

HANDOUTS WILL BE GIVEN TO YOU OF THE WORK WE HAVE DONE. , SO YOU DO NOT HAVE TO PRINTOUT THE WORK . DO THE EXERCISES IN YOUR BOOK. USE THE MEMOS AND MARK YOUR WORK. MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE DONE ALL THE EXERCISES I HAVE SEND YOU VIA OUR WEBSITE DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS. AJ GROBLER

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

- ❖ **GDP – Gross Domestic Product** is a total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.
- ❖ **Currency** – another name for money.
- ❖ **Foreign currency** – money from another country.
- ❖ **Exchange Rate** – the value of one currency expressed in terms of another.
- ❖ **Foreign exchange** – the process of converting one currency to another currency.
- ❖ **Fluctuations** – the process whereby the value of money changes from time to time.
Changes in the value of the exchange rate follow an upwards or downwards (strengthen and weakens) trend over an extended period of time.
- ❖ **BBR – Bank Buying Rate** is the rate used by the bank to buy foreign currency.
- ❖ **BSR – Bank Selling Rate** is the rate used by the bank to sell foreign currency.

Benefits of a healthy GDP A healthy

GDP results in

- ❖ Job creations
- ❖ Skills development
- ❖ Infrastructure development
- ❖ Great output of export
- ❖ Attract investment

How tourism contribute to the GDP of the country

- ❖ Using tourism products and services results in increase of taxes and levies which contribute to the GDP.
- ❖ Standards of living will be improved through money directly and indirectly earned by tourism.
- ❖ It will set the multiplier effect into motion, creating job and entrepreneurial opportunities thereby improving the standards of living.
- ❖ It contributes through infrastructural development.
- ❖ Skills development can be encouraged. **Causes for the Rand Fluctuation**

- ❖ Economic upsets
- ❖ Strikes
- ❖ Labour unrest
- ❖ Global Events
- Seasonality
- ❖ Political changes

The Impact of weak rand on Inbound and outbound tourism

- ❖ **Inbound**- Increase of foreign visitors to South Africa. Increase in tourism spending- more value for money. Increase in length of stay.
- ❖ **Outbound**- Fewer South Africans choose to travel overseas because it is expensive. Tourists spend less at international destinations. More choose to travel domestically – increase in domestic travel.

ICONS

- ❖ An icon is a significant feature of a country that makes that country famous all over the world.
- ❖ An attraction could be anything that causes tourists to visit a destination. **Ways in which increasing number of visitors to a particular icon or attraction lead to economic growth in South Africa**
- ❖ The tourism services providers make a profit, setting the multiplier effect into motion.
- ❖ Leads to increase in job opportunities, infrastructure development, rise of new businesses and expansion of existing establishments,
- ❖ Citizens benefit directly or indirectly due to the increased number of tourists entering the country.
- ❖ Earn valuable foreign exchange.

Factors contributing to the success of a tourist attraction

- ❖ Excellent marketing at both local and international level
- ❖ Sustainable and responsible management plans
- ❖ Efficiency and ethical behaviour of staff and management
- ❖ Positive experience of visitors
- ❖ Safety and crime prevention
- ❖ General appearance and upkeep of the attraction
- ❖ Considering the needs of people with disabilities and universal access

Characteristics of a successful tourist attraction

- ❖ Actual visitor number exceed target number
- ❖ Repeat visits
- ❖ Income generated exceeds target figures
- ❖ Positive impact on the local community and the environment

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

UNESCO

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation **Main aim of**

UNESCO

- ❖ To contribute to peace and security in the world and by bringing the nations of the world together.
- ❖ To declare and protect world heritage sites. **Functions of UNESCO**
- ❖ Constant monitoring to maintain and protect the status of the World Heritage Sites.

- ❖ Provide support in terms of management plans.
- ❖ Promote co-operation and development
- ❖ Assistance with upgrading of facilities in the event of an unforeseen occurrence.
- ❖ Encourage people to nominate sites to be included in the World Heritage Site list.

1. **Cradle of Humankind (Fossil Hominid Sites) – Cultural site**

- ❖ Declared in 1999
- ❖ Found in Gauteng and North West Province and Limpopo
- ❖ Contains evidence of fossil remains dating back millions of years.
- ❖ Criteria: (iii)(vi)
- ❖ **Criterion (iii):** The nominated serial site bears exceptional testimony to some of the most important Australopithecine specimens dating back more than 3.5 million years.
- ❖ **Criterion (vi):** The serially nominated sites are situated in unique natural settings that have created a suitable environment for the capture and preservation of human and animal remains that have allowed scientists a window into the past.

2. **Robben Island – Cultural site**

- ❖ Declared in 1999
- ❖ Found in Western Cape
- ❖ Buildings on Robben Island bear unusual evidence to our history.
- ❖ It was once used as a hospital, military base and prison.
- ❖ Robben Island symbolises freedom and democracy over oppression stemming from our history of apartheid which signifies universal significance.
- ❖ Criteria: (iii) (vi)
- ❖ **Criterion (iii):** The building of Robben Island bear eloquent witness to its sombre history.
- ❖ **Criterion (vi):** Robben Island and its prison buildings symbolise the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom and of democracy over oppression.

3. **Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape – Cultural site**

- ❖ Declared in 2003
- ❖ Found in Limpopo Province
Represents the Iron Age and is the site where the golden rhinoceros was found.
- ❖ Criteria: (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
- ❖ **Criterion (ii):** Contains evidence of human cultural activities, over a period of time that led to cultural and social changes between the AD 900 and 1300.
- ❖ **Criterion (iii):** Remains in the area serve as evidence to the growth and decline of the culture/ civilisation which existed in the Mapungubwe state.
- ❖ **Criterion (iv):** Mapungubwe served as a powerful trading state through East African ports with Arabia and India.
- ❖ **Criterion (v):** The remains in the Mapungubwe graphically illustrate the impact of climate change and record the growth and then decline of the Kingdom of Mapungubwe as a clear record of a culture that became vulnerable to irreversible change.

4. **Isimangaliso Wetland Park – Natural site**

- ❖ Declared in 1999
- ❖ Found in KwaZulu Natal
- ❖ Criteria: (vii)(ix)(x)
- ❖ **Criterion (vii):** The site is geographically diverse with superlative scenic vistas along its 220km coast.

- ❖ **Criterion (ix):** This site contains sensitive ecosystem from Africa's marine, wetland and savannah environments.
- ❖ **Criterion (x):** A coastal site with the largest biodiverse estuarine system in the Southern Hemisphere.

5. Cape Floral Region Protected Areas – Natural Site

- ❖ Declared in 2004
- ❖ Found in Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces
- ❖ Criteria: (ix)(x)
- ❖ **Criterion (ix):** Representing ongoing ecological and biological processes associated with the evolution of the unique Fynbos biome / the fynbos species are only found in this area of South Africa, the only habitat for this flora in the world.
- ❖ **Criterion (x):** It is one of the richest areas for plants when compared to any similar sized area in the world. It is one of the world's 35 biodiversity hotspots.

6. Vredefort Dome – Natural site

- ❖ Declared in 2005
- ❖ Found in Free State and North West Provinces
- ❖ Meteorite hit the earth thousands of years ago creating the largest meteorite impact site in the world.
- ❖ Criteria: (viii)
- ❖ **Criterion (viii):** Vredefort Dome is the oldest, largest, and most deeply eroded complex meteorite impact structure in the world.

7. UKhahlamba Drakensberg Park – Mixed site

- ❖ Declared in 2000

Found between KwaZulu Natal

- ❖ A high-altitude site with rolling grasslands, steep-sided river valleys, rocky gorges and examples of rock art.
- ❖ Criteria: (i)(iii)(vii)(x)
- ❖ **Criterion (i):** It is the largest and most concentrated group of rock paintings in Africa south of the Sahara.
- ❖ **Criterion (iii):** The San people lived in the mountainous area for more than four millennia, leaving behind them a corpus of outstanding rock art, providing a unique testimony which throws much light on their way of life and their beliefs.
- ❖ **Criterion (vii):** A high-altitude site with rolling grasslands, steep-sided river valleys, rocky gorges also contribute to the beauty of the site.
- ❖ **Criterion (x):** The property contains significant natural habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity.

8. Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape – Cultural site

- ❖ Declared in 2007
- ❖ Found in Northern Cape
- ❖ Criteria: (iv)(v)
- ❖ **Criterion (iv):** An outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates an important stage in human history of the Nama people.

- ❖ **Criterion (v):** Cultural site protects the living heritage of the Nama people.

9. = Khomani Cultural Landscape – Cultural Site

- ❖ Declared in 2017
- ❖ Found in Northern Cape
- ❖ Criteria: (v)(vi)
- ❖ **Criterion (v):** The large expanse of sand contains evidence of human occupation from the Stone Age to the present and is associated with the culture of the formerly nomadic =Khomani San people and the strategies that allowed them to adapt to harsh desert conditions.
- ❖ **Criterion (vii):** Bears testimony to the way of life that prevailed in the region and shaped the site over thousands of years.

10. Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains – Natural Site

- ❖ Declared in 2018
- ❖ Found in Mpumalanga Province
- ❖ Criteria: (viii)
- ❖ **Criterion (viii):** Represents the best preserved succession of volcanic and sedimentary rock dating back 3.6 to 3.25 billion years, when the first continents were starting to form on the primitive Earth.

THE VALUE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITES TO SOUTH AFRICA'S TOURISM INDUSTRY

- ❖ Gain prestige- making a country proud of the achievement. More people deciding to visit the country.
- ❖ People show added care for the heritage and learn to conserve for future generations
- ❖ Increased revenue for a country.
- ❖ Increased job opportunities.
Infrastructural improvement
- ❖ Uplifts the overall standard of an area.

Marketing South Africa as a tourism destination

Role of SA Tourism in marketing South Africa internationally as a destination of choice for tourists

- ❖ Marketing activities showcase our country as a choice destination at various global travel trade shows.
- ❖ Vigorous advertising
- ❖ Their international offices help to extend marketing. **Tourism event that takes place at the ITB Berlin**
- ❖ Travel trade show/ Travel trade exhibition **Role that SAT plays at the ITB Berlin**
- ❖ SA Tourism is responsible for marketing South Africa.
- ❖ Show-casing the various tourism products and services available in South Africa.

Ways which South Africa is advantaged by SA Tourism's activities at the ITB Berlin.

- ❖ It creates opportunities for South African tourism businesses and provincial tourism authorities to market at an international tradeshow.
- ❖ Awareness of South Africa as a value-for-money long-haul destination for the Germany and European markets and other delegates at the ITB.

TOMSA

- ❖ TOMSA – Tourism Levy South Africa **Sectors contributing to the TOMSA levy**
- ❖ accommodation sector, car rental companies, tour operators

Relationship between TOMSA AND SA Tourism

- ❖ SAT can use the funds raised by TOMSA to promote the South Africa locally and internationally.

Way in which TOMSA collects money from tourism businesses in South Africa to fund SATourism's marketing activities.

- ❖ Tourism businesses add a voluntary 1% tourism levy to tourists' bills which is then paid over to TOMSA through TBCSA who are the administrators of TOMSA.

Involvement of the Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA) in

TOMSA's operations

- ❖ Levies are paid by the tourists which are paid to TBCSA who are the administrators of TOMSA.

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FOREX

Terminology

Bank Selling Rate - Is a rate at which banks uses to convert local currency into foreign currency.

Bank Buying Rate - is a rate at which a bank uses when converting foreign currency into local currency.

