higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

JUNE EXAMINATION

TOURIST DESTINATIONS N6

04 JUNE 2013

This marking guideline consists of 17 pages.

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SECTION A: UNITED KINGDOM

QUESTION 1

1.1 LONDON

1.1.1 A

1.1.2 A

1.1.3 F

1.1.4 C

1.1.5 B

1.1.6 B

1.1.7 A

1.1.8 B

1.1.9 F

1.1.10 D

1.1.11 D

1.1.12 E

1.1.13 A

1.1.14 E

1.1.15 C

(15 X 2) (30)

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1.2 ENGLISH PUB FOOD

1.2.1 To increase sales of beer in English pubs (2)

1.2.2 They introduced the 'pie and a pint' and offered steak or ale pies easily made on the premise by the owner's wife. (2)

1.2.3 It was a popular change from a limited menu of steak pies. (2)

1.2.4 Microwave ovens and a greater use of freezer food (2)

1.2.5 To keep customers from going home and rather having a Sunday lunch on the premises (1)

1.2.6 Space and skills would be limited. The people employed are not trained chefs so need to be able to produce quick and easy meals. Customers during lunch time would need quick meals too. (3)

1.2.7 American foods such as McDonalds and Burger King have become widespread in the UK and customers have become more demanding and want better quality. (4)

1.2.8
- Introducing 'pie and a pint' and making pies on the property from the 1950s
- Introduction of 'chicken in a basket' from the 1960s and 70s
- Having a wider menu once microwaves were invented
- Having separate dining rooms for customers and better food

(4 x 1) (4)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B: WESTERN EUROPE
(France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands)

QUESTION 2

2.1 FRANCE

Capital	**Time Zone**	**Visa requirements for SA passport holders**	**Description of key tourist attractions**
Paris (1)	UT+1 (1)	SA passport holders require a Schengen Visa. Any visa issued by France will also be valid in Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Germany.	**Eiffel Tower:** Situated on the banks of the Seine River, offers superb views of Paris. Built in 1889 to commemorate the World's Fair and centennial celebration of French Revolution. Lift to top and restaurant. (3)
IATA code of Capital	**Currency**		**Arc-de-Triomphe:** A monument built by Napoleon at the Plac de Gaulle. 12 main roads radiate from the square. Napoleon had it built from 1806 to 1836 to commemorate soldiers lost in battle. (3)
PAR (1)	Euro (1)		**Louvre:** Once a residence of kings and now world famous art museum. Built from 1667 to 1673 and houses the world's greatest art collection in 17 miles of passages. Mona Lisa is here. (3)
Health Requirements	**Best time to visit the country**		**Loire Valley:** is located in the middle stretch of the Loire River in central France. It is referred to as the Cradle of the French Language, and the Garden of France due to the abundance of vineyards, fruit orchards (such as cherries), and artichoke and asparagus fields, which line the banks of the river (3)
No compulsory vaccinations. Polio and Tetanus are recommended. (2)	April and May September and October (2)	(2)	**Marseille:** Major French port on the Mediterranean and centre of industrial development. Lots of accommodation, restaurants, night clubs and the beach. (3)

(25)

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2.2 GERMANY

Capital	**Time Zone**	**Visa requirements for SA passport holders**	**Description of key tourist attractions**
Berlin (1)	UT+1 (1)	SA passport holders require a Schengen Visa. Any visa issued by Germany will also be valid in Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Switzerland. (2)	**German Reichstag, Berlin:** Designed by British architect Norman Foster, it is the seat of government in the country's largest city. (3)
IATA code of Capital	**Currency**		**Brandenburg Gate, Berlin:** In the city of Berlin since it was built in 1791. The Berlin Wall once obscured the view of the gate from the west and it became an important symbol. (3)
BER (1)	Euro (1)		**Cologne:** Originally founded by the Romans, Cologne (Köln) is one of the oldest settlements in Germany. Present-day Cologne is an important ecclesiastical and cultural centre, boasting 12 Romanesque churches and the famous cathedral, as well as several excellent museums, historic buildings and superb galleries. (3)
Health requirements	**Best time to visit the country**		**Dresden:** has a long history as the capital and royal residence for the Electors and Kings of Saxony, The city was known as the Jewel Box, because of its baroque and rococo city centre. The controversial British and American bombing of Dresden in World War II towards the end of the war killed at least 25,000 civilians and destroyed the entire city centre. (3)
No compulsory vaccinations. Polio and Tetanus are recommended. (2)	May to September is main tourist season. (2)		**Bavarian Alps**. The term refers to that part of the Alps that lies on Bavarian state territory in Germany. However it is usually understood that the Bavarian Alps are only those ranges between the rivers Lech and Saalach in Germany. (3)

