

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 24 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 Negroid people are also known as
 - A. Asians
 - B. Polynesians
 - C. Europeans
 - D. Africans
2. Different ethnic groups living together happily is best described as
 - A. colonisation
 - B. cultural diversity
 - C. globalisation
 - D. urbanisation
3. People grouped by wealth or income level form a
 - A. religious group
 - B. geographic group
 - C. socio-economic group
 - D. linguistic group
4. The primary function of the WHO is to
 - A. provide military support
 - B. build railways
 - C. promote global health and address health issues
 - D. regulate international trade
5. UNESCO contributes to peace by promoting
 - A. fishing rights
 - B. education, science and culture
 - C. banking
 - D. sports
6. The World Bank was created in
 - A. 1948
 - B. 1919
 - C. 1944
 - D. 1993
7. The founder of the Red Cross was
 - A. Abraham Lincoln
 - B. Nelson Mandela
 - C. Mahatma Gandhi
 - D. Henry Dunant
8. The UNFCCC is the United Nations Framework Convention on
 - A. children
 - B. tourism
 - C. climate change
 - D. trade
9. The indigenous people of New Zealand are the
 - A. i-Taukei
 - B. Maori
 - C. Pakeha
 - D. Bushmen
10. A group whose members share common cultural characteristics is called a(n)

- A. income group
- B. age group
- C. ethnic group
- D. sport group

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. "Fiat Panis - let there be bread"	A. FAO
2. Founded UNICEF	B. Ludwik Rajchman
3. The UN agency for health	C. WHO
4. An NGO that protects the environment	D. Greenpeace
5. First woman PM of Pakistan	E. Benazir Bhutto
6. Founded the Red Cross	F. Henry Dunant

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "The Red Cross at Work"

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was founded in 1863 by a Swiss businessman named Henry Dunant. After seeing the suffering of soldiers at the Battle of Solferino, Dunant organised local people to care for the wounded. Today the Movement works in almost every country of the world. Its volunteers bring food, clean water, shelter and medicine to families hit by cyclones, floods and war. During Cyclone Winston in 2016, Red Cross teams in Fiji helped rebuild homes and delivered relief supplies to thousands of people.

1. In which year was the Movement founded? (1 mark)
2. Who founded the Red Cross? (1 mark)
3. What did Dunant do after the Battle of Solferino? (1 mark)
4. Name TWO things volunteers bring to disaster zones. (1 mark)
5. Name ONE way the Red Cross 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. World War II was from
 - A. 1939 to 1954
 - B. 1939 to 1945
 - C. 1939 to 1940
 - D. 1939 to 1950
2. The first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan was
 - A. Indira Gandhi
 - B. Benazir Bhutto
 - C. Mother Teresa
 - D. Jiko Luveni
3. People who study the past are called
 - A. historians
 - B. scientists
 - C. geologists
 - D. inventors
4. The Commonwealth Games of 1942 and 1946 were cancelled because of
 - A. World War II
 - B. World War I
 - C. a pandemic
 - D. a global depression
5. Which of these is an economic development in Fiji?
 - A. destruction of hospitals
 - B. construction of bridges
 - C. degrading of roads
 - D. effects of natural disasters
6. The first person to walk on the moon was
 - A. Edwin Aldrin
 - B. Neil Armstrong
 - C. Yuri Gagarin
 - D. Herbert Armstrong
7. The first President of Fiji was
 - A. Ratu Penaia Ganilau
 - B. Ratu Kamisese Mara
 - C. Ratu Timoci Bavadra
 - D. Ratu Wiliame Katonivere
8. Bill Gates became famous as the founder of
 - A. Google
 - B. Apple
 - C. Microsoft
 - D. Facebook

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. The South Pacific Games were first held in 1930.
2. Lines running from North to South on a map are called latitudes.
3. The problems of pollution cannot be solved overnight and need everyone's help.
4. Conscious choice saves time.
5. UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly on 11 December 1946.

6. Europeans are sometimes called Negroids.

Part C - Fill in the Blanks [4 marks]

