**IB OPTION UNIT – LEISURE SPORT & TOURISM**

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| **LEISURE** | | | |
| Discuss the difficulties in attempting to define leisure, recreation, tourism and sport. |  |  |  |
| Discuss the influence of accessibility, changes in technology and affluence upon the growth of these activities |  |  |  |
| **LEISURE AT THE INTERNATIONAL SCALE: TOURISM** | | | |
| Explain the long and short-term trends and patterns in international tourism. |  |  |  |
| Examine the changes in location and development of different tourist activities. |  |  |  |
| Explain the growth of more remote tourist destinations. |  |  |  |
| **LEISURE AT THE INTERNATIONAL SCALE: SPORT** | | | |
| Analyse the social, cultural, economic and political factors affecting participation and success in **two** major international sports. |  |  |  |
| Analyse the geographic factors that influenced the choice of venue for a contemporary international sports event. |  |  |  |
| Examine the factors affecting the sphere of influence for participants and supporters. |  |  |  |
| Evaluate the short and long-term geographic costs and benefits of hosting such an event at both the local and national level. |  |  |  |
| **LEISURE AT THE NATIONAL/REGIONAL SCALE: TOURISM** | | | |
| Examine the economic, social and environmental impacts of a national tourism industry. |  |  |  |
| Evaluate the strategies designed to manage and sustain the tourist industry through the use an eco-tourism case study. |  |  |  |
| Assess the importance of tourism as a development strategy for low-income countries. |  |  |  |
| **LEISURE AT THE NATIONAL/REGIONAL SCALE: SPORT** | | | |
| Explain the hierarchy of a national sports league and the location of its teams. Examine the relationship between team location and the residence of its supporters. |  |  |  |
| **LEISURE AT THE LOCAL SCALE: TOURISM** | | | |
| For **one** named city or large town: • describe the distribution and location of primary and secondary tourist resources • discuss the strategies designed to manage tourist demands, maximize capacity and minimize conflicts between local residents and visitors and avoid environmental damage. |  |  |  |
| Examine the concept of carrying capacities in a rural tourist area. |  |  |  |
| Discuss strategies designed to maximize capacity and minimize conflicts between local residents and visitors and avoid environmental damage |  |  |  |
| **LEISURE AT THE LOCAL SCALE: SPORT AND RECREATION** | | | |
| Explain the relationship between urban settlements and recreational and sports facilities in terms of frequency, size, range and catchment area. |  |  |  |
| Examine the distribution and location of recreational and sports facilities in urban areas and relate the patterns to accessibility, land value and the physical and socio-economic characteristics of each urban zone (from the CBD to the rural–urban fringe). |  |  |  |
| Discuss the role of sport and recreation in regeneration strategies of urban areas. |  |  |  |
| **SUSTAINABLE TOURISM** | | | |
| Define sustainable tourism. |  |  |  |
| Examine the extent to which it may be successfully implemented in different environments. |  |  |  |

**IB OPTION UNIT: LEISURE, SPORT AND TOURISM – KEY TERMS**

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| **CARRYING CAPACITY** | The maximum number of visitors/participants that a site/event can satisfy at one time. It is customary to distinguish between environmental carrying capacity (the maximum number before the local environment becomes damaged) and perceptual carrying capacity (the maximum number before a specific group of visitors considers the level of impact, such as noise, to be excessive). For example, young mountain bikers may be more crowd tolerant than elderly walkers. |
| **LEISURE** | Any freely chosen activity or experience that takes place in non work time. |
| **PRIMARY TOURIST/ RECREATIONAL RESOURCES** | The pre existing attractions for tourism or recreation (that is, those not built specifically for the purpose), including climate, scenery, wildlife, indigenous people, cultural and heritage sites. These are distinguished from secondary tourist/recreational resources, which include accommodation, catering, entertainment and shopping. |
| **RECRETION** | A leisure time activity undertaken voluntarily and for enjoyment. It includes individual pursuits, organized outings and events, and non paid (non professional) sports. |
| **RESORT** | A settlement where the primary function is tourism. This includes a hotel complex. |
| **SPORT** | A physical activity involving a set of rules or customs. The activity may be competitive. |
| **TOURISM** | Travel away from home for at least one night for the purpose of leisure. Note that this definition excludes day trippers. There are many possible subdivisions of tourism. Subgroups include: ⋅ ecotourism—tourism focusing on the natural environment and local communities ⋅ heritage tourism—tourism based on a historic legacy (landscape feature, historic building or event) as its major attraction ⋅ sustainable tourism—tourism that conserves primary tourist resources and supports the livelihoods and culture of local people. |
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