



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

TOURIST DESTINATIONS N4

16 November 2021

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 A map is a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features✓ as seen from above.✓ (2 × 2) (4)
- 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 can be a country, a city or town, a region, an attraction or provincial borders
 - To show current or historical boundaries
 - To show land forms with contour lines with height above sea level
 - To show infrastructure, such as rail lines, airports, accommodation and roads
 - To show superstructures (like buildings such as stadiums)
 - To show themes, such as climate
 - To show scale and distance (Any 4 × 2) (8)
- 1.3 The scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground. (2)
- 1.4
- Word scale
 - Linear scale
 - Representative fraction scale (3)
- 1.5 Greenwich Meridian (2)
- 1.6
- Direction is used to describe the route to follow from one point to another.
 - Direction is the management or guidance of someone or something. (2)
- 1.7
- North
 - East
 - West
 - South (4)
- [25]**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1
- Zinc artefacts
 - South African wine
 - Wooden tribal carvings
 - Bead crafts
 - Ostrich-leather products
- (Any 4 × 1) (4)
- 2.2 Freedom Day is a public holiday in South Africa celebrated on 27 April. It celebrates freedom and commemorates the first post-apartheid elections held on that day in 1994. (2)
- 2.3 Kalahari Desert, Northern Cape (2)
- 2.4
- [Robben Island](#), Western Cape
 - [Cradle of Humankind](#), Gauteng
 - [Mapungubwe National Park](#), Limpopo
 - [Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape](#), Northern Cape
- (4)
- 2.5
- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| 2.5.1 | Xhosa | |
| 2.5.2 | DA | |
| 2.5.3 | Union Buildings | |
- (3 × 1) (3)
- [15]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 40**SECTION B****QUESTION 3**

- 3.1
- | | |
|-------|---|
| 3.1.1 | D |
| 3.1.2 | E |
| 3.1.3 | C |
| 3.1.4 | G |
| 3.1.5 | A |
- (5 × 2) (10)
- 3.2
- Langa
 - Khayelitsha
 - Gugulethu
 - Philippi
 - Nyanga
- (5)

- 3.3
- Cape Point is at the tip of the Cape Peninsula set amongst spectacular scenery and a rocky coastline.
 - The point forms part of the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve and visitors to the reserve can expect to see a variety of animals including buck, baboons and the Cape mountain zebra, as well as over 250 species of birds and indigenous flora found nowhere else in the world.
 - Take a scenic drive, stop at one of the many picnic spots and tidal pools and travel to the lighthouse lookout by funicular or on foot for spectacular views.
 - Cape Point is the most southwestern point of Africa and it is said to be the meeting point of the warm Mozambique and cold Benguela currents.
 - It is also a very popular angling and diving site, due to the variety of fish found in the area from the two different currents. Whales are often spotted from June through to October.
- (Any 5 × 2) (10)
- 3.4
- Cape Town and surrounding suburbs
 - Cape Winelands
 - Cape Overberg
 - Cape West Coast
 - Cape Karoo
 - Klein Karoo and Garden Route
- (6)
- 3.5
- 3.5.1 Natural (2)
- 3.5.2
- Wilderness National Park, also called the Wilderness Section, is located around the seaside town of Wilderness between the larger towns of George and Knysna in the Western Cape.
 - It is a protected area of South Africa forming part of the Garden Route National Park.
 - It is a fascinating combination of rivers, lakes, estuaries and beaches, unfolding against the backdrop of lush forests and imposing mountains. During spring, the area is beautifully blanketed by a kaleidoscope of colourful blossoms, further enhancing its profound beauty.
 - Wilderness protects three major zones of indigenous forest, four types of fynbos (wild shrubs), lakes and winding waterways. There are also a number of historic sites of archaeological significance.
 - Eilandsvlei, Langvlei and Rondevlei are a series of lakes connected by the Touw River. These watery havens host a variety of aquatic species and have been proclaimed as a Ramsar site (wetlands of international importance). Visitors to Wilderness can spot five types of kingfisher, the grey heron and little egret and the brightly coloured Knysna loerie in the forest. This area is also known for the Knysna seahorse and pansy shell.
 - Wilderness is not only an area of natural beauty, but also an exciting playground for both young and old. Enjoy fantastic dolphin and whale sightings from Dolphin Point, hire a canoe or bicycle and explore the area, go abseiling, kloofing and

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paragliding, boating, fishing and hiking.

