



Name: _____

Date: _____

FIRST SEMESTER • BRAZIL • 75 POINTS

Instructions: Complete each activity as directed. Review your assignment for completeness and accuracy and submit it for evaluation.

Matching - Match the correct term in Column B with the proper statement in Column A. One term will not be used.

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1. Brazil's huge interior plateau drops steeply to the lowlands beyond to form a(n) _?_.
2. Many urban poor in Brazil live in communities called _?_.
3. Brazilians cut their need for imported oil by using sugar cane to make an alcohol-based fuel called _?_.
4. The Brazilian government is promoting _?_ that promotes economic growth without unnecessarily destroying the rain forest.
5. The permanent removal of woodland is called _?_.
6. The interior plateau that is subject to periods of drought is called the _?_.
7. Large commercial farms owned by a handful of wealthy families are called _?_.

- A. cerros
- B. deforestation
- C. ecotourism
- D. escarpment
- E. favelas
- F. gasohol
- G. plantations
- H. sertão

Labeling a Map - Identify the four major regions of Brazil by shading and labeling each.

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Continue on next page.

Multiple Choice - Select the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

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____ 1. Compared with the rest of Brazil, the northeast region _?_.

- A. has a wetter, cooler climate
- B. has a lower standard of living
- C. has a higher population density
- D. has an economy that is more dependent on industry

____ 2. Which of the following is a characteristic of the southeast region of Brazil?

- A. Almost half of the world's coffee supply comes from the region.
- B. The majority of the region's population is located in the region.
- C. The capital city of Brasilia is located in the region.
- D. It is the country's largest region in both area and population.

____ 3. By encouraging development of the Brazilian Highlands, the government of Brazil was attempting to solve the problem of _?_.

- A. overcrowding in the coastal cities
- B. a growing scarcity of land to meet the needs of sugar growers
- C. a declining market for cacao and cotton
- D. finding an appropriate place to relocate the Amazon Indian population

____ 4. One characteristic of the Amazon River basin is that _?_.

- A. it is a fully explored area
- B. it has thick jungle areas bordered by barren desert areas
- C. it has a year-round growing season
- D. the government has banned further development of the region

____ 5. Reasons for poverty in Brazil include all of the following except _?_.

- A. a lack of well-paying jobs in the cities
- B. a scarcity of natural resources
- C. poor soil and climate of the northeast
- D. a lack of affordable and available farmland

____ 6. Land cleared from the rain forest for farming _?_.

- A. will remain fertile for decades and will yield large crops
- B. becomes overgrown with heavy vegetation soon after being cleared
- C. is productive about 10 years before turning into rain forest again
- D. becomes exhausted by both rains and planting

____ 7. The massive road system in Brazil has resulted in _?_.

- A. improved medical care for formerly isolated Indian tribes
- B. a decrease in access to the Amazon region
- C. an increasing population along the coast
- D. deforestation of part of the Amazon rain forest

_____ 8. Most of the people in the southeast live _?_.

- A. in rural areas where agriculture is healthy and economic opportunities are plentiful
- B. in or near Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
- C. in favelas scattered throughout the region
- D. away from the coast, where large mining sites are located

_____ 9. Brazil's capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília because _?_.

- A. the government wanted to draw people away from the coastal cities and develop the interior of the country
- B. many people had already moved to Brasilia in search of better job opportunities
- C. Brasilia's climate is more appealing than that of Rio de Janeiro
- D. Brasilia is more centrally located than Rio de Janeiro

_____ 10. After clearing the rain forest for farming, many settlers have discovered that rain forest soil _?_.

- A. becomes quickly exhausted by constant rains and planting
- B. is the most fertile soil in the world
- C. needs little irrigation to produce large crop yields every year
- D. turns to red, barren clay only after many years of planting

_____ 11. The growth of Brazil's middle class is due in large part to government policies that have _?_.

- A. encouraged the growth of industry
- B. dismantled the plantation system of agriculture
- C. required school attendance beginning at age five
- D. increased pay for agricultural workers

_____ 12. The present labor force of Brazil is largely _?_.

- A. engaged in agriculture
- B. engaged in construction, manufacturing, and mining
- C. employed in the service industry
- D. employed in the interior of the country

_____ 13. Government policies adopted to encourage economic growth include _?_.

- A. increasing the price of land in the Amazon region
- B. providing higher pay for low-skilled jobs in urban areas
- C. making it harder for people to borrow money for new businesses
- D. giving away land in the Amazon region

