higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

TOURIST DESTINATIONS N4

13 October 2020

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 The equator (2)

1.2
- 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 may be a country, a city or town, a region, an attraction or provincial borders.
- To show boundaries – current or historical.
- To show landforms with contour lines and height above sea level.
- To show infrastructure, such as railway lines, airports, accommodation and roads.
- To show superstructures, like buildings and stadiums.
- To show themes, such as climate.
- To show scale and distance. (Any 4 × 2) (8)

1.3 Political map (2)

1.4 A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc. (2)

1.5
- Rivers
- Mountain ranges
- Lakes (3)

1.6 A word scale describes the scale in words.
E.g. one centimetre on the map represents 500 km on the ground.
A linear scale is a line on a map with distances marked off in kilometres or miles.
E.g. 20 cm = 500 km on the ground. (2 × 4) (8)
[25]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (2)

2.2 Parys (2)

2.3 Vaal River (2)

2.4 Cape Town
Saldanha Bay (2)

2.5 East (2)

2.6
- Johannesburg
- Durban
- Cape Town (3)

2.7 City of Roses✓✓ (2)
[15]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 C
3.2 D
3.3 A
3.4 B
3.5 C
3.6 D
3.7 A
3.8 B
3.9 C
3.10 D

(10 × 2) (20)

3.11 3.11.1 N17
3.11.2 N12
3.11.3 N3

(3 × 2) (6)

3.12 3.12.1 In Sotho it means 'place of light'. (2)

3.12.2
- Arts on Main (art gallery)
- Revolution House (art gallery)
- Bioscope, an independent cinema
- A community centre
- Designer hotels
- Boutiques
- Funky restaurants
- Cafes
- Shops
- Residential buildings (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.12.3
- On foot
- Bicycles (2 × 2) (4)

3.12.4 No (1)

3.12.5 City of Johannesburg (2)
[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (2)

4.2 Zulu (2)

4.3
- Video explaining the origin and history of the Zulu people
- Traditional Zulu social systems
- Fighting formations
- The keeping of the home
- The 'sangoma'
- The 'inyanga'
- Beadwork
- Pottery
- Beer brewing
- Spear throwing (Any 5 × 2) (10)

4.4 55 hotel rooms✓✓ in the form of beehive huts✓✓ equipped with modern creature comforts including DStv (cable TV).✓✓ (3 × 2) (6)

4.5 A traditional healer (2)

4.6
- Just outside Eshowe (the oldest European town in KwaZulu-Natal) is the magnificent Lake Phobane. This used to be known as the Goedertrouw Dam and is acclaimed for its massive scale. In fact, it is the second-largest lake in the province, fed by seven rivers.
- Having been constructed almost 30 years ago, Lake Phobane is 14 kilometres long and accommodates about 300 million cubic metres of water.
- It is idyllically situated in the Umhlatuze Valley, surrounded by the breath-taking Mabelebele Mountain Range, which both make for stunning backdrops. The local vegetation ranges from acacia trees and mountain flora to riverine forest and mixed woodlands, ensuring beautiful vistas and unforgettable photo opportunities.
- The varied vegetation also means that Lake Phobane and its surrounds are ideal habitats for a number of different animal species. Birding enthusiasts will be astounded at the sheer magnitude of the local bird population. These include the long-tailed paradise whydah, green-winged pytilia, blue-cheeked bee-eater, southern boubou, brown-crowned tchagra, yellow-breasted apalis, red-fronted tinkerbird, red-billed firefinch, and kurrichane thrush. Seven different kingfisher species can also be found here, as well as owls, ducks and ospreys. Taking a boat out on the dam with a good pair of binoculars is a fantastic and rewarding way for avian fans to spend an afternoon.

