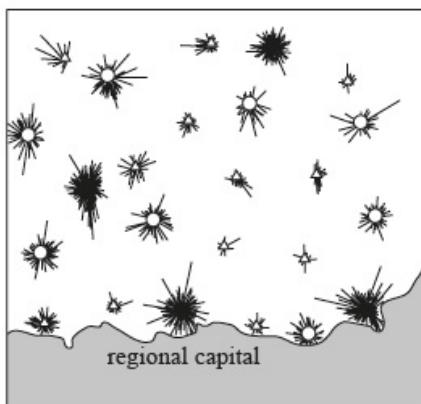


HL Paper 2

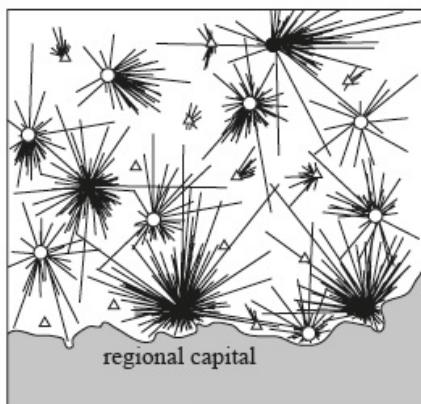
- a. Outline **one** political and **one** economic factor that affect participation in sport. [2+2]
- b. Referring to a national sports league you have studied, explain the factors that have determined the home location of its teams. [6]
- c. To what extent can tourism ever be made sustainable? [10]

The three maps show the catchment areas (illustrated by visitor "trip lines") for three different sport and recreational facilities located in the settlements of a region.

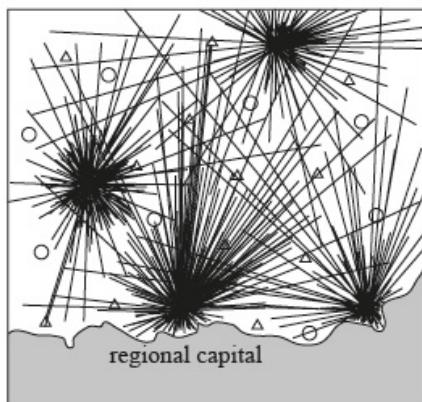
Map A – youth clubs



Map B – golf courses



Map C – ?



Key:

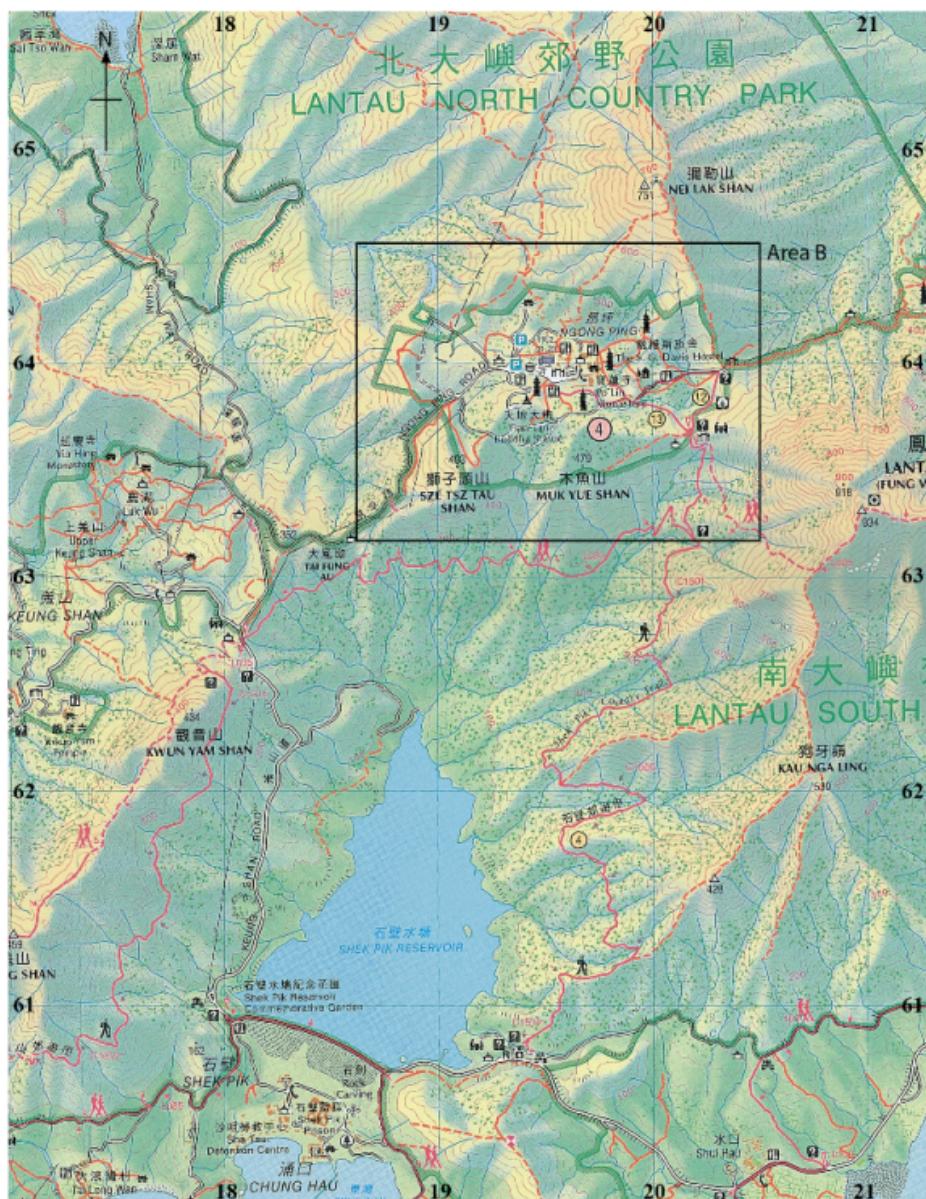
- City
- Large town
- △ Small town

Scale:

0 50 km

- a. Identify **two** possible sport or recreational facilities that Map C might be showing. [2]
- b. Analyse the maps for evidence of a leisure hierarchy. [4]
- c. Explain **two** ways in which ecotourism is a sustainable industry. [4]
- d. "Leisure, sports and tourism bring more problems than benefits to urban areas." Discuss this statement. [10]

The map extract shows the Lantau Country Park in Hong Kong.



- major
- - - difficult, indistinct or seasonally overgrown
- Footpath
- Lantau Trail (with section number & distance post)
- LO40 5 Lantau Trail (with section number & distance post)
- Fitness trail / Tree walk
- Pylon / — Power line
- Signal station / Radar station
- △ 511 / • 550 (height in metres)
- Trigonometrical station / Spot height
- Built-up area or Village / Temporary structure



Country Trail (with distance post)



Family walk



Starting point of Orienteering Trim Courses



Bicycle track



Photo no. / Countryside trail no.



Park or Sports ground



Cultivation / Woodland



Country park or Marine park boundary



Limit of speed restricted zones for pleasure vessels



Beach - supervised / unsupervised



Windsurfing / Sailing



Pleasure craft mooring area / Rowing



Sea cave / Mariculture fish rafts



Catchwater / Pipeline



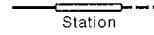
Ferry route / Kaito route



Car park / Petrol station



Bus terminus (with route No.)

