**Essay « Should tourism be restricted?”**

1. **Spot and correct the mistakes in the following sentences**

**VOCABULARY**

a. One way to combine the protection of the environment and the protection of ppl’s jobs is to control the affluence of tourists.

b. The presence of hordes of visitors on natural sites perturbs ecosystems.

c. Tourism represents an economical asset for many countries.

d. Many people risk winning less money as a consequence of restrictions on tourism

e. It is high time politicians tried to ameliorate local residents’ living conditions.

**GRAMMAR**

a. No doubt do these countless tourists endanger the nature.

b. Regional or national authorities often build costly infrastructures in a goal to attract tourists…

c. Tourism is synonymous of crowds of people visiting beautiful sights.

d. Everybody can now share pictures of beautifuls spots thanks to social media.

e. Most of people agree with the fact Venice is worth visiting at least once in one’s life.

f. I shall wonder if they are some sustainable solutions to mitigate the damage of overtourism.

g. The behaviour of drunk Irish tourists is illustrating the dark side of mass tourism.

h. Restrict tourism is necessary today.

i. Encouraging the development of tourism allows to reduce the unemployment.

j. Tourism causes also a lot of social problems.

h. That is why we will wonder whether it should be restricted.

1. **essential vocabulary**

Mass tourism ≠ sustainable tourism, ecotourism le tourisme de masse ≠ l’écotourisme

The tourism industry  l’industrie du tourisme

hospitality, catering, retail l’hôtellerie, la restauration, la vente

A holidaymaker un vacancier

To go on holiday partir en vacances

To go on a trip partir en voyage

To go abroad partir à l’étranger

A trip // a journey un voyage

To go on a cruise faire une croisière

To go sightseeing faire du tourisme

A (tourist) hotspot une destination touristique importante

Large hotel conglomerates grands complexes hôteliers

Low-cost airlines des compagnies aériennes à bas coût

A thriving industry une industrie prospère

A polluting industry une industrie polluante

A scourge un fléau

To make a living gagner sa vie

The livelihood of many locals le gagne-pain de nombreux locaux

1. **A convincing paper by one of your classmates**

The rise of low-costs plane tickets in the 1990s revolutionized tourism as it gave rise to terrible “mass tourism” around the globe, together with an ever-increasing middle-class. Indeed, in the last thirty years, dozens of millions of people from every continent have travelled the world by plane to discover new countries and cities every year, which benefits a lot of countries. Thus, mass tourism is now responsible for approximately 10% of all global CO2 emissions according to scientists. So, should tourism be restricted in order to protect the environment and make the tourists’ and the locals’ experience more enjoyable?

First, it is clear that tourism has changed cities in many ways such as the transport, hospitality and luxury sectors. Even though mass tourism is a boon for many small businesses, restaurants, and museums, let’s not forget that it very often leads to a rise in plastic pollution, overcrowded beaches and cities which make the tourist hotspots unlivable for locals. What’s more, the consequences of this mass tourism is an explosion in terms of C02 emissions since the 90s. Those practices are no longer sustainable in a context of alarming global warming. The environmental footprint of an average Westerner has been multiplied by 3 or 4 over the last decades and governments are finally starting to tax plane tickets, which is from my point of view a true step forward.

In addition, global cities should really consider implementing a visitor cap in the summer for example to preserve historic sites or monuments and facilitate mobility inside city centers. Another option would be to announce a seasonal closure and that’s what a few cities such as Venice did to enable its ecosystem to regenerate properly. Unfortunately, we have reached a point when the planet and its future should prevail over the local economy and countries’ tourism-based revenue.

In a nutshell, tourism should be restricted in many areas especially the ones with a fragile ecosystem, and the sooner the better. No matter the economic fallout, political leaders should stop sitting on their hands and take action to avoid what could be a disaster by the end of the century.

Remember that using precise and concrete examples taken from the English-speaking world will make your demonstration more efficient.

