



# ICM

JUNE 2017

## CHARACTERISTICS OF WORLD DESTINATIONS

### Instructions to candidates:

- a) Time allowed: Three hours (plus an extra ten minutes' reading time at the start – do not write anything during this time)
- b) Answer ALL questions in Part A and any THREE questions in Part B
- c) Part A carries 46% of the marks and Part B carries 54% of the marks. Marks for each question are shown in [ ]
- d) There is a map attachment for Question 1 and Question 2h

### PART A

1. On the world map provided, a selection of physical features, destinations and cities are shown by letters or numbers. To identify them you should write the correct letter or number in your answer book. Do not write the answers on the map as this may cost you marks.
  - a) Identify the Equator, Bering Strait (separating Alaska from Siberia), South China Sea, Straits of Gibraltar, Congo Basin and the Alps shown by the letters A, G, H, T, X and Y. [1 each]
  - b) Identify these destinations: Alaska, Yucatan, Vietnam, Angola, Western Australia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Rwanda and Myanmar (Burma) shown by the numbers 1-9 and 12. [1 each]
  - c) Identify the cities shown by the IATA codes PER, GIG, LAX, LOS, AKL and the islands in the north Pacific shown by the IATA code HNL. [1each]
2. Short answer questions.
  - a) Name the city where the Empire State Building, Times Square and Central Park are situated. [2]
  - b) Name the country where Acapulco and the Sierra Madre are situated. [1]
  - c) Identify two of the Great Lakes on the Canada USA border. [2]
  - d) Name the two main commercial centres of China (IATA codes SHA and HKG). [2]
  - e) Name the sea where the holiday island of Mallorca is situated. [1]
  - f) Name the capital of Scotland and identify a major attraction in that city. [2]
  - g) Identify the largest lake in South America, situated in the Andes at an altitude of 4,000 metres. [1]
  - h) Identify the line, shown by the letter T on the world map, where day and night are of equal length throughout the year. [2]
  - i) Identify the part of the USA situated north of the Arctic Circle where it is possible to see the Midnight Sun during the Northern Hemisphere summer. [2]
  - j) Name the city where the Brandenburg Gate is situated. [1]
  - k) Identify the mountain range that forms a natural boundary between France and Spain. [1]
  - l) Identify the mountain range that forms a natural boundary between Chile and Argentina. [1]
  - m) Name the capital of Western Australia. [1]
  - n) Name the world's longest railway line linking Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. [1]
  - o) Name the dance which is traditionally associated with Hawaii. [1]
  - p) Name the longest river in West Africa, flowing through Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. [2]
  - q) Name the capital of Sierra Leone. [1]

### PART B

3. Describe the tourism resources and key attractions of THREE of the following destinations:
  - a) Scotland
  - b) Alaska
  - c) Nepal
  - d) Rwanda
  - e) Hawaii[6 each]

*continued overleaf*

4. Explain the significance of the following for tourism, giving specific locations as your examples:
  - a) The 'optimum climate' [4]
  - b) The arrival of the Monsoon in India [3]
  - c) Seasonality of demand [4]
  - d) Permafrost [3]
  - e) Changing perceptions of the Amazon rainforest [4]
  
5. Write notes for a talk you are giving to other students on ONE of the following topics, giving examples from specific countries:
  - a) The differences between national parks and theme parks. (Key words in your talk might include irreplaceability, natural/purpose-built attractions, resource-based/user-orientated recreation, intensity of use, accessibility, carrying capacity, types of visitor, nature-based tourism, family entertainment, adventure tourism).
  - b) The differences between business travel and leisure tourism.
  - c) The opportunities for farmers in developing countries to diversify into tourism. [18]
  
6. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Greece as a tourist destination, taking into account such factors as:
  - a) accessibility to the major tourist-generating countries, such as Britain and the USA, and the importance of external and internal transport systems
  - b) climate, including suitability for beach tourism, skiing, and other types of outdoor recreation
  - c) topography and natural attractions
  - d) heritage, cultural attractions and lifestyle
  - e) facilities for sport, recreation and entertainment, mentioning specific cities and Greek islands
  - f) the image of Greece in the media, including art, literature and the film industry [18]
  
7.
  - a) Explain why African wildlife is a unique and irreplaceable resource for tourism in a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. [6]
  - b) Describe the threats to African wildlife and assess the effectiveness of conservation measures to protect these resources. You must describe specific national parks/game reserves in the region as your examples. [12]
  
8.
  - a) Explain how sport differs from other types of recreation. [3]
  - b) Explain why sports events are such an important part of domestic tourism and international tourism in countries such as Britain. [5]
  - c) Describe the benefits and costs of staging a major international sports event, giving as examples the Rio Olympics and two other events, such as the All Africa Games, the Winter Olympics in Sochi, and the Commonwealth Games. [10]