UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0460 GEOGRAPHY

0460/05   Paper 5 (Computer Based Alternative to Coursework),
maximum raw mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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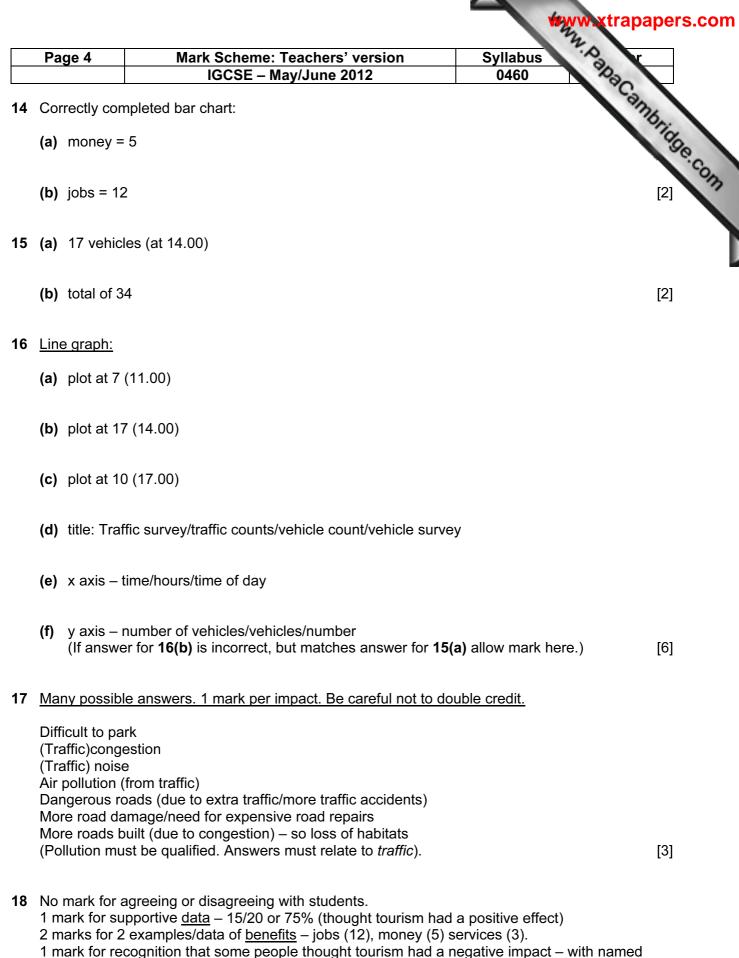
1 A tourist is … (c) A person who visits places away from their home for enjoyment.
Tourism is an industry that is classified as … (c) Tertiary;
An industry classified in the same group as tourism is … (b) Selling clothes.

2 In the last 30 years, the number of tourists has grown rapidly from (c) 300 million in 1980 to
(b) 880 million in 2010. [2]

3 Many possible answers. 1 mark per reason.

Increase in personal wealth/disposable income/people have more money
More leisure time/more paid holidays
Improvements in/faster air transport
More local airports
Growth of internet
Growth of advertising
Growth of budget/cheap airlines
People live longer – so have more years to travel (must be qualified)
Growth of package/all-inclusive holidays
Improvements in roads/more motorways
Increase in car ownership
LEDCs want to use tourism as a way of improving their economy/ development.
Growth of new destinations/attractions
Growth of adventure tourism/students taking gap years
Transport must be qualified (type needed). [3]

4 Many possible answers. 1 mark per benefit.

More jobs
More money into the country/more foreign exchange
Improvements in infrastructure/roads/hospitals/water supply/food supply
Increased personal wealth/more income for people/higher wages
Helps the economy grow/multiplier effect idea
Improves awareness of country [3]

5 Photograph A (sweet shop) = (d) shop;
Photograph B (library) = (f) other services;
Photograph C = (a) cafe/restaurant [3]

6 (a) Tally/tally count/tallying/tally chart

(b) 33 houses [2]

7 Correct bars drawn:

(a) Other services = 8

(b) House = 33

(If answer for **7(b)**) is incorrect but matches error for **6(b)**, allow mark here) [2]

8 Correct equation is   (c) number of shops/total number of shops and services × 100

9 **(a)** Tourist attraction = 8.8 (or 8.82)

(b) Other services = 23.5 (or 23.52/23.53)   [2]

10 1 Gift shop = (a) those mainly used by tourists
     2 Grocer = (b) those mainly used by local people.   [2]

11 **(a)** Yes (1 mark for hypothesis)   [1]

(b) Support:

1 mark for example or data in support of hypothesis for shops
1 mark for example or data in support of hypothesis for services
1 mark for recognition that some shops/services are used by both tourists and locals

7 out of 10/70% of shops were mainly for tourists (e.g. gift shops, jewellery shops and art gallery)

18 out of 24/75% of services were mainly for tourists (e.g. museum, restaurants, cafes, hotels, guesthouses, tourist office and tourist attractions).

