

tsm147 List of Questions

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Q1 The _____ of tourism must utilise policies which bring economic and social forces together to work for their mutual interest.

- ☒ planners
- ☐ designers
- ☐ destination
- ☐ regions

Q2 _____ is (are) often neglected during the early stages of tourism sector development at destinations

- ☐ Tourist sites
- ☐ Product promotion
- ☐ Policy development
- ☒ Quality staff training

Q3 _____ attractions in most tourist destinations represent important tourist assets.

- ☒ Cultural
- ☐ Relics
- ☐ Lesiure
- ☐ Recreation

Q4 Of great concern to potential private investors in many countries is the problem of financing tourist facilities.

- ☐ False
- ☒ True
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Neither true nor false

Q5 The net operating profit of accommodation facilities is a function of _____ major factors.

- ☐ two
- ☒ three
- ☐ four
- ☐ five

Q6 In evaluating tourism investments, the _____ Group pays very close attention to the projected financial results.

- ☐ UNWTO
- ☐ Tourism Trust
- ☒ World Bank
- ☐ Tourism Concern

Q7 Countries that receives large volume of international tourists tends to record _____

- ☒ high foreign exchange earnings
- ☐ huge debt
- ☐ less domestic tourist
- ☐ low foeign exchange earnings

Q8 _____ must be guided by carefully planned policy, international in concept and interdisciplinary in

its creation.

- ☐ Tourist products
- ☐ Destination planning
- ☒ Tourism development
- ☐ Tourism planning

Q9 Tourism can be a polluting activity in a destination.

- ☐ False
- ☒ True
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Neither true nor false

Q10 Tourism is a fast growing and complicated industry.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Neither true nor false

Q11 _____ facilities for land purchase can be a powerful incentive to tourism development.

- ☒ Special
- ☐ Stringent
- ☐ Legalised
- ☐ State

Q12 The _____ selection like other elements making up policy should be based on need rather than an imposed formula

- ☐ product
- ☐ business
- ☐ destination
- ☒ media

Q13 The _____ information centre can provide a wide range of data on the world's principal tourist markets.

- ☒ UNWTO
- ☐ NTDC
- ☐ NIPC
- ☐ NIHOTOUR

Q14 _____ and policy may serve as a rough indicator at arriving at tourist publicity budget.

- ☐ Planning
- ☐ Investment
- ☐ Publicity
- ☒ Budget

Q15 The spectacle of the wealthy tourist standing on the quay tossing coins for the natives to retrieve is abhorrent to nations striving to raise their standard of living.

- ☐ Not sure
- ☒ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ none of the options is correct

Q16 The emergence of new forms of government and intergovernmental organisations has profoundly changed the relationships and attitudes of people

- ☒ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ none of the options is correct

Q17 The phenomenal growth of tourism travel has had a tremendous effect upon the socio-political relationship between governments, _____ and nations

- ☐ businesses
- ☐ organisations
- ☐ locals
- ☒ peoples

Q18 The generic term " _____ " is accepted in international travel organisation to cover paid advertising in all medias, news papers, magazines, etc.

- ☒ publicity
- ☐ information
- ☐ briefing
- ☐ guesting

Q19 Most _____ recognise tourism as an export industry and offer it the same concessionary arrangements as other export industries

- ☐ people
- ☒ government
- ☐ business
- ☐ places

Q20 From government point of view, a more satisfactory form of inducement for tourism development is to give special facilities for _____, usually longterm.

- ☐ purchases
- ☐ debits
- ☒ credit
- ☐ sales

Q21 The seasonal nature of _____ tourism cause congestion in the services required by tourist.

- ☐ sports
- ☐ dark
- ☒ mass
- ☐ fashion

Q22 In the _____ stage of tourism, a direct non-reimbursable participation by government may be desirable.

- ☐ budding
- ☐ mid
- ☐ mature
- ☒ developmental

Q23 _____ investment should as rule provide incentives for the creation of one or two 'poles of development' for each preferential area' for tourism development

- ☐ Public
- ☐ Private
- ☐ Corporate
- ☐ Local

Q24 In order to formulate a realistic tourism development plan, it is important to first conduct a _____ study.

