



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING, LOGISTICS AND SPORT MANAGEMENT**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF SPORT MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BSMN</b>	<b>LEVEL: 5</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: STR521S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: SPORT TOURISM AND RECREATION</b>
<b>SESSION: DECEMBER 2025</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	<b>MS. F. SITHOLE</b>
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<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This question paper consists of (3) three sections.</li><li>2. Read the instructions on each section carefully</li><li>3. Read all the questions carefully before answering.</li><li>4. Number the answers clearly</li></ol>

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)**



**SECTION A: Multiple choice questions. Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.**

1. Which of the following best describes sport tourism?
  - a) Traveling for business meetings related to sports
  - b) Traveling to participate in, watch, or celebrate sports
  - c) Traveling for educational seminars in sport science
  - d) Traveling to relocate for a professional sport contract
  
2. Attending the FIFA World Cup in a host country is an example of:
  - a) Active sport tourism
  - b) Nostalgia sport tourism
  - c) Event sport tourism
  - d) Adventure sport tourism
  
3. Which of the following is an example of nostalgia sport tourism?
  - a) Competing in the Boston Marathon
  - b) Visiting the International Olympic Museum in Switzerland
  - c) Skiing in the Alps
  - d) Attending the Rugby World Cup final
  
4. A group of athletes traveling to Kenya for altitude training is an example of:
  - a) Event tourism
  - b) Sport training tourism
  - c) Active recreation tourism
  - d) Lifestyle sport tourism
  
5. Recreational sport contributes to national development by:
  - a) Only producing professional athletes
  - b) Encouraging sedentary lifestyles
  - c) Promoting health and reducing medical costs
  - d) Limiting opportunities for women and youth
  
6. An example of recreational sport at the community level is:
  - a) A Sunday league football match
  - b) The FIFA World Cup
  - c) National athletics championships
  - d) The NBA Finals



7. The following are types of leisure except:
  - a. Social Leisure
  - b. Physical Leisure
  - c. Cognitive leisure
  - d. Phenomenal Leisure
  
8. The following are parameters of free time except:
  - a. Magnitude
  - b. Structure
  - c. Content
  - d. Personality
  
9. The following are general characteristics of recreational activities except:
  - a. Are Voluntary
  - b. They promote an attitude of joyful participation
  - c. Are regenerative
  - d. People get paid for their participation
  
10. Which of the following are personal factors that influence an individual's participation in recreational activities?
  - a. Age, Gender, Personal obligations, Marital status
  - b. Media, Friends and peer groups, Social roles and contacts
  - c. Distribution of facilities, Marketing strategies, Political policies
  - d. All of the above



**SECTION B: True or False questions. Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Question</b>
1	A good recreational programme should address social obligations and personal issues. <b>True/False?</b>
2	Organization and leadership, Political policies and social accessibility are examples of personal factors that may affect an individual's participation in recreational activities. <b>True/False?</b>
3	Recreational sporting equipment can also cause environmental inconvenience and damage. <b>True/False?</b>
4	Content of free time refers the time of the day in which the free time is located and the frequency of appearance of the free time. <b>True/False?</b>
5	Sport tourism can contribute to the loss of cultural identity and heritage. <b>True/False?</b>
6	Recreation is any form of experience pursued during free time in which an individual engages (physically and/or mentally) out of choice for personal enjoyment and monetary rewards. <b>True/False?</b>
7	One of the psychological characteristics of recreation is that people participate in recreational activities willingly, free from any form of obligation or external compulsion. <b>True/False?</b>
8	Leisure and enjoyment, Health and vocation are common reasons why people participate in recreational sport. <b>True/False?</b>
9	Sport tourism can lead to crowd disorder at events. <b>True/False?</b>
10	Sport tourism can strengthen <b>national heritage, identity, and community spirit</b> as local people join together to promote their culture. <b>True/False?</b>



**SECTION C: Essay Questions**

**Answer any 4 (four) questions ONLY in this section.**

**Question 1 [20 marks]**

Evaluate the positive and negative effects of sport tourism on host communities (economic, social, cultural, and environmental). **[20 marks]**

**Question 2 [20 marks]**

Explain the social and circumstantial factors that act as barriers recreational sport participation **[20 marks]**

**Question 3 [20 marks]**

- a) Outline the ways that can be used to increase enrolment in recreational programmes. **[5 marks]**
- b) "Recreational sport is a tool for building social cohesion." Discuss this statement with reference to community development. **[15 marks]**

**Question 4 [20 marks]**

- a) Outline the main challenges that often affect the success of recreational programmes. **[10 marks]**
- b) Explain the importance of inclusivity in recreational sport programmes. **[10 marks]**

**Question 5 [20 marks]**

- a. Explain the concept of "free time" in recreation studies. **[11 marks]**
- b. Outline the parameters of free time. **[9 marks]**

**END OF SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION**

