



Centre Number	Candidate Number

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

SOLOMON ISLANDS YEAR 9 EXAMINATION

2018

SOCIAL STUDIES

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

FRIDAY 9th NOVEMBER 9:00 AM

TIME: 2 Hours Plus
10 Minutes Reading Time.

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
A	Multiple Choice Questions	30
B	Short Answer Questions/Restricted Questions	50
C	Long Answer Questions/Extended Writing	20
		100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Do NOT open this Booklet until you are told to do so.
2. Write both your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the box provided at the top right hand corner of this page and the back flap at the end of this Booklet.
3. Before you begin each part, read through the instructions carefully.
4. Write the best answer letters (A, B, C or D) to **Section A** in the fold out flap of this Booklet.
5. Write your answers to **Section B** and **C** in the spaces provided in this Booklet.
6. Do NOT use correction fluid.
7. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the Examination room.
8. Page **21** is left blank deliberately.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

THIS BOOKLET CONTAIN 22 NUMBERED PAGES.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

WRITE THE LETTER OF THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER IN THE BOX PROVIDED AT THE BACK FLAP OF THE EXAMINATION PAPER. CANDIDATES SHOULD SPEND ABOUT 40 MINUTES ON THIS SECTION.

1. Historical evidence strongly suggests that people of Solomon Islands and other Pacific Island countries originally came from;
 - A. Central Asia.
 - B. South-East Asia.
 - C. Sunda and Sahul.
 - D. Polynesia and Melanesia.

2. Which of the social scientist groups listed below discovered and uses Lapita pottery as an evidence to confirm the migration route of the Austronesians settlers to the Pacific Islands?
 - A. Linguists.
 - B. Biologists.
 - C. Archaeologists.
 - D. Anthropologists.

3. The THREE (3) **major** ethnic groupings in the Solomon Islands are:
 - A. Melanesians, Polynesians and Chinese.
 - B. Micronesians, Melanesians and Europeans.
 - C. Polynesians, Micronesians and Melanesians.
 - D. Melanesians, Austronesians and Polynesians.

4. The following were the reasons for the British Government to declare Solomon Islands a British protectorate except to;
 - A. take over and rule the Islands.
 - B. control activities such head hunting and tribal fighting.
 - C. protect islanders from the evils of black birding system.
 - D. protect missionaries and European traders carry out their work without attacks from Islanders.

5. Which of the following recruiting techniques listed below was NOT used by the Black birders?
- A. Dressing and pretending to be missionaries.
 - B. Sinking canoes by dropping heavy weights on them.
 - C. Luring islanders onto the ships with offers of trade goods.
 - D. Discussing and negotiating recruitment contracts with Islanders.
6. The term **Passage Master** refers to the;
- A. local resistance against recruiting agents from overseas plantations.
 - B. local recruiters who recruit laborers to work in overseas plantations.
 - C. benefits local labourers gained from working in overseas plantations.
 - D. contracts signed by the local labourers working in overseas plantations.
7. Solomon Islands gained her independence through;
- A. force.
 - B. bloodshed.
 - C. Peaceful negotiation.
 - D. session or break away.
8. Voting is a democratic right of an individual who is over the age of;
- A. 16
 - B. 17
 - C. 18
 - D. 21
9. Only the _____ can change the constitution of the country.
- A. Parliament
 - B. Supreme court
 - C. General Assembly
 - D. Provincial Assembly
10. Which of the following **traditional leadership** styles make decisions through consultations and discussions either with the whole family or community?
- A. Persuasive leadership.
 - B. A Traditional leadership.
 - C. A Democratic leadership.
 - D. An Authoritative Leadership.

