



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Common Tasks for Assessment (CTA)
Grade 9
2007

LEARNER'S BOOK: Section B

🕒 Time: 2 hrs

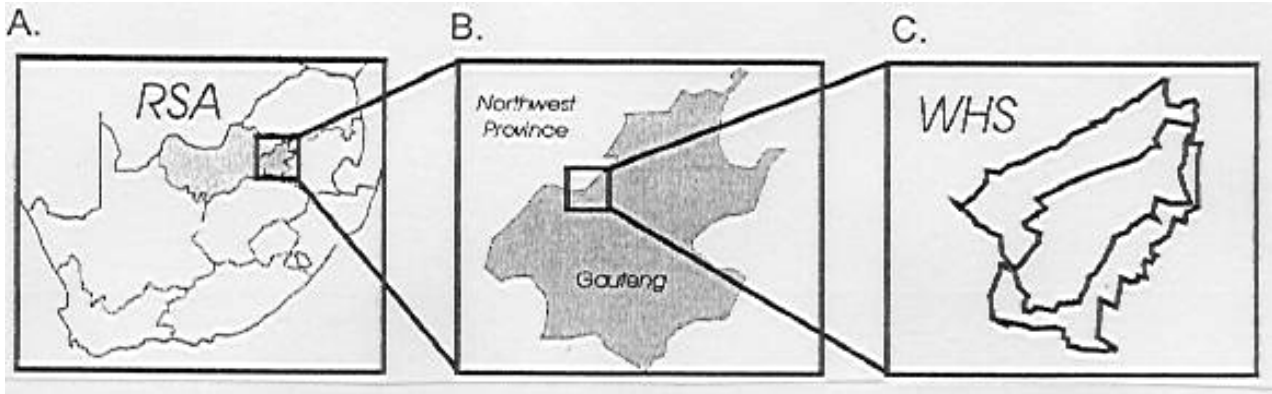
✓ Marks: 80

📄 No. Pages: 6

MAP READING AND ANALYSIS

Question 1

Look at the three maps A, B and C below.



* WHS = World Heritage Site

1. Imagine you could fly over South Africa in a rocket, a jet and a helicopter. Which of the above views of the land would you expect to see from each of these? 3x1=3

2. Use the words *national*, *provincial* and *regional* in a sentence to describe each of the views above. 3x1=3

3. Decide which of these statements are NOT correct. Encircle the appropriate number:

- (a) You see more of the earth's surface the higher you go above the land.
(b) You see less detail the closer you are to the land.
(c) The lower you are the more detail you see.
(d) The higher you are above the land, the less detail you see. 1x2 =2

Question 2

The following questions are based on the topographical map 2229 AB Mapungubwe as well as the Map titled "Mapungubwe World Heritage site" (WHS).

1. Give the grid reference (coordinates) (113) of the Mapungubwe mountain. (only degrees and minutes). 1x1=1

2. Name the two different types of roads that tourists can use around the Mapungubwe mountain. 2x1=2
 3. Identify on the 1:50 000 map the highest points on the hills northeast and southwest of the Mapungubwe Mountain. 2x2=4
 4. Give the direction and map bearing of the Old Diamond Mine (NO13) from Mapungubwe (spot height 575). . 2x1=2
 5. West of Mapungubwe there are indications of primary economic activity. Use also the topographical map to identify the specific economic activity. 4x1 = 4
 6. Measure/Calculate the distance in reality as the crow flies from Mapungubwe to the Old Diamond mine. 2x2=4
- [25]**

DATA-HANDLING - MAPUNGUBWE WHS

Question 3

Now that you have made a thorough study of both the diagrams (p.4) and Source A2 answer the following questions:

1. What type of landscape would you find in the surrounding of Mapungubwe? 1x1=1
2. What characteristic feature is visible on the picture of the Mapungubwe mountain? 1x1=1
3. Identify the main finds in Mapungubwe? 1+1+1=3
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
4. How would you now formulate the term "Globalisation"? 3 + (2x2) =7

Question 4

Read the following text:

Who visits the Mapungubwe World Heritage Site?

