Examiners’ Report
June 2013

GCE Geography 6GE04 01
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Introduction

There was a great deal of excellent work on show this summer. Most candidates were well-trained in how to present their work and paid close attention to the technical nature of a ‘report’ as opposed to an essay; as a result introductions were usually strong. Most candidates chose an appropriate ‘framework’ for approaching the topic identified in the pre-released material, although too many dealt with their sources in a rather peremptory style as in: ‘this is a text book so it is reliable’; ‘this is Wikipedia so it isn’t reliable’. Indeed the sources used were a little limited in some cases. There is a great deal of excellent material readily and freely available which is neither credited, in some cases, nor used at all in the majority of cases.

The best candidates did what good candidates always do and answered the question. Perhaps some attention could be given to instruction words so that all candidates know what an answer to a question beginning ‘To what extent...’ requires in the way of an answer. In almost every case a ‘debate’ is set up with a ‘twist’ in the question that does not appear in the pre-released materials. The less successful candidates simply ignore the command word(s) and the ‘twist’ and simply work their way through the DRACQ often showing excellent case study knowledge but with a much more variable application to the question set, in too many cases one is left asking ‘what exactly is the question?’. These answers are ‘all I know about the topic’ responses and, with a little work, could be very good answers. Success revolves around the candidates’ ability to interpret the question.
**Question 1**

This was, as is usual, the most popular question in which responses from candidates varied from the very good to the average and rather disappointing. The best structure with the potential of earning good marks came from candidates who defined the key terms in the question, that is, the meaning of a tectonic hazard NOT a tectonic movement, usually featuring Whittow, Degg’s and Park’s Model depicting the situation before and after the event. Weaker candidates tended to be factual in their approach which also entailed a case-study led answer with little or no attempt to address ‘to what extent…’:

Higher level candidates were able to cope with the question 'to what extent' and followed through their arguments with reference to other factors, some weaker responses just referred to them as an afterthought or in the conclusion. There were a few candidates who just looked at the level of development as the only factor. Many candidates did not refer to the wording of the question and did not give data to support their concept of level of development. They described general social and economic conditions of the country or area eg 'houses were poorly built' as an example of the level of development. Most candidates were able to quote relevant models and very few gave no evidence of theories or models. However, weaker candidates did not refer to them with reference to case studies. There were some very good answers where candidates were well-organised with thorough research to support well-argued statements.

This response to Question 1 was awarded a total of 34 marks.
To what extent is the level of development the major factor affecting the challenges posed by tectonic hazards?

Development of an area or country is often determined by its economy, infrastructure, and industry. More importantly, development includes the health of the area and its society. We measure the level of development by looking at what determines development to come up with a conclusion. A country can be described as a less developed country (LDC) or a more developed country (MDC), there are also other ways of describing a country's development.

Challenges can be described as a test of one's abilities or resources. In this case, the test of a country's resources in dealing with tectonic hazards. Tectonic hazards are events caused by the movement of the tectonic plates. When tectonic plates collide or move apart from one another, examples of these are earthquakes and volcanoes. (Dons et al. 2008)

When looking for the main factor for the cause of disasters, it is the one thing that cause the most damage. In this essay, I will discuss this question with a variety of case studies and the article on the management of tectonic events with regard to an area's level of development. I will compare MDCs, LDCs, and NIEs (new industrialized economies)
The country of Japan is an MDC. It has huge industrial power with many exports of a variety of domestic products. The 2011 Tohoku earthquake in 2011 was a test of Japan's early warning system, however this did not go off as easily as people would need to prepare themselves for an earthquake. When the 9 magnitude earthquake hit, 300,000 buildings and homes were destroyed in less than 10,000 homes. Fires had started due to broken gas pipes and electricity cables, but the fire service could not reach the fires due to the blocked roads and lack of rescue. The city's earthquake resistant buildings managed to have less damage, but were tilted at an angle due to the liquefaction of the ground. The government became under fire with criticism for not responding faster to the event and also because they did not accept foreign aid and assistance. As a result, 25,000 died due to the Tohoku earthquake, 3 years later Japan's national pride and reason to not accept foreign aid.

The 9 magnitude earthquake came as a wake up call to the government. They improved the response time for emergency services, they improved the infrastructure of buildings and roads with the use of technology, the use of gas shut off valves to prevent fires from starting. As a result, the 2014 earthquake in Chubuken was much faster and had less impacts.
Citizens of Japan do not trust the government. Hence, the citizens of Japan do not trust the government and have planned their own management. The country's economy is still growing and new buildings are built upon (Japangoraphy). In contrast to this, in Mexico, there is a country which has only just become an NIC. Its GDP is growing every year with cities expanding attracting TNC's to invest. Mexico is also a country with 36 volcanoes out of which Popocatepelt Volcano showed signs of eruption, tremors and ash clouds. In order to protect its people, the government evacuated 10,000 from villages around the 25 km exclusion zone. Therefore, it is situated near to Mexico City as officials were prepared to hand at 0.5 million trees. Due to the country's recent economic growth, the area near the volcano had not been developed. The challenges facing the country were not as difficult as the Kobe earthquake. For one the area around the volcano has not been developed as many mostly rural with a few villages therefore it is sparsely populated. Kobe however is densely populated and therefore had a higher vulnerability and need of resources to cope.

It is unfair really to compare this country as a volcano and the other as an earthquake. Haiti is an LDC and relies on foreign aid for 30% of its GDP. An earthquake of magnitude...
7 struck in February 2011. Due to the countries lack of development and coping with earthquakes the impacts were severe. In total 3,000 building old homes were destroyed, the worst affected were the half a million living in slums. Haiti makes its money with the use of its artificial port. They export Two thirds of their exports are clothes made in factories were TNC’s use cheap labour to make huge profits. The port was destroyed by the earthquake as well due to liquefaction on the ground. Therefore there were no exports for 2 months leaving 300,000 people out of their jobs. The lack of coordination of the relief effort did not reduce the impact, a factor of this is that in 6 weeks of the event 98% of the rubble was left on the road people and so supplies could not reach everyone. With the government cut of resources it was a major block. The world banks aid was never there. Haiti has a debt of $5 billion by 2011.

The challenges faced here are the same as the Kobe earthquake at in that aid could not get to those who needed it most. Due to Haiti’s lack of financial capabilities and resources it could not cope with the impacts or prepare in anyway. Japan on the other hand is a powerful country with its own building. They had planned before the event but their techniques were successful. In taking to buildings being able to take the force of the earthquake and better issuing warnings before the event happens. With more investment in developing these techniques.

There were very few essay-style answers continuing a declining trend over the last few years.

Remember that you should follow the structure of the report—this is not an essay paper although the analysis and conclusion should indeed be analytical in the manner of essays.
This is an excellent answer that clearly addresses the question with due consideration given to the key words in the title. It scored 62 marks in total.

**Introduction:**

The level of development of the country affected by the tectonic hazard is the main reason leading to disaster. While not being completely true for every event, it is nevertheless the most important reason to a large extent.

A tectonic hazard can be defined as "a natural event in the environment which poses a threat to human life and property" (Nagel, 1996). Thus, it is necessary for interaction between human life and a tectonic extent for it to become a hazard.

A challenge can be defined as "a task or situation that tests someone’s or something’s abilities" (Oxford Dictionary). This can be applied to tectonic hazards through the social, economic, environmental, and sometimes even political challenges faced.
For the level of development both social and economic factors must be considered. The World Bank defines a country's level of development based upon its GDP per capita, separating all countries into 4 distinct categories: LIC, LMIC, UMIC, and HIC (World Bank). In contrast, the Kofi Annan defines a developed country as "a country that allows all of its citizens to live a free and healthy life in a safe environment." (United Nations). HDI is often used to measure this. Thus, both definitions must be considered when determining the level of development.

Crouch Model:

1. Underlying causes
2. Dynamic pressures
3. Unsafe conditions
4. Disaster trigger events

(Figure 1, Blaikie et al., 1998)

The Crouch model (Figure 1) shows how vulnerability coupled with a tectonic event can lead to disaster. This builds upon Vogel's definition. The Crouch model (Figure 1) will be used in this report to assess the role of development in affecting the
Challenges posed by tectonic hazards. As a result, it shall provide the framework for the report.

Parkes' Disaster Response Curve:

![Graph showing disaster response stages over time.]

Pre-event: hours/days, days/weeks, weeks/years

(Time)

(Figure 2, Parkes, 1991)

The Disaster Response Curve (Figure 2) shows a country or area best recovers from disaster. As a result of having "quality of life, level of development" on its axis, this model is relevant to the report. This model shall be used to assess the role of development upon a country's ability to recover.
Technological Response Diagram:

![Diagram showing relationships between increasing technology and modified vulnerability to events causing loss.]

(Figure 3, Dunne et al., 2010)

The technological response diagram (Figure 3) shows how increasing levels of development, seen through "technology," can lead to better and more effective responses. This diagram shall be used to assess the role of development in a country’s ability to respond to a hazard.