Currency – another name for money

Local Currency - Currency used in the certain country [for South Africa it is **ZAR**]

Foreign Currency - Currency that is not of the country, the other countries currency [US Dollar in SA is a Foreign Currency]

Gross Domestic Product – is the sum of the market values, or prices, of all final goods and services produced in an economy during a period of time.

Exchange Rate – the value of one currency expressed in terms of another.

Foreign exchange – is the trading of one currency for another.

Fluctuations – the process whereby the value of money changes upwards or downwards from time to time.

BBR – Bank Buying Rate is the rate used by the bank to buy foreign currency. **BSR – Bank Selling Rate** is the rate used by the bank to sell foreign currency.

Country	Currency	Code	Symbols
South Africa	Zuid Afrikaner Rand	ZAR	R

Japan	Yen	JPY	¥
United States	Dollar	USD	\$
Europe	Euro	EUR	€
Great Britain	Great British Pound	GBP	£
Australia	Australian Dollar	AUD	AU\$
India	Indian rupee	INR	R

BSR – divide. Example: When converting R10 000 to US Dollar (\$) than we will **Divide (÷)** with a rate on **BSR**.

BBR – multiply. When converting foreign to **ZAR** , we use **BBR** and we will **Multiply (×)**

NB// Always use two decimal digits after comma.

When is the rand weak? It is when it costs more to buy foreign currency

The rand against the major currency is weak when the value is great per unit of the foreign currency

Example: £ 1 = R24

That means if a tourist comes to SA will earn more for his/her currency.

- It will make SA the cheapest destination and affordable for Inbound tourist (International tourist coming to SA).
NB// we multiply foreign currency which means it is an advantage for inbound tourist .
- For outbound this disadvantages them to go to major currency countries like Britain as they get less money in exchange for ZAR.

When is the Rand strong? It Is when it costs less to buy foreign currency

The rand is strong when competing against the major currency and its lower

Example: £ 1 = R8,20

For inbound tourist,

- SA will become expensive to visit and they will spend less and they might even divert to other countries when the currency favours their major currency. For outbound (tourist visiting other countries from SA) will afford the standard of living in the major currency countries like USA , Britain etc.

Impact of a Weak Rand

- Tourist gets more rand when exchanging their currency

- More tourist visits SA / increase number of arrivals
- Tourist will spend more money
- Increase economy
- Jobs creation
- SA becomes a cheaper destination and affordable for tourist **Impact of a Strong Rand**
- Tourists get less rand when exchanging their money.
- It's deter or divert tourist to choose another destination, where the local currency is weak
- They will spend less since they are spending cautious - No increase in economy.

ADVANTAGES OF A WEAK RAND

- More money for exported goods
- Increase in the amount of money coming to South Africa (Development and improvement in Public Sector)
- Extra money to expand business and develop their business - Increases the rate of employment.

ADVANTAGES OF A STRONG RAND

- Petrol prices decreases (as oil is purchased in Dollars)
- Decrease Transport cost (essential items such as basic needs, food decreases)
- Interest rates decreases (people will pay less on loans and they can afford to explore Domestic Tourism)
- Imported goods becomes cheaper
- Inflation rate decreases (all goods becomes more affordable)

ICONS

Australian Icons



Sydney Opera House

Designed by architect Jorn Utzon from Denmark, work started on it in 1959, with 10,000 builders employed. The Opera House's sails were built using cranes made specifically for the job in France. The building is 185m long and 120m wide. The highest roof point is 67m above sea-level - the same as a 22-storey high building. The roof is covered with more than one million tiles. The architectural style is Expressionist Modernism – which involves innovative form and use of novel materials. The world's most well-known and instantly recognizable live music venues. The House hosts 3,000 events every year. You won't go hungry or thirsty at the Sydney Opera House: it has three restaurants, a café, an espresso bar, and opera and theatre bars.



Ayers Rock

A huge chunk of sandstone, the rock is huge. A World Heritage site, Ayers Rock also goes by the Aboriginal name of Uluru. Visitors can climb Uluru – Ayers Rock as well as explore the base of it, which is around 10kms by footpath. The trip up takes a good couple of hours there and back. It's best to observe the rock during sunrise and sunset, when its terracotta colour changes into a violet/blue tinge. The area around the formation is home to a variety of springs, waterholes, rock caves, and ancient paintings. Uluru is notable for appearing to change colour at different times of the day and year, most notably when it glows red at dawn and sunset.

South American Icons



Chichen Itza

Means —at the mouth of the well of Itza —, is the 2nd most visited archaeological site of Mexico today. A large [pre-Columbian city](#) built by the [Maya people](#). Chichen Itza was one of the largest Maya cities and it was likely to have been one of the mythical great cities. The city may have had the most diverse population in the Maya world, a factor that could have contributed to the variety of architectural styles at the site.



Machu Picchu

A mountain or prominence with a broad base which ends in sharp peaks is a 15th-century [Inca](#) site located 2,430 metres (7,970 ft) [above sea level](#). It is situated on a mountain ridge above the Valley. It is the most familiar icon of [Inca civilization](#). The Incas built the estate around 1450, but abandoned it a century later at the time of the [Spanish Conquest](#). The Incan built structure has been deemed the —Lost Citiesll. Machu Picchu is vulnerable to threats. While natural phenomena like earthquakes and weather systems can play havoc with access, the site also suffers from the pressures of too many tourists. Most of the outlying buildings have been reconstructed in order to give tourists a better idea of what the structures originally looked like, the restoration work continues to this day. Machu Picchu was built in the classical Inca style, with polished [dry-stone walls](#).



Statue of Christ the Redeemer

Located at the peak of the 700-metre (2,300 ft) [Corcovado](#) mountain in the [Tijuca Forest](#) National Park overlooking the city of Rio. A symbol of Brazilian Christianity. The statue was constructed in France, and was transported, piece by piece, to Rio de Janeiro. Thanks to sun, rain and storms, **Christ the Redeemer** has no eyebrows, lips or fingers. The chosen statue is meant to show that Christ loves all and will embrace all that come to him. In 2003 there were escalators, elevators and walkways installed.

North American Icons



Niagara Falls

Located on the border of Ontario, Canada and New York, USA. The Niagara Falls is made up of 3 waterfalls, the American Falls, the Bridal Veil Falls and the Horseshoe Falls. The Niagara Falls is a source of [hydropower](#), producing large amounts of electricity. It is illegal (and not very smart) to go over the Niagara Falls. A popular tourist destination, boosted by a number of movies featuring the falls. The Niagara Falls State Park is the oldest state park in the United States (1885).



Grand Canyon

Found in the US state of Arizona. The Colorado River runs through the Grand Canyon, it has been eroding its steep sides for millions of years. The different types of rock visible in the Grand Canyon make it an important site for geological research. The Grand Canyon became a national park in 1919. Sightseeing, hiking and rafting are popular activities in the area.



Statue of Liberty

Located on Liberty Island, in the New York harbour, USA. It commemorates the American Declaration of Independence and was a gift from the people of France. The official name of the Statue of Liberty is Liberty Enlightening the World'. The statue has been closed for renovation a number of times. The seven rays of the Statue's crown represent the seven seas and continents of the world. There are 25 windows in the crown, which symbolize gemstones and the heaven's rays shining over the world. Total weight of the Statue of Liberty is 225 tons. Chains and a broken shackle lie at the Statue's feet, which

symbolises the Statue as a woman free from oppression and servitude.

European Icons



Colosseum

It remains the **largest amphitheater in the world** and is considered to be **Rome's most popular tourist attraction**. Standing as the iconic symbol of **Ancient Rome**, this monument that once hosted the **inhuman "games" of man vs. beast**, has over **80 entrances** and can **accommodate about 50,000 spectators**. The Colosseum in Italy only took **9 years to build using over 60,000 Jewish slaves**. Many natural disasters devastated the structure of the Colosseum, but it was the **earthquakes of 847 AD and 1231 AD** that caused most of the damage you see today. Built for three reasons- as a **gift to the Roman Citizens** from the Flavian Dynasty to increase their popularity, **to stage various forms of entertainment**, and to **showcase Roman engineering techniques to the world**. Executions of Christians or Criminals provided popular midday entertainment. As many as 5000 animals were slaughtered in one day - wild animals were killed to the point of extinction.



Vatican City

The full name of the country is the State of Vatican City, and it is the spiritual and governing centre of the Roman Catholic Church. Tall stone walls surround most of Vatican City. The [Vatican is an absolute monarchy](#). Full legislative, judicial and executive authority resides with the [pope](#).

It is the smallest country in the world with the smallest population. The Vatican City is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. **The [Vatican Museums](#) contain one of the largest art collections in the world**, with over 9 miles of pieces. **St. Peter's Basilica** is the world's second-largest Christian church. The Vatican Palaces consist of several connected buildings with over 1,000 rooms. Within the palaces there are apartments, chapels, museums, meeting rooms and government offices. **The Sistine Chapel**

is a separate structure from the basilica, designed to be the pope's chapel.



Leaning Tower of Pisa

It is a bell tower in Pisa, Italy. It is world famous for its prominent tilt to one side. The tower's foundations were built on soft subsoil which had difficulty supporting the tower's weight (14,500 ton). After restoration work between 1990 and 2001 this angle was reduced to 3.97 degrees. There are 294 steps on the north side of the tower and 296 steps on the south side. Germans used the tower as a lookout during World War II. The leaning Tower of Pisa is a medieval architecture, in Romanesque style. Once the tower began to lean the construction was halted for 100 years. It is a symbol of national pride.



Venice

Venice sits on an archipelago, which is basically a group of small islands. The city has 118 islands altogether. Instead, its structures are supported by a series of wooden platforms. These platforms are secured by additional wooden structures placed in the sea. Venice has 177 canals and over 400 bridges. The city has 350 gondolas. Depopulation remains one of the most serious issues facing Venetian society. The progressive sinking of the town, with more frequent (high water) and the increasing maintenance costs of its houses, old, often in bad conditions and constantly under attack by damp are some of the reasons contributing to depopulation.



Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall was constructed as a way of preventing East Germans from entering West Germany. The west side of the Berlin wall was covered in graffiti. The East side was not. The wall evolved from a temporary border of barbed wire fencing to a heavily fortified, concrete barrier with numerous guards, tank traps and other obstacles. The end of the Berlin Wall also helped to put an end to the Cold War. The official date of the fall of the Berlin Wall is November 9th, 1989. Actual demolition did not begin until June 13th, 1990. Between these dates the border controls still existed but were less strict.



Black Forest

This is a wooded mountain range in BadenWürttemberg, south-western Germany. The name Black Forest comes from the general dark colour of the numerous pine trees that grow in this region. The Black Forest is famous for the cuckoo clocks and Black Forest gateau. The forest mostly consists of firs; the main industry is tourism. This forest has suffered serious damage from acid rain and is only a fraction of the size it used to be. Many people say that they call it the black forest mountains because when on the mountain, in the wooded areas, it seems dark from the shadows of all the trees. The black forest is a rural region. About 60 percent are covered with forests, criss-crossed by hiking trails. Rivers and creeks build lovely valleys, glacial and artificial lakes invite for water sports.



Parthenon

Dedicated to goddess Athena Parthenos – the [Greek](#) goddess of wisdom, courage and warfare; the Parthenon is a temple located on the Acropolis, a hill overlooking the city of Athens, Greece. Parthenon in Athens is considered to be the finest example of Doric-style construction. Many treasures would have been displayed in the building, but the glory of the



Parthenon was the gigantic statue of Athena designed by Phidias and made out of chryselephantine (elephant ivory) and gold. In 1687, during a battle with the Venetians, an explosion tore through the building and caused much of the damage seen today. There was also a damaging fire in ancient times.