The number of Tourists who visit Mapungubwe has dramatically increased since it became part of the World Heritage Site group. When the new visitors centre is completed it is expected that many more tourists will visit this site. This centre will offer

a wide range of facilities including restaurants, shops, a museum, educational facilities and conference rooms.

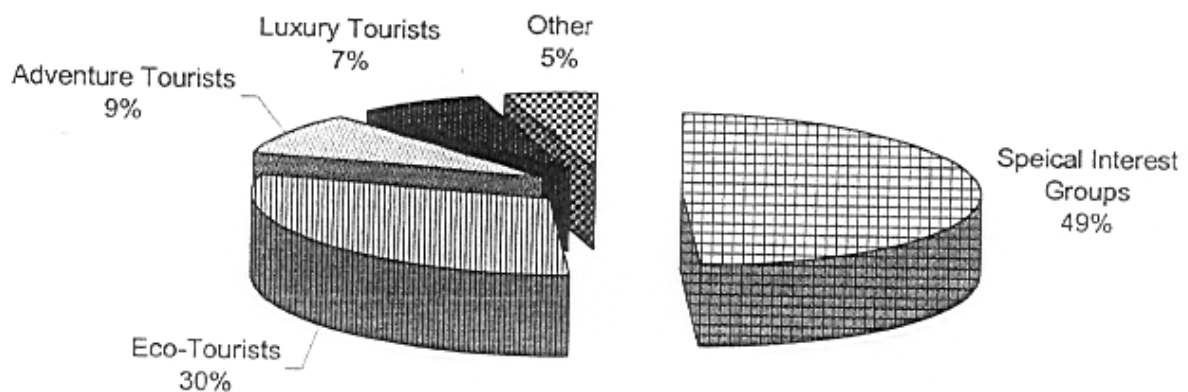
You can see from the table below how the number of visitors has increased since Mapungubwe became a world Heritage Site.

2002 – Before WHS Status	2004- After WHS Status
Total visitors 75 000	Total Visitors 160 000
South African visitors 95% Gauteng 50 %	South African visitors 88%
International 5%	International 12%

Number of people visiting the Mapungubwe World Heritage Site.

The pie diagram in the figure below shows the results of a survey done in 2006. It shows the number of people who visited the Mapungubwe World Heritage Site.

This survey shows that a range of different people and age groups are visiting the site. These included: families with young children, school groups, senior citizens, and people with disabilities (e.g. people who are blind, or in wheel chairs).



You will need to refer to both the pie diagram and the table above when you do the questions below:

1. What was the increase in the annual number of tourists who visited the Mapungubwe mountain between 2002 and 2004? $1 \times 1 = 1$
2. If the numbers keep increasing at this rate what could the numbers of visitors be in 2007? $1 \times 2 = 2$
3. Where do most of the tourists come from? Suggest a reason to explain this. $1 + 1 = 2$

4. Work out how many international tourists have visited the site since World Heritage status. 1x1=1
5. Look at the pie chart and identify the percentage of tourists which are adventure tourists. 1x1=1
6. Identify the kind of activities that an adventure tourist could do? 1x1=1
7. What is the largest group of tourists who visit the Mapungubwe WHS?. Suggest reasons that could explain this. 1+(2x1)=3
8. Why do you think there are so few luxury tourists visiting the Mapungubwe WHS? 2x1=2

[25]

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Question 5

Three significant gold items were found at Mapungubwe: the rhino, with exquisitely formed ears, horn and delightful upright tail (found in fragmented form and restored by the British Museum); the top of a sceptre around 15cm in length; and a golden bowl, about 10cm in diameter. These items, as well as other items, such as beads, can presently be viewed at the University of Pretoria.