1. World War II lasted from 19__ to 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. Heavy flooding can cause stagnant water which leads to
 - A. healthy vegetation
 - B. health diseases
 - C. healthy crops
 - D. healthy soil
2. In which climatic region would you most likely find harsh winters and heavy snowfall?
 - A. Temperate
 - B. Tropical
 - C. Polar
 - D. Dry land
3. Which of the following is an effect of climate change?
 - A. rising sea levels
 - B. mild weather everywhere
 - C. extra food for everyone
 - D. cooler temperatures
4. When forests are cleared, one likely result is
 - A. soil erosion
 - B. more animal species
 - C. cleaner rivers
 - D. reforestation
5. The two most important factors that determine climate are
 - A. soil and wildlife
 - B. temperature and rainfall
 - C. wind and sunshine
 - D. roads and buildings
6. Ozone depletion primarily results from the release of
 - A. nitrous oxides
 - B. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
 - C. methane
 - D. carbon dioxide
7. Traditional knowledge refers to practices
 - A. used only by governments
 - B. bought from overseas
 - C. invented last year
 - D. passed down through generations
8. The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area is
 - A. weather
 - B. climate
 - C. precipitation
 - D. a forecast
9. Global warming is mainly caused by
 - A. planting trees
 - B. the sun cooling down
 - C. greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels
 - D. ocean waves
10. Which organisation plays a key NGO role in alleviating environmental issues?

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

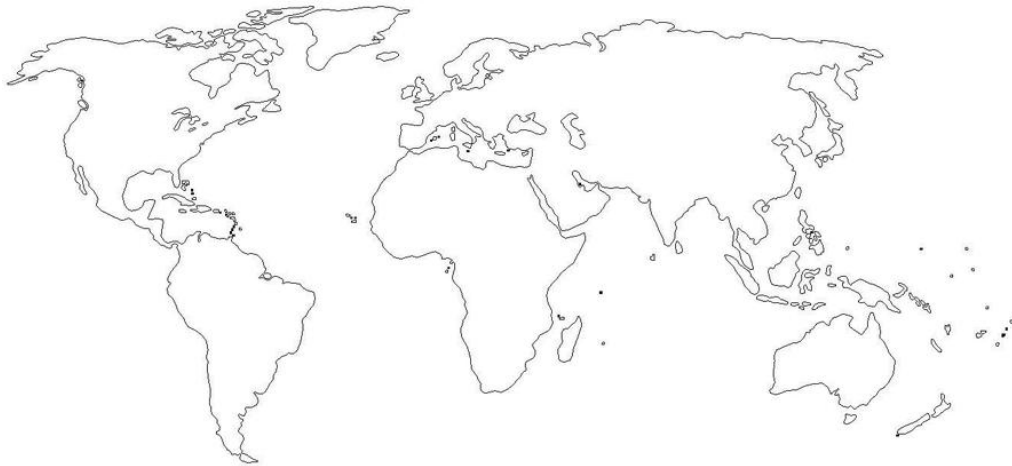
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Harsh winters and heavy snowfall	A. Polar
2. The higher you go, the colder it becomes	B. Mountain (highland)
3. Largest hot desert	C. Sahara
4. Moderate climate with mild seasons	D. Temperate
5. Hot and humid region around the Equator	E. Tropical
6. Lines running North to South	F. Longitude

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. Explain one way to reduce the impact of global warming. (2 marks)
2. Define the term natural disaster and give an example. (2 marks)
3. Give one reason why rainforests are removed. (2 marks)

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



Word List: Sahara, Papua New Guinea, New South Wales, Tasmania

Identify letter **(A)**: Largest hot desert in the world (1 mark)

Identify letter **(B)**: Its capital city is Port Moresby (1 mark)

Identify letter **(C)**: Largest Australian state by population (1 mark)

Identify letter **(D)**: Australian island state (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 movement of qualified people to other countries is called
 - A. tourism
 - B. brain drain
 - C. globalisation
 - D. migration of birds
2. Credit and debit cards can easily
 - A. decrease our spending
 - B. increase our spending
 - C. save money
 - D. track rainfall
3. 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
4. Globalisation refers to the emergence of an international network of
 - A. rivers
 - B. sports only
 - C. economic systems
 - D. mountains
5. Sustainability means
 - A. mining faster
 - B. conserving resources to avoid depletion
 - C. buying more wants
 - D. using everything today
6. Goods made in China, Japan and the USA sold in a Suva supermarket show we live in a
 - A. foreign village
 - B. global village
 - C. closed village
 - D. national village
7. An example of a financial institution is a
 - A. resort
 - B. bank
 - C. school
 - D. shop
8. Globalisation comes from “globe” and means the coming together of countries — a fast
 - A. closed world
 - B. “shrinking world”
 - C. frozen world
 - D. growing world
9. A budget is best described as a plan of
 - A. deposit and withdrawal
 - B. cash and credit
 - C. spending and saving only
 - D. income and expenditure
10. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?

- A. wind
- B. coal
- C. solar
- D. bio-fuel

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Fourteen days	A. A fortnight
2. Buying without planning	B. Impulse buying
3. The one resource you cannot store	C. Time
4. A place that safely keeps money	D. Bank
5. A plan of income and expenditure	E. Budget
6. Payment for work	F. Wages

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