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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

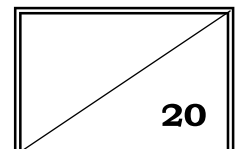
FIJI YEAR 8 EXAMINATION

2025

SOCIAL SCIENCE

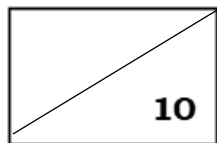
SECTION A**[40 marks]****PART 1****MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS****[20 marks]**

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D



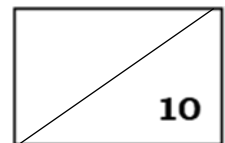
PART 2 MATCHING
(10 marks)

1.	D
2.	F
3.	G
4.	A
5.	H
6.	J
7.	B
8	I
9	E
10	C



PART 3 TRUE OR FALSE
(10 marks)

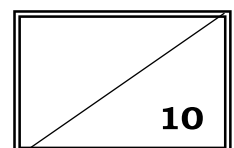
1.	F
2.	T
3.	T
4.	T
5.	F
6.	F
7.	T
8	T
9	F
10	F



Turn over

SECTION B**[60 marks]****PART 1****FILL IN THE BLANKS****[10 marks]**

1.	hazards
2.	Influence/affect
3.	inventions
4.	conflict
5.	structural
6.	effect
7.	food
8	asthma
9	time
10	tourism



PART 2**TESTING SKILLS****[36 marks]****(a) Research****[5 marks]**

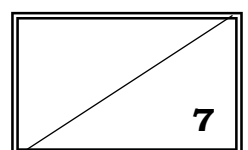
Research Topic (1 mark)	Lesson learnt (2 marks)	Problems faced (2 marks)
1. The influence of social media on Youths in Fiji.	1. Diverse Perspectives: The research revealed that youths in Fiji have varied experiences and opinions regarding social media, influenced by factors such as culture, socioeconomic status, and access to technology. 2. Positive and Negative Impacts: Social media has both positive effects (e.g., connectivity, access to information, and opportunities for self-expression) and negative effects (e.g., cyberbullying, mental health issues, and misinformation) on youths. 3. Cultural Context Matters: The influence of social media is shaped by Fiji's unique cultural context, including traditional values and community dynamics, which can affect how youths engage with online platforms. 4. Role of Education: The research highlighted the importance of digital literacy education in helping youths navigate social media responsibly, understand its implications, and develop critical thinking skills. 5. Parental and Community Influence: The findings indicated that parental guidance and community involvement play a significant role in shaping youths' social media usage and their understanding of its impact. 6. Need for Policy Development: The research underscored the necessity for policies and programs that address the challenges posed by social media, including mental health support and guidelines for safe online behavior.	1. Access to Participants: Researchers may face challenges in accessing a diverse range of youth participants, particularly in remote or rural areas, which can limit the representativeness of the findings. 2. Cultural Sensitivity: Understanding and respecting cultural norms and values is crucial when conducting research in Fiji. Researchers may encounter difficulties in navigating these sensitivities, which could affect participant willingness to engage. 3. Data Privacy Concerns: Ensuring the confidentiality and privacy of participants, especially when discussing sensitive topics like mental health or cyberbullying, can be challenging and may deter some youths from participating. 4. Technological Barriers: Variability in access to technology and the internet among youths in Fiji can impact the research process, particularly if online surveys or digital communication methods are used. 5. Bias in Responses: Participants may provide socially desirable answers rather than honest opinions, especially on sensitive issues, leading to biased data that does not accurately reflect their true experiences. 6. Limited Existing Research: Researchers may struggle with a lack of existing literature or data specific to the influence of social media on youths in Fiji, making it difficult to contextualize their findings within a broader framework.
2. Natural disasters and their impact on Fiji.	1. Vulnerability of Communities: The research highlighted that certain communities in Fiji are more vulnerable to natural disasters due to factors such as geographic location, socioeconomic status, and infrastructure quality. 2. Resilience and Adaptation: Many communities have developed resilience strategies and adaptive practices in response to past disasters, showcasing the importance of local knowledge and community involvement in disaster preparedness. 3. Economic Impact: Natural disasters have significant economic repercussions, affecting livelihoods, agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure, which can take years to recover from. 4. Mental Health Effects: The psychological impact of natural disasters on affected populations is profound, with increased rates of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) observed in survivors. 5. Importance of Early Warning Systems: Effective early warning systems and communication strategies are crucial for minimizing the impact of natural disasters, as they can help communities prepare and respond more effectively. 6. Role of Government and NGOs: The research underscored the critical role of government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in disaster response and recovery efforts, highlighting the need for collaboration and coordination.	1. Access to Affected Areas: Researchers may encounter difficulties accessing remote or disaster-affected areas, especially if infrastructure has been damaged, which can limit data collection. 2. Emotional Sensitivity: Engaging with individuals and communities affected by natural disasters can be emotionally challenging, and researchers must navigate sensitive topics with care to avoid re-traumatizing participants. 3. Data Reliability: Gathering accurate data on the impacts of natural disasters can be challenging due to the chaotic nature of disaster response, potential biases in self-reported data, and the difficulty of measuring long-term effects. 4. Cultural Considerations: Understanding and respecting local customs and cultural practices is essential, and researchers may face challenges in building trust and rapport with communities. 5. Limited Resources: Researchers may have limited funding and resources to conduct comprehensive studies, which can affect the scope and depth of the research.

