

Above All in History & Geography Grade 6

Pg 2 Ex 1.0

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B

Pg 3 Ex 1.1

residential – commercial

industrial – agricultural

technological – recreational

infrastructural – wasteland

Pg 4 Ex 1.2

1. Land use is how land is used for different purposes.
2. Wasteland is a plot of land that has been abandoned or neglected by its owner.
3. (a) No. (b) Because it is not located in a residential area. / It is a landfill used primary for dumping of wastes.
4. People use them for disposing their wastes.
5. It attracts stray animals like dogs and harmful insects like mosquitoes which may cause diseases.
6. Tree and flowers can be planted to beautify the environment.

Ex 1.3

residential / commercial / technological / recreational

Pg 5 Ex 1.4

1. agricultural
2. residential
3. abandoned lands
4. To provide us food.
5. Because of the increase in population.
6. Because of the increase in the number of vehicles on the roads. / To reduce traffic jams.
7. To provide habitats to animals. / To provide us oxygen. / To provide food/fruits to people.
8. To provide drinking water. / To provide water for irrigation. / To provide water to industries.
9. (a) (i) residential (ii) commercial
(iii) agricultural (iv) recreational
- (b) A3
- (c) Because of the increasing population.
- (d) More roads have been built. / The metro express has been introduced.
- (e) (ii) It will cause damage to the nature park which is the habitat of animals and plants.

Pg 7 Ex 1.5

1. (a) Agricultural land use (b) Coconut plantation
2. (a) commercial / recreational / industrial / commercial
(b) Trees have been cut down to build houses. /
Trees have been cut down to build roads.
3. (a) Textile industry. / Food canning factory.
(b) (i) Wasteland (ii) It can attract stray dogs or harmful insects like mosquitoes which may cause diseases.
- (c) They can easily get food/vegetables in the village.
4. agricultural → recreational / agricultural
→ commercial

Pg 9 Ex 1.6

pastoral farming – plantation agriculture
market gardening – mixed farming

Pg 10 Ex 1.7

1. tea 2. coconut 3. flowers 4. rear 5. pineapples 6. Vacoas

Ex 1.8

1. Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.
2. It provides food to people in the country.
3. It provides fresh food to people. /
It provides jobs to people.
4. We don't need to buy food from other countries. /
It helps to save foreign currency.
5. (a) mixed farming (b) maize (c) goats / sheep
(d) river

Pg 13 Ex 1.9

1. relief of the land / climate / soil
2. transport / location / labour
3. Dutch
4. flat / undulating
5. rainy / hot
6. cool / drier
7. 1694
8. Ferney / Ville Bague
9. steam
10. centralisation

Pg 14 Ex 1.10

1. To work the land, grow and harvest crops.
2. Young people don't like to work in fields / farms.

3. Sir Robert Farquhar.
4. More land was used for cultivating sugarcane. / More sugar mills were built. / Use of steam to turn the engines in mills. / The introduction of railways. / The arrival of indentured labourers to work on sugarcane fields.
5. Human and animals were replaced by better technologies and machines.
6. To reduce the cost of production.
7. Monocrop means the growing of a single crop year after year on the same land.
8. (a) The area under native forest decreased.
(b) Native forests were replaced by sugarcane fields.
- 9 (a) 60000 hectares. (b) More sugar was produced to export to Britain. / The arrival of indentured labourers to work on sugarcane fields.
10. The land is being used for residential and infrastructural purposes.

Pg 17 Ex 1.11

1. molasses 2. muscovado 3. commercial 4. recreational 5. Bagasse 6. Labourdonnais

Ex 1.12

1. (a) Terra (b) Alteo (c) Omnicane (d) Médine
2. Because the price of sugar fell on the world market.
3. Golden caster. 4. Bagasse.
5. They produce refined sugar and special sugar for export. / They produce bioethanol and rum from molasses. / They produce commercial products such as rum, alcohol and vinegar. / They produce electricity from bagasse.
6. (a) 10 mills
(b) Because of the centralisation process.

