

# GR 11 TOURISM



## TERM 1 SUMMARISED NOTES

### TRANSPORT SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA



*Airports, airlines and airport operations.*

#### **Airline and flight terminology:**

##### *Gateway*



- ↪ This is the place of entry into a country or region or exit from a country or region.
- ↪ Country: Usually an airport like OR Tambo (international airport in JHB)
- ↪ Border posts will be the gateway if you travel by road.
- ↪ Region: For example: The city East London is called the “gateway to the Wild Coast” indicating how a tourist enters a region or country.



Accepted abbreviation for OR  
Tambo = ORTIA



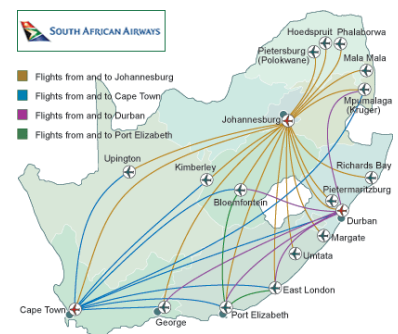
# Direction of my flight?

(Inbound) 	(Outbound) 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✎ Flights coming into a country to land at an airport</li> <li>✎ From another country or another airport.</li> <li>✎ Includes any flight ENTERING or arriving at the airport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✎ Departing from the airport to another country or airport</li> <li>✎ Flight LEAVES the airport.</li> </ul>

# Where do I fly to?

## Domestic flights

- ✎ Flying from one airport to another but **IN THE SAME COUNTRY**.
- ✎ Can be inter-provincial (between different provinces) or intra-provincial (only in one province)
- ✎ The flight stays in the country.



## Regional flights

- ✎ A flight leaving a country for another country in the same region.
- ✎ In South Africa this will be all flights travelling to SADC countries. All flights travelling in Southern Africa are regional flights.
- ✎ Examples: flights between the following countries.

COMOROS ISLANDS ARE NOW ALSO PART OF SADC



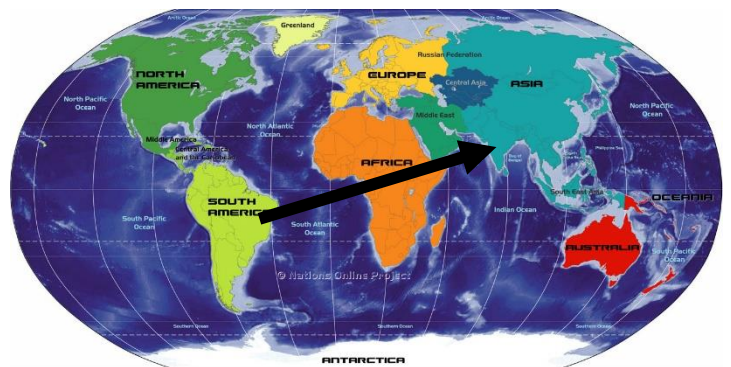
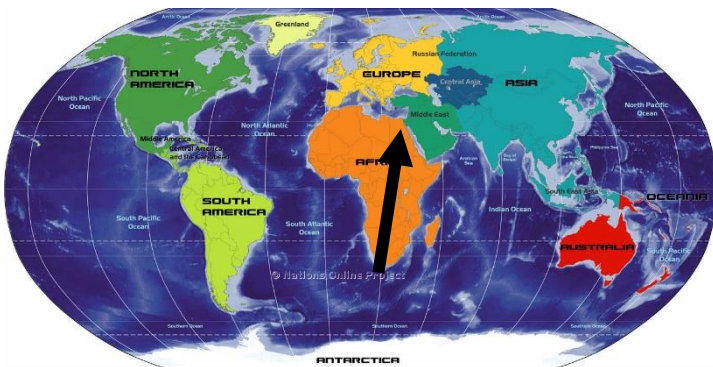
## Intercontinental flights

- ✎ Flight between 2 continents
- ✎ From one continent to another
- ✎ Can be between any of the 7 continents: North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and New-Zealand.
- ✎ Example:



## Transcontinental flights

- ✎ Flight ACROSS a continent.
- ✎ Example: from Cape Town to Cairo (across the Africa continent – although we live in one continent) OR from South America to India (Asia) (fly across Africa)



## Transatlantic flights

- ✎ This kind of flight must cross the North Atlantic Ocean
- ✎ Example: New York to London







# Type of flight

## Connecting flights

- ✎ Sometimes necessary to reach your final destination when direct flights are not available.
- ✎ Change of aircraft / airline.
- ✎ Usually cheaper than a direct flight.
- ✎ This can be very uncomfortable as a passenger might need to wait for hours on the airport for the next flight.



