

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Travel and Tourism

Advanced

Unit 7: Responsible Tourism

Monday 23 January 2012 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6993/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of your responses to questions 1(c) and 2(d). These questions are indicated with an **asterisk** (*) – *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1

There are 15 National Parks in the UK and they include beautiful areas of mountains, meadows, moorlands, woods and wetlands. They are areas of protected countryside that everyone can visit and where people live and work.

Each National Park is looked after by a National Park Authority.

(Source: adapted from © nationalparks.gov.uk)

(a) Describe **two** aims of National Park Authorities.

(4)

Aim 1

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Aim 2

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Read the following information before answering Question 1(b).

There are lots of organisations who work with National Park Authorities. Many of them own land within National Parks. The Forestry Commission owns large areas of moorlands and woodlands. Other organisations such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Wildlife Trusts, Historic Scotland, National Trust, and English Heritage own nature reserves and historic sites within National Parks.

(Source: adapted from © nationalparks.gov.uk)



(b) (i) Identify the sector to which each of the following organisations belong.

Put a cross in the correct box for each organisation.

(4)

Organisation \ Sector	Public	Private	Voluntary
RSPB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Park Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forestry Commission	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Trust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(ii) Select **two** of these organisations and describe their role in **developing** tourism.

(6)

Organisation 1

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Organisation 2

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Read the following extract before answering Question 1(c).

Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park



Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park was created in July 2002 to safeguard an area of outstanding and diverse landscapes, habitats and communities, parts of which were coming under severe visitor and recreational pressures. The National Park is home to just 15,600 people, whilst 50% of Scotland's population lives within an hour's drive of the National Park.

It is an area of contrasts from rolling lowland landscapes in the south to high mountains in the north, and has many lochs* and rivers, forests and woodlands. It is also a living, working landscape which has been influenced by people for generations. Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park is visited and enjoyed by many for its recreational value; there is something for everyone to enjoy.



Camping on the loch shore



On top of a Munro

There are 20 Munros (mountains above 3,000ft/914metres) in the Park and the highest is Ben More. These offer opportunities for hill walking, mountaineering and rock climbing.

Queen Elizabeth Forest Park and Argyll Forest Park are great places to exercise, with many excellent woodland trails for walking, running, mountain biking, cycling and horse riding.



Fishing at dawn

There are a number of events throughout the year including walking festivals and guided walks. Guided walks led by park rangers are a good way to learn about the wonderful flora and fauna of the Park.

There are 22 large lochs, but it is Loch Lomond that attracts the most visitors. Loch Lomond is the largest body of freshwater in mainland Britain. It is used by visitors for swimming, boating, canoeing, kayaking, water skiing and other less energetic activities such as fishing, picnicking or just enjoying the scenery and watching the wildlife.

Loch Lomond is enjoyed by a variety of users, although some activities conflict with others. The National Park Authority asks that visitors show consideration of other users and respect the environment.

An exciting new water bus service began operating on Loch Lomond in summer 2010 and it was so successful the service was extended.



Speedboats on Loch Lomond

* loch = lake

(Source: adapted from www.lochlomond-trossachs.org, © Visit Scotland, © TripAdvisor)



(d) Suggest **two** ways that the negative impacts on the environment in Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park could be reduced. Justify your suggestions.

(8)

