



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
TOURIST DESTINATIONS N5**

20 NOVEMBER 2018

This marking guideline consists of 16 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	Tropic of Capricorn		
	1.1.2	Europe		
	1.1.3	Asia		
	1.1.4	Antananarivo		
	1.1.5	Kampala		
	1.1.6	Reunion		
	1.1.7	Comoros		
	1.1.8	Mozambique		
	1.1.9	Democratic Republic of the Congo		
	1.1.10	Algeria		
	1.1.11	Tanzania		
	1.1.12	Lake Victoria		
	1.1.13	Strait of Gibraltar		
	1.1.14	Red Sea		
	1.1.15	Mediterranean Sea		
	1.1.16	Indian Ocean		
	1.1.17	Atlantic Ocean		
	1.1.18	Mount Kenya		
	1.1.19	Nile River		
	1.1.20	Zambezi River		
			(20 × 1)	(20)
1.2	1.2.1	True		
	1.2.2	False		
	1.2.3	True		
	1.2.4	True		
	1.2.5	False		
	1.2.6	True		
	1.2.7	False		
	1.2.8	False		
	1.2.9	False		
	1.2.10	True		
	1.2.11	True		
	1.2.12	False		
	1.2.13	True		
	1.2.14	False		
	1.2.15	False		
	1.2.16	False		
	1.2.17	True		
	1.2.18	True		
	1.2.19	False		
	1.2.20	False		
			(20 × 1)	(20)
				[40]
TOTAL SECTION A:				40

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 **NAMIBIA**
Epupa Falls; Etosha Pan; Brandberg; Kunene River; Lake Otjikoto
- ZIMBABWE**
Mount Nyangani; Lake Mutirikwe; Mutorazi Falls; Lake Kariba; Chimanimani
- KENYA**
Equator; Lake Turkana; Mount Elgon; Dawa River; Thomsons Falls
- ZAMBIA**
Lake Tanganyika; Kafua River; Lake Mweru; Nyika Plateau; Ngonye Falls
- MOROCCO**
Atlas Mountains; Western Sahara Desert; Jebel Toubka; Drâa River; Souss River
- MOZAMBIQUE**
Mount Binga; Quirimbas Archipelago; Lake Cahora Bassa; Lubombo Mountains; Bazaruto Archipelago (Any 4 × 5) (20)
- 2.2 **REUNION**
- 2.2.1 The Bride's Veil/Le Voile de la Mariée (1)
- 2.2.2 Cirque de Salazie (1)
- 2.2.3 A cirque is a large volcanic valley surrounded by mountains, creating a natural amphitheatre of about 10 km in diameter. It was formed when ancient volcanic craters collapsed. (2)
- 2.2.4 Cirque de Cilaos (1)
- 2.2.5 St Paul (1)
- 2.2.6 Any TWO attractions in St Paul:
Cimetiere Marin: Cemetery of famous and infamous people like the notorious pirate, Olivier Levasseur and the poet Leconte de Lisle.
The Piton Maïdo (2190 m) – breath-taking views of the Cirque de Mafate
Le Port: Main harbour and industrial town, Nelson Mandela Stadium – international sports events (2 × 2) (4)

AND/OR

QUESTION 3

3.1	3.1.1	Botswana	(1)
	3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the world's largest inland delta and covers more than 15 000 km².• It is a lush, verdant wetland, surrounded by the Kalahari Desert.• Water slowly disappears into the Kalahari Desert and not into an ocean.• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.• Mammal, bird, reptile, fish and plant species to see <p>(Any relevant 4 × 1)</p>	(4)
	3.1.3	A boat/canoe	(1)
	3.1.4	It is a hollowed-out tree trunk, shaped like a canoe (also made from fibreglass to conserve nature).	(2)
	3.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Game drives• Mokoro's• Walking safaris• Night drives <p>(Any 3 × 1)</p>	(3)
	3.1.6	Luxury safari tents	(1)
	3.1.7	It is a fixed structure, but the roof and walls are canvas/tent. It has luxurious facilities (e.g. en-suite bathroom, kitchenette, etc.)	(2)
	3.1.8	Moremi Game Reserve	(2)
	3.1.9	There is not a lot of development, buildings, etc. Nature is unspoilt. (Any applicable answer)	(2)
	3.1.10	Wendy enquiries@machabacamp.com	(2)