Pg 20 Ex 1.13

1. vegetables / fruits/ flowers
2. La Mairie / Terre Rouge / Vacoas
3. environment / public health
4. organic farming / aquaponics
5. greenhouses

Pg 20 Ex 1.14

1. Local markets / Supermarkets / Tourist hotels.
2. It reduces pollution. / It conserves water. / It reduces soil erosion. It increases soil fertility.
3. Sprinkles / Sprays / Drip irrigation
4. It provides vegetables, fruits and flowers to people. / It creates jobs for people. / It helps to save foreign

currency.

5. Temperatures can be controlled and there is better pest control.

Pg 22 Ex 1.15

Sustainable Agriculture - methods of farming that protect the environment and public health.

Organic Farming - growing of crops without using fertilizers and pesticides.

Subsistence Farming - growing of crops for own use.

Pg 22 Ex 1.16

1. fertile 2. La Ferme 3. onions 4. sustainable
5. grazing

Pg 22 Ex 1.17

1. Because there are many slopes and mounts.
2. Maize, manioc, onions and sweet potatoes.
3. Terraces provide more land for cultivation. It helps to prevent soil erosion.
4. For their own needs. / For sale.
5. Subsistence Farming is the growing of crops for own use.
6. By providing seeds. / By providing regular pests control. / By providing veterinary services. / By promoting bio agriculture.

Pg 23 Ex 1.18

- (a) Planet Smart City Development Scheme.
- (b) The smart city will be powered by clean sources of energy.
- (c) (i) Rs 10 billion. (ii) 6000 arpents
- (d) It will provide free Wi-Fi access to all citizens. / It will create jobs for people. / People will benefit with a more efficient and higher quality lifestyle.

Pg 26 Ex 1.19

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A

Pg 26 Ex 1.20

1. sun 2. leisure 3. Pamplémousses
4. adventurous

Pg 26 Ex 1.21

1. It is a locality that has been transformed into a lively place with many tourist related activities and attractions.
2. Because of the sandy beaches. / Because our lagoons are safe.

3. Because they have many high standard hotels. / Tourists have access to leisure activities such as boat cruises, shopping centres, sea sports, restaurants and night life.
4. They help them to earn their living by buying their products.
5. Because tourists prefer warm temperature.
6. By causing noise pollution due to night life / disco. / Overcrowded beaches due to the increasing number of tourists.

Pg 28 Ex 1.22

1. physical
2. craft
3. Maragon
4. sandy
5. sanctuary
6. Pointe Canon

Pg 28 Ex 1.23

1. It is the capital of Rodrigues. / Because of the local craft market.
2. Hats / baskets / Pickled lemon / chillies
3. Tourists buy products from the local craft markets. / People earn their living when tourists buy their products.

Pg 31 Ex 1.24

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. B

Pg 32 Ex 1.25

1. Ecotourism is the discovery of natural sites for their fauna and flora without affecting them.
2. (a) Black River Gorges National Park / Ile aux Aigrettes (b) François Leguat Nature Reserve / Roche Bon Dieu
3. Heritage tourism is the discovery of historical sites for their historical importance.
4. Aapravasi Ghat / Grand Bassin
5. It affects the coastal environment. / It reduces the natural habitats of endemic species.
6. They affect the marine ecosystem and can cause harm to dolphins and tortoises.
7. They contribute in the conservation and embellishment of our islands.

Pg 33 Ex 1.26

1. tropical
2. summer
3. tourism
4. airplanes
5. population

Pg 33 Ex 1.27

1. Because of the tropical climate. / To enjoy the quality of service offered by the hotels.

2. Barmen, waiters, receptionists and drivers.
3. Food / Rooms / Leisure activities
4. They look after the needs of tourists. / They provide facilities to tourists to visit places of interest.

