

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

1. A Spanish place name in Trinidad is
 - A. San Fernando
 - B. Tunapuna
 - C. Fyzabad
 - D. Waterloo
2. Slavery was abolished in Trinidad in
 - A. 1797
 - B. 1807
 - C. 1834
 - D. 1845
3. An East Indian religion is
 - A. Catholicism
 - B. Anglicanism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Shango
4. The French introduced which major cultural event?
 - A. Divali
 - B. Carnival
 - C. Emancipation Day
 - D. Phagwa
5. The French came mainly as
 - A. slaves
 - B. missionaries
 - C. soldiers
 - D. planters
6. Spanish descendants often carry names such as
 - A. Maharaj
 - B. Singh
 - C. Rivas
 - D. Mohammed
7. One major outcome of migration to Trinidad and Tobago is
 - A. cultural diversity
 - B. cultural isolation
 - C. single culture
 - D. loss of culture
8. The first election in Trinidad was held in
 - A. 1834
 - B. 1962
 - C. 1925
 - D. 1797
9. Which of the following is an Amerindian musical instrument?
 - A. Maraca
 - B. Guitar
 - C. Cuatro
 - D. Steelpan

10. The Amerindians mainly depended on
A. fishing only
B. mining
C. agriculture
D. trading
11. Amerindian tools were mainly made from
A. plastic and wood
B. gold and silver
C. iron and steel
D. stone, shells and bone
12. Amerindian houses were usually made from
A. mud bricks
B. wood and leaves
C. clay and stone
D. concrete and steel
13. East Indians came mainly as
A. soldiers
B. slaves
C. indentured labourers
D. settlers
14. The Caribbean population is best described as
A. mono-racial
B. divided
C. cosmopolitan
D. isolated
15. Full adult franchise was achieved in
A. 1946
B. 1976
C. 1962
D. 1925
16. Trinidad became a Spanish colony in
A. 1798
B. 1698
C. 1498
D. 1598
17. Which food was introduced by the Spanish?
A. Chow mein
B. Pastelles
C. Roti
D. Pelau
18. The religion introduced by the Spanish was
A. Hinduism
B. Roman Catholicism
C. Anglicanism
D. Islam
19. The Amerindian leader was called a
A. Cacique
B. Emperor
C. Governor
D. Chief Minister

20. East Indian clothing includes the

- A. sari
- B. dashiki
- C. kimono
- D. kilt

21. Which is an African food influence?

- A. Biryani
- B. Accra
- C. Roti
- D. Arepa

22. A major East Indian festival is

- A. Christmas
- B. Carnival
- C. Divali
- D. Emancipation

23. One British cultural influence is

- A. Sari
- B. Pastelles
- C. Legal system
- D. African drumming

24. Africans preserved their culture mainly through

- A. language
- B. religion and food
- C. place names
- D. clothing only

25. East Indians preserved their culture mainly by

- A. rejecting education
- B. living in isolation
- C. mixing only with Africans
- D. strong family life

26. The first East Indian ship was the

- A. Mayflower
- B. Empire Windrush
- C. Fatel Rozack
- D. Titanic

27. Other groups who came included the

- A. Portuguese, Chinese and Syrians
- B. Canadians and Americans
- C. Germans and Italians
- D. Australians and New Zealanders

28. One contribution of Amerindians to Caribbean culture is

- A. Parang
- B. Saree
- C. Hammock
- D. Carnival

29. The Caribs used poison-tipped arrows mainly for

- A. hunting
- B. ceremonies
- C. trade
- D. decoration

30. The British introduced the
- A. French religion
 - B. English language
 - C. Hindu festivals
 - D. Spanish language
31. The French originally came from islands such as
- A. Barbados
 - B. Cuba
 - C. Jamaica
 - D. Martinique
32. Africans were brought to Trinidad mainly as
- A. traders
 - B. missionaries
 - C. slaves
 - D. settlers
33. An African religious practice is
- A. Hinduism
 - B. Islam
 - C. Shango
 - D. Catholicism
34. Which is a French place name?
- A. Arima
 - B. Chaguanas
 - C. Fyzabad
 - D. Pointe-a-Pierre
35. A major reason for the decline of Amerindians was
- A. war with Africans
 - B. French immigration
 - C. British laws
 - D. Spanish enslavement
36. One lasting impact of the Spanish is
- A. Catholic religion
 - B. English language
 - C. African drumming
 - D. Hindu festivals
37. Preservation of culture means
- A. keeping traditions alive
 - B. forgetting traditions
 - C. rejecting other cultures
 - D. copying Europeans
38. A Spanish musical influence is
- A. Steelpan
 - B. Calypso
 - C. Parang
 - D. Tassa
39. An East Indian place name is
- A. Couva
 - B. Arima
 - C. Fyzabad
 - D. Toco
40. East Indians were brought to replace
- A. French planters
 - B. Spanish settlers
 - C. Chinese workers
 - D. freed slaves

41. Which is an African cultural contribution?
A. Parang
B. Carnival
C. Steelpan
D. African drumming
42. A British place name is
A. Fyzabad
B. Waterloo
C. San Juan
D. Pointe-a-Pierre
43. French influence is still seen in
A. French place names
B. English law
C. Mosques
D. Hindu temples
44. Which crop was considered the national food of the Amerindians?
A. Cassava
B. Cocoa
C. Rice
D. Maize
45. Cultural blending in the Caribbean resulted in
A. segregation
B. war
C. conflict
D. harmony
46. East Indian food influence includes
A. pastelles
B. roti
C. callaloo
D. accra
47. The African system of saving money is called
A. partner
B. cooperative
C. susu
D. credit union
48. Which best shows cultural preservation?
A. Changing religion
B. Celebrating festivals
C. Ignoring history
D. Abandoning language
49. Africans were forbidden to speak their native languages to
A. promote religion
B. preserve culture
C. prevent communication
D. improve education
50. The first inhabitants of Trinidad were the
A. East Indians and Chinese
B. Africans and Europeans
C. Spanish and French
D. Arawaks and Caribs