Page 1

1) On August 31st, 1962
2) National Flag, Coat of Arms
3) Dr. Eric Williams
4) Trinidad and Tobago now controls its own finances and development. Trinidad and Tobago now makes and passes its own laws.
5) Together we aspire Together we achieve
6) Sir Solomon Hochoy was the first Governor General

Page 2

1) It means where you born and live or belong to
2) promise

Page 3

3) Everyone respect everyone’s religion and race, for carnival and sports
4) Hands at your side
5) Marjorie Padmore
1) It means able to read and write
2) To explore your world, to understand the past, to visit new places
3) To make people aware of the importance of reading

Page 5

1) On August 1st, 1976
2) The British Monarchy no longer rules Trinidad and Tobago. The President replaced the Governor General as Head of State.
3) On 24th September
4) Sir Ellis Clarke, Noor Hassanali
5) __________
6) President
7) 14 years
8) Governor General
9) True
10) True
11) False
12) False
13) The first president
14) Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson
15) Independence Day
Page 6
1) A National budget is an estimate of how the country receives and spends money
2) The Minister of Finance
3) Value added tax, Sale of products such as petroleum, National lottery Control Board (N.L.C.B.), e.g. Play Whe, Lotto
4) ___________
5) It helps you to plan how to spend and save your money
6) housing, education, health

Page 8
1) Gulf of Paria, Caribbean Sea, Columbus Channel, Atlantic Ocean
2) the Caribbean Sea
3) East
4) It occupies the most southerly position in the Caribbean Archipelago and is to the North of Venezuela.
5) the Caribbean Sea
6) Atlantic Ocean

Page 9
1) Caribbean Sea
2) The Caribbean region is located between the North and South of America and is to the East of Central America.
3) North and South

Page 10
1) All the countries and islands around the Caribbean Sea are known as the Caribbean Region
2) The Caribbean Region is found in the Western Hemisphere of the world.
3) Pacific Ocean

Page 11
1) An Ocean is a large body of salt water that covers the area between major land masses
2) Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean
3) Caribbean Region
4) Atlantic Ocean

Page 12
1) Pacific Ocean*
2) North and South America
3) Continents are the largest masses of land on earth.
4) North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, Antartica
Page 15

1) Cuba is greater than Barbados.
2) Monserrat is smaller than Hispaniola.
3) Dominica is smaller than Haiti.
4) Dominican Republic is greater than St. Lucia.
5) Trinidad and Tobago is smaller than Jamaica.
6) St. Lucia is smaller than Haiti.
7) Jamaica is greater than Grenada.
8) Puerto Rico is greater than St. Martin.
9) St. Vincent is smaller than Haiti.
10) Cuba is greater than Antigua and Barbuda.

Page 16

1) As you go from Tobago to Cuba, the islands increase in size.
2) As you go from Cuba to Tobago, the islands decrease in size.
3) As you go from Barbados to Puerto Rico, the islands increase in size.
4) As you go from Jamaica to St. Lucia, the islands decrease in size.
5) As you go from Hispaniola to St. Martin, the islands decrease in size.
6) As you go from Guadeloupe to Tobago, the islands decrease in size.
7) As you go from Puerto Rico to Cuba, the islands increase in size.
8) As you go from Haiti to St. Vincent, the islands decrease in size.
9) As you go from St. Martin to Jamaica, the islands increase in size.
10) As you go from Jamaica to Tobago, the islands decrease in size.

Page 17

1) Grenada
2) British Virgin islands
3) Puerto Rico
4) Cuba
5) near
6) far
7) north*
8) Grenada
9) south*
10) south east*
Page 20

1) spherical  
2) equator  
3) hemisphere  
4) western hemisphere  
5) Caribbean Sea*  
6) Atlantic Ocean*

Page 25

1) Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola  
2) The Virgin Islands, St .Kitts, Anguilla, St. Martin, Antigua, Barbuda  
3) San Juan  
4) Havana  
5) Atlantic Ocean on the east and The Pacific Ocean on the west*  
6) Western Hemispheres

Page 28

1) Oceans remove carbon dioxide from the air and regulate the Earth's climate.  
2) They provide food, jobs and oxygen  
3) swimming, fishing, scuba diving, boating, and water skiing  
4) pearls taken from living oysters, and decomposing shells and corals

Page 30

1) in fishing equipment, larger ships and new tracking technologies.  
2) for recreational use, food, jobs  
3) swimming, fishing, scuba diving, boating, and water skiing.  
4) true  
5) decomposing shells and corals make sand which are used as a source of building materials.  
6) Destructive fishing has negative impacts on the marine environment  
7) Dredging and trawling and Bottom trawling  
8) It can cause widespread damage, it also threatens biodiversity by killing animals unnecessarily  
9) Overfishing occurs when you take out more fish from the ocean than the fishes can reproduce  
10) It is used as a dumping ground for all sorts of waste such as sewage, industrial run-off, chemicals and oil spills
Page 33

