

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 16 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. UNICEF was created mainly to help
 - A. farmers
 - B. children and mothers
 - C. miners
 - D. soldiers
2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in
 - A. 1944
 - B. 1946
 - C. 1945
 - D. 1947
3. NATO is best described as a
 - A. charity
 - B. space agency
 - C. trade bloc
 - D. military defence alliance
4. The World Environment Organisation (WEO) protects
 - A. internet cables
 - B. natural diversity of plants and animals
 - C. shipping lanes
 - D. world money
5. Samoa, Tonga and Easter Island are home to the
 - A. Melanesians
 - B. Polynesians
 - C. Micronesians
 - D. Caucasoids
6. People with straight black hair and inner eye folds — such as the Japanese and Chinese — are called
 - A. Caucasoids
 - B. Negroids
 - C. Mongoloids
 - D. Australoids
7. The i-Taukei are the indigenous people of
 - A. Kiribati
 - B. Samoa
 - C. Fiji
 - D. Tonga
8. Fijians established their identity as a Pacific community mainly through
 - A. shared language and cultural practices
 - B. adopting foreign customs
 - C. isolating from others
 - D. modern technology
9. UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly on 11 December
 - A. 1950
 - B. 1946
 - C. 1945
 - D. 1948

10. The FAO of the United Nations works hard to defeat

- A. hunger
- B. unemployment
- C. illiteracy
- D. disease

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "Living Together in Our Communities"

Fiji is home to many groups of people. The i-Taukei, Indo-Fijians, Chinese, Rotumans and Europeans live and work side by side. This living together of different ethnic groups is called cultural diversity. When people of different cultures share their foods, festivals and customs, everyone learns respect and tolerance, and the community grows stronger. Social groups like churches, schools and sports clubs also bring people together and teach us cooperation and good values.

- 1.** Name TWO ethnic groups living in Fiji. (1 mark)
- 2.** What is cultural diversity? (1 mark)
- 3.** How does diversity make a community stronger? (1 mark)
- 4.** Name TWO social groups that bring people together. (1 mark)
- 5.** What values do we learn from social groups? (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 Commonwealth Games was first held in
 - A. 1930
 - B. 2000
 - C. 1874
 - D. 1970
2. The Pacific Games are held every
 - A. 3 years
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 5 years
 - D. 2 years
3. The lady who established the Missionaries of Charity to serve the poor was
 - A. Jiko Luveni
 - B. Queen Elizabeth
 - C. Mother Teresa
 - D. Caroline Pickering
4. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara played a significant role in
 - A. leading a rebellion
 - B. discovering Fiji
 - C. Fiji's independence
 - D. establishing the meat industry
5. Christopher Columbus, born in 1451, was famous as a(n)
 - A. US President
 - B. Italian explorer
 - C. British Prime Minister
 - D. American inventor
6. The modern Olympic Games were inspired by the ancient games held in
 - A. Paris
 - B. Olympia, Greece
 - C. Rome
 - D. Cairo
7. Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany from
 - A. 1933 to 1945
 - B. 1919 to 1933
 - C. 1939 to 1945
 - D. 1945 to 1953
8. The first Fijian professional golfer ranked world number one is
 - A. Waisale Serevi
 - B. Vilisoni Hereniko
 - C. Vijay Singh
 - D. Roy Krishna

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Barack Obama is a former President of Canada.
2. Dengue fever is an example of an epidemic in Fiji.
3. The air in the Polar Regions is cold.
4. Greenland has approximately 50,000 inhabitants.
5. Underground resources include gold, copper and silver.

