



# Year 7 - Unit 3



## Tourism

Name.....

Teacher.....



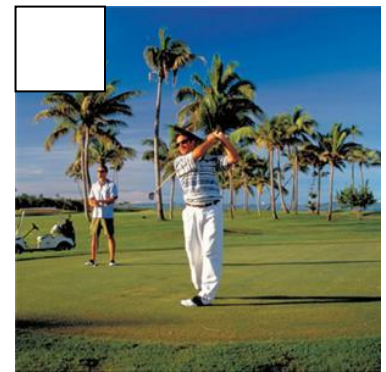
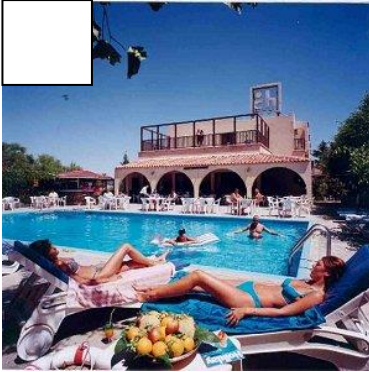
## Tourism Glossary

Look through this list and tick the boxes. You can write the meanings when you understand each word.

Key word	Self-Assessment			Definition
	Never heard	Heard it	Know it	
<b>Tourism</b>				
<b>Destination</b>				
<b>Culture</b>				
<b>Weather</b>				
<b>Climate</b>				
<b>Natural</b>				
<b>Man-made</b>				
<b>Attractions</b>				
<b>Sustainable</b>				
<b>Ecotourism</b>				
<b>National Park</b>				
<b>SEE Effects</b>				
<b>Conflict</b>				

# What is Tourism?

1) Look at the pictures and sentences below. Place **ticks** on the ones that you think refer to tourism and **crosses** by the ones that don't.

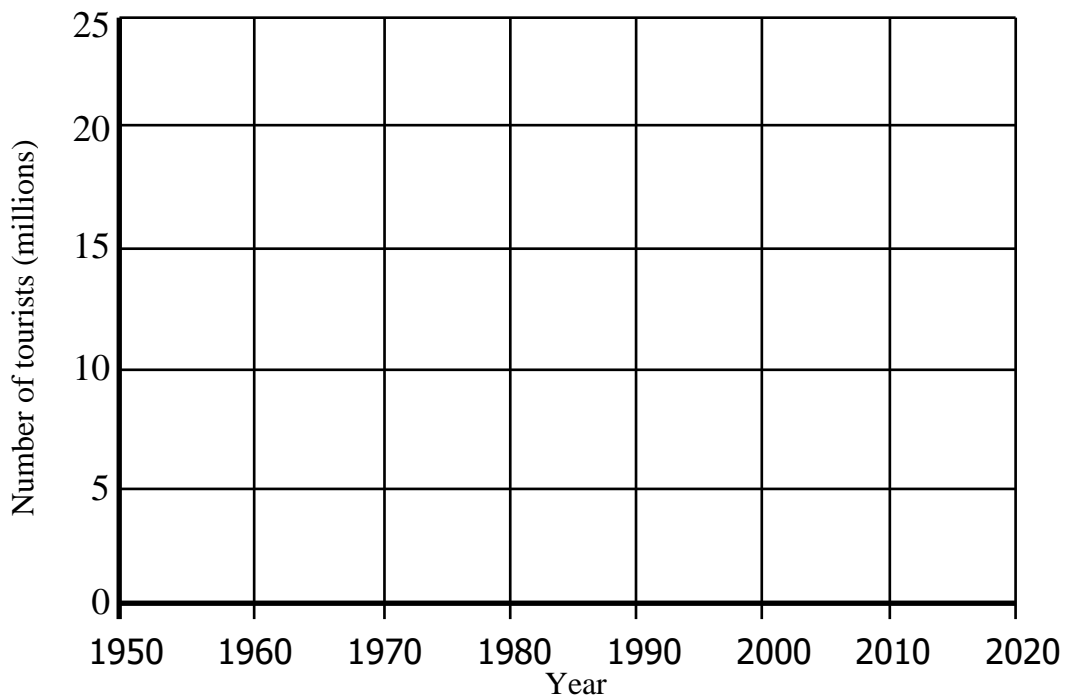


- Moving to live in a warmer country such as Spain.
- Travelling to New York on business for your company.
- Staying at a health spa for rest and relaxation.
- Going away to Greece for two weeks with your family.
- Travelling to an away football match in London.
- Going to look at a possible new house in another town.
- Visiting your gran at Christmas.
- Going to London for the day to do Christmas shopping.


2) Using the pictures and words on the previous page and information from the video clip, can you write a definition of tourism in 20 words or fewer?

3) Use the figures in the table to plot the graph of British tourists and where they visit:

Year	Number of British tourists (millions)		
	Spain	France	Others
1950	0.5	0.4	0.9
1960	0.9	1.0	1.5
1970	2.8	2.9	4.3
1980	8.5	8.9	11.5
1990	12.9	12.5	15.6
2000	14.7	14.1	17.7
2010	15.6	14.9	19.5
2020 (est.)	11.0	12.5	21.1



4) Describe the trends shown by the graph.

5) Give three detailed reasons why more people go on holidays abroad today than they did forty years ago?

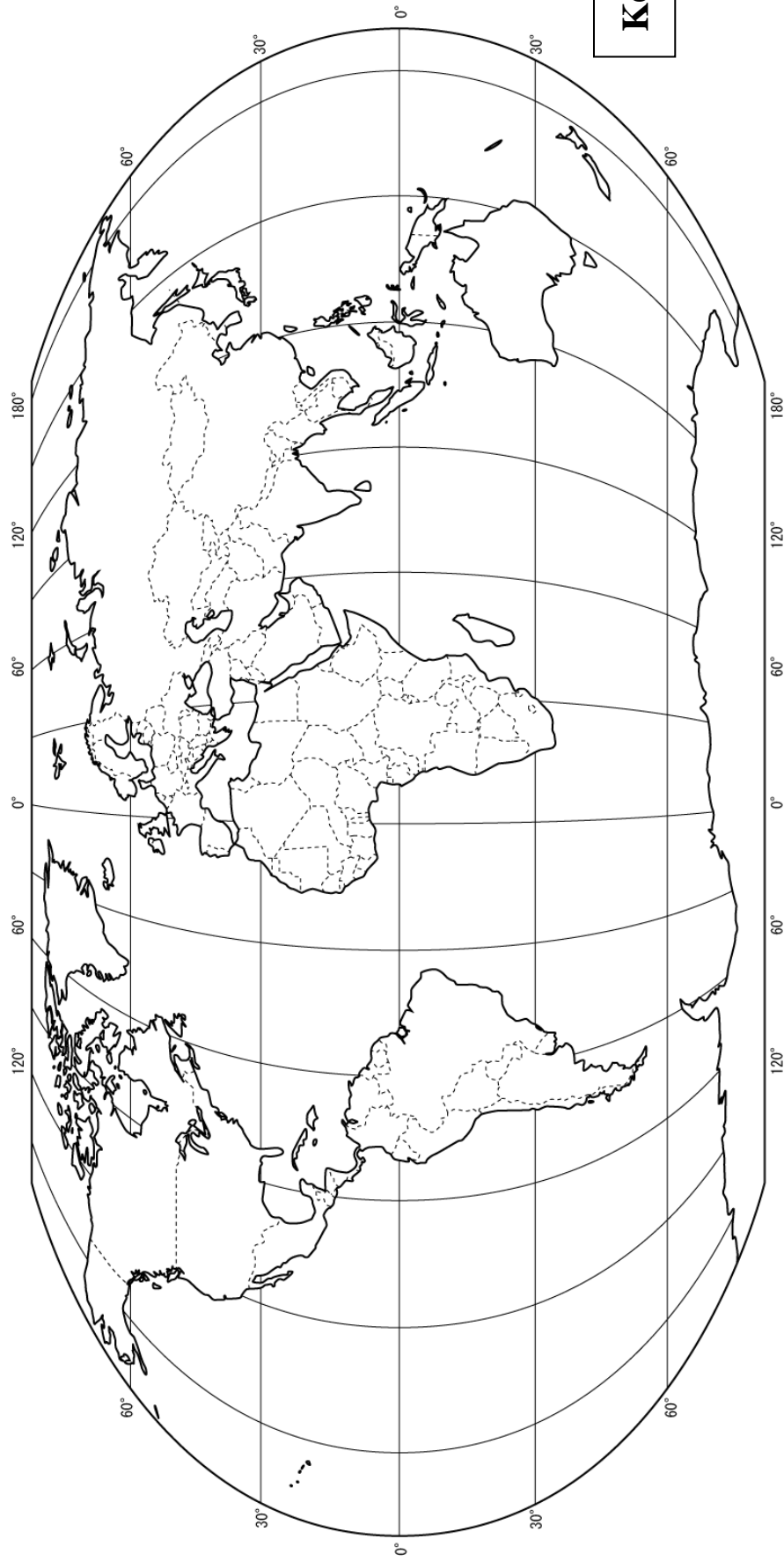
## Where do all the tourists go?

