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# Portuguese

## Lower Intermediate



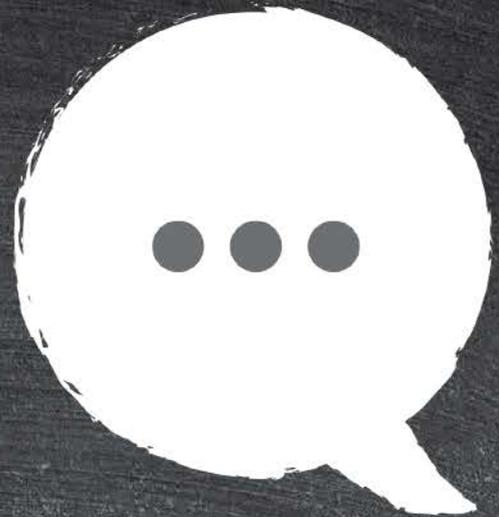
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## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #1 Picture Perfect in Portuguese

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# 1

# PORTUGUESE

1. Juliana: Nossa! Que lugar lindo!
2. Thomas: Pode crer! Vamos tirar uma foto com essa paisagem de fundo?!
3. Juliana: Vai ficar linda! Vou pedir para aquele rapaz ali tirar.
4. (walking over)
5. Juliana: Moço, poderia tirar uma foto nossa?
6. Passerby: Claro.
7. (sounds of camera exchanging and people shuffling off)
8. Passerby: Hum...tá muito distante! Moça, onde é que dá o zoom?
9. Juliana: (ao longe) Nesse botão aí em cima.
10. Passerby: E onde é que tira o flash?
11. Juliana: No botão do meio.
12. Passerby: Ah achei! (falando para ele mesmo) vai ficar muito boa a foto. Perai, é melhor você ficar na frente do seu namorado. Assim a paisagem fica bem enquadrada ao lado de vocês, bem na sua esquerda.
13. Juliana: (ao longe) Assim tá bom?
14. Passerby: Melhorou, mas ele é bem mais alto que você. Poderia abaixar?

CONT'D OVER

15. Thomas: Assim?
16. Passerby: Tá ótimo agora. Digam X.
17. Juliana e Thomas: xiiiiiiiiis!
18. Passerby: Confere se ficou boa.
19. Juliana: Nossa! Ficou excelente, obrigada moço!
20. Passerby: De nada!
21. (Passerby leaves)
22. Thomas: Ficou boa mesmo, mas que cara mais detalhista!

## ENGLISH

1. Juliana: Wow! What a beautiful place!
2. Thomas: You'd better believe it! Let's take a picture with this landscape behind us.
3. Juliana: That will be beautiful! I'll ask that guy there to take it.
4. (walking over)
5. Juliana: Young man, could you take a picture of us?
6. Passer-by: Of course.

CONT'D OVER

7. (sounds of camera exchanging and people shuffling off)
8. Passerby: Hum...It's really far! Young woman, where do I control the zoom?
9. Juliana: That button there on the top.
10. Passerby: And where is the flash?
11. Juliana: The button in the middle.
12. Passerby: Ah I found it! The photo will be very good. Wait, it's better if you're in front of your boyfriend, that way the landscape is well situated near you, just on your left.
13. Juliana: Is this good?
14. Passerby: Better, but he is a lot taller than you. Could you lower yourself?
15. Thomas: Like this?
16. Passerby: It's great now. Say Cheese.
17. Juliana and Thomas: Cheeeese!
18. Passerby: Check to see if it turned out good.
19. Juliana: Wow! It turned out excellent, thank you young man!
20. Passerby: You're welcome!

CONT'D OVER

21. (Passerby leaves)

22. Thomas: It did turn out really well but what a particular guy.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
foto	photo	noun	feminine
habilidoso	talented, skilled	adjective	masculine
moça	young woman	noun	feminine
trás	back, behind	adverb/preposition	
cima	top, summit	noun	feminine
detalhista	a person who pays a lot of attention to details	adjective	both
abaixar	to lower, to turn down	verb	
fundo	background, bottom, depths, fund	adjective	masculine
paisagem	landscape	noun	feminine
moço	young man	noun	masculine
frente	front	noun	feminine
botão	button, flower bud	noun	masculine
lado	side	noun	masculine
distante	far	adjective	
roupa	clothes	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Posso tirar fotos aqui dentro?</b></p> <p>"Can I take photos here inside?"</p>	<p><b>O jogador é muito habilidoso.</b></p> <p>"The player is very talented."</p>
<p><b>Alisson é um motorista muito habilidoso.</b></p> <p>"Alisson is a very skilled driver."</p>	<p><b>A namorada dele é uma moça muito bonita.</b></p> <p>"His girlfriend is a very pretty young lady."</p>
<p><b>Meu carro é o de trás.</b></p> <p>"My car is the one in the back."</p>	<p><b>Ele mora no andar de cima.</b></p> <p>"He lives on the floor above me."</p>
<p><b>Eles são muito detalhistas.</b></p> <p>"They are very particular."</p>	<p><b>Os preços abaixam durante as liquidações.</b></p> <p>"Prices drop during liquidations."</p>
<p><b>Os peixes vivem no fundo do mar.</b></p> <p>"Fish live in the depths of the sea."</p>	<p><b>Que paisagem linda!</b></p> <p>"What a gorgeous landscape!"</p>
<p><b>Que moço bonito!</b></p> <p>"What a handsome young man."</p>	<p><b>Segue em frente.</b></p> <p>"Go straight."</p>
<p><b>O funcionário do escritório está apertando o botão.</b></p> <p>"The office worker is pressing the button."</p>	<p><b>A casa dele é do outro lado da rua.</b></p> <p>"His house is on the other side of the street."</p>
<p><b>O telefone está distante de mim.</b></p> <p>"The telephone is far from me."</p>	<p><b>Precisamos comprar roupas novas.</b></p> <p>"We need to buy new clothes."</p>
<p><b>Minha avó costura roupas.</b></p> <p>"My grandmother sews clothes."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **que (noun + adjective)!**

We'll start by looking at the structure *que...* In the dialogue, Juliana said *Que lugar lindo!* which we translated as "What a beautiful place!" *Que...* (followed by a noun and an adjective) works the same as "What a..." or "What an..." Some examples are: *Que filme interessante!* which means, "What an interesting movie!" and *Que lugar quente!* to mean, "What a hot place!"

