

TOPIC WORKSHEET 2 OF 10

GROUPS OF PEOPLE & CULTURAL IDENTITY

SS1.2 Cultural Identity, Diversity and Cohesion (SS8.1.2.1)

Syllabus focus - Achievement indicators:

Students will be able to: (1) describe the different groups of people in the world and their origins/roots; (2) describe how groups establish themselves and evolve with other groups; (3) value their place in the world; (4) describe cultural identity, diversity and cohesion.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Aligned to the NEW 2026 strand-based exam format (4 compulsory strands - 26/22/26/26 marks).

TASK 1 - The eight main groups (Annex). Give one example of each

Group	Example
Ethnic group	_____
Religious group	_____
Geographic group	_____
Cultural group	_____
Socio-economic group	_____
Linguistic group	_____
Political group	_____
Occupational group	_____

TASK 2 - Classify the peoples of the world

People	Features / Home
Caucasoid	_____ skin, blonde hair
Negroid	dark skin, curly hair - called _____
Mongoloid	straight hair, inner eye fold - also called _____
Australoid	the Aborigines of _____
Melanesians	dark-skinned Pacific people - Fiji, PNG, _____
Micronesians	"small islands" - Kiribati, _____
Polynesians	"many islands" - Samoa, _____

TASK 3 - Short answers

1. Explain the difference between an ethnic group and a religious group. Give an example of each.

2. What is an indigenous group? Name TWO indigenous peoples and their homes.

3. Describe ONE way cultural diversity makes a community stronger.

ANSWER KEY - WORKSHEET 2

GROUPS OF PEOPLE & CULTURAL IDENTITY

- Task 1 examples: ethnic - i-Taukei; religious - Christians; geographic - Pacific Islanders; cultural - Rotumans; socio-economic - middle income; linguistic - Fiji Hindi speakers; political - a political party; occupational - teachers.
- Task 2: light; Africans; Asians; Australia; Solomon Islands/Vanuatu/New Caledonia; Marshall Islands/Nauru; Tonga/Tuvalu/NZ Maori/Easter Is.
- 1. Ethnic = shared ancestry & culture (i-Taukei); religious = shared faith (Christians).
- 2. First inhabitants of a place - Aborigines (Australia), Maori (New Zealand), i-Taukei (Fiji), American Indians (Americas).
- 3. Different skills, foods and ideas are shared; people learn respect and tolerance, making the community peaceful and strong.