Below is a list of the top 20 countries that received the most tourists from all over the World in 2017.

Country	Visitors (millions)	Main reason	Country	Visitors (millions)	Main reason
<b>France</b>	86.9	Culture	<b>Austria</b>	29.5	Skiing/Culture
<b>Spain</b>	81.8	Weather	<b>Japan</b>	28.7	Culture
<b>USA</b>	75.6	Sights	<b>Greece</b>	27.2	Weather/Culture
<b>China</b>	60.7	Culture/Sights	<b>Malaysia</b>	26.0	Weather/Culture
<b>Italy</b>	58.3	Culture/Sights	<b>Russia</b>	24.4	Culture
<b>Mexico</b>	39.3	Weather/Culture	<b>Canada</b>	20.8	Sights/Skiing
<b>UK</b>	37.7	Culture/Sights	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	18.0	Culture
<b>Turkey</b>	37.6	Weather	<b>Poland</b>	17.7	Sights
<b>Germany</b>	37.5	Culture	<b>India</b>	15.5	Culture/Sights
<b>Thailand</b>	35.4	Weather/Culture	<b>UAE</b>	14.9	Weather/Culture

- 1) Plot these figures onto the World map on the next page to show both the number of visitors and the main reason for their visit. (Use an atlas to help and add a key to your map)
- 2) Which areas of the World do most tourists seem to visit?
- 3) What seem to be some of the main reasons for people going on holiday to these countries (use you own ideas as well to explain in more detail)?

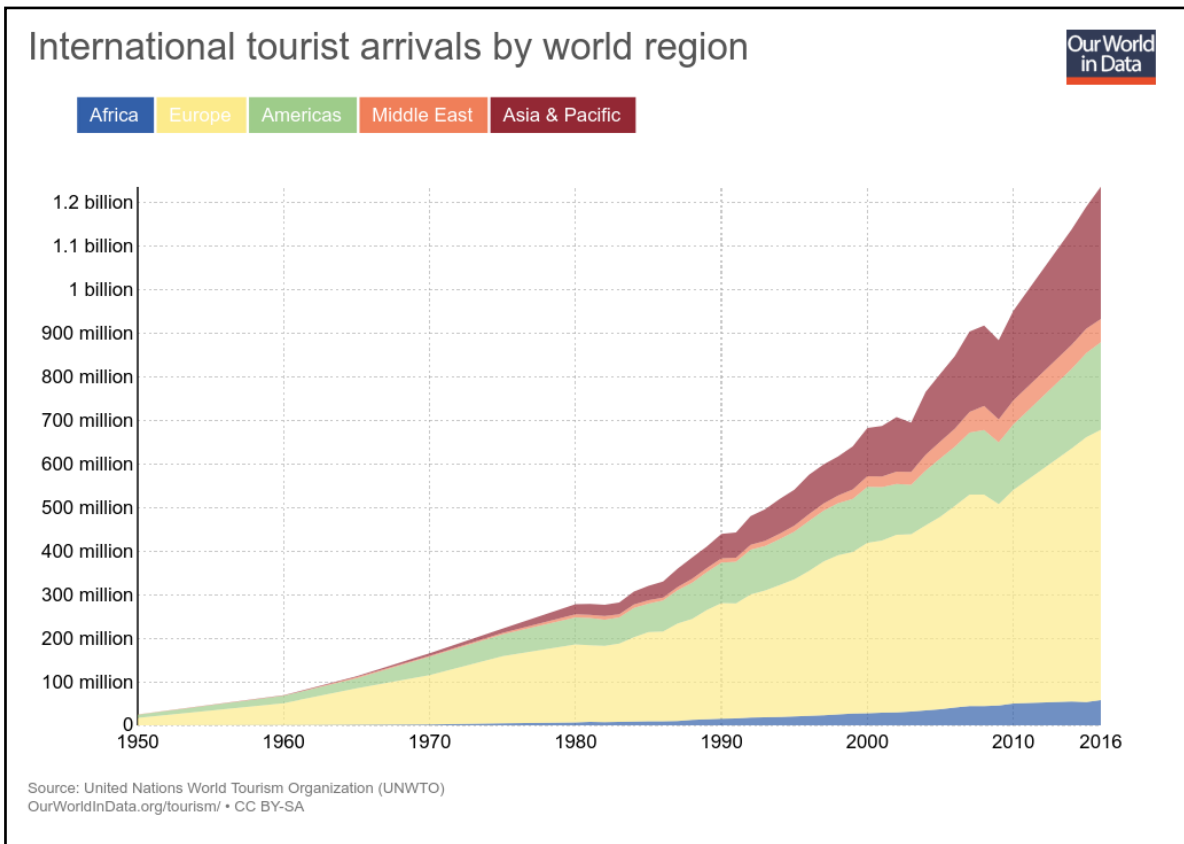
**World Tourist Map**



**Key**

## Where are the most popular tourist destinations?

1) Describe the change in tourist arrivals shown by the graph below:



Why is France the most popular country for tourists?

2) Produce an A3 poster with pictures explaining why France is the most popular tourist destination in the world.

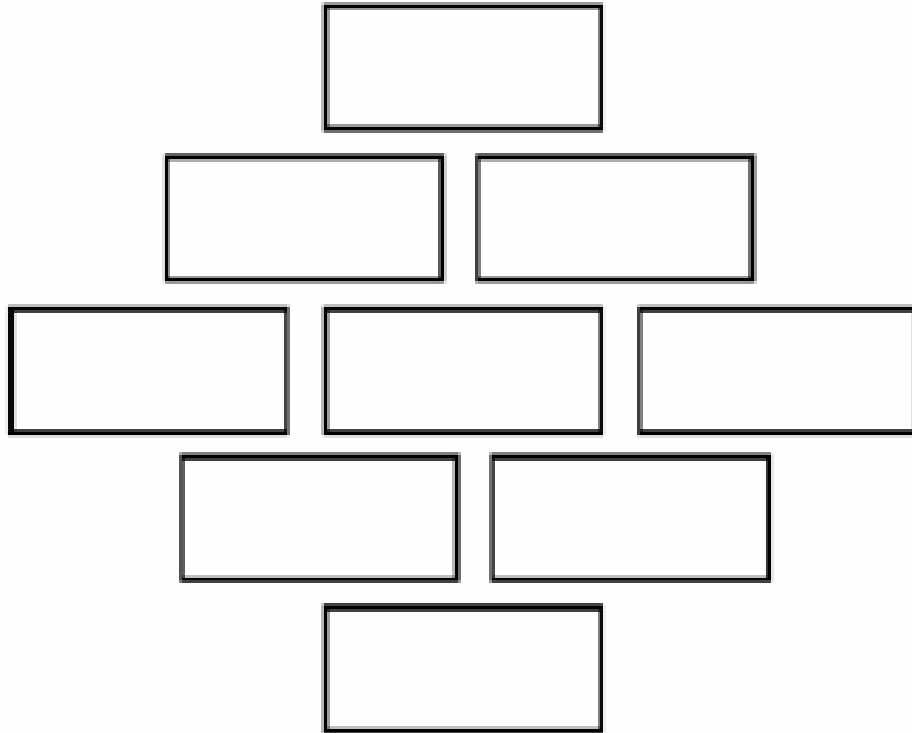
- Add the question as a title.
- Use names of places and attractions.



