

# KEYS

## Chapter 01 Land & People

1

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

2

- 1) It is the division between peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo, the two major parts of the country being separated by a wide expanse of the South China Sea.
- 2) No. Malaysian history did not begin with Malacca, but until recently the government declared that Malacca was “where it all began” in the early fifteenth century.
- 3) The first Portuguese expedition arrived at Malacca in 1509.
- 4) No. It is because of the sharp ethnic divisions and Britain’s intention to grant independence sooner rather than later.
- 5) Malaysia is an unusual example of a federal constitutional monarchy, and also an electoral democracy on the model of the Westminster parliamentary system.

3

- 1) a quarter of the Malaysian population; history; economy

- 2) federal constitutional monarchy; Westminster parliamentary system;  
More power is embodied in the executive branch of government

## Chapter 02 Values & Attitudes

### 1

- 1) farmers, fishermen, traders, administrators
- 2) support, security, identity, status
- 3) domestic sphere, public sphere
- 4) cool, distant, polite
- 5) read the local newspapers and cartoons

### 2

- 1) It is based on the major elements of indigenous Malay culture.
- 2) Yes. An older brother or sister may have to assume some responsibility for younger siblings, such as paying towards their education or assisting in the development of their careers.
- 3) No. Direct confrontation and vigorous debate with strongly held opposing views are usually avoided; instead styles of communication tend toward obliqueness, vagueness, and subtlety in attempts to overcome potential conflict.
- 4) The best way to address this is to respond politely, ask them about their circumstances as well, and show an interest in their position within their society.

**3**

- 1) familial solidarity and responsibility; a higher degree of conformity; mutual reciprocity; deference and respect
- 2) more flexible and open-ended; rubber time; can be stretched and molded

### Chapter **03** Religion & Festivals

**1**

- 1) C    2) B    3) B    4) C

**2**

- 1) F    2) F    3) F    4) T

**3**

- 1) bride's home; decoration; ornament; bersanding; tepong tawar ritual
- 2) family gathering; decorate; lights

### Chapter **04** Meeting the Malaysians

**1**

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

**2**

- 1) Because family ties are given priority in Malaysian society and friends are therefore of rather less importance.
- 2) Women should stay in an inner room. They should not fold or cross legs and point foot at anyone, or show others the soles of feet or shoes. They should try to sit with both legs tucked to the side, left or right, with feet pointing away from guests or hidden under the hem of their skirt.
- 3) It is for each person to put his or her palms together in a prayer position with the hands to the chest and a slightly bowed head.

**3**

- 1) conservatively; modestly; no tight-fitting clothes; evening attire clothes
- 2) there are four words for “you” in Malay (anda, saudara, kamu, and engkau). The formal personal address for an outsider is usually anda, but a more informal usage, such as for small children or someone you know quite well, is kamu or engkau. Someone of similar age and status might also be addressed as anda or saudara

## Chapter **05** The Malaysians at Home

**1**

- 1) architectural designs, artistic traditions, regional variations
- 2) primary, secondary

- 3) variation
- 4) laundry, ironing

**2**

- 1) Two-story terraced urban shop house was the norm.
- 2) No, there isn't. No particular distinction is made between boys and girls.
- 3) Most Malaysians starts the day early. Many schools commence at 8:00 a.m., and government offices, commercial, and business premises also open early, at 8:00 to 8:30 a.m.
- 4) They may inherit a domestic helper from the previous occupant, or ask friends and colleagues. Agencies, however, are now the main method of recruitment.

**3**

- 1) the emphasis of the Malaysian government; support from families; no particular distinction between boys and girls; compulsory education
- 2) early starts; late afternoon; early evening

## Chapter **06** Time Out

**1**

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

**2**

- 1) F    2) T    3) F    4) T

**3**

- 1) Chopsticks; pierce food; rice bowl; spoon; rice.  
2) Flexible and relaxed; slurp; noisy eating; burp.

## Chapter 07 Travel, Health, & Safety

**1**

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

**2**

- 1) reassurance, confidence  
2) boiled, filtered, sterilized  
3) bus, chartered taxi, train

**3**

- 1) taxis; charter taxis; buses; cars and rentals  
2) crowded places; photocopies or duplicates; passport; travel documents

## Chapter 08 Business Briefing

**1**

- 1) personal, social, spiritual

- 2) right, attentively, respectfully
- 3) thoughtless, esteem
- 4) embarrassment, disagreement, annoyance

**2**

- 1) You can use documents, samples, plans, brochures, or catalogs, or send them in advance.
- 2) Yes. It is common that Malaysian business operations are frequently based on close personal, family, ethnic, and patronage ties.
- 3) Confucian values of filial piety and loyalty, collectivism, clear lines of authority between seniors and juniors, the ethic of hard work, the effectiveness of personal networks or connections, and the importance of trust and mutual understanding within the family firm and in intra-ethnic networks.
- 4) Yes. They think it is a time for reflection and weighing another's position, restoring a balance and calmness to the proceedings.

**3**

- 1) etiquette; engagement; sincerity
- 2) courtesy, humility, tact, and deference; intermediary; consultation; compromise

**Chapter 09 Communicating****1**

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

008

2

- 1) F    2) F    3) T    4) F

3

- 1) selamat pagi; selamat tengahari; selamat petang; selamat malam;  
selamat datang; minta; saya mau.etc.
- 2) Pay attention to the dos and don'ts.