Western Cape Government

Western Cape Education Department

# TOURISM

## REVISION BOOKLET 2024
## TERM 2

## Grade 10

This revision program is designed to assist you in revising the critical content and skills envisaged/ planned to be covered during the 1st term. The purpose is to prepare you to understand the key concepts and to provide you with an opportunity to establish the required standard and the application of the knowledge necessary to succeed in the final examination.

USE THIS REVISION BOOK / STUDY GUIDE TOGETHER WITH YOUR TEXTBOOK

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## MAP TERMINOLOGY AND MAP SYMBOLS ✓✓✓

### What is the Scale of a map?

The scale on a map gives you the information you need to work out the distance between the two points. ✓

This is important for planning a tour or itinerary. ✓

Scale represents ratio of distance on map to actual distance on ground ✓

Ratio scale 1:50 000 means 1 cm on map = 50 000 cm = 0,5 km on the ground ✓

### How do we use Direction on mapwork?

Compass directions show the position of one place in relation to another. ✓

The four main cardinal points are N, S, E, W and 16 compass points. ✓

e.g. Johannesburg is North East of Cape Town. ✓

### How does Distance Indicators on a map help tourists?

Distance indicators are usually indicated by a  symbol on a road map. ✓

Distance indicators show the distance between towns. ✓

These distances are indicated on the left or right of the road between towns. ✓

Example: From Noupoort to Carlton = 11 km From Carlton to Middelburg = 29 km From Middelburg to Rosmead = 9 km ✓

Distance indicators can also help to determine how long it will take to travel between two destinations if traveling at 100 km per hour. ✓

For tourism purposes, travelling 100km will take approximately 1 hour, keeping in mind one has to consider traffic, roadworks etc. ✓

### Legends or Map keys

Map keys (also called LEGENDS) help interpret information. ✓

The map key explains the symbols used on that map. ✓

Tourists speak many languages and therefore an image can indicate what facilities are on offer in many languages. ✓

### Map grid references,

A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. ✓

A grid is a co-ordinate system consisting of vertical and horizontal lines on a map✓

### Equator

Equator is the 0° line of latitude. ✓

Equator divides Earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres✓

### Hemispheres,

a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator,✓

### North pole

The North Pole is at the northernmost point of the Earth, ✓

### South pole

the South Pole is at the southernmost point on the Earth., ✓

### Latitude

Lines of Latitude run parallel to the Equator ✓

## Longitude,

Lines of longitude, also called meridians, are imaginary lines that divide the Earth. ✓

They run north to south from pole to pole, parallel to the greenwhich meridian✓

## Time zones

To make working with time easier, the world is divided up into time zones. ✓

## Universal Time Co-ordinate (UTC)

To make working with time easier, the world is divided up into time zones. ✓

The time in each zone is taken from the time at 0° longitude. ✓

Times all over the world are given in relation to the time at 0° longitude, known as the Universal Time Coordinate (UTC). ✓

## International Date Line (IDL)

The IDL is the 180º line of longitude. ✓

If you cross the IDL you either gain or loose a calendar day. ✓

## DIFFERENT TYPES OF MAPS IN A TOURISM CONTEXT:

### You will learn about the different types of maps and their usage in tourism

### General Reference Maps ✓

Maps that provide general information. ✓

### Road Maps ✓

Road maps are useful maps for tourists because they indicate the roads that connect towns and cities. ✓

The distance between towns and cities are useful for working out travelling time to destinations. ✓

### Street Maps ✓

Show the layout of roads and streets in towns and city centres. ✓

They also show places tourists may need, such as police stations, hospitals, hotels, parking areas and places of interest. ✓

### Political Maps ✓

Show the location of the borders of countries, states and provinces ✓

These maps help tourists who plan to travel across borders/ provinces, indicate where the destinations are located in relation to each other. ✓

### Physical Maps ✓

Physical maps show natural features such as mountains, rivers, deserts, rivers, seas and oceans. ✓

Colour is used to show the heights of different land areas. ✓

These maps are of value to adventure tourists, as it assists them to what items they should pack for a trip. ✓

### Specialist Maps

Show specific, specialised information such as climate or the location of airports, train routes etc. ✓

### Weather Maps

Weather maps are used to show what the weather is going to be like for the following few days. ✓

The tourists use these maps to find information regarding the destinations where they are staying or attractions they will visit. ✓