Pg 34 Ex 1.28

1. tourists
2. agricultural
3. sugar
4. recreational
5. centralisation

Pg 35 Ex 1.29

1. For tourism purposes. / For recreational or leisure.
2. Because of the fall in the price of sugar.
3. It brings in more money from tourists.
4. museum
5. The price of sugar fell down and it was no longer profitable to run the sugar mill.
6. heritage

Pg 37 Ex 1.30

1. Tourists arrival from January to March 2019.
2. France
3. (a) 37213 tourists / (b) 35120 tourists
4. To facilitate taking off and landing of planes.
5. By airplanes / By ships.
6. Airports / harbours

Pg 41 Ex 1.31

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. C

Pg 41 Ex 1.32

1. Air pollution / Water pollution
2. It block the pores of plants and prevent them from growing well.
3. Factories must have air filters in their chimneys / Use clean sources of energy.
4. They can cause death of aquatic animals.
5. (a) It can cause air pollution when carried by wind. / It can dissolve with rain water and contaminate ground water.
(b) He is not wearing a face mask.
6. (a) Water pollution (b) The fish were contaminated / infected. (c) To protect the marine ecosystem.
7. The Government has passed laws in order to reduce the risks and damages caused by air and water pollution.

Pg 44 Ex 1.33

1. glass
2. disposed
3. reused
4. non-biodegradable
5. clean

Pg 44 Ex 1.34

biodegradable – potato peels / magazines / carton box
non – biodegradable – aluminium tin / wooden chair /
old tyres / broken glass

Pg 45 Ex 1.35

1. Household waste is made up of food wastes, garden wastes, plastic, paper, textile, metal and glass.
2. Broken glass / empty cans / food wastes / old newspapers
3. Sustainability means to preserve and maintain our environment for future generations.
4. Normal plastic bags take many years to decompose. / Biodegradable bags can be easily decomposed.
5. To reduce wastes. /
Compost improves the soil quality.
6. Reuse wastes such as plastic boxes, old cloth and food containers. /Reduce household wastes. /Recycle solid wastes such as plastics, metals, glass and paper. /Walk short distances rather than using cars and motorcycles.

Pg 47 Ex 2.0

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D

Pg 47 Ex 2.1

1. A person who came to live on an island with the aim of staying.
2. (a) Governors – to rule and bring development to the island.
(b) Officials – to carry out and enforce laws on the island.
(c) Soldiers – to protect the island/inhabitants.
3. To develop the town and harbour of Port Louis.
4. (a) Dutch period (b) 3000 people (c) There were other people on the island like free workers and slaves.

Pg 50 Ex 2.2

1. Madagascar 2. domestic 3. compound
4. maroon 5. caves

Pg 50 Ex 2.3

Macchabée – a forest / Mangalkhan – a village /
Diamamouve – a waterfall

Pg 50 Ex 2.4

1. 1639 2. C 3. To cut down ebony trees. / To load and unload goods on ships.

4. To clear the forests. / To till the soil and cultivate sugarcane and other crops. / To build the harbour and town of Port Louis. / To rear animals. / To work in the mills.
5. (a) 1 – Senegal / 2 – India / 3 – Mozambique / 4 – Madagascar (c) It is nearer to Mauritius.
6. They had to work for long hours. / They were punished for small mistakes.
7. Manioc / maize
8. They cleaned the house.
9. It was difficult to climb and hard for their master to capture them.
10. The maroon slaves often attacked farmers to get food and some set fire to farms.
11. It reminds us of the hardship and sacrifices of the slaves.

Pg 52 Ex 2.5

1. Quartier de Flacq / Quartier de Moka / Quartier de Pamplemousses / Quartier de Plaine Wilhems
2. Savanne
3. In those days there were only quartiers.

Pg 53 Ex 2.6

Arsenal - A powder mill/store for guns
Flacq - A Dutch name for plain
Pamplemousses - A fruit
Plaine Wilhems - A German settler
Rivière du Rempart – A river
Souillac / Mahebourg – French governors

Pg 55 Ex 2.7

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D

Pg 55 Ex 2.8

1. work 2. Port Louis 3. fishermen 4. agriculture
5. Phoenix

Pg 56 Ex 2.9

1. The British believed it was wrong to keep human beings as slaves.
2. They had to work from sunrise till sunset. /
Because of the punishment they had to suffer. /
They had a difficult life working for their masters.
3. Fishermen / carpenters / masons / farmers
4. (a) 1985 (b) It symbolises the freedom of the people who had been chained and ill-treated for years on the estates.

