

Teacher Resource Bank

GCSE Geography A

Unit 2 Foundation Tier (40302F)

- Examples of candidates' work from the June 2010 examination



June 2010 Unit 2

Examples of Candidates' Work

Question 1 Population Change

1(a)(iv) Migration from a country may have positive and negative effects for that country. Describe these effects. **(4 marks)**

1(a)(iv) **Answer A**

Positive effects - all the jobs that residents of the country don't want to do they will do. They are good and well skilled. Doctors and dentists. This encourages a multi-cultural society in the country that the migrants are moving to.

Negative effects - they there might not be enough housing, they cost the government of that country money. Some people don't like having foreigners/migrants in their country so that can result in racism/abuse towards the migrants.

(4 marks)

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)

The candidate has misunderstood the question and has considered the effects on the receiving rather than the home country of the migrants. It is important that candidates underline key words of phrases which will reduce the possibility of not answering the question set.

1(a)(iv) Answer B

The negative effects to ~~an~~ a country are that it may develop a ~~the~~ worker shortage and this can slow development. With people leaving ~~a~~ a country the government might become ~~the~~ tougher on the people ~~who~~ who remain in the country, which can cause more people to leave. Sometimes there can be positive effects on a ~~country~~.

(4 marks)

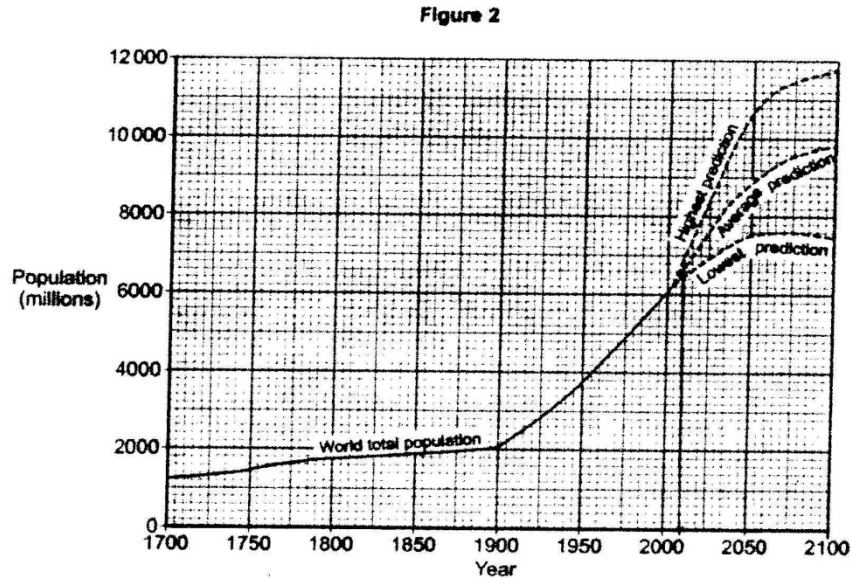
Extra space Country for instance it might mean taxes can be lowered as there are less people draining the health care funds.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)

The candidate attempts to develop points but the suggestions made are not realistic, particularly when dealing with the positive effects. The negative impact of a worker shortage is better answered, but here the vague suggestion that it would slow the development of the country is too vague and so there is insufficient clarity for Level 2 to be considered.

- 1(b)(i)** Study **Figure 2**, which shows world population growth. Study the lines for the highest and lowest predictions of world population growth between 2010 and 2100. Give **two** ways the predicted trends are different. **(2 marks)**

1(b)(i) *Answer A*



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- 1 The lowest prediction goes from steep to slow
- 2 between 2010 and 2100 the population has doubled on the highest prediction

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

The candidate has recognised the need to consider the shape or trends of the different predictions. However the evidence of arithmetic manipulation of the figures as shown on the second answer is also creditworthy.

1(b)(i) **Answer B**

1. because they may have made ^{the} predictions and the past growth
2. ~~because~~ ^{so} because they may have made those prediction ~~so~~ ^{so} they know what to look out for in the future.

Commentary Answer B (0 marks)

The candidate has made no attempt to answer the question, not recognising the need to describe the difference in the two predictions.

1(b)(ii) The following is a list of some factors which may affect world population growth in the future.

- increasing urbanisation
- changes in farming
- increasing education for women.

Choose **two** of the factors listed or others you have studied.

