

# ELIZADE UNIVERSITY ILARA-MOKIN, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

FACULTY: HUMANITIES, SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

2020/2021 ACADEMIC SESSION

**COURSE CODE: HTM 307** 

COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODS AND LOCAL TOURS

**DURATION: 2 HOURS** 

HOD'S SIGNATURE

#### **SECTION A (NON ESSAY TYPE)**

Multiple Choice Questions/Fill in the Gap Questions/ True or False Questions. 60 Questions at 1/2 (0.5) mark each.

Total Marks for Section A: 30 Marks

#### **SECTION B (ESSAY TYPE)**

Written essays, definitions, description of concepts etc. 4 Questions, answer 3. 10 Marks each.

Total Marks for Section B: 30 Marks

TOTAL MARKS FOR EXAMINATIONS: 60 MARKS.

## Section A (Answer all questions)

Each Question carries ½ Mark.

- 1. The process of arriving at a dependable solution to a problem through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data is called
  - a. Methods
  - b. Literature Review
  - c. Research
  - d. Reasoning
- 2. Which of the following is not part of the research process
  - a. Planning
  - b. Data collection
  - c. Data Interpretation
  - d. Data Science
- 3. Research is meant to lead to
  - a. Planning
  - b. Data collection

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- c. Data Interpretation
- d. A dependable solution
- 4. A systematic and scientific procedure of data collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, and implication pertaining to any problem is a
  - a. Research Method
  - b. Literature Review
  - c. Conceptual Framework
  - d. Theoretical Framework
- 5. Research is important for the following reasons except
  - a. For advancing knowledge,
  - b. for promoting progress
  - c. to enable man to relate more effectively with his environment.
  - d. for religious advancement
- 6. Which of the following is not a Research Methodology
  - a. Quantitative Research
  - b. Qualitative Research
  - c. Mixed Method
  - d. Demonstration Method
- 7. Which of the following is true about Quantitative Research
  - a. The questions are close ended
  - b. The research is open
  - c. The numbers are many
  - d. It is the best method
- 8. Quantitative research deals with
  - a. Quotation
  - b. Quality
  - c. Quantity
  - d. Quants
- 9. Emphasis in Quantitative Research is on the collection of
  - a. Phone numbers
  - b. Yes or No answers
  - c. Numerical Data
  - d. Vital Information
- 10. Qualitative research deals with
  - a. Quotation
  - b. Quality
  - c. Quantity
  - d. Quants
- 11. Emphasis in Qualitative Research is on the collection of
  - a. Numerical Data
  - b. Yes or No answers
  - c. Non Numerical Data
  - d. Phone numbers

- 12. In Qualitative Research, data is usually collected using
  - a. Conversational Methods
  - b. Numbered Cards
  - c. Likert Scale
  - d. None of the above
- 13. The combination of qualitative and quantitative research
  - a. Does not exist
  - b. Is a mashup research
  - c. Is Mixed Methods research
  - d. None of the above
- 14. Which of the following is not a method used in quantitative research
  - a. Survey Research
  - b. Correlational Research
  - c. Descriptive Research
  - d. Normal Research
- 15. Examples of Survey Research includes
  - a. Online Survey
  - b. Opinion Poll
  - c. A and B
  - d. None of the above
- 16. The goal of a survey research is to learn about
  - a. Everybody
  - b. Nobody
  - c. Somebody
  - d. None of the above
- 17. Descriptive research has a lot to do with
  - a. Correlation
  - b. Regression
  - c. Observation
  - d. Interpretation
- 18. Correlational research is concerned with
  - a. Relationships amongst variables
  - b. Relationships among data
  - c. Relationships amongst people
  - d. None of the above
- 19. Which of the following is often used to predict election results
  - a. Qualitative Research
  - b. Opinion polls
  - c. Data Science
  - d. Correlational Research
- 20. One-to One interview is
  - a. A method used in Quantitative Research
  - b. A method used in Qualitative Research

- c. Not a method used in Research
- d. A method used in mixed method research

#### 21. Focus group is

- a. A method used in Quantitative Research
- b. A method used in Qualitative Research
- c. Not a method used in Research
- d. A method used in mixed method research

#### 22. Ethnography is

- a. A method used in Quantitative Research
- b. A method used in Qualitative Research
- c. Not a method used in Research
- d. A method used in mixed method research

## 23. Conceptual Framework is

- a. A method used in Quantitative Research
- b. A method used in Qualitative Research
- c. Not a method used in Research
- d. A method used in mixed method research

### 24. Focus groups usually comprise of

- a. 6-10 experts
- b. 100-200 respondents
- c. Any number of respondents
- d. One interviewee and one interviewer

# 25. A research where you observe people in their natural environment is called

- a. Observation Research
- b. One to one interview
- c. Ethnographic research
- d. Qualitative research

## 26. Which of the following is not necessary in an ethnographic research

- a. Conducting interviews in the study area
- b. Living in the study area
- c. Observing people in the study area
- d. None of the above

## 27. A research data can have any of the following sources except

- a. Primary Sources
- b. Secondary sources
- c. Tertiary sources
- d. None of the above

