



TOURISM

GRADE 12

REVISION QUESTIONS

TERM 3

TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE
CONTENT: WORLD HERITAGE SITES

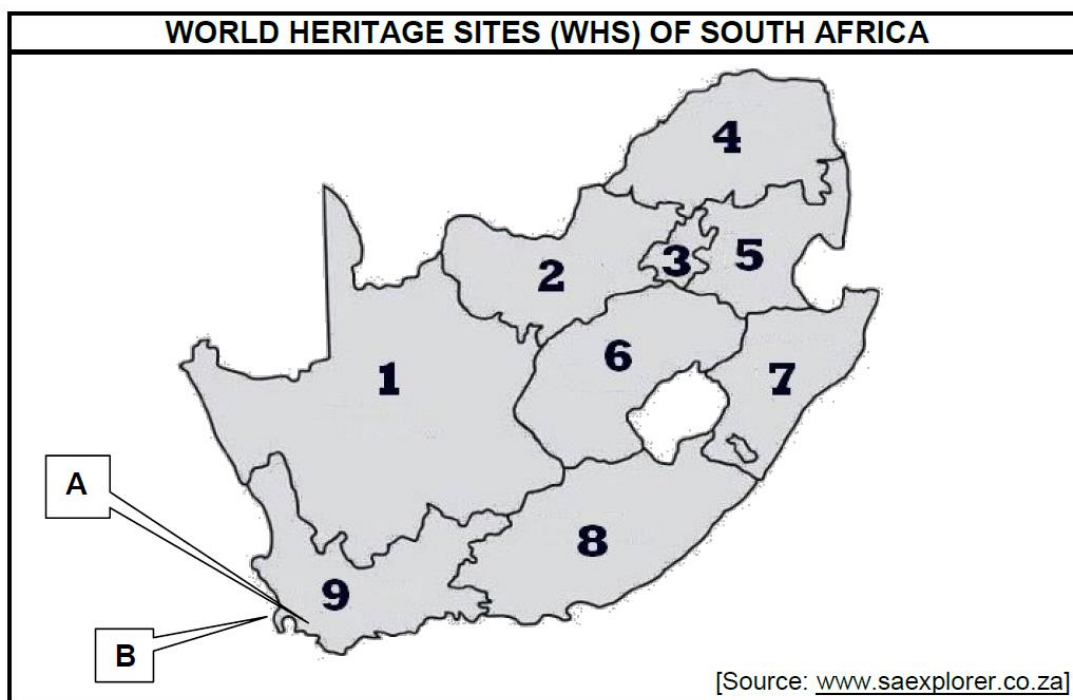
All the questions in this document were sourced from previous DBE NSC and ECDoE provincial question papers.

This document consists of 26 pages.

TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE
CONTENT: WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NOV 2014 NSC
QUESTION 5

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



- 5.1.1 (a) Identify the World Heritage Sites **A** and **B**. (2)
- (b) Name the province where the World Heritage Sites identified in QUESTION 5.1.1(a) are located. (1)
- 5.1.2 Descriptions of World Heritage Sites in South Africa are given below. Name and match each WHS with its location on the map above, for example uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park – 7.
- (a) This site was a place where a highly sophisticated civilisation traded in gold and ivory with China, India and Egypt. (2)
- (b) This site contains sensitive ecosystems from Africa's marine, wetland and savannah environments. (2)

5.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

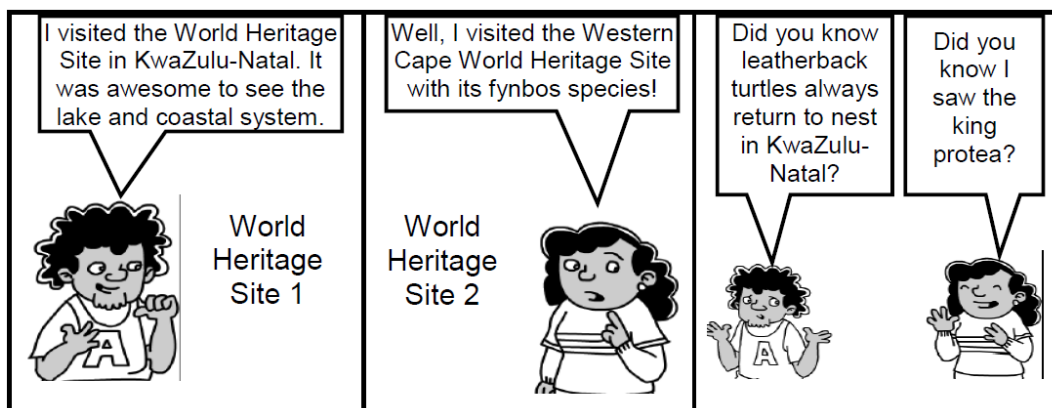
A few years ago the Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape was returned to the Nama people. Today they have managed to find a balance between their ancestors' 'living-off-the-land' lifestyle and the need for conservation.

[Adapted from www.safarinow.com]

- 5.2.1 Explain TWO ways in which the Richtersveld Cultural Landscape successfully meets the UNESCO cultural criteria. (4)
- 5.2.2 State ONE way in which the Nama community benefits from the Richtersveld Cultural Landscape as a World Heritage Site. (2)

NOV 2015 NSC QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



Complete the table below in the ANSWER BOOK.

	WORLD HERITAGE SITE 1	WORLD HERITAGE SITE 2	
5.1.1	(a)	(b)	(2)
5.1.2	(a)	(b)	(2)

5.2 From a tourism perspective, discuss ONE reason why the leatherback turtle's nest is regarded as a unique resource. (2)

5.3

UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE CRITERIA	
<p>Criterion 10: To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value.</p>	
[Source: www.unesco.org]	

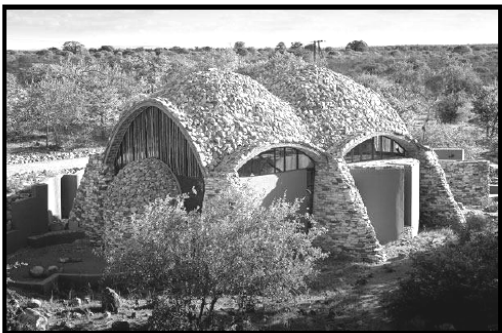
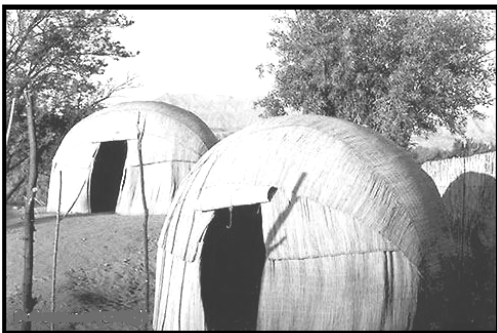
World Heritage Site 2 in QUESTION 5.1 above has met UNESCO's Criterion 10 to receive World Heritage status.

