



Centre Number	Candidate Number

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

SOLOMON ISLANDS YEAR 9 EXAMINATION

2019

SOCIAL STUDIES

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

FRIDAY 8th 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 Question/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.

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS 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. Early settlers in the Pacific believed to have come from;
 - A. New Guinea.
 - B. South East Asia.
 - C. South America
 - D. North West Asia.

2. The movement of people from one place to another during the early days was possible because;
 - A. the people were strong and courageous.
 - B. people travelled on rafts and traditional voyaging canoe.
 - C. the islands were believed to have connected to each other.
 - D. people were seafarers and could travel long distances by sea.

3. Lately, archaeologists concluded that Pacific islanders' connection to their origin was discovered through;
 - A. migration.
 - B. Lapita Pottery.
 - C. languages people speak.
 - D. building of traditional canoes.

4. The **first** group of Europeans to have contacts with Solomon Islanders were;
 - A. Explorers.
 - B. Black-birders.
 - C. WWII Soldiers.
 - D. Colonial Administrators.

5. One **agent of change** which had major influence on people's lives during contact period was;
- A. establishment of churches.
 - B. election of Parliament members.
 - C. labour trading and black birding.
 - D. barter system introduced by traders.
6. The MAIN reason why The British Government declared Protectorate over Solomon Islands was to;
- A. stop headhunting and tribal fighting.
 - B. protect missionaries and early traders.
 - C. influence Islanders to become civilised.
 - D. recruit people to work in plantations.
7. As Solomon Islands finally became independent in 1978, the country can now;
- A. make its own laws and decides its own future.
 - B. depend on British to control its foreign relations.
 - C. be controlled and influenced by British monarch.
 - D. establish a foreign government to rule and reign over the country.
8. The Second World War (WWII) was fought in some parts of the Solomon Islands in 1942 because;
- A. Solomon Islands was the best naval battle ground.
 - B. Japan and America want to show their military strength.
 - C. Solomon Islands people invited the Americans and Japanese to fight here.
 - D. Japan extended and declared its sphere of influence over the Solomon Islands.
9. One of the MAJOR challenges the Solomon Islands Government, Private sectors and other organizations face today is the;
- A. need for self-government.
 - B. need to avoid corruption.
 - C. formation of relations with other countries.
 - D. money to start small business enterprises.

10. Authoritarian type of leadership means leading by;
- A. persuading and using rewards for punishment.
 - B. involving every people in the decision making processes.
 - C. dictating and controlling activities without member's participation.
 - D. accepting open discussions and universal decisions from higher authorities.
11. The following are the responsibilities of a Trade Union, EXCEPT;
- A. recruit workers to work in organisations.
 - B. protect and advance the interest of its members.
 - C. ensure safety and health conditions for its workers.
 - D. negotiate agreements with employers on pay and work conditions.
12. The head of the Provincial Government in the Solomon Islands is the Premier who is _____ to the position by the Provincial Assembly.
- A. elected
 - B. selected
 - C. seconded
 - D. appointed
13. The _____ of a country is a set of rules regulating the powers of government and the rights and duties of its citizens.
- A. By-Law
 - B. Ordinance
 - C. Constitution
 - D. Act of Parliament
14. A Member of Parliament (MP) is an example of;
- A. a formal leader.
 - B. an informal leader.
 - C. a dependent leader.
 - D. a traditional or tribal leader.

15. The *Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs* was established purposely to promote peace and address issues relating to the;
- A. flash flood in April 2014.
 - B. riots in Honiara in 2019.
 - C. ethnic conflict from 1998 to 2003.
 - D. World War Two (WWII) in the Solomon Islands.
16. The _____ Office is set up to investigate complaints against government officers or contractors for unfair treatment.
- A. High Court
 - B. Trade Union
 - C. Ombudsman
 - D. Trade Disputes Panel
17. _____ is a traditional farming technique where bushes are cleared for planting.
- A. Fallow
 - B. Slash and Burn
 - C. Terrace farming
 - D. Crop rotation
18. Large Scale Commercial Farming differs from Small Scale Farming because it requires;
- A. use of hand tools.
 - B. few labourers and employees.
 - C. use of heavy machinery and more labour force.
 - D. low input of labour and low output of production.
19. In which zone or part of the world is Plantation Farming common?
- A. Tropical zone.
 - B. Temperate zone.
 - C. Southern hemisphere.
 - D. Northern hemisphere.