Methodology:

The following case studies have been selected for their lack of bias and inherent relevance to the question. All of the case studies shall help this report to assess the role of development in influencing the challenges faced from a tectonic hazard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Study</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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<th>Bias</th>
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<tr>
<td>Haiti Earthquake</td>
<td>Vulnerability due to poverty, corrupt governance, and the effects of multiple disasters</td>
<td>BBC News, Earthquake Map, media corporation, Geoscience 2011 and educational resources</td>
<td>Little bias, global</td>
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<td>NORTHERN</td>
<td>Stockholm high development</td>
<td>LA Times, 2011, little bias</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Can minimize social losses</td>
<td>Access to geography news provider</td>
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<td>1991</td>
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<td>Maldecshimineer, and educational resource</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian Tsunami</td>
<td>Shows how a powerful event can be disastrous</td>
<td>Springer Link, little bias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>And a lack of preparedness can lead to disaster</td>
<td>Journal 2006, academic work</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Japan Tsunami</td>
<td>Shows how good preparation can reduce the impacts in the face of a disaster</td>
<td>New York Times, globally respected news provider, Okinawa 2011, news provider, Guardian</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Ecuador Earthquakes</td>
<td>Shows how a good capacity to cope can minimize local losses but prove ineffective internationally</td>
<td>Financial Times, little bias, Newsweek, Al Jazeera Media, provider</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano 2010</td>
<td>40 people due to poverty can lead to disaster</td>
<td>Relief Web, body and global NGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>Shows how a poor capacity to cope can lead to disaster</td>
<td>Disaster Map, little bias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Volcano 1995</td>
<td>New York Times, academic work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Analysis:

For this report, the Crush model (Figure 1) shall be used to provide the framework.

Underlying Causes:

The most significant underlying cause is poverty (Figure 1), which is a result of poor levels of development. Haiti is an example of this. Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere with a GDP per capita of $1,200 (CIA World Factbook, 2013). Before the event in 2010, 86% of the population of Port-au-Prince lived in slum conditions; 50% had access to latrines and 33% had access to clean water (Save the Children online, 2011). Out of this poverty, only 60% of children went to school. More shockingly, 32% of the nation’s GDP consisted of remittances sent home from Haitians working abroad (Save the Children online, 2011). Their vulnerability was greater still. In 2008, Haiti had suffered from 1 devastating earthquake from which it had not recovered and itself was still in the deterioration stage (Figure 2).
In contrast, the USA is the world's richest nation with a GDP of $15 trillion (U.S. World Factbook 2013). California has a GDP of $1.9 trillion, 13% of the nation's total, and is the world's 8th largest economy if compared worldwide. The average annual wage in Northridge is $60,000. Thus, the levels of development are very different.

This difference led to great differences in the challenges faced. Despite the magnitude of the events being very similar, 57 people died in Northridge while 220,000 died in Haiti (BBC News). 27,000 were made homeless in Northridge and 1.5 million were made homeless in Haiti. Therefore, the social losses and ensuing challenges faced in Haiti were far greater than in Northridge. This was because of its far lower levels of development.

While this is true of social losses some would argue that the financial losses to the HK are greater. The damage for Northridge was estimated to cost $17 billion, but more recent estimates show it was closer to $41 billion (LA times, 2011). In comparison, the damage
for Haiti was $3 billion for losses. However, this is 2/3 of Haiti’s annual GDP and thus it could be said that the economic costs are proportionately greater for the LIC also. This can be seen through the damage. 17,000 buildings in Port-au-Prince were damaged but 70% of buildings in Port-au-Prince were destroyed (Skinner, 2007). Thus, due to its lower levels of development Haiti’s deterioration (Figure 2) is far greater than that of Northridge and the challenges are greater.

In conclusion, through the case studies of Haiti and Northridge it can be seen that the challenges for LICs are greater than for HICs. This is due to their lower levels of development. The social and economic challenges were far greater for Haiti.

Dynamic Pressures:

Dynamic pressures, such as the role of the government in the capacity to cope (Figure 1) also play a considerable role in creating
Vulnerability leading to challenges. Montserrat is an example of a poor capacity to cope. The GDP per capita is $8,000 and the total GDP is $143 million (CIA World Factbook, 2013). As a result, very few measures were put in place that would enable the government to respond effectively. Thus, when the event hit they had no choice but to abandon the area with 2/3 of the population migrating abroad and the southern half of the island including the capital city Plymouth, the airport and the port that was completely abandoned (Digby, 2001). This reflects a mobility the loss approach (Figure 3), indicative of low levels of development.

In contrast, Iceland is an HIC with a GDP per capita of $39,600 and an HDI of 0.9, one of the highest in the world (CIA World Factbook). Out of this greater development, the Icelandic authorities were in a far greater state to react. River channels were made larger so that the water would flow much faster away from the volcano so as not to create lakes. This reflects a response of far greater development as it
is an example of modifying the event (Figure 3). Therefore, once again the level of development results in responses that differ greatly and result in very different challenges materialising. However, this cannot be totally effective as some factors are uncontrollable.
Unsafe Conditions

Unsafe conditions materialise in the face of an event when there has been a lack of preparedness from the start (Figure). This often occurs due to a low level of development. The Asian tsunami is an example of this. Indonesia has a GDP per capita of $5,000 and 12.5% of the population live below the poverty line (CIA World Factbook, 2013). Out of this poverty, very little had been done in terms of preparedness. Thus, when the event struck it had terrible consequences. 180,000 people died, 130,000 of whom from Indonesia alone (BBC News) and 1.69 million were made homeless. Between Sri Lanka and Indonesia 13 million people lost their jobs and an estimated 2 million extra people were put into poverty due to the event (Springer Link Journal).

In contrast, Japan was very well prepared. As part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, Japan suffers from frequent tectonic activity, including 7 notable earthquakes in 2009. As a result, there had been many

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Steps taken to avoid disaster. The east coast is fitted with tsunami warning systems which are tested 3 times a day. The strict building codes mean that many are earthquake proof due to steel boring, flexiglass, hydraulic shock absorbers and other similar techniques. Thus, when disaster the event occurred 15,000 people died. This demonstrates that the level of development proves to be very significant in determining the challenges faced.

However, in countries some are always vulnerable. While the HDI is 0.9 and the GDP per capita is $36,000, the elderly are vulnerable. Only 1.7% of the population is aged over 65 and 65% of the deaths were from people aged over 60 (Okinawa).

In conclusion, development can go a long way to improve preparedness, reducing the severity of the challenges faced. However, vulnerability cannot be totally removed, leading to strong losses.
Conclusions

In conclusion, it can be seen that the level of development is the most significant reason leading to the challenges faced. The Church model (Figure 1) separates vulnerability into three sections: with poverty and a low level of development acting as the underlying cause leading to disaster. This can be seen through the examples of Haiti, Montserrat and Asia. Specifically, 220,000 people died in Haiti in 2010, compared to 57 people in Northern. Even though the tectonic events were similar in magnitude, likewise 180,000 people died in Asia in 2004, when 15,000 people died in Japan. Both of these events were of magnitude 9.0, indicative that the difference between the losses was due to differences in preparedness and level of development.

However, this cannot always be said to be true as the nature of tectonic events is more complicated than that.
Some factors cannot be least completely controlled, as with the wind patterns following the eruption of Eyjafjallajökull. Similarly, even with high levels of development, vulnerability still remains to some degree. This, as in the case of Japan’s elderly population, leads to disaster regardless of the high levels of development.

Overall, while the level of development is the main factor affecting the challenges posed by tectonic hazards to a very large extent, other factors do also play a part. It is not the sole reason and other factors do also play a part.

**Examiner Comments**

This is a very well-organised piece of work with especially good analysis and evaluation.

**Examiner Tip**

Keep checking the title - that is why on-going evaluation is useful because it stops you wandering off the point.
**Question 2**

The question led to a very wide disparity of performance.

Weaker scripts often gave poor quality descriptions of randomly selected (usually) glacial features that were little beyond GCSE, including corries, roche moutonee and drumlins. In such scripts there was often very little attempt to link these descriptions to a distinctive or recognisable process and it was rare for there to be a consideration of the relative importance of these processes. Diagrams, when used, were often very disappointing with no scale and few labels.

Scripts that were around C grade were either competent on processes and landform, but not both, frequently having too much knowledge to apply it to the question, or were rather simple on ice processes but found some sort of framework (usually polar and high altitude glaciers and ice sheets) to attempt distinctiveness. The best scripts came from candidates who developed a good framework and focus usually by location eg upland and lowland and also by process type. They then devised a justified sampling strategy for selected landforms and then went on to answer the question. Equifinality was a useful concept employed by the top candidates. Around 10% of candidates had done useful glacial fieldwork of the look and see type, usually for relict landscapes such as the Lake District or North Wales but sometimes the Alps or even Iceland.

Many candidates used at least one specialist ‘Ice’ 6th form text but far too many just used the standard A2 books.
This was a very sound response that just needed a little more focus on the question to elevate it by a few vital marks. It was awarded a total of 55 marks.

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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 - geomorphological
  - Glaciers
    - Framework

Glaciers and as a system

Alps - Sub

Lake District - Sub

Antarctic - Sub

Conc. importance varies each landmark
Introduction

Geomorphology is the study of the nature and origin of landforms in glacial environments. For example, Anderson (2004) defines a glacier as a mass of land or ice that deforms under its own weight and flows downslope. Geomorphological processes form a wide range of landforms which all vary in distinctiveness as there are macro, meso and micro-scale landforms.

There are also contrasting glacial environments as there are active and relict as well as high altitude and high latitude glacial environments. High latitude environments are 60° north or south of the equator.

