

FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION - 2026 REVISION (NEW FORMAT)

SOCIAL SCIENCE - REVISION PAPER 29 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. regulate international trade
 - B. provide military support
 - C. build railways
 - D. promote global health and address health issues
2. UNESCO contributes to peace by promoting
 - A. education, science and culture
 - B. sports
 - C. fishing rights
 - D. banking
3. The World Bank was created in
 - A. 1944
 - B. 1948
 - C. 1919
 - D. 1993
4. The founder of the Red Cross was
 - A. Henry Dunant
 - B. Nelson Mandela
 - C. Abraham Lincoln
 - D. Mahatma Gandhi
5. The UNFCCC is the United Nations Framework Convention on
 - A. climate change
 - B. trade
 - C. tourism
 - D. children
6. The indigenous people of New Zealand are the
 - A. i-Taukei
 - B. Pakeha
 - C. Bushmen
 - D. Maori
7. A group whose members share common cultural characteristics is called a(n)
 - A. age group
 - B. sport group
 - C. income group
 - D. ethnic group
8. People grouped by the language they speak form a
 - A. linguistic group
 - B. cultural group
 - C. geographic group
 - D. socio-economic group
9. The main purpose of the United Nations is to
 - A. fund development projects
 - B. defeat world hunger
 - C. maintain international peace and security
 - 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. Natives of New Zealand	A. Maori
2. First inhabitants of a place	B. Indigenous people
3. People of Kiribati and the Marshalls	C. Micronesians
4. Dark-skinned Pacific people	D. Melanesians
5. Natives of Australia	E. Aborigines
6. People of Samoa and Tonga	F. Polynesians

Part C - Comprehension Passage [5 marks] - "The European Union"

The European Union was formed in 1993 to bring the countries of Europe together for peace, free trade and political cooperation. Members can trade with one another without heavy taxes, and citizens may live and work in any member state. The EU also gives aid to developing countries, including Pacific Island nations, supporting schools, clean water projects and disaster relief. With twenty-seven members, the EU shows how former rivals can become partners.

1. In which year was the EU formed? (1 mark)
2. State TWO purposes of the EU. (1 mark)
3. What can EU citizens do that others cannot? (1 mark)
4. How does the EU help developing countries? (1 mark)
5. How many members does the EU have today? (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 modern Olympic Games were inspired by the ancient games held in
 - A. Paris
 - B. Rome
 - C. Cairo
 - D. Olympia, Greece
2. Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany from
 - A. 1919 to 1933
 - B. 1945 to 1953
 - C. 1939 to 1945
 - D. 1933 to 1945
3. The first Fijian professional golfer ranked world number one is
 - A. Waisale Serevi
 - B. Vijay Singh
 - C. Vilisoni Hereniko
 - D. Roy Krishna
4. An example of a global pandemic is
 - A. dengue fever
 - B. COVID-19
 - C. the common cold
 - D. tooth decay
5. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee in
 - A. 1894
 - B. 1904
 - C. 1884
 - D. 1874
6. World War II was from
 - A. 1939 to 1950
 - B. 1939 to 1940
 - C. 1939 to 1945
 - D. 1939 to 1954
7. The first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan was
 - A. Jiko Luveni
 - B. Benazir Bhutto
 - C. Mother Teresa
 - D. Indira Gandhi
8. People who study the past are called
 - A. inventors
 - B. historians
 - C. geologists
 - D. scientists

Part B - True or False [6 marks]

1. Non-governmental organisations mainly focus on generating profit.
2. Roy Krishna is a famous soccer player from Fiji.
3. The Olympic Games are held every four years.
4. Deserts are found in polar regions.
5. The earth needs to be protected only by governments.

