

# Geography Specification A - Unit 3 What's changed?

DEXCEL MODULAR GCSE GEOGRAPHY A (LAST ASSESSMENT IN 2013)					
SPECIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT AT A GLANCE					
Specification overview					
Unit 3: This unit has two sections.					
Section A - The Human World, complete one of the following: - Economic Change - Farming & the Countryside - Settlement Change - Population Change (total 25 marks)					
Section B - People Issues, complete one of the following: - A Moving World - A Tourist's World (total 28 marks)					
Assessment Overview					
1 hour tiered exam • Total of 53 raw marks (3 marks for SPaG) • Jan and June series					
Section	Topic	Spec bullet point(s)	Key ideas	Detailed content	Page
Section A: The Human World	Topic 1: Economic Change	1.1 Changes to different economic factors	a. The relative importance of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in countries at different levels of development; change over time and space.	Meanings of the terms and examples of activities within each sector. The reasons for these variations. How the importance of the sectors has changed and the reasons for the changes.	32
			b. Reasons for the decline in numbers employed in the primary sector in the UK, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. depletion of resources</li> <li>ii. cheap imports</li> <li>iii. Mechanisation</li> <li>iv. social change</li> </ul>	The reasons should be studied using a range of examples, including the inaccessible nature of raw materials in the UK meaning that imports are cheaper. Technological improvements within the primary sector leading to reduction in the labour force. The perception that the primary sector is less well paid and 'dirty'.	
			c. Reasons for the decline in the secondary sector in the UK, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i cheaper production in low- and middle-income countries</li> <li>ii globalisation.</li> </ul>	The reasons should be studied using a range of examples including cheaper manufacturing of goods in countries, eg China. The fall in employment due to changes in production methods. The availability of communication networks to transport the goods. The global superhighway which enables information to be transferred easily.	
			d. A study of the growth of the secondary sector in one LIC or MIC.	A case study to show the reasons for the growth and the effects of the growth of the secondary sector on the country, for example China. The study can be of one sector, for example clothing, but should involve more than one company.	
	1.2 Economic Locations	a. Factors affecting the location of primary, secondary and tertiary activity illustrate these factors by reference to an activity in each sector.	Location factors vary between sectors. The factors for the location of a sector can also change over time.	33	
		b. The benefits and costs of de-industrialisation in rural areas.	Benefits to include cleaning up of the site, tourist use, recreation, wildlife habitat, reagruculturalisation of land. Costs to include inflating, toxic waste, methane gas, inadequate toxic clean up. This should be taught through the use of examples.		
	Topic 2: Farming and the Countryside	2.1: Changes to the UK countryside	a. Changes to the UK countryside, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the decline in primary employment</li> <li>ii. The outward movement of people for employment and better services</li> <li>iii. The development of commuter statements</li> <li>iv. The development of commuter statements</li> <li>v. The trend for retired people to move to the countryside</li> <li>vi. the development of leisure, recreation and tourism</li> </ul>	The changes listed should be studied through examples. Links should be made with the consequences listed in part b. These could be studied through one countryside area or a range of contrasting areas in the UK.	34
			b. The consequences of changes to the UK countryside, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas</li> <li>ii. The change in the population structure due to the large numbers of retired people</li> <li>iii. The loss of service provision and the spiral of decline</li> <li>iv. Villages turning into tourist 'honeypots'</li> <li>v. the diversification of farming into other profit-making activities</li> </ul>	The consequences listed should be studied through examples. Links should be made with the changes listed in part a. These could be studied through one countryside area or a range of contrasting countryside areas in the UK.	
			c. A study of a UK farm that has diversified	The diversification should be to a nonagricultural use such as tourism or forestry. The study should be of an individual farm, not of a farming system.	
		2.2 Management of the UK countryside	d. 21st century changes to UK farming practice, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the shift to more environmentally-friendly forms of farming</li> <li>ii. the rise of organic farming</li> <li>iii. Retailing of locally sourced products</li> <li>iv. The growth of biofuel crops</li> </ul>	The advantages and disadvantages of the changes should be studied using a range of examples. The issues surrounding these changes should be investigated.	35
a. The reasons for designation and the different ways of managing the UK countryside, including World Heritage Sites, National Parks, National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Country Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and wildlife reserves.			The reasons for designation and the differing approaches to their management should be studied in brief.		
b. How the pressures and conflicts in a UK National Park are being managed.			The pressure of increasing visitor numbers leads to conflicts between different groups of people within the park. How are these pressures and conflicts being managed in one UK National Park.		