### Electronic Maps

The most popular internet source of electronic maps is Google. ✓

You can view maps and satellite images on Google Earth. ✓

You can also find local street maps and even view houses on Google Street View. ✓

### GPS SYSTEM

Receives data from satellites and uses the data to generate maps in real time✓ GPS units can be attached to the centre of a car's windscreen. ✓

A destination is keyed in as an address or as co-ordinates. ✓ Advanced GPS systems can verbally give directions to a driver. ✓ Smart phones have a built-in GPS system. ✓

## LOCATE THE FOLLOWING ON A COLOUR MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Map Of South Africa

### The provinces and their

**capitals** Limpopo – Polokwane

✓✓ North West – Mafikeng ✓✓

Gauteng – Johannesburg ✓✓

Mpumalanga – Nelspruit✓✓

Northern Cape – Kimberley ✓✓

Western Cape – Cape Town ✓✓

Eastern Cape – Bisho ✓✓

Free State – Bloemfontein ✓✓

KwaZulu-Natal - Pietermaritzburg✓✓

### Neighbouring Countries

Namibia, ✓ Botswana, ✓ Zimbabwe, ✓ Lesotho, ✓ Mozambique ✓and Swaziland✓

### Map of the World

Africa, ✓

Antarctica, ✓ Asia,

✓ Australasia, ✓

Europe, ✓

North America, ✓

South America. ✓

### Major Islands,

Greenland✓ & Madagascar. ✓

## DISTANCE INDICATORS ON MAPS

Distance can be calculated by using distance indicators, the scale on a map and distance tables. In Week 1's lesson summary you learned that distance indicators are used to calculate distances between points on a road map for example between cities or towns. These indicators are useful to plan a journey effectively. Distance indicators are simple to use - all you must do is read them off the map! The number between any two distance indicators refer to the number of kilometers between those points. ✓✓✓

***Nowadays, Google Maps and other Apps can give this information instantly on electronic devices.***

## DISTANCE TABLES

One of questions tourists most frequently ask is the distance to various cities and attractions. In order to help them with this information, a distance table can be used to determine distances between destinations. Use the THREE STEPS below to determine the distance between two destinations: ✓✓✓

***Example: Determine the distance between Johannesburg and Durban***

Step one: Identify the departure city ✓

Step two: Identify the destination city ✓

Step three: Read the distance between departure city and the destination city where the row and column intersect. ✓

## TRAVELLING TIME

Tourists will often ask how long it will take them to reach their destination. Under ideal conditions without taking traffic congestion, time of day, accidents, bad weather and poor road conditions into account, **a long distance journey can take approximately 1 hour for every 100km travelled.** Example: The distance between the departure city and the destination city is 310 kilometers. If the traveler maintains an average speed of 100 kilometers per hour, it would take approximately three hours to complete the distance. Nowadays, Google Maps and other Apps can give this information instantly on electronic devices. ✓✓✓

## TECHNOLOGY USED FOR PAYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

## Describe 5 Payment Methods available In South Africa

The different ways in which a tourists can pay will depends on the situation. ✓

The number of methods used depends on:

facilities available, ✓

amount to be paid, ✓

payment requirements of service provider, ✓

convenience and safety of the method. ✓

### Cell Phone And Internet Payments ✓

Made in same way as Internet payments ✓

Can be made from anywhere with cell phone reception. ✓

Can book and pay in advance ✓

Both users (person paying and person receiving) must have Internet banking accounts Accounts

can be opened online ✓

Require security - PIN numbers and passwords ✓

**Advantages**: Payer can make bookings and pay before departing; booking is assured; can budget; spread payment over time. ✓

**Disadvantages**: Payer must have access to Internet; banks can take two days to transfer money if payer's and receiver's banks are different. ✓

## Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Payments ✓

ATMs can be found outside banks, inside shops, in banking halls, shopping malls, hotels and in most tourism areas ✓

Does the work of a bank teller ✓

Customers can withdraw, deposit, transfer money between accounts ✓

Are relatively safe ✓

Use a confidential PIN code ✓

Machine keeps the card if the PIN is incorrectly typed in three times in a row ✓

If card is kept by machine or stolen, bank must be notified immediately ✓

Can do banking at all hours - open 24 hours. ✓

## Speed Point Machines ✓

Used by most retailers ✓

Client's card is swiped through machine to register payment ✓

Client keys in PIN ✓

Client signs slip to agree to payment ✓

Can be portable ✓

Portable machines enable client to keep card in sight so it is not copied or used for fraud. ✓