		6. Political and Bureaucratic Challenges: Navigating the political landscape and obtaining necessary permits or approvals from government agencies can be time-consuming and may hinder the research process.
3. Fiji's role in the United Nations.	1.Active Participation: Fiji has demonstrated active participation in the United Nations, contributing to discussions on global issues such as climate change, sustainable development, and human rights, highlighting its commitment to international cooperation. 2.Advocacy for Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Fiji plays a crucial role in advocating for the interests of Small Island Developing States, emphasizing the unique challenges they face, particularly regarding climate vulnerability and sustainable development. 3.Leadership in Climate Action: Fiji has positioned itself as a leader in climate action within the UN framework, notably by hosting the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which raised awareness of the impacts of climate change on Pacific nations. 4.Peacekeeping Contributions: Fiji has a history of contributing to UN peacekeeping missions, showcasing its commitment to global peace and security, and enhancing its international reputation. 5.Cultural Diplomacy: Fiji's engagement in the UN reflects its use of cultural diplomacy to promote its values and perspectives, fostering understanding and collaboration among member states. 6.Challenges of Representation: The research highlighted the challenges Fiji faces in ensuring its voice is heard in a large and diverse organization like the UN, where larger nations often dominate discussions.	1. Access to Information: Researchers may encounter difficulties in accessing comprehensive and up-to-date information about Fiji's activities and contributions to the UN, particularly if data is not readily available or published. 2.Language and Communication Barriers: If conducting interviews or surveys, researchers may face language barriers or communication challenges, especially when engaging with local communities or officials. 3.Political Sensitivity: Researching Fiji's role in the UN may involve politically sensitive topics, which could lead to reluctance from participants to share their views or experiences due to fear of repercussions. 4.Limited Resources: Researchers may have limited funding and resources to conduct extensive studies, which can affect the depth and breadth of their research. 5.Cultural Context: Understanding the cultural context and nuances of Fijian society is essential, and researchers may face challenges in navigating these complexities to ensure respectful and accurate representation. 6.Time Constraints: The dynamic nature of international relations means that developments can occur rapidly, making it challenging for researchers to keep their findings relevant and up-to-date.
4. Sustainable development in Fiji.	1.Integration of Traditional Knowledge: The research highlighted the importance of integrating traditional knowledge and practices with modern sustainable development approaches, as local communities often have valuable insights into resource management and conservation. 2.Community Engagement: Successful sustainable development initiatives in Fiji often involve active participation and engagement of local communities, ensuring that projects are culturally relevant and meet the needs of the people. 3.Impact of Climate Change: Fiji faces significant challenges related to climate change, including rising sea levels and extreme weather events. Understanding these impacts is crucial for developing effective sustainable development strategies. 4.Economic Diversification: The research underscored the need for economic diversification beyond traditional sectors like agriculture and tourism to enhance resilience and sustainability in the face of global economic changes. 5.Policy Frameworks: Effective sustainable development in Fiji requires strong policy frameworks that align with international commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while also addressing local priorities. 6.Partnerships and Collaboration: Collaboration between government, NGOs, private sector, and international organizations is essential for advancing sustainable development goals, as it fosters resource sharing, knowledge exchange, and coordinated efforts.	1.Access to Data: Researchers may encounter difficulties in obtaining reliable and comprehensive data on sustainable development initiatives, as data collection systems may be underdeveloped or inconsistent. 2.Cultural Sensitivity: Engaging with local communities requires a deep understanding of cultural norms and practices, and researchers may face challenges in building trust and rapport with participants. 3.Political and Bureaucratic Challenges: Navigating the political landscape and obtaining necessary approvals or permits from government agencies can be time-consuming and may hinder the research process. 4.Limited Resources: Researchers may have limited funding and resources to conduct extensive fieldwork or comprehensive studies, which can affect the quality and scope of their research. 5.Environmental Factors: Fiji's geographic location and susceptibility to natural disasters can pose logistical challenges for researchers, particularly if access to certain areas is restricted due to weather conditions. 6.Language Barriers: If conducting interviews or surveys, researchers may face language barriers, especially when engaging with local communities that may speak indigenous languages or dialects.

