

Ensures Distinction

in

History & Geography

Grade 6

Page 1 : Exercise 1.1

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. residential | commercial |
| agricultural | industrial |
| infrastructural | recreational |

Page 2 : Exercise 1.2

1. A wasteland is a plot of land that has been abandoned by its owner.
2. (a) People dump wastes in wastelands.
(b) People throw old electrical appliances/objects in wastelands.
3. By attracting harmful insects such as mosquitoes.
4. By planting trees and flowers in wastelands.
5. Bagatelle / La Croisette / Cascavelle
Anahita / Azurri
Bel Ombre / Belle Mare

Page 4- Exercise 1.3 –

1. (i) Agricultural land use. (ii) Roads/Reservoirs
2. (i) Built up areas (ii) Abandoned lands.
3. Forests
4. (i) It is the habitat of animals and plants.
(ii) It maintains the composition of air.
(iii) It beautifies the environment.
5. (i) To provide water for domestic purposes.
(ii) To provide water for irrigation.
(iii) To provide water to industries.
6. Because more hotels have been built.
7. (a) Industrial land use
(b) (i) Availability of roads, electricity and water.
(ii) Goods can be easily and quickly carried to the harbour.
(c) The factories will cause pollution and affect people's health.
OR The factories will affect plants in the forests.

Page 7 - Exercise 1.4

1. (i) Sugarcane (ii) Tea
2. Pastoral farming. 3. Plantation agriculture.
4. (a) Mixed farming.
(b) It provides food to people.
People earn their living by selling the crops or products.
(c) Goat / Sheep / Pig

Page 10 – Question 5

- a. Relief, climate and soil. b. Transport, location and labour.
- c. On flat and undulating land of plains and on the Central Plateau.
- d. A rainy and hot climate for growth and a cool and drier climate for ripening.
- e. On the sloping lands of the Central Plateau.
- f. A cool climate, lot of rainfall and a well-drained soil.
- g. Because many young people dislike agriculture/farming nowadays

Page 12 - Exercise 1.5

1. Dutch governor, Van der Stel. 2. From Java. 3. exotic
4. He developed the sugar industry. **OR** He built sugar mills.
5. Sir Robert Farquhar.

6. To work in the sugar can fields.
7. Native forests were replaced by sugarcane fields.
8. Animals
9. To reduce the costs of production.
10. The taking over of jobs done by humans/animals by machine is known as mechanisation.
11. Steam
12. centralisation.
13. To reduce the costs of production.
14. Because more land was used for sugarcane cultivation.

Page 15 -Exercise 1.6

1. 1. Bioethanol, → distillery
2. Muscavado ... → special sugars
3. Rhum ... → commercial products
4. An agro ... → Omicane
5. Electricity ... → thermal power station
2. a. Because the price of sugar fell on the world market.
b. Bagasse.
c. Rhum and bioethanol.
d. Rhum / Vinegar / Alcohol
e. Muscavado / Demerara / Golden Caster
f. Cakes / Biscuits / Pudding / Pies
g. (i) Médine (ii) Labourdonnais
h. (i) They create jobs for people.
(ii) They bring in foreign exchange from the sale of sugar.
(iii) They produce electricity from bagasse.
(iv) They produce fruits and vegetables.
(v) They develop residential, commercial and recreational areas.
- i. (i) It is a renewable source of energy.
(ii) It causes pollution.
- j. Because more profit is obtained by exporting sugar instead of producing locally.
3. a. sugar / ethanol / bagasse
b. (i) electricity
(ii) plantation
(iii) centralization

Page 19 : Exercise 1.7

1. It is the growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers for sale.
2. Terre Rouge / Les Mariannes / Vacoas / Bonne Terre.
3. At Les Mariannes.
4. It is the methods of farming that protect the environment and public health.
5. Organic farming
6. Because no fertilizers and pesticides are used.
7. greenhouses
8. (i) Temperature can be controlled inside greenhouses.
(ii) Pest is more efficiently controlled.
(iii) Sprinklers, sprays and drip irrigation can be used for watering crops.
9. Tomatoes/ Cucumbers/ Eggplant/ Cabbages.
10. (i) Vegetables are easily available to people.
(ii) There is no need to import vegetables from abroad.