# What factors control the popularity of a destination?

3) Using your knowledge about France, can you rank the factors that affect popularity in order on the diamond nine below?

<b>Factors:</b> Art and culture	Food	Weather and climate
Natural attractions	Activities	Sports or cultural events
Man-made attractions	Historical sites	Accessibility



I have chosen \_\_\_\_\_ as the **most** important factor

because \_\_\_\_\_

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I have chosen \_\_\_\_\_ as the **least** important factor

because \_\_\_\_\_

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# Comparing two different world destinations

## Cancún, Mexico

Cancún is the largest tourist resort in Mexico. It has over 3 million visitors each year with the majority coming from the USA. Most people visit on **package holidays** for periods of one to three weeks. It is a classic example of **mass tourism**. The resort is one of the most developed in Mexico and has very modern hotels and facilities for tourists.



The main Cancún resort

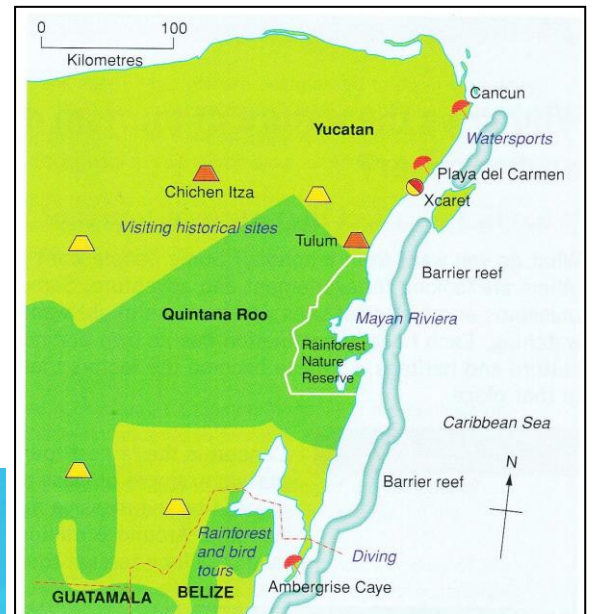
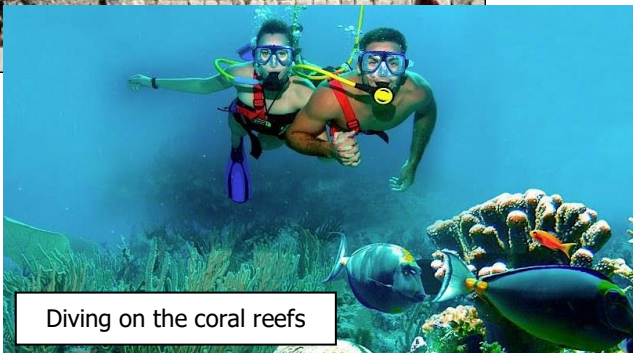


What factors affect types of tourism in Cancun? Most tourists travel to Cancún for the traditional holiday features such as sun, sea, beaches and nightlife. However the Yucatan peninsula has far more to offer than this. The coastal regions have the second longest coral reef system in the world after the Great Barrier. In land are huge rainforest reserves and bird, dolphin and turtle watching are very popular. The region also has some of Mexico's finest historical sites such as the Mayan temples at Chichen Itza. However water sports are also becoming a more and more important industry.

The Mayan temples at Chichen Itza



Diving on the coral reefs

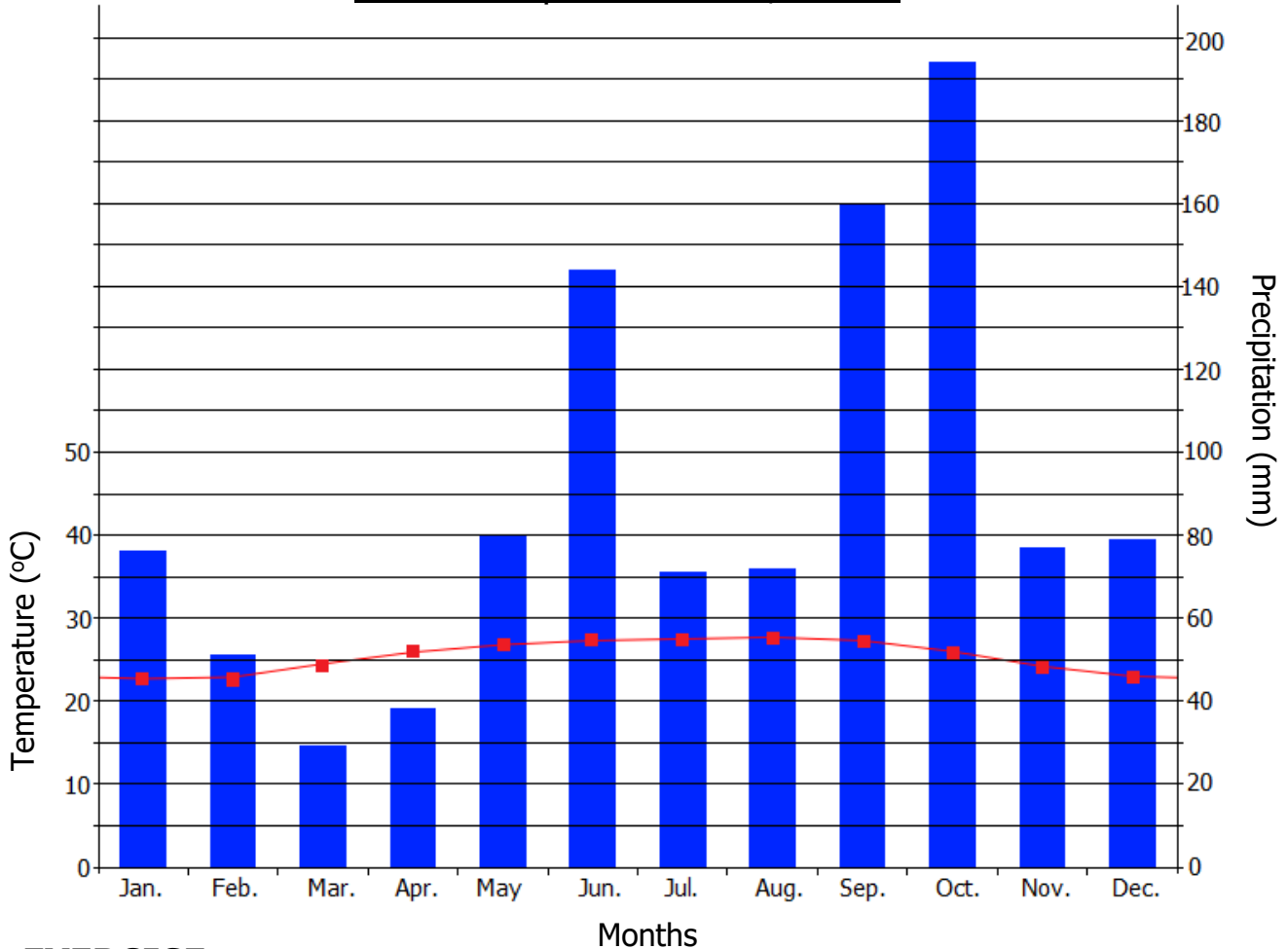


- | Key |                                  |
|-----|----------------------------------|
|     | Major Mayan archaeological sites |
|     | Other archaeological sites       |
|     | Beach resorts                    |
|     | Theme park                       |
|     | Diving                           |
|     | Main tourist attractions         |
|     | Rainforest                       |
|     | National border                  |

Tourist attractions of the Yucatan peninsula

The resort was first developed in the early 1970s and has expanded rapidly ever since. It was chosen as an ideal site to focus tourism by the Mexican Tourist Development Board. The tropical location means that temperatures are hot all year round and rainfall is low particularly between November and April.

