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## Examiners' Report June 2010

### GCE Geography 6GE04

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## Introduction

General points:

The title of the unit is Geographical Research. The generic mark scheme used for each examination clearly identifies the need for a methodology and research evidence. A thorough familiarisation with the generic mark scheme is vital in helping students to achieve the higher mark bands, although it was obvious some centres had responded to January's report.

- It was rare to see unreferenced examples, concepts and models, either most successfully within the prose, as footnotes or least effective as a basic end list. Many students pleasingly went beyond Wikipedia, You Tube and 'My geography textbook' this series, with dated references from the New Scientist, Economist, BMJ, as well as FAO, UNESCO, BAS etc.
- Accounts of methodology are much more common, fitting well when inserted between the introduction and main analysis, although some candidates spend too long on this aspect and confused methodology with a framework for their structure. Best were a short paragraph or simple table referring to reliable sources, bias etc.
- Most candidates attempted to structure their work as a report, though often not entirely successful. Like the January series, it was possible to access top levels so long as proper referencing and a well written structure was used with good vocabulary. There was evidence that more centres had encouraged their candidates to adopt a more concept led approach with supporting exemplar evidence, rather than a plod through long case study descriptions. However, the report has to make sense; many had sensible subheadings and even posed questions to answer, compared with those who just added numbers (2.2, 2.3 etc) seemingly at random with no sense of the plan they were trying to convey.
- Many more candidates are paying more attention to evaluation as their work progresses, and a lack of a conclusion was rare, usually because of timing issues from too detailed a plan, or too rambling an introduction.

There was, however:

- A distinct lack of effective pre release research and consolidation of key ideas in especially Q1 on tectonic hazard event profiles, and Q3 on food supply inequalities rather than food inequalities. In Q2 on cold environments, opportunities and challenges were not mentioned directly in the pre release, yet many candidates spent longer on this than the real focus of management approaches. Any pre release statement with the terms like: different, role, complex, degree... should automatically flag up the need for evaluation and criteria to base conclusions on—not just rote learning of case studies. Q4, Q5 and Q6 depended on this approach in particular.
- Often a formulaic response is seen. with basic definitions, models and references, not always well chosen. These, whilst gaining some marks, failed in producing a considered analysis of the title and subsequent coherent focus. Candidates who had been prepared for one 'question spotted' title often struggled to be flexible enough to adapt to the precise one set in the exam, particularly in Q2. Stronger candidates re-phrased the question, demonstrating that they understood it, and then explained how they would answer it (hence developing a framework). For example, instead of a definition of a hazard or a response in Q1, it would have been best related to tectonic hazards specifically. Focus on the title in the introduction, and then keeping this going in analysis and final conclusion is critical.

- Although most candidates stated they had consulted a wide range of websites, there was not much evidence of this. Better candidates were able to give details of a wide range of sources which they had used in their research, including text books, specific websites and named documentaries. Other students made good use of fieldwork, some referring to interviews with residents in Iceland and around Mount Etna for example. Similarly throwaway references to fieldwork in Sicily or Iceland gained very little given the time, effort and expense taken. Best used were often simple studies enriching secondary research undertaken locally, for example in Option 4. It must be stressed fieldwork is not expected from candidates for this module, however.

Many students appear not to have used academic journals, however, and this is a missed opportunity.

- Models were included in a number of responses, some just added as a pre-learned introduction rather than being applied and personalised to the question being examined. Popular ones were Parks and Deggs (NB NOT DREGG) model, The Hazard Management Cycle, Kate's Model, Butlers Model, Boserup/Malthus and Kuznet. Other techniques such as Flow diagrams and systems diagrams may help less able candidates cope with complex concepts difficult to express in prose. Flow diagrams of cause-effect and spectrum diagrams could have been used easily for most questions set, eg the nutrition spectrum, response and management approach spectrums. Some used these to effect as sub conclusions. A plea for big diagrams though, whatever they are.
- Unfortunately many introduced new ideas in the conclusion rather than returning to their precise case studies/concepts and grouping/summarising these.
- Handwriting seemed to be a larger issue than in January, perhaps more practice at hand written reports in the lead up to the exam may help candidates more used to word processing assignments. Black pens are mandatory and do help in scanned legibility.
- PAG is still a concern, from basics like tectonics and volcanoes.

So the key is Real research + deconstruct the pre release + final focus on title.

Lastly, it was pleasing to see the start of integration between AS and A2 topics, with use of Unit 2 rebranding in Option 4, Unit 1 globalisation and switched on/off places in Option 3 and permeating all options Unit 3s synopticity of Players Actions and Futures, in particular attitudinal and technological fixes.

Some unusual/new references seen in responses:

- Monocle Magazine- a global briefing covering international affairs, business, culture and design.
- <http://www.worldometers.info> a real time statistics site
- Kanchanaburi in Thailand, used in Option 6, but with potential for option 4, and Russia's Kronotsky Nature Reserve, a World Heritage site with volcanoes, cold environments and elite tourism.
- January 2010 unit 3 pre release resources on SIDS was used in Option3 well.

## Question 1

'Tectonic hazard profiles determine the way in which people and governments respond to hazards'. Discuss.

Many did not seem to have an effective knowledge of the hazard profile concept/model idea, and therefore reverted to a predetermined response led argument often based upon simplistic MEDC/LEDC differences.

This was surprising given its prominence in the advance information and that event profiles are widely written up and shown in diagrammatic form in most textbooks devoted to the topic.

Some candidates wasted time and potential marks with superfluous background information (up to 4 pages) on the structure of the earth and plate boundaries that was not applied or linked to the question in any way. An alternative weakness was to divert into impacts rather than responses.

Comparing case studies that had similar profiles but different responses was a good route to high marks. Differentiating the response of players was a strong characteristic of the best answers. Weaker candidates usually failed to evaluate the relationship between profile and response. Frameworks which worked best, to least in rank order were:

- Definition of event profile with the 5 main features (magnitude, frequency, speed of onset, duration, spatial predictability), with a minimum of 2 examples for each linking to contrasting responses, then going on to beyond the profile to other physical factors such as geology (liquefaction), landscape (shallow bays for tsunami) as well as human factors such as of population density, economic wealth, political and government attitudes, technology.
- Framework by response, which worked if was linked to event profile and other factors, and often based on a spectrum or model eg by Smith or Parks.
- Framework by Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis which worked if was linked to event profile and other factors.
- Framework by descriptive hazard event- often a descriptive look at Kobe, Haiti or 2004Asian tsunami.

In research, those using more up to date examples of tectonic events often fared better, perhaps due to more independent research needed than just reading older textbooks. Popular were the recent events Chile and Haiti (the new Loma Prieta and Bam!) and Iceland, some even managing to spell the volcano correctly: Eyjafjallajökull.

Many students decided to break the title into individual words with basic definitions rather than dissecting the whole title, yet assumed that people & governments were just one category.

However, better candidates used the Unit 3 concept of players and discussed responses of NGOs, local national and international governments and even celebrities as well as individuals in conjunction with for example Haiti.

As ever planning proved crucial as this is clearly a multi-faceted topic with intersecting human and physical factors. Those that sectioned their report to take account of this produced the most cogent answers whilst those that didn't often produced confusing accounts that led to unconvincing conclusions.

The key to success is a rewording of the title including key definitions, a justified framework-i.e case studies and models and concepts to be used and above all a focus on the question set rather than that wanted. A plan is hence very useful if not too long.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

- Question 1       Question 2       Question 3   
 Question 4       Question 5       Question 6

You are advised to use this page to plan your answer and then begin your answer on page 4.

PLAN

INTRO - define tectonic hazard, profile + response.

- structure - profiles
- development
- physical factors.

- Spectrum of response + HMC.

- table of case studies.

MAIN - Profiles - Mag - Asia ok,

- Freq - Kashmir,
- Speed of onset - Chile
- Spatial Predict - Volcanoes / E.g. hard.
- Areal extent - Asia
- Duration

- Development - Telino - Rainier, Rerapehu

- Intras - Kashmir, Kobe

- Edu - Kobe

- Gov - Nevado del Ruiz, Kashmir

CONC - summarise

- case studies
- link.
- complexity.



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Examiner Comments

This introduction got almost full marks because of its referenced, focused definitions of event profile and responses and an introduction to the 'other factors' mentioned in the title. The plan is an aide memoire not a complete recall of facts.

## Introduction

A tectonic hazard is 'a potentially damaging geo-physical event ~~occurring~~ which may cause loss of life, injury, property damage, social or economic disruption and ~~economic~~ environmental degradation' (UNISDR, 2009).

All tectonic hazards are earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and are 'the result of movement ~~and~~ deformation of the Earth's crust' (Dunn et al. 2009). All tectonic events have an event profile which consists of magnitude, frequency, duration, areal extent, speed of onset and spatial predictability. ~~A response to a tectonic event is~~ According to A response is 'the ways in which people respond to a problem or change' (Adam and Holmes, 2009). The way people respond to a tectonic hazard can be classified by the spectrum of Response:

← Leave Adjust Do Nothing →

Adjust can be split into three ~~as~~ sub-sections which are Modify the loss, Modify the event and modify the vulnerability.

This report will discuss whether the event profile does determine the response or whether other factors including education, infrastructure, technological fixes, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> governments have an impact on the response. Physical factors such as climate, location and relief of land will also be considered. The spectrum of response and the hazard management cycle will be referred to throughout the report. All points will be backed up by examples which are shown in the table below to determine what determines response.

