

## Activity 2 — Getting to the meeting on time

Activity 2 continues with the theme of assisting with travel arrangements, but in this activity learners' skills are extended to include thinking about travelling time to and from the airport as well as reading flight timetables

### ABOUT THIS ACTIVITY

In this activity learners will again be reading maps. They will draw on the skills that they have learned in activity 1. They are asked to use maps to work out travel distances. Then they are asked to think about how long the journey will take. Here they have to consider maximum allowed speeds and how traffic on the roads affects travelling time. They are also asked to read flight timetables and to plan flights by taking into account travelling time to and from the airport.

This activity prepares learners to meet the following outcomes of Unit Standard 14108:

SO 1: Measure, estimate and calculate physical quantities in practical situations:

o AC 2, 5, 6

SO 2: Explore, describe and represent, interpret and justify geometrical relationships:

o AC 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

### MANAGING THIS ACTIVITY

Learners should be given worksheet 2 and a copy of handout 1 (from activity 1).

2.1 They should take the N2 (some learners may call this Settlers Way).

Note the V& A Waterfront is not actually marked on the map, so you may need to have a discussion about where it is. Alternatively, also give learners the handouts with the map of the Waterfront and with the detail of Eastern Boulevard and De Waal Drive. This may also help learners to answer question 2.2 below (although it is important to stress that they only need approximate distances for this task).

2.2 The length of the road on the map is about 3,5 cm, so the total distance in reality is about 18 km. This is without counting the airport approach road (which is about 2km) or any road within the Waterfront.

2.3 Learners can place a piece of string over the road and then measure the length of string on a ruler. The legend shows that 1 cm = 5 km.

Some learners may do the calculation using the ratio on the legend:

$$3,5 \text{ cm} \times 500 \text{ 000} = 1800 \text{ 000 cm} = 18 \text{ 000 000 mm} = 18 \text{ km}$$

2.4 Learners need to calculate time when they are given the speed limits.

Here we show one way to calculate the time taken. Learners may have other ways of doing the calculation. Speed = distance divided by time taken. So time taken = distance travelled divided by speed travelled.

2.4.1 If you travel 100 km at 100 km/h it will take 1 hour.

So 6 km at 100 km/h will take  $\frac{6}{100}$  or 0,06 of an hour or 3,6 minutes (we can say about 4 minutes).

If you travel 80 km at 80 km/h it will take 1 hour.

So 8 km at 80 km/h will take  $\frac{8}{80} = \frac{1}{10}$  of an hour or 6 minutes.

If you travel 60 km at 60 km/h it will take 1 hour.

So 4 km at 60 km/h will take  $\frac{4}{60}$  of an hour = 0,07 of an hour or 4 minutes

In total it will take you about 14 minutes.

However, this is if you are moving the whole time. There are several sets of traffic lights along the way. One also needs to consider the time it takes to travel along the roads in the Waterfront and the Airport Approach Road itself, as well as getting out of the parking at the airport and finding parking at the Waterfront.

Learners should allow at least 30 minutes – when there is no traffic.

2.4.2 It does not always take the same time to travel this route.

2.4.3 The amount of traffic affects the speed at which you can travel. One can predict that at peak travel times (in the morning and evening) the traffic moves much more slowly. Learners can expect that it will take at least 70 minutes to drive between the airport and the Waterfront in peak traffic.

Travel time can also be affected by weather, road maintenance, accidents and large functions like the opening of parliament or important sports events. Office administrators need to consider the likelihood of any such events and their impact on travel time.

2.5 Learners can find what the codes mean by looking beneath the table on the handout.

2.5.1 DLY means daily – these flights fly every day.

2.5.2 X means except – these flights will fly on all days other than those preceded by an X.

2.5.3 1 means Monday – these flights fly on Mondays.

2.5.4 5 means Friday – these flights fly on Fridays.

2.5.5 6 means Saturday – these flights fly on Saturdays.