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- The southern portion of the dam is known as the Umhlatuze Community Conservation Area and is home to impala, giraffe, kudu, waterbuck and even the shy leopard.
- With this abundance, Lake Phobane is the perfect retreat for hikers, canoeists, cyclists and those who simply love the splendour of the African countryside and its wildlife. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

4.7
- Sigidi kaSenzangakhona, commonly known as Shaka, was a great Zulu king and conqueror. He lived in an area of south-east Africa between the Drakensberg and the Indian Ocean, a region populated by many independent Nguni chiefdoms. During his brief reign more than a hundred chiefdoms were brought together in a Zulu kingdom which survived not only the death of its founder, but later military defeat and calculated attempts to break it up.
- Shaka was a son of Senzangakhona, ruler of an insignificant small chiefdom, the Zulu. His mother was Nandi, the daughter of a Langeni chief. Information about Shaka's early years is gleaned entirely from oral sources. It is claimed that Shaka was born into Senzangakhona's household but that the couple were not yet married according to traditional custom. A more credible account is that the relationship between Nandi and Senzangakhona was illicit, and that Shaka was born in Langeni territory at the Nandi's Nguga homestead.
- Shaka's name is said to stem from Senzangakhona's claim that Nandi was not pregnant but was suffering from an intestinal condition caused by the iShaka beetle. Despite his attempts to deny paternity, Senzangakhona eventually installed Nandi as his third wife. Shaka thus spent his earliest years at his father's esiKlebeni homestead near the present Babanango, in the hallowed locality known as the EmaKhosini or Burial-place of the Kings, where Senzangakhona's forebears, the descendants of Zulu (Nkosinkulu) had been chiefs for generations. Senzangakhona's and Nandi's relationship seems to have been unhappy and ended in the chieftain driving Nandi from his court.
- Nandi and her son sought sanctuary in the Mhlathuze Valley of the Langeni people. Here, growing up as a fatherless child, Shaka seems to have been the victim of humiliation and cruel treatment by the Langeni boys. At that time there were two strong rival Nguni groups: the Mthethwa, led by the paramount chief Dingiswayo, and the Ndwandwe under the ferocious Zwide. Later, probably at the time of the Great Famine, known as the Madlantule (c.1802), Shaka was taken to the Mthethwa people, where shelter was found in the home of Nandi's aunt. He thus grew up in the court of Dingiswayo, who welcomed them with friendliness. Shaka, however, suffered much from the bullying and teasing of the Mthethwa boys, too, who resented his claims to chiefly descent.

- As he grew to manhood, Shaka began to discover new talents and faculties. Outwardly, he was tall and powerfully built, and his skill and daring gave him a natural mastery over the youths in his age group; inwardly, he was developing a thirst for power. When he was about twenty-three years old, he was drafted into one of the Mthethwa regiments where he found a satisfaction he had never known before. With the impi in the iziCwe regiment, he had the companionship he had previously lacked, while the battlefield provided a stadium in which he could demonstrate his talents and courage. His outstanding deeds of courage attracted the attention of his overlord and, rising rapidly in Dingiswayo's army, Shaka became one of his foremost commanders. At this time, Shaka was given the name Nodumehlezi (the one who when seated causes the earth to rumble). While in the Mthethwa army, Shaka became engrossed in problems of strategy and battle tactics, and Dingiswayo contributed much toward Shaka's later accomplishments in war. Militarism was thereafter to be a way of life for him, and one that he was to inflict on thousands of others.
- According to the diary of Henry Francis Fynn, Dingiswayo's death (c.1818) was the result of Shaka's treachery, though firm testimony of this is lacking. However, it is known that when Dingiswayo fought his last battle, Shaka did not arrive at the scene until after his overlord's capture. Shaka thus retained his forces intact. Zwide later murdered Dingiswayo, and, when the leaderless Mthethwa state collapsed, Shaka immediately assumed leadership and began conquering surrounding chiefdoms himself, adding their forces to his own and building up a new kingdom.

(Any 4 × 2) (8)
[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 D
5.2 K
5.3 A
5.4 L
5.5 F
5.6 B
5.7 G
5.8 C
5.9 H
5.10 I

(10 × 1) (10)

5.11 5.11.1 N14 (2)

5.11.2 158 Schröder Street, Upington (2)

5.11.3
- The donkey
- The camel and rider

(2 × 2) (4)

5.11.4 Desert Palace Hotel & Casino Resort (2)

5.11.5 Upington International Airport (2)

5.11.6
- Extremely high temperatures
- Summer rains (2 × 2) (4)

5.12 The land is defined as contrasting.✓✓ The dry Kalahari area is contrasted with lush, green vineyards of the Orange River.✓✓ (2 × 2) (4)