Page 22 : Exercise 1.8

- Market gardening is mainly carried out on alluvial deposits.
- Mud deposited along river banks and mouth are known as alluvial deposits.
- St Gabriel/ La Ferme/ Grande Montagne.
- Maize, manioc, lemons, garlic and sweet potatoes.
- (a) Maize / Onions / Sweet potatoes
(b) More land is available for cultivation.
Farmers get a better yield.
Terraces prevent soil erosion.
(c) Because water is available for irrigation.
- Chicken, goats and pigs.
- For their own use and for sale.
- (i) Farmers are provided with seeds.
(ii) Regular fruit fly control.
(iii) Farmers are provided with veterinary services and advices.
(iv) Farmers are provided with a scheme for bio-farming.
- Mixed farming and Pastoral farming

Page 25: Exercise 1.9

- About Main City Development Project.
- Rs 8.5 billion.
- It will reduce pollution in the environment.
- (i) People will benefit from the services provided.
(ii) It will create jobs for people.

Page 28 :Exercise 1.10

- Recreational land use.
- (a) Along the coast.
(b) Because of the sandy beaches. **OR**
Because our lagoons are safe.
- Rooms, food and leisure activities.
- Water sports/ Boat cruises/ Eating in restaurants/ Shopping/
Night clubs/ Casinos.
- A locality/village that has been transformed into a busy place with many tourists activities and attractions.
- (a) Grand Baie/ Belle Mare/ Bel Ombre/ Flic en Flac
(b) Because there are many hotels, restaurants, night clubs and shopping malls.
- By selling their products to tourists.
- Noise pollution due to night life or night clubs. **OR**
Local goods can become expensive because tourist can pay more.

Page 30 : Exercise 1.11

- Because it is the capital of Rodrigues. **OR**
Because of the local craft market.
- Because it maintains and creates jobs.
- Hats/ Baskets/ Honey/ Pickles lemons and chillies.
- Mauritius Trochetia
- (a) airport (b) guest houses
(c) Caverne Patate (d) Ile Cocos (e) craft

Page 32 : Exercise 1.12

- (i) Airplanes (ii) Ships
 - (i) The tropical climate.
(ii) The sea, sand and sun.
(iii) The quality of service offered by hotels.
 - 149807 tourists.
 - From France.

Page 35 :Exercise 1.13

- To enjoy the tropical climate of or islands. **OR**
To enjoy the services provided by the hotels.
- (a) Tourism brings in foreign currency.
(b) Tourism creates job for the population in the tourism sector.
- Developments at the airport and harbour have been done.
- Ecotourism is the enjoyment and appreciation of nature without causing harm to the environment.
- (a) Black River Gorges National Park
(b) Roche Bon Dieu
- Heritage tourism is tourism about our rich history and culture.
- Aapravasi Ghat **OR** National History Museum **OR**
Grand Bassin **OR** Central Post Office **OR** Slave Route monument.
- (a) It links our islands to other parts of the world.
(b) It allows tourists to visit our islands.
(c) It allows us to transport perishable goods quickly.
- (a) Because of the increasing number of tourists.
(b) Surfing / Diving / Water Ski
(c) Because nautical activities can cause damage to coral reefs
OR Because nautical activities affects marine life.

Page 38 : Exercise 1.14

- (i) Air pollution (ii) Water pollution
- (a) Smoke coming out of factories and vehicles.
(b) Dust from stone crushers.
(c) Harmful gases from thermal power station.
- (a) People may suffer from lung diseases/cancer.
(b) People may suffer from skin diseases.
- It blocks the pores of plants/leaves.
- (a) Factories must have air filters in their chimneys.
(b) Vehicles may do regular servicing.
(c) Stone crushers must be located far from residential areas.
(d) Use clean sources of energy.
- (a) Water pollution
(b) We may get skin diseases.
(c) Marine life will be destroyed.
(d) We may get food poisoning.
(e) Sewage water must be treated before releasing in the sea/rivers.

Page 41 : Exercise 1.15

- Food wastes / Garden wastes/ Papers / Plastic wastes / Textile /
Metals / Glasses
- (a) It attracts flies and stray animals.
(b) It causes a bad smell.
(c) It affects people's health.
- At Mare Chicose Sanitary Landfill.
- Because plastic takes many years to decompose.
- Biodegradable bags are used.

Page 42 : Exercise 1.16

- Reduce / Reuse / Recycle
- It makes the soil fertile.
- Wastes can be easily sorted.

Items	Biodegradable	Non-Biodegradable
Tyre		✓
Banana peel	✓	
Plastic bottle		✓
Wooden table	✓	
Newspaper	✓	
Aluminium can		✓

- Recycle.
- Garden wastes can be used to make compost.
- (a) Compost improves the quality of the soil.
(b) Compost holds moisture.
- Used cells and batteries can be disposed at the Mauritius Telecom.
- Because they contain poisonous substances.

