AQA GCSE Geography

Paper 3 Geographical applications

Mark Scheme

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| **Qu** | **Pt** | **Marking Guidance** | **Total Marks** |

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| 01 | 1 | How many international tourist arrivals were from Europe in 2018?  A 700 million  1 mark for correct answer. No mark if more than one answer selected.  AO4 = 1 mark | 1 |

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| 01 | 2 | Describe the trend in the number of cruise passengers between 2009 and 2018. Two basic points OR one developed point (can be an identified point and use of data). Needs reference to the actual graph data to provide accurate indicative content   * The number of cruise passengers increased between 2009 and 2019 (1) from 18 million in 2009 to 30 million in 2019 (1). * Between 2009 and 2019 cruise tourism passengers increased (1) by around 66.7% (1).   AO4 = 2 marks | 2 |

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| 01 | 3 | Suggest how tourism supports development.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 2 (Clear) | 3-4 | AO2 – Demonstrates a clear understanding of how tourism support development.  AO3 – Applies understanding of tourism and development to offer analytical observations based on the information in the resources. | | 1 (Basic) | 1-2 | AO2 – Demonstrates some understanding of how tourism supports development.  AO3 – Applies limited understanding of  tourism and development by identifying appropriate points from the resource. | |  | 0 | No relevant content |  Level 2 (clear) – Sound use of resources which uses information to explain how tourism can support development. Tourism creates job opportunities directly in the tourism sector in jobs in hotels and other tourist related activities, the supply chain (e.g., agriculture) and through the multiplier effect creating demand for other economic activities leading to development.  Tourism generates income, through the creation of jobs directly in the tourism sector. It also provides economic opportunities for small businesses. This supports development particularly in LICS/NEEs because often, tourists visit less developed locations where jobs are limited, and local incomes are low.  Tourism can have a positive effect on the balance of trade by generating revenue from foreign visitors. When tourists visit a country, they spend money on a variety of goods and services, such as hotels, restaurants, transportation, souvenirs, and attractions. This spending contributes to the local economy and generates income for the businesses that provide these goods and services.  Foreign exchange earnings can help to improve the balance of trade for a country. For example, if a country has a trade deficit, tourism can help to offset this by generating revenue from foreign visitors. This revenue can then be used to import goods and services from other countries to meet domestic demand.  Tax revenues through the sale of goods and services increase which means more money can be invested into services to support the population including in infrastructure, education and healthcare.  Tourism is particularly important in supporting development in many LICs/NEEs where it can account for over 20% of total income. The revenue generated through tax payments contributes to development as more funds are available to support investment in infrastructure, education and healthcare. Level 1 (basic) –  * a limited number of appropriate points identified/copied which are used to offer basic descriptive observations. Identifies factors from the resource with no real development.  It creates job opportunities. It creates income for the country/individuals/businesses.  It has a positive impact on the balance of trade.  The multiplier effects creates demand for other economic activity leading to development. Indicative content The resource makes it clear that tourism contributes to three important development goals:  * it creates job opportunities. * it generates income. * it has a positive effect on the balance of trade.   Other factors that are mentioned are:   * the direct economic effect e.g. through people working in hotels. * the indirect economic effect, through the multiplier effect. * The positive impact for many LICs/NEEs where tourism has a significant effect on total earnings.   AO2 - 2 marks; AO3 – 2 marks | 4 |

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| 01 | 4 | * 1. Give one reason why the Caribbean is the most popular destination for cruise tourism.   Accept any reasonable point which identifies reason why the Caribbean is the most popular destination for cruise tourism:   * Attractive natural environment including sandy beaches and clear ocean. * Tourist facilities such as bars and restaurants * Warm climate * Port provision for docking   AO2 - 1 mark | 1 |