3.2 SEYCHELLES

- 3.2.1
- Granitic Islands (Inner Islands):
 - Geological origin is granitic rock formation
 - Plants include lush green, tropical vegetation, such as coconut palms, bananas, mangoes, yams and breadfruit.
 - Coralline Islands (Outer Islands)
 - Coral outcrops that rise only a few feet above sea level
 - Plants include rich and dense vegetation due to the guano. (3 × 2) (6)
- 3.2.2
- Aldabra Atoll
 - Vallee de Mai National Park (2 × 1) (2)
- 3.2.3 Mahé (1)
- 3.2.4
- The Clock Tower
 - Miniature replica of Big Ben on the Vauxhall Bridge in London
 - A gift from the British government on Seychelles' first step towards independence
 - The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (1874)
 - Largest church in the Seychelles
 - Next to the granitic La Domus, built by Swiss missionaries, which today house Roman Catholic clerics and monks
 - The Bicentennial Monument
 - Modern sculpture
 - Symbol of African, Asian and European continents where most of the Seychellois come from
 - National Library Building/National Archives
 - Modern steel and glass building
 - Information about the history, geography and literature can be found here
 - National Museum
 - Information about the history of the Seychelles
 - Historic nautical charts, weapons and cannons, model boats, traditional musical instruments (Any relevant 2 × 3) (6)
- 3.2.5 Morne Seychellois (1)
- 3.2.6 Curieuse (1)
- 3.2.7 Aride (1)
- 3.2.8 Bird (1)
- 3.2.9 Desroches (1)

OR**3.3 MADAGASCAR**

- 3.3.1 G
- 3.3.2 J
- 3.3.3 B
- 3.3.4 F
- 3.3.5 E
- 3.3.6 C
- 3.3.7 H
- 3.3.8 A
- 3.3.9 L
- 3.3.10 D

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 Unguja (1)
- 4.1.2 Cloves, nutmeg, black pepper, cinnamon, cardamom, chillies,
vanilla, peppermint, lemon grass (Any 1 × 1) (1)
- 4.1.3 Pemba or Mafia (1)
- 4.1.4 Two hours (1)
- 4.1.5 Spices and incense (2)
- 4.1.6 Islam (Muslim) (1)
- 4.1.7
- Coffee beans
 - Vanilla pods
 - A bag of saffron (Any 1 × 1) (1)
- 4.1.8 Forodhani Night Market (1)
- 4.1.9 It was the first building in East Africa to have electricity and an elevator. It is now a museum and contains the most beautiful examples of 'Zanzibar doors' in East Africa. (1)
- 4.1.10 Warere Town House (1)
- 4.1.11
- Zama Tours
 - Adventure Camps Tanzania
 - Viva Africa Tours (Any ONE) (1)
- 4.1.12 Patterned fabric – a shopping item (1)

- | | | | |
|--------|--|-------------|-----|
| 4.1.13 | Sea-fishing, diving, dolphin safaris, swimming | (Any 1 × 1) | (1) |
| 4.1.14 | On the site of the infamous slave market | | (1) |
| 4.1.15 | Tanzania and Zanzibar lie in the yellow fever area – the vaccination helps to protect the visitor. | | (1) |
| 4.1.16 | <i>Kiswahili</i> refers to the language.
<i>Swahili</i> refers to the people. | (2 × 1) | (2) |
| 4.1.17 | Abeid Amani Karume International Airport (ZNZ) | | (2) |

