

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 21 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 World Environment Organisation (WEO) protects
 - A. world money
 - B. internet cables
 - C. natural diversity of plants and animals
 - D. shipping lanes
2. Samoa, Tonga and Easter Island are home to the
 - A. Caucasoids
 - B. Melanesians
 - C. Micronesians
 - D. Polynesians
3. People with straight black hair and inner eye folds — such as the Japanese and Chinese — are called
 - A. Mongoloids
 - B. Negroids
 - C. Caucasoids
 - D. Australoids
4. The i-Taukei are the indigenous people of
 - A. Tonga
 - B. Fiji
 - C. Samoa
 - D. Kiribati
5. Fijians established their identity as a Pacific community mainly through
 - A. adopting foreign customs
 - B. isolating from others
 - C. shared language and cultural practices
 - D. modern technology
6. UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly on 11 December
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1946
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1948
7. The FAO of the United Nations works hard to defeat
 - A. disease
 - B. unemployment
 - C. illiteracy
 - D. hunger
8. The World Bank mainly
 - A. controls the weather
 - B. prints world money
 - C. runs the Olympics
 - D. provides loans for development to reduce poverty
9. A country which is NOT a member of the United Nations is
 - A. India
 - B. Kosovo
 - C. Russia
 - D. Canada

10. Fiji belongs to which group of Pacific islands?

- A. Melanesia
- B. Micronesia
- C. Polynesia
- D. Australasia

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. People of Kiribati and the Marshalls	A. Micronesians
2. Dark-skinned Pacific people	B. Melanesians
3. People of Samoa and Tonga	C. Polynesians
4. First inhabitants of a place	D. Indigenous people
5. Natives of Australia	E. Aborigines
6. Natives of New Zealand	F. Maori

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "Greenpeace - Voice of the Environment"

Greenpeace is a non-governmental organisation that began in 1971 when a small group of activists sailed to stop nuclear testing. Today it has offices in more than forty countries and works to protect the oceans, forests and atmosphere. Because it is an NGO, Greenpeace does not belong to any government - it is funded by ordinary people. In the Pacific, Greenpeace campaigns against over-fishing and drift-netting and urges the world to act on climate change, which threatens our low-lying islands.

1. What kind of organisation is Greenpeace? (1 mark)
2. When and why did Greenpeace begin? (1 mark)
3. Who funds Greenpeace? (1 mark)
4. Name TWO things Greenpeace protects. (1 mark)
5. Name ONE campaign close to the Pacific. (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 quick spread of a disease within a short time in one area is a(n)
 - A. endemic
 - B. allergy
 - C. pandemic
 - D. epidemic
2. The Olympic Games are held every
 - A. year
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 5 years
3. A group of people settling away from their place of origin to take control of another area is
 - A. colonisation
 - B. immigration
 - C. globalisation
 - D. westernisation
4. Apollo 11 landed on the moon in
 - A. 1959
 - B. 1969
 - C. 1979
 - D. 1989
5. Dr. Jiko Luveni is famous as Fiji's first woman
 - A. Speaker of Parliament
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Chief Justice
 - D. Mayor
6. The Commonwealth Games was first held in
 - A. 1930
 - B. 1874
 - C. 2000
 - D. 1970
7. The Pacific Games are held every
 - A. 4 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 5 years
 - D. 2 years
8. The lady who established the Missionaries of Charity to serve the poor was
 - A. Queen Elizabeth
 - B. Jiko Luveni
 - C. Caroline Pickering
 - D. Mother Teresa

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Globalisation refers to the decreasing interconnectedness of countries.
2. The Red Cross was founded by Henry Dunant in 1863.
3. Mother Teresa was famous as a missionary who served the poor.
4. Historians study the future.
5. The sea or ocean does not affect the climate of a place.

6. Banks provide commercial services.

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. The climate around the Equator is usually
 - A. dry and sandy
 - B. snowy
 - C. very cold
 - D. hot and humid
2. Deforestation and heavy fuel consumption are major contributors to
 - A. social growth
 - B. economic growth
 - C. global warming
 - D. economic warming
3. No rainfall in an area for a long period of time causes a
 - A. tsunami
 - B. landslide
 - C. drought
 - D. cyclone
4. A characteristic of the polar region is
 - A. hot and humid weather
 - B. extreme low temperatures
 - C. a heat surplus zone
 - D. moderate temperatures
5. An economic effect of climate change on farming regions is
 - A. higher employment
 - B. cheaper transport
 - C. stabilised food supply
 - D. increased food prices due to crop failures
6. Heavy flooding can cause stagnant water which leads to
 - A. health diseases
 - B. healthy crops
 - C. healthy soil
 - D. healthy vegetation
7. In which climatic region would you most likely find harsh winters and heavy snowfall?
 - A. Polar
 - B. Temperate
 - C. Tropical
 - D. Dry land
8. Which of the following is an effect of climate change?
 - A. extra food for everyone
 - B. cooler temperatures
 - C. mild weather everywhere
 - D. rising sea levels
9. When forests are cleared, one likely result is
 - A. cleaner rivers
 - B. more animal species
 - C. reforestation
 - D. soil erosion
10. The two most important factors that determine climate are