All consisted of neatly tacked gold foil around the core wooden item, and these were found in what is believed to be one of three royal graves on the top of Mapungubwe.

The queen had several strings of gold bead necklaces around her neck, and gold bracelets around her wrist. In fact, the first explorer to reach the top saw her skeletal hand sticking out of the ground, the soil having been washed away, with the bracelets still in place.

In all, 18 000 tiny gold beads were uncovered, and up to 40 000 glass beads. There are several bowls of these beads in the Mapungubwe Museum at the University of Pretoria.

That's where you can see the famous rhino. It is thought that this was sculpted by a craftsman 800 years ago, yet still retains its simple form and natural beauty. It's South Africa's miniature version of Tutankhamun's treasure.

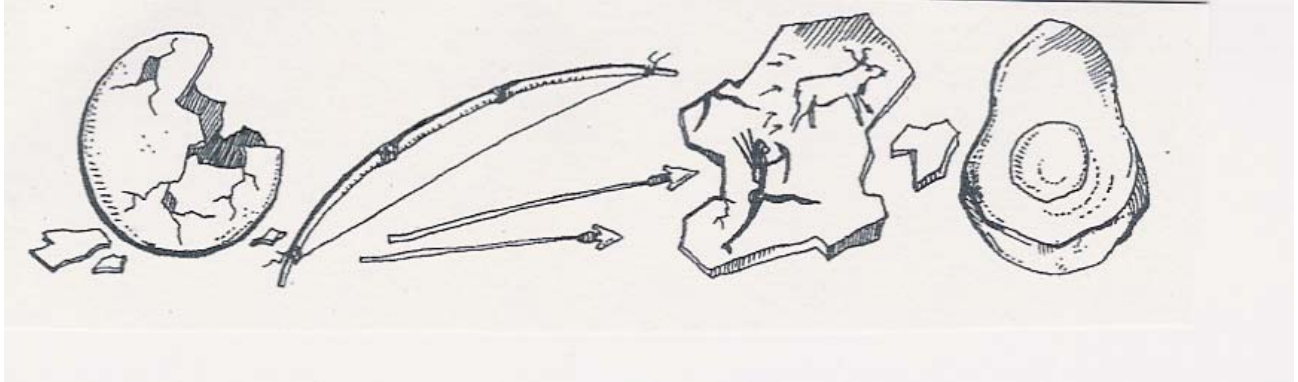
Mapungubwe's mountain top also gives clues to day-to-day life in the society. There's a protective rock wall at the top of a stairway up the mountain - now a sturdy wooden ladder; then a series of interlaced branches worked into holes carved into the rock face.

There's also a series of small paired holes, chiselled out of a rock alongside the wall on top, for marabaraba, a chess-like contest played with maroela pips to represent cattle - a game still played today.

There are other markings in the rock surface: half-circles indicating the base of huts, larger holes for hut poles, and flat-bottomed shapes in which maize was ground.

There's also a large bath-shaped indentation of around four metres in diameter , used to store water - and for the royals' bath times.

Across the valley at K2 a large midden (prehistoric refuse heap) was found, and pottery, clay objects and beads have been excavated. The following artifacts were found in a cave where humans lived many years ago. Study the diagram and then answer the questions that follow:



1. Identify the various artifacts in the above source and explain the purpose and or origin of each. 6x1=6

Hint: The diet of these dwellers included both plants and animals.

2. Using the information you have deduced from these artifacts explain in **FIVE** lines the lifestyle these dwellers lived. 1x5=5
3. Identify the word that best describes what the dwellers' activities were:
 - a. Cattle farmers
 - b. Agriculturalists
 - c. Hunter-gatherers.

Explain the reason for your choice.

1+2=3

[14]

WRITTEN RESPONSE

Activity 6

Write an essay in which you think over on all the various windows you had to look in with regard to the topic of Globalisation. Discuss what these globalization issues mean for Africa.

[16]

GRAND TOTAL : 80

END!