Travel

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

ADVANCED | C1

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each advanced tourism concept with its meaning.

1 overtourism	____	a share of tourist spending leaving the local economy
2 destination carrying capacity	____	b deliberate reduction of speed and frequency of travel
3 tourism leakage	____	c use of policy to influence when, where or how people travel
4 seasonality	____	d excessive visitor pressure harming places or communities
5 visitor dispersal	____	e tourism intended to improve ecological and social systems
6 regenerative tourism	____	f resident attitudes towards tourism
7 slow travel	____	g emissions produced per unit of travel or activity
8 resident sentiment	____	h maximum visitor pressure a destination can sustain
9 carbon intensity	____	i uneven demand across times of year
10 demand management	____	j spreading visitors across locations or routes

2 Complete the destination-management collocations.

capacity | dispersal | intensity | leakage | management | sentiment | seasonality | tourism

1 address destination _____

2 assess carrying _____

3 reduce tourism _____

4 counter strong _____

5 promote visitor _____

6 monitor resident _____

7 lower carbon _____

8 implement demand _____

3 Choose the concept that best captures the distinction.

1 Visitor numbers overwhelm housing and public space: *overtourism / seasonality*.

2 Spending flows to foreign-owned suppliers: *tourism leakage / visitor dispersal*.

3 Visitors are directed to less crowded districts: *visitor dispersal / demand management*.

4 A place sets limits based on ecological and social pressure: *carrying capacity / carbon intensity*.

5 Tourism restores habitats and community assets: *regenerative / sustainable tourism*.

6 Rail replaces frequent short flights: *slow travel / seasonality*.

7 Residents become less supportive over time: *resident sentiment / tourism leakage*.

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4 Complete the destination strategy with terms from the box.

carbon intensity | demand management | destination carrying capacity | overtourism | regenerative tourism | resident sentiment | seasonality | slow travel | tourism leakage | visitor dispersal

The strategy defines **1** _____ using ecological, infrastructure and community indicators. To address **2** _____, it combines **3** _____ with timed entry and pricing. Events outside summer may reduce **4** _____. Procurement rules aim to limit **5** _____, while rail packages encourage **6** _____ and lower **7** _____. Projects framed as **8** _____ must demonstrate net local benefit. Surveys track **9** _____, and booking controls provide **10** _____.

5 Read the text and answer the questions concisely.

Beyond visitor numbers

A city capped daily entries to its historic centre and reported lower crowd density. Yet visitors shifted to adjacent residential streets, short-term rental prices continued to rise and local workers still faced long commutes. The cap solved one spatial problem while displacing others. Evaluation therefore needs multiple scales and outcomes: pedestrian congestion, housing, local income, emissions, resident wellbeing and access to public space. A policy should also specify its counterfactual, because fewer visitors during an economic downturn cannot automatically be credited to the intervention.

1 What immediate improvement was reported? _____

2 Where did visitors move? _____

3 What two problems continued? _____

4 Why was the cap only a partial solution? _____

5 Name four outcomes evaluation should include. _____

6 Why is a counterfactual necessary? _____

6 Paraphrase using the expression in capitals.

1 Too many visitors are damaging the destination. **OVERTOURISM** ___

2 Tourist spending leaves the local economy. **LEAKAGE** _____

3 Visitors are being spread across several areas. **DISPERSAL** ___

4 Policy influences the timing and location of visits. **DEMAND** ___

OVER TO YOU

Write a **160-190 word** critical destination-management proposal. Address capacity, residents, housing, local economic benefit, emissions, demand and displacement effects.

[ ] Use at least ten target terms or collocations. [ ] Define scale and counterfactual. [ ] Evaluate distribution and unintended consequences.

ANSWER KEY

1 Advanced tourism concepts

1 **d** 2 **h** 3 **a** 4 **i** 5 **j** 6 **e** 7 **b** 8 **f** 9 **g** 10 **c**

2 Destination-management collocations

1 **tourism** 2 **capacity** 3 **leakage** 4 **seasonality** 5 **dispersal** 6 **sentiment** 7 **intensity** 8 **management**

3 Conceptual distinctions

1 **overtourism** 2 **tourism leakage** 3 **visitor dispersal** 4 **carrying capacity**
5 **regenerative** 6 **slow travel** 7 **resident sentiment**

4 Destination strategy

1 **destination carrying capacity** 2 **overtourism** 3 **visitor dispersal** 4 **seasonality** 5 **tourism leakage** 6 **slow travel** 7 **carbon intensity** 8 **regenerative tourism** 9 **resident sentiment** 10 **demand management**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 Lower crowd density. 2 Adjacent residential streets. 3 Rental prices and worker commutes. 4 It displaced problems.
5 Any four: congestion, housing, income, emissions, wellbeing or public-space access. 6 Other factors may explain lower visitor numbers.

6 Paraphrasing - possible answers

1 The destination suffers from **overtourism**. 2 There is high tourism **leakage**. 3 The policy promotes visitor **dispersal**. 4 It uses **demand management**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check conceptual precision, counterfactual reasoning and distributional effects.