

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Leisure and Tourism

Unit 3: The Leisure and Tourism Environment

Tuesday 17 January 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5LT03/01

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 50.
- 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(d) and 3(c). These questions are indicated with an **asterisk (*)** – *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

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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PEARSON

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 The leisure and tourism industry is influenced by many factors. One of these factors is 'unforeseen and uncontrollable events'.

(a) Which of the following is **not** a type of 'unforeseen and uncontrollable' event?

Choose **one** answer A, B, C or D and put a cross in the box.

(1)

- A Act of terrorism
- B Accidents/injuries to customers
- C Changing holiday patterns
- D Recession

(b) A 'natural disaster' is one type of 'unforeseen or uncontrollable' event.

(i) Give **one** example of a natural disaster.

(1)

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(ii) Describe how the natural disaster you have given in 1(b)(i) could affect the leisure and tourism industry.

(3)

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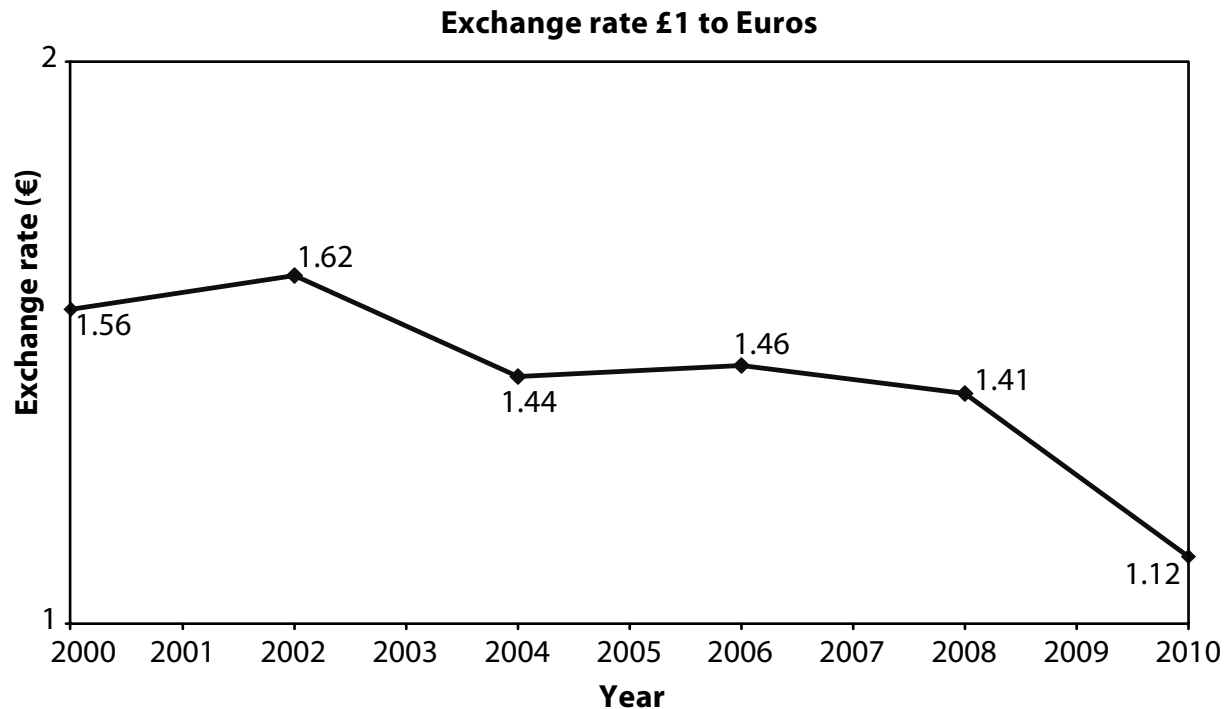
'Changes to exchange rates' is another type of 'unforeseen and uncontrollable' event.

Read the following information before answering questions 1(c) and 1(d).

Exchange rate

The strength of the British pound (£) is measured against the value of the currency of other countries. This is known as the exchange rate.

A summary of the changes to exchange rates between the British pound and the Euro (2000–2010) is shown on the following graph:



(Source: www.hmrc.gov.uk/exrate)

The graph shows that in 2000, £1 was worth €1.56 so £100 was worth €156.

(c) (i) Identify the year that the value of the pound was **weakest** against the **Euro**. (1)

(ii) Describe the changes in the exchange rate between the British pound and the Euro between 2000 and 2010. (2)



Read the following extract before answering question 1(d).

Beach bargains!