Exercise 2.1 – page 45

- (a) To carry out duties assigned by the king.
(b) To give security to the rights of men and citizens.
(c) To protect the inhabitants of the island.
- Reunion Island.
- To develop the harbour and town of Port-Louis.
- (a) Slaves (b) France
(c) Traders / Carpenters / Masons / Dockworkers / Shipbuilders

Page 48 Exercise 2.2

- (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) False (f) True
- forest, village, waterfall
- (a) Mozambique
(c) It is nearer to Ile de France/Mauritius.
(d) A: 1639
(e) To develop the island. **OR**
To grow crops and build houses.
(f) Manioc and maize.
(g) To look after the babies of their master. **OR**
To clean the house of their master.
(h) Loading and unloading goods at the port.
(i) Wreaths are laid at the foot of the slave monument each year. / A public holiday on the 1st February to commemorate the abolition of slavery.

Exercise 2.3 – page 50

- (i) Quartier De Moka (ii) Quartier De Flacq
(iii) Quartier De Pamplemousses
(iv) Quartier De Rivière du Rempart
- Because during those days there were only quarters.

PLACES	NAME OF ORIGIN
Pamplemousses	A fruit
Souillac	A French Governor
Rivière du Rempart	A river
Flacq	A Dutch name for plain
Plaine Wilhems	A German settler
Arsenal	A powder mill/store for guns

Page 52 : Exercise 2.4

- From Madagascar, Mozambique

- In 1835.
- To commemorate the abolition of slavery.
- In 1985.
- Because many people in Britain thought that it was cruel to keep other humans as slaves.
- Because they had a difficult life working for their masters. **OR**
Because they had to work from sunrise to sunset.
- They worked as carpenters / masons / fishermen / farmers.
- They sold them to earn their living.
- Camp Yoloff. / Le Morne village (Trou Chenille) / Phoenix / Grand Gaube
- Phoenix.

Page 55 - Exercise 2.5

- (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
(e) False (f) False
- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata (c) Chennai
- (a) To work on the sugar estates.
(b) Bombay / Mumbai
- Rice, dhol, salted fish and oil.
- At the Aapravasi Ghat / Immigration Depot.
- At first they did not know how the conditions of work would be. So they didn't bring their families along.
- (a) They tilled the land
(b) They removed rocks and weeds.
(c) They planted and harvested sugarcane.
(d) They loaded sugarcane on ox-carts.
(e) They worked in sugar mills.
- 2nd November.
- Because they were leading a better life.
- (a) The slaves were not paid for working whereas the indentured labourers were given a monthly salary.
(b) The slaves were given maize and manioc as food whereas the indentured labourers were given rice, dhol, salted fish and oil.
- (a) Immigration Depot.
(b) To remind us of our ancestors. **OR**
To preserve our rich cultural heritage. **OR**
To realise the contribution of the Indian Immigrants.

Page 58 - Exercise 2.6

- India / Bangladesh / Sri Lanka / China
- (i) Foreign workers travel by airplanes whereas indentured labourers travelled by ship.
(ii) Foreign workers live in apartments whereas indentured labourers lived in huts.
- Textile industry / Construction sector / Printing press.
- (i) Because of the poor working conditions.
(ii) Poor living conditions.

Page 60 - Exercise 2.7

- From Canton in China.
- They set up shops on the island.
- At China town in Port-Louis.
- They sold goods/products to the indentured labourers.

OR They provided them with credit facilities.

5. Food / Hats / Bicycle repairs items / Jewellery.

6. At Cassis / Near Chinese pagoda Kwan Tee.

Page 61 - Exercise 2.8

1. They went to church.
2. (a) They organized dance parties.
(b) Trained soldiers put up shows at Champ de Mars each month.
3. Wood and stone.

