

Social Studies Department
Form 4 Line 1 Coursework Assessment
Caribbean Culture – The People Who Came

1. The British introduced the
 - A. Spanish language
 - B. French religion
 - C. English language
 - D. Hindu festivals

2. Which is an African food influence?
 - A. Arepa
 - B. Accra
 - C. Roti
 - D. Biryani

3. A Spanish musical influence is
 - A. Steelpan
 - B. Calypso
 - C. Parang
 - D. Tassa

4. One British cultural influence is
 - A. Sari
 - B. Pastelles
 - C. Legal system
 - D. African drumming

5. One major outcome of migration to Trinidad and Tobago is
 - A. loss of culture
 - B. single culture
 - C. cultural diversity
 - D. cultural isolation

6. Which of the following is an Amerindian musical instrument?
 - A. Guitar
 - B. Cuatro
 - C. Maraca
 - D. Steelpan

7. An East Indian religion is
 - A. Catholicism
 - B. Anglicanism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Shango

8. The French originally came from islands such as
 - A. Barbados
 - B. Jamaica
 - C. Martinique
 - D. Cuba

9. Slavery was abolished in Trinidad in
- A. 1797
 - B. 1807
 - C. 1834
 - D. 1845
10. Cultural blending in the Caribbean resulted in
- A. conflict
 - B. segregation
 - C. harmony
 - D. war
11. Which crop was considered the national food of the Amerindians?
- A. Maize
 - B. Rice
 - C. Cassava
 - D. Cocoa
12. An African religious practice is
- A. Hinduism
 - B. Islam
 - C. Shango
 - D. Catholicism
13. The Caribbean population is best described as
- A. mono-racial
 - B. divided
 - C. cosmopolitan
 - D. isolated
14. Preservation of culture means
- A. rejecting other cultures
 - B. forgetting traditions
 - C. keeping traditions alive
 - D. copying Europeans
15. Amerindian tools were mainly made from
- A. iron and steel
 - B. stone, shells and bone
 - C. gold and silver
 - D. plastic and wood
16. One lasting impact of the Spanish is
- A. English language
 - B. Catholic religion
 - C. Hindu festivals
 - D. African drumming
17. Other groups who came included the
- A. Portuguese, Chinese and Syrians
 - B. Germans and Italians
 - C. Canadians and Americans
 - D. Australians and New Zealanders
18. Africans were brought to Trinidad mainly as
- A. traders
 - B. missionaries
 - C. slaves
 - D. settlers

19. Trinidad became a Spanish colony in

- A. 1498
- B. 1598

- C. 1698
- D. 1798

20. A Spanish place name in Trinidad is

- A. Waterloo
- B. San Fernando

- C. Fyzabad
- D. Tunapuna

21. The Caribs used poison-tipped arrows mainly for

- A. decoration
- B. ceremonies

- C. hunting
- D. trade

22. Which is a French place name?

- A. Chaguanas
- B. Pointe-a-Pierre

- C. Arima
- D. Fyzabad

23. East Indians were brought to replace

- A. Spanish settlers
- B. French planters

- C. freed slaves
- D. Chinese workers

24. Amerindian houses were usually made from

- A. concrete and steel
- B. mud bricks

- C. wood and leaves
- D. clay and stone

25. A British place name is

- A. San Juan
- B. Waterloo

- C. Pointe-a-Pierre
- D. Fyzabad

26. Which is an African cultural contribution?

- A. Carnival
- B. Steelpan

- C. African drumming
- D. Parang

27. The religion introduced by the Spanish was

- A. Hinduism
- B. Islam

- C. Roman Catholicism
- D. Anglicanism

28. The French introduced which major cultural event?
- A. Divali
B. Carnival
C. Emancipation Day
D. Phagwa
29. A major East Indian festival is
- A. Carnival
B. Divali
C. Emancipation
D. Christmas
30. The French came mainly as
- A. soldiers
B. planters
C. slaves
D. missionaries
31. French influence is still seen in
- A. English law
B. French place names
C. Hindu temples
D. Mosques
32. The first East Indian ship was the
- A. Titanic
B. Mayflower
C. Fatel Rozack
D. Empire Windrush
33. One contribution of Amerindians to Caribbean culture is
- A. Carnival
B. Parang
C. Hammock
D. Saree
34. An East Indian place name is
- A. Fyzabad
B. Arima
C. Couva
D. Toco
35. Full adult franchise was achieved in
- A. 1925
B. 1946
C. 1962
D. 1976
36. The first election in Trinidad was held in
- A. 1797
B. 1834
C. 1925
D. 1962

37. Africans were forbidden to speak their native languages to
- A. improve education
 - B. preserve culture
 - C. prevent communication
 - D. promote religion
38. Which food was introduced by the Spanish?
- A. Roti
 - B. Pastelles
 - C. Chow mein
 - D. Pelau
39. East Indians preserved their culture mainly by
- A. living in isolation
 - B. mixing only with Africans
 - C. strong family life
 - D. rejecting education
40. The Amerindians mainly depended on
- A. trading
 - B. fishing only
 - C. agriculture
 - D. mining
41. Africans preserved their culture mainly through
- A. language
 - B. religion and food
 - C. place names
 - D. clothing only
42. A major reason for the decline of Amerindians was
- A. war with Africans
 - B. Spanish enslavement
 - C. French immigration
 - D. British laws
43. East Indians came mainly as
- A. slaves
 - B. settlers
 - C. indentured labourers
 - D. soldiers
44. East Indian clothing includes the
- A. dashiki
 - B. kimono
 - C. sari
 - D. kilt
45. East Indian food influence includes
- A. callaloo
 - B. pastelles
 - C. roti
 - D. accra

46. Which best shows cultural preservation?

- A. Changing religion
- B. Abandoning language

- C. Celebrating festivals
- D. Ignoring history

47. The first inhabitants of Trinidad were the

- A. Africans and Europeans
- B. Arawaks and Caribs

- C. Spanish and French
- D. East Indians and Chinese

48. The African system of saving money is called

- A. partner
- B. sou sou

- C. credit union
- D. cooperative

49. Spanish descendants often carry names such as

- A. Singh
- B. Mohammed

- C. Rivas
- D. Maharaj

50. The Amerindian leader was called a

- A. Governor
- B. Chief Minister

- C. Cacique
- D. Emperor