(c) Wreath are laid at the foot of the Abolition of slavery monument by important personalities. / Cultural shows are organized on that particular day.
5. They did not receive support in their transition from slaves to free people.

Pg 59 Ex 2.10

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B

Pg 60 Ex 2.11

1. Mumbai 2. difficult 3. dholl 4. hawkers
5. harvested

Pg 60 Ex 2.12

1. To work on the sugar estates.
2. An immigrant is a person who leaves his native country to come to another country for a better life.
3. 5 years.
4. They cleared the land. /They removed rocks. /They planted and harvested sugar cane. /They worked in mills.
5. They worked for long hours. / They lived in small and uncomfortable rooms. / Their houses were easily destroyed by cyclones.
6. They were leading a better life.
7. They set up shops near the sugar estates and sold their products to the Indian immigrants.
8. The indentured labourers were given a monthly wage whereas the slaves were not paid. / The indentured labourers were given food such as rice, dholl and salted fish whereas the slaves were given manioc and maize.
9. (a) Aapravasi Ghat (b) On different sugar estates.
10. (a) In the north. (b) Because of the arrival of the indentured labourers. / To increase the production of sugar.

Pg 62 Ex 2.13

1. China 2. airplanes 3. permit 4. festivals

Pg 63 Ex 2.14

1. Textile industry / Construction sector / Printing press
2. Because of the high rate of unemployment in their country. / Because of the low paid jobs in their country.
3. (a) Bangladesh (b) Labour shortage in Mauritius. / The foreign workers are willing to work for longer hours at low salaries.

Pg 65 Ex 2.15

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B

Pg 65 Ex 2.16

1. With the hope to have a better life on the island.
2. Setting up shops near the sugar estates.
3. Blacksmith / carpenters / cobblers / tailors
4. They sold different items like food, hats, bicycle repairs and jewellery to the Indian indentured labourers. / They also provided credit facilities.
5. At Cassis near Kwan Tee Pagoda
6. A special mass is held. / Wreath are laid on the Chinese arrival monument.

Pg 67 Ex 2.17

settlers / freed slaves / indentured labourers / free workers / Chinese immigrants

Pg 67 Ex 2.18

1. France 2. drinking 3. church 4. parties
5. wood

Pg 67 Ex 2.19

1. They worked very hard for long hours. / They did not have proper clothing. / They did not earn enough money for their work.
2. More social gatherings such as concerts and dances were organised for the settlers. / Shows were held each month at Champ de Mars by trained soldiers.

Pg 68 Ex 2.20

1. D 2. C 3. A

Pg 69 Ex 2.21

1. China Town / Kwan Tee pagoda.
2. They could go to places of worship at any time of the day. / They would gather in the evening and read their religious books.

Pg 71 Ex 2.22

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B

Pg 71 Ex 2.23

1. overcrowded 2. far / expensive 3. missionary
4. textbooks / transport

Pg 71 Ex 2.24

1. There were no proper drainage and canals. / People lack proper hygiene.
2. There were few hospitals. /

There were few doctors.

3. By building fountains and reservoirs to provide clear drinking water. / By building hospitals and dispensaries to cure the sick.
4. (a) To transport sugar from mills to Port Louis.
(b) The climate at Plaine Wilhems was healthier. / In Port Louis, they were at risk of suffering from diseases such as malaria and cholera.
- (c) It was too costly to operate rail transport. / There was competition from road transport.
5. (a) Malaria / Cholera
(b) Because of the marshes which attracted harmful insects like mosquitoes.
(c) To evacuate stagnant water.
(d) It is near the sugar estate camps.

