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QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TOURISM INNOVATION & DEVELOPMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: (07 BTID)	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: TGE 510s	COURSE NAME: TOURISM GEOGRAPHY
SESSION: JUNE 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 2 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	MS U. TJITUNGA
MODERATOR:	Dr MUHOHO

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

1. **THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _3_ PAGES** (Including this front page)

Question 1 Multiple Choice

(10x2=20)

1.1. To locate exact places on earth, one must refer to:

- a) intersecting lines of longitude and latitude
- b) the distance to the South Pole
- c) the distance to the north pole

1.2. Lines of latitude and longitude are measured in

- a) centimeters
- b) degrees of a circle
- c) kilometers

1.3. Latitude lines on the globe run from

- a) north to south
- b) east to west
- c) north to east

1.4. Places on earth located to the east of GMT are certain number of time zones -----of GMT

- a) behind
- b) ahead
- c) directly

1.5. The imaginary line that divides the earth into north and southern hemisphere is called

- a) tropic of Capricorn
- b) Equator
- c) Meridian

1.6. The circumference of the earth is:

- a) 365
- b) 360
- c) 370

1.7. The earth is divided into how many time zones

- a) 12
- b) 24
- c) 15

1.8 when the sun is directly over a meridian, the time is:

- a) 12:00
- b) 11:00
- c) 00.00

1.9. Halfway around the world from the GMT zone is a time zone that is divided into two parts. The line that divides it into two parts is called:

- a) North pole
- b) Midday line
- c) International date line

1.10. The line halfway between equator and the north pole is called:

- a: tropic of capricorn
- b: Prime meridian
- c: tropic of cancer

Question 2

(5x5=25)

Critically discuss the ways in which geographers view the world or break things down to understand particular parts of the world.

Question 3

(3x5=15)

Carrying capacity can be managed, and there is no absolute number for any destination. For example, open heathland such as Kalahari red dunes may appear crowded with very few visitors present, while a Zambezi wooded area can absorb many more visitors. Describe how carrying capacity can be viewed in terms of the resource itself, from the visitor's point of view and from the point of view of the host community.

Question 4

(4x5=20)

Classify and explain four weather elements and their effect on tourism.

Question 5

(5)

Describe the distinctive nature of the welwitschia plant.

Question 6

(15)

Mention the name of the following animals: (1 mark per correct animal).