5.3.1 Discuss ONE example of how World Heritage Site 2 meets this criterion. (2)

5.3.2 Explain the role that UNESCO would play in maintaining both the World Heritage Sites. (2)

**NOV 2016 NSC
QUESTION 5**

Study the website article below and answer the questions that follow.

CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN SOUTH AFRICA	
South Africa's cultural World Heritage Sites protect the cultural heritage of both present and past traditions and cultures.	
Examples of cultural World Heritage Sites in South Africa:	
A. Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	B. Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
	
[Adapted from www.whc.unesco.org]	

- 5.1 Name the province where cultural World Heritage Site **A** is located. (2)
- 5.2 From the examples above, identify the South African World Heritage Site that used to be the largest kingdom on the African subcontinent. (2)
- 5.3 Give ONE economic activity that was practised by the culture identified in QUESTION 5.2. (2)
- 5.4 State TWO functions of the global organisation that oversees (watches over) the World Heritage Sites in South Africa. (4)



NOV 2017 NSC QUESTION 5



Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

**THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW IN LONDON SHOWCASED
SOUTH AFRICA'S WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN 2011**

At the Chelsea Flower Show countries are given the opportunity to use flower arrangements to showcase their attractions. This makes the Chelsea Flower Show an ideal opportunity to promote South Africa and its rich natural biodiversity and cultural heritage. The show attracts more than 150 000 visitors over four days and the South African exhibition is always a major attraction.

Dr Tanya Abrahamse, CEO of SANBI, said, 'Many visitors travel to South Africa after seeing our exhibit at the Chelsea Flower Show and we welcome the opportunity of showcasing our beautiful country through its World Heritage Sites.'

[Adapted from www.sanbi.org]

- 5.1 Name the TWO World Heritage Sites showcased at the Chelsea Flower Show in London in 2011. (4)
- 5.2 Name the TWO provinces that would have benefitted the most from the exposure at the Chelsea Flower Show. (2)

5.3 Give ONE reason why UNESCO granted World Heritage status to the two sites in QUESTION 5.1. (2)


5.4 South Africa's exhibitions at the Chelsea Flower Show created jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for local suppliers of plant materials and other items that are needed to create the perfect exhibition.

Suggest TWO other ways in which the exhibition of the two World Heritage Sites at the Chelsea Flower Show in London add value to South Africa's tourism industry. (4)

NOV 2018 NSC QUESTION 5

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

THE #KHOMANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



THE #KHOMANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
SOUTH AFRICA'S 9th World Heritage Site

Ancient people of the land
The Khoisan people

The #Khomani Cultural Landscape being declared a World Heritage Site shows the acknowledgement by UNESCO of the universal value and importance of this site as a living heritage.

The #Khomani and other San tribes are unique in that they descend directly from an ancient group of people that existed in Southern Africa many thousands of years ago.

The #Khomani San had a nomadic (constantly moving around) culture and lived off the land. They used plants for medicinal purposes and for rituals. Few of the tribe members still practise their traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The #Khomani San are skilled trackers using traps, spears, bows and arrows coated with snake venom (poison) or poisonous plants when hunting. Many of the #Khomani San also earn an income from tourism by selling traditional jewellery and artefacts to tourists.

[Adapted from *Sawobona*, September 2017 and *Indwe*, October 2017]

- 5.1.1 Give the name of the province where the World Heritage Site in this article is located. (1)
- 5.1.2 State the type of World Heritage Site of the #Khomani Cultural Landscape according to UNESCO's classification. (1)
- 5.2 Explain ONE reason why this World Heritage Site is referred to as a 'living heritage'. (2)
- 5.3 In a paragraph, discuss how the #Khomani Cultural Landscape being declared a World Heritage Site will support the rural development strategy for the #Khomani San.

Your paragraph must include the following:

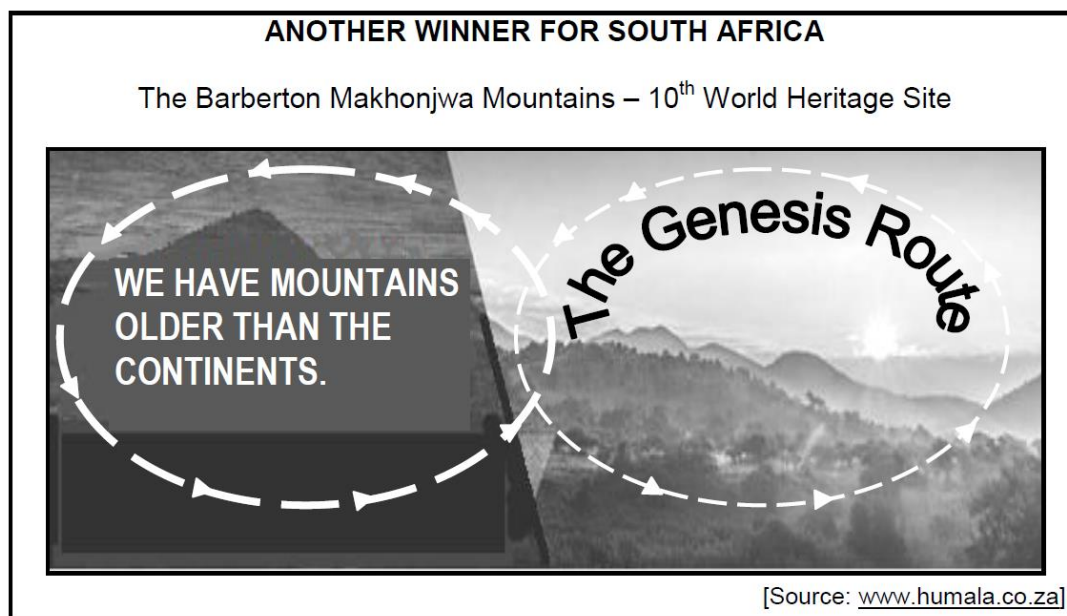
- Improved quality of life
- Cultural pride and sustainability
- Infrastructural accessibility (3 x 2)

NOTE: ONE mark will be awarded for paragraph format containing complete, well-constructed sentences without bullets or numbers.

