

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 19 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 European Union (EU) was formed to
 - A. build a common army only
 - B. mine coal in Asia
 - C. facilitate free trade and political cooperation
 - D. govern the Pacific
2. Greenpeace is best described as
 - A. a bank
 - B. a UN agency
 - C. a non-governmental environmental organisation
 - D. a governmental body
3. Kiribati and the Marshall Islands are classified as
 - A. Polynesians
 - B. Micronesians
 - C. Melanesians
 - D. Indonesians
4. The Negroid people are also known as
 - A. Polynesians
 - B. Africans
 - C. Europeans
 - D. Asians
5. Different ethnic groups living together happily is best described as
 - A. colonisation
 - B. globalisation
 - C. cultural diversity
 - D. urbanisation
6. People grouped by wealth or income level form a
 - A. geographic group
 - B. religious group
 - C. socio-economic group
 - D. linguistic group
7. The primary function of the WHO is to
 - A. build railways
 - B. promote global health and address health issues
 - C. provide military support
 - D. regulate international trade
8. UNESCO contributes to peace by promoting
 - A. sports
 - B. banking
 - C. education, science and culture
 - D. fishing rights
9. The World Bank was created in
 - A. 1993
 - B. 1948
 - C. 1944
 - D. 1919
10. The founder of the Red Cross was

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Nelson Mandela
- C. Henry Dunant
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Groups sharing language	A. Linguistic groups
2. Groups sharing ancestry	B. Ethnic groups
3. Groups sharing faith	C. Religious groups
4. Groups sharing work	D. Occupational groups
5. Groups sharing customs	E. Cultural groups
6. Groups sharing income level	F. Socio-economic groups

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

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Global warming is true in the South Pacific.
2. A fortnight consists of two weeks.
3. Globalisation has influenced Pacific economies through tourism.
4. Aborigines are the indigenous people of Asia.
5. The Second World War involved many nations of the world.

6. People from different ethnic groups living together can be described as cultural diversity.

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

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

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

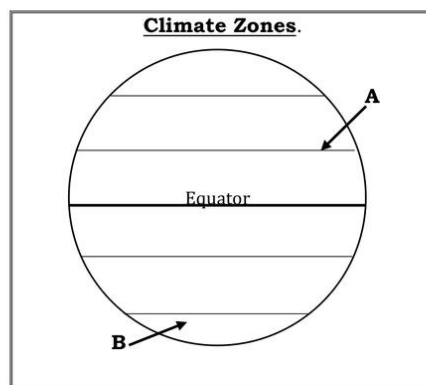
COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Energy from the sun	A. Solar power
2. Damage to land by rubbish	B. Land pollution
3. Using resources so they last	C. Sustainability
4. Protected coastal ecosystems	D. Mangroves
5. Energy that cannot be replaced	E. Non-renewable
6. Reduce, re-use and...	F. Recycle

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. State two reasons why the mangrove ecosystem should be conserved. (2 marks)
2. Explain one reason why tropical rainforests are important to us. (2 marks)
3. Explain why the Tropic of Capricorn is important. (2 marks)

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

Study the picture below and answer Questions 11-12.



Source: Personal collection

11. The line shown as **A** in the picture above is called

- A. Tropic of Capricorn.
- B. Tropic of Cancer.
- C. Antarctic Circle.
- D. Arctic Circle.

1. Name the line at 0 degrees latitude. (1 mark)
2. At which degrees do the Tropics lie? (1 mark)
3. Describe the climate near the poles. (1 mark)
4. Name the climate zone around the Equator. (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 fortnight consists of
 - A. ten days
 - B. one month
 - C. one week
 - D. two weeks
2. The movement of qualified people to other countries is called
 - A. brain drain
 - B. globalisation
 - C. migration of birds
 - D. tourism
3. Credit and debit cards can easily
 - A. increase our spending
 - B. save money
 - C. decrease our spending
 - D. track rainfall
4. Globalisation is best described as the
 - A. cutting down of forests
 - B. making of money
 - C. movement of planets
 - D. interchange of world views, products, ideas and culture
5. Globalisation refers to the emergence of an international network of
 - A. rivers
 - B. sports only
 - C. economic systems
 - D. mountains
6. Sustainability means
 - A. conserving resources to avoid depletion
 - B. using everything today
 - C. buying more wants
 - D. mining faster
7. Goods made in China, Japan and the USA sold in a Suva supermarket show we live in a
 - A. global village
 - B. national village
 - C. closed village
 - D. foreign village
8. An example of a financial institution is a
 - A. shop
 - B. bank
 - C. resort
 - D. school
9. Globalisation comes from “globe” and means the coming together of countries — a fast
 - A. closed world
 - B. frozen world
 - C. growing world
 - D. “shrinking world”
10. A budget is best described as a plan of

- A. cash and credit
- B. income and expenditure
- C. deposit and withdrawal
- D. spending and saving only

Part B - Matching [6 marks]

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Plan of your study hours	A. Timetable
2. Money gained from work	B. Income
3. Money paid out	C. Expenditure
4. Spending less than you earn	D. Saving wisely
5. A list of items to buy	E. Shopping list
6. Bank account for saving	F. Savings account

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