

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 11 OF 30

Time Allowed: 1½ hours (An extra 10 minutes is allowed for reading this paper.)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Write your FEMIS ID on the top right-hand corner of this page and on any extra sheet(s) of paper used.
- Use either blue or black pen to answer the questions. A pencil may be used only for drawing.
- Show clearly the question number(s) being answered on any extra sheet(s) used and tie it at the appropriate place(s).
- Do not spend too much time on any question and only start writing when you are told to do so.

NOTE: There are four strands in this paper. All strands are compulsory.

STRAND	NAME OF STRAND	QUESTION TYPES	MARK
1	SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND PROCESSES	Multiple Choice • Matching • Comprehension Passage • Paragraph Writing	26
2	TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE	Multiple Choice • True/False • Fill in the Blanks • Resource Interpretation	22
3	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	Multiple Choice • Matching • Short-Answer Questions • Resource Interpretation	26
4	RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Multiple Choice • Matching • Comprehension Passage • Paragraph Writing	26
		TOTAL	100

FEMIS ID: _____ Marks Gained: _____

STRAND 1: SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND PROCESSES [26 marks]

Question types: Multiple Choice (10) • Matching (6) • Comprehension Passage (5) • Paragraph Writing (5)

Part A - Multiple Choice [10 marks]

1. A group whose members share common cultural characteristics is called a(n)
 - A. sport group
 - B. age group
 - C. income group
 - D. ethnic group
2. People grouped by the language they speak form a
 - A. linguistic group
 - B. cultural group
 - C. geographic group
 - D. socio-economic group
3. The main purpose of the United Nations is to
 - A. defeat world hunger
 - B. fund development projects
 - C. control world oil prices
 - D. maintain international peace and security
4. UNICEF was created mainly to help
 - A. farmers
 - B. miners
 - C. soldiers
 - D. children and mothers
5. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1944
 - C. 1946
 - D. 1947
6. NATO is best described as a
 - A. military defence alliance
 - B. space agency
 - C. charity
 - D. trade bloc
7. The World Environment Organisation (WEO) protects
 - A. internet cables
 - B. shipping lanes
 - C. world money
 - D. natural diversity of plants and animals
8. Samoa, Tonga and Easter Island are home to the
 - A. Micronesians
 - B. Caucasoids
 - C. Polynesians
 - D. Melanesians
9. People with straight black hair and inner eye folds — such as the Japanese and Chinese — are called
 - A. Negroids
 - B. Caucasoids
 - C. Australoids
 - D. Mongoloids

10. The i-Taukei are the indigenous people of

- A. Kiribati
- B. Tonga
- C. Samoa
- D. Fiji

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Groups sharing ancestry	A. Ethnic groups
2. Groups sharing work	B. Occupational groups
3. Groups sharing income level	C. Socio-economic groups
4. Groups sharing customs	D. Cultural groups
5. Groups sharing language	E. Linguistic groups
6. Groups sharing faith	F. Religious groups

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "The European Union"

The European Union was formed in 1993 to bring the countries of Europe together for peace, free trade and political cooperation. Members can trade with one another without heavy taxes, and citizens may live and work in any member state. The EU also gives aid to developing countries, including Pacific Island nations, supporting schools, clean water projects and disaster relief. With twenty-seven members, the EU shows how former rivals can become partners.

1. In which year was the EU formed? (1 mark)
2. State TWO purposes of the EU. (1 mark)
3. What can EU citizens do that others cannot? (1 mark)
4. How does the EU help developing countries? (1 mark)
5. How many members does the EU have today? (1 mark)

Part D - Paragraph Writing [5 marks]

Write a paragraph (4-6 sentences) describing how world organisations respond to hazards and disasters in the Pacific. Give at least TWO examples.