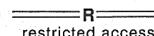


Station

Railway

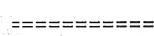


Expressway or Main road (Numbered)

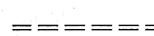


restricted access

Secondary road



Track



Road under construction



Country park management centre

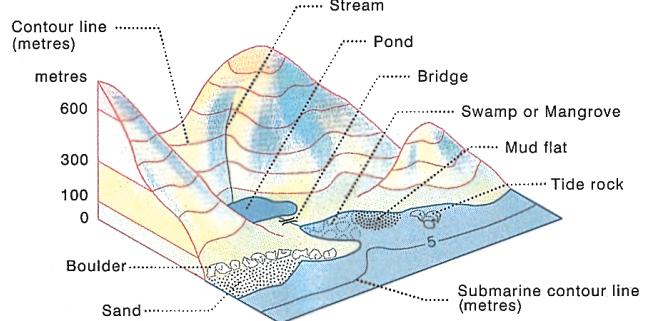


Country park / Marine park warden post

Slope / Cliff or Quarry



RELIEF BLOCK DIAGRAM

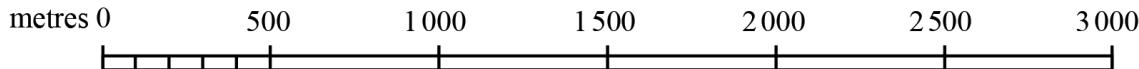


MAP LETTERING

Type Face	Feature
TUNG CHUNG	Area/District
Ngan Wan Estate	Estate/Village
CHEUNG SHAN	Hill/Pass
PENG CHAU	Island
Fan Lau Kok	Cape
SOUTH LANTAU ROAD	Road
TUNG CHUNG BAY	Sea/Bay
SHEK PIK RESERVOIR	Reservoir
Wang Tong River	River

/	Information board / Viewing point
/	Pavilion/Picnic site (Barbecue prohibited)
	Barbecue site
	Toilet / Campsite
	Holiday camp / Youth hostel
	Pagoda / Arch
	Monastery or Temple / Church
	Declared monument / Police station or post
	Fire station / Hospital or Clinic
	Fire lookout / Navigation beacon or light
	Emergency helpline / Telephone kiosk

SCALE 1 : 25 000



The contour lines are at 20 metre vertical intervals

[Source: Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department, *Lantau Island and Neighbouring Islands*, Countryside Series, Edition 2 (2005). The map reproduced with permission of the Director of Lands. © The Government of Hong Kong SAR. Licence No. 35/2010]

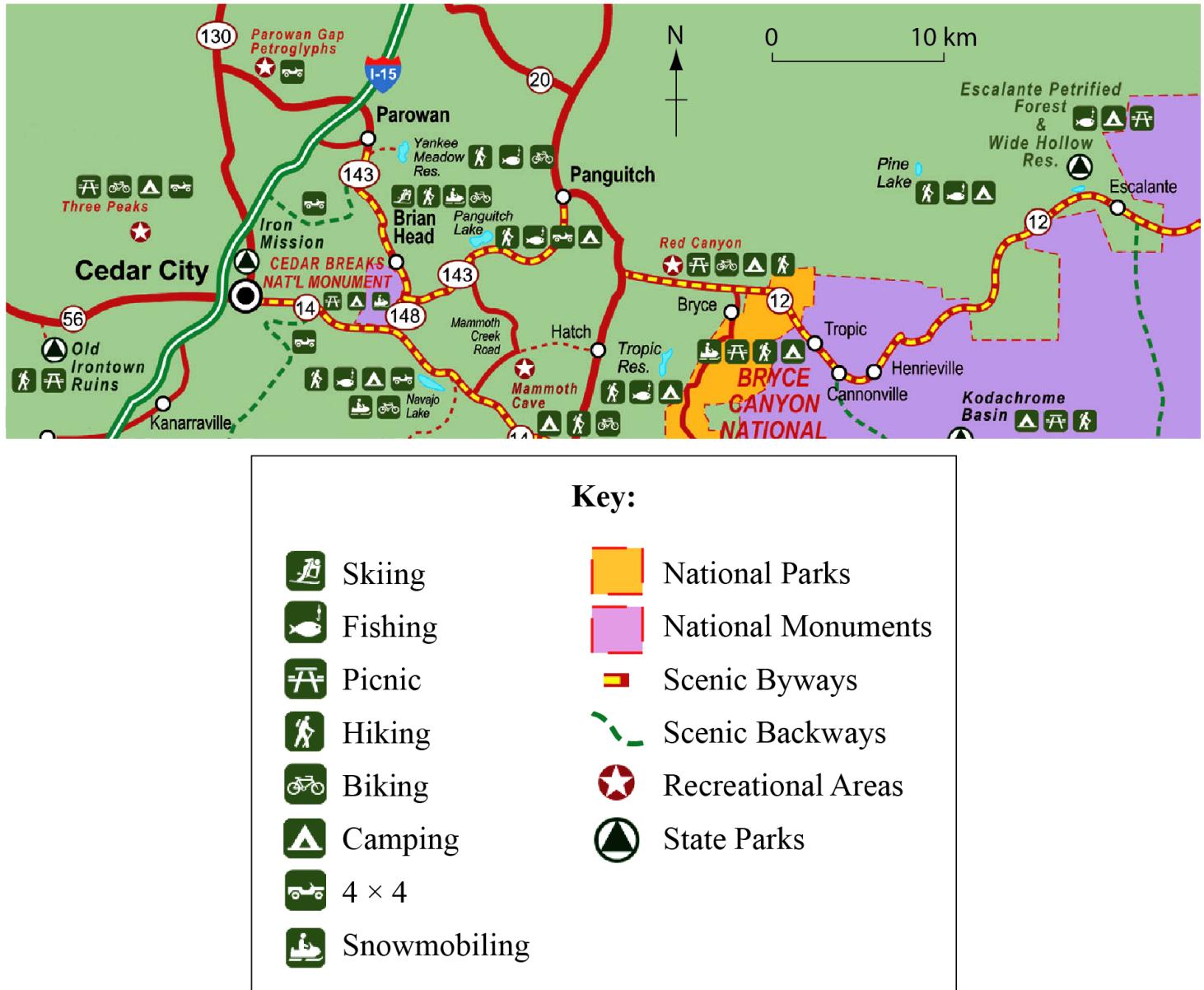
a. Identify **two** primary and **two** secondary tourism resources found in the area south of gridline 62. [2+2]

b. Referring to map evidence, explain **three** problems related to tourism that are likely to develop in Area B, around Ngong Ping. [3x2]

c. Discuss the strategies designed to manage tourism in **one** named urban area.

[10]

The map shows an area in Utah, USA, where tourism is important.



[Cedar City-Brian Head Tourism Bureau. Used with permission.]

a. Identify **one** possible heritage tourism location **and** **one** possible ecotourism location shown on the map and justify your choice. [2+2]

