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3 MINUTE
**BRAZILIAN
PORTUGUESE**

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LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #1

Self Introduction

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Oi, meu nome é Ana.
2. Bom dia, meu nome é Luiz Soares.
3. Prazer.
4. Prazer em conhecê-lo.

ENGLISH

1. Hi, my name is Ana.
2. Good day, my name is Luiz Soares.
3. Nice to meet you. (informal)
4. Nice to meet you. (formal, to a male)

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
conhecê-lo (Brazilian)	meet you		
em (Brazilian)	of	preposition	
oi (Brazilian)	hi	interjection	
meu (Brazilian)	my	possessive	masculine
prazer (Brazilian)	pleasure	noun	masculine

nome (Brazilian)	name	noun	masculine
é (Brazilian)	is	verb	
Felipe (Brazilian)	person's name		
bom dia (Brazilian)	good morning		
Luiz Soares (Brazilian)	person's name		

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Prazer em te conhecer. "Pleasure to meet you."	Foi um grande prazer. "It was a great pleasure."
Eu sou João Ferreira. Prazer em conhecê-la. "I am João Ferreira. Nice to meet you."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Oi, meu nome é Felipe.</i>	Hi, my name is Felipe.
Word 1		<i>oi</i>	hi
Word 2		<i>meu</i>	my
Word 3		<i>nome</i>	name
Word 4		<i>é</i>	is

Word 5		<i>Felipe</i>	person's name
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Bom dia, meu nome é Paloma Soares.</i>	Good day, my name is Paloma Soares.
Word 1		<i>bom dia</i>	good morning
Word 2		<i>meu</i>	my
Word 3		<i>nome</i>	name
Word 4		<i>é</i>	is
Word 5		<i>Luiz Soares</i>	person's name
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Prazer.</i>	Nice to meet you.
Word 1		<i>prazer</i>	pleasure
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Prazer em conhecê-lo.</i>	Nice to meet you. (to a male)
Word 1		<i>prazer</i>	pleasure
Word 2		<i>em</i>	of
Word 3		<i>conhecê-lo</i>	meet you

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you're introducing yourself to a group, you should say either *conhecê-los* or *conhecê-las*. If the group is all men, or a mix of men and women, say *conhecê-los*. If the group is women only, use *conhecê-las*.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #2

Greetings and Farewells

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Oi
2. Bom dia.
3. Até mais.
4. Tchau.

ENGLISH

1. Hi.
2. Good day.
3. See you.
4. Bye

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
até (Brazilian)	until	preposition	
mais (Brazilian)	soon, more	adverb	
tchau (Brazilian)	bye	expression	
oi (Brazilian)	hi	interjection	
bom (Brazilian)	good	adjective	masculine

dia (Brazilian)

day

noun

masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Este livro é muito bom. "This book is really good."	Bom dia! "Good morning!"
Durante o dia, eu trabalho em uma farmácia. "During the day, I work at a pharmacy."	Bom dia! "Good morning!"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to greet someone when you arrive and when you part.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Oi</i>	Hi.
Word 1		<i>oi</i>	hi
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Bom dia.</i>	Good day.
Word 1		<i>bom</i>	good
Word 2		<i>dia</i>	day
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Até mais.</i>	See you.
Word 1		<i>até</i>	until
Word 2		<i>mais</i>	soon, more
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Tchau.</i>	Bye

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can use *oi* anytime of the day in a more informal context. To be more formal, it's better to say "good morning" which is *bom dia*, "good afternoon" which is *boa tarde* or "good evening" which is *boa noite*. But these three greetings can of course be used in casual situations too.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #3 Manners

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
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- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Obrigado.
2. Muito obrigado.
3. Obrigada.
4. Obrigada por tudo.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you. (masculine)
2. Thank you very much. (masculine)
3. Thank you. (feminine)
4. Thanks for everything. (feminine)

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
obrigado (Brazilian)	thank you	adjective	masculine
muito (Brazilian)	very, a lot	adverb	
obrigada	thank you	participle	feminine
por (Brazilian)	for	preposition	
tudo (Brazilian)	everything	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Obrigado pela sua ajuda. "Thank you for your help."	Ele bebeu tudo. "He drank everything."
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Tudo bem? "How are you?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Obrigado.</i>	Thank you.
Word 1	<i>obrigado</i>	thank you
Phrase 2	<i>Muito obrigado.</i>	Thank you very much.
Word 1	<i>muito</i>	very, a lot
Word 2	<i>obrigado</i>	thank you
Phrase 3	<i>Obrigada.</i>	Thank you.
Word 1	<i>obrigada</i>	thank you
Phrase 4	<i>Obrigada por tudo.</i>	Thanks for everything.
Word 1	<i>obrigada</i>	thank you
Word 2	<i>por</i>	for
Word 3	<i>tudo</i>	everything

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Brazil, we sometimes shorten words when we're talking. For example, it's very common to hear *brigado* instead of *obrigado*. Remember that "thank you" in Portuguese has both masculine and feminine forms – *obrigado* and *obrigada*.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #4

Asking How Someone Is

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Tudo bem?
2. Como o senhor está?
3. Estou bem, obrigado.
4. Não estou muito bem, não.

ENGLISH

1. How are you? (informal)
2. How are you? (formal)
3. I'm fine. Thank you.
4. Not so well.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
tudo (Brazilian)	all	noun	
bem (Brazilian)	fine, well	adjective	masculine
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb	
como (Brazilian)	how	adverb	
o senhor (Brazilian)	you (formal)		

está (Brazilian)	is	verb	
estou (Brazilian)	I am	verb	
muito (Brazilian)	very, a lot	adverb	
obrigado (Brazilian)	thank you	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu não vou sair hoje.</p> <p>"I am not going out today."</p>	<p>Me explica como usar o controle remoto.</p> <p>"Explain to me how to use the remote control."</p>
<p>Como se diz "computer" em português?</p> <p>"How do you say 'computer' in Portuguese?"</p>	<p>Como vai?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>
<p>Obrigado pela sua ajuda.</p> <p>"Thank you for your help."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question How are you?.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Tudo bem?</i>	How are you?
Word 1		<i>tudo</i>	all
Word 2		<i>bem</i>	fine, well

Phrase 2	formal	<i>Como o senhor está?</i>	How are you?
Word 1		<i>como</i>	how
Word 2		<i>o senhor</i>	you (formal)
Word 3		<i>está</i>	is
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Estou bem, obrigado.</i>	I'm fine. Thank you.
Word 1		<i>estou</i>	I am
Word 2		<i>bem</i>	fine, well
Word 3		<i>obrigado</i>	thank you
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Não estou muito bem, não.</i>	Not so well.
Word 1		<i>não</i>	no
Word 2		<i>estou</i>	I am
Word 3		<i>muito</i>	very, a lot
Word 4		<i>bem</i>	fine, well

