Holidays

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

ADVANCED | C1

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each advanced holiday-governance concept with its meaning.

1 community-based tourism	____	a informal community acceptance of an activity
2 benefit-sharing mechanism	____	b tourism largely separated from local life and economy
3 commodification of culture	____	c process by which tourism investment raises costs and reshapes neighbourhoods
4 social licence to operate	____	d arrangements distributing tourism gains among stakeholders
5 enclave tourism	____	e movement motivated by attractive environments and lifestyles
6 amenity migration	____	f local participation and control in tourism development
7 displacement pressure	____	g risk that residents or businesses are forced out
8 visitor economy	____	h management of a place for long-term shared benefit
9 destination stewardship	____	i economic activity generated by visitors
10 tourism gentrification	____	j transformation of cultural practices into products for sale

2 Complete the governance collocations.

economy | gentrification | licence | mechanism | migration | pressure | stewardship | tourism

1 support community-based _____

2 design a benefit-sharing _____

3 maintain a social _____

4 limit enclave _____

5 monitor amenity _____

6 reduce displacement _____

7 strengthen destination _____

8 measure the visitor _____

3 Choose the concept that best captures the distinction.

1 Residents co-own and govern holiday services: *community-based / enclave tourism*.

2 A resort imports supplies and retains spending internally: *enclave tourism / visitor economy*.

3 A ritual is redesigned mainly for sale: *commodification / stewardship*.

4 Local acceptance declines despite legal approval: *social licence / price parity*.

5 Holiday-home demand raises rents and removes local shops: *tourism gentrification / seasonality*.

6 A levy funds community infrastructure: *benefit-sharing mechanism / amenity migration*.

Holidays

4 Complete the destination governance analysis with terms from the box.

amenity migration | benefit-sharing mechanism | commodification of culture | community-based tourism | destination stewardship | displacement pressure | enclave tourism | social licence to operate | tourism gentrification | visitor economy

The plan treats the **1** _____ as part of a wider local economy. It promotes **2** _____ and creates a **3** _____ for infrastructure and housing. Regulation addresses **4** _____ and related **5** _____. New arrivals driven by **6** _____ also affect prices. Cultural programming must avoid the **7** _____. Reducing **8** _____ keeps spending connected to local suppliers. Long-term **9** _____ depends on maintaining a **10** _____.

5 Read the text and answer the questions concisely.

Who benefits from the holiday economy?
A coastal district reported record visitor spending, yet many hospitality workers lived outside the area because rents had risen sharply. Local businesses gained customers, while independent shops also faced competition for premises from short-term rentals and visitor-oriented chains. Aggregate revenue therefore concealed unequal gains and costs. A stronger assessment would trace ownership, wages, procurement, housing effects and seasonal volatility. It would also ask whether residents influence decisions or merely absorb externalities created by an economy measured mainly through visitor expenditure.

1 What positive result was reported? _____

2 Why did many workers live elsewhere? _____

3 What two pressures affected independent shops? _____

4 What did aggregate revenue conceal? _____

5 Name four areas a stronger assessment should trace. _____

6 What governance question should be asked? _____

6 Paraphrase using the expression in capitals.

1 Residents control and benefit from tourism services. **COMMUNITY-BASED** ___

2 Tourism gains are distributed through a formal arrangement. **SHARING** ___

3 Visitor demand is pushing residents out. **DISPLACEMENT** _____

4 Community acceptance is weakening. **LICENCE** _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **160-190 word** critical holiday-destination proposal. Address ownership, benefit-sharing, housing, culture, resident power, local supply chains and long-term stewardship.

[ ] Use at least ten target terms or collocations. [ ] Trace who gains and who bears costs. [ ] Include participation and accountability.

ANSWER KEY

1 Advanced holiday-governance concepts

1 **f** 2 **d** 3 **j** 4 **a** 5 **b** 6 **e** 7 **g** 8 **i** 9 **h** 10 **c**

2 Governance collocations

1 **tourism** 2 **mechanism** 3 **licence** 4 **tourism** 5 **migration** 6 **pressure** 7 **stewardship** 8 **economy**

3 Conceptual distinctions

1 **community-based** 2 **enclave tourism** 3 **commodification** 4 **social licence**
5 **tourism gentrification** 6 **benefit-sharing mechanism**

4 Destination governance analysis

1 **visitor economy** 2 **community-based tourism** 3 **benefit-sharing mechanism** 4 **tourism gentrification** 5 **displacement pressure** 6 **amenity migration** 7 **commodification of culture** 8 **enclave tourism** 9 **destination stewardship** 10 **social licence to operate**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 Record visitor spending. 2 Rents had risen. 3 Short-term rentals and visitor-oriented chains. 4 Unequal gains and costs.
5 Any four: ownership, wages, procurement, housing or seasonality. 6 Whether residents influence decisions.

6 Paraphrasing - possible answers

1 It is **community-based tourism**. 2 There is a benefit-**sharing mechanism**. 3 Tourism creates **displacement pressure**. 4 The social **licence to operate** is weakening.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check governance precision, benefit distribution, resident power and accountability.