5. The impact of climate change in your locality	1. Local Vulnerabilities: The research highlighted specific vulnerabilities in the locality, such as flooding, drought, or heatwaves, which are exacerbated by climate change and affect local ecosystems and communities. 2. Community Awareness and Engagement: Engaging with the community revealed varying levels of awareness about climate change and its impacts, emphasizing the need for education and outreach to foster proactive responses. 3. Adaptation Strategies: The research identified effective local adaptation strategies that communities have implemented, such as improved water management practices, sustainable agriculture, and infrastructure resilience measures. 4. Economic Impacts: Climate change has significant economic implications for local industries, such as agriculture, tourism, and fisheries, affecting livelihoods and prompting the need for economic diversification. 5. Health Consequences: The research underscored the health impacts of climate change, including increased respiratory issues, heat-related illnesses, and mental health challenges, highlighting the need for public health interventions. 6. Importance of Local Data: Collecting local data on climate patterns and impacts is crucial for understanding specific challenges and informing effective policy and planning decisions tailored to the locality.	1. Data Availability: Researchers may struggle to find reliable and comprehensive data on local climate patterns and impacts, particularly if historical data is lacking or not well-documented. 2. Community Engagement: Building trust and engaging with local communities can be challenging, especially if there is skepticism about climate change or if past research efforts have not yielded tangible benefits. 3. Political Sensitivity: Climate change can be a politically charged topic, and researchers may face resistance or pushback from local authorities or stakeholders who may have differing views on climate issues. 4. Resource Limitations: Limited funding and resources can hinder the ability to conduct extensive fieldwork, surveys, or data analysis, affecting the depth and quality of the research. 5. Environmental Factors: Researchers may encounter logistical challenges due to environmental conditions, such as extreme weather events or natural disasters, which can disrupt data collection efforts. 6. Language and Cultural Barriers: If the locality has diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds, researchers may face challenges in communication and understanding local perspectives, which are essential for accurate data collection.
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(b) Graph Study**[7 marks]**

1. _____ June _____ **(1 mark)**
2. _____ April _____ **(1 mark)**
3. _____ February _____ **(1 mark)**
4. __250mm + 200mm + 150mm = 600mm **(2 marks)**
5. The amount of rainfall increased from April to May and the highest in June **(2 marks)**



SECTION B (continued)**(c) Picture Study** [7 marks]

