

# Teacher Support Meeting

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## GCSE Geography A

For First Teaching From 2009

## Specimen Assessment Materials – Unit 2

Higher Tier

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### SECTION B

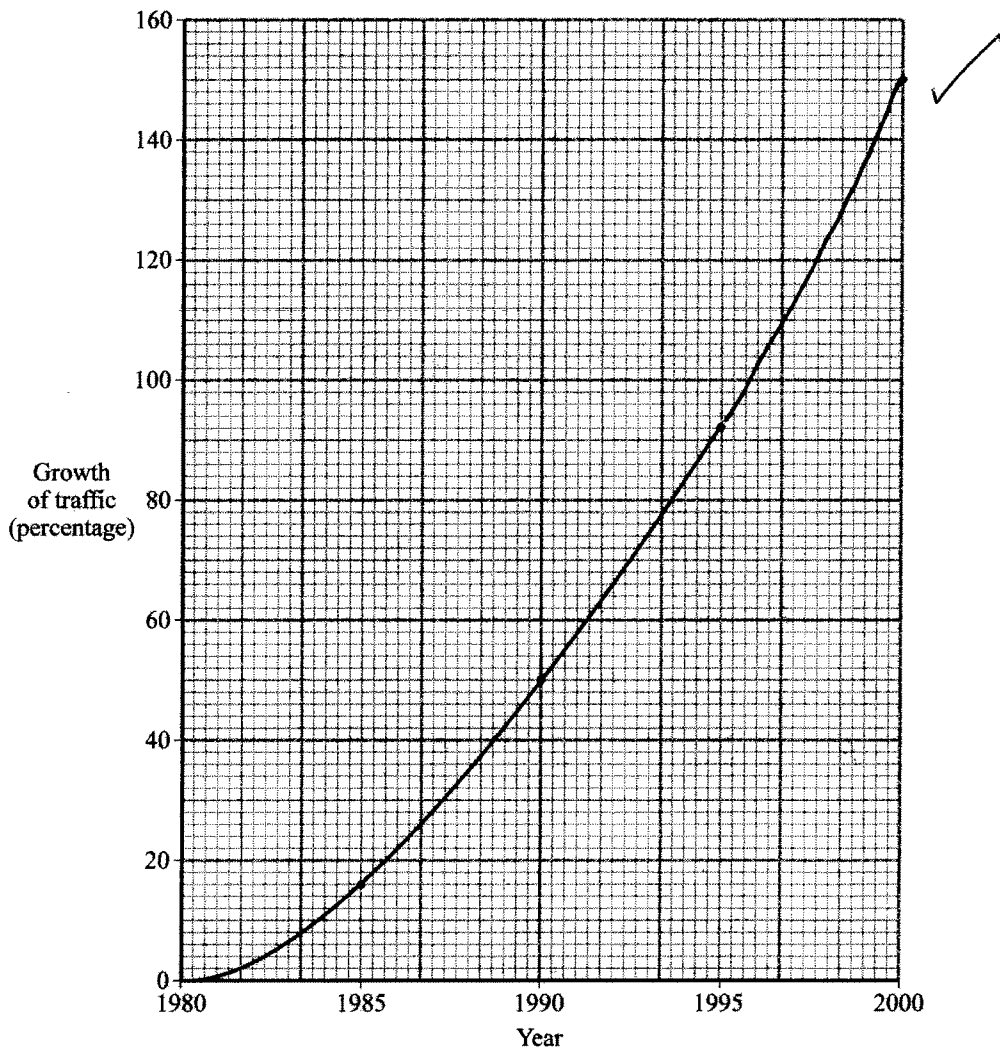
Answer at least **one** from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.  
Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

#### 4 Changing Urban Environments

Total for this question: 25 marks

- 4 (a) Study **Figure 8** which shows the growth of traffic in Cambridge, a large city in the UK.

**Figure 8**



- 4 (a) (i) Complete the graph by plotting the 2000 figure of 145%.

(1 mark)

- 4 (a) (ii) What was the percentage growth between 1990 and 2000?

..... 95 %

(1 mark)



Barcode

4 (a) (iii) How long did it take for the amount of traffic in Cambridge to increase by 100%?

16 ← No units so  
..... so credit

(1 mark)

0

4 (a) (iv) Describe **one** way in which increased traffic can affect settlements such as Cambridge.

.....  
Increase in the amount of pollution

No credit  
for unqualified  
pollution

(2 marks)

0

Question 4 continues on the next page



- 4 (a) (v) How does a traffic solution you have studied help to reduce the problem of traffic in settlements?

Clear understanding shown and merits full marks

The congestion charge in London means people have to pay to go into the centre of the city. This means they may not use their cars but use public transport instead reducing the number of vehicles on the road.

