

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 09 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. Aborigines are the natives of
 - A. Australia
 - B. India
 - C. America
 - D. New Zealand
2. The Australoid people include the Aborigines of
 - A. America
 - B. Europe
 - C. Australia
 - D. Africa
3. Christians, Hindus and Muslims together form a
 - A. religious group
 - B. political group
 - C. linguistic group
 - D. occupational group
4. The United Nations (UN) was founded in
 - A. 1919
 - B. 1948
 - C. 1945
 - D. 1944
5. The founder of UNICEF was
 - A. Pierre de Coubertin
 - B. Kofi Annan
 - C. Ludwik Rajchman
 - D. Henry Dunant
6. The FAO Latin motto "Fiat Panis" means
 - A. Food for all
 - B. Let there be bread
 - C. Let there be peace
 - D. Work for all
7. The European Union (EU) was formed to
 - A. govern the Pacific
 - B. facilitate free trade and political cooperation
 - C. mine coal in Asia
 - D. build a common army only
8. Greenpeace is best described as
 - A. a governmental body
 - B. a non-governmental environmental organisation
 - C. a UN agency
 - D. a bank
9. Kiribati and the Marshall Islands are classified as
 - A. Melanesians
 - B. Polynesians
 - C. Micronesians
 - D. Indonesians
10. The Negroid people are also known as

- A. Africans
- B. Asians
- C. Europeans
- D. Polynesians

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Mother Teresa was famous as a missionary who served the poor.
2. Historians study the future.
3. The sea or ocean does not affect the climate of a place.
4. Banks provide commercial services.
5. Members of parliament are involved in politics.

6. The WHO was formed in 1948.

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. Since which year has he been King? (1 mark)
3. What is his role in the Commonwealth? (1 mark)
4. What link does he have with Fiji's history? (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. Which organisation plays a key NGO role in alleviating environmental issues?

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

2. The south polar circle of the earth is the

- A. Tropic of Capricorn
- B. Antarctic
- C. Equator
- D. Arctic

3. The climate of a region determines

- A. the language people speak
- B. what plants grow and what animals live there
- C. nothing
- D. the price of cars

4. The best way to reduce solid industrial waste is by

- A. recycling rubbish
- B. burning rubbish
- C. sharing rubbish
- D. burying rubbish

5. The Tropic of Cancer lies at

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

6. 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

7. Land pollution can be reduced by

- A. keeping noisy machines away
- B. chemical spills
- C. re-planting trees
- D. avoiding littering

8. The Tropic of Capricorn lies at

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

9. The four climatic zones include the Polar, Temperate, Tropics and

- A. Capricorn
- B. Arctic Ocean
- C. Equatorial
- D. Cancer

10. Water pollution is caused mainly by

- A. industrial noise
- B. beeping vehicles
- C. loud music
- D. rubbish disposal in rivers

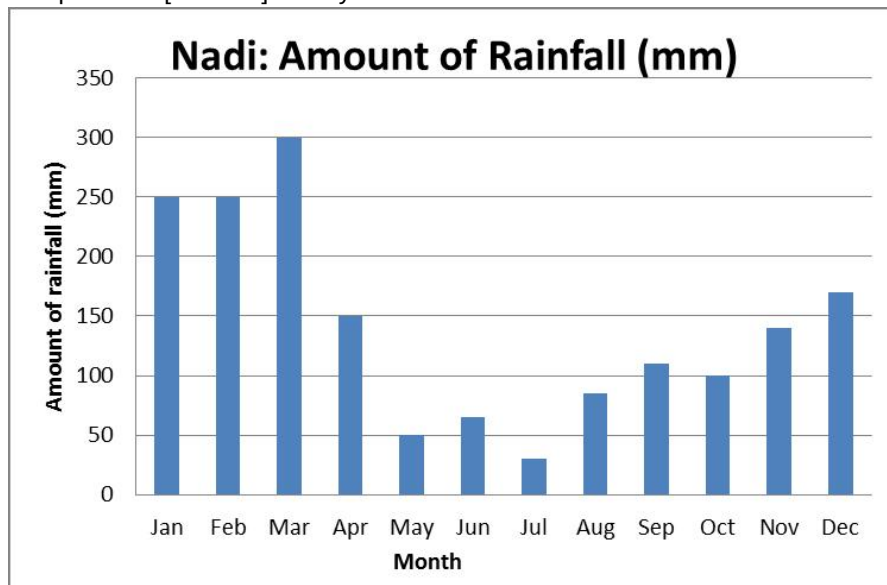
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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 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. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
 - A. guessing spending
 - B. reviewing monthly expenditures
 - C. ignoring statements
 - D. throwing receipts away
2. An important feature of globalisation is
 - A. silence
 - B. isolation
 - C. walls
 - D. connectedness
3. A fortnight consists of
 - A. one week
 - B. ten days
 - C. one month
 - D. two weeks
4. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called
 - A. tourism
 - B. brain drain
 - C. globalisation
 - D. migration of birds
5. Credit and debit cards can easily
 - A. save money
 - B. decrease our spending
 - C. increase our spending
 - D. track rainfall
6. Globalisation is best described as the
 - A. cutting down of forests
 - B. interchange of world views, products, ideas and culture
 - C. making of money
 - D. movement of planets
7. Globalisation refers to the emergence of an international network of
 - A. rivers
 - B. sports only
 - C. economic systems
 - D. mountains
8. Sustainability means
 - A. buying more wants
 - B. using everything today
 - C. mining faster
 - D. conserving resources to avoid depletion
9. Goods made in China, Japan and the USA sold in a Suva supermarket show we live in a
 - A. global village
 - B. closed village
 - C. national village
 - D. foreign village
10. An example of a financial institution is a

- A. bank
- B. school
- C. shop
- D. resort

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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