1. **Year** International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement founded
1863 (1 mark)
2. **Founder** of the organisation
Henry Dunant (1 mark)
3. **Importance** of volunteering.
 - Volunteers are the backbone of the Red Cross, helping to carry out its humanitarian mission.
 - They provide essential services, including disaster relief, first aid, and community education.
 - Without volunteers, the organization would not be able to reach as many people in need. (1 mark)
4. **Two** roles of IRCRCM in disaster relief (2 marks)
 - The Red Cross provides emergency assistance, disaster relief, and education in communities affected by crises.
 - It supplies food, clean water, medical aid, and shelter during natural disasters and conflicts.
 - It supports blood donation services, health programs, and first aid training.
 - It helps reconnect families separated by war or disasters.
5. **One** way IRCRCM has influenced the world socially. (2 marks)
 - **Socially:** The Red Cross promotes humanitarian values, supports refugees, and provides health and education services to vulnerable communities.
 - Aids to vulnerable communities/support for sick and injured people during wars/ natural disasters etc
 - **Shaping international humanitarian law (IHL)**
 The IRCRC has been the driving force behind the Geneva Conventions and continuing development of IHL, which sets global legal norms for protecting civilians, wounded combatants and humanitarian workers in conflict. In the Pacific the ICRC engages governments and security services to promote respect for those laws and to support regional dialogue on humanitarian principles.
 - **Embedding the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence**
 Those Movement principles are the ethical backbone that allow humanitarian access across political divides. In the Pacific, National Societies (and the ICRC/IFRC) rely on those principles to operate safely and to coordinate with governments and communities during cyclones and other crises. This trust-

based approach underpinned coordinated shelter and relief leadership after events such as Cyclone Winston.

- **Creating and normalising the protective emblems (Red Cross / Red Crescent / Red Crystal)**

The Movement's emblems are legally recognised protective signs in IHL and are widely respected as markers of neutral medical and humanitarian services. Across the Pacific, National Societies use the emblems for identity and protection when delivering emergency health, relief and community services.

- **Delivering life-saving neutral aid in conflict and disaster**

The Movement's operational role in emergency relief (shelter, WASH, medical aid) has saved lives and stabilised communities. In Fiji the Fiji Red Cross Society (with IFRC support) was a co-lead in shelter and relief coordination for Cyclone Winston (2016) and mobilised volunteers, pre-positioned supplies and cash/relief distributions for severe cyclones such as Yasa and Harold (2020).

- **Reconnecting families — the Restoring Family Links (RFL) service**

The Movement's RFL tracing and messaging restores contact for people separated by disasters, conflict or migration. After TC Yasa and other Pacific disasters the Fiji Red Cross activated RFL and reported rapid reconnections (e.g., dozens of families reconnected within days), reducing distress and helping communities recover.

- **Strengthening public health and community care**

National Societies complement public health systems through blood drives, community-based surveillance, first-aid training and vaccination support. Fiji Red Cross runs blood drives, supports community-based surveillance and partnered on rapid public-health and hygiene activities during COVID-19 and other outbreaks — strengthening local health capacity and trust.

