

Names _____ / _____

CANADA QUIZ

1). How many provinces and territories are there in Canada ?

10

2). Name them.

Quebec / Ontario

3). In which part of the continent is Canada situated?

North

4). What is the capital of Canada?

5). What is the name of the biggest city in Canada?

Toronto

6). Which 3 oceans border Canada?

Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic

7). Thanks to its area it is the second largest country in the world.

8). Canada is a f ederal state that is governed as a p arliamentary democracy and a c onstitutional monarchy with Q ueen Elisabeth 2nd as its head of state.

9). What 2 things does the Canadian economy depend on?

10). What does the word *Kanata* mean?

Village

Lyrics for CANADIAN PLEASE

Yeah I know that you wanna be Canadian, please

Even if in winter things tend to *freeze*.....

We've got the world *monopoly* on trees

And our country's *surrounded* by three different seas

Yeah I know that you wanna be Canadian, please

We invented the *zipper*..... we've got expertise

We made insulin to combat *disease*

Yeah I know that you wanna be Canadian, please

CHORUS

Brits have got the *monarchy*.....

The US has the

But I know that you wanna be Canadian

The French have got the wine and *cheese*.....

Koolha chill with the Aussies

But I know that you wanna be *Canadian, please*

Et si ce n'était pas assez

On a deux langues officielles:

L'anglais et le français

Ooh la la

Yeah I know that you wanna be Canadian, please

Where else do you find mounted *police*.....

Or go to the hospital and not pay *fees*

Yeah I know that you wanna be *Canadian* please

And when *freshwater* is in high demand

In Kenya they have *safari*

We've missed lots of other *countries*

But I know that you wanna be Canadian

Canada Leader Eats Raw Seal Heart

The British Queen's representative in Canada has caused a scandal by eating the heart of a seal. Canada's governor-general, Michaëlle Jean, helped to kill the seal to show support for seal hunters. She used a traditional Inuit knife to help cut the animal up and then ate a slice of its heart raw. Ms Jean was visiting Arctic villages in Canada's far north. She joined hundreds of Inuit for a community feast. She asked one of her hosts: "Could I try the heart?" The governor-general told reporters from Canada TV that it was "absolutely delicious" and that it "tasted like sushi". She added: "And it's very rich in protein." Canada's Inuit leaders praised Ms Jean's gesture. They said it showed the world that their food culture was important.

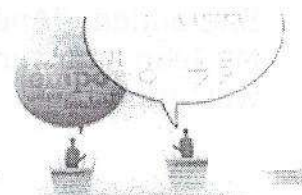
The governor-general's seal-heart snack has deeply upset animal rights groups and the European Union. An EU spokeswoman called Jean's actions "bizarre". The Inuit people say seal hunting is a vital part of their culture and economy. Many Arctic economies rely on hunting and the selling of seal fur. The government allows the killing of 300,000 seals a year. The EU recently voted to ban Canadian seal products because they say hunting methods are cruel. Ms Jean explained she feared many Inuit communities would die out because of the EU ban. An Inuit spokesperson Paul Kaludjak said the seal hunt was not a controversial issue among Inuit. "We don't really care about how the outside world thinks," he said.

1. TRUE / FALSE: Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F): (8 points)

- a. Canada's prime minister had a meal of raw seal heart. T / F
- b. A Canadian leader ate some seal heart because she supports hunters. T / F
- c. The woman said the raw seal heart tasted similar to sushi. T / F
- d. Canada's indigenous people were happy the woman ate seal. T / F
- e. The European Union disagreed with the woman eating seal. T / F
- f. Canada's government has stopped hunters killing seals. T / F
- g. The Canadian leader said Inuit people would die if they didn't eat seals. T / F
- h. Inuit leaders are very concerned at what the world thinks of them. T / F

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Canada

A First Nation by any other name?

May 19th 2011, 21:57 by M.D. | OTTAWA

DESPITE a promise of no surprises after winning the May 2nd Canadian election, Stephen Harper, the prime minister, delivered one on May 18th. He unilaterally decided that Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, a federal ministry, should henceforth be called Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. His rationale was to make the ministry's name more modern and inclusive, but the seemingly slight change alarmed the very people the ministry is meant to serve—the 1.2m Canadians (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/080115/dq080115a-eng.htm> also <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/rt-td/ap-pa-eng.cfm>) whose ancestors were on hand when the first Europeans touched shore in the 9th century.