(25)

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2.3 SWITZERLAND

Capital	**Time zone**	**Visa requirements for SA passport holders**	**Description of key tourist attractions**
Berne (1)	UT+1 (1)	SA passport holders require a Schengen Visa. Any visa issued by Switzerland will also be valid in Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Germany.	**Zurich:** Largest city set on its own lake. Old part of the town is especially picturesque. Basilica Fraumunster is an 11-13th century Gothic building. Gross Munster has twin towers and is across the river. Swiss National Museum. (3)
IATA code of capital	**Currency**		**Lake Geneva:** University city of Geneva is set on Lake Geneva, the largest Swiss lake. Cathedrale de St Pierre is an example of Romanesque architecture. Watch industry is famous. (3)
BRN (1)	Swiss Franc (1)		**Little or Klein Matterhorn**: Is the second highest peak of the Zermatt-Cervinia ski area in Switzerland, and the end point of the highest cable car in Europe. The peak is at 3,883 metres and the cable car terminal at 3,820 metres. (3)
Health requirements	**Bests time to visit the country**		**Lausanne:** Set on a lake, this city has the Cathedrale Notre-Dame in Cite in the old centre. Chateau St Maire from 1397 to 1431. Walk along promenade is recommended. (3)
No compulsory vaccinations. Polio and tetanus are recommended. (2)	Any time (2)	(2)	**Zermatt:** The highest cable in Europe up the Little Matterhorn. The ski run is the longest in Europe. No cars. Only electric cars and horses are allowed in Zermatt. (3)

(25)

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2.4 AUSTRIA

Capital	**Time Zone**	**Visa requirements for SA passport holders**	**Description of key tourist attractions**
Vienna (1)	UT+1 (1)	SA passport holders require a Schengen Visa. Any visa issued by Austria will also be valid in Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Germany.	**Vienna:** Fine architecture in the city and every major style from Baroque to Art Nouveau. Crown jewels are open to public. Known for opera houses and historic buildings. (3)
IATA code of Capital	**Currency**		**Schloss Schönbrunn**: Imperial palace comparable with Versailles. Contains world's oldest zoo. (3)
VIE (1)	Euro (1)		**Grossglockner:** The highest peak in Austria at 3798 m and is found in Corinthia. (3)
Health Requirements	**Best time to visit the country**		**St Johann**: is situated in the Leukental, which extends from Jochberg to the Streichen close to the Bavarian border. This region was already settled in the 4th century BC. Tourism and the restaurant trade are amongst the most important branches of the economy in the area with approximately 520,000 overnight stays per year, roughly evenly split between summer and winter. (3)
No compulsory vaccinations. Tetanus and polio are recommended. (2)	Year round. Winter is sunny with high snow levels. Min 15°C Maximum 25°C (2)	(2)	**Salzburg:** Dominated by the snow-capped mountains to the south. The old city features the fortress and is World Heritage site. Also famous churches. Mozart is the city's most famous son. Museums dedicated to his life. (3)

(25)

