

Question 5: MANAGING RESOURCES

- (a) (i)** Lakes (or named lake)
Sea or beach idea (or named ocean) coast
Mountains (see names on map)
Rivers (or named river)
Value (High) Temperatures (°C) given/climate
Wildlife (birds, animals)
Swamp springs
Vegetation, forest, grassland
Not National Parks, Nature Reserves etc.

(3 marks)

- (ii)** Hotels
Lodges
Camps
Resort (1 mark)

(iii) Candidates should base descriptions on the map/text. – Point marking
Possible points

- Beach Holidays, sunbathing, swimming, snorkelling.
- Safari holidays – game drives.
- Visiting local people in reserves.
- Coastal holidays – sand and sea.
- National Parks – vegetation/creatures protected.
- National reserves – tourists can see local people in their environment.
- Comment on locational opportunities of named reserves.

Allow 2 marks for developed points.

MAX 2 for list

(4 marks)

(iv) 56% or 56 (1 mark)

(b) (i) Advantages could include both socio-economic environmental and individual person issues.

Reference to Figure is acceptable.

Accept advantages to the tourist/for companies/locals and in MEDC

Possible points:-

- Jobs.
- Income/wealth to tourist areas/capital generated.
- Boost to local economy
e.g. local crafts
e.g. local agriculture.
- New infrastructure for tourist areas.

Level 1 (1 – 2 marks)

(Basic) No examples given. A few benefits with little or no development. E.g. jobs, money, new roads etc.

Level 2 (3 – 4 marks)

(Clear) A range of benefits with some development. A few benefits with clear development.

Different environments for tourists

- In Kenya many jobs have been created in the game parks.
- Many jobs have been created in the game parks e.g. by Safari guides, hotel waiters, minibus drivers, etc. (4 marks)

(ii) Any two of the following disadvantages:

- Jobs seasonal/not available to locals (at senior level).
- Environmental problems (e.g. traffic pollution etc).
- Cultural effects.
- Profits go abroad.
- Wildlife effects.
- Country earn little money.
- Overcrowding. (2 marks)

(c) (i) The idea of being used again/re-used (not renewed) (1 mark)

(ii) Acceptable points will depend on the example chosen – but should always be about location.

Examples could include:- dams (for HEP), wind turbines, tidal power stations, solar installations, wave energy, geothermal etc.

Accept dps.

Accept reasons for locations in re of dams. e.g. to reduce flooding lation to multipurpose Nature

e.g. Turbines are put on hilltops (1) to catch as much wind as possible (1) e.g. (1)
(3 marks)

(iii) The responses should be about other ways of making resources last longer – not renewable energy.

e.g. examples of appropriate technology, recycling resources, conserving energy etc, resource substitution.

Level 1 1 – 2 marks (Basic) Points are mainly listed with little or no development.

e.g. “double glazing, loft insulation, etc.”

Level 2 4 - 6 marks (Clear) One or two points are made with clear development.

e.g. “Waste materials can be separated and recycled for example paper and aluminium cans ...”. (6 marks)