_____ 14. A result of economic growth in Brazil is _?_.

- A. a decrease in poverty in urban areas
- B. a reduction in sugar cane production
- C. the deforestation of the Amazon rain forest
- D. a decline in professional and skilled labor jobs

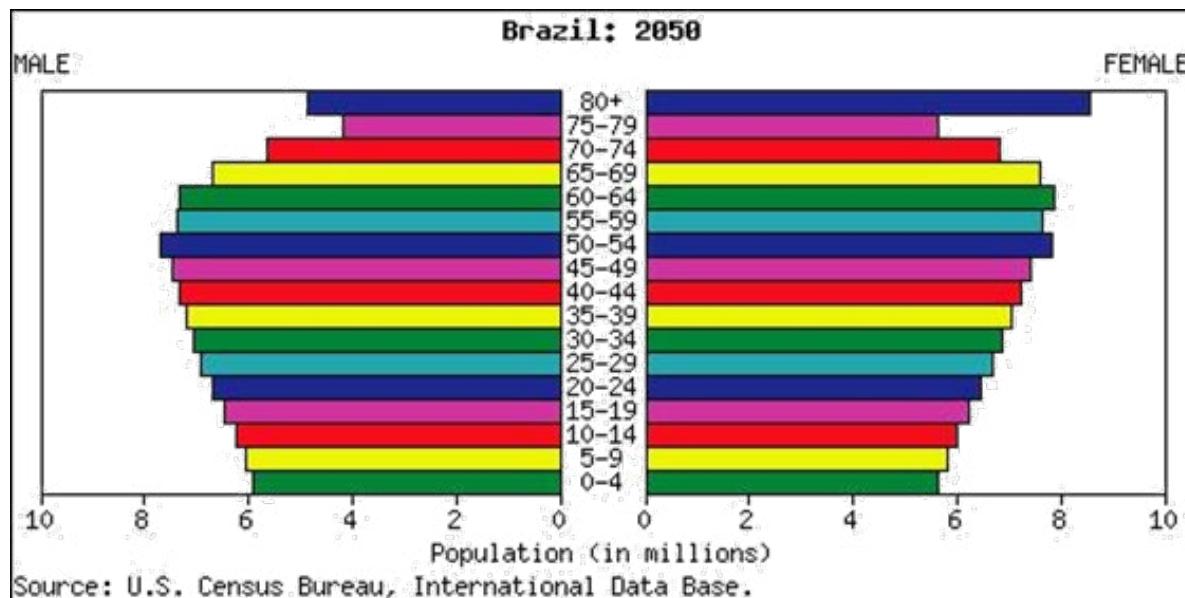
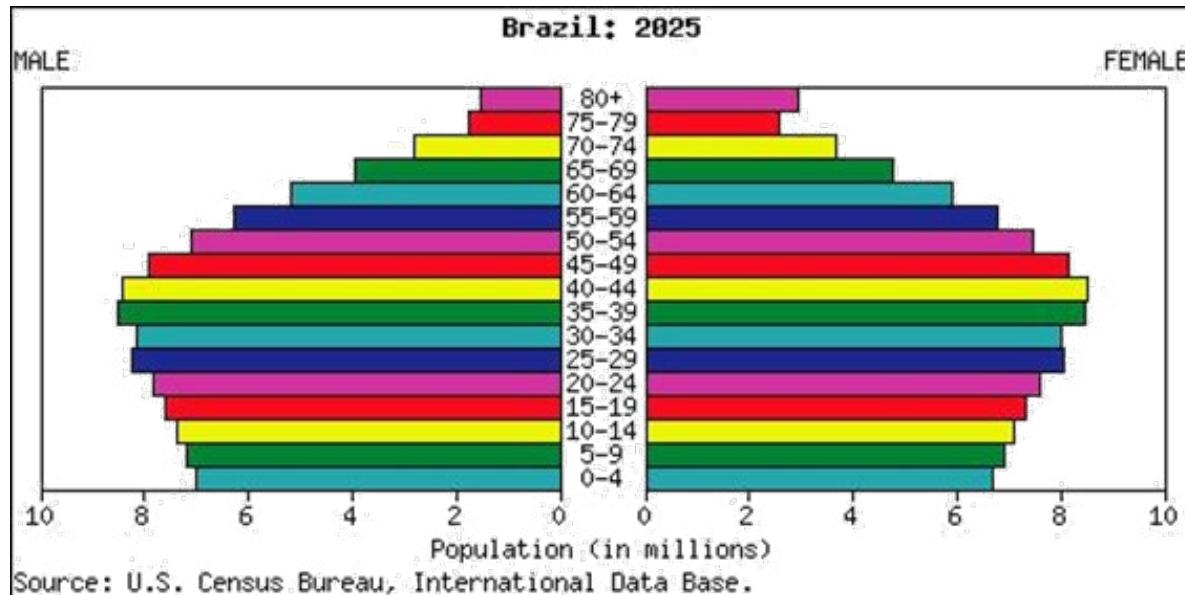
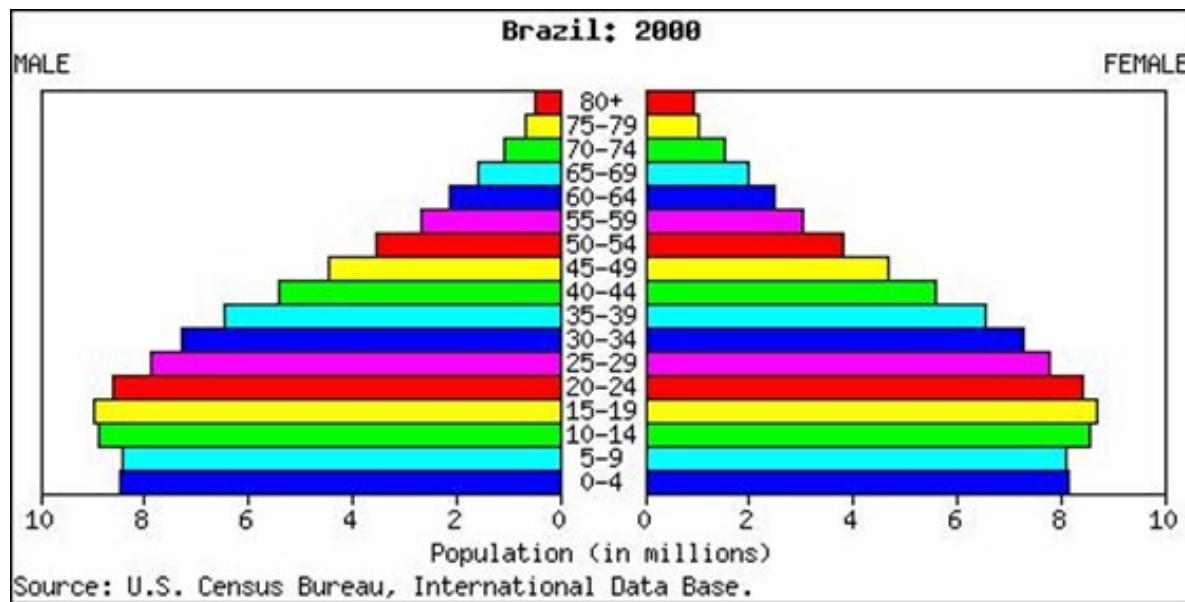
_____ 15. Crucial to the success of the development of Brasília was _?_.

