



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

* 9 4 8 5 2 9 6 9 6 1 *

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

9395/04

Paper 4 Specialised Tourism

November 2009

1 hour and 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

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

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Question 1**'Is tourism to blame for damaging the ecosystem of the Galapagos Islands?'**

The International Galapagos Tour Operators Association (IGTOA) has issued a response to the Galapagos Islands being included in the list of World Heritage sites that are in danger. The tour operators group asks, "Is tourism to blame for the fragile ecosystem's damage?"

It has been claimed in the past that the introduction of invasive species, illegal fishing, the inability to enforce laws, illegal immigration and population growth are causing the damage to the Galapagos Islands. A new threat has been added to the list - tourism.

It is IGTOA's view that "tourism generates change in Galapagos, causing immigration and invasive species." However, they believe that carefully designed, properly managed nature travel is the best way to preserve the Galapagos Islands.

IGTOA also said: "Tourism is neither good nor bad. The problem is with unregulated, unplanned, poorly administered tourism development. Wise policies, clear regulations, and effective enforcement are required in order to maximise the benefits of tourism and direct its potential for conservation.

Our belief in the potential of tourism, and our view that its management was seriously lacking, prompted the formation of IGTOA twelve years ago. The problems were alarming even then."

Fig. 1(a)

ISSUES IN GALAPAGOS

The Galapagos Islands are unique - they are probably the only place in the world where we can get a flavour of how the world was before humans.

There are several key reasons why we should be protecting the Galapagos:

The Galapagos national park and marine reserve are unique and extraordinary ecosystems. These two protected areas represent the best conserved of the world's tropical archipelagos. In addition, the islands are an integral part of western philosophy since Charles Darwin's visit in 1835. As a consequence, the national park and marine reserve are recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.



In common with other oceanic island systems, the Galapagos Islands are fragile. Galapagos biodiversity is being reduced by invasive species, over-fishing, climate change and pollution.

Human activities cause changes in fragile island ecosystems like the Galapagos. The actions of pirates, whale hunters and fur sealers resulted in substantial changes in ecosystems. Species, such as giant tortoises, were over-harvested and invasive mammal and plant species were introduced. Today, many plants (including quinine trees, guava and blackberries) and animals (including goats, pigs, dogs, cats and rats) inhabit the islands. 24% of plant species and 50% of vertebrate species are still considered as endangered.

Today, there are new demands on the biodiversity of the islands. External markets for tourism, sea cucumbers and shark fins are driving business growth in the Galapagos, which is associated with a growing local human population. Socio-cultural demands to increase local access to natural resources and public services have grown with the increasing human population. The islands appear to have entered into a cycle of economic and population growth pushed by external markets. Some of the new potential threats to biodiversity, including West Nile Fever and Bird Flu, may have highly damaging and unpredictable consequences.

The Galapagos Islands is a small scale example of the social, political, ecological and economic changes occurring in the world. Throughout the world, human populations are increasing and demands for natural resources are consequently changing.

Fig. 1(b)

Refer to Figs. 1(a) and 1(b)

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) Tourism is considered to be a threat to the Galapagos Islands. Identify **two** other threats to these islands.

1

2 [2]

(b) Explain how properly managed nature travel might help preserve the Galapagos Islands.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

Question 2

The Historic Town of Puerto Lumbreras, Spain

Puerto Lumbreras is situated about 80 km from the city of Murcia. It has surprisingly varied landscapes for its size, the plains of El Esparragal being mainly used for intensive agriculture contrasting with the upland area of Cabezo de la Jara. Its wildlife includes the Mediterranean tortoise, the eagle-owl, and several birds of prey.

The town has developed important industries serving tourism hotel and catering outlets. For example, high-quality pottery production, carpets, fabric and articles made from esparto grass are all characteristic of the area.

Additional interest for the tourist is provided in the form of rural tourism, with large amounts of rural accommodation throughout the region and organised routes for visitors who want to get closer to nature.

Fig. 2(a)

Solmoto motocross holidays at Hacienda Los Sibileys Puerto Lumbreras, Murcia, Spain.

With motocross being very popular in the Spanish culture, it makes it easier to have more tracks and here at Solmoto we are close to many different motocross circuits, including the Alhama de Murcia as used for the motocross destinations and the motocross Grand Prix. There are tracks suitable for world and national level down to novice and beginners. Each motocross circuit presents unique challenges to riders of all abilities and, with our guidance, you can be sure of great riding every day.



We are certain that we are the only off-road biking company offering you the opportunity to ride straight from the front door. From the moment you leave Solmoto, you have the use of several hundred kilometres of diverse routes, mountain tracks, ramblas (dry riverbeds), caminos (field and woodland trails) and barancos (dried out creeks). With your experienced Solmoto guide in front of you, it is impossible to get lost.

Fig. 2(b)

Refer to Fig. 2(a) and Fig. 2(b).

(a) Identify **three** reasons why motocross is popular in Puerto Lumberas.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

(b) Puerto Lumberas is an area of important cultural heritage. Explain **three** conflicts which may occur between motocross activity and other types of tourism.

- 1
-
-
-
- 2
-
-
-
- 3
-
-
- [6]

(c) Explain **two** negative environmental impacts that motocross brings to Puerto Lumberas.

- 1
-
-
-
-
- 2
-
-
-
- [6]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Figure 1 © www.travelindustryreview.com:80/news/5855
Figure 2 © www.gct.org/issues.html
Figure 3 © http://turismoweb.carm.es/murciaturistica/iya.destinos_turisticos.crea_pagina?idi=2&des=null&mun=30033
Figure 4 © http://www.solmoto.com/_feature_images/_600x600/MTX/006.jpg

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.