



Index Number: .....

# NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

2021-2022

**SOCIAL AND MODERN STUDIES (N570)**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your index number in the space provided above.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Write in dark blue or black ink. Do not use correction fluid.
4. This paper consists of **10** questions printed on **15** pages, numbered **2** to **16**.
5. This paper consists of two sections: **Section A** (5 questions) and **Section B** (5 questions).
6. The number of marks for each question is given in brackets ( ).
7. The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

For Examiners' use												
Question No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Signature
Examiner												
Team Leader												
Quality Controller												
CE/ACE												



**SECTION A (50 MARKS)****QUESTION 1 (16 marks)****PART A**

**Circle the letter which shows the correct answer. Each item carries one mark.**

- (a) Who was the first president of the Republic of Mauritius?
- A** Sir Abdool Raman Osman
  - B** Sir Anerood Jugnauth
  - C** Sir John Shaw Rennie
  - D** Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo
- (b) In 1967, the Civil Hospital was one of the large hospitals in Mauritius. Where was it found?
- A** Flacq
  - B** Montagne Longue
  - C** Port Louis
  - D** Souillac
- (c) Which of the following is an output from a factory?
- A** Capital
  - B** Labour
  - C** Raw materials
  - D** Waste
- (d) Who led the Independence Party for the General Elections of 1967?
- A** Jules Koenig
  - B** Sir Gaëtan Duval
  - C** Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
  - D** Sookdeo Bissoondoyal

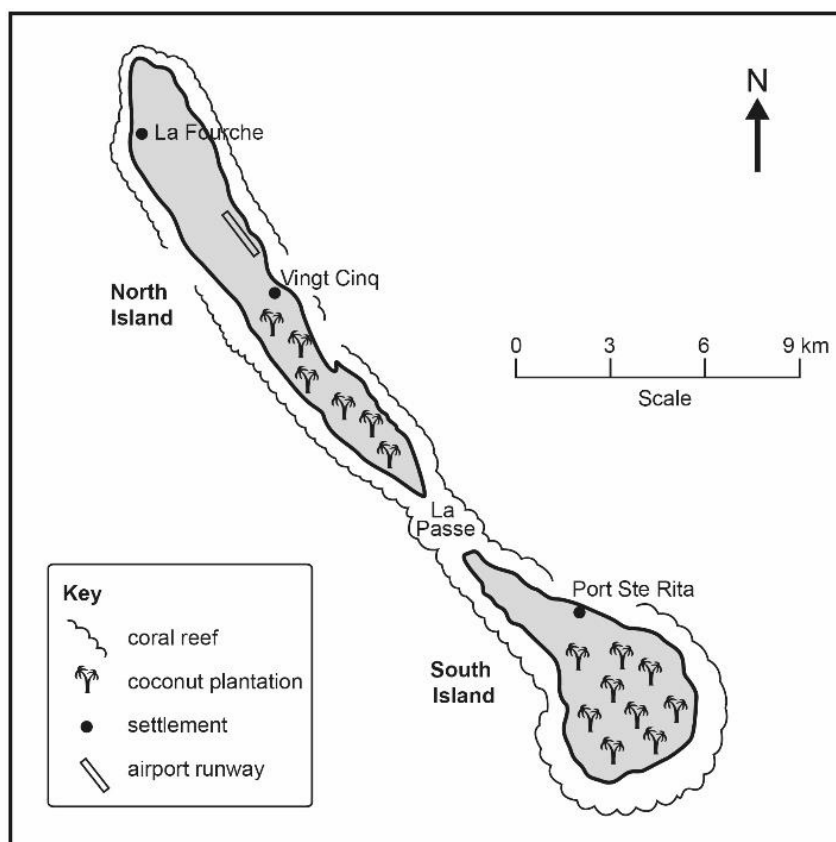
- (e) Apart from agriculture, in which sector were the inhabitants of Rodrigues mostly engaged in the 1970s?
- A** Fishing
  - B** Manufacturing
  - C** Services
  - D** Tourism
- (f) Which political party wanted integration with Britain in 1967?
- A** Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM)
  - B** Independent Forward Bloc (IFB)
  - C** Mauritius Labour Party (MLP)
  - D** Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD)
- (g) Which project in Mauritius received support from the Indian Government?
- A** ENT Hospital at Vacoas
  - B** JinFei Smart City at Riche Terre
  - C** Multi-sports Complex at Côte d'Or
  - D** SSR International Airport at Plaisance
- (h) Which country manages the island of Tromelin jointly with Mauritius?
- A** England
  - B** France
  - C** India
  - D** Seychelles

[8]

Please turn over

**PART B**

**Map 1** shows the islands of Agalega. Study it carefully and state whether the following statements are **True** or **False**.