(1) (7)

**NOV 2019 NSC
QUESTION 5**

Refer to the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



5.1 Identify the province where the 10th World Heritage Site is located. (2)

5.2 Discuss TWO reasons why tourists are encouraged to follow the Genesis Route when visiting the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains World Heritage Site. (4)

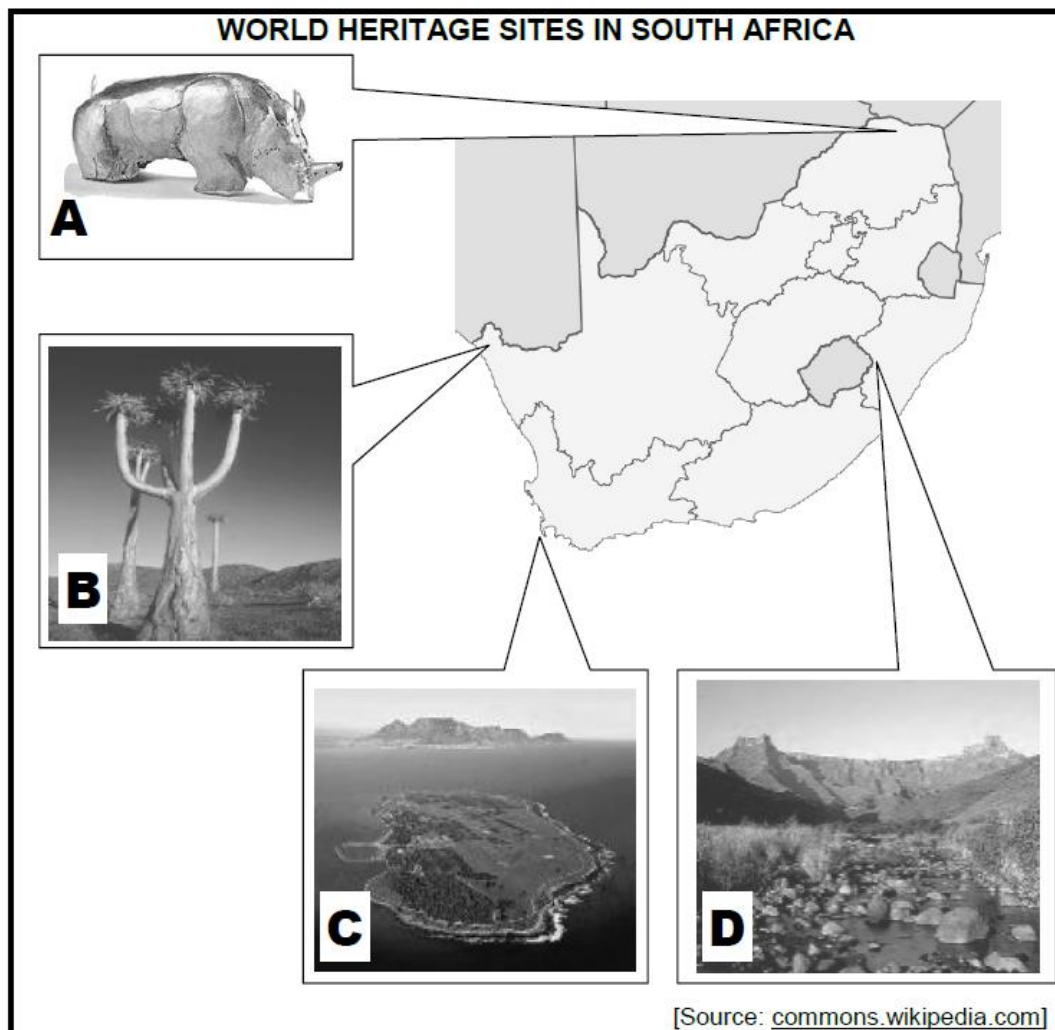
5.3

The flash floods in February 2019 caused major road closures between Badplaas and Barberton. The poor condition of roads due to flooding resulted in a decline in tourism in this province.

Explain how the poor condition of roads can negatively impact on visitor numbers on the Genesis Route. (4)

**FEB-MARCH 2015 NSC
QUESTION 5**

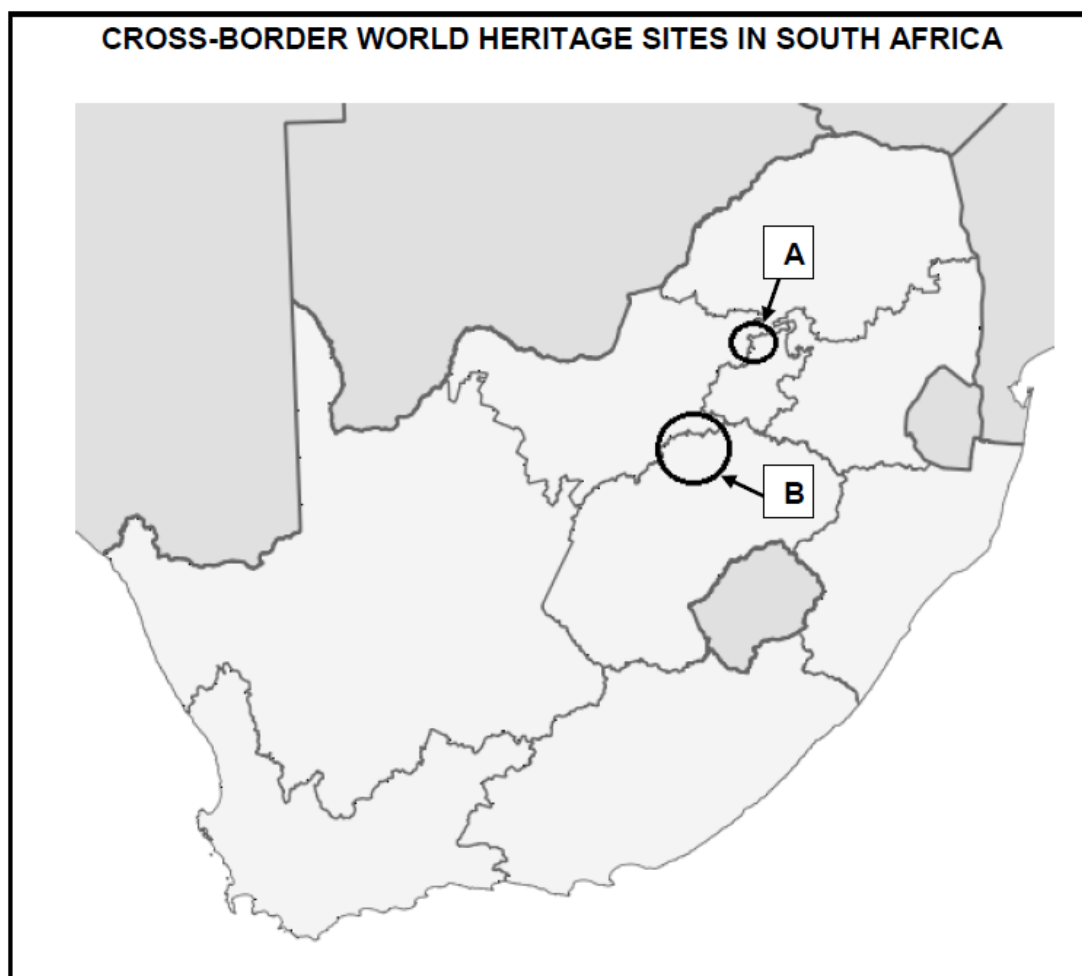
5.1 Study the map and pictures below and answer the questions that follow.