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Brazil, asking how someone is right after greeting them is pretty common. Brazilians like to talk about what's going on with them at the moment, especially elder ladies, so it can be a great conversation starter. Brazilians are pretty open and even talk about their negative experiences or about why they don't feel very well at the moment.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #5

Making Apologies

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Com licença.
2. Desculpe.
3. Foi sem querer.
4. Desculpa.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me. (when entering a room)
2. Excuse me. (when getting someone's attention)
3. I didn't mean it.
4. I'm sorry.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
licença (Brazilian)	excuse	noun	feminine
desculpe (Brazilian)	excuse me, apologies		
foi (Brazilian)	it was		
sem (Brazilian)	without		

querer (Brazilian)	to want	verb
desculpa (Brazilian)	sorry	verb
com (Brazilian)	with	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Posso ir com você? "May I go with you?"	Com licença. "Excuse me."
Com licença, posso passar? "Excuse me, may I pass by you?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself and say that you didn't do it on purpose or you are sorry.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Com licença.</i>	Excuse me.
Word 1	<i>com</i>	with
Word 2	<i>licença</i>	excuse
Phrase 2	<i>Desculpe.</i>	Excuse me.
Word 1	<i>desculpe</i>	excuse me, apologies
Phrase 3	<i>Foi sem querer.</i>	I didn't mean it.
Word 1	<i>foi</i>	it was

Word 2	<i>sem</i>	without
Word 3	<i>querer</i>	to want
Phrase 4	<i>Desculpa.</i>	I'm sorry.
Word 1	<i>desculpa</i>	sorry

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Brazilians tend to exaggerate. You might hear the phrase *mil desculpas* meaning "A thousand sorries" or *desculpa mesmo* meaning "I'm really sorry."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #6

Refusing Politely

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Não, obrigado.
2. Desculpa, mas eu estou muito cansado.
3. Desculpa, mas eu já tenho planos.
4. Obrigado, mas eu estou satisfeito.

ENGLISH

1. No, thank you.
2. Sorry, but I'm too tired.
3. Sorry, but I already have plans.
4. Thanks, but I'm full.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
satisfeito (Brazilian)	full, satisfied	adjective	masculine
estou (Brazilian)	am	verb	
tenho planos (Brazilian)	have plans		
já (Brazilian)	already		

não (Brazilian)	no	adverb	
obrigado (Brazilian)	thank you	adjective	masculine
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
desculpa (Brazilian)	sorry	verb	
mas (Brazilian)	but	conjunction	
eu estou (Brazilian)	I am		
muito (Brazilian)	very, a lot	adverb	
cansado (Brazilian)	tired		

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu não vou sair hoje.</p> <p>"I am not going out today."</p>	<p>Obrigado pela sua ajuda.</p> <p>"Thank you for your help."</p>
<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p>Eu estou com sono, mas eu tenho que terminar este relatório hoje.</p> <p>"I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight."</p>
<p>Eu sei que você está ocupado. Mas você pode ligar pro meu advogado?</p> <p>"I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?"</p>	<p>Ele é alto, mas ela é mais alta.</p> <p>"He is tall, but she is taller."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite.

	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	<i>Não, obrigado.</i>	No, thank you.
Word 1	<i>não</i>	no
Word 2	<i>obrigado</i>	thank you
Phrase 2	<i>Desculpa, mas eu estou muito cansado.</i>	Sorry, but I'm too tired.
Word 1	<i>desculpa</i>	sorry
Word 2	<i>mas</i>	but
Word 3	<i>eu estou</i>	I am
Word 4	<i>muito</i>	a lot, very
Word 5	<i>cansado</i>	tired
Phrase 3	<i>Desculpa, mas eu já tenho planos.</i>	Sorry, but I already have plans.
Word 1	<i>desculpa</i>	sorry
Word 2	<i>mas</i>	but
Word 3	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 4	<i>já</i>	already
Word 5	<i>tenho planos</i>	have plans
Phrase 4	<i>Obrigado, mas eu estou satisfeito.</i>	Thanks, but I'm full.
Word 1	<i>obrigado</i>	thank you

Word 2	<i>mas</i>	but
Word 3	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 4	<i>estou</i>	am

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you refuse something, make sure to sound sorry. As long as you show you are sincerely sorry, people will make no complaints and accept your decline. Most Brazilians will also add a short explanation of why they don't want or can't join as a way to excuse themselves.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #7

Do You Speak English?

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Você fala inglês?
2. O senhor fala inglês?
3. Eu falo sim.
4. Eu não falo, não.

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English? (informal)
2. Do you speak English?
3. Yes, I speak.
4. No, I don't speak.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
fala (Brazilian)	speak	verb	masculine
inglês (Brazilian)	English	noun	masculine
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
falo (Brazilian)	speak	verb	

sim (Brazilian)	yes	adverb
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Você é meu melhor amigo. "You are my best friend."	De onde você é? "Where are you from?"
Onde você aprendeu inglês? "Where did you learn English?"	Eu sou feliz. "I am cheerful."
Eu sou de São Paulo. "I'm from São Paulo."	Eu te amo. "I love you."
Ele não disse nem sim nem não. "He did not say yes or no."	Eu não vou sair hoje. "I am not going out today."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question Do you speak English?.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Você fala inglês?</i>	Do you speak English?
Word 1		<i>você</i>	you
Word 2		<i>fala</i>	speak
Word 3		<i>inglês</i>	English

Phrase 2	formal	<i>O senhor fala inglês?</i>	Do you speak English?
Word 1		<i>o senhor</i>	you (formal)
Word 2		<i>fala</i>	speak
Word 3		<i>inglês</i>	English
Phrase 3		<i>Eu falo sim.</i>	Yes, I speak.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>falo</i>	speak
Word 3		<i>sim</i>	yes
Phrase 4		<i>Eu não falo, não.</i>	No, I don't speak.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>não</i>	no
Word 3		<i>falo</i>	speak
Word 4		<i>não</i>	no

CULTURAL INSIGHT

For those of you who don't only speak English, you can obviously use this question with any language you need. Many people in Brazil study other languages at school, or come from immigrant families, so maybe you will get lucky! Just substitute *inglês* with...

italiano for Italian.

russo for Russian.

espanhol for Spanish.

alemão for German.

árabe for Arabic

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #8 Talking About Your Age

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
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- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Quantos anos você tem?
2. Quantos anos o senhor tem?
3. Eu tenho dezessete.
4. Eu prefiro não falar.