1) North and South
2) reef
3) peninsula
4) A Continent is a large mass of land on the earth.
5) St. Kitts, Grenada
6) Panama, Columbia, Dominican Republic
7) Santo Domingo
8) False
9) True
10) 1st-peninsula/ 2 nd-pond/ 3rd-reef
11)
   a) The Caribbean Sea - El Mar Caribe
   b) Columbus Channel - El Canal de Colón
   c) The Atlantic Ocean - El Océano Atlántico
   d) Gulf of Paria - El Golfo de Paria
12) food, job, recreation

Page 34

1) On 5th October
2) to honour them for their special contributions in a particular field, area, or the community in general.
3) they help to educate children
4) different
5) free response

Page 35

1) The 11th of November
2) To remember members of their respective armed forces; who have died in the line of duty during this war.
3) With a parade and the laying of wreaths, at the cenotaph or War Memorial in Memorial Park, in Port of Spain
4) In recognition and honour of the soldiers who died during the First World War.

Page 37

1) On 20th November
2) It was first celebrated in 1953
3) hunger, abuse, neglect
4) The right to a name and nationality, the right to free education
5) United Nations Assembly
6) United Nations Assembly
7) No
8) Yes
Page 38

1) Hindu
2) A demon King
3) With members of the community
4) Villagers become actors, craftsmen, choreographers, and costume designers
5) Ten days immediately before Divali

Page 39

1) The Festival of Lights
2) It marks the return of Lord Rama and his wife Sita who were banished from their kingdom for fourteen years.
3) Divali is celebrated in honour of Mother Lakshmi, the Goddess of Light
   The lights were believed to help the royalties find their way back to their kingdom.
4) Mother Lakshmi brings blessings of Wealth and Prosperity
5) They fast by abstaining from the eating of meat and drinking alcoholic beverages.
6) Divali signifies the triumph of good over evil, light over darkness, knowledge over ignorance and love over hatred.

Page 41

1) October 31st
2) The carved jack-o’-lantern, lit by a candle inside
3) ghosts, witches, vampires, bats, owl and skeletons
4) They go trick or treating
5) They dress in costume
6) they get candies
7) an American tradition
8) outstanding, popular

Page 42

1) Roman Catholics
2) To honour the saints
3) Visit cemeteries, light candles and place flowers on the graves of their loved ones who have died

1) November 2nd
2) Roman Catholic and Hindus
3) They keep mass in church and then proceed to the cemetery to light candles on the graves. Some people light candles in their homes
Page 43

1) Christians
2) To celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ
3) 25th December
4) Jesus Christ was born in a manger in Bethlehem
5) decorations and lighting up of trees and streets,
6) black cake, pastelles, sorrel, ham and ginger beer
7) Parang music
8) church

Page 46

1) The Lesser Antilles
2) South America
3) Venezuela
4) Trinidad

Page 47

5) St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada
6) Puerto Rico
7) Havana
8) Divali
9) Republic Day
10) island
11) a reef
12) The Caribbean Sea

Page 48

13) Christmas
14) President
15) Prime Minister
16) tropical
17) Motto
18) Wait until he is not angry anymore and find out what made him angry
19) 1962
20) Christmas Day

Page 49

21) Christians
22) Hindu
23) The festival of lights
24) North and South America
25) The right to work for money to pay bills
Page 49

1) True
2) True
3) True
4) False
5) True
6) False
7) True
8) True
9) True
10) False
11) False
12) True
13) True
14) False
15) True

Page 50

1) ____________
2) National Anthem
3) good
4) red, white, black
5) Chaconia
6) 24 th
7) ____________
8) 20 th November
9) peninsula
10) Greater Antilles
11) earned or receive, spent
12) The minister of finance

Page 51

9) 1 st - Christmas/ 2 nd - Divali/ 3 rd- halloween

1) (south)
2) (west)
3) Antilles. (Greater)
4) (Barbados)
5) (Lesser)
Page 53

1) They stay awake on Old Years night to welcome the New Year.
2) **Making resolutions** to improve one’s life
3) __________
4) true
5) AULD LANG SYNE

Page 56

1) South America.
2) India
3) France
4) slaves
5) religious persecution and economic hardship
6) Arima, Arouca, Caura, Tunapuna
7) Calcutta, Fyzabad, Barrackpore

Page 57

1) In 1498
2) Their tools were made from stones, shells, bones, corals or wood.
3) On land, they travelled on foot, on rivers and seas, they used canoes
4) By hunting and fishing.
5) They lived in thatched huts
6) They were governed by a Cacique or Chief
7) Trinidad and Tobago can be described as a multi-cultural, multi-racial and multi-religious country.

