

Social & Modern Studies (SMS)

Unit 1

Mark Scheme

Question 1

Part A

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C **[1 mark each]**

Part B

Picture 1: ox-cart, factories, harvest **[1 mark each]**

Picture 2: Alix, Carol, damages, houses **[1 mark each]**

Picture 3: modern, professionals, hi-technology **[1 mark each]**

Question 2

(a)

1. Mauritius
2. Rodrigues
3. Agalega
4. St Brandon
5. Tromelin
6. Chagos Archipelago **[1 mark each]**

(b)

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False **[1 mark each]**

Question 3

- A. United Kingdom
- B. Netherlands
- C. France
- D. India
- E. Madagascar
- F. Mozambique

[1 mark each]

Question 4

1. (i) Single-parent family
(ii) Nuclear family
(iii) Extended family **[1 mark each]**
2. (a) High rates of divorce in the society **[2] [Accept any other relevant answers]**

(b) (i) Building strong family bonds **[1]**
(ii) Sharing economic responsibilities **[1] [Accept any other relevant answers]**
3. (a) (i) Newspapers, magazines, books, brochures and billboards. **[1] [choose any one]**
(ii) Television, radio, CD-Rom, Computer, Laptop, Mobile phone **[2] [any two]**
(c) Students can learn new things through documentaries. **[2] [Accept any other relevant answers]**

Question 5

- (a) Vote
- (b) Constitution
- (c) Government
- (d) Democracy
- (e) Sovereignty
- (f) Autonomy

[1 mark each]

Question 6

Figure 1

Part 1

1. Free secondary education
2. Building of low-cost houses
3. Vaccination and other health care programmes in school
4. Free health care services
5. Introduction of a National Pension Scheme
6. More primary schools **[1 mark each]** **[Any three]**

Part 2: Industrialisation and housing conditions

Before industrialisation, people lives in houses which consisted of either thatched roof or corrugated iron sheets. Straw and wooden houses were also quite common. However, as a result of industrialisation, people could afford modern concrete houses. **[3]**

[Accept any other relevant answers]

Part 3: Industrialisation and the role of women

Before industrialisation, women were staying at home as housewives, taking care of the children and the house. Some women were working as sugarcane cutters. However, after industrialisation, girls' education became more acceptable. Hence, women became more and more educated and started working in secondary and tertiary sectors. **[3]**

[Accept any other relevant answers]

Question 7

1.
 - (a) The Chagossians were involved in coconut plantation. Chagossians cultivated pumpkin, tomatoes, chillis and aubergines. They also reared chickens and ducks for their own consumption. **[3]** **[Accept any other relevant answers]**
 - (b) The Chagossians had been removed by the British Government to make way for a US Military Base on one of the islands, Diego Garcia. **[2]**
 - (c) No, even though the International Court of Justice has advised the United Kingdom (UK) to complete the decolonisation of Mauritius completely. **[2]**

2.

Figure 2

1. increase in the participation of women in the labour force
2. favorable human capital
3. rise in life expectancy
4. cultural diversity
5. trade openness and a good financial system
6. high investment in health and educational institutions
7. government intervention to boost the economy [3] [Choose any three]

Question 8

- (a) (i) Free education from pre-primary to tertiary.
(ii) Free Transport
(iii) School Certificate (SC) and Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination are free.
(iv) Free textbooks and school materials to needy students.
(v) Vaccination and other health care programs in school [2] [Choose any two]
- (b) (i) Free transport
(ii) National Pension [2]
- (c)
- To make health care accessible to every citizen.
 - It helps to increase the standard of living of the people.
 - It helps to have a healthier population. [3] [Accept any other relevant answers]
- (d)
- Increase in the literacy rate.
 - Education became accessible to everyone including the poor. It helps to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.
 - Better job prospects for people as people are now more qualified.
 - More educated people also makes a better neighbourhood. [3]
[Accept any other relevant answers]

Question 9

- (a) The Export processing zone (EPZ) is an area within developing countries that offer facilities to manufacturing businesses to produce goods for exportation purposes. [2]
- (b) To improve the economic growth of the country. [2] **[Accept any other relevant answers]**
- (c) **Industrialisation** is the process of gradual transformation of a society into an industrial one. It involves the reorganisation of the economy for the purpose of manufacturing goods. [2]
- (d)
- Higher employment lead to more people being employed. The standard of living increased. More goods were being produced. This leaqd to increase in economic growth.
 - Mauritius was no longer a monocrop economy which depended only upon the fragile sugar industry. The textile industry became another pillar of the economy.
 - Reduction in the importation of goods. With industrialisation, more goods were being produced not only for exportation, but also for the local market. This lead to a decrease in import of such locally manufactured products. [4]
- [Accept any other relevant answers]**

Question 10

- (a) (i) 617,318 **[1]**
 (ii) 21,016 **[1]**
 (iii) 625,915 **[1]**
- (b) The study of populations and how they change over time is called demography. [2]