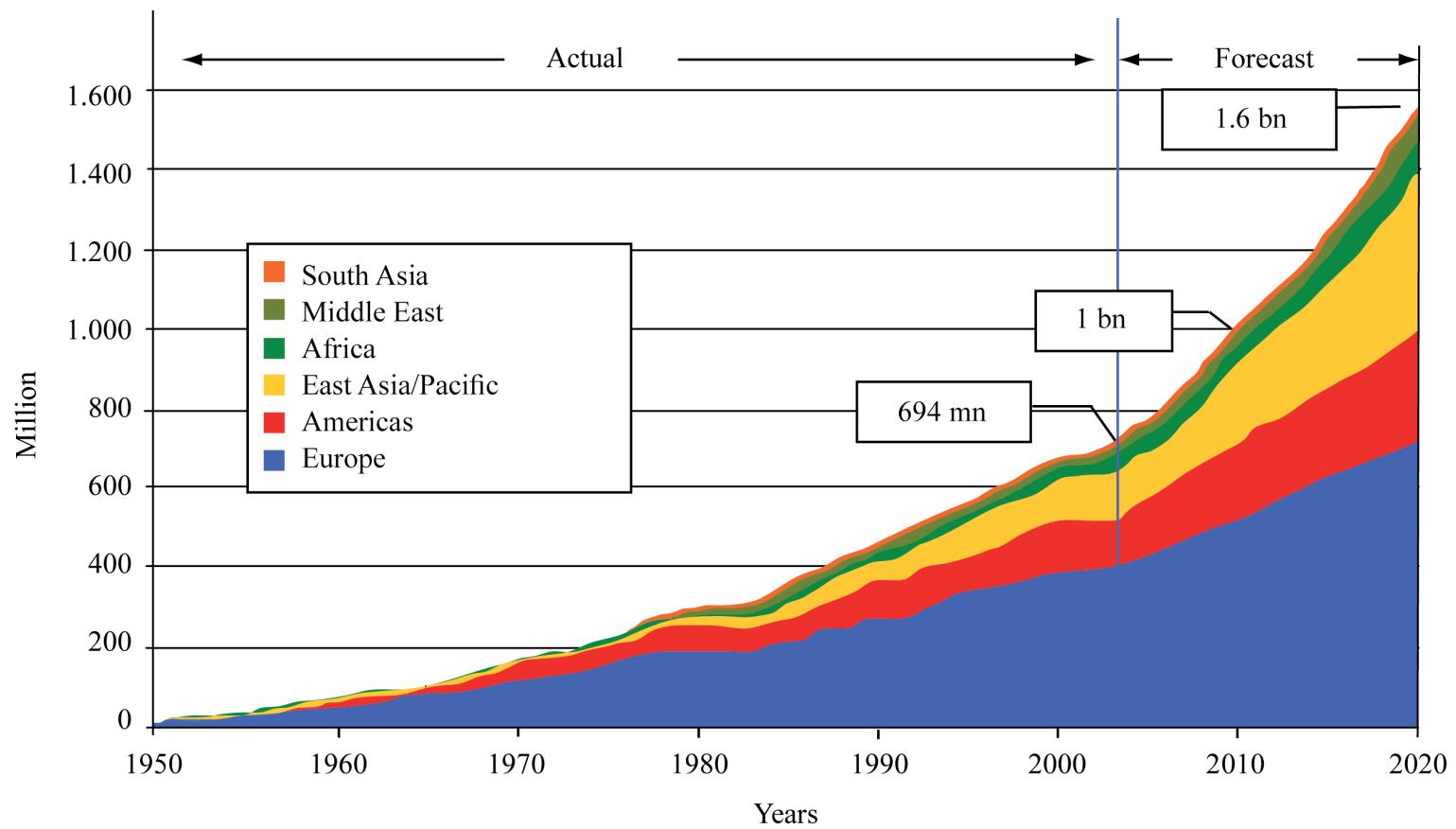
b. Explain how the carrying capacity may be different for **two** of the activities at Three Peaks recreation area. [6]

c. Discuss the factors affecting the distribution of leisure facilities in urban areas. [10]

- a. Outline **two** types of carrying capacity that apply to rural areas. [4]
- b. Explain how land values **and** accessibility can affect the distribution of sports facilities within urban areas. [6]
- c. Evaluate the role of tourism as a development strategy in low-income countries. [10]

- a. Describe the main characteristics of sustainable tourism. [4]
- b. Explain **three** different impacts of tourist developments on the environment. [3x2]
- c. Examine how tourism has had social and economic impacts on **one** country. [10]

The graph shows the number of international tourist arrivals between 1950–2020.



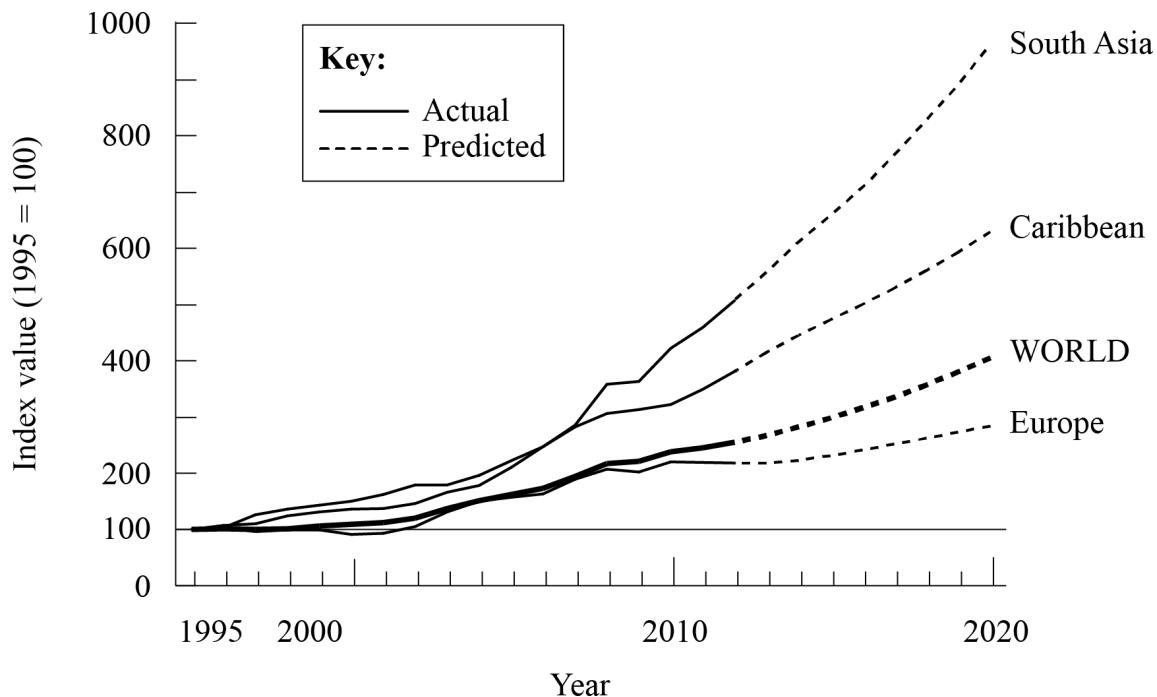
[Source: ©UNWTO, 9284404708]

- a. State the year in which international tourist arrivals in Europe exceeded 400 million for the first time. [1]
- b. Describe the trend in international tourist arrivals in the East Asia/Pacific region shown on the graph. [3]
- c. Suggest **three** possible reasons for a decline in the total number of international arrivals in the world. [6]

d. Referring to **one or more** named examples, examine why some countries have invested in tourism in order to promote development.

[10]

The graph shows government investment in tourism for selected regions from 1995 to 2020. All values are relative to the 1995 index of 100.



[Source: World Travel and Tourism Council]

a. Describe the trends shown in the graph.

[4]

b. Using a located example, explain **two** strategies used to develop tourism in low-income countries.

[6]

c. For a country you have studied, to what extent do the economic benefits of tourism outweigh the environmental costs?

[10]

a. Briefly describe what is meant by:

[4]

(i) heritage tourism;

(ii) ecotourism.

b. Explain **three** political factors that affect participation and success in international sport.

[6]

c. "The benefits of hosting an international sporting event always outweigh the costs." Discuss this statement, using appropriate examples.

[10]

ai. Define *leisure*.

[2]

aii. Define *tourism*.

[2]

b. Analyse **three** geographic factors, other than accessibility and affluence, that determine levels of participation in one named sport you have studied.

[2+2]

c. Compare the influence of accessibility and affluence on the growth of **either** recreation **or** tourism **or** sport.

