

TOURISM

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

SECTION A

Question 1

- 1.1
- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1.1.1 A LO3 AS3.3 | 1.1.2 C LO3 AS3.2 | 1.1.3 B LO3 AS3.2 |
| 1.1.4 D LO3 AS3.5 | 1.1.5 C LO1 AS 1.1 | 1.1.6 A LO3 AS3.5 |
| 1.1.7 B LO2 AS2.4 | 1.1.8 D LO2 AS2.4 | 1.1.9 A LO1 AS 1.1 |
| 1.1.10 A LO2 AS2.4 | | (10) |

- 1.2 LO1, AS 2, LO2, AS2
- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1. ROAD SHOW | 2. FTSA | 3. KYOTO | 4. WSSD | 5. WWF |
| 6. DTGS | 7. WELCOME | 8. SOCCER WOLRD CUP | 9. ETEYA | 10. RAMSAR (10) |

- 1.3
- | | |
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| 1.3.1 curriculum vitae LO1, AS3 | 1.3.2 Contract of employment LO1, AS3 |
| 1.3.3 working hours LO1, AS3 | 1.3.4 remuneration LO1, AS3 |
| 1.3.5 Basic conditions of Employment Act LO1, AS3 | 1.3.6 Department of Labour LO1, AS3 |
| 1.3.7 Code of conduct LO1, AS3 | 1.3.8 professional accountability LO1, AS3 |
| 1.3.9 service ethic LO1, AS3 | 1.3.10 grievance LO1, AS3 (10) |

- 1.4
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1.4.1 Natural disaster – negative impact | LO3,AS6 |
| 1.4.2 Unforeseen occurrence – positive impact | LO3,AS6 |
| 1.4.3 Disease – negative impact | LO3,AS6 |
| 1.4.4 Terrorist attack/ political instability – negative impact | LO3,AS6 |
| 1.4.5 Sporting event – positive impact | LO3,AS6 (10) |
- [40]**

SECTION B

Question 2

- 2.1
- 2.1.1 Gross Domestic Product – the total value of goods and services produced and consumed within a country in a given year. **(3)** LO1,AS1
- 2.1.2 Tourism **(2)** LO1,AS1
- 2.1.3 The accommodation sector will have to pay rates and taxes and levies on the services they provide in a year. **(4)** LO1,AS1
- 2.1.4 Yes, She will have to pay PAYE, she will also pay VAT on the products & services she uses. **(3)** LO1,AS1
- 2.1.5 Due to the increased demand of hotels, private hoteliers will build more hotels which will create employment within the construction sector. Any construction or infrastructural development that has arisen due to tourism. **(2)** LO1,AS1
- 2.1.6 Tourism, Mining, Manufacturing, Construction **(1)** LO1,AS1 **(15)**
- 2.2
- 2.2.1 Confederations cup is a much larger event than the British and Irish Lions Tour. This event only involved Three nations compared to the Confederations Cup which involved participation from teams on every continent. **(15)**

3.1.5 Kruger National Park Wilderness Safaris Makuleke community (3) LO2,AS1

3.1.6 a) Do not look down on the Makuleke way of life and try to change their way of life in any way.

Follow the rules and regulations as set out within the park Do not cause pollution any way
See, interact but do not touch and destroy, the natural environment, or the local culture (3) LO2,AS1

b) It is that very culture that holds an appeal to tourists and also acts as a pull factor in attracting tourists, so we need to sustain it. Rules are in place to protect the natural environment and the tourists, abiding by them will ensure that both parties are protected. Pollution destroys the natural environment.

Interaction with the natural environment and the people is the appeal, touching will violate and destroy.
3) LO2,AS1

3.1.7 They educate the children and let them experience life where their ancestors lived. (2) LO2,AS1 (25)

3.2

3.2.1 Limpopo - Sesotho sa Leboa/ Ndebele	Mpumulanga – Ndebele	
Free State- Sesotho & Afrikaaners	Kwa-Zulu Natal – Zulus/ Indians	
Western Cape – Cape Malays	Eastern Cape – isiXhosa	
North West – Setswana	Northern Cape – San & Nama	
Gauteng – Multi-cultural		(9) LO2, AS3

3.2.2 a) Sterkfontein Caves – borders between Gauteng & North West

Fossil finds of early man, Mrs Ples & Big Foot

b) Mapungubwe Iron Age Site – Limpopo

Site of early iron age man/ the finds of the gold rhino

c) Ukuhumba Drakensberg – Kwa-Zulu Natal

San rock paintings

(12) LO3, AS 3

3.2.3.

