

Section 1

Getting Acquainted With Latin America



Vocabulary

colonial (kə lō' nē əl) Having to do with colonies.

conquest (kən' kwest) The act or process of conquering.

independence (in'di pen' dəns) Freedom from rule of a foreign government.



Pronounce these words to someone.

Has your family ever taken a trip across the country? You didn't just hop into the van one morning and take off, not knowing where you were headed or what roads you would take to get there. You probably spent some time planning—discussing where all you could go, who and what you would see, what routes would be best to travel, and so on. Maybe you had brochures of parks and other interesting sights along the way. Planning and anticipating the trip may have been as much a part of the trip as the traveling itself.

In this lesson you will plan and anticipate your travel through Latin America. You will learn where you're headed, see a preview of sights along the way, and find out who will be there when you arrive.



Read

Contents pages in *Neighbors in Latin America*.



Study Exercises

Complete these exercises.

1. Write the numbers of two chapters you would expect to tell about historical events. _____
2. Name a chapter title you expect to include rainfall and average temperature information.

Lesson 1

3. Number the Unit titles.

- _____ The Southern Cone Countries
- _____ Mexico, a Rugged Land
- _____ The First Americans
- _____ Brazil—Latin America’s Largest Nation
- _____ Geography and Climate
- _____ The Andean Republics
- _____ The West Indies and Guiana
- _____ The Conquest of Latin America
- _____ Neighbors in Latin America
- _____ Central America—Crossroads of the Americas

4. Name two unit titles that cover only one country each.

Use these names to complete the sentences.

Read the unit and chapter titles for clues to the answers.

Andean	Argentina	the West Indies	Central America	Brazil
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5. _____ connects North and South America.
6. The _____ Republics are in very high mountains.
7. _____ is the largest country in South America.
8. Many islands make up _____.
9. The Pampa and Chaco are found in _____.



Read

Unit 1 title page.

The verse on the title page of Unit 1 is James 2:8. Memorize this verse. Then write it here.

10. _____

Terms to Discover

Read

“Terms to Discover” (p. 18).

Terms to Discover are words in Chapter 1 that you will want to be sure to notice and understand as you read the chapter. These words are in **boldface** type the first time they are used in the chapter. You should be able to understand the meanings of these terms by reading what the chapter says about them.

Answer these questions.

11. On what page do you find the term *Anglo-America* in boldface type? Page _____
12. Most of what continent is called *Anglo-America*? _____

Vocabulary

Read

“Vocabulary” (p. 19).

Vocabulary lists are words you need to learn the meanings of. These words appear in **boldface** type the first time they are used in the textbook. The word in the list may have a different form than the one in the text; for example, the word is *nationality* in the vocabulary box, but on page 25, it is *nationalities*.

Answer these questions.

13. On what page do you find the term *tortilla* in boldface type? Page _____
14. Read the sentence in the text that comes right after the boldface word. How often do the families in this Mexican village eat tortillas? _____

Match these terms and definitions.

15. _____ rugged
16. _____ geography
17. _____ colonial
18. _____ conquest
19. _____ crossroads
20. _____ independence

- a. study of the land
- b. rough
- c. act of conquering
- d. where two ways intersect
- e. of or relating to colonies
- f. freedom from being ruled by foreigners



Vocabulary

- adobe** (ə dō' bē) Sun-dried bricks.
- custom** (kəs' təm) The usual way people do something.
- thatch** (thach) Plant material such as straw used as roofing on a building.
- tortilla** (tór tē' yə) A round, thin, flat cake made of ground corn or wheat.



Pronounce these words to someone.



Read

“Visiting a Neighbor Boy” (pp. 18-20).



Study Exercises

Answer these questions.