20. Sea Resources are very important to all coastal Solomon Islanders because they are a source of;
- A. service for the family.
 - B. Foreign Exchange for the people.
 - C. food and livelihood to sustain people.
 - D. prestige for Chiefs and village Headman.
21. The Solomon Islands Government over the years planned to replace logging with Tourism industry because;
- A. logging companies decide to leave the country.
 - B. there is likelihood our islands will no longer have trees to log.
 - C. revenue collected from tourism is enough for tourism operators.
 - D. there are many hotels in Solomon Islands which attract many tourists.
22. Preserving and conserving our environment is important for the following reasons EXCEPT that it;
- A. encourages coastal people to protect their sea areas.
 - B. encourages sustainable harvesting of our natural resources.
 - C. encourages more logging companies to log our rain forests.
 - D. introduces more local conservation groups to be established.
23. The Regional Organisation based in Honiara that is mandated to regulate laws governing our vast Tuna resources and the member countries' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is the;
- A. Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).
 - B. Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG).
 - C. National Fisheries Development (NFD).
 - D. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS).
24. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Large Scale Farming?
- A. Large inputs.
 - B. Low output.
 - C. Labour intensive.
 - D. Mass production.

25. SolTuna Company that produces canned tuna for the local and international market is an example of a;
- A. small Scale local industry.
 - B. large scale primary industry.
 - C. small scale fish processing industry.
 - D. large scale manufacturing industry.
26. One characteristic of countries with many large manufacturing industries is that they can help;
- A. reduce employment opportunities.
 - B. increase export of their manufactured products.
 - C. create conducive working environment for employees.
 - D. decrease volume of their manpower, goods and services.
27. What is NOT an output of establishing manufacturing industry in Solomon Islands is;
- A. reducing reliance on imported goods.
 - B. increasing dependence on foreign goods.
 - C. providing employment opportunities for local people.
 - D. making use of our natural resources to create products.
28. Peace building is an important aspect of living in harmony, especially in a diverse nation like Solomon Islands because;
- A. it reduces urban drift to urban centers.
 - B. people are still practicing paganism in most islands.
 - C. appreciating and accepting our diverse cultures is important.
 - D. understanding our differences will create confusion among people.
29. The impacts of climate change on the lives of people varies from region across the world. In Solomon Islands, people living in low-lying atolls are now experiencing its impacts on their livelihood. A classic example is;
- A. sea level remain the same.
 - B. the evidence of increased population.
 - C. the decreasing demand for food items in shops.
 - D. low yield from root crops due to high salt intake.

Refer to the FOUR (4) population pyramid diagrams below to answer question 30.