CULTURAL GROUP : Ndebele

Language: IsiNdebele

DRESS : Men- Front apron made from animal skin which hangs from a hoop around the neck

Children wear beads before they wear clothes. A string of white beads around the waist is believed to bring good luck.

Girls wear ornaments & a beaded apron from an early age.

Women's clothes show their age & social status. A beaded apron gets larger & more elaborate as the women gets older.

Married women wear brass rings around the neck, arms & legs. Women shave their heads & wear some form of head covering & heavily beaded blankets are worn around the shoulders.

FESTIVAL & FOOD : Festival of first fruits: The first crop of fruit or grain is brought to the festival & may only be eaten after certain ceremonies & rituals have been performed. Porridge made from maize meal called umratha is prepared in three legged pots and is usually eaten with a little meat & vegetables.

Initiation: Boys between the ages of 15 & 18 take part in the male circumcision. They are initiated at a sacred place near a river & stay in huts for 2 months. On their return feasts are prepared at home.

Girls initiation is done individually & starts at full moon where her eyebrows & head is shaven & her mother gives her an apron to show she has now become a young woman.

Folklore/ religion/belief systems : A bride is kept secluded for 2 weeks before her wedding. She is not allowed to see men or outsiders during this time. She will cover her face with a blanket & a veil of beads covers her face.

She is not allowed to smile at her wedding, instead she must show sorrow at leaving her father's house.

Belief in ancestral worship is common.

Homes are often rectangular buildings Multi-coloured murals with a distinctive geometric shapes are painted in pastel colours.

CULTURAL GROUP : Zulus

Language: IsiZulu

DRESS : Colourful beads. Men wear aprons of goat or cattle skin at the back. They wear fur and feathers on their arms & legs, frilly bands of goatskin.

Unmarried women only wear strings of beads to cover their breasts but a married women is expected to cover up.

FESTIVAL : Reed Dance

FOOD: Meat, curdled milk (amasi) mixed with mealies or mealie meal, yams, vegetables & fruit. Sorghum beer.

Folklore/ religion/belief systems: Initiation takes place only for girls. Ancestral worship-sacrificial offerings. Bone throwing is a method used by a sangoma to help those in need. The bridegroom is expected to pay labola (bride price in the form of cattle)

Homes: Beehive shaped huts made from thatched grass, arranged in a circle around a central cattle kraal.

CULTURAL GROUP : Xhosas

Language: IsiXhosa

DRESS : Married women wear long skirts & cover their breasts. They often put white clay on their faces & wear large turban hats. Unmarried girls wear short skirts. Many xhosa have the top of their left hand little finger cut during childhood to prevent misfortune.

FESTIVAL : African Renaissance held in East London. However it not only showcases Xhosa traditions but is an international festival of all African arts, culture & crafts.

FOOD: Corn and homemade bread. Meat & goat meat. Sorghum & milk (soured)

Folklore/ religion/belief systems: Belief in ancestral worship & that certain animal have magical powers. Belief in a traditional healer.

Circumcision and initiation is commonly practiced for boys.

Homes: Built of mud brick with a thatched conical roof.

CULTURAL GROUP : Cape Malays

Language: Afrikaans & religious purposes: Arabic

DRESS : Traditional clothes. Women wear long clothes covering most of their bodies. Their heads must be covered.

Males as well wear long garments & a cap to cover their heads.

FESTIVAL : Cape Minstrels or Kaapse Kloppe

FOOD: Bredie, sosatie, babotie, pickled fish & Malay curries

Folklore/ religion/belief systems: Mainly of the Islamic faith. Music song & dance using mandolins, guitar, small Malay drums & banjos are common at family picnics & gatherings.

Homes: Malay masons were built with gables which decorate old cape farms & houses.

CULTURAL GROUP : Indian

DRESS : Married women wear saris, a long fabric that is draped, young girls usually wear long skirts & blouses which is usually adorned with lots of bead work.

Males wear long shirts.

FESTIVAL : Diwali

Festival of Chariots, Kavady

FOOD: Curries, Indian bread, samoosas, breyani.

Folklore/ religion/belief systems: Belief in deity worship.

Temples are places of worship. Belief in ancestral worship, sacrificial offerings & abstinence from meat are common practices.

Homes: In the early years, many of them came as indentured labourers and stayed in bungalow type dwellings with communal showers & toilets known as a barracks. Some also lived in tiny homes made from corrugated iron sheets.

