

Sociology of Tourism Course

Assignment 3

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1- The motivations behind the wide-spread of rural tourism include:

- A- Economic Diversification
- B- Preservation of Rural Heritage and Culture:
- C- Demand for Authentic Experiences

2- Dark tourism activities can be classified into:

- A- Sites of Death and Disaster
- B- Memorials and Museums
- C- Disaster Tourism Sites
- D- Conflict Tourism
- E- Genocide and Holocaust Sites

3- The positive socio-cultural impacts of tourism encompass:

- A- Cultural Preservation and Promotion
- B- Intercultural Exchange and Understanding
- C- Revitalization of Traditional Arts and Crafts
- D- Community Empowerment and Identity

4- However, the negative socio-cultural effects include:

- A- Cultural Commodification
- B- Social Inequality and Conflict
- C- Cultural Erosion
- D- Overcrowding and Loss of Privacy

5- Cultural drift indicates:

- A- Adaptation to Tourist Preferences
- B- Generational Shift

6- Acculturation refers:

- A- Two-Way Cultural Exchange
- B- Cultural Adaptation

7- Explain how tourism can improve the standard of living in local communities

- A- Job Creation and Income Generation
- B- Development of Infrastructure
- C- Support for Local Businesses
- D- Community Development Projects

8- Discuss how tourism can also have adverse impacts on local communities.

- A-Economic Inequality and Leakage

- B-Rising Cost of Living
- C-Cultural Erosion and Commodification
- D- Overcrowding and Loss of Privacy

9- Tourism and mass tourism have generated numerous adverse impacts on our environment, such as,

- A-Overexploitation of Natural Resources
- B-Pollution
- C-Loss of Biodiversity and Habitat Destruction
- D-Greenhouse Gas Emissions

10- Explain how tourism can play a role in protecting the biodiversity and environmental fabric:

- A-Financial Support for Conservation
- B-Creating Economic Incentives for Preservation
- C-Raising Environmental Awareness