ENGLISH

1. How old are you? (informal)
2. How old are you? (formal)
3. I am 17.
4. I prefer not to say.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
quantos (Brazilian)	how many		
anos (Brazilian)	years	noun	masculine
dezessete (Brazilian)	seventeen		
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
tem (Brazilian)	have	phrase	

o senhor (Brazilian)	you (formal)	
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun
prefiro (Brazilian)	prefer	
tenho (Brazilian)	have	verb
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb
falar (Brazilian)	to say	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Você é meu melhor amigo. "You are my best friend."	De onde você é? "Where are you from?"
Eu sou feliz. "I am cheerful."	Eu sou de São Paulo. "I'm from São Paulo."
Eu te amo. "I love you."	Eu não vou sair hoje. "I am not going out today."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Quantos anos você tem?</i>	How old are you?
Word 1		<i>quantos</i>	how many

Word 2		<i>anos</i>	years
Word 3		<i>você</i>	you
Word 4		<i>tem</i>	have
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Quantos anos o senhor tem?</i>	How old are you?
Word 1		<i>quantos</i>	how many
Word 2		<i>anos</i>	years
Word 3		<i>o senhor</i>	you (formal)
Word 4		<i>tem</i>	have
Phrase 3		<i>Eu tenho dezessete.</i>	I am 17.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>tenho</i>	have
Word 3		<i>dezessete</i>	seventeen
Phrase 4		<i>Eu prefiro não falar.</i>	I prefer not to say.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>prefiro</i>	prefer
Word 3		<i>não</i>	no
Word 4		<i>falar</i>	to say

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Brazil, most women don't like to say their age, so be careful when asking how old a lady is!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #9

Using Adjectives

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- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Eu sou japonês.
2. Eu sou inglês.
3. Nós somos chineses.
4. Você é alemã.

ENGLISH

1. I am Japanese
2. I am English.
3. We are Chinese.
4. You are German. (to a woman)

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
alemã (Brazilian)	German		
é (Brazilian)	are	verb	
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
sou (Brazilian)	am	verb	
chineses (Brazilian)	Chinese		

japonês (Brazilian)	Japanese	noun	masculine
am (Brazilian)	sou		
inglês (Brazilian)	English	noun	masculine
nós (Brazilian)	we	pronoun	
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
somos (Brazilian)	are	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p>Onde você aprendeu inglês?</p> <p>"Where did you learn English?"</p>
<p>Nós somos da Bahia.</p> <p>"We are from Bahia."</p>	<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>
<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to use adjectives in simple sentences.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>English</i>
Phrase 1	<i>Eu sou japonês.</i>	I am Japanese

Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>sou</i>	am
Word 3	<i>japonês</i>	Japanese
Phrase 2	<i>Eu sou inglês.</i>	I am English.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>am</i>	sou
Word 3	<i>inglês</i>	English
Phrase 3	<i>Nós somos chineses.</i>	We are Chinese.
Word 1	<i>nós</i>	we
Word 2	<i>somos</i>	are
Word 3	<i>chineses</i>	Chinese
Phrase 4	<i>Você é alemã.</i>	You are German.
Word 1	<i>você</i>	you
Word 2	<i>é</i>	are
Word 3	<i>alemã</i>	German

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Always remember that most Portuguese adjectives have masculine and feminine forms. For example, depending on the gender of the person, Japanese can be either *japonês* or *japonesa*, and Brazilian could be *brasileiro* or *brasileira*. So make sure to conjugate according to the person or object you're referring to.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #10

Asking How Much Something Costs

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Quanto custa?
2. Quanto custa isso?
3. Tá bom, eu vou levar.
4. Não, obrigado. Está muito caro.

ENGLISH

1. How much does this cost? (informal)
2. How much does this cost? (formal)
3. OK, I'll take it.
4. No, thanks. It's too expensive.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
quanto (Brazilian)	how much	pronoun	
custa (Brazilian)	cost	verb	
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb	
isso (Brazilian)	this	demonstrative	
tá bom (Brazilian)	OK	phrase	

eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
vou (Brazilian)	will		
obrigado (Brazilian)	thank you	adjective	masculine
levar (Brazilian)	take	verb	
está (Brazilian)	is	verb	
muito (Brazilian)	very, a lot	adverb	
caro (Brazilian)	expensive	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu não vou sair hoje.</p> <p>"I am not going out today."</p>	<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>
<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>	<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>
<p>Obrigado pela sua ajuda.</p> <p>"Thank you for your help."</p>	<p>Isso é muito caro, meu Deus!</p> <p>"This is so expensive, oh my God!"</p>
<p>É caro morar em Tóquio.</p> <p>"It is expensive to live in Tokyo."</p>	<p>Aquele hotel é muito caro.</p> <p>"That hotel is very expensive."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

<i>Portuguese</i>	English
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Phrase 1	<i>Quanto custa?</i>	How much does this cost?
Word 1	<i>quanto</i>	how much
Word 2	<i>custa</i>	cost
Phrase 2	<i>Quanto custa isso?</i>	How much does this cost?
Word 1	<i>quanto</i>	how much
Word 2	<i>custa</i>	cost
Word 3	<i>isso</i>	this
Phrase 3	<i>Tá bom, eu vou levar.</i>	OK, I'll take it.
Word 1	<i>tá bom</i>	OK
Word 2	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 3	<i>vou</i>	will
Word 4	<i>levar</i>	take
Phrase 4	<i>Não, obrigado. Está muito caro.</i>	No, thanks. It's too expensive.
Word 1	<i>não</i>	no
Word 2	<i>obrigado</i>	thank you
Word 3	<i>está</i>	is
Word 4	<i>muito</i>	very, a lot

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Brazil, it's very common to haggle when you're buying in small stores. Here's an easy way

to ask for a discount - *Tem desconto?* It literally means "Is there any discount?" Many places may give a small discount if you pay them in cash.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #11

How to Say Prices

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Um real.
2. Dez reais.
3. Cinquenta e cinco e cinquenta.
4. Vinte e seis reais e setenta centavos.