Some city centres have been pedestrianised which means traffic is unable to

(4 marks)

(Extra space) go into the city centre leaving it free for pedestrians)

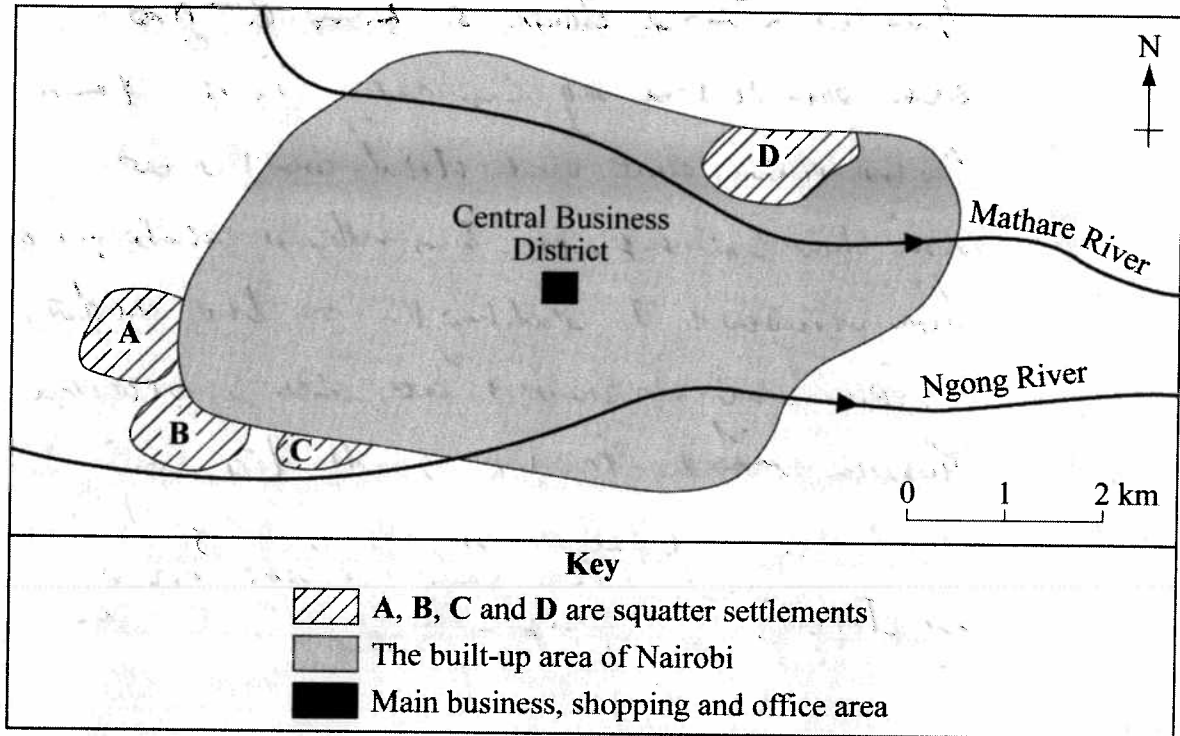
4

Question only requires one solution so second best not considered as maximum mark achieved. If first solution had not been considered, with the second one would be the candidate gaining the best mark.



- 4 (b) Study **Figure 9** which shows the position of squatter settlements in the city of Nairobi in Kenya, a poor country in Africa.

**Figure 9**



- 4 (b) (i) Use **Figure 9** to describe the location of the squatter settlements in Nairobi.

*They are found around the edge of the built up areas near to rivers.*

(2 marks)

2

Question 4 continues on the next page



4 (b) (ii) Use a named example to describe how local people living in squatter settlements have tried to improve their own lives.

A named example so answer can be considered for at least L2

None of scheme

The Tondo squatter settlement is in Manila in the Philippines. The area had a city site and service scheme provided by the government. This provided water and electricity but the houses were built by the people. They were given cheap loans and encouraged to take a job to pay back the loans. People have upgraded their homes, because they own the land on which they are built. 60% now have inside toilets, and 80% have electricity. The people have formed a community organisation in order to run the squatter settlement more efficiently and to patrol the area so as to cut down on crime. Regular rubbish collections are organised which cuts down on the spread of disease and makes the

(8 marks)  
(Extra space) people healthier.

Information featured to wording of question

Information that is relevant to the needs of the question

Impact on people's lives as required by the question.