What to call indigenous groups is intensely political in Canada, reflecting the power struggle over land, resources and government funding between these groups and the government and also among the groups themselves. Complicating the matter is a lack of consistency on naming that makes the area a minefield for non-indigenous Canadians who may not be up to date on what is and is not an acceptable term. In this way

it is similar to shifting terminology in America for African-Americans.

The Indians referred to in the ministry's former title, many of whom have cross-border cousins among the Native Americans of the United States, decided several decades ago that they would rather be known as First Nations. It was both a symbolic casting off of the colonial yoke and a not-too-subtle reminder that they were here first. Their organisation, the National Indian Brotherhood, changed its name officially to the Assembly of First Nations (<http://64.26.129.156/article.asp?id=59>) in 1982. But not all of the 600-plus bands that belong to the group have gone along with the change, and some others use both terms interchangeably. One of the harshest critics of Mr Harper this week was Guy Lonechild, chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, who peppered his discourse (<http://www.thestarphoenix.com/news/decision-canada/FSIN+alarmed+name+change/4808117/story.html>) with references to what it might mean to First Nations.

The First Nations are the largest of Canada's three indigenous groups—the last census counted 700,000—the other two being the Métis and Inuit. The First Nations, however, are the only ones who negotiated treaty rights with the Crown when Canada was still a British colony. Their prime concern is that the switch in the name of the ministry foreshadows a change in government policy that will undermine their traditional rights. Thus they found themselves in the unusual position of defending a name that most of them had rejected. Their grand chief Shawn Atleo says he will be seeking clarity from the prime minister to ensure the new name "accurately reflects the relationship between First Nations and the Crown."

The Inuit, who do not use the term "First Nations" to describe themselves, seem prepared (<http://www.itk.ca/media-centre/media-centre>) to keep an open mind. With about 50,000 members scattered across the vast Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic, this group historically felt the ministry was, as its title suggested, focused on Indians. (In fact, the First Nations' use of "first" miffs the Inuit a bit, for the obvious reasons.) Their national organisation, the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, presciently released a primer (<http://www.itk.ca/publications/note-terminology-inuit-first-nations-metis-and-aboriginal>) on correct

terminology prior to the cabinet shuffle on May 18th. But it was not because they knew of the name change—none of the aboriginal groups was consulted. It was because they feared that the media, often woefully uninformed on these matters, would decide that Peter Penashue, an Innu from Labrador who had been touted as a possible minister, was an Inuit when in fact the Innu are a First Nation.

The primer noted that Inuit (which means "the people" in their native language of Inuktitut) is the contemporary term for Eskimo (which means eater of raw meat). But while all Inuit are Eskimos, not all Eskimos are Inuit. Eskimos also include northerners in the United States and Russia who do not speak Inuktitut. This distinction was lost on the early European explorers, who lumped everyone together. Much like the term Indian fell out of favour because of its colonial and sometimes pejorative overtones, Eskimo has slipped from popular usage in Canada. But nothing is ever straightforward. Some younger Inuit have taken to using the term, believing it has street cred. And while Inuit in Canada prefer to stick to their modern name, across the border in Alaska there are those who identify themselves quite happily as Eskimo.

The Métis, people with both aboriginal and European ancestry, have so far been quiet about Mr Harper's nomenclature surprise. Although they are the second-largest aboriginal group, with an estimated 400,000 members, they have struggled for recognition. Like the Inuit, they are likely to benefit if the change in the ministry's name means there is greater focus on their concerns.

Whether this will happen is unclear. The ministry, which was caught off-guard by the prime ministerial whim, said in a rather terse release (<http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ai/aand-eng.asp>) following the cabinet shuffle that there will be no impact on the department's mandate or the responsibilities of the minister. The ministry's website was still sporting its old name on May 19th. You could almost hear the bureaucrats huffing in the last line of the release: "The new name of the department will be fully implemented in due course."

Sadly, the debate over the name change distracted from what should have been a cause for celebration among Canada's aboriginal peoples: for the first time in history the cabinet includes an Innu minister. He

and the Inuit health minister are two of a record seven
(<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/record-number-of-aboriginal-mps-heading-to-ottawa/article2014726/>) aboriginal MPs
elected May 2nd.

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MUTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the article "Canada: A First Nation by any other name?"

and answer the following questions by selecting the best single response.

1. Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper delivered a surprise on May 18

- a) because he likes surprises
- b) by changing the name of a federal ministry
- c) by unilaterally calling on Indians to change their name

2. What to call native groups in Canada

- a) is exactly the same problem as in America for African-Americans
- b) is straightforward and simple
- c) is an intensely political question

3. Native Canadians

- a) do not want to be called Indians
- b) disagree about what they should call themselves
- c) all want to be known as First Nations

4. The First Nations

- a) signed a treaty with the Crown while Canada was still a British colony
- b) believe that the former government policy undermined their traditional rights
- c) never signed a treaty with the British Crown

5. The Inuit

- a) do not believe the First Nations were the first people in Canada
- b) belong to the First Nations
- c) are also known as Innu

6. It is true that

- a) all Inuit are Eskimos
- b) all Eskimos are Inuit
- c) most Inuit are Eskimos

7. The Métis people

- a) are a mix of Inuit and First Nation ancestry
- b) are not as many as the Inuit
- c) are people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry

8. Peter Penashuehe, the new Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is

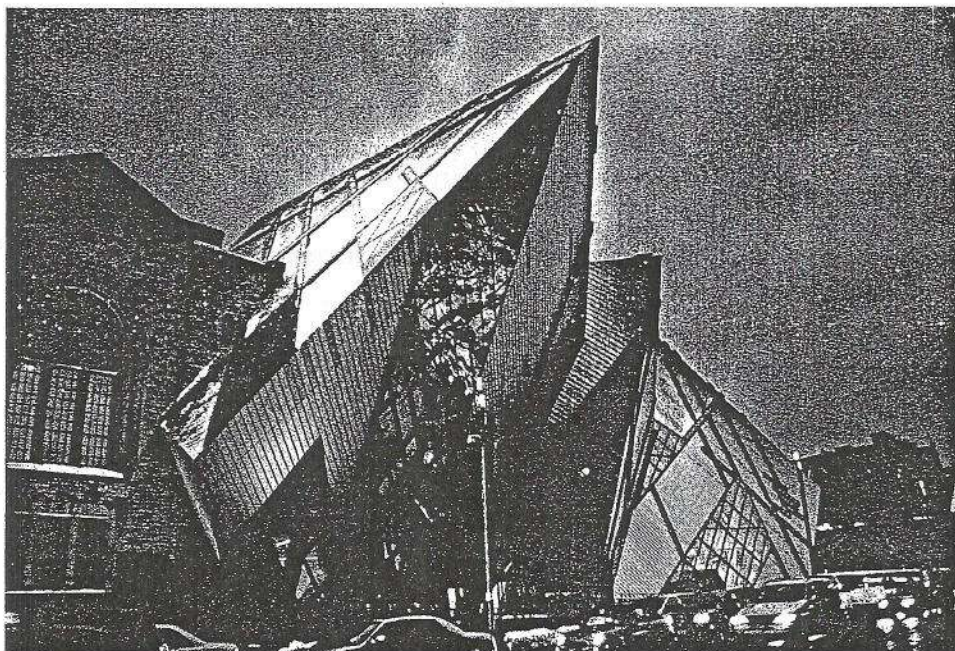
- a) an Innu
- b) an Inuit
- c) an Eskimo

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À LA UNE

TOURISME [♦♦♦]



▲ The Royal Ontario museum (OR)



▲ The Distillery district (DR)

Finding your Toronto

GUIDED TOUR. Walk on the beach at the edge of Lake Ontario, climb the CN Tower and feast your eyes on the city 350 metres below, have brunch in the trendy Distillery District with jazz playing in the background or enjoy window-shopping on Queen St. These are just a few of the activities on offer in Toronto. Here are several itineraries to help you explore the city and make you want to plan your trip straight away!

MINNEAPOLIS STAR TRIBUNE/MCT BY CHRIS WELSCH

Finding your Toronto The many sides to Toronto

hipster trendy / mishmash confusion of many different things / planter container for plants / factory place where sth is manufactured / hot popular / condo = condominium block of apartments / development complex.

2. to thrive, thrived or throve, thrived or thriven to flourish, to prosper / acre = 0.4 hectares / enclosed with a roof and surrounded by walls / decade period of ten years / slab thick slice / brine-cured preserved in brine (salt water) / loin cut of meat / to slather to cover with a thick layer.

5. to marvel (marveled, US = marvelled, GB) to be amazed / as a whole as one, together / core heart, centre / pedestrian-friendly adapted for pedestrians / safe not dangerous / true real / mixed here, from two different cultures / to blend to mix, to combine.

6. definitely without a doubt / divide division / to get, got, got along to have a good relationship.