	Do Nothing	Loss	Adjust.	Vulnerability	Event	Leave
Volcanoes	Nevado del Ruiz, 1985			Mt Rainer. Mt Ruapehu	Heimale 1973. Mt Etna, 1992	Montserrat 1995-97. Mt St Helens 1980
Earthquakes	Haiti 2010	Kobe 1995 Kashmir 2005		Japan San Andreas fault L'Aquila 2009	Coledach oil field	
Tsunamis	Asia 2004 Chile 2010 Okishiri 1993	Asia 2004		Okishiri 1993	Mangrove planting	Chile 2010 Okishiri 1993



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**Examiner Tip**

To get full marks, a brief statement was needed on the players involved: people and governments: for example individuals, NGOs, celebrities, international organisations and national-local governments.



A Methodology is essential in any research. To access the top band in the generic mark scheme 'an indication of methodology, ie how evidence was sampled/selected from a range of resources available' is needed

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Examiner Comments

This one paragraph is simple, but effective. It mentions a key aspect of avoiding biased resources, and shows that a range of resources are to be used: from websites to traditional textbooks. It also mentions a specialist text.

### Methodology and Research

For the purposes of this report, a range of resource material was used to help eliminate bias with objective and relevant information obtained through a suitable range of contrasting case studies. "Natural <sup>Natural</sup> Tectonic Hazards" by Frampton, the A2 textbook by Dunn et al, "Hazards and the Environment" by Wern and Holmes, as well as Wikipedia and the IMF websites were used to obtain a range of reliable data. "Hazards - assessing risk and reducing disaster" was used as an example of complexity and theory behind tectonic hazards by David Petley.

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Examiner Tip

Remember to use key words like : range, bias, peer reviewed, objective, authoritative sources in your methodology. Some more subjective resources may be relevant such as blog sites on an event/issue if they show local community viewpoints.

The 15 marks available for a conclusion and ongoing evaluation make up an important proportion of total marks. Aim for a recall of the case studies/main ideas in your report. Every question will have some complexity-look for the twist or grey area. It is unlikely you will ever totally agree or disagree with the title

~~Buildings~~ were not enforced so many buildings, particularly schools were not built to the required standard and collapsed as a result.

The Sichuan earthquake was a large magnitude event which demanded a rapid and well coordinated response. This response was produced.

However, the prevention methods used eg aseismic design were ineffective as they were not enforced and thousands of people, particularly school children died as a result.

### Conclusion

After examining a range of case studies I would only partially agree with the statement that tectonic hazard profiles determine way in which people and governments respond to hazards.

I would however agree that tectonic hazard profiles determine the response that is needed but often this response is not produced due to differing levels of economic

development. Large magnitude events such as the 2010 Haiti earthquake demand a range of prevention methods such as aseismic buildings, disaster planning and emergency drill practises as used effectively in Kobe.

In most countries such as Haiti with low levels of economic development these measures are not used as they are very expensive and the funds are not available. Even in countries such as China where the money for aseismic buildings was available aseismic design was not used as it was not enforced so builders cut costs. The benefits of aseismic design is clear when comparing the death tolls in the Haiti and Kobe earthquakes but for many countries it is prohibitively expensive.

The response after an event is less affected by levels of economic development as even in poorer countries such as Haiti NGOs step in where the government is not capable of responding adequately. This type

of response, however tends to be slower than a government response as the different agencies take longer to coordinate their actions and they must bring all their resources in from outside the country which takes time. In the few days before help arrives many more people die than if help arrived immediately, as shown in the Haiti earthquake.

For wealthy countries such as Japan rapid reconstruction means that quality of life returns to normal relatively quickly but in LEDCs such as Haiti and the Philippines the slow reconstruction means that the quality of life may never return to normal levels.

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## Examiner Comments

This excellent conclusion was allocated enough time to develop properly, without introduction of new materials. The previous sections of the report had some small sub conclusions, ie ongoing evaluation

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## Examiner Tip

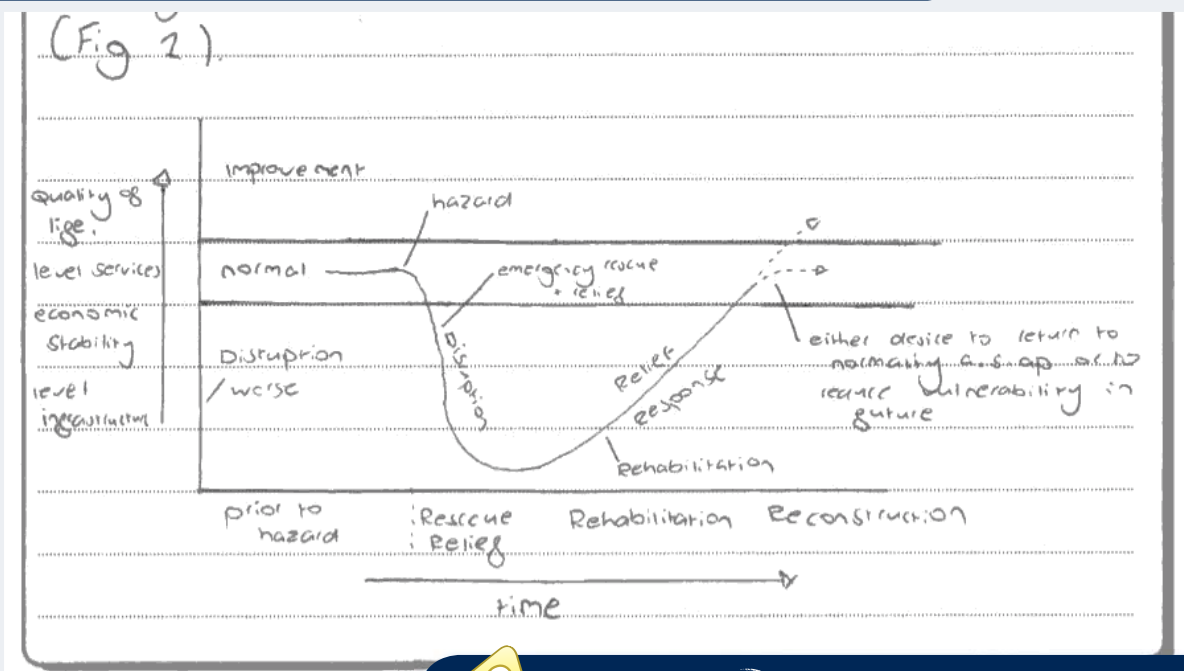
Flag up to the reader when you are evaluating by simple words like: therefore, in sub conclusion, hence....

In your final conclusion try to group your case studies into those that support one side of the title and those which show another side: anomalies, complexities.

Diagrams do not have to be complex to gain marks, but they do need to be labelled as figures, and referred to in the main report. They should be annotated, with a title, possibly a source.



Parks model of response is very relevant to a title like this on responses to event profiles. this one is clearly and accurately drawn



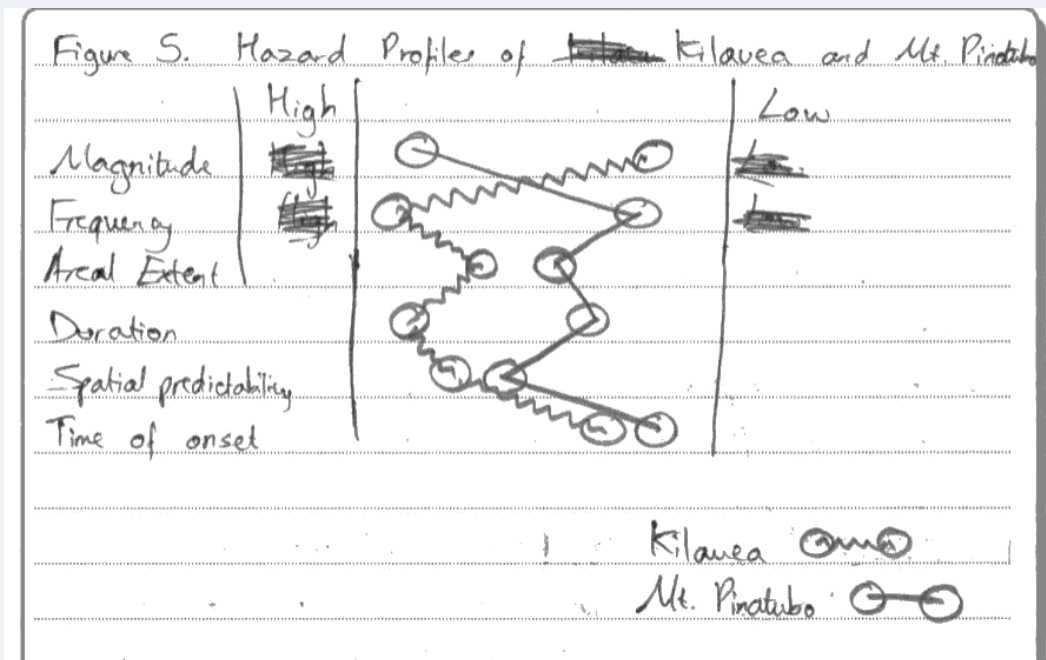
2 different lines could be drawn on the same model to show differing events and responses. Practice making effective black and white drawings

A diagrammatic version of an event profile helped analyse both the event and response

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Examiner Comments

This Figure was simple but effective, and had two of the case studies used in the main report.



