

Teacher: Good morning, class! Today, we're going to discuss the indigenous people of Costa Rica. Let's start with you, Maria. Can you name one of the indigenous groups?

Maria: Sure, the _____.

Teacher: That's right, Maria. The Maleku are known for their beautiful handicrafts and traditional practices. John, can you name another group?

John: The _____.

Teacher: Excellent, John. The Cabécar people live in the Talamanca mountain range and have preserved much of their traditional way of life. Maria, can you name another?

Maria: The _____?

Teacher: Yes, the Bribri are one of the largest indigenous groups in Costa Rica. They have a strong cultural heritage and a unique language. John, your turn again.

John: The _____ and _____?

Teacher: Correct! The Ngäbe and Buglé often share cultural similarities and are found in the southern part of Costa Rica. Maria, do you know another group?

Maria: The _____?

Teacher: Right! The Boruca are famous for their vibrant masks and the annual "Juego de los Diablitos" festival. John, how about another one?

John: The _____?

Teacher: Yes, the Térraba, also known as the Teribe, have a rich history and have worked hard to preserve their cultural identity. Maria, can you name another?

Maria: The _____?

Teacher: Correct, the Chorotega were historically influential in the region and are known for their pottery. John, do you know the last one?

John: The _____?

Teacher: Yes, the Huetar were once a dominant group in central Costa Rica, known for their agricultural skills. Well done, both of you! We've covered the Maleku, Cabécar, Bribri, Ngäbe, Buglé, Boruca, Térraba, Chorotega, and Huetar. Each of these groups plays an important role in the rich cultural heritage of Costa Rica.