ENGLISH

1. One real.
2. Ten reals.
3. Fifty-five and fifty.
4. Twenty-six reals and seventy cents.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
um (Brazilian)	one	cardinal number	masculine
setenta (Brazilian)	seventy		cardinal number
vinte e seis (Brazilian)	twenty-six		
cinquenta (Brazilian)	fifty		

e (Brazilian)	and		
cinquenta e cinco (Brazilian)	fifty-five		
reais (Brazilian)	Brazilian currency		
dez (Brazilian)	ten	cardinal number	
real (Brazilian)	Brazilian currency	noun	masculine
centavos (Brazilian)	cents		

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say prices.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Um real.</i>	One real.
Word 1	<i>um</i>	one
Word 2	<i>real</i>	real (currency)
Phrase 2	<i>Dez reais.</i>	Ten reals.
Word 1	<i>dez</i>	ten
Word 2	<i>o reais</i>	real (currency)
Phrase 3	<i>Cinquenta e cinco e cinquenta.</i>	Fifty-five and fifty.
Word 1	<i>Cinquenta e cinco</i>	fifty-five
Word 2	<i>e</i>	and

Word 3	<i>cinquenta</i>	fifty
Phrase 4	<i>Vinte e seis reais e setenta centavos.</i>	Twenty-six reais and seventy cents.
Word 1	<i>vinte e seis reais</i>	twenty-six reais
Word 2	<i>e</i>	and
Word 3	<i>setenta centavos.</i>	seventy cents

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you go shopping in Brazil, you'll notice that the cashier won't give small change like 2 or 3 cents. It's because in Brazil, one cent coins are not used anymore. Instead, they round up or down to a number that ends in 0 or 5. For example, if you buy something that costs 1 real and 98 cents, you probably won't receive any change if you give 2 reais to the cashier. If the price is 2 reais and 42 cents, the cashier will return 60 cents if you give him 3 reais.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #12

Asking What Someone is Doing

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

12

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. O que você está fazendo?
2. O que o senhor está fazendo?
3. Eu estou estudando.
4. Não estou fazendo nada.

ENGLISH

1. What are you doing? (informal)
2. What are you doing? (formal)
3. I am studying.
4. I'm not doing anything.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class
nada (Brazilian)	nothing	pronoun
o que (Brazilian)	what	interrogative
que (Brazilian)	that	pronoun
estou (Brazilian)	I am	verb
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun
está (Brazilian)	are	verb

fazendo (Brazilian)	doing	
o senhor (Brazilian)	you (formal)	
estudando (Brazilian)	studying	
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb
estou (Brazilian)	am	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>O que você está comendo?</p> <p>"What are you eating?"</p>	<p>Você entendeu o que eu falei?</p> <p>"Did you understand what I said?"</p>
<p>Eu ainda não li aquele livro que eu comprei.</p> <p>"I still haven't read that book that I bought."</p>	<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>
<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>	<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>
<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>	<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>
<p>Eu não vou sair hoje.</p> <p>"I am not going out today."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question What are you doing?.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>O que você está fazendo?</i>	What are you doing?
Word 1		<i>o</i>	what
Word 2		<i>que</i>	that
Word 3		<i>você</i>	you
Word 4		<i>está</i>	are
Word 5		<i>fazendo</i>	doing
Phrase 2	formal	<i>O que o senhor está fazendo?</i>	What are you doing?
Word 1		<i>o que</i>	what
Word 2		<i>o senhor</i>	you (formal)
Word 3		<i>está</i>	are
Word 4		<i>fazendo</i>	doing
Phrase 3		<i>Eu estou estudando.</i>	I am studying.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>estou</i>	am
Word 3		<i>estudando</i>	studying
Phrase 4		<i>Não estou fazendo nada.</i>	I'm doing nothing.
Word 1		<i>não</i>	no

Word 2	<i>estou</i>	am
Word 3	<i>fazendo</i>	doing
Word 4	<i>nada</i>	nothing

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Often, Brazilians will add the word *que* in a question. For example, *O que você está fazendo?* would be *O que que você está fazendo?*

It's a very natural way of asking questions in Brazil. To sound even more casual, you can also shorten the word *está* down to *tá*, so it'll be *O que que você tá fazendo?*

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #13

Who Is It?

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Quem é?
2. Quem é ele?
3. Sou eu.
4. É o meu amigo.

ENGLISH

1. Who is it?
2. Who is he?
3. It's me.
4. That's my friend.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
quem (Brazilian)	who	adverb	
ele (Brazilian)	he	pronoun	masculine
é (Brazilian)	is	verb	
o (Brazilian)	the	article	masculine
meu (Brazilian)	my	possessive	masculine

amigo (Brazilian)

friend

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ele deu comida para as galinhas hoje de manhã.

"He fed the chickens this morning."

Ele é chinês.

"He is Chinese."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Quem é?</i>	Who is it?
Word 1	<i>quem</i>	who
Word 2	<i>é</i>	is
Phrase 2	<i>Quem é ele?</i>	Who is he?
Word 1	<i>quem</i>	who
Word 2	<i>é</i>	is
Word 3	<i>ele</i>	he
Phrase 3	<i>Sou eu.</i>	It's me.
Word 1	<i>sou</i>	am
Word 2	<i>eu</i>	I
Phrase 4	<i>É o meu amigo.</i>	That is a friend of mine.

Word 1	<i>é</i>	is
Word 2	<i>o</i>	the
Word 3	<i>meu</i>	my
Word 4	<i>amigo</i>	friend

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When speaking on the phone, you may ask *Quem está falando?* meaning "Who is speaking?" The answer should be something like *É a Ana* or "It's Ana."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #14

When Are You Leaving?

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

14

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Quando você vai embora?
2. Quando o senhor vai embora?
3. Eu vou sair daqui a duas horas.
4. Eu vou embora semana que vem.

ENGLISH

1. When are you leaving? (informal)
2. When are you leaving? (formal)
3. I leave in two hours.
4. I leave next week.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
quando (Brazilian)	when	adverb	
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
vou sair (Brazilian)	will leave		
vai (Brazilian)	go	verb	
embora (Brazilian)	away, home		

o senhor (Brazilian)	you (formal)		
vai embora (Brazilian)	go away		
daqui a (Brazilian)	from here in		
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
duas (Brazilian)	two		
horas (Brazilian)	hours	noun	feminine
vou embora (Brazilian)	will go away		
semana que vem (Brazilian)	next week	phrase	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Quando o filme vai começar?</p> <p>"When will the movie start?"</p>	<p>Quando você vai viajar?</p> <p>"When will you travel?"</p>
<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>	<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p>A feira do gado vai ser semana que vem.</p> <p>"The cattle fair will be held next week."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Quando você vai embora?</i>	When are you leaving?
Word 1		<i>quando</i>	when
Word 2		<i>você</i>	you
Word 3		<i>vai</i>	go
Word 4		<i>embora</i>	away, home
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Quando o senhor vai embora?</i>	When are you leaving?
Word 1		<i>quando</i>	when
Word 2		<i>o senhor</i>	you (formal)
Word 3		<i>vai embora</i>	go away
Phrase 3		<i>Eu vou sair daqui a duas horas.</i>	I leave in two hours.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>vou sair</i>	will leave
Word 3		<i>daqui a</i>	from here in
Word 4		<i>duas</i>	two
Word 5		<i>horas</i>	hours
Phrase 4		<i>Eu vou embora semana que vem.</i>	I leave next week.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I

Word 2	<i>vou embora</i>	will go away
Word 3	<i>semana que vem</i>	next week

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Ir embora is a very common expression, meaning "to go away". It can also mean "to go home." But when used independently, *ir* means "to go" and *embora* means "away".

