

Brazil

Alberta White and Susan Holden

1 Listen to "Welcome To Brazil" (from "Brazil ..." to "... something new about."). Match the words you hear together. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.6 of the book or in the answer key.

1 World	a artists
2 Olympic	b cities
3 Amazon	c country
4 Amazon	d Cup™
5 modern	e Games®
6 natural	f industries
7 big	g Rainforest
8 exciting	h regions
9 rich	i resources
10 different	j River
11 big	k tradition

2 Listen to the first part of Chapter 1 (from "Brazil is in South America ..." to "... cold in the winter."). Answer the questions. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.8-9 of the book or in the answer key.

1 Where is Brazil?

In South America, next to Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela

2 How many people live there?

3 What language do they speak?

4 How big is Brazil?

5 What is the highest mountain?

6 How long is Brazil's Atlantic Coast?

7 Which part of Brazil is hot all year?

8 What is the climate like in the south?

3 Listen to the next part of Chapter 1 again (from “There are five regions ...” to “... Ecosystems: the Atlantic Forest, the Pampas”). Write Brazil’s industries in the correct region in the chart. Some industries are in more than one region. There is an example for each region. Check your answers on pp.9–10 of the book or in the answer key.

airplanes cars electronics energy extractivism farming (animals) farming (cocoa)
 farming (coffee) farming (fruit) farming (soybeans) farming (sugar) gasoline
 information technology machinery metal textiles tourism

North	Northeast	Central-West	Southeast	South
<i>metal</i>	<i>tourism</i>	<i>farming (animals)</i>	<i>machinery</i>	<i>machinery</i>

4 Listen to the rest of Chapter 1 (from “Amazonia is also called the Amazon Rainforest.” to “Most coral reefs are in the Northeast region.”). Write the adjectives (excluding colors) you hear. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.11–15 of the book or in the answer key.

tall, _____

5 Listen to part of Chapter 2 (from “The Portuguese arrived in Brazil in 1500.” to “... São Paulo became an important financial center.”). Put the events in the order in which they happened. The first and last ones are examples. Check your answers on pp.17–21 of the book or in the answer key.

- a Brasília became the capital of Brazil.
- b Brazil became a democracy again. **10**
- c Brazil became a republic.
- d Dom Pedro made Brazil independent.
- e Dom Pedro the Second became the emperor.
- f There was a military dictatorship in Brazil.
- g Rio de Janeiro became the capital of Brazil.
- h The Act of Abolition of Slavery was passed in Brazil.
- i The Portuguese arrived and colonized Brazil. **1**
- j The Portuguese royal family arrived in Brazil.

6 Listen to Chapter 3 (from "Before 1872 ..." to "... Brazilian Portuguese has some Arabic words."). Write the words for countries, nationalities, and geographical regions in the correct part of the chart according to their stress patterns. The first six are examples. Check your answers in the answer key.

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

•	••	•••	••	•••	•••
<i>Spain</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Brazilian</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>

7 Listen to the first part of Chapter 4 (from "Education is very important in all countries ..." to "Fifty-five percent of Brazilian children go to preschool."). Check (✓) the correct sentences. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.28–29 of the book or in the answer key.

- 1 The Brazilian government is trying to make schools better. ✓
- 2 The Bolsa Familia Program gives money to big families so that they can send their children to school.
- 3 It has been very successful, and about 20 million families get money from it.
- 4 Now, most 15- to 16-year-olds go to school.
- 5 All Brazilian children aged six to fourteen must go to Fundamental Education Schools.
- 6 Public schools aren't free; you have to pay for them.
- 7 At Fundamental Education Schools, children learn languages, like English and Spanish.
- 8 The school year often starts in December and ends in July.
- 9 Children always go to school in the morning.
- 10 Schools in Brazil cannot give children unhealthy food.

8 Listen to part of Chapter 5 (from "Brazil has over 600 species of mammal." to "... smaller than the males."). Decide which mammal the following sentences describe: the three-banded armadillo (A); the maned sloth (B); the giant anteater (C); or the Amazon River dolphin (D). There are four examples. Check your answers on pp.34–35 of the book or in the answer key.

- 1 Babies are gray, and adults are pink. D
- 2 It can make itself into a hard ball. A
- 3 It is the mascot for the World Cup™ in Brazil in 2014.
- 4 Their skin is light brown and very thick.
- 5 These animals are very slow, and they sleep most of the time. B

- 6 They are 40 times better at smelling than humans. C
- 7 They can climb trees, and they are good swimmers. _____
- 8 They can eat 30,000 insects in one day. _____
- 9 They have long fur, a small head, and a short tail. _____
- 10 They have very small eyes. _____
- 11 Unusually, the females are smaller than the males. _____
- 12 When they sleep, their tails keep them warm. _____

9 Listen to the next part of Chapter 5 (from "Brazil has over 1,500 species of bird." to "... before other birds of prey."). Write the bird from the box under the correct picture according to its description. Check your answers on pp.35–37 of the book or in the answer key.