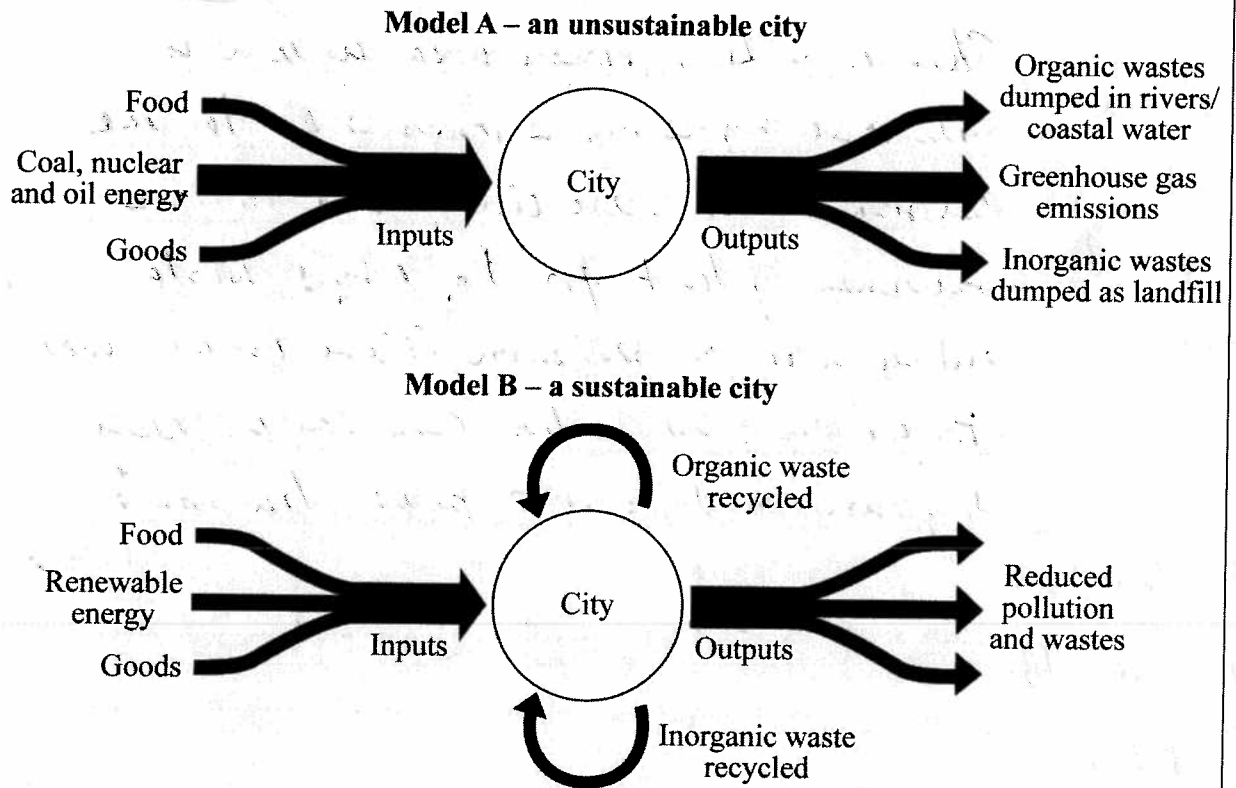
Detailed information about a real world example

8



4 (c) Study **Figure 10** which shows models of an unsustainable and a sustainable city.

**Figure 10**



4 (c) (i) Use **Figure 10** to show why a sustainable city will be less damaging to the local environment and less damaging to the global environment.

Less damaging to the local environment .....

*less organic waste dumped in river*

Less damaging to the global environment .....

*Fewer greenhouse gas emissions.*

(2 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page



Barcode



- 4 (c) (ii) With the help of **Figure 10**, explain why a named settlement you have studied can be considered sustainable.

In the Chinese settlement of Dantang

There is a large rich area, so there is open space + greenery which is good for the environment and recreation. There is a

recycling plant for the city's waste cutting down on pollution. There is an area

for growing food so the city can be self sufficient, and a good public transport

(4 marks)

(Extra space) system so less cars are used

A hand-drawn example and plenty of clear understanding show the features of a sustainable settlement

