

KEYS

Chapter 01 Land & People

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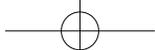
- 1) B 2) A 3) D 4) C

2

- 1) In 1889.
- 2) On August 31, 1962.
- 3) Eric Williams.
- 4) Kamla Persad-Bissessar.

3

- 1) Christopher Columbus discovered Trinidad on his third voyage of exploration, on Tuesday July 31, 1498. The year 1592 saw the arrival of the first permanent settlers in Trinidad and Tobago from Spain. A British fleet of eighteen ships captured the island in February 1797 because of the negligence of Spain in defense. May 1845 saw the arrival of the first 225 laborers from Calcutta. It heralded a mass migration from what is today India and Pakistan. In 1853, the first Chinese immigrants arrived in Trinidad to further swell the labor force. In 1889 Trinidad and Tobago were amalgamated as a single British colony. In 1956 the People's National Movement (PNM) was founded by



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Eric Williams. On August 31, 1962, Trinidad and Tobago achieved full independence. On August 1, 1976, the country became a republic.

- 2) The president of the republic is the head of state; The Parliament has a Senate and a House of Representatives, and there are thirty-one members of the Senate; Legislative power lies with forty-one members in the House of Representatives elected by popular vote. Tobago has its own elected House of Assembly responsible for the administration of the island. And the prime minister is mainly in charge of executive affairs.

Chapter 02 Values & Attitudes

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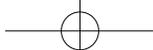
- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) F

2

- 1) A leisurely gathering of good friends and family for a chat and drink.
- 2) Foreigners are regarded as transient, and Trinis are reluctant to form deep friendships with them until they have lived in T&T for at least two years. In Trinidad, foreigners are regarded as visitors, whereas in Tobago, they are treated as tourists.

3

- 1) Everyone in Trinidad and Tobago, relatively speaking, was an immigrant, and thus there is no definitive national identity, no sense of collective ownership of the land. This does not translate well in



terms of Trinbagonians pulling together to care for and nurture their country, and to clean up their own backyard. Tobago, comparatively is much more aware of the way the world perceives it and more concerned with encouraging national pride.

- 2) Class issues are defined by wealth and education, and only to a very small extent ethnicity. Because so many of the population are of mixed race, racist attitudes are rare. Some wariness and suspicion does exist but it rarely leads to violent expression. Derogatory remarks or comments are generally restricted to light, humorous jibes in song.

Chapter 03 Customs & Traditions

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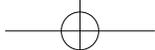
- 1) D 2) B 3) C 4) D

2

- 1) T 2) T 3) F

3

- 1) There are no fewer than fourteen national holidays, and many other days. The most famous of these is Carnival, which takes place over two days in February or March on the Monday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. Many religious festivals, especially Diwali, Hosay, and Christmas, are also attended and enjoyed by people other than the followers of the particular faith. Hindu festivals are declared according to local astronomical observations and variations in dates



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may occur. Muslim festivals are timed according to local sightings of various phases of the moon and the dates given below are approximations.

- 2) The Hindu festival of Diwali, also known as the Festival of Lights is an important celebration. It is marked by dozens of events filled with jubilation, togetherness, and pageantry, as well as the usual religious rituals. Government ministers sometimes participate in the festivities, which continue for over a week. Although Diwali is a Hindu festival, it is a national holiday observed by all religious denominations. It is celebrated with prayers and feasts, and climaxes in the lighting of thousands of deyas all over the country. The lamps are lit to symbolize the triumph of light over darkness, knowledge over ignorance, and in honor of Lakshmi, the goddess of light, beauty, riches, and love. Diwali is one of the most anticipated events in Trinidad and, in the weeks leading up to the festival, stories of the origin of Diwali are acted out in full costume in open-air theaters and villages.

Chapter 04 Making Friends

1

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T

2

- 1) In the open air.
- 2) Through sports activities, joining special clubs, and attending church-



related functions.

3

- 1) For Trinbagonians, a true friend is someone who is loyally supportive through thick and thin, and who is likely to practice the same religion. Close friendships are often forged at school or later at work, fully blossom between adults, and are expected to last through life. In such small islands, good friends meet very regularly.
- 2) Trinidadians regard foreigners as equals whereas Tobagonians tend to be more respectful and polite because they know their island's economy relies to a large extent on tourism and they want and need you to come back. They are not servile, but the attitude in Trinidad is more genuine. While Trinidadians are respectful of visitors to their shores they are not subservient or overly polite. They simply show a healthy interest and no resentment whatsoever of your being there if they meet you. And, if they don't make your acquaintance, they allow you to go about your business without hassle.

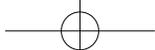
Chapter 05 Private & Family Life

1

- 1) D 2) A 3) A 4) C

2

- 1) busy, overcrowded, congested



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- 2) fruit, eggs, bacon, creole bake
- 3) mothers, grandparents
- 4) 60

3

- 1) The education system is similar to Britain's, with children generally starting preschool at the age of three before going on to primary school at five and secondary school at twelve. Primary and secondary education are free to everyone. There also are fee-paying religious institutions and private schools, which are favored by the middle and upper classes.

Higher education is also free for all up to bachelor's degree level at the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT), the University of the West Indies (UWI), and the University of the Southern Caribbean (USC). The University of UTT also offers many vocational and technical courses, often in oil and gas-related subjects. A campus of UWI offers courses in engineering, business administration, law, medicine, agriculture, humanities, and other subjects. USC is a private Seventh-day Adventist degree-granting institution.