Explain why your chosen factors may affect future world population growth. **(4 marks)**

1(b)(ii) **Answer A**

Factor 1 increasing education for women would mean they are more likely to go and pursue a career and get a good job instead of settling down and having children this would mean a decrease ¹ in world population.

Factor 2 increasing urbanisation means more people are moving from the countryside into the cities to get better and higher paid jobs. They might become success and not be able to fit children in to their ~~own~~ career so ~~not~~ choose **(4 marks)**

Extra space **Factor 2:** not to have children.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

The first factor is well answered in that the candidate relates the emancipation and increased education of women to the fall in birth rates and hence a decline in population growth. Many candidates fail to make the link between the factor and its effect on population growth.

1(b)(ii) Answer B

Factor 1 My first one is increasing education for women, because when women are educated they want to go on and make a ^{career} ~~career~~, so they don't want to be having children.

Factor 2 My second one is increasing urbanisation, if the increase of people are moving to the city, then it is going to expand. This means that women and men will have a better life, so this affects the amount of babies born because of the (4 marks)

Extra space Factor 2: more hospitals.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)

The candidate gains only three of the possible four marks because the effect on the population growth of the second factor is not clearly identified. The candidate states that it affects the amount of babies born but not whether there will be an increase or decrease with the resultant impact on world population growth.

1(c)(i) Describe the features of China's family planning policy since the 1990s. Use **Figure 3** and your own knowledge. **(6 marks)**

1(c)(i) **Answer A**

china introduced a 'one child policy' which encourages families to only have one child if they do so then they will get free education for that child and a reward being a better pension or other. If a family has two children education and services are free and they are fined and in some cases sterilized. Before this

(6 marks)

Extra space the government introduced the two child policy but wasn't having the desired affect.

Commentary Answer A (6 marks)

Full marks are achieved here as there is clarity throughout the answer. The candidate has developed a number of points including the details of the policy and the consequences for the families of not adhering to the regulations. There is no reference to the newer developments since the 1990s which is a requirement for the study of the policy and the regulations, but there was sufficient here for full credit to be given.

1(c)(i) **Answer B**

China's population is still growing because women might be having more than one child which is not allowed these days because the Chinese government introduced the 'One child policy' over two years ago. So that means women can't have more than one child because they will be forced to ~~to~~ abort their child by the Chinese government as soon as they know that more ~~of~~ women are getting pregnant with their second child.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)

Knowledge of China's 'One Child Policy' shown but candidate fails to recognise the significance of the command word 'describe' and the answer consists of a number of basic statements, none of which have been developed. The use of a connective to link the basic statements could have raised the answer to Level 2.

1(c)(ii) Explain why there are concerns about the effects of China's family planning policy.

(2 marks)1(c)(ii) **Answer A**

There are many concerns about this policy one being that some couples want a male child and will sometimes kill the child if it's female. (2 marks)

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Two distinct statements made concerning the desire for a boy child and the possibility of girls being killed. A comment on the resultant gender imbalance would have been useful.

Question 2 Changing Urban Environments

- 2(a)(ii) Study **Figure 4**, a table showing the incidence of pollution in cities in the poor parts of the world.
Give **two** possible causes of the pollution listed in **Figure 4**. (2 marks)

2(a)(ii) **Answer A**

Figure 4

City	Sulphur dioxide	Dust and smoke	Lead monoxide	Carbon monoxide	Nitrous oxide
Beijing	H	H	L	H	L
Mumbai	L	H	L	L	L
Jakarta	L	H	M	M	L
Mexico City	H	H	H	H	M
São Paulo	L	M	M	M	M

H = High pollution M = Medium pollution L = Low pollution

- 1 Dust and smoke causes pollution
- 2 Carbon monoxide causes pollution

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)

Gains no credit because the candidate has lifted information directly from the table. The words 'possible causes' should indicate to the candidate that there was a need to use their own knowledge or understanding based on the stimulus material.

2(a)(ii) **Answer B**

- 1 Factories and cars letting off fumes
- 2 Litter is that people drop

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)

Both marks were gained under number 1. Litter is incorrect because although a cause of pollution, it is not representative of the incidence of pollution shown in Figure 4.

2(a)(iii) Describe how pollution problems could be reduced in cities in the poor parts of the world. (4 marks)

2(a)(iii) Answer A

In poor parts of the world there is less industry, less cars and less resources so less fuel is burned ~~as~~ as it is not needed to power its factories, businesses, cars etc. also poorer countries tend to have more ~~plants~~ ^{plants} that reduces the CO₂ levels in the air.