- ☐ monitoring
- ☐ stakeholder
- ☐ feasibility
- ☐ post-phase

Q25 The first obstacle to turning a potential tourism supply to a marketable product is _____

- ☐ lack or inadequacy of access routes
- ☐ lack of adequate products
- ☐ host culture
- ☐ tourist choice

Q26 Gross foreign exchange earnings minus _____ is equal to Net foreign exchange earnings

- ☐ Rebates
- ☐ Expenditure
- ☐ Surplus
- ☐ Leakages

Q27 Efforts by the International initiatives to establish third World tourism as an agenda for social concern probably began consultation in 1967, at Tutzing, _____

- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Northern Spain
- ☐ West Germany
- ☐ East Africa

Q28 For some, international tourism is a ' _____ 'rather than a 'blessing'

- ☐ scam
- ☐ blight
- ☐ farce
- ☐ boom

Q29 The developers and _____ of tourism benefit by way of profits, interest earnings, consultancy fees, etc.

- ☐ promoters
- ☐ sellers
- ☐ destination
- ☐ practitioners

Q30 Jobs in the tourism related subsectors is associated with all except?

- ☐ long and untimely work hours
- ☐ low pay scales
- ☐ lay-offs
- ☐ high pay

Q31 _____ is not an example of a Transnational Corporation

- ☐ Hilton
- ☐ Holiday Inn
- ☐ Sheraton
- ☐ Blakes

Q32 In the context of tourism, the ____ sector provide the migrant workers with some form of employment and earnings.

- ☐ trade
- ☐ health
- ☐ service
- ☐ business

Q33 Modernisation and urbanisation have played a key role in changing employment patterns in many developing countries since the ____ onward.

- ☐ 2000s
- ☐ 1950s
- ☐ 1990s
- ☐ 1980s

Q34 In an attempt to provide tourist with the kind of facilities they are familiar with, Third World countries often spend large amount of foreign exchange know as '____'

- ☐ leakages
- ☐ appendendages
- ☐ foreingn expenses
- ☐ purchases

Q35 Tourism is an export, and like all other exports, earns ____ for the country which exports it.

- ☐ local currency
- ☐ International currency
- ☐ Bitcon currency
- ☐ foreign currency

Q36 The combination of hotels, airlines, tour operators and ground agencies into a single structure is known as '_____' of the tourism economy

- ☐ Local combination
- ☐ Vertical integration
- ☐ Horizontal bonding
- ☐ International corporation

Q37 The tourism industry is one which has a truly international structure, in that the majority of its infrastructure are owned or controlled by - _____

- ☐ Multinational Corporations
- ☐ Individuals
- ☐ State institutes
- ☐ National bodies

Q38 In the mid-1960s, a school of thought known as '_____' emerged amongst the Third World Scholars, especially in the post-colonial nations of Africa and Asia.

- ☐ Roses theory of lesson drawing
- ☐ Frustration-aggression
- ☐ Theory of Planned Behaviour

☐ Dependency theory

Q39 _____ described the international scene in tourism as "the most promising, complex and understudied industry impinging on the Third World"

- ☐ White
- ☐ Davis
- ☐ Louis Turner
- ☐ Mike Weber

Q40 _____ should play a major role in promoting tourism by undertaking required maintenance and developmental task.

- ☐ Local bodies
- ☐ Itinerent traders
- ☐ Students
- ☐ Tourist

Q41 Tourism as an advanced form of _____ depends on distant and unknown "others" to supply the needs of tourists.

- ☐ boisterism
- ☐ consumerism
- ☐ recreation
- ☐ leisure

Q42 The travel trade is in the business of profit and their investment in tourism is purely _____ oriented.

- ☐ tourist
- ☐ consumer
- ☐ gain
- ☐ planning

Q43 Tourism succeeds only when the gap between the _____ and the local person is not too wide.

- ☐ tourist
- ☐ resident
- ☐ educated
- ☐ nation

Q44 _____ of the rich to the countries of the poor does not necessarily solve economic problems or developmental objectives.

- ☐ travails
- ☐ travel
- ☐ hospitality
- ☐ tourism

Q45 Creating and managing the _____ infrastructure in line with international standard is difficult and expensive.

- ☐ tourism
- ☐ airline
- ☐ hospitality
- ☐ road

Q46 The tourist business is _____ and the return from it is may be difficult to secure.

- ☐ biannual

- ☐ occassional
- ☒ seasonal
- ☐ yearly

Q47 The ____ business provides accommodation, food and other services under the control of the agency the gives concession.

- ☐ public
- ☐ individual
- ☒ private
- ☐ local

Q48 In National parks, _____ operated vehicles or mass transits systems or walking are the preferred mode.

- ☐ electricity
- ☐ thermal
- ☐ coal
- ☒ battery

Q49 The adoption of energy efficient technology reduces the demand for excessive energy associated with extensive _____

- ☒ travel
- ☐ tourism
- ☐ vacation
- ☐ recreation

Q50 _____ is considered to be the most essential to the tourism product.