2.5.6 7 means Sundays – these flights fly on Sundays.

2.6 The answer to 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 are in the table below.

Flight number	Depart	Arrive
SA 1372	08:10	09:45
SA 1412/ SA 323	06:45	12:10
SA 462/ SA 327	08:00	13:10

2.6.3 The best flight to book her on would be the direct flight SA 1372. The main reason for this is that she will spend much less time travelling. This will have the following advantages:

- o She will probably be more attentive at the meeting.
- o It will allow a greater range of times in which the meeting could take place. Learners will find in the questions below that once both the travel time to and from the airport and times of the return flights have been considered, there is little time left for the meeting.

2.6.4 You should allow at least 30 minutes.

2.6.5 Flight lands at 09:45.

Time to check out and get the car: minimum 30 minutes: 10:15

Time to travel to Waterfront, find parking, get to office etc. minimum 30 minutes: 10:45

Allow an extra 15 minutes, just in case anything takes a bit longer. Expected time to arrive at office is no earlier than 11:00

2.6.6  $11:00 + 2 \text{ hours} = 13:00$

2.7.1 Flight SA 1375 will land at 18:30. She will still need to collect her luggage and drive home.

2.7.2 17:00

2.7.3 She is expected to check in 90 minutes before 17:00. This is at 15:30.

The flight check-in closes 30 minutes before 17:00: this is 16:30. She will probably be fine if she checks in at 16:00 or 60 minutes before the flight.

2.7.4 Learners calculated that the minimum travelling time between the airport and the Waterfront was 30 minutes.

2.7.5 The very latest she could leave your office would be 16:00 minus 30 minutes i.e. 15:30, but she still needs to get from your office to the car and from the parking place to the end of the Waterfront. You should probably allow 45 minutes, which would mean that she should leave no later than 15:15.

2.7.6 The only flight you could book her back on would be SA 1375.

2.8 Here learners need to think about arrival times, times to travel to and from the airport plus the length of the meeting.

In questions 2.6 and 2.7 above learners calculated this time as follows: 30 minutes to check out and hire car + 30 minutes to get to Waterfront + 15 minutes to get to office + 2 hours of meeting time + 15 minutes to get from office to end of Waterfront + 30 minutes to get to airport + 1 hour check-in time. This is a total of 5 hours.

2.8.1 SA 1378 – only flies on Saturdays.

- 2.8.2 SA 1362 – lands 13:15. If you add 5 hours, this would take you to 18:05. She would miss the flight home.
- 2.8.3 SA1374– lands 16:30. Even without leaving the airport she would miss the check-in flight for the return flight.
- 2.8.4 SA 1376; SA 462 / SA 372; SA 464 / SA 333; SA 1406 / SA 343; SA 467 / SA 347; SA 1406 / SA 359

2.9.1 Because of the peak hour traffic, this journey would probably take longer, say about 75 minutes.

2.9.2 To get an 18:30 flight you need to be at the airport at 17:30. If you estimate that it will take 75 minutes to cover that distance, you would need to leave the Waterfront at 16:15. So you would need to leave your office at 16:00.

Discuss with learners the importance of considering peak travel periods in big cities. If you leave Waterfront at 15:15 you can catch a 17:00 flight

But you need to leave 45 minutes later to catch a flight that leave 90 minutes later at 18:30.

## Activity 2 — Getting to the meeting on time

You need to book a flight for Dr Ngobo from East London. She needs to be at a 2 hour meeting at your office in the Waterfront next Thursday. You need to look up the flight details and plan which flight to book her on.