Page 61

1) hammocks
2) parang
3) Roman Catholic
4) dresses, suits
5) Palmiste, Waterloo, Harmony Hall, Brighton
6) drums, bells, rattles
7) fried rice, chow mein, wanton soup
8) French
9) Taoism, Buddhism
10) The East Indians
11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Pierre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>Obeah, soucoyant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>baked and broiled dishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Castilian, Bolera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indians</td>
<td>Chowtal, Tassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Mandarin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 62

1) It originated in Rome
2) loved ones
3) He secretly married young men that came to him.
4) Valentine fell in love with his jailor’s daughter.
5) She was blind
6) Valentine’s love for her and his great faith miraculously healed her from her blindness
7) He was stoned and beheaded.
8) They give family members and friends by giving them: chocolates, flowers, hugs and kisses.

Page 65

1) The French
2) 1834
3) The Devils, Jab Molassies and Robbers
4) When slavery was abolished in 1834, the Africans became involved in carnival.
5) It brings income for the national airlines that bring in the tourists. The hotels and the nation earn a lot of revenue (money).
6) pread diseases, Drunkenness - excess alcohol intake
7) East Indians
8) Africans
9) False
10) True
11) Syrians
12) Africans
13) East Indians
14) Africans
15) Spanish

Page 66

1) The day after Carnival Tuesday
2) Roman Catholics
3) Lent is a forty-day period of fasting
4) Holy oil is mixed with these ashes and used
5) It is a reminder that we are created from dust, and to dust we shall return. Christians think about what they need to change in their lives to become better Christians.
6) It signifies that they are sorry for the sins they have committed.
Page 67

1) colour
2) dance, music, colours and song
3) Spring season
4) Abeer is a coloured powder.
5) By not eating meat or drinking alcohol
6) They pray since they believe that it is a time when good conquers evil.
7) ‘chowtal’

Page 68

1) By Christians
2) To remember the death, burial and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.
3) This represents the broken body of Jesus Christ and his blood shed
4) Bonnet Parades, Easter Eggs Hunt, Flying Kites
5) Jesus Christ died on the cross and shed his blood for the forgiveness of all men.

Page 69

1) March 30th
2) Mr. Basdeo Panday, a former Prime Minister
3) They were forbidden from practicing their religious beliefs and building churches.
4) The shepherd’s rod, the bell and candles
5) By singing and chanting, accompanied by drumming and clapping

Page 70

1) Good Friday
2) Easter
3) a priest
4) marbles
5) 30th March
6) Easter and Jesus Christ
7) teachers
8) French
9) Carnival
10) Ash Wednesday
11) Easter Sunday
12) Easter
13) There was need for cheap labour in Trinidad and Tobago
14) The Africans
15) Spanish
16) indentured labourers

Page 72

17) The Amerindians
18) The Chinese
19) Eid-ul-fitr
20) Spanish
21) South America
22) Africans
23) Africans
24) Gulf-of-Paria

Page 73

25) Many religions and races live here
1) For each of the following Ethnic Groups, give two examples of their contributions made in the categories stated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Groups</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Music/Dance</th>
<th>Places they Settled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>pastelles, arepas</td>
<td>joropo, castilian, bolera</td>
<td>San Fernando, Santa Cruz, Barataria, San Juan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indians</td>
<td>doubles, parsad, spices, curried dishes</td>
<td>classical chowtal, tassa</td>
<td>Bejucal, Barrackpore, Calcutta, Fyzabad, Hindustan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans</td>
<td>coo-coo, callaloo,</td>
<td>limbo, bongo, shango</td>
<td>Mandingo Village, Sierra Leone Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Carnival
3) with masqueraders dressed in beautiful colours, steelbands
4) Soca Monarch, Panorama
5) It will get revenue
6) ________________
7) Africans, East Indians
8) Africans
9) Chinese
10) East Indians
11) 

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<td>chowtal, tassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Mandarin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions</th>
<th>Celebrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>Ramleela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>Eid-ul-Fitr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>All Saints’ day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page 77**

1) The movement of people from one place to another is called migration
2) Immigration
3) higher pay, job opportunities, safety
4) Cultural values. Highly skilled and talented people also contribute to the wellbeing of that country
5) Immigrants refer to the people coming into your country from another country for the purpose of taking up residence.
6) An emigrant is someone leaving his or her native country to live somewhere else
7) Emigration is to leave one’s country to settle in another country
8) education, health, job
9) (True)
10) (True)
11) (True)
12) diseases, health and education suffer