CULTURAL GROUP : Afrikaans

Language: Afrikaans

DRESS : Voortrekker dress was long with wide skirts & long sleeves. Women would not go outside without a kappie(bonnet). Men wore pants called Klapbroeke, starched linen shirts & short jackets. Shoes were made from animal hide

FESTIVAL : Volkspele(Afrikaans sport and dance)

FOOD: Braaivleis. An outdoor coal fire where meat & boerewors(elongated sausage)

Biltong(dried meat)

Folklore/ religion/belief systems: Keen sports enthusiasts, Rugby being the favorite. Concertina is the favorite music & Afrikaans songs.

A man must ask for a girl's hand in marriage from her father.

Homes: During the great trek the Afrikaners would move in a group in ox wagons.

They built simple homes with a thatched roof & stiff reeds. Other homes were built with stone & clay with holes in the walls for windows.

The Cape Dutch Architectural design which originated in Holland.

Your own choice

OTHER CULTURES:

Xitsonga speaking people: Originated from Southern Mozambique & the coastal areas of Kosi Bay & the Sabie river. They are now found in Limpopo & West of Kruger National Park.

Homes: Cone shaped thatched roofs supported by poles built around a cattle kraal. These were later replaced with cylindrical shaped rondavels with clay walls,

DRESS: Girls wear elaborate ornaments & pendants that probably contain medicine. Married women wear a head covering & sarong type of fabric draped over each shoulder. Tattoos are commonly worn on the body.

Customs: the moon was an important part of their belief. Worship to Tilo and ancestral worship is extremely important.

Initiation is practiced and only then can children join the adult groups.

Music: xylophone, tambourine, a vibrating bow & drums are all part of a much loved tradition of music & dance.

Food: maize, peanuts, meat (28)

3.4. Rainbow nation (1) (50)
[75]

SECTION D

Question 4

- 4.1
- 4.1.1 O.R Tambo +2 13:00 (3/08/09) Cape Verde (15° E) +1 LO3,AS1
 +2 -+1 = 1 hr ☐ Cape Verde is 1 hr behind South Africa 13:00 – 1 hr = 12:00 ☐ + 12hrs (flying time) = 24:00 ☐
 (3/08/09) 24+ 5hrs (waiting time) = 5:00 ☐ (4/08/09)
 Cape Verde +1 5:00 New York -5 +1 + -5 = 6hrs☐☐ New York is 6 hrs behind Cape Verde
 5:00 – 6 hrs = 23:00 (3/08/09) ☐ 23:00 + 11 hrs travelling time = 10:00☐ (4/08/09) ☐ (8)
- 4.1.2 Transatlantic (2)
- 4.1.3 Direct flight –do not change airlines but stops to refuel NON-Stop does not stop at all. (2) LO3,AS1
- 4.1.4 Sydney +10 15:00 S.A. +2
 +10 - +2 = 8hrs☐☐ S.A is 8 hrs behind Sydney 15:00 – 8 = 7:00☐☐ (3) LO3,AS1
- 4.1.5 S.A. +2 (15:00) London 0
 Dbn – O.R Tambo 10:00 + 1 hr (flying time) = 11:00☐ 11:00 + 4hrs (waiting time) = (15:00) ☐
 +2 – 0 = 2hrs☐ ☐ London is 2 hrs behind S.A 15:00 – 2hrs = 13:00☐ + 10 hrs (flying time) = 23:00☐
 23:00 + 1 hr (DST) = 24:00☐ (6) LO3,AS1

- 4.1.6 Enjoy more daylight hours in summer, for leisure and recreational purposes (4) LO3,AS1
- 4.1.7 Yes, because he has crossed many time zones. (3) LO3,AS1
- 4.1.8 a) Fatigue, sleepy, dizzy, nausea (2) LO3,AS1
b) Sleep on the plane, avoid consumption of alcohol/ drink lots of water/ set time to country of destination.
(3) LO3,AS1 **(33)**
- 4.2
- 4.2.1 Name of accommodation/ modes of transport/departure times & dates/ attractions/ meals included. (3) LO3,AS2
- 4.2.2 Visa & passport (2) LO3,AS2
- 4.2.3 Passport issued by country of origin, visa issued by country of destination (2) LO3,AS3
- 4.2.4 Several immunizations are recommended for yellow fever, tetanus, typhoid, polio, Havrix, and an anti-malaria prophylactic (3) LO3,AS3 **(10)**
[43]