**CGG3O | Travel and Tourism: A Geographic Perspective**

**UNIT 1 | Perspectives of Travel and Tourism**

**Test 1.1**

1. Define a “travel motivator”
2. What are the 4 motivators to travel?
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
3. What are the 7 barriers to travel?
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.

1. Describe an example of one travel barrier:
2. If you were looking to check out some new clubs, what kind of tourism destination would you travel to?
3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tourism destination would offer activities such as hiking and climbing in an exotic setting.
4. What are the 4 perspectives in the “issues approach” to investigating travel and tourism?
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
5. A stakeholder can be defined as…
6. What are the 5 steps you should take when investigating an issue?
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.

1. Name one way to spot bias in an argument

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**Test 1.1 | Answers**

1. Define a “travel motivator”

A factor that motivates people to travel

1. What are the 4 motivators to travel?
	1. Interpersonal
	2. Physical
	3. Cultural
	4. Prestige
2. What are the 7 barriers to travel?
	1. Age and education
	2. Cost of travel
	3. Lack of time
	4. Physical and health restraints
	5. Family obligations
	6. Lack of interest
	7. Fear and security concerns

1. Describe an example of one travel barrier:
2. If you were looking to check out some new clubs, what kind of tourism destination would you travel to?

An urban destination

1. A \_\_Environmental\_\_ tourism destination would offer activities such as hiking and climbing in an exotic setting.
2. What are the 4 perspectives in the “issues approach” to investigating travel and tourism?
	1. Services
	2. Destinations
	3. Product
	4. Economic
3. A stakeholder can be defined as…

A person or group, which has an invested interest in an issue

1. What are the 5 steps you should take when investigating an issue?
	1. Identify the stakeholders
	2. State the issue
	3. Determine viewpoints
	4. Investigate viewpoints
	5. Evaluate and decide

1. Name one way to spot bias in an argument

Emotionally charged words

Pleading statements

Over-simplified details

Reaching a conclusion too quickly

Name dropping or appealing to authority

Sweeping generalizations