Eiffel Tower

The tower was constructed with latticed wrought iron. The structure is composed of four immense arched legs, set on masonry piers that curve inward until joining in a single, tapered tower. The Eiffel Tower was originally built as the entrance arch for the World's Fair in 1889. It is named after Gustave Eiffel, whose company was in charge of the project. The Eiffel Tower is 324 metres in height (including antennas) and was the tallest man made structure in the world for 41 years before being surpassed by the Chrysler Building in New York. The Eiffel Tower was designed to be wind resistant, swaying only a few inches in the wind. Visitors can climb up stairs to the first two levels or take a lift which also has access to the third and highest level. Repainting the tower, which happens every seven years, requires 60 tons of paint. There are lightbulbs used on the Eiffel Tower to make it sparkle every night. The tower's three platforms are home to two restaurants, several buffets, a banquet hall, a champagne bar and many unique gift shops.



French Riviera

Warm sunny days, elegant resorts and gambling through the night, this long stretch is found along the beautiful **Mediterranean Sea**. A narrow coastal strip between the Alps and the Mediterranean, extending, roughly, from La Spezia (Italy) to Hyères (France). Famous for its scenic beauty and for its mild winter climate, and dotted with fashionable resorts, hotels, and villas, the Riviera is a major international playground. Also called the Côte d'Azur [azure coast], has the famous resorts of Nice, Cannes, Saint-Tropez, and Monte Carlo (in Monaco). Flowers for export and for use in the perfume industry are grown throughout the region. A panoramic highway runs along the Riviera from end to end; The French

Riviera is a major [yachting](#) and cruising area with several marinas along its coast.



Swiss Alps

The Alps provide awe-inspiring and majestic views. Since the Alps are made of high mountains spanning for several hundreds of miles, they are a natural venue for countless ski slopes and related **resorts**. The Alps are located in **Middle-Southern Europe**. If you want to go in and out of Italy via ground transport, you have to cross the Alps, and it's been like that all along. The Alps are the highest mountain range in Western Europe. Their highest peak, Mont Blanc, is also the highest point in Western Europe.



Windmills

The Netherlands has a considerable amount of their land below sea level, wind and watermills are used to pump the water beyond the dikes and into the sea. Windmills have since become a symbol for Dutch ingenuity in overcoming their struggle with water. Dutch windmills were traditionally used for corn & grain milling, saw milling, and land drainage. Nowadays these windmills are used mainly as tourist attractions. The typical Dutch windmill, also called the tower type, has a huge tower of stone, brick, or wood. Windmills in Holland can be seen in a wide range of settings. From the countryside, where they are more common, to the center of cities alongside modern day factories. Some windmills in The Netherlands have been converted into houses. The waffle pattern of the wooden windmill blades (or —sails) acts as a frame and in low wind conditions, a canvas covering can increase resistance, like a sail, increasing turning power.



Auschwitz

Known as the largest and most notorious of all the Nazi death camps. It also housed a group of bathhouses where countless people were gassed to death, and crematory ovens where bodies were burned. The majority of those being sent by the Nazis to Auschwitz were Jews. Those detainees considered unfit for work, including young children, the elderly, pregnant women, were immediately ordered to take showers. However, the bathhouses to which they marched were disguised gas chambers. As 1944 came to a close and the defeat of Nazi Germany by the Allied forces seemed certain, the Auschwitz commandants began destroying evidence of the horror that had taken place there. Buildings were torn down, blown up or set on fire, and records were destroyed.



The Algarve

The Algarve is the southernmost region of [mainland Portugal](#). The first people in the Algarve were traders and Estate stewards that established their colonies on the coasts. The 1755 earthquake, which was very close to Lagos, destroyed much of the Algarve. The tremors of destruction were felt everywhere and many important monuments were lost. Despite all the adversities, the Algarve was rebuilt and made it what it is today: a wonderful resort by the sea!



Bullfights

It is a traditional spectacle of [Spain](#), in which one or more [bulls](#) are fought in a bullring. Although a [blood sport](#), by definition, some followers of the spectacle prefer to view it as a 'fine art' and not a sport, involves professional [toreros](#) (of whom the most senior, who actually kills the bull, is called a [matador](#)) who execute various formal moves which have a meaning. The close proximity places the bullfighter at some risk of being gored or trampled by the weakened bull. It is said that the total number of people watching bullfights in Spain reaches one million every year. This is a show, basically a dance

with death - one wrong move and the Matador could be pierced with the horns of the bull. It is the Matador's job to make this dance dramatic and enjoyable for the audience. The Matador must demonstrate his superiority over the bull. Once this is achieved the bull is ready to be killed.



Alcazar of Segovia

One of the most distinctive castle-palaces in Spain by virtue of its shape – like the bow of a ship. The Alcázar was originally built as a fortress but has served as a royal palace, a state prison, a Royal Artillery College and a military academy since then. It is currently used as a museum and a military archives building.





Big Ben

The Clock Tower is also known as **Big Ben Tower**, and is sometimes erroneously referred to as **St. Stephen's Tower**. Big Ben chimes every 15 minutes and the sound can be heard for a radius of up to 5 miles. Big Ben is the nickname for the Great [Bell](#) of the [clock](#) at the north end of the [Palace of Westminster](#) in [London](#), and often extended to refer to the clock and the [clock tower](#). The tower is officially known as the Elizabeth Tower, renamed as such to celebrate the [Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II](#). Big Ben is actually the name of the huge bell, but most people use it to refer to the clock and the tower as well. It is the world's largest chiming clock with four faces. The clock's time is adjusted every year with an old British penny. If the clock is fast, a penny is added to the pendulum, and if the clock is slow, one is removed.

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is The Queen's official London residence, Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms. These include 19 State rooms, 52 Royal and guest bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms. There are 1,514 doors and 760 windows in the palace. The windows are cleaned every six weeks. The balcony of Buckingham Palace is one of the most famous in the world where the Royal Family appear on the balcony. Buckingham Palace has its own chapel, post office, swimming pool, staff cafeteria, doctor's surgery and cinema. Changing the Guard takes place on the forecourt of Buckingham Palace at 11.30am (on alternate days during autumn and winter). In this ceremony the soldiers who have been on duty at Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace are relieved by the 'New Guard'.





Tower of London

The Tower was founded by William the Conqueror towards the end of the 1066. The Tower of London is a 900-year-old castle and fortress. Throughout its history, the tower has served many purposes: it housed the royal mint (until the early 19th century), a menagerie (which left in 1835), a records office, an armory and barracks for troops. Until the 17th century, it was also used as a royal residence. There are over 23,500 jewels there today. The total value of the jewels is estimated to exceed £20 billion. Executions took place within the Tower of London. During the 1200's a royal zoo was founded at the Tower of London and remained there for 600 years. It was filled with exotic animals such as polar bears, lions, kangaroos, ostriches and elephants. During WW2, the Tower was used as a Prisoner Of War camp. —Beefeaters, ll guard the tower today.



Tower Bridge

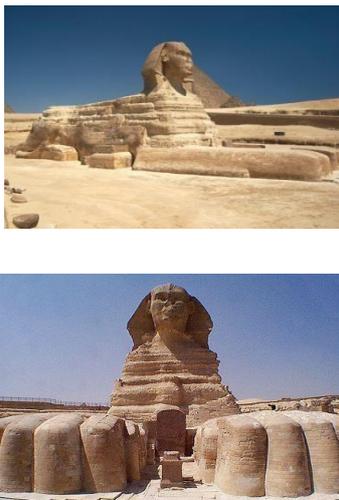
Tower Bridge (built 1886–1894) is a combined bascule (see-saw) and suspension bridge in London, England which crosses the River Thames. It is close to the Tower of London, from which it takes its name, and has become an iconic symbol of London. Tower Bridge remains open on a daily basis 11 000 tons of steel was used to construct the framework for Towers and Walkways. Cornish granite and Portland stone cover the steel structure of Tower Bridge. The bridge consists of two bridge towers tied together at the upper level by two horizontal walkways. Tower Bridge became available to hire for parties and receptions.

African Icons



Great Pyramids of Giza

The Great Pyramid of Giza was built as a tomb for the Egyptian pharaoh Khufu. It took approximately 20 years to build and has three burial chambers inside. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest of all Seven Wonders of the World. This pyramid is the only one in Egypt known to have passages inside that go up and go down. There has been no writing or hieroglyphics found inside the Great Pyramid of Giza. The pyramid is estimated to have around 2,300,000 stone blocks that weigh from 2 to 30 tons each. The interior temperature is constant and equals the average temperature of the earth. The Great Pyramid is the most accurately aligned structure in existence and faces true north. The four faces of the pyramid are slightly concave (hollow), the only pyramid to have been built this way.



Sphinx

The Sphinx is an immense stone sculpture of a creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human. The greatest monumental sculpture in the ancient world, it is carved out of a single ridge of limestone. Despite the hard quality of the stone of the head, the face is badly damaged, and not only by natural erosion. The nose is missing altogether and the eyes and the areas around them are seriously altered from their original state. Repairs to the Sphinx have been made over the centuries. The Sphinx is considered to be one of the largest singlestone statues in the world. It is one of the few constructions of ancient Egypt that have no inscriptions on its surface, until today not a single symbol has been found on the Sphinx. No texts, writings, inscriptions or symbols of any kind have been discovered indicating as to who built the Great Sphinx of Egypt.



Dome of the Rock

A shrine located on the [Temple Mount](#) in the [Old City of Jerusalem](#). The Dome of the Rock is built on the place where, according to Muslim's belief,

Mu ammad ascended to heaven. The Dome is built on the place where, according to Jews, Abraham offered Isaac as a sacrifice. The Dome is octagonal in shape. Its most distinct feature is the gold dome. The Dome of the Rock is now one of the oldest works of [Islamic architecture](#).

Only Muslims are allowed to enter the shrine.



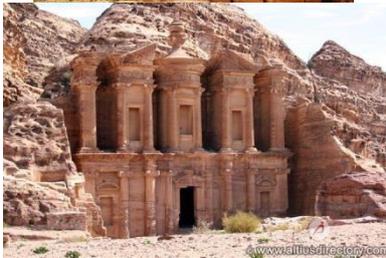
Wailing Wall

Most people believe that the Wailing Wall got its name because millions of Jews cry at its foot over the destruction of the Temple. This Wall indeed is the ruin of the Temple, but its name is not related to it. Time to time the Wall gets covered with small water drops, which greatly resemble tears. The Wailing Wall architecture is also amazing. It is made out of huge stone blocks and nothing holds them together. The structural strength is obtained through exact and careful block stacking. Every year tourists from all over the world leave over one million notes in the Wall's cracks, making their petitions to God.

The Wailing Wall or [Western Wall](#) is in Jerusalem.

The wall is considered to be a sacred site by Jews, and thousands of people make pilgrimages there each year. Many Muslims believe that the wall has no relation to ancient Judaism. When the small pieces of papers become too numerous — more than 1 million are placed each year — they are removed and buried. The Wailing Wall can be visited at any time of the day. Visitors typically are thoroughly searched for security purposes. Women of any religion, out of respect for Judaic law, should

wear modest clothing. There are separate entrances for men and women, although they can regroup at the Wall. An underground tunnel runs along the length of the wall.



