

## The impact of wilderness tourism

- A.** Tourism industry In rural locations is booming like never before. Mountains, Arctic territories, deserts, small islands, and wetlands are just a few of the 'wilderness' places that countries all over the world are pushing to high-spending tourists. The attraction of these regions is obvious.- by definition, wilderness tourism demands little or no upfront expenditure. But that does not mean that there is no expense. As the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognised, these places are fragile (i.e. very subject to abnormal stresses) not simply in terms of their ecosystem, but also in terms of the culture of its inhabitants. The three most major categories of fragile environment in these regards, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth's surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas. An essential aspect is their significant seasonality, with harsh circumstances prevailing for many months each year. As a result, most forms of human activity, such as tourism, are restricted to specific times of year.
- B.** Tourists are drawn to these locations by their natural scenic beauty and the unique traditions of its indigenous people. And poor governments in these distant locations have welcomed the new kind of 'adventure tourist', appreciative for the hard dollar they bring. Nepal and Bhutan have relied heavily on tourism as a source of foreign currency for several years. Arctic regions like Lapland and Alaska, as well as desert regions like Ayers Rock in Australia and Monument Valley in Arizona, rely heavily on tourists to support their economies.
- C.** The local population will be drastically altered once a certain area becomes a popular tourist destination. It's hardly surprising that many hill-farmers leave their farm work to other members of the family when, for example, they can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working on their fields. Due to a lack of labour to keep up terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops, agricultural productivity has dropped drastically in several hill-regions, altering the local cuisine. As a result, many residents of these areas have begun relying on food aid from elsewhere, particularly on rice imports.
- D.** Traditional year-round subsistence in Arctic and desert communities has relied on a relatively limited season of hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit. Yet other locals' increased involvement in tourism has left them with less time to forage, leading to a growing reliance on commercially produced foods and supermarkets. Sometimes locals or residents are responsible for these shifts, and not tourists. Any form of paid labour or government handouts has the potential to destabilise established social structures and ways of life. No whatever the root cause, the question remains the same: what would happen if these supplementary revenue streams disappear?
- E.** Another major issue with expansion is the strain that tourists put on infrastructure. When engaging in extreme tourism. The necessity to serve tourists with cooked food and hot showers has resulted in a lot of deforestation and has had an influence on

water resources, but erosion along key paths has gotten a lot more press. Both mountainous regions and arid regions rely heavily on fuel wood from slow-growing trees since water sources may be scarce or depleted due to high demand.

- F. Numerous news reports and personal accounts have surfaced in recent years detailing the many negative aspects of the tourism industry. However, that is not necessarily an issue. There will always be some negative impact from tourists, but it is possible to lessen the blow to already vulnerable ecosystems and local traditions. As with the Sherpas of Nepal's Khumbu Valley and other Alpine settlements, tourism can even serve as a means of revitalising indigenous traditions. And an increasing number of adventure tourism businesses are working to guarantee that their operations have a positive long-term impact on the local community and environment.
- G. Locals in the Swiss Alps have recognised the need of incorporating tourism into the regional economy. As a result of locals' worries about the proliferation of second-home communities in the Swiss Pays d'Enhaut, the expansion of such projects has been restricted. The making of cheese in communities has also seen a resurgence. In the region, giving inhabitants a steady income that doesn't hinge on tourists.
- H. Outside corporations have abused many Arctic tourist hotspots, hiring seasonal workers and sending most of the money back to their home countries. However, some Arctic towns are taking matters into their own hands by running tour enterprises. A good illustration of this would be an Alaskan native-owned and -operated business. Is operating a flight from Anchorage to Kotzebue, where visitors may sample Arctic fare, see the tundra, and take in a performance of traditional music and dance.
- I. Peoples of the Continent of the Americas Similar techniques have been implemented in the American Southwest's desert regions, where artisans and craftspeople work hard to attract tourists to their pueblos and reservations so that they can sell them their wares. The pottery industries of the Acoma and San ildefonso pueblos are quite successful with jewellery, while those of the Navajo and Hopi are equally so.
- J. Too many vulnerable communities have seen tourism threaten their economies, cultures, and landscapes, leading to a loss of authority over all three. The problem of imbalance cannot be solved by merely limiting tourism, as people will always have a desire to explore the world. Instead, communities in vulnerable ecosystems need to gain more sway over tourist projects in their areas so that they can meet their own goals without sacrificing those of visitors. With strong communal decision-making, more and more communities are showing that this is achievable. This raises the crucial question of whether or not this can become the norm rather than the exception.