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| 01 | 5 | * 1. Tourism should be seen as an opportunity rather than a problem.  Do you agree? Explain your answer.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Level** | **Marks** | **Description** | | 3 (Detailed) | 5-6 | AO2 – Demonstrates a thorough understanding of tourism and the part that it can play in economic and social development. Shows sound awareness of the concept of sustainability.  AO3 – Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding in making a judgement about the opportunities and problems relating to tourism. | | 2 (Clear) | 3-4 | AO2 – Demonstrates a clear understanding of tourism and the part that it can play in economic and social development. Some appreciation of the concept of sustainability.  AO3 – Demonstrates reasonable application of knowledge and understanding in making a judgement about the opportunities and problems relating to tourism. | | 1 (Basic) | 1-2 | AO2 – Demonstrates some understanding of tourism and how tourism needs to be sustainable managed.  AO3 – Demonstrates basic application of knowledge and understanding in making a judgement about the opportunities and problems relating to tourism. | |  | 0 | No relevant content |   Level 3 (Detailed) a range of supporting points identified and developed from the resources in order to develop an evaluative discussion. Offers detailed observations that develop a discussion which considers the opportunities and problems of tourism and how effective tourism management e.g. ecotourism, can provide economic and environmental benefits.  Level 2 (Clear) – sound use of resources which identifies how waste can provide resource opportunities and offers a clear attempt at an evaluative discussion about the problems and/or opportunities of tourism. Some development beyond the source.  Level 1 (Basic) - a limited number of appropriate points identified/copied which are used to offer basic descriptive observations about problems and/or opportunities.  Indicative content   * Tourism brings a range of opportunities and challenges depending on the type. * The growing cruise tourism industry brings a range of economic benefits, including creating jobs, paying $50 billion in wages. * This is particularly important in LICs/NEEs located within the tropics where in a number of cases tourism can account for over 20% of national income. * Foreign currency can support the trade balance. * Most tourists are from HICs and because they have the same demands for facilities as at home this can lead to an improvement in facilities for local people. Money raised through taxes (tourist/industry/employment) can be used to support social and economic development, particularly in NEEs/LICs. * However, the growth in cruise tourism in South America and China is a threat to many of the top 20 destinations most reliant on tourism, a large proportion of which are in the tropics, particularly the Caribbean. * Overreliance on cruise tourism can be a threat to an economy, especially with destination trends looking likely to change in the future. * Additionally, cruise tourism presents a relatively low return in the Caribbean, with just an additional $1.2 dollars generated for every one dollar of visitor spending, compared to $1.6 generated by long-stay visitors. * Mass tourism, such as cruise tourism, presents a range of environmental threats, such as overcrowding, damage to natural environments and loss of culture. * Ecotourism is an approach that can support sustainable development. A greater proportion of ecotourism revenue goes back into the local economy (95% compared to 20% with package tours). Therefore, more can be invested in social and economic development. Additionally, ecotourism involves the observation and appreciation of nature as well as the traditional cultures prevailing in natural areas.   AO3 = 6 marks | 6 |

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| 02 | 1 | Why has the Cayman Islands’ government proposed the new cruise ship terminal and port in George Town?  Accept any reasonable point(s).  Accept 2x1 marks for identified points   * Create social and economic opportunities. * Improve the environment of the waterfront area. * Cruise traffic will fall by as much as 50% in the future. * Reduce waiting times for cruise tourists wanting to visit. * Cruise passengers must walk through container ship yards when they arrive. * Growing trade means there is not enough space for cargo and containers. * Currently over 5000 local people rely on tourism for employment.   2 marks for developed point   * Cruise passengers must currently wait to visit the island due to the lack of docking facilities, so they have to wait to be transferred by small boats. This puts off tourists from visiting, reducing economic opportunities for the island. * Cruise traffic will fall be as much as 50% in the future, due to the cruise companies deciding to visit other islands which have better access. * Growing trade means there is not enough spaces available to cargo containers which means, as an island natation, further economic development may be limited.   AO3 - 2 marks | 2 |

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| 02 | 2 | Suggest two reasons why long-stay tourism is more beneficial than cruise tourism.  Accept any reasonable point(s).  Accept 2x1 marks for identified points   * Cruise passengers usually only visit for one day, while long-stay tourists stay for an average of eight days. * Daily spending per person for cruise passengers is 55% lower than that of long-stay visitors. * Spending per-visitor for cruise arrivals has decreased over the last 30 years. * Cruise passengers may choose to stay on the cruise ship and not spend any money in the visiting country, whereas long-stay tourists will spend money.   AO3 - 2 marks | 2 |

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| 02 | 3 | Calculate the annual temperature range.  1 mark  Temperature range = 3 (degrees not required)  Do not credit 27-30 or a definition of range.  AO4 - 1 mark | 1 |