DIAGRAM 1

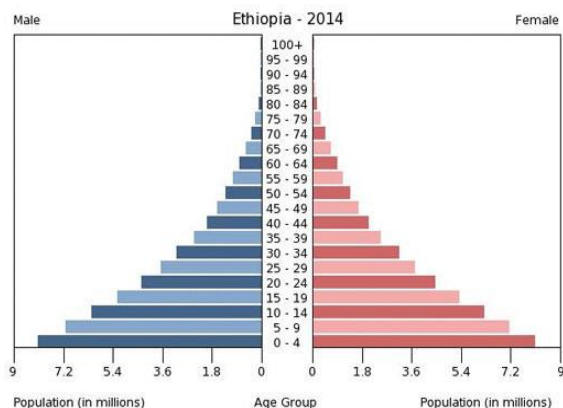


DIAGRAM 2

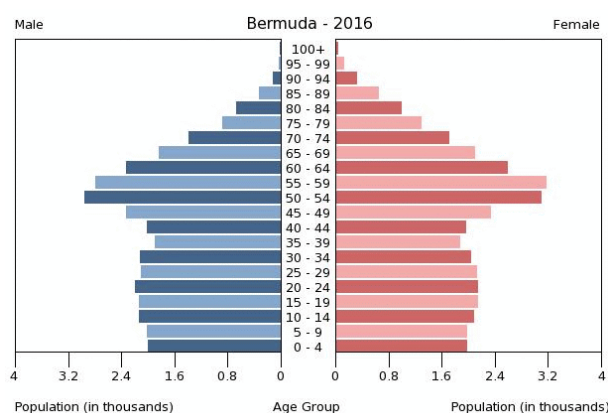


DIAGRAM 3

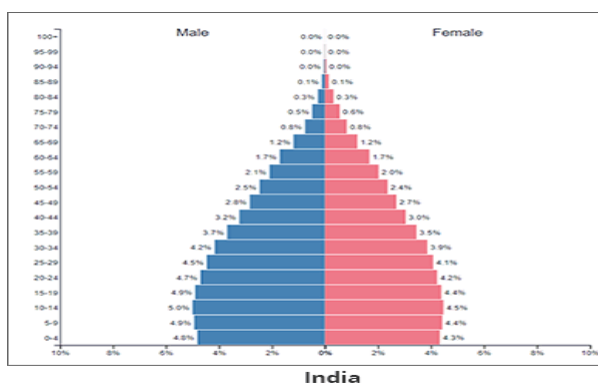
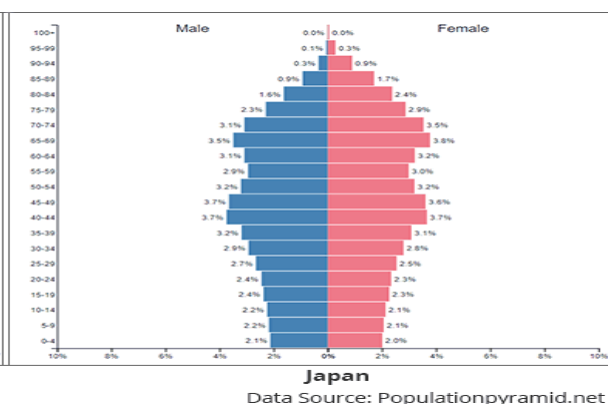


DIAGRAM 4



30. Which of the following diagrams BEST represents the population pyramid for Solomon Islands?

- A. Diagram 1.
- B. Diagram 2.
- C. Diagram 3.
- D. Diagram 4.

Section A:

30

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS AND RESTRICTED QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

THIS SECTION CONTAINS FOUR (4) COMPULSORY QUESTIONS. YOU MUST ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION HAS ITS OWN TOTAL MARKS. THE SUGGESTED TIME TO SPEND ON THIS SECTION IS 1 HOUR 20 MINUTES. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED.

HISTORY OF SOLOMON ISLANDS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WORLD
(15 MARKS)

31. There has been a steady increase in the number of squatter settlements in and around Honiara town boundary today compared to the late 1980s due to rural-urban migration. This is an ongoing development issue.

a) Suggest ONE (1) reason for this rural-urban migration.

(2 marks)

b) In your opinion, how can this issue of rural-urban migration be solved?

(2 marks)

32. Study the picture of the 'Agents of Change' below and answer questions (a -b).



Florence Young, who established South Sea Evangelical Mission (SSEM) in Solomon Islands.

a) Name the type of **Agent of Change** the picture above represents.

(1 mark)

b) Give TWO (2) POSITIVE changes the above Agent of change had on Solomon Islanders.

i) _____

(2 marks)

ii) _____

(2 marks)

33. In the left-hand side of the table, write the correct word from the wordlist below to its meaning. You are to use a word only once. An example is done for you.

<u>WORDLIST:</u>	
Independence, Colonial Administration, Protectorate, Cabinet, Maasina Ruru, Resident Commissioner, Electoral Commission, Prime Minister.	

WORD	MEANING
Governor General	<i>The representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England in any Commonwealth country.</i>
(1)	A state that is controlled and protected by another.
(2)	The fact or state of being independent.
(3)	The Title of the head of office in overseas' possession or protectorate of the British Crown.
(4)	The system or policy of a nation seeking to extend or retain its authority over other people or territories.
(5)	The committee of senior ministers responsible for controlling government policy.
(6)	Body established through the provisions of the Constitution to manage the electoral process.

(6 marks)

GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

(12 MARKS)

34. Give any TWO (2) types of leaders that exist within our communities.

i) _____

ii) _____

(2 marks)

35. Explain why Community leadership is important.

(2 marks)

36. Define the following terms;

i) Judiciary

(2 marks)

ii) Communism

(2 marks)

37. There are nine (9) Provincial assemblies altogether established under the Provincial Government Act. The Provincial assemblies are made up of the premier, an executive and ordinary members elected as representatives from the wards.

i) What is role of the following?

a. Provincial Assembly

(2 marks)

b. Provincial Secretary

(2 marks)

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

(15 MARKS)

38. Study the pictures below to answer questions (i – iii) that follows.

(a) Small scale farming



(b) Large scale farming



i) State TWO (2) ADVANTAGES of small scale farming.

(2 marks)

ii) TWO (2) DISADVANTAGES of large scale farming.

(2 marks)

iii) State ONE (1) thing you think is common between small scale farming and large scale farming as in the picture above.