6. World organisations contribute to the destruction of the environment.

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 "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. A characteristic of the polar region is
 - A. hot and humid weather
 - B. moderate temperatures
 - C. a heat surplus zone
 - D. extreme low temperatures
2. An economic effect of climate change on farming regions is
 - A. increased food prices due to crop failures
 - B. stabilised food supply
 - C. cheaper transport
 - D. higher employment
3. Heavy flooding can cause stagnant water which leads to
 - A. health diseases
 - B. healthy soil
 - C. healthy vegetation
 - D. healthy crops
4. In which climatic region would you most likely find harsh winters and heavy snowfall?
 - A. Tropical
 - B. Dry land
 - C. Temperate
 - D. Polar
5. Which of the following is an effect of climate change?
 - A. mild weather everywhere
 - B. cooler temperatures
 - C. extra food for everyone
 - D. rising sea levels
6. When forests are cleared, one likely result is
 - A. more animal species
 - B. cleaner rivers
 - C. soil erosion
 - D. reforestation
7. The two most important factors that determine climate are
 - A. temperature and rainfall
 - B. wind and sunshine
 - C. roads and buildings
 - D. soil and wildlife
8. Ozone depletion primarily results from the release of
 - A. carbon dioxide
 - B. methane
 - C. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
 - D. nitrous oxides
9. Traditional knowledge refers to practices
 - A. invented last year
 - B. used only by governments
 - C. passed down through generations
 - D. bought from overseas
10. The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area is

- A. a forecast
- B. weather
- C. precipitation
- D. climate

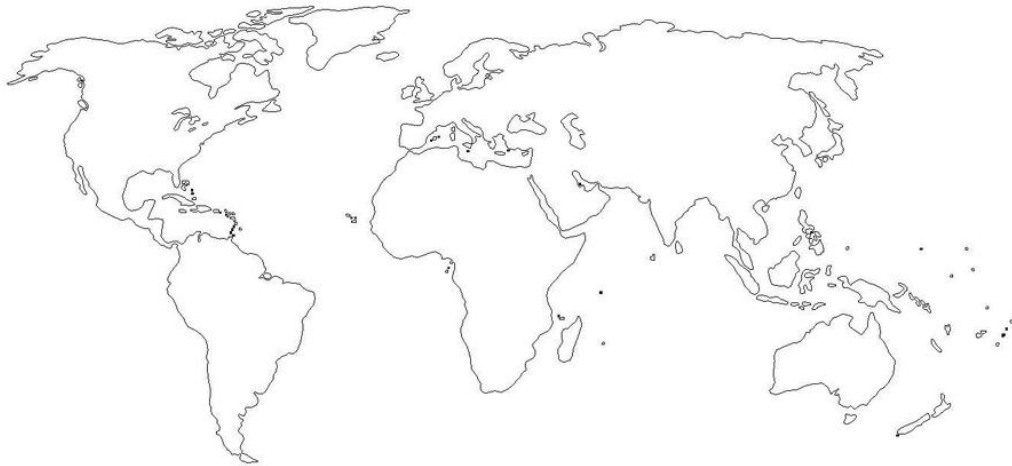
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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 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. "Time and tide wait for no man" teaches us to
 - A. waste time
 - B. use time wisely
 - C. blame the tide
 - D. ignore time
2. A positive impact of globalisation on transport is
 - A. no airports
 - B. slower ships
 - C. progress in transportation
 - D. more traffic jams only
3. One benefit of effective time management is
 - A. greater productivity
 - B. increased stress
 - C. more wasted time
 - D. less leisure
4. A disadvantage of globalisation is
 - A. cultural exchange
 - B. higher living standards
 - C. loss of cultural identity
 - D. better transport
5. Impulsive buying means
 - A. buying necessities
 - B. buying hardware
 - C. uncontrolled buying
 - D. calculated buying
6. A method used to monitor financial health in personal budgeting is
 - A. ignoring statements
 - B. throwing receipts away
 - C. reviewing monthly expenditures
 - D. guessing spending
7. An important feature of globalisation is
 - A. walls
 - B. isolation
 - C. connectedness
 - D. silence
8. A fortnight consists of
 - A. one week
 - B. two weeks
 - C. ten days
 - D. one month
9. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called
 - A. brain drain
 - B. migration of birds
 - C. globalisation
 - D. tourism
10. Credit and debit cards can easily

- A. save money
- B. track rainfall
- C. decrease our spending
- D. increase our spending

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

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