4

22  
25

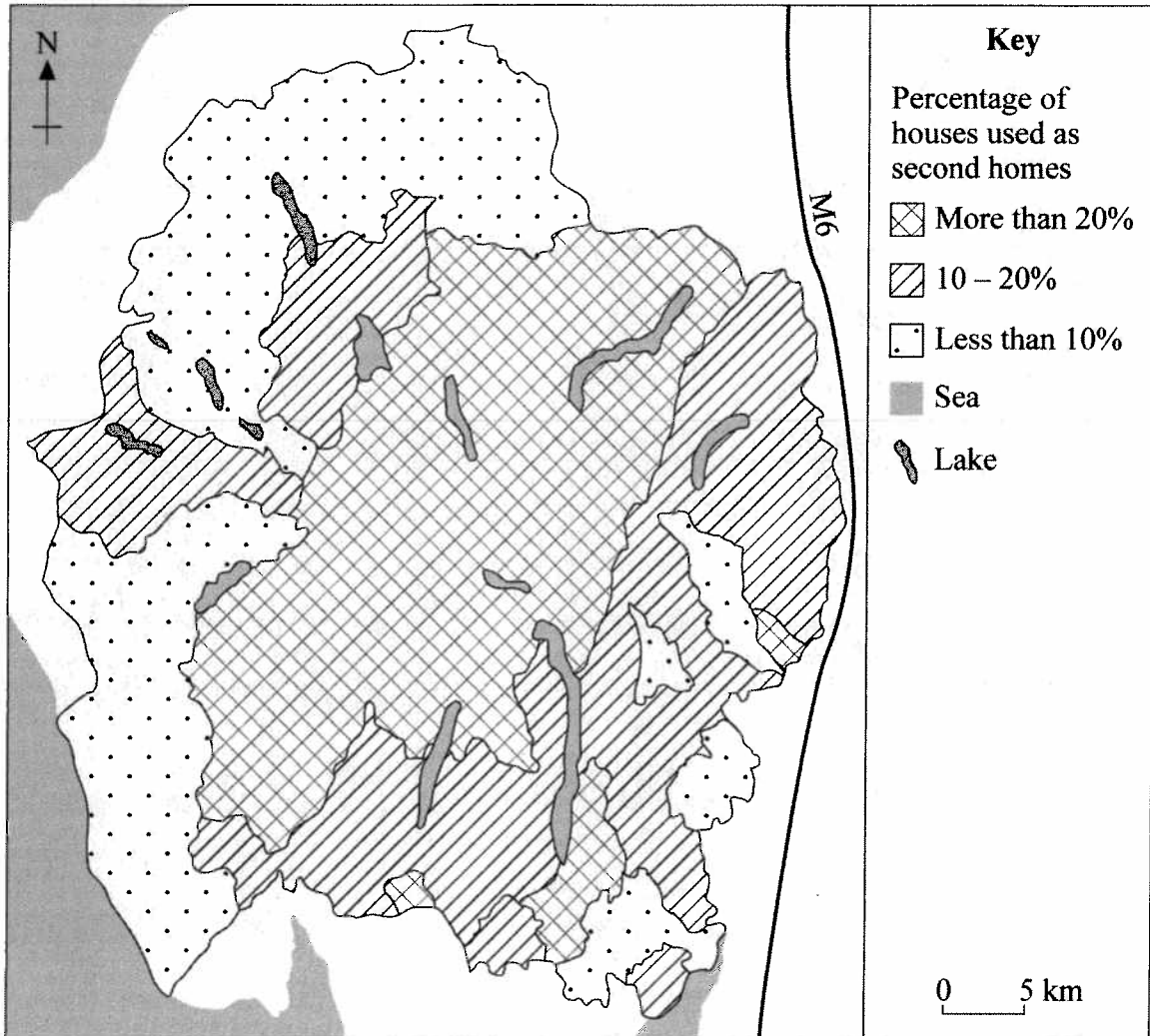


**Total for this question: 25 marks**

**3 Changing Rural Environments**

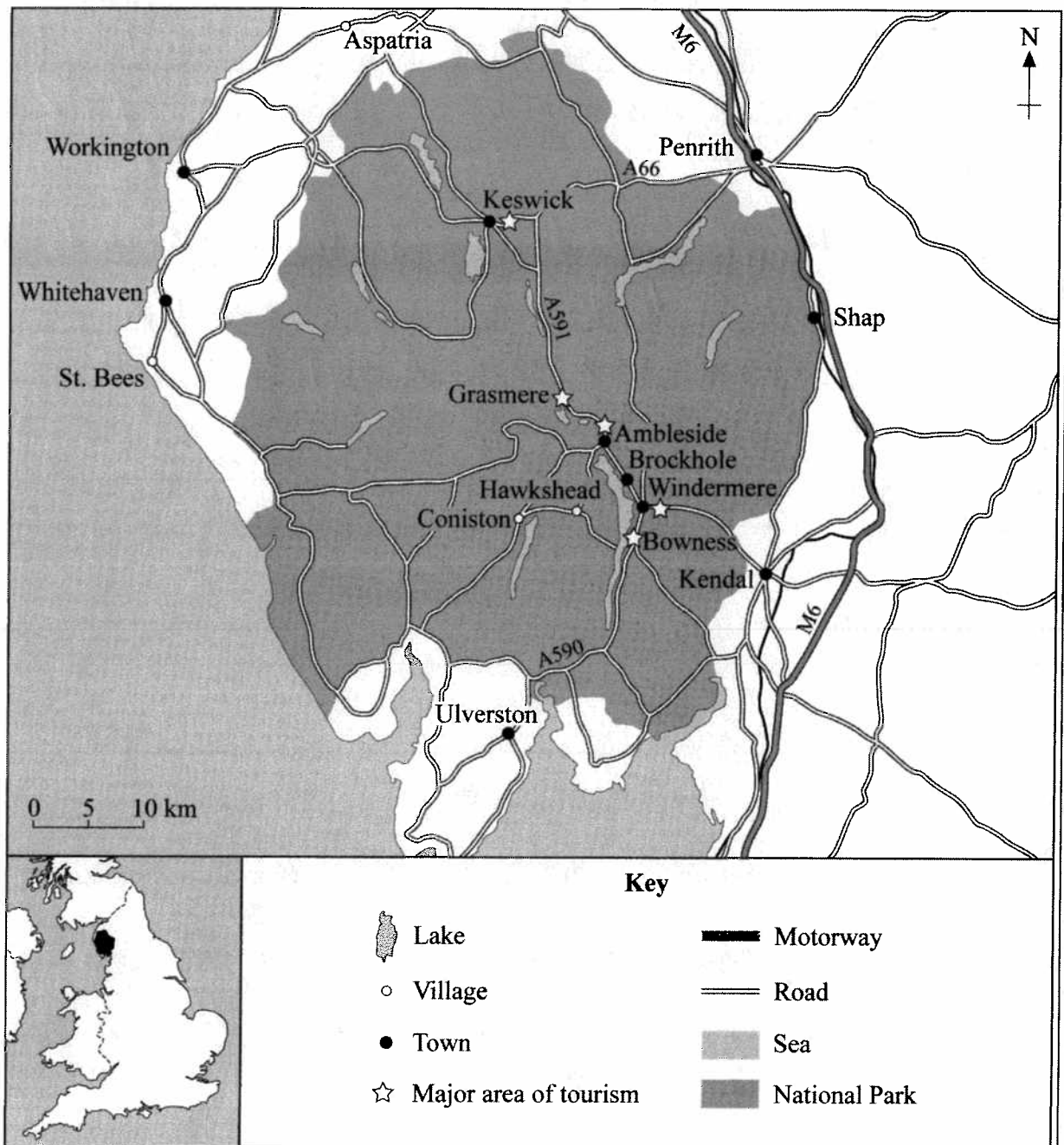
- 3 (a)** Study **Figures 7a** and **7b**, which are a map showing the percentage of houses which are second homes in the Lake District National Park, and a map of the Lake District National Park and the surrounding areas.

**Figure 7a**



Barcode

Figure 7b



3 (a) (i) What is a second home?

