

Sociology of Tourism Course
Assignment 1
Student Name:



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

- A-
- B-

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

- ()- Involvement of travel by non-residents
- ()- 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-
- B-
- C-

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Assignment 1

Student Name: Flora Ceyda Knapp



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

- A- Purpose of the trip is different
- B- duration of stay is usually longer for tourists

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

- ()- Involvement of travel by non-residents
- ☒- 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- Outbound tourism
- B- Inbound tourism
- C- domestic tourism

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

- A- Leisure tourism
- B- Cultural tourism
- C- Business tourism
- D- Health / Medical Tourism
- E- Adventure Tourism

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

- A- One refers to the decisions made by a tourist and it's actions
- B- The other refers to the internal factors why someone would like to travel and the reason behind it.

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- self development
- C- exploration
- D- curiosity

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

- A- safety needs: tourists prefer safety and secure environments
- B- social needs: visitors prefer being around people (family, friends)
- C- Esteem needs: gaining recognition and sense of personal achievement
- D-
- E-

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

- A- Escape from personal Environments
- B- Escape from interpersonal Environments
- C- Seeking personal Rewards
- D Seeking Interpersonal Rewards

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

- A- Internal factors
- B- External Factors

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

- A- Visiting places for leisure
- B- Visiting places with leisure oriented attractions
- C- Short travels compared to Wanderlust

12- While wanderlust tourists are distinguished by:

- A- Curiosity about unknown destinations
- B- Seeking genuine authenticity
- C- long adventurous trips

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

- ☒ 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

()- Engage with locals, participating in cultural customs

~~(X)~~ They typically visit popular domestic attractions and mass tourism

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

- A- Individual Mass Tourist
- B- Organized 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 bubble where mass tourists feel secure and safe
- Pre planned activities and guided tours
- Safe and protective environment
- It's a physical and psychological protection

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

- A- Interaction with locals
- B- Use of tourist Infrastructure
- C- level of comfort
- D- Degree of structure

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

- A- Elite tourists
- B- Mass tourists

- C- Explorer
- D- Off beat tourists
- E Incipient tourists
- F- Unusual tourists
- G- Charter tourists