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Examiner Tip

It could have been improved by a measure of magnitude, eg the VEI (Volcanic Explosivity Index) or if an earthquake was included, the Richter Scale and Mercalli scale

## Question 2

"Approaches to managing cold environments are as varied as the environments themselves". Discuss.

Although there was generally a good knowledge and understanding of cold environments, candidates often failed, until the conclusion, to deal with "varied" and there was a general failure to concentrate on management strategy or why there should be any differences between the different cold environments - or indeed similarities.

A large number wanted to answer a different question from that indicated in the pre release-one, based just on challenges and opportunities and not management.

Standard fare was definition of glacial, periglacial and alpine and then usual case study material one by one with the only connection being made at the end of the report. An often more successful framework for this title was to take management types and slot case studies into these with a link to the type of cold environment.

This tended to show that many different types of cold environment have similar management- from international level of World Heritage sites, National Parks to exploited areas, and hence shows complexity in answering the question.

Popular was the well written up trilogy of comprehensive conservation, sustainable exploitation and the do nothing approach. Stronger candidates compared sustainability methods of managing tourism, for example, between Himalayas and the Alps, or the different prevailing attitudes in countries with close proximity to the Arctic.

Less strong candidates described how climate change will affect the Poles, which is not relevant to the question per se unless justified by a change in the environment necessitating management.

Only a few candidates considered different players in management and quoted specific data on the nature of the cold environment from biodiversity to topography. Only a few linked these to the sources used in a careful diagram case study rationale, which set the scene for report and meant the criteria for a methodology was met at the start

Technological fixes were seen often as a separate or even do nothing strategy, rather than a subset of sustainable exploitation.

Some candidates spent an inordinate amount of time considering the detail of engineering solutions, with beautifully drawn cross sections through roads, pipes, houses and even alpine tunnels. More wasteful of time was a hand drawn world map.

Some candidates had devised a spectrum of management from preservation-conservation-sustainable exploitation-exploitation which is probably more realistic than 'do nothing'—which was often applied incorrectly to Antarctica.

In many cases, there was a lack of detail, incomplete understanding and sometimes errors of fact, particularly on Antarctica, and yet this is one of the easiest places to research into.

Better candidates took 2 or 3 examples to illustrate each main type of cold environment and different management approaches within them, and discussed reasons for the variations, with comparisons. Less able candidates focused on the 'Big 3' - Antarctica, Alaska (TAP & ANWR) and Alps and looked at one approach in each. Although this basically answered the question it didn't allow much scope for discussion and responses tended to be narrative, simplistic and generalised. Other popular choices were the relict landscapes of Snowdonia, Cairngorms and Mourne Mountains, and a few had obviously carried out fieldwork in these.

Russia Siberia and the Himalayas may be interesting areas to broaden out studies into.

Tailoring research carried out to the precise requirements of the title is not always easy, but is essential for top grades.



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

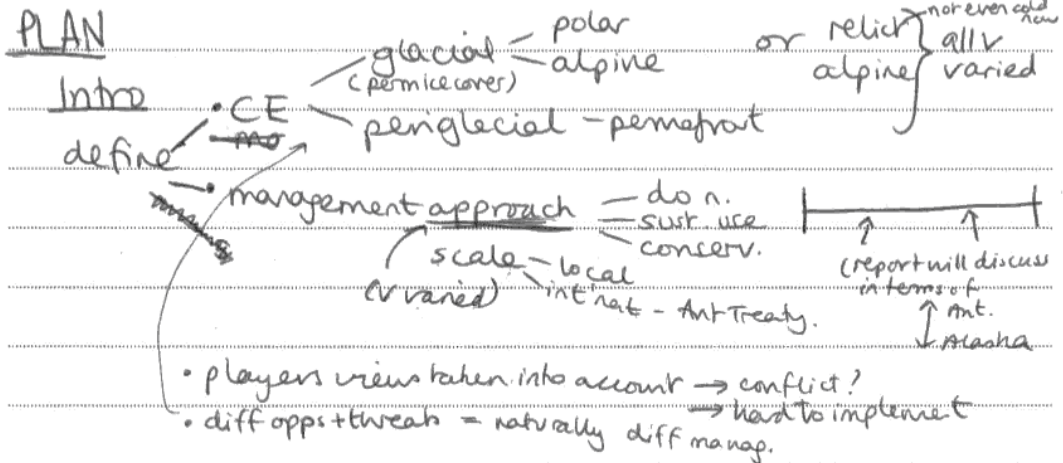
Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

You are advised to use this page to plan your answer and then begin your answer on page 4.



Analysis

- Research
- Antarctica - most conservation (unique) } Ant Treaty } IAATO } tourism }  
 (BUT most pristine, so needs protec. } used for Arctic? }
- Lake District - some conservation
- Alps
- Alaska - oil } minerals }

Conc

<p><u>YES varied</u></p> <p>need variety cos diff opps threat → diff manag.</p> <p>Alaska - trying to impact</p> <p>most extreme CE = most extreme manag. (Ant)</p>	<p><u>NO not varied</u></p> <p>fairly similar in aim trying to ↓ impact of threat</p> <p>all quite sustainable - middle course despite which CE</p>
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Examiner Comments

This plan indicates from the outset that there are two sides to the title-see the Yes/No notes at the bottom of the plan.

## Introduction

'Cold environments' is a broad term describing the glacial and periglacial areas in the world. Glacial areas <sup>occur</sup> ~~are~~ where the temperature is low enough for permanent ice cover. They can be split between <sup>glacial</sup> polar areas, where there are ice sheets or caps at 70-90° N or S; and glacial alpine areas, which are glaciated mountain areas (eg Alps). ~~Per~~ They can also be defined as active (existing) or relict (dating back to a past climate), such as Lake District, UK. Periglacial areas ~~are~~ are areas where the temperature is not low enough for permanent ice cover. <sup>P</sup> Vulnerable permafrost (permanently frozen ground) and tundra vegetation is found here. The variety of cold environment classifications shows how varied these unique environments are in terms of climate.

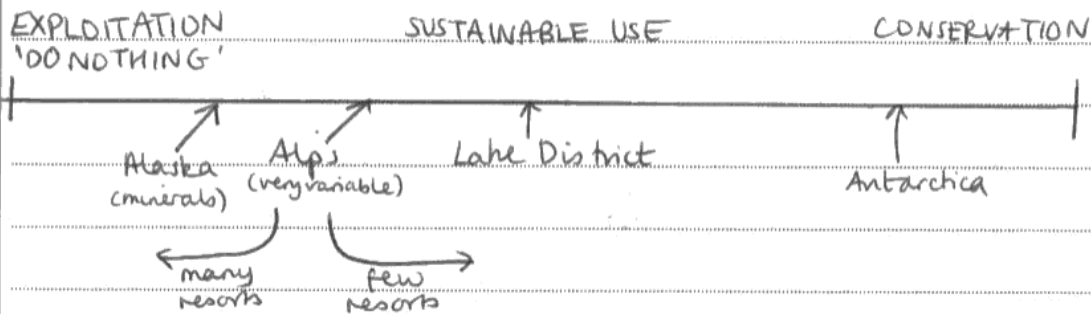
This will affect the opportunities they hold, such as wilderness for tourism or minerals for exploitation. Each unique cold environment <sup>not only</sup> holds a unique range of opportunities, but also suffers different challenges, to different degrees, meaning each requires different <sup>management techniques</sup>.

~~Challenges~~ Management strategies are used to overcome challenges, which are difficulties needed to be minimised before an opportunity can be exploited. Strategies are very varied and range on a 'sliding' spectrum <sup>(Fig 1)</sup>. The 'do nothing' approach is where cold environments are seen as not unusual or fragile. Their resources are seen as exploitable for economic gain.

Further along the scale is the 'middle course' between the two extremes: 'sustainable use'. Resources ~~are~~ may still be used, but ~~at~~ in a way which minimises human damage or interference to the environment.

This is a realistic option which the majority of the cold environments discussed here have used. 'Conservation' is where the cold environment is protected from damaging human activity, through a National park-style structure.

Fig 1 - sliding spectrum of management approaches.



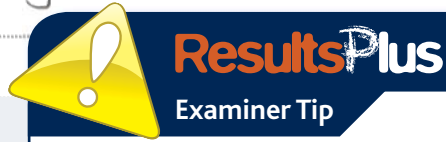
Management strategies also vary significantly in scale. The Antarctic Treaty, for example requires cooperation on an international scale. Conservation projects in the Lake District, however, are on a smaller, more local scale. The scale of the strategy may be linked to the nature of the cold environment: the more extreme the environment, the more strict the management.

The case studies to be used in this report are shown in Table 1.

Table 1:

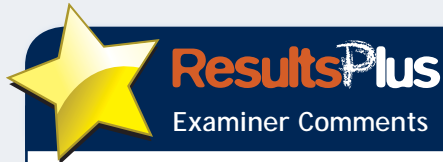
major Threat	Type of cold environment		
	Glacial (polar)	Glacial (alpine)	Periglacial
Tourism	Antarctica	Alps Lake District (relict)	
Mineral Exploitation			Alaska - Prudhoe Bay

These case studies will be discussed in order of ~~how~~ <sup>the nature</sup> extreme of their management.



Simple diagrams are perfectly acceptable in an introduction, but not lists.

