



European Institute of Innovation,
Entrepreneurship, and Technology

Sociology of Tourism

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1- In two points, highlight the main differences between tourists and excursionists?

- A- Tourists stay at the destination longer, whereas excursionists leave the same day.
- B- Tourists may explore multiple attractions, while excursionists focus on a single activity or site.

2- Which of the following points is NOT a distinct element of tourism:

- ()-Involvement of travel by non-residents
- (**correct option**)-Engaging in remunerated activities or work that generates income
- ()- Stay of temporary nature in the destination visited

3- The three principal categories of tourism, based on geographical movement, include

- A- Domestic tourism
- B- International inbound tourism
- C- International outbound tourism

4- According to the *purpose* of the visit, tourism can be classified into:

- A- Vacation and leisure
- B- Business and work-related travel
- C- Health and wellness tourism
- D- Academic and research tourism
- E- Spiritual and religious tourism

5- What are the main differences between the concept of travel behavior and tourism motivation?

- A- Travel behavior is about movement patterns, while tourism motivation explains the reasons behind travel choices.
- B- Travel behavior depends on external factors like budget and transport, whereas motivation is based on psychological needs.

6- Tourism motivations can be discussed from two broad aspects, namely:

- A- Intrinsic
- B- Extrinsic

7-Intrinsic tourism motivations can encompass

- A- Personal motivations
- B- Cultural enrichment
- C- Emotional satisfaction
- D- Adventure-seeking

8- In no more than 5 points, explain how Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs can be linked with the psychological factors in tourism.

- A- Physiological: Basic needs such as rest and meals in a new place.
- B- Safety: Tourists prefer safe destinations with good healthcare.
- C- Social: Group travel strengthens relationships.
- D- Esteem: Travel to exclusive locations can boost social status.
- E- Self-actualization: Solo travel and learning experiences fulfill higher needs.

9- Based on Iso-Ahola's (1982) Escape-Seeking Theory, tourism motivation includes:

- A- Escape from daily stress
- B- Escape from social obligations
- C- Seeking relaxation and peace
- D- Seeking new learning experiences

10- Based on Push/Pull Tourism motivations, push aspects refer towhile pull factors indicate to.....

- A- Internal factors (desires, adventure, relaxation)
- B- External factors (destination's climate, attractions, and activities)

11- Based on Gray's (1970) tourist categorization, Sunlust tourists are characterized by the following:

- A- Prefer destinations with consistent warm weather
- B- Enjoy beach resorts, pools, and spas
- C- Engage in minimal cultural exploration

12- While wanderlust tourists are distinguished by:

- A- Travel to discover unfamiliar places
- B- Value spontaneous and immersive travel experiences
- C- Prefer cultural and historical tourism over luxury stays

13- Which of the following is NOT a feature of Allocentric tourists?

- (**correct option**)- Preference for familiar and safe environments
- ()- risk-taking and desire for new experiences
- ()- Adventurous and independent

14- Which of the following are NOT features of Psychocentric tourists?

- ()- tend to spend their disposable income on authentic local arts
- (**correct option**)- Engage with locals, participating in cultural customs
- ()- They typically visit popular domestic attractions and mass tourism

15- According to Cohen's typology, tourists can be categorised into:

- A- Organized mass tourist
- B- Individual mass tourist
- C- Explorer
- D- Drifter

16- Based on Cohen's tourist typologies, explain the meaning of "environmental bubble" in no more than four lines.

- A controlled travel experience where tourists stay in familiar surroundings.
- Limits cultural interaction by offering home-like comfort.
- Often seen in package tours and all-inclusive resorts.
- Reduces the need for language adaptation or local engagement.

17- According to Cohen's typology, highlight the main differences between the explorer and drifter.

- A- Explorers seek adventure but stay in moderate comfort, while drifters live like locals.
- B- Explorers may follow guidebooks, whereas drifters avoid tourist information sources.
- C- Drifters prefer long-term stays in foreign places, while explorers visit briefly.
- D- Drifters often work or volunteer abroad, while explorers remain as temporary visitors.

18- Drawing on Smith (1989), tourists can be classified into:

- A- Explorer
- B- Elite tourist
- C- Off-beat tourist
- D- Unusual tourist
- E- Incipient mass tourist
- F- Mass tourist
- G- Charter tourist