

Tourism

A. These days, tourism, holidays, and travel are the most important social concepts that most of the commentators haven't considered before. For a book, it is not a trivial subject where it does not involve any relevant facts in place. Since social scientists have considerable difficulty in explaining topics like work or politics, it might be thought that it will have much more difficulty in providing more trivial phenomena like holiday making. However, the study of deviance is the interesting counterpart. This contains investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which might be deviant in some societies. There is an assumption that the investigation of deviance will reveal some interesting facts about societies. It is said that in tourism, a similar analysis can be held.

B. Tourism is a leisure activity that assumes in contrast to regulated and organised work. It is an indication of how work and free time are separately categorised and regulated spheres of social activity in modern societies. The defined characteristics of tourism is being modern and a familiar concept of tourism is that it is organised within specific places and occurs for particular periods of time. The relationships between tourists start from the place they start their journey to staying in various places. The journey and the stay defines that they visit the other places of residence and work for a short term and enjoy nature. They have a clear intention of returning back to their home in a short period of time.

C. A certain amount of the population of modern societies involved in such tourist practices, thus new socialised forms have come into existence to deal with the huge character of the gazes of tourists which is an opposite characteristic of the traveller. They choose the places to visit and gaze because it has an intense pleasure in daydreaming on a different scale or involving different senses from the usual practices. Such activities are constructed and sustained in a variety of non-tourist practices such as films, television, literature, magazines, and videos where they create and reinforce the daydreaming activities.

D. Tourists usually visit the landscape and townscape features which detach them from the everyday experience. These aspects are taken into account because these activities are out of the ordinary. This view of tourist sights involves different forms of social pattern with high sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape which isn't found in everyday life. People stay longer in these sights which they would not do in their home environment. And they capture this vision in photographs, postcards, films, etc to create a memory which can be memorable after years.

E. In the subject of tourism one of the earliest studies is Boorstins analysis of pseudo events (1964) where he argues the contemporary. The reality cannot be experienced by Americans directly but they thrive on the pseudo events. They get isolated from the local people, host environment, and the tourist travels in the groups and discover pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions gullibly cherishing the pseudo events and ignoring the outside world. The images of the different tourist destinations come to a self-perpetuating system of illusions which makes

tourists able to select the places to visit. Boorstin says that such visits make tourists familiar with the American style hotel and doesn't feel strange in the host environment.

F. A group of professionals have come into the burgeoning tourist industry to service and reproduce the new objects for the tourists to look at. These objects or places are placed in a complex and changing hierarchy. It depends on the interplay between the competition of interests involved in such objects and the change of class, gender and generational distinctions of taste within the visitor population. It has been said that to become a tourist one needs to have the characteristics of modern experience. Travelling is a symbol of status in modern society and also said that it is needed for good health. Thus the role of the professional is to cater the needs and tastes of the tourists with their class and expectations.

Tourism IELTS reading questions

Questions (1-6)

The reading passage has six paragraphs, A-F.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraphs from the list of headings below

Write the correct number, **i-x**, for 1-5.

List of headings

- i Tourism cost
- ii Tourism and the politics involved in it
- iii Study of tourism justification
- iv Tourism and travel are in contrast
- v Modern Tourism essence
- vi Tourism vs leisure
- vii Artificiality in modern tourism
- viii Modern tour guides' role
- ix Creation of alternative to everyday experience

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

Questions (7-11)

Do the following statements match the information with the passage?

Write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

7. The most trivial subject is tourism.
8. Travelling overseas is the only preference of tourists.
9. The deviance analysis can be a model for the analysis of tourism.
10. Tour operators cheat tourists.
11. Tourists focus more on places they visit than others.

Questions (12-14)

Complete the sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

12. The earliest event not experienced by American directly is _____
13. Tourist choose the places to visit and gaze is to _____
14. In modern society travelling is a _____