In this report I will be focusing on three contrasting case studies and the landforms found there. The first case study is the Austrian Alps which is an active high altitude environment, the second is the Lake District which is a relict glacial landscape which I visited on a field trip.
The third is the Antarctic which is an active high latitude landscape.

In this report I will explain the importance of geomorphological processes in creating distinctive glacial landforms.

The two key processes I will be addressing are erosion and deposition. Erosion is the weathering away of bedrock due to glacial action and deposition is when the glacier loses energy and therefore so deposits material.

However, I am aware that there are many more landforms and processes but due to time they can't all be mentioned.

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Framework

Active ↓ Relict ↓ Active

High latitude ↓ Lake District ↓ High latitude

Austrian Alps ↓ Processes (erosion, ablation, piling) ↓ Processes (erosion, ablation, piling)

Deposition ↓ Deposition ↓ Deposition

Landforms (erosion) ↓ Landforms (erosion) ↓ Landforms (erosion)

Cirques (erosion) ↓ Ribbon lakes, striations ↓ Moraines (deposition)

Pyramidal peaks (erosion) ↓ Drumlin (deposition) ↓ Deposition
Methodology

For this report, I have used a range of both textbook sources and web sources. For example, "Glacial Geology Landforms and Ice Sheets" by Bennett and Glaser, 2009. This is a university textbook source of information at a high level and research for this has been carried out at the University of Bournemouth. Therefore, this source is valuable as it is from a credible scientific source. Also, because the publication date is recent so information on theories will be up to date and correct. I have also used the National Geographic website which is an educational source so information is trustworthy and objective. This source also has key case study facts. I also went on a field trip to the Lake District to view the glacial landforms so this was useful in putting theory to reality.
Glaciers as a System

In order to know how a glacier forms such distinctive landforms, first the way a glacier works as a system and how it forms must be understood. Like any system, a glacier is made up of inputs, outputs and processes. The inputs into the system is accumulation of snow. So this snow has to last the year, therefore, there must be subzero temperatures. Once layers of snow build up and become more compact this forms firn. Then the glacier flows downslope due to basal slip.

Outputs of the glacier are caused ablation so can be evaporation for example, so the removal of snow or ice.

Processes occur within the system as the glacier acts like a bulldozer, scouring the landscape. (Anderson 2006)
Active Glacial Environment

The Austrian Alps

The Austrian Alps are made up of 925 glaciers; five of these are over 100 km² large. This is a landscape full of distinctive landforms such as cirques and pyramidal peaks and has some snow cover due to the cold climate.

Cirques

Tim Anderson (2004) defines a cirque glacier as a 'glacier confined to an armchair or bowl-shaped depression'. Cirques are usually found on the north-east side of mountains as this is where they are sheltered from prevailing winds. They are a macro scale landform and form in areas with high accumulation as this drives the process of nivation.

Nivation is the enlargement of a hollow due to freeze-thaw processes (weathering) cause causing rocks to loosen. Meltwater carries away this debris. The larger debris is deposited further downslope forming an erratic and scree.
Debris forms a moraine dam at the end of the cirque. Abrasion occurs, deepening the hollow which is the erosion between rock fragments in the glacier and the bedrock. Whilst this is happening, plucking takes place which is when the glaciers removes debris material from the bedrock. Plucking further steepens the headwall. Then once the ice has melted, this leaves a small lake called a tarn. The diagram below illustrates a cirque glacier.

(Benn 2010)
Pyramidal Peaks

Similar to a cirque, pyramidal peaks are also a macroscopic landform shaped by erosion as a pyramidal peak is an angular shaped mountain top. Pyramidal peaks are formed when glaciers converge on a central point which forms an arete. Then three or more cirque glaciers intersect back form a steep pyramidal peak. (Bennett and Glasser, 2009)

Sub Conclusion

Both these landforms I have addressed are macroscopic landforms so are hugely distinctive and play a great role in forming a distinctive landscape. Both landforms involve the role of erosion which includes punching, abrasion and nivation so without these processes a cirque glacier could not be formed. Also A cirque glacier also involves the role of deposition so demonstrates that various geomorphological processes can work together to create a distinctive landform. & This case study doesn’t include much deposition so suggests that here deposition isn’t important in forming distinctive landforms but erosion is.
Relict Glacial Environment

Compared to the Alps, the Lake District has no snow cover.

Langdale Valley, The Lake District

I visited the Lake District and observed the landscape, finding it to be full of distinctive landforms found in both upland areas and lowland areas. The Lake District has also been moulded by glacial action, however this would have occurred during the last glacial maximum. This was the Devensian period which was around 20,000 years ago.

Ribbon Lakes

Ribbon lakes, such as Lake Windermere are macro scale landforms as Lake Windermere is 67 metres deep, therefore is hugely distinctive.

Ribbon lakes are formed as abrasion takes place over alternate bands of hard and soft rock. So the soft rock is eroded forming a hollow basin. Then, similar to cirques, the glacier deposits till at the end of the basin to form a moraine dam. The diagram on the next page demonstrates this.
The ice melts, leaving a lake and ribbon
lakes are found in deep glacial troughs.
(Anderson 2004).

Striations. Striations are small scratches bedrock:
Similar to ribbon lakes, striations are
also formed by abrasion and are
found in upland areas. However,
striations are a micro-scale landform
as sizes range from are up to a few
metres long and a few millimetres
thick. Therefore, this isn’t as distinctive
as a ribbon lake. (Benn, 2010)

Drumlin.
In contrast to striations and ribbon
lakes, drumlins are formed completely
by deposition and are found in lowland
areas.
I measured a drumlin in Fishearrow near
Arnside which was 24.3 m long and 18 m high so this is a mesoscale landform. However, sizes do range greatly from 5-50 m high and 10-3000 m long so the distinctiveness of the landform varies. So this suggests that the importance of deposition varies.

Anderson (2004) defines a drumlin as a 'mound of till moulded by the glacier.' There are a number of different theories as to how drumlins form. The most accepted theory is that it is due to subglacial deformation so the moulding of till under the glacier. This is when the glacier flows over resistant rock which causes the glacier to slow down so deposits till here. The till is then moulded along with the bedrock to form a drumlin.

Another theory involves the role of meltwater which causes subglacial floods. These subglacial floods cause irregularities in the ground to form which are then moulded into drumlins by the overlying ice. (Anderson, 2004)
Sub conclusion

This case study suggests that the importance of geomorphological processes will vary from place to place in terms of creating distinctive landforms. This is because drumlin sites vary greatly, so in some environments, they may be considered to be macro-scale and in others, meso or micro-scale.

Also, geomorphological processes create a wide range of landforms, which vary in distinctiveness, and the same processes of abrasion form both ribbon lakes, which are macro-scale, and striations, which are micro-scale. So as striations are less distinctive, this would suggest that the geomorphological process of abrasion isn’t very important.

However, it does also contribute to ribbon lakes, formation which are distinctive.

Active Glacial Environment

The Antarctic

Compared to the Lake District, which has no snow or ice cover, the Antarctic, where 98% of land is covered by ice, so here, most of the distinctive landforms
are covered by ice as ice sheets are around 2,000 metres thick. For example, there are also drumlins found here, however they are not visible under the ice. (Nationalgeographic.com, 2013).

**Moraine**

Although a landform that is visible is moraine. Anderson (2004) defines moraine as the 'accumulation of till due to glacial deposition.' Moraine is found at the margins of glaciers such as at McMurdo Valley which is an ice-free dry valley. However, moraine here is thin and patchy so is a micro scale landform. (Nationalgeographic.com, 2013).

**Subaqueous Moraine**

Subaqueous moraine is also visible at the Antarctic and is also formed by the geomorphological process of deposition. Subaqueous moraine is found at the grounding line which is where ice begins to float. An example is at the Ross Sea and this is also a micro scale landform. (Bennett and Glasser, 2009).
Sub Conclusion

Due to the climate in the Antarctic, it is difficult to see all the distinctive glacial landforms. Therefore, it is difficult to understand the relative importance of geomorphological processes here. The landforms that can be seen, such as moraine are microscale landforms so suggest that geomorphological processes are less important here compared to other places.

Conclusion

Here is a diagram to illustrate the range of distinctiveness of the landforms addressed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro scale</th>
<th>Meso scale</th>
<th>Macroscale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Striations</td>
<td>Drumlins (deposition)</td>
<td>Ribbon laws (erosion, deposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(erosion)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(erosion, deposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cirques (erosion, deposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(deposition)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pyramidal Peaks (erosion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subaqueous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(deposition)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

In conclusion, it appears that the relative importance of different geomorphological processes vary from place to place in creating distinctive glacial landforms. This is because in different areas such as the Austrian Alps, the key geomorphological processes are erosional processes so this suggests that erosion is more important here than deposition. On the other hand, in the Antarctic, deposition is more apparent so in terms of this case study, could be argued to be of more importance. Whereas, in the Lake District both erosion and deposition form distinctive landforms so in this case, both processes are important.

In addition to this, the landforms themselves vary as drumlins can range from being 5-50m high and 10-3000m long so can be macro, meso or micro scale. Therefore, depending on the size, deposition is important or less important.

As well as this, the same process such as abrasion can form a range of landforms. For example, ribbon lakes which are distinctive as they are macro scale compared to...
Structures which are less distinctive as they are micro-scale landform.

Therefore, so overly the relative importance of different geomorphological processes vary in creating distinctive landforms due to the landform itself or the contrasting glacial environment.