Pg 73 Ex 2.25

Mahe de Labourdonnais – He developed the town and harbour of Port Louis.
Pierre Poivre – He developed agriculture and brought spices in Mauritius.
Charles Decaen – He set up the first college on the island. / He built the village of Mahebourg.
Sir Robert Farquhar – He expanded the sugar industry in Mauritius.
Reverend Jean Lebrun – He provided free education to the poor children.

Pg 76 Ex 3.0

Caused by movements within the earth – tsunami / earthquake
Caused by climatic conditions – floods / droughts / torrential rains

Pg 77 Ex 3.1

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C

Pg 77 Ex 3.2

1. January
3. The cyclone was moving towards Mauritius.
4. (a) Yes (b) Because it caused harm to people and the environment.
5. flash floods / landslides / erosion
6. (a) Stock food like rice, flour, biscuits and water. /
Ensure that your house is in good condition.
(b) Boil water before drinking. /
Do not touch fallen electric wires.

Pg 79 Ex 3.3

1. In summer when the temperature at sea is very

high.

2. February
3. (a) Gervaise
(b) Mauritius experienced gusts of 280 km/h.
4. (a) (i) Many people died.
(ii) Trees were uprooted.
(b) The water had not yet been treated.

Pg 81 Ex 3.4

1. climatic 2. summer 3. deaths 4. widespread

Pg 81 Ex 3.5

1. 100 / 12
2. sudden / unexpected
3. They can cause harm to people and to the environment.
4. soil erosion / landslides
5. (a) Climate change
(b) There is less water absorption.
6. Because rivers overflow and we may get carried away by the force of water.
7. Flash floods are caused by localised rainfall but torrential rains are caused by widespread rainfall.
8. Underground tunnels may get flooded during torrential rains.

Pg 83 Ex 3.6

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C

Pg 84 Ex 3.7

1. They can cause harm to people and the environment.
2. It forms new islands. / It extends the surface area of countries and islands. / It provides fertile soil (minerals and nutrients). / It gives basalt rocks (used in construction industry and roads). / It attracts tourists.
3. It can destroy houses. / It can destroy forests.

Pg 84 Ex 3.8

1. Indonesia
2. Smoke and ash cloud.
3. Because there was the possibility of lava flow and volcanic bombs coming out of the volcano.
4. Due to lack of visibility and to prevent planes accidents.

Pg 86 Ex 3.9

1. giant / devastating 2. movements 3. loss / environment 4. violent / collapses 5. reduce

Pg 86 Ex 3.10

1. Earthquakes / Landslides on sea floor / Volcanic eruptions
2. Deaths of people / Tall buildings crumble / Loss of communication network
3. (a) An undersea earthquake. (b) The coastal areas. (c) To protect themselves from the risk of being affected by a tsunami.
(d) Mauritius and Rodrigues are located far from Sumatra and Indonesia.
4. A tsunami warning system has been set up.
5. By raising funds to buy food, medicines and clothing. / By donating foods, water, clothing, medicines, building materials.

Pg 87 Ex 3.11

tsunami / volcanic eruption / tropical cyclones / flash flood / earthquake

Pg 88 Ex 3.12

1. A big and powerful earthquake below or near the ocean floor.
2. It can cause harm to people and the environment.
3. The coastal areas.
4. Tropical cyclones / earthquakes

Pg 90 Ex 4.0

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

Pg 90 Ex 4.1

1. It was a good stop over for European sailors. / It was an important trading centre, through the buying and selling of goods by traders in Port Louis.
2. The French used Ile de France as a naval base to attack British ships. / Because many ships coming from Europe and even America came to exchange their goods at Port-Louis.
3. Mauritius has two good harbours, Port Louis and Grand Port.
4. To trade safely in the Indian Ocean. / Because the lost many ships and goods during the attacks of French corsairs.
5. (a) The French (b) Captain Duperré.
6. It was the only major naval battle won by the French against the British during that period.
7. They renamed the island Mauritius.

