to world travel geography.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 The 24-hour clock is described in terms of its 12-hour clock equivalents.
- 2.2 The significance of the International Date Line is described in terms of specified journeys to and from New Zealand.
- Range crossing the International Date Line from the eastern to western hemisphere, crossing the International Date Line from the western to eastern hemisphere; evidence is required for two specified journeys in total.
- 2.3 City time zones are identified in relation to UTC.
- Range two time zones to the west of UTC, two time zones to the east of UTC.

2.4 Estimated transportation time is identified in terms of air travel from New Zealand to specified destinations.

Range evidence is required for four short haul destinations and four long haul destinations.

Outcome 3

Demonstrate knowledge of seasons in relation to world travel geography.

Performance criteria

3.1 Time of year of seasons in the northern and southern hemispheres are identified.

Range evidence is required of four seasons.

3.2 Seasons in the tropical rain belt are identified.

Range time(s) of year, geographical occurrence; evidence is required for wet and dry seasons.

3.3 The geographical occurrence and time(s) of year of specialist seasons are identified.

Range evidence is required for two specialist seasons.

Replacement information	This unit standard replaced unit standard 18235.
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Planned review date	31 December 2025
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	20 February 2009	31 December 2018
Review	2	16 February 2017	31 December 2022
Review	3	26 November 2020	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0112
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This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact ServicelQ qualifications@ServicelQ.org.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.