OR**4.2 NAMIBIA**

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|-----|
| 4.2.1 | Windhoek | | (1) |
| 4.2.2 | Windhoek is in the central highlands, surrounded by the Auas Mountains in the south-east, the Eros Mountains in the north-east and the Khomas Hochland in the west. | | (4) |
| 4.2.3 | The Trans-Caprivi and Trans-Kalahari highways are fast and comfortable road links between Walvis Bay and other SADC countries. The Intercape Mainliner bus service and the Ekonolux bus service run between Namibia and South African cities. | | (4) |
| 4.2.4 | A democracy with a multiparty parliament
The National Assembly represents nine parties | | (2) |
| 4.2.5 | President Hage Geingob | | (1) |
| 4.2.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Botanical Gardens of Namibia – Mountain aloe, quiver tree, bottle tree; Desert House display contains 200 species of rare and protected species from the southern and central Namib Desert and the Sperrgebiet. • Independence Museum – a glimpse of Namibia's cultural diversity • Alte Feste built in 1890 to protect new settlers in Windhoek and provide accommodation for the Schutztruppe. • Reiter Denkmal – Equestrian memorial commemorating the colonial war between the Germans and Herero and Nama people • Namib craft centre – local craft, fashion, jewellery, textiles and beaded artwork • Windhoek Rail Station (1912/1913) with an old locomotive in front • Trans-Namib Railway Museum • Tintenpalast/Ink Palace – original government building • Christuskirche • Heinitsburg Castle/Sanderburg Castle/Schwerinsburg Castle • National Art Gallery – local artists • Owela Museum – natural and cultural history | | (6) |
| 4.2.7 | Rauchfleisch – air-dried meat (biltong) | (Any relevant 2 × 1) | (2) |

OR**4.2 UGANDA**

- 4.2.1 Kampala (1)
- 4.2.2 Kampala is centred on Nakasero Hill, Kampala Hill, Namirembe Hill and Rubaga Hill, all part of the 'seven hills'. (4)
- 4.2.3 A suggested road is via Victoria Falls, through Zambia to the coast of Tanzania, then to Arusha, crossing the border into Kenya. Then take the main road from Nairobi to Kampala, stopping at Jinja. (4)
- 4.2.4 The Republic of Uganda is a sovereign democratic state governed by the 1995 Constitution. The president is Head of the State and the Executive comprises 26 government ministers. (2)
- 4.2.5 President Yoweri Museveni (1)
- 4.2.6
- The Uganda Museum – exhibits of traditional culture, archaeology, history, science and natural history, musical instruments.
 - The Kabaka Tombs – on Kasubi Hill (Nabulagala). Mutesa I's palace setting. It is a traditional site in an urban setting. Four of the last kings were buried in the gigantic cone-shaped grass thatched house known as Muzibu Azaala Mpanga. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - National Mosque – The Uganda National Mosque is a mosque located on Kampala Hill in the Old Kampala area of Kampala, Uganda. Completed in 2006, it seats up to 15 000 worshipers and can hold another 1 100 in the gallery, while the terrace caters for another 3 500. Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya commissioned the mosque as a gift to Uganda and for the benefit of the Muslim population. Uganda has many mosques, but this one is a skyscraper mosque.
 - Saint Mary's Cathedral Rubaga, commonly referred to as Rubaga Cathedral, is the parent cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kampala, the oldest Roman Catholic diocese in Uganda. It is the home church of the Archbishop of Kampala
 - Saint Paul's Cathedral Namirembe – commonly referred to as Namirembe Cathedral, is the oldest cathedral in Uganda. It serves as the provincial cathedral of the Church of Uganda and the diocesan cathedral for Namirembe Diocese, the first diocese to be founded in the Church of Uganda province in 1890. Between 1919 and 1967, the Cathedral served as the provincial cathedral of the Church of Uganda's Anglican Communion. In the 1960s, the headquarters of the Church of Uganda moved to All Saints Church in Nakasero, then moved back to Namirembe again later.
 - National theatre – Live music, a quality program of music, film, dance and drama performances in the theatre and free nightly outdoor events. (3 × 2) (6)
- 4.2.7 Main dishes are usually centred on a sauce or stew of ground nuts, beans or meat. The starch traditionally comes from ugali (maize meal) or matooke (steamed, mashed green banana) in the South, or an ugali-like dish made from millet in the North. Ugali/Posho is cooked up into a thick porridge for breakfast. (Any 1 × 2) (2)