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)

The candidate has completely misunderstood the question and has explained why there is less pollution in poor parts of the world.

2(a)(iii) Answer B

The cities could have less factories that are powered by electricity or produce CO₂. They could also have less cars that run on petrol or ^{Tick} diesel. Instead they could run on electricity or certain gases e.g. methane and hydrogen. They could use less electricity ^{Tick} in the high class shops that only rich people can afford to shop in. (4 marks)

Extra space They could use more energy efficient ways of doing things that would cut down on the pollution.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)

Series of basic statements, largely suggesting that poor parts of the world should have less of the various factors which cause pollution, without developing their response to suggest how this would reduce pollution. No attempt is made to suggest possible positive strategies aimed at pollution reduction.

2(b)(iii) Give **two** ways shown in **Figure 5** that the city council has tried to make the CBD a more pleasant area. (2 marks)

2(b)(iii) **Answer A**

1. By putting things that make it look more attractive. E.g. flowers above shops. 1
 2. ~~By putting things that make it look more attractive. E.g. flowers above shops. 1~~
~~By putting things that make it look more attractive. E.g. flowers above shops. 1~~
 more people like there. (2 marks)

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)

This is a skills based question so the evidence had to be taken from the photograph. The flowers are clearly shown but the development of residential accommodation may well make the CBD a more pleasant area. This is not evident in Figure 5.

2(b)(iv) The following is a list of some other solutions that local councils have used to improve CBDs.

- giving money to build indoor shopping centres
- encouraging people to live in flats above the shops
- introducing security cameras.

Choose **two** of the solutions listed or others that you have studied.

Explain how your chosen solutions may improve a city's CBD.

(4 marks)

2(b)(iv) **Answer A**

Solution 1. Introducing security cameras may improve a city CBD because it will make people more safe. 1
 Solution 2. Giving money to build indoor shopping centres will improve a city because there will be more places to go. (4 marks)

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)

Only the first solution gains credit, but even here the candidate has failed to fully develop the answer. The point is made that people will feel safer, but there needs to be some indication of either **why** the presence of security cameras make people more comfortable or **how** peoples' increased perception of safety would lead to an improvement of the CBD.

2(c)(ii) Why is it difficult to introduce squatter settlement improvement schemes? (2 marks)

2(c)(ii) Answer A

it is difficult to introduce improvement schemes because squatter settlements are very large and it would cost a large amount of money to help rebuild or give to these people living in a squatter settlement. (2 marks)

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Although the first idea is not very well expressed, the idea of the squatter settlements being very large shows some indication of the scale of the problem and so gains credit. The cost of the solution is clearly shown and so full marks are awarded.

2(c)(iii) Use a **named** case study to describe the main features of a squatter settlement redevelopment. (6 marks)

2(c)(iii) Answer A

Africa, Kenya
in Kenya they provided the squatter settlement with electricity and clean water. they built houses out of bricks for them and give them a drainage system and paved the roads and paths.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Three marks are allowed for Level 1, and although the candidate makes a number of simple statements, despite being written in continuous prose, it is basically a list and as such does not merit reaching the top of the level. This is an example of a candidate's poor examination technique. There is knowledge shown, but the use of connectives or some attempt to elaborate or develop the points would give the necessary clarity for Level 2 to be considered. The location Kenya/Africa is too broad to be acceptable as an example, and this also prohibits access to Level 2.

2(c)(iii) **Answer B**

...Sao Paulo (positive city)... build... the local government noticed that on the...
 outskirts of town... there was a lot of temporary houses made out of some...
 materials... such as timber, stone, mud etc. so anything they could find really...
 these squatters... sometimes didn't have electric... even water or proper...
 sanitation and were unorganised and lived with disease...
 To help the city... the government introduced a self-help scheme which was...
 giving them the raw materials such as bricks and a proper tin roof and the...
 government also did a scheme which in which... people paid for...
 the newly built houses which had a living and sleeping quarters... and paid...
 for electric and water... they also improved sewage and improved the... city...
 and many squatters... settlements... now have a clean running water...

