



Кафедра иностранных языков

Visiting ESC countries

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Plan

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- ▶ 2. Recreation
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Introduction

Travel and tourism are two inextricably linked concepts that describe a certain way of human life. This is recreation, passive or active entertainment, sports, knowledge of the surrounding world, trade, science, treatment, etc. However, there is always a characteristic action that determines and distinguishes the journey itself from other spheres of activity - the temporary movement of a person to another locality or country, different from his usual location or residence.

- ▶ Active recreation refers to a structured individual or team activity that requires the use of special facilities, courses, fields, or equipment.
- ▶ What are Examples of Active Recreational Activities?
- ▶ • Baseball
- ▶ • Football
- ▶ • Soccer
- ▶ • Golf
- ▶ • Hockey
- ▶ • Tennis
- ▶ • Skiing
- ▶ • Skateboarding

- ▶ Passive recreation refers to recreational activities that do not require prepared facilities like sports fields or pavilions. Passive recreational activities place minimal stress on a site's resources; as a result, they can provide ecosystem service benefits and are highly compatible with natural resource protection.

What are Examples of Passive Recreational Activities?

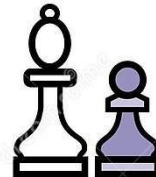
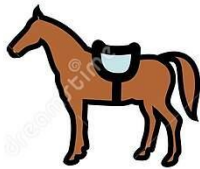
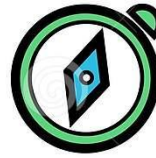
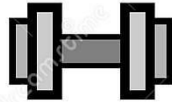
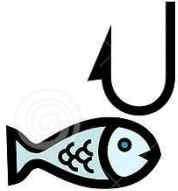
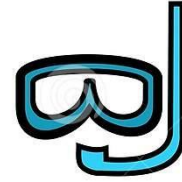
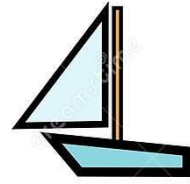
- Hunting
- Camping
- Hiking
- Wildlife viewing
- Observing and photographing nature
- Picnicking
- Walking
- Bird watching
- Historic and archaeological exploration
- Swimming
- Cross-country skiing
- Bicycling
- Running/jogging
- Climbing
- Horseback riding
- Fishing

- ▶ While active recreation and passive recreation refer to different types of activities, both types of activities can be located together effectively. Soccer fields, for example, may share parking facilities with an adjacent natural area that provides biking, camping, and rock climbing opportunities. A golf course may be located next to bike paths and cross-country skiing trails. At the Old Works / Anaconda Smelter site in Anaconda, Montana, recreational reuses include a golf course designed by Jack Nicklaus, a hiking trail, and fishing and bird watching opportunities along adjacent Warm Springs Creek.

Active Recreation



- ▶ While active and passive recreational activities can be located together and provide a number of shared benefits, the fact sheet describes the economic and social benefits provided by active and passive recreation separately. This distinction is intended to highlight the unique benefits provided by each type of recreational reuse and the site characteristics typically required for each type of recreational reuse.



Active Recreation

- ▶ Active recreation - recreational activities that require the use of special facilities, courses, fields, or equipment - can provide communities with opportunities to participate in individual sports like golf and skiing and team sports like soccer and baseball. Active recreational opportunities offer economic and social benefits that include local economic development and improved physical, mental, and social health. Many AMLs, while potentially too contaminated to be considered for residential reuses, can safely support active recreational activities.



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Passive Recreation

- ▶ Passive recreation - recreational activities that do not require prepared facilities like sports fields or pavilions - can provide communities with opportunities like camping, trail running, and crosscountry skiing. While passive and active recreation provide some shared benefits, like local economic development and improved community health, passive recreational opportunities may also offer some unique benefits, like the protection of natural resources and the restoration of ecosystem services.

Why travel to the USA?



