

Survival



SDG 10
Reduce
inequality

Teen Readers



Real Lives

GRACE LANI

TRIBAL VOICES THE AWÁ

Downloadable
Audio and
Video Files

A Journey with Little Butterfly
into the Amazon Rainforest

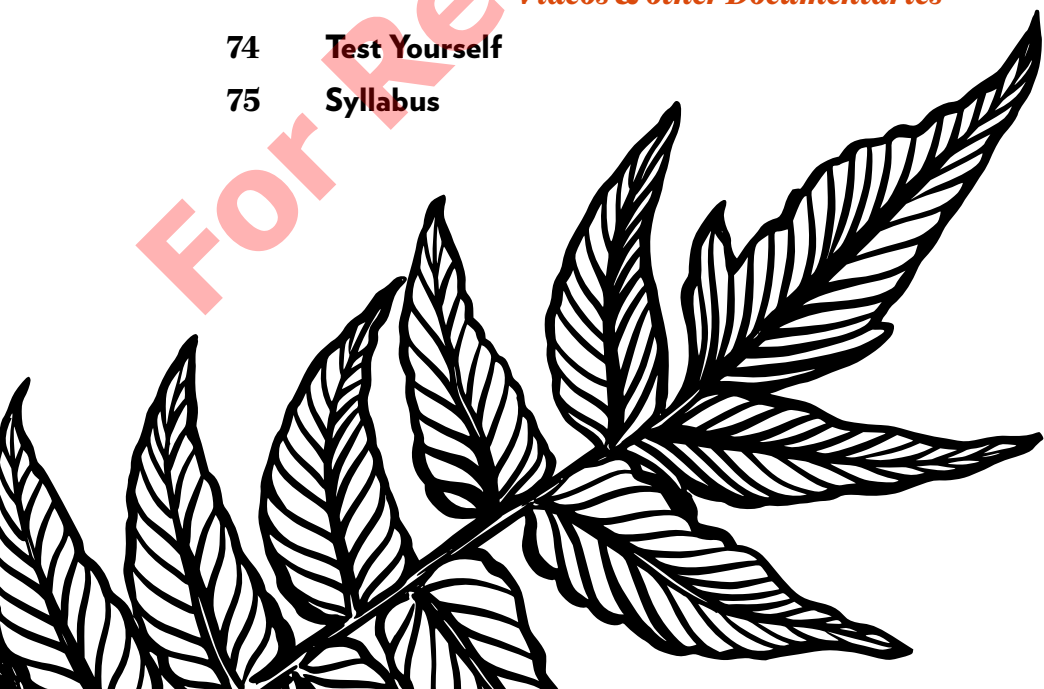
Book brief

- 1** This story is about a teenager called Little Butterfly and her family, who are members of the Awá tribe and live in the Amazon rainforest in Brazil.
- 2** Little Butterfly loves living in the rainforest with her family and friends.
- 3** She loves nature and the animals that live there.
- 4** She talks about her people being in danger from outsiders and from deforestation.
- 5** She tells us about Survival International's campaign to help her people live in peace in the rainforest.



Contents

12	Before you read	
14	Chapter 1	<i>Love for the Forest</i>
27	Activities	
30	Chapter 2	<i>The Animals of the Forest</i>
42	Activities	
44	Chapter 3	<i>Karapiru's Amazing Story</i>
52	Activities	
54	Chapter 4	<i>"Save the Awá": Celebrities in Action</i>
66	Activities	
68	Focus on	<i>Survival International</i>
71	Focus on	<i>Survival International Videos & other Documentaries</i>
74	Test Yourself	
75	Syllabus	



Before you read

Reading

A2 Key

1 Choose the best word (A, B or C) to complete the text below.

This story is about a young girl (1) _____ the Awá tribe. She lives in the Amazon rainforest in Brazil, in South America. There are (2) _____ 520 people in the tribe. The Awá (3) _____ their own vegetables and eat the fruit from the trees in the forest. They also fish and hunt animals in the forest for (4) _____. They speak their own language and are happy to live there. They know the rainforest very well, and they protect it and help it to grow. This is very important for the environment and the (5) _____ world. The Awá have lived in the forest for centuries, but in recent years, their way of life has been in danger because of outsiders coming to their land, destroying the trees and nature in the forest and bringing illnesses. With the support of celebrities and (6) _____ people from countries around the world, Survival is trying to help the Awá stop the deforestation so they can live in peace on their land.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | A for | B from | C at |
| 2 | A more | B less | C around |
| 3 | A plant | B put | C take |
| 4 | A fun | B food | C sale |
| 5 | A all | B every | C whole |
| 6 | A many | B lots | C any |

Vocabulary

2 Here are some of the fruit and vegetables that the Awá grow in the forest. Match the photos to the correct name. The first one is done for you.