Petra

[Petra](#) is a historical and archaeological city located in southern Jordanian. The city has managed to 'wow' the world with its elaborate stone-cut architecture as well as water system. The city is also fondly referred to as the 'Rose city' due to the colour of the stone out of which it is carved. The structures on most of the Petra Archaeological site have been weakened by the salt that is blown from the dead sea and which crystalizes on the building's columns. Petra is home to over 800 carved tombs. Petra is more popular for its 800 individual monuments that include buildings, tombs, baths, funerary halls, temples, arched gateways, and colonnaded streets, that were mostly carved from the sandstone. Petra has been an UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1985. The redtinged mountains surrounding Petra on its three sides make it look like a fortress.



Mecca

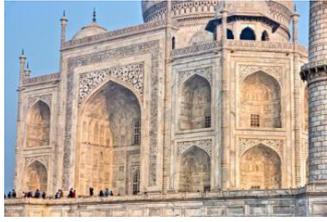
The birthplace of Prophet Muhammad. Most loved place of Almighty Allah. Surrounded by dry hills and mountains Non-Muslims aren't permitted to enter because it is a holy city to the Muslims. A pilgrimage to Mecca is required of all Muslims at least once in their lifetime. The focal point of Mecca is the Ka'bah, the "House of God", it is covered in a goldembroidered black fabric. The Pilgrims circle the Ka'bah seven times and may also try to touch or kiss its cornerstone It is the holiest place in the Islamic world. It was here that Muhammad the Prophet Muslims prayed five times per day, each time bowing down to face Mecca.

Asian Icons



Great Wall of China

Rather than being one long continuous wall, the Great Wall of China is made up of a number of different sections. Its main purpose was protection against attacks and invasions from the north. The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built by humans. A large number of workers have lost their lives while building the wall. The Great Wall is wide enough in some places to drive a car over it. During its construction, the Great Wall was called —the longest cemetery on earthll because so many people died building it.



Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal in India was built by a grief-stricken emperor Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan lost Mumtaz Mahal, when she died giving birth to their 14th child. Construction of the Taj Mahal began one year later and it was built to be the final resting place of Mumtaz Mahal. Different types of marble from all over the world were used to build this mausoleum. Passages from Quran have been used as decorative elements throughout the complex. The Taj Mahal took approximately 20 years and approximately 20,000 workers to complete. There were also about 1000 elephants used to transport the materials needed for construction. The colour of Taj Mahal appears to change colour depending on the time of day. Although the Taj Mahal was built for Mumtaz Mahal, Shah Jahan was also laid to rest in the tomb alongside his late wife.



Blue Mosque

Quite a famous building in the country, the Blue Mosque—also called the Sultanahmet Mosque—has gained popularity perhaps because of its six minarets. As you approach the mosque as its exterior has not even a hint of blue... it makes sense when you walk inside and see the striking blue tiles that adorn the ceiling.

The mosque's interior has over 20,000 blue tiles that line its high ceiling. It is said that people going to the



Blue Mosque should enter from the west entrance; this is so that there is more drama in seeing the structures. By doing so, they would be able to appreciate the breath-taking details of the mosque. However, it is encouraged that non-worshippers enter from the north entrance in order to keep the sacredness of the place. As much as the mosque is a sight to behold, it is also a functioning mosque. Worshippers still use the structure for prayers.



Mount Fuji

Mount Fuji, one of the world's most beautiful mountains, is Japan's most popular attraction. It's loved for its beauty and symmetry. Springtime is perhaps the most beautiful time of the year to see Fuji. The snow-covered mountain is framed by pink cherry blossoms. The official season to climb Mount Fuji is in July and August when the weather is mild and most of the snow has melted, the climbing season is very short. Mount Fuji is the most climbed mountain in the world. It is an active stratovolcano with a towering symmetrical volcanic cone. Mount Fuji's last eruption occurred from December 16, 1707 to January 1, 1708.

The first person to climb this mountain was a monk in the year 1663.



Mount Everest

Mount Everest, also known in Nepal as Earth's highest mountain. Mt Everest is located in the Himalayas mountain range on the border of Nepal and Tibet (China). Dangers that await climbers on Mt Everest include high winds, bad weather and altitude sickness. Plants and animals struggle to survive under the extreme conditions of Mt Everest but birds have been seen at high altitudes. Mount Everest has two main climbing routes, the southeast ridge from Nepal and the north ridge from Tibet.



Kremlin

The Kremlin walls were built over the years 1485 to 1495. Kremlin means 'fortress' in Russian. The Kremlin Armoury is now a museum; it contains many treasures and weaponry. The Kremlin is the biggest medieval fortress built during the 14th-15th centuries. Today the Kremlin contains 4 palaces and 4 Cathedrals. The Kremlin was inducted into the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1990. The Tsar Cannon, the largest cannon ever built, and the Tsar Bell, the world's largest bell is along with the building and monuments.



Red Square

Built directly east of the Kremlin, Moscow's historic fortress and the centre of the Russian government, Red Square is home to some of the country's most distinctive and important landmarks. An important public marketplace and meeting place for centuries. Over the centuries, Red Square served the function of a central marketplace as well as a meeting place for the Muscovites masses. The square saw countless speeches, demonstrations, parades and other large gatherings. Even after the fall of the Soviet Union; Red Square remains an important centre of Russia's cultural life and a top tourist destination. In 1990, UNESCO designated Red Square as one of its World Heritage sites.

CONCEPT WORLD HERITAGE SITE:

Heritage sites are found in all countries around the world. These local sites are areas of local importance and significance. Some of these sites are not only important and significant to their country but are considered important and significant to the history of the world.

A World Heritage Site is a cultural and/ or natural heritage site that is considered to be of outstanding value to humanity across the globe/ world. Hence these sites should be identified, protected and preserved.

World Heritage Sites belong to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of where the site is located.

THE ROLE OF UNESCO:

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

This organisation forms part of the United Nations. Within UNESCO there is a division called the Heritage Council. This Council is responsible for the management of World Heritage Sites around the globe. The role of UNESCO is to:

- Encourage countries to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage.
- Persuade people to name sites for inclusion on the World Heritage List.
- Help countries to conserve World Heritage Sites.
- Encourage countries to develop management plans and reporting systems on the state of conservation of their World Heritage Sites.
- Provide emergency assistance for World Heritage Sites in immediate danger.
- Help to create and build public awareness for World Heritage Site Conservation.

NB: the learner must be able to recognise the logo/flag of UNESCO. Refer to your textbook for pictures / photographs.

TYPES OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES

UNESCO has placed World Heritage Sites into TWO categories namely cultural and natural. World Heritage Sites can either be cultural or natural or a combination of both categories. Sites that are a combination of cultural and natural sites are referred to as Mixed World Heritage Sites.

CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES:

These sites are:

- Monuments
- Groups of buildings and sites with historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value

NATURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES:

- **Sites with outstanding physical, biological, and geological formations**

- Habitats of threatened species of animals and plants
- Areas with scientific, conservation or aesthetic value

ABOVE IS STUDY WORK.

DO THE EXERCISES BELOW IN YOUR BOOKS.

PART 1 :

A)

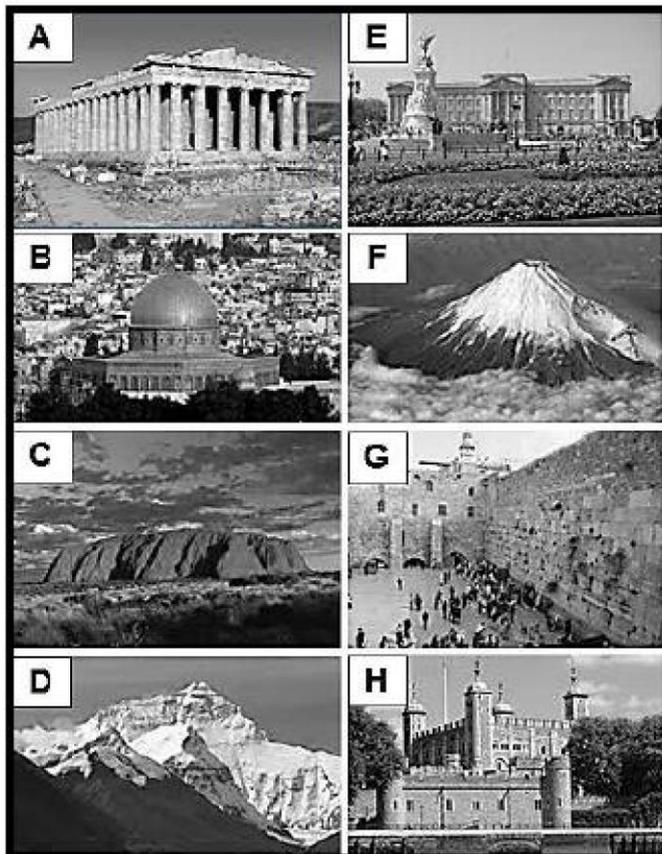
COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.4.1	The maximum amount of rand a South African citizen travelling abroad can exchange for foreign currency in a year	A	Venice
1.4.2	An Incan city surrounded by temples, terraces and water channels, built on a mountaintop	B	Travel allowance
1.4.3	An island city that is separated by canals and linked by bridges	C	Identity document
1.4.4	An important consideration when travelling internationally	D	Petra
1.4.5	An ancient city that is half-built, half-carved into the rock, and is surrounded by mountains	E	Travel insurance
		F	Auschwitz
		G	Machu Picchu

B)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.4.1		A	Parthenon
1.4.2		B	Chichen Itza
1.4.3		C	Petra
1.4.4		D	Colosseum
1.4.5		E	Machu Picchu
		F	Ayers Rock
		G	Sphinx

C)

- 1.4 Below is a collection of pictures showcasing tourism icons and attractions. Study the collection and select the picture that best fits the description below. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.4.6 J.

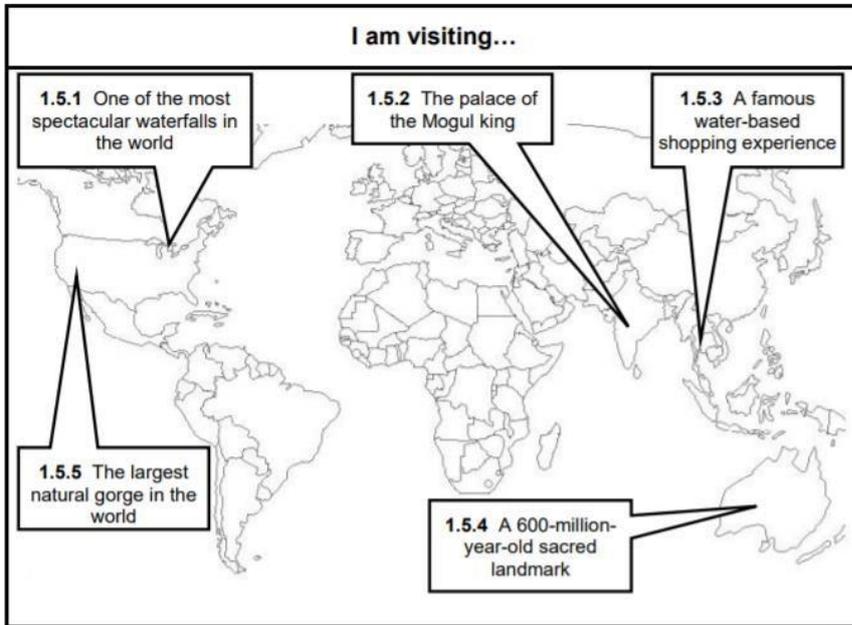


- 1.4.1 Tourists visiting this famous attraction in London will be able to view the British crown jewels.
- 1.4.2 This dormant volcano is the highest mountain in Japan.
- 1.4.3 A famous site in Jerusalem that is a place of prayer and pilgrimage for Jews.
- 1.4.4 Built in honour of the goddess Athena, this temple has become a symbol of Greece.
- 1.4.5 This spectacular natural landmark in Australia is the spiritual home of the Anangu people. (5 x 1)

D)

1.5 Tourists are visiting famous icons across the world. Study the world map below and identify each icon (1.5.1–1.5.5) visited by tourists.

