

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 06 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 founder of the Red Cross was
 - A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. Abraham Lincoln
 - C. Nelson Mandela
 - D. Henry Dunant
2. The UNFCCC is the United Nations Framework Convention on
 - A. tourism
 - B. children
 - C. climate change
 - D. trade
3. The indigenous people of New Zealand are the
 - A. Maori
 - B. Bushmen
 - C. i-Taukei
 - D. Pakeha
4. A group whose members share common cultural characteristics is called a(n)
 - A. ethnic group
 - B. sport group
 - C. income group
 - D. age group
5. People grouped by the language they speak form a
 - A. geographic group
 - B. linguistic group
 - C. cultural group
 - D. socio-economic group
6. The main purpose of the United Nations is to
 - A. control world oil prices
 - B. defeat world hunger
 - C. fund development projects
 - D. maintain international peace and security
7. UNICEF was created mainly to help
 - A. soldiers
 - B. children and mothers
 - C. farmers
 - D. miners
8. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in
 - A. 1947
 - B. 1944
 - C. 1946
 - D. 1945
9. NATO is best described as a
 - A. military defence alliance
 - B. trade bloc
 - C. charity
 - D. space agency
10. The World Environment Organisation (WEO) protects

- A. world money
- B. shipping lanes
- C. natural diversity of plants and animals
- D. internet cables

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Conscious choice saves time.
2. UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly on 11 December 1946.
3. Europeans are sometimes called Negroids.
4. The Commonwealth Games was first held in 1930.
5. The Prime Meridian is zero degrees latitude.

6. Ozone depletion is caused mainly by CFCs.

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 two most important factors that determine climate are
 - A. temperature and rainfall
 - B. roads and buildings
 - C. wind and sunshine
 - D. soil and wildlife
2. Ozone depletion primarily results from the release of
 - A. carbon dioxide
 - B. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
 - C. methane
 - D. nitrous oxides
3. Traditional knowledge refers to practices
 - A. passed down through generations
 - B. invented last year
 - C. bought from overseas
 - D. used only by governments
4. The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area is
 - A. climate
 - B. a forecast
 - C. weather
 - D. precipitation
5. Global warming is mainly caused by
 - A. greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels
 - B. the sun cooling down
 - C. planting trees
 - D. ocean waves
6. Which organisation plays a key NGO role in alleviating environmental issues?
 - A. the IMF
 - B. Greenpeace
 - C. NATO
 - D. the WHO
7. The south polar circle of the earth is the
 - A. Antarctic
 - B. Equator
 - C. Arctic
 - D. Tropic of Capricorn
8. The climate of a region determines
 - A. the price of cars
 - B. the language people speak
 - C. nothing
 - D. what plants grow and what animals live there
9. The best way to reduce solid industrial waste is by
 - A. burying rubbish
 - B. burning rubbish
 - C. recycling rubbish
 - D. sharing rubbish
10. The Tropic of Cancer lies at

- A. 90° South
- B. 23.5° North
- C. 23.5° South
- D. 0°

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. Describe one feature of the Temperate climatic region. (2 marks)
2. State one way in which climate affects the daily lives of people. (2 marks)
3. Explain one way to reduce the impact of global warming. (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 advantage of globalisation is the
 - A. end of farming
 - B. rise in prices only
 - C. loss of cultural identity
 - D. spread of technology and innovation
2. The best way to avoid impulse spending is to
 - A. carry extra cash
 - B. shop when emotional
 - C. make a shopping list and stick to it
 - D. visit the mall daily
3. "Time and tide wait for no man" teaches us to
 - A. use time wisely
 - B. blame the tide
 - C. ignore time
 - D. waste time
4. A positive impact of globalisation on transport is
 - A. no airports
 - B. slower ships
 - C. more traffic jams only
 - D. progress in transportation
5. One benefit of effective time management is
 - A. more wasted time
 - B. less leisure
 - C. increased stress
 - D. greater productivity
6. A disadvantage of globalisation is
 - A. higher living standards
 - B. cultural exchange
 - C. loss of cultural identity
 - D. better transport
7. Impulsive buying means
 - A. buying hardware
 - B. uncontrolled buying
 - C. calculated buying
 - D. buying necessities
8. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
 - A. ignoring statements
 - B. throwing receipts away
 - C. guessing spending
 - D. reviewing monthly expenditures
9. An important feature of globalisation is
 - A. connectedness
 - B. walls
 - C. silence
 - D. isolation
10. A fortnight consists of

- A. ten days
- B. one week
- C. one month
- D. two weeks

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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