

			Tourism   Year 8			Vocabulary		
Advantages and Disadvantages			Growth in tourism since 1950					
1	Tourism is important in increasing country's GDP. In the UK for example it is responsible for 2.5% of our GDP. This is an economic advantage.	Tourism can create conflicts with the local population such as increased traffic, noise pollution, house prices increase, footpath erosion	1	The launch of the internet in 1991	it is more convenient to book a holiday and there is more choice on offer at the click of a button.	1	Tourist	a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.
2	Local people will get jobs and will therefore be able to improve their lives both socially and economically	The issue about who owns the land in National parks can cause conflicts because if tourists walk on farmers land without permission they could damage it	2	Improved transport such as the A380 Airbus	It is quicker and easier to get to destinations that might have been too far previously with larger and faster planes	2	International Tourism	Travelling to another country
3	The government will get more taxes with more people working and they can use this money to improve life for the poor in their country. This is known as the multiplier effect.	If a country is too reliant on tourism for example Kenya/Palau this can lead to a loss of earnings if somethings goes wrong and people stop visiting	3	People have more disposable income (money that people have left over after paying bills) due to salary rises and cheaper food	they can spend that extra money on a holiday for their family	3	National Tourism	Travelling within your own country
4	In LICs, more tourists lead to better understanding about protecting their tourist areas. Kenya has formed 3 National Parks to protect their valuable wildlife.	The environment will get damaged with more tourists visiting including more soil erosion, noise pollution, air pollution, damage to vegetation, animal breeding patterns are disturbed	4	People are living longer and have a pension	they have more time to holiday as they no longer work and have money to do so.	4	National Park	a protected area of natural beauty
5	Sustainable tourism is very advantageous for the host country because it ensures that tourism continues in the country as being sustainable means considering the present and the future	Many tourist jobs are seasonal which means people don't have work all year round. Local cultures can be ruined or treated like a spectacle when too many tourists visit	5	Annual leave (paid holiday) has increased from 15 – 20 days a year	people have more time to go on holiday and still earn money	5	Conflict	disagreement between people over the way a place is used
			6	The range and type of holiday you can go on has increased	people have more choice of holiday they can purchase	6	Stakeholder	is someone who has an interest in something
			Sustainable Tourism Lodges - Kenya			7	Honeypot Sites	places that attract very large numbers of tourists.
			1	The lodges are plastic-free		8	GDP per capita	gross domestic product which is the goods and services that the world produces divided among the population
			2	The lodges are a tented camp with 4 tents accommodating up to 8 guests		9	Sustainable Tourism	visiting somewhere as a tourist and trying to make a positive impact on the environment, society, and economy.
			3	The majority of the people who work in the lodge come from local communities for example the baker, and a camp manager are all Maasai.		10	Mass Tourism	is the act of visiting a destination with large amounts of people at one time.
			4	The lodge encourages walking safaris				
			5	Each guest gives a US\$10 per night donation, which is then put towards local community and conservation projects				