Please check the examination details below before	entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson BTEC Level 1/Level 2 Tech Award	Learner Registration Number
Wednesday 5 Febr	uary 2020
Morning (Time: 2 hours) Pape	er Reference 21229L
Travel and Tourish Component 2: Influences on G and Tourism	-
You do not need any other materials.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and learner registration number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

SECTION A

1 Many different factors affect global destinations.

Which **one** of the following is an example of a **political factor**?

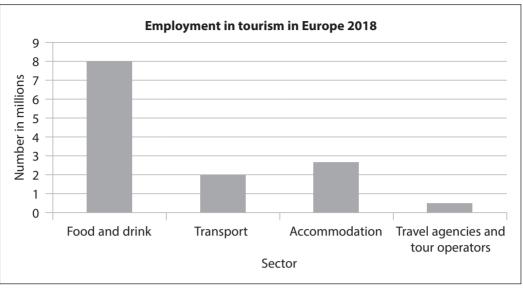
- A Disposable income
- **B** Severe weather
- **D** Equality legislation

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

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2 The chart shows the number of people employed in tourism sectors in Europe in 2018.



Source: Eurostat

Use the information in the chart to answer Question 2(a).

(a) Give the number of people employed in the **transport sector** in Europe in 2018.

(1)

(b) Economic factors such as levels of employment can influence visitor choice.

Give **two** ways **high** levels of employment can influence visitor choice of holiday.

(2)

2

(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

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3	Earthquakes are one type of natural disaster.	
	(a) Give one other type of natural disaster.	(1)
	In 2015 there was an earthquake in Nepal. The earthquake destroyed buildings and roads and damaged the airport. More than 22,000 people were injured, including some tourists.	
	(b) Explain two ways the government of Nepal could respond to this natural disaster.	(4)
l		
	(Total for Question 3 = 5 ma	rks)

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	Tauriana waan bana aan ami'a inana ata an allahal daatin ati an
ŀ	Tourism may have economic impacts on global destinations.
	One negative economic impact of tourism is leakage.
	(a) Give the meaning of 'leakage'.
	(1)
	Another negative economic impact is seasonal unemployment.
	(b) Give the meaning of 'seasonal unemployment'.
	(1)
	(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

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5	In some global destinations there is a risk of catching infectious diseases and illnesses.	
	(a) State three infectious diseases found in global destinations.	(3)
1		
2		
3		
	Tap water, in some global destinations, may not be safe and clean, so drinking bottled water is one way to reduce the risk of catching infectious diseases.	
	(b) Explain two other ways visitors can reduce the risk of catching infectious diseases in global destinations.	(4)
1		
2		
	(Total for Question 5 = 7 mar	·ks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 18 MAR	RKS

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SECTION B

6	There are	mar	ny possible impacts tourism can have on global destinations.	
	(a) Which	n on	e of the following is a negative environmental impact of tourism?	(1)
	\times	A	Urban renewal	
	\times	В	Footpath erosion	
	×	C	Civil unrest	
	×	D	Reduced income	
	Airlines a environm		vare of the negative impact of single-use plastics on the natural	
	Many ma	•	irlines have committed to reducing the amount of single-use plastics on	
	(b) State	two	ways an airline could reduce single-use plastics on flights.	

(2)

2

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 Emerging tourist destinations are destinations that have recently grown in popularit One possible positive social impact of tourism in emerging destinations is improved quality of life for local people. (c) Explain two ways tourism may improve the quality of life for local people in emerging tourist destinations. 	
1	
2	



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independent travellers.			1-3
			(6)
	(Tota	al for Ouestion	n 6 = 13 marks)
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- 7 Tourist destinations may change over time as more tourists visit and more facilities are developed. These changes can be shown in the Tourist Area Life Cycle (TALC) model.
 - (a) Which **one** of the following is the second stage of the Tourist Area Life Cycle (TALC) model?

(1)

- A Involvement
- **B** Conservation
- C Rejuvenation
- **D** Evacuation



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Use the following information to answer questions 7(b), 7(c) and 7(d).

Capri, Italy

Capri is a small island located off the west coast of Italy. Capri has a population of 12,000 people. Many of these people work in tourism. In 2018 Capri received over two million visitors from around the world. In the summer months, up to 15,000 people arrive every day. Most visitors come to see the natural beauty of the island.

The capital, Capri Town, has many souvenir shops and restaurants. There are several hotels and villas on the island but these are very expensive.