### **X**

Next we have *X*. In Portuguese we use *X* as an equivalent for "cheese" when taking pictures. Actually *X* is the name of the letter "-x" in Portuguese. In Brazil, they say this because when you read the English word "cheese" in Portuguese, the "ch-" makes a "sh-" sound thus making "cheese" sound like "sheeze" which sounds almost exactly like the letter "-X" in Portuguese. So, it is common to hear someone saying *digam X* before taking pictures to mean "Say cheeeese."

### **moço and moça**

The next words we'll look at are *moço* and *moça*. *Moço* and *moça* respectively mean "young man" and "young woman." These are very good words to use when calling someone's attention in the street, for example. They are nice and polite words, but they are not old or too formal. Just remember to use *moço* for "man" and *moça* for "woman." The "-os" are closed: *moço* and *moça*.

### **conferir**

*Conferir* is the Portuguese verb for "to check." In the dialogue the park-goer said *Confere se ficou boa* which we translated as "Check to see if it turned out good." It sounds a lot like "to confirm" but that's a false connection I made when I was learning Portuguese. "To confirm" in Portuguese is *confirmar* but "to check" is *conferir*. You could use this verb like this, *Vou conferir* to say "I'll check," or like this, *Ele conferiu a lista de afazeres?* which means "He checked the task list."

## **GRAMMAR**

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Portuguese Prepositions and Phrasal Prepositions**

***No botão do meio.***

**"The middle button."**

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Prepositions show the relationships that things have to each other. In the Beginner and Absolute Beginner series we spoke about many of the most common prepositions in

Portuguese. In this lesson we are going to talk about several new prepositions and a common grammatical structure we call phrasal prepositions.

For the grammarians, a phrasal preposition is two or more words that grammatically function as a single prepositional unit or concept.

**For Example:**

1. *Ela chegou antes de mim.*  
"She arrived before me."
2. *Ele desceu lá para baixo.*  
"He went down there."

<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>"English</b>
<i>por</i>	"for," "to"
<i>para</i>	"to," "for"
<i>em</i>	"in," "on," "at"
<i>de</i>	"of," "from"
<i>antes de</i>	"before"
<i>por baixo de</i>	"below"
<i>em cima</i>	"on top"
<i>para baixo</i>	"down"

For example, the phrase *por baixo* breaks apart as *por* and *baixo* which could mean "for low," "for short," or even "for quiet," but it doesn't, it means "below," a single prepositional concept.

Another example is the phrase *em cima* which breaks apart as *em* and *cima*. Literally, it could be "on up," "in above," or "at high," but it doesn't, it means, and always means "on top of."

**Examples from This Dialogue:**

1. *Nesse botão aí de cima.*  
"That button on the top."
2. *Mas agora tem um buraco em baixo da cerca.*  
"But now there's a hole underneath the fence."

### Sample Sentence:

1. *Tem um buraco cinco metros na sua frente.*  
"There's a hole five meters in front of you."

### Language Tip

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Now a quick tip about something that you see a few times in the dialogue—the phrase *para a*. You'll remember that *para* is a preposition but *a* can be an article or a preposition. In this case, *a* is acting as an article. So here's the tip, whenever you see or hear *para* followed by *a* it's always an article, never a preposition, except for maybe in some strange poem. Plus the *para* and the *a* get slurred together when they are said at native speed. *para-a*. It sounds kind of like the *a* is prolonged and there's a little bump in it.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### No Mountains

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There is some beautiful scenery in Brazil and a good camera is a must. Whereas Brazil is pretty flat, not any real mountains anywhere, I grew up in the Rocky Mountains. The Rio and São Paulo areas have lots of large hills that are quite pretty but no mountains. On a bus ride through Mato Grosso I remember waking up at dawn and looking out the window. The bus was driving on a curvy road on the edge of a mountain that had a deep canyon at the bottom. If it hadn't been so pretty, I'd have been terrified.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #2 Go Shopping with Portuguese Prepositions

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# 2

# PORTUGUESE

1. (Caio entra na loja)
2. Vendedora: Boa tarde!
3. Caio: Boa tarde.
4. Vendedora: Posso ajudá-lo?
5. Caio: Eu tô procurando um presente para a minha namorada. Eu pensei em algo de qualidade, que fosse durar.
6. Vendedora: Que tal um relógio?
7. Caio: Hum, relógio seria bom, mas ela não usa relógio.
8. Vendedora: Um perfume! De qual perfume ela gosta?
9. Caio: Perfume? Eu acredito que.. bem, eu acho que... Uma roupa!
10. Vendedora: Eu posso ajudar o senhor a encontrar uma roupa bem bonita para sua namorada.
11. (som de araras movendo) [zipers talvez]
12. Caio: (desappointed) Desculpe moça, eu quero me casar com minha namorada e não consigo nem pensar no que ela gostaria de ganhar no aniversário dela.

CONT'D OVER

13. Vendedora: Bem, neste caso, eu sei algo que toda mulher gosta de ganhar, Uma jóia! E uma jóia muito especial...um anel de compromisso. O que você acha da ideia?
14. Caio: Eu acho que ela vai adorar, será uma grande surpresa!
15. Vendedora: Imagino que o senhor também vai querer levar flores para a ocasião.
16. Caio: Claro, vou querer sim. Muito obrigado moça pela ajuda!
17. Vendedora: Disponha.
18. Caio: Vou agora mesmo para casa pensar no pedido.

## ENGLISH

1. (Caio enters the store)
2. Saleswoman: Good afternoon!
3. Caio: Good afternoon.
4. Saleswoman: May I help you?
5. Caio: I am looking for a present for my girlfriend. I thought I'd get her something of quality, something that would last.
6. Saleswoman: How about a watch?

CONT'D OVER

7. Caio: Hum, a watch would be good, but she doesn't use a watch.
8. Saleswoman: Perfume! Which perfume does she like?
9. Caio: Perfume? I believe...Well, I think that...Some clothes.
10. Saleswoman: I can help you, Sir, find some very pretty clothes for your girlfriend.
11. (clothes sounds, zippers maybe?)
12. Caio: (disappointed) I'm sorry young lady, I want to marry my girlfriend and I can't even think of what she would like to get as a birthday present.
13. Saleswoman: Well, in this case, I know something all women like to get, jewelry. And a very special one, a promise ring. What do you think of the idea?
14. Caio: I think she will love it; it would be a big surprise.
15. Saleswoman: I imagine you'll want to take flowers to her for the occasion.
16. Caio: Of course, I'll want those, yes. Thank you very much for your help young lady.
17. Saleswoman: Always, at your service.
18. Caio: I'll go home now and think about the "question."