Climate Graph for Cancún, Mexico



**EXERCISE:**

1) Estimate the total annual rainfall and mean temperature for Cancún.

Annual rainfall: \_\_\_\_\_ mm    Mean temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ °C

2) Describe three characteristics of the weather in Cancún that may influence the type of tourism that people travel there for.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

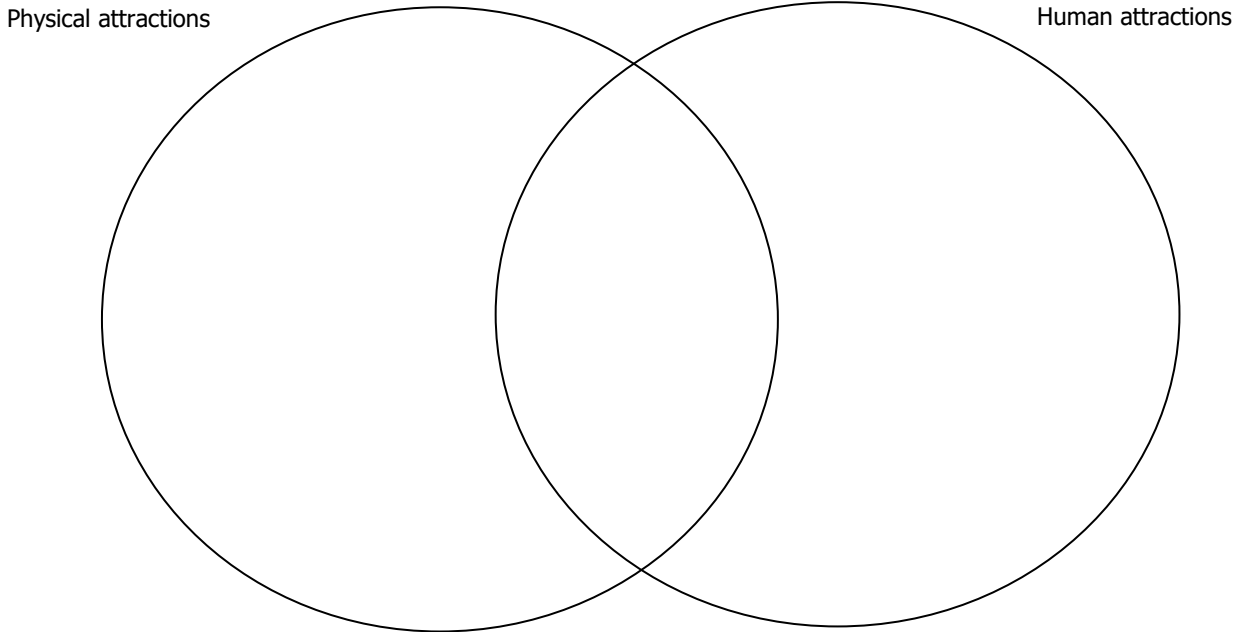
iii) \_\_\_\_\_

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3) Complete the Venn diagram below to summarise the main attractions of Cancún:

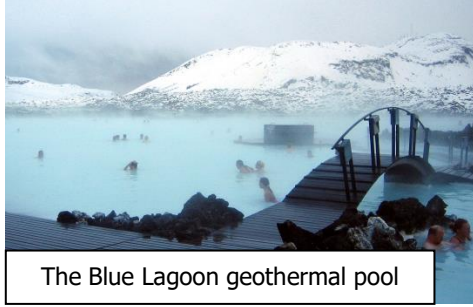


**Iceland**

Iceland has become an increasingly popular tourist destination in the last 25 years. It now receives nearly 1 million tourists per year. The population of the whole country is just over 300,000. The country does not fit the bill of a typical tourist destination. It does not have hot weather, but what it does have is unique landscape and wilderness areas. It is very popular with school groups, walkers, horse riders and other extreme sports enthusiasts.