Watch the video “*How nature parks are combatting overcrowding”* and think about how you could have used the example of Acadia National Park in Maine in your essay =

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**Can Hawaii reset its stressed out tourism industry after the pandemic?**

* *The Guardian*, [*Lauren Aratani*](https://www.theguardian.com/profile/lauren-aratani) *in Honolulu*
* Mon 21 Jun 2021

On a recent Sunday morning, Makua Beach looks like the picture of paradise. A stretch of soft, yellow sand lies on a strip of land between the lush Waianae mountain range and the deep blue Pacific Ocean on the north-west coast of Oahu.

While this is a place that would make a striking Instagram post for visitors, it has become a source of sadness for Micah Doane. His grandmother’s family was one of many who were evicted from the area to make way for military training infrastructure during the second world war. Doane grew up taking trips to Makua with his family, including his grandmother’s brother, who shared the heartache of the family’s displacement and passion for preserving the area with Doane. “As a kid growing up, we became protective over the place.”

About an hour’s drive from Honolulu, Makua has historically been remote from the bustling crowds of Waikiki. But over the last decade, Doane has seen an influx of visitors coming to Makua Beach, especially as people started tagging the “secret” beach on social media. On this particular Sunday, the parking area outside the beach is packed early with beachgoers, some of whom brought snorkeling gear to catch a glimpse of dolphins. Doane has long been concerned about the impact snorkelers have on the Hawaiian spinner dolphins, who use the area as a place to sleep.

Makua is also popular for a cave hike, which is illegal, and camping on the beach, also illegal. With no bathrooms nearby, strands of toilet paper can be seen in bushes along the beach along with other trash that accumulates in the area.

A co-founder of Protectors of Paradise, a non-profit that promotes stewardship in the area, Doane and a group of volunteers hold weekly beach cleanups and try to educate visitors on how to respect the area. Yet the group can only cover so much ground. […]

This area on the west side of Oahu is just one of many places throughout the islands that has been feeling the weight of a tourism industry that has ballooned to what many believe is beyond the islands’ capacity. A rise in vacation rentals, of which there were [23,000](https://hiappleseed.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Appleseed-Vacation-Rental-Report-rev.-3.29.18.pdf) in the islands in 2018, and the growth of social media saw more tourists visiting Hawaii and increasingly going into its more residential and protected areas. In 2019, 10 million visitors came to Hawaii, which has a population of about 1.5 million. It was the highest number of tourists in a single year the islands had seen in its history.

The phenomenon, known as [overtourism](https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2019/06/crowds-tourists-are-ruining-popular-destinations/590767/), has seen travelers overwhelm not just Hawaii but many of the US [national parks](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/nov/20/national-parks-america-overcrowding-crisis-tourism-visitation-solutions) and has frustrated residents in cities around [Europe](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jan/25/overtourism-in-europe-historic-cities-sparks-backlash), like Venice and Barcelona.

The Covid-19 pandemic delivered an unusual mixture of pain from economic loss and relief to residents of places that have gotten used to crowds of tourists. In Hawaii, locals hiked popular trails and visited beaches that are usually clogged by tourists. Traffic was noticeably lighter, and things in the islands were generally calmer.

Things are already looking much different in 2021. About 30,000 travelers are now [flying](https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/economic/data_reports/special/total/Total-Jun21.pdf) into Hawaii each day, over 80% of the number of travelers that were flying in during the same time in 2019. Around the islands, it seems that tourism as it was before the pandemic is coming back.

While that means jobs are back, [surveys](http://hawaiitourismauthority.org/media/6152/hta-resident-sentiment-fall-2020-board-presentation-121720-with-addendum.pdf) from the Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA), the state’s tourism agency, have shown local residents are taking on an increasingly negative opinion of tourism, even in light of the pandemic. In 2020, over half of the respondents to the survey agreed that tourism had brought more problems than benefits.

“There’s an understanding, even within the [tourism] industry … based upon our experience in 2019, that tourism shouldn’t come back the way it was – an unmanaged state,” said Frank Haas, a tourism industry expert based at the University of Hawaii (UH).