Write only the correct answer next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.5.6 Machu Picchu.

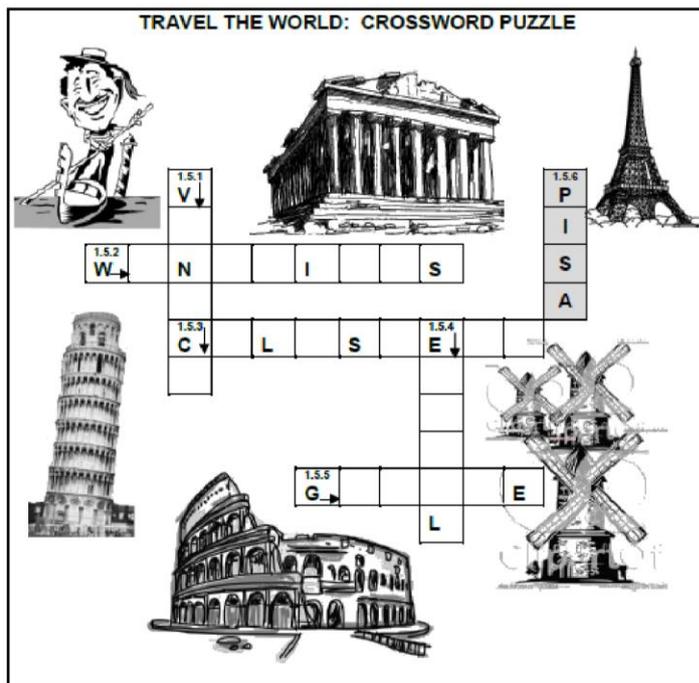


(5 x 1)

E)

1.5 Use the pictures given as clues to complete the crossword puzzle. Fill in FIVE icons, cities OR countries that a tourist will visit.

Do NOT copy the puzzle into the ANSWER BOOK. Write only the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) and the answer, e.g. 1.5.6 Pisa



F)

4.1 Study the travel agency flyer and answer the questions that follow.



PENIKA TRAVEL AGENCY

Your world tour planning experts

Now you can stop talking about it, and do it! We will make your world icons travel dream come true.

- 4.1.1 Give the official names of the icons illustrated on the flyer. (7 x 1) (7)
- 4.1.2 Identify the SIX countries to be visited during the advertised Penika Travel Agency world tour. (6 x 1) (6)
- 4.1.3 Name the TWO towns/cities located in the same country that will be visited during this tour. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.4 Discuss, in a paragraph, why certain attractions around the world are regarded as world icons. (3 x 1) (3)

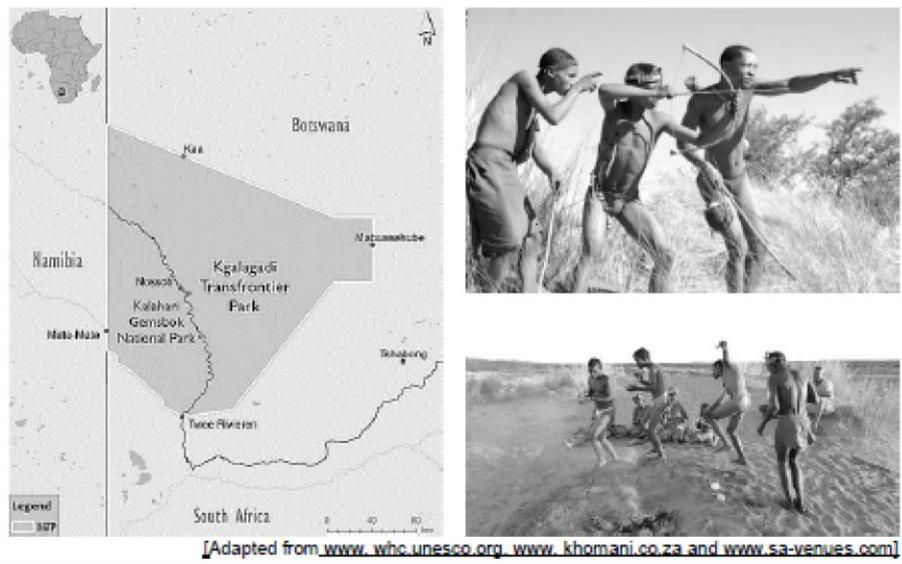
G)

Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

**SA's #KHOMANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE LISTED AS NEW
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

The #Khomani Cultural Landscape covers 959 100 hectares, forming part of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park and including the whole Kalahari Gemsbok National Park. According to UNESCO, 'the large expanse of sand bears evidence of human occupation from the Stone Age to the present and is associated with the culture of the formerly nomadic #Khomani San people and the strategies that allowed them to adapt to harsh desert conditions'.

The #Khomani San live in complete harmony with nature, taking only what can be replaced and only what they need. They are one of the only groups of San still practising their traditional hunter-gatherer way of life. With remarkable endurance, they are able to follow the tracks of animals for days and kill the animal with a poisoned arrow. Their knowledge about the use of plants for medicine, the mimicking of animals and birds and their music and dance is well-known. They have developed skills to utilise scarce resources such as water and find plant foods in an extremely hostile environment.



- 5.1 Name the South African province where the #Khomani Cultural Landscape is located. (2)
- 5.2 Identify TWO SADC countries, apart from South Africa, that will benefit from the #Khomani Cultural Landscape being declared a World Heritage Site. (2 x 1) (2)

H)

5.3

UNESCO's Criterion 5 for inscription as a World Heritage Site

"To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change."

[Source: www.whc.unesco.org]

The ꞤKhomani Cultural Landscape has met UNESCO's Criterion 5 to be awarded World Heritage status.

Describe TWO examples of strategies that the ꞤKhomani San have developed over many centuries in order to interact with an environment that has extreme conditions. (2 x 2) (4)

5.4 Suggest TWO entrepreneurial opportunities that the ꞤKhomani San could consider in order to showcase and preserve their unique cultural heritage while adding value to the tourism industry in the region. (2 x 2) (4)

I)

4.1 Study the photographs of the TWO different types of tourists and the attractions/icons below.

4.1.1 Choose an attraction from COLUMN B that matches the type of tourist in COLUMN A. Write only the number (1–3) next to the question number (A and B) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example C 4.

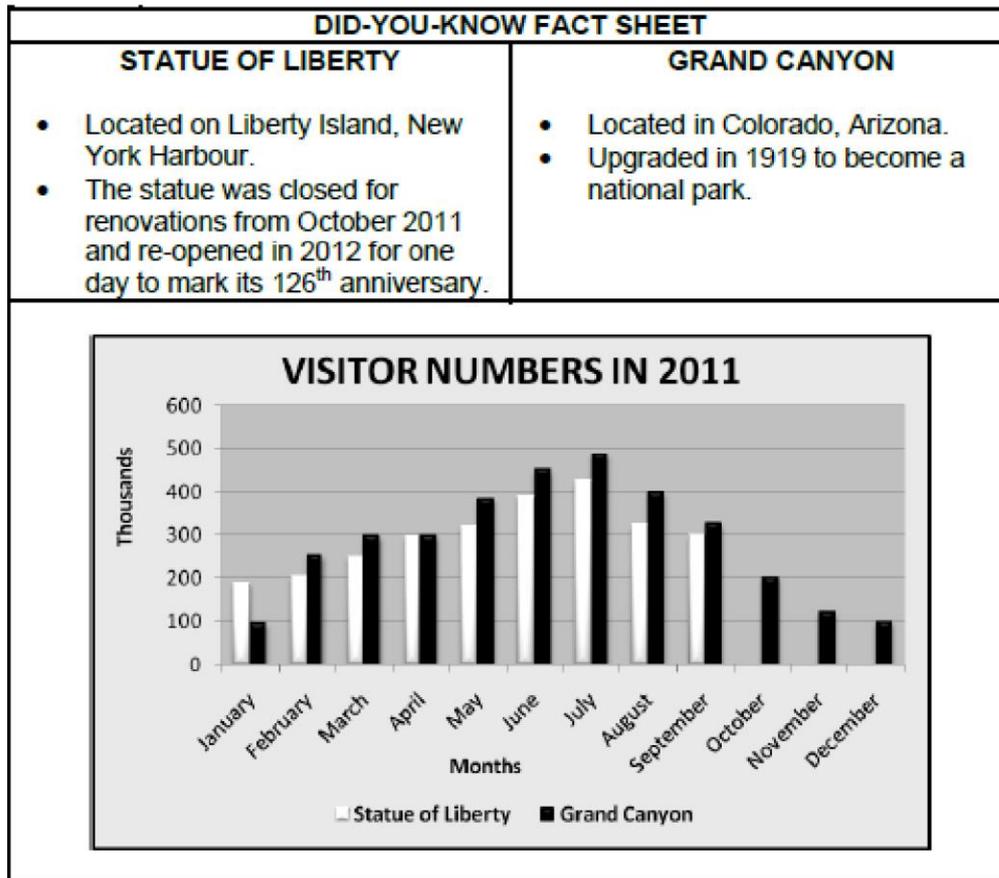
COLUMN A (TYPES OF TOURISTS)	COLUMN B (ATTRACTIVEIONS)
<p>A</p>  <p>[Source: aliexpress.com]</p>	<p>1</p>  <p>[Source: wirednewyork.com]</p>
<p>B</p>  <p>[Source: www.odt.co.nz]</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>[Source: www.istanbulvisions.com]</p>
	<p>3</p>  <p>[Source: www.tourismupdate.co.za]</p>

(2)

4.1.2 Give ONE reason for EACH of your choices in QUESTION 4.1.1. (2 x 2) (4)

J)

