Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

carrying capacity: the number of visitors a place can take before the environment or the visitor experience is damaged; overtourism: when visitor numbers go beyond this, harming residents, the environment or the experience

2.2

leakage $= 0.35 \times 200 = 70$ million; $200 - 70 =$ **130** million stays; any one: profits of foreign-owned hotels or airlines go abroad / imported food and drink / foreign managers' wages

2.3

any two: cheaper and faster flights; more people with middle incomes and paid holidays; booking on the internet; easier visas and more open borders

2.4

growth slows as numbers approach the carrying capacity; tourism is now the main part of the economy; decline: the place loses its appeal, e.g. old hotels, crowding; rejuvenation: new investment or attractions bring renewed growth

2.5

any two, each with a judgement: cruise ships banned from the centre (2021): fewer large crowds at once and less damage from ships, but cruise passengers can still come by bus or boat; tour groups limited to 25 (2024): less crowding in narrow streets, but does not cut the total number of visitors; day-visitor fee on busy days (from 2024): raises money and may spread visits, but a few euros may not change behaviour

3.1

(a) $\dfrac{1.6 - 0.4}{0.4} \times 100 =$ **300** %

(b) any two, explained: new attractions, e.g. a conference centre, sports facilities or festivals, which bring new types of visitor and visits outside the main season; improve old hotels and the beach front, so the resort is attractive again; market to new groups or countries, e.g. older people or eco-tourists, so visitor numbers rise without more crowding at peak times

3.2

Mark with the markbands: [9-10] focused on the command term, detailed and accurate knowledge, well-developed explanation, specific named examples (places, dates, numbers), balanced evaluation and a supported conclusion; [7-8] mostly focused, good knowledge and examples, some evaluation; [5-6] relevant knowledge and examples, explanation partly developed, little evaluation; [3-4] general knowledge, few examples, mostly description; [1-2] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: benefits: investment in transport and venues, e.g. new rail lines and roads; regeneration: London 2012 turned

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old industrial land in east London into a park, homes and venues; global attention and later tourism, and pride for residents; jobs during building and the event; costs: very high public spending, about £9 billion for London 2012, which could have gone to schools or health; costs often run over budget, and debt can last for years; venues may be little used afterwards, e.g. several Rio 2016 venues; local people can be moved, and rents rise in the area (gentrification); jobs are often short-term; conclusion: benefits last only when the event fits a long-term plan for the city; otherwise the costs can be greater

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