- 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)

**FEB-MARCH 2016 NSC
QUESTION 5**

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)

**FEB-MARCH 2017 NSC
QUESTION 5**

Study the information on the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park below and answer the questions that follow.

UKHAHLAMBA-DRAKENSBERG PARK

The uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park is a World Heritage Site. This World Heritage Site protects the mountain wilderness area and ancient rock art.

Activities in the mountainous park include hiking along the footpaths, exploring caves with rock art, having a picnic, swimming in rock pools, taking photographs, visiting a vulture restaurant, abseiling, rock climbing and ice climbing in winter. Various adventure tour operators offer guided activities and tours.

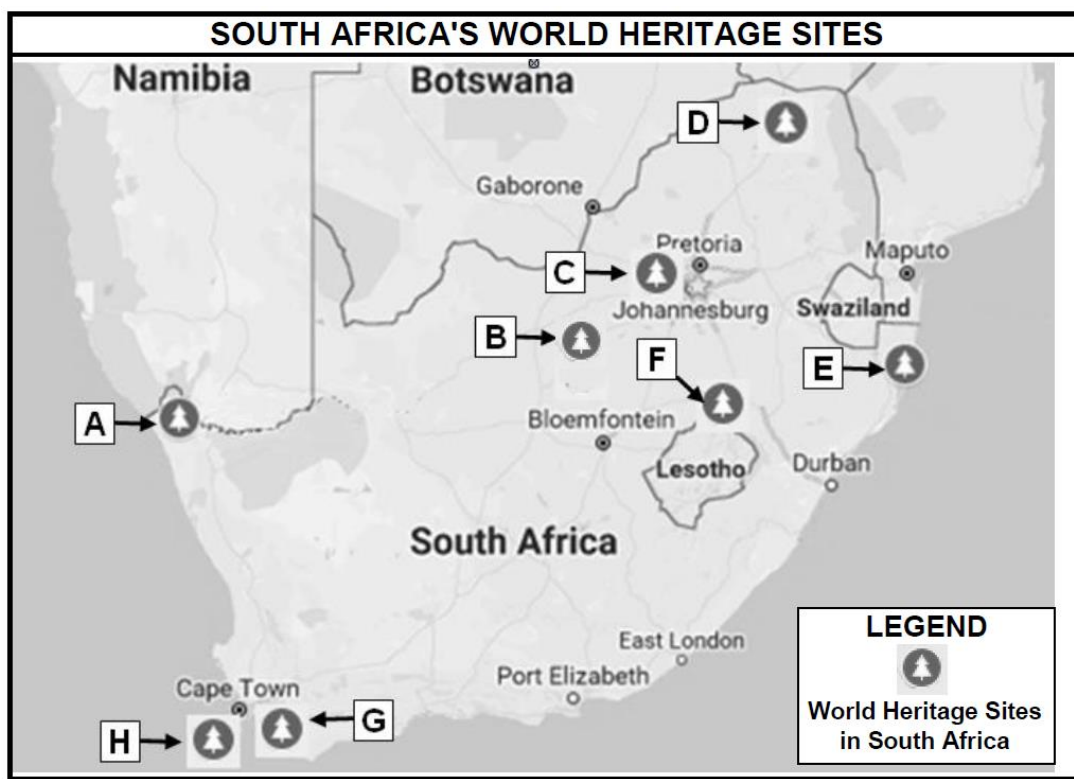
Some visitors to the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park will be required to complete the mountain rescue registers at certain entry points to ensure their safety.

[Adapted from www.zulu.org.za]

- 5.1 Name the cultural group whose legacy resulted in the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park receiving World Heritage Status. (2)
- 5.2 Explain how the cultural group named in QUESTION 5.1 still contributes to the popularity of the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park area. (2)
- 5.3 According to UNESCO World Heritage Sites are classified as natural, cultural and mixed heritage sites.
- 5.3.1 Give the classification of the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park. (2)
- 5.3.2 Give ONE reason from the extract to explain your answer to QUESTION 5.3.1. (2)
- 5.4 Explain TWO ways in which the safety of adventure activities at the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park is managed. (4)

**FEB-MARCH 2018 NSC
QUESTION 5**

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




[Adapted from Google Maps]

Match the location of the World Heritage Sites (**A–H**) on the map with the names of the World Heritage Sites (5.1.1–5.1.5).

Write only the letters (**A–H**) next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 5.1.6 J.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 5.1.1 | iSimangaliso Wetland Park | (2) |
| 5.1.2 | Vredefort Dome | (2) |
| 5.1.3 | Cradle of Humankind | (2) |
| 5.1.4 | Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape | (2) |
| 5.1.5 | uKahlamba-Drakensberg Park | (2) |

5.2 Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

<p style="text-align: center;">THE ROLE OF UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO strives to build networks among nations and created the idea of World Heritage to protect unique sites across the world for future generations to enjoy.</p>	
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5.2.1 Name TWO provinces in South Africa that do NOT have World Heritage Sites. (2)