- **Catalysing volunteerism and civic engagement**

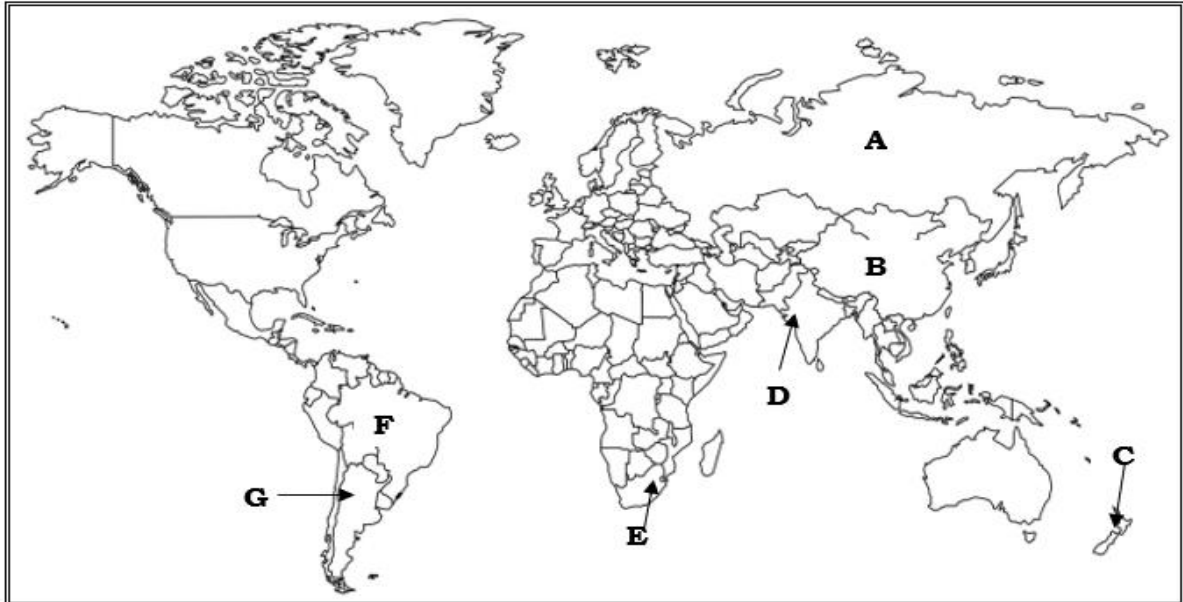
By mobilising volunteers the Movement embeds a culture of civic service and local leadership. Fiji Red Cross's volunteer network (branches across divisions) is the frontline for community awareness, preparedness and recovery; this local volunteerism was central to locally led responses during Cyclone Harold and during COVID-19 travel restrictions.

- **Protecting detainees and promoting humane treatment**

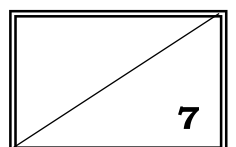
ICRC visits, technical advice and material support help improve conditions for detainees and maintain legal safeguards. In the Pacific the ICRC supported prison hygiene, provided laptops/modems for detainee-family and legal contact during COVID-19, and shared detention-health guidance with national correctional services in Fiji and neighbouring states.

- **Promoting disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community resilience**

Beyond relief, the Movement invests in preparedness and risk-reduction (early action, community training, SEAP/early action protocols). Fiji Red Cross runs resilience programmes, community preparedness training and early-action protocols that reduce the social and economic toll of recurring cyclones and hazards.

SECTION B**(d) Mapping****[7 marks]****World Map**Source: <https://taxsuperandyou.gov.au>

A	Russia
B	China
C	New Zealand
D	India
E	South Africa
F	Brazil
G	Argentina

**Turn Over**

SECTION B (continued)**(e) Creativity****[10 marks]**

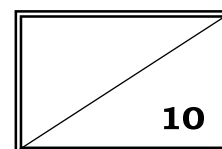
Title: _____	Title: _____
(1/2 mark)	(1/2 mark)
Ways people use their time	Ways people use their time
Appropriate Drawing- 1 mark Use of colours/pencil-1 mark	Appropriate Drawing- 1 mark Use of colours/pencil-1 mark
(2 marks)	(2 marks)

(ii) Drawing 1

_____Description related drawing _____

(2 1/2 marks)**Drawing 2**

_____Description related drawing _____

(2 1/2 marks)

SECTION B**PART 3****SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS****[14 marks]****1. One way climate affects daily life**