Page 62 - Exercise 2.9

1. (a) Temple (b) Church (c) Mosque
(d) Kovil (e) Pagoda
2. They could go to their places of worship at any time of the day

Page 64 - Exercise 2.10

1. (a) overcrowded (b) canals (c) pollution
(d) Indian (e) malaria / cholera
2. a. The population increased.
b. There were no drainage and canals.
c. Many people left Port-Louis and went to live at Plaine Wilhems.
d. Because the climate was healthier at Plaine Wilhems.
e. (i) Reservoirs and fountains were built to provide clear drinking water.
(ii) Hospitals and dispensaries were built.
3. a. Place X.
b. (i) Malaria / Cholera / Smallpox / High fever
(ii) Because of the marshes/marshy lands which attract mosquitoes.
c. To evacuate the dirty water. **OR**
To prevent the water from being stagnant in the marshes.
d. To carry sugarcane to the mills.
4. a. For quicker and safer transport of sugar to the harbour.
b. Ox carts.
c. It was too costly to run the railways. **OR**
There was competition from road transport.

Page 67 - Exercise 2.11

1. Because the schools were very far away from their houses. **OR**
Because only the rich could send their children to school.
2. Free textbooks. / Free transport.
3. (a) Reverend Jean Lebrun.
(b). He built schools in Port Louis and villages for the poor.
4. (a) Education is free.
(b) Free transport is given to all students.
5. a. Charles Decaen. b. French. c. laws. d. Royal.
e. Mahebourg.

Page 71 - Exercise 3.1

1. a. In February.
b. Because cyclone Gervaise passed over Mauritius whereas cyclone Dina passed 50 km to the north of Mauritius.
c. High temperature at sea.
d. (i) Houses were destroyed. / Loss of life.
(ii) Crops were destroyed.
2. a. 155 km/h.
c. The weather is calm. / The weather is clear.
d. Because the water contained germs or microbes. /
To kill the germs. / To avoid contamination.

- e. (i) We must consolidate our houses.
We must prepare our emergency kit. /
We must buy food, canned food, biscuits, candle, battery.
(ii) Monitor cyclone bulletins on radio or TV. /
Avoid going outside.
(iii) Boil water before drinking. / Do not touch fallen electric wires.
- f. It fills our reservoirs.
- g. Torrential rains / flash floods / land slides.

Exercise 3.2 – page 74

1. During summer. 2. Floods / Landslides.
3. 100 / 12
4. We may fall down in rivers. /
We may be taken away by the force of water.
5. (a) We must not venture near rivers.
(b) We must stay indoor.
(c) We must not cross flooded areas on foot or bicycle.

Exercise 3.3 – page 75

1. Flash floods are caused by sudden heavy rainfalls in an unexpected amount.
2. (a) Because of climatic changes.
(b) Because of development in urban areas and infrastructures.
3. Torrential rains occur over a period of 12 hours whereas flash floods are sudden heavy rainfalls.
Torrential rains occur all over the island whereas flash floods occur only in certain places.

Exercise 3.4 – page 76

1. Piton de la Fournaise.
2. During a volcanic eruption, hot lava, gases and ash come out of the crater of the volcano.
3. It causes harm to people and the environment.
4. a. Because it was dangerous for pilots to travel due to volcanic ash and clouds.
b. Many European airports were closed. /
Thousands of flights were cancelled. /
Many passengers could not travel.
c. There might have been air crash.
5. It is a tourist attraction. /
Volcanic soil is fertile for growing crops. /
When a volcano erupts in the sea, a new island is formed.
6. It destroys houses. / It destroys crops.

Exercise 3.5 – page 79

1. a. A tsunami is a series of giant waves travelling a high speed in the deep ocean.
b. The coastal areas.
c. A tsunami warning system has been set up.
2. a. An earthquake is caused when two parts of the earth collide.
b. Tall buildings crumble. / Deaths of people.
c. Because they were at risk of having a tsunami.
d. By raising funds to provide them with food, clothing and shelter.
- 3.

Caused by weather and climate	Caused by movements within the earth
torrential rains	volcanoes
tropical cyclones	earthquakes

4.

- Volcanic eruption.
- Because they both cause harm to people and the environment.
- It is a tourist attraction. /

Volcanic soil is fertile for growing crops. /

When a volcano erupts in the sea, a new island is formed.

Exercise 3.6 – page 81

- The mission of the Mauritius Red Cross to inculcate culture of risk reduction among the citizens of the Republic of Mauritius.
- It helps the population to better identify the risks and take necessary actions/precautions to reduce their vulnerability.
- Dood, the Dodo.

Exercise 4.1 – page 83

- (i) It was a good stop over for European sailors.
(ii) Many ships coming from Europe and even America came to exchange their goods at Port-Louis.
- Port-Louis / Grand Port
- Many ships from Europe came to trade. /
They sold and exchanged goods with the traders.
- Robert Surcouf.
- Because the French corsairs used Mauritius as a base to attack British ships carrying valuable goods from India.
- In 1810.
- The French.
- The production of sugar increased.
- Because it was costly to rule the British colonies..