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #15

Where Are You Going?

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

15

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Aonde você vai?
2. Onde o senhor vai?
3. Eu vou no supermercado.
4. Eu vou pro trabalho.

ENGLISH

1. Where are you going? (informal)
2. Where are you going? (formal)
3. I'm going to the supermarket.
4. I'm going to work.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
trabalho (Brazilian)	work	noun	masculine
pro (Brazilian)	to the		
aonde (Brazilian)	where		
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
no (Brazilian)	to the		

vai (Brazilian)	go	verb	
onde (Brazilian)	where	adverb	
o senhor (Brazilian)	you (formal)		
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
supermercado (Brazilian)	supermarket	noun	masculine
vou (Brazilian)	will go		

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>	<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Onde você vai amanhã à noite?</p> <p>"Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p>Para onde você vai nas férias?</p> <p>"Where are you going on vacation?"</p>
<p>Onde está meu livro?</p> <p>"Where is my book?"</p>	<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>
<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>	<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>
<p>O supermercado fica ali.</p> <p>"The supermarket is just over there."</p>	<p>Esse é o supermercado.</p> <p>"That is the supermarket."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Aonde você vai?</i>	Where are you going?
Word 1		<i>aonde</i>	where
Word 2		<i>você</i>	you
Word 3		<i>vai</i>	go
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Onde o senhor vai?</i>	Where are you going?
Word 1		<i>onde</i>	where
Word 2		<i>o senhor</i>	you (formal)
Word 3		<i>vai</i>	go
Phrase 3		<i>Eu vou no supermercado.</i>	I'm going to the supermarket.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>vou</i>	will go
Word 3		<i>no</i>	to the
Word 4		<i>supermercado</i>	supermarket
Phrase 4		<i>Eu vou pro trabalho.</i>	I'm going to work.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>vou</i>	will go
Word 3		<i>pro</i>	to the

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If the verb following the question gives an idea of movement, like the verb “to go”, you can also use the word *Aonde*. *Aonde* is the combination of the preposition *a* plus *onde*. For example, you can say *Aonde você foi ontem?* which means “Where did you go yesterday?”

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #16

Asking Directions

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

16

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Onde fica o metrô?
2. É só ir reto.
3. Vire à direita.
4. Vire à esquerda.

ENGLISH

1. Where is the subway?
2. Just go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn left.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
onde (Brazilian)	where	adverb	
fica (Brazilian)	is located	verb	
reto (Brazilian)	straight	adjective	
o (Brazilian)	the	article	masculine
metrô (Brazilian)	subway		

é (Brazilian)	is	verb	
só (Brazilian)	just	adverb	
vire (Brazilian)	turn	verb	
ir (Brazilian)	to go	verb	
à (Brazilian)	to the	preposition	feminine
direita (Brazilian)	right	noun	feminine
esquerda (Brazilian)	left	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Onde você vai amanhã à noite?</p> <p>"Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p>Para onde você vai nas férias?</p> <p>"Where are you going on vacation?"</p>
<p>Onde está meu livro?</p> <p>"Where is my book?"</p>	<p>Desenhe uma linha reta.</p> <p>"Draw a straight line."</p>
<p>Eu fui ao hospital veterinário.</p> <p>"I went to the animal hospital."</p>	<p>Por favor, vire à direita.</p> <p>"Please turn right."</p>
<p>Levante sua mão direita.</p> <p>"Raise your right hand."</p>	<p>Carla, dobra à esquerda.</p> <p>"Carla, turn left."</p>

Ela disse para nós não virarmos à esquerda.

"She told us not to turn left."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understand basic directions.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Onde fica o metrô?</i>	Where is the subway?
Word 1	<i>onde</i>	where
Word 2	<i>fica</i>	is located
Word 3	<i>o</i>	the
Word 4	<i>metrô</i>	subway
Phrase 2	<i>É só ir reto.</i>	Just go straight.
Word 1	<i>é</i>	is
Word 2	<i>só</i>	just
Word 3	<i>ir</i>	to go
Word 4	<i>reto</i>	straight
Phrase 3	<i>Vire à direita.</i>	Turn right.
Word 1	<i>vire</i>	turn
Word 2	<i>à</i>	to the
Word 3	<i>direita</i>	right
Phrase 4	<i>Vire à esquerda.</i>	Turn left.
Word 1	<i>vire</i>	turn
Word 2	<i>à</i>	to the
Word 3	<i>esquerda</i>	left

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Rio de Janeiro, you'll probably hear the verb *quebrar* instead of *virar*, also meaning "to turn." So the sentence would be *Quebrar à direita*, meaning "Turn right."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #17

Why?

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

17

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Por que você chegou atrasado?
2. Eu perdi o ônibus.
3. Por que você vai embora tão cedo?
4. Para não perder o ônibus.

ENGLISH

1. Why are you late?
2. I missed the bus.
3. Why do you leave so early?
4. To not miss the bus.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
por que (Brazilian)	why		
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
ônibus (Brazilian)	bus	noun	masculine
chegou (Brazilian)	arrived		
atrasado (Brazilian)	late	adjective, adverb	masculine

eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
perdi (Brazilian)	missed		
vai embora (Brazilian)	go away		
o (Brazilian)	the	article	masculine
tão (Brazilian)	so		
cedo (Brazilian)	early		
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb	
perder (Brazilian)	to miss		

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>	<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Uma viagem de ônibus de São Paulo a Brasília demora em média quinze horas.</p> <p>"A bus trip from São Paulo to Brasília takes fifteen hours on average."</p>	<p>O terminal de ônibus fica naquela esquina.</p> <p>"The bus terminal is on that corner."</p>
<p>Você sempre está atrasado para o trabalho.</p> <p>"You are always late for work."</p>	<p>Eu estou atrasado!</p> <p>"I'm late!"</p>
<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>