- **Weather Patterns:** Daily weather conditions, such as temperature, precipitation, and humidity, influence clothing choices, outdoor activities, and daily routines.
- **Agricultural Practices:** Climate affects growing seasons, crop yields, and farming practices. Changes in temperature and rainfall can impact food availability and prices.
- **Health:** Climate can influence health outcomes, including the spread of diseases (e.g., heat-related illnesses, respiratory issues from air pollution), allergies, and access to clean water.
- **Energy Consumption:** Climate affects energy needs for heating and cooling. For example, hotter summers may lead to increased air conditioning use, while colder winters require more heating.
- **Transportation:** Weather conditions can impact transportation systems, including road safety, flight delays, and public transit operations, affecting daily commutes and travel plans.
- **Water Supply:** Climate influences water availability and quality. Changes in precipitation patterns can lead to droughts or flooding, affecting drinking water supplies and sanitation.
- **Outdoor Activities:** Climate conditions determine the feasibility of outdoor activities, such as sports, recreation, and tourism, influencing lifestyle choices and community engagement.
- **Housing and Infrastructure:** Climate impacts the design and maintenance of buildings and infrastructure. For example, areas prone to flooding may require elevated structures or improved drainage systems.
- **Mental Well-being:** Seasonal changes and extreme weather events can affect mental health, with conditions like Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) linked to reduced sunlight exposure in winter months.
- **Economic Stability:** Climate-related events, such as natural disasters (hurricanes, wildfires, floods), can disrupt local economies, leading to job losses, property damage, and increased

insurance costs.

(1 mark)

2. Benefits of Managing Money Wisely

- **Financial Security** – You're better prepared for emergencies or unexpected expenses.
- **Reduced Stress** – Knowing your finances are in order brings peace of mind.
- **Avoids Debt** – Wise money management helps you avoid unnecessary borrowing.
- **Savings Growth** – You can build up savings for future goals like education or a home.
- **Better Decision-Making** – Helps you make smart spending choices and avoid impulse buying.
- **Improved Credit Score** – Paying bills on time and managing debt improves your credit.
- **Investment Opportunities** – Wise management frees up funds for investing and wealth-building.
- **Achieving Goals** – Easier to reach goals like buying a car, traveling, or retiring comfortably.
- **Supports Family Needs** – Helps provide for your family's education, health, and wellbeing.
- **Sense of Control** – You feel more in control of your life and future.

(1 mark)

3. **Next** Commonwealth Games venue - Glasgow, Scotland - 2026_ **(1 mark)**

4. **Two** characteristics common among political groups

- Shared Ideology
- Organizational Structure
- Goals and Objectives
- Membership
- Advocacy and Activism
- Communication Strategies
- Coalition Building
- Fundraising and Resources
- Public Engagement
- Adaptability

(2 marks)

5. **One effect** of colonisation

- Cultural Disruption
- Economic Exploitation
- Social Stratification
- Land Dispossession
- Introduction of New Governance Systems
- Religious Conversion
- Population Decline
- Infrastructure Development

13.

- Resistance and Conflict
- Legacy of Inequality

(2 marks)

6. **One significance** of hosting major sporting events

- Economic Boost
- Infrastructure Development
- Global Exposure
- Community Pride and Unity
- Promotion of Sports and Healthy Lifestyles
- Job Creation
- Cultural Exchange
- Legacy Planning
- Political and Diplomatic Benefits
- Increased Sponsorship and Investment

(2 mark)

7. **Disadvantages of Globalisation in Fiji**

- **Loss of Local Culture** – Western values and media can overshadow Fijian traditions.
- **Job Loss in Local Industries** – Cheaper imported goods can hurt local businesses.
- **Environmental Damage** – Increased tourism and industry can lead to pollution and resource exploitation.
- **Dependence on Foreign Markets** – Fiji becomes vulnerable to economic shifts in other countries.
- **Rising Cost of Living** – Imported goods and foreign influence can raise prices.
- **Inequality** – Benefits of globalisation may go to large companies, not local people.
- **Brain Drain** – Skilled workers may leave Fiji for better opportunities overseas.
- **Cultural Homogenization** – Global brands and trends can make local culture less visible.
- **Loss of Sovereignty** – International trade agreements may limit Fiji's control over its own economy.
- **Exploitation of Workers** – Multinational companies may offer low wages or poor working conditions.

(2 marks)

8. **Sort based on Origins**

(3 marks)

Country	Origin (Group of People)
Fiji	Melanesian
Kiribati	Micronesian
Tonga	Polynesian

THE END

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