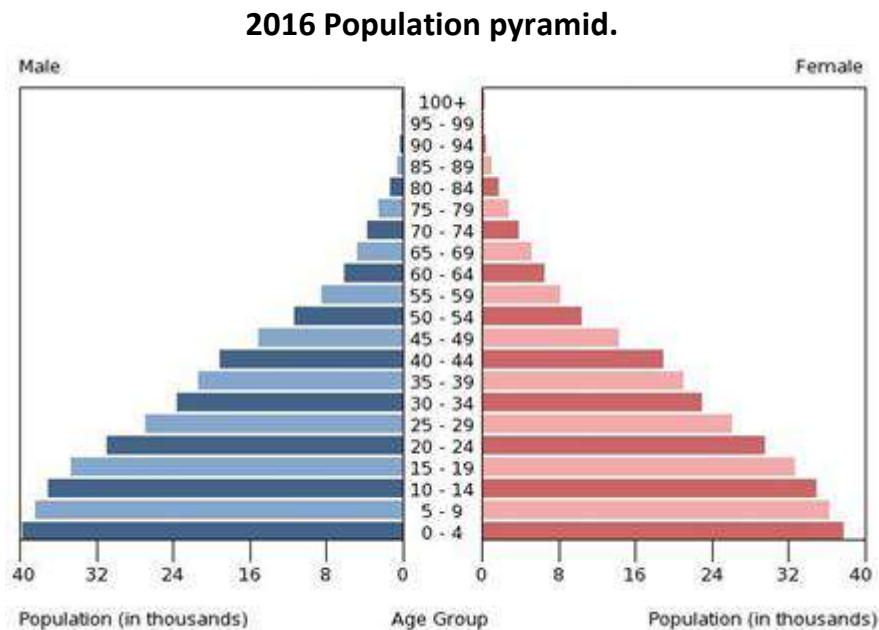
11. Leaders who have official positions and are appointed or elected by others are called;
- A. formal leaders.
 - B. family councils.
 - C. informal leaders.
 - D. independent leaders.
12. Which of the following features listed below **best** demonstrates that Solomon Islands is a constitutional monarchy?
- A. Solomon Islands is a democratic country.
 - B. Members of parliament are elected by the people.
 - C. The Prime Minister is elected by members of parliament.
 - D. The Governor-General signs a bill before it becomes a law.
13. The following are important functions of the **court** except to;
- A. uphold the rights of the individuals.
 - B. propose, debate and change the laws.
 - C. ensure that government agencies stay within the law.
 - D. explain and interpret the laws passed by Parliament.
14. Which of the following is an example of a **civil society institutions** that mediates between individuals and the state?
- A. The Magistrate Court.
 - B. The Public Service Commission.
 - C. The Teaching Service Commission.
 - D. Solomon Islands National Teachers Association.
15. Trade Unions would normally negotiate for the following except for;
- A. recruitment of workers.
 - B. fairness in sacking workers.
 - C. payment of overtime for working extra hours.
 - D. safety and health conditions at work for workers.
16. The Provincial Government is headed by the Provincial Premier who is;
- A. appointed by the Provincial Executive.
 - B. elected by all the provincial Assembly members.
 - C. seconded to each province by the central government.
 - D. elected by all people living in the provinces who are 18 years and above.

17. **Slash and burn** is a traditional farming technique used to _____ the land.
- A. till
 - B. shift
 - C. clear
 - D. fertilize
18. In which part of the world is **Shifting Cultivation** mostly practised?
- A. Tropical zone.
 - B. Temperate zone.
 - C. Southern hemisphere.
 - D. Northern hemisphere.
19. Which of the following is NOT an example of **cash farming** technique?
- A. Crop rotation.
 - B. Inter-cropping.
 - C. Inorganic farming.
 - D. Use of simple tools.
20. Plantations are very large farms which are **mostly** found in countries within the;
- A. tropical zone.
 - B. temperate zone.
 - C. Northern Hemisphere.
 - D. Southern Hemisphere.
21. **Clear felling** is a logging method which loggers use to cutting down;
- A. both the sellable and protected trees.
 - B. all sellable trees and leaving only the protected trees.
 - C. some areas or patches of forest and leave others standing.
 - D. only most valuable trees and leave both large and small trees behind.
22. The Exclusive Economic Zone refers to a sea zone prescribed by the _____ on the Law of the Sea over which a state has special right regarding exploration and use of marine resources.
- A. National Fisheries Law
 - B. National Constitution
 - C. Forum Fisheries Agency
 - D. United Nations Convention