[10]

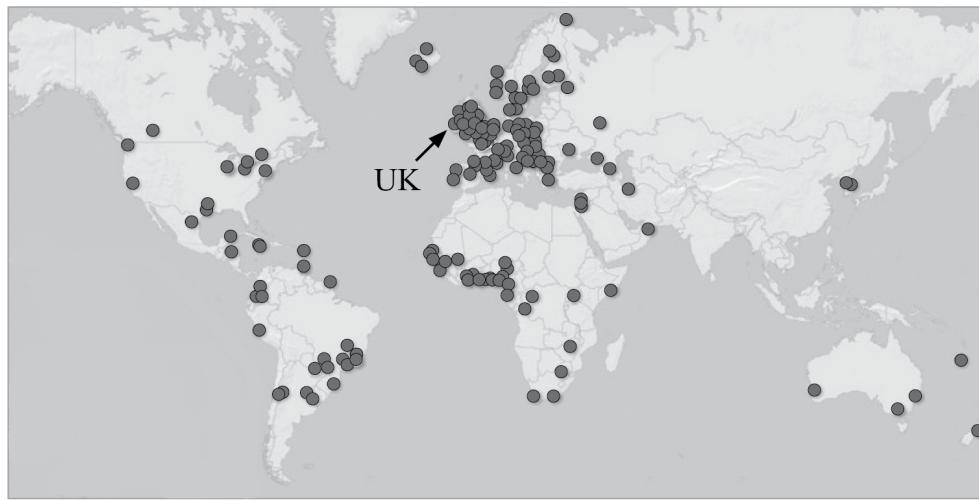
The maps show the birth places of players in a sports league in the UK in 1990 and 2010.

1990



Key:
● Player's birthplace

2010



[Source: adapted from http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/football/eng_prem/8182090.stm]

a. Describe the pattern of birth places in 1990 and how it has changed by 2010.

[2+2]

b. Suggest **three** possible reasons why the sphere of influence of this league's supporters has grown in size since 1990.

[3x2]

c. "Local people do not benefit from hosting an international sporting event." Discuss this statement.

[10]

a. (i) Describe what is meant by the term "heritage tourism locations".

[4]

(ii) State examples of **two** different kinds of heritage tourism.

b. (i) Suggest what is meant by the term "remote tourist destination".

[6]

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for the growth of tourism in **one named** remote tourist destination.

c. Evaluate strategies that have been designed to make tourism more sustainable in different environments.

[10]

a. (i) Define the term *environmental carrying capacity*.

[4]

(ii) Define the term *perceptual carrying capacity*.

b. Referring to specific activities, analyse why the leisure facilities in a central business district (CBD) differ from those in the rural–urban fringe.

[6]

c. "Sport and recreation are an effective means of regeneration for urban areas." Discuss this statement.

[10]

a.i. Define the term *tourism*.

[2]

a.ii. State **two** possible reasons why not all international arrivals can be classified as tourists.

[2]

b. Explain **two** strategies designed to manage the environmental damage caused by tourism in **one named** large town or city.

[6]

c. Discuss the view that the economic benefits of tourism in **one** country you have studied outweigh its negative social and environmental impacts.

[10]

a. Outline what is meant by the terms:

[4]

(i) primary tourist resources;

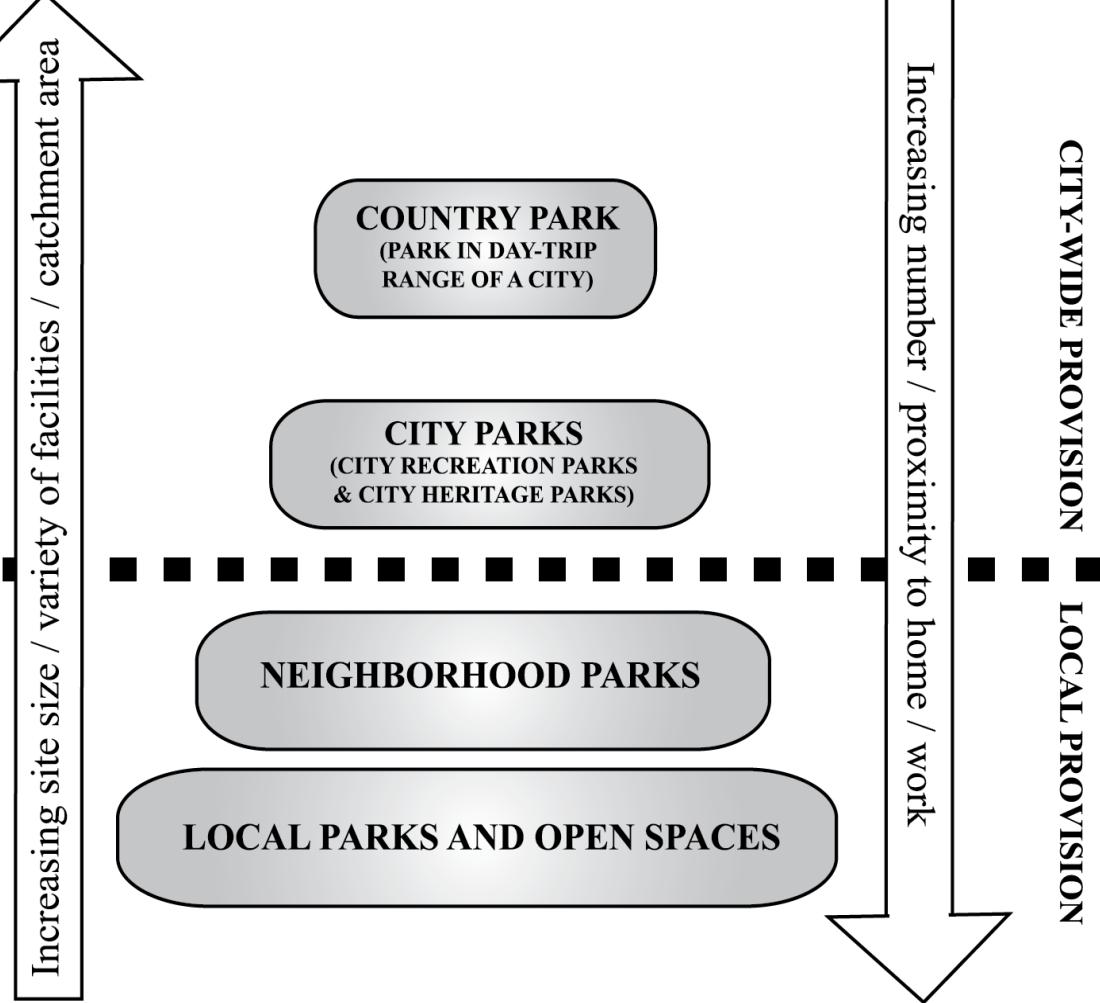
(ii) secondary tourist resources.

b. Using examples, explain **three** reasons for the growth of tourism in more remote locations.

[6]

c. To what extent do the advantages of ecotourism outweigh any disadvantages?