The problem with writing about Toronto is deciding which Toronto you're going to write about. Is it the Army-Surplus-Store, hipster mishmash in Kensington Market, where an abandoned car was long ago appropriated as a streetside planter? Or the Distillery District, where a renovated whiskey factory complex has become the hottest condo-and-shopping development in town?

2. Is it Old Toronto? The historic port on Lake Ontario thrives at St. Lawrence Market, the 9-acre enclosed food pavilion where the top seller for decades has been a back-bacon sandwich — slabs of brine-cured pork loin, slathered with Saskatchewan mustard.

3. How about Chinese Toronto? The city has six Chinatowns and several daily Chinese language newspapers. Is it Greek Toronto? Italian Toronto? Portuguese Toronto? They're all here.

4. "In America, we say we're a melting pot," said an American friend who lives in the city. "Canada describes itself as a mosaic. That's what Toronto's all about."

The city's core is pedestrian-friendly, safe and, in the truest sense, multicultural.

5. For a few days I was privileged to travel between Torontos, and sometimes they were right across the street from each other. While I loved the variety, I also marvelled at how well the city worked as a whole. The city's core is pedestrian-friendly, safe and, in the truest sense, multicultural. At bars, in restaurants and on the streets, mixed couples and blended groups of friends — black, white, Chinese, Indian —

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appeared in numbers that I have not seen in U.S. cities.

6. "We definitely have our problems," said Bruce Bell, a Toronto historian and author, "but we don't have the kind of racial divides you do in the States. For the most part, we get along." Here you'll find a Toronto mosaic, bits and pieces making up a most pleasant whole.

History

7. Bell has made a career out of bringing Toronto's past into the present. His three-hour walking tour of Old Toronto focuses on St. Lawrence Market, built partly from the remains of one of the town's early city halls. Go for a walk with Bell and he'll tell you where the bodies are, literally. "See where those kids are playing there?" Bell asked, pointing to a playground behind St. James Cathedral. "There are hundreds of people buried there from the cholera epidemic." The \$25 market tour is full of pithy facts and hidden treasures — and comes with a back-bacon sandwich. Bell also operates tours in Chinatown, the University of Toronto and the Distillery District.

8. Chinatown should not be missed, but take the visit a step further than dim-sum at the OK Oriental Health Beauty Centre for a \$25, hourlong foot massage. Walk-ins welcome (453 Dundas St. W.). Second City's Toronto franchise is still top-notch. The Royal Ontario Museum is a natural history grab-bag that unexpectedly hijacked my attention for half a day; excellent option for kids, too. Even if you don't know who Guy Lafleur is, you

shouldn't pass on the Hockey Hall of Fame (30 Yonge St.). It's worth it to see Canadians unabashedly worshipping the Stanley Cup in the cathedral-like space.

Food

9. If there is an iconic Toronto food item, it is the back-bacon (also known as pea-meal bacon) sandwich. St. Lawrence Market has three vendors. I tried Carousel Bakery (which serves its version on freshly made buns) and Paddington's Pump, which gives you more meat and condiments. Both were excellent. St. Lawrence is also the place to get Ukrainian pierogi, local cheese, sausage and produce of all kinds (92 Front St. E.).

10. For a taste of upscale Toronto, head to the Distillery District, where you'll find sleek restaurants and cafes, high-end design stores and swanky galleries. Two finds merit special note: The best meal of my trip came at Archeo Trattoria, which produces rustic Italian cuisine with a few modern twists. I had roasted Pacific salmon (crisp on the outside, delectably flaky inside) on a zesty white bean salad. Very simple dish, but perfectly prepared. Save space for dessert at Soma Chocolatemaker, just around the corner. Billed as "A Place to Worship Chocolate," Soma brews up an amazing Mayan hot chocolate that starts rich and smooth and finishes with a burst of cayenne-and-cinnamon fireworks (55 Mill St.).

11. I stumbled upon Camros Organic Eatery, a Persian vegetarian deli, while exploring the University of Toronto area around Bloor Street. Prices are cheap, and the food is delicious. Try Gheyne — a rich lentil stew that pops with unexpected notes provided by fenugreek, lime and plums (25 Hayden St.).