Methodology tables are acceptable, although it is often quicker to write a short prose statement



This table is a good start and shows a range of sources, but could be for any title and any option

Methodology Table

Source	Use	Advantage	Disadvantage
Text book	General information, models & theories, and case studies.	Un bias	Only gives limited information and few view points
Internet	Case studies and view points	Constantly updated, and lots of information	Bias on each website. Could give unrelated information
Magazines	Case studies and interpretations	detailed case studies	could be dated + bias
Film + Documentaries	General overview + case studies	lots of view points	could be dated and focus on irrelevant points.



Be a little more specific in the sources quoted, examples of web sites, periodicals, books, DVDs etc

Some options lend themselves to fieldwork. If you are fortunate enough to carry out such work, use it effectively

### Methodology

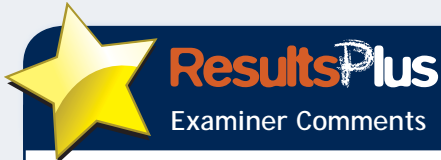
This report requires both primary and secondary data to explore ~~the~~ in depth the idea put forward. Primary data was collected on a geographical research trip to Iceland. This ~~was~~ opportunistic sampling allowed for research to be gathered from viewing various landforms and seeing how they have been managed. The areas visited were in and around Reykjavik as well as the South/South West regions. Viewing such landforms as Solheimajokull, as well as visiting a geothermal energy power station allowed for information to be picked up about management techniques in place. Secondary data was gathered using stratified sampling from both books and internet. ~~The~~ The BBC book; Earth and a Unit 4 Edexcel revision guide were used to gain information ~~from~~. Then for more specific information regarding management, websites such as [www.anwr.org](http://www.anwr.org) and [www.arctic-council.org](http://www.arctic-council.org) were used. This gave more in depth and focused information on specific initiatives. For a more general approach and to acquire information ~~for~~ about general cold environments, Encyclopaedias were used. The Britannica Encyclopaedia online gave general information upon the topic. Research has to be cross referenced in order to remove bias and



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Examiner Comments

This methodology was rather long, to the detriment of finishing the whole report, however the references to primary field research were pleasing.

Conclusions can be tackled in different ways. This candidate decided on a simple diagram to sort out key findings before explaining it in traditional prose



This was a top scoring conclusion

to allow indigenous people to continue their traditional way of life. For example, animal crossings to allow them to continue reindeer herding (see file 566).

Conclusion

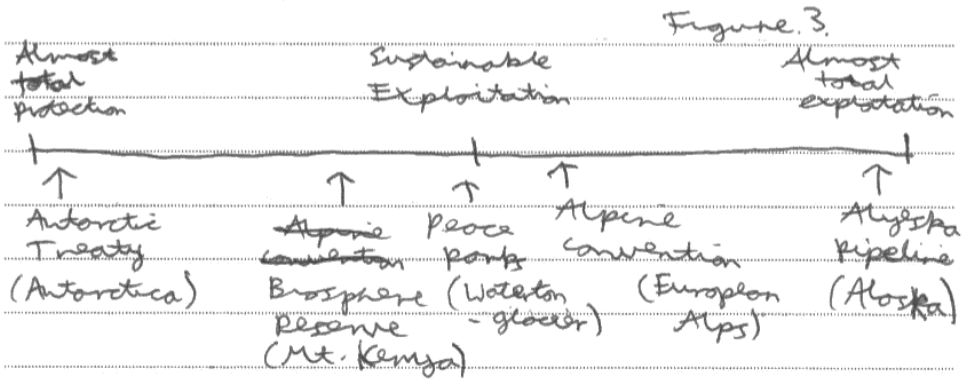


Figure 3 shows that a range of management approaches are used in different cold environments. This is because the management approach must be appropriate to the local conditions and situation. For example, almost total exploitation is appropriate in Alaska because the local population and national

government were in favour of it. The analysis also shows that even though the management approach may be the same in two locations, the management technique may be different. For example, sustainable exploitation is the approach in the Waterton - Glacier area and in the European Alps. However, the Waterton - Glacier area is located on the boundary between two countries so a peace park is appropriate. However, ~~the~~ <sup>the European</sup> Alps extend over many countries so the Alpine convention is appropriate. This is due to the variety of management of cold environments. The analysis also shows that the management approach is not dependant on the type of cold environment. For example, sustainable exploitation is the approach at Mount Kenya and the Waterton - glacier area. However Glacier national park (half of the Waterton - glacier peace park) is periglacial where as Mount Kenya is an alpine glacier cold environment. This is how management approaches vary across different cold environments.

(Total 70 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



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Examiner Tip

ensure discrete paragraphs break up your prose- a whole 10 marks are available for quality of written communication, including SPAG and referencing

### Question 3

'Food supply inequalities have complex physical and human causes'. Discuss.

The title provided a good prompt since all candidates agreed that inequalities have multiple causes, although only stronger candidates showed the true complexity and focused on supply.

Surprisingly few students defined physical and human causes in their introduction, yet these were key terms in the title. Stronger answers contained detailed definitions of food supply inequality, many directly quoting from FAO and referencing to this effect.

The best introductions illustrated global patterns with supporting statistics and quotes and then went on to outline a framework using a combination of LEDC/MEDC case studies and a subdivision of physical and human causes.

Less able candidates showed insecurity over food supply and food security often merging the two ideas which led to poorly focused application of research to the question. It was surprising that the food supply spectrum was not more widely used to frame case studies.

Malthus and Boserup models were widely mentioned but sometimes not developed as a tool for analysis, but most candidates recognised that the latter's more dynamic approach is better suited to current global trends and technological fixes. Most looked at obesity/malnutrition and the fact there is enough food for all, although some referred to the 2009 Beddington Report and Perfect Storm scenario of not enough food and water supplies in the future.

Most candidates approached the question in two distinct sections: Physical Factors and Human Factors. More sophisticated responses developed cogent arguments based around a few select 'multi-purpose' case studies such as Haiti, Niger and New York which covered a range of complex issues, both physical and human. Australia was used effectively, with salinisation due to over water extraction for irrigation.

Many responses used a 'one case study-one factor' approach and although this provides good structure it tends to oversimplify complex issues eg African states with climatic problems as well as political and economic instability.

Often used was a more conceptual approach looking at various physical and human factors and their roles, although a number were human-biased with only lip-service paid to the physical, with sweeping comments about climate, soils, and hazards. The question does lend itself to snapshot case study comparisons within this structure - this was done very well by many candidates. Case studies used were varied and interesting, popular case studies were L'Aquila contrasted with Haiti to demonstrate role of natural hazards and vulnerability, North versus South Korea (markets), Brazil v Sudan (Technology), Niger v Spain (climate).

African countries proved popular reference points, and some managed to differentiate chronic and transient food supply. Dafur, Australia, and Kalahandi also featured, with detailed accounts of obesity in USA/UK and the developing problem in China and a range of exemplars of biofuel, GM, TNC/cash crop causes.

There was some interesting use of Unit1 conceptual data on switched on and off places and the role of globalisation, rise of middle classes and the food transition demanding different food supplies, with discussions of the impact of globalisation on obesity and differences between rural and urban areas in China. Many candidates referred to the world wide increase in food prices since 2008 (food spike) which caused riots in places like the Philippines and Egypt. More



able candidates were able to quote rates of inflation in some countries and the impact that this had on staple food prices eg bread, adding weight to their argument.

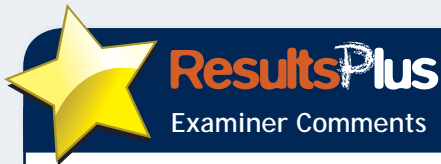
Jimmy's Global Harvest and Jimmy's food Farm were frequently and enthusiastically quoted. There is a wealth of resources available for this topic- from the FAO to Facebook with for example a blog site for New York's South Bronx co-operative food supply initiative.

More able candidates had researched into urban food supply issues in countries of differing economic development. However, quantitative measures of food supply were often lacking, which resulted in many sweeping and unsubstantiated statements on the scale of supply inequalities.

More able were those using the IFPs Global Hunger Index and GNI /HDI indices.

Key words to use in this question to highlight complex causes were: triggering, exacerbate, compounded, transient, chronic, direct, indirect.

Planning a complex title helps.



This plan shows the candidate is working out the areas to cover in the report  
A conceptual framework will be used rather than driven by case studies.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

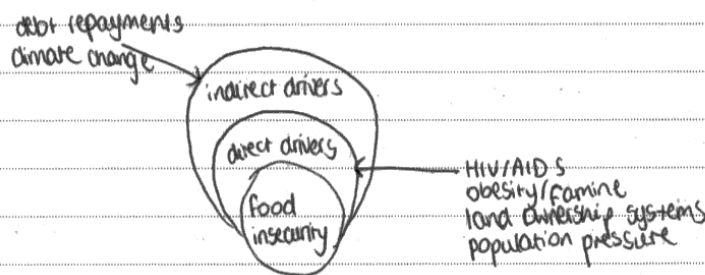
Chosen Question Number:

- Question 1       Question 2       Question 3   
 Question 4       Question 5       Question 6

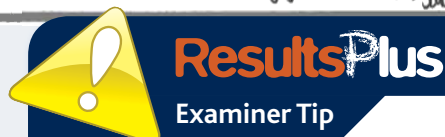
You are advised to use this page to plan your answer and then begin your answer on page 4.