Topic 3: Settlement Change	3.1 Factors affecting settlements	a. Physical and human factors affecting the site and situation, growth and shape (linear, nucleated and dispersed) of settlements	Definitions of site, situation and shape. Site determining factors, eg bridging point and water supply. Factors affecting the situation, for example communication networks. Growth and shape can be determined by physical factors, eg villages in Welsh valleys. The use of maps to identify the factors affecting the site and situation, growth and shape of settlements.	36	
		b. Changes to rural communities caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. counter-urbanisation</li> <li>ii. The depopulation of remote rural areas.</li> </ul>	The demographic, social, economic and environmental changes to rural communities caused by counterurbanisation and the depopulation of remote rural areas should be studied through examples.		
3.2 Changing land use in urban areas	a. Land use in urban areas in the UK is changing, largely in response to the need for more housing and deindustrialisation.	Reasons for these changes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i social and political factors (later marriages, divorce and age structure)</li> <li>ii economic factors such as increased wealth leading to growth of owner occupiers.</li> </ul> Consequence of the need for more housing including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i movement of secondary industry to newly industrialised countries has meant that there are premises available for conversion into housing.</li> <li>ii urban sprawl and the development of greenfield sites.</li> <li>iii the development of 'gated suburbs'.</li> </ul>	This section should be studied through either local or national examples.	37	
					c. The consequences of deindustrialisation, including the redevelopment and renewal of derelict and brownfield sites.
	d. The advantages and disadvantages of brownfield and greenfield sites.	Explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of brownfield and greenfield sites.	38		
		a. Reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs.		Reasons for growth, including high rates of natural increase and rural to urban migration which should be studied through examples of different urban areas.	
3.3 Rapid growth in LICs	b. A study of an LIC urban area to assess the effects of this rapid growth.	A case study of the effects of rapid growth in a LIC. Only the effects require case study detail. The effects can be both positive and negative. Effects include the development of squatter settlements, pollution and congestion.	A case study to show the effects of rapid growth in a LIC. Only the effects require case study detail. The effects can be both positive and negative. Effects include the development of squatter settlements, pollution and congestion.	38	

DEXCEL LINEAR GCSE GEOGRAPHY A (FIRST ASSESSMENT IN 2014)					
SPECIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT AT A GLANCE					
Specification overview					
Unit 3: This unit has two sections:					
Section A - The Human World, complete all of the following: - Economic Change - Settlement Change - Population Change (total 45 marks)					
Section B - People Issues, complete one of the following: - A Moving World - A Tourist's World (total 24 marks)					
Assessment Overview					
1 hour 15 minutes tiered exam • Total of 69 raw marks (4 marks for SPaG) • June series					
Section	Topic	Spec bullet point(s)	Key ideas	Detailed content	Page
Section A: The Human World	Topic 1: Economic Change	1.1 Changes to different economic factors	a. The relative importance of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in countries at different levels of development; change over time and space.	Meanings of the terms and examples of activities within each sector. The reasons for these variations. How the importance of the sectors has changed and the reasons for the changes.	30
			b. Reasons for the decline in numbers employed in the primary sector in the UK, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. depletion of resources</li> <li>ii. cheap imports</li> <li>iii. Mechanisation</li> <li>iv. social change</li> </ul>	The reasons should be studied using a range of examples, including the inaccessible nature of raw materials in the UK which means imports are cheaper; technological improvements within the primary sector that led to reduction in the labour force; the perception that the primary sector is less well paid and 'dirty'. Government attitudes to the value of primary industry vary from place to place and over time.	
			c. Reasons for the decline in the secondary sector in the UK, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i globalisation and cheaper production overseas</li> <li>ii mechanisation</li> <li>iii government policies.</li> </ul>	The reasons should be studied using a range of examples, including: cheaper manufacturing of goods in countries; the fall in employment due to changes in production methods; the availability of communication networks to transport the goods; and the global superhighway, which enables information to be transferred easily. Government attitudes to the value of the secondary sector vary from place to place and over time.	
			d. A study of the growth of the secondary sector in one LIC or MIC.	A case study to show the reasons for the growth and the effects of the growth of the secondary sector on the country, for example China. The study can be of one sector, for example clothing, but should involve more than one company.	