Commentary Answer B (5 marks)

The name of the example could be a city or a scheme. This candidate gives both and so Level 2 can be considered. The first paragraph is irrelevant as it deals with the problems rather than the redevelopment of the squatter settlement. There is some clarity with the development of the ideas of the self-help scheme, and if the similar level had been reached in the description of the site (and service?) scheme then full marks could have been awarded.

Question 3 Changing Rural Environments

3(a)(ii) Use map evidence from **Figure 7** to explain why the rural-urban fringe is under pressure. (4 marks)

3(a)(ii) **Answer A**

The rural urban fringe is under pressure as more houses are needed. Golf courses are built on the urban fringe like (368694) which is outside the city. Also is a great place for out of town shopping centres and the land is

(4 marks)

Extra space cheaper meaning other things are built here like the telecommunication masts at 372676

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

The candidate's answer shows evidence of the use of the map extract, by reference to specific land uses and grid references and so could have been considered for access to Level 2. This is not achieved however because of a failure to show why the different land uses quoted cause pressure on the rural-urban zone because of its relative cheapness and accessibility to the city built-up area.

3(b)(iii) The following is a list of some features of modern farming methods.

- increasing field size
- overuse of chemicals
- factory farming.

Choose **two** of these features or others you have studied.

Explain how the negative environmental effects of these features may be reduced.

(4 marks)

3(b)(iii) Answer A

Feature 1 *overuse of chemicals*
can be reduced by going
organic which you can get
grants for and it's a growing demand

Feature 2 *increasing field size is*
the removing of hedge rows and
other objects but replanting
hedgerows and even leaving
extra space **(4 marks)**

an area near the hedge
will be more environmentally
beneficial and economically
grants are available.

Commentary Answer A (3 marks)

The key to answering this question is whether the candidate is able to explain how the feature chosen would impact on the negative environmental effects associated with modern intensive farming. In the first paragraph there is a recognition of the benefits of going organic but the candidate does not relate this sufficiently clearly to the environmental impact. The introduction of hedgerows and set-aside is shown to have benefits for the environment and so gains full credit.

3(c)(ii) Use **Figure 8** to show how rainforest clearance can affect the amount of soil erosion on different parts of the slope. **(2 marks)**

3(c)(ii) Answer A

More soil is lost on the middle slope.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)

The answer shows use of the graph to gain one mark. The second mark would have been gained if there was some greater comparison with the other parts of the slope. Ranking the different area would have been an effective way of achieving this.

3(d) Describe how irrigation can improve tropical agriculture. **(6 marks)**

3(d) Answer A

It can help by improving crop producing and how healthy it is, also it can save money after to stop burning dead crops.
 One example, drip irrigation is not wasteful and can save water and can be got from local source.
 Another example, sprinkler, is quicker and easier to build and can help crops grow quicker.

Commentary Answer A (3 marks)

This answer remains in Level 1 for two reasons. Firstly, none of the points made is developed – ‘improving crop producing’, ‘not wasteful’, ‘is quicker’. Secondly, the candidate fails to show how irrigation can actually improve tropical agriculture. This could refer to increased yield or the increased area that could be brought into cultivation. Reference could have been made to the effect on farmers and their lives, by greater availability of food or increased profit, for example.

3(d) Answer B

Irrigation can improve tropical
 agriculture in many ways
 one being it reduces soil
 erosion. Therefore soil is
 richer in ^{tick} micro-^{ticks}organisms. Another
 being you can control how
 much water is given to
 the tropical plants/crops. So
 crops that need a certain
 environment can be ^{tick} grown
 in a false environment.
 Because of this the crops will
 (6 marks)
^{Extra space} grow better and therefore
 have a better ^{tick} yield which
 would increase profits.

Commentary Answer B (5 marks)

There are a number of clearly linked statements related to soil erosion, extending the area that can be cultivated, and increased profits. The use of the term "better" should be avoided and a more geographical word in the final sentence would have allowed this example to gain full marks.

Question 4 The Development Gap

4(a)(iii) Give **two** reasons why the GNP per head is not a good indicator of a country's development. (2 marks)

4(a)(iii) **Answer A**

1. Some people might be extremely rich when others are poor.
2. It only shows how much each country makes per year on average, not how developed it is.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Two clear points made, the recognition of the impact of an elite in a country with the wealth concentrated in relatively few people and also the figure is only an average.