4.2 Study the fact sheet and bar graph below and answer the questions that follow.



4.2.1 The Grand Canyon attracts millions of tourists annually.

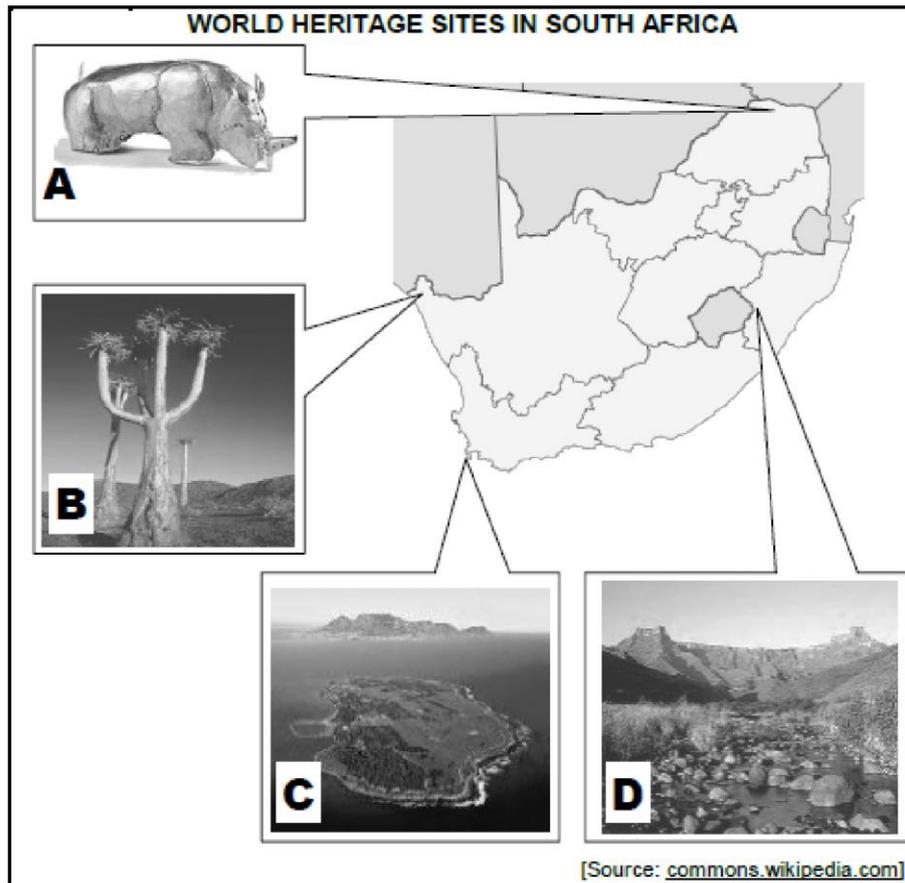
Give TWO reasons why the Grand Canyon is so popular. (4)

4.2.2 From the above graph, a decline is noted in the number of visitors to the Statue of Liberty in 2011.

Refer to the fact sheet and give ONE reason for this decline. (2)

K)

5.1 Study the map and pictures below and answer the questions that follow.



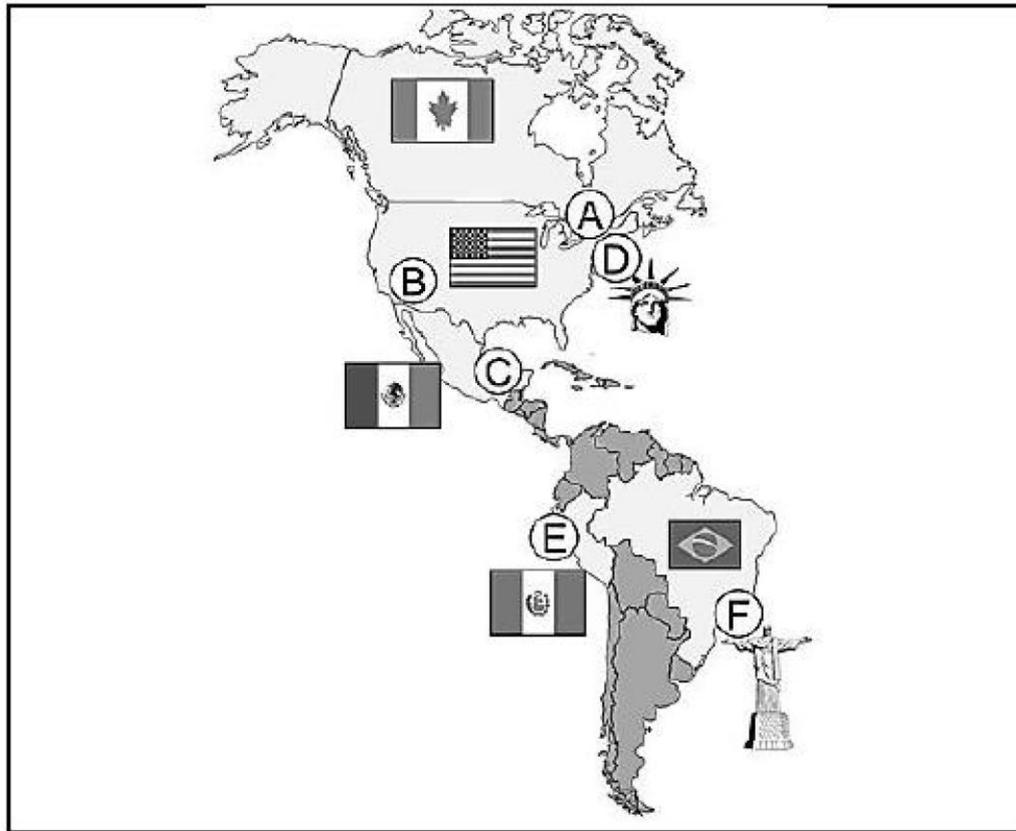
5.1.1 Refer to the pictures above and identify the World Heritage Sites (A to D) on the map. Write only the name of the World Heritage Site next to the letter (A–D) in your ANSWER BOOK. (4)

5.1.2 State ONE cultural criterion met by Site A and ONE cultural criterion met by Site C to have been declared World Heritage Sites. (2 x 2) (4)

5.2 Discuss THREE ways in which the South African tourism industry benefits from having eight World Heritage Sites. (3 x 2) (6)

L)

Study the map of famous world icons in North and South America and answer the questions that follow.



- 4.1 Identify ONE icon on the map that represents an ancient civilisation.
Write the letter and the name of the icon as your answer. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Identify TWO icons on the map that represent natural attractions.
Write the letter and the name of each icon as your answer. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.2.2 Choose ONE of the icons that you identified in QUESTION 4.2.1
and state why it is regarded as an icon. (1)

M)

4.3 After visiting the icon labelled **F** you post your experience on your Facebook page. Provide your Facebook friends with the following information about the icon labelled **F**:

4.3.1 State the name of the icon. (1)

4.3.2 Name the city where the icon is located. (1)

4.3.3 Explain why this attraction is regarded as an icon. (2 x 1) (2)

4.3.4 Give any TWO other interesting facts about the icon that would encourage your friends to visit this attraction. (2 x 1) (2)

4.4 A tourism icon displays one or more unique characteristics making it world famous, for example displaying remarkable natural features or being a symbol of extraordinary human achievement.

Identify TWO unique characteristics displayed by the icon labelled **E** that will distinguish it from other tourist attractions. (2 x 1) (2)

4.5 Refer to the icon labelled **D**, read the extract and answer the questions.

STATUE OF LIBERTY IS NOW OFFICIALLY UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBLE

Good news for the accessible tourism sector! Coinciding with the monument's 126th birthday, the iconic crown of the Statue of Liberty will reopen on October 28, 2012, after being closed for a year for renovations to make the monument more accessible.

The renovations include 39 new stairs. What used to be only 354 stairs from base to crown is now 393 stairs, but they are now much safer and less steep. The introduction of an elevator will make the tourist attraction more accessible. For the first time, tourists in wheelchairs will be able to access the lower observation deck in the pedestal.

The Statue of Liberty remains one of the most famous landmarks in the world with between 3 and 4 million tourist visits annually.

[Source adapted from: <http://subhashvashishth.blogspot.com>]

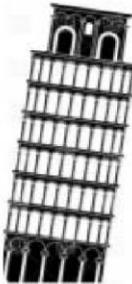
4.5.1 State the city where the icon labelled **D** is located. (1)

4.5.2 Suggest TWO other types of visitors with access needs who will benefit from the physical renovations introduced by the management of the Statue of Liberty. (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.3 Discuss universal access as an important factor in ensuring the success of a tourist attraction. (2 x 1) (2)

N)

4.1 Study the information in the table below and answer the questions that follow.

THE POWER OF A TOWER		
Famous towers in the world attract many tourists annually.		
TOWER A	TOWER B	TOWER C
		

[Adapted from www.coloribus.com]

- 4.1.1 Identify the countries where towers **A** and **B** are located. (2)
- 4.1.2 (a) Referring to the above picture, identify the most unusual structural feature of tower **A**. (2)
- (b) Suggest ONE environmental aspect that has led to this unusual feature. (2)
- 4.1.3 Give ONE reason why tourists would pay to use the lifts to go up tower **B**. (2)
- 4.1.4 Explain ONE way in which tower **B** makes provision for physically challenged tourists. (2)
- 4.1.5 Name tower **C**. (2)

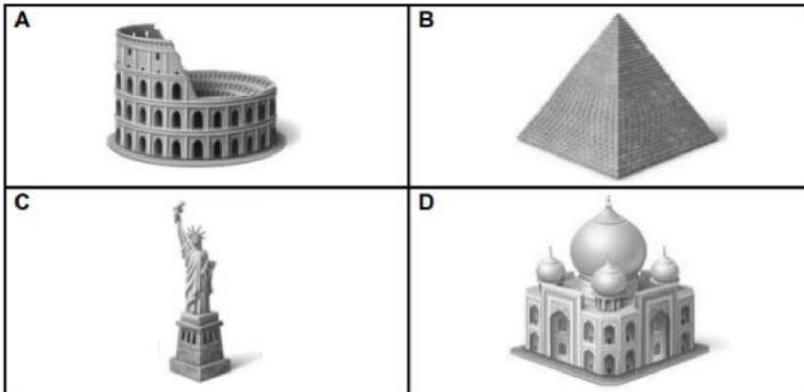
4.2

MACHU PICCHU
One million visitors made the trip to Machu Picchu in 2011 for the 100 th anniversary of its 'discovery' by researcher Hiram Bingham. Authorities raised concerns about the site's preservation and therefore limited visitor numbers to 2 500 a day or 912 500 per year.
[Adapted from www.travelandleisure.com]

- 4.2.1 Give TWO reasons why cultural tourists will visit Machu Picchu. (4)
- 4.2.2 Give ONE reason why the authorities of Machu Picchu are limiting visitor numbers. (2)

O)

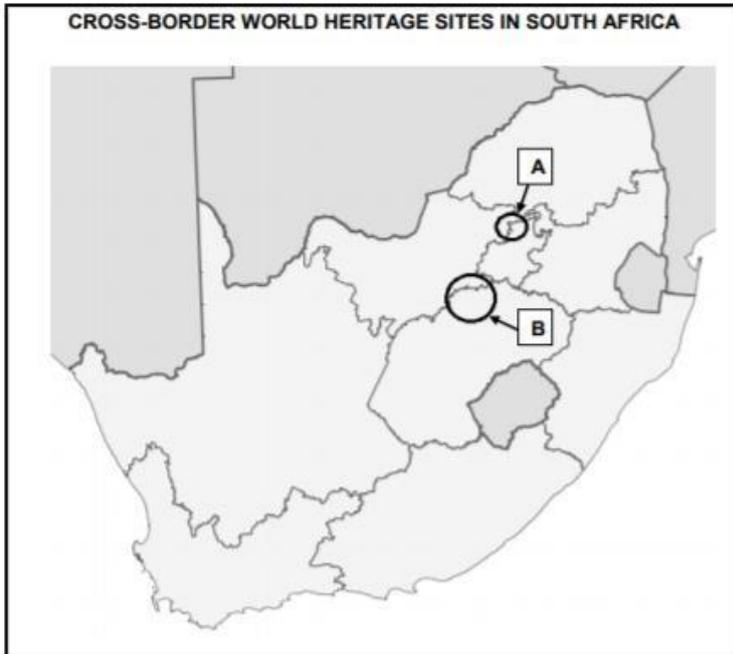
4.4 Refer to the icons below and answer the questions that follow.



