higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

TOURIST DESTINATIONS N4

19 NOVEMBER 2018

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1: MAP WORK

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 border
- To show current or historical boundaries
- To show land forms with contour lines and height above sea level
- To show infrastructure, such as rail lines, airports, accommodation and roads
- To show superstructures like buildings, e.g. stadiums
- To show themes, such as climate
- To show scale and distance. (Any 4 x 1) (4)

1.2 It is a method of indicating the relationship or ratio between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground. (2)

1.3 Equator (2)

1.4 Political map (2)

1.5 Direction is used to describe, for instance, where to go or which side of a city a tourist is entering. (2)

1.6 A political map indicates provinces, states, countries and cities. (2)

1.7
1.7.1 Latitude: -31,953512 Longitude: 115,857048

1.7.2 Latitude: -22,970722 Longitude: -43,182365

1.7.3 Latitude: -33,918861 Longitude: 18,423300

(3 × 2) (6)

1.8
1.8.1 Port Nolloth
1.8.2 Northern Cape
1.8.3 Botswana
1.8.4 Drakensberg
1.8.5 Bloemfontein

(5 × 1) (5)

[25]

QUESTION 2: SOUTHERN AND SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Orange River/Senqu River (1)

2.2 Mapungubwe
One thousand years ago, Mapungubwe in Limpopo province was the centre of the largest kingdom in the subcontinent, where a highly sophisticated people traded gold and ivory with China, India and Egypt. (1 + 2) (3)

2.3
- OR Tambo International Airport
- Lanseria International Airport (2 x 1) (2)

2.4 The South African consulate or embassy in the country of residence (2)

2.5
- Free State
- Western Cape
- North West (3 x 1) (3)

2.6 African National Party (ANC) (1)

2.7
- Beadwork
- Vuvuzela
- Ostrich eggs
- Wirework (Any relevant 2 x 1) (2)

2.8 Cape Agulhas (1)
[15]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1
3.1.1 D
3.1.2 C
3.1.3 A
3.1.4 B
3.1.5 F
(5 × 2) (10)

3.2 A natural or man-made site, area, or structure recognised by the World Heritage Convention for its significance. (2)

3.3 3.3.1
- Boland mountain complex
- Baviaanskloof Mega Reserve
- Boosmansbos
- Wilderness Area
- Cederberg De Hoop Nature Reserve
- Winterhoek Swartberg
- Table Mountain National Park (Any 6 x 1)) (6)

3.3.2
- Obey speed limits in area
- Do not remove any plants
- Do not leave fire unattended
- Do not litter. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

3.3.3 No (1)

3.3.4
- The Cape Floristic Region holds natural significance.
- Flowers or plants are a natural phenomenal, no human interference. (2 x 1) (2)

3.4
- It consists of a string of cafés and restaurants.
- Excellent accommodation facilities.
- Water sport opportunities. (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

3.5 N 7 (2)

3.6
- Eastern Cape
- Northern Cape (2 x 1) (2)

3.7
- Ice skating, Grand West Casino
- Visit Two Oceans Aquarium
- Kiting at Bloubergstrand
- Theme park visit at Ratanga Junction (Any 3 x 1) (3)

[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1
4.1.1 False
4.1.2 True
4.1.3 False
4.1.4 True
4.1.5 False
4.1.6 True
4.1.7 False
4.1.8 True
4.1.9 True
4.1.10 False

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2
- Wits Art Museum
- Wits Life Science Museum
- Anthropology Museum
- Adler Museum
- Origins Centre Museum (5)

4.3 4.3.1 Historical (1)

It is the official seat of the national government, houses the offices of the South African president, and are located atop Meintjieskop in the Arcadia suburb of Tshwane. An important South African heritage site, the impressive building is surrounded by terraced gardens that offer panoramic views over the city.

This iconic building is most memorable as the place where Nelson Mandela was inaugurated in 1994 as the first democratically elected leader of South Africa, a moment which was screened live on television to millions of viewers across the world.

(Any relevant 2 x 1)

4.3.2 Cultural (1)

Rounded up by the security forces during the apartheid epoch, the Indian traders of the day were driven out of Pageview's 14th street to where the Oriental Plaza is located presently, and they had to regroup in order to re-endear themselves to their loyal customers.

The plaza was established in the mid-70s but, nonetheless, the initial days of trading at the mall were not rosy as the traders had been removed from their thriving establishments to a virtually unknown territory.

With 360 stores in the Oriental Plaza, you will find a unique shopping experience which thrives on tradition and culture. The Oriental Plaza has been rooted in the very heart of Johannesburg City since the 1970's. (Any relevant 2 x 1)

4.3.3 Natural (1)

The Sterkfontein Caves, situated in the Cradle of Humankind, represent one of the world's richest fossil sites, and discoveries there continue to astound the international scientific community.

The Sterkfontein Caves are world famous for their fossil finds and are a popular visitor destination. (Any relevant 2 x 1)

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4.3.4 Cultural (1)

The Tlokwe Ruins are the remains of Sotho-Tswana settlements on the hills surrounding Fochville in Gauteng, South Africa. They were inhabited until the inhabitants were driven away by Mzilikazi in the 1820s.

The Sotho-Tswana people lived in this area for roughly 300 years before the 1815-1840 Difaqane and the 1815-1816 volcanic winter. They farmed sorghum, maize and cattle in the fertile valleys and had a thriving community. (Any relevant 2 x 1)

4.3.5 Natural (1)

Tswaing is a 1 946-hectare conservation area that is home to a meteorite impact crater and surrounding wetland, as well as the remains of an old salt factory.

Tswaing, which is Setswana for “place of salt”, is the site where a meteorite half a football field in size slammed into the Earth 220 000 years ago, forming a crater 1,4 km in diameter and 200 m deep.