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
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relógio	clock, watch	noun	masculine
namorada	girlfriend	noun	feminine
qualidade	quality	noun	feminine
durar	to last	verb	
anel	ring	noun	masculine
casar-se	to marry	verb	
presente	present, gift	noun	masculine
disponha	have, arrange, count on	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Relógios suíços são muito famosos.</b></p> <p>"Swiss watches are very famous."</p>	<p><b>Esta é minha namorada.</b></p> <p>"This is my girlfriend."</p>
<p><b>Estes perfumes são de boa qualidade.</b></p> <p>"These perfumes are good quality."</p>	<p><b>Que seja infinito enquanto dure.</b></p> <p>"That it be infinite while it lasts."</p>
<p><b>Ela gosta muito daquele anel.</b></p> <p>"She likes that ring very much."</p>	<p><b>Vou me casar em maio!</b></p> <p>"I'm getting married in May!"</p>
<p><b>Ele ganhou trinta e dois presentes.</b></p> <p>"He received thirty-two presents."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***durar***

*Durar* is the Portuguese verb that means "to last." In the dialogue Caio said *Eu pensei em*

*algo de qualidade, que fosse durar*, which we translated as, "I thought I'd get her something of quality, something that would last." Here we see the usage of the verb *durar*, and another example for *durar* would be *Eu pensei que a tempestade fosse durar para sempre*, which means, "I thought the storm would last for ever."

### ***posso ajudá-lo?***

In the dialogue, we saw the vendor saying *posso ajudá-lo?* meaning, "May I help you?" This is a very polite way to offer help to someone; you will sound very smart and helpful but not too formal. Remember to use *posso ajudá-lo?* with "-o" at the end when offering help to a man and *posso ajudá-la?* with "-a" at the end when offering help to a woman. Both *posso ajudá-lo?* and *posso ajudá-la?* mean "May I help you?" It's just a matter of grammatical gender.

### ***disponha***

*Disponha* doesn't have a literal translation but it means something like "at your service" and it is used as a response to "Thank you." When someone says *obrigado* ("thank you") and you answer with *disponha*, you show that it was not a problem at all to help and because of this, *disponha* is a good word to use to sound friendly.

### ***compromisso***

*Compromisso* literally means, "commitment," and in Portuguese it can be used to talk about any commitment or appointment. If you look carefully at *compromisso* written, you can see it's a compound word of *com* and *promisso* which look a lot like "with promise." So the idea is that you have already promised that you would do something. *Compromisso* is a false cognate with "compromise."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Verbs Requiring Prepositions**

***De qual perfume ela gosta?***

**"What perfume does she like?"**

---

Normally when a noun follows a verb in a sentence, only articles can be placed between the verb and the noun.

#### **For Example:**

1. *Eu vou cozinhar o macarrão.*  
"I will cook the pasta."

Certain verbs, however, require a preposition in front of nouns.

### For Example:

1. *Vamos mudar de assunto.*  
"Let's change the subject."
2. *Eles gostam de sorvete de tapioca.*  
"They like tapioca ice cream."

Notice how the Portuguese requires a preposition where the English doesn't.

We'll look at five of the most common verbs that require prepositions before their nouns.

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Verbs Requiring Prepositions	Preposition Required	English Equivalent
<i>mudar</i>	<i>de / para</i>	"to change"
<i>precisar</i>	<i>de</i>	"to need (to)"
<i>pensar</i>	<i>em</i>	"to think"
<i>casar-se</i>	<i>com</i>	"to marry"
<i>preocupar-se</i>	<i>com</i>	"to worry (about)"

### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *Eu pensei em algo de qualidade, que fosse durar.*  
"I thought about something of quality, something that will last."
2. *Eu posso ajudar o senhor a encontrar uma roupa bem bonita para sua namorada.*  
"I could help you find some very pretty clothes for you girlfriend."

### Sample Sentences:

1. *Não se preocupe com isso, já já vai ser resolvido.*  
"Don't worry about that, it will be resolved (taken care of) soon."

2. *Eu preciso de um táxi, onde posso pegar?*  
"I need a taxi, where can I catch one?"
3. *Ela vai se casar com ele.*  
"She will marry him."
4. *Eles vão mudar de empresa.*  
"They will change companies."

### Pronunciation Tip

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Remember that the preposition *de* has the exact same pronunciation as the letter "-g" in English, always. But be aware that sometimes when it's at the end of a word it can be de-voiced. It makes it sound like the word has been cut in half and Brazilians do this a lot.

For example, the word *saúde*, which means "health," has the "-de" at the end so the pronunciation would be [saúd'g] but because Brazilians often de-voice the end of the word, it can sound like "-j" but it isn't, it's "-g" without the voice, *saúde*. It's good to get this right now because you are doing it right from the beginning instead of trying to correct yourself two years from now.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Parcels?

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In Brazil, product information usually isn't displayed like you're used to in the States. Usually it will have the price (in very big lettering) and the name of the item. It's a technique that obligates the customer to go to the salesperson to answer any questions. Many places won't even let you purchase products unless a salesperson has "signed off" on the sale. And especially if it's a bigger item, like a washer or dryer, they'll have to deliver it to you later.

