higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

TOURIST DESTINATIONS N4

8 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: MAPWORK

1.1 1.1.1
- To locate places such as countries or towns on the globe
- To show geographical features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans and any other natural features
- To locate a specific destination, which can be a country, a city or town, a region, an attraction or provincial borders
- To show boundaries, current or historical
- To show land forms with contour lines, with height above sea level
- To show infrastructure, such as rail lines, airports, accommodation and roads
- To show superstructures (such as stadiums)
- To show themes, such as climate
- To show scale and distance (Any 3 × 1) (3)

1.1.2
- Namibia
- Botswana
- Zimbabwe
- Lesotho (4)

1.1.3 Indian Ocean (2)

1.1.4 Kimberley (2)

1.1.5 Saldanah Bay (2)

1.1.6
- Rovos Rail
- Blue Train (2 × 2) (4)

1.2 1.2.1 Equator
1.2.2 African
1.2.3 Greenwich meridian (3)
(3 × 1) **[20]**

QUESTION 2: SOUTHERN AND SOUTH AFRICA

2.1
- iSimangaliso Wetland Park
- The Cape Floral Kingdom
- The uKhahlamba Drakensberg
- The Vredefort Dome
- The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (Any 3 × 2) (6)

2.2 2.2.1 The Sharpeville massacre was an event which occurred on 21 March 1960, at the police station in the South African township of Sharpeville in Transvaal (today part of Gauteng).

After a day of demonstrations against pass laws, a crowd of about 5,000 to 7,000 black protesters went to the police station. The South African Police opened fire on the crowd, killing 69 people. Sources disagree as to the behaviour of the crowd; some state that the crowd was peaceful, while others state that the crowd had been hurling stones at the police, and that the shooting started when the crowd started advancing toward the fence around the police station.

In present-day South Africa, 21 March is celebrated as Human Rights Day and commemorates the Sharpeville massacre.

2.2.2 The Soweto Uprising was a series of protests led by high school students in South Africa that began on the morning of 16 June 1976.

Students from numerous Sowetan schools began to protest in the streets of Soweto in response to the introduction of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in local schools. It is estimated that 20,000 students took part in the protests. They were met with police brutality. The number of protesters killed by police is usually given as 176, but estimates of up to 700 have been made. In remembrance of these events, the 16th of June is now a public holiday in South Africa, named Youth Day.

2.2.3 Freedom Day is a South African public holiday (its national day), celebrated on 27 April. It celebrates freedom and commemorates the first post-apartheid elections held on that day in 1994. The elections were the first non-racial national elections where everyone of voting age of over 18 from any race group, including foreign citizens permanently resident in South Africa, was allowed to vote. Previously, under the apartheid regime, non-whites had only limited rights to vote. On the first commemoration of the holiday, President Nelson Mandela addressed Parliament.

(3 × 2) (6)

2.3
- Cape Town harbour
- Durban harbour (2 × 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 South Africa: Inspiring New Ways (2)

2.4.2 The student may answer YES or NO and should motivate the answer. (1 + 1) (2)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Pilanesberg airport
Location: Pilanesberg Game Reserve (2 + 2) (4)

3.1.2 Yes
The resort is established around an artificial beach theme with waves and swimming pools. (Any relevant answer) (2 + 2) (4)

3.1.3 Yes
The resort offers superb accommodation; located close to the airport and has a variety of conference venues available.
(Any relevant answer) (2 × 2) (4)

3.1.4 Artificial
The resort is human built, even the beach.
(Any relevant answer) (2 × 2) (4)

3.1.5
- Swimming
- Hiking
- Gambling
- Spa visits (4)

3.2 3.2.1 Mafikeng/Mahikeng

3.2.2 There is a wealth of the metal due to all the platinum mines in the province.

3.2.3 Platinum Stars F.C.

3.2.4 Royal Bafokeng

3.2.5 Mr Supra Mahumapelo (November 2016)
(5 × 2) (10)

3.3 3.3.1 Magaliesberg
3.3.2 Welwitschia and Cameleon village market
3.3.3 Red Dragon
3.3.4 Hekpoort
3.3.5 Plumari Game Reserve

(5 × 2) (10)
[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Lavumisa Town (2)

4.1.2 The Sanctuary covers 4,560 hectares and comprises of a southern and northern section. The southern section's grassland plains stretch up to the striking Nyonyane Mountain with its exposed granite peak known as the 'Rock of Execution'. All of Mlilwane's accommodation, dining and activity options are concentrated in this southern section of the park, with the exception of guided trails which enter the pristine northern section.

Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary is Swaziland's pioneer conservation area and a beautiful, secluded sanctuary situated in the Kingdom's Ezulwini Valley, 'Valley of Heavens'. Located between Mbabane and Manzini, 24-hour gate access is offered to the sanctuary (except initial check-in which must occur before 6 pm) enabling guests to enjoy the neighbouring tourist hubs of Ezulwini and Malkerns with their many unique attractions and craft shops.

In the lovely Ezulwini Valley, Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary is one of Swaziland's first conservation areas and its most popular game reserve. It was established by Ted and Elizabeth Reilly, who turned their farm at Mlilwane into a game reserve with the support of King Sobhuza II.

The non-profit Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary, has now grown to 4,560 hectares of wilderness surrounded by the Nyonyane ('Place of the Little Bird') Mountains. Originally animals and plants were introduced to the reserve from far afield, but today, the Mlilwane Sanctuary is home to more than 400 species of birds and many animals, including zebras, vervet monkeys, crocodiles, warthogs, caracals, hippos, and antelopes. The sanctuary offers plenty of activities. The lineup includes game drives, nature walks, mountain biking, horseback rides, a village cultural experience and swimming in the rest camp's pool. Accommodation caters for campers and backpackers as well as those seeking a little more comfort with self-contained cottages, traditional Swazi-style beehive huts and a luxury hilltop lodge. (2 × 2) (4)

4.1.3 Yes
Hiking is an excellent way of interacting with the flora and fauna.
(2 + 2) (4)

4.1.4
- The passport should have a validity of at least three months beyond the intended stay, and it must have at least two blank pages.
- Visitors staying longer than 30 days should apply to the Director of Immigration and Passport Services. (2)

4.1.5 Ngwenya Glass Factory – Glass-blowers
Swazi Candle Factory – Crafted candles
Rosecrafts – Handwoven fabrics (Any relevant answer) (3 + 3) (6)

4.1.6 Golela Border Post (2)

4.2 4.2.1 19 April
Birthday of King Mswati III (2 + 2) (4)

4.2.2 HIV/AIDS
Practice safe sex (Any applicable answer) (2 × 2) (4)

4.2.3
- There are large modern shopping malls, complete with furniture stores, clothing boutiques, pharmacies, electrical retailers, stationery and book suppliers. These malls are the standard.
- There are arts markets, basketware in vibrant colours, wood and stone carvings, glassware, exquisite candles, batik items, jewellery – all uniquely Swazi. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3 4.3.1 D
4.3.2 F
4.3.3 A
4.3.4 E
(4 × 2) (8)
[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1	5.1.1	A transfrontier park makes provision, through formal agreement, for the collaborative management of conservation areas which straddle international boundaries.		(2)
	5.1.2	• More countries/organisations take upon them the duty of conservation. • Uncompromised migratory patterns of animals	(2 × 2)	(4)
	5.1.3	• Zimbabwe • Mozambique • South Africa	(3 × 2)	(6)
	5.1.4	• Limpopo National Park • Kruger National Park • Gonarezhou National Park • Manjinji Pan Sanctuary • Malipati Safari Area • Sengwe communal land • Makuleka region	(7 × 2)	(14)
5.2	5.2.1	Peter Mokaba Stadium		
	5.2.2	Modjadji Cycad Reserve		
	5.2.3	Polokwane Cultural History Museum		
	5.2.4	Eersteling Monument		
			(4 × 2)	(8)
5.3	5.3.1	C		
	5.3.2	A		
	5.3.3	E		
			(3 × 2)	(6)
				[40]

