

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 14 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. The United Nations (UN) was founded in
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1948
 - C. 1944
 - D. 1919
2. The founder of UNICEF was
 - A. Henry Dunant
 - B. Pierre de Coubertin
 - C. Ludwik Rajchman
 - D. Kofi Annan
3. The FAO Latin motto “Fiat Panis” means
 - A. Work for all
 - B. Food for all
 - C. Let there be bread
 - D. Let there be peace
4. The European Union (EU) was formed to
 - A. govern the Pacific
 - B. build a common army only
 - C. facilitate free trade and political cooperation
 - D. mine coal in Asia
5. Greenpeace is best described as
 - A. a bank
 - B. a non-governmental environmental organisation
 - C. a governmental body
 - D. a UN agency
6. Kiribati and the Marshall Islands are classified as
 - A. Micronesians
 - B. Polynesians
 - C. Indonesians
 - D. Melanesians
7. The Negroid people are also known as
 - A. Asians
 - B. Polynesians
 - C. Europeans
 - D. Africans
8. Different ethnic groups living together happily is best described as
 - A. globalisation
 - B. cultural diversity
 - C. colonisation
 - D. urbanisation
9. People grouped by wealth or income level form a
 - A. religious group
 - B. linguistic group
 - C. socio-economic group
 - D. geographic group
10. The primary function of the WHO is to

- A. regulate international trade
- B. provide military support
- C. promote global health and address health issues
- D. build railways

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. 1948 - health for all	A. WHO
2. 1949 - defence alliance	B. NATO
3. 1993 - free trade in Europe	C. European Union
4. 1945 - peace and security	D. United Nations
5. 1946 - children's fund	E. UNICEF
6. 1944 - global financial stability	F. IMF

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "The World Health Organisation"

The World Health Organisation was formed in 1948 as the United Nations agency responsible for international public health. Its aim is the highest possible standard of health for all people. WHO fights diseases like malaria and measles, trains health workers, and sends emergency teams when epidemics strike. During the COVID-19 pandemic, WHO shared information with every country and helped poorer nations obtain vaccines. When cyclone damage brought outbreaks of leptospirosis and typhoid to Fiji, WHO supported the Ministry of Health with medicines and advice.

1. In which year was WHO formed? (1 mark)
2. What is WHO's main aim? (1 mark)
3. Name TWO activities of WHO. (1 mark)
4. How did WHO help during the COVID-19 pandemic? (1 mark)
5. How has WHO helped Fiji? (1 mark)

Part D - Paragraph Writing [5 marks]

Write a paragraph (4-6 sentences) explaining why the eight main groups of people (ethnic, religious, geographic, cultural, socio-economic, linguistic, political, occupational) are important to a country. Use 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. Roy Krishna is famous as a
 - A. soccer player
 - B. boxer
 - C. swimmer
 - D. golfer
2. A medical pandemic from the list below is
 - A. tuberculosis
 - B. leptospirosis
 - C. AIDS
 - D. dengue fever
3. The first South Pacific Games (now Pacific Games) were held in
 - A. Apia
 - B. Suva
 - C. Noumea
 - D. Nukualofa
4. World War I began in
 - A. 1913
 - B. 1910
 - C. 1911
 - D. 1914
5. The Fijian rugby player renowned as the “King of 7s” is
 - A. Waisale Serevi
 - B. Semi Kunatani
 - C. Vatemou Ravouvou
 - D. Waisea Nayacalevu
6. The quick spread of a disease within a short time in one area is a(n)
 - A. allergy
 - B. epidemic
 - C. pandemic
 - D. endemic
7. The Olympic Games are held every
 - A. 4 years
 - B. 2 years
 - C. year
 - D. 5 years
8. A group of people settling away from their place of origin to take control of another area is
 - A. westernisation
 - B. colonisation
 - C. immigration
 - D. globalisation

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. An important feature of globalisation is connectedness.
2. Fiji lives in a global village and needs to know what is happening around her.
3. World War II lasted from 1939 to 1945.
4. Rules help control behaviour in a community.
5. The Antarctic is a frozen continent in the North Pole.