Some services (e.g. the cafes/restaurants) would be used by the locals and tourists. (Example not needed).

(If candidates have grouped shops and services together, they can gain the mark by saying 25 out of 34/73.5%/over 70% of the shops and services are mainly used by tourists).   [3]

12 **(a)** High order goods are … expensive/not bought frequently/customers will travel far for/have large threshold population/have large sphere of influence/comparison goods

(b) Low order goods are … cheap/bought frequently/customers will buy locally/convenience goods/every day goods

(c) Bread is … low order   [3]

13 Impacts of tourism classification are:
     Footpath erosion = (b) environmental;
     Jobs = (a) economic;
     More services available for locals = (c) social;
     Noise = (b) environmental.   [4]

14 Correctly completed bar chart:

    (a) money = 5

    (b) jobs = 12   [2]

15 **(a)** 17 vehicles (at 14.00)

    (b) total of 34   [2]

16 <u>Line graph:</u>

    (a) plot at 7 (11.00)

    (b) plot at 17 (14.00)

    (c) plot at 10 (17.00)

    (d) title: Traffic survey/traffic counts/vehicle count/vehicle survey

    (e) x axis – time/hours/time of day

    (f) y axis – number of vehicles/vehicles/number
        (If answer for **16(b)** is incorrect, but matches answer for **15(a)** allow mark here.)   [6]

17 <u>Many possible answers. 1 mark per impact. Be careful not to double credit.</u>

    Difficult to park
    (Traffic)congestion
    (Traffic) noise
    Air pollution (from traffic)
    Dangerous roads (due to extra traffic/more traffic accidents)
    More road damage/need for expensive road repairs
    More roads built (due to congestion) – so loss of habitats
    (Pollution must be qualified. Answers must relate to *traffic*).   [3]

18 No mark for agreeing or disagreeing with students.
    1 mark for supportive <u>data</u> – 15/20 or 75% (thought tourism had a positive effect)
    2 marks for 2 examples/data of <u>benefits</u> – jobs (12), money (5) services (3).
    1 mark for <u>recognition</u> that some people thought tourism had a negative impact – with <u>named</u>
    example (noise/vandalism/litter/erosion/traffic)   [4]

19 (Question is on how the method <u>reduces</u> the negative impacts of tourism)

   (a) 1 <u>Park and ride scheme</u>
          less traffic noise
          less dangerous roads/less danger to pedestrians
          less air pollution
          less traffic jams/traffic congestion

   (b) 2 <u>Information centre</u>
          (Needs to be about education about problems caused by tourists)
          less/no litter dropped
          less/no gates left open

   (c) 3 <u>Clearly marked footpaths</u>
          less damage to vegetation
          less soil erosion
          less damage to animal habitats
          less wild animals scared   [3]

20   The question relates to THIS investigation.

  1 mark per improvement and 1 per explanation. Be careful not to double credit.

  Explanation must match improvement.

  If the candidate does not get the improvement mark, they get 0 for the explanation.

  No marks for "ask tourists".   [6]

  Examples include:

Interview more people	20 is too small a sample/to get a wider range of views
Conduct investigation on more than 1 day	to check that the findings are valid/representative
Do traffic counts more than 3 times in a day	to get a clearer pattern/ valid/ representative data
Investigate another tourist village	to compare/to see if all tourist villages have the same results
Repeat the traffic investigation	to see how the results change (when less tourists)
Survey the whole village and not just the central part	to see if tourism affects the whole village
Do a pilot survey before hand	to see if the investigation is feasible
Get secondary data/go to Council/library	to obtain background information to help explain the results
Use a (named) sampling method	to reduce bias/have a fair investigation/more reliable sample
Interview shopkeepers/ service providers	to find out if their customers are mainly locals or tourists
Do traffic counts for longer than 1 minute	to get more representative data