Getting around

12. Toronto is Canada's biggest city, but its population is often described as 2.5 million. Don't be fooled. The total metro area is closer to 6 million. And "one-third of the population of Canada lives within a 100-mile radius," said historian Bell. Greater Toronto sprawls, but the core is surprisingly compact and very pedestrian-friendly. I traveled mostly by foot, with the subway (\$2.75 a ride) my other primary mode of transportation. ☺

7. remains ancient ruins / city hall municipal building / to tell where the bodies are to reveal the skeletons in the closet, to reveal all the hidden secrets / to point to to indicate with one's finger / playground recreational area for children / to bury to inhumate / pithy pertinent / to hide, hid, hidden to keep in a secret place.

8. must sees and-dos the best things to see and do / to miss to ignore, to forget / a step further a little further / dim sum traditional Chinese cuisine consisting of a variety of steamed or fried dumplings / walk-in person who does not have an appointment / top-notch excellent / grab-bag bag full of different surprises / unexpectedly surprisingly / to hijack to capture / to pass on to miss / hall of fame pantheon / to be worth to merit / unabashedly openly, without any feelings of shame / to worship to venerate.

9. item product / pea-meal bacon bacon, brined and coated in fine cornmeal / vendor place where sth is sold / bun bread roll / pierogi Eastern European dumpling filled with potato, cheese, sauerkraut, meat, or fruit.

10. taste flavour / upscale luxury / to head to go towards / sleek chic / high-end upmarket / swanky classy, chic / twist change, touch / salmon type of freshwater fish / crisp perfectly cooked, crunchy / flaky tender enough to break into small fragments / zesty spicy / to save to keep / to bill as to call / to worship to venerate / to brew to prepare / amazing incredible / Mayan relating to the culture of the Mayas / smooth here, creamy / burst explosion / cinnamon type of spice / firework decorative and exciting explosive.

11. to stumble upon to find by chance / deli delicatessen, shop that sells fine foods and ready-to-serve foods / lentil leguminous plant that has edible seeds / stew ragout / to pop to explode / fenugreek plant with aromatic leaves which are used as flavouring / lime green lemon / plum oval-shaped fruit (genus Prunus).

12. to fool to deceive / metro area metropolis / radius line that joins the centre of a circle with any point on its circumference / to sprawl to extend in a disorganized way / subway (US) = underground (GB) the metro / ride trip / primary main.



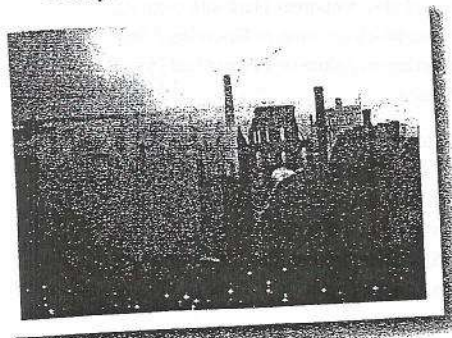
À LA UNE



◀ Creative use of an abandoned car sits outside Kensington Market, in Toronto, Canada. (CHRIS WELSCH/MINNEAPOLIS STAR TRIBUNE/MCT)

The Great Fire

The Great Fire of Toronto of 1904 was the second great fire that destroyed a large section of Downtown Toronto on April 19, 1904. It was the largest fire ever in the city, although a previous large fire had consumed many city blocks on April 7, 1849 when the city was much smaller and constructed mostly with wood. The fire destroyed 104 buildings, but killed no one. The legacy of this fire includes Call Box 12, which was used to sound the alarm and now is the name for the volunteer canteen truck supporting Toronto Fire Services today. ●



Toronto fire 1904, looking south from the top of the bank.

downtown town centre / previous prior, former / block building / wood material from trees / legacy consequence / canteen truck catering van (to provide food and beverages) / to support to help, assist.

100,000

More than 100,000 immigrants arrive in the Toronto area every year. By 2031, Toronto's current visible minority population will have increased to 63%, changing the definition of visible minority in the city.

current present / to increase to augment.

Toronto's Coat of Arms



A capital?

Toronto was twice for brief periods the capital of the united Province of Canada first from 1849–1852, following unrest in Montreal, and later 1856–1858 after which Quebec became capital until 1866 (one year before Confederation); since then, the capital of Canada has remained Ottawa. As it had been for Upper Canada from 1793, Toronto became the capital of the province of Ontario after its official creation in 1867.

