

Relish: Enjoy

At stake: At risk

Conserve = Save

Adequate:

Satisfactory

Inadequate:

Not satisfactory/
not enough

effect = impact

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Summary Writing- 8

The impact of tourism

Travelling is one of the favourite activities of people around the world, especially us millennials, but sometimes it can have a harmful effect on the environment. (1)

We are already familiar with the positive impact of travel on our own mental well-being and personal development. Tourism may also positively impact on the host country or city in terms of economic advantages. It brings welcome employment opportunities, foreign exchange earnings and growth in the service sector. However, it may also put pressure on the environment, especially when there's a huge number of visitors in regions where the resources are already inadequate. (2) monetary

In fact, unrestrained traditional tourism brings possible threats for a lot of natural resources across the globe. It can lead to a lot of major problems that can harm the environment, such as natural habitat loss, increased pollution, soil erosion and more. Increasing tourists' awareness of the natural habitat around their resorts and hotels can do wonders in motivating locals to undertake conservation projects. But it will never be a great idea to exceed limits when it comes to tourism, particularly if the natural resources are at stake. (3)

Early this year, Thailand's government closed three popular islands off the coast of Phuket because of the negative impact of tourists on the islands. This decision was only weeks after Koh Tachai, one of Thailand's National Parks, had been closed because of coral bleaching and damages to the marine ecosystem. (3)

The regional chief of Thailand's Department of Marine and Coastal Resources said that coral bleaching occurs naturally but is accelerated by climate change and by human activity, especially the increasing number of tourists in boats that anchor on the corals; people walking on corals while playing in the water; feeding marine animals; and catching them to take photos with them.

It is not just the ocean and the islands that tourism is slowly killing. (4)

The air pollution coming from tourist transportation is one of the major negative effects of tourism. Travelling by rail, air and road results in air pollution that damages the environment. Apparently, a large portion of air emissions is caused by the 60% of air travel that is from tourists going from one place to another. (5)

Additionally, transport emissions can result in photochemical pollution, acid rain and global warming. (5)

Campervans and car rentals are popular travel transportation in countries like Australia and New Zealand where visitors relish the opportunity to make their own itinerary and get right off the beaten track. Some campervan hire companies in these countries are going for environmentally safe vehicles, so if you are planning a road adventure, you can try a nature-friendly and affordable campervan for hire in Tasmania, Brisbane and other cities in the region. With this, you can be sure that you are helping out in protecting the environment in your own little way. (4)

Land resources consist of forests, wildlife, minerals, fertile soil, wetland and fossil fuels, all of which are under pressure, leading to land degradation because of the changes that are happening everywhere. The expanded construction of recreational facilities for tourists adds more pressure on both stunning landscapes and natural resources. More so, forests regularly endure the destructive effect of tourism as deforestation is created by land clearing as well as by wood being required for construction and fuel. (6)

One of the most essential natural resources is water. It is important that we all conserve water, both in our own homes and when we are on holiday, as water scarcity is now a major issue in some parts of the world. It is very evident that the tourism industry uses water resources for the development of golf courses, swimming pools and hotels, which results in the degradation of water supplies and water shortages in the local area. (7)

The impact of tourism on the environment is often attributed to thoughtless visitors who blatantly ignore environmental rules, but tourism's infrastructure is also responsible for considerable damage. Closing down islands is a first step in ensuring that the world's environment is not damaged beyond repair. With climate change still posing a great threat to natural resources around the world, proactive approaches like Thailand's, despite its huge blow to their tourism and economy, might be the best way to protect the Earth. (A)

(a) Summarize the impacts of tourism in 150 words. Reason

(b) Interviewer's Question: The sole culprit behind the degradation of our environment are these oblivious tourists who treat other countries as if it's a separate place entirely, and don't care that we share the same Mother Earth. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

-ii-Imagine you are a marine biologist, Chandler Bing, a popular in their field.

Interviewer's Question: Tourism brings in a lot of foreign currency which helps increase the resources of the country, aiding in more opportunities for research regarding marine animals.

Do you think tourism should be further increased in order to help this cause?

Bing's Answer:

Dis agree

Positives:

- One of people's favorite activities
- Personal well being and professional development
- Economic advantages to hosts
- Motivates locals to take conservation projects.
- Nature-friendly and affordable comparison to help protect the environment

Negatives:

- Put pressure on environment where resources inadequate.
- Pollutes and erodes natural resources
- Coral bleaching and damage to marine ecosystem.
- Air pollution
- Photochemical pollution, acid rain and global warming
- Land degradation
- Deforestation
- Degradation of water supplies
- Closing down islands.

