**1.** (i) Tourism that does not destroy the environment / leaves the area in a good  
state for the next generation / makes good use of scarce resources /  
benefits local people / respects local traditions and culture / is sustainable. 1

(ii) 3 × 2  
Must refer to the rules given. No number no mark. If the number does not  
relate to the rule no mark.  
*Resorts are only allowed to use recycled water in the garden* – great  
increase in the demand for water. Makes use of scarce resources  
*No building to be taller than the treetops* – holiday developments to fit into  
the landscape and not spoil the existing scenery.  
*No more than 20% of the island to be built on* – no island to become too  
built up and so most of the island remains natural with the natural  
vegetation left intact.  
*Each island to have its own solar powered generator for producing  
electricity* – use renewable energy which is non-polluting and there will be  
less need to import expensive fossil fuels such as oil. 6

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**2.** (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

(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

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**3.** **Level 1 (Basic) 1-3 marks**  
Simple statements with no reference to a named location. Maximum Level 1  
for MEDC.

*They go to the beach. The climate is hot. They look at wild animals.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 4-6 marks**  
Linked statements with at least a name of a named location in an LEDC.  
Can deal with just the physical or the human attractions. Can accept a  
country as a named area.

*In Kenya there are beaches where the tourists can go sunbathing. In the  
Maldives they swim over the coral reefs. The people go on game safaris  
in Kenya. The West Indies are well known for their beaches which are  
ideal for swimming and bathing. The tourists go to the West Indies  
to watch cricket.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) 7-9 marks**  
Case study detail covering both the physical and human.  
*The attractions of the game parks of Kenya are that it is possible to see the  
‘big five’ wild animals in their natural surroundings. The safari* *guides  
take the tourist up close to the animals. The temperature on the coast is  
about 25°C making it very attractive for winter holidays for people from  
Northern Europe. The culture is very different and it is possible to see  
Masai warriors in their traditional costumes. The coral reefs and clear  
seas in the Maldives make them ideal for diving to see the many different  
species of tropical fish.* 9

[9]