

Part 3

Read the article on Time to Travel and answer Questions 26 - 45.

Time to Travel

Travel is now a more critical societal phenomenon than most critics have previously acknowledged. A book about holidaymaking would seem to be the most trivial topic possible. Yet, social scientists have struggled to explain more critical themes like work and politics, so it may be assumed that they would have a tough time explaining more minor events like holidaymaking. A fascinating link may be drawn between these findings and those of the field of abnormal behavior. This entails looking into unusual and eccentric social customs that may or may not be considered abnormal by other cultures. The premise here is that looking at strange behavior might shed light on some of society's more mundane quirks. It is possible to make a comparable comparison to tourism.

Tourism is a leisure activity that requires its opposite, controlled and organized labour. It is one example of how work and leisure are separated and yet united in contemporary cultures. Being a tourist is, in fact, one of the hallmarks of the modern age. Yet the common perception of tourism is that it is pre-planned and restricted to specific locations, with regular time intervals. From the flow of people to and from different places, tourist interactions are formed. Traveling and spending time in a new location are unavoidable parts of this process.

In today's contemporary civilizations, a large percentage of the population participates in such tourism activities. Mass-oriented tourists travel need the development of new socialized kinds of service. Places are selected to be visited because of the anticipation of tremendous pleasures, either on a different scale or involving other senses, from those commonly experienced. Preparation and expectation are built and maintained by techniques like movies. Media such as television shows, periodicals, and videos are used to develop and reinforce this daydreaming.

Tourists are drawn to landscapes and townscapes that are distinct from their daily lives. These features are taken into consideration because they are considered unusual in some way. When people go to tourist attractions, they typically engage in various kinds of social patterning and pay considerably more attention to the details of the surrounding landscape and urban environment than they would in ordinary life. Tourists spend time lingering over beautiful views in a manner that they wouldn't ordinarily do at home. The image is objectified or preserved in pictures, postcards, video clips, and so on, allowing the memories to be endlessly reproduced and re-created.

Boorstin's 1964 dissertation, *Analysis of the Pseudo Event*, contends that modern Americans cannot directly perceive reality but instead thrive on "pseudo-events." In a foreign land, cut off from its inhabitants and surroundings traveling in large groups, the average person experiences the world only through the eyes of a tour guide and is oblivious to the realities of the world around them in favor of the manufactured experiences. This closed self-perpetuating system of illusions that tourists create when

they see various tourist attractions over time gives them a foundation for deciding where to go on future vacations. According to Boorstin, these trips are done under the "environmental bubble of the familiar American style hotel that insulates the visitor from the strangeness of the host area."

As the tourism business has grown, various experts have emerged to meet the demands of replicating ever-changing artifacts for the benefit of tourists. Because of the interaction of interests involved in providing such things and shifting social and generational divisions over taste, this question has to be answered. According to some, one of the features of the "modern experience" is to be a tourist. A person who refuses to go is like a person who refuses to own a vehicle or a lovely home. Modern civilizations see travel as a status symbol and a need for good health. To meet the wants and preferences of the visitors, the expert must adapt to their class and overall expectations.

Questions 26 - 30

Read the statements below. Decide whether they are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN according to the text.

Mark a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

		True	False	Not Given
26	Holidaymaking can be linked to human's abnormal behaviors	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (1)
27	According to the passage, the leisure activity is a result of workload.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ (1)
28	People would stare at pictures of their favourite places to acquire pleasure.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ (1)
29	While travelling, people would become less aware of social connection and urban environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/> (1)

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- 30 People would make a decision on their future vacations based on reviews on the internet. (1)

(Total for Questions 26 - 30 = 5 marks)

Questions 31 - 40

Complete the following sentences using no more than THREE words that must be taken from one point in the text.

31 Social scientists have studied the link between human behaviour and holidaymaking and struggled to explain it. (1)
32	One of the things the scientists do is to investigate unusual and eccentric social tradition and compare them with those in different cultures. (1)
33	In ... contemporary cultures it is believed that professional life and leisure activities should be separated and organised. (1)
34	Tourism is perceived to be planned ahead with ... regular time intervals (1)
35	When going on a trip, ... mass-oriented tourists require innovative services that involve interacting with other people. (1)
36	Apart from newspapers and videos, ... television shows are effective media in maintaining the popularity of the tourism industry. (1)

37	<p>It is interesting to learn that those travelling to different places would be more attentive to the surrounding and become more involved in a wide range of</p> <p>.....social patterning.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>
38	<p>Most tourists would take photos so that the memories could be</p> <p>...endlessly reproduced/recreated..... even when they are back at home.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>
39	<p>According to the research by Boorstin, it is found that most Americans are more perceptive topseudo events..... than reality.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>
40	<p>Tourism is considered asa status symbol..... in addition to an indicator of good health.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>

(Total for Questions 31 - 40 = 10 marks)

Questions 41 - 45

Complete this summary of the text using words from the box below. Each word may be used once or not used at all

When it comes to tourism, leisure is not the only part that fulfills the term. In fact, it requires the opposition which is such a thing as (41)organised..... effort. For this reason, it seems these (42)separated..... cores are united at certain extent.

Therefore, a tourist is thought to be an important position in this (43).....modern..... era. When people start planning the trip they will come up with (44)specific..... locations, study about the places and while they are actually at the places, a certain kind of (45) ...interactions..... are created between the tourist and local people.

separated regulated interactions organized voyage
trip common specific mundane modern

(Total for Questions 41 - 45 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PART 3 = 20 MARKS