*A home used at weekends and  
for holidays*

(1 mark)

Question 3 continues on the next page



- 3 (a) (ii) Using **Figures 7a** and **7b**, describe the distribution of second homes in the Lake District National Park.

The highest percentages are near national parks and (major areas of tourism, eg <sup>Grasmere</sup> ~~Grasmere~~). The lower percentages tend to be in the outskirts like St. Bees). The larger percentage tends to be near the major transport links e.g. A591 but not too close to the M6

Evidence of both the way of maps but limited appreciation of overall pattern. Just try to get 1.5 L2

(4 marks)

(Extra space)

- 3 (a) (iii) With the help of **Figure 7b**, suggest reasons for the distribution of second homes in the Lake District National Park shown on **Figure 7a**.

High densities near transport links to making them easier to get to. Highest percentage in the major area of tourism.

(2 marks)

3

2



- 3 (b) The rural-urban fringe around settlements is under increasing pressure.
- 3 (b) (i) Using example(s) explain why many developments are taking place in the rural-urban fringe.

L3  
detail

There are large amounts of land available to build big buildings like out-of-town shopping centres and to leave room for expansion in the future. People travel to these developments to buy in bulk and so they need plenty of car parking space. Land is cheaper than in the city so local authorities can use the land for cemeteries and refuse land fill sites.

The candidate has used examples to mean different types of development which is acceptable. L3  
A location or a case study would have been another creditworthy approach.

They are more pleasant than older built up city areas and so hi-tech industries like to locate there because of the cleaner environment so science parks are built. People like living in these areas and they commute to work

the town by car. There is often a ring road around the town in this area and this means there is good communication links for

(8 marks)

L3

(Extra space) industry & trading estates

8



3 (b) (ii) Name **one** group of people who would be against these developments.

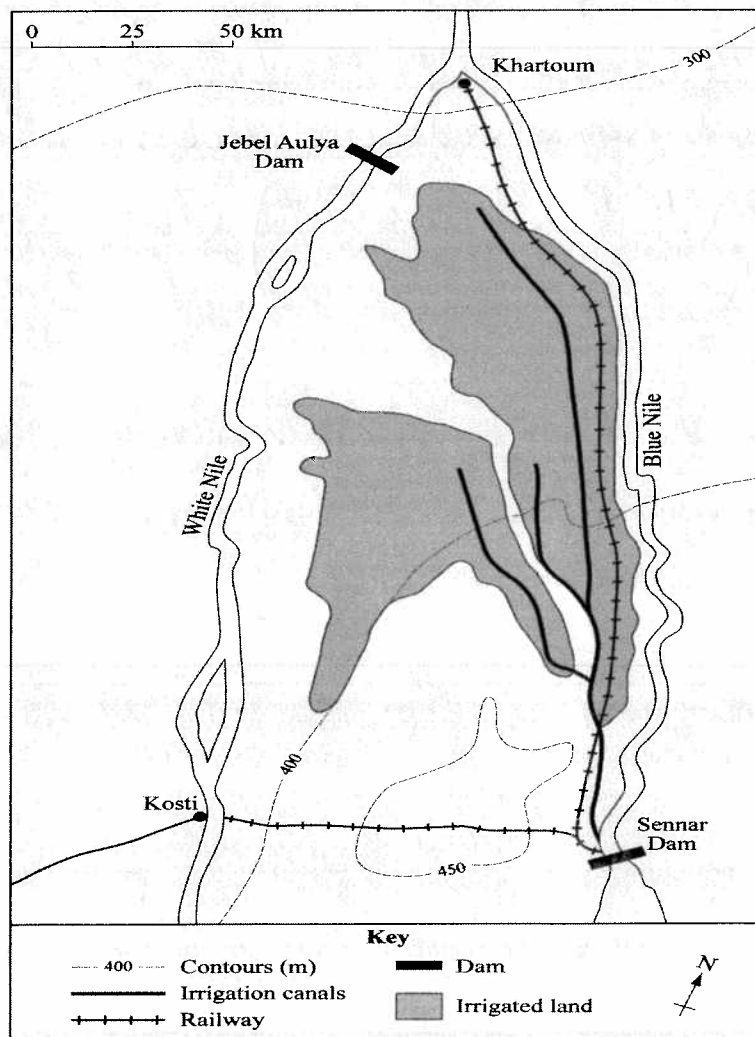
*Conservationists* ✓  
.....  
(1 mark)

3 (b) (iii) Why is this group of people against developments on the rural-urban fringe?

*The developments would destroy  
the habitats of plants and animals*  
.....  
.....  
(2 marks)

3 (c) Study **Figure 8** which shows an irrigation scheme in the poor African country of Sudan.

**Figure 8**



Barcode

- 3 (c) (i) Use **Figure 8** to describe how the irrigation scheme has made use of the physical geography of the area.

Follows the downward slope of  
the land

(1 mark)

- 3 (c) (ii) Give **two** reasons why the irrigation scheme shown in **Figure 8** cannot be considered an example of appropriate technology.

1 Very expensive to build

2 Needs high level of technology

(2 marks)

**Question 3 continues on the next page**



- 3 (c) (iii) Irrigation can bring physical and human disadvantages to a tropical or sub-tropical rural area.

Explain why irrigation can bring **either** physical **or** human disadvantages to an area. Circle the one you choose to write about.