Suggestion 1

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Suggestion 2

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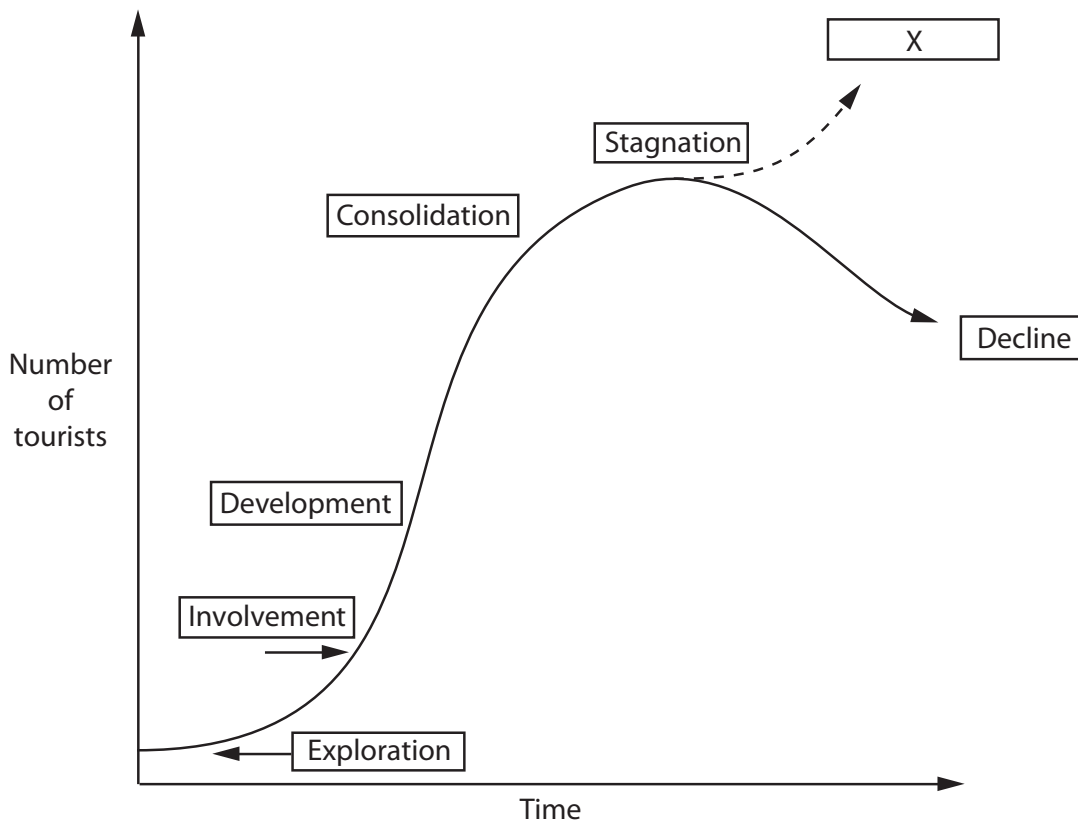
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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)



2 (a) The development of a tourist destination can be compared to the tourist area life cycle (TALC), a model which shows tourist numbers to a destination over time.



(Source: adapted from RW Butler, *Tourist Area Life Cycle*, 1980)

(i) Identify stage X.

(1)

(ii) Identify **three** key characteristics of stage X.

(3)

- 1
- 2
- 3



Read the following information before answering Question 2(b).

Cape Verde

Cape Verde islands



The remote and largely undeveloped Cape Verde islands are situated mid way between Portugal and Brazil in the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is warm and sunny with little rainfall. There are ten islands in the group and each has its own appeal. Most visitors are attracted by the beautiful scenery. Cape Verde is a perfect destination for beach or walking holidays, although it is not well known and few visitors go there.

Direct flights from the UK have only been possible since 2006. Travelling from island to island can be difficult and there is little tourist accommodation on some islands. There is a severe water shortage across the islands and so desalination* plants provide the islanders with fresh drinking water. There is limited mains water. Water is delivered by trucks.

The population of the islands is around 430,000. The people are mainly Catholic and speak Portuguese. They have a strong reputation for being friendly and welcoming.

70% of the population live in rural areas. There is little farming as the islands have limited natural resources and 82% of its food supply is imported.

* turning sea water into fresh water



Drinking water being delivered to a home on the island of São Vicente. The water is stored in a water tank on the roof.

(Source: adapted from www.cape-verde.uk.com,
© frontoffice@rmds.uk.com, © Francisco Santos, © CIA)



(b) Suggest the stage of the tourist area life cycle that Cape Verde had reached by 2005.

Give reasons to support your choice.

(6)

Stage

Reasons



(c) 'To minimise the negative environmental, economic and socio-cultural impacts of tourism' is one principle of responsible tourism.

(i) State **two** other principles of responsible tourism.

(2)

Principle 1

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Principle 2

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(ii) For each principle of responsible tourism you have stated in c(i), explain how it could be achieved.

(4)

Explanation 1

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Explanation 2

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Read the following information before answering Question 2(d).

Tourism and Cape Verde



Crystal clear waters around the island of Sal, ideal for scuba diving to see the Hawksbill Turtle.

“This place is so breathtakingly beautiful, if more people knew about it the scenery and landscape would not be quite as pure and untouched as they are now” said an American tourist.