#### 28. Data collected directly by the researcher is called

- a. Secondary data
- b. Tertiary data
- c. Primary data
- d. None of the above

- 29. Primary data can be collected through any of the following means except
  - a. Interview method
  - b. Questionnaires
  - c. Published data
  - d. None of the above
- 30. Which of the following might be a secondary data
  - a. Data collected by the researcher
  - b. Questionnaire filled by respondents
  - c. Literature review
  - d. Interview responses
- 31. Scientific publications and government surveys are both examples of
  - a. Secondary data
  - b. Primary data
  - c. Tertiary data
  - d. None of the above
- 32. A good research student will
  - a. Choose a topic he knows nothing about, so that he can learn
  - b. Ask his supervisor to give him/her a topic
  - c. Use the research topic used in a previous research
  - d. Pick a topic he is interested in.
- 33. Which of the following is not true about a good research topic
  - a. It must be significant
  - b. It must be researchable
  - c. It must be capable of contributing to knowledge
  - d. It must be popular
- 34. Which of the following is not an example of variables
  - a. Pending variables
  - b. Dependent variables
  - c. Mediating variables
  - d. Moderating variables
- 35. The last step in the research process is to
  - a. Literature review
  - b. Reporting the result
  - c. Identifying the problem
  - d. Analyzing the data
- 36. Which of the following is not a step in the research process.
  - a. Literature review
  - b. Reporting the result
  - c. Identifying the problem
  - d. Acknowledgement
- 37. Which of the following is part of the earliest steps in the research process
  - a. Literature review
  - b. Reporting the result

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- c. Identifying the problem
- d. Analyzing the data
- 38. The research process is aimed at
  - a. Publishing a thesis
  - b. Graduating final year students
  - c. Learning how to do research
  - d. Solving a problem
- 39. Which of the following should not be included in your thesis report
  - a. Dedication
  - b. Literature review
  - c. Scope of the study
  - d. Sponsorship requests
- 40. The list of table and the list of figures are used interchangeably
  - a. True
  - b. False
- 41. It is important to acknowledge the contribution of your supervisor to your research as part of your thesis report
  - a. True
  - b. False
  - c. It depends
- 42. The introductory part of the research report is usually described as
  - a. Chapter one
  - b. Background to the study
  - c. Statement of the problem
  - d. None of the above
- 43. Which of the following can be found in the chapter one of a typical research report
  - a. Conceptual framework
  - b. Methodology
  - c. Results and discussion
  - d. Statement of hypothesis
- 44. The objectives of a study depend largely on
  - a. The supervisors' approval
  - b. The statement of the problem
  - c. The research hypothesis
  - d. The intended results
- 45. The research hypothesis are usually derived from the
  - a. Research questions
  - b. Statement of the problem
  - c. Conceptual framework
  - d. Methodology
- 46. The limitations and boundaries of a study are defined in the
  - a. Operational definitions of terms
  - b. Scope of the study

- c. Significance of the study
- d. Statement of research problem
- 47. In a research, an hypothesis is meant to be
  - a. Observed
  - b. Experienced
  - c. Tested
  - d. Organized
- 48. Chapter two is popularly known for
  - a. Being the second chapter
  - b. Methodology
  - c. Discussion
  - d. Literature Review
- 49. Which of the following is usually combined with literature review
  - a. Population of the study
  - b. Theoretical framework
  - c. Results and Discussion
  - d. None of the above
- 50. Which of the following is not found in the chapter one of a research
  - a. Operational definitions of terms
  - b. Scope of the study
  - c. Significance of the study
  - d. None of the above
- 51. The discussion ok the various concepts relating to a research is done in the
  - a. Literature review
  - b. Methodology
  - c. Results and discussion
  - d. Data analysis
- 52. The discussion of the results of previous studies is called
  - a. Appraisal of literature review
  - b. Review of empirical studies
  - c. Conceptual framework
  - d. Theoretical framework
- 53. The overview of the literature review is also called
  - a. Appraisal of literature review
  - b. Review of empirical studies
  - c. Conceptual framework
  - d. Theoretical framework
- 54. In-text citation refers to
  - a. References
  - b. Literature review
  - c. Other people's text, cited within the body of your thesis
  - d. None of the above

- 55. A researcher is supposed to have the full reference at the end of the thesis, for every text cited within the thesis.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- 56. The chapter three of a thesis report is usually associated with
  - a. Research Questions
  - b. Research Methodology
  - c. Results and discussion
  - d. Literature review
- 57. Which of the following does not belong in chapter three
  - a. Research design
  - b. Population of the study
  - c. Sampling and sampling techniques
  - d. None of the above
- 58. Which of the following is a typical research instrument
  - a. Questionnaire
  - b. Population of the study
  - c. Sampling and sampling techniques
  - d. None of the above
- 59. How a research will be carried out is explained in the chapter on
  - a. Literature review
  - b. Results and discussion
  - c. Research Methodology
  - d. None of the above
- 60. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the global economy is a good final year thesis topic for tourism and hospitality students.
  - a. TRUE
  - b. FALSE

#### **SECTION B**

Answer any 3 Questions

- 1a. What do you understand by the term Research (5 Marks)
- 1b. Briefly discuss Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods (5 Marks)
- 2. Briefly discuss the main components of a Research proposal (10 marks)
- 3. Explain in details, the term "statement of the problem" in research. (10 marks)
- 4. Write short notes on any five methods used in Quantitative Research

(2 marks each for any 5)