Bibliography

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- Glacial Geology: Ice Sheets and Landforms, Bennitt and Glasser, 2009
- Glacier and Glaciation, Benn, 2010
- Lake District Field Trip: NationalGeographic.com, 2013

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
Don't lose track of the question. An 'all I know' response is very easily adapted to the 'debate' style questions. Look at the plan and introduction here and assess how well they address the question.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Keep checking the question as you go along. Highlight the command word or phrase and make your plan fit the question and not the pre-release steer.


**Question 3**

The majority of candidates who chose this topic were quite confident with the material and it had clearly been taught well in many centres. As with the other questions the mark of the best essays was the correct balance between knowledge and case study material and a specific and clear focus on the needs of the title ie strategies to increase security and linking this directly to issues such as trade and aid, development, geopolitics.

There was some very impressive work evident, with some obvious and appropriate use of academic and undergraduate texts and sources rather than a narrower reliance on textbook material. There were strong links made with development theory and the work of NGOs, etc. Integration of this material into a report style was a challenge for some candidates and a relatively high number (approximately 10%) wrote in a completely essay, rather than report, style.

The best candidates created a methodological framework based on scale, development models, development level, case study orientated or they used a combination of these approaches. There was some sophisticated commentary on the role of the IGOs and HGOs and the influence of trade and aid. Improvements to food security came in strategies varying from farming technology (drip irrigation, GMOs, permaculture / hydroponics, and techno-garden ideas like vertical farms); integration with development strategies such as Excellent Development and water supply in east Africa.

Relatively few answers focused on demand-side solutions (such as healthy living campaigns, reduction of food miles, etc) but the politics of food supply were covered in the impact of development and civil unrest or border security such as in Iraq, Gaza, Darfur / Sudan, and the role of China as an increasing player (cf Paper 3, June 13) in the global stage.

Some answers were a pleasure to read – it is really encouraging to see that such work is being undertaken in centres. However, as with all other questions, there was a temptation for some candidates to simply write all they knew about development and food security in LEDCs (for example) rather than strategies specifically.
This is a very well-focused response which keeps the question closely in sight. The introduction makes it clear what the question is which is not always apparent in weaker answers. The answer was awarded 62 marks.
Food security is defined as "all people at all times have access to safe, sufficient, nutritionally adequate food to maintain an active and healthy lifestyle" as defined by the World Summit on Food Security in 1996. Food security is based on four main pillars: food accessibility, affordability, and availability. Currently, there is enough food on the planet to feed its 7.8 billion inhabitants, but it is the distribution that poses an issue and causes global food insecurity. For example, in the UK, there are an estimated 2700 deaths annually on the NHS relating to obesity (see textbook), in comparison to the 840 million undernourished in developing countries (FAO 2006). There are a range of global and local strategies worldwide that aim to increase food security in these areas, but their effectiveness differs from place to place. In this report, I shall look at the urban strategies of food banks in the UK, urban agriculture in Havana, Cuba, and Grange Farm in Brooklyn. I will also assess the rural strategies of Kickstart irrigation pumps in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>The World Health Organisation</th>
<th>Reliable due to government website, various sites subject to manipulation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>The World Food Programme</td>
<td>Used for research, limited statistical data, reliable due to being purely informative and produced by the government. Geo fact: “Globesity UK obesity stats, the looming crisis”, reliable because produced for schools, purely educational. Although there is no date, and so the information may not be as valid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food banks for this case study I looked
at the Trust website, and so the information will be reliable, however due to it being a charity website, some of the information may be slightly biased in order to persuade you to donate, and so I cross-referenced this with the Guardian article "Food banks: Inevitable yet necessary" to 2018 to make sure my information was reliable, due to it being from a broadsheet newspaper.

Urban Agriculture in Havana — I used an online article "The Greening of the Barrio" which was reliable due to being produced by university lecturers, research in the article has been cross-referenced so it is valid. I also used some statistics from the Climate Institute.

Grange Farm Brooklyn — I used the official website for Grange Farm for information, purely informative although may be somewhat exaggerated in order to look better. However in the FAQ there was honesty in some of the negative and so the site was judged reliable.

KickStart Irrigation — I used the money maker pumps website for general information about the pump. I also used an article from the World Bank entitled "Advantages of pump irrigation in Sub-Sa
Aran Africa in order to gain reliable information, as it is from a governmental organisation.

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa →
I used "AGRA" official website to get for general information about what the organisation do, generally reliable, but may be somewhat exaggerated in order to show how good they are in young effectiveness.

Urban Strategies
Predominantly it is presumed that food insecurity only occurs in LEDA, it is not thought as common that LEDA such as the UK would have this problem. However, governmental changes such as rising wage costs, changes to benefit, underemployment and unemployment have caused rising food insecurity for many families.

In 2000 an NGO charity called the True Food Trust opened to try and solve the problem of food insecurity. There is a current total of 525 food banks open and they aim to open 3 more every week.

There has been some positive effectiveness of the strategy, as in 2012-13, 346,992
people were fed across the nation that would have otherwise gone hungry.

The negatives to the food banks are that, because they are a charity, they rely on funding, donations and volunteers, making them unpredictable, therefore unreliable. Additionally, in order for a food bank to open, they require a referral from an assessment. The assessment to gain this has been thought to be unreliable.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of food banks varies in the individual area, as they provide food for thousands of hungry people nationwide. However, the food insecurity crisis can not be solved by food banks alone, because in the UK there would need to be an additional 750 - 1,000 to feed the thousands of hungry people, therefore only proving effective on a small scale.

Urban Agriculture in Havana

In 1989 (the Special Period in Time for Cuba), the collapse of the Soviet Union had devastating impacts on Cuba’s food security. Food import accounted for 87% of the population’s caloric intake.
To respond to the food security crisis, the public started growing their own produce on terraces, balconies, and back gardens to provide for themselves. In 1994, a relax in sale duty meant that surplus could be sold for profit and unused land could be cultivated into gardens and seed houses were created alongside educating people on farming methods. In 1995, 8,000 gardens produced 50% of the country's organic vegetables.

Negatives of the Cuban gardens were that organs are expensive to purchase, and that produced yields are often cost less to sell, than the price of farming, making it difficult for some families.

In conclusion, Cuban popular gardens were effective for individual families as they provided a reliable source of food and surplus income, but the effectiveness of the strategy is assessed when linking to costs. The government was already badly affected when the SU collapsed, so it may not be able to fund as many conventional farming methods.
Grange farm, Brooklyn. New York is home to the largest 2 rooftop gardens, and this solution responds to food security in a large urban settlement. In total, the gardens cover 2.5 acres of land, and produce 40,000 lbs. of urban cultivated produce. This is positive effectiveness as it means the city not only imports but grows for itself, improving reliability, but also because the gardens also have private funding through businesses and equity loans, but public also through funding and donations.

Negatives of this strategy are that the cost is very high to maintain, and there is a lot of water strain and pressure for the building. Alongside this, leakages pose issues for the rooftop as it is expensive to stop and protect from in the first place. Finally, due to the outdoor setting, the produce is exposed to the pollution of the city, and in winter months, crops have to be switched to staple for core foods, in order to continue growing.
In conclusion, rooftop gardens in NYC pose a short-term mitigation to the problem of food security, but the effectiveness is questioned as the public do not have access to their own gardens, and environmental and climatic factors may reduce the productivity of growing, due to being in such an exposed urban setting. Therefore, making it not as effective, however, they do have access to technology to help.

RURAL STRATEGIES

Kickstart Irrigation Pumps

Sub-Saharan Africa has the world’s lowest agricultural productivity rate on a global scale, due to climatic and technological reasons. For example, in 1990, productivity rates declined from 97% to 82% from 1960 – 1990.

In 1991, an NGO called Kickstart produced pedal pump irrigation systems that retrieve water from ten below the ground, to help farmers irrigate their fields. 13,000 pumps have been sold which has irrigated over 51,000 ha of land. These pumps take families from the poverty line up to middle class.
With the amount of productivity they produce, annual yields and yields also increase by 100–200%. Furthermore, 440,000 farmers from across the region have created 87,000 agricultural enterprises in attempts to answer the food insecurity crisis. The pump cost $39.95.

However, the negatives of these pumps are so that they are not always reliably successful. The reliability depends on the crop, and the water quality. Furthermore, very poor families may not be able to afford these in the first place, and maintenance of the pumps is expensive, therefore meaning that long-term use may be more expensive maintaining the equipment than the profit gained from the commodities produced.

In conclusion, rice farming makes pumps are effective in solving the majority of Sub-Saharan Africa’s food insecurity, as they put forward a relatively cheap, simple method to maintain growing. However, the effectiveness later questioned when assessing reliability of the methods, and
can't actually help farmers that
can't afford the conventional

method in the first place.

The Alliance for a Green Revolution in
Africa

In 2006 the continental ideology of
improving Africa's food insecurity
 crisis was put into place. The
Alliance for a Green Revolution in
Africa (AGRA) focuses on 4 main
areas, but 2 specifically link to the
food crisis. These are improving
seeds and soil.