- 4.4.1 (a) Identify icon **A**. (1)
(b) Give ONE fact on the history of icon **B**. (2)
(c) Identify icon **C**. (1)
(d) Give ONE fact on the history of icon **C**. (2)
(e) Identify icon **D**. (1)
- 4.4.2 Identify ONE feature common to icons **A**, **B** and **D**. (2)

P)

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



- 5.1 Identify the TWO World Heritage Sites labelled **A** and **B** on the map. (2)
- 5.2 Identify the province that shares a border with both World Heritage Sites **A** and **B**. (2)
- 5.3 Discuss ONE point of value for the province identified in QUESTION 5.2 of having TWO World Heritage Sites. (2)
- 5.4 Explain how World Heritage Site **B** was created millions of years ago. (2)
- 5.5 Explain ONE reason why World Heritage Site **A** is regarded as the origin of man. (2)

Q)

4.1 Study the map below that shows a world tour to famous icons and answer the questions that follow.

Two tourists are going on a world tour and will visit some of the most famous icons.

Match the icons (A–H) with the countries (4.1.1–4.1.8). Write only the question number (4.1.1–4.1.8), the letter of the icon (A–H) and the country where it is located in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 4.1.9 J South Africa.

WORLD TOUR ROUTE

A	B	C	D
			
E	F	G	H
			

[Adapted from www.famouslandmarks.com]

(16)

R)

4.2 Read the information below and answer the questions that follow.

THE EIFFEL TOWER TO STAY SAFE WITH GLASS

The Eiffel Tower is one of the most successful tourist attractions in France.



Paris has increased security around its most popular attractions following recent terrorist attacks in the city.

Currently the Eiffel Tower has metal barriers around its base as a security measure to prevent further terrorist attacks. The metal barriers do not look attractive in the photographs taken by tourists.

French authorities are planning to remove the metal barriers at the front of the Eiffel Tower and replace it with permanent bulletproof glass walls. The rest of the metal barriers will be replaced with more attractive fencing.

[Adapted from *Sunday Times*, 19 February 2017]

- 4.2.1 Give ONE reason why the French authorities want to replace the existing metal barriers at the Eiffel Tower with bulletproof glass walls. (2)
- 4.2.2 Predict what could happen if management relaxes the existing safety measures at the Tower. (2)
- 4.2.3 Identify ONE other criterion that will ensure the continued success of the icon, apart from ensuring safety at the Eiffel Tower. (2)

PART 2 :

TIME ZONES REVISION GUIDE

ACTIVITY 1

1.1. Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions.

Choose the answer and write ONLY the letter [A-D] next to the question number [1.1.1-1.1.5] in the answer book.

1.1.1. A common symptom of jet lag.

- A. Disorientation
- B. Increased energy levels
- C. Night blindness
- D. Increased appetite

1.1.2. Geographical time of a place according to the position of the sun.

- A. International date line
- B. Standard time
- C. Local time
- D. Summer time

1.1.3. This line divides the earth into the southern and northern hemispheres.

- A. Greenwich
- B. Equator
- C. Standard time
- D. Universal time co-ordinate

1.1.4. This country uses (-9) time zone.

- A. Adelaide
- B. Vancouver
- C. Alaska
- D. Canada

1.1.5. The line of longitude where a new calendar begins.

- A. Standard time
- B. Greenwich mean time [GMT]
- C. Daylight saving time [DST]
- D. International date line [IDL]

ACTIVITY 2

Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write ONLY the word(s) next to the question number [1.2.1-1.2.5.] in the answer book.

1.2.1. (Elapsed / transit) time is the time spent at the airport while waiting for a connecting flight.

1.2.2. (Jet lag / Daylight saving time) is the practice of advancing the clock one hour ahead during summer months.

1.2.3. (UTC / IDL) is the line of longitude that is the starting point of the 24hour clock.

1.2.4. The earth rotates at (15° / 30°) degrees for every hour.

1.2.5. The time difference between South Africa and Mexico is (4 / 8)

hours. **ACTIVITY 3**

3.1. Explain the difference between jet lag and jet fatigue.

3.2. Give any FIVE symptoms of jet lag.

3.3. Suggest FIVE possible measures to avoid jet lag when travelling.

ACTIVITY 4

Match the countries in column A with the time zones they use in column B. Write only the correct letter next to the question number.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	
1. New Zealand	A.	+8
2. Delhi	B.	0
3. Moscow	C.	+1
4. Perth	D.	-3
5. Paris	E.	-7
6. Ottawa	F.	+9
7. Tokyo	G.	+5.5
8. Brazil	H.	+3
9. Canada	I.	-5
10. London	J.	+12

ACTIVITY 5

What will be the time in the following cities if it is 13:30 in South Africa? DO NOT CONSIDER DST.

1. Sydney
2. Tehran
3. Berlin
4. New York

5. Brasilia
6. Adelaide
7. Tokyo
8. Dallas
9. Canada
10. Alaska

ACTIVITY 6

DETERMINE THE DAY, DATE AND TIME IN SOUTH AFRICA USING THE TIMES GIVEN FOR THE CITIES BELOW. DO NOT CONSIDER DST.

TIME	CITY	DAY	DATE
10:00	Melbourne	Monday	17 September
12:00	San Francisco	Tuesday	21 December
17:00	Perth	Wednesday	27 March
21:00	Delhi[India]	Sunday	31 May
03:00	Mexico city	Friday	01 October

ACTIVITY 7

[1]The South African Rugby team left South Africa on the 14 June at 15:00 to Australia [Adelaide] on an 18 hour flight. Calculate the arrival time in Adelaide.

[2]Mavis from London visited the Cape Town festival on the 17 June 2013 in Cape Town .Her departure time is 14:00. Her flight took her 13 hours. Calculate her time of arrival in South Africa.

[3]John from Tokyo went to study in Paris. He arrived in Paris on the 12 January 2015 at 15:00 after spending 14 hours on the plane. Calculate his departure time in Tokyo.

[4]The Indian cricket team arrived in Melbourne at 10:00 for their cricket world cup on the 04 March 2015, after spending 10 hours on the flight. Calculate their departure time in India.

[5]Maria from China attended a conference in Canada. She left her country on the 18 January 2015 at 10:00. She went via South Africa before taking a flight to Canada.

* The flight between China and South Africa was 14 hours.

* Transit time was 3 hours.

* Flight between South Africa and Canada was 19 hours.

[a]Calculate her arrival time in South Africa.

[b]Calculate her arrival time in Canada.

ACTIVITY 8

Brazil hosted the 2014 Fifa World Cup, the official opening ceremony was on the 12 June 2014 at 15:15. The official opening match between Brazil and Croatia was 17:00, on the 12 June. The final match between Germany and Argentina was on the 13 July at 16:00.

A fan from South Africa went to witness the official opening in Brazil; his flight took him 14 hours. He arrived 2 hours before the official opening.

Fans from Germany travelled to Brazil on the 12 July at 18:00 to watch the final match. They took a connecting flight to London before landing in Brazil. The flight to London from Germany was 6 hours. They spent 2 hours on transit and from London to Brazil they took 11 hours.

[1]At what time and date was the official opening televised in South Africa?

[2]Calculate the departure time for the South African fan for the opening ceremony.

[3]Calculate the arrival time for the German fans in London.

[4]Calculate the arrival time for the German fan in Brazil.

[5]At what time and date was the final match televised in New Zealand?

MEMO

PART 1

A)

- 1.4.1 B ✓
- 1.4.2 G ✓
- 1.4.3 A ✓
- 1.4.4 E ✓
- 1.4.5 D ✓

B)

- 1.4.1 G✓
- 1.4.2 E✓
- 1.4.3 D✓
- 1.4.4 B✓
- 1.4.5 A✓

C)

- 1.4.1 H✓
- 1.4.2 F✓
- 1.4.3 G✓
- 1.4.4 A✓
- 1.4.5 C✓

D)

1.5.1	Niagara Falls✓
1.5.2	Taj Mahal✓
1.5.3	Floating markets✓
1.5.4	Ayers Rock✓/Uluru
1.5.5	Grand Canyon✓

E)

- 1.5.1 Venice✓
- 1.5.2 Windmills✓
- 1.5.3 Colosseum✓
- 1.5.4 Eiffel✓
- 1.5.5 Greece✓

F)

- 4.1 4.1.1 Big Ben ✓
 Leaning Tower of Pisa ✓
 Chichen Itza ✓
 Eiffel Tower ✓
 Colosseum ✓
 Statue of Liberty ✓
 Pyramids of Giza ✓
 (Any order) (7 x 1) (7)
- 4.1.2 United Kingdom/UK/Britain/England ✓
 Italy ✓
 Mexico ✓
 France ✓
 United States of America/USA ✓
 Egypt ✓
 (Any order) (6 x 1) (6)
- 4.1.3 Pisa ✓
 Rome ✓
 (Any order) (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.4 These attractions are world famous. ✓ They have a particular symbolic value. ✓ They are closely associated with a particular town, city, region or country. ✓
 • They attract a huge number of visitors each year. (3 x 1) (3)

NOTE: Accept any relevant correct responses.

- 5.1 Northern Cape ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 Botswana ✓
 Namibia ✓ (Any order) (2 x 1) (2)
- 5.3 They respect the environment by taking only what can be replaced and only what they need. ✓✓
 They are excellent trackers. ✓✓
 (Examples include: On discovering where a herd has gathered, they immediately test the direction and force of the wind by throwing a handful of dust into the air / if the ground is bare and open, hunters crawl on their bellies, sometimes holding a small bush in front of them)
 • They kill animals with a bow and arrow using poison made from plants or snake venom.
 • They are knowledgeable about the use of plants for medicinal purposes.
 • They have developed the skill to gather edible plants for food e.g. edible mushrooms, bulbs, berries and tsamma melons.
 • They have developed skills to utilise water that is a scarce resource. (Examples include: They collect moisture by scraping and squeezing roots / when they are out hunting or travelling, they dig holes in the sand to find water / they carry water in an ostrich eggshell). (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.4 Offer visitors guided nature and heritage trails with San guides and trackers. ✓✓
 Develop community-owned accommodation establishments to accommodate national and international visitors to the area. ✓✓
 • Sell arts and crafts made from natural and locally collected materials such as ostrich eggshell, bone and wood.
 • Offer visitors traditional cultural dancing performances.
 • Offer visitors traditional storytelling told by the elders of the community.
 • Teach visitors about the traditional culture and the original way of living of the San.
 • Offer visitors an opportunity to participate in bow and arrow shooting, craft making and traditional games.
 • Offer visitors an opportunity to undertake a hunt with experienced San hunters.
 • Offer visitors donkey-car rides. (2 x 2) (4)

I)

4.1	4.1.1	A – 2✓ B – 3✓	TA	(2)
	4.1.2	A – This tourist is interested in Muslim history, culture and Islamic architecture at the Blue Mosque. • This tourist wants to pray at the Blue Mosque. ✓✓	TA	(2)
		B – They wish to participate in daring and unusual experiences on Table mountain that entails excitement and danger. ✓✓	TA	(2)
4.2	4.2.1	The Canyon stretches over long distances allowing visitors to visit a number of sites along its route. ✓✓ Offers a wide range of popular activities to indulge in whilst at various sites for example white water rafting, helicopter tours, hiking trails, photography. ✓✓ • Consists of different layers of rock proving to be an important site for geological research. • View the diverse population of ecosystems that exists in the canyon. • Curiosity to view the largest canyon in the world. • It is a world heritage site	TA	(4)
	4.2.2	The attraction was not open to the public, it was closed for renovations ✓✓	TA	(2)
5.1	5.1.1	A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓ B – Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape✓ C – Robben Island✓ D – UKhahlamba Drakensberg Park ✓	CH	(4)
	5.1.2	A – Contains evidence of human cultural activities over a period of time that led to cultural and social changes between the AD 900 and 1300. ✓✓ • Remains in the area serve as evidence to the growth and decline of the culture/ civilisation which existed in the Mapungubwe State. • Mapungubwe served as a powerful trading state through East African ports with Arabia and India. • The remains found show the impacts of climate change and mark the growth and decline of the Mapungubwe Kingdom.	CH	(2)
		C – Buildings on Robben Island bear unusual evidence to our history. ✓✓ • Robben Island symbolises freedom and democracy over oppression stemming from our history of apartheid which signifies universal significance. • Prison site where Nelson Mandela was detained for 20 years.	CH	(2)