Exercise 4.2 – page 85

- The Queen of Britain. 2. Sir John Shaw Rennie.
- Sir Abdool Raman Osman. 4. In 1992.
- Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo.
- (i) Independence Day (ii) Republic Day
- Pravind Kumar Jugnauth. 8. Barlen Vyapoory.
- a. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam / Sir John Shaw Rennie.
b. Independence Day.
10. Union Jack / Sir John Shaw Rennie / independent

Exercise 4.3 – page 88

- National symbols are symbols which represent a country.
- National symbols are used as means to communicate the history and culture of a country.
- It develops a sense of belonging and citizenship to one's country.
- Green.
- It represents the golden sunshine and the bright future of the nation.
- Red.
- It represent the Indian Ocean in which Mauritius is found.
- At school / At the police station /

Exercise 4.4 – page 90

- Sambur Deer / Deer 2. Sugarcane. / Palm trees / Dodo
- Sugarcane. 4. Star / Key
- It represents to the European sailors travelling in the Indian Ocean.
- Rodrigues / Agalega / Chagos Archipelago.
- Maris Indici.

Exercise 4.5 – page 91

- In 1992. 2. Louis Bouton. 3. Orange/red.

4. In winter months. (May, June, July, August, Septmeber)

Exercise 4.6 – page 93

- To give autonomy to the people of Rodrigues.
To allow the people of Rodrigues to take certain administrative decisions regarding the economy, education and the environment of the island.
- (i) Endemic – Fauvette de Rodrigues
(ii) Exotic – Solitaire
- They represent the extinct and present wildlife of Rodrigues.
- Hibiscus flower.
- Fish / Maize / Basketry
- Maize.
- To show the importance of autonomy.
It is a symbol of unity and strength.
- a. Sir Robert Farquhar b. Sir John Shaw Rennie
c. Chagos Archipelago d. planters
e. coconuts
- a. National History Museum b. Grand Port Bay
c. August d. Mahebourg

Exercise 5.1 – page 96

- Mahé de Labourdonnais
- At Place d'Armes / Port-Louis
- (i) He developed the town and harbour of Port-Louis.
(ii) He built an aqueduct to bring fresh water from GRNW to Port-Louis.
(iii) He built warehouses / quay / shipyard / hospital / windmill.

Pg 97 Ex 5.1

- At Ferney.
- To commemorate the first Dutch landing in Mauritius.

- At Le Morne.
- It reminds us of the different countries from where slaves were brought to Mauritius.

- In Rodrigues.
- To remind us Philibert Marragon, one of the early French settlers.

Pg 98

- It was used to accommodate ambassadors and other important personalities in Rodrigues.

- It reminds us of the hardships and sacrifices of the Indian indentured labourers.

- Bombay / Madras / Calcutta

- Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.
- At Caudan Waterfront in Port-Louis.
- (i) He provided free education.
(ii) He provided free health services.

Pg 99 (Top)

- At Plaza in Rose Hill.
- It reminds us of the contributions of the Tamils in the development of Mauritius.

Exercise 5.2 – page 99

- Historical heritage consists of museums, monuments and historic sites.
- Museum is a building where interesting and valuable things

and historical objects are collected, kept and shown to the

public.

3. (a) Old maps, paintings, stamps, sculptures and old documents.
(b) Photographs, paintings and old documents.
4. (a) It tells us about the history and art of the island.
(b) It tells us about the major changes that took place in the postal services in Mauritius.
5. (a) Because it forms part of our natural heritage. /
It tells us how buildings were built in the past. /
To educate our future generations about the past.
(b) Because they help us to remember important people and events in the past.
6. (a) Le Morne Brabant Mountain.
(b) In 2008.
(c) It is a symbol of the slaves' struggle for freedom and their sacrifices.

Exercise 5.3 – page 101

1. At Poudre d'Or village.
2. Paul et Virginie monument.
3. Bernardin de St Pierre.

Exercise 5.4 – page 103

1. Our cultural heritage consists of our food, dress, festivals, language, customs and traditions.
2. Africa, China, Europe and India.
3. Because people of different cultures live in peace and harmony.
4. (a) Because it tells us about events that happened long ago.
(b) Because it helps us to remember people in the past.
(c) For our future generation to know about their ancestors, culture and traditions.
5. Restore our heritage and make it accessible to the public.