DU LỊCH VÀ LỮ HÀNH

Foreign visitors should pay more than local visitors for cultural and historical attractions. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

It is sometimes argued that tourists from overseas should be charged more than local residents to visit important sites and monuments. I completely disagree with this idea.

The argument **in favour of** higher prices for foreign tourists would be that cultural or historical attractions often depend on state subsidies to **keep them going**, which means that the resident population already pays money to these sites through the tax system. However, I believe this to be a very **shortsighted** view. Foreign tourists contribute to the economy of the host country with the money they spend on a wide range of goods and services, including food, souvenirs, accommodation and travel. The governments and inhabitants of every country should be happy to **subsidise** important tourist sites and encourage people from the rest of the world to visit them.

If travellers realised that they would have to pay more to visit historical and cultural attractions in a particular nation, they would perhaps decide not to go to that country on holiday. To take the UK as an example, the tourism industry and many related jobs rely on visitors coming to the country to see places like Windsor Castle or Saint Paul's Cathedral. These two sites charge the same price regardless of nationality, and this helps to promote the nation's cultural heritage. If overseas tourists stopped coming due to higher prices, there would be a risk of **insufficient funding** for the maintenance of these important buildings.

In conclusion, I believe that every effort should be made to attract tourists from overseas, and it would be counterproductive to make them pay more than local residents.

(269 words)

Các cụm từ cần nhớ

- in favour of: ủng hộ điều gì

- keep something going: duy trì cho cái gì tiếp tục

- shortsighted(adj): thiển cận

- subsidise(v): chu cấp

- insufficient funding: thiếu quỹ tài trợ

People who travel to another country to live, work or study for a period of time often suffer badly from homesickness.

Why is it?

What are the best ways to reduce this problem?

For **overseas students** and **expatriates**, homesickness has always been common. I believe that most people who travel away from home for any length of time will feel homesick at the beginning because missing their own home and country is a natural reaction.

However, I think it becomes less of a problem as people **adapt** to the new environment and start to enjoy new relationships and experiences. Today many young people study abroad and for them it is probably their first time away from family, friends and everything that is familiar.

The country they have moved to may have completely different culture and language, so they need to **adjust** to this and learn how to communicate in the ways. This can be very tiring, but until they can do so, they will **feel out of place** and unable to form new relationships.

Professionals who have moved abroad for work may have left older parents behind, or even young children. For them the **separation** can be worse because they feel so far from the people they feel responsible for.

I personally think that people should try and prepare themselves for study or work abroad. They need to learn the new language and try to be as adaptable and independent as they can. At the same time, however, they need to set up ways of communication quickly and easily with people back home, by using emails for instance, so that they know what is happening there and do not need to worry. If people are aware of the problems, they can do a lot to **reduce their homesickness**

and make their stay abroad a positive, exciting experience.

To conclude, the initial problem of getting oneself to fit in the new environment is what cause homesickness among people who live far away from their home country. The best solution is to be aware of the upcoming changes and prepared to **embrace** differences.

Các cụm từ cần nhớ

- overseas student: du học sinh
- expatriate: người nước ngoài công tác tại nước khác
- adapt(v): thích ứng
- adjust(v): điều chỉnh
- feel out of place: cảm thấy lạc lõng
- separation(n): sự chia cách
- reduce one's homesickness: giảm thiểu sự nhớ nhà
- embrace(v): đối mặt, đón nhận

Compared to previous generations, an increasing number of people are traveling overseas for holidays.

Why is this? Is this a positive or negative trend?

There are a number of factors which explain the **rising tendency** for people to take trips overseas for pleasure, and this has both advantages and disadvantages as will now be discussed.

Innovations in technology have made overseas travel not only faster, but also more accessible for those on a limited budget, meaning that in some cases a family can holiday in a different country with less inconvenience and a better price than staying in their home country. A flight from the UK to Spain, for example, can be accomplished in less time than it takes to get from one side of England to the other.

One of the clearest advantages here is that it gives people the opportunity to experience different cultures and customs, **giving a broader perspective** of the world. By visiting other countries, people will understand more about other cultures, and can learn to **appreciate the cultural differences** that exist. There are also benefits for the holiday itself, as many people tend to holiday in destinations that have better weather.

However, there are disadvantages for the country, as citizens are spending their money overseas rather than in the domestic market. However, this is negated by the fact that although people leave their own country for a holiday, other people visit their country for the same reason. In New Zealand, for example, money spent overseas by people leaving the country is replaced by those who visit the country for their holiday.

To conclude, advances in technology have given the consumer more choice in overseas holidays, and this has both positive and negative **ramifications**. **(266 words)**

Các cụm từ cần nhớ

- rising tendency: xu hướng nổi lên

- Innovations in technology: những tiến bộ trong công nghệ

- give a broader perspective: mang lại một cái nhìn rộng hơn

- appreciate the cultural differences: nhận biết những sự khác biệt về văn hoá