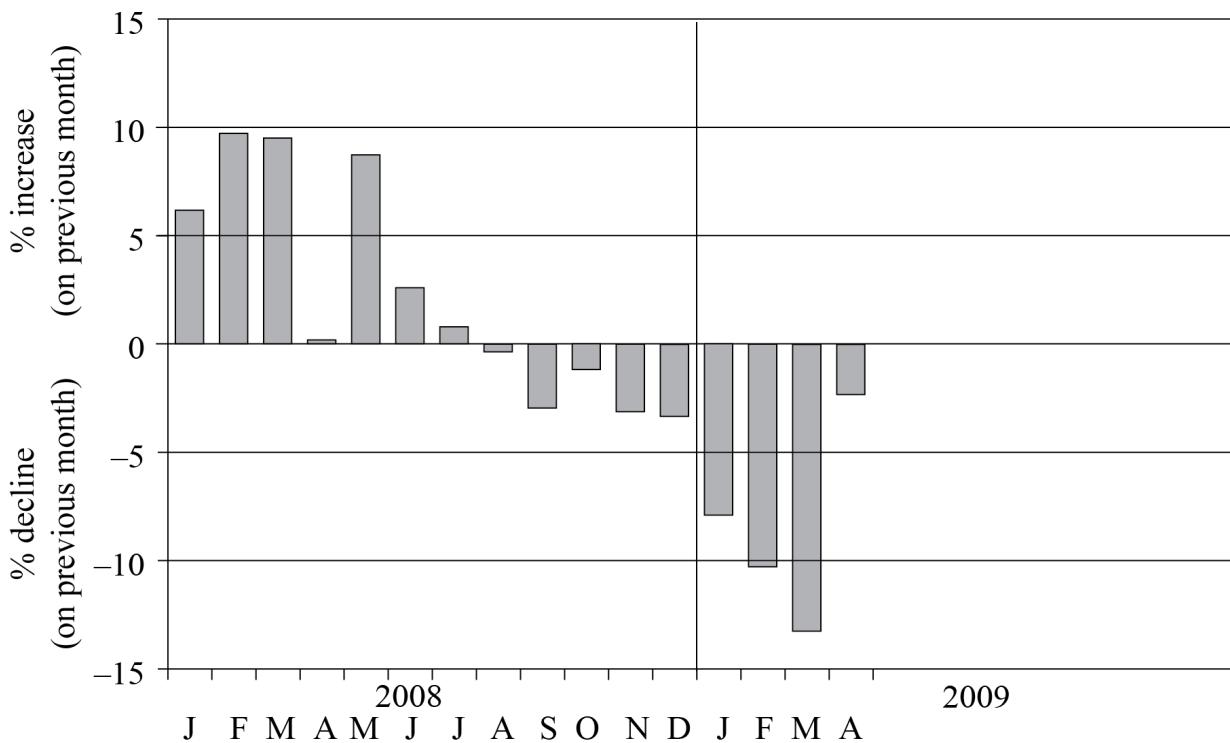
[10]



[Source: Adapted from Dundee City Council, Leisure and Communities Department
<http://www.dundee.gov.uk/openspace/main.htm>]

- a. Referring to the diagram, outline **two** differences you would expect to find between "local parks and open spaces" and a "country park". [2+2]
- b. Explain **three** reasons why it is important for city planners to ensure that there are sufficient open spaces for urban residents. [6]
- c. With reference to a named urban area, examine the factors that have influenced the location and distribution of leisure facilities, other than open [10] spaces.

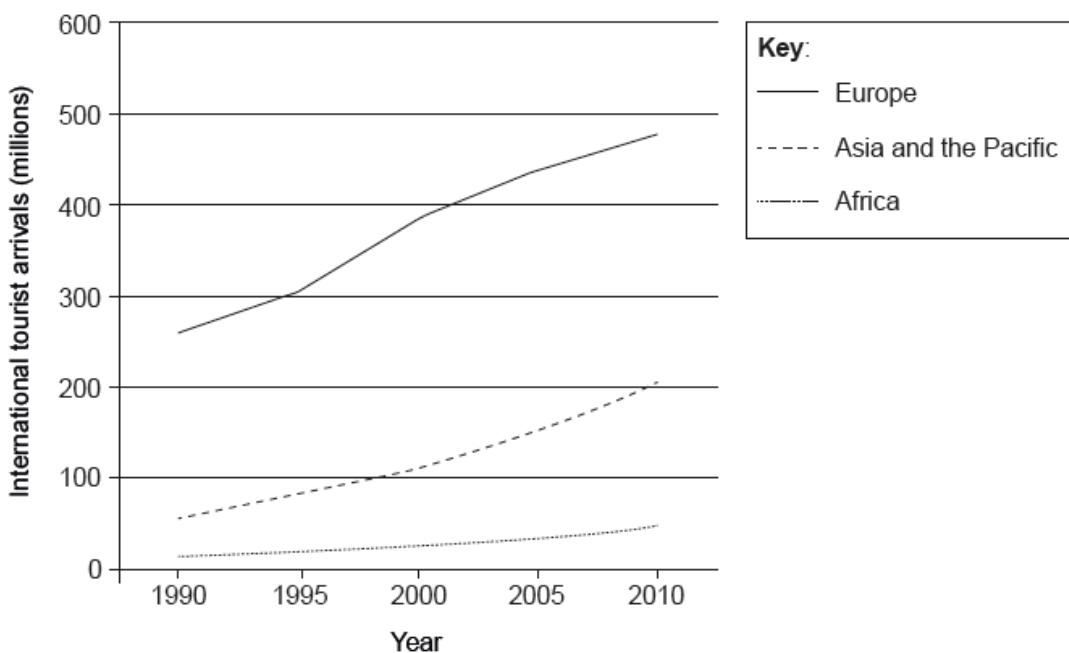
The graph shows the monthly changes in international tourist arrivals worldwide from January 2008 to April 2009.



[Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)]

- a. Describe the changes in international tourist arrivals shown in the graph. [4]
 - b. Explain **three** reasons why international tourist arrivals can change in one named rural or urban location. [3x2]
 - c. "Most recreational and sports facilities in urban areas are located near the city centre." Discuss this statement. [10]
-
- a. Describe **two** characteristics of the leisure hierarchy. [4]
 - b. Explain **three geographic** factors that might influence decision-makers in choosing a host city for an international sports event. [6]
 - c. Using **one or more** examples, evaluate the strategies designed to manage tourism in rural areas. [10]
-
- a. (i) Define the term *leisure*. [2]
 - (ii) Define the term *tourism*.
 - b. Suggest **two** reasons why demand for international tourist services has increased rapidly in recent decades. [4]
 - c. Explain **two** ways in which environmental damage from tourism has been minimized in **one named** city or large town. [4]
 - d. Examine the view that tourism offers a guaranteed route towards economic development for low-income countries. [10]

The graph shows international tourist arrivals for three regions between 1990 and 2010.



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2015]

- a. Describe the trends shown on the graph. [4]
- b. Explain **three** reasons for the changes in international tourist arrivals shown on the graph. [6]
- c. Examine the extent to which sustainable tourism might be successfully implemented in different environments. [10]

The table shows the world's fifteen most visited cities in 2013.

City	Visitors (millions)	City	Visitors (millions)	City	Visitors (millions)
Bangkok	15.98	Istanbul	10.37	Seoul	8.19
London	15.96	Dubai	9.89	Milan	6.83
Paris	13.92	Kuala Lumpur	9.20	Rome	6.71
Singapore	11.75	Hong Kong	8.72	Shanghai	6.50
New York	11.52	Barcelona	8.41	Amsterdam	6.35

[Source: adapted from Derek Thompson, The New #1 Tourist Destination in the World? It's Bangkok, May 28, 2013. <https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2013/05/the-new-1-tourist-destination-in-the-world-its-bangkok/276301>. Republished with permission of *The Atlantic*; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.]

- a.i. Describe the global pattern of the most visited cities. [3]
- a.ii. State the median value of visitor numbers in 2013. [1]

b.i. Outline what is meant by the term "ecotourism".