Be careful with that price that's in big letters though. It's usually the *parcelado* price. *Parcelado*, or *parcelamento*, is the rather complex form of Brazilian "personal credit" where the store divides the total price into monthly payments. So that nice microwave you're thinking about buying isn't really R\$0, it's R700 after ten months of R\$0 payments.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #3

## Making Portuguese Comparisons

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# 3

# PORTUGUESE

1. Vitória: Sandra, este é meu irmão, Bruno.
2. Bruno: É um prazer conhecê-la Sandra.
3. Sandra: O prazer é meu.
4. Bruno: Vitória, mostra a casa à Sandra enquanto eu pego alguns petiscos.
5. (passos)
6. Sandra: Seu irmão é tão legal. E muito bonito também (haha)
7. (porta abrindo)
8. Sandra: Nossa! De quem são todas essas medalhas e troféus?
9. Vitoria: São do Bruno, ele era o melhor jogador de futebol da escola. Ele também ganhou prêmios jogando vôlei e xadrez, mas ele era mais habilidoso jogando futebol mesmo. Ele era melhor até do que o Augusto, da outra turma, lembra dele?
10. (passos)
11. Bruno: Sirvam-se meninas.
12. sandra: Hum! (coma boca cheia) Que delícia, estes são os salgadinhos mais gostosos que eu já comi!
13. Bruno: Atchin! (espirro)

CONT'D OVER

14. Vitoria: Tá tudo bem, Bruno?
15. Bruno: Tá sim, eu acho que é só alergia.
16. Sandra: Você tem alergia?
17. Bruno: Só a gato.
18. Sandra: Ah.. acho que o espirro foi por minha causa.
19. Vitória: Nossa Sandra, você se acha mesmo né? (risos)
20. Sandra: Não, eu não quis dizer que sou uma gata. É que eu estava brincando com meu gatinho antes de vir.
21. Bruno: Com licença, mas vou ter que sair. (leaves)
22. Sandra: (pensando) Droga! Um homem quase perfeito.. bonito, inteligente, atlético... tinha que ter alergia a gato.

## ENGLISH

1. Vitória: Sandra, this is my brother, Bruno.
2. Bruno: Pleasure to meet you ladies.
3. Sandra: The pleasure is mine.
4. Bruno: Vitória, show them the house while I get some appetizers.

CONT'D OVER

5. (steps)
6. Sandra: Your brother is so cool. And very cute too.
7. (door opening)
8. Sandra: Wow! Whose are all these medals and trophies?
9. Vitória: They're Bruno's, he was the best soccer player at school. He also won awards playing volleyball and chess, but he was always most talented at playing football. He was even better than Augusto, from the other class, do you remember him?
10. (steps)
11. Bruno: Serve yourselves ladies.
12. Sandra: Yum! (with a full mouth) What a delicacy. These are the most delicious snacks I've ever eaten!
13. Bruno: Achoo!
14. Vitória: Are you okay, Bruno?
15. Bruno: Yes I am, I think it's just allergies.
16. Sandra: You have allergies?
17. Bruno: Just to cats.
18. Sandra: Ah...I think the sneeze was because of me then.

CONT'D OVER

19. Vitória: Wow Sandra, you think highly of yourself, don't you? (laughter)
20. Sandra: No, I didn't mean I was the cat. It's that I was playing with my cat before coming.
21. Bruno: Excuse me, I need to leave.
22. Sandra: (thinking) Shoot! An almost perfect man. Cute, intelligent, athletic...He had to have a cat allergy.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
habilidoso	talented, skilled	adjective	masculine
salgadinho	appetizer, snack	noun	masculine
droga	drug, shoot!	noun	feminine
atlético	athletic	adjective	masculine
xadrez	chess	noun	masculine
troféu	trophy	noun	masculine
prêmio	prize, award	noun	masculine
quase	almost	adverb	
petiscos	appetizers	noun	masculine
mostrar	show	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>O jogador é muito habilidoso.</b></p> <p>"The player is very talented."</p>	<p><b>Alisson é um motorista muito habilidoso.</b></p> <p>"Alisson is a very skilled driver."</p>
<p><b>Geralmente, salgadinhos são fritos.</b></p> <p>"Generally, salgadinhos are fried."</p>	<p><b>Droga! Tô atrasado de novo.</b></p> <p>"Shoot! I'm late again."</p>
<p><b>Ela tem um corpo atlético.</b></p> <p>"She has an athletic body."</p>	<p><b>Eles são campeões de xadrez.</b></p> <p>"They are chess champions."</p>
<p><b>A atleta ganhou um lindo troféu</b></p> <p>"The athlete won a gorgeous trophy."</p>	<p><b>Ele ganhou o prêmio de melhor ator.</b></p> <p>"He won the Best Actor award."</p>
<p><b>Ele quase desmaiou quando me viu.</b></p> <p>"He almost fainted when he saw me."</p>	<p><b>Preparei uns petiscos para a gente.</b></p> <p>"I prepared some appetizers for us."</p>

**A mulher está mostrando a localização do lugar.**

"The woman is showing the location of the place."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***turma***

The first word we'll look at in this lesson is *turma*. *Turma* is a word used to define "a group of people in the same class at school." In the dialogue when Sandra said *Augusto, da outra turma*, which we translated as "Augusto, from the other class," she meant that Augusto was in the same grade as they were but they were not in the same classroom. In Brazilian elementary schools, students of the same *turma* remain in a single classroom while the teachers rotate from room to room. There are normally several groups or *turmas* per grade. As it is normal for kids of the same class to become friends, the word *turma* is often used to talk about a group of friends or sometimes just a group of people. For example, the sentence *a turma do volei* means "The group of people that plays volleyball."

## **se achar**

The next phrase we'll look at in this lesson is *se achar*. *Se achar* literally translates to, "to find yourself," but it actually means, "Think highly of yourself." It is a very current expression and you'll probably hear it in everyday conversation. In the dialogue, Vitória said *Nossa Sandra, você se acha mesmo né?* which we translated as, "Wow Sandra, you think highly of yourself, don't you?" In the dialogue there was no problem when Vitória said that Sandra thought highly of herself because Vitória and Sandra are friends and Vitória spoke in a playful tone. But, it is important to pay attention when using this expression not to sound rude because when you say to someone *se acha*, you might be saying that that person is snobbish or stuck up, so pay attention not to be misunderstood. Some people say *se acham* just because they have high self-esteem, not because they are snobbish.

## **gato/gata**

The next words we'll look at are *gato* and *gata*. Literally, *gato* and *gata* mean male and female "cat," respectively. But they are used to mean "good looking man" and "good looking woman." The sentence *eu sou uma gata* means "I am very attractive," not "I'm a cat." That was why there was a misunderstanding in the dialogue when Sandra said that Bruno sneezed because of her (her cat) and Vitória understood that Sandra thought highly of herself.

## **servam-se**

In the dialogue we saw Bruno saying *Servam-se meninas* to mean, "Serve yourselves ladies." *Servam-se* is a very smart phrase to use to mean, "You may eat," or "Help yourselves." It gives the idea that the food is there and it's for you to eat, so start eating. And it is a smart phrase because it is polite but you won't sound like your grandma saying for you to eat.