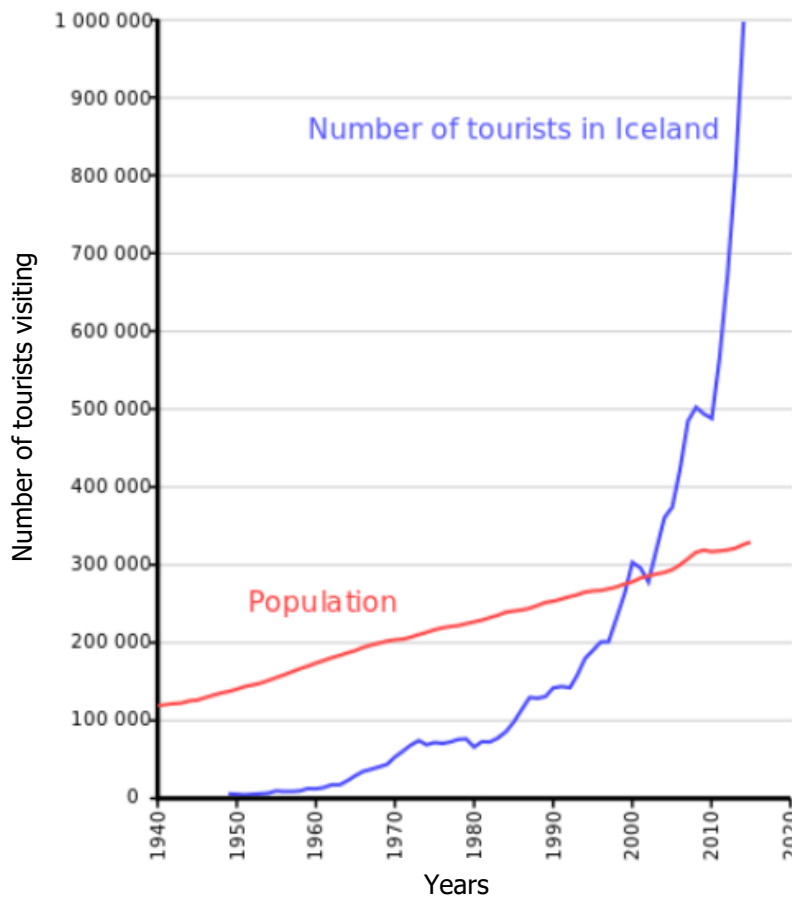


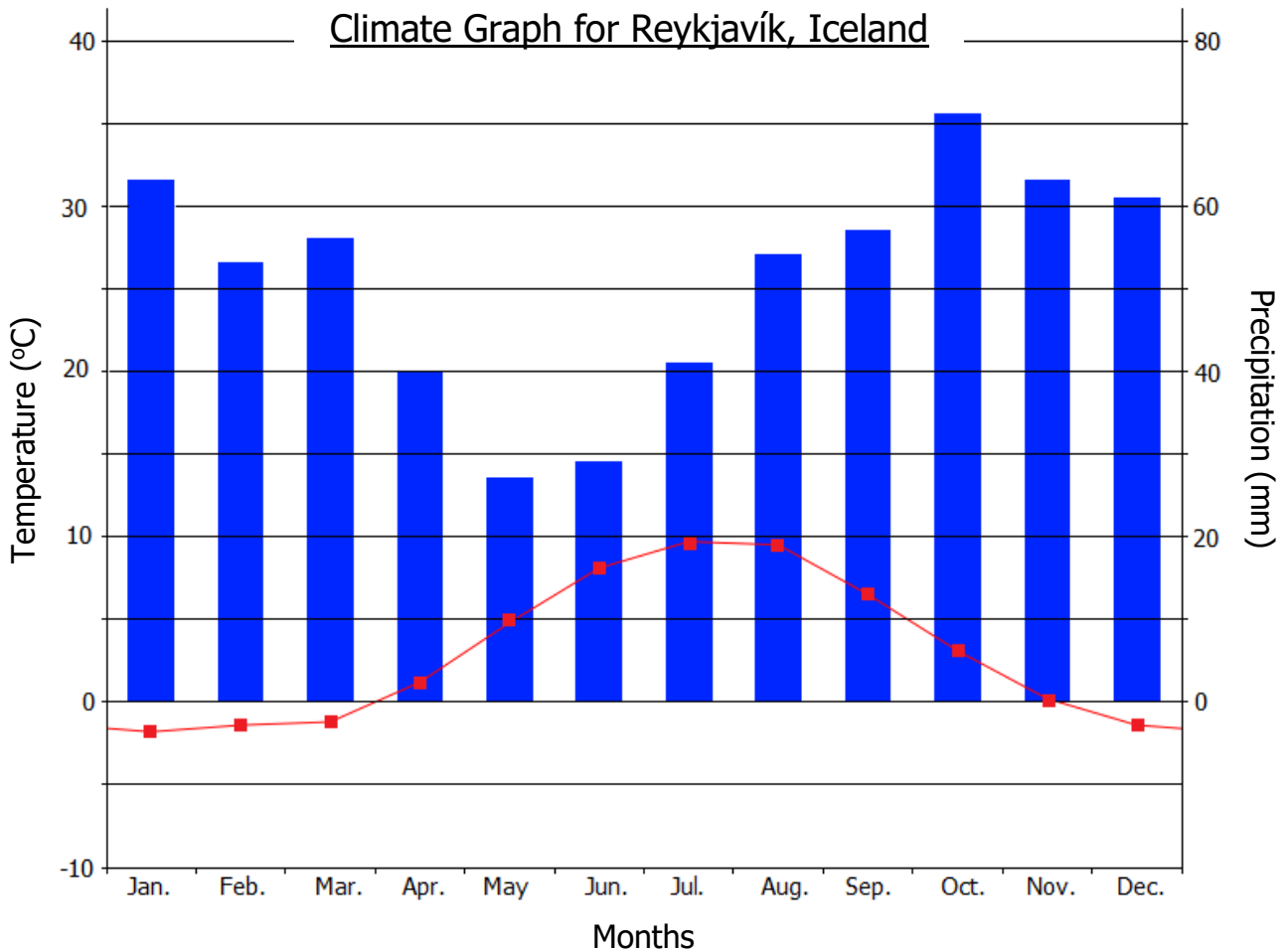
## Year 7 Geography Unit 3 - Tourism



Iceland has lots to offer the 'adventure tourist' such as spectacular natural sites like volcanic eruptions, glaciers and waterfalls. Along with this you can ride the native Icelandic ponies, trek across the icy centre of the country or spot the beautiful puffins. You can also relax in one of the natural geothermal pools or visit the famous (man-made) Blue Lagoon.

### Tourist numbers in Iceland (1940-2020)





**EXERCISE:**

1) Using the graph on page 11:

a) Describe the change in the tourist number visiting Iceland.

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b) How does the number of tourists today compare with the population of Iceland? \_\_\_\_\_

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Use the climate graph above to answer the questions below:

2) Estimate the total annual rainfall and mean temperature for Reykjavík.

Annual rainfall: \_\_\_\_\_mm    Mean temperature: \_\_\_\_\_°C

3) Describe three characteristics of the weather in Reykjavík that may influence the type of tourism that people travel there for.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

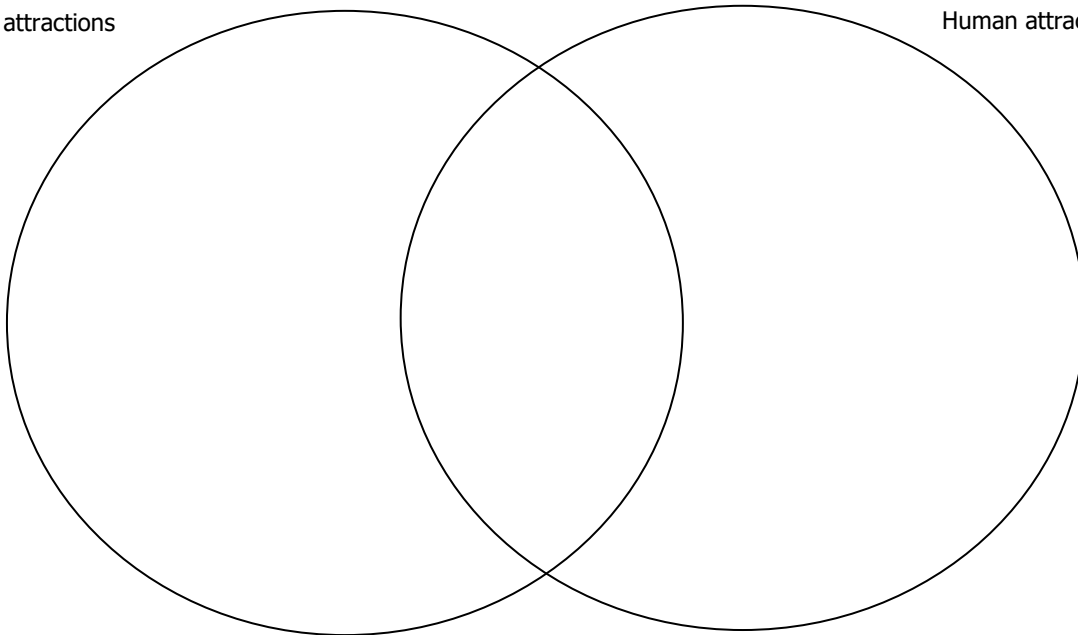
iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Complete the Venn diagram below to summarise the main attractions of Iceland:

Physical attractions

Human attractions

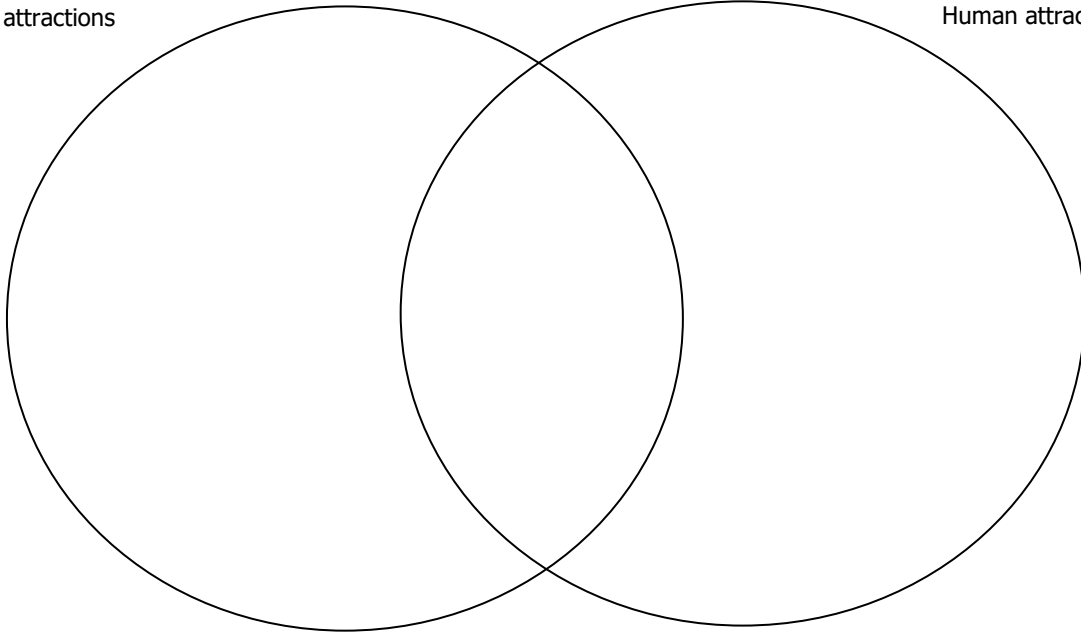


5) Complete similar diagrams for one other destination (in the UK or abroad) you have been on holiday to and one for Barry as a tourist destination:

Other destination name: .....