	1.2 Economic Locations	a. Factors affecting the location of primary, secondary and tertiary activity illustrate these factors by reference to an activity in each sector.	Understand location factors vary between sectors. The factors for the location of a sector can also change over time.	31	
		b. The costs and benefits of de-industrialisation in rural areas.	Costs include loss of employment, decline in other economic activities and a declining income for local government. Benefits may include a cleaner environment, new opportunities for development including an increase in tourism and the tertiary sector. This should be taught through the use of examples.		
	Topic 2: Farming and the Countryside	2.1: Changes to the UK Countryside	a. Changes to the UK countryside, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the decline in primary employment</li> <li>ii. The outward movement of people for employment and better services</li> <li>iii. The development of commuter statements</li> <li>iv. The development of commuter statements</li> <li>v. The trend for retired people to move to the countryside</li> <li>vi. the development of leisure, recreation and tourism</li> </ul>	The changes listed should be studied through examples. Links should be made with the consequences listed in part b. These could be studied through one countryside area or a range of contrasting areas in the UK.	31
			b. The consequences of changes to the UK countryside, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas</li> <li>ii. The change in the population structure due to the large numbers of retired people</li> <li>iii. The loss of service provision and the spiral of decline</li> <li>iv. Villages turning into tourist 'honeypots'</li> <li>v. the diversification of farming into other profit-making activities</li> </ul>	The consequences listed should be studied through examples. Links should be made with the changes listed in part a. These could be studied through one countryside area or a range of contrasting countryside areas in the UK.	
			c. A study of a UK farm that has diversified	The diversification should be to a nonagricultural use such as tourism or forestry. The study should be of an individual farm, not of a farming system.	
		2.2 Management of the UK countryside	d. 21st century changes to UK farming practice, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the shift to more environmentally-friendly forms of farming</li> <li>ii. the rise of organic farming</li> <li>iii. Retailing of locally sourced products</li> <li>iv. The growth of biofuel crops</li> </ul>	The advantages and disadvantages of the changes should be studied using a range of examples. The issues surrounding these changes should be investigated.	32
a. The reasons for designation and the different ways of managing the UK countryside, including World Heritage Sites, National Parks, National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Country Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and wildlife reserves.			The reasons for designation and the differing approaches to their management should be studied in brief.		
b. How the pressures and conflicts in a UK National Park are being managed.			The pressure of increasing visitor numbers leads to conflicts between different groups of people within the park. How are these pressures and conflicts being managed in one UK National Park.		
Topic 2: Settlement Change	2.1 Factors affecting settlements	a. Settlements have developed in order to carry out different functions in society. These functions vary both from place to place and over time as societies change and develop.	Define different functions including residential, market centres, administrative, strategic, industrial and tourist resorts. The variation in importance of these functions from place to place should be studied through examples. All settlements experience change over time; this should be explored using at least one example of such changes for a UK settlement.	32	
		b. Changes to rural communities caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. counter-urbanisation</li> <li>ii. The depopulation of remote rural areas.</li> </ul>	The demographic, social, economic and environmental changes to rural communities caused by counterurbanisation and the depopulation of remote rural areas should be studied through examples.		
2.2 Changing land use in urban areas	a. Land use in urban areas in the UK is changing, largely in response to the need for more housing and deindustrialisation.	Reasons for these changes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i social and political factors (later marriages, divorce and age structure)</li> <li>ii economic factors such as increased wealth leading to growth of owner occupiers.</li> <li>iii the attitudes of both central and local governments to development.</li> </ul> Consequence of the need for more housing including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i movement of secondary industry to newly industrialised countries has meant that there are premises available for conversion into housing.</li> <li>ii urban sprawl and the development of greenfield sites.</li> <li>iii the development of 'gated suburbs'.</li> </ul>	This section should be studied through either local or national examples.	33	
					c. The consequences of deindustrialisation, including the redevelopment and renewal of derelict and brownfield sites.
	d. The advantages and disadvantages of brownfield and greenfield sites.	Explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of brownfield and greenfield sites.	34		
		a. Reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs.		Reasons for growth, including high rates of natural increase and rural to urban migration which should be studied through examples of different urban areas.	