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4.3 MALDIVES

- 4.3.1 Hulhule International Airport; also known as Malé International Airport. MLE (2)
- 4.3.2 20 minutes (1)
- 4.3.3 Tropical climate; hottest month is April. Maldives lie outside the cyclone belt and the driest months are during the northeast monsoon period between December and April. (3)
- 4.3.4 Ramadan is a Muslim festival, determined by the sightings of the various phases of the moon. Therefore, the date is not always the same. During Ramadan, Muslims are fasting (not eating/drinking during daytime). Normal business patterns may be interrupted; restaurants may be closed during the day; restrictions on drinking in public places. (4)

AND/OR**4.4 MADAGASCAR**

- 4.4.1 16 km north-west of the city centre (2)
- 4.4.2 (a) Downtown (lowest level)
(b) Upper level (La Haute Ville) (2 × 1) (2)
- 4.4.3 Rova, or the Queen's palace, was the seat of the Merina tribe. It offers magnificent views over the city and its 12 sacred hills. (Any relevant 1 × 3) (3)
- 4.4.4 Tsimbazaza Zoo (1)
- 4.4.5 Ylang-ylang (1)
- 4.4.6 Fort Dauphin (Tolagnaro) (1)

AND/OR**4.5 SEYCHELLES**

Islands must be listed in the correct order, clockwise.

- 1 – Mahé
2 – Silhouette
3 – North
4 – Bird
5 – Aride
6 – Curieuse
7 – Praslin
8 – La Digue
9 – Fregate
10 – Mahé (10 × 1) (10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1	MOZAMBIQUE	MOROCCO	BOTSWANA	KENYA	
5.1.1	25 June	18 November	30 September	12 December	(2)
5.1.2	Basketwork Reed mats Wood carvings Masks Printed cloth Leather articles	Leather Copperware Silver Silk or cotton garments Wool rugs Berber carpets Blankets	Wood carvings Handcrafted jewellery Woven goods Basketry Pottery San crafts	Khanga Kitenge Kikoi Kiondos Basketry Woodcarvings Jewellery Leather goods (Any 3 × 2)	(6)
5.1.3	Maputo	Casablanca	Gaborone	Nairobi	(2)
5.1.4	City Hall and Civic centre Casa di Ferro CFM Railway Station Hotel Polana Restaurante 1908 Jardin Tunduru Botanical Gardens Tregardt Trek Memorial Garden	Rick's Café Hassan II Mosque	National Museum and Art Gallery Gaborone Game reserve Mokolodi Nature Reserve Gaborone Dam Kgale Hill	National Museum Snake Park Kenyatta Conference centre Gallery Watatu The Thorn Tree Café City Market Norfolk Hotel (Any 2 × 2)	(4)
5.1.5	Mozambique Island	Medina of Tetouan Medina of Fes Volubilis Historical city of Meknes Portuguese city of Mazagan El Jadidia Medina of Essaouira Medina of Marrakech Ksar of Ait Benhaddou	Tsodilo rock paintings	Lake Turkana National Park Mount Kenya National Park Natural Forest Lamu Old Town Mijikenda Kaya sacred forests (Any 1 × 2)	(2)
5.1.6	Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique (LAM TM)	Royal Air Maroc (AT)	Air Botswana (BP)	Kenya Airways (KQ) (2 × 2)	(4)

5.2 MALDIVES

- 5.2.1
- Friday Mosque (1656)
 - A fine example of Maldivian workmanship with finely fluted coral blocks and elaborate coral carvings
 - The interior has wooden carvings. (Any 2 × 1)
- 5.2.2
- A local boat powered by diesel engines
 - Used for short distances and excursions
 - Not very fast (Any 2 × 1)
- (2 × 2) (4)

AND/OR**5.3 MADAGASCAR**

- 5.3.1
- The main form of transport used in Madagascar
 - Minibus with about 15 seats, often overloaded (2 × 1)
- 5.3.2
- Two-week long music (jazz) festival
 - Held in October to November
 - In Antananarivo
 - International singers, musicians and thousands of visitors attend the event (Any 2 × 1)
- (2 × 2) (4)

