

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 01 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 primary function of the WHO is to
 - A. build railways
 - B. promote global health and address health issues
 - C. regulate international trade
 - D. provide military support
2. UNESCO contributes to peace by promoting
 - A. banking
 - B. education, science and culture
 - C. fishing rights
 - D. sports
3. The World Bank was created in
 - A. 1944
 - B. 1948
 - C. 1993
 - D. 1919
4. The founder of the Red Cross was
 - A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. Henry Dunant
 - C. Nelson Mandela
 - D. Abraham Lincoln
5. The UNFCCC is the United Nations Framework Convention on
 - A. children
 - B. tourism
 - C. trade
 - D. climate change
6. The indigenous people of New Zealand are the
 - A. Maori
 - B. Bushmen
 - C. i-Taukei
 - D. Pakeha
7. A group whose members share common cultural characteristics is called a(n)
 - A. ethnic group
 - B. income group
 - C. sport group
 - D. age group
8. People grouped by the language they speak form a
 - A. geographic group
 - B. linguistic group
 - C. socio-economic group
 - D. cultural group
9. The main purpose of the United Nations is to
 - A. fund development projects
 - B. maintain international peace and security
 - C. defeat world hunger
 - D. control world oil prices
10. UNICEF was created mainly to help

- A. soldiers
- B. miners
- C. children and mothers
- D. farmers

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "UNICEF Works for Children"

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, was created by the UN General Assembly on 11 December 1946 to bring emergency food and healthcare to children suffering after World War II. Its founder, Ludwik Rajchman, believed no child should be forgotten. Today UNICEF builds classrooms, trains teachers, provides clean water and vaccinates children in more than 190 countries. In Fiji, UNICEF has supported cyclone-proof schools and child health programmes, helping every child to learn and grow safely.

1. When and by whom was UNICEF created? (1 mark)
2. Why was UNICEF first set up? (1 mark)
3. What did Ludwik Rajchman believe? (1 mark)
4. List TWO things UNICEF does today. (1 mark)
5. How has UNICEF helped schools in 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. The first person to walk on the moon was
 - A. Yuri Gagarin
 - B. Neil Armstrong
 - C. Edwin Aldrin
 - D. Herbert Armstrong
2. The first President of Fiji was
 - A. Ratu Kamisese Mara
 - B. Ratu Penaia Ganilau
 - C. Ratu Wiliame Katonivere
 - D. Ratu Timoci Bavadra
3. Bill Gates became famous as the founder of
 - A. Google
 - B. Facebook
 - C. Apple
 - D. Microsoft
4. Fiji gained independence in the year
 - A. 1970
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1980
 - D. 1990
5. The African president renowned for combating apartheid was
 - A. Adolf Hitler
 - B. Benazir Bhutto
 - C. Nelson Mandela
 - D. King Charles
6. Roy Krishna is famous as a
 - A. golfer
 - B. swimmer
 - C. boxer
 - D. soccer player
7. A medical pandemic from the list below is
 - A. leptospirosis
 - B. tuberculosis
 - C. dengue fever
 - D. AIDS
8. The first South Pacific Games (now Pacific Games) were held in
 - A. Suva
 - B. Nukualofa
 - C. Apia
 - D. Noumea

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Aborigines are the indigenous people of Asia.
2. The Second World War involved many nations of the world.
3. People from different ethnic groups living together can be described as cultural diversity.
4. Sea level rise is a consequence of global warming.
5. Frequent use of credit and debit cards decreases our spending.

6. Fiji is excluded from the global network of countries.

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 long-term pattern of weather in a particular area is
 - A. a forecast
 - B. precipitation
 - C. weather
 - D. climate
2. Global warming is mainly caused by
 - A. planting trees
 - B. greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels
 - C. ocean waves
 - D. the sun cooling down
3. Which organisation plays a key NGO role in alleviating environmental issues?
 - A. the WHO
 - B. Greenpeace
 - C. the IMF
 - D. NATO
4. The south polar circle of the earth is the
 - A. Equator
 - B. Arctic
 - C. Antarctic
 - D. Tropic of Capricorn
5. The climate of a region determines
 - A. the price of cars
 - B. nothing
 - C. what plants grow and what animals live there
 - D. the language people speak
6. The best way to reduce solid industrial waste is by
 - A. sharing rubbish
 - B. burning rubbish
 - C. burying rubbish
 - D. recycling rubbish
7. The Tropic of Cancer lies at
 - A. 23.5° South
 - B. 0°
 - C. 90° South
 - D. 23.5° North
8. The sea or ocean affects the climate of a nearby place by
 - A. nothing at all
 - B. moderating its temperature
 - C. making it hotter
 - D. causing droughts
9. Land pollution can be reduced by
 - A. avoiding littering
 - B. chemical spills
 - C. keeping noisy machines away
 - D. re-planting trees
10. The Tropic of Capricorn lies at