5.2.2 State TWO aspects UNESCO looks for when considering sites for World Heritage Site status. (4)

5.2.3

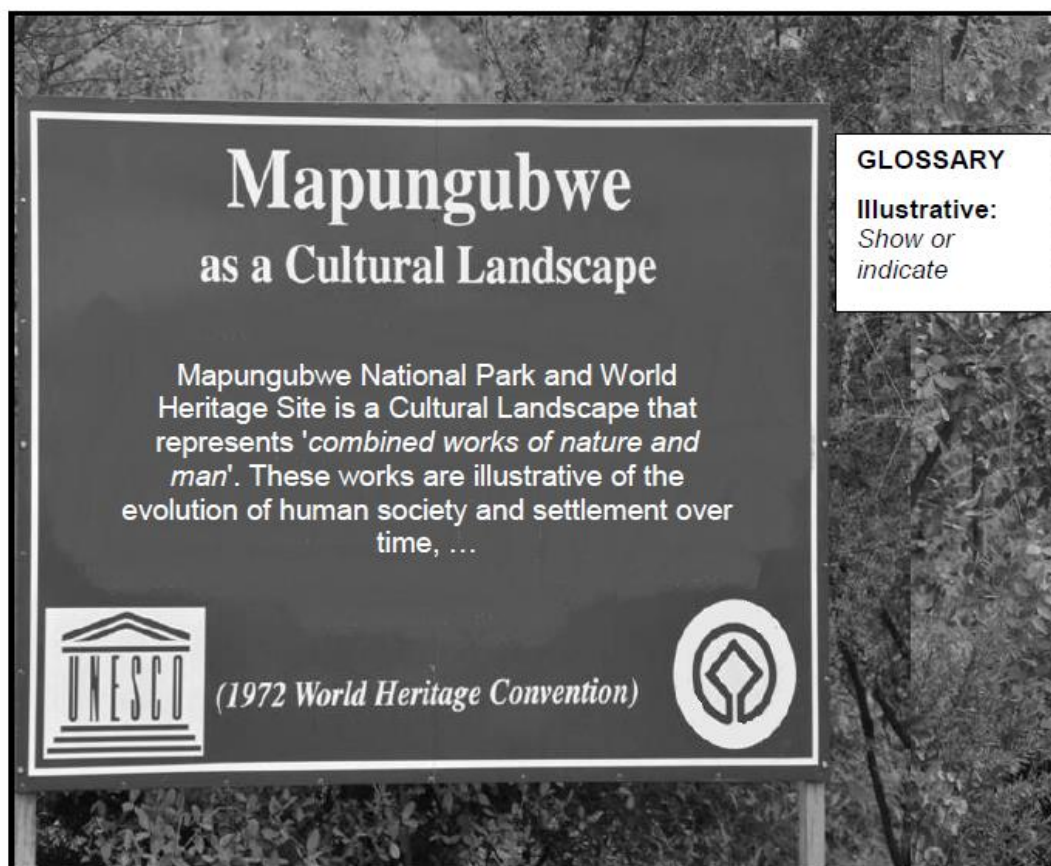
<p>UNESCO'S CRITERION (iii)</p> <p>... to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.</p>

Name ONE South African World Heritage Site that matches the description in criterion (iii) above. (2)

5.2.4 Discuss TWO advantages for the South African tourism industry if South Africa is awarded another World Heritage Site. (4)

**MAY-JUNE 2018 NSC
QUESTION 5**

Study the information board below and answer the questions that follow.



[Adapted from www.unesco.org]

- 5.1 State the type of World Heritage Site shown on the information board. (1)
- 5.2 Name the province where the site in QUESTION 5.1 is located. (1)
- 5.3 Give ONE reason why the UNESCO logos appear on the information board. (2)
- 5.4 On the information board above UNESCO states, 'These works are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time ...'
Suggest TWO characteristics of this site which illustrates the evolution of human society. (4)
- 5.5 Explain TWO ways in which this site has global significance for future generations. (4)

MAY-JUNE 2019 NSC QUESTION 5

Examine the map of South Africa's World Heritage Sites below and answer the questions that follow.

TRAVEL TO SOUTH AFRICA'S WORLD HERITAGE SITES

SOUTH AFRICA

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape

#Khomani Cultural Landscape

Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape

Vredefort Dome

Fossil Hominid Sites

Maloti-Drakensberg Park

iSimangaliso Wetland Park

Cape Floral Region

Robben Island

World's largest floral kingdom within a concentrated area

World's third highest level of biodiversity

LEGEND:

World Heritage Sites

The names of the sites given on the map above are according to UNESCO's inscriptions of South African World Heritage Sites.

Other names used in South Africa for some of the World Heritage Sites include:

The Fossil Hominid Site (also referred to as the Sterkfontein Caves or the Cradle of Humankind)

Maloti Drakensberg Park (also referred to as uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park)

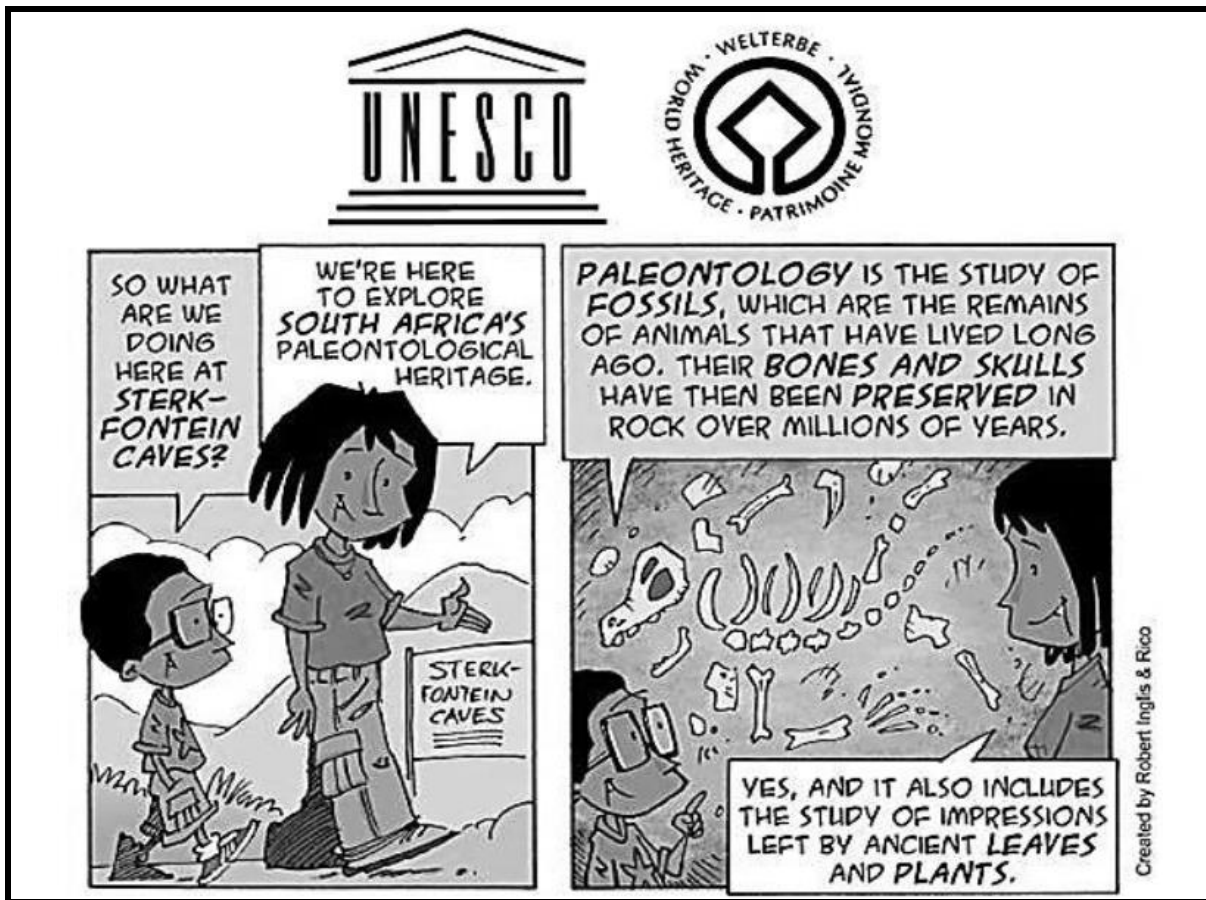
[Adapted from www.unesco.org]

