

MOLLY and the Magic Suitcase



Parent and Teacher Resource for *Molly Goes to Rio de Janeiro*

Portuguese Translation/Vocabulary

<i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	River of January
<i>Ei! Você apareceu do nada!</i> (page 8)	Wow! You appeared from nowhere (nothing).
<i>olá</i>	Hello
<i>Carioca</i>	Person from Rio de Janeiro
<i>capoeira</i>	Brazilian martial art and dance form, always set to music
<i>flores</i>	flowers
<i>obrigado</i>	Thank you; I'm obliged.
Capybaras (English, not Portuguese)	Large rodents prevalent in the Rio area, some are domesticated
<i>berimbau</i>	Single-stringed instrument utilized for capoeira
<i>atabaque</i>	Large drum played by hand, also utilized for capoeira
<i>pandeiro</i>	Tambourine-like instrument utilized for capoeira
<i>favela</i>	Most common translation is 'slum.' Some dispute this characterization.
<i>feijoada</i>	Stew of beef, beans, and pork with some vegetables
<i>açaí</i>	Blackish-purple berry produced from a South American palm tree.
<i>brigadeiro</i>	Dessert made with condensed milk, chocolate powder, butter, usually with a decorative addition to the outer layer
<i>abacate</i>	Avocado
<i>Maracanã</i>	Name of Rio de Janeiro's famous sports stadium, the word translates simply as 'sports.'
<i>samba</i>	Popular Brazilian form of dance.
<i>Carnaval</i>	Festival that precedes the start of Lent
<i>maracujá</i>	Passion fruit
<i>goiaba</i>	Guava fruit
<i>Escadaria Selarón</i>	'Selarón Steps,' named for the artist
<i>Museu do Amanhã</i>	Museum of Tomorrow
<i>tchau</i>	'Bye; good-bye

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Portuguese Pronunciation Guide (stressed syllables in bold)

<i>Rio de Janeiro</i>	Hee-oh day Jeh -near-oh
<i>Ei! Você apareceu do nada!</i> (page 8)	EE! Voo -say ah- par -ee-soo doh nah -dah.
<i>olá</i>	Oh -la
<i>Carioca</i>	Cah -ree-oh-ka
<i>capoeira</i>	Cah-poh- ay -dah*
<i>flores</i>	Floor -dees*
<i>obrigado</i>	Oh-bree- gah -doh
Capybaras (English)	Cah- pea -bah-ruhs
<i>berimbau</i>	Bear-reem- bow (last syllable like 'how')
<i>atabaque</i>	Ah -tah-bahk
<i>pandeiro</i>	Pahn -day-doh*
<i>favela</i>	Fah- vay -lah
<i>fejoada</i>	Fay-zho- ah -dah* (soft 'j' as French 'Je')
<i>açaí</i>	Ah-sai- ee
<i>brigadeiro</i>	Bri-gah- day -doh*
<i>abacate</i>	Ah-bah- kah -chee
<i>Maracanã</i>	Mahr-ah- cu -nah
<i>samba</i>	Sahm- bah
<i>Carnaval</i>	Kahr -nah-vahl (trilled 'r')
<i>maracujá</i>	Mahr-ah- coo -zha (soft 'j,' see above)
<i>goiaba</i>	Goh-ee- ah -bah
<i>Escadaria Selarón</i>	ee-skah- dair -dee-ah* Say -lah-rone
<i>Museu do Amanhã</i>	Moo -zay-oh doh ah -muhn-ya
<i>tchau</i>	chow

Special note: pronunciation for *Cristo Redentor* = **Kree**-stoh **Heh**-den-tor

* The 'd' sound used for r's in spelling is a little more subtle than a hard 'd' and uses a slight trill, but is nearly indistinguishable.

A fourth blank page is here for use as notes or in any class activity.

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Areas/Landmarks Visted

Forte de Copacabana – A fort located at the ‘corner’ that connects the Copacabana and Ipanema beach areas.

Ipanema – famed beach in southeast part of Rio de Janeiro metro area.

Botanical Garden – located not far north of Ipanema and west of a large lagoon (*Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas*), it is a 133-acre (close to 6 million square feet) park that is home to more than 6,500 species.

Copacabana – another famous beach area, also in the southeast part of the metro area.

Sugarloaf Mountain – large peak (1,299 feet) located at the mouth of Guanabara Bay. It resembles the traditional shape of refined loaf sugar.

Botafogo – Not visited, but mentioned. It is another beach area and small craft harbor. It is also the name and home of one of Brazil’s better-known soccer clubs.

Corcovado – The Corcovado Mountain is home to the Christ the Redeemer statue (*Cristo Redentor*). It is accessible from the low-lying beach areas by a small train.

Cristo Redentor – The Christ the Redeemer statue was completed in 1931 and overlooks the city. It is one of the most well-known landmarks in the world. The statue is 125 feet tall with its pedestal, and its arms stretch 92 feet. It is considered one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

Santa Teresa – a neighborhood in Rio that encompasses part of the Corcovado and some of the residential area at its base. The neighborhood is known for its tram, the *Escadaria Selarón*, and the Carioca Aqueduct (which the tram crosses). It is named for Santa Teresa Convent.

Escadaria Selarón – The ‘Selarón Steps’ straddle both the Santa Teresa and Lapa neighborhoods. The steps are 410 feet in height and covered in ceramic tile, the work of Jorge Selarón, a Chilean-born resident of Rio de Janeiro. The steps took 23 years to complete. Selarón started the project simply as a way to beautify his neighborhood and said it was his “tribute to the Brazilian people.”

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