## Credit Cards ✓

Most popular form of payment ✓

Used to withdraw money ✓ Used

for direct payment ✓ Used to hold

a reservation ✓ Used to guarantee

payment ✓

Advantages: Reasonably safe and convenient; have an electronic chip for security; credit limit with required monthly payments ✓

Disadvantages: Smaller businesses do not have credit card facilities; banks charge service providers commission on transactions ✓

Examples: Visa✓, MasterCard, ✓ Diner's Club✓, American Express. ✓

## Debit Cards ✓

Can be used at speed points ✓

Can be used at ATMs ✓

No delay in drawing the money from payer's account ✓

If there are not enough funds the payment will not be allowed by bank (registers on the speed point machine) ✓

Very secure form of payment ✓

Money is immediately taken out of account electronically (EFT). ✓

## DOMESTIC TOURISM

*Describe the Benefits of domestic tourism for South Africa (focus on the economy, people and environment)*

### What is Domestic Tourism?

South Africans travelling within the borders of their own country in order to explore the magnificent natural beauty and unforgettable tourist sites in all nine Provinces. ✓✓

**For example**: A family of four who are passionate Springbok Rugby Supporters, travel from Cape Town to Gauteng for the weekend, to watch the Springboks and the All Blacks play in a live final rugby match at the Ellis Park Rugby Stadium. They also decided to stay an extra two days after the rugby match. They want to explore the variety of tourist attractions Gauteng has to offer. ✓✓✓

### Discuss the Benefits Of Domestic Tourism In South Africa (Focus On: Economy, People & Environment)

### Economy ✓

Domestic Tourism is used as a tool to eliminate poverty within South Africa, by creating jobs. ✓

Leads to economic growth within the country, as money is spent within the local areas. ✓

The income that is generated from this local spending is reinvested in using the money for maintenance of tourist facilities and upgrading of infrastructure. ✓

## People✓

Creates employment opportunities for local people, for example selling their arts & crafts at a local Craft Market✓

Development of Township Tourism where it creates opportunities for small businesses to thrive within the local communities. For example, in the Langa Township area, where the standard of living is also being improved upon, of the local people living in Langa. ✓

Leads to Skills Development of the local people as a result of the demand of various tourism products and services that are required and demanded by tourists. ✓

## Environment✓

Creates an awareness of both the natural and cultural environment by respecting the local heritage and traditions and not littering/polluting the environment. ✓

Encourages one to become involved as a Volunteer in Wildlife Conservation (Protection) Projects. ✓

Volunteers can assist in the conservation programmes. ✓

Donate money towards conservation funds, as income received through such funds, helps pay towards conservation efforts of both wildlife and plant life conservation. ✓

## Discuss the benefits of the The Sho't Left Campaign

As most South Africans believe that going on holiday is too expensive, South African Tourism's Sho't Left domestic marketing campaign, promotes a culture of affordable local holiday travel amongst all South Africans. ✓✓

## Question: Why should we promote Domestic Tourism?

If we market and promote domestic tourism, we can:

Increase tourism volumes (encourage more people to travel inside their own country and so increase income from domestic tourism) ✓

Reduce seasonality (motivate South Africans to take shorter breaks more often in low season periods instead of only using school holidays and long weekends, which are regarded as high season periods) ✓

Improve geographic spread (all nine provinces must enjoy increased tourism) ✓

Contribute to transformation (encourage previously disadvantaged individuals to participate in the tourism industry both as product owners and tourists). ✓

## DOMESTIC TOURISM STATISTICS

Understanding Domestic Tourism Statistics and the practical application thereof The difference between intra-provincial travel and inter-provincial travel Interpreting domestic tourism statistics, using different tourism indicators

Learning the important skill of interpreting tourism statistics, using a variety of tourism indicators, such as purpose of trips, most visited provinces and length of stay will assist to design strategies to help provinces market their products and services to all South Africans.

### Question: What is the difference between intra- and inter - provincial travel?

### Intra

`Intra-provincial travel means to travel inside/within the province ✓

*Example*

A tourist travels within the Free State Province, travelling from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad. ✓

### Inter

Inter-provincial travel means to travel between provinces ✓

*Example*

Tourists travelling from Bloemfontein in the Free State to Springbok in the Northern Cape Province✓