STRAND 2: TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE [22 marks]

Question types: Multiple Choice (8) • True/False (6) • Fill in the Blanks (4) • Resource Interpretation (4)

Part A - Multiple Choice [8 marks]

1. The modern Olympic Games were inspired by the ancient games held in
 - A. Cairo
 - B. Olympia, Greece
 - C. Paris
 - D. Rome
2. Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany from
 - A. 1933 to 1945
 - B. 1945 to 1953
 - C. 1939 to 1945
 - D. 1919 to 1933
3. The first Fijian professional golfer ranked world number one is
 - A. Waisale Serevi
 - B. Roy Krishna
 - C. Vijay Singh
 - D. Vilisoni Hereniko
4. An example of a global pandemic is
 - A. COVID-19
 - B. dengue fever
 - C. the common cold
 - D. tooth decay
5. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee in
 - A. 1884
 - B. 1904
 - C. 1874
 - D. 1894
6. World War II was from
 - A. 1939 to 1954
 - B. 1939 to 1950
 - C. 1939 to 1940
 - D. 1939 to 1945
7. The first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan was
 - A. Jiko Luveni
 - B. Benazir Bhutto
 - C. Indira Gandhi
 - D. Mother Teresa
8. People who study the past are called
 - A. inventors
 - B. geologists
 - C. historians
 - D. scientists

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Deserts are found in polar regions.
2. The earth needs to be protected only by governments.
3. A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced.
4. Greenpeace is a governmental environmental organisation.
5. Skin colour is one characteristic used to categorise groups of people.

6. The Pacific Games are held every two years.

Part C - Fill in the Blanks [4 marks]

1. World War I began in 19____ and Fiji became independent in 19____. (2 marks)
2. The Red Cross was founded in 18____ and the next Commonwealth Games (2026) will be held in _____, Scotland. (2 marks)

Part D - Resource Interpretation [4 marks] - study the photograph



1. Who is the person in the photograph? (1 mark)
2. What position did he first hold in independent Fiji? (1 mark)
3. In which year did Fiji gain independence under his leadership? (1 mark)
4. Why is he remembered as the father of modern Fiji? (1 mark)

STRAND 3: PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT [26 marks]

Question types: Multiple Choice (10) • Matching (6) • Short-Answer Questions (6) • Resource Interpretation (4)

Part A - Multiple Choice [10 marks]

1. In which climatic region would you most likely find harsh winters and heavy snowfall?

- A. Polar
- B. Temperate
- C. Dry land
- D. Tropical

2. Which of the following is an effect of climate change?

- A. rising sea levels
- B. cooler temperatures
- C. extra food for everyone
- D. mild weather everywhere

3. When forests are cleared, one likely result is

- A. reforestation
- B. cleaner rivers
- C. soil erosion
- D. more animal species

4. The two most important factors that determine climate are

- A. soil and wildlife
- B. roads and buildings
- C. wind and sunshine
- D. temperature and rainfall

5. Ozone depletion primarily results from the release of

- A. nitrous oxides
- B. carbon dioxide
- C. methane
- D. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

6. Traditional knowledge refers to practices

- A. used only by governments
- B. passed down through generations
- C. invented last year
- D. bought from overseas

7. The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area is

- A. weather
- B. precipitation
- C. climate
- D. a forecast

8. Global warming is mainly caused by

- A. planting trees
- B. the sun cooling down
- C. ocean waves
- D. greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels

9. Which organisation plays a key NGO role in alleviating environmental issues?

- A. NATO
- B. the WHO
- C. the IMF
- D. Greenpeace

10. The south polar circle of the earth is the

- A. Arctic
- B. Tropic of Capricorn
- C. Equator
- D. Antarctic

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

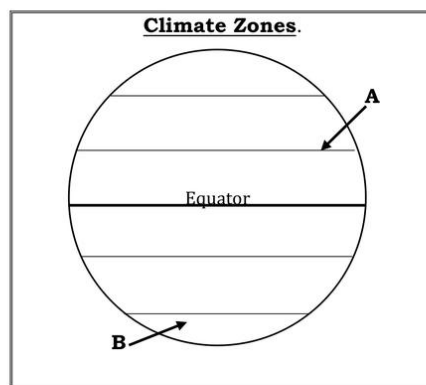
COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Reduce, re-use and...	A. Recycle
2. Using resources so they last	B. Sustainability
3. Energy that cannot be replaced	C. Non-renewable
4. Energy from the sun	D. Solar power
5. Protected coastal ecosystems	E. Mangroves
6. Damage to land by rubbish	F. Land pollution