Causes of food inequality

HUMAN	PHYSICAL
land management	desertification
rise in affluence	soil
HIV/AIDS	drought/floods
climate change	precipitation
pest/famine	hazards - tectonic, biological, hydro-meteorological



cause/ type of insecurity	direct drivers	indirect drivers
SOCIAL	HIV/AIDS - Africa rise in affluence population pressure	civil war - Sudan
PHYSICAL	drought - Australia desertification global	climate change - Europe Heatwave 2003
ECONOMIC	little money for technology	debt repayments - Sub-Saharan Africa



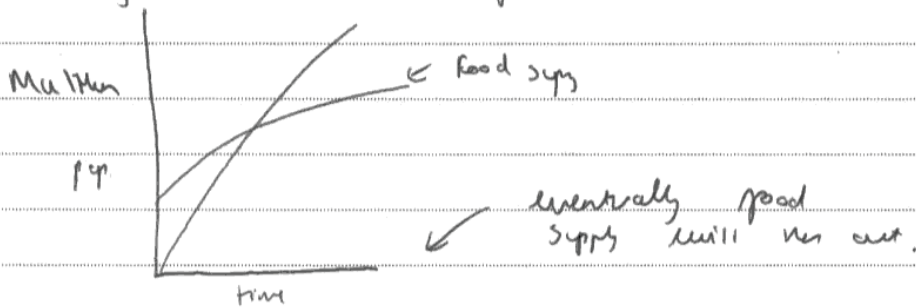
Use shorthand - plans are not supposed to look a work of art but be working documents.

If theories and models are used, they should be incorporated into the text and annotated well

**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This use of the classic model by Malthus is lifted to a higher level by using a modern research report

The 'beddington' report in 2009 suggests that we are heading for a perfect storm where we will not have enough food by 2030 and there will not be anything we can do about it. It advocates the use of bio technology such as GM to increase and increase food supply. I believe that if we do nothing then the Malthus theory will be proved correct:



<sup>2</sup> Guardian 2009.

**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

When drawing models and diagrams, ensure they have clear axes, labels etc and are large enough to be useful!

Getting the focus on the title, as suggested in the pre release is essential. In this question it was on food supply inequalities not just food inequalities

### Section 1.1 - Introduction

Food supply inequalities are due to a range of both physical and human causes. Food supply is the provision of food in a particular place, and can be split into ~~the~~ food production and the distribution of food [Source: Phillip Allen Textbook]. Food supply inequalities ~~is~~ the uneven distribution of food from place to place. ~~B~~ [Source: Phillip Allen Textbook]

### Section 1.2

Between 1960-1990, world cereal production doubled, with ~~the~~ per person increasing by 33%. However despite this, 850 million people globally were classified as hungry, with 2 billion living in a food insecure area [Source: Phillip Allen Textbook]. This report seeks to ~~discuss~~ + According to the Global Hunger Index, a measure of a state's hunger situation, regions of overnutrition were seen in North America while regions of malnutrition were seen in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is ~~shown~~ [Source: Institute International Institute for Food Report]



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This has a clear focus on the title, introduces a useful model and uses a table to justify its framework. It uses useful sub sections in true report style

This is seen on the food supply spectrum

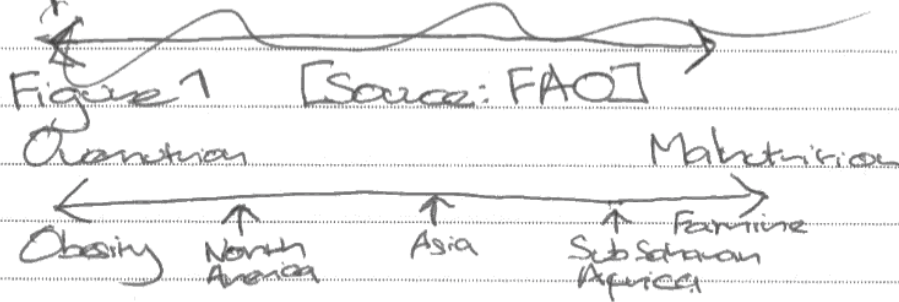


Figure 1 [Source: FAO]

Section 1.3

-This report will seek to analyse the causes for this insecurity and ~~assess~~ discuss which are the most important. I will a range of case studies and seeks to do this as seen in Figure 2

Factor	Case study	Justification
Hazards	Haiti, L'Aquila	- Understand how hazards affect regions of different wealth
Desertification + Salinisation	Australia, Niger and Chad	- Understand how these factors affect different regions
Agricultural policy	India and USA	- Understand how this factor affects regions
Market Forces	Haiti, Ethiopia	- Understand how this affects food security



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

To have achieved full marks, this candidate should have indicated the range of physical and human causes and referred to the word complex

sub conclusions are essential to build into the main report for top marks



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This student clearly sign posts sub conclusions, and weaves in models as well

THIS two case studies show how physical causes of lack of precipitation can cause famine in the LEDC Niger but in California who have the capacity to cope and take a Boserupian approach to innovate and cause food supply inequalities on the other end of the <sup>nutritional</sup> spectrum.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

using words like therefore, in sub conclusion make these evaluations even more obvious

Prose is the usual medium of essays, but in a various diagrams may also serve a pupose such as flow diagrams or even simple tabulation



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

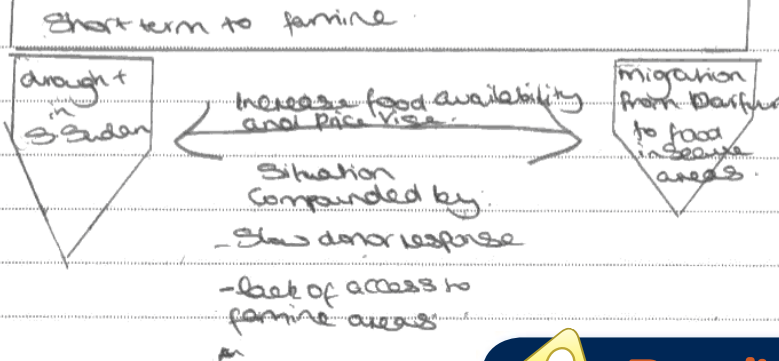
This is a simple classification of causes for a key casestudy, but tries to differntiate chronic(long term) and transient(short term) causes

that road closures meant 70 trucks could not get food aid to 260,000 people in Darfur (BBC news 05)

However the causes of ~~food~~ famine in Darfur are complex. The short term cause of famine (war) simply worsened an already food security area. The diagram below demonstrates this:

Long term factors leading to food insecurity

<u>physical</u>	<u>social</u>	<u>agricultural</u>	<u>economic/agricultural</u>
decrease in rainfall	population increase (3%)	variable food production per capita	- reliance on farming (70% work force, 37% GDP)
variable rainfall	worsens land degradation	falling crop yields	- high military spending
overgrazing of marginal land	female illiteracy (65%)	falling fertiliser use	- reliance on imports
flooding	poor child health	no surplus	
	AIDS/HIV		



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

Make diagrams large enough not to cramp writing

### *Question 4*

'Evaluate the role different players have in sustaining and enhancing local cultures and cultural landscapes'.

This gave a wide scope to candidates, and varied opportunities to showcase their varied research and apply their understanding. Most candidates defined culture and cultural landscapes with reasonable proficiency but the idea of 'local' cultures was often overlooked in favour of national identity issues and threats from globalised westernisation.

Threats were an important aspect and were needed to provide an indication of the importance of players but it was important to provide a balanced view incorporating both threats and protectionist measures.

Most candidates were able to discuss the role of a variety of players with UNESCO featuring heavily on a global scale and plenty of UK wide examples eg English Heritage and the National Trust.

The multi-cultural nature of the UK provided plenty of useful case study material. A huge range of cultures and landscapes featured, urban to rural, Wales and the Basque country to Brick Lane, technoscapes to ethnoscapescapes.

It was pleasing to see evidence of primary fieldwork and even the use of Google Earth at street level to provide a safe 'virtual' fieldwork environment in which students could examine cultural influences in businesses and architecture.

The more able candidates sought to evaluate the role of different players from local councils to UNESCO, sects like the Amish to TNCs such as Macdonalds and its globalisation policies. Role was judged sometimes using scale, sometimes using measures of success, sometimes using attitude to culture. Weaker candidates struggled to move beyond describing local cultures and cultural landscapes.

The more able candidates focused on a few extended case studies and drew out the role of a number of players. They were then able to analyse their respective roles in mini-conclusions. Less able candidates tried to cover so many case studies that they had little opportunity to evaluate the roles of different players.



A good test of whether a conclusion is good is to just read this and see if you can work out the title from it.

### Section 4 - Conclusion

As this report illustrates there are several short and long term threats to local cultures & landscapes, which puts many cultures & the 300 million people who globally who identify with indigenous cultures at risk.

However, whether increased globalisation will lead to the dissolution of local cultures or deterritorialisation is caused by an increased



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This conclusion does eventually return to the main focus, but had struggled throughout to try and write a report on the threats to local culture rather than detailing the relative roles of players trying to enhance/sustain them. It was therefore classed as 'meaningful' and based on the content of the report but could not achieve the top level.

global homogeneous culture as suggested by Ritzer (The McDonaldisation of Society, 2001), or whether globalisation could lead to increased nationalism & the preservation of culture depends on the role of players.