AGRA's seed policy (PASS) educates
farmers on crops they can grow, and
gives further information on how to grow
them. The Fund and Adoption for
Africa's seeds invested 6 million,
and has produced 332 hybrid crops.
Within this there are some negative
weeds, such as hybrid crops have
become immune and resistant to
disease and pests — for example
the amount of hybrids sown in 2012
declined by 40%. Furthermore, PASS
does not address Africa's issue with
Land Degradation

AGRA's soil policies attempt to restore land and make it more fertile and plentiful for growing. In 2008, they implemented the ideology of using fertilizers on the land, and this, combined with farming methods of crop rotation, caused a 150% increase in produce, obviously proving extreme effectiveness. However, like the other, there are pitfalls with this solution. For example, fertilizers are costly and leakage of chemicals can be very dangerous. Furthermore, these leakages can lead to eutrophication of lakes and water sources, therefore having a multiplier effect and reducing fish supplies, which can, in turn, hinder food security further.

In conclusion, AGRA maintains to set out farm grounds in which to help Africa gain and maintain higher growing levels of commodities but when looking at the possible side effects from this process, the
Negatives could possibly hinder food security further because the farmers and government could not have the capacity to deal with such a large-scale issue therefore debating and doubting ACRA’s effectiveness.

**Conclusion**

There are many worldwide-implemented strategies that aim to solve the problem of food insecurity worldwide on a global scale. From the case studies I have used, I have looked at several urban strategies and their effectiveness, and rural strategies that occur on local levels and continental levels.

**Urban**

- Food Banks
- Rooftop Gardens
- Urban Agriculture
- Cuba

Least effective

Most effective

I feel that rooftop food banks are the least effective because they only operate in small-scale areas and therefore don’t affect too many people. The popular gardens in Cuba were placed at most effective because they offer more of a long-term
solution to the 'food crisis' because it has happened on such a local scale, that it has turned into a national strategy, and urban officials even thought it could be an answer to the food crisis across the whole country.

KICKSTART
IRRIGATION.

AGRA

LEAST
EFFECTIVE

MY REASONS FOR LABELLING KICKSTART IRRIGATION THE MOST EFFECTIVE RURAL STRATEGY, is because it benefits locals on a larger scale. Although there can be issues with the pumps, it will only affect small scale (e.g. family) whereas AGRA would affect on a much larger scale and could potentially have more devastating effects in the long term.

Additionally, irrigation pumps are more effective because, if they help locals on a grand scale, the more money they profit, the more money will go into communities and will very gradually create a bottom-up strategy in making the area wealthier.
Overall, as the effectiveness of each strategy has, it is possible to negative, having rural and urban strategies collaborating would prove more beneficial in affecting the population and food crisis.

RURAL + URBAN

Food banks Rootstock AGERA Kickstart CUBA Agriculture

Least effective Most effective

Government and NGOs all worked together on small and large scales, the would be far greater if there effectiveness of strategies could be a potential answer to the food crisis.

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS

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**Examiner Comments**

The keyword in this question is 'effectiveness'. The best answers addressed the obvious question about how one can measure 'effectiveness'.

**Examiner Tip**

If the keyword is 'effectiveness' then you should use it both in the analysis and evaluation/conclusion.
**Question 4**

As has become traditional this option produced the smallest entry but some of the best responses. There are four lines of argument to be pursued in order to address this question. The best answers had a range of ‘different players’ with identifiably different (and contrasting) attitudes to both specific and identifiable cultures and to the general concept of cultural diversity. As with the other questions, not only do the keywords and phrases need careful attention but also the command phrase. ‘To what extent..’, needs to be carefully dissected although, in essence, it is simply a question of addressing the degree to which there are discernible differences in attitudes. Less able candidates simply substituted their own questions, generally along the lines of, ‘Write all that you know about different attitudes to cultural diversity’.

This report takes a sophisticated approach to the question and offers a very wide range of well-researched evidence that is directly focused on answering the question. The candidate uses different scales to provide a framework but resists the temptation of suggesting that different scales are the cause of that variation in attitudes. The conclusion is full of keywords in the title and involves both argument and counter-argument concerning the ‘extent’ of variation in attitudes. It was awarded a mark of 66.

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**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 ☑️.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chosen Question Number:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question 1 ☑️</td>
<td>Question 2 ☑️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 4 ☑️</td>
<td>Question 5 ☑️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Introduction**

- Global scale - TNC, language, set piece, UNESCO
- National scale - Japan, India, UK
- Sub regional - Taiwan, Fiji, China, Tibet

**Introduction**

Globally, the sustaining of cultural diversity is an issue that involves a variety of players and partners and requires an exploration of the numerous cultures of the world and the attitudes and threats to them. ‘Culture’ is defined by Raymond Williams in his 1983 academic work as ‘a norm defining a particular way of life associated with a group of people, time period and humanity in general’ and so the question follows whether there is room in an increasingly interconnected globalised world for such diversity and the exact nature of the varying attitudes to these different ways of life in the world. Certainly the value of cultural diversity is underlined by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
Educational, scientific and cultural organisation which is arguably a reliable source given the organisation's longevity since its establishment in 1945 and the fact it is supported by 195 member states with varying viewpoints presenting a political bias as a "source of innovation and exchange" and "the common heritage of humanity" on its website www.unesco.org, suggesting a positive attitude that sees cultural diversity as a source of knowledge. However, this common heritage of humanity could be threatened by what Thomas McPhail considers in his 2007 book "Electronic Colonialism" that denotes the "dependent relationship of the poorer nations established by the importation of communication hardware and foreign software that alters domestic cultures and habits." Thomas McPhail is equally a reliable source given his academic credentials as a professor at the University of Missouri St. Louis and his experience at UNESCO. And so it seems that as television and the internet are spread around the world by TNCs originating from core, superpower nations like the US that are motivated by a consumerist attitude to the globalised interconnected world, it will have repercussions at all scales from the global to the local. This report will examine the attitudes and responses to cultural diversity by players on the global level, then the attitude of national players to the cultural diversity and identity of their nation and finally the attitudes of specific cultural groups and players to diversity on the regional level.

Attitudes to Cultural diversity by players on the global scale

The attitude and responses to the world's cultural diversity by global players such as TNCs with a global reach appears to be particularly ambivalent when one considers how some players may have an ignorant attitude to the value of cultural diversity and may instead be eroding it and facilitating "cultural imperialism." "Cultural Imperialism" is defined by Sussex University lecturer S. Sossounou Gomakhate as "the imposition of a cultural package against the informed will."
of its recipients and this neglecting attitude to sustaining cultural diversity appears true when one considers how McPhail’s statement that “new foreign information can cause the displacement, rejection and alteration of native and indigenous cultures” (Global Communication, 2007) is demonstrated by the global decline of language diversity in the world. Currently, 78% of the world’s population speaks the world’s 85 largest languages which the 3500 smallest languages share a mere 1% of the population and some languages are spoken by small or declining indigenous cultural groups such as the language of the Serai people of Mexico’s Sonoran desert which is spoken by only 650-1000 indicating that a global language spread around the world by business and communication networks dominated by MNEs and promoted by TNCs with an attitude focused on cultural diversity but on profiting in foreign markets, such as English and Mandarin, has eroded the linguistic customs of indigenous cultures whose younger generations choose to leave behind their mother tongues for business opportunities. The above information on language diversity is sourced from Russ Rymer’s article in National Geographic: Vanishing Voices, and is likely to be accurate given that it is from the leading publication of one of the world’s largest scientific communities, the National Geographic Society established in 1888.

Additionally, the championing of “soft power” by US TNCs Disney and Viacom with a commercial attitude to foreign markets rather than the altruism may have eroded cultural diversity further. “Soft power” is defined as “movies, television, fast food, fashions and home products that spread, validate and reinforce cultural norms” by Matthew Fraser in his 2003 book Weapons of Mass Distraction and certainly the prevalence of US TNCs Viacom’s promotional attitude to US culture at the cost of others can be seen in the fact the US music industry accounts for over 50% of global music sales (McPhail, 2007). However, other global players have more positive attitudes to cultural diversity and have played an active role in sustaining and valuing it as seen with
UNESCO has funded the protection of 962 properties it recognises as important cultural landscapes as part of its World Heritage Site list including the historic centre of Prague, indicating that some players have taken a more positive attitude to cultural diversity on the global scale and the existence of the World Heritage list indicates such diversity is being valued and sustained globally.

The attitudes of players to cultural diversity on the national scale.

