

## GEOGRAPHY HIGHER GRADE – PAPER 2

### GENERAL

The paper was of a higher standard than in recent years.

Mapwork is fundamental to Geography and needs to be taught in all grades so that by the time candidate write the Senior Certificate exam they are fully familiar with the skills and interpretation techniques. It is a pleasure to note the confidence with which the students of some schools answered this mapwork paper. On the other hand, it is distressing to note how many schools fail to prepare their students adequately.

It has been stated many times in examiners' reports in recent years that mapwork is a precise science, requiring very accurate measurements.

The skills tested were the following

Use of co-ordinates; use of the legend to identify features; the meaning of the title; location of the orthophoto and the topographical map; measuring distance along a curved line; use of contours to determine height; construction of cross sections; calculation of vertical exaggeration (Total: 22 marks). Candidates from schools, which do mapwork regularly, would have scored close to full marks for these questions.

The interpretation questions required the application of theoretical knowledge of the matric syllabus to the town of Clanwilliam and its surrounding region.

Language:

An attempt was made to use good, but simple, English and Afrikaans throughout the paper. Difficult language was avoided. Some questions were answered badly because the candidates did not read the question properly. For example, Question 1.3 tested knowledge of the title of the orthophoto. The answer was (b), but many candidates gave (c) as the answer, because that answer matched the title of the orthophoto given in the exam. Q 1.5 referred to the orthophoto, not the topographical map.

Q 3.1 referred to the site of the wall of the Clanwilliam Dam. Many candidates' answers referred to the position of Clanwilliam Dam.

Q 5.2 The introductory statement referred to either a central place town or a trade and transport town. Candidates were expected to refer to both in their explanation of the statement. Many candidates restricted their answers to either one or the other.

It is the intention of the examiners to maintain the standard of this exam paper. It is designed to reward those candidates who know their mapwork. No school should be able to claim that they do not have the resources with which to teach mapwork because all schools retain the maps and orthophotos from the matric exam.

Some advice to learners:

It often helps to stand up and look at the mapsheet from a distance to get a better idea of the relationships of the various phenomena on the map, e.g. the features of mountain ranges, the drainage patterns; the major river systems; the linking of communication routes; the influence of relief on communications; the patterns of agriculture land use. (The finer details of maps can be studied from a normal reading distance, 15 – 20 cm.) Patterns are often seen only when the whole map sheet is within the person's field of vision. It is not against exam rules to stand up and look at the map.

Some specific questions:

The site of the dam wall was chosen because the valley is very narrow. The wall would therefore be short and easier and cheaper to build.

The dam is a temporary base level of erosion; therefore the river slows down, loses energy and deposits its load.

The water, which is released from the dam downstream, is clear; therefore its capacity for erosion is greater. It will have more energy available for erosion; therefore its erosive power will increase. On the other hand, the dam will reduce the flow of the river, thus reducing its erosive power. Both these interpretations were accepted.

Candidates were expected to be able to see that B lies on a floodplain with fertile soil and C is on a rocky slope with thin poor soil.

The main reason for the site of Clanwilliam is the fact that two major routes, the north-south route and the west-east route, cross there. It is nodal a point. Within that context, fairly flat land, near, but not on the fertile farmland, was chosen. (the dam came later although it as accepted as a factor.)

The central place part of this question was well answered, but few candidates demonstrated much knowledge of trade and transport towns. The intersection of the major north-south and west-east routes gives the town accessibility and nodality. It can also be regarded as a bridge town. and 5.4 were well answered.

## AARDRYKSKUNDE HG VRAESTEL 2

### ALGEMEEN

Die vraestel was van 'n hoër standaard as die van die afgelope jare.

Kaartwerk is fundamenteel vir aardrykskunde, en moet in alle grade onderrig word sodat wanneer kandidate die Senior Sertifikaat-eksamen aflê hulle ten volle bekend is met die vaardighede en interretasietegnieke. Dit was aangenaam om waar te neem dat kandidate van sommige skole die vraestel met selfvertroue beantwoord het. Aan die ander kant is dit kommerwekkend dat sommige skole nie hulle kandidate voldoende voorberei nie. Daar is talle kere in onlangse eksaminators verslae genoem dat kaartwerk 'n presiese wetenskap is wat baie akkurate meting verg.