Physical disadvantages

Human disadvantages

The irrigation scheme is part of the Green Revolution. The farmers have to pay for the HYV of seeds and the use of pesticides. This may get them into debt. They therefore have to borrow money which has to be paid back with interest. The farmers may saturate the soil making it useless.

(4 marks)

(Extra space) .....

.....  
.....  
.....

2

22  
25

END OF SECTION A



Barcode

Confusion here and not really answering the question. It does not have the necessary clarity for L2



Total for this question: 25 marks

6 Tourism

6 (a) Study **Figure 13**, on the insert, which shows part of an Italian city.

6 (a) (i) Which of the following has encouraged the growth of a tourist industry in the area shown in the photograph? Circle the correct answer.

Physical factors

Human factors

(1 mark)

6 (a) (ii) Use **Figure 13** to suggest why this Italian city has developed an important tourist industry.

There are famous buildings for the tourists to visit

(2 marks)

6 (a) (iii) Describe the disadvantages the tourist industry can bring to the people and the environment of an area such as that shown in **Figure 13**.

Effect on people... The prices in the shops may go up because tourists will pay higher prices. There may be traffic congestion

Effect on environment... Large number of visitors cause damage to the famous building. The increase in traffic may cause air pollution

(4 marks)

(Extra space)

3



Barcode

6 (b) Choose **either** a UK National Park **or** a UK coastal resort that you have studied.

Name of UK National Park or coastal resort Peak District

Explain the effectiveness of strategies put in place to ensure that the tourist industry continues to be a success in your chosen location.

Plans are restricted from going to parts of the Peak District. Tour buses are provided and there are not many car parks. This restricts the number of visitors to certain areas and so there is less effect on the environment. In the most popular areas, footpaths are mended so that people still want to go there to go hill walking. There are many signs asking

(4 marks)

(Extra space) people to take their litter home

clarity

L2

Rather  
vague

L1

3

Question 6 continues on the next page



- 6 (c) Study **Figure 14** which is part of a newspaper article.

**Figure 14**

**Tourism threatens polar environments**

More than anywhere else on Earth, the polar regions are most affected by global warming. Yet it is this threat to their existence that is attracting more tourists to the region than ever before.

The World Tourist Organisation puts the number of annual visitors to the Arctic at more than one million. There has been a 5% growth in the numbers visiting Antarctica, which is causing concern for environmentalists.

© The Times, June 2007

- 6 (c) (i) Give **one** reason why more tourists are going to extreme environments like the Arctic and Antarctica.

*For adventure holidays.*

(1 mark)

- 6 (c) (ii) Choose **one** extreme environment that attracts tourists.

Name of extreme environment *Everest Base Camp*

Describe how it is trying to cope with an increasing number of tourists.

*Restricting the number of visitors to the most popular areas, and by offering cheaper prices in the low season, so people do not all go at the same time. Encouraging people not to cut down firewood to make fires. Increasing the number of well equipped campsites with toilet facilities so trekkers do not pollute streams by camping in unsuitable*

*L2  
just*



Barcode

sites. Training guides and paying them a better wage. Not allowing people to pick flowers or frighten wildlife. Making sure tourists do not upset the locals by behaving badly or not dressing properly.

(8 marks)

An example of an answer where the candidate has good geographical knowledge but has not followed the answer closely enough to the question. Much of the answer is to do with ecotourism rather than strictly visitors with how Nepal copes with large numbers of visitors.

The L3 statement at the start is not enough to take answer to L3 overall. It is not point marking with a level.

Question 6 continues on the next page



- 6 (d) Study **Figure 15**, which gives information about a tourist development in Jamaica.

**Figure 15**

Ocho Rios on the north coast of the West Indian island of Jamaica has developed since the 1960s into the country's second largest tourist destination with about 30% of the island's visitors. It is also the island's largest port where cruise liners bring over 300 000 passengers each year. An artificial beach overlooked by hotel tower blocks has replaced the original fishing port.

Water sports can cause danger to the coral reef. The tourists consume more resources like water than the local people. The hotels are discharging untreated sewage into the sea, which encourages the growth of algae and makes the water cloudy.

- 6 (d) (i) What is the meaning of the term mass tourism?

Large numbers of tourists visiting  
an area

(1 mark)



- 6 (d) (ii) Using **Figure 15** and your own knowledge, explain why tourism can have a negative effect on the environments of tropical areas like Jamaica.

There is visual pollution due to large tower blocks which do not fit in with the traditional architecture. The traditional occupation of fishing has been destroyed by the building of the artificial beach.

The environment has been damaged by the discharging of sewage into the sea. This destroys the native ecosystem as the water becomes polluted.