Tourist attractions

Natural
attractions



Niagara waterfalls

Man-made
attractions



Statue of Liberty

Event
attractions



**Parade on
Independence Day**

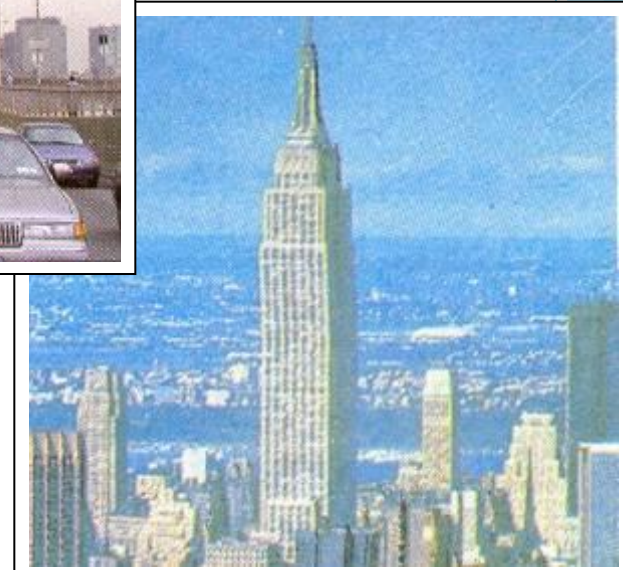
Washington



Washington is the capital of the USA. It isn't the largest city, but it is very beautiful and has many attractions. There is **the Capitol** and **the White House** there. In the Capitol the Congress works and in the White House the President lives.

New York

There is no city quite like New York. It is known as **The City That Never Sleeps**. There are thousands of things to do and places to visit for tourists. The most famous landmarks must be **The Statue of Liberty** - a symbol of freedom and **the Empire State Building**.

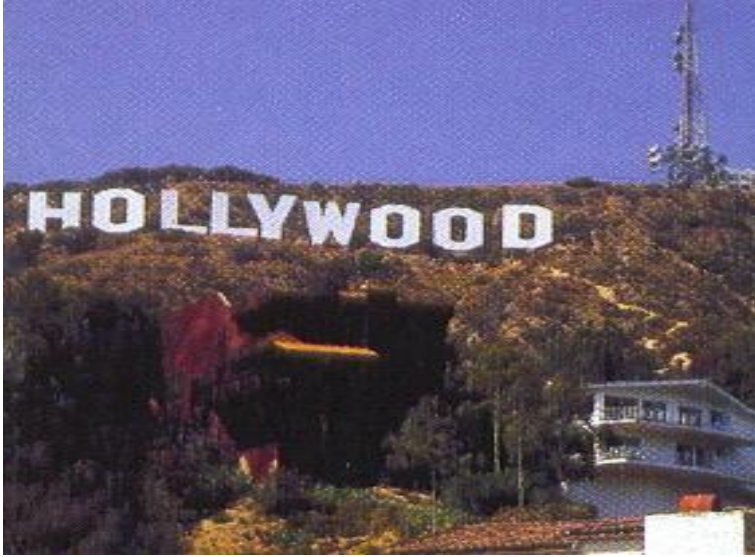


Boston



- Boston is the oldest city of the USA. It is famous for its role in the War for Independence. Tourists can see many interesting things there. In **the Public Garden** one can go boating on a **boat which has a shape of a swan**. Every year **Boston Marathon** takes place in Boston. Many people take part in it.

Los Angeles



- Los Angeles is very big, noisy and famous all over the world because there is **Hollywood**. In Hollywood American films are made. And near Los Angeles there is wonderful fairy land called **Disneyland**. In Disneyland you can see the characters from Walt Disney's films.

Conclusion

Tourism is impossible without movement, without territorial movement. The origins of tourism go back to the days of the nomads of primitive people, when they had to overcome large spaces in search of conditions suitable for living. The need for constant searches for food forced primitive people to memorize their routes, to orient themselves well on the terrain. In this case, both animal paths and paths trodden by other tribes were used. For a certain group of peoples, the nomadic way of life has established itself for many centuries (nomadic peoples of Central and Central Asia, Africa).

Literatur e

- ▶ <https://sport.vic.gov.au/our-work/participation/active-recreation>
- ▶ <https://sport.vic.gov.au/our-work/participation/active-recreation>
- ▶ <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/11/174083.pdf>