



XINMIN SECONDARY SCHOOL

新民中学

SEKOLAH MENENGAH XINMIN
MOCK TOURISM PAPER 2024

CANDIDATE NAME

--

CLASS

4	0	
---	---	--

INDEX NO

--	--

GEOGRAPHY

2279/01

Paper 1

Setter: Ms Wan Shi Ting

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen only.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid/tape.

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

1 Tourism

(a) Fig. 1.1 (Insert) is a map showing international and domestic tourism expenditure in countries.

International and domestic tourism expenditure in countries

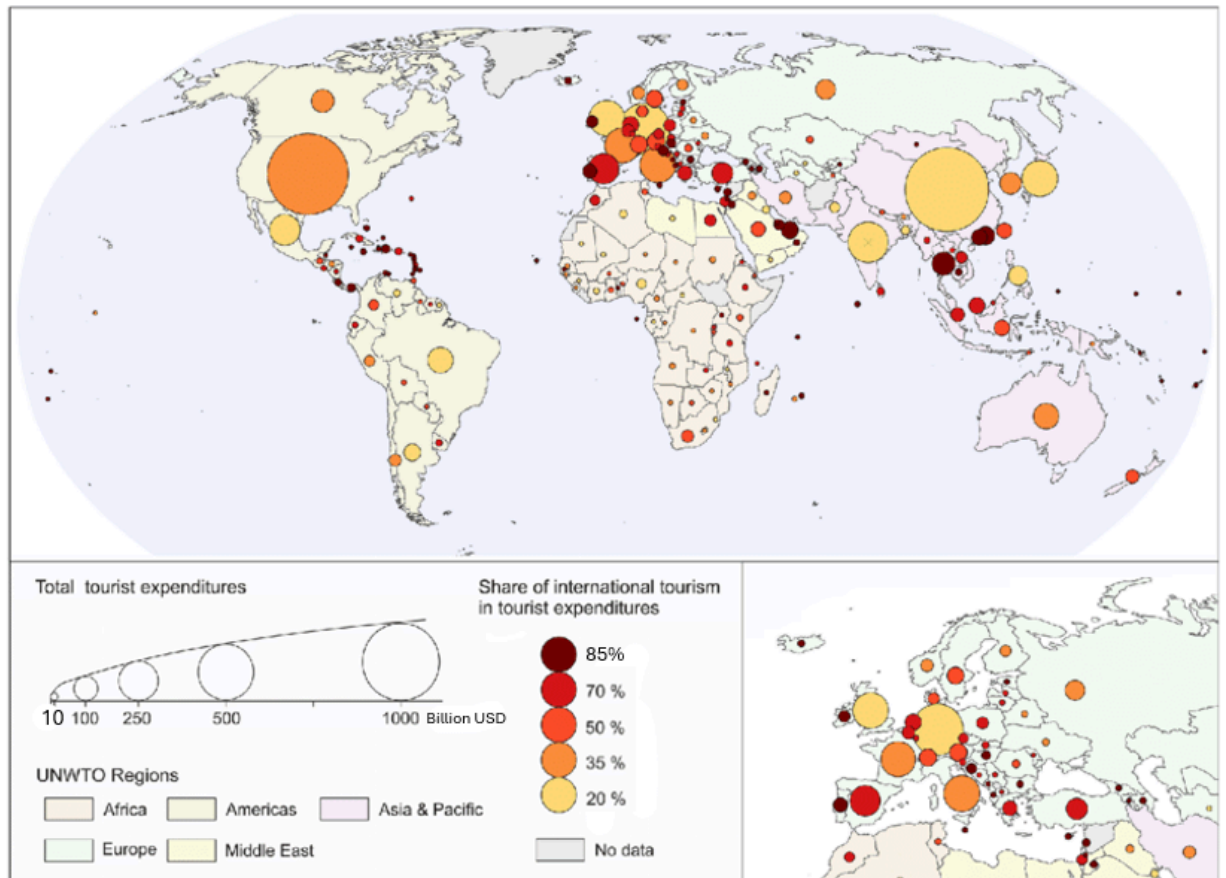


Fig.1.1

- (i) Identify the country which receives the highest domestic tourist expenditure. [1]

Award 1 mark for each appropriate identification of highest domestic tourism expenditure, to a maximum of 1 mark.

- China

- (i) Using Fig. 1.1, describe the global pattern of tourist expenditure.