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2.5 BELGIUM

Capital	**Time Zone**	**Visa requirements for SA passport holders**	**Description of key tourist attractions**
Brussels (1)	UT+1 (1)	SA passport holders require a Schengen Visa. Any visa issued by Belgium will also be valid in Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Germany. (2)	**Brussels:** Capital city and the Gothic Grand Place is the highlight. St Michael's and St Gudule's stands on top of a hill. Royal Park surrounded by Palace of the Nations (1779) houses the Belgium Parliament. Also capital of the European Union. (3)
IATA code of Capital	**Currency**		**Antwerp:** More traditional attractions complement the old and the Groot Markt contains the town hall and the Brabo Fountain. Rubens statue in the Groenplaats. (3)
BRU (1)	Euro (1)		**Bruges:** A Medieval city and the Markt and the Burg squares are the centre of the city. Belfry Tower offers superb views of the city. (3)
Health Requirements	**Best time to visit the country**		**Ghent:** Medieval town has 3 abbeys and key attractions are the St Bavo's Cathedral. Van Eyck painting of the Adoration of the Lamb and the town square with its guild houses. (3)
No compulsory vaccinations. Tetanus and Polio are recommended. (2)	May to September as well as Christmas and Jan – Feb for Carnival (2)		**Liége**: Major city of the French speaking part of Belgium and located on Meuse River. The 16th century Palace des Princess Evenques is a citadel high above the river offering splendid views. (3)

(25)

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2.6 NETHERLANDS

Capital	**Time Zone**	**Visa requirements for SA passport holders**	**Description of key tourist attraction**
Amsterdam (1)	UT+1 (1)	SA passport holders require a Schengen Visa. Any visa issued by the Netherlands will also be valid in Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, France, and Germany.	**Amsterdam:** Many canals and one of Europe's great cities. Massive network of canals and waterways. Best way to see city is via a canal tour. Many houses date back to Golden Age in the 17th century. (3)
IATA code of Capital	**Currency**		**Rijksmuseum:** An art gallery linked to such famous artists such as Rembrandt and Van Gogh. Rembrandt House is contained inside the museum. (3)
AMS (1)	Euro (1)		**Rotterdam:** Europe's largest port and the second largest port in the world. Euromast and Space Tower offers superb view of city. It is 185 m tall and highest point in Netherlands. (3)
Health Requirements	**Best time to visit the country**		**Delft:** A city in the province of South Holland. Delft is primarily known for its historic town centre with canals, for Delft Blue pottery (Delftware), for the Delft University of Technology, for the painter Vermeer and the scientist Antony van Leeuwenhoek, and for its association with the Dutch royal family, the House of Orange-Nassau. (3)
No compulsory vaccinations. Tetanus and Polio are recommended. (2)	April to September. Rain falls throughout the year. (2)	(2)	**The Hague:** The seat of government and political capital since 16th century. Peace Palace (International Court of Justice) and Huis ten Bosch, residence of the royal family. (3)

(25)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50

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SECTION C: SOUTHERN EUROPE (Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal)

QUESTION 3

3.1 GREECE

Capital	Time Zone	Visa required for SA passport holders (Yes/No)	Cities in SA where visa issuing authorities are located
Athens (1)	UT+2 (1)	Yes (1)	Pretoria Johannesburg Cape Town (3)
Currency	IATA code of capital	Cost of visa	Processing time
Euro (1)	ATH (1)	€60 (2)	2 days to 2 weeks (2)

(12)

ITALY

Capital	Time Zone	Visa required for SA passport holders (Yes/No)	Cities in SA where visa issuing authorities are located
Rome (1)	UT+1 (1)	Yes (1)	Pretoria Johannesburg Cape Town (3)
Currency	IATA code of capital	Cost of visa	Processing time
Euro (1)	ROM (1)	€60 for short stay, long stay €75 (2)	Apply 15 days before departure (2)

(12)

SPAIN

Capital	Time Zone	Visa required for SA passport holders (Yes/No)	Cities in SA where visa issuing authorities are located
Madrid (1)	UT+1 (1)	Yes (1)	Pretoria Cape Town (3)
Currency	IATA code of capital	Cost of visa	Processing time
Euro (1)	MAD (1)	€60 for short stay (2)	3 to 15 days (2)