1. What reminds drivers to slow down as they enter a Mexican village? _____
2. When are Mexicans most likely to eat meat? _____
3. a. Where do the farmers live? _____
 b. Where are their farms? _____
 c. What are two crops they raise? _____
4. What are three things that are changing in Mexican villages? _____

5. What are three types of house roofing used in Mexico?

6. How can we better love our neighbors in other countries? _____

A vocabulary word definition from Lesson 2 appears in each of the following sentences.

Underline the definition. Write the vocabulary word in the blank.

- 7. _____ House roofs made of plant material sometimes let in rain and insects.
- 8. _____ Many Mexican houses are made of sun-dried bricks covered with plaster.
- 9. _____ Mexican women make round, flat cakes of cornmeal or wheat flour each day.
- 10. _____ It is good to learn about our neighbors and their usual ways of doing things so that we can better understand and love them.

José's house and lifestyle are probably different from yours. List five differences.

- 11. _____

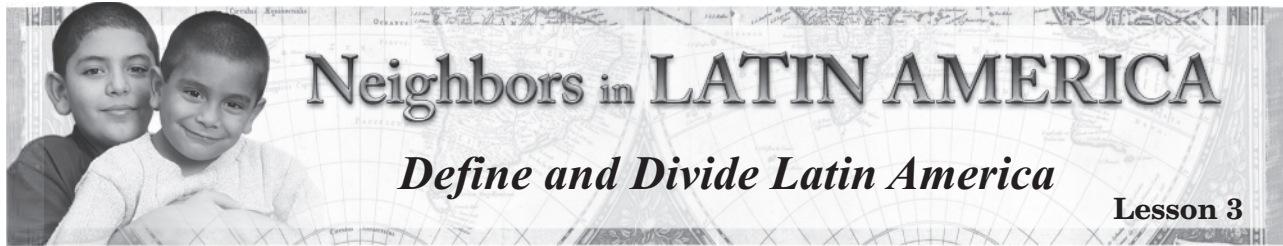
== We Remember ==

Complete the sentences.

- 12. Central America is called the _____ of the Americas.
- 13. A country that has gained freedom from foreign rulers has its _____.
- 14. During _____ times, some countries of Latin America were colonies of other nations.
- 15. The textbook *Neighbors in Latin America* is divided into ten _____, each of which is divided into several _____.

Write from memory.

- 16. James 2:8 _____



Read

“What is Latin America?” and “Divisions of Latin America” (pp. 20-22).



Study Exercises

Answer this question.

1. According to page 20, what will you learn in this book? _____

Answer these questions about the two sets of names for the Americas.

2. Which two names divide the Americas according to their positions on the earth?

3. Which two names divide the Americas according to language?

Underline the correct answers.

4. Latin America is **larger than**, **the same size as**, **smaller than** South America.
5. Latin America is **larger than**, **the same size as**, **smaller than** Anglo-America.
6. Middle America is part of **Anglo-America**, **North America**, **South America**.
7. North America lies **northwest**, **southwest**, **northeast**, **southeast** of South America.

Show the regions of Latin America on the map.

- 8. Color Mexico green.
Color Central America yellow.
Color South America orange.
Leave the West Indies uncolored.
Circle the regions of Middle America.



Lesson 3

Complete the sentences.

9. Most Latin American people speak languages that came from an old language called _____, and Anglo-Americans speak _____.
10. There are four main divisions of Latin America.
 - a. _____ is the northernmost division of Latin America.
 - b. _____ is the southernmost division.
 - c. _____ lies directly between a and b.
 - d. _____ is not geographically connected to the other three divisions.

We Remember

Use these words to complete the sentences.

adobe beans corn custom meat thatched tope tortillas villages

11. Round, thin cakes made of ground corn or wheat are _____.
12. A person's usual way of doing something is his _____.
13. Sun-dried bricks are _____.
14. Mexican farmers usually live in the _____.
15. Two main crops of Mexico are _____ and _____.
16. A Mexican family would be most likely to eat _____ only on holidays.
17. Houses with plant material as roofing have _____ roofs.
18. When a Mexican driver comes to a _____, he slows down.