## **quase**

The last word we'll look at in this lesson is *quase*. *Quase* is the Portuguese word for "almost" and it is used the same way. In the dialogue Sandra said *Um homem quase perfeito* which we translated as "An almost perfect man." *Quase* and "almost" were used the same way.

# GRAMMAR

## **The Focus of This Lesson is Making Comparisons in Portuguese**

***Ele era melhor até do que o Augusto, da outra turma, lembram dele?***

**"He was even better than Augusto, from the other class, do you remember him?"**

---

In Portuguese there are two ways to make comparisons: the comparative and the superlative. In this lesson we will learn about the comparative. We'll learn about the superlative in Lesson 25.

## The Comparative

---

The comparative sentence structure is used when a relationship of quality is established between two elements. In other words, it's used to compare two things. The comparative can compare things of a superior or inferior nature, or of an equal or unequal nature.

### 1. Superiority and Inferiority Comparisons

---

#### Superiority - *mais* + (adjective) + *do que*

To form the comparative of superiority we use *mais* + adjective + *do que*. *Do que* is the "full form" but often the *do* can be dropped and just *que* is used. *Do que* translates to English as "than."

#### For Example:

1. *O carro é mais rápido do que / que a bicicleta.*  
"The car is faster than the bicycle."
2. *Carol é mais bonita do que / que Rita.*  
"Carol is more beautiful than Rita."

In English, to change the adjective "fast" from "fast" to "faster" you simply add an "-er." In Portuguese, instead of adding "-er" at the end, you add the word *mais* before the adjective. For example, *rápido*, which means "fast," becomes *mais rápido*, which means "faster." This pattern holds true even for words like "beautiful." In English, we do not say "beautifuler," we say "more beautiful." In Portuguese, that would be *mais bonito*.

A small number of Portuguese adjectives do not follow this pattern and might even be considered irregular. These adjectives are:

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Adjective	Portuguese	"English"
<i>bom</i>	<i>melhor</i>	"better"
<i>ruim</i>	<i>pior</i>	"worse"
<i>grande</i>	<i>maior</i>	"bigger"

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---

## Examples from This Dialogue

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1. *Ele era melhor até do que o Augusto, da outra turma, lembram dele?*

"He was even better than Augusto, from the other class, do you remember him?"

### Inferiority - *menos* + (adjective) + *do que*

When making inferiority comparisons, simply exchange the word *mais* for *menos*.

\*The particle *do* can also be omitted in the comparative of inferiority.

#### For Example:

1. *Rita é menos bonita do que / que Carol.*

"Rita is less beautiful than Carol."

Qualities of the same element can be compared as in the sentence:

1. *A rosa é mais bonita que cheirosa.*

"The rose is more beautiful than scented."

## 2. Equality and Inequality Comparisons

---

### Equality - *tão* + (adjective) + *quanto* / *como*

To form the comparison of equality you use *tão* + adjective + *quanto* or *como*.

\**Quanto* and *Como* are completely interchangeable in equality constructions.

#### For Example:

1. *Carol é tão bonita quanto Rita.*

"Carol is as beautiful as Rita."

2. *Carol é tão bonita como Rita.*  
"Carol is as beautiful as Rita."

### **Inequality - *não tão* + (adjective) + *quanto* / *como***

The comparison of inequality is used when the elements compared are unequal or when they are not at the same level.

#### **For Example:**

1. *Rita não é tão bonita quanto Carol.*  
"Rita is not as beautiful as Carol."
2. *Rita não é tão bonita como Carol.*  
"Rita is not as beautiful as Carol."

### **Language Expansion**

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The adverbs *muito* and *bem* can be used to emphasize the comparison in comparisons of superiority and inferiority. They emphasize equally but tone of voice emphasizes even more.

#### **For Example:**

1. *Carol é muito mais bonita do que Rita.*  
"Carol is much prettier than Rita."
2. *Carol é bem mais bonita do que Rita.*  
"Carol is quite (a bit) prettier than Rita."

## **CULTURAL INSIGHT**

### **Weird Sounds**

---

An often unexpected category of words you come in contact with at this level is onomatopoeia

words. Onomatopoeias are words that imitate sounds like sneezing or dogs barking. For example, when we write that someone sneezed, we say, "Achoo." In Portuguese, it's *atchin*. Every single onomatopoeic word is different between English and Portuguese. Dogs in English "bark." In Portuguese they say "*au au*." Bells in English say "ding dong." In Portuguese they say "*blem blem*."

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #4 Learn Yourself Some Portuguese

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## CONTENTS

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

# 4

# PORTUGUESE

1. Narrador: Há muito tempo, na região Amazônica, vive uma sereia chamada lara.
2. Narrador: Muitos dizem que ao sair da água ela se transforma em uma linda índia com longos e lindos cabelos negros.
3. Narrador: Ela hipnotiza os homens com o seu canto e com o seu olhar e os atrai para as águas.
4. Narrador: Ao ouvirem seu canto, os homens lançam-se nas águas para irem ao seu encontro e na maioria das vezes acabam morrendo afogados.
5. Narrador: Ela sai da sua casa no fundo do mar, ou do lago ou do rio, geralmente no final da tarde e surge linda e sedutora a procura de um companheiro.
6. Narrador: É difícil um homem resistir ao seu canto hipnotizador ou à sua beleza.
7. Narrador: Por isso meninos, se encontrarem com a lara tapem os ouvidos e procurem não olhar para ela.

# ENGLISH

1. Narrator: For a long time, in the Amazonian region, there lives a mermaid called lara.
2. Narrator: Many say that as she leaves the water she transforms into a beautiful Indian with long and beautiful black hair.