- 5.2 Influx of visitors to the provinces to visit the World Heritage Sites will lead to increased tourism revenue. ✓✓
 A sense of ownership/ pride of the heritage within the local community. ✓✓
 Boost in the economic activity lending itself to increased GDP, benefiting all establishments in the area. ✓✓ CH
- Increased visitor numbers sets the multiplier effect into motion.
 - Encourage closer working relationships between all stakeholders.
 - Increased visitor numbers result in the creation of job opportunities due to increased demand for services.
- (6)

L)

- 4.1
- C ✓ – Chichen Itza ✓
 - E – Macchu Pichu
- (Any 1 + 1) (2)

- 4.2 4.2.1 A ✓ – Niagara Falls ✓
 B ✓ – The Grand Canyon ✓
- (4)

4.2.2 **Niagara Falls:**

- It is one of the most famous waterfalls in the world. ✓
 - It is one of the most spectacular waterfalls in the world.
 - It is one of the biggest and most powerful waterfalls in the world.
 - It receives more visitors than any other waterfall in the world.
- (Any 1 x 1)

OR

The Grand Canyon:

- It is the largest canyon/gorge in the world. ✓
 - It is one of the best examples of erosion in the world.
- (Any 1 x 1) (1)

- 4.3 4.3.1 • Statue of Christ the Redeemer ✓
• Cristo Redentor (1)
- 4.3.2 Rio de Janeiro ✓ (1)
- 4.3.3 • It is one of the most famous statues in the world. ✓
• It is known for its dramatic location and size. ✓
• It is a symbol of Christianity and peace. (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.3.4 • In 2007 the statue was named as one of the seven new wonders of the world. ✓
• The statue is situated on top of Corcovado Mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park. ✓
• The Statue of Christ overlooks the city of Rio de Janeiro.
• The statue, including its pedestal, is 39,6 m tall and weighs 635 tons.
• The distance from fingertip to fingertip is 28 m.
• It was built to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Brazil's independence from Portugal in 1822.
• The statue offers spectacular views of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Sugar Loaf Mountain, the Maracana Soccer Stadium and the famous beaches of Copacabana and Ipanema.
• Tourists can reach the statue by means of a 20-minute railway ride, climbing the 222 steps leading to it or using escalators and elevators. (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.4 • It has unique architectural or construction features. ✓
• It has a sense of magic and mystery. ✓
• It has a unique location high in the Andes Mountains.
• It withstood the elements for many centuries.
• It has a distinctive and impressive shape.
• It attracts a certain number of visitors each year. (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.5 4.5.1 New York ✓ (1)
- 4.5.2 • Families with young children. ✓
• Elderly visitors. ✓
• Visitors who have difficulty in walking.
• Visitors with visual impairments. (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.5.3 A tourist attraction that provides universal access will be able to attract different types of visitors regardless of their race, religion, age or disability. ✓ Every visitor will be able to enjoy all the facilities, experiences and sights on offer. ✓ (Allow 1 mark if an example of universal access at an attraction is given.) (2 x 1) (2)

N)
D

- 4.1 4.1.1 A Italy ✓ TA
B France ✓ TA (2)
- 4.1.2 (a) It leans over ✓✓ (2)

O)

4.4	4.4.1	(a) The Colosseum ✓	TA	(1)
		(b) Built as graves for the Pharaohs, Egyptian Kings. ✓✓ • Many workers died during the building of the pyramids.	TA	(2)
		(c) The Statue of Liberty ✓	TA	(1)
		(d) Built by the French and donated as a gift to the USA to celebrate the 100 th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. ✓✓	TA	(2)
		(e) The Taj Mahal ✓	TA	(1)
	4.4.2	Seven Wonders of the World ✓✓ • ancient architecture	TA	(2)
5.1	A	The Cradle of Humankind ✓	CH	(2)
	B	The Vredefort Dome ✓		
5.2		North West ✓✓	CH	(2)
5.3		Increases the marketability of the TWO attractions and North West as a destination. ✓✓ • These TWO sites become primary attractions with secondary attractions also visited during the trip. • More tourists are interested in visiting these two sites because it is of importance to all humanity, increasing demand for tourism in the North West. • Increase in tourism revenue and local benefits as souvenirs and other products and services are in demand. • More jobs are created to handle the higher influx of tourists in the North West and in the areas where the World Heritage Sites are located. • Tourism development of these rural border areas. • Cross-border benefits for North West from tourists to these World Heritage Sites in Gauteng and the Free State.	CH	(2)
5.4		Meteorite hit the earth thousands of years ago creating the largest meteorite impact site in the world. ✓✓ • Inner and outer circles as a ripple effect from such force from outer space (a meteorite) smashing into the surface of the earth.	CH	(2)
5.5		Earliest forms of fossilised human remains were discovered thousands of years later in underground caves. ✓✓	CH	(2)

Q)

4.1	4.1.1	H✓ / Statue of Liberty United States of America / USA✓	TA (2)
	4.1.2	E✓ / Statue of Christ the Redeemer / Corcovado Brazil✓	TA (2)
	4.1.3	D✓ / Great Pyramids of Giza / Sphinx Egypt ✓	TA (2)
	4.1.4	B✓ / Taj Mahal India ✓	TA (2)
	4.1.5	A✓ / Sydney Opera House Australia✓	TA (2)
	4.1.6	C✓ / Great Wall of China China✓	TA (2)
	4.1.7	F✓ / Kremlin / Red Square Russia ✓	TA (2)
	4.1.8	G✓ / Big Ben England ✓ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Britain / Great Britain• United Kingdom / UK	TA (2)
4.2	4.2.1	The bullet-proof glass will give better protection to tourists in the event of future terror attacks. ✓✓ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	TA (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. ✓✓ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of an iconic structure symbolising engineering abilities of the time.• Fewer visitors to the attraction because tourists will not feel safe.• The absence of visible policing may increase criminal activities.	TA (2)

5.1	Cape Floral Region / Cape Floral Kingdom ✓✓ Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓✓	CH CH	(2) (2)
	<i>Note: Accept any order. Do not award marks for "Richtersveld or Floral Region" only.</i>		
5.2	Western Cape ✓ and Northern Cape ✓	CH	(2)
	<i>Note: Accept any order.</i>		
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.	CH	(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	CH	(4)

PART 2:

ACTIVITY 1

- 1.1.1. A
- 1.1.2. C
- 1.1.3. B
- 1.1.4. C
- 1.1.5. D

ACTIVITY 2

- 1.2.1. Transit
- 1.2.2. Daylight saving time
- 1.2.3. UTC
- 1.2.4. 15° degrees.
- 1.2.5. 8 hours

ACTIVITY 3

3.1. Jet lag is a physical condition a traveller experiences when crossing many time zones.

3.2.* Fatigue and disorientation

* Interrupted sleep

* Confusion

* Stomach cramps

* Dehydration

* Swollen legs and feet.

3.3. * Drink a lot of water

* Avoid caffeine such as coffee

* Avoid alcohol during the flight

* Walk around during the flight

* Do not eat too much

ACTIVITY 4

1. J
2. G
3. H
4. A
5. C
6. I
7. F
8. D
9. E
10. B

ACTIVITY 5

1. 21:30
2. 15:00
3. 12:30
4. 07:30
5. 09:30

- 6. 21:00
- 7. 20:30
- 8. 05:30
- 9. 04:30
- 10. 02:30

ACTIVITY 6

18:00	Monday	17 September
02:00	Tuesday	21 December
23:00	Wednesday	27 March
00:30	Monday	01 June
19:00	Thursday	30 September

ACTIVITY 7

[a] S.A. (+2) Adelaide (+9.5)

$$9.5 - 2 = 7.5$$

$$15:00 + 7h30 = 22:30$$

$$22:30 + 18 \text{ hours} = 16:30$$

$$16:30 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 17:30, 15 \text{ JUNE } 2014$$

[b] S.A. (+2) London (0)

$$2 + 0 = 2$$

$$14:00 + 2 = 16:00$$

$$16:00 + 13 \text{ hours} = 05:00$$

$$05:00 \text{ 18 JUNE } 2013$$

[c] Tokyo (+9) , Paris (+1)

$$9 - 1 = 8$$

$$15:00 - 8 \text{ hours} = 07:00$$

$$07:00 - 14 \text{ hours} = 17:00, 11 \text{ January } 2015$$

$$17:00 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 18:00, 11 \text{ January } 2015$$

[d] India (+5.5), Melbourne (+10)

$$10 - 5.5 = 4.5$$

$$10:00 - 4 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes} = 05:30$$

$$05:30 - 10 \text{ hours} = 20:30, 03 \text{ March } 2015 \quad 20:30 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 21:30 \text{ } 03 \text{ March } 2015$$

[e] China (+8) S.A. (+2)

$$8 - 2 = 6 \text{ hours}$$

$$10:00 - 6 = 04:00$$

$$04:00 + 14 \text{ hours} = 18:00, 18 \text{ January } 2015$$

S.A. (+2) , Canada (-7)

$$2 + 7 = 9 \text{ hours}$$

$$18:00 + 3 \text{ hours transit} = 21:00$$

$$21:00 - 9 \text{ hours} = 12:00 \text{ } 12:00 +$$

$$19:00 = 07:00, 19 \text{ January } 2015$$

$$07:00 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 08:00, 19 \text{ January } 2015.$$

ACTIVITY 8

a] S.A. (+2) , Brazil (-3)

$$2 + 3 = 5 \text{ hours}$$

$$15:15 + 5 \text{ hours} = 20:15, 12 \text{ June } 2014$$

[b] S.A. (+2), Brazil (-3)

$$2 + 3 = 5 \text{ hours}$$

$$15:15 - 2 \text{ hours} = 13:15$$

$$13:15 - 14 \text{ hours} = 23:15, 11 \text{ June } 2014$$

[c] German (+1) , London (0)

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$18:00 - 1 = 17:00$$

$$17:00 + 6 \text{ hours} = 23:00, 12 \text{ July } 2014$$

$$23:00 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 00:00 \text{ } 13 \text{ JULY } 2014$$

[d] London (0) , Brazil (-3)

$$3 + 0 = 3$$

$$00:00 - 3 = 21:00$$

$$21:00 + 2 \text{ hour transit} = 23:00$$

$$23:00 + 11 \text{ hours} = 10:00, 13 \text{ JULY } 2014$$

$$10:00 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 13 \text{ July } 2014$$

[e] Brazil (-3) New Zealand (+12)

$$12 + 3 = 15 \text{ hours}$$

$$16:00 + 15 \text{ hours} = 07:00, 14 \text{ July } 2014$$

$$07:00 + 1 \text{ hr DST} = 08:00, 1 \text{ July } 2014$$