- Visitors can follow the many nature trails winding through the densely forested areas and along tranquil rivers, spend time at the bird hide or simply enjoy stargazing whilst camping alongside the river in this lush Garden Route Nature Reserve. (1 + 4)

(5)

3.5.3 George

(2)

[40]**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1
- 4.1.1 Phalaborwa
 - 4.1.2 Haenertsburg
 - 4.1.3 Marble Hall
 - 4.1.4 Vaalwater
 - 4.1.5 Musina

(5 × 2) (10)

- 4.2
- 4.2.1 True
 - 4.2.2 True
 - 4.2.3 False
 - 4.2.4 True
 - 4.2.5 False

(5 × 2) (10)

- 4.3
- Botswana
 - Zimbabwe

(2 × 2) (4)

- 4.4
- Lion
 - Rhino
 - Elephant
 - Cape buffalo
 - Leopard

(5)

- 4.5
- Makapansgat (or Makapan Valley [World Heritage Site](#)) is an archaeological location within the Makapansgat and Swartkrans Valleys, northeast of Mokopane in Limpopo province, South Africa.
 - It is an important palaeontological site, with the local lime works containing *Australopithecus*-bearing deposits dating to between 3 and 2,6 million years BP.
 - The entire Makapan Valley has been declared a South African Heritage Site. Makapansgat belongs to the Cradle of Humankind.

(3 × 2) (6)

- 4.6
- 4.6.1 Eswatini

(1)

- 4.6.2
 - Berg-en-Dal
 - Malelane
 - Biyamiti

(3)

- 4.6.3 Malelane

(1)

QUESTION 5

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|---------|------|
| 5.1 | 5.1.1 | C | | |
| | 5.1.2 | D | | |
| | 5.1.3 | B | | |
| | 5.1.4 | A | | |
| | 5.1.5 | D | | |
| | | | (5 × 2) | (10) |
- 5.2 The Vredefort Dome, approximately 120 km southwest of Johannesburg, is a representative part of a larger meteorite impact structure or astrobleme. Dating back 2 023 million years, it is the oldest astrobleme yet found on Earth. With a radius of 190 km, it is also the largest and most deeply eroded. The Vredefort Dome bears witness to the world's greatest known single energy release event, which had devastating global effects including, according to some scientists, major evolutionary changes. It provides critical evidence of the Earth's geological history and is crucial to understanding of the evolution of the planet.
- Despite the importance of impact sites to the planet's history, geological activity on the Earth's surface has led to the disappearance of evidence from most of them and Vredefort is the only example to provide a full geological profile of an astrobleme below the crater floor.
- (5 × 2) (10)
- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------------------------|---------|------|
| 5.3 | 5.3.1 | Pietermaritzburg/Durban | | |
| | 5.3.2 | Howick | | |
| | 5.3.3 | Pietermaritzburg | | |
| | 5.3.4 | Durban | | |
| | 5.3.5 | Durban | | |
| | | | (5 × 2) | (10) |
- 5.4 5.4.1 A World Heritage Site is a natural or human-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)
- | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---------|-----|
| | 5.4.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural • Illustrates the origin of humankind | (2 + 2) | (4) |
|--|-------|---|---------|-----|

- 5.4.3
- Situated an hour's drive from Johannesburg and Pretoria, the Sterkfontein Caves are world-famous for its fossil finds and a popular visitor destination.
 - After an extensive facelift in 2005, the Sterkfontein Caves site is now home to a top restaurant and conferencing facilities offering easy access to the caves with modern walkways and a boardwalk past the excavation site where globally acclaimed fossils have been discovered.
 - The Sterkfontein Caves are owned by the University of the Witwatersrand, whose scientists have been responsible for the main excavations at this World Heritage Site.
 - They are credited with many of the most notable discoveries in the caves, including the world-famous fossils of Mrs Ples and Little Foot, the latter being an almost complete *Australopithecus* skeleton dating back more than three million years.
 - The tours at the Sterkfontein Caves, which start above ground and then take visitors deep into the caves, run seven days a week.
- (Any 2 × 2) (4)