CONT'D OVER

3. Narrator: She hypnotizes the men with her song and eyes and attracts them to the water.
4. Narrator: When they hear her song, men throw themselves in the water to meet with her and in most cases they end up drowning.
5. Narrator: She leaves her home at the bottom of the sea, or lake or river, usually in the evening and emerges beautiful and seductive, looking for a companion.
6. Narrator: It's difficult for a man to resist her hypnotizing song or her beauty.
7. Narrator: Because of this, young boys, if you ever encounter lara, cover your ears and try not to look at her.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
lagoa	lagoon, pond	noun	feminine
tapar	to cover, to plug, to shut out	verb	
rio	river	noun	masculine
hipnotizador	hypnotizing	adjective	masculine
sedutora	seductive, seducer	adjective	feminine
lançar	to throw, to release	verb	
atrair	to attract, to entice	verb	
sereia	mermaid, siren	noun	feminine
cintura	waist	noun	feminine

afogado	drowned	adjective	masculine
tampar	to cover, to cork	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Vamos fazer um piquenique na lagoa amanhã?</b></p> <p>"Shall we have a picnic at the lagoon tomorrow?"</p>	<p><b>Vou tapar este buraco antes que alguém caia nele.</b></p> <p>"I'm going to cover up this hole before someone falls in it."</p>
<p><b>O rio Amazonas é o maior rio do mundo.</b></p> <p>"The Amazon river is the world's largest river."</p>	<p><b>Tem muitos peixes neste rio.</b></p> <p>"There are many fish in the river."</p>
<p><b>Ele tem um olhar hipnotizador.</b></p> <p>"He has a hypnotizing look."</p>	<p><b>Ela é uma mulher sedutora.</b></p> <p>"She is a seductive woman."</p>
<p><b>Vou lançar a bola, segura!</b></p> <p>"I'm going to throw the ball, hold on!"</p>	<p><b>Os preços baixos atraíram muitos clientes.</b></p> <p>"The low prices attract many clients."</p>
<p><b>As meninas gostam de histórias de sereias.</b></p> <p>"Girls like stories about mermaids."</p>	<p><b>Ela tem cintura fina.</b></p> <p>"She has a thin waist."</p>
<p><b>O rapaz morreu afogado.</b></p> <p>"The man drowned to death."</p>	<p><b>Tampe a maionese!</b></p> <p>"Put the lid on the mayonnaise."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***longos e lindos cabelos negros***

The first phrase we'll look at in this lesson is *longos e lindos cabelos negros*. Literally translated, this phrase means "long and beautiful hair black," and it shows the usage of multiple adjectives. The phrase *longos e lindos cabelos negros* is an example of how Portuguese doesn't string adjectives together; the adjective may come before or/and after the noun. The same phrase could be restructured as in *negros cabelos longos e lindos* ("black hair long and beautiful"). There isn't really a pattern to follow especially in a story-telling structure like this when poetical language is abundant.

### ***há muito tempo***

The next phrase we'll look at is *há muito tempo*. *Há muito tempo* literally translates to, "There's much time," but it actually means, "for a long time," or "It's been a long time since..." *Há muito tempo* is not a phrase exclusively used in story-telling structures. You will find this in everyday Portuguese. For example, the sentence *Estou esperando por você há muito tempo* means, "I've been waiting for you for a long time."

### ***muitos dizem***

Next we have the phrase *muitos dizem*. *Muitos dizem* literally translates to, "many say," but it's a structure used to indeterminate the subject. In this case the story-teller doesn't tell us who said that but he/she wants to lead us to think that if many people say that, it must be true. For example, *Muitos dizem que muita cafeína nao faz bem* ("Some people say that too much caffeine is not good for you").

### ***ao seu encontro***

The last phrase we'll look at in this lesson is *ao seu encontro*. In the story we saw the phrase *os homens lançam-se nas águas para ir ao seu encontro* which we translated as "men throw themselves in the water to go meet her." *Ao seu encontro* means "to meet you/ her/ him." This is an example of the word *seu* being used in its traditional, more flexible form to mean "her," as in "her meeting" or a "meeting with her." This is different than the colloquial day to day usage where *seu* almost always means "your."

## **GRAMMAR**

### **The Focus of This Lesson is an Introduction to Reflexive Verbs**

***Os homens lançam-se nas águas***

**"The men throw themselves in the water."**

---

Technically defined, a reflexive verb is when the object of a verb refers to the same person or

thing as the subject of the verb. The subject of a verb is what is doing the action and the object of a verb is what is receiving the action. In Portuguese, these reflexive verbs have reflexive pronouns "attached" to them. These reflexive pronouns point your attention toward the verbs subject.

Singular		Plural	
<i>me</i>	"myself"	<i>nos</i>	"ourselves"
<i>te</i>	"yourself"	<i>vos</i>	"thyselves"
<i>se</i>	"himself " "herself" "itself"	<i>se</i>	"yourselves" "themselves"

### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *Ao sair da água ela se transforma.*  
"As she leaves the water she transforms herself."

Note: The reflexive pronoun may either precede or follow the verb without changing the meaning. (e.g., *ele se levantou às seis*, or *Ele levantou-se às seis*.)

### Sample Sentences:

Reflexive		Non-Reflexive	
<i>Você se cortou.</i>	"You cut yourself."	<i>Você cortou a corda.</i>	"You cut the rope."
<i>Eu levantei-me às seis.</i>	"I got myself up at six."	<i>Eu levantei os halteres.</i>	"I lifted the weights."
<i>Ele se chama João.</i>	"He calls himself John."	<i>Ela chama João.</i>	"She's calling John."
<i>Nós nos machucamos.</i>	"We hurt ourselves."	<i>Nós machucamos o cavalo.</i>	"We hurt the horse."

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<i>Ela se vestiu.</i>	"She dressed herself."	<i>Ela vestiu a criança.</i>	"She dressed the child."
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## Language Expansion

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The examples we used are nice and pretty to teach the point without confusion but be aware that there are many Portuguese verbs whose reflexive nature cannot be translated to English. For example, *Eu vou me casar!* means "I'm going to get married," not "I'm going to marry myself."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### The Moral of the Story is...

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The story of lara is a traditional Amazonian tribal story. There are many of these and we'll be going over some of them in this series. This is one of the most famous stories and has been made into a TV program and even a movie. You'll probably meet women named lara if you travel much in Brazil, especially in the northern region of Brazil. These stories are interesting to us but from the tribal perspective they have almost the same meanings as the Mother Goose stories. They all exist to teach some kind of moral. Do you know what moral was being taught in this story? Please tell us in the comments.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #5 Talking About the Past in Portuguese

