

basic education

Department: Basic Education **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

TOURISM NOVEMBER 2017 MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 200

These marking guidelines consist of 16 pages.

Please turn over

	TOPICS IN THE TOURISM CAPS	ABBREVIATION
Topic 1	Tourism sectors	TS
Topic 2	Map work and tour planning	MTP
Topic 3	Tourism attractions	ТА
Topic 4	Sustainable and responsible tourism	SR
Topic 5	Domestic, regional and international tourism	DRI
Topic 6	Culture and heritage tourism	СН
Topic 7	Foreign exchange	FX
Topic 8	Communication and customer care	CC
Topic 9	Marketing	М

SECTION A: SHORT QUESTIONS

1.1	1.1.1	D✓ / Venice		MTP	
	1.1.2	C√ / Cholera		MTP	
	1.1.3	C✓ / Loss of appetite		MTP	
	1.1.4	A√ / Japan		MTP	
	1.1.5	D✓ / west		MTP	
	1.1.6	D✓ / British		ТА	
	1.1.7	B√ / Petra		ТА	
	1.1.8	A✓ / of people with special needs to access tourist attractions		ТА	
	1.1.9	C✓ / iSimangaliso Wetland Park	-	СН	
	1.1.10	A✓ / South Ăfrica's domestic attractions are marketed		М	
	1.1.11	B✓ / physical appearance		тѕ	
	1.1.12	D√ / environmentally irresponsible		SR	
	1.1.13	C✓ / ensure that all passengers and crew leave the ship before him.		ΤS	
	1.1.14	$B\checkmark$ / resulted in the community losing income		SR	
	1.1.15	A✓ / shower instead of bath		SR	
	1.1.16	A✓		DRI	
	1.1.17	D√ / seasonality		DRI	
	1.1.18	B/C✓ upgrade and market the attractions / market attractions in other provinces.		DRI	
	1.1.19	$C \checkmark$ / visit reserves where animals roam freely		DRI	
	1.1.20	$A\checkmark$ / It is a personal way of reaching individual tourists.]	СС	
1.2	1.2.1	local procurement√	(20 x 1)	[20] SR	
	1.2.2	working hours√		TS	
	1.2.3	survey√		СС	
	1.2.4	market share√		DRI	
	1.2.5	terrorism✓		DRI	(5)
1.3	1.3.1	Dome of the Rock√		ТА	
	1.3.2	termination of service√		TS	
	1.3.3	ahead√		DRI	
	1.3.4	optional tours√		DRI	
	1.3.5	UTC√		DRI	(5)
1.4	1.4.1	E√ /credit card used internationally]	DRI	
	1.4.2	D√ / foreign currency	1	DRI	
	1.4.3	F√ / local debit card	1	DRI	
	1.4.4	A√ / pre-loaded foreign currency debit card]	DRI	
	1.4.5	B√ / SWIFT		DRI	(5)

1.5	1.5.1	$C\checkmark$ / Do not disturb dangerous animals in a game reserve.	SR	
	1.5.2	$A \checkmark$ / Do not pollute the environment when enjoying the	SR	
		outdoors.		
	1.5.3	$D\checkmark$ / Stay on designated paths in ecologically sensitive areas.	SR	
	1.5.4	$E\checkmark$ / Respect rules and follow regulations in museums.	SR	
	1.5.5	$B \checkmark$ / Do not disturb animals in their natural habitat.	SR	(5)

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B: MAP WORK AND TOUR PLANNING; FOREIGN EXCHANGE

2.1	2.1.1	 (a) South African Passport ✓ ✓ Passport Valid passport 	МТР	(2)
		 (b) Schengen visa√√ German visa visa 	МТР	(2)
	2.1.2	 (a) International Driver's Permit ✓ ✓ IDP International Driver's Licence 	МТР	
		Note : Do not accept "Driver's Licence". Do not accept "IDL".		(2)
		 (b) Permits Mr Jackson to drive in a foreign country. ✓✓ Provides important information to validate the South African driver's license in many different languages. Serves as an additional source of identification. Car rental companies often request a valid IDP when driving abroad IDP is obtained from the internationally recognised Automobile Association (AA) Safeguards tourists driving in a foreign country in the event of an incident. 	МТР	(2)
	2.1.3	 To assist the tour planner/travel agent in making sure Mr Jackson's needs and expectations are met. ✓✓ To ensure Mr Jackson is satisfied during and after the trip. To provide good customer care. 	МТР	(2)
	2.1.4	 Prevent cross contamination of diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease to their animals. ✓✓ To protect the health of the citizens of the country. ✓✓ To prevent loss of livestock if there is cross contamination of diseases. Negative economic impacts in the event of cross contamination of diseases. 	МТР	(4)