Pg 91 Ex 4.2

1. 19th 2. indentured 3. To work in the sugarcane fields. 4. The production of sugar increased.

Pg 94 Ex 4.3

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D

Pg 94 Ex 4.4

1. It was costly for the British to rule over the colonies.
2. (a) Mauritius became independent. (b) At Champ de Mars (c) Sir John Shaw Rennie / Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
3. Mauritius became a republic. / The Queen of Britain was replaced by a President as the Head of State.
4. Free education / Free health facilities.

Pg 95 Ex 4.5

1. Sir Abdool Raman Osman 2. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam 3. Union Jack 4. Pravind Jugnauth 5. Prithvirajsingh Roopun

Pg 98 Ex 4.6

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C

Pg 98 Ex 4.7

1. Republic 2. strategic 3. key 4. endemic 5. dependencies 6. winter

Pg 98 Ex 4.8

1. National Symbols are symbols used during important events to represent a country.
2. Because they inspire a sense of pride and honour.
3. It creates/develops a sense of belonging and citizenship to one's country.
4. Blue
5. It represents the golden sunshine and the bright future of the nation.

Pg 99 Ex 4.9

1. 1906 2. present wildlife 3. The importance of sugar for the local economy. 4. It refers to the Europeans travelling to the island; the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English respectively. 5. The tropical vegetation of the island. 6. Star and Key of the Indian Ocean.

Pg 101 Ex 4.10

1. Portuguese 2. Republic 3. wildlife 4. cereal 5. stamps

Pg 101 Ex 4.11

1. In 2002
2. To provide more autonomy to the people of Rodrigues.
3. The authority to make laws and to take certain administrative decision regarding the economy, education and the environment of Rodrigues.
4. Because before the autonomy period, administrative decisions were taken which were slower and causing slow development in Rodrigues.
5. The products of Rodrigues.
6. Hibiscus

Pg 102 Ex 5.0

1. Immigration Depot
2. indentured labourers
3. World Heritage Site
1. hiding
2. freedom / sacrifices
3. development

Pg 103 Ex 5.1

1. Pointe Canon
2. commemorates
1. Ferney
2. arrival
1. Le Morne
2. countries
3. Mozambique / Madagascar
1. Mahe de Labourdonnais
2. developed

Pg 104 Ex 5.2

1. The Indian indentured labourers.
2. Antionette Pholiyar
3. They form part of our heritage and remind us of events that happened long ago.

Pg 104 Ex 5.3

1. Paul and Virginie monument.
2. commemorate
3. died
4. Paul et Virginie

Pg 105 Ex 5.4

1. Silambu
2. It reminds us of the contribution of the Tamils in the development of Mauritius.

Pg 105 Ex 5.5

1. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
2. independence
3. Prime Minister
4. education / health

Pg 106 Ex 5.6

National History Museum at Mahebourg –It tells us about the French settlement in Ile de France.

L’Aventure du Sucre at Beau Plan – It tells us about the story of the sugar industry in Mauritius.
Fort Frederik Hendrik Museum at Vieux Grand Port – It tells us about the Dutch settlement in Mauritius.

Pg 106 Ex 5.7

1. At Caudan, Port Louis.
2. history / art
3. Old maps, paintings, stamps, sculptures and old documents.

Pg 107 Ex 5.8

1. Mauritius Postal Museum
2. As a hospital.
3. The history of postal services in Mauritius.

Pg 108 Ex 5.9

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C

Pg 109 Ex 5.10

1. (a) Old buildings that were built long ago and preserved since many years are called historical buildings.
(b) To remind us of our rich heritage.
2. (a) The first settlement in Rodrigues.
(b) They remind us of important people and events.

Pg 110 Ex 5.11

1. The language, food, music and way of dressing passed on by our ancestors are known as our cultural heritage.
2. Europe / Africa / India / China.
3. Because people of different cultures live in peace and harmony.
4. We must restore our heritage and make it accessible to the public.
5. Because it reminds us of our ancestors. / For our future generation to benefit.