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**Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

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# Leisure and Tourism

## Unit 3: The Leisure and Tourism Environment

Wednesday 7 June 2017 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.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answer 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 factor is 'an unforeseen and uncontrollable event'.

(a) (i) Which of the following is an 'unforeseen and uncontrollable event'?

Choose **one** answer and mark it with a cross ☒.

(1)

- A audio trails
- B global recession
- C ticketless travel
- D increased competition

(ii) Natural disasters are one type of 'unforeseen and uncontrollable event'. One example of a natural disaster is an earthquake. Give **two** other examples of natural disasters.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Another factor that can influence change in the leisure and tourism industry is 'consumer trends'.

Give **one** example of a 'consumer trend'.

(1)

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\*(c) Technological development is another factor that influences change in the leisure and tourism industry.

Explain how 'home-based leisure' has changed as a result of technological developments.

(8)

Dotted lines for writing.

(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



P 4 8 6 8 8 R A 0 3 1 6

2 Tourist towns and cities are one type of popular tourist destination in the UK. Conwy is an example of a tourist town.

(a) Which of the following national tourist boards is responsible for promoting Conwy as a tourist destination?

Choose **one** answer and mark it with a cross ☒.

(1)

- A English Tourist Board (VisitEngland)
- B Scottish Tourist Board (VisitScotland)
- C Welsh Tourist Board (VisitWales)
- D Northern Ireland Tourist Board

(b) Give **two** ways national tourist boards promote their country to potential tourists.

(2)

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....



- (c) Complete the following table by identifying each of the tourist town or city destinations labelled A–E on the map.

(5)

Label	Tourist towns and cities
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	

Outline map of the UK – Tourist towns and cities



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





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

(a) Identify **one** positive environmental impact of tourism.

(1)

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(b) Describe the term 'ecotourism' using an example you have studied.

(3)

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

### Bali

Bali is a tropical island located just south of the equator. It is part of the Republic of Indonesia.

Bali's popularity as a tourist destination is mainly due to its warm, sunny climate and white sandy beaches. Tourist activities include snorkelling and diving on the coral reef at Jemeluk beach and surfing at Suluban beach. The beauty of its Hindu temples and the Balinese reputation for kindness and tolerance also appeal to tourists.



Balinese temple

### Tourism

In 2013 Bali received over 3.2million foreign visitors, an increase of over 13% on 2012. Tourists of all nationalities visit Bali, the top three being Australians, Chinese and Japanese. There are fewer tourists from the UK and the USA.

Some consequences of the increasing number of tourists on the island:

- 300 litres a day of the island's natural freshwater reserves is used by each four star hotel room on the island
- 700 hectares of land every year is needed to build hotels, luxury housing for rich foreigners and roads to improve connections on the island
- 13,000 cubic metres of waste is taken every day to public tips
- 13% more cars on the roads every year.

### The people

Bali has a population of just over 3.5million people, mainly Hindu, who are deeply religious.

Fishing and rice farming continue to be a way of life for many Balinese. Some use their traditional skills to make clothes, pottery, masks and other souvenirs to sell to tourists. Some entertain tourists by taking part in traditional dances.



Local Balinese on tourist beach

Whilst 80 per cent of Balinese worship daily, some Balinese have been accused of becoming increasingly obsessed with making easy money. The diversity of local cultures is under threat and some ceremonies and traditions are dying out. The Balinese language is gradually being replaced by the official language of Indonesia.

(Sources: adapted from [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)  
[www.bali-tourism-board.org](http://www.bali-tourism-board.org) [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com))





\* (c) Analyse the possible negative impacts of tourism in Bali.

(8)

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Negative impacts at tourist destinations such as Bali can be managed by different methods.

Recently the Balinese government has instructed developers that resorts have to be built at least 150 metres from beaches, and that hotels cannot be built within 5km of Hindu temples.

- (d) (i) Identify which method the Balinese government is using to manage the negative impacts of tourism.

(1)

- (ii) Give **one** other method that could be used to manage negative impacts of tourism.

(1)

**(Total for Question 3 = 14 marks)**



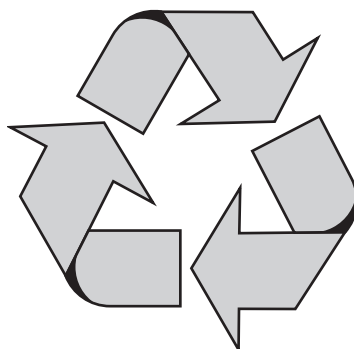
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4 Leisure and tourism organisations are looking at ways of becoming more sustainable.

**The symbol for the 3Rs**



(a) Which **one** of the following represents one of the 3Rs?

Choose **one** answer and mark it with a cross ☒.

(1)

- A** Remove
- B** Reuse
- C** Replace
- D** Return

(b) What is meant by the term 'carbon footprint'?

(2)

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**Read the following before answering Question 4(c).**

An award scheme called the Carbon Trust Standard (CTS) was developed by the Carbon Trust in 2008. Many organisations including Whitbread, the Lake District National Park Authority and Eurotunnel have joined the scheme. The Carbon Trust Standard for Water is awarded to recognise best practice and real achievements in measuring, managing and reducing water use year on year.



(Source: [www.carbontrust.com/client-services/footprinting/footprint-certification/carbon-trust-water-standard](http://www.carbontrust.com/client-services/footprinting/footprint-certification/carbon-trust-water-standard))

(c) Suggest **three** ways leisure and tourism organisations could reduce their consumption of water.

(3)

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2 .....

3 .....



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(d) Explain **two** disadvantages of award schemes such as the Carbon Trust Standard for leisure and tourism organisations.

(4)

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2 .....

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**(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**



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