

Cultural Fragments (BO)

- 1 - Carnival of Oruro is a religious ceremony celebrated in the city of Oruro, which is considered the _____ (4) capital of Bolivia. This carnival is conducted over three days and nights with more than 50 groups marching in the parade through the city.
- 2 - Potosí, one of the highest cities in the world, lies at the foot of the Cerro Rico (Rich Mountain). The Cerro Rico was the major supplier of _____ (6) during the New World Spanish Empire.
- 3 - The world's largest salt flat, Salar de Tunupa, is located near the crest of the Andes and formed from several prehistoric lakes. Atop this lake is several feet of salt. The salt covers a pool of brine which contains 50-70% of the world's _____ (7).
- 4 - The Wiphala is commonly used as a flag representing the native people of all of the Andes including people from Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and parts of Argentina, Chile and Colombia. This flag has recently become a dual flag of Bolivia, along with the more well known flag consisting of red, yellow and _____ (5) stripes.
- 5 - La Paz Bus Station is the city's main bus terminal. It is the gateway for intercity bus travel with buses running to all of the major cities in Bolivia. This bus station was built by the French architect _____ (7) Eiffel.
- 6 - Usually made out of wood, with six finger holes, the tarka is an indigenous _____ (5), similar to a short angular recorder. There are three varieties of tarka, big, medium and small, which are usually playing the same melody.
- 7 - Located on the border of Peru and Bolivia, Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in South America. The origin of Lake Titicaca's name is _____ (7).
- 8 - "Jonah and the Pink _____ (5)" earned Juan Carlos Valdivia an award for best script from the Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano Foundation. Born in La Paz, Valdivia is one of Bolivia's most famous filmmakers.
- 9 - Jaén street, located near the city center and Plaza _____ (8), is a cobblestone, colonial style street speckled with various museums. This street is also known for its paranormal activity and ghost stories.
- 10 - Boiling dried peaches with sugar, _____ (8) and water creates a liquid known as Mocochini, which is arguably the most served beverage in Bolivia.
- 11 - Located on Lake Titicaca, are famous reed houses are made out of a cattail-like plant called _____ (6). These houses are floating on islands made of reeds, which must have the underlayer replenished every two weeks due to rot.
- 12 - The well known village of _____ (8) is located in the city of Sucre. Most of the villagers in this city are indigenous and dress in clothing distinctive to their respective villages.
- 13 - The city of Tiwanaku was the capital of the pre-Incan civilization located in the Andean region between 500 and 900 AD. This culture created several monuments which include a pyramid, temples, and carvings. When the Incans arrived they regarded their site as having been created by their god, _____ (9) who they believed to have risen from Lake Titicaca.
- 14 - The Butterfly Dome in the Biocentro Güembé is home to 180 species of butterflies and aims to keep them in their natural _____ (7). The goal is to observe and understand the life cycles and characteristics of butterflies.
- 15 - The chinchilla's fur is considered the softest and most _____ (9) in the world. Their fur is so dense that parasites, such as lice and fleas, are unable to live in it.
- 16 - The second largest city in Bolivia is Nuestra Señora de la Paz. It is also the administrative capital of the country and is considered the _____ (7) administrative capital in the world.
- 17 - Oscar Alfaro was a Bolivian poet, teacher and journalist whose work was distinguished by his social concerns and commitment to translate the customs and lifestyles of the country. One of his most important books is "Alfabeto de _____ (9)".
- 18 - Author Jim Allen proposed a hypothesis that the lost city of _____ (8) is located in Bolivia. He contends that the description of this city by Plato fits the Altiplano region of Bolivia.