4(a)(iv) Explain the advantage of using HDI as a measure of development. (2 marks)

4(a)(iv) **Answer A**

The ADI shows you the health, education, money, ~~wealth~~, population and imports/exports for the country

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)

Gives a definition of HDI but fails to explain its advantage as a measure of development, hence only gains one mark.

4(a)(v) Use a **named** example to show the impact of a natural hazard on a country's development. (4 marks)

4(a)(v) **Answer A**

haiti ~~some~~ had an earthquake which devastated the whole country. haiti is situated ~~at~~ on a fault line. so instead of the government spending money on improving the country they are always spending money on buying aid and rebuilding the place so they can hardly ever move

(4 marks)

Extra space ... Forward.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

This candidate recognised that there was a requirement to link the effects of the Haiti earthquake to the resultant impact on the country's future development. This was the 'trigger' for access to Level 2. Level 2 was not achieved as there is insufficient quantity and hence clarity in the reference to 'buying and' to go to the higher level.

4(b)(ii) What does 'sustainable development' mean?

(2 marks)

4(b)(ii) **Answer A**

It means a country is developed and suitable to live there.

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)

Gains no credit as the candidate has merely repeated the words in the question with nothing else added.

4(b)(ii) **Answer B**

A development which is sustainable so it's long term and is beneficial to the environment.

Commentary Answer B (1 mark)

Gains one mark with recognition to safeguard the environment but needed to emphasize the minimal impact on both present and future generations.

4(b)(iii) Describe the features of a **named** development project.

(6 marks)

4(b)(iii) **Answer A**

in london there is a street
 which is completely sustainable
 where there is lots of glass
 to let the sun in, solar pannels
 to produce electricity and vents
 on the chimneys to ventilate
 the air around the house.

Commentary Answer A (3 marks)

Any sustainable development was acceptable. The candidate has used an example from the 'changing urban environments' section. It remains a Level 1 as it is basically a set of simple statements without any development. It could not go to Level 2 anyway because of the lack of a named project.

4(b)(iii) **Answer B**

...Kenya, CAFOD and other charities have gone over to Kenya with the
 education and equipment they need to build a water pump for a
 certain village there and this is a sustainable development because
 the water pump is much more cost effective and reliable than going to Kenya
 getting them water bottles and leaving, so this water may run out every hour
 the water pump would break
 2
 ...Also CAFOD help train farmers and set up schools in Kenya so the children
 can have a better education and may get a better job than just
 being a poor farmer, CAFOD provides full time rural help get the
 agricultural advice, farmers a better deal so they are not exploited
 by big companies, and CAFOD have even provided equipment useful for
 farming not factors of anything like that because this would be useless
 as it cost alot of money for CAFOD and they would not have that money,
 but they have provided equipments made out of the local raw materials
 and have thea recipe (local) how to make them

Commentary Answer B (6 marks)

This answer gets full marks as described a real world example, in detail, while at the same time showing an understanding of the concept of sustainability emphasizing cost effectiveness, appropriate use due to the level of technical 'knowhow' and impact on future generations.

4(c)(i) Give **two** features of world trade shown in **Figure 6**. (2 marks)

4(c)(i) **Answer A**

1 Poorer countries in Africa ~~can~~ can only produce primary products
 2 Richer countries like parts of Europe, China and the USA ~~produce~~ produce mainly manufactured products. (2 marks)

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Clear recognition of the link between the export of primary products from the Poor World and manufactured goods in the Rich World.

4(c)(ii) Describe the advantages for poor countries of joining a trading group (2 marks)

4(c)(ii) **Answer A**

they do not have ^{to pay} tariffs / port charges as they are within a trading group. it also means they are protected from other competing markets so their product will be ~~more~~ more popular as other markets outside the EU may have had lower prices. (2 marks)

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

A full commentary that would have gained full marks by the end of the third line.

Question 5 Globalisation

5(a)(ii) Explain why so many jobs have been transferred from the UK to countries such as India. (4 marks)

5(a)(ii) **Answer A**

It is cheaper to pay the wages in India because things are a lot cheaper so the company makes more money, and it provides jobs for the local Indian people and boosts the economy for them, but I think the main reason is simply because companies want to be better than other suppliers so the best, cheapest possible deal so they make a profit.

Commentary Answer A (3 marks)

Reaches Level 2 because develops the idea of money and jobs by showing the advantages to both the UK and countries like India. Candidate would have recognised the significance of the use of English as being important for the development of jobs overseas.