- 5.1 Write down the letter of the World Heritage Site located in Limpopo. (1)
- 5.2 Write down the letter of the mixed World Heritage Site. (1)
- 5.3 Name the province where the World Heritage Site labelled **B** is located. (1)
- 5.4 Name the World Heritage Site that includes the New Seven Wonders of Nature. (1)

- 5.5 Give ONE reason why the Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape was declared a World Heritage Site. (2)
- 5.6 Give the names of the TWO World Heritage Sites that represent the following:
- 5.6.1 Ancient cultures (1)
- 5.6.2 Ancient human fossils (1)
- 5.7 Explain the difference between the *iSimangaliso Wetlands Park* and the *Cape Floral Region* with regard to diversity. (4)

**SEPT 2014 EC
QUESTION 5**

Study the logo and cartoon and answer the questions.



- 5.1 Write out the acronym UNESCO in full. (2)
- 5.2 Complete the sentence by filling in the missing words:

UNESCO recognises places throughout the world that are rich in heritage.
UNESCO 5.2.1 ... and 5.2.2 ... them for future generations. (2)
- 5.3 Identify the South African World Heritage Site depicted in the cartoon. (1)
- 5.4 Which world famous paleontological fossil was discovered at this World Heritage Site? (1)
- 5.5 Name TWO natural World Heritage Sites in South Africa. (2)

- 5.6 In order for a site to be included in the World Heritage List, it must meet at least one of UNESCO's ten selection criteria.

Examine the extract taken from UNESCO's selection criteria and identify ONE criterion that was met by the site mentioned in the cartoon for it to be included in the World Heritage List. Write ONLY the letter of your choice in the ANSWER BOOK.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (a) | To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design. |
| (b) | To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation, which is living or which has disappeared. |
| (c) | To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, 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. |

(2)

- 5.7 A World Heritage Site will add value to the tourism industry in the country in which it is located.

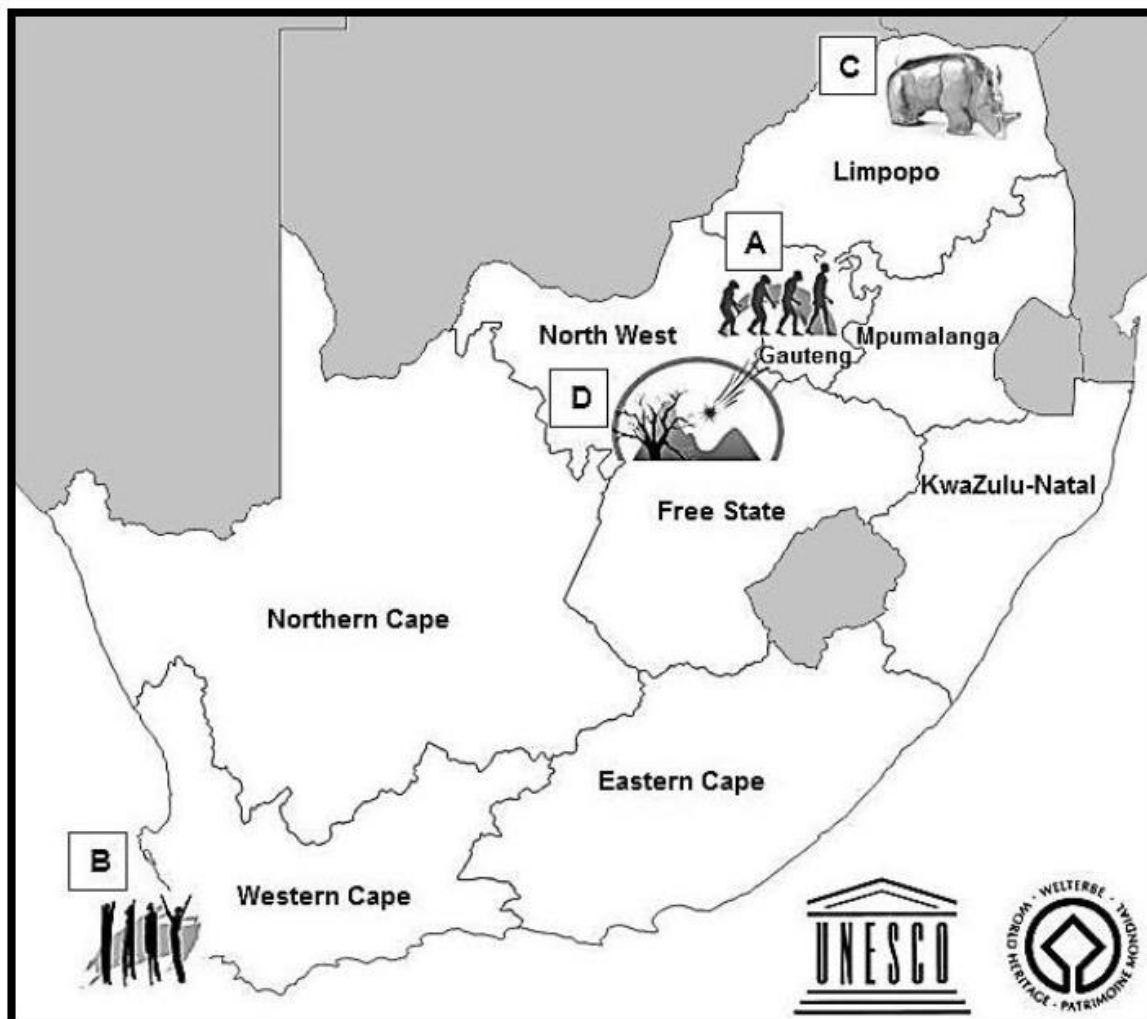
Provide TWO reasons to support this statement.

(2 x 2)

(4)

**SEPT 2015 EC
QUESTION 5**

Study the map of World Heritage Sites in South Africa and answer the questions.

