**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]