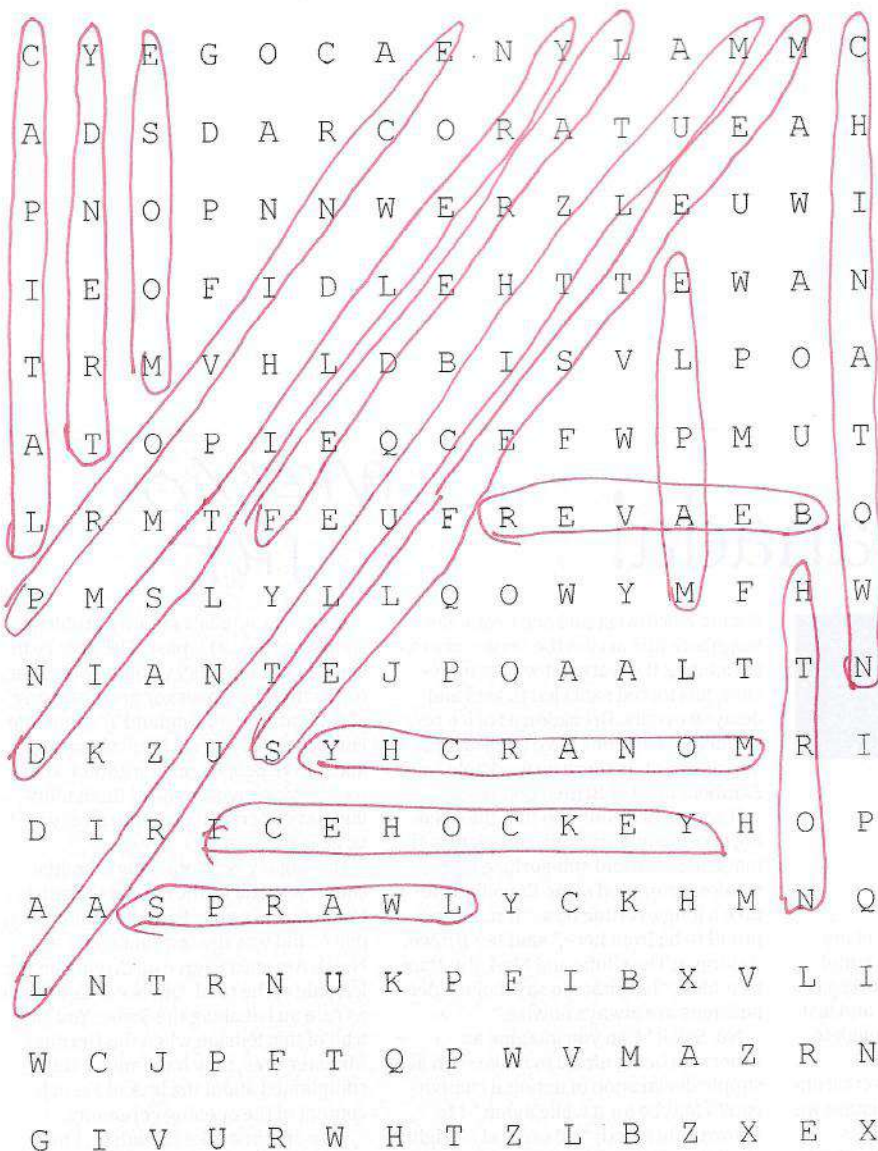
unrest trouble / Upper Canada region of British Canada, coextensive with southern Ontario.

Today

The city celebrated its 175th anniversary on March 6, 2009, since its inception as the City of Toronto in 1834. Toronto hosted the 4th G-20 summit during June 26/27, 2010, for which the largest security operation in Canadian history took place amidst large-scale protests.

inception creation / to host to organise / amidst in the middle of / large-scale very important, extensive / protest demonstration.

Canada

~~BEAVER~~~~DISTILLERY~~~~MAPLE~~~~MULTICULTURAL~~~~SELFESTEEM~~~~CAPITAL~~~~FEDERAL~~~~MONARCHY~~~~NORTH~~~~SPRAWL~~~~CHINATOWN~~~~ICEHOCKEY~~~~MOOSE~~~~PROVINCE~~~~TRENDY~~

GO CANADA

15 of 15 words were placed into the puzzle.

Solution

Allez Canada!

A/FEB/10
1HT



Timothy Egan

Confession: When I was 17 one of my best friends, now a police officer, molded a few scraps of official-looking paper with camera-booth photos, and just like that we turned 21 — old enough to drink, and be Canadians as well.

Our fake I.D. cards said we were from Saskatchewan, a province so distant we figured no one would ever catch us. Questions from clerks trying to talk Canadian seldom went any further than, "Pretty cold up there, eh?"