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. Explain two ways women can contribute towards preparing for a natural disaster. (2 marks)
2. State one way animals are affected when rainforests are cleared. (2 marks)
3. State one way students can respond to changes and hazards. (2 marks)

Part D - Resource Interpretation [4 marks] - study the resource

Study the picture below and answer Questions 11-12.



Source: Personal collection

11. The line shown as **A** in the picture above is called

- A. Tropic of Capricorn.
- B. Tropic of Cancer.
- C. Antarctic Circle.
- D. Arctic Circle.

1. Name the line at 0 degrees latitude. (1 mark)
2. At which degrees do the Tropics lie? (1 mark)
3. Describe the climate near the poles. (1 mark)
4. Name the climate zone around the Equator. (1 mark)

STRAND 4: RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES [26 marks]

Question types: Multiple Choice (10) • Matching (6) • Comprehension Passage (5) • Paragraph Writing (5)

Part A - Multiple Choice [10 marks]

1. The best way to avoid impulse spending is to
 - A. visit the mall daily
 - B. shop when emotional
 - C. make a shopping list and stick to it
 - D. carry extra cash
2. "Time and tide wait for no man" teaches us to
 - A. use time wisely
 - B. blame the tide
 - C. ignore time
 - D. waste time
3. A positive impact of globalisation on transport is
 - A. more traffic jams only
 - B. slower ships
 - C. no airports
 - D. progress in transportation
4. One benefit of effective time management is
 - A. more wasted time
 - B. increased stress
 - C. less leisure
 - D. greater productivity
5. A disadvantage of globalisation is
 - A. better transport
 - B. higher living standards
 - C. loss of cultural identity
 - D. cultural exchange
6. Impulsive buying means
 - A. calculated buying
 - B. buying hardware
 - C. uncontrolled buying
 - D. buying necessities
7. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
 - A. reviewing monthly expenditures
 - B. guessing spending
 - C. throwing receipts away
 - D. ignoring statements
8. An important feature of globalisation is
 - A. silence
 - B. isolation
 - C. connectedness
 - D. walls
9. A fortnight consists of
 - A. ten days
 - B. one month
 - C. two weeks
 - D. one week
10. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called

- A. brain drain
- B. tourism
- C. migration of birds
- D. globalisation

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Plan of your study hours	A. Timetable
2. Bank account for saving	B. Savings account
3. A list of items to buy	C. Shopping list
4. Money paid out	D. Expenditure
5. Money gained from work	E. Income
6. Spending less than you earn	F. Saving wisely

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "The Global Village"

Improvements in technology such as mobile phones, aircraft and the internet have made the growth of transport and communication networks possible. People and countries can now exchange information and goods more quickly and easily. Globalisation comes from the word globe and means the coming together of countries and nations. This leads to a fast shrinking world - an interconnected "one world" whose economies, societies and cultures are closely linked in what we call the global village. A shopper in Suva can buy a towel made in America, a plate from China and a spoon from Japan, all in one store.

1. Name TWO technologies that sped up globalisation. (1 mark)
2. What does globalisation mean? (1 mark)
3. What is meant by the "global village"? (1 mark)
4. Give ONE example of globalisation from the passage. (1 mark)
5. How does globalisation help Fiji's economy? (1 mark)

Part D - Paragraph Writing [5 marks]

Write a paragraph (4-6 sentences) explaining the advantages AND disadvantages of globalisation for Fiji. Give at least TWO of each.

THE END