Physical attractions

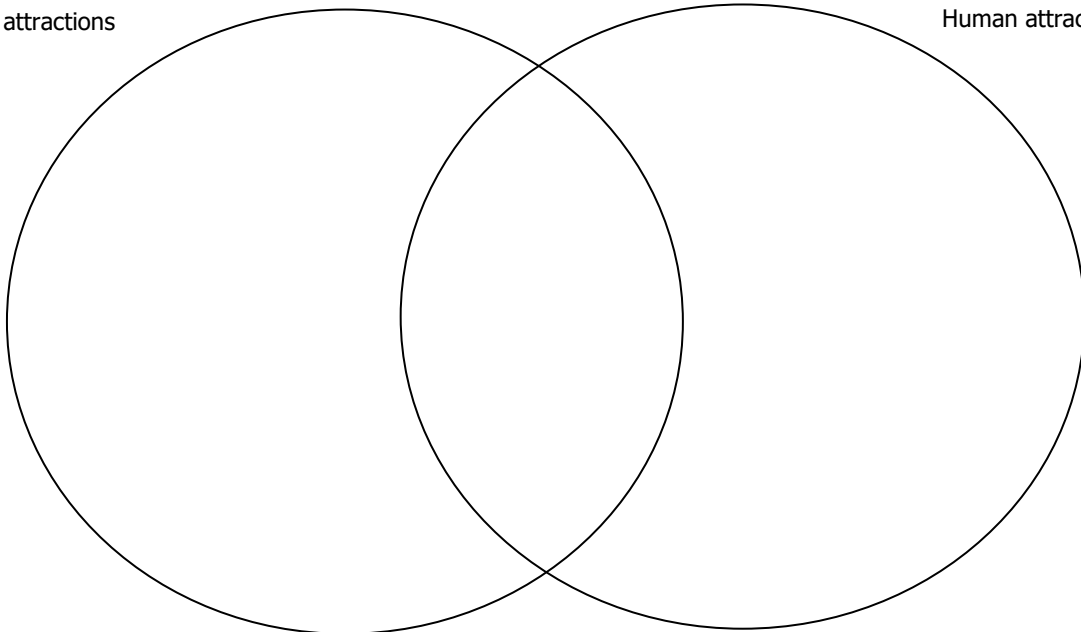
Human attractions



Barry as a tourist destination

Physical attractions

Human attractions



**Summary - Comparing two different world destinations**

Complete the table below by placing ticks or crosses in the correct columns for each statement.

Statements	Cancún, Mexico	Iceland
An adventure holiday destination		
A place to go for a typical 'package' holiday		
Cocktail bars and casinos		
A place with lots to do for younger children		
A place to explore new places		
You need to be more physically fit here		
You go here despite the weather forecasts		
You can usually rely on the weather here		
A 'once in a lifetime' destination		
A very popular 'resort' destination		

Describe the main differences in the type of holiday that people go on in Cancún compared to Iceland. (Use the statements in the table above to help with structuring your answer)

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Year 7 Geography Unit 3 - Tourism  
Sustainable Tourism

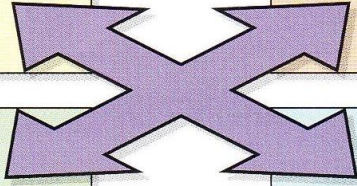


SUSTAINABLE TOURISM



Local people need to benefit. This may take the form of new jobs and better pay.

The environment (including wildlife/ ecosystems) should not be damaged so much by the growth of tourism that it cannot recover.



The growth of tourism should not create problems for future generations of local people.

The growth of tourism should not create so many problems that tourists soon stop coming.



Class definition of sustainable tourism:

Sustainable tourism is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

This is important because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Ecotourism Summary

Do you think that Ecotourism is a good thing for the Galapagos Islands? (Give four ideas below that could help to improve ecotourism there)

1) Ensure that areas are available to tourists on all of the Galapagos islands. This would make sure that all islanders have access to jobs and can make money from the tourists. This means that all people will benefit from tourists coming to the area not just people who live in the busiest areas. It will also spread the tourists out to reduce effects on the honeypot sites.	2)
3)	4)

## Review of Sustainable Tourism

Use your own knowledge gained on this topic so far in order to answer the following questions:

1) How would you define a "TOURIST"?

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2) Give three reasons why tourism is a growing industry?

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3) List any **three** benefits that tourism can bring to an area.

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4) List any **four** problems that tourists can bring to an area.

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5) Sustainable tourism is defined as:

"Tourism that will benefit visitors and locals whilst not harming the environment or risking the area's future."

Is most tourism sustainable? Give reasons for your answer.

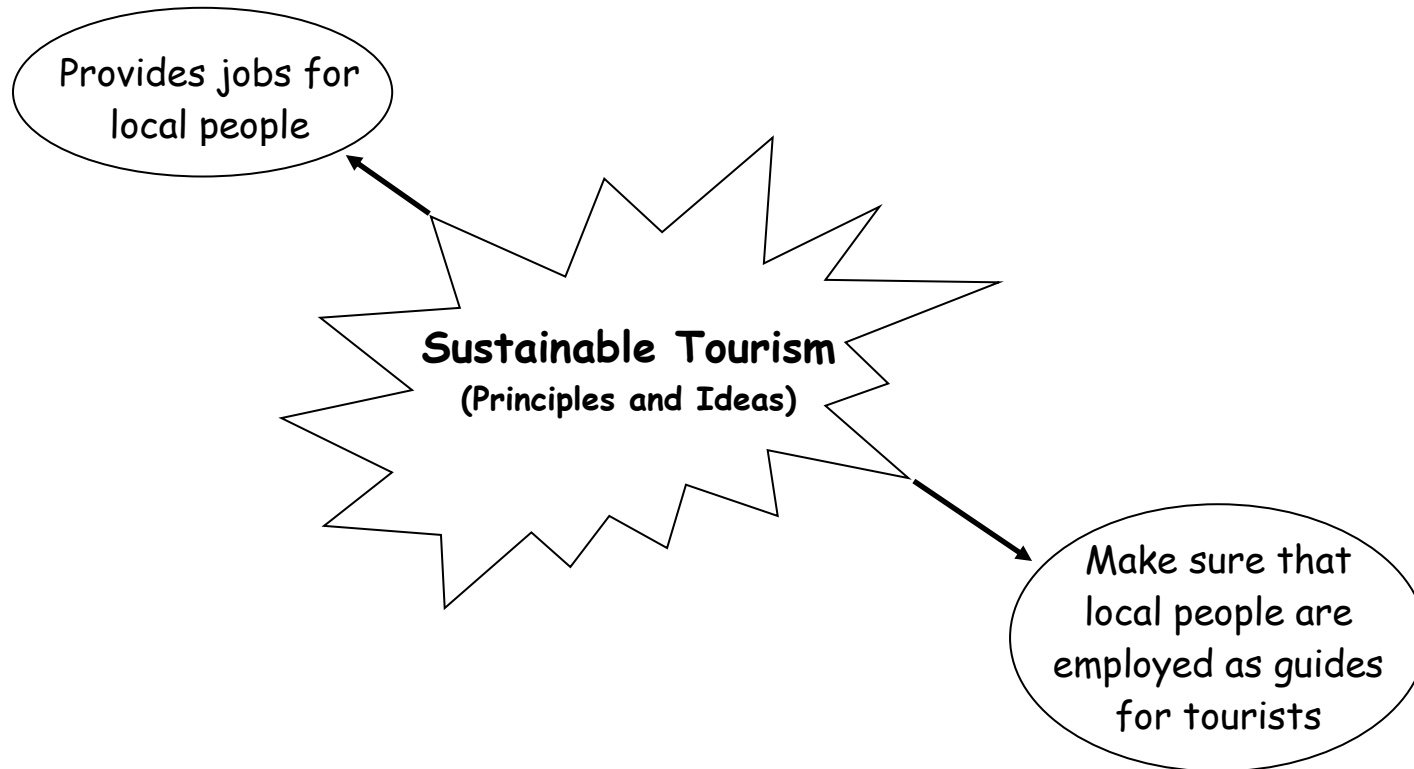
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6) Complete the diagram below to give some of your ideas about sustainable tourism and ways it can be achieved (Think back to our last couple of lessons). Two have been done for you.