155 words. (Possible Summary)

Tourism - although an avenue of immense monetary development for countries - can also quickly transform into a lead cause for deterioration of natural amenities. Specifically in areas with scarce resources, tourism causes extensive damage. Not only does it bring air pollution, but also photochemical erosion of the atmosphere: Additionally, cases of the downfall of fertile lands in tandem with depletion of water supplies are prevalent - Both our marine ecosystems and land habitats are endangered in light of mass tourism causing coral bleaching and deforestation. Although a vacation may succor in individual growth and recreation, yet is it an appropriate concession for the closure of many a natural sight. Conclusively, these hazards have led to the initiation of preservative movements to maintain our natural sanctuaries.

= 160 words

Reworded points:

Tourism is a good thing:

- ? one of the favourite activities of people
- ? positive impact of travel on our own mental well-being and personal development.
- ? economic advantages, such as employment opportunities, foreign exchange earnings, and growth in the service sector
- ? increasing tourists' awareness of the natural habitat
- ? helping out in protecting the environment in our own little way.

Tourism is a bad thing:

- ? a harmful effect on the environment.
- ? pressure on the environment in regions where the resources are already inadequate.
- ? natural habitat loss, increased pollution, soil erosion
- ? coral bleaching accelerated by human activity
- ? air pollution from tourist transportation
- ? The expanded construction of recreational facilities for tourists adds more pressure on landscape and natural resources
- ? land clearing
- ? uses water resources which results in the degradation of water supplies and water shortages
- ? tourism's infrastructure is also responsible for considerable damage

Summary - Example 2:-

Tourism offers several advantages. It is enjoyed by people around the world and often contributes positively to mental well-being and personal growth. Many countries benefit economically from tourism through employment opportunities, foreign income, and the strengthening of the service sector. Travel can also promote environmental awareness, especially when visitors learn about natural habitats. Additionally, tourists value the freedom to create their own itineraries and may support conservation through small, responsible choices.

However, tourism also brings significant problems. It can damage delicate environments and put heavy pressure on regions with limited natural resources. Wildlife habitats are often destroyed, and pollution along with soil erosion becomes more common. Human activity also accelerates coral bleaching, harming marine life. Transport used by tourists contributes to air pollution, while the construction of tourism facilities further strains land and water supplies. These issues highlight the growing environmental cost of global travel.

Rewordings:

Tourism is a good thing

1. one of the favourite activities of people

- A very popular activity globally
- Something many people enjoy doing
- A pastime loved by people around the world

2. positive impact on mental well-being and personal development

- Helps improve emotional health and personal growth
- Supports mental refreshment and self-development
- Boosts psychological well-being and broadens perspective

3. economic advantages (jobs, foreign exchange, service sector)

- Creates employment and brings in foreign income
- Strengthens the service industry and boosts the economy
- Generates revenue while increasing work opportunities

4. increasing tourists' awareness of natural habitat

- Encourages visitors to learn about the environment
- Helps educate tourists about local ecosystems
- Promotes environmental awareness among travellers

5. people relish the chance to plan their own itinerary and explore freely

- Allows tourists to travel independently and explore new routes
- Gives visitors freedom to discover places off the beaten path
- Lets travellers design their own journey and adventure

6. helping protect the environment in small personal ways

- Encourages individuals to contribute to conservation
- Allows tourists to support eco-friendly practices
- Gives travellers the chance to make environmentally responsible choices

Tourism is a bad thing

7. harmful effect on the environment

- Causes damage to natural surroundings
- Negatively impacts delicate ecosystems
- Leads to environmental degradation

8. pressure on areas with inadequate resources

- Strains regions already lacking essential resources
- Increases demand in environmentally fragile areas
- Puts stress on places with limited natural capacity

9. natural habitat loss, pollution, soil erosion

- Destroys wildlife habitats and increases pollution
- Contributes to land erosion and environmental decline
- Results in damaged ecosystems and soil instability

10. coral bleaching accelerated by human activity

- Speeds up coral death due to tourist behaviour
- Worsens reef damage caused by people
- Increases the rate of coral bleaching

11. air pollution from tourist transportation

- Travel emissions worsen air quality
- Transport used by tourists contributes to atmospheric pollution
- Tourism-related travel releases harmful gases

12. construction for tourism pressures land and water resources

- Building facilities destroys landscapes and forests
- Tourism development drains water supplies and causes shortages
- Infrastructure expansion harms land and depletes natural resources