The case studies in this report show how players are aiming to preserve cultures on different scales; UNESCO on a global & 'grass root' local projects such as those in Brixton like Urban75 & Friends of Brixton market which are created by local people wanting to preserve their cultures.

~~Globalisation~~ Globalisation is an ongoing phenomenon & we will never truly be globalised with one global culture that is the same everywhere so to a certain extent local cultures may survive indefinitely. However, this is not a foregone certainty & it is the role of players to protect cultures like the Maasai & Caribbean culture in Brixton who are so unique & offer an invaluable cultural diversity to our everyday lives. Players have shown how in recent times they have acted to sustain & enhance local cultures with the correct funding & measures in the short run, so therefore they <sup>can</sup> continue to sustain & enhance local cultures & cultural landscapes in the long run with success. (Total 70 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

To get better marks in the whole report, keep using words from the title, and associated concepts. Do not get into case study mode and write everything you know.

Bibliographies are a common way of referencing, even Wikipedia does this.

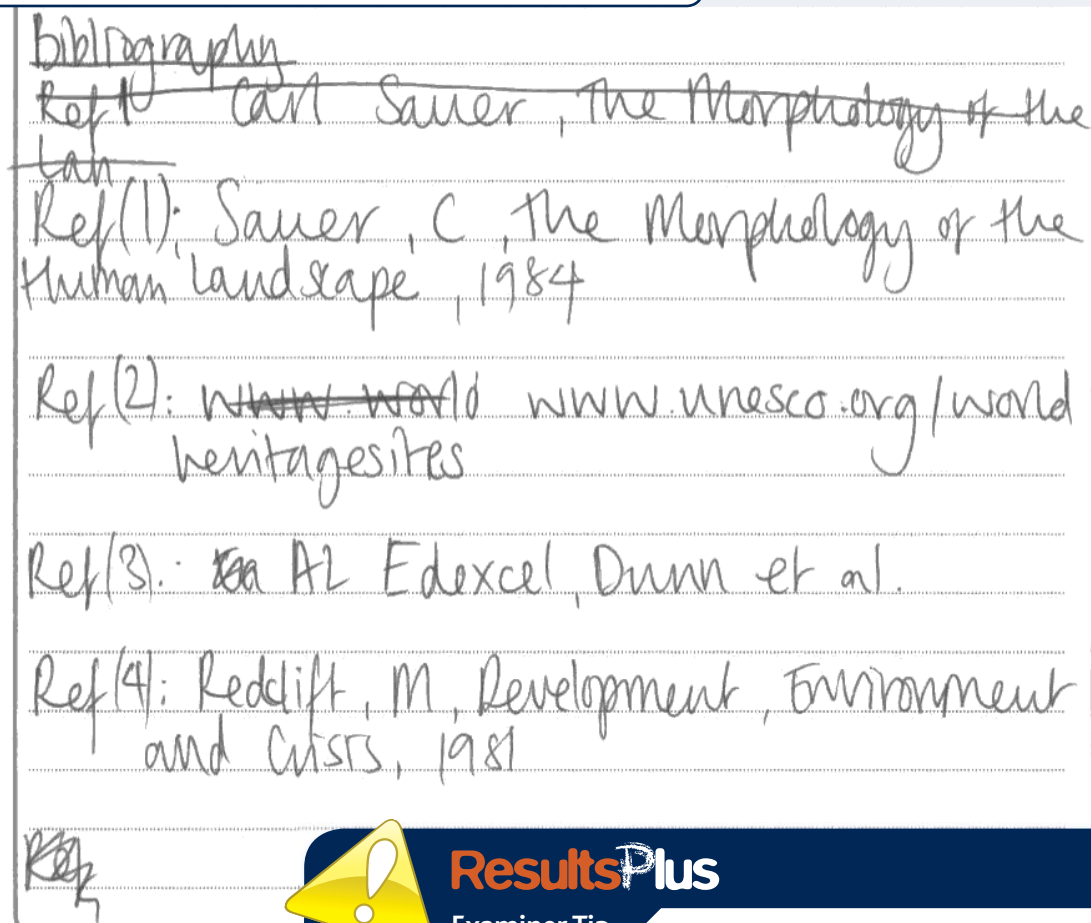
If used they should be referenced to the areas of the report clearly.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This end Bibliography is clear, but although showing a range is not very extensive

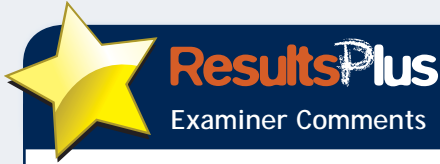


**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

On going referencing may be even more effective, either as foot notes or actually in the main prose: according to Sauer 1984...or in brackets at the end of a section

Plans and introductions set the scene



This reached almost full marks for its detailed definitions and focus on enhancing and sustaining local cultures and landscapes

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1       Question 2       Question 3   
 Question 4       Question 5       Question 6

You are advised to use this page to plan your answer and then begin your answer on page 4.

Evaluate the role different players have in sustaining and enhancing local cultures + cultural landscapes.

**PLAN**

Introduction

- Define local cultures, cultural landscapes + sustainable ✓
- Program of types of local cultures ✓
- Table of different cultural aspects towards the various levels ✓
- Why complex issue ✓
- Article report (+ research sources / your research / scale) ✓

Analysis

- Intergovernmental cooperation most implemented - gov actively in control of what happens in country, locals what as they choose to uphold ✓
- Sub-instances they are distributed to by gov into are distributed to by intergovernmental organisations ✓
- Amish - Pennsylvania - USA   
 ↳ Gov   
 ↳ Cultural Reserve Committee   
 ↳ The people themselves ✓
- Desert coast Sicily   
 ↳ National park   
 ↳ SSSI   
 ↳ Museums   
 ↳ ENIS run it ✓
- Tibet   
 ↳ Chinese invasion 1950   
 ↳ Mass deportations with 8/78 billion people ✓   
 ↳ Cultural regeneration - rec'd gov ✓   
 ↳ Highs electric   
 ↳ Train from qing agency to Tibet ✓

Conclusion

- Gov most influential because - -
- However each case is different + why.

Sources: Sicily, gelled wikipedia, Tibet - official website, Amish Bedas, BBC news

All mass people that play a part in Tibet -   
 Delhi Korea   
 CTC   
 Gov.   
 \$124 million invested to protect ecology.

Introduction

Definitions of key words

'A cultural landscape is fashioned by a cultural group. The agent is the cultural group, the natural environment the medium and the cultural landscape the result' (Carl Sauer).

Culture is a system based on shared beliefs, religion, tradition, ethnicity and language. It's a collective and provides fundamental rules for behaviour such as how to say hello or rules on marriage. Local cultures and cultural landscapes are those on a local or specific geographical scale.

To sustain a local culture or cultural landscape, they must be treated and used in a way that suits the needs of the present society, yet doesn't prevent future generations from fulfilling their needs.

Diagram of showing different cultural landscapes

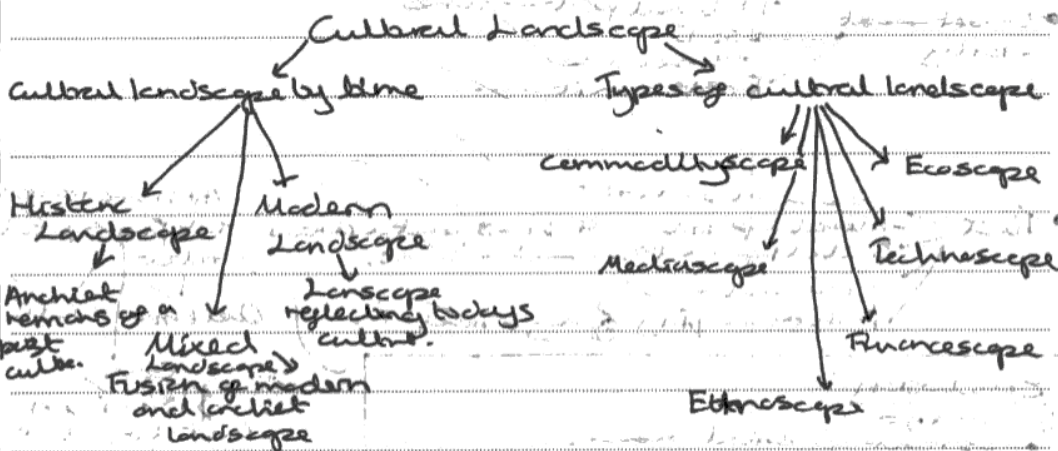


Diagram illustrating how cultural attitudes towards the environment change over time.

Period of time	Where people lived	Attitude towards environment
Pre-Industrial	Rural areas as farmers or hunter-gatherers	Only take resources for personal consumption. Respectful attitude towards environment often religious
Industrial	Cities, to work in factories and offices	That is a resource that can be used, exploited, and that the landscape is a pollution sink.
Post Industrial	Cities by center-urban/suburban building place.	That it must be protected and conserved for leisure and for the benefit of the planet using technology and science.

Difficulty in sustaining and enhancing local cultures and cultural landscapes

Managing cultures and cultural environments is an extremely complex issue. This is because different places have different values and ideas as to how different aspects can be managed. This is further complicated by the fact that some cultural landscapes are mixed landscapes and are important to many different cultures.