## Creating your Sustainable Tourist Island

Your new tourist island must meet the following criteria in order to be a success:

- Much of the **natural environment** must be protected
- Traffic and other **transport problems** must be reduced/solved
- The tourism must cause as **little disruption** as possible
- **Local people** must be involved in the tourism (jobs, income etc.)
- The natural **scenery** must be protected
- The island must not be **overdeveloped**
- Problems such as **crime, litter and pollution** must be tackled
- There still need to be **plenty of tourist facilities**

**However, enough tourists still need to be attracted to provide jobs and income for the local population**

### The Task

1) Draw an outline of your island on A3 paper (leave room for a key) - make it an unusual shape or design

**\* Use your Imagination \***

2) Add a box in one corner for your map key

3) Add a scale line and a compass

4) Add some of the natural features to your island that may attract tourists and provide activities for them to do (e.g. mountains, lakes, beaches, rivers, volcanoes, waterfalls etc.)

5) Add the places for people to stay and places for locals to live

6) Add your chosen transport facilities onto the island (roads, railway, sea or other methods)

7) Add place names (towns, rivers, mountains, beaches etc.) to your map

8) Add boxes around your map that explain all of the methods that are used to make the tourism on your island sustainable.

## National Parks

1) What do all National Parks have in common? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What do you think makes a National Park different from any other area of countryside? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Can you write your own definition of a National Park? Use the keywords from the PowerPoint if you need to.

A National Park is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Impacts/Effects in Geography can be (**SEE**):

A) **Social:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

For example: \_\_\_\_\_

B) **Economic:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

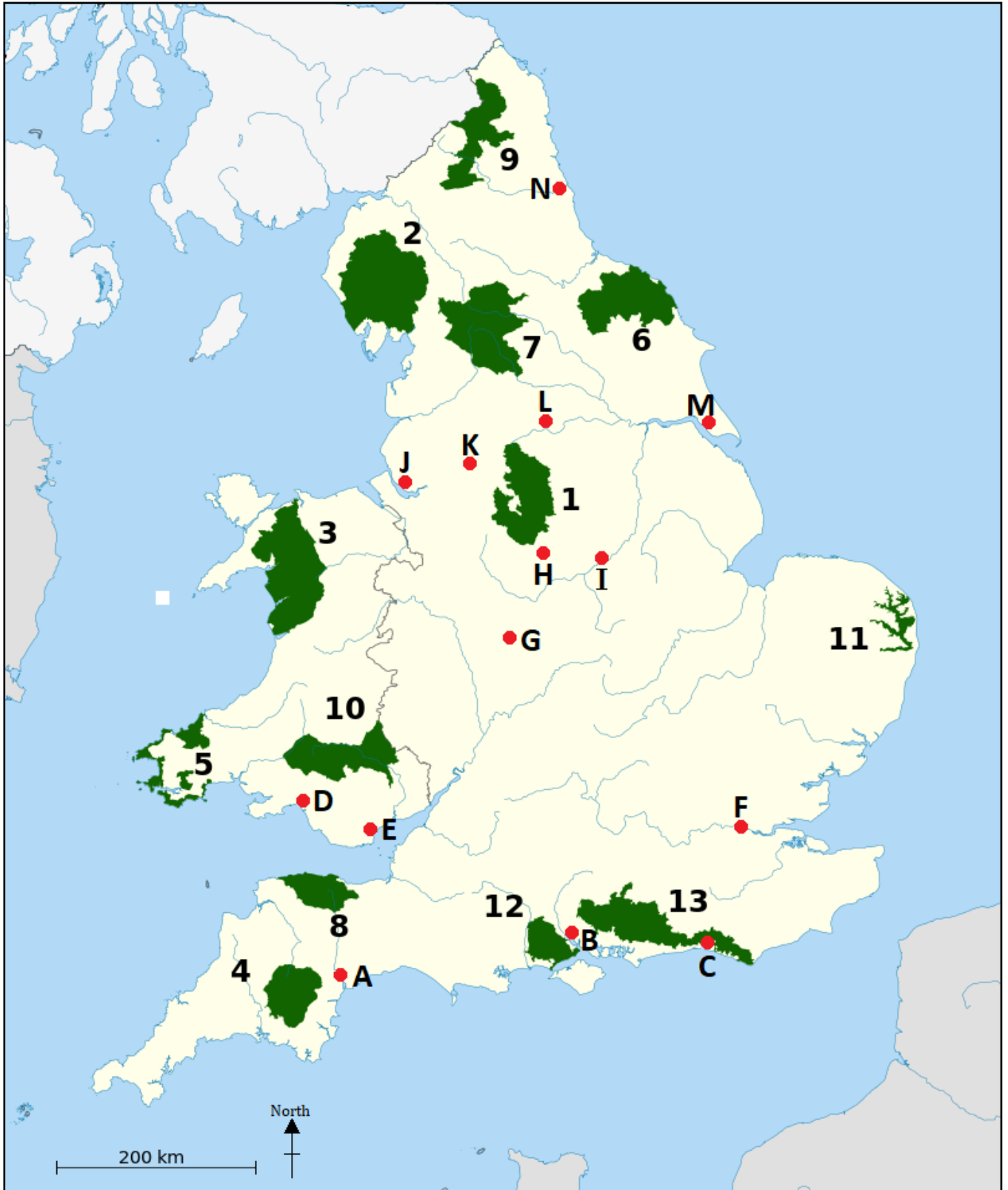
For example: \_\_\_\_\_

C) **Environmental:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

For example: \_\_\_\_\_

# The National Parks of England and Wales



National Parks

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

3: \_\_\_\_\_

4: \_\_\_\_\_

5: \_\_\_\_\_

6: \_\_\_\_\_

7: \_\_\_\_\_

8: \_\_\_\_\_

9: \_\_\_\_\_

10: \_\_\_\_\_

11: \_\_\_\_\_

12: \_\_\_\_\_

13: \_\_\_\_\_

Major cities

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

D: \_\_\_\_\_

E: \_\_\_\_\_

F: \_\_\_\_\_

G: \_\_\_\_\_

H: \_\_\_\_\_

I: \_\_\_\_\_

J: \_\_\_\_\_

K: \_\_\_\_\_

L: \_\_\_\_\_

M: \_\_\_\_\_

N: \_\_\_\_\_



# SEE Impacts/Effects of Tourism in National Parks

Colour code the following effects of tourism as:

Positive Economic


Negative Economic


Positive Social

Negative Social

Positive Environmental

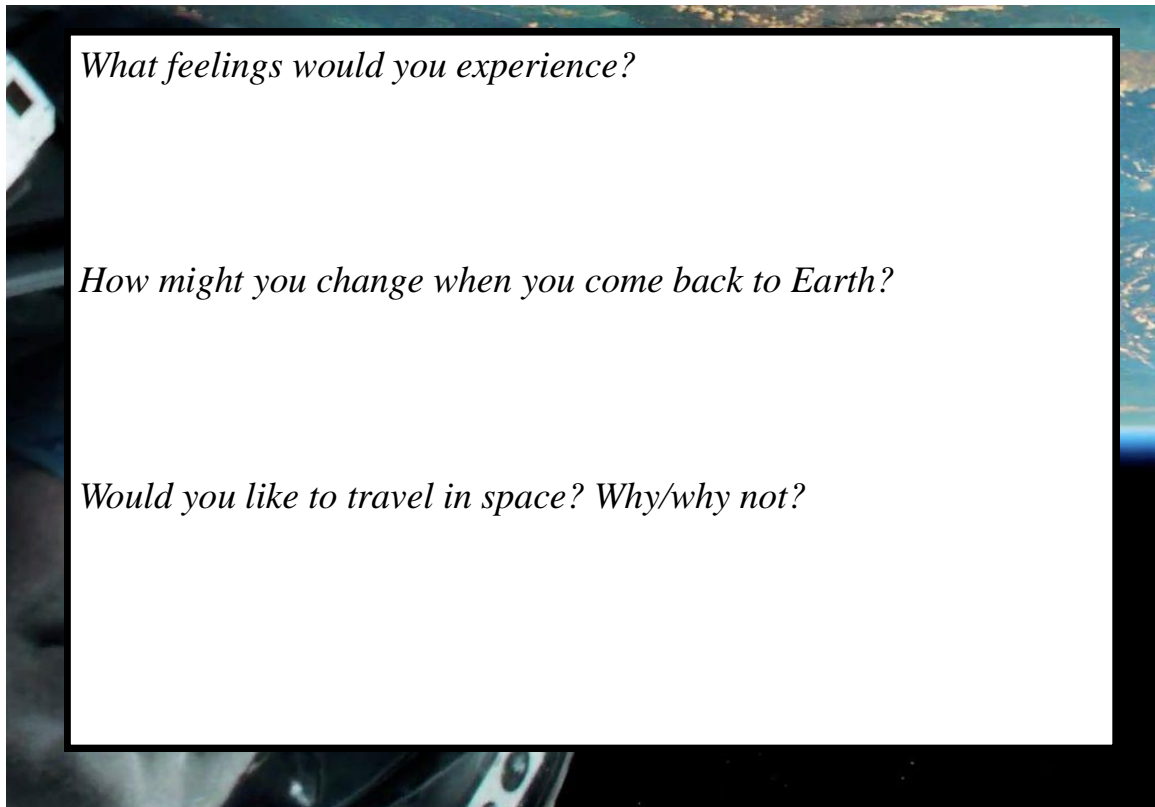
Negative Environmental

Jobs in hotels and cafes	House prices increase quickly in the area	Most jobs are low paid and seasonal
Money to the council for hospitals and schools	Builders get a lot of work	People earning more money can improve their houses
In some areas local councils protect the land and stop building	The cost of living for local people rises	Foreign workers can get jobs instead of local people
Wildlife is affected and species can die out	Investment from big companies can come in	Litter is dropped in natural environments
Demand rises for locally produced souvenirs	Many jobs are poorly paid in the service industry	Drunk people fighting in the streets at night
Airports, roads and ports can be modernised	Discos and bars open until late at night making noise	Bird life has disappeared as habitats are destroyed
Farm land is lost - some farmers lose their jobs and homes and the food supply is reduced	Local people can no longer afford to buy houses as they are wanted for tourists to rent	Animals can get put off feeding, drinking and mating if they are disturbed
The money that tourists bring in doesn't go to the local people but to big tour companies	Lots of people driving on the narrow roads can cause traffic jams and air or noise pollution	Local farmers can sell food to the tourists in farm shops or cafes
Beaches and other natural areas may be polluted	Natural landscapes are lost as new large hotels and other developments are built	Local food, traditions and cultures can be lost as the tourist industry takes over
Tourism can create lots of jobs	Local farmers have their land and crops trampled	Tourists sample the local food and drink
Huge amounts of waste and litter are created by hotels	New facilities that are built can be used by locals as well	The cost of items in local shops goes up

## Conflicts in National Parks



## Space Tourism



**Read the article 1 on Space tourism and find the following information.**

1. The founder of the space tourism business Virgin Galactic. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The year in which the company was founded. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The location of the business' new runway. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The number of people who have flown into space. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The cost of a space flight with Space Adventures. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The cost of a ticket with Virgin Galactic. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The number of people who have booked a ticket to fly into space with Virgin Galactic.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The cost of a commercial space flight. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The future price of a space flight ticket according to some newspaper reports.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Article 1

THE  
INDEPENDENT

# Ready to boldly go where no tourists have gone before?

**Start the countdown: the next travel era will be launching sooner than expected.**

- 1** In a few years, we could be using spaceships as we use passenger airplanes, according to independent space agency analysts. Commercial operators are now competing to operate scheduled services to the outer limits of the Earth's atmosphere. Hundreds of wealthy entrepreneurs, celebrities and scientists have already booked tickets for the first flights by Sir Richard Branson's VirginGalactic space tourism business, which will probably take off in the next two years. Its new runway in New Mexico (USA) opened at the weekend.
- 2** Professor Richard Crowther, Technical Adviser to the UK Space Agency, predicted that in the future space trips would become a lot more regular and a lot cheaper. "It will be very expensive at first, but the technology that will then develop will open up space to everybody," he said.
- 3** "In the early days of aviation, very few people went on aircraft, but now it's mass market. A mass market for taking people into space will be a long way away, but the costs should fall with new technology."
- 4** Fewer than 500 people have flown into space on spaceships operated by Russia, the US and China. With the Cold War over, the US and Russia have lost the incentive to invest billions into space programmes.
- 5** Instead, commercial enterprises have become interested. One of them is Virgin Galactic, founded by the British entrepreneur Sir Richard Branson in 2004. Another is Blue Origin, started by Amazon creator Jeff Bezos.
- 6** Another company, Space Adventures arranged for seven multi-millionaires to live on the Russian Soyuz space station for up to 15 days, paying \$20m each.
- 7** According to VirginGalactic, 380 people have booked tickets on its VSS Enterprise at \$200,000 each. They include several well-known scientists, celebrities and businessmen. Virgin said space tourism had allowed scientific advances to take place without state funding.
- 8** Will Whitehorn, Virgin Galactic's president, said there was a very low environmental impact. "We will, in a 10 year programme, fly tens of thousands of people into space with less impact than one NASA Space Shuttle."
- 9** The flights will also be much cheaper: around £1m per flight, compared with £1bn for a US space shuttle flight. The reason is that the Virgin Galactic spaceships are much lighter than NASA spaceships and can be re-used.
- 10** Mr Whitehorn denied reports that the price would fall to \$20,000. "I don't think it will ever get that low," he said, but he added that it would become much cheaper than \$200,000.

# The Telegraph Article 2

20<sup>th</sup> May 2014

## Space tourists will change the world, says Sir Richard Branson's head of mission



If an alien civilisation lands, millions of years from now when humans are a distant memory, what will they find? Our cities will be long gone; our sturdiest monuments and greatest buildings will be dust.

For those who can afford it at £155,000 a ticket it will be one of mankind's greatest adventures, travelling to where - until now - only a handful of men and women have gone before.

But the man behind the project to send tourists into space says the journey will be more than just a pleasure trip. It will, according to the chief executive of Sir Richard Branson's Virgin Galactic space programme, be a journey that will change its participants' perspective of our planet for good.

And that, says George Whiteside, will lead them to work harder to change the world for the better when they set foot back on Earth

Promising that the first commercial flights into space will begin next spring, Mr Whiteside, said: "It's a simple observation but there is something called the overview effect, which is scientifically documented. When people go into space they come back with a different perspective and I think many of the challenges we face over the next century are essentially planetary challenges and so we need to have that planetary perspective to solve them

That grand, almost spiritual, vision is being reflected in something very concrete, the design of the inside of the SpaceShipTwo craft currently being developed to shoot its passengers into space and back. The spacecraft's cabin will be beautiful but utterly minimal, so as not to detract from the passenger's view of the Earth below and to minimise the weight.

Revealing new details about the programme for the first time, Mr Whiteside said: "What you will see when we unveil this thing is a really beautiful cabin, but the point of the cabin is not to be an end in itself. It's to be a vessel through which our customers can experience space but also a vessel which can conduct scientific experiments which is going to be a big part of our business.

Mr Whiteside, a former chief-of-staff at NASA, was one of the first people to buy a ticket in 2005, before he became the Galactic chief executive.

Branson originally hoped the first flights would begin in 2012. Since then 700 people have paid up £155,000 to become the first citizen astronauts including Angelina Jolie, Brad Pitt and Stephen Hawking.

The main problem has, not surprisingly, been the technology. The craft 'Space Ship One' was designed by engineer Burt Rutan, and funded by Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen. Their genius was to ditch the usual rocket take-off, and instead fly the shuttle into high-altitude on a separate aeroplane, from where it could blast off to the Karman line, the boundary between earth's atmosphere and space, 62 miles above sea level.

**Read article 2 on space tourism and answer the following questions:**

*1) How expensive is it to go into space? Why is it so expensive?*

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*2) What is the point in having a 'minimalist' cabin in the spacecraft?*

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*3) What is the overview effect? In your opinion, could it help mankind?*

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*4) Why has it taken so long for space tourism to become operational?*

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*5) Do you think space tourism will ever become accessible to the 'average' person? Justify your answer?*

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