



Escape2



Training Course

How to Develop a Successful HQRTS
(High Quality Rural Tourism Strategy)

Module 6
Collaborations and communities

Quiz

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MODULE 6 | Collaborations and communities - New methodologies for creative collaboration

Assessment: Multiple-choice quiz

01	Two methodologies and schools of thought to analyze collaborations in the tourism industry are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Critical analysis of collaborative planning and Environmental analysis b. Critical analysis of collaborative planning and Sustainability analysis. c. Critical analysis of collaborative planning and Sociopolitical context of tourism planning. d. None of the above.
02	Tourism governance can be identified as:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The development of networking strategies by local authorities. b. The way of governing, ruling, or steering societies and can encompass various actors. c. The horizontal, vertical, and diagonal organization of tourism networks. d. The contribute of the civil society to the tourism industry.
03	The following are examples of networks in local tourism governance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lead organization-governed networks, Participant-governed networks, Local tourism organization led industry network. b. Lead organization-governed networks,

		<p>Local tourism organization led industry network, Corporate led industry network.</p> <p>c. Local tourism organization led industry network, Corporate led industry network, Civil society led network.</p> <p>d. Civil society led network, Participant-governed networks, Local tourism organization led industry network.</p>
04	<p>Social and economics phenomenon such as globalization, financial crisis, and the over-exploitation of natural resources, improved the importance and significance of tourism in rural areas for socio-economic development.</p>	<p>a. False</p> <p>b. True</p>
05	<p>Which of the following is not directly linked as an advantage promoted by networks in rural tourism?</p>	<p>a. Development of complementary territorial resources.</p> <p>b. The development of a regional integrated product.</p> <p>c. The quality of the transportation.</p> <p>d. Business and Community building.</p>
06	<p>Which two indicators are different between formal and informal tourism networks?</p>	<p>a. The strategic and holistic perspective.</p> <p>b. Empowered by trust and common goals.</p> <p>c. The amount of risk involved.</p> <p>d. Beneficial for all actors involved.</p>
07	<p>What can be the reasons for lack of local economic development fostered by rural tourism?</p>	<p>a. Volatility.</p> <p>b. Declining multipliers.</p> <p>c. Limited number of entrepreneurs in rural areas.</p> <p>d. All of the above.</p>
08	<p>The tourism value chain can be understood and analyzed in the following logics:</p>	<p>a. Destination logic and Service provision logic.</p> <p>b. Supply chain logic and Destination logic.</p> <p>c. Supply chain logic and Service provision logic.</p> <p>d. Service provision logic and Local development logic.</p>
09	<p>Which of the following is not a barrier for co-production in the tourism industry?</p>	<p>a. Lack of local authorities' presence in the region.</p> <p>b. Conflict of interest.</p> <p>c. Lack of acceptance from customers.</p> <p>d. Lack of leadership.</p>

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The destination logic can be analyzed as:

a. A sequence of services that the tourists can benefit from during their entire holiday.

b. The different steps that the touristic product or service go through in the production process.

c. The analysis of stakeholders in the production and dissemination process.

d. None of the above.

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