Consequently, players on the national scale exhibit a huge variety of attitudes to cultural diversity within specific nations usually motivated by arguments based around cultural identity. For example, Japan has taken a largely dismissive attitude to its own cultural diversity through the preservation of its homogeneous society and discouragement of diversity nationally to sustain its unique cultural identity. This can be seen with the country’s population which is 98.5% Japanese and only contains two major ethnic groups, Korean and Chinese which only make up 0.5% and 0.4% of the population respectively whilst Japan’s main religion is Shintoism which originated in Asia demonstrating how the Japanese government has taken a dismissive attitude to outside cultural influences such as Christianity from the west as the above statistics from the CIA world factsbook (www.cia.gov) shows. Arguably though by maintaining such a discouraging attitude to cultural diversity nationally, Japan may have helped to maintain it on the global scale by maintaining its cultural identity to remain distinct and combat the cultural imperialism of the US and has even been able to maintain cultural exchanges through the global export of Japanese soft power such as sushi, anime and video games. Indeed, other nations have taken a proactive attitude to sustaining cultural diversity and a national cultural identity through
Soft power exports as seen with the rapid expansion of India's Bollywood film industry. Shashi Tharoor argues in his online TED lecture "why nations should praise soft power" (actually a reliable source given that Shashi Tharoor is the Indian Minister of State for Human Resource Development and worked for the UN giving him experience on India's global position) that "Bollywood is taking a certain aspect of Indian culture around the globe" and points to how an Indian soap opera became the most popular television programme ever in Afghanistan, demonstrating how a pro-active attitude to cultural diversity by a nation that regards its culture as an creative opportunity may help to sustain cultural diversity. However, other national players have taken different attitudes to cultural diversity within a nation as seen with the UK government's promotion of its diverse cultural heritage with its multiculturalism policy to reflect the diverse cultural mix of the UK stemming from the migration of workers to the UK from the former colonies of the British Empire like Jamaica and India in the latter half of the 20th century. Indeed, the success of this positive attitude to cultural diversity can be seen with the continued occurrence of the Notting Hill Carnival in London since 1966 which celebrates the Caribbean cultural group of the UK as part of Europe's largest street festival (www.thenottinghillcarnival.co.uk). However, may have pointed to the failures of this national policy and attitude as seen with David Cameron's statement in a BBC sandpit that "multiculturalism has failed" (the before-hand statement is sourced from the online BBC News article "State multiculturalism has failed says PM" [Feb 2011]) which is actually a reliable source as it contains a sandpit from David Cameron himself and is produced by the BBC which is accountable to the UK public is born of accuracy through the payment of TV license fees) and "we have allowed the weakening of our collective identity" indicating that such a positive attitude by national players is not without its critics and failures and may have negatively impact the UK's cultural identity.
Attributes to Cultural Diversity by players on the regional scale.

Furthermore, specific indigenous cultural groups usually confined to one region display a variety of attitudes to cultural diversity. Indigenous groups again display a proactive attitude to the sustaining of it and have used the global spread of soft power and communication software to better promote and preserve their heritage in the modern world as seen with the development of a regional newspaper and iPhone dictionary app by the Tuvalu cultural group in Mongolia and Siberian Russia to better preserve and share the language of the Tuvalu people, which is now spoken by 235,000 people (Russ Rhys, 'Vanishing Voices', July 2012). Additionally, other isolated cultural groups have been equally proactive and valuing of cultural diversity as an important part of heritage and have used technological developments such as video recording equipment spread around the world by TNC's, to their own advantage as seen with the Hoki people. The Hoki people are an isolated indigenous group in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta mountain range of Colombia, who have collaborated with BBC documentary filmmaker Alan Fraser to record their unique way of life and worldviews as the Hoki people believe they are the "elder brothers" tasked with safeguarding the world through film to promote their culture to a wider audience in the film 'Aluna' (www.alunanonmovie.com) once again indicating that players who see cultural diversity with a creative attitude as something to value may aid the sustaining of it. Furthermore, other cultural groups have viewed cultural diversity with a similar creatively-driven opportunistic attitude to create new unique hybridized cultures in process.

Framed as 'cultural appropriation,' for example the Yoruba cultural group of Nigeria have used the flow of US soft power in the form of pop music to their own advantage and have combined Western music exports with traditional Yoruba culture and "Orhi" praise poetry to create the new unique "Fiji" or music genre indicating that regional players that view cultural exchange as dynamic and a "source of innovation and exchange" may find new and in this
case commercial opportunities in the world's cultural diversity. The above information on the creation of 'Fiji' music is sourced from Prian Barbe's report "Travelsing the Global and the Local: Fiji music and praise poetry in the production of contemporary Vatani popular music." (1995) which is arguably reliable as Prian Barbe, a professor of African cultural anthropology and music, has experience in this field. However, not all attitudes to cultural diversity by regional players are positive: as seen with the mass alterations of the Tibetan Cultural landscape, defined by Carl Sauer as "an area made up of distinct associations of forms, both physical and cultural" by China after its occupation of the area. Since 1951 as it has invested in mining infrastructure and transport links on the plateau displacing the Tibetan people and their cultural ancestors, centred around nomadic herding, on the plateau's grassland, due to China's attitude to regional cultural diversity as a threat to its sovereignty and political ideals as a unified communist state focused on economic development opposed to traditional indigenous cultures.

Conclusion

There's a huge variety of attitudes to cultural diversity at all scales. Globally, these appear to be a divide between the neglect of cultural diversity by US TNCs, motivated by commercial attitudes, as seen with the rise of cultural imperialism, and decline of language diversity worldwide, whilst UNESCO displays a more positive attitude to the world's cultural diversity and has taken to sustaining it with its World Heritage site list. On the national scale, Japan has also demonstrated numerous attitudes to cultural diversity as seen with Japan which has recently recognised it within its own country in favour of a strong cultural identity whilst India has taken to encapsulating cultural diversity through Bollywood films and the current UK is currently dealing with issues regarding its attitude towards multiculturalism and its own cultural identity. Additionally on the local scale, indigenous cultural groups have displayed a positive attitude to cultural diversity as seen with the roles of the Tuvan and Injig peoples who have sustained it through film and...
The best answers address the question directly rather than simply rehearse well-learned case study material.

Using different scales can help candidates focus on the question and to identify differences in attitudes.
Question 5

As with the other questions the differences between the question posed and the parameters suggested by the pre-release material caused some problems for weaker candidates, and consequently too few gave thought to structuring an answer. The focus of this question is the relationship between health risks and the management strategy chosen to reduce/eradicate them. There are many economic, social, political and physical factors determining strategy, not just the actual health risk.

Too many candidates simply re-wrote the case studies, which were often impressively detailed but these answers couldn't access the higher marks automatically unless the 'case-studies' were made to 'work' by being applied to the question posed. Many candidates wanted to simply link management and development – thereby writing a different answer to the one required. There was a lack of recognition of the words 'type' and 'degree'. Although candidates did define words such as health risk (many health risk equations), only the minority gave thought to these words and yet this was the basis of the question. Those who used the type of health risk as their framework were able to identify other factors and so get to grips with the question. Weaker candidates who used factors affecting management strategies as their framework could not answer the question 'to what extent...'. Some answered different questions eg relating management strategies to levels of development or gave a very descriptive answer of case studies with no reference to type or degree of health risk, eg this is the health risk, this is the strategy used with no evaluation.
This is an example drawn from the top end of the mark range. As with other stronger responses it is the focus on the question that is impressive and the number of occasions when the candidate returns to it to make a point that ties together the evidence presented with the argument that they are trying to construct. This is best exemplified in the conclusion which addresses the question directly. This response was awarded 62 marks.
In order to evaluate health risks impact choice of development, we must first define key terms to enable us to understand the question. The WHO defines health as 'the complete physical, social and mental wellbeing and not merely 'just the absence of disease or infirmity'.

This allows us to define health risks. To define health risks, I have used the health risk equation shown in Figure 1:1. This shows us influential factors that cause the risk.

Health risks [exposure x vulnerability - management]

Health risks can be further sub-divided into chronic, infectious, pollution and degeneration.

In order to understand the question, we must also define what is meant by management. A broad definition is any measures taken to reduce the impacts of specific health risks. Due to this broad definition, I have sub-categorised management into prevention and treatment of effects. I have also presented case studies on a scale of this
shown in figure 1.2, allowing preservation or reversion

1.2

prevention/reduce 5 2 3 6 → treatment

exposure of effects

of management examples.

Case studies 1.1.3

In order to fully evaluate no question, it must be recognised that a range of case studies must be used. Furthermore, a range of development, scale and health risk examples must be used to recognise contributing factors or choice of management.

Here used the environmental risk assessment model (Figure 1.3) and the epidemiological model (Figure 1.4) to present my case studies.

Figure 1.3

Figure 1.4

Key:

6. Montreal Agreement 7. NSMRA
Reverse my case studies show a range of scales from local pollution incident hence to global mandated agreement. From Figure 1.7 you can see I have used a range of management strategies and in Figure 1.8 I have also used a range of recent risks and developments seen on Figure 1.4 from UNO Haiti to Beic China. My range of recent risks include demographic resource to infectious TV.

MEMORANDUM

In order to have a wider number of sources I have used a range of sources from blogs such as Re Oriente. com to global organisations such as Re FAO in Haiti. I have also included a range of reliable and wide sources as this allows join birthing of unreliable sources. In answering the question I will used a range below shows a sample of case studies and sources used including NGOs such as Black Sticks. I have considered all influence of bias in my report.
**Haitian 2.1.2**

**Background, Impacts & Effects 2.1.2**

Haiti is located in the Dominican republic in the Caribbean. It is one of the dominican republics which is an industrial port. Battery acid, recycling plants, and burnt toxic chemicals leading to release of toxic into the atmosphere, they also dumped industrial waste in unlined pits causing loss to been into the ground water.

No effects of this incinerator researched blood lead levels of the population being having a 90% lower elevation in blood lead levels. It also caused birth defects, neurological damage, severe headaches and infertility according to
Blacksmith's institute

Manager 2.1.2

Management was a two year plan for
by Blacksmith's institute. They removed
on land from urban pits and disposed
of it properly. They closed down the pouring
facilities. They built a pit where the
furnaces used to be to prevent children
playing there. They also educated
people about how to clean their food to
remove lead. They also gave writing
to pregnant women to prevent birth being
affected or no issue.

China: Beijing Air Pollution 2.2.1

Background and Effects 2.2.2

Due to China's being industrialising and
being a rising economy they are heavily
dependent on fossil fuels. They need their
industry to continue. Making factories use
large amounts of furnaces producing toxic gases.