Eu te amo. "I love you."	Eu não vou sair hoje. "I am not going out today."
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer why.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Por que você chegou atrasado?</i>	Why are you late?
Word 1	<i>por que</i>	why
Word 2	<i>você</i>	you
Word 3	<i>chegou</i>	arrived
Word 4	<i>atrasado</i>	late
Phrase 2	<i>Eu perdi o ônibus.</i>	I missed the bus.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>perdi</i>	missed
Word 3	<i>o</i>	the
Word 4	<i>ônibus</i>	bus
Phrase 3	<i>Por que você vai embora tão cedo?</i>	Why do you leave so early?
Word 1	<i>por que</i>	why
Word 2	<i>você</i>	you

Word 3	<i>vai embora</i>	go away
Word 4	<i>tão</i>	so
Word 5	<i>cedo</i>	early
Phrase 4	<i>Para não perder o ônibus.</i>	To not miss the bus.
Word 1	<i>para</i>	to
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>perder</i>	to miss
Word 4	<i>o</i>	the

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you want, you can freely move the *por que* to the end of the sentence in Portuguese instead. For example, *Você chegou atrasado por quê?* In this case, you need to add a circumflex accent, since it's at the end of the sentence.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #18

Possession

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

18

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Você tem uma caneta?
2. O senhor tem uma caneta?
3. Eu tenho sim.
4. Tenho sim.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a pen? (informal)
2. Do you have a pen? (formal)
3. Yes, I have one.
4. Yes, here you are.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
tó (Brazilian)	here you are		
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
tem (Brazilian)	have	phrase	
sim (Brazilian)	yes	adverb	
uma (Brazilian)	a	cardinal number	feminine

caneta (Brazilian)	pen	noun	feminine
o senhor (Brazilian)	you		
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
tenho (Brazilian)	have	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>	<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Ele não disse nem sim nem não.</p> <p>"He did not say yes or no."</p>	<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>
<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>	<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Register	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Você tem uma caneta?</i>	Do you have a pen?
Word 1		<i>você</i>	you
Word 2		<i>tem</i>	have
Word 3		<i>uma</i>	a

Word 4		<i>caneta</i>	pen
Phrase 2	formal	<i>O senhor tem uma caneta?</i>	Do you have a pen?
Word 1		<i>o senhor</i>	you
Word 2		<i>tem</i>	have
Word 3		<i>uma</i>	a
Word 4		<i>caneta</i>	pen
Phrase 3		<i>Eu tenho sim.</i>	Yes, I have one.
Word 1		<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2		<i>tenho</i>	have
Word 3		<i>sim</i>	yes
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Tenho sim.</i>	Yes, here you are.
Word 1		<i>tenho</i>	have
Word 2		<i>sim</i>	yes

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you want to sound really natural when asking if someone has something, because you need to borrow it or you are looking for it in a store, you can use the words *Será que*.

Here's an example -

Será que você tem um lápis preto? It literally means "I wonder if you have a black pencil?" You just add *Será que* at the beginning of the sentence. It makes the whole sentence sound like a question, and it's a little bit less direct.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #19

Going Without

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Eu não tenho caneta.
2. Eu não tenho tempo.
3. Eu não sei.
4. Eu não entendi.

ENGLISH

1. I don't have a pen.
2. I don't have time.
3. I don't know.
4. I didn't understand.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
sei (Brazilian)	know		
entendi (Brazilian)	understood		
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb	
tenho (Brazilian)	have	verb	

caneta (Brazilian)

pen

noun

feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Eu sou feliz. "I am cheerful."	Eu sou de São Paulo. "I'm from São Paulo."
Eu te amo. "I love you."	Eu não vou sair hoje. "I am not going out today."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	Portuguese	English
Phrase 1	<i>Eu não tenho caneta.</i>	I don't have a pen.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>tenho</i>	have
Word 4	<i>caneta</i>	pen
Phrase 2	<i>Eu não tenho tempo.</i>	I don't have time.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>tenho</i>	have
Word 4	<i>tempo</i>	time

Phrase 3	<i>Eu não sei.</i>	I don't know.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>sei</i>	know
Phrase 4	<i>Eu não entendi.</i>	I didn't understand.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>entendi</i>	understood

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sometimes Brazilians use many negative words in the same sentence to mean that you are not or don't have something. For example, *Eu não tenho nada* literally means "I don't have nothing." But you can't use it to mean "I have something." Like in English, double negatives actually retain the negative meaning in Portuguese.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #20

Talking about Your Likes

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Você gosta de chocolate?
2. Você gosta de doce?
3. Eu gosto sim.
4. Sim, eu amo chocolate.

ENGLISH

1. Do you like chocolate?
2. Do you like sweets?
3. Yes, I like it.
4. Yes, I love chocolates.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
amo (Brazilian)	love		
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
gosta (Brazilian)	like		
sim (Brazilian)	yes	adverb	
de (Brazilian)	of	preposition	

chocolate (Brazilian)	chocolate	noun	masculine
doce (Brazilian)	sweets		
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
gosto (Brazilian)	like		

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>	<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Ele não disse nem sim nem não.</p> <p>"He did not say yes or no."</p>	<p>Algumas pessoas não podem viver sem chocolate.</p> <p>"Some people just can't live without chocolate."</p>
<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>English</i>
Phrase 1	<i>Você gosta de chocolate?</i>	Do you like chocolate?
Word 1	<i>você</i>	you

Word 2	<i>gosta</i>	like
Word 3	<i>de</i>	of
Word 4	<i>chocolate</i>	chocolate
Phrase 2	<i>Você gosta de doce?</i>	Do you like sweets?
Word 1	<i>you</i>	you
Word 2	<i>gosta</i>	like
Word 3	<i>de</i>	of
Word 4	<i>doce</i>	sweets
Phrase 3	<i>Eu gosto sim.</i>	Yes, I like it.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>gosto</i>	like
Word 3	<i>sim</i>	yes
Phrase 4	<i>Sim, eu amo chocolate.</i>	Yes, I love chocolates.
Word 1	<i>sim</i>	yes
Word 2	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 3	<i>amo</i>	love
Word 4	<i>chocolate</i>	chocolate

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking what someone likes is the best way to make friends in Brazil. We always appreciate if someone is interested to know the details of what we like or dislike. Plus, it's a perfect small

talk starter!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #21

Talking about Your Dislikes

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Eu não gosto disso.
2. Eu não gosto de esperar.
3. Eu odeio isso.
4. Eu odeio esperar.

