

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4762/01

LEISURE AND TOURISM

UNIT 2: Leisure and Tourism Destinations

P.M. MONDAY, 14 May 2012

1½ hours

**Suitable for Modified
Language Candidates**

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Section A	1	5
	2	8
	3	11
	4	6
Section B	5	10
	6	16
	7	14
	8	10
	9	10
Total	90	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions in Section A and Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use a standard 4 page continuation booklet. Number the question(s) clearly and put your continuation booklet in this question-and-answer booklet. No other style of answer booklet should be used

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.



SECTION A

*You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this section.
Answer **all** the questions, write your answers in the spaces provided.*

1. The culture and heritage of a destination would appeal to many tourists.

(a) Identify which **two** of the following are heritage attractions.
Tick (✓) **two** boxes only.

[2]

- a. *Oakwood Leisure Park*
- b. *Buckingham Palace*
- c. *Mount Snowdon*
- d. *The London Eye*
- e. *Stonehenge*

Tourists who wish to experience the culture of a destination are often called ‘*culture vultures*’.

(b) Identify which **three** of the following are cultural activities.
Tick (✓) **three** boxes only.

[3]

- a. *Sunbathing*
- b. *Visiting a museum*
- c. *Canoeing*
- d. *An historical tour*
- e. *Scuba diving*
- f. *Wine tasting*
- g. *Abseiling*

(Total 5 marks)



2. Study Fig. 1 which shows tourist cities on a world map.



Fig. 1

(a) Using Fig. 1, complete the table by identifying an appropriate tourist city. [4]

From Fig. 1 identify:	Tourist city
One long haul city destination in South America for tourists travelling from the UK.	
One short haul city destination for tourists travelling from the UK.	
One long haul city destination for tourists travelling from San Francisco.	
One short haul city destination for tourists travelling from Tokyo.	



(b) Why have long haul destinations become increasingly popular for tourists? Give **two** reasons. [4]

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(Total 8 marks)



3. Study Fig. 2 which gives the names of major natural attractions from around the world.

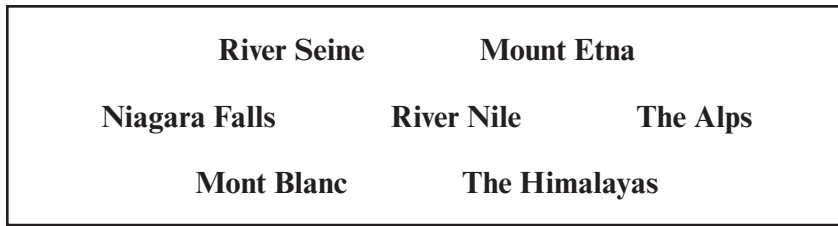


Fig. 2

(a) Complete the table by identifying the correct natural attraction from Fig. 2. [4]

Question	Natural attraction
Which river is in Europe?	
Which mountain range is in Asia?	
Which natural attraction is a volcano in Italy?	
Which natural attraction is in both Canada and the USA?	

(b) Suggest **three** leisure activities likely to be enjoyed by tourists in mountain areas. [3]

1.
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3.

(c) Explain how tourism might have a **negative environmental impact** on mountain areas. [4]

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(Total 11 marks)



4. Study Fig. 3 which shows the climate charts of Edinburgh in Scotland and Auckland in New Zealand. These are major tourist cities.