5.13
5.13.1 Calvinia, August
5.13.2 Kimberley, August/September
5.13.3 Williston, August/September
5.13.4 Kimberley, October
5.13.5 Upington, September
(5 × 2) (10)
[40]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Mountain Kingdom (2)

6.2
- Traditional cone-shaped Basotho hats
- Woven mohair rugs
- Grass mats
- Sheepskin products
- Goat wool products
- Beadwork products
- Jewellery (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.3
- Beautiful rock formations and rock paintings
- Dinosaur footprints (2 × 2) (4)

6.4
- The park includes a wide range of features including cliffs, waterfalls, pools, rock dwellings and rock art, and a unique ecosystem of plants, animals and birds. It offers a significant habitat to a range of unique Afro-Alpine and sub-Alpine plants, mammals, avifauna, reptiles, amphibians and fish.
- It has spectacular scenery with unique rock formations. Most of the park is taken up by a designated wilderness area and although small by international standards, it retains its natural character and is uninhabited.
- The park is home to various outstanding biodiversity species, some of which are endemic and endangered. There are three endangered species, the Maluti Minnow (Maluti redfin, *Pseudobarbus quathlambae*), a critically endangered species of fish found only in the Park, the Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) and bearded vultures (*Gypaetus barbatus*).

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- The Tsoelikanyane waterfall is the biggest waterfall in the park. This site hosts 23 per cent of the plant species in the whole of Maluti Drakensberg area. Apart from the unique floral presence in the park, a record number of 65 rock art sites and other forms of previous habitation of the site have been identified in the park.
- This site was added to the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List on 8 October 2008 in the mixed (Cultural + Natural) category.
- This park will be included into the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area, Peace Park. Sehlabathebe is currently run under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture.

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

6.5
- Canoeing
- Boating
- Fishing (3)

6.6
- Skiing
- 4x4 Rides
- Hiking (3)

6.7 6.7.1 Skiing (2)

6.7.2
- June
- July
- August (3)

6.7.3 Afriski (2)

6.7.4 Maluti Mountains (2)

6.7.5 1 km (2)

6.7.6
- Moteng pass
- Mahlasela pass (2 × 2) (4)

[40]

QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1 A natural or man-made site, area or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore as deserving special protection. Sites are nominated to and designated by the World Heritage Convention (an organisation of UNESCO). (2)

7.1.2 Vredefort Dome (2)

7.1.3 The meteorite impact that happened in the Free State made a crater that was about 300 km wide (from Johannesburg to Welkom!). This is the biggest meteorite impact that geologists have yet found on Earth and it is nearly twice as big as the impact that killed the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. This makes it a site of great importance for scientists. It is also the oldest impact crater found on Earth. It is mainly for these reasons that it has been made a World Heritage Site.
Over many decades, geologists from South Africa and other parts of the world have been studying the broken and melted rocks around Parys and Vredefort to understand the Vredefort impact event. This is what they have found:

a. The meteorite impact happened about 2 023 million years ago, at a time when there were no people or even animals of plants like we see today. The only living thing was a type of algae, like the green slime seen in dams today.
b. To make a crater 300 km wide, the meteorite must have been about 10 km across (as big as a mountain) and travelling at more than 10 km per second (36 000 km/h!).
c. The Vredefort Dome is only the central part of the impact crater. It is called a dome because the rock layers were bent into the shape of an upside-down bowl 90 km across by the impact. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

7.1.4 Natural
- It was created with no interference from humankind. (2 + 2) (4)

7.1.5 Free State Province (2)

7.1.6 Sasolburg (2)

7.1.7 Vaal River (1)

7.2
- The Mangaung Metropole
- Xhariep
- Thabo Mofutsanyana
- Fezile Dabi
- Lejweleputswa (5)

7.3
- Gold
- Diamonds
- Sugar cane
- Corn (mielies or maize) (Any 3 × 2) (6)

7.4 7.4.1 Informal, licenced drinking place in a township. (2)

7.4.2
- Exposes tourists to township life.
- Income generator for locals.
- Creates job opportunities in the township. (2)

7.4.3
- Live music
- Quart of beer
- Kwaito music
- Dart board
- Tyre chairs (Any 3 × 2) (6)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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