This crater, formerly known as the Pretoria Salt Pan (or Soutpan), is one of about 170 impact craters in the world and one of four known impact craters in South Africa. (Any relevant 2 x 1)

(5 × (1 + 2)) (15)

4.4 Trend-setting Soweto loves to have a good time, and its suburbs abound with local eateries, *shebeens* (taverns) music venues and pumping nightclubs.

Dine at a roadside *shisanyama* (outlet selling flame-cooked meat), and if you're up for it, try a smiley (boiled sheep's head), a local delicacy.

Visit Wandie's Place, a Soweto restaurant institution where celebs from across the globe dine on its local specialities. Booking is essential. Meet the city's élite at Nambitha or indulge in delicious quantities of food, beer and loads of atmosphere at Sakhumzi's on Vilakazi Street, across from the Mandela House Museum.

Follow the bling and the beat – *marabi* and *kwaito* (forms of popular South African music that originated in the townships), funk and blues all jostle for ear-space on the jam-packed ultra-stylish dance floors of this mega-party town. Jazz has been at the heart of Soweto since the 1960s, and performances happen all the time at local community halls, *shebeens* or in someone's backyard, so pull up a chair.

Attend a local football match at Orlando Stadium. The passion with which the beautiful game is worshipped here is infectious, and if you've backed the winning team expects things to remain raucous until sunrise. Complete your experience with a night or two in a local B&B, where you'll instantly become one of the family, and truly 'see' this amazing township.

You can also get very active and take bicycle and quad bike tours of Soweto, or even bungee jump from one of the colourful cooling towers.

Come for the history too, and visit some of South Africa's most iconic struggle sites – the Hector Pieterson Memorial; Orlando High School, whose students were among the catalysts in the June 16th 1976 Soweto uprisings; and the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Moroka which served as a spiritual haven for thousands of Sowetans and played a crucial role in the township's history of resistance against apartheid – to name only a few.

In Soweto's oldest suburb, Orlando, on Vilakazi Street is the Mandela House, now a museum, and nearby the former residence of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, making it the only street in the world where two Nobel Peace Prize winners once lived. Any applicable answer. (5 × 2) (10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1	5.1.1	B		
	5.1.2	A		
	5.1.3	D		
	5.1.4	A		
	5.1.5	A		
	5.1.6	C		
	5.1.7	B		
	5.1.8	B		
	5.1.9	A		
	5.1.10	C		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
5.2	5.2.1	• Mpumalanga • Limpopo	(2 x 1)	(2)
	5.2.2	• Elephant • Rhino • Buffalo • Lion • Leopard	(5 x 1)	(5)
	5.2.3	• Air • Land	(2 x 1)	(2)
	5.2.4	Cheetah		(1)
	5.2.5	• Antlion • Eastern rock elephant shrew/Eastern rock sengi • Leopard tortoise • Red-billed buffalo weaver • Rhino beetle	(5 x 1)	(5)
	5.2.6	• Do not leave your vehicle. • Drive slowly. • Remain on designated roads. • Do not feed the animals. • Do not touch the animals.	(Any relevant5 x 1)	(5) **[40]**

QUESTION 6

6.1
6.1.1 C
6.1.2 E
6.1.3 A
6.1.4 B
6.1.5 F

(5 × 2) (10)

6.2.1
- "The friendly city"
- "The windy city"

(2 × 2) (4)

6.2.2
- Cacadu Region
- Nelson Mandela Metro Region
- Buffalo City Metro Region
- Amathole Region
- OR Tambo Region
- Alfred Nzo Region
- Joe Gqabi Region
- Chris Hani Region

(8)

6.3
- Rhodes University, Grahamstown
- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth
- University of Fort Hare, Alice
- Walter Sisulu University, Mthatha

(4 × 2) (8)

6.4
6.4.1 The Owl House, Nieu-Bethesda
6.4.2 The Big Pineapple, Bathurst
6.4.3 The Egg Rock, Cradock
6.4.4 Drostdy Museum, Uitenhage
6.4.5 Seal Point Lighthouse, Cape St. Francis

(5 ×2) (10)
[40]

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QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1 E
7.1.2 C
7.1.3 F
7.1.4 B
7.1.5 D

(5 × 2) (10)

7.2 7.2.1 Hawane Dam
7.2.2 Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary
7.2.3 Mahamba Gorge
7.2.4 Ezulwini Valley
7.2.5 Great Lusutfu River

(5 × 2) (10)

7.3 7.3.1 A country surrounded entirely by land (2)

7.3.2 King Mswati III (2)

7.3.3 Manzini (2)

7.3.4 King Mswati III International Airport (2)

7.3.5 Umhlanga/Reed Dance (Lutsango) (2)

7.3.6
- The Umhlanga, or Reed Dance ceremony, is an annual Swazi and Zulu event.
- In Swaziland, tens of thousands of young, unmarried, childless Swazi girls and women travel from the various chiefdoms to the Ludzidzini Royal Village to participate in the eight-day event.
- The girls are placed in age-regiments.
- Girls who had fallen pregnant outside wedlock had their families fined a cow.
- Umhlanga was created in the 1940s in Swaziland under the rule of Sobhuza II.
- It is an adaptation of the much older Umcwasho ceremony.
- The reed dance continues to be practised today in Swaziland.
- In South Africa, it was introduced in 1991 by Goodwill Zwelithini, the current King of the Zulus.
- In South Africa, the dance takes place in Nongoma, a royal kraal of the Zulu king. (Any applicable 4 × 2) (8)

7.3.7
- Batik
- Glassware
- Wooden comb
- Swazi jewellery
- Beadwork (Any relevant 2 x 1) (2)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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