5 CHECKING FACTS

Grammar Notes 2–4

Jill Jones's editor found and circled nine factual mistakes in this article. On the next page, rewrite the incorrect sentences with information from Exercise 3. Use the passive in each pair of sentences.

A Land of Contrasts

by Jill Jones

Visitors to Bolivia are amazed by the contrasts and charmed by the beauty of this South American country's landscapes—from the breathtaking Andes in the west to the tropical lowlands in the east.

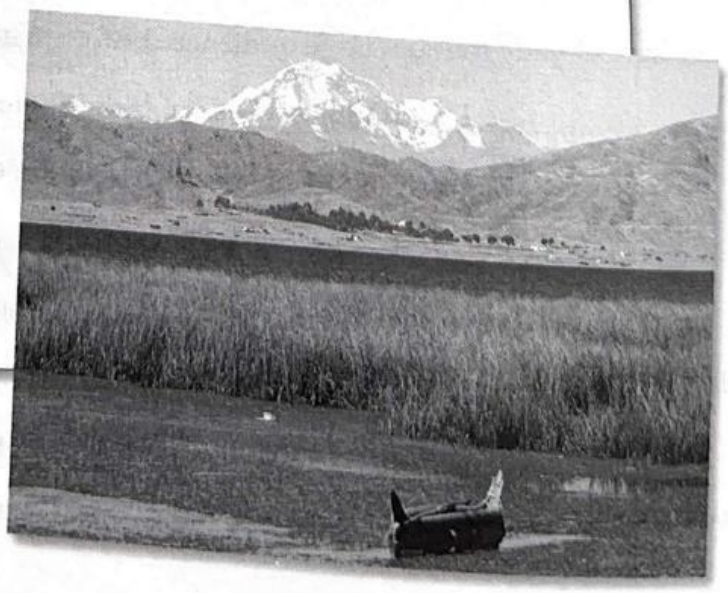
Two-thirds of Bolivia's five million people are concentrated in the cool western highlands or Altiplano. Today, as in centuries past, corn and kuinoa are grown in the mountains. Llamas are raised only for transportation. And tin, Bolivia's richest natural resource, is mined in the high Andes.

The Oriente, another name for the eastern lowlands, is mostly tropical. Rice is the major food crop, and llamas are raised for meat in the lowlands. Rubber is also found in this region.

Bolivia is home to many fascinating forms of wildlife. The colorful parrot is seen in the highest mountains. Boa constrictors, jaguars, and many other animals are found in the rain forests.

Hundreds of years before the Inca flourished, a great civilization was created on the shores of the Pacific, probably by ancestors of Bolivia's Aymara people. Their descendants still speak the Aymara language. Today, Native American languages are still widely spoken in Bolivia. Although Portuguese is spoken in the government, Quechua and Aymara are used more widely by the people.

Traditional textiles are woven by machine. Music is played on reed pipes whose tone resembles the sound of the wind blowing over high plains in the Andes.



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