- 2) Monday is the official start of Carnival, known as J'ouvert. Before dawn, thousands of people swarm into the streets and "chip" (slow march in time to the beat) and cavort through Port of Spain and Trinidad's other towns and cities, covered in paint, grease, mud or oil, alongside traditional Carnival characters such as blue devils, bats, and Jab Jabs—traditional masque characters resembling impish



devils. Once the sun is up, revelers go off to breakfast and rest, ready to return and resume the celebrations around noon by following the bands mounted on trucks with music booming out at high decibels.

Chapter 06 Time Out

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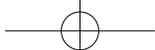
- 1) “You must have eaten cascadox.”
- 2) Doubles
- 3) inexpensive
- 4) the Quen’s Park Oval

2

- 1) Banana, pawpaw, mango, pineapple, grapefruit, lime, orange, pomerac, zaboca, sapodilla, tamarind, soursop, guava, and portugal.
- 2) Because, according to legend, anyone who eats this fish will return to Trinidad.
- 3) Because they cater more to tourists.
- 4) African folk song.

3

- 1) The steel pan, the only new acoustic musical instrument in the twentieth century, was acclaimed to be invented in T&T. Pans are cut to size and the unopened ends are pounded by a 5-pound (2.3-kg) hammer. They are then placed on a fire for forty minutes before oil is



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thrown over them to temper the steel. A coating of chrome gives the pan a smoother surface and a sparkling finish. The required notes are marked on the surface before a tuner sets to work with a hammer and chisel. Today people on every continent are acquainted with pan, but the land of its birth remains the mecca of pan.

- 2) Trinidad and Tobago receives around 250,000 tourists each year from January to July, when the climate is at its most temperate. While Tobago offers unspoiled beaches, picturesque bays, all manner of water sports, charming coastal villages, and small towns, the island is also rightly regarded as one of the top ecotourism destinations in the world, and it has a clutch of awards to prove it. Tobagonians are understandably proud that their island has the oldest legally protected rain forest in the world, dating back to 1776.

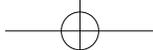
Chapter 07 Travel, Health & Safety

1

- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F

2

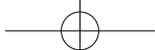
- 1) renting a car
2) Private taxis
3) left; Spanish; English
4) Man O'War jellyfish; the Manchineel tree



3

- 1) Maxi taxis are privately owned minibuses carrying between ten and twenty people that travel along set routes with set fares. Route taxis are cars that operate a similar sort of system to the Maxi taxis. They are distinguishable by the letter H on their number plate. They are licensed to take a maximum of five passengers and they will not set off from their stands until they are full, and they are generally quicker than Maxi taxis because they make fewer drop-off stops. Private taxis can be hired from cab companies and will take you to your destination without stopping to pick up anyone else. Inevitably this door-to-door taxi service is very much more expensive than traveling by Maxi or route taxi.
- 2) Trinidad and Tobago both have accommodation to suit every pocket. Port of Spain has a number of flagship hotels. Trinidad's hotels and guesthouses are chiefly located in Port of Spain. There are also hotels in the San Fernando and outlying areas serving the industrialized south of the island and the central regions. New hotels have also recently sprung up close to Piarco International Airport. Tobago is far more tourist-oriented than Trinidad and accommodation ranges from luxury hotels, beachfront villas, and B&Bs to ecolodges, dive lodges, and guesthouses.

Renting an apartment is another option for the need of middle or longer-termed accommodation. It is simple to find an apartment in either island. However, short lets of a week or two are uncommon except during Carnival or when Trinidad is hosting a Test Match in



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Port of Spain.

Chapter 08 Business Briefing

1

- 1) D 2) A 3) B

2

- 1) food and beverage
2) patience
3) light business suits

3

- 1) The Trinbagonian negotiation style is generally direct, open, and maybe tinged with a little humor. Try to ensure that you end up dealing with someone who is on at least the same level of importance as you, or who is a decision maker. Leave enough room for discussion. When it comes to price Trinis prefer to cut to the chase and avoid having to negotiate down to the bottom line. Negotiating with government bodies is less straightforward as they sometimes have hidden agendas, either politically or historically, or ulterior motives, whereas business in the private sector is usually driven directly by profit and loss.
- 2) Women in executive positions are taken very seriously and expect to be treated as equals. The number of women in senior positions in



T&T is increasing. Many women are now independent high achievers, aspiring to more ambitious positions in the wider business world.

In 2010 the chairperson of the T&T Chamber of Commerce was a woman, but it is still unusual to find a woman as the final decision-maker in a big company. Any sign of intimacy toward a woman in business matters should be strictly avoided. Inviting a female contact out to lunch is acceptable but business lunches generally should take no more than two hours.

Chapter 09 Communicating

1

- 1) A 2) C 3) B

2

- 1) T 2) T 3) F

3

- 1) Catchin' yuh tail means "Down on your luck, without money"; Doogla means "A person of mixed race"; Fresh water Yankee means "Someone who spends a short time in the USA and returns with an American accent"; Yuh business fix means "You're all organized now"; Zeppo means "A hot tip, or gossip whispered in secret"; etc.
- 2) Communication in Trinidad and Tobago has improved enormously in recent years. There are currently two cell phone networks in T&T—



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Digicel and Bmobile. But the postal system is at best unreliable and at worst extremely erratic. So it is advisable to send anything important by registered mail via the Post Office or by foreign couriers. Access to the Internet is now widely available and has been expanding rapidly since the arrival of cable broadband. There are some Internet cafes in town areas. And in homes, anyone with a phone line and a modem can connect to the Internet.