Part 1. Read the extract below and answer the questions.

There is an active stream of research focused on the ways in which new knowledge and concepts can be diffused between individuals and/or within organizations. Researchers have proposed a number of approaches to the effective transfer of knowledge and concepts, for example, the idea of an invisible college (de Solla Price, 1961), the concepts of community of practice (Lave & Wenger, 1991), and knowledge management (Guptara, 2000). While each of these approaches provides a valid perspective, this paper uses the theory of diffusion as its theoretical basis for the study of the transfer or spread of concepts. According to this theory, the diffusion of an innovation may be conceptualized as the aggregate of the adoption process for individuals, whereby an individual progresses from knowledge, to formation of an attitude, to a decision to adopt or reject, to implementation of the innovation, and then to confirmation of the decision (Rogers, 2003). This process provides the theoretical basis for investigating the factors that either facilitate or impede the diffusion of a concept such as sustainable tourism development among destination stakeholders (Baskerville & Pries-Heje, 2001; Pease & Rowe, 2005).

Applying Diffusion Theory to Destination Stakeholder Understanding of Sustainable Tourism Development: A Case from Thailand by Siripen Dabpheta, Noel Scott, and Lisa Ruhanen. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Vol. 20, No. 8, November 2012, 1107–1124.

1. What theories do the authors review?

2. Can you determine what the authors' position is with regard to the theoretical options they describes?

3. Do the authors clearly explain the benefits of their chosen theoretical position over the other options?

4. Write the APA reference.

Part 2.   Answer the same questions for this text (continued in the next page).

Community Agency and Sustainable Tourism Development: The Case of La Fortuna, Costa Rica by David Matarrita-Cascantea, Mark Anthony Brennanb, and A.E. Luloff.

Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Vol. 18, No. 6, July 2010, 735–756.

In this study, the concept of community is viewed from a **field-theoretical perspective** [NEW] (Wilkinson, 1991). From **this perspective** [OLD] a community is a place where people live and **meet their daily needs** [NEW] together (Brennan, 2007; Brennan, Flint, & Luloff, 2009; Bridger, Brennan, & Luloff, 2010; Bridger, Luloff, & Brennan, 2006; Luloff & Bridger, 2003; Theodori, 2005; Wilkinson, 1991). To **meet its needs,** [OLD] a community comprises a comprehensive **network of associations** [NEW] (Luloff, 1998; Wilkinson, 1991). **Networks, associations** [OLD] and related channels of communication are essential to establishing effective **community efforts** [NEW]. **Such efforts** [OLD] occur around, and are made possible by, **social interaction** [NEW]. **This interaction** [OLD] posits the community as a dynamic, rather than a rigid, entity.

From an interactional perspective, the community consists of numerous and distinct social fields or groups whose members act to achieve various interests and goals. Since social fields are unbounded, an act can occur in more than one field at a time. Despite the fact that fields can overlap, it is possible to identify several more or less distinct social fields through which actors pursue or express particular, place-relevant, interests. The community field connects these diverse groups. This encompassing field is similar to other individual social fields, except for its pursuit of the common interests and needs of the entire community (Brennan, 2007; Brennan et al., 2009; Bridger & Luloff, 1999; Bridger et al., 2010; Luloff & Bridger, 2003; Theodori, 2005; Wilkinson, 1991).

Interactional theory offers an alternative to other perspectives of community-based natural resource management, which have become commonplace in recent years. For example, actor network theory (Latour, 2005; Tábara & Pahl-Wostl, 2007) and social capital (Coleman, 1988; Flora & Flora, 2003; Putnam, 1997) perspectives have both been popular in explaining a wide range of social behaviors. While widely used and quite popular in both the scientific and popular press, both perspectives provide an incomplete framework for explaining successful, locally based natural resource management. From both perspectives, community is often seen as a given. As a result, a lack of attention is given to the social process leading to attachment, commitment, and a desire among local people to collectively work together to meet their common needs. Following this pattern, limited attention is given to the interpersonal relationships, communications, and interactions making up the majority of local life. Moreover, both perspectives emphasize regimented social relationships based on roles, responsibilities, and complex reciprocal agreements as the source of community action.

In contradistinction, a field-theoretical approach suggests communities, particularly those composed of citizens who care about each other and the place they live in, simply do not respond in such a rational and calculating manner. Indeed, this perspective indicates interactional factors explaining the emergence and development of community are the same in most settings and are at least as important as the routine structural and ecological factors typically studied. Thus community agency can be seen as a process of building relationships that increase the capacity of local people to unite, act, and adapt to changing conditions. The culmination of this process is the emergence of community and the development of frameworks for achieving sustainability. The way this process can happen is outlined below and explored in the field study that follows.

1. What theories do the authors review?

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2. Can you determine what the authors' position is with regard to the theoretical options they describes?
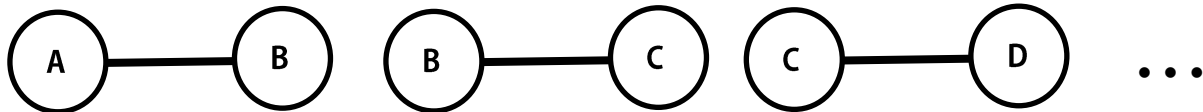
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3. Do the authors clearly explain the benefits of their chosen theoretical position over the other options?

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4. Write the APA reference.

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Part 3.

Look at the first paragraph of the second extract. Notice how each sentence ends with a new idea. That idea is then repeated at the beginning of the next sentence. That sentence then ends with another new idea. This system of introducing new ideas continues for the entire paragraph.

Introducing information in this way helps your readers to follow the logic of your argument or explanation. It is especially useful when describing processes and relationships.

Write a paragraph explaining the theoretical framework of your final paper.