Tourists can only travel to Capri using boats from mainland Italy. On arrival at the port, visitors can choose to travel to other parts of the island using trains, buses or taxis.

Capri is a mature destination.

(b) Explain two le	asons why Cap	ilis a iliatuit	e destination.

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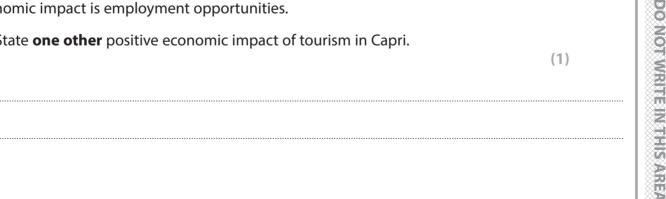
(4)

2
_

Tourism in Capri creates positive economic impacts for local people. One positive economic impact is employment opportunities.

(c) State **one other** positive economic impact of tourism in Capri.

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Managing tourism in Capri

The local government in Capri is considering three suggestions to minimise the negative environmental impacts of tourism on the island.

- Suggestion 1: Only one boat, with a maximum capacity of 100 people, to arrive every 15 minutes.
- Suggestion 2: A green tourist tax to be introduced of 3 euros per person per night.
- Suggestion 3: Visitors to be encouraged to spend at least one night on the island.
- (d) For each suggestion, explain **one** way the negative environmental impacts of tourism in Capri could be minimised.

Suggestion 2

Suggestion 3

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)



TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

(6)

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SECTION C

Use this information about tourism in Peru to answer questions 8 and 9.

Machu Picchu, Peru

Over 500 years ago, the ancient Inca people built the city of Machu Picchu. Now the city is in ruins. The city is located at 2,430 metres (7,970 feet) in the Andes Mountains and covers an area of 13 square kilometres (5 square miles).

In 1983, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organisation) declared Machu Picchu a World Heritage site.



Machu Picchu is the most visited tourist attraction in Peru. More than 1.5 million people visit Machu Picchu every year. This is double the number of tourists that UNESCO recommended should visit the site.

Inca Trail to Machu Picchu

One way to reach Machu Picchu is walking the Inca Trail. The Inca Trail is 43 kilometres (26 miles) long and takes four days to walk. The route passes through dramatic mountain scenery and forests, using paths the Incas built.

Permits are needed to walk the trail. The government of Peru only issues 200 visitor permits a day.



Travel companies from around the world offer packages to walk the Inca Trail. These packages cost £400 per person and include:

- a local Inca Trail guide
- porters to carry luggage
- three meals a day
- tents
- · visitor permits
- admission fee to Machu Picchu.



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•	Education (can be used to	help manage t	the impacts o	f tourism.		
	(a) Explain impacts	two ways that s of their visit.	visitors to Mad	chu Picchu co	uld be educa	ted on the po	
							(4)
•••							



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present generations.		
(b) Discuss whether the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu achieves sustainable tourism.	(6)	
	(6)	
(Total for Question 8 = 10 m		

The nearest airport to Machu Picchu is at Cusco, 80 kilometres (50 miles) away, and only small planes can land there. Visitors then travel to Machu Picchu from Cusco by train or bus.

The Peruvian government plans to open a new airport to develop tourism and maximise the positive impacts of tourism in Machu Picchu.

The new airport will be built much nearer to the ruins. The airport should open by 2023 and larger planes will be able to land there.



9 The Peruvian government is concerned that 59% of all visitors to the country are going to Machu Picchu. There is a threat to Machu Picchu's UNESCO status.

Peru offers visitors lots of other possible attractions, including the Amazon rainforest, Andes Mountains, deserts and Lake Titicaca.

(a) Explain **two** ways the Peruvian government can use different types of media to encourage visitors to visit alternative destinations.

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(4)

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	The government has formed a partnership to work together with private sector organisations to build and operate the new airport.	
	(b) Explain two disadvantages of this partnership between the private sector organisations and the government.	(4)
1		
1.		
2 .		
	The government hopes the airport will help achieve three aims:	
	To control the numbers of visitors to Machu Picchu.To improve accessibility to Machu Picchu.	
	To improve the lives of local people living in the areas near to Machu Picchu	
	 To improve the lives of local people living in the areas near to Machu Picchu. (c) Assess whether the new airport will enable the government to achieve these 	
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	(Total for Operation 0 = 17 months)
	(Total for Question 9 = 17 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 27 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER= 70 MARKS	



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