## The impact of wilderness tourism Reading Questions

Do the following statements reflect the opinion of the writer of Reading Passage?

In boxes **1-6** on your answer sheet, write

**YES** if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer

**NO** if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer

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

1. Because of the cheap financial cost of offering wilderness tourism, it is appealing to many governments.
2. Deserts, mountains, and Arctic areas are examples of biologically and culturally sensitive habitats.
3. Wilderness tourism is available all year in sensitive locations.
4. The increase in tourists in certain highland regions has reduced the amount of food produced locally.
5. Food gathering in desert communities was spread equitably throughout the year.
6. Government subsidies harm traditional food-gathering practises more than tourism.

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### Questions 7-10

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD** from Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

The positive ways In which some local communities have responded to tourism	
People/Location	Activity

Swiss Pays d'Enhaut	Revived production of <b>7.</b> _____
Arctic communities	Operate <b>8.</b> _____ businesses
Acoma and San ildefonso	Produce and sell <b>9.</b> _____
Navajo and Hopi	Produce and sell <b>10.</b> _____

## Questions 11-13

Reading Passage has three sections, A-C.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.  
Write the correct number **i-vi** in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.

	List of Headings
i	In recent years, there has been an increase in international tourism.
ii	How can local communities strike a balance between their own needs and the demands of wilderness tourism?
iii	Fragile regions and the motives for tourism expansion
iv	Traditional food-supply strategies in vulnerable regions
v	Some of the negative consequences of wilderness tourism
vi	The Economic Advantages of Mass Tourism

11. Section A
12. Section B
13. Section C

## The impact of wilderness tourism reading answers with Explanation

**The impact of wilderness tourism reading answers with explanations** can help you correct errors and identify the information needed for your answer.

**(Note: The text in italics from the reading passage shows the location from where the answer is taken or inferred.)**

1. Yes

**Explanation:** In the 4th and 5th line of Paragraph A, *“The attraction of these regions is obvious.- by definition, wilderness tourism demands little or no upfront expenditure”*.

2. Yes

**Explanation:** In the 9th, 10th and 11th lines of paragraph A, *“The three most major categories of fragile environment in these regards, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth's surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas”*.

3. No

**Explanation:** - In the last two lines of paragraph A, *“As a result, most forms of human activity, such as tourism, are restricted to specific times of year”*.

4. Yes

**Explanation:** In the 5th, 6th and 7th lines of paragraph C, *“Due to a lack of labour to keep up terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops, agricultural productivity has dropped drastically in several hill-regions, altering the local cuisine”*.

5. No

**Explanation:** In the first two lines of paragraph D, *“Traditional year-round subsistence in Arctic and desert communities has relied on a relatively limited season of hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit”*.

6. Not given

**Explanation:** —

7. Cheese

**Explanation:** - In the second last line of paragraph G, *“The making of cheese in communities has also seen a resurgence”*.

8. Tour

**Explanation:** - In the third line of paragraph E, *“some Arctic towns are taking matters into their own hands by running tour enterprises”*.

9. Pottery

**Explanation:** In the second last line of paragraph I, *“The pottery industries of the Acoma and San ildefonso pueblos are quite successful with jewellery, while those of the Navajo and Hopi are equally so”*.

10. Jewellery

**Explanation:** In the last line of paragraph I, *“successful with jewellery, while those of the Navajo and Hopi are equally so”*.

11. iii

**Explanation:** In the seventh line of paragraph A, *“these places are fragile”*.

12. V

**Explanation:** In the first two lines paragraph C, *“The local population will be drastically altered once a certain area becomes a popular tourist destination”*.

13. ii

**Explanation:** In the 4th, 5th and 6th lines of paragraph J, *“Instead, communities in vulnerable ecosystems need to gain more sway over tourist projects in their areas so that they can meet their own goals without sacrificing those of visitors”*.