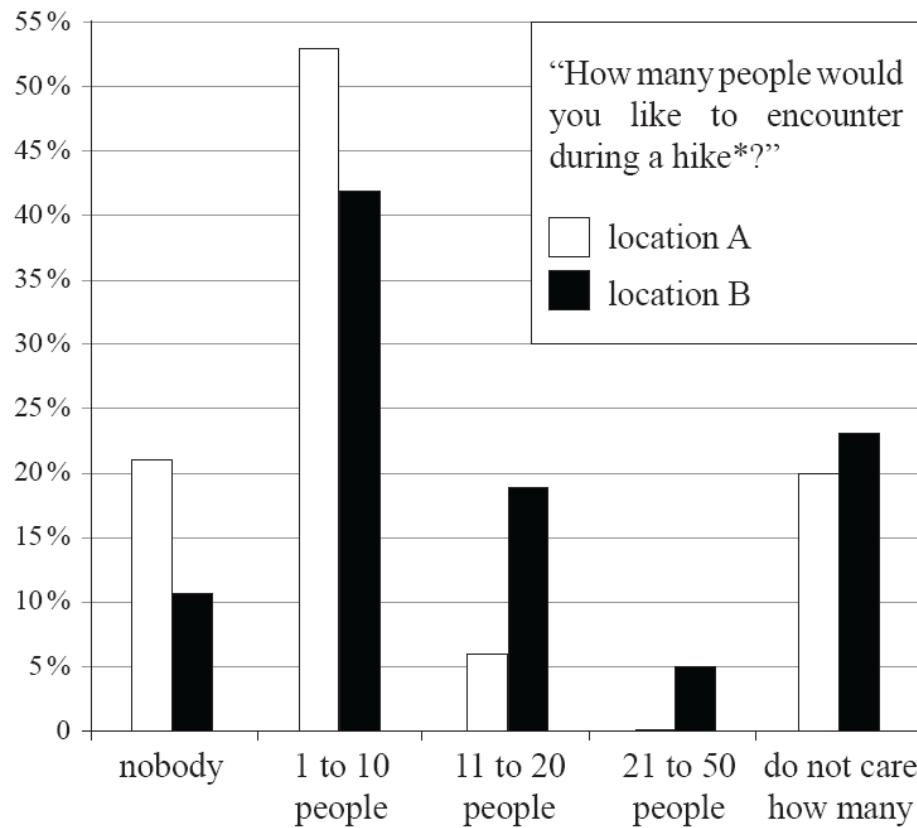
[2]

b.ii. Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of ecotourism for local communities.

[4]

c. For **one named** national sports league, examine the relationship between the location of its teams and the places where their supporters live. [10]

10. The graph shows responses from hikers to the question "How many people would you like to encounter during a hike*?" for two rural locations, A and B.



[Source: This figure was adapted from an article first published in *Mountain Research and Development* (MRD):
Boller F, Hunziker M, Conedera M, Elsasser H, Krebs P. 2010. Fascinating remoteness: The dilemma of hiking tourism development in peripheral mountain areas. *Mountain Research and Development* 30(4): 320–331.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-10-00018.1.\]](http://dx.doi.org/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-10-00018.1.)

* Hike: a leisure time walk in the countryside

a(i). Define the term *carrying capacity*.

[1]

a(ii). State whether location A or B has the higher perceptual carrying capacity and justify your answer.

[3]

b. Explain **three** factors that affect the distribution of sports facilities in urban areas.

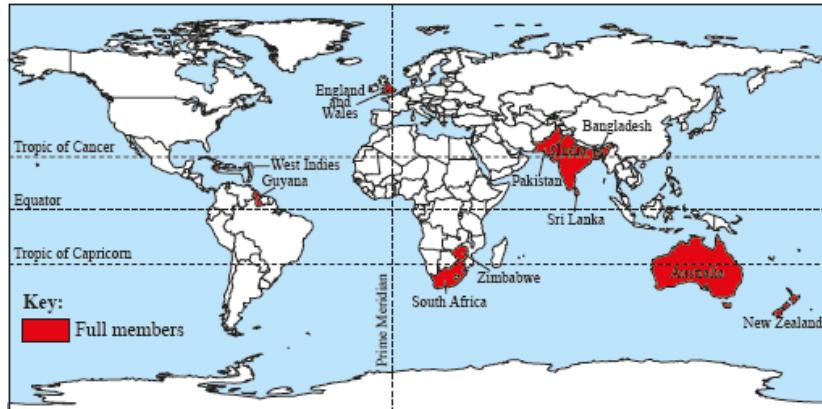
[6]

c. Examine the effectiveness of using sport and recreation to promote urban regeneration.

[10]

Optional Theme E – Leisure, sport and tourism

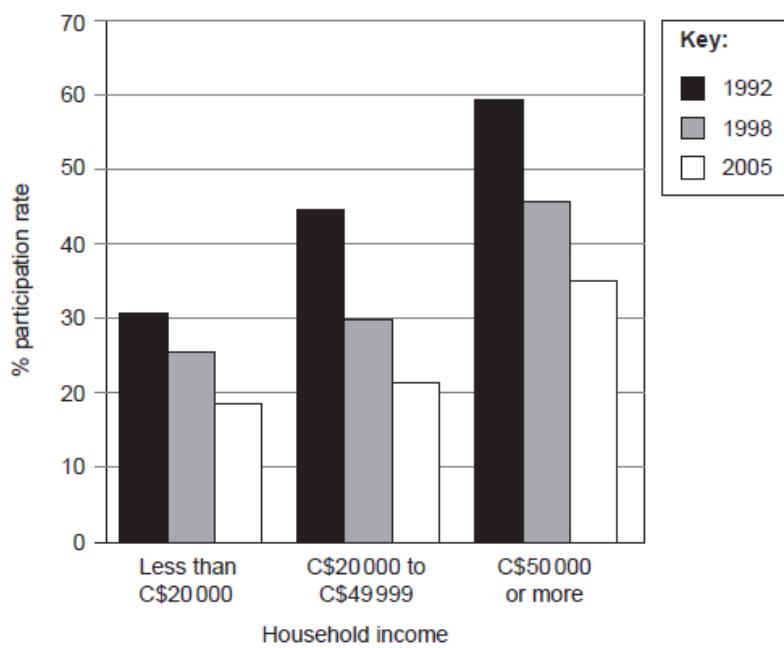
10. The map shows participating teams for one international sport.



[Source: Copyright © www.mapsofworld.com]

- Describe the distribution of the participating teams. [4]
- Using examples, suggest how social and cultural factors can affect people's participation in international sports. [6]
- "Physical factors influence the location of tourist activities more than human factors." Discuss this statement, with reference to examples. [10]

The graph shows people's participation in sport in Canada in relation to their household income between 1992 and 2005.