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| 02 | 4 | ‘Managing tourism is both an economic and an environmental issue.’ Discuss this statement.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Level** | **Marks** | **Description** | | 3 (Detailed) | 5-6 | AO3 – Applies knowledge and understanding to offer a discussion based on a wide range of evidence, making specific links between different elements of the specification.  AO4 – Communicates ideas with clarity and good use of geographical language. | | 2 (Clear) | 3-4 | AO3 – Applies knowledge and understanding to offer a discussion based on a reasonable range of evidence, making some links between different elements of the specification.  AO4 – Communicates ideas effectively with some use of geographical language. | | 1 (Basic) | 1-2 | AO3 – Applies knowledge and understanding to offer a discussion based on a narrow range of evidence, with limited links between different elements of the specification.  AO4 – Communicates ideas using basic language. | |  | 0 | No relevant content |   Level 3 (Detailed) - a range of supporting points identified and developed from the resources in order to develop a discussion. Reference made to points from the resource booklet which brings in the wider specification context. Offers detailed observations which develop a discussion which considers both economic and environmental factors.  Level 2 (Clear) - sound use of resources which identifies economic and/or environmental factors and uses this information as the basis for a discussion. Some development beyond the source.  Level 1 (Basic) - a limited number of appropriate points identified/copied which are used to offer basic descriptive observations about economic and/or environmental factors with limited attempt to offer a discussion.  Indicative content  Economic factors include:   * Reference to job creation * Tourism seen as a major national/international business which has significant local and economic significance * Links to the multiplier (construction / transportation / services /goods) * Tourist spending * Reduction of the development gap   A range of environmental factors are considered, including:   * Water pollution * Overcrowding * Threat to coral reef * Impact on endangered species   AO3 - 3 marks; AO4 3 marks | 6 |

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| 03 | 1 | The Grand Cayman government has opted not to construct the cruise terminal and port facility. Do you think this was the correct decision?  Use evidence from the resource booklet and your own understanding to explain your answer.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Level** | **Marks** | **Description** | | 3 (Detailed) | 7-9 | AO3 – Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the opportunities and challenges relating to the development of the cruise ship and port facility.  AO3 – Applies knowledge and understanding to make a decision based on a wide range of evidence, making specific links between different elements of the specification.  AO4 – Communicates ideas with clarity and good use of geographical language. | | 2 (Clear) | 4-6 | AO3 – Demonstrates reasonable application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the opportunities and challenges relating to  the development of the cruise ship and port facility  AO3 – Applies knowledge and understanding to make a decision based on a reasonable range of evidence, making some links between different elements of the specification.  AO4 – Communicates ideas effectively with some use of geographical language. | | 1 (Basic) | 1-3 | AO3 – Demonstrates basic application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the opportunities and challenges relating to the development of the cruise ship and port facility  AO3 – Applies knowledge and understanding to make a decision based on a narrow range of evidence, with limited links between different elements of the specification.  AO4 – Communicates ideas using basic language. | |  | 0 | No relevant content |   Level 3 (Detailed) - a range of supporting points identified and developed from the resources in order to support a judgement. Reference made to points across the resource booklet which brings in the wider specification context. Offers detailed observations which develop a discussion and support an evidenced judgement.  Level 2 (Clear) - use of Figure 3 and some reference to the other resources used in order to support a discussion. Some developed points from resource booklet to support the judgment.  Level 1 (Basic) - a limited number of appropriate points identified, mainly from Figure 3, which are largely copied or with limited development. Offers a narrow range of basic observations to support a judgement.  Indicative content   * Responses might use evidence to consider the viability of tourism in general or focus on the specific issue of the   the development of the cruise ship and port facility under discussion. A more general discussion is likely to be self-limiting in relation to the use of specific locational evidence.   * Focus might be concentrated on the merits of cruise tourism or make relative judgements in relation to other types of tourism. A narrow assessment of cruise tourism, in the context of the issue, is likely to be self-limiting. * Tourism is seen as an effective way of overcoming the development gap. Though as the example is based on a HIC, discussions may explore the merits of tourism in overcoming inequality within a country. * There are environmental questions about the impact of the cruise ship and port facility. * There is a relative judgement in terms of how long-term tourism and ecotourism can support economic development and are more sustainable. * Cruise tourism needs many visitors to be economically viable. As such it may put pressure on amenities and the environment. * With the increasing demand for cruise tourism, and its growth in South America and China, there needs to be a balance in the investment in facilities.   AO3 - 6 marks; AO4 – 3 marks | 9  +3 |
|  |  | **Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)**  **Responses with SPaG marks that gain a mark of 0 for the content/skills of the question can still be awarded SPaG marks if the response is judged to be a genuine attempt to answer the question.**  **High performance**  • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.  • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.  • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.  **Intermediate performance**  • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.  • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.  • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.  **Threshold performance**  • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.  • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.  • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.  **No marks awarded**  • The learner writes nothing.  • The learner’s response does not relate to the question.  • The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning. | 3  2  1  0 |