23. Which of the following resources is an example of a **renewable** resource;
- A. gold.
 - B. trees.
 - C. bauxite.
 - D. copper.
24. Which of the following maps would you find information about temperature and rainfall conditions in a region?
- A. Climate maps.
 - B. Physical maps.
 - C. Resource maps.
 - D. Topographic maps.
25. Which of the followings is a **feature** of large scale farming?
- A. Low inputs.
 - B. Low outputs.
 - C. Labour intensive.
 - D. Production for consumption purposes.
26. Which of the following is NOT a factor determining the location of a manufacturing industry?
- A. Water.
 - B. Market.
 - C. Electricity.
 - D. Entertainment.
27. Large scale manufacturing industry provides the following benefits except;
- A. cheap product.
 - B. revenue for government.
 - C. unemployment for people.
 - D. revenue from export and import tax.
28. Arch Bishop Desmond Tutu told Solomon Islanders to celebrate our diversity and become a rainbow nation. He was telling all Solomon Islanders to;
- A. adopt state government system.
 - B. promote our unique wantok system.
 - C. respect and value our different cultures.
 - D. resolve our differences using one culture.

29. The reason why Solomon Islands only have a hot and humid weather throughout the year is because it is;
- A. situated near the equator.
 - B. located in the pacific ocean.
 - C. made up of many small of islands.
 - D. situated far from the prime meridian.

Refer to the diagram below to answer question 30.



30. Which of the following countries' population is **best** reflected by the population pyramid above?
- A. Australia.
 - B. Fiji Islands.
 - C. New Zealand.
 - D. Solomon Islands.

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION A:

30

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION AND RESTRICTED QUESTIONS
(50 MARKS)

THIS SECTION CONTAINS FOUR (4) COMPULSORY QUESTIONS. YOU MUST DO ALL OF THEM. EACH QUESTION HAS ITS OWN TOTAL MARK. THE SUGGESTED TIME FOR THIS SECTION IS ONE (1) HOUR AND 20 MINUTES. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

31. HISTORY OF SOLOMON ISLANDS AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD.
[15 MARKS]

The study of the Pacific History confirms that the early settlers of the Pacific Island Countries, migrated into the Islands in different groups and at different times.

(i) Fill in the blank spaces with the name of the correct wave of settlers in the order of their arrival in the Pacific Islands. (4 marks)

- (a) _____ First wave of settlers believed to have travelled around 60,000 to 40,000 BP during the ice age when a lots of islands were still joined together.
- (b) _____ Second wave of settlers travelled some 15,000 and 5,000 BP probably due to increase population and also in search of good land areas
- (c) _____ The third wave of settlers who travelled around 3,500 BP. Very skilled potters and sailors who knew how to build ocean going canoes.
- (d) _____ They were not part of the original settlers, rather recent and ongoing migrants who now called Solomon Islands home. E.g. Europeans and Chinese.

(ii) Carefully study the photographs below and answer questions (a and b).

Photos of 'Agents of Change Groups' in the Solomon Islands.



Alvaro de Mendana



La Perouse

(a) Name the contact group for the above photographs:

_____ (1 mark)

(b) List TWO (2) **positive** changes as a result from their contact. Give examples.

1. _____

(2 marks)

2. _____

(2 marks)

iii. List THREE (3) major challenges affecting the governments' effort to build this nation since gaining independence in 1978.

a) Challenges facing the country's nation building.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(3 marks)

b) Explain ONE (1) way where Solomon Islands Government can cover come any of the challenges stated above.

(2 marks)

32. GOVERNMENT AND LEADERSHIP

[12 marks]

(i) Matching.

Use the terms below to put against its best definition in the box.

Terms:

- Authoritative leadership
- Traditional leadership
- Persuasive Leadership
- Informal leaders

