

Option E – Leisure, tourism and sport

9. (a) Briefly describe the global pattern shown by the graph. [2]

Asia has the most wins [1]
Australasia has second largest number of wins [1]
Europe and Africa have fewer [1]
Variations within regions – Europe has larger range than Australasia [1]

(b) State **two** possible political factors influencing where the event might take place in any year. [1+1]

Possibilities include:

- government support and investment
- corruption
- sanctions against other countries
- lack of conflict/political security.

(c) Suggest **three** reasons for the low number of games won by some of the countries shown on the graph. [2+2+2]

Award [1] for each reason suggested, such as the financial costs of training and facilities, social attitudes favouring particular sports, recent entry to the event (not all countries may have joined in 1975). Award [1] for further development, exemplification or use of the graph (including quantification).

For instance: “Some low income countries may lack the money to invest in training facilities [1], this could explain why Kenya has only scored 6 wins [1].”

10. (a) Evaluate the costs **and** benefits of tourism as a national development strategy. [10]

Marks should be allocated according to the markbands.

Tourism is an important development strategy for many high, middle and low-income countries. Its use helps diversify economies which may have been over-dependent on raw materials and commodities.

Possible **applied** themes (AO2) **demonstrating knowledge and understanding** (AO1):

- costs and benefits can be economic, social, cultural or environmental and operate on different time scales. For instance, developed high-income countries may also gain from using tourism as a post-industrial strategy to help with sustainable economic development in the long-term
- sustainable ecotourism is an increasingly popular national strategy that attempts to maximise benefits and minimise costs across a range of criteria
- knowledge of important specialist concepts like carrying capacity, threshold and cultural dilution can be used to support an answer.

Good answers may be **well-structured** (AO4) and may additionally offer a **critical evaluation** (AO3) of the statement in a way that reaches an evidenced judgement or shows understanding that perspectives may differ on whether costs outweigh benefits (eg views of people who may have been displaced by infrastructure projects). Another approach might be to evaluate the temporal or spatial scale over which costs and benefits are experienced (they may not be the same), or to question the underlying assumptions about what a “national development strategy” involves (economic development goals may be met more easily than social ones, for instance).

For 5–6 marks, expect some weakly evidenced outlining of one relevant cost and one relevant benefit.

For 7–8 marks, expect a well-structured account which includes:

- either well-evidenced explanation of a range of relevant costs and benefits (do not expect balance)
- or a discursive conclusion (or on-going evaluation) grounded in geographical concepts and/or perspectives.

For 9–10 marks, expect both of these traits.

10. (b) Examine the impacts of **one or more** festivals on surrounding rural area(s). **[10]**

Marks should be allocated according to the markbands.

The Geography subject guide defines festivals as “musical, religious or sporting events of temporary duration”. Some festivals may be held in remote/wilderness areas whereas others may be in the rural-urban fringe (example/s of each are acceptable).

Possible **applied** themes (AO2) **demonstrating knowledge and understanding** (AO1):

- economic benefits and multiplier effects enjoyed by surrounding areas and their populations
- negative consequences of exceeding carrying capacity in fragile rural areas, such as trampling and soil erosion
- pollution of waterways, congestion of traffic leading to noise and air pollution, littering and the disposal of non-recyclable materials
- cultural changes as local populations encounter tourists and visitors (especially true of youth-orientated events)
- development of infrastructure to transport and accommodate visitors, bringing landscape changes.

Good answers may be **well-structured** (AO4) and may additionally offer a **critical evaluation** (AO3) which examines the relative severity of different negative impacts *eg* there is a possibility that the environment is resilient because the impacts are temporary. Another approach might be to examine the sustainability of economic processes (visitors are only there for a few days). Another approach might be to examine how some neighbouring places benefit more than others or suffer more adverse impacts *eg* next to roads or areas that planners have allowed the festival to be sited next to. Perspectives of different stakeholders are likely to differ on how the net overall impact is viewed.

For 5–6 marks, expect some weakly evidenced outlining of two relevant impacts.

For 7–8 marks, expect a well-structured account which includes:

- either well-evidenced explanation of a range of relevant impacts
- or a discursive conclusion (or on-going evaluation) grounded in geographical concepts and/or perspectives.

For 9–10 marks, expect both of these traits.