# Duration of flight

## Long-haul flights



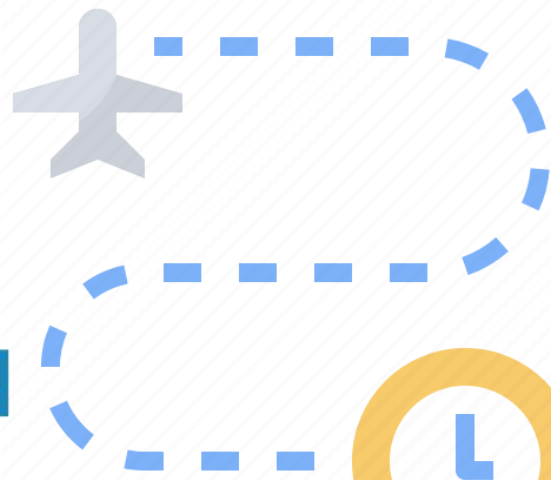
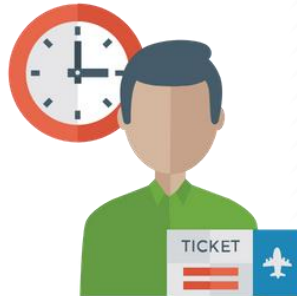
- ~ Measured according to the amount of air kilometers or the number of hours in the air.
- ~ Each airline has its own definition of a long-haul flight.
- ~ Usually:
  - Longer than 6 ½ - 8 hours
- ~ Can be one of the following:
  - Long-haul, direct
  - Ultra-long distance (overnight flights)



## Medium-haul flights



- ~ Usually: 3 to 8 hours.
- ~ Airlines differ.



## Short-haul flights



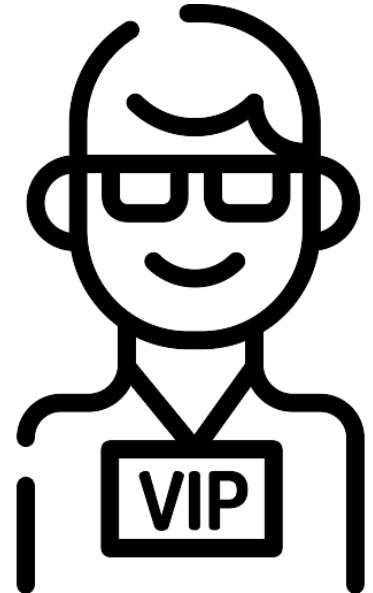
- ~ Less than 3 hours
- ~ All flights in SA



# VIP Flights

## Chartered flights

- ⚡ Not scheduled (no roster is followed)
- ⚡ Special requests, for special people
- ⚡ Large airlines can still operate chartered flights, or smaller airlines who need not follow a strict schedule can operate chartered flights





# Airports (Buildings)

## International airports

- ↷ Equipped to handle flights arriving and departing in and from the country.
- ↷ These airports handle international flights-flights across the borders of a country or crossing international borders.
- ↷ Tourists must be able to show a valid passport for these flights.

### Facilities required at international airports :

#### Immigration control

Passports, visas and other documentation of passengers are checked.



#### Custom officials


Baggage and goods entering the country are checked.



## National airports

- ↷ All the airports in a country operated by the government of the country.
- ↷ These airports do not handle international flights. (only domestic flights)

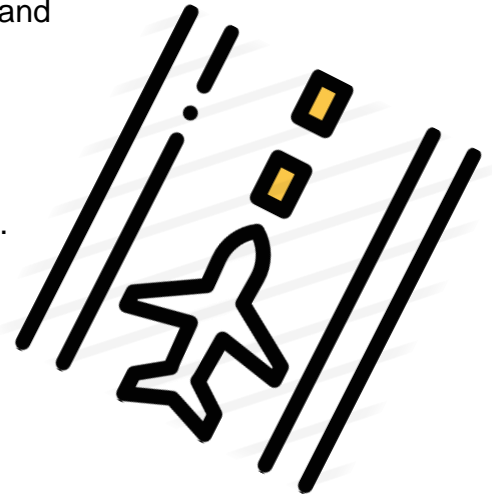
## Airport Company of SA:

- ↪ ACSA: Airports company of South Africa
- ↪ ACSA: control and operate the international and domestic (also temporary international-) airports in South Africa.
- ↪ ACSA's logo: 



**AIRPORTS COMPANY**  
SOUTH AFRICA

- ↪ The owner of the airport must ensure that all facilities and technical requirements are in place.
- ↪ Facilities required by ACSA:
  - **Tarred runway**
  - Runway must have **lights**
  - **Control tower** with an air traffic control system.
  - Fully equipped terminal **building** to handle passengers
  - **Baggage handling system**
  - **Parking area** for cars



## Privately owned airports.

- ↪ Airports not owned and operated by the government.
- ↪ There are quite a few in SA. The best known is Lanseria International Airport (JHB)



## Private landing strips

- ↪ Very basic with little or no facilities.
- ↪ Usually in remote areas with only a piece of flat land to land on.
- ↪ For example, at game reserves / camps and coastal resorts. Usually not tarred.
- ↪ Usually handles private flights / chartered flights.



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*A. Jonker*



Name & Surname: \_\_\_\_\_



CLASS TEST : 16 MARKS

1. In your own words explain the meaning of the word “gateway”, name an international gateway of South Africa as far as air travel is concerned. (3)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. In your own words explain the following terms:

a) Intercontinental flights (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Transcontinental flights (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) Transatlantic flights (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) Chartered flights (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) Domestic flights (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which company is responsible for the managing and operating of airports in SA? Give the name and abbreviation. (2)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are the requirements to be classified as an international airport?

Name 2. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain the responsibilities of each of the abovementioned. (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. In your own words explain the term “connecting flight”. (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_