

Brazil

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1 1 d, 2 e, 3 g, 4 j, 5 f, 6 i, 7 b, 8 a, 9 k, 10 h, 11 c

- 2 1 *In South America (next to Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela)*
 2 Over 196 million
 3 Portuguese
 4 8,514,215 square kilometers
 5 Pico da Neblina (at 3,014 meters high)
 6 About 8,000 kilometers
 7 North Brazil
 8 It's hot in the summer and cold in the winter.

3

North	Northeast	Central-West	Southeast	South
<i>metal</i> energy electronics tourism extractivism	<i>tourism</i> farming (cocoa) machinery textiles	<i>farming (animals)</i> farming (soybeans) tourism	<i>machinery</i> electronics cars airplanes farming (coffee) farming (sugar) tourism gasoline textiles energy	<i>machinery</i> cars textiles tourism energy information technology farming (fruit)

4 *tall; dark; hot; wet; beautiful; colorful; important; thick; dry; rich; great; big; wild; good; endangered; long; thin; different; indigenous; natural; small; bright; large*

5 1 i, 2 g, 3 j, 4 d, 5 e, 6 h, 7 c, 8 a, 9 f, 10 b

6

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<i>Spain</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Brazilian</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>
French	German	Portugal	Japan	Italian	Japanese
	Europe	Italy			Middle East
	Asia	Germany			Lebanese
	Russia	Syria			
	Britain	Lebanon			
	British	Syrian			
	China	Arabic			

- 7 1, 4, 5, 7, 10
- 8 1 D, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C, 7 B, 8 C, 9 B, 10 D, 11 D, 12 C
- 9 A Toco toucan, B Northern Crested Caracara, C Hyacinth Macaw
- 10
- a Celebration: the Feast Day of Our Lady of Aparecida
When it is celebrated: October 12
What it celebrates: *an important saint in Brazil*
How it is celebrated: *No one has to go to school or work. Catholics go to church.*
 - b Celebration: Children's Day
When it is celebrated: October 12
What it celebrates: children
How it is celebrated: Parents give gifts to their children.
 - c Celebration: the Day of the Dead
When it is celebrated: November 2
What it celebrates: family members who have died
 - d Celebration: Carnival
When it is celebrated: usually in February
How it is celebrated: dancing in the street, bright costumes, and music; schools and offices are closed
 - e Celebration: Festa Junina
When it is celebrated: throughout June
What it celebrates: Saint Anthony, Saint John, and Saint Peter; the countryside
How it is celebrated: People dance in squares and watch fireworks.
 - f Celebration: Bumba-meu-boi
When it is celebrated: in June
How it is celebrated: music, singing, and dancing
 - g Celebration: Christmas
When it is celebrated: December 25
What it celebrates: Jesus's birth
How it is celebrated: Papai Noel gives gifts to children. Brazilians decorate their houses, visit their families, give each other gifts, and eat a big Christmas meal.
 - h Celebration: New Year's Eve
When it is celebrated: December 31
What it celebrates: the new year
How it is celebrated: There are big parties with music and dancing. People wear white clothes. There are fireworks, music, and dancing, and people put gifts in the ocean for "Iemanjá."
 - i Celebration: "festa de debutantes," "baile de debutantes," or "festa de quinze anos"
When it is celebrated: on a girl's 15th birthday
What it celebrates: the girl's life
How it is celebrated: People watch videos and look at photographs of the girl. There are three dances. The girl has to dance with the men in her family. Girls and women wear beautiful dresses. Boys and men wear nice clothes.

- 11
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|------------------|------------------|
| meat/sweets | apple/pine nuts |
| potatoes/rice | salt/fruit |
| beans/cheese | salad/vegetables |
| cakes/cassava | herbs/spices |
| bananas/yams | bread/eggs |
| coconuts/peanuts | butter/oil |
| mango/tomato | coffee/tea |
| papaya/pepper | juice/milk |
| fish/fries | pasta/water |

12

Dish	Definition	Key ingredients
<i>feijoada</i>	a type of meat and black bean stew	kale, orange, and cassava flour
pato no tucupi	a traditional Brazilian dish eaten in the north	duck and vegetables
moqueca	an African fish stew	fish, coconut milk, onions, coriander, and oil
maniçoba	a traditional Brazilian dish from the Amazon	meat, vegetables, and leaves of manioc
pão de queijo	a snack	cheese bread
brigadeiros	Brazilian chocolate candy	condensed milk, butter, and cocoa
mate	tea	cups made from fruit called gourds

13 1 c, 2 b, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 b, 7 a, 8 c, 9 c, 10 a

14 ~~Not~~ many Brazilians exercise. They ~~don't~~ want to be healthy. Outdoor sports are ~~not~~ very popular. This is because the weather isn't good. People can't swim in the ocean ~~or~~ **and** run on the beautiful beaches. They can't **also** take part in outdoor exercise classes ~~either~~.

In 2002, the Academia da Cidade Program (ACP) began in Recife. Members have ~~cheap~~ **free** exercise classes. They also have free ~~sneakers~~ gyms. Over 10,000 people become part of this program every month ~~year~~. It is ~~not~~ very successful.

There is another project in São Paulo. The roads are very ~~quiet~~ **busy** there. It is ~~not~~ usually dangerous to cycle, **but not** ~~except~~ on ~~Saturdays~~ **Sundays**. **Only** ~~No~~ cyclists are allowed in some lanes. Drivers ~~cannot~~ use them. People can't cycle through the city safely.

Other popular sports in Brazil include ~~sailing~~ **soccer**, volleyball, and basketball. People ~~don't~~ like to play **and** ~~or~~ watch these sports. Motor racing is another sport which Brazilians ~~hate~~ **love** to watch. Brazilian fans are famous. They are very ~~loud~~ **proud**. In stadiums, they ~~don't~~ wear **colorful** costumes, **but and** they shout and sing.

- 15** Uruguay: 1930
Italy: 1934; 1990
France: 1938; 1998
Brazil: 1950; 2014
Switzerland: 1954
Sweden: 1958
Chile: 1962
England: 1966
- Mexico: 1970; 1986
West Germany: 1974
Argentina: 1978
Spain: 1982
USA: 1994
South Korea and Japan: 2002
Germany: 2006
South Africa: 2010
- 16** 1 Brasília, 2 Curitiba, 3 Manaus, 4 Natal, 5 Porto Alegre, 6 Rio, 7 Salvador, 8 São Paulo, 9 Recife, 10 Belo Horizonte, 11 Cuiabá, 12 Fortaleza