(12)

PORTUGAL

Capital	Time Zone	Visa required for SA passport holders (Yes/No)	Cities in SA where visa issuing authorities are located
Lisbon (1)	UT+1 (1)	Yes (1)	Pretoria Johannesburg Durban Cape Town (3)
Currency	IATA code of capital	Cost of visa	Processing time
Euro (1)	LIS (1)	€60 (2)	2 to 5 working days (2)

(12)

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3.2 GREECE

3.2.1	Olive oil and wheat	(2)
3.2.2	The country is fairly dry and mountainous and these crops are suited to drier regions and those not receiving lots of rain.	(2)
3.2.3	'Too much refinement is generally considered to be against the hearty spirit of the Greek cuisine.'	(2)
3.2.4	Drier climate and mountainous terrain is more suited to sheep and goats.	(2)
3.2.5	They both serve traditional Greek dishes at affordable prices to both locals and tourists.	(2)
3.2.6	The Greek people still rely primarily on the rich and extensive Greek cuisine and have not been easily convinced that other dishes are worthwhile. Some Greek dishes are also served in fast-food style, which is further evidence of their resistance to other foods.	(2)
3.2.7	Either sheep or goat's milk or a mix of the two	(1)
3.2.8	They are served immediately to customers looking for a quick or light meal.	(2)
3.2.9	Meat roasted on a vertically turning spit and served with sauce (often *tzatziki*) and garnishes (tomato, onions) on pita bread.	(3)

OR

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3.3 ITALY

3.3.1 Extreme simplicity with many dishes having only 4 to 8 ingredients (2)

3.3.2 Dishes are often the creation of grandmothers rather than chefs and are therefore ideally suited for home cooking. (3)

3.3.3 Northern Italy – Many kinds of stuffed pasta, less use of tomato sauce and use of a white sauce
Central Italy – tomatoes, all kinds of meat except for horse meat, fish and pecorino cheese
Southern Italy – tomatoes cooked into tomato sauce, peppers, olives, olive oil, garlic, artichokes, oranges, ricotta cheese, eggplants, zucchini, certain types of fish and capers are important elements (3 x 2) (6)

3.3.4 Pasta (1)

3.3.5 There are laws governing what types of flour may be used to make pasta and the milling methods that may be used. (2)

3.3.6 Pasta is boiled which is an inexpensive way of cooking. (1)

3.3.7 It must be *al dente*, meaning firm to the bite and not too soft. (2)

3.3.8 It has better health benefits over pasta made from refined flour. (1)

OR

3.4 SPAIN

3.4.1 *Tortilla de patata* (1)

3.4.2 *Gazpacho,* a chilled tomato soup from Andalusia (light and refreshing)
Butifarra, a kind of sausage from Catalonia
Peladillas, Sugared almonds, typical from Valencian Community (especially, Casinos).
Fabada Asturiana, a rich stew made with large white beans (*fabes*), pork shoulder (*lacón*), *morcilla, chorizo*, and saffron (*azafrán*).
Tortas de aceite from Seville, a sweet olive oil pastry
(Any 4 x 1) (4)

3.4.3 *Tortilla de patatas* or *Tortilla espanola* (1)

3.4.4 Calamari (1)

3.4.5 It is a very dry cider and uses predominantly acidic apples. (2)

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3.4.6 Spanish cuisine uses mutton, lamb, beef and pork. (2)

3.4.7 It has produced a number of Spanish dishes such as *Fabada Asturiana*, a rich stew made with large white beans (*fabes*), pork shoulder (*lacón*), *morcilla, chorizo*, and saffron (*azafrán*), and is also famous for cheese, especially *Cabrales,* and is known as 'the land of cheeses.' (3)