- A. its distance from the coast
- B. a massive road-building project
- C. forced relocation of the Parana Indian tribe
- D. reliance on gasohol as a source of inexpensive fuel

Comparative Thinking - Answer the following questions

completely based upon population pyramids of Brazil for 2000, 2025, and 2050.

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1. A male in the age group 15–19 in 2000 would be in what age group in 2025? (1 point)

2. A male in the age group 15–19 in 2000 would be in what age group in 2050? (1 point)

3. Indicate any changes in the population pyramids for that male in his 3 different age groups in 2000, 2025, and 2050. (2 points)

4. A female in the age group 25–29 in 2000 would be in what age group in 2025? (1 point)

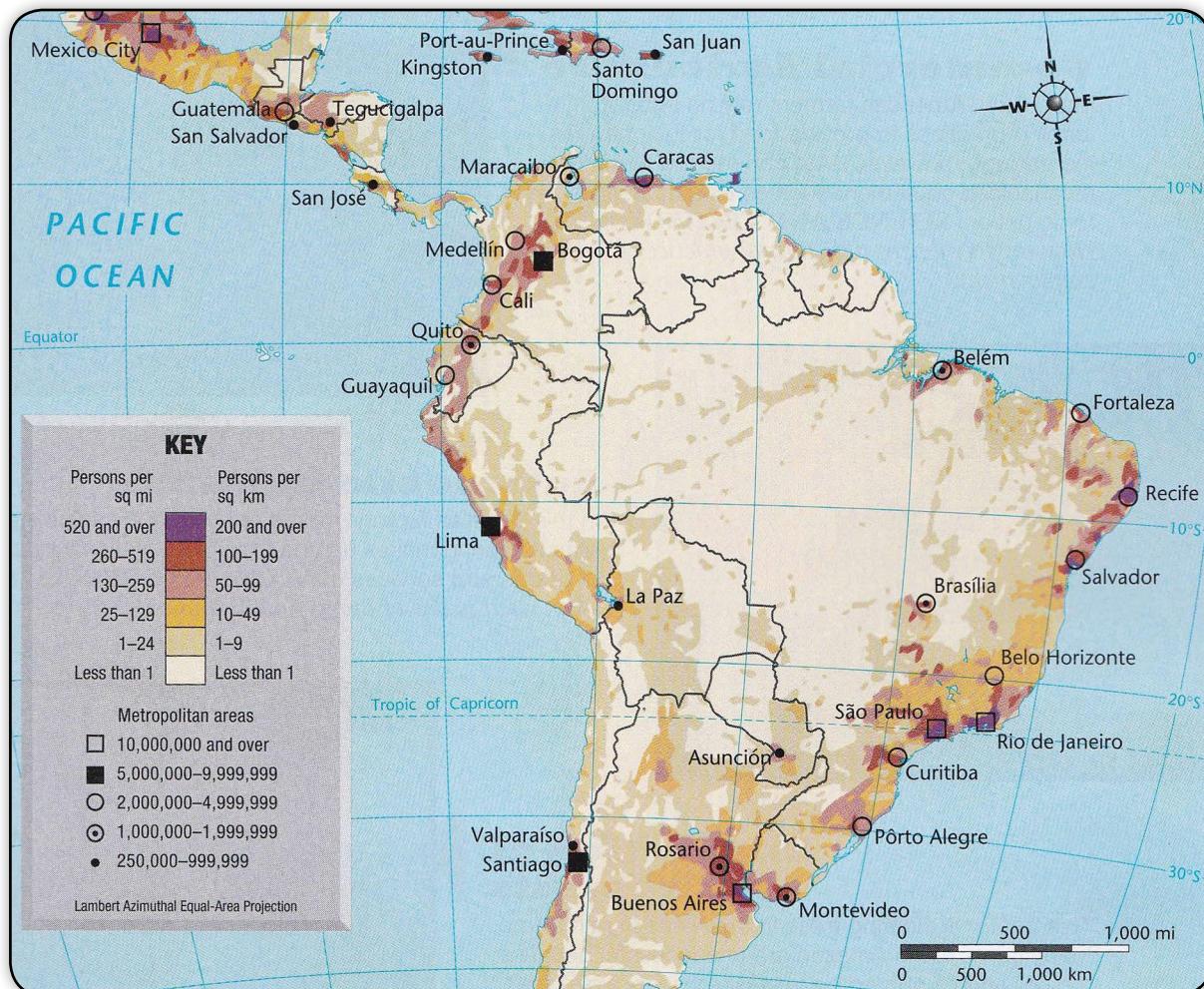
5. A female in the age group 25–29 in 2000 would be in what age group in 2050? (1 point)

6. Indicate any changes in the population pyramids for that female as she ages (compare populations in her age group in 2000, 2025, and 2050). (2 points)

7. What may have caused the changes the female's age groups experienced? (2 points)

8. What decision may need to be made about the types of services offered in the future for the people of Brazil? (3 points)

Short Answer - Use the map below to answer the following questions.



1. What is the population density of Rio de Janeiro?

2. What is the overall pattern of population density in Brazil?

3. How do the population densities of Brasilia and São Paulo compare?

4. What is the population density of the land around the Amazon River?

5. Where is Brazil's highest population density?

6. What region of Brazil would you expect to be the most industrialized? Why?

Essay - Answer the following essay questions completely. Use the maps from the lesson for help.

1. How has Brazil's physical geography influenced the development of the country?
2. Explain why it is important to prevent deforestation of the rain forest and what steps the Brazilian government has taken to try deal with the problem.
3. Explain how Brazilian agriculture can be productive and highly profitable, yet many farmers live in poverty.
4. How did the Brazilian government in the 1940s and 1950s help make Brazil the highly industrialized country it is today?