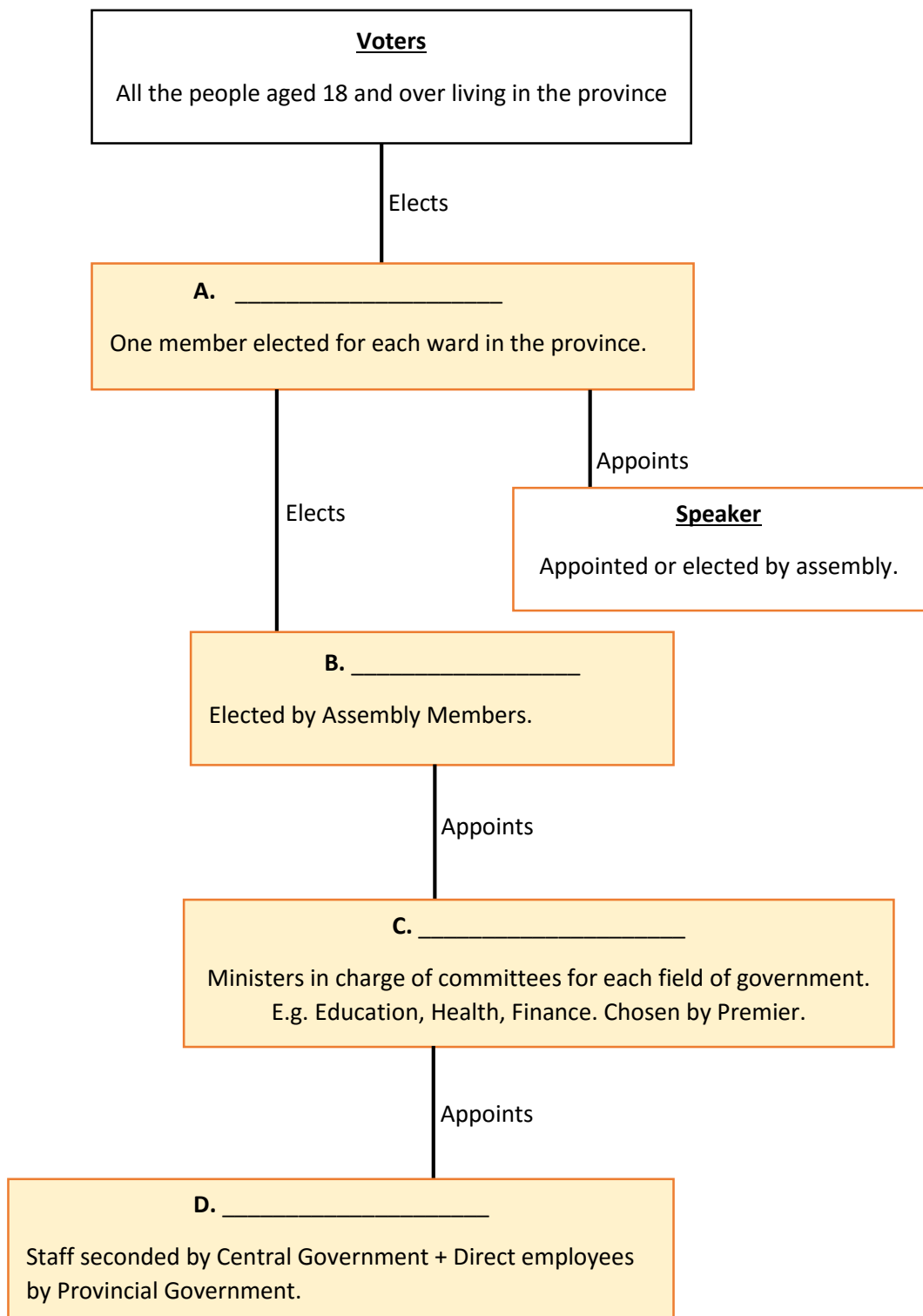
No	DEFINITIONS	TERMS
A	Leadership style practised in Solomon Islands traditional communities.	
B	When a strong leader uses his or her status by issuing orders which must be obeyed by the family or community.	
C	Are respected or listened to because of the kind of people they are, even though they have no official position.	
D	Leading by persuading and the use of rewards or punishment	

(4 marks)

(ii) Filling in the blanks.

Study the structure of the Provincial Government provided below. Give answers for letters (A, B, C, and D) in the diagram. They have been left blank.

The structure of Provincial Government



(4 Marks)

(iii) The Government is made up of the Legislature, the Executive, the Judiciary plus the Governor General. Briefly describe the **functions** or the works of each of the parts of the Government listed below:

1. The legislature

(2 marks)

2. The Executive

(2 marks)