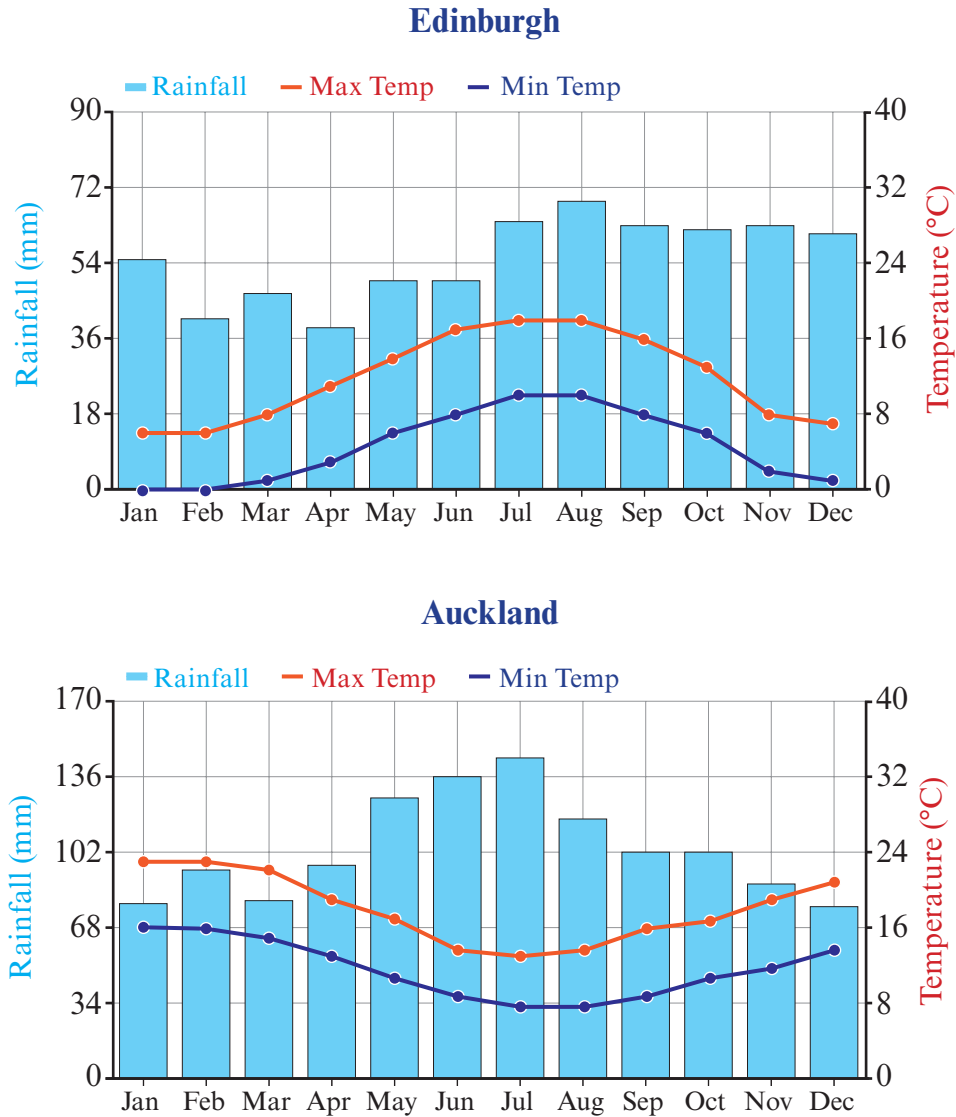


Fig. 3

- (a) (i) In which month does Auckland have its highest rainfall? [1]

- (ii) In which month does Edinburgh have its lowest minimum temperature? [1]



(b) Use **Fig. 3**. Which months would be most suitable for tourists to visit Auckland? [4]

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(Total 6 marks)

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SECTION B

You are advised to spend approximately 60 minutes on this section.

*Answer **all** the questions, write your answers in the spaces provided.*

5. Study **Fig. 4** which includes terms used in leisure and tourism.



Fig. 4

- (a) Using **Fig. 4**, identify **three** terms appropriate for each visit described below.

[6]

Visit	Terms
<p>1. Art students from Swansea fly to Rome for three nights. While in Rome they will visit the city's famous art galleries. They will also have time to visit many of Rome's other attractions.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
<p>2. Ashton Sports Ltd from Birmingham has decided to hold its staff's annual training event at an outdoor activity centre in the Lake District, staying for two nights. They will use the centre's conference room for their meetings and take part in team building activities.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>



Two and three night visits are also known as *short breaks*.

(b) Suggest why *short break holidays* are popular with leisure tourists. [4]

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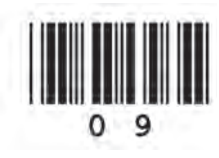
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(Total 10 marks)

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6. Different visitor types might require different forms of transport.

- (a) Look at the following table. What would be the likely choice of land transport for each of the visitor types? Make your choice of transport from the list below. [3]

Car - Sightseeing bus - Underground - Motor caravan - Coach

Visitor type	Method of transport
A family including three children renting a caravan in Wales.	
A backpacker travelling from Manchester to London.	
A group of ten Chinese tourists who want to see as much of London as possible in one day.	

A number of organisations provide sea transport by ferry or cruise ship.

- (b) Name **one** organisation providing sea transport for tourists. [1]

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When tourists travel by sea, they might use a ferry or cruise ship.

- (c) Explain the differences between the two types of sea transport. Give examples to support your answer. [6]

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Study Fig. 5 which shows images of motor caravans.



Fig. 5

Gareth and Helen, live in the UK. They have chosen to hire a motor caravan to tour Ireland.

(d) Discuss the advantages **and** disadvantages of their choice of transport. [6]

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(Total 16 marks)



7. Study Fig. 6 which shows images of built attractions.



Fig. 6

Some buildings have been purpose-built as tourist attractions. Others have developed into tourist attractions.

(a) Identify the **two** purpose-built attractions in Fig. 6. [2]

1.
2.



- (b) Choose **one** tourism destination you have studied. Describe and evaluate the range of *built attractions* which appeal to different types of tourists. [8]

Name of destination:

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Coastal destinations offer a range of *natural attractions*.

- (c) Describe the range of *natural attractions* in coastal destinations which appeal to tourists. [4]

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(Total 14 marks)



8. Local people and tourists use a range of leisure facilities such as the two shown in Fig. 7.



Fig. 7

(a) Describe the range of leisure facilities which might be used by local people and tourists. Support your answer with named examples. [6]

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The provision of leisure and tourism facilities for tourists is likely to have *positive impacts* for local people.

(b) (i) Explain **one positive social impact** for local people. [2]

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(ii) Explain **one positive economic impact** for local people. [2]

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(Total 10 marks)



9. All tourists can support sustainable tourism by acting in a responsible manner.

(a) Evaluate how the following guidelines might help support sustainable tourism. [4]

Eat local

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Stay local

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An important form of sustainable tourism is *ecological sustainability*. This means looking after the landscape, plants and animals in an area.

(b) Evaluate how *ecological sustainability* can support tourism development in countryside areas. [6]

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(Total 10 marks)



Acknowledgements

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