The effects are vast, the US embassy recorded

Pollution levels in the air at 800 mg per
 cubic meter, when the WHO recommends safe
levels at 25 mg per cubic meter. The
respiratory system of the public
such as asthma and the according
to the European Union any 11% of city
residents breath what is considered safe.
The main cause of action has been lack by Chinese government and has a 3 strategy plan to manage the problem. These include 1) improving car technologies and improving energy efficiency. 2) enforcing stricter pollution control. 3) heightening laws for SO2 emissions. According to China news daily.com.

**Conclusion of Britain & China Air Pollution**

2.7.3. In the case of both China and Britain, pollution is a cause of necrosis risk. As necrosis rises, there is degeneration, for this reason management in China may be less efficient due to the delayed symptoms of necrosis risk. In comparison, the necrosis risk is.

From Pollution in both China and Britain, the source is point source thus highly governing the choice to reduce the pollution via reducing exposure to the pollutant. As seen by figure 1.1, being very important in reducing necrosis risk. The nature of the source of pollution is also important as choice of management in China as the source is diffuse meaning it is difficult to contain pollution, thus preventive strategies must.
be employed as shown by Figure 1.2. More often than not, the reason for soil loss is important in both these cases, other factors also impact management choice such as development. China is a key location in an LECD due to its lack of capacity to deal with the problem. Although it has many natural and artificial fuses to store water, China is a rising superpower and has a larger capacity to develop new technologies to deal with the problem. Thus, their reforestation management is focused on preventing technological risk.

2.3.1 Background info effects 2.3.2
Haiti is located in an area where cat is
affected by hurricanes. The hurricane was
brought to Haiti after an earthquake
when US troops were sent to aid the
response according to the BBC.

The hurricane had huge effects such as
7,000+ deaths according to the BBC, and 3
The worst food insecurity as farmers faced
the shock and had to use substitute in imaging their crops, according
to the FAO. They also suffered from outbreaks of violence caused by NGOs according to Harvard University report.
management 2.3.3

Management was mainly outdoors, it included temporary clinics in rural areas, and distribution of oral rehydration therapy. Preventative measures were also used as baby bags were distributed, and a new aim on improving sewage disposal. People were also educated on how to improve sanitation.

Uganda - HIV 2.4.1

Background 2.4.2

Uganda is an LDC but not a

prevalence of 7.3% of HIV. HIV affects the immune system and is an incurable sexually transmitted disease.

Poor effects on Uganda’s economy include an 17.7% increase in poverty due to HIV, according to the FAB. Other effects include 80% of sufferers are between the ages of 15-45, practicing age and having economic impacts. The cost of AIDS per person per year is $85,000, with no effective Uganda recovering from the problem.

Management 2.4.3

Uganda’s management is born out of the AIDS epidemic, but also relies on drugs from USA. In the 1990s, management was vigorous, prevention based on servers were discovered thanks to the US funding, this increased
Conclusion

In both cases the type of health risk and the nature of the health risk had influenced the choice of management greatly. Both cases the health risk type is infectious and in both cases the degree of the health risk is severe. In the case of cholera the effects are immediate meaning to respond and manage the need to be rapid and effective. In comparison the effects of HIV are prolonged meaning response is difficult to detect and treat immediately. It is the choice of some everyday results (activities).

The nature of HIV is infectious and chronic as it cannot be cured and needs to be contained by a more preventive approach. Controlling this chronic can be cured. Therefore, nature of the health risk not severeing of the health risk impacted choice of management greatly.
Although recent risk type has mainly influence on management choice, other factors should be recognised such as development. Some countries are lacking in economic development shown on Figure 1.3 and 1.4. This indicates development must also be considered a factor as it.

In some cases, no type of health risk is typical of a low development country as it is highly unlikely to have much screening capacity to deal with new diseases. Low risk in these cases may be high reliance on foreign aid to help reduce health risk. When applying to Figure 1.1, you can see some medium-income is high resulting in severe health risks. A population affected in this way is even more severe as it was born as the new population was more affected, resulting in a focus on more areas in the future.

Recent health risks are severity and more influential factors by further factors can also be considered. Affluence and should not be ignored.
The release of CFCs resulted in degradation of ozone molecules. Once a CFC is broken by UV light, releasing a free chlorine atom which destroys ozone. This could result in increased skin cancer rates and a poorer

Currently, about 1 in every 40 or 95% of skin cancers due to excessive exposure to UV according to the skin cancer website.

Magazine 2.5.2
Magazine includes the Montreal agreement, every UV nation signed up and the aims were binding according to ozonehole. Now, they developed a hurricane and to help the underdeveloped countries achieve their goals, it was funded by developed nations according to REDUCED BAN. They aimed to eradicate CFCs completely.
**Background & effects 2.6.2**

Nasalitis is a degenerative/chronic respiratory disease often caused by the presence of bacteria, viruses, and*"coughing.*

The WHO suggests 1 in 250 children in the world are due to human activity and its economic costs exceed that of TB & AIDS. The WHO suggests British spend £1.8 billion a year on nasalitis. It mostly effects developed nations and there's no known cause.

**Management 2.6.3**

Management is largely based on education people about symptoms to promote awareness and research into the cause to allow better understanding.

**Conclusion 2.6.4**

In the case of bronchitis smokers we become risky associated as bronchi degenerate and chronic, thus in the example of monoeal agreement management is largely focused on preventing these risks as seen in figure 11. However, due to the nature of asthma being chronic and rare being no known cause management is mainly recent based.
Both high risks and severity are typical of chronic diseases such as cancer. However, severe cases of chronic diseases, like cancer, can cause severe health issues and require continuous management. In the case of non-renewable agreements, non-renewable resource scarcity is a less important factor compared to resource scarcity due to severe cases of non-renewable resources. In comparison, development plays a larger role in resource development. Such cases as Australia, New Zealand, and Norway may have less incentive to pursue a renewable energy strategy. However, development leads to management strategy. Agreements. In the case of non-renewable development, plays a smaller role to be more of a resource. The role of renewable risk is also chronic development. However, some cases of resource scarcity can lead to a cure. But without economic funds, this cannot happen. Non-renewable resources also play a larger role compared to renewable agreements.
Conclusion 3.1

Prepared case studies show that in the case of infectious and chronic diseases where symptoms are immediate and severe, case longevity governs choice of management as seen in the case of HIV and cancer control. In many cases, factors such as income, education, and influence choice of management, especially development as in many cases where sick people are not able to afford proper care.

Development has influenced choice and type of management, and human factors such as population, education, and income also influence choice of management. It is clear that a focus on areas most affected by disease from the trends shown in Figure 1.3 and 1.4, you can see that dependency is an influential factor in the type of health risk and severity. Therefore, it could be considered a main factor in choice of management as development affects the type of health risks and control.
Therefore no single type of hazard risk is the strongest risk or extreme nature influenced factors much in order to manage hazard risks one must be aware influence choice of management. Unica physical factors such as the river is not being the most influential.

Examiner Comments

Stronger answers such as this are not necessarily longer but they are often full because, as well as presenting evidence, they also evaluate the relevance of that evidence using terms from the question.

Examiner Tip

Remember to use the words in the question in your answer. You need to 'come to a view' about the question that you have been asked and try to avoid sitting on the fence.
Question 6

This was a fairly popular question in which responses from candidates varied from the very good to the poor with rather a long tail of weaker answers. There was a wide variety of case studies used but not always effectively in addressing the issues of 'increased and changed'. The weakest answers tended to list information about the chosen case studies, which were predominantly drawn from tourism rather than 'leisure'. Although these answers defined rural in the context of the question and, indeed, other terms like threats and tourism, there remained a tendency to neglect 'leisure'. Another key problem of the content was the lack of variety in the case studies selected making the reports degenerate into a 'wallpaper' situation where everything was repetitive. Many candidates could have chosen from a wider array of case studies although this all depends on preparation in the classroom.

Stronger responses addressed current problems featuring the increasing number of tourists at selected attractions and the consequential environmental issues. However, relatively few cited the impact on existing ecosystems and the long-term effects and very few saw the threats as being anything other than environmental. The focus on 'change' was limited to the very best answers and explored both negative slants where 'tourism kills tourism' and positive ones entailing steps being taken to resolve the threats from small-scale examples, such as 'stone pitching' and 'sub soiling' to avert footpath erosion, to the much larger-scale resolution of carrying capacity being exceeded both locally and more widely at a national level. These candidates sometimes addressed threats such as an over-dependence on tourist income and the impact on the wider economy; for example the Maldivian economy is obviously very exposed to global economic crises and there are also interesting comments to be made about its attempts to develop a 'sustainable' model despite its complete reliance on long-haul air transport.

In this question the correct answer should have been - 'Yes the threats have increased and "yes" they have changed' as well as 'both tourism and leisure have changed both spatially and temporally'. Candidates who stuck to that did very well.
This was a stronger answer than most. Case studies are 'fit for purpose' - change and increase are both explicitly addressed in both the introduction and beyond. There is room for a more direct focus on the question in places and both the conclusion and the analysis could use the key words with greater regularity. This response was awarded 58 marks.
Introduction

"remote locations which used to have no tourist facilities are now being used by tourists. Although this has brought prosperity it has also led to a decline in the often fragile rural landscapes."