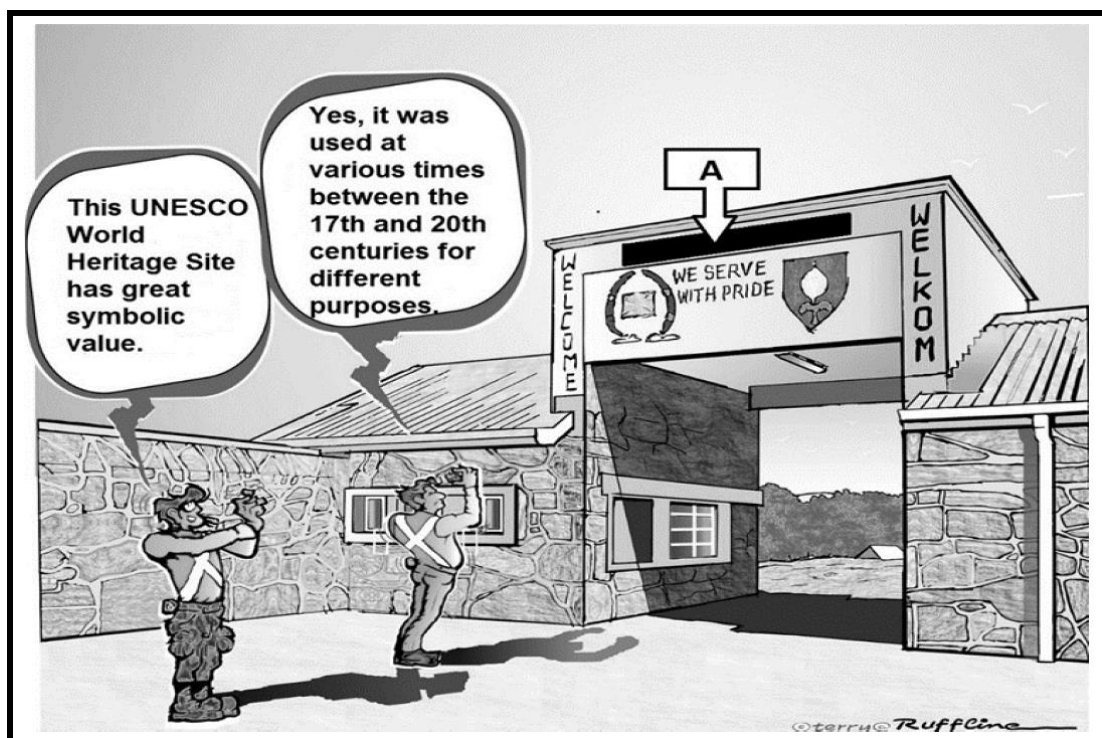


- 5.1 Refer to the map above and identify the World Heritage Sites labelled **A** and **B**. As your answer, write the letter and the name of the site. (2 x 1) (2)
- 5.2 Give the main reason why specific heritage sites in a country are selected to be placed on the World Heritage List and awarded World Heritage status by UNESCO. (2)
- 5.3 The World Heritage Site labelled **D** has been included on the World Heritage List as a natural site.

Explain why UNESCO considers this World Heritage Site to be in the interests of the international community and needs to be protected and preserved for future generations. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.4 Comment on why the World Heritage Site labelled **C** on the map is regarded by UNESCO as “bearing unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which has disappeared”. (2 x 2) (4)

**SEPT 2016 EC
QUESTION 5**

Study the cartoon below and answer the questions.



- 5.1 Give the name of the South African UNESCO World Heritage Site that should appear in the space labelled **A**. (1)
- 5.2 Name the province where the World Heritage Site identified in QUESTION 5.1 is located. (1)
- 5.3 Explain the concept “*World Heritage Site*”. (2)
- 5.4 Examine the extract taken from UNESCO’s World Heritage Site selection criteria.

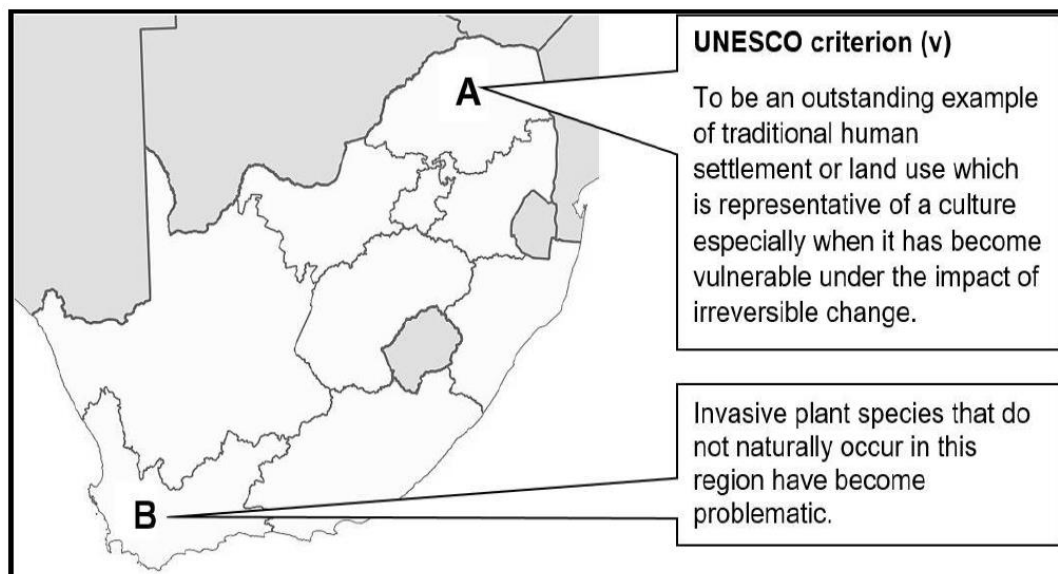
Criterion 3: To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Criterion 6: Directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

- Explain TWO ways in which the World Heritage Site identified in QUESTION 5.1 has met UNESCO’s Criterion 3 and Criterion 6. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.5 Discuss ONE way in which the South African tourism industry benefits from the World Heritage status awarded to the site identified in QUESTION 5.1. (2)

**SEPT 2017 EC
QUESTION 5**

Study the map below and answer the questions.