Award 1 marks for each appropriate description of the global pattern of tourist expenditure in countries, to a maximum of 3 marks.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable.

trend
 ① General
 ② Specific
 ③ Anomaly

Possible responses include:

Total tourist expenditures (SIZE):

- [General trend] Global north/Countries in the Northern Hemisphere/ Developed countries receives the highest total tourist expenditures. [1 mark]
- The highest total tourist expenditures are seen in China and USA, with both received approximately 1000 billion USD [1 mark]. However, in China, only 20% of total tourism expenditure was contributed by international tourism, on the other hand, 35% of total tourism expenditure was contributed by international tourism in United States of America [1 additional mark].
- Europe has received moderate amounts of total tourist expenditure of around 10 – 250 billion USD, with a large proportion of countries in Western Europe having 250 million USD tourist expenditure [1 mark]. However, it seems in Europe that the higher the total tourist expenditure, the smaller the contribution of it by international tourism. For example, for 250 billion USD of total tourist expenditures, share of international tourism which contributed was 20% - 35%. Whereas for total tourist expenditures of 10 – 100 billion USD, 50% to 85% of it was contributed by international tourists [1 additional mark].
- Africa receives the lowest total tourist expenditures of less than 10 USD [1 mark] of which 70% to 85% was contributed by international tourists [1 additional mark].

Share of international tourism in tourist expenditures:

- The share of international tourism in tourist expenditures is highest (70%-80%) in countries in Central America, Middle East and Southeast Asia. [1 mark] However, these regions also contain countries with smaller total tourist expenditure. [1 additional mark]
- The share of international tourism in tourist expenditures is lowest (20%-35%) in countries like China, India, Japan, Australia, most countries in the Americas, such as USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Peru and Chile). [1 mark]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the pattern observed above.

Award 1 mark for each reason suggested for the trend described in (a)(i), to a maximum of 3 marks.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable.

Possible responses include:

- Developed nations and Emerging Economies such as United States of America, Europe, China, Japan, Korea are largely located in the northern hemisphere. The tourism industry is more likely to be well-developed, with more funds therefore these locations can offer variety and quality in tourist experiences therefore attracting tourists [1 mark].
- Africa largely comprises of Less Developed Countries like Libya, Chad, Sudan, etc where transport and basic facilities are lacking. Therefore, these locations are unlikely to attract tourists as they do not have sufficient facilities and funds to support the tourist activities. [1 mark].
- Most of the tourist expenditures in countries in Africa / Central America are also from international tourists who are most likely interested in niche tourism therefore they are attracted to lesser well-known, off-the-beaten-track destinations that do not offer standard mass tourism amenities and facilities [1 mark].

(b) Fig. 1.2 is an infographic showing recent trends in tourism.