- 2.1 What road do you take from the airport to the Waterfront?
- 2.2 How far is it from the airport to the Waterfront?
- 2.3 Explain how you used the map to work out the distance.
- 2.4 There are different speed limits along the way. You can travel
  - o 100 km per hour for about 6 km
  - o 80 km per hour for about 8 km
  - o 60 km an hour for about 4 km
- 2.4.1 How long will it take you to get from the airport to the Waterfront?
- 2.4.2 Does it always take the same amount of time to travel into town from the airport?
- 2.4.3 What things can change the amount of time it takes you to make a journey?
- 2.5 Now look at the flight times on the handout. What do the following codes mean:
  - 2.5.1 DLY
  - 2.5.2 X
  - 2.5.3 1
  - 2.5.4 5
  - 2.5.5 6
  - 2.5.6 7
- 2.6 Answer the following using the information on the handout.
  - 2.6.1 What are the three earliest flights that Dr Ngobo could take from East London? Write down the flight numbers.
  - 2.6.2 At what times do these flights get to Cape Town?
  - 2.6.3 On which of these three flights would it be best to book Dr Ngobo? Give reasons for your answer.
  - 2.6.4 About how much time should you allow for Dr Ngobo to get her luggage and organise the hired car?
  - 2.6.5 At about what time do you think she could arrive at your office?
  - 2.6.6 If the meeting starts as soon as she arrives, what time would it end?
- 2.7 Answer the following questions if Dr Ngobo takes flight SA 1375 back to East London.
  - 2.7.1 What time will she arrive home?
  - 2.7.2 What time does this flight leave Cape Town Airport?
  - 2.7.3 How long before the flight should Dr Ngobo be at the airport? What time must she be at the airport?
  - 2.7.4 How long would it take to get back to the airport?
  - 2.7.5 What time should she leave your office at the Waterfront?
  - 2.7.6 On which other flights could you book Dr Ngobo back home and be sure to be able to conclude the meeting?

- 2.8 Now let's think again about the morning flights. Why can't Dr Ngobo catch the following flights:
- 2.8.1 SA 1378?
  - 2.8.2 SA 1362?
  - 2.8.3 SA 1374?
  - 2.8.4 Give a list of other flights which she can't catch to be at a meeting during the day on a Thursday.
- 2.9 Now let's see what happens if you have to travel during the peak travel period.
- 2.9.1 About how long do you think that it takes to get from the Waterfront to the airport if you leave at 17:00? Explain your calculations.
  - 2.9.2 What time would be the latest that you could leave your office to get an 18:30 flight?

**Flight times from East London to Cape Town.**

Frequency	Depart	Arrive	Flight number	Stop/via
X 67	0810	0945	SA 1372	Nonstop
6	0930	1105	SA 1378	Nonstop
7	1140	1315	SA 1362	Nonstop
X6	1455	1630	SA 1374	Nonstop
DLY	1900	2035	SA 1376	Nonstop
X67	0645	1210	SA 1412/ SA 323	Jnb
X67	0800	1310	SA 462/ SA 327	Jnb
7	0905	1410	SA 464/ SA 333	Jnb
X7	1040	1610	SA 1406/ SA 343	Jnb
DLY	1235	1710	SA 476/ SA 347	Jnb
X5	1450	1940	SA 1406/ SA 359	Jnb

**Flight times from Cape Town to East London.**

Frequency	Depart	Arrive	Flight number	Stop/via
X 67	0600	0730	SA1371	Nonstop
6	0730	0900	SA 1377	Nonstop
7	0940	1110	SA 1361	Nonstop
X 6	1255	1425	SA 1373	Nonstop
DLY	1700	1830	SA 1375	Nonstop
X 6	0730	1205	SA 308/ SA 417	Jnb
DLY	0840	1400	SA 316/ SA 1407	Jnb
X 67	0905	1400	SA 1524/ SA 1407	Jnb
DLY	1140	1615	SA 323 / SA 475	Jnb

X – Except    DLY daily    1- Mon    2 - Tues    3-Wed    4- Thurs    5- Fri    6-Sat    7-Sun

**Check in times:**

Domestic passengers are requested to check in 90 minutes before departure. Domestic check-in closes 30 minutes before departure.