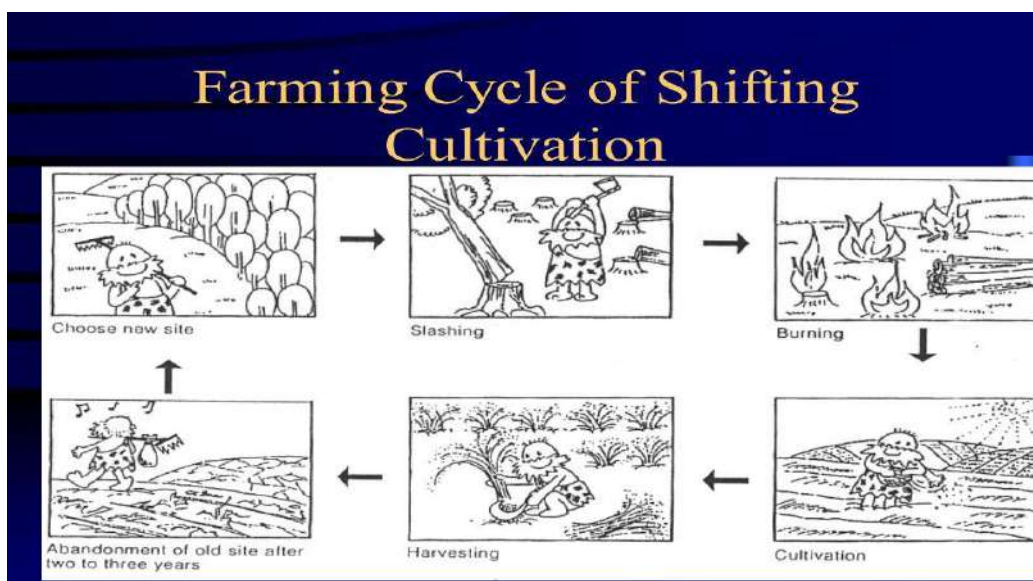
33. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT [15 MARKS]

Shifting cultivation is practised mostly in tropical areas such as Brazil, Central Africa, South-East Asia and the Solomon Islands.

(i) Explain ONE (1) reason why this farming system is suitable only for the tropical region.

(2 marks)

Study the Farming Cycle of Shifting Cultivation and answer question ii below:



- (ii) Discuss ONE (1) **disadvantage** of shifting cultivation to our people today in Solomon Islands.

Disadvantages:

(3 marks)

- (iii) State ONE (1) form of **benefit** for each beneficiary from the fishing Industries in the box below.

NO.	Beneficiaries	Benefits from fishing Industries
1	Workers	
2	Land owners	
3	Fishing companies	
4	The Government	
5	Communities	

(5 marks)

iv. Study the pictures of large scale manufacturing in the world and answer questions (a and b):



(a) List TWO (2) **input** in a car manufacturing industry.

1. _____
2. _____

(2 marks)

(b) Discuss how large scale manufacturing in the world contributes to global warming.

(3 marks)

34. ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

[8 Marks]

- i. Weather affects our lives on daily basis. Give TWO (2) important **effects** of weather on the lives of Solomon islanders. Support your answer with examples.

(a) _____ (1 mark)

Example: _____ (1 mark)

(b) _____ (1 mark)

Example: _____ (1 mark)

ii. Study the map provided and answer questions (1 – 4) below.



1. This type of map is called _____ . (1 mark)

2. Is Papua New Guinea situated north or south of the Equator?
 _____ (1 mark)

3. Name the **main** season which the people of Papua New Guinea experience all year around _____ (1 mark)

4. What is the height of the highest mountain shown in the map?
 _____ (1 mark)

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION B:

50

READ EACH INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING EACH QUESTION IN THIS SECTION.

35. HISTORY OF SOLOMON ISLANDS AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD

[5 MARKS]

- i. Education is ONE (1) of the **Change** brought about by the missionaries. Discuss how education has impacted the lives of Solomon Islanders today.

(3 marks)

- ii. In 2017, the last of RAMSI personnel flew out and Solomon Islands is said to be left with a stronger government and a well-trained police force. Explain ONE (1) possible challenge that you think still threatened the peace and stability currently enjoyed in our country.

(2 marks)

36. GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

[6 MARKS]

- (i) Under the Unitary System, the National Parliament has all the powers to make decisions. Explain ONE (1) of the powers exercised by the National Parliament.