(4 marks)

(Extra space) see

4

20  
25

Good use made of Figure 15 but candidate has expanded to details by use of own knowledge

END OF QUESTIONS



Barcode

## Question 2 Changing Urban Environments

- 2(a)(i) Completed graph with correct plot and line. 1 mark
- 2(a)(ii) 95(%) 1 mark
- 2(a)(iii) 16 years 1 mark
- 2(a)(iv) 1 x 2  
 There is increased danger of accidents due to the greater number of vehicles on the road. The increase in the amount of traffic can lead to air pollution which impacts on peoples' health. Buildings can be badly affected because of the increase in the amount of traffic. Discouraging people visiting/shopping in the settlement. 2 marks
- 2(a)(v) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
 Simple statements  
 Knowledge of basic information  
 Simple understanding  
 Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
 Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.  
*Mass transport systems improve public transport. Pedestrianisation removes traffic from the street.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**  
 Linked statements, which clearly show how the solution described could reduce the traffic problem.  
 Knowledge of accurate information  
 Clear understanding  
 Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate  
 Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.  
*Mass transit systems like the Tyneside Metro and the trams in Sheffield and Manchester are quick and efficient and are not held up by traffic jams and also reduce air pollution / Bus priority lanes speed up buses and so more people will use them reducing the need for so many cars to be on the road / Pedestrianising city centres makes them safer for pedestrians and reduces noise and air pollution / Increased car parking charges in the city centre will discourage car use and encourage more people to use public transport. The increased profit would be used to invest in better public transport systems.* 4 marks
- 2(b)(i) 2 x 1  
 Edge of the built-up area / close to rivers / D is NE of CBD / A,B and C are SW of the CBD / most are in the SW. 2 marks

2(b)(ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–4 marks**

Simple generic statements with no reference to a named example

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*There are lots of green spaces. There is a good public system. There are good waste disposal systems.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 5–6 marks**

Linked statements with at least the name of an appropriate example.

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*In Curitiba in Brazil, there are lots of cheap buses to reduce the number of cars on the road. Waste collectors can sell rubbish to recyclers for a profit. There are large areas of open space throughout the city.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks**

Detailed knowledge of either a scheme or a location.

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale

Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars

Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors

Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate

Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

*Under the self-help scheme in Nairobi, groups of people were encouraged to help build their own homes. Each group would do the basic work such as digging ditches to take water and sewage pipes. The local authority will then provide breezeblocks and roofing tiles, and the group provides the labour. The money, which this saves, can be used by the authorities to provide amenities such as electricity, a clean water supply, tarred roads and a community centre.*

**8 marks**

- 2(c)(i) Local - less (organic) waste dumped in rivers / coastal waters / landfill.  
Global - fewer emissions of gases contributing to global warming.

**2 marks**



2(c)(ii)

**Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Simple lifts from the stimulus material and/or no reference to a named example.

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*There is less water produced. Pollution is reduced.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked statements, with at least the name of an appropriate example.

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*In Curitiba in Brazil, there are lots of cheap buses to reduce the number of cars on the road, which reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases.*

*Waste collectors can sell rubbish to recyclers for a profit so less goes into landfill sites.*

**4 marks**

**Total Marks for Question 2: 25**

### Question 3 Changing Rural Environments

- 3(a)(i) Holiday home / home owned in addition to their main dwelling / home they use for holidays / weekends.

1 mark

- 3(a)(ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Simple statements or two separate accounts or no real use of Figures 7a and 7b.

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*There are many second homes near Lake Windermere. Near Grasmere there are between 10-20%.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked statements showing use of both Figures 7a and 7b. Must refer to at least two of the categories to reach full marks. Must refer to percentages/proportions not more/less, bigger/smaller inferring absolute numbers.

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*The highest percentage of second homes is in the central part of the Lake District. Another important area is the area north of Lake Windermere in places like Grasmere and Ambleside. The lowest percentages are found to the West.*

4 marks

- 3(a)(iii) 2 x 1

Highest percentages are near the lakes which people like to visit / highest percentage where concentration of roads to easier access / percentages fairly high where there is access to the M6 motorway / remoter areas in West have lower percentage of second homes.

2 marks

- 3(b)(i) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–4 marks**

Simple statements largely concerned with the developments that have taken place rather than the reasons.

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*They can build shopping centres there. They can build houses. The land is cheap.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 5–6 marks**

Linked statements showing some appreciation of why the rural-urban fringe is being built on.

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*There is plenty of open space and the land is cheaper than the centre of the city so developers want to build houses there. These houses are popular with buyers as they are in an attractive area. Out of town shopping centres are popular because there is plenty of space and they are accessible.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks**

Detailed information with the use of an example(s) which, may be a type of development or an example of a location.

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale

Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars

Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors

Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate

Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

*Out of town shopping centres have been built because they need a large amount of land in order to provide plenty of car parking space. These are large scale because they have a large range of shops close together or under one roof. These need a huge infrastructure to support them and the relative cheapness of the land compared to the city centre is therefore an advantage. In Gloucester the greenbelt between Gloucester and Cheltenham is being taken up with the building of the M5 motorway, housing estates and golf courses.*

**8 marks**

3(b)(ii) Greenpeace / ecowarriors / environmentalists / conservationists / farmers / people living in the existing villages.

**1 mark**

3(b)(iii) Conservationists want the land left as open space so the habitat of the wild life is not disturbed. Farmers lose their land and so will not be able to make a living. Existing villagers feel that new development would spoil the look of the area / increase the noise / put pressure on services.

**2 marks**

3(c)(i) Water from the Blue and White Nile uses the natural slope of the land to take water to the fields.

**1 mark**

3(c)(ii) 2 x 1  
Would be very expensive to build. Would not make use of traditional schemes. Would need a high level of technological know how.