Tour operators are cutting prices by up to 70% in an attempt to sell more than one million unsold package holidays.

Yesterday Thomas Cook warned that its profits are down and revealed bookings have fallen below expectations. Thomson still has over half a million holidays to sell.

An industry expert said: 'Tour operators are selling holidays for under £150 a week and budget airlines are selling flights for less than £20 return.'

In Spain and Greece self-catering packages are available for half the brochure price.

Whilst other factors have also had an effect, changes to exchange rates have resulted in British people turning their backs on foreign holidays. More families are trying to save money by taking a staycation* in Britain.

* staycation = holiday at home

(Source: adapted from the Daily Mail)



* (d) Use **all** the information given to explain how 'changes to exchange rates' have influenced the leisure and tourism industry.

In your answer you should consider:

- tour operators/airlines selling package holidays/flights to European destinations
- leisure and tourism organisations in the UK.

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 14 marks)



2 Business Travel Destinations are one type of popular tourist destination in the UK. Belfast is an example of a Business Travel Destination.

(a) In which **country** is Belfast located?

Choose **one** answer A, B, C or D and put a cross in the box.

(1)

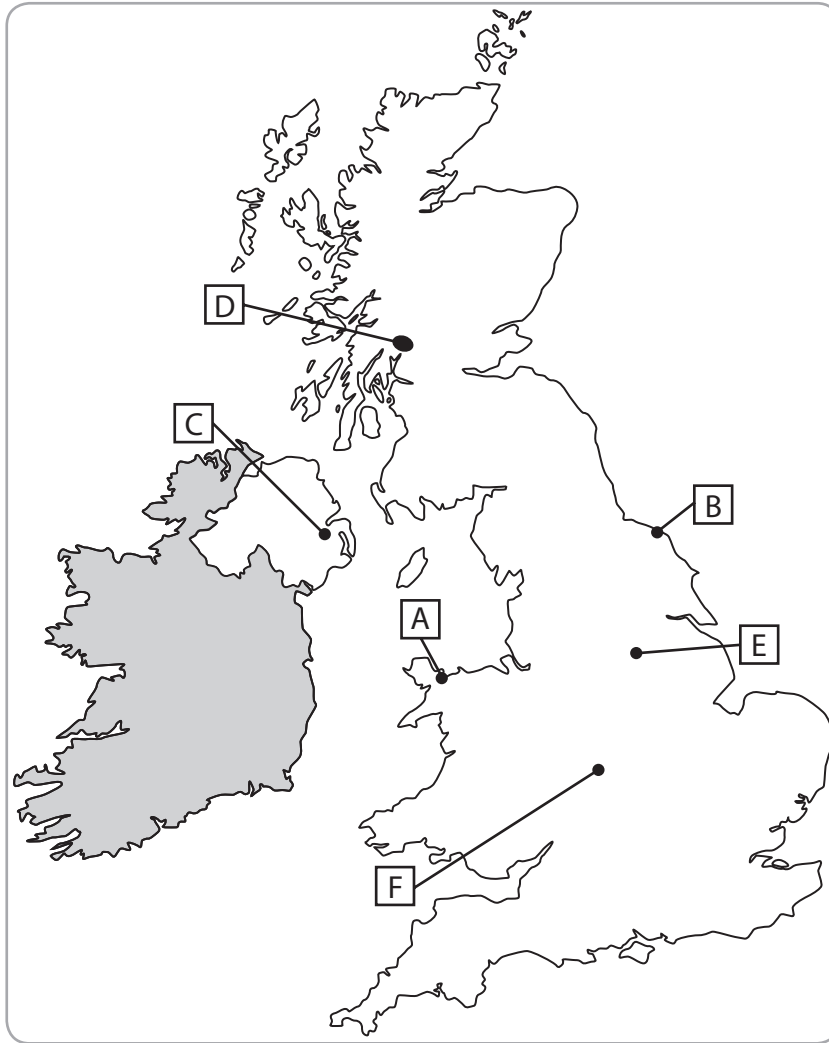
- A** England
- B** Wales
- C** Scotland
- D** Northern Ireland

(b) Complete the following table by matching each of the tourist destinations with the labels (A–F) on the outline map of the UK on page 7.

(6)

Label	Tourist destination
	Whitby
	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs
	Bangor
	Belfast
	Centre Parcs - Sherwood Forest
	Stratford-upon-Avon





(Source: adapted from www.georesources.co.uk/ukmap.htm
Copyright ©2001 David Rayner Beagle Graphics (GeoResources) All rights reserved)



(c) 'Transport services and links' and 'types of accommodation' are features of tourist destinations that give them appeal.

