

# FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

## SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 26 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<br>Passage • Paragraph Writing        | 26   |
| 2      | TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE       | Multiple Choice • True/False • Fill in the Blanks •<br>Resource Interpretation   | 22   |
| 3      | PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT             | Multiple Choice • Matching • Short-Answer<br>Questions • Resource Interpretation | 26   |
| 4      | RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES | Multiple Choice • Matching • Comprehension<br>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 i-Taukei are the indigenous people of
  - A. Tonga
  - B. Fiji
  - C. Samoa
  - D. Kiribati
2. Fijians established their identity as a Pacific community mainly through
  - A. isolating from others
  - B. shared language and cultural practices
  - C. modern technology
  - D. adopting foreign customs
3. UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly on 11 December
  - A. 1948
  - B. 1945
  - C. 1946
  - D. 1950
4. The FAO of the United Nations works hard to defeat
  - A. unemployment
  - B. disease
  - C. illiteracy
  - D. hunger
5. The World Bank mainly
  - A. provides loans for development to reduce poverty
  - B. controls the weather
  - C. runs the Olympics
  - D. prints world money
6. A country which is NOT a member of the United Nations is
  - A. India
  - B. Canada
  - C. Kosovo
  - D. Russia
7. Fiji belongs to which group of Pacific islands?
  - A. Australasia
  - B. Melanesia
  - C. Polynesia
  - D. Micronesia
8. People with light skin and blonde hair are commonly called
  - A. Mongoloids
  - B. Caucasoids
  - C. Australoids
  - D. Negroids
9. A characteristic strongly associated with Pacific Island identity is
  - A. community-centric values
  - B. nomadic lifestyle
  - C. industrial order
  - D. individualism
10. Farmers, teachers and fishers grouped by work form a(n)

- A. political group
- B. religious group
- C. ethnic group
- D. occupational group

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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) 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. Roy Krishna is famous as a
  - A. golfer
  - B. swimmer
  - C. boxer
  - D. soccer player
2. A medical pandemic from the list below is
  - A. dengue fever
  - B. leptospirosis
  - C. AIDS
  - D. tuberculosis
3. The first South Pacific Games (now Pacific Games) were held in
  - A. Nukualofa
  - B. Noumea
  - C. Suva
  - D. Apia
4. World War I began in
  - A. 1914
  - B. 1913
  - C. 1911
  - D. 1910
5. The Fijian rugby player renowned as the “King of 7s” is
  - A. Waisale Serevi
  - B. Vatemo Ravouvou
  - C. Semi Kunatani
  - D. Waisea Nayacalevu
6. The quick spread of a disease within a short time in one area is a(n)
  - A. endemic
  - B. pandemic
  - C. epidemic
  - D. allergy
7. The Olympic Games are held every
  - A. year
  - B. 4 years
  - C. 2 years
  - 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. globalisation
  - C. immigration
  - D. colonisation

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Precipitation is the long-term weather of an area.
2. Spending money wisely can lead to a better financial future.
3. An important feature of globalisation is connectedness.
4. Fiji lives in a global village and needs to know what is happening around her.
5. World War II lasted from 1939 to 1945.

6. Rules help control behaviour in a community.

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 "first" is she famous for? (1 mark)
3. Which country did she lead? (1 mark)
4. What does her story teach about women in leadership? (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 Sahara Desert belongs to which climatic region?
  - A. Temperate
  - B. Dry (arid)
  - C. Tropical
  - D. Polar
2. One way individuals can reduce their carbon footprint is by
  - A. driving more
  - B. recycling, re-using and composting
  - C. using single-use plastics
  - D. leaving lights on
3. Lines of latitude run
  - A. up mountains
  - B. north to south
  - C. along rivers
  - D. east to west
4. The climate around the Equator is usually
  - A. snowy
  - B. hot and humid
  - C. dry and sandy
  - D. very cold
5. Deforestation and heavy fuel consumption are major contributors to
  - A. economic warming
  - B. global warming
  - C. social growth
  - D. economic growth
6. No rainfall in an area for a long period of time causes a
  - A. drought
  - B. landslide
  - C. tsunami
  - D. cyclone
7. A characteristic of the polar region is
  - A. a heat surplus zone
  - B. hot and humid weather
  - C. extreme low temperatures
  - D. moderate temperatures
8. An economic effect of climate change on farming regions is
  - A. stabilised food supply
  - B. cheaper transport
  - C. higher employment
  - D. increased food prices due to crop failures
9. Heavy flooding can cause stagnant water which leads to
  - A. health diseases
  - B. healthy soil
  - C. healthy vegetation
  - D. healthy crops
10. In which climatic region would you most likely find harsh winters and heavy snowfall?