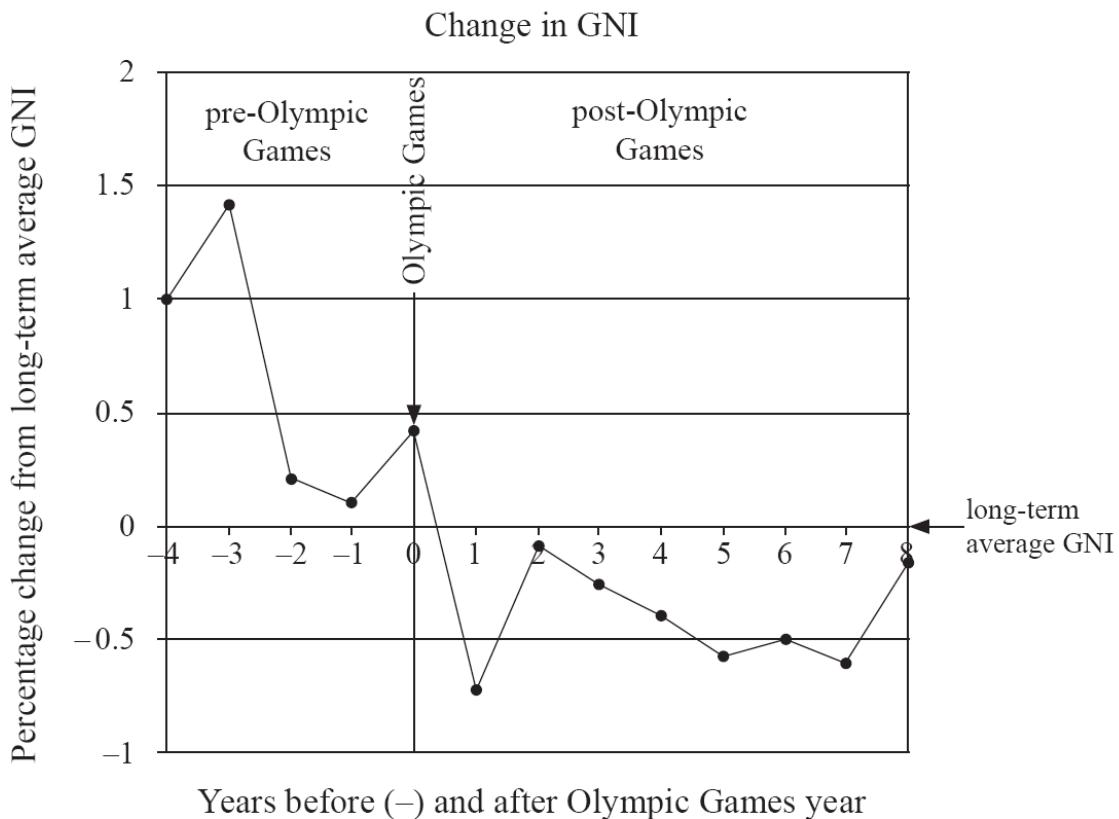
[Source: adapted from www.statcan.gc.ca]

- Referring to the graph, describe the relationship between household income and participation in sport in Canada. [4]
- Using examples, explain how levels of participation in international sport are affected by:
 - one economic factor;

(ii) one political factor.

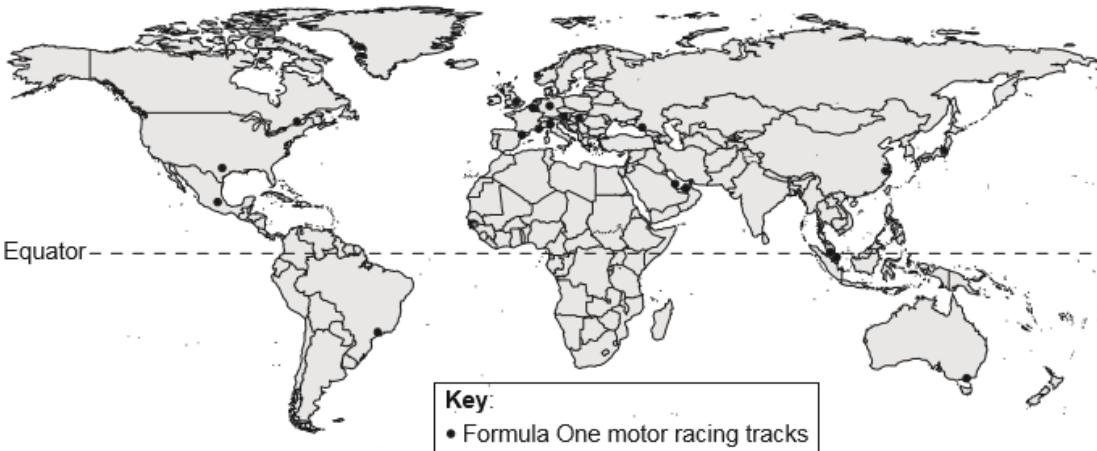
- c. "Land value is the most important factor influencing the location of recreation and sports facilities in urban areas." Discuss this statement with [10] reference to specific urban areas.

The graph shows the impact of hosting the Olympic Games on the GNI of a country.



[Source: International Monetary Fund]

- a(i) State the change in GNI during the year of the Olympic Games. [1]
- a(ii) State the change in GNI one year after the Olympic Games. [1]
- b. Describe what is meant by the *sphere of influence* of a sporting event. [2]
- c. Suggest reasons why a country's GNI increases before and during the Olympic Games. [6]
- d. Examine the changes in the international tourism industry that have led to the development of more remote tourism locations. [10]
- a. The map shows the distribution of Formula One motor racing tracks in 2015. [4]

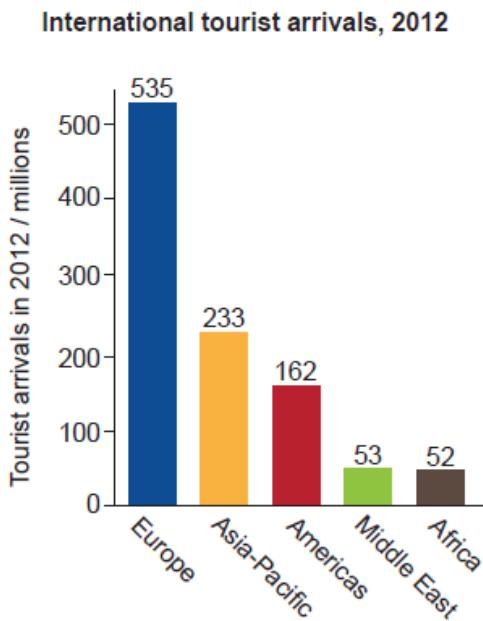


[Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Formula_One_circuits#/media/File:Formula_1_all_over_the_world-2016-new.svg]

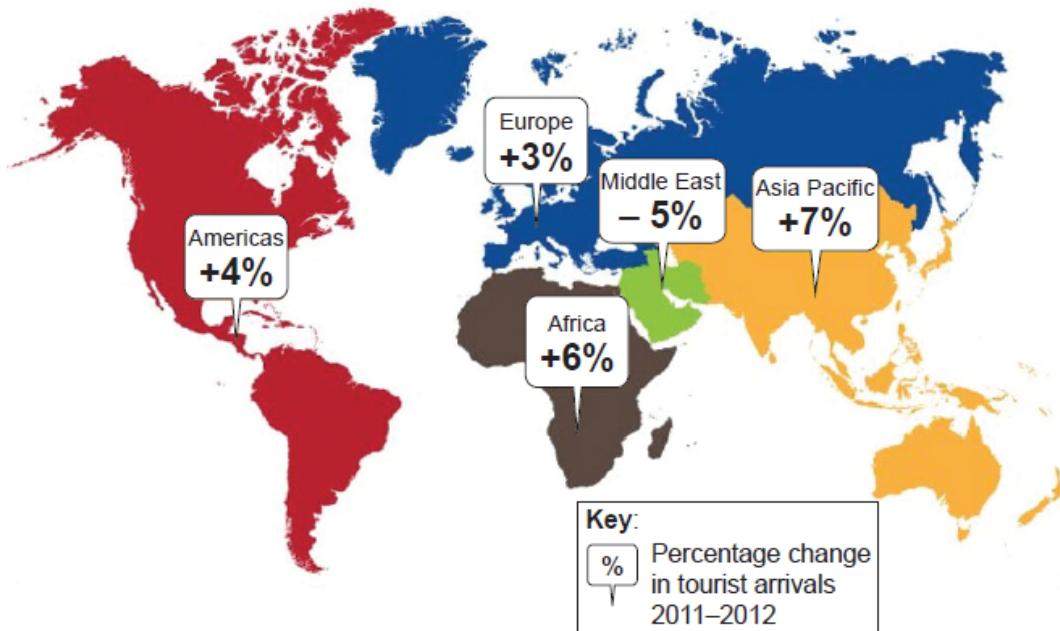
Describe the geographical distribution of Formula One motor racing tracks shown on the map.