3.4.8 It has a pungent odour and strong flavour. (3)

3.4.9 The olive tree. (1)

3.5 PORTUGAL

3.5.1 The wide variety of spices used such as piri-piri chilli peppers, black pepper, cinnamon, vanilla and saffron (3)

3.5.2 The country is a seafaring nation and has the highest fish consumption per capita in Europe. (2)

3.5.3 Cod (1)

3.5.4 The cook's imagination and/or budget (2)

3.5.5 Tea was made fashionable in Britain in the 1660s after the marriage of King Charles II to the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza, who brought her liking for tea, originally from Macau, to the court. (2)

3.5.6 Japanese lords enjoyed Portuguese confectionery so much; it was remodelled in the now traditional Japanese *kompeito* candy. (2)

3.5.7 Portuguese sweet bread or *pão doce*, *malasadas*, bean soup (*sopa de feijão*), and sausages (*linguiça, chouriço*) are eaten regularly in Hawaii. (Any 2 x 1) (2)

3.5.8 Portuguese style chicken is sold is fast-food restaurants in Australia and South Africa, but the dishes bear only a loose connection to Portuguese cuisine. (3)

3.5.9 The Portuguese introduced maize to Africa. (1)

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

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SECTION D: MIDDLE EAST (Turkey, Israel, Egypt)

QUESTION 4

4.1 TURKEY

4.1.1 B
4.1.2 F
4.1.3 B
4.1.4 G
4.1.5 F
4.1.6 F
4.1.7 D
4.1.8 H
4.1.9 G
4.1.10 H
4.1.11 E
4.1.12 A
4.1.13 C
4.1.14 B
4.1.15 A

(15 x 2) (30)

OR

4.2 ISRAEL

4.2.1 D
4.2.2 B
4.2.3 A
4.2.4 C
4.2.5 D
4.2.6 B
4.2.7 E
4.2.8 B
4.2.9 D
4.2.10 B

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4.2.11 D
4.2.12 C
4.2.13 A
4.2.14 A
4.2.15 E

(15 x 2) (30)

OR

4.3 EGYPT

4.3.1 B
4.3.2 D
4.3.3 D
4.3.4 A
4.3.5 F
4.3.6 D
4.3.7 C
4.3.8 C
4.3.9 E
4.3.10 A
4.3.11 C
4.3.12 E
4.3.13 C
4.3.14 F
4.3.15 F

(15 x 2) (30)

TOTAL SECTION D: 30

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SECTION E: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

QUESTION 5

5.1 NATIONAL PARKS

5.1.1 E
5.1.2 H
5.1.3 G
5.1.4 C
5.1.5 F
5.1.6 B
5.1.7 G
5.1.8 A
5.1.9 H
5.1.10 A
5.1.11 C
5.1.12 B
5.1.13 I
5.1.14 A
5.1.15 F
5.1.16 D
5.1.17 D
5.1.18 A
5.1.19 E
5.1.20 A
5.1.21 G
5.1.22 I

(22 x 1) (22)

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5.2 NEW YORK CITY

5.2.1
- Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Statue of Liberty
- Museum of Modern Art
- Grand Central Terminal
- Ellis Island Immigration Centre (Any 3 x 1) (3)

5.2.2 The park has:
- a wildlife sanctuary
- a large area of natural woods
- a 45 hectare lake
- extensive paths through the park (4 x 1) (4)

5.2.3 Roads in the park are closed during weekends and after 19:00 during week nights to allow joggers, cyclists, etc. to enjoy the park. (1)

5.2.4 There is a revolving series of temporary exhibits so something is always new. (2)

5.2.5 There is a viewing deck on top of the building and it offers superb views over New York City. (2)

5.2.6 Visitors are advised to buy tickets in advance to cut down on long queues. (1)

5.2.7 They should take one of the free tours of the station. (1)

5.2.8 The Met. (1)

5.2.9 Cinema. Movies were shown in the large theatre. (1)

5.2.10 The Statue of Liberty marks the entrance to New York. It is a powerful icon standing for freedom and liberty and the prospects of a better life. (2)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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