2.2

2.2.1	(a)	Time difference	South Africa +2	МТР	
			Abu Dhabi +4		
		Time in Abu Dhahi	= 2 hours \checkmark		
		Time in Abu Dhabi	12:00 (+√) 2 hours = 14:00√		1
			- 14.00*		(
			OR		
			14:00 🗸 🗸		
	-	OR		1	
			22:00 – 8 hours flying time		
			= 14:00 \(\sqrts\)		
	(b)	Arrival time in Abu Dhabi	22:00	МТР	
	(0)	Transit/layover time:	5 hours √		
		Departure from Abu Dhabi			
		International Airport:	22:00 (+√) 5 hours		
			= 03:00 ✓		
			OR 03:00 √√√		
			03:00 * * *		
				7	
	(C)	Time difference	Abu Dhabi +4		
			Germany +1 = 3 hours√		
		Time in Berlin:	03:00 (-√) 3 hours		
			= 00:00		
		Flying time:	00:00 (+✓) 7 hours		
			= 07:00 ✓		(
			OR		
	1		07:00√√√√	1	

2.2.2 8 hours + 5 hours + 7 hours = 20 hours $\checkmark \checkmark$

• 20 hours

Note: Do not award part marks

2.3 Keep valuables locked away in the safe in the room. $\checkmark\checkmark$ 2.3.1 Ensure your room door /windows are always locked. $\checkmark\checkmark$

- Do not open the door to strangers. •
- Alert the hotel's reception of anything unusual e.g. exposed • wires found around the hotel, suspicious behaviour and unidentified/unfamiliar luggage lying around.
- Avoiding leaving your luggage unattended when checking in • or out.

Note: Accept examples of precautionary measures.

(2)

МТР

7 NSC – Marking Guidelines

		TOTAL SECTION B:		50
	3.2.2	 The South Africans will receive more value for money. ✓✓ It will give the South Africans greater buying/spending power. ✓✓ They can afford to stay longer/repeat visits at the destination and visit more attractions/activities.✓✓ Europe can become a value for money destination. 	FX	(6) [16]
		Note: Do not accept "Pound".		(2)
3.2	3.2.1	Euro✓ / € British Pound✓ / £ • Great British Pound • Pound Sterling	FX	
		 ZAR2 914,87 ✓ ✓ ✓ R2 914,87 <i>Note</i> : Do not penalise candidates if the currency code/symbol is omitted, as it is given in the question.		(4)
		(b) USD219,99 (x \checkmark) 13,25 \checkmark = ZAR2 914,87 \checkmark \checkmark OR	FX	
		Note : Do not penalise candidates if the currency code/symbol is omitted, as it is given in the question.		(4)
		OR USD44,22 √√√√ • \$44,22		
3.1	3.1.1	(a) R600,00 (÷✓) 13,57✓= USD44,22✓✓	FX	
QUESTI	ON 3			
	2.3.2	 Legal liability for the hotel√√ Financial liability for the hotel.√√ Negative publicity for the hotel. Loss of income for the hotel. Hotel may lose its trading licence. 	MTP	(4) [34]

SECTION C: TOURISM ATTRACTIONS; CULTURE AND HERITAGE TOURISM; MARKETING

4.1	4.1.1	H√ / Statue of Liberty United States of America / USA√	ТА	(2)
	4.1.2	E✓ / Statue of Christ the Redeemer / Corcovado Brazil✓	ТА	(2)
	4.1.3	D✓ / Great Pyramids of Giza / Sphinx Egypt ✓	ТА	(2)
	4.1.4	B√ / Taj Mahal India √	ТА	(2)
	4.1.5	A✓ / Sydney Opera House Australia✓	ТА	(2)
	4.1.6	C✓ / Great Wall of China China✓	ТА	(2)
	4.1.7	F✓ / Kremlin / Red Square Russia ✓	ТА	(2)
	4.1.8	G✓/ Big Ben England ✓ • Britain / Great Britain • United Kingdom / UK	ТА	(2)
4.2	4.2.1	 The bullet-proof glass will give better protection to tourists in the event of future terror attacks. ✓✓ To upgrade and improve safety at the attraction. To get rid of the metal barriers that obscures the view of the tower to get better photo opportunities. The tower is one of the iconic structures in France that attracts many tourists and needs extra protection. For aesthetical (attractive) purposes 	ΤΑ	(2)
	4.2.2	 The Eiffel Tower, being one of the most popular tourist attractions in Paris, could become the target for large-scale terror attacks with huge loss of life. ✓✓ Destruction of an iconic structure symbolising engineering abilities of the time. Fewer visitors to the attraction because tourists will not feel 	ТА	

- Fewer Visitors to the attraction because tourists will not feel safe.
- The absence of visible policing may increase criminal activities. (2)