But my detour into fraud did force upon me an early education in all things Canadian. I developed a lifetime love for the Great White North, its subtle humor and its unknowable insecurities.

Now, with a global audience of several billion focused on one of the world's most stunning cities, Canadians are presented with "the biggest branding opportunity a nation ever gets," as Liberal Party leader Michael Ignatieff said of the 17-day Winter Olympics in Vancouver.

I was hoping Canadians would take their turn on the stage and step out of national character for a few weeks, losing their collective sense of modesty. But the rough patches in the opening days of the games, and savaging from a snit-loving British press that has no athletic feats of its own to cover, have put Canadians on the defensive.

The death of Nodar Kumaritashvili, the Georgian luger, was a horrid blow. The weather, at a time when we in the

Pacific Northwest and our Ecotopian neighbors just across the border are experiencing the warmest winter on record, has forced canceled tickets and delayed events. Breakdowns of ice resurfacing machines have been an embarrassment. Is there no workable Zamboni in all of British Columbia?

It seems like eons ago that the opening ceremony, a triumph complete with magical bears and sub-surface killer whales, prompted some Canadians to take a long overdue bow. "It made me proud to be from here," said Ian Brown, writing in *The Globe and Mail*. But then he added, "I hesitate to say it. Such declarations are always unwise."

No. Say it! Can you imagine an American being afraid to make such a simple declaration of national chauvinism? "Maybe for a while again," Mr. Brown concluded, "we can feel all right about being Canadian."

The prime minister, Stephen Harper, had to make a similar pitch last week in front of the British Columbia Parliament. He urged Canadians to show "an uncharacteristic outburst of patriotism and pride."

Why the prodding? Why the lack of self-esteem? Canada — snap out of it! You're gorgeous, you're sophisticated, you live well. No need for an apology.

There are more people in California, at 38 million, than in all of Canada, with about 34 million. But if Canada were the 51st state, they would be on the American medals podium nightly: Their murder rate is just a third that of the U.S. They have universal health care, and while the system prompts much grumbling, it works for most people — without the death panel quality of America's heartless private insurers.

And when our financial system caused the world economy to tank because of reckless deregulation, Canada's banks were steady as they go, boring and mostly healthy.

Many of Canada's identity problems stem from a quirky past. The history includes Hudson's Bay Company traders (officially The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay), French missionaries and native people long forgotten. Disparate narratives, none of them unifying, have been stitched onto a very large land mass.