(1 mark)

Study the two types of Resources below to answer question 39.



39. State ONE (1) benefit from ANY of the Resources above for each of the following beneficiaries in the table below.

BENEFICIARIES	BENEFIT
Communities	
Companies	
Government	
Land owners	

(4 marks)

40. Identify ONE (1) social problem associated with Manufacturing Industry and explain ONE (1) way it can be solved.

(i) Social problem: _____

(1 mark)

(ii) Explain: _____

(2 marks)

41. Explain ONE (1) way in which peace can be achieved in Solomon Islands.

(2 marks)

ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

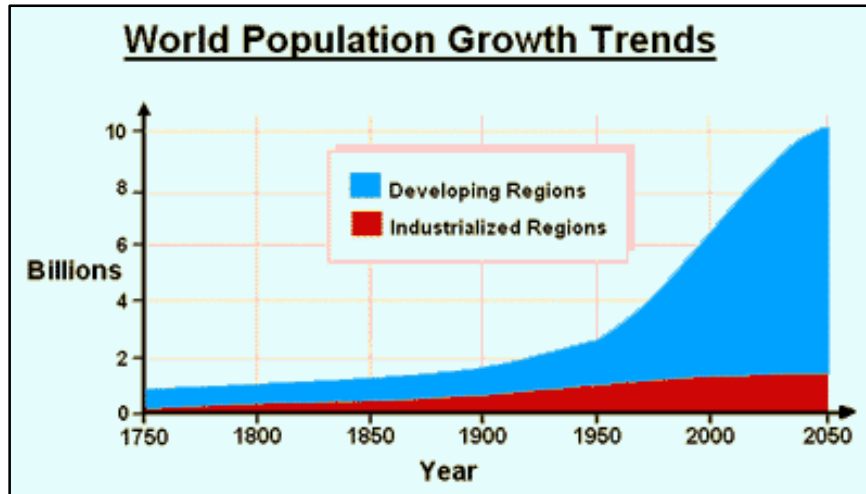
(8 MARKS)

42. Sea Level Rise (SLR) is one of the impacts of climate change affecting lowing lying atoll communities in Solomon Islands.

Explain In what way **Sea Level Rise** affect people's livelihood.

(2 marks)

Study the Graph of World Population below and answer questions (i – ii) that follows.



43. i) Explain why World Population is still continuing to increase as shown in the graph.

(2 marks)

- ii) From the above graph, identify which region Solomon Islands is categorised in. Justify your answer.

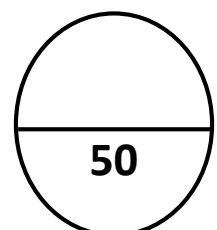
(a) Region: _____

(1 mark)

(b) Justify answer: _____

(2 marks)

SECTION B:



SECTION C: LONG ANSWERS AND EXTENDED WRITING

(20 MARKS)

READ EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY BEFORE WRITING YOUR ANSWER IN THIS SECTION.

44. The establishment of hospitals and clinics were some of the changes brought about by missionaries. Explain how they impacted Solomon Islanders.

(2 marks)

45. In your opinion, discuss ONE (1) greatest challenge Solomon Islands faces as a nation today.

(3 marks)

Refer to the two types of leaders (traditional and modern) shown in the images below to answer question 46.



(Source: Pinterest.com)

A Traditional chiefly leader



(Source: Taupongi R., 2019)

Prime Minister of Solomon Islands: Hon Manasseh Sogavare

46. Compare how Traditional Leadership is different from Modern Leadership.

(i) Traditional Leadership:

(2 marks)

(ii) Modern Leadership:

(2 marks)

47. Solomon Islands needs leaders who are honest, reliable and open-minded.

Explain TWO (2) reasons why good leadership is important.

i.

(2 marks)

iii.

(2 marks)

48. Tourism will soon replace logging industry as a means to sustain our economic development. Describe THREE (3) benefits of tourism industry to our Country.

i.

(2 marks)

ii. _____

_____ (2 marks)

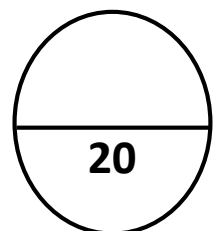
iii. _____

_____ (2 marks)

49. Climate change is one issue threatening people living in low lying atoll islands nowadays. If you are the Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, what would you do to address this issue?

_____ (3 marks)

Section C:



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CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

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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	CHECKER
A	30		
B	48		
C	22		
TOTAL	100		
Marker/ Checker Initials			