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

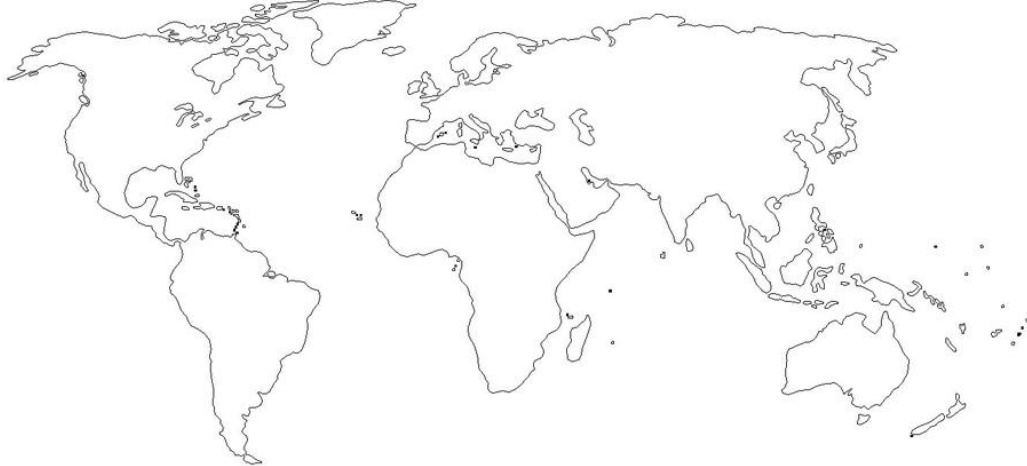
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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 map



Word List: Pacific Ocean, India, China, Papua New Guinea

Identify letter **(A)**: This is an ocean (1 mark)

Identify letter **(B)**: Home country for Fiji's early indentured labourers (1 mark)

Identify letter **(C)**: One of the highly developed countries of the modern world (1 mark)

Identify letter **(D)**: An island country in Oceania (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. One benefit of effective time management is
  - A. increased stress
  - B. more wasted time
  - C. less leisure
  - D. greater productivity
2. A disadvantage of globalisation is
  - A. higher living standards
  - B. better transport
  - C. cultural exchange
  - D. loss of cultural identity
3. Impulsive buying means
  - A. uncontrolled buying
  - B. calculated buying
  - C. buying hardware
  - D. buying necessities
4. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
  - A. guessing spending
  - B. throwing receipts away
  - C. ignoring statements
  - D. reviewing monthly expenditures
5. An important feature of globalisation is
  - A. connectedness
  - B. silence
  - C. isolation
  - D. walls
6. A fortnight consists of
  - A. one month
  - B. ten days
  - C. one week
  - D. two weeks
7. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called
  - A. globalisation
  - B. brain drain
  - C. tourism
  - D. migration of birds
8. Credit and debit cards can easily
  - A. increase our spending
  - B. track rainfall
  - C. save money
  - D. decrease our spending
9. Globalisation is best described as the
  - A. interchange of world views, products, ideas and culture
  - B. cutting down of forests
  - C. movement of planets
  - D. making of money
10. Globalisation refers to the emergence of an international network of

- A. rivers
- B. mountains
- C. economic systems
- D. sports only

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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**