2.3 Rapid growth in LICs	b. A study of an LIC urban area to assess the effects of this rapid growth.	A case study of the effects of rapid growth in a LIC. Only the effects require case study detail. The effects can be both positive and negative. Effects include the development of squatter settlements, pollution and congestion.	A case study to show the effects of rapid growth in a LIC. Only the effects require case study detail. The effects can be both positive and negative. Effects include the development of squatter settlements, pollution and congestion.	34	

(continued overleaf)

# Geography Specification A - Unit 3 What's changed? (continued)

EDEXCEL MODULAR GCSE GEOGRAPHY A (LAST ASSESSMENT IN 2013)					
SPECIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT AT A GLANCE					
Specification overview					
Unit 3: This unit has two sections, both containing optional topics: Section A - The Human World, complete one of the following: - Economic Change - Farming & the Countryside - Settlement Change - Population Change (total 25 marks) Section B - People Issues, complete one of the following: - A Moving World - A Tourist's World (total 28 marks)					
Assessment Overview					
1 hour tiered exam • Total of 53 raw marks (3 marks for SPaG) • Jan and June series					
Section	Topic	Spec bullet point(s)	Key ideas	Detailed content	Page
Section A: The Human World	Topic 4: Population change	4.1 Population growth and distribution	a. The growth and distribution of global population.	Change in global population numbers over the past 2000 years. The distribution of sparsely populated and densely populated areas of the world. The reasons for these distributions including climate, soils and the history of settlement.	39
			b. Reasons for changes to birth and death rates, including study of the demographic transition model.	Reasons to include medical, economic, social and political influences. The characteristics of the stages and reasons why societies might move from one stage to another. An awareness that the model is not universally applicable and is dynamic.	
			c. The physical and human factors affecting the distribution and density of population in China and the UK.	The physical factors such as relief climate and soils, as well as human factors such as employment, trade and transport networks.	
			d. How two countries cope with contrasting population problems, one trying to increase and the other trying to decrease the birth rate.	Two different countries should be studied. The focus should be on the incentives and disincentives used for each country.	
4.2 Characteristics of population			a. The characteristics of population on a local scale including age, gender, ethnic, religious and occupational structure.	Students will need to know how to describe, understand and interpret census data.	40
			b. Comparison of population pyramids for three countries at different levels of development.	Population pyramids as a way of representing age and gender. Comparison of an HIC, a MIC and a LIC.	
			c. The consequences of youthful and ageing populations.	Consequences can be both positive and negative. These should be looked at for the provision of services (health, education, housing, pensions) and employment.	
			d. A study of the advantages and disadvantages of an ageing population within a country.	A case study of one country. Links can be made to 4.2c.	
Section B: People Issues	Topic 5: A Moving World	5.1 Population movement	a. There are different types of population movement: long-term and short-term migration and short-term population movements.	Definition of population movement, to include the distinctions between migration (immigration and emigration) and other short-term population movements (holidays, commuters and university students).	41
			b. Migration can be classified as national and international, long-term and short-term, voluntary and forced.	National migration, eg north to the south-east of England, and international, eg UK to Australia; long-term and shorter-term, voluntary (retirement) and forced (refugees). The issue of legal and illegal migration could be discussed. Migrations often involve a combination of these classifications for example refugees can be international and forced. These movements can be shown on flow maps.	
		5.2 Flows of population	a. International flows into and within Europe since 1945.	The main flows into and within Europe should be studied.	42
			b. The social and economic impact of these flows on the host and the country of origin.	These flows can have both positive and negative impacts on the host country and country of origin. Social impacts include ethnicity. The impacts of these flows should be studied through examples.	
		5.3 Factors enabling population movement	a. The factors that enable people to move: i. Awareness of opportunities through technology (satellites, media, internet) and personal communication. ii. Transport developments (cheaper and faster modes of travel, improved infrastructure). iii. Relaxation of national boundaries allowing people greater freedom of movement.	The development of new and improved technology both for transport and communication networks. Development and growth of budget airlines serving areas throughout the world, eg easyjet. Improved infrastructure, eg Channel Tunnel, connecting railway systems. Easy flow of people through the EU countries. Migrants from outside the EU are considered on a points basis.	43
5.4 Reasons for short-term population flow	a. There is a variety of reasons for short-term population flow: medical, sport, tourism and economic.	Examples must be of short-term population flows. Students must learn the push and pull factors of each short term population flow which need to be learnt in a general way. Examples of these are: • dental treatment in Poland for UK nationals. • economic migrants from Poland moving to the UK • footballers from Spain transferring to an English Club and professional golfers from the EU joining the US golf tour. A case study must be made of one of these short-term population flows relating to the specific motives, problems and possible solutions for the migrants.			