6. Creating a budget helps you spend your money wisely.

Part C - Fill in the Blanks [4 marks]

1. The first Commonwealth Games were held in 19____. (2 marks)
2. The first South Pacific Games were held in ____ (city) in 19____. (2 marks)

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



1. Who is the person in the photograph? (1 mark)
2. What is he famous for? (1 mark)
3. In which year did it happen? (1 mark)
4. Name the spacecraft of his famous mission. (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. Traditional knowledge refers to practices
 - A. bought from overseas
 - B. passed down through generations
 - C. used only by governments
 - D. invented last year
2. The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area is
 - A. weather
 - B. a forecast
 - C. precipitation
 - D. climate
3. Global warming is mainly caused by
 - A. ocean waves
 - B. greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels
 - C. the sun cooling down
 - D. planting trees
4. Which organisation plays a key NGO role in alleviating environmental issues?
 - A. the IMF
 - B. the WHO
 - C. Greenpeace
 - D. NATO
5. The south polar circle of the earth is the
 - A. Arctic
 - B. Equator
 - C. Tropic of Capricorn
 - D. Antarctic
6. The climate of a region determines
 - A. what plants grow and what animals live there
 - B. nothing
 - C. the language people speak
 - D. the price of cars
7. The best way to reduce solid industrial waste is by
 - A. burying rubbish
 - B. burning rubbish
 - C. recycling rubbish
 - D. sharing rubbish
8. The Tropic of Cancer lies at
 - A. 90° South
 - B. 0°
 - C. 23.5° North
 - D. 23.5° South
9. The sea or ocean affects the climate of a nearby place by
 - A. causing droughts
 - B. making it hotter
 - C. moderating its temperature
 - D. nothing at all
10. Land pollution can be reduced by

- A. avoiding littering
- B. keeping noisy machines away
- C. re-planting trees
- D. chemical spills

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Chemicals that deplete ozone	A. CFCs
2. NGO that protects the oceans	B. Greenpeace
3. Rise in the Earth's average temperature	C. Global warming
4. Gases that trap heat	D. Greenhouse gases
5. Planting of trees	E. Afforestation
6. Burning of forests	F. Deforestation

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. State one way students can respond to changes and hazards. (2 marks)
2. List two natural hazards often encountered in Fiji. (2 marks)
3. Explain an impact of a tropical cyclone in Fiji. (2 marks)

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



Word List: America (USA), Australia, New Zealand, Japan

Identify letter **(A)**: Barack Obama became President of this country from 2009 (1 mark)

Identify letter **(B)**: It is an island continent (1 mark)

Identify letter **(C)**: The Maori are the natives of this country (1 mark)

Identify letter **(D)**: Their traditional dress is called the kimono (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. An important feature of globalisation is
 - A. silence
 - B. connectedness
 - C. isolation
 - D. walls
2. A fortnight consists of
 - A. one week
 - B. ten days
 - C. one month
 - D. two weeks
3. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called
 - A. migration of birds
 - B. brain drain
 - C. tourism
 - D. globalisation
4. Credit and debit cards can easily
 - A. track rainfall
 - B. decrease our spending
 - C. save money
 - D. increase our spending
5. Globalisation is best described as the
 - A. making of money
 - B. interchange of world views, products, ideas and culture
 - C. movement of planets
 - D. cutting down of forests
6. Globalisation refers to the emergence of an international network of
 - A. sports only
 - B. mountains
 - C. rivers
 - D. economic systems
7. Sustainability means
 - A. mining faster
 - B. buying more wants
 - C. using everything today
 - D. conserving resources to avoid depletion
8. Goods made in China, Japan and the USA sold in a Suva supermarket show we live in a
 - A. national village
 - B. global village
 - C. closed village
 - D. foreign village
9. An example of a financial institution is a
 - A. school
 - B. bank
 - C. shop
 - D. resort
10. Globalisation comes from “globe” and means the coming together of countries — a fast

- A. closed world
- B. frozen world
- C. "shrinking world"
- D. growing world

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Money kept for the future	A. Savings
2. Items needed for survival	B. Needs
3. Items we can live without	C. Wants
4. Energy from the sun	D. Solar
5. Using resources wisely for tomorrow	E. Sustainability
6. Coal and oil	F. Non-renewable

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "Tourism - Fiji's Golden Industry"

Every year, thousands of visitors fly to Fiji to enjoy our beaches, reefs and famous hospitality. Tourism is one of the largest contributors to Fiji's economy. It creates jobs in hotels, airlines, transport, handicrafts and farming. When a resort buys fish from local fishermen, vegetables from local growers and mats from village weavers, the money spreads through the whole community. Globalisation has brought these visitors to our shores through international flights, internet booking and worldwide advertising.

1. What is tourism? (1 mark)
2. Why is tourism important to Fiji's economy? (1 mark)
3. Name TWO jobs created by tourism. (1 mark)
4. How does tourism help local farmers and fishers? (1 mark)
5. How has globalisation helped tourism? (1 mark)

Part D - Paragraph Writing [5 marks]

Write a paragraph (4-6 sentences) explaining what aid is and how donor countries have helped Pacific Island nations. Give at least TWO examples.

THE END