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

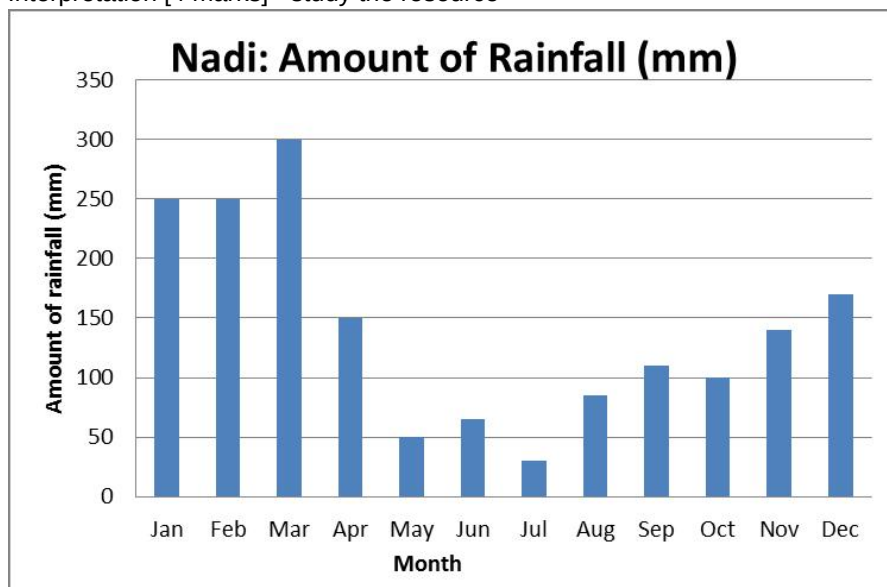
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Day-to-day condition of the atmosphere	A. Weather
2. The shape of the land	B. Topography
3. 0 degrees latitude	C. Equator
4. 0 degrees longitude	D. Prime Meridian
5. 23.5 degrees South	E. Tropic of Capricorn
6. The long-term pattern of weather	F. Climate

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

- Describe one feature of the Temperate climatic region. (2 marks)
- State one way in which climate affects the daily lives of people. (2 marks)
- Explain one way to reduce the impact of global warming. (2 marks)

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



- Identify the wettest month. (1 mark)
- Identify the driest month. (1 mark)
- Which TWO months recorded equal rainfall? (1 mark)
- State the trend over the months shown. (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. A positive impact of globalisation on transport is
 - A. no airports
 - B. more traffic jams only
 - C. progress in transportation
 - D. slower ships
2. One benefit of effective time management is
 - A. increased stress
 - B. more wasted time
 - C. less leisure
 - D. greater productivity
3. A disadvantage of globalisation is
 - A. better transport
 - B. higher living standards
 - C. cultural exchange
 - D. loss of cultural identity
4. Impulsive buying means
 - A. buying hardware
 - B. buying necessities
 - C. uncontrolled buying
 - D. calculated buying
5. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
 - A. guessing spending
 - B. ignoring statements
 - C. throwing receipts away
 - D. reviewing monthly expenditures
6. An important feature of globalisation is
 - A. silence
 - B. walls
 - C. connectedness
 - D. isolation
7. A fortnight consists of
 - A. two weeks
 - B. one month
 - C. ten days
 - D. one week
8. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called
 - A. migration of birds
 - B. tourism
 - C. brain drain
 - D. globalisation
9. Credit and debit cards can easily
 - A. track rainfall
 - B. decrease our spending
 - C. save money
 - D. increase our spending
10. Globalisation is best described as the

- A. movement of planets
- B. making of money
- C. cutting down of forests
- D. interchange of world views, products, ideas and culture

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Donations from donor countries	A. Aid
2. Fiji's biggest service industry	B. Tourism
3. Company operating in many countries	C. Multinational
4. Interchange of world views and products	D. Globalisation
5. Interconnected world community	E. Global village
6. Movement of qualified people abroad	F. Brain drain

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