Outline of report:

This report will evaluate the role different places have in sustaining and enhancing local cultures and cultural landscapes in Amis communities, Sicily and Tibet. This will be done using a scale that looks on the most successfully managed first and the least successfully managed last. The research used for these case studies.

was carried out using a variety of primary and secondary research techniques using books, BBC news, textbooks, Luminary Interviews, newspapers and the internet. Care was taken not to collect inaccurate and less information given sources such as the website wikipedia. This is to ensure a reliable and accurate conclusion.

## Analysis

### The Amish

There is a potentially large concentration of Amish people in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, USA. The Amish culture has changed little over the years, and neither has their landscape.

### Sustaining and enhancing local Amish local culture

The government greatly contributes to sustaining and enhancing the local culture successfully. For example Amish people have been ~~excused~~ ~~exempted~~ excused from paying national insurance because it's against their religious beliefs. They have to pay other taxes such as ~~income tax~~ as VAT on bought products, however this doesn't greatly conflict with their values.

A cultural reserve <sup>organisation</sup> committee has been set up independently from the USA government and is an NGO. This <sup>organisation</sup> ~~committee~~ collects funds to help the Amish when in financial need as their finances are limited. The <sup>organisation</sup> ~~committee~~ also have a website



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

More on the players involved needed

### Question 5

To what extent is pollution control a key strategy in reducing health risks?

Despite the pre release steer, many candidates did not explore the varied causes of health risks and , quote 'the degree to which pollution strategies have played a significant part in reducing them'.

Instead the majority jumped into a description of how pollution can cause health problems. Many candidates had a wide range of case study knowledge but were not explicit in their linking of the control and health risk, and also ignored the command/key words of 'to what extent' and 'key'. there was a distinct lack of knowledge and understanding about the causes and consequent management of non pollution related risks such as Malaria, HIV/Aids and even obesity.

There was some confusion over melanoma, ozone depletion and the actual affect of climate change and global warming. Some also veered off human health risks and used Alaska and the Gulf BP oil spill as examples.

More able candidates often began with global or international scale statistics from WHO or the Blacksmith Institute and then scaled down to comparative case studies relating to issues relating to air quality in particular.

Various regions within China were often used, Beijing and Harbin being popular, these being compared with 19thC London and also the 1950's Clean Air Acts. These better candidates also considered skin cancer incidence in Australia, alongside local strategies plus international response viz the Montreal Protocol, along with attempts to deal with CO2 emissions to control possible climate change and the spread of malaria.

They considered life style diseases such as obesity, HIV/Aids and using a range of scales was a strong feature of their reports as were other strategies as well as pollution control. They tended to avoid Bhopal and Chernobyl and there was some good use of Water Aid projects in Uganda plus local scale pollution examples by using the Environmental Agency.

Models that were used to varying degrees of success were the Kuznet environmental curve and the environmental transition model, best when applied to a country' case study.



Rephrasing the introduction and weaving in definitions and case study framework needs practice.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

You are advised to use this page to plan your answer and then begin your answer on page 4.

→ Introduction :

Health is defined as a 'complete state of mental, physical and social well being, merely with the absence of disease (WHO, internet website, date accessed: 26/05/10). Therefore, health risk would be anything that would 'cause harm or loss for an individual' (AZ Geography textbook, edexcel). In this essay I will explain and describe the complex causes of human health risk and how pollution control is important in reducing health risk, but whether pollution control on its own would be enough to solve all human risk problems. Figure 1 below shows the health risk equation annotated:

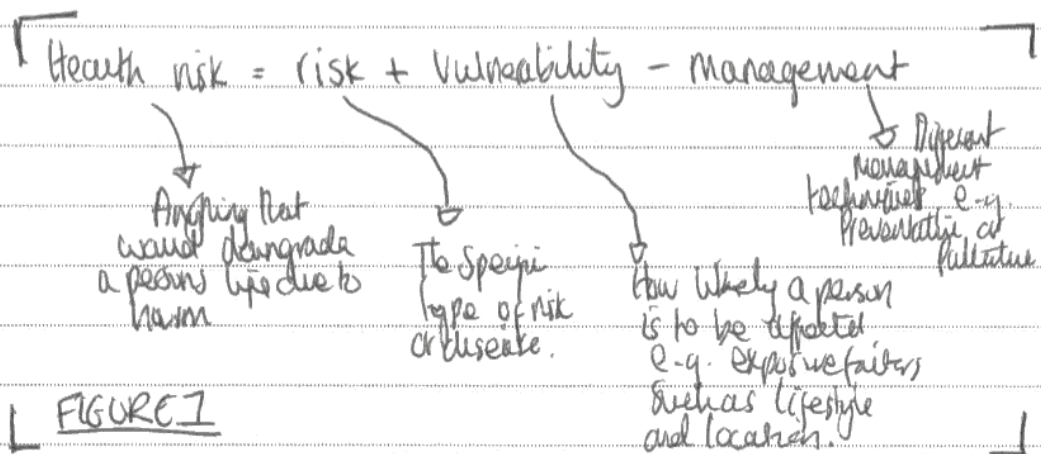


FIGURE 1



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

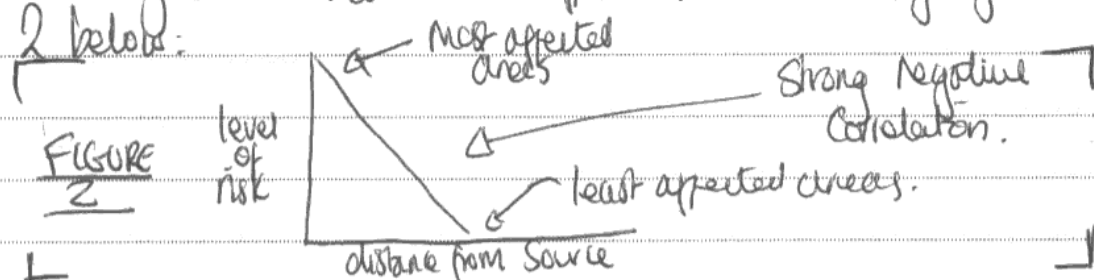
This candidate had obviously practiced using pre learnt definitions and models, but then used them effectively for THIS title and scored highly in the Definitions/ introduction part of the generic mark scheme.

→ Framework for Study; Choice of case studies and models:

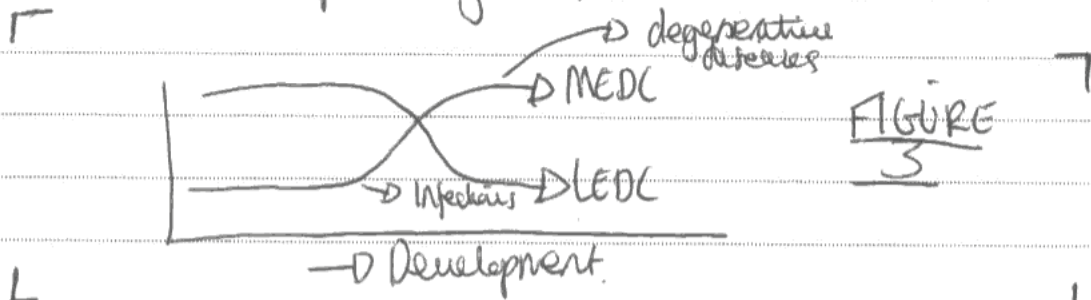
In order to tackle this essay, I will provide a variety of case studies to support my conclusion. The case studies that I will use are Global Warming, Malaria, Obesity, and Chernobyl. I have chosen a case study of global warming because it showcases China in particular. Malaria is not caused by pollution but it's a vector-borne disease and I hope to explain the complex causes of human health risk and what strategies that need to be put in place to reduce it. I will discuss obesity, its links with diabetes and how it affects human health. Finally, a case study of ~~Chernobyl~~ Chernobyl will give an example of an incidental (sudden accident, short-term) and the way management has tried to reduce the impacts of the radioactive explosion on human health.

→ Models:

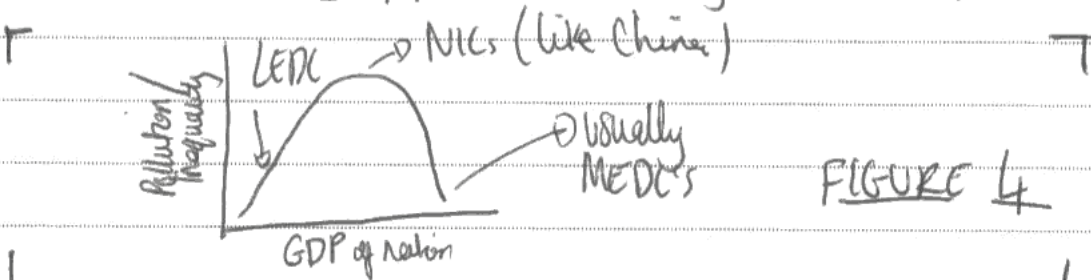
The range of case studies I have chosen have lots of models and concepts that could help explain it. For example, ~~Chernobyl~~ Chernobyl, the radioactive explosion, affected many people (4,000 people have died due to the radiation today). The externality gradient will show that the closer people were to the explosion, the more they would have been affected, as shown by Figure 2 below:



For the example of ~~Medicine~~, Another Model that would help my conclusion is the epidemiological transition model:



Later on in this essay, I will use Figure 3 to explain the link between development and the type of health risk a nation will face. For the case study of China, I will use Kuznet's curve to explain why China face such a huge problem with air pollution. Figure 4 below shows the Kuznet's curve, which is about the severity of pollution depending on the GDP of a nation.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

If you introduce models and theories, make sure you use them in the subsequent analysis. It is also common practice in reports to use third person, rather than 'I am going to...'