5(a)(ii) **Answer B**

India is a much larger country here so there is more space to work and increase the size of the company, the main reason they have moved is cheap labour, people living their could work really long hours and little pay.

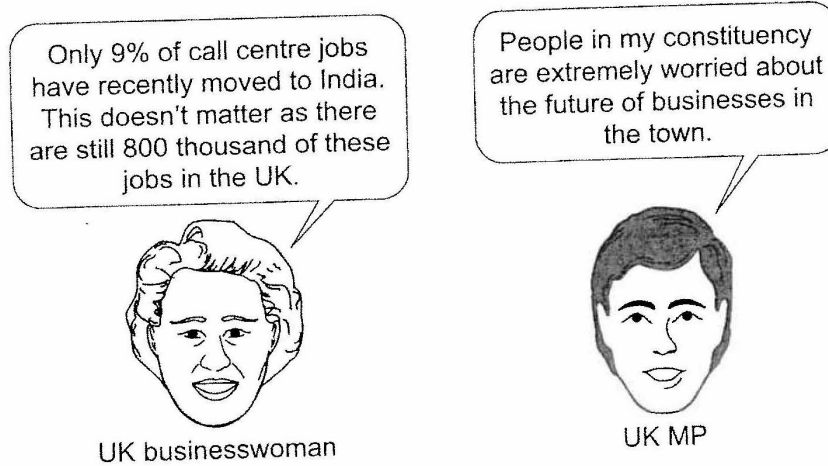
Commentary Answer B (2 marks)

Little is added to the idea of cheaper wages and longer working hours in countries like India. This is basically a list without any attempt to elaborate or develop the points made.

5(a)(iv) Study **Figure 12**, which quotes the different opinions of two people about the movement of jobs to India. **(2 marks)**

5(a)(iv) **Answer A**

Figure 12



For **one** of the above people explain the reasons for their opinion. Circle the **one** chosen.

UK businesswoman

UK MP

She may feel like people are complaining about companies transferring overseas. However it is only a ~~small~~ small amount of companies, this may decrease, but there will still be many jobs left over here for us. (2)

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)

Candidate has merely repeated information from Figure 12 without any attempt to interpret or elaborate. Direct copying gains no credit.

5(b)(ii) Describe **one** disadvantage of producing electricity from renewable energy sources. **(2 marks)**

5(b)(ii) Answer A

...It's not always available for example wind farms don't
 produce much electricity and only really work when it's quite
 windy

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)

The unreliability is recognised. Other creditworthy examples would be the relative inefficiency compared to the use of fossil fuels, the expertise of setting up and the possible rise of pollution. The answer could be generic or specific to a particular form of renewable energy.

5(c)(iv) Explain why international agreement is needed to reduce the amount of carbon produced. **(2 marks)**

5(c)(iv) Answer A

...It's not good if some countries do it and some countries don't
 because it will make a bigger difference if all countries agree
 to it and then all can turn global warming and global
 climate

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

The candidate makes a developed point to gain both marks. Two separate distinct points could also have gained full credit.

5(d) Explain why manufacturing industry developed rapidly in China.

(6 marks)

5(d) Answer A

Because the Chinese would work long hours for little pay, also they would work in poor conditions and would do the work well. People in China start work at a young age and will work for a long time. Many people that do these jobs can't find any other jobs to do so they settle for them. Chinese people are more skilled in that area of work. Also Chinese people are willing to work a fast rate for long hours so that they can afford a roof over their head (a house) and food for their family, to keep them alive and well, also the money can go towards health care if a family member falls ill and needs it.

(6 marks)

Commentary Answer A (3 marks)

Candidate has been largely concerned with a generalised approach to the development of manufacturing in the Poor World. There is nothing in this answer which is specific to China and so it remains in Level 1. Furthermore, the answer is largely concerned with the labour market and the impact on people and no attempt is made to consider the political initiatives or the influence of TNCs.

5(d) Answer B

The manufacturing industry developed china rapidly because they had the resources and people who could work so they built big factories, now it is one of the most important jobs, because raw materials are processed to be sent to china to be assembled cheaply for more economic developed countries like the UK to be sold for a high profit.

Commentary Answer B (5 marks)

Level 2 is achieved as the final part of the answer gives a clear explanation of the impact of assembly industries in China and the fact that goods can be produced cheaply and sold profitably outside China. More could have been made of China's policy of cheap loans and tax relief to encourage firms to develop in China.