- A. 23.5° South
- B. 66.5° North
- C. 66.5° South
- D. 23.5° North

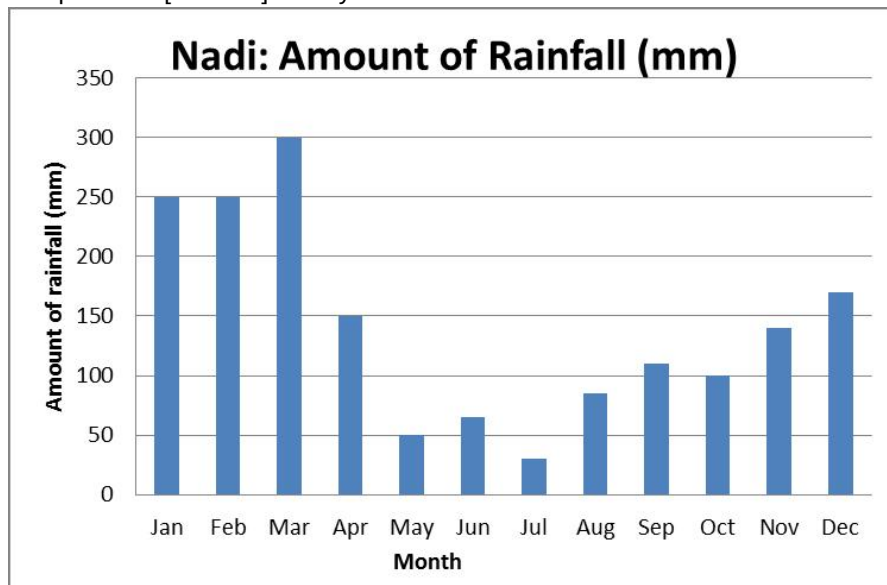
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. Name two animals that inhabit the Arctic region. (2 marks)
2. State two negative effects of natural disasters for Fiji. (2 marks)
3. State two reasons why the mangrove ecosystem should be conserved. (2 marks)

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



1. Identify the wettest month. (1 mark)
2. Identify the driest month. (1 mark)
3. Which TWO months recorded equal rainfall? (1 mark)
4. 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. Time management helps us to
 - A. avoid school
 - B. set priorities
 - C. store time
 - D. waste time
2. An advantage of globalisation is the
 - A. spread of technology and innovation
 - B. loss of cultural identity
 - C. end of farming
 - D. rise in prices only
3. The best way to avoid impulse spending is to
 - A. visit the mall daily
 - B. shop when emotional
 - C. carry extra cash
 - D. make a shopping list and stick to it
4. "Time and tide wait for no man" teaches us to
 - A. waste time
 - B. blame the tide
 - C. ignore time
 - D. use time wisely
5. A positive impact of globalisation on transport is
 - A. more traffic jams only
 - B. no airports
 - C. slower ships
 - D. progress in transportation
6. One benefit of effective time management is
 - A. less leisure
 - B. greater productivity
 - C. increased stress
 - D. more wasted time
7. A disadvantage of globalisation is
 - A. cultural exchange
 - B. loss of cultural identity
 - C. higher living standards
 - D. better transport
8. Impulsive buying means
 - A. uncontrolled buying
 - B. buying hardware
 - C. calculated buying
 - D. buying necessities
9. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
 - A. ignoring statements
 - B. guessing spending
 - C. reviewing monthly expenditures
 - D. throwing receipts away
10. An important feature of globalisation is

- A. walls
- B. silence
- C. isolation
- D. connectedness

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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