Hyacinth Macaw Northern Crested Caracara Toco toucan



A _____

B _____

C _____

10 Listen to Chapter 6 (from "There are many different traditions in Brazil." to "... wear nice clothes."). Complete the following profiles. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.41–45 of the book or in the answer key.

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: _____

When it is celebrated: October 12

What it celebrates: children

How it is celebrated: _____

c

Celebration: the Day of the Dead

When it is celebrated: _____

What it celebrates: _____

d

Celebration: Carnival

When it is celebrated: usually in _____

How it is celebrated: _____

e

Celebration: Festa Junina

When it is celebrated: throughout _____

What it celebrates: Saint _____, Saint _____, and Saint _____

the _____

How it is celebrated: _____

f

Celebration: Bumba-meu-boi

When it is celebrated: _____

How it is celebrated: _____

g

Celebration: _____

When it is celebrated: December 25

What it celebrates: _____

How it is celebrated: Papai Noel gives _____. Brazilians _____

h

Celebration: _____

When it is celebrated: December 31

What it celebrates: the new year

How it is celebrated: There are big _____ with _____ and _____. People wear _____. There are _____ and people put _____ for "Iemanjá."

i

Celebration: "festa de debutantes," "baile de debutantes," or "festa de quinze anos"

When it is celebrated: _____

What it celebrates: _____

How it is celebrated: People watch _____ and look at _____ of the girl.

There are _____ dances. The girl has to dance with the _____ family.

Girls and women wear _____. _____ wear nice clothes.

- 11 Listen to the first part of Chapter 7 (from "Brazil is famous for its food ..." to "... and vegetables."). Choose the foods you hear. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.46–47 of the book or in the answer key.

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 Listen to the next part of Chapter 7 again (from “Feijoada is very famous.” to “... from the same gourd.”). Match the foods with their definitions and key ingredients. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.47–49 of the book or in the answer key.

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

- 13 Listen to Chapter 8 (from “The arts include ...” to “... in places near the ocean.”). Choose the correct answers to the questions. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.51–56 of the book or in the answer key.

1 The government of Brazil thinks the arts are

- a interesting, but not important. b not important. c very important.

2 Many people think the best architecture in Brazil is

- a both modern and old. b modern. c old.

3 The Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer’s buildings were famous for their

- a walls. b round lines and shapes. c straight lines.

4 The Brazilian movie *Central Station* is about a boy who wants to

- a find his father. b go on vacation. c run away from home.

5 National Brazilian music includes

- a frevo and forró. b lambada and milonga. c samba and bossa nova.

6 African slaves in Brazil were not allowed to

- a dance. b fight. c play instruments.

7 The Brazilian novelist Paulo Coelho’s book *The Alchemist* has sold

- a in 71 languages. b more than 15 million copies. c particularly well to women.

8 In the 20th century, Brazilian art

- a became like European art. b became famous worldwide. c began using colors and shapes differently.

9 The International Museum of Naïve Art of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro has

- a children’s art. b only traditional art. c pictures of Brazilian life.

10 Lace is used to

- a catch fish. b weave grasses. c make pottery.

- 14 Listen to the first part of Chapter 9 (from “Many Brazilians exercise...” to “...shout and sing.”). Read the text below as you listen and correct the mistakes you hear. The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.57 of the book or in the answer key.

~~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 run on the beautiful beaches. They can't take part in outdoor exercise classes either.

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

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

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

- 15 Listen to the first part of Chapter 10 (from “The World Cup is ...” to “... and South Africa (2010).”). Write the years the World Cup™ has been in each country. Be careful; it has been in some countries more than once! The first one is an example. Check your answers on p.62 of the book or in the answer key.

Uruguay:	1930	Mexico:	
Italy:		West Germany:	
France:		Argentina:	
Brazil:		Spain:	
Switzerland:		USA:	
Sweden:		South Korea and Japan:	
Chile:		Germany:	
England:		South Africa:	

- 16 Listen to another part of Chapter 10 (from “Salvador is a very interesting place.” to “... with many boats.”). Complete these sentences with the Brazilian cities in the box. The first one is an example. Check your answers on pp.63–71 of the book or in the answer key.

Belo Horizonte Brasília Cuiabá Curitiba Fortaleza Manaus Natal Porto Alegre
 Recife Rio (Rio de Janeiro) Salvador São Paulo

- 1 Brasília is a very modern and organized city.
- 2 _____ grew in the 1700s.
- 3 _____ is the only World Cup™ city in the North region.
- 4 _____ has become popular with tourists.
- 5 _____ is a big city in the far south of the country.

- 6 _____ is the cultural center of Brazil.
- 7 _____ has a strong Afro-Brazilian culture.
- 8 The coffee farms made _____ rich.
- 9 The Dutch often sailed to _____.
- 10 There are green hills and mountains around _____.
- 11 There is a strong indigenous culture in _____.
- 12 Tourists love to go to _____'s beaches.