QUESTION 6

6.1	6.1.1	F		
	6.1.2	E		
	6.1.3	A		
	6.1.4	G		
	6.1.5	B		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
6.2	6.2.1	Roses		(2)
	6.2.2	Mangaung Place of Cheetahs		(4)

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6.2.3
- National Museum
- Agriculture Statue (2)

6.2.4 The Free State Stadium in Bloemfontein was originally built for the Rugby World Cup of 1995. Then, it was revamped to host a number of matches for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Its current tenants include the Central Cheetahs, the Free State Cheetahs and the Bloemfontein Celtic Football Club. (3 × 2) (6)

6.2.5 Mangaung Cultural Festival (2)

6.2.6
- Free State Stadium
- Loch Logan (2 × 2) (4)

6.2.7 Corner of President Boshof Street and Park Street
OR
President Boshof Street (2)

6.2.8 N8 (2)

6.2.9 Two (2)

6.3
- B&B @ Bloem
- City Lodge, Bloemfontein (Consult lastest GSA) (2 + 2) (4)

[40]

QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1 Addo Elephant National Park (2)

7.1.2
- Lion
- Leopard
- Rhino
- Buffalo
- Elephant
- Great white shark
- Southern right whale (7)

7.1.3
- Alice is the home of the University of Fort Hare which was the first university for black students in South Africa.
- Many of the current political leaders in South Africa were educated at the University of Fort Hare, also the alma mater of former President Nelson Mandela.
- The university is also the repository of the archives of the African National Congress documents and houses one of the most significant collections of African art.
- Notable alumni also includes: Oliver Tambo and Robert Mugabe. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

7.1.4
- Swimming
- Surfing
- Snorkelling (Any applicable answer) (3 × 1) (3)

7.1.5
- Nelson Mandela Bay region
- Chris Hani region
- O.R. Tambo region
- Alfred Nzo
- Joe Gqabi (Any 4 × 1) (4)

7.2 7.2.1 Bank St, Fort Glamorgan was established in 1848/49 at the same time that the harbour was officially founded to provide 'quarters for troops and to include a large commissariat'. Permission to access the only remaining structure, the Powder Magazine, must be obtained before visiting.

7.2.2 This statue was donated by the Italian people, which symbolises the universal humanity of all cultures. This statue has seven doves that represent the seven continents of the world; East London is the selected city to host the statue of the Multicultural Man for the African continent.

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7.2.3 Hood Point lighthouse is situated on the outskirts of East London on the east coast of South Africa. It is apparently one of the more popular lighthouses for light keepers as it is situated right next to a golf course. Hood Point was the second navigational aid erected in the vicinity of East London in 1895. East London has often been referred to as the Port of wrecks as this coast has seen more than 85 wrecks.

7.2.4 A satellite of this East London museum features a collection of carts, wagons and handcarts from the Border region, acquired and restored by the late Robin Wells. Also on show are a gypsy caravan, a tack room and a wheelwright's workshop and forge. Also displays old horse-drawn vehicles.

7.2.5 Gately House is a unique town house in South Africa in that virtually all that is displayed was acquired by the original owner's over the years. It was built by Mr John Gately in 1876 and was lived in by his family until the death of his last surviving child, Margaret, in 1966. Margaret Gately, hoping for its preservation, generously donated the entire contents of the house to the museum and, through the persistent efforts of the Border Historical Society and the East London Museum Board of Trustees, together with the assistance of the municipality, this house was saved from demolition and retained as East London's Town House.

(5 × 2) (10)

7.3 7.3.1 Iron Man African Championship/Iron Man competition
7.3.2 FNB Eastern Cape Wine Show
7.3.3 Parrot Pride
7.3.4 Morgan Bay Footprints Festival
7.3.5 Grahamstown National Arts Festival

(5 × 2) (10)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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