	 4.2.3 The continuous international marketing of the icon.√√ General upkeep of the tower and the area around the tower. Making the tower accessible to people with special needs (universal accessibility). Allow opportunities for entrepreneurship around the tower. Professional image of the staff. The efficiency and ethical behaviour of the staff Keeping the tower sustainable through good environmental management plans. When visitors leave the tower with a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. 	ΤΑ	
	Note : Accept examples of factors that contribute to a successful tourist attraction.		(2) [22]
QUESTI	ON 5		
5.1	Cape Floral Region / Cape Floral Kingdom ✓✓ Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓✓	СН СН	(2) (2)
	Note: Accept any order. Do not award marks for "Richtersveld or Floral Region" only.		
5.2	Western Cape ✓ and Northern Cape ✓	СН	
	Note: Accept any order.		(2)
5.3	 Both WHS contain exceptional examples of natural beauty and unique plant species to be protected for future generations. ✓✓ Both sites are biodiversity hotspots. Both sites contain plant species unique to the region and to South Africa. Both the sites meet UNESCO's criteria for being granted World Heritage Status. 	СН	(2)
5.4	 Showcases the country as a land of natural wealth and beauty and a haven of unique biodiversity. Markets South Africa as a highly attractive tourism destination of choice for those seeking unique experiences or interested in biodiversity hotspots. Attracts international media interest – publicity for SA. Emphasises South Africa's biodiversity Higher visitor numbers to these sites will increase South Africa's GDP. Higher visitor numbers will set the multiplier effect into motion. Attract foreign investment 	СН	(4)
			[12]

QUESTION 6

6.1	6.1.1	South African Tourism✓✓ ● SATourism	м	
		Note: Do not accept "SAT"		(2)
	6.1.2	 Constantly re-inventing South Africa's tourism products and services to increase the appeal of SA as a tourism destination. ✓✓ Changing the tourists' perception of SA by indicating multiple opportunities and new offerings, hence encouraging repeat visits. South Africa's marketing efforts shows innovative and creative awareness to entice visitors to the country. Develops a sense of pride amongst South Africans. 	Μ	(2)
	6.1.3	 It is part of their marketing strategy to create awareness of the brand. ✓ ✓ To ensure that the brand logo is recognisable to visitors from all over the world. To make South Africa more visible as an attractive tourist destination. To attract visitors to the South African exhibition. 	Μ	(2)
	6.1.4	 SATourism travels to different countries (Road Shows) to promote and market SA internationally. Advertises on buses and taxis in major cities around the world. Advertisements on huge billboards Advertise add on packages for business tourists / affordable packages Advertises on printed media On-line advertisements Advertises on social media Creates opportunities for networking with tourism stakeholders Opens publicity offices abroad 	Μ	(4)
6.2	Tourisr travel a • The	Durism levy collection process m businesses (e.g. accommodation, car rental, tour operators and agents) collect a 1% levy from tourists. $\checkmark \checkmark$ e businesses pay the levies to Tourism Business Council of South ca (TBCSA) who gives it to TOMSA.	Μ	(2)
	TOMS	Ie of TOMSA in the collection process A is the administrator of the funds. $\checkmark \checkmark$ MSA makes the funds available to SATourism.		(2)
	SATou	Description of what these levies are used for rism uses the funds to market South Africa√√ both domestically ernationally.		(2)

[16]

SECTION D: TOURISM SECTORS; SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

QUESTION 7

7.1	7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3 7.1.4		SR SR SR SR	(1) (1) (1) (1)
7.2	7.2.1	 Wearing the uniform ✓ of South African National Parks. Badges (epaulettes) ✓ of the SA National Parks identify the organisation and display professionalism of the organisation. He is neatly dressed 	SR	(2)
	7.2.2	 The routine patrol shows the monitoring of wild life within the park indicating it is part of the environmental policy. ✓✓ The routine patrol which monitors poachers and criminal behaviour is also part of the environmental policy. 	SR	(2) [8]
QUEST	ION 8			
8.1	8.1.1	 Severe droughts√ Fresh water loss√ rising sea levels that threaten coastal resorts reduced snowfall in alpine skiing areas storms heatwaves extreme weather conditions 	SR	(2)
	8.1.2	 Less snow on the Alps will reduce the number of tourists visiting the area for skiing activities. ✓ ✓ Melting snow can also result in unstable snow slopes and increase the risk of avalanches. An increased risk of skiing accidents 	SR	(2)
	8.1.3	 Benefits to the environment The tourism industry provides important income opportunities, eradicates (reduces) poverty and promotes development. ✓✓ The tourism industry is beneficial in that it creates jobs and sustains many people globally. Tourism businesses are re-evaluating their practices and finding ways to minimise their carbon footprint. 	SR	(2)
		Damage to the environment It is also one of the largest contributors to CO^2 emissions which is destroying the very attractions and destinations that is the draw card. $\checkmark\checkmark$		

• The accommodation and transport sectors are the main contributors to CO² emissions.

