

Table of contents

	Pages
History & Geography – 2019	1
Science – 2019	9
History & Geography – 2021	20
Science – 2021	29
History & Geography – 2022	39
Science – 2022	48
History & Geography – 2023	59
Science – 2023	68
History & Geography – 2024	78
Science – 2024	88
History & Geography – 2025	99
Science – 2025	108

Some Important Years

- 1598** – The Dutch visited our island and named it Mauritius after Prince Maurice Van Nassau
- 1638** – The first Dutch settlement.
 - The Dutch built Fort Frederik Hendrik
- 1639** – Introduction of sugarcane from Java by the Dutch.
 - Slaves were brought on the island for the first time.
- 1664** – The second Dutch settlement.
- 1694** – First production of sugar.
- 1710** – The Dutch left Mauritius.
- 1715** – The French claims Mauritius and renamed it Ile de France.
- 1721** – The French settlement.
- 1722** – Denis de Nyon became the first French Governor of Ile de France.
- 1735** – Mahe de Labourdonnais became the Governor of Ile de France.
- 1744** – Shipwreck of Saint Géran.
- 1767** – Pierre Poivre settled in Mauritius.
- 1810** – (In August 1810) Naval Battle of Grand Port between the French and British.
 - (Won by the French)
 - (November 1810) The British conquered Ile de France and renamed it Mauritius.
- 1835** – Abolition of slavery.
 - Arrival of Indentured labourers from India.
- 1864** – Introduction of railway transport.
- 1968** – On 12 March Mauritius became Independent.
- 1992** – Mauritius became a Republic.
- 2002** – The Rodrigues Regional Assembly was set up.

Some Important Personalities

Van Warwick – Named our island Maurice after Prince Maurice Van Nassau.

Van der Stel – 1st Governor to bring slaves in Mauritius.
– Introduced sugarcane in Mauritius.

Denis de Nyon – 1st French governor of Ile de France.

Mahe de Labourdonnais – Developed the town and harbour of Port Louis.
– Built the first sugar mills on the island.

Charles Decaen – Built the Royal College.
– Built the village of Mahebourg.
– Last French governor of Ile de France.

Sir Robert Farquhar – 1st British governor of Mauritius.
– Expanded the sugar industry.
– Brought indentured labourers on the island.

Reverend Jean Lebrun: – Built schools for the poor.

Sir John Shaw Rennie: – Last British governor and 1st Governor General of Mauritius.

Sir Abdool Raman Osman: – 1st Mauritian Governor General.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam: – 1st Prime Minister of Mauritius.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo: – 1st President of the Republic of Mauritius.

History & Geography - 2019

QUESTION 1 (10 marks)

For each item in Question 1, circle the letter which shows the correct answer.

Example: Mauritius is found in the

- A Arctic Ocean B Atlantic Ocean **C Indian Ocean** D Pacific Ocean

1. The line of latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South is the

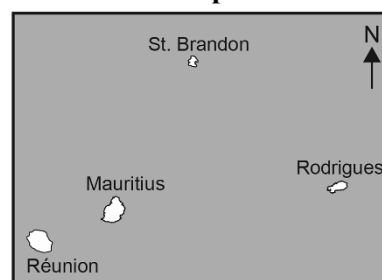
- A Equator B Greenwich Meridian C Tropic of Cancer D Tropic of Capricorn

2. A plane leaves Mauritius for Rodrigues.

In which direction will it fly?

- A North
B East
C South
D West

Map 1



3. The spice shown in **Picture 1** is

- A cinnamon B clove
C nutmeg D pepper

Picture 1



4. The first British governor of Mauritius was

- A Sir Robert Farquhar B Sir John Shaw Rennie
C Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo D Sir Abdool Raman Osman

5. To defend the port during the French period, Labourdonnais built

- A houses B forts C hospitals D warehouses

6. **Picture 2** shows

- A agricultural land use
B industrial land use
C infrastructural land use
D recreational land use

Picture 2



7. The rearing of animals only is known as

- A market gardening B mixed farming C pastoral farming D plantation agriculture

8. Mauritius obtained its independence in

- A 1810 B 1968 C 1992 D 2002

9. The first slaves in Mauritius were brought from Madagascar by
A Van Der Stel **B** Pierre Poivre **C** Sir Robert Farquhar **D** Mahé de Labourdonnais

10. One river found in North America is the
A Amazon **B** Yangtse Kiang **C** Nile **D** Mississippi

QUESTION 2 (11 marks)

1. **Picture 3** shows a sugar mill in Mauritius.

Picture 3



(a) (i) Name **one** sugar mill in Mauritius. [2]

(ii) Name **one** special sugar produced in Mauritius. [2]

(b) **Choose the correct word.**

Sugar cane was first introduced in Mauritius by the [1]

(Portuguese, Dutch, French)

(c) Draw a line to match each product of sugar cane to its use.

Product	Use
Bagasse ●	● bioethanol
Molasses ●	● refined sugar
	● electricity [2]

2. (a) What is household waste?

 [2]

(b) Give **one** way in which garbage in residential areas can be put to good use.

 [2]

QUESTION 3 (13 marks)

(a) **In the 18th century, the French brought slaves to Ile de France.**

(i) Give **one** reason why slaves were brought to Ile de France.

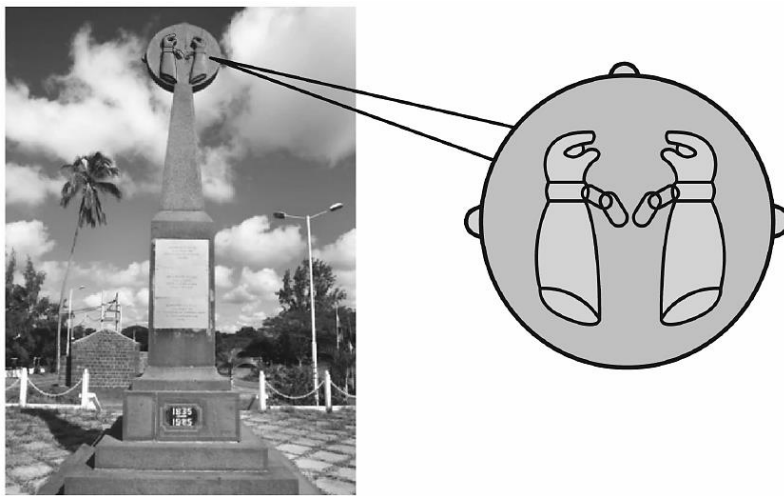
..... [2]

(ii) Give **one** reason why some slaves ran away from their masters.

.....
..... [2]

(b) Study **Picture 4** carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Picture 4



(i) Where is this monument found? [1]

(ii) What does the breaking of the chain on the monument represent?
..... [2]

(c) Name **two** dependencies of Mauritius where freed slaves went to live after the abolition of slavery in 1835.

1. 2. [2]

(d) Describe **two** jobs done by freed slaves after the abolition of slavery.

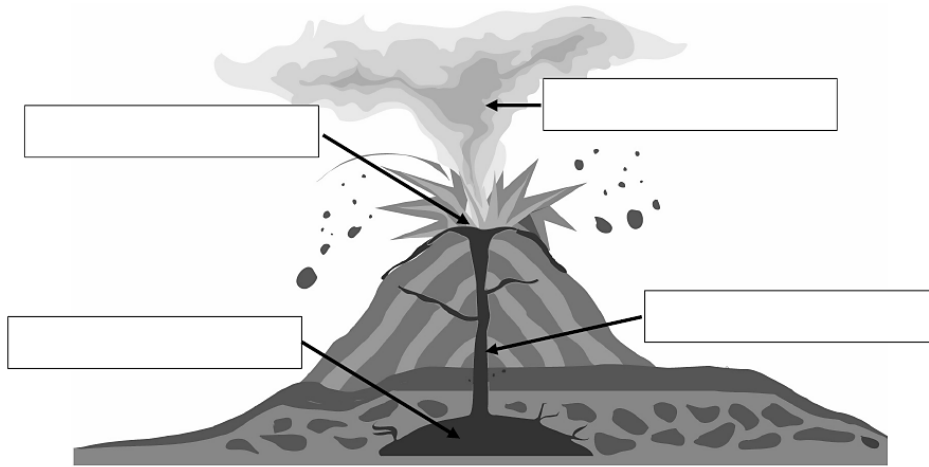
1.
2. [4]

QUESTION 4 (10 marks)

1. (a) **Diagram 1** shows a volcano in eruption. Label the diagram with the words given below.

Crater Volcanic bombs Magma reservoir Pipe Ash and dust

Diagram 1



[4]

(b) Fill in the blanks with the correct word or words.

basalt rocks limestone tuff

(i) On cooling down, lava solidifies to become [1]

(ii) Ash and dust which have accumulated solidify into a material called [1]

(c) (i) Name **one** crater lake in Mauritius. [1]

(ii) Name **one** active volcano in the Indian Ocean. [1]

(d) Give **one** advantage of volcanoes.

..... [2]

QUESTION 5 (6 marks)

Diagram 4 shows the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Mauritius.

Diagram 4



(a) Name the bird on the Coat of Arms. [2]

(b) What do the **three palm** trees in the second **quarter** represent?

.....

[2]

(c) Why are sugar canes shown on both sides of the Coat of Arms?

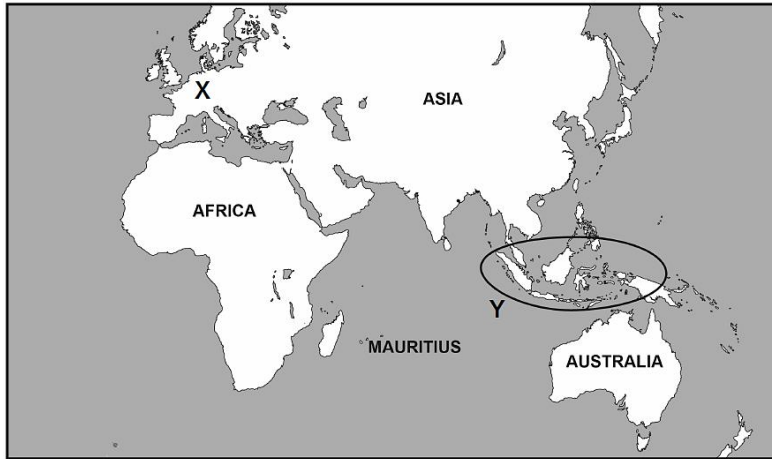
.....
.....

[2]

QUESTION 6 (14 marks)

1. (a) Study **Map 2** carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Map 2



(i) Name the continent marked X. [2]

(ii) Name the Region marked Y where the Dutch went to trade in the past.
..... [2]

(iii) On the map, trace the route taken for trade by the Dutch sailors from the continent marked X to the Region marked Y.

(b) (i) Name the Portuguese sailor after whom the Mascarene Islands are named.
..... [1]

(ii) Why did the Portuguese sailors come in the Indian Ocean? Give **one** reason.
.....
..... [2]

(c) The Dutch landed in Mauritius in 1598.

(i) Name the place where the Dutch landed in Mauritius. [1]

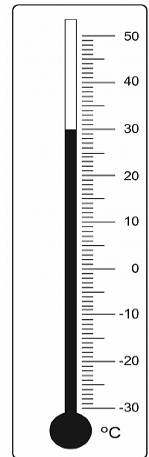
(ii) Give **two** reasons why Mauritius was a good stop-over for the Dutch sailors.
.....
..... [2]

QUESTION 7 (13 marks)

(a) **Diagram 2** shows an instrument used to measure temperature.

- (i) Name the instrument.
- (ii) Name the liquid used in the instrument.
- (iii) The temperature shown on the instrument is [3]

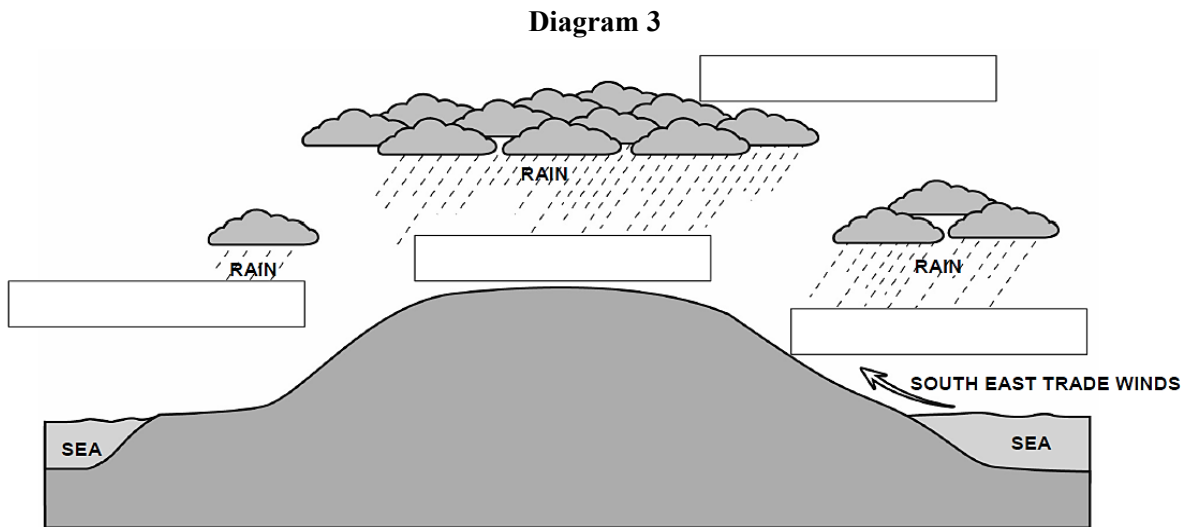
Diagram 2



(b) **Diagram 3** shows relief rainfall.

Fill in the boxes with the correct word or words.

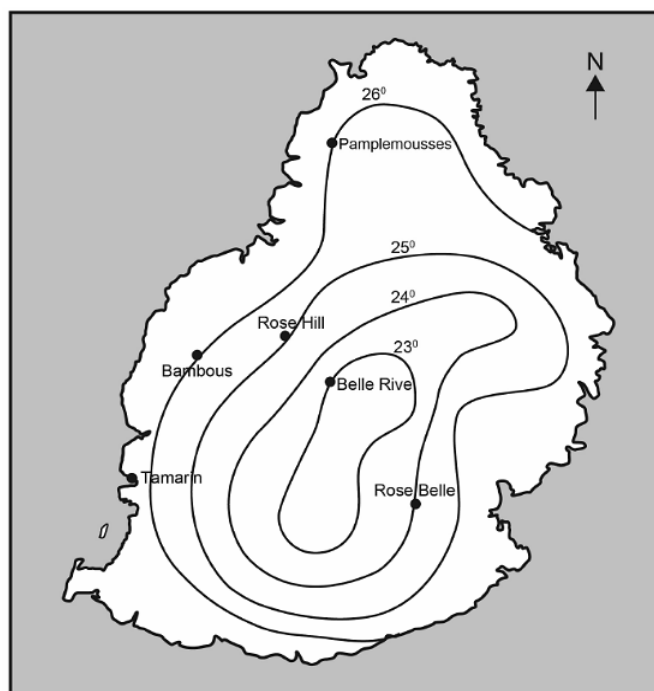
leeward side windward side Central Plateau clouds



[4]

(c) **Map 3** shows the average temperature in Mauritius in January.

Map 3



- (i) Lines joining places with the same temperature are called [1]
- (ii) Shade the area where the temperature is less than 23°C. [2]
- (iii) Which place has a lower temperature? Tick (✓) the correct box.

Rose Hill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Belle Rive	<input type="checkbox"/>	[1]
-----------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------	-----
- (iv) Name **one** place where the average temperature in January is 26° C.
 [2]

QUESTION 8 (12 marks)

At the end of the 18th century, there were many wars between the French and the British in the Indian Ocean.

- (a) In August 1810, the French and British fought a naval battle in Ile de France.
 - (i) How is the battle known as? [1]
 - (ii) Why did the British lose the battle?

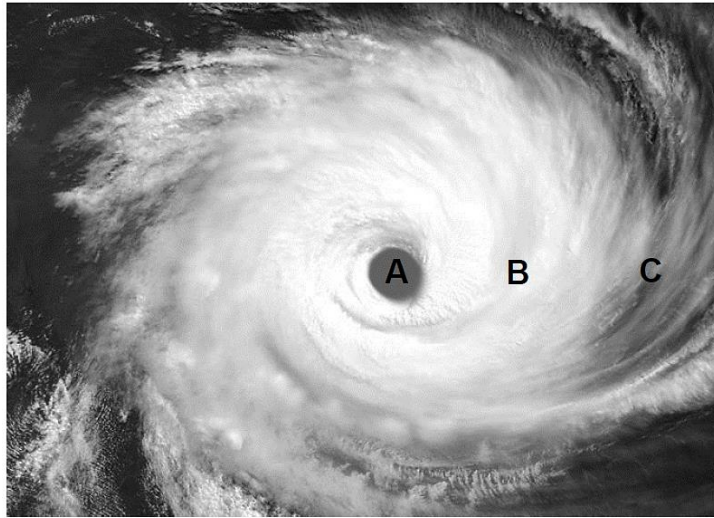
 [2]
- (b) Write **True** or **False** at the end of each statement.
 1. The British wanted to carry out trade safely in the Indian Ocean.
 2. The British captured Ile de la Passe before attacking the French warships in the bay.
 3. The British captured Réunion Island after capturing Mauritius.
 4. The British took possession of Ile de France and renamed it Mauritius.
 5. French rule of Ile de France ended in December 1810. [5]
- (c) **Fill in the blanks with the correct word or words.**
 1. At the end of the 18th century,were given permission to attack enemy ships. (**corsairs, pirates**) [1]
 2. In 1810, French and British captains who were badly wounded were taken to the residence of Robillard in Mahebourg for treatment. This building is now known as the
 (**Blue Penny Museum, National History Museum**) [1]
- (d) Give **one** reason why it was easy for the British to capture Rodrigues in August 1809.

 [2]

QUESTION 9 (11 marks)

- (a) **Picture 5** shows a tropical cyclone. Letters **A**, **B** and **C** show different parts of the cyclone, each having different weather conditions.

Picture 5



- (i) Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

Tropical cyclones are usually formed over the ocean in
(**summer, winter**) when the temperature of the sea is quite
(**low, high**). The sea becomes very (**rough, calm**) when
the cyclone is formed. [3]

- (ii) **On Picture 5, which letter (A, B or C) shows the part with thick clouds, violent winds and torrential rain?**

Answer: [2]

- (iii) Give **two** precautions that should be taken **before** a cyclone approaches Mauritius.

1. [4]
2. [4]

- (b) Give **one** way in which torrential rains can be harmful.

..... [2]