The purpose of the following study was to develop an insight into the way surfers react to the new simulators associated with surfing. Would it have an effect on their identities? Would they engage or disengage with it? The literature review was used to gain an insight into literature surrounding this topic area, then through interviews and an ethnography with myself as a dedicated surfer, data was collected. The findings were collected by spending a length of time submerged within the subculture. Research notes and interview transcripts were analysed and used to create the final findings.

Literature was then applied to the findings to develop a discussion. It was seen that surfers disengage with the technologies as they feel it is completely different to surfing itself. It was seen that surfing is more than just a sport, it is about the lifestyle. This desirable lifestyle has nothing rational or calculated. It is about self expression, road trips and being in the ocean experiencing ‘riding’ different waves and the ‘energy’ whilst doing this. However, different generations of surfers had different reactions to the technology.
Surfing with Sartre: An Aquatic Inquiry Into a Life of Meaning

By Aaron James

336 pp. Doubleday. $27.95.

The wisdom of the surfer is often understood to be a kind of anti-wisdom: a rejection of the idea that life's deepest truths must be elusive or hard-won — or even especially deep. "All I need are some tasty waves, a cool buzz, and I'm fine." Thus spoke Jeff Spicoli in "Fast Times at Ridgemont High.". This is surfing as the unexamined life, the renunciation of philosophy. An opposing school of thought holds that surfers do discover deep truths, presumably by virtue of their spending a lot of time in the water. The history of surfing.

You are going to read an article about surfing. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-8) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Match the heading and the blank numbers under the text.

(3) If a surfer gets sucked into the centre of one of these waves and then flung onto the shore as the wave breaks, the force can be life-threatening. And if the weight of the water does not make them unconscious, then the wave can drag them under water long enough for them to drown.

(4) To most people, a twenty-metre high wave is Nature's way of saying: stay away. It's the oceanic equivalent of a lion's roar: get closer and you will be killed. The surfboard is entirely constructed around the foam. Clark Foam manufactured the largest amount of foam "blanks"—as unshaped foam boards are called—and the process involves using a very toxic chemical known as Toluene Di Isocynate, which the EPA had regulations against. This foam is then shaped to the desired board's specifications, a job that companies such as Channel Islands Al Merrick would perform, and then the foam is fiberglassed to make the end-product waterproof. Therefore, the surfing industry went into a tailspin trying to invent a new way to design a surfboard, and my understanding...