Question 6 Tourism

6(a)(iii) Explain **two** ways an extreme environment like Alaska may suffer if it is visited by large numbers of tourists. (4 marks)

6(a)(iii) **Answer A**

- 1 One reason is maybe they will scare the wildlife and maybe force them from ^{their} eggs and young.
- 2 another reason is that ~~in~~ the ice fuel and the boat oil is polluting the area and also the waters. So then that ~~is~~ affects the crill, so that then affects the whole Alaskan food chain

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

In both these responses the candidate has some idea but has failed to develop the answers sufficiently to gain the second mark. For example the trouble with a potential oil spill is that there is not the necessary infrastructure to cope rapidly and effectively with the spillage and so the resultant impact is more far-reaching.

6(a)(iii) **Answer B**

- 1 If Alaska is visited by a large number of tourists the they might scare animals out of cause animals to leave because the too many tourists might scare them.
 - 2 Tourists might leave litter and will need a transport to get there e.g. a boat. If alot of tourist go there by boat the boat will cause pollution and destroy the environment by the smoke of the boat that
- (4 marks)
- Extra space the boat creates. Also there will be noise pollution desrupting the animals.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)

The candidate has identified two potential dangers to the environment in an extrema area. There is a link to the effect on the animals , but the possible danger from the transport is too vague. Unqualified pollution never gains any credit, and the reference to the effect of noise pollution on aqimals is too unrealistic to gain a marm.

6(a)(iv) Describe how a **named** area with extreme environment is coping with an increasing number of tourists. (6 marks)

6(a)(iv) **Answer A**

antartica - more and more people each year
are visiting but they only let a certain
amount in at once so they dont scare
the wildlife or pollute the water ~~about~~
around this area

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Candidate gives a named area – Antarctica - which could allow access to Level 2, but there is insufficient clarity in the rest of the answer to justify it. There is the suggestion that numbers of tourists are restricted, but the candidate fails to suggest how this would reduce the negative impacts on the environment, other than the vague idea that it would pollute the water or scare the wildlife.

6(b)(iii) Describe the difference in the locations of the top spenders and the top earners from tourism. (2 marks)

6(b)(iii) **Answer A**

hot countries tend to earn more where
colder spend more

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Clear recognition of the difference between the countries earning the most money, which tend to be in the south where the weather is warmer, whereas the biggest spenders are the cooler countries of northern Europe.

6(c) Tourism is important in the following areas.

- coastal areas
- cities

Choose one of these areas.

Circle the **one** chosen.

Explain why this area has developed as a tourist location.

(4 marks)

6(c) **Answer A**

Cities such as London have developed very well over years because of the amount of tourist facilities it has, for example, The London Eye. Many people travel from all over the world to go on this attraction. Also ~~people~~ many tourists travel to cities like London because of the ~~new~~ shops, bars, night clubs, historical

(4 marks)

Extra space museum etc. Places like London get called 'honey pots' because people are attracted to their wonderful attractions and things to see.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

The answer has the potential to have gone to Level 2 as the candidate shows factual knowledge of London. The answer is really a list of what London offers with one specific mention of the 'London Eye'. What is missing is an elaboration of why these attractions have led to the development of a tourist industry. The attractions could have been related to peoples' interest in historical, cultural or retail matters which would increase the sphere of reference of a city like London.

6(d) Describe **two** ways ecotourism can bring benefits to an area. (4 marks)

6(d) **Answer A**

1. eca tourism will provide jobs for the local people in this area such as waiters and painters. 1
2. it will produce money for the local farmers because they will buy food that has been locally grown. 1

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)

Candidate has gained 2 marks by reference to the usual benefits of tourism, namely money and jobs. There has been no attempt to relate this to the development of ecotourism.

6(d) **Answer B**

1. ecotourism can help bring money to the local people and economy, it is sustainable and keep many people employed.
2. This type of tourism does not damage the environment it uses the natural environment and does not use human made object, just wildlife or

(4 marks)

Extra space *nature*

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)

The candidate has recognised the significance of tourism bringing money for local people but gains a second mark in the first section by recognising how this may be sustainable by keeping people employed, i.e. reference that will have a positive impact into the future. The second point regarding reducing damage to the environment is not developed enough to gain second mark in this section.