6. A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced.

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. No rainfall in an area for a long period of time causes a
 - A. tsunami
 - B. cyclone
 - C. landslide
 - D. drought
2. A characteristic of the polar region is
 - A. a heat surplus zone
 - B. extreme low temperatures
 - C. hot and humid weather
 - D. moderate temperatures
3. An economic effect of climate change on farming regions is
 - A. higher employment
 - B. increased food prices due to crop failures
 - C. stabilised food supply
 - D. cheaper transport
4. Heavy flooding can cause stagnant water which leads to
 - A. healthy vegetation
 - B. healthy soil
 - C. health diseases
 - D. healthy crops
5. In which climatic region would you most likely find harsh winters and heavy snowfall?
 - A. Dry land
 - B. Temperate
 - C. Tropical
 - D. Polar
6. Which of the following is an effect of climate change?
 - A. mild weather everywhere
 - B. cooler temperatures
 - C. rising sea levels
 - D. extra food for everyone
7. When forests are cleared, one likely result is
 - A. more animal species
 - B. reforestation
 - C. cleaner rivers
 - D. soil erosion
8. The two most important factors that determine climate are
 - A. soil and wildlife
 - B. wind and sunshine
 - C. temperature and rainfall
 - D. roads and buildings
9. Ozone depletion primarily results from the release of
 - A. nitrous oxides
 - B. carbon dioxide
 - C. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
 - D. methane
10. Traditional knowledge refers to practices

- A. bought from overseas
- B. passed down through generations
- C. invented last year
- D. used only by governments

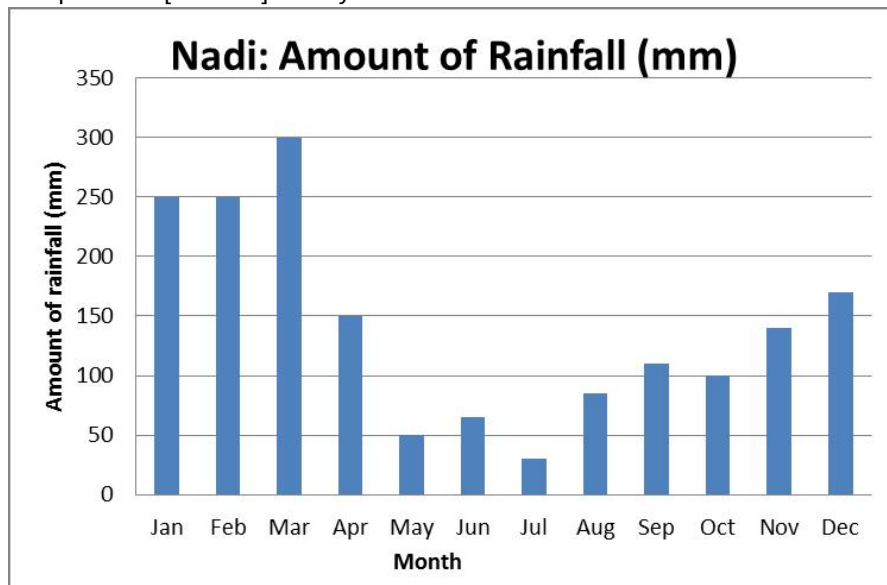
Part B - Matching [6 marks]

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

Part C - Short-Answer Questions [6 marks]

1. State one way students can respond to changes and hazards. (2 marks)
2. List two natural hazards often encountered in Fiji. (2 marks)
3. Explain an impact of a tropical cyclone in Fiji. (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. Credit and debit cards can easily
 - A. increase our spending
 - B. decrease our spending
 - C. save money
 - D. track rainfall
2. Globalisation is best described as the
 - A. interchange of world views, products, ideas and culture
 - B. cutting down of forests
 - C. movement of planets
 - D. making of money
3. Globalisation refers to the emergence of an international network of
 - A. economic systems
 - B. mountains
 - C. rivers
 - D. sports only
4. Sustainability means
 - A. mining faster
 - B. using everything today
 - C. conserving resources to avoid depletion
 - D. buying more wants
5. Goods made in China, Japan and the USA sold in a Suva supermarket show we live in a
 - A. foreign village
 - B. closed village
 - C. global village
 - D. national village
6. An example of a financial institution is a
 - A. bank
 - B. shop
 - C. school
 - D. resort
7. Globalisation comes from “globe” and means the coming together of countries — a fast
 - A. closed world
 - B. frozen world
 - C. “shrinking world”
 - D. growing world
8. A budget is best described as a plan of
 - A. deposit and withdrawal
 - B. cash and credit
 - C. income and expenditure
 - D. spending and saving only
9. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?
 - A. wind
 - B. solar
 - C. bio-fuel
 - D. coal
10. Aid from donor countries is

- A. donations of cash or kind that are not repaid
- B. a loan that must be repaid with interest
- C. a fine
- D. a tax

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. Interconnected world community	C. Global village
4. Fiji's biggest service industry	D. Tourism
5. Interchange of world views and products	E. Globalisation
6. Company operating in many countries	F. Multinational

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