ENGLISH

1. I don't like this.
2. I don't like waiting.
3. I hate this.
4. I hate waiting.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun
não (Brazilian)	no	adverb
isso (Brazilian)	this	demonstrative
gosto (Brazilian)	like	
disso (Brazilian)	of this	

de (Brazilian)	of	preposition
esperar (Brazilian)	to wait	verb
odeio (Brazilian)	hate	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p>Eu não vou sair hoje.</p> <p>"I am not going out today."</p>
<p>Você pode esperar a sua fatura por mais alguns dias? Está quase pronta.</p> <p>"Can you wait for your invoice a couple of days more? I have it almost ready."</p>	<p>Eu odeio ficar esperando horas por você!</p> <p>"I hate waiting for you for hours!"</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Eu não gosto disso.</i>	I don't like this.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>gosto</i>	like
Word 4	<i>disso</i>	of this

Phrase 2	<i>Eu não gosto de esperar.</i>	I don't like waiting.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>não</i>	no
Word 3	<i>gosto</i>	like
Word 4	<i>de</i>	of
Word 5	<i>esperar</i>	to wait
Phrase 3	<i>Eu odeio isso.</i>	I hate this.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>odeio</i>	hate
Word 3	<i>isso</i>	this
Phrase 4	<i>Eu odeio esperar.</i>	I hate waiting.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>odeio</i>	hate
Word 3	<i>esperar</i>	to wait

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When someone invites you over to their house for a meal, it's okay to let them know if you don't like or you can't have a type of food. Especially if you're vegetarian, it's better to let them know beforehand, since usually meals in Brazil contain some kind of meat.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #22

Ordering at a Restaurant

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

22

BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Você pode trazer o cardápio?
2. O que você recomenda?
3. Um café para mim.
4. Eu quero um café.

ENGLISH

1. Can you bring the menu?
2. What do you recommend?
3. A coffee for me.
4. I want a coffee.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
quero (Brazilian)	want		
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
poder (Brazilian)	can	verb	
recomenda (Brazilian)	recommend		

trazer (Brazilian)	to bring	verb	
o (Brazilian)	the	article	masculine
cardápio (Brazilian)	menu	noun	masculine
o que (Brazilian)	what	interrogative	
um (Brazilian)	one, a	cardinal number	masculine
que (Brazilian)	that	pronoun	
café (Brazilian)	coffee	noun	masculine
para (Brazilian)	for	preposition	
mim (Brazilian)	me	pronoun	
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>	<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Você poderia fechar a porta, por favor?</p> <p>"Could you close the door please?"</p>	<p>Você traz um copo de água pra mim, por favor?</p> <p>"Could you bring me a glass of water, please?"</p>
<p>O que você está comendo?</p> <p>"What are you eating?"</p>	<p>Você entendeu o que eu falei?</p> <p>"Did you understand what I said?"</p>

<p>Eu ainda não li aquele livro que eu comprei.</p> <p>"I still haven't read that book that I bought."</p>	<p>No Brasil, quase todo mundo toma muito café bem doce várias vezes ao dia.</p> <p>"In Brazil, almost everyone drinks a lot of very sweet coffee many times a day."</p>
<p>O Brasil é um grande produtor de café.</p> <p>"Brazil is a great coffee producer."</p>	<p>Um café, por favor.</p> <p>"One coffee please."</p>
<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Você pode trazer o cardápio?</i>	Can you bring the menu?
Word 1	<i>você</i>	you
Word 2	<i>pode</i>	can
Word 3	<i>trazer</i>	to bring
Word 4	<i>o</i>	the
Word 5	<i>cardápio</i>	menu
Phrase 2	<i>O que você recomenda?</i>	What do you recommend?

Word 1	<i>o que</i>	what
Word 2	<i>você</i>	you
Word 3	<i>recomenda</i>	recommend
Phrase 3	<i>Um café para mim.</i>	A coffee for me.
Word 1	<i>um</i>	one, a
Word 2	<i>café</i>	coffee
Word 3	<i>para</i>	for
Word 4	<i>mim</i>	me
Phrase 4	<i>Eu quero um café.</i>	I want a coffee.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>quero</i>	want
Word 3	<i>um</i>	one, a
Word 4	<i>café</i>	coffee

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you're not sure how to read something on the menu, don't worry. Just point to it and say *Esse aqui, por favor* meaning "this one, please." It's not rude at all as long as you smile at the restaurant staff.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #23

Asking for the Bill

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Você pode trazer a conta, por favor?
2. Onde que eu pago a conta?
3. Com licença, o troco está errado.
4. Pode ficar com o troco.

ENGLISH

1. Can you bring the bill, please?
2. Where can I pay the bill?
3. Excuse me, the change is wrong.
4. Keep the change.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
troco (Brazilian)	change		
você pode (Brazilian)	you can		
trazer (Brazilian)	to bring	verb	
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
a (Brazilian)	the	preposition	

conta (Brazilian)	bill, account	noun	feminine
por favor (Brazilian)	please	phrase	
onde (Brazilian)	where	adverb	
pago (Brazilian)	pay	verb	
que (Brazilian)	that	pronoun	
a conta (Brazilian)	the bill		
com licença (Brazilian)	excuse me	expression	
o (Brazilian)	the	article	masculine
está (Brazilian)	is	verb	
errado (Brazilian)	wrong		
poder (Brazilian)	can	verb	
ficar (Brazilian)	to stay	verb	
com (Brazilian)	with	preposition	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você traz um copo de água pra mim, por favor?</p> <p>"Could you bring me a glass of water, please?"</p>	<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>
<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>	<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>

<p>Por favor, sente-se.</p> <p>"Please sit."</p>	<p>Por favor, pode me ajudar?</p> <p>"Please, could you help?"</p>
<p>Por favor repita.</p> <p>"Please repeat."</p>	<p>Água, por favor.</p> <p>"Water, please."</p>
<p>Por favor, passe o suco.</p> <p>"Please pass the juice."</p>	<p>Onde você vai amanhã à noite?</p> <p>"Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>
<p>Para onde você vai nas férias?</p> <p>"Where are you going on vacation?"</p>	<p>Onde está meu livro?</p> <p>"Where is my book?"</p>
<p>Eu ainda não li aquele livro que eu comprei.</p> <p>"I still haven't read that book that I bought."</p>	<p>Você poderia fechar a porta, por favor?</p> <p>"Could you close the door please?"</p>
<p>Ela nunca fica muito tempo no mesmo lugar.</p> <p>"She never stays long at the same place."</p>	<p>Eu vou ficar em casa amanhã.</p> <p>"I will stay home tomorrow."</p>
<p>Onde fica Alemanha?</p> <p>"Where is Germany located?"</p>	<p>Posso ir com você?</p> <p>"May I go with you?"</p>
<p>Com licença.</p> <p>"Excuse me."</p>	<p>Com licença, posso passar?</p> <p>"Excuse me, may I pass by you?"</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the bill and check the change.