[40]**QUESTION 6**

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|---------|------|
| 6.1 | 6.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hartbeespoort Aerial Cableway • Hartbeespoort Dam | | |
| | 6.1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesedi Cultural Village • Broederstroom | | |
| | 6.1.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun City • Rustenburg | | |
| | 6.1.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilanesberg National Park • Rustenburg | | |
| | 6.1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andries Pretorius Monument • Potchefstroom | (5 × 4) | (20) |
| 6.2 | 6.2.1 | Lichtenburg | | |
| | 6.2.2 | Kroondal | | |
| | 6.2.3 | Klerksdorp | | |
| | 6.2.4 | Hartbeespoort | | |
| | 6.2.5 | Brits | (5 × 2) | (10) |

6.3	6.3.1	• Moses Mabhida Stadium • Umhlanga Rocks Promenade • uShaka Village Walk • City Hall • Victoria Street Market • Durban Botanic Gardens	(6)
	6.3.2	• Driver/Guide • Hotel pickup and drop-off (selected hotels only)	(2)
	6.3.3	Drinks Lunch	(2)
[40]			

QUESTION 7

7.1	7.1.1	False	
	7.1.2	False	
	7.1.3	True	
	7.1.4	True	
	7.1.5	False	
			(5 × 2) (10)

7.2 Umhlanga Reed Dance✓✓

- The reed dance takes place late August or early September. It is one of the most colourful ceremonies in the whole of Africa✓✓
- It attracts young maidens from all over the kingdom.
- The maidens gather reeds from selected areas and travel to the royal kraal to honour the queen mother.
- It is from this custom that the ceremony derived its name.
- The maidens dress in short, beaded skirts, colourful sashes, ankles and bracelets.
- The royal princesses wear red feathers in their hair and lead the maidens to perform traditional dances before their majesties, i.e. the climax of the event.

Incwala ceremony✓✓

- Warriors dancing at the main incwala ceremony in Lobamba.
- This is the first fruit ceremony of the kingdom.✓✓
- It is the most sacred ceremony of all the emaSwati rituals during which the king plays a dominant role.
- It is held on a date chosen by royal-appointed traditional astrologers in conjunction with the phases of the moon, normally in December or January. This ceremony normally last for days.
- Young men perform various rites, including traveling in groups to selected parts of the country to collect the sacred branches of lusekwane, a species of acacia shrub.
- On the fourth day is the culmination of the incwala ceremony.
- The king appears in his full ceremonial gear and eats the first fruit of the season.
- The nation participates in the dancing all the time.
- Everyone who is participating dresses in the colourful and distinct national

dress known as emahiya.

Lutsango Reed Dance✓✓

- The annual event known as the Lutsango Reed Dance is part of the traditional ceremonies in Eswatini.✓✓
- This dance is accompanied by the cutting of reeds by married and unmarried women to perform tribute showing loyalty to the ngwenyama (the king) and ndlovukati (the queen mother).
- The colourful Lutsango Reed Dance runs for the duration of four days and is led by eMakhosikati.

Sibhaca dance✓✓

- A sibhaca dance group performs to the rhythm of big drums at the showgrounds in Manzini, central Eswatini.
- The Sibhaca is a vigorous dance performed by teams of men throughout the kingdom.✓✓
- It involves the stomping of the feet in unison accompanied by traditional music and rhythmic traditional chants.
- The men wear colourful quilts and decorate their legs with mohair implements.
- A typical sibhaca session can last up to two or three hours, with a variety of difference rotations, songs and styles performed. (Any 4 × 4) (16)

- 7.3
- Royal Kraal
 - Parliament building
 - National museum (3 × 2) (6)

- 7.4
- Swazi candles
 - Ngwenya glass
 - Black Mamba chili sauce
 - Handwoven products (Any 3 × 2) (6)

- 7.5 The Shewula Mountain Camp (2)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200