- 5.1 Identify the UNESCO World Heritage Sites labelled **A** and **B**. (2 x 1) (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 State the type of World Heritage Site represented by the site labelled **A**. (1)
- 5.2.2 Discuss ONE example of how the World Heritage Site labelled **A** meets UNESCO's criterion (v). (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 Name the major type of vegetation that covers the mountains, lowland valleys and coastal plains of the World Heritage Site labelled **B**. (2)
- 5.3.2 Explain ONE way in which invasive plant species present a threat to the existence of the World Heritage Site labelled **B**. (2)
- 5.4 Discuss TWO ways in which the South African tourism industry benefits from having the World Heritage Sites labelled **A** and **B**. (2 x 2) (4)

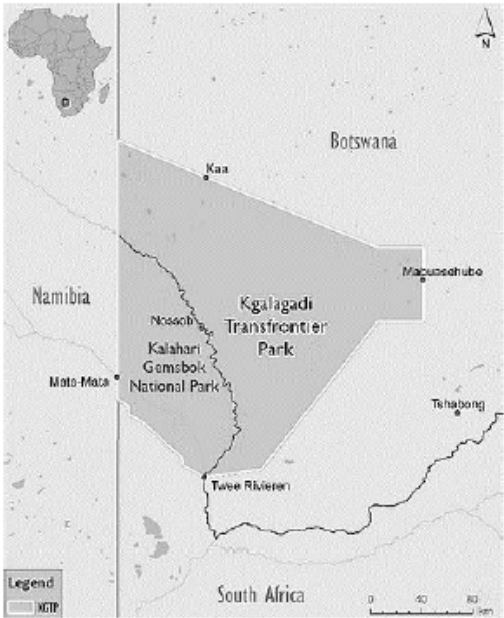
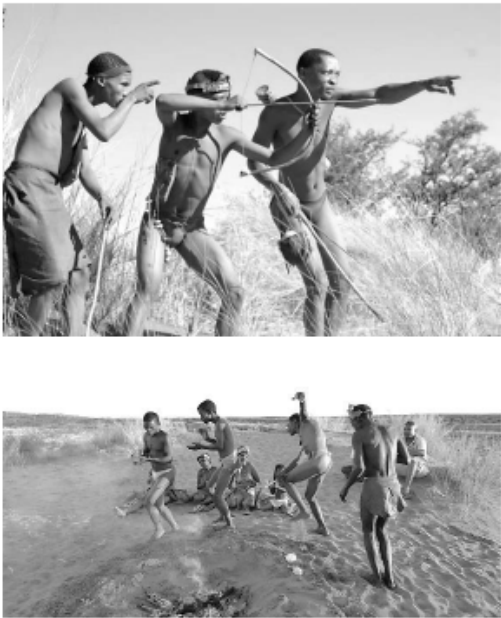
SEPT 2018 EC QUESTION 5

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.

[Adapted from www.whc.unesco.org, www.khomani.co.za and www.sa-venues.com]

- 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)

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)

**SEPT 2019 EC
QUESTION 5**

Study the map and information and answer the questions that follow.

SOUTH AFRICA'S TENTH WORLD HERITAGE SITE



Situated in north eastern South Africa, the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains World Heritage Site is one of the world's oldest geological structures, with volcanic and sedimentary rock dating back 3,5 billion years – around the time when the first continents were starting to form on the primitive Earth. Despite the rocks being billions of years old they are so well preserved that their fossils faithfully record the earliest bacterial life forms on the planet.

Along with their exceptional geology, the area is rich in wild plants, animals and beautiful scenery. The several large and small nature reserves and the panoramic beauty, provide the key elements needed for developing diverse and innovative tourism partnerships and businesses.

[Adapted from www.africageographic.com]

- 5.1 Identify the province where the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains, South Africa's newest World Heritage Site, is located. (1)
- 5.2 State the type of world heritage site that UNESCO has proclaimed at the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains. (2)

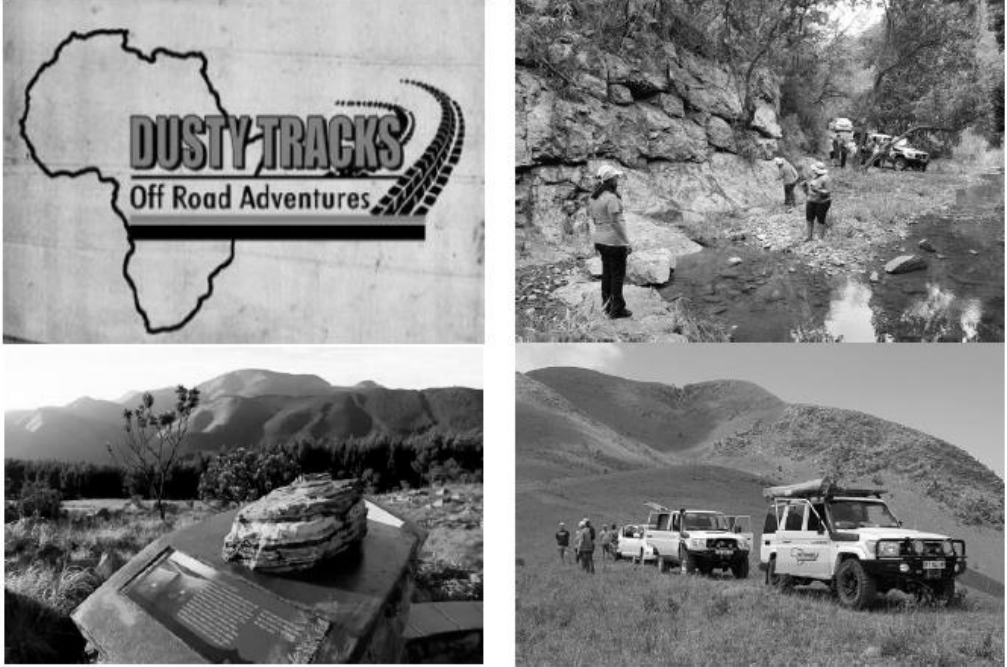
- 5.3 Examine the extract taken from UNESCO's selection criteria for a site to be included on the World Heritage List.

Criterion vii: "To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance."

Criterion viii: "To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms or significant geomorphic or physiographic features."

[Source: www.whc.unesco.org]

- 5.3.1 Identify the criterion that was met by the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains World Heritage Site. (2)
- 5.3.2 Explain TWO ways in which the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains successfully meets the UNESCO selection criterion identified in QUESTION 5.3.1. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.4 Study the pictures and information. Answer the question that follows.



Dusty Tracks Off Road Adventures offers scenic, adventure, birding, history, cultural, geological and 4 x 4 tours. Barberton has a Geo-trail in the proclaimed world heritage site and expert guides can be arranged for tours including an in-depth history and geology of the area.

[Adapted from www.dustytracks.co.za]

- 5.4.1 Discuss how the proclamation of the Barberton Makonjwa Mountains World Heritage Site will result in sustainable growth for Dusty Tracks Off Road Adventures and its tourism partners in the Barberton area. (2 x 2) (4)