Exercise walk-through

3.5
Option: Leisure, tourism and sport

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · SL

Extreme environments

- **Extreme environments** are cold (high mountains, polar and glacial areas) or dry (hot deserts).
- Ice erodes valleys into a U shape and leaves piles of rock called **moraines** .
- In hot deserts, wind builds dunes and rare flash floods cut steep valleys called wadis.
- People see these places as both **opportunities** (minerals, tourism, solar energy, scientific research) and **challenges** (cold or heat, little water, poor access, a fragile environment).

Geophysical hazards

- The Earth's surface is broken into **tectonic plates** that move a few centimetres a year.
- Most volcanoes and earthquakes happen at **plate margins** :
- **Hazard risk** grows with three things: how strong and frequent the hazard is, how many people and buildings are in its path (**exposure**), and how easily they are harmed (**vulnerability**).
- Poverty, weak buildings and poor warning systems raise **vulnerability**.

$$\text{risk} = \text{hazard} \times \text{exposure} \times \text{vulnerability}$$

Fieldwork: geographic inquiry and sampling

- The fieldwork report is worth 25% at SL and 20% at HL.
- It is a report of up to 2,500 words, marked out of 25, on **primary data** that you collect yourself in the field.
- You cannot measure everything, so you take a sample:
- **Worked example.** Question: *Does the number of pedestrians fall with distance from the central square?* **Hypothesis**: pedestrian numbers fall as distance increases.

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2-1)} = 1 - \frac{6 \times 158}{8 \times 63} = 1 - \frac{948}{504} \approx -0.88$$

Exercise 2.1

2.1 Define **carrying capacity** and **overtourism**. [2]



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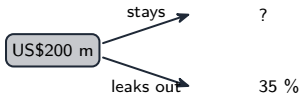


2.1

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

Exercises 2.2·2.3

2.2 Tourists spend US$200 million a year on an island; 35 % of the money leaks out of the island's economy. Calculate the amount that stays on the island, and give **one** cause of leakage. [3]

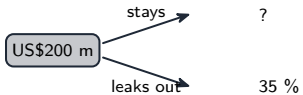


2.3 State **two** reasons for the growth of international tourism since 1950. [2]



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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

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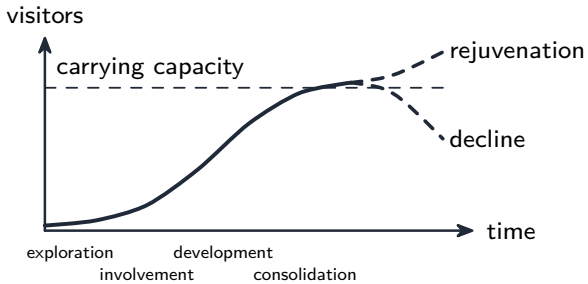
2.3

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

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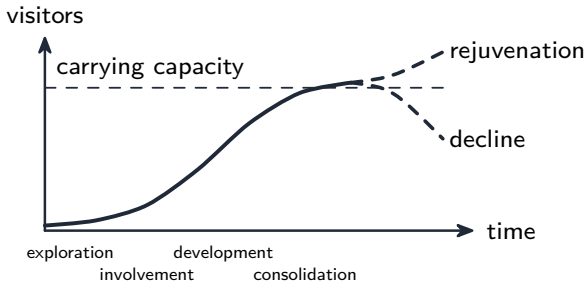
Exercise 2.4

2.4 The graph shows the Butler model. Describe what is happening at the **consolidation** stage, and outline **two** possible futures for the destination. [3]



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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

Exercise 2.5

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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

Exercise 3.1 (a)

3.1 *(Paper 1 style.)* The graph shows visitor numbers at a coastal resort.

(a) Calculate the percentage increase in visitors from 2000 to 2015. [2]

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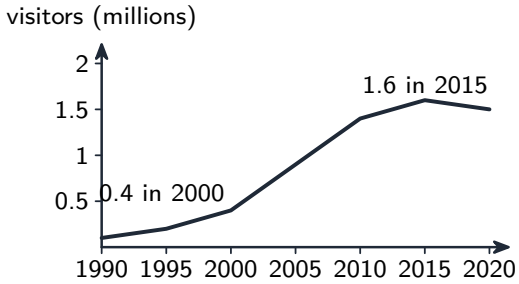
(a) Calculate the percentage increase in visitors from 2000 to 2015. [2]

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

Exercise 3.1 (b)

3.1 *(Paper 1 style.)* The graph shows visitor numbers at a coastal resort.

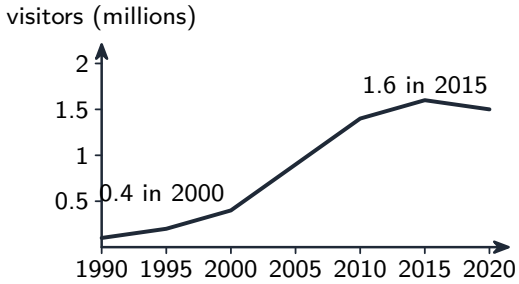
(b) Explain **two** strategies the resort could use to rejuvenate after 2015. [4]



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(b) Explain **two** strategies the resort could use to rejuvenate after 2015. [4]



(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

Exercise 3.2

3.2 Evaluate the costs and benefits for a city of hosting a major international sports event. [10]

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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

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