- a manioc
- b peas
- c corn
- d papaya
- e banana

1 ☐



3 ☐ a

2 ☐



4 ☐



5 ☐



Writing and Speaking



2030
Agenda

The 2030 Agenda Goal 15: Life on Land. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

- 3 A** What do you know about rainforests and the people who live there? Write a short paragraph.
- 3 B** How do loggers cutting down the trees in the rainforest (deforestation) change the lives of Little Butterfly and the rest of the Awá tribe? Discuss with a partner.



Listening

- 2** **4** Listen to the start of Chapter 1 and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 There are around 520 members of the Awá tribe. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 The Awá are one of the most threatened peoples on Earth. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 The name Awá means 'tribe'. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 Little Butterfly's friend is called 'Forest Tree' because she's tall. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 Little Butterfly likes acai berry juice. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 Little Butterfly goes to school a few times a week. | ☐ | ☐ |



That's me a few years ago!

"If you destroy
the forest, you
destroy us too."

Blade Awá

Chapter 1

Love for the Forest



02 My name's Little Butterfly and I belong to the Awá tribe*. My people live in Brazil, near the Gurupi River in the **Amazon rainforest** in the **Maranhão** region. We call this land "Harakwá", which means "the place we know". There aren't many of us in the tribe, only about 520 people. Some of them avoid contact with outsiders: they are nomads* who live deep in the forest. For this reason,

tribe group of Indigenous people
nomad person who moves from one place to another



they are called “uncontacted”. I don’t live with my “uncontacted” relatives but in one of the settled communities, created in the forest years ago.

THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

This is the biggest rainforest in the world, and it’s extremely important for the variety of species* that live there and for absorbing the huge amounts of CO₂, which are dangerous to humans.

The Amazon rainforest is home to about 400 Indigenous peoples who depend on the nature around them for food, tools and medicine. They have a unique* and great knowledge of the plants used to treat illnesses. Despite this, there is still racism and violence towards these peoples, and their lands are stolen for profit*. The theft of their land brings them poverty*, illnesses and death. On the other hand, when their lands are protected and their rights are respected, these peoples thrive*, and also look after their environment*, which is also very important for all of us.

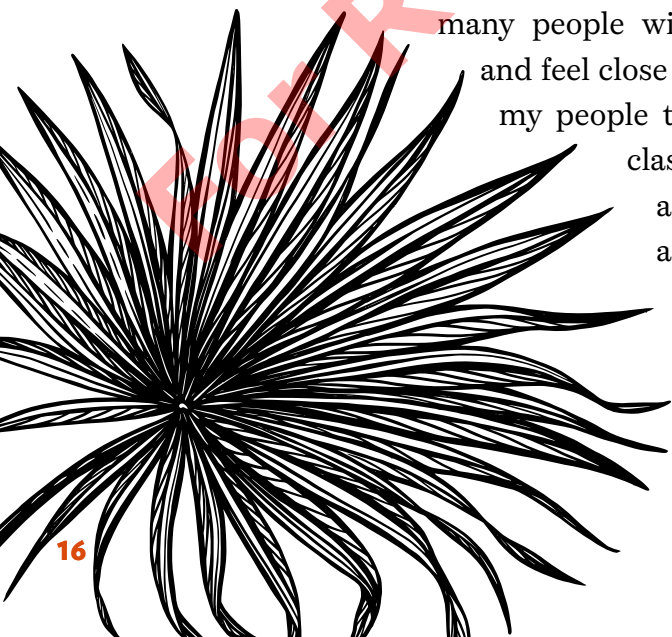
species type of animal or plant
unique the only one there is, nothing like it
profit money you get from selling something
poverty having no money
thrive to grow and live well
environment everything that is around us on Earth

MARANHÃO

Maranhão is a state in north-eastern Brazil, South America.