- ☐ Road
- ☒ Energy
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Internet

Q51 _____ World destinations are compelled to improve their infrastructure in order to attract tourism.

- ☐ First
- ☐ Middle
- ☐ Center
- ☒ Third

Q52 _____ are often attracted to destinations that provide better infrastructure similar to what they have at home.

- ☒ tourists
- ☐ locals
- ☐ tour agent
- ☐ tour operators

Q53 Tourism in modern period grew and expanded in Western Europe and _____

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Asia
- ☒ America
- ☐ Australia

Q54 The _____ National Development Plan of 1981-1985 provided for the implementation of tourism

programme.

- ☐ 4th
- ☐ 5th
- ☐ 6th
- ☐ 7th

Q55 The more residents take pride in the improvement of their community the greater will be the strength of their ____ product

- ☐ tourism
- ☐ destination's
- ☐ region's
- ☐ recreation

Q56 The ____ product which is physically located in a country is the possession of mankind.

- ☐ rural
- ☐ farm
- ☐ land
- ☐ tourist

Q57 _____ is refer to what is located below the ground, to complement that which lies above ground.

- ☐ Development
- ☐ Building
- ☐ Infrastructure
- ☐ Ediface

Q58 _____ make people to change their daily routine by taking them away from home.

- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Travel
- ☐ Visitation
- ☐ Vacation

Q59 Mass tourism is characterised by its willingness to forgo quality in the interest of ____.

- ☐ acceptability
- ☐ perishability
- ☐ sustainability
- ☐ affordability

Q60 ____ has been restricted to certain small sectors of the tourism markets.

- ☐ Leisure
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Hospitality

Q61 The private sector can fully support ____ and international tourism development with public sector support.

- ☐ state
- ☐ national
- ☐ regional
- ☐ domestic

Q62 Tourism investment in most _____ areas is capital intensive due to lack of basic services

- ☐ rural
- ☐ business
- ☐ regional
- ☐ developmental

Q63 A good tourism plan cannot be formulated without _____.

- ☐ Planning analysis
- ☐ research
- ☐ a policy
- ☐ a plan

Q64 _____ is a situational analysis that produces the basic direction for succeeding steps in the planning process.

- ☐ Planning analysis
- ☐ Background analysis
- ☐ Evaluation
- ☐ Monitoring

Q65 Tourism development objectives encompass; economic, social _____ development.

- ☐ physical
- ☐ local
- ☐ local
- ☐ community

Q66 _____ entails determining in advance, the type of tourism to develop in a destination area.

- ☐ Recreation planning
- ☐ Tourism planning
- ☐ Hospitality planning
- ☐ Destination planning

Q67 _____ concerns being a way from home on a temporary visit to places of interest.

- ☐ Hospitality
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Leisure
- ☐ Tourism

Q68 _____ implies; change or the process of economic, social and political transformation of an area.

- ☐ Planning
- ☐ Development
- ☐ Design
- ☐ Policy

Q69 _____ is the most basic human activity.

- ☐ Leisure
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Planning
- ☐ recreation

Q70 National _____ Services promotes tourism development in Nigeria.

- ☐ Park
- ☐ Customs
- ☐ Immigration
- ☐ Tourism

Q71 The NTDC organises manpower development through _____.

- ☐ NIHOTOURS
- ☐ IATA
- ☐ NTB
- ☐ FTAN

Q72 Tourism Development Strategy was produced in _____.

- ☐ 1992
- ☐ 1993
- ☐ 1994
- ☐ 1995

Q73 The Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) was established via Decree 81 of ____.

- ☐ 1998
- ☐ 1999
- ☐ 1980
- ☐ 1992

Q74 The _____ tiers of government facilitate policy implementation to enhance tourism.

- ☐ 3
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

Q75 A major shortcoming of the NTB was the non establishment of a _____ tourist organisation

- ☐ state
- ☐ local
- ☐ international
- ☐ national

Q76 _____ was set by the NTB for the operations of tours.

- ☐ Travel bureau
- ☐ Travel lodge
- ☐ National carrier
- ☐ Transport agency

Q77 The Nigeria Tourist Board(NTB) was established via Decree ____ of 1976.

- ☐ 54
- ☐ 64
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 6

Q78 Efforts towards the development of a viable tourism industry in Nigeria commenced in _____.

- ☐ 1960
- ☐ 1970

- ☐ 1962
- ☐ 1972

Q79 In order to direct the development of tourism at a destination, there has to be a ____.

- ☐ team
- ☐ policy
- ☐ target
- ☐ design

Q80 This course starts with the discussions on the need for ____policy and planning.

- ☐ tourism
- ☐ tourist
- ☐ destination
- ☐ recreation