Describe the features that are important in giving appeal to Belfast, a business travel destination.

(i) Transport services and links

(3)

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(ii) Types of accommodation

(3)

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(Total for Question 2 = 13 marks)



3 Tourism has many possible impacts on tourist destinations and the people who live there.

(a) (i) Identify **one negative** impact of tourism on the **local environment**.

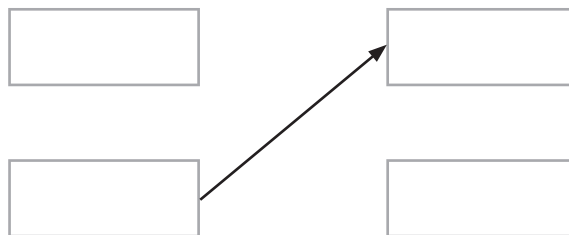
(1)

(ii) Describe the negative impact of tourism you have identified in 3(a)(i). You may include an example in your response.

(2)

(b) Complete the diagram by drawing arrows matching types of impacts.

Here is an example of what to do.



(3)

Impact

Crime

Conservation

Employment opportunities

Type of impact

Positive impact on the local environment

Negative impact on the local community

Positive impact on the local community



Read the following information before answering question 3(c).

Lindos

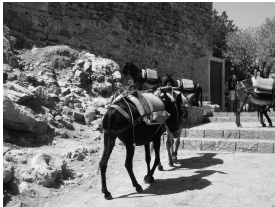


The small, pretty village of Lindos is on the coast of the Greek island of Rhodes. It is on a hillside overlooking Lindos beach. On top of the hill is an ancient Greek temple. In the summer months, Lindos attracts thousands of tourists on sightseeing trips.

The narrow winding streets of Lindos have been closed to traffic.

To get to Lindos there are only six buses a day from the island's capital, Rhodes Town. There is also one small boat from Rhodes Town which departs early-morning and returns mid-afternoon.

A large car park has been built one mile from Lindos. A mini-bus takes visitors as far as the village square. To see the main sights of Lindos visitors have to go on foot.



It is a very steep climb up the hill to the ancient Greek temple. However, it is possible to get there more easily by taking a ride on a donkey.



(Image sources: TUI UK Limited, Lindos Street © shutterstock.com)



* (c) Lindos attracts thousands of visitors each day. In your opinion, how effectively are possible negative impacts of tourism being managed in Lindos?

In your answer you should consider:

- managing visitors
- managing traffic.

(6)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)



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- 4 The issue of sustainability has led leisure and tourism organisations to look at ways of becoming more sustainable.

One way organisations can become more sustainable is to tackle the problem of too much waste.

This symbol of the 3 Rs is commonly used to show how to deal with waste and protect the environment.



- (a) Which **one** of the following is **not** represented on this symbol?

(1)

- A Recycle
- B Reduce
- C Re-live
- D Re-use



P 4 0 1 1 3 A 0 1 3 1 6

Read the following information before answering question 4(b).

Music festivals are increasing in popularity. They are getting bigger and there are more of them.

Glastonbury and Reading festivals now attract over 100,000 people.

Why are music festivals 'bad' for the environment?

- Music festival organisers have been criticised for the huge amounts of waste produced.
- Festivals are held on fields in the middle of the countryside.
- There is often no accommodation on site.
- Festival goers travel by car because of all the gear they need to take.
- Festival goers take everything they need for the two/three day events including tents, chairs, tables and sleeping bags.
- Many just leave everything behind when the festival is over.



Lots of litter left behind



Abandoned tent and litter

- Equipment left behind is often ripped or broken.
- Festivals rely on diesel generators for power.
- Toilets are brought on site and use chemicals that can be harmful.
- Food and drinks sold at festivals are in plastic containers.
- Recycling bins are provided but sometimes waste gets mixed up.

(Source: © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2010)



The trend for 'going green' is influencing leisure organisations that plan and hold music festivals.

(b) Suggest ways that festival organisers could make sure that music festivals are more environmentally friendly.

In your answer you could consider:

- 3 Rs
- waste
- energy
- transport.

(6)

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Question 4 continues on the next page.



(c) A green award scheme has been created for music festivals. It is called a 'Greener Festival Award'.

(i) Identify **two advantages** to organisations of gaining an award under the 'Greener Festival Award' scheme.

(2)

1

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2

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(ii) Identify **two disadvantages** to organisations of gaining an award under the 'Greener Festival Award' scheme.

(2)

1

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2

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(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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