(2)

8.2 8.2.1 **TRANSPORT**

Environmental pillar:

Destinations can find alternative modes of transport that is not dependent on the use of fuels such as bicycles. $\checkmark \checkmark$

- Use mass modes of transport such as trains and buses instead of cars
- Support companies that use carbon efficient aircraft and vehicles.

OR

Social pillar:

Skills development

OR

Economic pillar:

Economic and entrepreneurship opportunities

EDUCATION

Environmental pillar:

Create awareness amongst tourists and tourism businesses of how they can off-set and reduce their carbon footprint. $\checkmark\checkmark$

(2)

- Make more people aware of climate change and its impacts
- Tourism industry contributes to education.

OR

Social pillar:

Make tourists more environmentally conscious and encourage good environmental practises.

OR

Economic pillar:

Encourage future careers in environmental management.

JOB CREATION

Environmental pillar:

Create more environmentally responsible careers and jobs in the tourism industry. $\checkmark\checkmark$

(2)

OR

Social pillar:

Employment opportunities improve the quality of life of local people

OR

Economic pillar:

The tourism industry must continually find ways in sustaining itself and continue to support the economy by creating jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities.

SR

(2)

8	8.2.2	 Conserve energy as far as possible ✓ ✓ Limit and reduce water usage ✓ ✓ Make use of recycle bins Re-use Towel policy Guest must adhere to environmental practises of the hotel Note: Accept examples of environmentally responsible practises.		(4)
8.3		 Offer learnerships to these learners. ✓ ✓ Offer free tours to the B&B and nearby attractions. ✓ ✓ Offer workplace experience. Offer casual or part time employment opportunities. Partner with the school for maximum benefits such as mentorship, guest lecturing, skills development and supply of resources. Offer financial support 	SR	(4) [22]
		TOTAL SECTION D:		30

SECTION E: DOMESTIC, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM; COMMUNICATION AND CUSTOMER CARE

9.1	9.1.1	 Participants, spectators, media personnel come from all over the world. ✓ ✓ It has a 140-year history that fascinates people all over the world. Global media frenzy takes place to give media coverage for a global audience. Players from many countries participate 	DRI	(2)
	9.1.2	 Foreign exchange earnings from tourists attending the event. ✓ ✓ Increased GDP contributions. ✓ ✓ Income generated before, during and after the event. Spread of multiplier effect benefits in the local economy of workers earning wages at the event. Entrepreneurial opportunities for locals. Creates jobs Upgrading of infrastructure International publicity and exposure 	DRI	(4)
9.2	9.2.1	Earthquake √√Natural disaster	DRI	(2)
	9.2.2	 Tourists visiting sites will struggle to get back to their accommodation and belongings due to damage to public transport. ✓ ✓ Tourists will not be able to continue with their itineraries due to lack of transportation. ✓ ✓ If the airport is closed, tourist will not be able to enter or exit the country. Tourists will feel unsafe to use any form of transport and may have to re-schedule or cancel their trip. Publicity will impact on the tourists' decision to travel to the destination. 	DRI	(4)
	9.2.3	Foreign bank notes ✓ ✓ Cash Euros 	DRI	
		Note: Accept any relevant payment method that does not require electricity.		(2)

9.3	9.3.1	R283 million√√ • R283 000 000 • 283 / 283 m	DRI	(2)
	9.3.2	Eastern Cape ✓✓ KwaZulu Natal ✓✓	DRI	
		Note: Accept any order		(4)
	9.3.3	 They had a longer average length of stay. ✓ ✓ Tourists stayed an average of 9.9 nights in the Eastern Cape and 8.5 nights in KwaZulu-Natal; longer than the 8.0 nights in the Free State. 	DRI	(2)
9.4	To cap √√	italise on the potential of this market because it has shown growth.	DRI	
	• To mai	convert this market from an emerging market into an existing rket. increase the number of tourists from China.		(2) [24]
QUESTION 10				
10.1	SurFeePer	up call ✓✓ vey edback call sonal call I phone / telephone calls / telecommunication	сс	(2)
10.2	 To ensure The den The level Station 	 ack gathered from clients is used to evaluate service delivery. ✓✓ are satisfaction levels of customers are established. ✓✓ a message that the tourism business cares about its customers are nonstrated. a information captured can be used to improve service delivery els at the business. aff performance can be rated outside of purely reaching sales targets. ck feedback and problems are addressed immediately 	сс	(4)
				[6]
		TOTAL SECTION E: GRAND TOTAL:		30 200