**Map 1**

- (a) Agalega consists of four islands. ....
- (b) The administrative centre of Agalega is La Fourche. ....
- (c) Agalega has a population of about 300 people. ....
- (d) The main crop grown in Agalega is coconut. ....
- (e) People in Agalega grow vegetables for their own use. ....
- (f) Agalega has a big hospital. ....
- (g) Copra is exported from Agalega. ....
- (h) Agalega has a university. ....

[8]

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**QUESTION 2 (11 marks)**

- (a) Pictures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 show different economic activities in Mauritius.  
For each picture, write down the economic activity it shows. Choose from this list:

**Manufacturing**

**Fishing**

**Tourism**

**Banking & Finance**

**ICT & BPO**

**Sugarcane cultivation**



Picture 1: .....



Picture 2: .....



Picture 3: .....



Picture 4: .....



Picture 5: .....

[5]

- (b) The Chagos Archipelago forms part of the Republic of Mauritius. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the correct word(s).

Choose from the words given in brackets.

- (i) The Chagos Archipelago became known as the 'Oil islands' because ..... (**coconuts, fish**) were carried to Ile de France and processed into oil.
- (ii) The Chagossians built their own ..... (**concrete, thatched**) houses.
- (iii) The Chagossians reared..... (**chicken, sheep**) for consumption.
- (iv) The Chagos Archipelago was separated from ..... (**Britain, Mauritius**). This separation happened in ..... (**1965, 1968**).
- (v) The United States of America (USA) built a military base on ..... (**Diego Garcia, Peros Banhos**)

[6]

**QUESTION 3 (8 marks)**

Study the following sets of pictures carefully. They show how industrialisation has brought changes in Mauritius. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word/s, given in brackets.



- (a) Long ago, most people lived in houses made of wood and .....  
Nowadays, houses are made of ..... (**straw, concrete**)



- (b) In the 1960s, people worked mainly in the ..... sector.  
Nowadays, more young people work in the ..... sector.  
(**services, agricultural**)





(c) Long ago, most families were ..... families.

Nowadays, most families are ..... families. (**nuclear, extended**)



(d) Long ago, most children learned how to do jobs from ..... .

Nowadays, most young people receive training from ..... .

(**professionals, parents**)

[8]

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**QUESTION 4 (8 marks)**

**(a) Match each picture in Column 1 to the media it represents in Column 2.**

**Write your answers in the grid provided below.**

**Column 1**

**Column 2**

**A**



**1. Newspapers**

**B**



**2. Radio Broadcast**

**C**



**3. Television Broadcast**

**D**



**4. Social Media**

Picture	A	B	C	D
Media				

**[4]**

(b) Media plays many roles in society. Study the pictures below and fill in the blanks with the correct word(s). Choose from the list of word(s) provided.

opinions

learning

norms

leisure

natural disasters



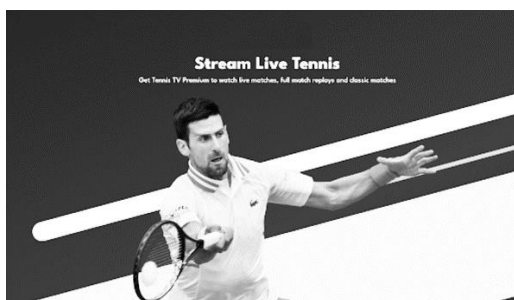
Media is used to warn us about dangers such as

.....



Media is used as a means of

..... for students.



Media provides .....

activities such as sports events for people to enjoy.



Media can shape our .....

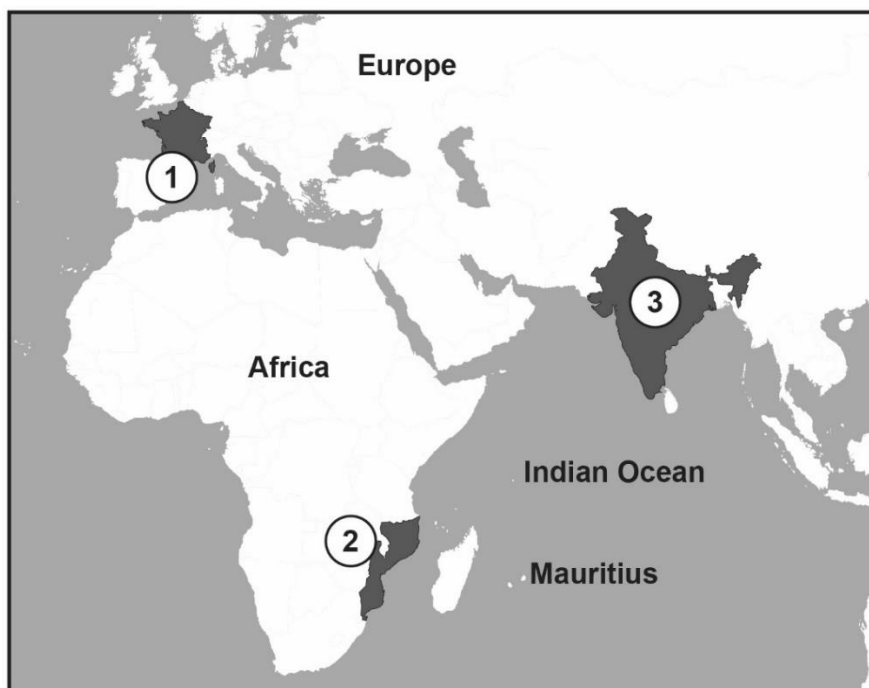
about social problems.