5.5 Retirement migration	a. A study of the reasons for, and the consequences of, retirement migration within a country or overseas.	The chosen case study should be long term and involve consideration of push and pull factors and the consequences on the destination, eg overseas movement (UK citizens to France or Spain) and movement within a country (London to Norfolk or south-west England).	43		
Topic 6: A Tourist's World	5.1 Growth of the tourist industry		a. The social, economic and political causes of the growth of tourism.	Global factors causing tourist growth: social (greater leisure time), economic (greater disposable income) and political (relaxing of borders in EU).	44
			b. Holiday destinations offer a variety of physical and human attractions.	The area has physical attractions, eg snow for skiing, sand and sun for beach holiday and human attractions such as temples, museums, shops and restaurants.	
			c. Different types of holiday.	Types of holiday may include package, adventure, wedding and backpacking.	
			d. The Butler model of resort development.	Study the terminology used in the Butler model. Students should be able to recognise the model in diagrammatic form.	
6.2 Resort development	a. The development of an EU resort related to the Butler model, eg Blackpool and Benidorm.	A case study to show the development of a resort from its origin to present day.	45		
6.3 effects of tourist industry growth	a. The social, economic and environmental effects of the growth of tourism in countries at different levels of development (positive and negative effects).	Positive and negative impact of tourism. Impact can be economic (tourism can lead to an increase in jobs in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors; seasonality of employment), social (new entertainment facilities; fracturing of communities by second home owners) and environmental (protected areas, eg national parks; vegetation and footpath destruction). Impact should be studied using examples from both LICs and HICs			
		6.4 Eco-tourism		a. A study of an eco-tourist destination to show how tourism can protect the environment and benefit the local community.	This case study can be in a country at any level of development.

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Section A: The Human World	Topic 3: Population change	3.1 Population growth and distribution	a. The growth and distribution of global population.	Change in global population numbers over the past 2000 years. The distribution of sparsely populated and densely populated areas of the world. The reasons for these distributions including climate, soils and the history of settlement.	35
			b. Reasons for changes to birth and death rates, including study of the demographic transition model.	Reasons to include medical, economic, social and political influences. The characteristics of the stages and reasons why societies might move from one stage to another. Students must have an awareness that the model is not universally applicable and is dynamic. Government attitudes to population change vary from place to place and from time to time.	
			c. The physical and human factors affecting the distribution and density of population in China and the UK.	The physical factors such as relief climate and soils, as well as human factors such as employment, trade and transport networks.	
			d. How two countries cope with contrasting population problems, one trying to increase and the other trying to decrease the birth rate.	Two different countries should be studied. The focus should be on the incentives and disincentives used for each country and why these policies have been adopted.	
3.2 Characteristics of population			a. The characteristics of population on a local scale including age, gender, ethnic, religious and occupational structure.	Students will need to know how to describe, understand and interpret census data.	36
			b. Comparison of population pyramids for three countries at different levels of development.	Population pyramids as a way of representing age and gender. Comparison of an HIC, a MIC and a LIC.	
			c. The consequences of youthful and ageing populations.	Understand consequences can be both positive and negative. These should be looked at for the provision of services (health, education, housing, pensions) and employment.	
			d. A study of the advantages and disadvantages of an ageing population within a country.	A case study of one country. Links can be made to 3.2c.	
Section B: People Issues	Topic 4: A Moving World	4.1 Population movement	a. There are different types of population movement: long-term and short-term migration and short-term population movements.	Definition of population movement, to include the distinctions between migration (immigration and emigration) and other short-term population movements (holidays, commuters and university students).	37
			b. Migration can be classified as national and international, long-term and short-term, voluntary and forced.	National migration, eg north to the south-east of England, and international, eg UK to Australia; long-term and shorter-term, voluntary (retirement) and forced (refugees). The issue of legal and illegal migration could be discussed. Migrations often involve a combination of these classifications for example refugees can be international and forced. These movements can be shown on flow maps.	