Tourists visiting Cape Verde can experience its magnificent beaches that go on for mile upon mile. The beaches are especially good on the islands of Sal, Boa Vista and Mai. The waters are crystal clear, warm and ideal for scuba diving. Nature watching is also popular as turtles breed on Boa Vista beach and humpback whales bring their young into the quiet bays of Sal.

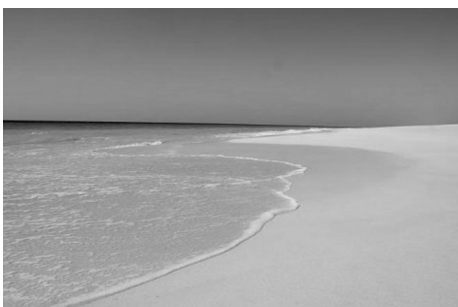
Each island offers something different, from hiking in Santo Antão, snorkelling on Sal, to windsurfing in Boa Vista or live music in São Vicente. There is something for everyone to enjoy.

The Cape Verdean government are keen to develop tourism further as it is seen as a vital source of income. In 2009, 21% of the population were unemployed. Of the jobs that were available, 1 in 4 was in tourism (24,000 jobs).



Trekking in the forested mountains on the island of Santa Antão

The number of tourist arrivals is growing by 22% each year and is forecast to reach 1 million visitors by 2015. Currently tourism contributes 10% towards the GDP. It is hoped that this will increase to 30% and support 53,000 jobs. In 2006 the islands received £190 million in investments from overseas. Most of this money was invested in the growing tourism sector.



Boa Vista – seven miles of unspoilt white sandy beach popular with windsurfers.

The main focus for development so far has been transport links. Further plans to develop the infrastructure will focus on electricity and water supplies, road building and development of ports on Sal and Boa Vista. There are no plans to develop healthcare on the islands.

Some suggest that Cape Verde is in a prime position to become as popular as the Canary Islands, if not more so, because of its favourable climate.

Tourism has been Cape Verde’s main economic activity for several years now and current trends show that this sector will continue to grow year-on-year, considering the numerous projects underway on the islands at present.

(Sources: adapted from www.cape-verde.uk.com, www.cia.org, www.afrol.com, © Kavra, © Guardian Travel)



- 3 (a) Tourism has many potential impacts on tourist destinations around the world. Tourism may impact on the economy, the environment and it may also have socio-cultural impacts. Some of these impacts are positive whilst others are negative.

One negative impact of tourism on the environment is 'erosion of land'.

- (i) Explain the term 'erosion of land'. You may include an example to support your explanation.

(4)

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One positive socio-cultural impact is a 'revival of festivals and ceremonies'.

- (ii) Explain the term 'revival of festivals and ceremonies'. You may include an example to support your explanation.

(4)

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(b) The impacts of tourism can be managed through a number of different strategies or methods. These include maximising the positive impacts and minimising the negative impacts.

(i) This question focuses on maximising the positive economic impacts of tourism.

Choose either:

Method A: Retention of visitor spending

or

Method B: Training and employment of local people

Explain how the method you have chosen can **maximise the positive economic impacts** of tourism.

(4)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ~~☒~~ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen method: **Method A** ☒ **Method B** ☒

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(ii) This question focuses on minimising the negative environmental impacts of tourism.

Choose either:

Method C: Planning control

or

Method D: Visitor and traffic management

Explain how the method you have chosen can **minimise the negative environmental impacts** of tourism.

(4)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen method: **Method C** **Method D**

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For Question 3(c) you need to select one destination you have researched or studied in class.

(c) Using a destination you have researched or studied in class, explain how the impacts of tourism have been managed.

In your answer you should include details to show evidence of your research.

(8)

Destination

Explanation



(d) Many international hotel chains provide accommodation in destinations in the less economically developed world (LEDW).

There is a lot that hotel chains can do to support responsible tourism in the LEDW. Suggest **six** statements to be included in a guide designed to offer advice on how hotel chains can support responsible tourism. The guide will focus on two key areas:

1. Building hotels responsibly
2. Running hotels responsibly

You should give **three** statements for each area; an example is given:

(6)

Hotel guide to supporting responsible tourism

Building hotels responsibly

Example: Use local materials

1

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2

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3

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Running hotels responsibly

Example: Employ local people

4

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5

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6

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(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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