(3 marks)

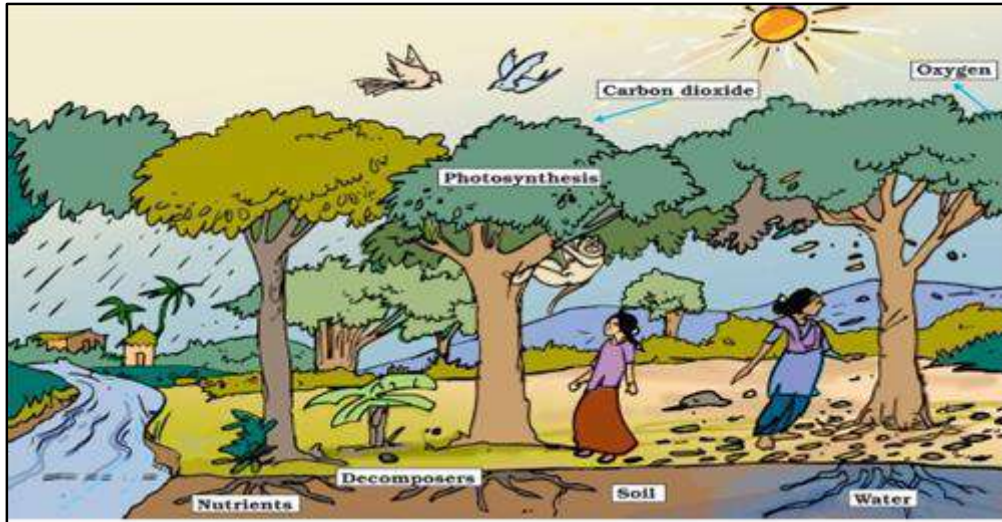
- (ii) Corruption is said to be widespread in our societies today. Bribing is an example of corruption. Given an example of bribing and explain how it can be addressed.

(a) Example of bribing: _____

(1 mark)

(b) Explain: _____

(2 marks)



- (i) Explain ONE (1) reason why it is important to preserve our forests based on the above diagram.

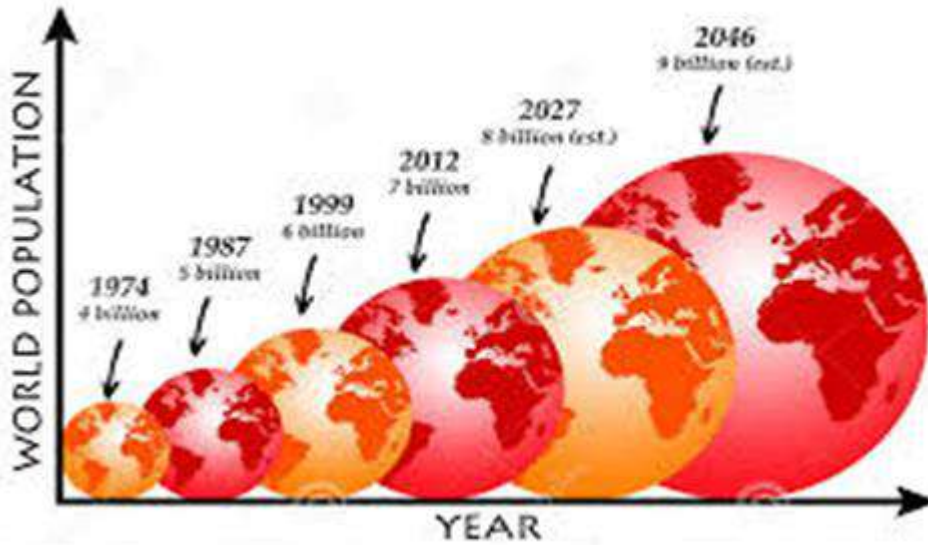
(3 marks)

- (ii) River is one source of water in this community. Explain ONE (1) way by which the people of this community can keep the river safe and clean.

(3 marks)

Carefully study the population graph below and answer question i:

Population graph showing the current world population trend.



The population graph imply that the earth could soon burst if the world's population continue to grow at this alarming rate.

- (i) Discuss ONE (1) consequence of such alarming population growth rate to the education sector in the Solomon Islands.

(3 marks)

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION C:

20

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ANSWER SHEET
MULTIPLE CHOICE
 You are to write the letter of the correct answer only.

FOR MARKERS USE ONLY

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SECTION	MARK	MARKER	SCRIPT CHECKER
A	30		
B	50		
C	20		
TOTAL	100		
Marker/Checker Initials			