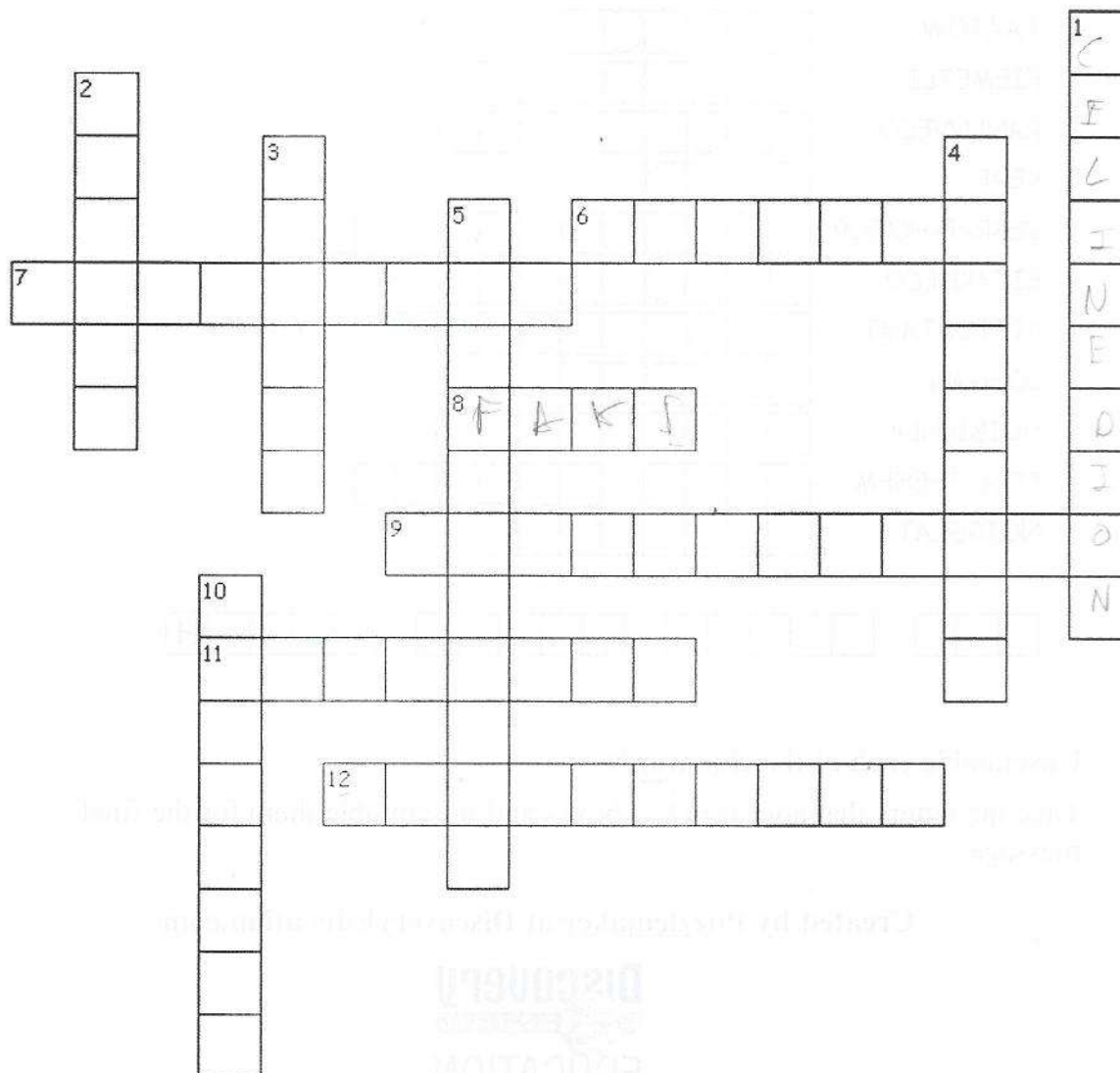
One legacy is an officially bilingual country. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is a very British-feeling place, and was the last major city in North America to give up driving on the left side of the road. Quebec is as French as café au lait along the Seine. You saw a bit of this tension when the Heritage Minister (yes, they have such a thing) complained about the lack of French content in the opening ceremony.

As a onetime fake Canadian, I find some of their practices silly. Take Canadian content laws. These legal requirements that a certain percentage of radio and television shows must contain product that is certifiably Canadian gave us — in parody form — Bob and Doug McKenzie commenting on beer, and late-night airings of Canadian arcanas derided as "Beaver Hours."

But these are minor complaints. There may be no more heart-stopping view in all the world than the glimpse to the west, toward the distant Strait of Georgia, from the span of Lions Gate Bridge, which links Vancouver to its northern suburbs. The pan-Asian cuisine of British Columbia, built around a bounty from the sea, forest and prairie, puts London and Hong Kong to shame.

Vancouver is Manhattan with mountains. It's a liquid city, a tomorrow city, equal parts India, China, England, France and the Pacific Northwest. It's the cool North American sibling. If only, and this holds true for the rest of Canada, it didn't feel the need to blush.

Canada



Across

6. cleans ice rinks
7. Manhattan with mountains
8. not real
9. Late night Canadian offerings
11. forever
12. the national sport

Down

1. Canadians are shy about it
2. the capital
3. Like "own the podium"
4. Canada is officially
5. Canadians seem to lack it
10. It's un-Canadian

Canada

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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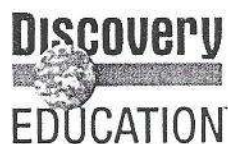
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Unscramble each of the clue words.

Take the letters that appear in  boxes and unscramble them for the final message.

Created by Puzzlemaker at DiscoveryEducation.com



CANADA

Read the article "Allez Canada!" and answer the questions in full sentences using your own words.

1. What is the main thesis of the article?
2. Why did the author and his friend become fake Canadians?
3. What comparisons does the author make between the US and Canada in the article?
4. How would you explain these differences?
5. What are "Beaver Hours" and what does the author think of them?

Canada

A. Definitions

1. gloating	a.
2. quirky	b.
3. slogans	c.
4. expert	d.
5. awkward	e.
6. discard	f.
7. brashness	g.
8. grumbling	h.

B. Synonyms

1. pitch	a. envisage
2. timidity	b. unpleasant
3. launched	c. unruly
4. piped	d. appeal
5. obnoxious	e. defeat
6. trounce	f. shyness
7. imagine	g. started
8. rowdy	h. spent