Answer History G4 Above All

Pg 2 Q1

(a) A: Title B: North point arrow C: key D: scale

(b) A map helps us to locate and recognise a variety of features.

(c) It helps us to find directions on the map.

Pg 3 Q2 (a)

A : Pamplemousses B: Riviere du Rempart C: Flacq
D: Grand Port E: Savanne F: Black River
G: Plaines Wilhems H: Moka I: Port-Louis

(b) (i) Flacq (ii) Port-Louis (iii) Black River
(iv) Black River (v) Plaine Wilhems and Moka
(vi) Port-Louis, Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Black River.

(c) A coastal district is bordered by the sea but an inland district is found inside the land.

(d) A district boundary is a feature that separates two districts.

Pg 4 Q3

1. false 2. true 3. true 4. true 5. true

Pg 5 Q4

(a) Map showing district

(c) 9 (d) Le Morne Brabant

Pg 6 Q5

(a) Map of Rodrigues showing mounts and rivers

(b) Mount or hills

(c) 398m (d) 12 (e) Plaine Corail

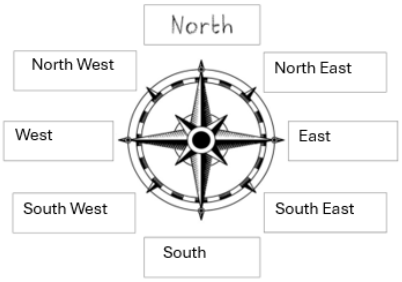
Pg 7 Q6

(a) Map of Agalega showing villages

(b) village (c) La fourche village (d) 3

(e) coconut plantation

Pg 9 Q7



(a) A compass is an instrument that helps us to find directions.

(b) It helps us to find directions.

(c) sailor and pilot (d) (i) East (ii) West

Pg 10 Q8

(a)(i) A2 (ii) C3 (iii) D3

(b) reservoir, water (c) B2 and B3

(d) To facilitate the circulation within the locality

(e) Mountains

Pg 11 Q9

(a)(i) North (ii) South

(b) Centre de Flacq (iii) Tamarin (c) Poudre d'or

Pg 12 Q10

(a)A (b) D (c) C (d)A

Unit 2

Pg 14 Q1

1. connected 2. Pieter Both, Black River/Savanne Range
3. Port-Louis/Moka 4. Candos 5. Le Morne Brabant

Pg 15 Q2

A: Port-Louis/Moka Range
B: Black River/Savanne Range
C: Grand Port Range

Pg 16 Q3

(a) Candos Hill

(b) Pieter Both, Lion Mountain, Le Pouce Moka

Pg 16 Q4

Port-Louis : Le Pouce, Pieter Both, Calebasses Mt
Grand Port: Mt des Creoles, Lion Mt, Mt bambou
Black River: Piton savanne, Piton de la Petite Riviere Noire, Mt cocotte, Piton du Fouge

Pg 16 Q5

(a)B (b)B (c)C (d)B (e)A

Pg 17 Q6

A plain is a flat and low land.
A plateau is a flat and high land.

Pg 18 Q7

(a) Northern Plains, Flacq Plain, Grand Port Plain

(b) central plateau (c) Northern Plain

(d) Pamplemousses and Riv Du Rempart

(e) Because it is flat low land.

Pg 19 Q8

(a) Mont Malartic and Mont Limon

(b) Plaine Corail (c) Caverne Patate

(d) The higher lands which are narrow and elongated is called Central Ridge

(e) Mont Malartic, Mont Limon, Quatre Vents, Mont Grenade

Pg 21 Q9
A: source B: tributary C: confluence D: valley
E: mouth F: sea

Pg 21 Q10
(a) source (b) tributary (c)mouth (d) valley
(e) confluence (f) waterfall

Pg 22 Q11
1. A river flow from highland to lowland /
   A river flows from its source towards the sea
2. GRSE
3. (a) A valley is where the slopes form a V-shape.
   (b) Mouth is where the river meets the sea.
   (c) A tributary is a small river which later joins a main river.
   (d) A confluence is where two rivers meet.
4. Rivers provide water for drinking.
   Rivers provide water for irrigating.

Pg 24 Q12
A:beach B:lagoon C:reef
1. Allow people to swim / Can fish inside the lagoon
2. The sea is shallow and calm
3. Coral reefs are made up of corals and rocks.

Pg 24 Q13
1c 2d 3b 4a 5e

Pg 25 Q14
(a)False (b)True (c)True (d)True (e)False

Pg 25 Q15
1.Cliff
2. The slope is very steep and rocky.
3. Gris-Gris and Albion
4. Yes, Because anyone may fall down and get hurt.

Pg 26 Q16
(a) Piton de la Petite Riviere Noire
(b) A source is where a river starts.
(c) Baie du Cap
(d) Mouth is where the river meet the sea.

Unit 3

Pg 27 Q1
(a)(i) sunny (ii) mostly cloudy (iii) rainy
(b) 3 p.m.
(c) Because on that day it rains at 6 p.m.
(d) Between 6 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Pg 28 Q2
1. 22^0C 2. 18^0C, because it was raining.
3. evening 4. 4 days
5. partly cloudy to cloudy to raining to partly cloudy
6. No. Because it was raining.

Pg 29 Q3
(a)C (b)A (c)B
(d) because its now its was night and dark just before.

Pg 31 Q4
(a) rain gauge, rainfall (b) thermometer, temperature
(c)Anemometer, speed (d) windvane, direction

Pg 31 Q5
(a)Anemometer – speed of the wind
(b)Thermometer – temperature of the air
(c) Windvane – direction of the wind
(d) Rain gauge – amount of rainfall

Pg 32 Q6
1. False 2. False 3. False 4.False

Pg 32 Q7
1. rain gauge 2. wind vane 3. thermometer
4. meteorologist 5. forecast

Pg 32 Q8
1. At a meteorological station.
2. To get a more accurate weather recordings.
3. To measure air temperature.
   To measure body temperature.
4. It is used to measure the speed of the wind.
   and help pilots for take off and lands safely.

Pg 33 Q9
(a) Summer and Winter
(b) (i) summer (ii)summer (iii)winter (iv)winter
(c) In summer there are hot weather whereas in winter there are cold weather.
(d) Summer we need to wear light clothes whereas in winter we should wear warm clothes.

Pg 34 Q10
Summer : November, December, January, February, March, April
Winter : May, June, July, August, September.

Pg 34 Q11
1. light clothes.
2. Because it is summer and the weather is sunny.

Pg 36 Q12

1. Weather forecast is the information about how the weather will be.
2. weather forecast allows us to take necessary precautions and to plan activities.
3. Weather forecast come from meteorological stations.
4. For pilots and sailors

Pg 37 Q13

1. (i) Heavy rainfall may cause loss of life and injuries.
   (ii) Damage to crops and increase of price of vegetables.
   (iii) Damage of houses.
2. No. they might be injured.
3. Stay or move in safe place./
   Keep an emergency kit ready.

Pg 37 Q14

1. Drought is a long period during which rain does not fall.
2. cut in regular water supply
   lack of vegetables.
3. use water wisely and avoid wasting it.
   store water in clean containers for future use.
4. Because the weather is hot and there is less rainfall during summer.
5. Droughts damage crops, reduce harvests and cause farmer to lose income.

Pg 38 Q15

1. Cyclone bring lots of rainfall which fill in our reservoirs.
2. Damage to houses and building
   Loss of vegetation
3. consolidate our houses and buy foodstuffs, candles and matches.

Pg 38 Q16

1. tick – Meteorological station
2. During summer
3. Cyclone bring lots of rainfall which fill in our reservoirs.
4. cyclones can destroy homes and cause flood.

Unit 4

Pg 40 Q1

Urban: Port-Louis, Beau Bassin, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas
Rural: Dubreuil, Bon Accueil, Britannia, Terre Rouge
Coastal : Grand Baie, Flic en Flac, Le Morne, Mahebourg

Pg 40 Q2

(a) Banks, Markets, Shopping Mall, tall storeyed buildings
(b) Sugar cane fields, vegetable gardens, village council...
(c) Hotels, fish landing station

Pg 40 Q3

(a) Both are places where people live and work.
(b) Urban localities have many more building and services whereas rural localities have more fields and fewer buildings
(c) Port-Louis, Quatre Bornes
(d) Port Mathurin
(e)(i) Grand Baie, Flic en Flac
(ii) Pointe Coton, Port Sud-Est

Pg 41 Q4

Urban: tall buildings, many cars and buses
Rural: open fields and farms, few people
Costal: Houses near the sea, fishermen working

Pg 43 Q5

1. True 2.True 3.True 4.True 5.True

Pg 43 Q6

1, Houses are made with concrete.
2. Roads are wider
3. Electricity, tap water and internet are available.
4. Cars, buses and motorcycles are used for travelling.

Pg 44 Q7

(a) Long ago, houses were made of wood but nowadays they are made or concrete.
(b) Long ago, people used oxcarts to travel but nowadays they use car and buses.

Pg 44 Q8

1. In the past, roads were narrow and not tarred but nowadays roads are wider and well tarred.
2. (a) Oxcarts and bicycle
   (b) cars, buses and motorcycle.
3. 1. In the past children are playing spinning toy whereas in the present children are playing video games.
   2. Long ago people travel by oxcart whereas in the present people travel by car.
4. wood, thatch, iron sheets
5. concrete
6. There were not strong and could be damaged by wind or rain.
7. There are electricity and internet facility

Long ago there were more traditional games where children play outside their homes.

Pg 46 Q9
(a) Hospital (b) Post office (c) Filling station
(d) fire station (e) Bank (f) Police station
(g) supermarket (h) pharmacy

Pg 47 Q10
(a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True (e) False

Pg 47 Q11
Hospital – Treating sick people
School – Educating children
Library – borrowing books and reading
Police Station – Maintaining law and order
Market – Buying and selling goods

Pg 47 Q12
1. A public building is a structure that is open and accessible to everyone.
2. They serves the interest of the general public.
3. Police station. Police help to record the loss and try to find the lost item
4. A fire station help by sending firefighters to stop fires and save lives.

Pg 48 Q13
Hospital, Post Office, Bank, Market, Police station

Pg 50 Q14
(a) A historical building is a building built in the past and still exists today.
(b) National History Museum, Postal Museum
(c) Because they tell us events and people from the past.

Pg 50 Q15
(a)(i) Dutch landing monument (ii) Ferney
(b)(i) National History Museum (ii) Mahebourg
(c)(i) Abolition of slavery monument (ii) Mahebourg
(d)(i) Residency Building (ii) Port Mathurin

Pg 51 Q16
(a) Mahebourg
(b) It is made of stones, wood and shingles.
(c) It is used as a National History Museum
(d) It was the residence of Mr de Robillard
(e) early maps of the island
dodo and red rail bones

Pg 51 Q17
(a) A monument is structure built to help people remember important events.
(b)(i) Abolition Slavery monument
(c) It helps us to learn about the past and cultural heritage.
(d) Near Caudan waterfront in Port-Louis
(e) As a hospital

Pg 52 Q18
1. Stadium 2. A4, 3. beach
4. (a) A2 (b) C3 (c) A3 (d)D2 (e)C3 (f)B1

Pg 53 Q19
1. New Rose town 2. C2 3. North West.
4. Library 5. cinema, swimming
6.(i) Hospital
(ii) Because there is space and near the houses.

Pg 54 Q20
1. D2 2. market 3. North east
4. Post office 5. zebra crossing 6. Library
7. watch matched at stadium, adventure in the forest

Pg 56 Q21
Charcoal stoves – Gas stoves
Wooden houses – concrete houses
Petrol lamps – Electrical light bulbs
Gramophones – Electronic sound systems

Pg 56 Q22
(a) long ago (b) long ago (c) long ago
(d) today (e) long ago (f) today

Unit 5

Pg 59 Q1
(a) police – to maintain law and keep people safe
(b) – Doctor – To look after sick people
(c) Firefighters – to put out fire and rescue people.
(d) teacher – to teach or educate people
(e) carpenter – to make wooden objects like door, chair, table ...
(f) Mechanic – to repair vehicles
(g) Farmer – cultivate crops
(h) waste collector – to collect waste
(i) Electrician - to install and repair electrical system
(j) Plumber – to install and repair water pipes and drainage systems.
(k) postman – To deliver letter and parcel at home.

Pg 61 Q2
(a) keep people safe
(b) send and receive letters
(c) store the money of people
(d) cure sick people.

Pg 61 Q3
(a) hospital, post office, police station, bank, market,

Pg 62 Q4
1. Essential services are important because they meet the basic needs of the people.
2. Security services maintain law and order and prevent crimes and theft.

Pg 62 Q5
Healthcare – Doctors & Nurses
Education – Teachers
Security, law and order – Police officers
Waste collection – scavengers
Transport – Bus & Taxi drivers

Pg 62 Q6
1. The persons are collecting waste.
2. Because they remove waste and dispose them in a particular place.
3. We must put our waste in bag or in a proper bin where they can be taken easily by the waster collectors.

Pg 64 Q7
1. False 2. True 3.True 4.True 5. True 6. True

Pg 64 Q8
(a) Ganesh Chaturthi (b) Christmas (c)Eid
(d) Diwali (e)Spring festival (f) Cavadee

Pg 65 Q9
1. (a) Ganesh Chaturthi (b) Christmas (c)Eid
(d) Diwali (e) Cavadee

Pg 66 Q10
(a) marbles (b)la marelle (c) hide and seek
(d)spinning toy (e)video games (f)football
(g)sapsiwaye (h)swimming (i) skipping rope

Unit 6

Pg 67 Q1
(a)Pink Pigeon (b)Dodo (c)Solitaire (d)Palm tree
(e)Latanier (f) ebony tree (g) bat

Pg 70 Q2
(a)cloves (b)Pepper (c)Nutmeg (d)Cardamom
(e)cinnamon

Pg 71 Q3
1. The Portuguese 2. Pedro Mascarenhas
3. Mauritius, Reunion and Rodrigues
4. People were travelling by boats and ships.
5. Peeple were travelling in the Indian Ocean to trade goods, especially spices.
6. pepper and cinnamon

Pg 71 Q4
1. Indonesia
2.(i) To preserve food
(ii) To add flavour to food
3. (i) To add flavour to food.
(ii) To make perfumes or medicines.

Pg 72 Q5
1. False 2.True 3.True 4. False 5.True

Pg 73 Q6
Extinct : Dodo, solitaire
Endangered : Pink Pigeon, Ebony tree, Latanier palm, Mauritius kestrel

Pg 73 Q7
1. The animals or plants may disappear or get extinct
2. We put laws to protect them.

Pg 74 Q8
(a) Mascarene (b) Indian ocean (c) Reunion (d) forest

PG 75 Q9
Plants: Ebony tree, Latanier, Palm tree
Animals: Dodo, Solitaire, Pink Pigeon

Pg 75 Q10
(a) Mauritius (b) Ile cocos (c) plants and animals
(d) Saint Brandon (e) Portugal (f)Portuguese

Pg 75 Q11
1. Black River Gorges National Park
Ile aux Aigrettes.
2. Ile Cocos Nature Reserve
Grande Montagne Nature Reserve
3. Ebony tree, Latanier palm
4. Mauritius kestrel, Pink Pigeon, gecko
5. (a) Native means that comes(born) from a particular place. It is found naturally here.
(b) When a plant or animal no longer exist anywhere on Earth.
6. To make space for houses.
To make space for farming and agriculture.
7. (a) Dodo (b) Rodrigues Solitaire

Pg 76 Q12
(a) Compass
(b) It is used to show direction and help explorers to find their way.