## Introduction and methodology


**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This candidate showed a clear focus on the question, and justified a framework and sources of material succinctly.

Health risks are defined as anything that has a detrimental effect on human physical, social or mental wellbeing, defined by WHO. The medical profession (source: BMA), recognises 4 main categories of disease:

- Genetic, like cystic fibrosis
- Chronic, for example asthma
- Infectious - (vectored, malaria)
- Trauma, e.g. from car accidents. (source: edexcel textbook)

Pollution is defined by the present of substances, usually toxic, in the environment, and often in the air and water, that may cause negative effects on human health. The fact that the UN's Millennium Development Goals, and the World Health Organisation view pollution control as key strategies in reducing health risks highlights the importance.

Fig 1 shows the 3 main categories of pollution:

Fig 1.

- Atmospheric - fossil fuel emissions → asthma
- Hydrospheric - e.g. water-borne illnesses such as cholera
- Terrestrial - e.g. landfill waste in Mukoko, Nigeria

Pollution can be incidental, such as the examples of Bhopal or Chernobyl, or sustained, such as the example of China. Pollution control can be at the source, or the sink. Pollutants are produced from a source, travel via a pathway and end up at the sink, as shown by

figure 2 Source Pathway → Sink

The management of pollution needs to be undertaken on a range of scales, from local such as in Accra, Ghana, to global such as the diffuse pollution problem of climate change. This report aims to discuss, with the use of the stated case studies, the extent to which pollution control is a key strategy in reducing health risks.

### Section 1.1 - METHODOLOGY

When undertaking my research, I was very careful to scrutinise my sources. I cross-referenced sources which may have prevented bias, such as Wikipedia. I used a range of sources, to a video from the IPCC website, to books such as the textbook for Edexcel. I used a peer-reviewed source, The Lancet, and National Geographic Magazine, both of which are likely to be reliable, topical and accurate as they are written by experts in their fields. The Blacksmith Institute is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation and provided me with up-to-date information on areas where pollution control is needed, or has been a success. The WHO is the UN governing body, and therefore this source provided very relevant data. Government statistics such as those of LDCs such as Ghana may present bias, so I cross-referenced these with the WHO website.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

To access top level marks, this needed a little more on strategies

### Question 6

Explain why strategies used to manage rural areas popular for leisure and tourism vary in their effectiveness.

The wide range of case study material was pleasing to see, as was the primary data that was introduced. Candidates were able to discuss the micro management techniques used within tourist hotspots such as Epping Forest, the Lake District, Ainsdale sand dunes and N York Moors.

Other popular case studies were Machu Pichu, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Galapagos, Costa Rica, The Great Barrier Reef, Peak District, Stonehenge and Zimbabwe. Some misguidedly used URBAN examples.

Fieldwork was best showcased on this question with examples linked to management strategies and their effectiveness in their locality

Many went down the Conservation, Preservation, Exploitation, Stewardship, Ecotourism route. However, the term 'effectiveness' was the discriminator here and many were quite descriptive and had set no initial criteria up to measure this, although Centre Parcs was used well here. The relevant concept of "Loved to death" was explored particularly with UK examples, but often without evaluation.

The stronger answers compared and contrasted similar management techniques, but in different areas with varying successes of schemes. They considered opinions and wider benefits/ effectiveness of management scheme eg - not just environment but economic and social. Hence, effectiveness could be measured by cost, environmental impact, sustainability, stakeholder conflict etc.

Resilience, Carrying Capacity and Zoning models were frequently referred to but not always fully developed or understood. Doxeys irritation model was used by some more usefully, showing changes in impact and hence need for more management.

Tourism and Leisure were not always defined, with an imbalance in analysis, and some candidates wrote pages on the growth of the pleasure periphery without relating it to the growth in need for management strategies often at international scale (eg World Heritage sites- UNESCO).

Introductions are a key factor in successful report writing.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This candidate has learnt a set introduction, and is determined to use for example the pleasure periphery model when the focus really is on management and models/concepts like carrying capacity.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

You are advised to use this page to plan your answer and then begin your answer on page 4.

Intra: Define leisure + tourism  
P.P.

outline case studies I will use:

machu pichu - Peru - LEDC

G. canyon - MEDC - location near L. Vegas  
conservation

ecotourism - Posada Amazonias

LEDC L Peru

~~effectiveness~~

1. effectiveness of conservation in LEDC + MEDC - G. canyon, Machu Pichu -

2. Effectiveness of ecotourism - conflicts - westernisation - Educador 20 ecotourism orgs. Quincha, Players

3. Stewardship - countryside code  
↓ Preservation - Antica - Too many owners?

4

concl = why they vary - compare which strategy = best. ← spectrum

C.C.  
Butler: EIDCSRD  
Resilience model

## Introduction

Over time leisure and tourism has been increasing, this is due to increased wealth across the world and therefore people wish to travel more and this has had an impact on the pleasure periphery model.

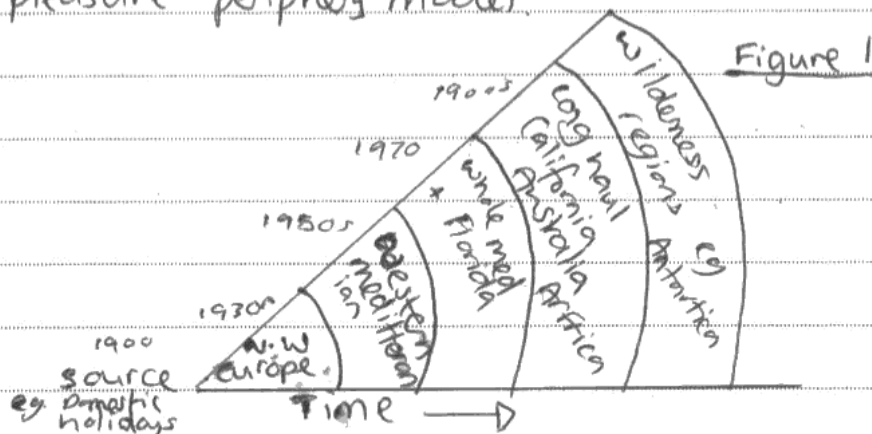


Figure 1 shows how people are travelling to more wilderness regions than ever before. It also shows the changes in tourism over time. As people travel to more remote delicate areas of the world it is likely that this increased pressure of tourism will have threats and effects to the landscapes as well as the ecosystems there.

In this report I aim to tackle different ways in which rural landscapes are being threatened and the management strategies which have been implemented in order to prevent too much damage. These strategies



vary place to place depending on the stress of tourism + leisure, the economic wealth of the area and the players involved in the management. These 3 factors also determine the effectiveness of the strategies and this will be my key focal point.

### Conservation in contrasting areas.

A key management strategy used to protect an area's natural landscape and beauty while allowing public access and small scale recreation is conservation. Main examples of conservation are national parks and these are usually recognised by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)

An important national park I have researched is Machu Picchu in Peru. This mountain and historical Inca settlement has national park status because of its historic and cultural value. Kim Adams, Jan 2008

~~Geofile~~ Geofile examined the threats that faced Machu Picchu's carrying capacity. Carrying capacity is the amount of tourism or recreation an area can manage before ~~the~~ the area becomes damaged



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

To reach top band you may have to be ruthless and cut out material you would love to write about. The pre release focus should help. Better here would be a section on how to evaluate management by criteria, and a proper definition of leisure and tourism-all ironically suggested in the plan but not done.

Methodologies need practice to write in a short time and cover the information needed

## 2. Research and Methodology

The research gathered for this report has come from a range of sources but is mostly secondary research. ~~that~~ Info track training was undertaken in order to gain access to academic journals such as the "Geography Review". This is a reliable source of information as it has been peer reviewed and has an academic perspective, making it unbiased.

Web based research was undertaken on organisations such as the UN World Trade Organisation ([www.unwto.org](http://www.unwto.org)). This information is reliable as they are the governments agency who gather global tourism statistics and publish them in a variety of publications related to tourism. Other sources have also been found to use their tourism statistics from the "Tourism highlights 2009" publication. The UNEP publication "Mapping Tourism's Global Footprint" has also been used and again is a reliable, unbiased source of information as they collect and publish global statistics on the impacts of tourism.

Other sources of information such as BBC archive films and various textbooks have been used.

## 3. Analysis:

### 3.1 The Growth of Tourism in Rural Areas

The growth of rural areas popular for leisure and tourism has occurred rapidly over the last 100 years. The factors involved in this growth include transport technology, which has caused geographical distance to become less and less.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This is very detailed on secondary research. It later transpired some useful fieldwork had been carried out, so would be good to mention in this section too

Research sources remembered by a mnemonic such as RAVEN

As secondary research is using others peoples primary research I employed a evaluative method to only choose the most valid of examples to use. To do this I used R.A.V.E.N. This stood for;

R: Reliability

A: Association

V: vested interest

E: Evidence

N: Neutrality

using this I was able to choose the best examples.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Such aids to memory can be useful

## Grade boundaries

Grade	Max Mark	a*	A	B	C	D	E	N	U
Raw mark boundary	70	56	51	46	41	36	31	26	0
Uniform mark scale boundary	80	72	64	56	48	40	32	24	0

a\* is only used in conversion from raw to uniform marks. It is not a published unit grade



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