Recent trends in tourism

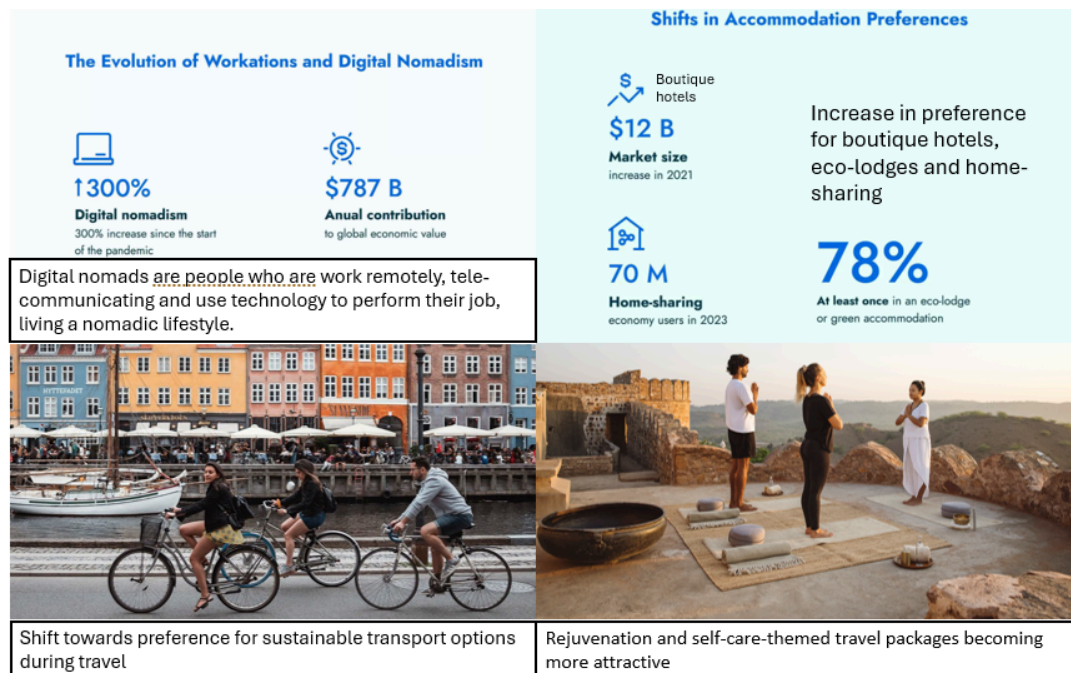


Fig. 1.2

(i) With reference to Fig. 1.2, explain how different stakeholders could have contributed to the recent trends in tourism.

Award 1 mark for each explanation of how different stakeholders could have contributed to recent trends in tourism, to a maximum of 3 marks.
Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable.

Possible responses include:

- Locals could have been more involved in decision-making related to tourism within their community and would have provided their homes and built homestay lodges for tourists, accounting for the rise in preference for homestays and eco-lodges [1 mark].
- Businesses more committed to developing wellness and rejuvenation tourism in the area. They could have built resorts with wellness activities and increased attempts to advertise for the newly built resorts [1 mark]. The recent rise in the need for relaxation and escape from urban life in tourist motivations could have led to such actions from businesses as it means profitable business venture [1 additional mark].
- Businesses could also have relaxed their working rules to allow for more work-from-home work situations which therefore could have led to increased tourism from digital nomads. [1 mark]
- Governments could also have created more policies on green commute and upgraded the roads to accommodate cyclists [1 mark].

- (ii) With reference to Fig. 1.2, suggest the impacts that arise due to the recent trends in tourism.

Possible responses include:

Positive impacts:

- The rise in rejuvenation and wellness packages could have led to better conservation of nature and biodiversity as it helps to provide a different and relaxing environment from the tourists who are seeking for rest and relaxation in their travels [1 mark].
- The rise of eco-lodges and home-sharing could have resulted in reduced economic leakages as money from tourists were most likely paid to local businesses and local employees who run these local businesses [1 mark].
- Shift towards green commute could lead to less carbon emissions from the tourism industry thereby slowing down climate change [1 mark].
- More employment opportunities for locals as locals are more involved in tourism through home sharing, locally run activities and packages, generating higher income. [1 mark]

Negative

- In local communities where rejuvenation and wellness packages are often situated, there could be commodification of culture to meet the needs of the tourists [1 mark]. For example, cooking classes, cultural activities offered to these tourists might have been watered down to meet durational needs [1 additional mark].
- As more locals are involved in the tourism industry through local businesses (homestays etc), the area could be overdependent on tourism such as events like wars and pandemics which decreases tourism arrivals can lead to severe drop in income for these communities [1 mark].
- Increasing number of tourists could also indicate more cultural clashes as tourists might not be sensitive to locals norms and thus could be behaving in a manner that is disrespectful to locals, local cultures and norms [1 mark].

Good answers:

- Ching Yi

“As long as places pursue sustainable tourism, they will not reach a stage of decline.”

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with the support of relevant examples.

Level Descriptors for 9-mark AO3 Questions		
Levels	Marks	Descriptors
3	7-9	Develops arguments that support both sides of the discussion clearly, using a range of points with good elaboration. Examples used demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is derived from a well-reasoned consideration of the arguments.

2	4-6	Develops arguments that support one side of the discussion well, using one or two points with some elaboration. Example(s) used demonstrate a good understanding of the issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is well supported by arguments.
1	1-3	Arguments are unclear with limited description or may be listed. No examples provided or examples are generic, demonstrating a basic understanding of the issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is simple, missing or unclear
0	0	No creditworthy response.

Possible content:

- How pursuing sustainable tourism will allow places to not reach decline.
- How places will still reach stage of decline even if they are pursuing sustainable tourism (limitations)
- How places can reach stage of decline before sustainable tourism is pursued, which brings places out of decline / allow places to rejuvenate

Copyright

Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Fig. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/International-and-domestic-tourism-expenditure-in-countries_fig2_3556819
 1.1
 Fig. <https://mize.tech/blog/travel-trends-of-2024/>
 1.2