[4]

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**QUESTION 5 (7 marks)**

(a) **Map 3** shows countries from which people came to Mauritius in the past.



**Map 3**

Name countries 1, 2 and 3 shown on **Map 3**. Choose from this list of countries:

**India      France      China      Mozambique      Britain      Madagascar**

1. **Country 1** : .....

2. **Country 2** : .....

3. **Country 3** : .....

[3]

(b) Mauritius has maintained close links with France. Give two ways in which Mauritius has benefitted from maintaining its links with France after independence.

(i) .....

.....

(ii) .....

.....

[4]

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## SECTION B (50 MARKS)

### QUESTION 6 (8 marks)

**Mauritius faced many obstacles to its economic development in the 1960s and 1970s.**

One obstacle was a shortage of technical skills.

(a) Complete the list below to show four other obstacles which hindered the development of Mauritius.

1. Scarcity of natural .....

2. Small ..... market.

3. Long distance from ..... markets.

4. Lack of money for .....

[4]

(b) What did economists predict in the 1960s about the economic future of Mauritius?

.....  
 .....

[2]

(c) Describe one important measure which was taken to overcome the social and economic difficulties that the country faced at that time.

.....  
 .....

[2]

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**QUESTION 7 (9 marks)**

(a) Read the following text and answer questions (i) and (ii).

**After independence, Mauritius grew economically and by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it had become a middle-income country. This rapid growth is termed the 'Mauritian Miracle'. Many factors have contributed to the 'Mauritian Miracle'.**

- (i) The 'Mauritian Miracle' is the term used by economists to describe how ..... **(slowly, rapidly)** the Mauritian economy has been developing during the past decades.

[1]

- (ii) Name four factors which have facilitated the 'Mauritian Miracle.'

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

[4]

- (b) **Table 1** shows two forces driving social change. For each force driving social change, give one example and its consequence.

Force driving social change	Example	Consequence
1. Social Movement	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
2. Environmental change	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....

**Table 1**

[4]

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**QUESTION 8 (11 marks)**

(a) (i) What is a welfare state?

.....  
 .....

[2]

(ii) Name two welfare facilities provided to the people in the Republic of Mauritius.

1. ....
2. ....

[2]

(b) To be able to provide the benefits of the welfare state, the government generates revenue from taxes.

(i) What is a tax?

.....  
 .....

[2]

(ii) Name the institution that collects taxes in Mauritius.

.....

[1]

(c) One of the features of the welfare state is 'bridging the gap between the rich and the poor'. What do you understand by 'bridging the gap between the rich and the poor'?

.....  
 .....

[2]

(d) Describe two other features of the welfare state.

1. ....
2. ....

[2]

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**QUESTION 9 (9 marks)**

Mauritius is a member of many international organisations.

(a) Mauritius is a member of the COMESA.

(i) What does COMESA stand for?

.....  
 .....

[2]

(ii) Name another member country of the COMESA.

.....

[1]

(b) Name two other international organisations of which Mauritius is a member.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

[2]

(c) Give two reasons why it is important for Mauritius to be a member of international organisations.

(i) .....

.....

(ii) .....

.....

[4]

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**QUESTION 10 (13 marks)****1. In Mauritius, the population tends to be concentrated in some regions.**

- a) Give two reasons why Port-Louis and Plaines Wilhems are the most densely populated districts in Mauritius.

(i) .....  
 .....

(ii) .....  
 ..... [4]

- b) At times, people are forced to leave their home country and migrate to other countries. Give two reasons why this may happen.

(i) .....  
 .....

(ii) .....  
 ..... [4]

**2. Give one reason why the death rate decreased rapidly in Mauritius in the 1950s.**

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

**3. Mauritius is experiencing an ageing population.**

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'ageing population'?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- (b) Give one socio-economic consequence of an ageing population.

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

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