AND/OR**5.4 SEYCHELLES**

- 5.4.1
- Seychelles festival of the sea
 - Underwater photography festival
 - Combines diving and snorkelling during the day with slide shows, film and video presentations and other events in various hotels in the evening (Any 2 × 1)
- 5.4.2 5 June (1 × 2)
- (2 × 2) (4)

AND/OR**5.5 REUNION**

- 5.5.1
- Festival of honey/agriculture
 - Held in January (2 × 1) (2)
- 5.5.2 An alcoholic drink/flavoured rum (2) (2)
- (2 × 2) (4)

AND/OR

5.6 MAURITIUS

5.6.1 Women with colourful, wide long dresses dancing on the beach to the beat of Sega music (a mixture of African, Asian and European influences) with hand gestures, swaying of their dresses and shuffling feet

- 5.6.2
- Hindu festival in January or February at Hindu Temples
 - Devotees honour the son of Shiva by way of self-mutilation (insert skewers and hooks in their cheeks, tongue, chest etc.) and carry a wooden arch (a cavadee) decorated with flowers and milk to the temple

(2 × 2) (4)

AND/OR**5.7 COMOROS**

5.7.1 Traditional fishing boat

- 5.7.2
- Friday Mosque
 - Moroni's famous landmark, overlooking the port
 - Built in 1427, added minaret in 1921
 - Unique Comorian architectural style and beautiful views from the top

(Any 2 × 1)

(2 × 2)

(4)

[40]

QUESTION 6**6.1 UGANDA**

6.1.1	Lake Albert; Lake Edward	(2)
6.1.2	Jinja	(1)
6.1.3	Entebbe	(1)
6.1.4	Kabale	(1)
6.1.5	Lake George	(1)
6.1.6	Mount Stanley (5 109 m)	(1)
6.1.7	Ruwenzori Mountains	(1)
6.1.8	Kampala	(1)
6.1.9	Queen Elizabeth National Park	(1)

AND/OR**6.2 KENYA**

6.2.1	Lamu	
6.2.2	Malindi	
6.2.3	Tsavo National Park	
6.2.4	Kisumu	
6.2.5	Lake Victoria	
6.2.6	Mount Kenya	
6.2.7	The Jade Sea/Sea of Jade	
6.2.8	Mombasa	
6.2.9	Amboseli National Park	
6.2.10	Masai Mara National Park	
		(10 × 1) (10)

AND/OR**6.3 ZAMBIA**

6.3.1	The Victoria Falls	
6.3.2	Kafue National Park	
6.3.3	Nsumbu National Park	
6.3.4	The Copperbelt	
6.3.5	Presidents' Park	
6.3.6	Mpulungu	
6.3.7	Livingstone	
6.3.8	Kalambo Falls	
6.3.9	Siavonga	
6.3.10	Mongu	
		(10 × 1) (10)

AND/OR**6.4 MALAWI**

- 6.4.1 Likoma Island
- 6.4.2 Mandala House
- 6.4.3 Lake Malawi National Park
- 6.4.4 Lower Shire Valley
- 6.4.5 Gule Wamkulu
- 6.4.6 Livingstonia
- 6.4.7 Mulanje Massif (Sapitwa is the highest peak)
- 6.4.8 Mozambique
- 6.4.9 Great Rift Valley
- 6.4.10 Blantyre

(10 × 1) (10)

INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS SECTION**6.5 Choose FIVE countries:**

- 6.5.1 A, C
- 6.5.2 A, J
- 6.5.3 B, H
- 6.5.4 K, M
- 6.5.5 G, I
- 6.5.6 F, L

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

- 6.6 6.6.1 False
- 6.6.2 True
- 6.6.3 False
- 6.6.4 False
- 6.6.5 True

(5 × 2) (10)
[40]**TOTAL SECTION B: 160**
GRAND TOTAL: 200