**Page 78**

1) on the second Sunday in May
2) Anna Jarvis was an American woman
3) This day is set aside to honour mothers for the very important role they play in our lives.
4) By giving her flowers, chocolates perfume, making her breakfast
5) guides, drives you to school, listens
6) By obeying and loving her
Page 80

1) 30th of May 1845
2) Fatal Razack
3) indentured labourers
4) 5 years
5) tassa, dholak, drum
6) a salary, free lodging on the estates, free medical attention and a piece of land
7) Divali, Eid-ul-Fitr, Phagwa, Hosay
8) Long with many dangers
9) Africans
10) Barrackpore, Fyzabad, Calcutta

Page 81

1) third Sunday in June
2) mow the lawns, wash the cars
3) to pay special tribute to our fathers, to remind him he is special
4) watch movies, play games, go to the beach

Page 82

1) Corpus Christi is an important religious
2) in the month of June on a Thursday
3) Corpus Christi means the Body of Christ
4) Eucharist means thanksgiving
5) he shared a meal with his disciples
6) bread and wine
7) a good time for planting

Page 83

1) Muslims
2) Ramadan
3) They fast from dawn to sunset
4) by abstaining from food and drinks
5) distribute charity to the poor and needy, distributing gifts and visiting friends and relatives
6) Ramadan
Page 84

1) Muslims
2) the grandsons of the Prophet Mohammed,
3) ‘Tadjahs’ represent the tombs of Hussein and Hassan
4) It celebrates the events surrounding the deaths of Hassan and Hussein, at the Battle of Kerbala in Persia.
5) ‘Tadjahs’ are shaped like mosques, marvellous in design and colour, and cleverly constructed of bamboo and multi-coloured paper.
6) In Curepe, Cedros, Tunapuna and Couva

Page 85

1) A trade union leader
2) On June 19th
3) To remember the workers of our nation when they had to struggle to have better working conditions to get better working conditions and salary
4) A highway is named after him. The “Uriah Butler Highway”
6) In Fyzabad

Page 86

1) on August 1st
2) It takes the form of lectures, street processions, religious services and cultural shows.
3) For solemn remembrance of millions of Africans, who were stolen from their homes and sold into slavery, from about 1518 to about 1834.
4) In 1834
5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ancestor</td>
<td>forefathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abolished</td>
<td>freed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emancipation</td>
<td>freed, abolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflect</td>
<td>think, ponder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 87

1) From mid-July to Emancipation Day on 1st August
2) They dress up in traditional costumes that depict village life from the early 1900’s.
3) By folk dancing and singing
4) It was created to preserve the unique cultural traditions of the island.
5) Tobagonians are very proud of their culture and history
6) Write the meaning of the following words
   a) unique - special
   b) preserve - save
   c) depict - to tell
   d) festival - celebration
   e) tradition - custom

Page 89

1) In Arima
2) The Carib community
3) In August
4) It encourages other people from the country
5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Reason for Celebration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour Day</td>
<td>Freedom for workers’ rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Arrival Day</td>
<td>Coming of indentured labourers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emancipation</td>
<td>Freedom of African slaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dival</td>
<td>Good over Evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>Thanks for the birth of Jesus Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eid-ul-fitr</td>
<td>Marks the end of fasting during the month of Ramadan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 90

1) regular exercise
2) planting trees
3) co-operation
4) black
5) parakeet
6) honesty
7) Emancipation day
Page 91

8) Tubal Uriah Buzz Butler
9) Independence Day
10) Corpus Christi
11) May 30th
12) plant some flowers
13) independence
14) Fatel Razack
15) immigration*

Page 92

16) to live in an unhealthy environment
17) second Sunday in May
18) the burning of substances
19) recycling plastics and glass
20) An American woman who started Mother’s Day
21) Tobago Heritage Festival
22)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Celebrations</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carnival</td>
<td>Monday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Arrival Day</td>
<td>30th May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic day</td>
<td>24th September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Day</td>
<td>19th June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emancipation Day</td>
<td>1st August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day</td>
<td>31st August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Teachers’ Day</td>
<td>5th October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine’s Day</td>
<td>14th February</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 93

1) **Multi-racial** mean many races
2) Africans, East Indians, Chinese
3) The movement of people from one place to another is called **migration**
4) housing, better salary job

1) East Indians         7) Eid-ul-fitr, Christmas, Divali
2) Fatel Razack         8) Africans
3) roti (sada, dosti, paratha), doubles 9) mid - July to Emancipation Day on 1st August
4) sari, shalwar, kurta 10) traditional
5) sitar, chowtal, tassa 11) 1834
6) Amerindians         12) Carnival, Independence Day, Republic Day