**2 marks**

3(c)(iii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
Simple statements  
Knowledge of basic information  
Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

**Physical**

*Salinisation. Water logging.*

**Human**

*Rural debt. Decline in production of food crops. Water borne diseases.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked statements

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

**Physical**

*The evaporation of water due to high temperatures leads to the build up of salt in the soil. If the land is not well drained it can cause water logging.*

**Human**

*Less food crops are grown, as there is a move over to cash crop cultivation. The need to pay for the irrigation water can cause rural debts to increase. There is an increased danger of the farmers suffering from water borne diseases and the irrigation ditches are breeding grounds for mosquitoes causing an increase in malaria.*

**4 marks**

**Total Marks for Question 3: 25**

**SECTION B**

**Question 4 The Development Gap**

4(a)(i) 1 x 1 1 mark  
 Life expectancy. Education. Income per head.

4(a)(ii) Africa 1 mark

4(a)(iii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
 Simple statements with isolated facts about HDI but without any appreciation of an overall pattern.  
 Knowledge of basic information  
 Simple understanding  
 Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
 Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.  
*High HDI in USA. High HDI in Europe. High HDI in Australia. Low HDI in Africa.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**  
 Linked statements showing some overall appreciation of the global pattern. Reserve 1 mark for the recognition that some areas traditionally thought of as poor have high HDIs.  
 Knowledge of accurate information  
 Clear understanding  
 Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate  
 Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.  
*North America, Europe and Australia have high HDIs. Africa has a low HDI and it is medium in S Asia. There are three countries in South America, a traditionally poor continent with high HDIs. Libya and Saudi Arabia are oil producing countries with high HDIs.*

**4 marks**

4(a)(iv) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
 Simple statements without any attempt to show why it is better than using GNP per head as a measure.  
 Knowledge of basic information  
 Simple understanding  
 Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
 Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.  
*It is made up of several different measures. It is not a single figure.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**  
 Linked statements with some evaluation of HDI compared to GNP.  
 Knowledge of accurate information  
 Clear understanding  
 Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate  
 Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

**Question 6 Tourism**

6(a)(i) Human 1 mark

6(a)(ii) Historical / religious / famous buildings / churches / food and drink / places of interest. 2 marks

6(a)(iii) 2 x 2  
*Effect on people*  
 There may be congestion from tourists which means that locals have difficulty in their day-to-day business. Prices may go up for local people in shops who see tourists as a lucrative market.

*Effect on environment*  
 There may be damage to historical buildings because of large numbers of tourists visiting them. There may be footpath erosion from people walking and climbing on mountains and fells.

4 marks

6(b) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Details of strategies put in place without any attempt to evaluate their effectiveness in the continuing success of the tourist industry.  
 Knowledge of basic information  
 Simple understanding  
 Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
 Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*In Blackpool there is more indoor entertainment. They are hoping to have more casinos.*

*In the Lake District the roads are being improved. Farms are diversifying.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked statements with an indication of the effectiveness of the planned strategies.

Knowledge of accurate information  
 Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*In Blackpool more indoor entertainment is being provided which is not dependant on the weather. The Pleasure Beach is building more attractions allowing people to come to the resort at any time of the year.*

*The resort is trying to get permission to build casinos to attract people all year. The hotels are attracting more business people as part of the conference trade as well as tourists.*

*In the Lake District the transport infrastructure is being improved to make the area even more accessible. Widespread advertising is taking place making the area even better known. Diversification is taking place on farms in the area and is able to provide a range of outdoor pursuits that is attracting more people. Timeshare developments bring people into the area all the year around.*

4 marks

- 6(c)(i) To see the ice before it melts. To see a very different part of the world. To have an adventure holiday. To see a unique ecosystem. The areas are becoming more accessible with improved transport links.

1 mark

6(c)(ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–4 marks**

Simple statements without any attempt to indicate how the suggested action may have an effect on reducing the impact of tourists on the environment.

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*Restrict the number of tourists. Maintain no-go areas. Strict controls on waste. Make holidays more expensive. Make charges for entry to more sensitive areas.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 5–6 marks**

Linked statements with indication of how the suggested actions will reduce tourists' impact on the environment.

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*By charging entry to the more sensitive areas, the holidays would become more expensive which would have the effect of reducing the number of tourists visiting. Have a quota system, which only allows a specified number of tourists at one time so the impact is kept manageable. Have strict controls on removal of waste, which would reduce the danger of it entering the food chain or impacting on the ecosystem.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks**

Detailed case study material.

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale

Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars

Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors

Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate

Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

*Cruise ships to Antarctica are kept small, with only 50–100 people on board. They are largely educational in nature and so only attract real enthusiasts. Tourists are briefed on the requirements of the Antarctic Treaty, and given strict instructions on health and safety, behaviour when ashore and rules regarding wildlife observation. They can only land at certain places and there must not be more than 20 people at one spot at a*

*time and each must have a qualified guide. All tour operators in the Antarctic must be officially registered.*

**8 marks**

6(d)(i) Organised tourism for large numbers of people.

**1 mark**

6(d)(ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Simple statements or direct lifts from Figure 15.

Knowledge of basic information

Simple understanding

Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*Damage the coral reef. Use up resources. Discharge sewage into the sea.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked statements showing evidence of going beyond the information in Figure 15.

Knowledge of accurate information

Clear understanding

Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

*The tall tower blocks do not fit into the local scenery and cause visual pollution. The destruction of the coral reef will affect the marine ecosystem. Once destroyed, coral reefs take a very long time to reform.*

*Water pollution due to untreated sewage entering the sea can have an effect on the natural food chain.*

**4 marks**

**Total Marks for Question 6: 25**