#### Vaardighede getoets

Gebruik van koördinate; gebruik van sleutel om verskynsels te identifiseer; betekenis van die titel; ligging van die ortofotokaart en die topografiese kaart; berekening van afstand langs 'n geboë lyn; gebruik van kontoere om hoogte aan te dui; konstruksie van deursnit; berekening van vertikale vergroting (totaal = 22 punte). Kandidate waar kaartwerk by skole gereeld gedoen word, het byna volpunte in dié vroe behaal.

#### Interpretasievaardighede getoets

Interpretasie van deursnit; rivierwerking; boerdery aktiwiteite; stedelike nedersetting; reliëf. Die interpretasievrae het die toepassing van teoretiese kennis van die matrieksillabus op die dorp Clanwilliam en sy omringende gebied geverg.

#### Taal

'n Poging is aangewend om goeie, maar eenvoudige Engels en Afrikaans in die vraestel te gebruik. Moilike taal is vermy. Sommige vroe was swak beantwoord omdat die kandidate nie die vroe behoorlik gelees het nie. Bv. Vraag 1.3 het kennis van die titel van die ortofotokaart getoets. Die antwoord was (b), maar baie kandidate het (c) as antwoord gegee, omdat daardie antwoord die titel was van die ortofotokaart wat in die eksamen verskaf is.

V 1.5 het na die ortofotokaart, en nie na die topografiese kaart verwys

V 3.1 het na die standplaas van die wal van die Clanwilliamdam verwys. Baie kandidate se antwoorde het na die posisie van die Clanwilliamdam verwys.

V 5.2 Die inleidende stelling het na óf ' sentraleplekdorp óf 'n handels-en vervoerdorp verwys.

Daar is van kandidate verwag om na beide in hulle verduideliking te verwys. Baie kandidate het hulle antwoorde tot een van die twee beperk.

Dit is die voorneme van die eksaminatore om die standaard van die vraestel te handhaaf. Dit is ontwerp om die Kandidate wat hulle kaartwerk ken, te beloon. Geen skool kan aanvoer dat hulle nie die bronne het om kaartwerk in hulle skole te onderrig nie, omdat hulle die kaarte en ortofoto's van die matriekeksamen behou.

#### Advies aan leerders

Dit help soms om op te staan en die kaart vanaf 'n afstand te bestudeer. So kan 'n beter idee van die verhoudings van die verskillende verskynsels op die kaart bv. berge, dreineerpatrone, die belangrike rivierstelsels, die aansluiting van kommunikasieweë, die invloed van relief op kommunikasie, die patrone van boerderygrondgebruik gekry word. (Die fyner detail kan op normale leesafstand van 15-20 cm bestudeer word.) Patrone kan soms slegs gesien word wanneer die hele kaart in 'n persoon se gesigsveld is. Dit is nie teen die eksamenreëls om op te staan en die kaart te bestudeer nie.

#### Sommige spesifieke vroe

Die standplaas van die dam is gekies omdat die vallei daar baie nou is sodat die wal kort kan wees – daarom makliker en goedkoper om te bou.

Die dam is 'n tydelike erosiebasis, daarom is die riviervloei stadig, verloor dit sy energie en deposisie vind plaas.

Die water wat stroomaf deur die dam vrygestel word is helder, daarom is sy erosiekapasiteit groter. Dit sal meer energie beskikbaar hê vir erosie, en daarom sal sy erosiekrag groter wees. Aan die ander kant sal die dam die vloei van die rivier vertraag, en dus sy erosiekrag verminder.

Beide hierdie interpretasies is aanvaar.

Daar is van kandidate verwag om te sien dat B op 'n voedvlakte met vrugbare grond lê terwyl C op 'n rotsagtige bodem met vlak en arm grond geleë is.

Die hoofrede vir die ligging van Clanwilliam is die feit dat twee hoofroetes, die noord-suid-e die wes-oos-roete hier kruis. Dit is 'n nodus. In daardie konteks is gelyk grond, naby, maar nie op vrugbare boerderygrond nie gekies. (Die dam het later gekom, alhoewel dit as 'n faktor aanvaar is)

Die sentraleplek deel van hierdie vraag is goed beantwoord, maar min kandidate het kennis van handels- en vervoerstede getoon. Die interseksie van die hoof noord-suid- en oos-wes-roetes gee die dorp toeganklikheid en nodaliteit. Dit kan ook as 'n brugdorp beskou word.

en 5.4 is goed beantwoord.