		4.2 Flows of population	a. International flows into and within Europe since 1945.	The main flows into and within Europe should be studied.	38
			b. The social and economic impact of these flows on the host and the country of origin.	Understand that these flows can have both positive and negative impacts on the host country and country of origin, and the values and attitudes of different stakeholders (from individuals to governments) vary. Social impacts include ethnicity. The impacts of these flows should be studied through examples.	
		4.3 Factors influencing rates of population movement	a. The factors that affect rates of movement: i. Awareness of opportunities through technology (satellites, media, internet) and personal communication. ii. Transport developments (cheaper and faster modes of travel, improved infrastructure). iii. government policies vary from time to time and from place to place.	The development of new and improved technology both for transport and communication networks. Development and growth of budget airlines serving areas throughout the world, eg easyjet. Improved infrastructure, eg Channel Tunnel, connecting railway systems. Understand that government policies vary and include quotas, skills testing and open-door policies. These policies attempt to satisfy economic as well as political pressures.	39
4.4 Reasons for short-term population flow	a. There is a variety of reasons for short-term population flow: medical, sport, tourism and economic.	Examples must be of short-term population flows. Students must learn the push and pull factors of each short-term population flow, which need to be learnt in a general way. Examples of these are: i movements within Europe for medical and dental treatment ii economic migration in Europe for jobs iii flows of tourists within Europe, often from North to South.			
4.5 Retirement migration	a. A study of the reasons for, and the consequences of, retirement migration within a country or overseas.	The chosen case study should be long term and involve consideration of push and pull factors and the consequences on the destination, eg overseas movement (UK citizens to France or Spain) and movement within a country.	39		
Topic 5: A Tourist's World	5.1 Growth of the tourist industry		a. There are many different types of tourism from leisure to business travel.	Define tourism to include travel for leisure, business and visiting friends and relatives. Assess the importance of these and how they are measured. Students should be aware of the reasons for these differences.	40
			b. Tourism can be local, national and international and includes short daytrips, weekend breaks and longer periods. Some types of tourism are seasonal.	Reasons why different types of tourism are likely to involve different types of trip, e.g. business trips for conferences and meetings. Leisure trips will include short-breaks as well as longer breaks. Leisure tourism tends to be highly seasonal. Types of leisure tourism include beach holidays, short city breaks, activity holidays, health tourism, heritage and cultural tourism.	
			Deleted	Deleted	
			a. The social, economic and political causes of the growth in tourism.	Examine global factors causing tourist growth: social (greater leisure time), economic (greater disposable income) and political (relaxing of borders in EU), and government policies encouraged by global organisations, such as the IMF and World Bank.	
6.2 Resort development	a. Tourist destinations offer a variety of physical and human attractions	Consider areas with physical attractions, e.g. snow for skiing, sand and sun for beach holidays; and human attractions, such as temples, museums, shops and restaurants. There are a range of destinations from independent hotels and guest houses to enclave resorts, conference centres and the cruise ship business offering a range of attractions to suit different markets. Business destinations will offer modern infrastructure and conference facilities.	41		
		c. Different types of leisure breaks.		Types of leisure tourism include beach holidays, short city breaks, activity holidays, health tourism, heritage and cultural tourism.	
6.3 effects of tourist industry growth	a. The development of an EU resort related to the Butler model such as a UK Victorian seaside resort or a more recent development in Spain. Consider the case study to show the development of a resort from its origin to present day.	Attitudes to tourism vary across different individuals, organisations and governments. The costs and benefits fall unevenly and this, along with different values, influences opinions. Social impacts might include both direct and indirect impacts from the cultural issues that might arise, the issues of seasonal employment, the impact of second-homes on local services and communities to the possible benefits to health and education services. Assessment of the impacts of tourist development for the economy in terms of job creation and the contribution to national or local income, allowing for the effect of the multiplier but also the loss of income through leakage to foreign and non-local owners. The positive impacts in terms of improving the environment using income generated from tourism but also the damage done by some forms of tourism.	41		
		5.3 Impacts of the tourist industry		i. economic impacts in terms of job creation, income generated and the possibilities for economic development ii environmental impacts from enclave resorts to business travel	
6.4 Eco-tourism	a. A study of an eco-tourist destination to show how tourism can protect the environment and benefit the local community.	This case study can be in a country at any level of development.	45		
		5.4 Eco-tourism		a. A study of an eco-tourist destination to show how tourism can protect the environment and benefit the local community.	