- b. Explain **two** reasons for increased global participation in sport. [6]
- c. For **one** national sports league you have studied, examine the relationship between the location of the teams and the residence of its supporters. [10]

The diagram shows information about international tourist arrivals in 2012.



Percentage change in international tourist arrivals, 2011–2012

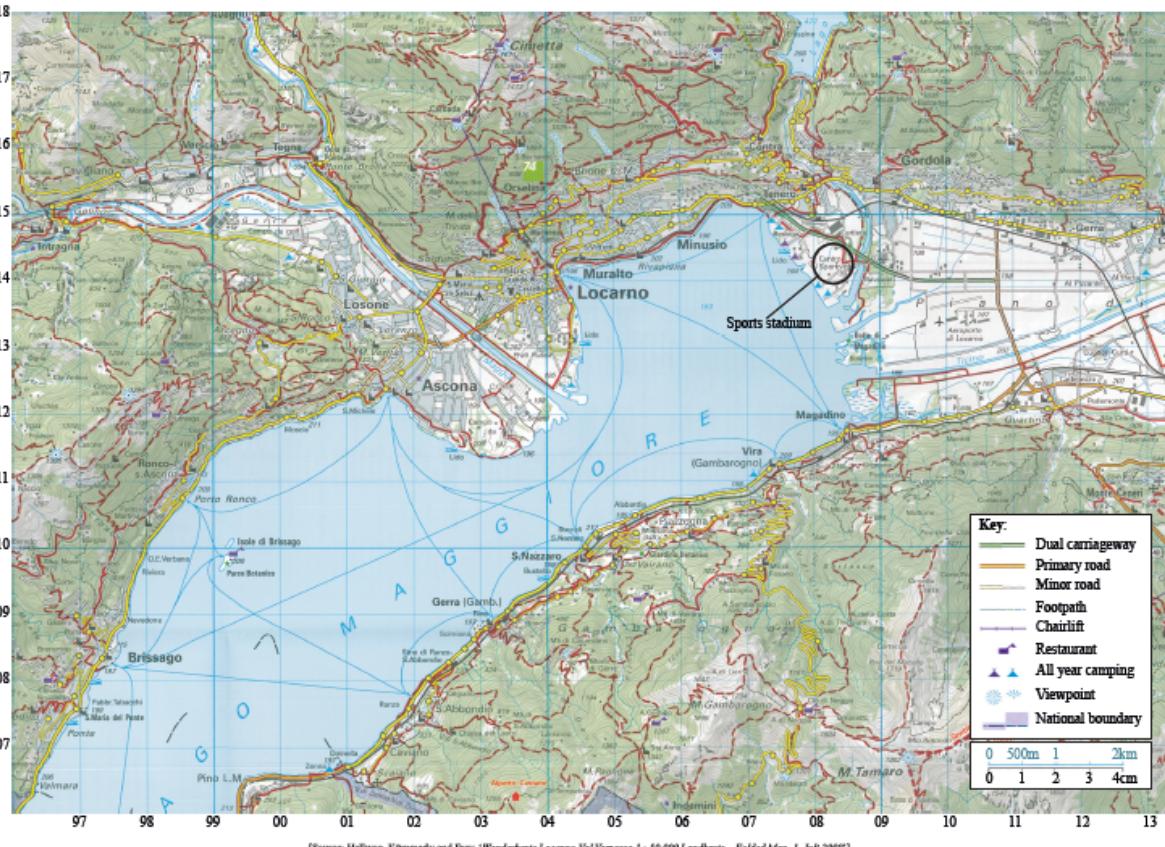


[Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 2013]

- a. Briefly describe: [4]
- (i) the pattern shown on the bar graph;
 - (ii) the trend shown on the map.
- b. Using examples of countries, suggest **three** reasons why numbers of international tourist arrivals have sometimes **decreased**. [6]
- c. “The economic gains from tourism always exceed its negative social impacts.” Discuss this statement with reference to **one or more** case studies. [10]

Option E – Leisure, sport and tourism

The map shows the area around Locarno in southern Switzerland. The scale of the map is 1:50 000 and the contour interval is 25 metres.



[Source: Hallwag, Kümmerly und Frey, 'Wanderkarte Locarno-Val Verzasca 1 : 50 000 Landkarte - Földkép Map, 1. Juli 2009']

- Using map evidence, name **and** locate **two** different leisure activities or facilities shown in the area north of gridline 16. [4]
- Referring to the map, explain **three** factors that may influence the shape of the catchment area for the sports stadium. [6]
- Examine the use of sport and recreation as a regeneration strategy in **one or more** urban areas. [10]

The photograph shows tourists at a popular site in Tokyo, Japan.



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2018]

- a.i. With reference to the photograph, identify **one** primary tourist attraction. [1]
- a.ii. With reference to the photograph, identify **one** secondary tourist attraction. [1]
- b. Using photographic evidence, suggest why the perceptual carrying capacity of this site might have been reached. [2]
- c. For **one named** international sporting event, explain how **one physical** factor and **two human** factors influenced the choice of venue(s). [6]
- d. Examine the extent to which the aims of sustainable tourism might be achieved in **two** different environments. [10]

The map shows the area around the valley of the River Tarn and the town of Sainte-Enimie in Southern France. The scale is 1:100 000 and the contour interval is 40 metres. Photograph A shows the town of Sainte-Enimie.



SCAN 100®, © IGN – 2016. No copy. Authorization No. 60.16021

Scale 1:100 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km

Key:

Boundary of National Park _____		Youth centre, holiday park _____	
Boundary of the surrounding area _____		Equestrian centre, equestrian centre with accommodation _____	
National Park Information Centre _____		Minor roads: 7 metres and wider, less than 7 metres _____	
GR footpath _____		Distances in kilometres (as total between important towns) _____	
Local walking trail: starting point _____		Other roads: regularly maintained, unmaintained _____	
Bridle way _____		Agricultural track/forestry track, path, mule path _____	
Tourist trail _____		Crossing level, tunnel, bridge _____	
Temple, church, chapel, abbey _____		Canals: navigable, non-navigable _____	
Castle, castle open to public, museum _____		Lock, station, port, tunnel, reservoir, water tower _____	
Tower, rampart, historic bridge _____		Lakes or ponds: permanent, seasonal, marshland _____	
Traditional architecture, building of interest _____		House or group of houses, lodge _____	
Belfry, watchtower _____		Church, chapel, wayside cross _____	
Dolmen, menhir _____		Monuments: megalithic, commemorative, cemetery _____	
Converted cave, sinkhole _____		Castle, tower, ruins _____	
Ruin, remains _____		Fortifications: fort, battery _____	
Point of interest, Order of Knights of Malta site _____		Aerodromes: with facilities, without facilities _____	
Viewpoint indicator, view point _____		Population in thousands of inhabitants _____	
Spring, waterfall _____		Wood, scrubland _____	
Tourist information, police station _____		The contour interval is 40 metres.	
Hostel / guarded refuge, unguarded refuge / shelter .		Arrow points in direction of decreased elevation.	
Stables, camping _____			

[Source: produced and edited by the French National Geographical Institute in collaboration with the National Park Of Cevennes]

Photograph A



[Source: copyright International Baccalaureate Organization, 2016]

- a. Using map evidence, identify **and** locate **two** secondary tourist resources. [4]
- b. Describe how **one** characteristic of the valley of the River Tarn limits its environmental carrying capacity. [2]
- c. (i) State the direction in which the camera was pointing when photograph A was taken. [4]
 - (ii) Referring to photograph A, suggest the evidence that the perceptual carrying capacity of Sainte-Enimie may already have been exceeded.
- d. Using examples, evaluate the use of tourism as a development strategy in some low-income countries. [10]