To some people, it may seem strange to live in the forest, but for the Awá it's normal. For us, the forest is the most beautiful place to live, and my house is beautiful and perfect to me. For centuries, the Awá lived in harmony* with the rainforest. Then, in only four decades, a large part of our land was destroyed and many people were killed by the "karaí" ("the white people"). We have lost 30% of our central territory* and we are one of the most threatened* peoples on Earth. I feel terrible knowing that so many of the thickest forests covering our planet have disappeared ... but I will talk more about that later. Now I want to tell you about myself, my people and my greatest wish: my dream is that one day they will stop destroying our forests and that the Awá people will be able to live in peace and not have to escape* anymore. I hope that many people will read this book and feel close enough to me and my people to talk about it in class with teachers, and with friends and family, because



in harmony living together well
territory lands
threatened in danger
escape to run away

it's only by knowing the true facts, that we can see what's happening with our own eyes. I hope that the story of the Awá will inspire* every one of you and make you understand how important it is, for us and all peoples of the world, to fight for freedom and to be able to determine* our own lives.

As I have already said, there's a group of the Awá who are called the "uncontacted" because they avoid contact with outsiders. This is exactly why they are more vulnerable*. They have no immunity* against illnesses brought in from outside. A common cold could very easily kill them all!

We speak the Guajá language, which is one of the **Tupi-Guaraní** languages. The name Awá means "man" or "person".

inspire to motivate, encourage

determine to control, make decisions about

vulnerable frail, fragile

immunity your body's natural defence

Indigenous native, original people in a country

TUPI-GUARANÍ

The Tupi-Guaraní languages were, and still are, one of several linguistic groups spoken by the Indigenous* peoples on the American continent before the Europeans arrived. They include about 70 languages, which are spoken in Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. The best-known ones are guaraní and tupi antica (also known as the classic tupi language).

A young girl with dark hair and bangs is swinging joyfully on a rope over a river. She is wearing a dark blue tank top and shorts, and she is barefoot. The background shows a lush green riverbank with trees and foliage. The image is oriented horizontally on the page.

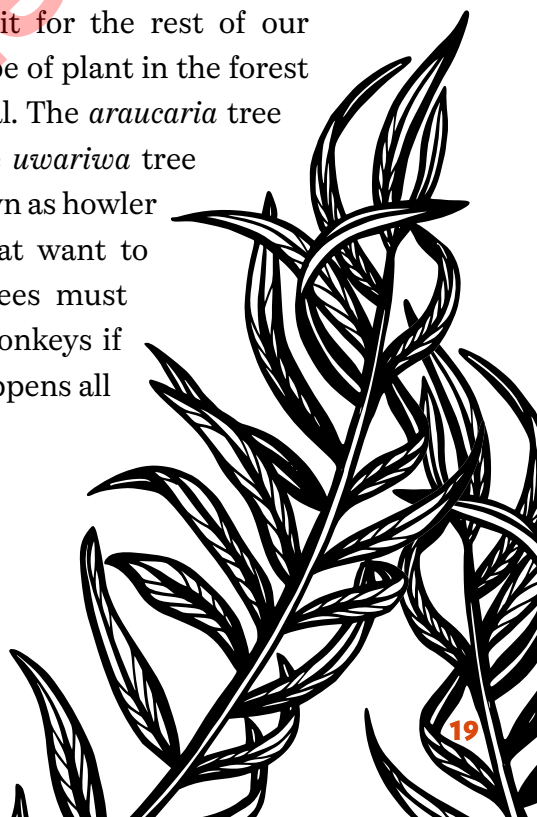
Me at the river
having fun!

I'm 18 years old. My name is Aparanã or Little Butterfly and, like all children, I wasn't given this name when I was born, but when I was older. Why? Because the Awá wait till their children are at an age when they can know the name that describes

them the best. Some Awá change their names many times, like Amerinxá'ta who, at the age of 90, chose her name because it meant 'grandmother'. All the names usually refer to an animal or plant which is especially important to us and we'll keep it for the rest of our

lives. Every type of plant in the forest belongs to a different animal. The *araucaria* tree is home to the macaw*. The *uwariwa* tree belongs to the *guaribas*, known as howler monkeys. Other animals that want to eat the fruit from these trees must first ask the macaws and monkeys if they can do this, and this happens all over the forest.

'Dove!' shouted the Awá woman whose name was Parakeet. 'Let's call her 'Dove' – doves sing and walk on the ground".





