3.4 Glacial Landscapes: Land Use and Tourism in an Upland Area: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 State the county and country in which the Lake District National Park is located.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name two major visitor attractions in the Lake District National Park that attract tourists.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Give two named tourism management strategies used in the Lake District National Park to reduce environmental and social impacts.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Describe how footpath erosion occurs on popular fells in the Lake District and give one environmental consequence of this erosion.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 Explain how second-home ownership in the Lake District can affect local housing affordability and services.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.4 Glacial Landscapes: Land Use and Tourism in an Upland Area: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Cumbria, England **B1**

Answer: Cumbria, England.

Question 2

a correct named attraction, e.g. Scafell Pike, oe **B1**

a second correct named attraction, e.g. Windermere (Lake Windermere) or Grasmere or Ullswater, oe **B1**

Answer: Scafell Pike and Windermere.

Question 3

one named tourism management strategy used in the Lake District, e.g. Fix the Fells (footpath restoration), park-and-ride schemes or honeypot-site management (e.g. concentrating facilities at key sites), oe **B1**

a second, different named tourism management strategy used in the Lake District, oe **B1**

Answer: Fix the Fells; park-and-ride schemes (and honeypot-site management).

Question 4

process description, e.g. repeated trampling by walkers removes vegetation and loosens soil, creating gutters and widening paths **B1**

further development, e.g. water runs down eroded paths increasing soil loss and creating deeper channels **B1**

environmental consequence, e.g. loss of upland vegetation, reduced wildlife habitat and increased sediment in streams, oe **B1**

Answer: Repeated trampling by walkers removes vegetation and loosens soil, creating wider paths and gullies; water running down these eroded paths increases soil loss and deepens channels, causing loss of upland vegetation, reduced habitat and increased sediment in streams.

Question 5

demand for buy-to-let and holiday homes increases prices, reducing affordability for local people, oe **B1**

fewer year round residents can lead to closures of shops, schools and services, harming community life, oe **B1**

Answer: Buying of second homes increases demand and prices, making housing less affordable for local people, and with fewer year round residents some local shops, schools and services may close or reduce opening, harming community life.

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