Portuguese

English

Phrase 1	<i>Você pode trazer a conta, por favor?</i>	Can you bring the bill, please?
Word 1	<i>you can</i>	you can
Word 2	<i>trazer</i>	to bring
Word 3	<i>a</i>	the
Word 4	<i>conta</i>	bill, account
Word 5	<i>por favor</i>	please
Phrase 2	<i>Onde que eu pago a conta?</i>	Where can I pay the bill?
Word 1	<i>onde</i>	where
Word 2	<i>que</i>	that
Word 3	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 4	<i>pago</i>	pay
Word 5	<i>a conta</i>	the bill
Phrase 3	<i>Com licença, o troco está errado.</i>	Excuse me, the change is wrong.
Word 1	<i>com licença</i>	excuse me
Word 2	<i>o</i>	the
Word 3	<i>troco</i>	change
Word 4	<i>está</i>	is
Word 5	<i>errado</i>	wrong
Phrase 4	<i>Pode ficar com o troco.</i>	Keep the change.

Word 1	<i>pode</i>	can
Word 2	<i>ficar</i>	to stay
Word 3	<i>com</i>	with
Word 4	<i>o</i>	the

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Brazil, tipping is not common. Restaurant bills usually include a 10% service charge, which goes to the waiters. There are some restaurants that don't charge you the 10%. In this case, it's up to you to leave a tip for your server.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #24

Offering an Invitation

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. O que você vai fazer na sexta à noite?
2. O que você vai fazer no fim de semana?
3. Eu vou no cinema.
4. Você quer vir?

ENGLISH

1. What are you going to do on Friday night?
2. What are you going to do on the weekend?
3. I'm going to the movies.
4. Will you join?

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
o que que (Brazilian)	what		
você vai (Brazilian)	you will		
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun	
fazer (Brazilian)	to do	verb	
na (Brazilian)	on the		

sexta à noite (Brazilian)	Friday night		
no (Brazilian)	on the		
vou (Brazilian)	will go		
fim de semana (Brazilian)	weekend	phrase	masculine
no (Brazilian)	to the		
cinema (Brazilian)	movies	noun	feminine
você (Brazilian)	you	pronoun	
quer (Brazilian)	want	verb	
vir (Brazilian)	to come	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>	<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>
<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p>Você é meu melhor amigo.</p> <p>"You are my best friend."</p>
<p>De onde você é?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>	<p>Eu sei que você não quer que eu vá para a festa.</p> <p>"I know you don't want me to come to the party."</p>
<p>Vem aqui.</p> <p>"Come here."</p>	

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>O que você vai fazer na sexta à noite?</i>	What are you going to do on Friday night?
Word 1	<i>o que</i>	what
Word 2	<i>você vai</i>	you will
Word 3	<i>fazer</i>	to do
Word 4	<i>na</i>	on the
Word 5	<i>sexta à noite</i>	Friday night
Phrase 2	<i>O que você vai fazer no fim de semana?</i>	What are you going to do on the weekend?
Word 1	<i>o que</i>	what
Word 2	<i>você vai</i>	you will
Word 3	<i>fazer</i>	to do
Word 4	<i>no</i>	on the
Word 5	<i>fim de semana</i>	weekend
Phrase 3	<i>Eu vou no cinema.</i>	I'm going to the movies.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>vou</i>	will go
Word 3	<i>no</i>	to the
Word 4	<i>cinema</i>	movies
Phrase 4	<i>Você quer vir?</i>	Will you join?

Word 1	<i>você</i>	you
Word 2	<i>quer</i>	want
Word 3	<i>vir</i>	to come

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Brazilian people like to hang out with many friends. If you know someone who lives in a house with a backyard and a pool, then there's a big chance that you'll go to a party there. Don't be shy if someone asks you to hang out despite having just met. They just want to be friendly and get to know you better.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Portuguese S1 #25 On the Phone

CONTENTS

- 2 Brazilian Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

1. Alô.
2. É o Pedro.
3. Posso falar com a Marisa?
4. Eu ligo depois então.

ENGLISH

1. Hello. (answering)
2. This is Pedro.
3. May I talk to Marisa?
4. I'll call later, then.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
alô (Brazilian)	hello (answering)	interjection	
é (Brazilian)	is	verb	
a (Brazilian)	the	preposition	
o (Brazilian)	the	article	masculine

Pedro (Brazilian)	Pedro, a person's name	
posso (Brazilian)	may	verb
falar (Brazilian)	to talk	verb
Marisa (Brazilian)	Marisa, a person's name	
com (Brazilian)	with	preposition
eu (Brazilian)	I	pronoun
ligo (Brazilian)	call	
depois (Brazilian)	later	
então (Brazilian)	then	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Posso ir com você?</p> <p>"May I go with you?"</p>	<p>Com licença.</p> <p>"Excuse me."</p>
<p>Com licença, posso passar?</p> <p>"Excuse me, may I pass by you?"</p>	<p>Eu sou feliz.</p> <p>"I am cheerful."</p>
<p>Eu sou de São Paulo.</p> <p>"I'm from São Paulo."</p>	<p>Eu te amo.</p> <p>"I love you."</p>
<p>OK, então a gente se vê semana que vem.</p> <p>"Ok, then, I'll see you next week."</p>	<p>Onde estou então?</p> <p>"Where am I then?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

	<i>Portuguese</i>	English
Phrase 1	<i>Alô.</i>	Hello. (answering)
Word 1	<i>alô</i>	hello (answering)
Phrase 2	<i>É o Pedro.</i>	This is Pedro.
Word 1	<i>é</i>	is
Word 2	<i>o</i>	the
Word 3	<i>Pedro</i>	Pedro, a person's name
Phrase 3	<i>Posso falar com a Marisa?</i>	May I talk to Marisa
Word 1	<i>posso</i>	may
Word 2	<i>falar</i>	to talk
Word 3	<i>com</i>	with
Word 4	<i>a</i>	the
Word 5	<i>Marisa</i>	Marisa, a person's name
Phrase 4	<i>Eu ligo depois então.</i>	I'll call later, then.
Word 1	<i>eu</i>	I
Word 2	<i>ligo</i>	call
Word 3	<i>depois</i>	later
Word 4	<i>então</i>	then

Back when everyone was still using landline phones, people would answer the phone by saying their name, or their family name. But nowadays the majority of households rely solely on mobile phones, and therefore people can usually see on the phone who is calling. Thus, names are no longer said out loud, when answering the phone in Brazil. Most often people will answer the phone by saying *Alô* meaning "Hello" when answering the phone.



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3 MINUTE BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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