Picking acai.

One of my friends is called Forest Tree because she was always climbing trees, another one was known as Earthworm because she moved about a lot, and they called me Little Butterfly because I am a bit smaller than the other girls and I also love butterflies.

Man preparing
manioc.





Making acai juice.



The wild coffee fruit.



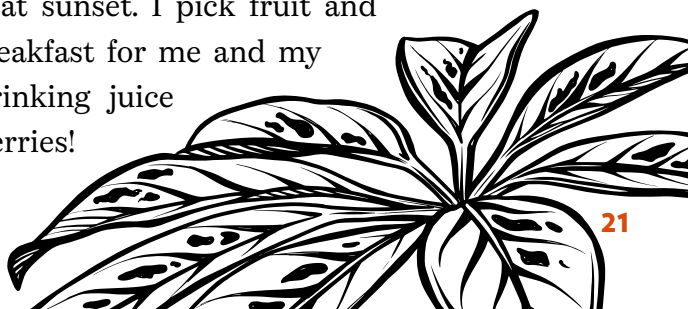
Peeling manioc.



Eating papaya!

My life is very different from yours. Where I live, in the huge Amazon rainforest, we build our own houses and grow the food we need to live: peas, corn, manioc (also known as cassava), papaya and bananas.

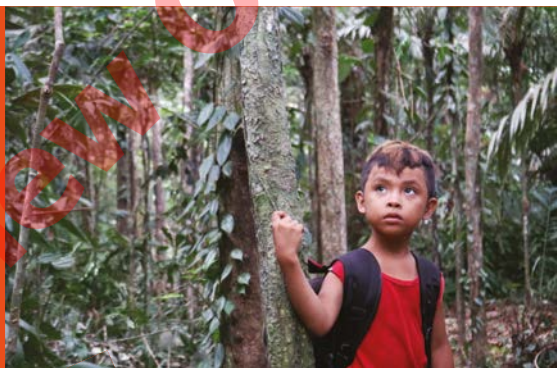
I wake up every morning with the sunrise at 5am, and I go to bed at sunset. I pick fruit and vegetables for breakfast for me and my family. I love drinking juice made from acai berries!



Young people go to **schools** a few times a week, depending on the various projects in the Indigenous communities, but I only go sometimes. Some people think that, just because we don't go to schools like yours, we don't study and are not educated at all, but my school is in the forest and my lessons come from the adults and the community. I have learnt a lot from just helping my family. 🌱



Father and daughters
go hunting.



Child watching
the forest.



Hunting
arrows.



Grammar

1 Choose A, B or C to make true sentences about Little Butterfly.

- 1 Little Butterfly wants people to _____.
A tell others about the Awá
B come to the rainforest
C give the Awá a place to live
- 2 She got her name because she is _____ than the other girls.
A lighter **B** more playful **C** smaller
- 3 She _____ fruit and vegetables for her breakfast every morning.
A cooks **B** picks **C** buys
- 4 She learns things _____.
A at school
B from her community
C from the 'uncontacted'
- 5 Little Butterfly's family _____ for food.
A goes to a town
B asks the outsiders
C hunts and fishes
- 6 She _____ a computer.
A would love to have
B has no money to buy
C isn't interested in playing with

Writing

2 Little Butterfly talks about some members of the tribe, who they call the 'uncontacted'. They are nomads, so they never stay in one place but move about. Write down the things they need to live.

- The things they carry about with them.
- The things they find in the forest.

The 2030 Agenda Goal 2: Zero Hunger aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

The tropical forests don't just provide food for the tribes that live there but are also important for the people living around them. The birds, bees and bats that live in the rainforests make the fields around them produce more food for everyone by pollinating the plants and keeping away the animals and insects that are a danger to them. The moist air from the Amazon rainforest also creates clouds that carry water to other areas in Brazil.

3 A Here are some of the natural things that the Awá find which help them to live in the forest. Match the photos to the correct name.

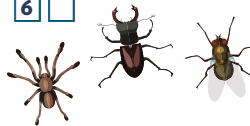
- a palm leaves
- b fish
- c honey
- d insects
- e fruit
- f tree fibres



2 ☐



6 ☐



3 B Discuss with a partner how these things are different from, or even the same as, the things you and your family use. Think about where you get your food and clothes from, and if they come from sustainable sources.