(Geography Review, 2017)

This quote highlights that as tourism has increased in rural locations the threats posed by tourism has also increased in nature. In order to answer the question it is important to recognise that tourism has changed both in nature and in level. The nature of tourism has changed in two ways: in scale, though the pleasure poverty we are now travelling to more locations; and in type, no longer is passive leisure seen as acceptable any longer they now wish to experience cultures and have also demanded more activities such as extreme sports. The level of tourism has also changed from small-scale tourism to mass tourism which is placing increasing threats on landscapes and settlements.

The threats of tourism have changed primarily due to a range of locations being opened up, but they have also changed within resorts such as the Butler Model and Dorey's Index of Inclusion highlight.

It is important to know that the threats posed are
felt by the landscape (environmental) as well as
occupationally by settlement (social/cultural). Nogle, 1999
States that tourism is taking place
away from the home for at least 24 hours, while
leisure encompasses all activities and tourism
taken either at home or not, therefore they are often
used interchangeably.

The model used throughout my essay will be
the Butter Model (to highlight changing threats
within a resort), Disney’s Index of Irritation (to show the
Cultural impacts of growth from increasing tourism) and
the Pleasure Paraphrasy (to show how the changing
nature of tourism due to barriers being broken has also
changed the resort passed).

The Pleasure Paraphrasy (Figure 1)
(from a UK perspective)

(adapted from Bevan et al. 2001 and Dunn et al. 2009)
**Deskey's Interacion** *(Figure 2)*

1. 
   - Euphoria: Unplanned, visitors welcome
2. 
   - Apathy: Commercial relationships
3. 
   - Ambivalence: Suspicion towards tourism
4. 
   - Antagonism: Antagonism - Tourists seen as cause of evil problems
   
   *(Avey, 1999)*

**Buddha Model** *(Figure 3)*

- Use of resources
- Carrying capacity
- Reputation
- Decline
- Development
- Involvement
- Time

*(Deskey et al., 2009)*

**Local tourism**

The first stage of the tourist paradigm for most people was the local seaside resort. Ferries in Hoylake developed in the 1960s as leisure became more important.

Increased tourism led to the destruction of sand dunes as they were coaled by trampling and off-road vehicles. Onsite management was undertaken, and off-road vehicles were restricted. The protection of sand dunes led to the large scale destruction of vegetation. As a result, it can be concluded...
Marine increasing tourism and a change in tourist activities lead to a decline in the environmental quality.

Regional Scale

The Lake District was granted National Park status in 1951 and attracts 17 million tourists per year (lake district.gov.uk). As a result, as its national park designation, only limited changes are permitted to the landscape, however, this status also attracts more visitors.

Initially, the benefits impacts were purely environmental as visitors caused footpath erosion, left litter and also contributed to an increase in noise and air pollution through the increasing use of cars. However, as disposable incomes have increased, more people have the ability to purchase second homes and many choose the Lake District, leading to an increase in the occurrence of holiday homes.

- It stands at 17% in the Lake District region and as high as 40% in some villages (according to the 2001 National Census) - not only because of an increase in popularity but also because strict planning laws mean that new homes cannot be built.

Demand for homes in the area exceeds supply. As prices increase dramatically, leading many local people, especially the young, being priced out of the market.
War, 2010 also report that more second homes are common, ghost towns or villages are used because they are not used all the time so the village lacks community. Furthermore, they do not support the local shops and services meaning that they go into decline. Cultural differences also become evident as seen in the Welsh Valleys which has seen an upward & second home owners from England. It is evident that Disney’s idea of a theme park can be applied here as towns are now seen as the end cause of most problems. So antagonism has been needed.

The Low District shows that areas used by human have changed from purely environment now include social and cultural aspects due to the use of second homes.

Mediterranean

Dyson et al. 2009 uses the Bellin Model (figure 3) to demonstrate their utility in the involvement and exploration. Slope more uses little threats posed by tourism on the local infrastructure and safe. However, the arrival of the mass tourism development has meant more the infrastructural could not be safe, leading to a decline in the area as a rural landscape because it was associated with 'excess and hardship'. The Guardian also reported in 2013, that the recent war in Syria decline because the water infrastructure, although now satisfactory did not cope in the boom phase causing...
The carrying capacity of the land is exceeded, leading to environmental problems such as pollution, erosion, and the degradation of natural resources.

**Long-term effects**

Hawaii has attracted tourists for over 50 years, but its isolation as a problem (National Geographic, 2007) is not isolated from other places and in terms of its irreversibility. Most of the islands are made up of volcanic rock, which makes it difficult for people to live on. This has led to the decline in the quality of the environment, including water, air, and soil. The only way to remove much of the waste is by helicopter, which causes problems for the environment and air pollution.

Although tourism poses a threat to the environment, it has also increased the income for the locals. Jonathan Frick in "Property of Paradise" expressed his concern that tourists have a "democratic, stereotypical" view of the locals. Cultural and cultural issues are on the rise, and there is an issue of "cultural prostitution." Most people visit Hawaii with a pre-conceived idea of a perfect atmosphere in a tropical setting. Surrounded by fun-loving, fast-paced tourism, locals have become so anxious that they are now leaving the islands. (According to the Daily Telegraph, only 6% of the population are now native) at an alarming rate. This
once again indicates Dorey’s Index of Inflation which
after the locals have gone from exploring to earning a higher
wage is antagonism due to rising prices and cultural pollution.

Ecotourism

It is generally assumed that increasing tourist numbers lead to decline
of a landscape, but this is not always the case (Adam and
Hollnes, 2010). This quote is important in recognizing that the threat
to remote areas posed by logging and mining has not necessarily always been
true. The Pacuare Amazonas Lodge in the Amazon
Rainforest is adopting ecotourism as a means to actually decrease
the threats posed by other industries such as mining and logging.
The Ingyans Tribe will own 100% of the lodge by 2016 and
Dugay et al. 2009 claims that the environment and landscape is
enhanced by the presence of tourism because the locals no longer
hunt for animals because tourists demand to see the unique wildlife.

Also an alternative income is provided so that the locals can
purchase goods from more sustainable resources. Foremost is
not needed for electricity as solar panels create all the electricity
meaning the forest can be left in its natural state. Most
argue that this tourism should be encouraged because the threats
posed by it are much less than those posed by traditional
tourism. Yet the opening up of the forest will inevitably increase
human activity in one of the last remote locations on earth
and thus may cause threats posed may start to increase even
more by industry developments. Mudslides are common in the Amazon
Conclusion

It has become evident from my case studies that the threat posed by leisure and tourism in rural areas has increased over time. The pleasure pettytries highlights the changing nature of tourism (indicating that we are willing to travel further and see for leisure), and as a result demand a higher use of the landscape. The nature of tourism has also changed from simply using the environment to demanding that we integrate with the culture in which we are witnessing. The level of tourism has also changed from small scale (such as in Fomby) to mass tourism as seen in the Mediterranean and Hawaii.

Fomby shows the initial stages of the pleasure pettytries and that as tourism was adopted the landscape but paid little threat to the culture. This may be because tourism was
So local meaning that cultures of the hosts and tourists are very similar so there was no resultant conflict. The Lake District shows that as we move through the pleasure principle, the environmental damage got increased because there was a wider range of impacts from settlement erosion which permanently damaged the landscape to overfishing and pollution as a result of increasing boat numbers and little infrastructure. However, the Lake District also shows that as our relationship with tourism changed so too has the threats posed; we now cause pictures on the local housing model, leaving ghost towns and locals to become annoyed that there are no services and they cannot get on the property ladder.

Bali and Indonesia are prime examples of the facade in tourism which causes more impacts to rural areas and has now meant that it can no longer be considered rural, while the environment went into decline. Hawaii shows that as our interaction with the areas in which we visit changes the tourists become much worse. The media has portrayed an idyllic idea of the islands and caused pre-conceived ideas on the local culture which has caused many locals to become angry, uninterested, and irritated.

However, education which is deemed as hard which uses the environment in a sustainable manner (Pissar, 1994) has allowed tourism that is actually to be reused and preserved for use as a place to look after.
"The educated traveller is the best policeman of the environment" is used by David Leuten in the 'Goror Loco' video to express how even minor if people do not experience new locations may well be unlikely a way to take action to protect it, thus spreading tourism on the Amazon.

It is clear that tourism has caused changing and increasing pressures on rural areas, leading to complex issues which now require a complex range of solutions. The one size fits all model no longer works, and we need to be prepared to change our attitudes to travel.
Paper Summary

The best reports are a pleasure to read. They show both thoughtful teaching and real engagement on the part of candidates. Whichever option is chosen the mark of the more able candidates is their ability to adapt what they know when they enter the examination hall to the constraints that the question places on them. These come in the form of what is usually a contentious statement that requires a critical engagement on the part of the candidates who need to address the title directly, rather than present more and more case study material because that is what they prepared. It requires a certain intellectual confidence to take on a question but that is the key to top level reports.

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- It would help enormously if the introduction makes clear what the general view is - the best reports make the perspective clear from the outset which helps candidates stay 'on track' throughout.
- It would be very pleasing to see the 'answer' feature in plan or, indeed, explicitly in the introduction.
- Remember to write a report, not an essay.
- Focus very clearly on the wording of the question so that you don't just write all you know about a particular subject/issue but address the issue raised.
Grade Boundaries
Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:
http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx