

MARK SCHEME

Paper 1

Question 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	C	B	D	A	B	B	A

Question 2

1. Vasco da Gama
2. Chattel slavery
3. 1835
4. Independence
5. Dr Maurice Cure
6. 0.89
7. Coastal
8. Great Green wall
9. The Hague
10. 2002

Question 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
True	False	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	False

Question 4

Column 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Column 2	D	F	B	H	A	G	C	E

Question 5

1.a.i

	Island
A	Chagos Archipelago
B	Agalega
C	Tromelin
D	St Brandon

E	Rodrigues
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2.

Consequences of climate change	Impact on environment	Impact on people
Rise in sea level	Coastal flooding where powerful waves erode the coasts.	Low-lying habitable coastal areas are inundated by the sea, affecting residential areas and businesses
Stronger cyclones	Destroy vegetation and accumulation of debris on roads.	Houses are destroyed and making people homeless.
Heat waves	Outbreak of forest fires due to high temperature.	People feel too hot and dehydrated, thus consume more water

Question 6

(a) The act of a slave owner to give freedom his slaves.

(b) Women married their owner.

Some slaves bought their freedom by paying the government.

Children of ex-slaves.

(c) Dead people were not allowed to bury in same cemetery as the Europeans.

They were not allowed to join the same school.

They were not allowed to sit together with the Europeans. In public places such as Port Louis theatre.

Question 7

(a) A large scale war that involves many countries.

(b)

	Year started	Year ended
World War I	1914	1918
World War II	1939	1945

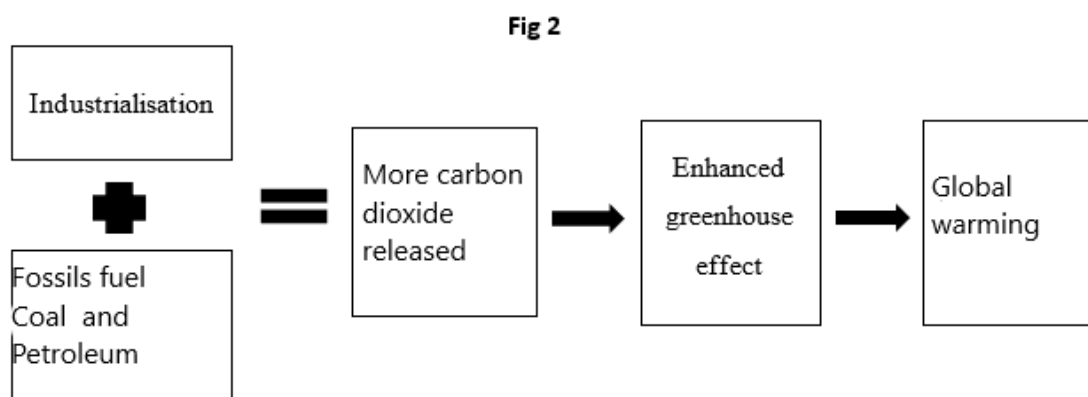
(c) In 1914, Mauritius was a British colony and as Mauritius was part of British Empire, its was involved in World War I.

(d) (i) Britain

(ii) France

Question 8

(a)



(b) (i) Wastes disposal and treatment.

(ii) Power station

(iii) Large amount of carbon dioxide is released during the burning of fossils fuel.

(c) Greenhouse gases trap solar energy and keep the Earth warm and enough. Hence making our planet habitable.

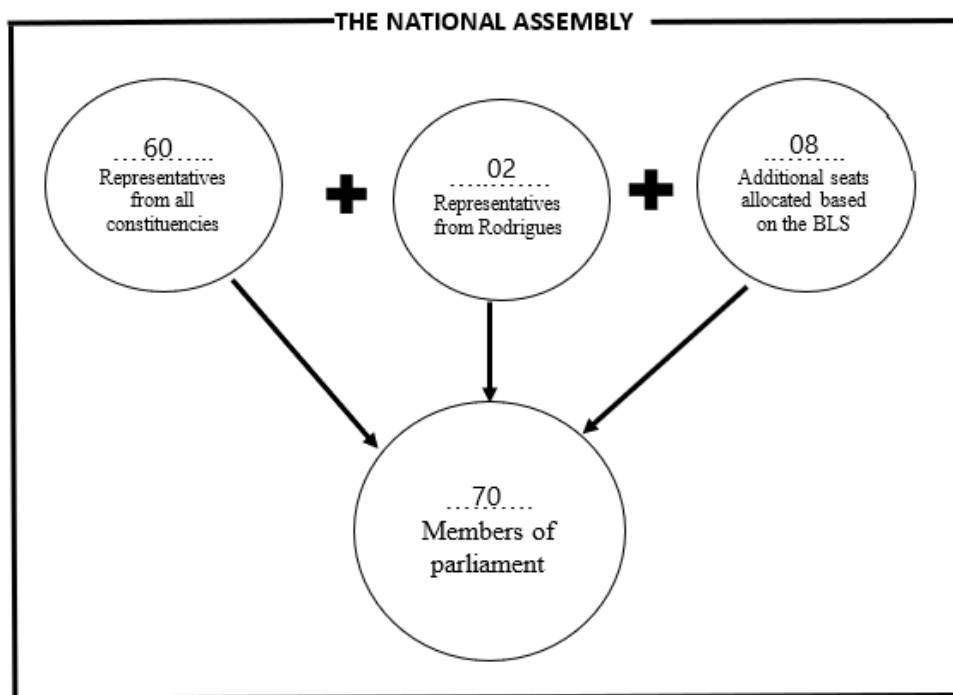
Question 9

(a)(i) A Republic is a form of government in which the 'supreme power' is held by the people and their elected representatives.

(ii) Sovereignty refers to the supreme power of a state to govern its territory, the power to make its own laws and have its own constitution.

(b) To ensure a fair and adequate representation of each economy.

(c)



Question 10

(a) It is a form of government which is considered to be 'of the people, by the people and for the people.'

(b) To ensure that the principles of democracy is respected by investigating on issues such as discrimination, corruption or misuse of power.

To inform the public about the work of the government which is an essential step to redress human rights violations.

(c) Uneven access to education where families prefer to send boys to school.

Job segregation where in many societies, men are believed to be more appropriate to handle certain jobs.

Women are under-represented in the government where certain issues regarding women are neglected.

Societal mindsets where women are considered as weak.

PAPER 2

Question 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	B	A	B	D	A	A	C	B

Question 2

1. Americas
2. Slavery, indentured labour
3. 12
4. Amelioration
5. Ticket
6. Pearl Harbour
7. Hiroshima
8. Agalega
9. National Assembly
10. Regional Parliament

Question 3

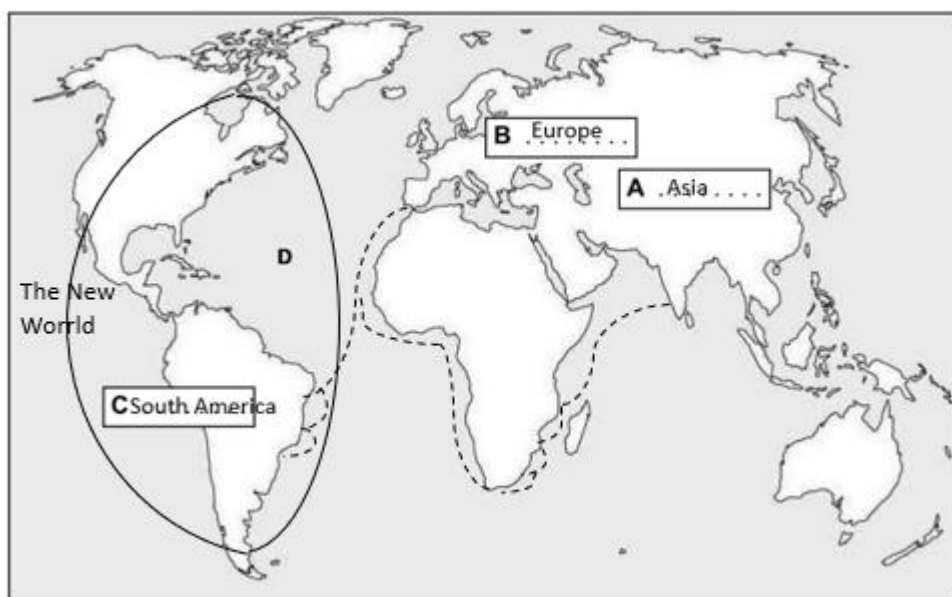
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
True	True	False	False	False	True	True	False	True	False

Question 4

Column 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Column 2	H	E	G	I	A	B	J	C	D	F

Question 5

Map 1



(d) Atlantic ocean

Question 6

- (a) Stop over for freshwater, repair their ships, collect food.
- (b)

Motives for colonisation	Description
Economic	Colonies were sources of raw materials and market for manufactured goods. Colonising countries got great wealth by exploited minerals and other resources.
Strategic	Colonies have strategic importance due to their geographical location for trade and during wars.
Resources	Many colonies had resources which made colonising countries rich and more powerful
New territories	The acquisition of more new lands and territories made colonising countries more powerful.

Question 7

(a)(i) To make a person slave by taking away his freedom, under threats and punishment, and without pay.

(ii) A set of laws to regulate the relationships between slaves and colonists.

(b) To regulate complaints by slaves against their masters.

(c) Some worked as manual labourers and artisans in Port Louis as they had nowhere to go.

Some practiced market gardening either on rented plots of land or on plots of land that they had bought.

Some became fishermen, masons and carpenters.

Question 8

(a) Someone from another country who had signed a contract to work in Mauritius for one, three or five years.

(b) Aapravasi Ghat

(c) (i) Flat Island

(ii) Cannoniers Point

(d) Voyage- Painful voyage on ships because the ships were overcrowded and unhygienic.

Long voyage of 3 months.

Poor health due to insufficient food and lack of proper sanitation.

Lodging- They lived on sugar estates in huts or in barracks inside camps. In barracks, a family is allocated only one room.

Question 9

(a) V-Britain

W-France

X-Italy

Y-Turkey

Z-Russia

(b)(i) Cargo ships which brought food and essential goods to Mauritius, were decreased in number.

Lack of rice and very little flour. Shortage of meat, sea foods, cooking oil, medicine and charcoal.

(ii) Foods and essential items were rationed.

The supply of paper to newspaper agencies were also rationed.

(iii) Manioc

Breadfruit

Sweet potatoes

Boiled bananas

Question 10

(a)1-Cyclone

2-Severe droughts

3-Extreme precipitation events

4-Coastal flooding

5.Heat waves

(b) The speaker- Presides over discussions and ensures that debates in the national assembly are carried out according to rules of the assembly.

The leader of Opposition-To adopt a critical stand towards Government and outline alternative policies.

PAPER 3

Question 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	C	B	B	A	B	D	C	A

Question 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
True	True	False	True	True	False	True	False	True	False

Question 3

1. 'English Scholarships'
2. raw materials
3. War Memorial
4. harvest season
5. sustainable development
6. ballot paper
7. Electoral Commission

Question 4

Column 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Column 2	E	H	A	J	B	I	C	G	D	F

Question 5

1.

A	Mogadishu
B	Malindi
C	Mombassa
D	Kilwa
E	Mozambique
F	Sofala

2.

1. Colonists
2. Slaves
3. Free coloured people

3.

1. Huge number of deaths
2. Unemployment
3. Food shortages
4. Breakdown of empires

Question 6

- a. Registration of slaves in Mauritius such as name, age and height.
Flogging of women became illegal.
Slaves could own property
Slaves could give evidence in court
Protector of slaves was appointed
- b. Indentured labour system- the labourers were able to have a salary and they could also become land owner.
- c. **Arrival**-They landed at immigration depot and fresh clothes were provided to them as the officials were afraid that the labourers might have carried diseases to Mauritius. Those who were sick were sent to Flat island or Cannoniers Point for quarantine.
Wages and discipline-They were paid Rs 5 per month and were punished for slight offence. A 'double cut 'was imposed that is a labourer lost two days wages for one day absence. Wages were cut for being late or sick. They were also threatened and beaten.
- d. Some owners gave freedom to their slaves.
They could buy their freedom after having saved some money and gave the money to the government.
Some women married their owners.

Question 7

a.

1. Malaria
2. Cholera
3. Plague

- b. A Policy is a set of rules, principles, guidelines or frameworks that are adopted or designed by a government to achieve long term goals.

c. Supply of piped water to some residential areas.

Setting up of more dispensaries and hospitals.

Carry out educational programmes to vaccinate people.

Reforestation.

Question 8

a. Non -running of trains on Sundays until 1920.

The selling of meat was banned on Mondays and Thursdays.

It was difficult to import rice from India, hence food had to be grown locally.

b. Politically independence means the freedom of a country or state from an external government and has the right to exercise freely the full range of power it possesses.

c. The fisherman made their boats and nets at the disposal of the allied forces from sunrise to sunset where 3000 pounds of fish were collected and sold. They donated the money for the war.

Question 9

1.steam

Coal

mechanization

Industrialization

gas/smoke/pollution/carbon dioxide

2.

Column A		Column B	
Continental Climates	●	●	Warm and hot summers and mild winters.
Dry climates	●	●	Cold winters and freezing temperatures are felt less than half a year.
Temperate climates	●	●	Warm summers and cold winters with modest precipitation.
Tropical climates	●	●	High temperature all the year-round with little annual rainfall.
Polar climates	●	●	High temperature all year-round with high annual rainfall.

Question 10

(a) Legislature(parliament)

Executive

Judiciary

(b) Legislature-Renewing new laws and making new laws.

Controls finance of a country

Responsible of examining and questioning the actions of the government and the ministries.

Executive-Enforces laws which have been passed and approved by the legislature

(c) Judiciary-Responsible for maintaining peace, order and good governance in the Country.

It interprets the laws and administers justice.