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## CONTENTS

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

# 5

# PORTUGUESE

1. Esposo: Oi, meu docinho de côco! Como foi seu dia?
2. Esposa: Foi bom. Pela primeira vez, almocei no refeitório da empresa.
3. Esposo: Ah que legal! E aí, como foi?
4. Esposa: Foi ótimo! Tinha comida de todo tipo. Eu comi arroz, feijão, filé mignon, uma salada de tomate, umas verduras, e suco de mangaba (bem geladinho). E tinha até sorvete de sobremesa, mas eu queria abacaxi.
5. Esposo: Eita! Que legal! Comeu bem, hein?
6. Esposa: Uhum!
7. Esposo: Não tem nada disso, nem metade, no refeitório do meu trabalho. Neste emprego, você tá com o burro amarrado na sombra. Peraí...Quanto custou isso tudo?
8. Esposa: Foi de graça, amor. Nem caixa tinha. Eu achei o máximo!
9. Esposo: Realmente, é muito bom. Tem uma vaga para mim lá no PortuguesePod101.com?
10. Esposa: Vou ver com minha amiga. Eu sou nova na empresa, mas ela já criou um certo vínculo com nosso chefe. Quem sabe não tem uma vaguinha!
11. Esposo: Seria ótimo! De quebra ainda me livraria do chato do Augusto, meu chefe.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Husband: Hi my coconut sweet! How was your day?
2. Wife: It was good. For the first time, I ate lunch in the office cafeteria.
3. Husband: Oh that's cool. So, how was it?
4. Wife: It was great! There was food of every kind. I ate rice, beans, filet mignon, tomato salad, some vegetables, and mangaba juice. There was even ice cream for dessert but I wanted pineapple.
5. Husband: Wow! That's so cool! You ate well then?
6. Wife: Uh huh.
7. Husband: There's nothing like that, not even half of it, at my office cafeteria. In this job you've got a free ride. Wait a second...How much did all of that cost?
8. Wife: It was free, love. There wasn't even a cashier. It was awesome.
9. Husband: That really is very good. Are there any open positions for me at PortuguesePod101.com?
10. Wife: I will check with my friend. I'm new in the company but she's already made a certain connection with the boss. Who knows if there might not be an open position.
11. Husband: That would be great! And plus, I'd be free of my jerk boss, Augusto.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
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almoçar	to lunch, to eat lunch	verb	
cafeteria	coffee shop	noun	feminine
refeitório	cafeteria, company canteen	noun	masculine
vez	turn, time	noun	masculine
verduras	vegetables, greens	noun	feminine
mangaba	small green fruit found in the north of Brazil	noun	feminine
filé mignon	filet mignon	noun	masculine
vínculo	link, tie, connection	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu almoço às treze horas.</b></p> <p>"I lunch at 1 P.M."</p>	<p><b>Tem uma nova cafeteria perto da minha casa.</b></p> <p>"There's a new café near my house."</p>
<p><b>Vou almoçar no refeitório hoje.</b></p> <p>"I'll eat lunch in the cafeteria today."</p>	<p><b>É a sua vez agora.</b></p> <p>"It's your turn now."</p>
<p><b>Sempre como verduras no almoço.</b></p> <p>"I always eat legumes at lunch."</p>	<p><b>Adoro suco de mangaba.</b></p> <p>"I adore mangaba juice."</p>
<p><b>Ele prepara um filé mignon maravilhoso.</b></p> <p>"He makes a marvelous filé mignon."</p>	<p><b>Os vínculos sanguíneos sempre falam mais alto.</b></p> <p>"The blood ties always speak louder."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***não tem nada disso***

The first phrase we'll look at today is *não tem nada disso*. In the dialogue we saw the husband saying *Não tem nada disso, nem metade, no refeitório do meu trabalho*, which we translated as "There's nothing like that, not even half of it, at my office cafeteria." *não tem nada disso* literally translates to, "no have nothing of that," which makes no sense. But it means "doesn't have anything like that" or "there isn't anything like that." Portuguese doesn't have a word for "anything" in this sense so the word *nada*, which means "nothing" is used.

## ***o máximo***

The next phrase we'll look at is *o máximo*. *O máximo* literally translates to, "the maximum," but it is actually used as "the best" or "great." In the dialogue we translated it as, "It was awesome." It is a very common expression and you will hear this expression very often in informal conversation, especially by women.

## ***quem sabe***

Next we have the phrase *quem sabe*. *Quem sabe* literally means, "who knows," and most of the time it is used to mean exactly that, "Who knows?" But when used in a certain tone of voice it becomes a rhetorical question, or better, it is used to give a tone of possibility.

## ***docinho de côco***

The next phrase we'll look at is *docinho de côco*. *Docinho de côco* literally translates to, "coconut sweet," but it is used like "honey" or "sweetheart." You will often hear this expression among couples as in the dialogue when the husband used *docinho de côco* to address his wife.

## ***burro amarrado na sombra***

Next we have the expression *burro amarrado na sombra*. The literal translation of *burro amarrado na sombra* ("donkey tied up in the shade") doesn't give any clue of the meaning of this expression. *Burro amarrado na sombra* means a life is so easy that not even the donkey (the lowly work animal) has to work. In the dialogue, when the husband said to his wife, *Neste emprego, você tá com o burro amarrado na sombra*, he meant that the work was not that hard in her job.

## ***de quebra***

The last expression we'll look at in this lesson is *de quebra*. *De quebra* literally translates to, "of break" but it actually means "also" or "plus." It sounds like a bonus. As in the dialogue when the husband said that if he changed his job he would get rid of his boss, it's like a bonus; he would work for a better company and *de quebra* ("plus that") he would get rid of his boss.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Preterit Tense

#### *Quanto custou isso tudo?*

"How much did all of that cost?"

---

Talking about the past in Portuguese is easy and in this lesson we are going to learn one past tense conjugation. This past tense is called the preterit tense or sometimes the simple past tense. The preterit tense is very simple and is used in this phrase:

"The concert started at 8:00 P.M." (*O concerto começou às 20:00 horas.*)

#### Construction

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When a Portuguese speaker talks about an event in the past, they may want to focus on one of three things:

1. The beginning of an event.

#### For Example:

1. "The meeting began at 6:00 P.M..."  
*A reunião começou às 18:00.*

2. The end of an event.

#### For Example:

1. "The snowstorm finally stopped."  
*A tempestade de neve finalmente parou.*

3. The event (or series of events) as a single completed action.

**For Example:**

1. "I shut the door."  
*Eu fechei a porta.*
2. "He lived in Spain for seven years."  
*Ele morou na Espanha por sete anos.*
3. "They saw the president six times."  
*Eles viram o presidente seis vezes.*

In the above situations, the preterit tense is always used. To form the preterit tense of regular -ar infinitives, drop the infinitive ending ("-ar") and add the following preterit tense endings:

---

Infinitive	Stem	Endings		Conjugated	
<i>Comprar</i>	comp-	-ei	-amos	<i>comprei</i>	<i>compramos</i>
("to buy")		-ou	-aram	<i>comprou</i>	<i>compraram</i>

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**Examples from This Dialogue**

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1. *Almocei no refeitório da empresa.*  
"I ate lunch in the office cafeteria."
2. *Quanto custou isso tudo?*  
"How much did all of that cost?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Pet Names in Portuguese

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Brazilian culture has some interesting pet names. Some of the classics are *amor*, which

means "love," and *querida*, which means "dear." And like in the dialogue, *docinho de coco* means "little coconut sweet." Names that are related in some way to nature are very common.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #6

## Where Did You Leave Your Tickets in Brazil?

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## CONTENTS

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

# 6

# PORTUGUESE

1. Gabriela: O que aconteceu, Ana? Você parece triste.
2. Ana: Eu perdi minhas passagens.
3. Gabriela: Tenta lembrar o que você fez depois que comprou os bilhetes.
4. Ana: Bem, depois que eu comprei as passagens, eu me encontrei com a Marta, (reconstruindo) comemos peixe e depois fomos a cafeteria da esquina, eu pedi uma sobremesa e Marta um café...
5. Gabriela: E as passagens estavam com você o tempo todo?
6. Ana: humm, na verdade, eu não lembro.
7. Gabriela: Então quando foi a última vez que você viu as passagens?
8. Ana: (hesitante) Eu acho que eu não vi as passagens.
9. Gabriela: Então, será que você esqueceu na agência?
10. Ana: Foi sim! Agora eu lembrei, deixei em cima do balcão.
11. Gabriela: Pronto, já achou suas passagens. Vamos lá na agência.

# ENGLISH

1. Gabriela: What happened Ana? You look sad.
2. Ana: I lost my tickets.

CONT'D OVER

3. Gabriela: Try to remember what you did after you bought the tickets.
4. Ana: Well, after I bought the tickets, I met Marta, (rebuilding) we ate some fish, and afterward we went to a cafeteria on the corner, I got some dessert and Marta a coffee.
5. Gabriela: And the tickets were with you the whole time?
6. Ana: Uhhh, actually, I don't rememeber.
7. Gabriela: Then when was the last time you saw the tickets?
8. Ana: (hesitant) I think I didn't see the tickets.
9. Gabriela: Then, maybe you forgot them at the travel agency?
10. Ana: That's it! Now I remember, I left them on the counter.
11. Gabriela: There you go, you've found your tickets. Let's go to the travel agency.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
contigo	with you	pronoun	
último	last	adjective	
vez	turn, time	noun	masculine
verdade	truth	noun	feminine
bilhete	ticket, note	noun	masculine

balcão	counter	noun	masculine
agência	agency	noun	feminine
esquina	corner	noun	feminine
pretérito	preterite, past	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu vou contigo para o supermercado.</b></p> <p>"I go with you to the supermarket."</p>	<p><b>O último trem sai às 11.</b></p> <p>"The last train leaves at 11."</p>
<p><b>É a sua vez agora.</b></p> <p>"It's your turn now."</p>	<p><b>Ela sempre fala a verdade.</b></p> <p>"She always speaks the truth."</p>
<p><b>Você comprou os bilhetes para o metrô?</b></p> <p>"Did you buy the tickets for the metro?"</p>	<p><b>Dirija-se ao outro balcão por favor.</b></p> <p>"Direct yourself to the other counter please."</p>
<p><b>A agência fecha às sete.</b></p> <p>"The agency closes at seven."</p>	<p><b>A farmácia fica logo após a esquina.</b></p> <p>"The pharmacy is soon after the corner."</p>

### **Passe as frases para o pretérito perfeito.**

"Change the phrases to the Perfect Preterit."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***será que...***

The first expression we'll look at today is *será que...* In the dialogue we saw Gabriela using the expression *será que...* in the sentence *será que você não esqueceu na agência*, which we translated as "Maybe you forgot them at the travel agency." *Será que...* literally translates

to, "Will it be that," but it is used similar to "I wonder" to express possibility or hypothesis, as in the dialogue when Gabriela wondered if Ana had forgotten the tickets at the travel agency.

### ***na verdade***

The next phrase we'll look at is *na verdade*. *Na verdade* literally translates to, "in the truth," and it is really used like "to tell the truth," or "actually." In the dialogue Ana said *na verdade, eu não lembro* to mean, "Actually, I don't remember." It is important to pay special attention to the word "actually" because it is very similar to the Portuguese word *atualmente*, which means "currently." They are called false cognates which means they look like they should mean the same thing but they don't.

### ***contigo vs com você***

Next we'll look at the difference between *contigo* and *com você*. Both *contigo* and *com você* mean "with you." The difference between them is that *contigo* is used when we are referring to the second person *tu* as in the sentence *Quando tu vais a praia, levas teu cachorro contigo?* which means, "When you go to the beach, do you take your dog with you?" And we use *com você* when we use the third person pronoun *você*. We will take the same sample sentence and replace *tu* for *você*: *Quando você vai a praia, você leva seu cachorro com você?* but it will mean the same, "When you go to the beach, do you take your dog with you?" Using *contigo* is more formal than *com você* but in everyday Portuguese in Brazil, most people don't follow the grammatical rule and they are used pretty much the same way.

### ***bilhetes vs passagens***

Next we'll look at the difference between *bilhetes* and *passagens*. *Bilhetes* and *passagens* basically mean the same thing, "tickets," but *bilhetes* is a more versatile word. It may be used for concert tickets, bus tickets, lottery tickets, etc., and *passagens* is used to refer almost exclusively to travel tickets, typically bus, plane, or boat. Note that both *bilhetes* and *passagens* are in their plural form. Their singular forms are *bilhete* and *passagem*.

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Preterit Tense of Regular -er Verbs**

***Eu perdi minhas passagens.***

**"I lost my tickets."**

---

To form the *preterit* tense of regular -er verbs, drop the final "-er" and add the appropriate ending as below.

**Infinitive:** Comer ("to eat")

**Root** (drop the "-er"): com-

---

<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Endings</b>	<b>Preterit</b>
<i>eu</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>comi</i>
<i>ele, ela, você</i>	<i>-eu</i>	<i>comeu</i>
<i>nós</i>	<i>-emos</i>	<i>comemos</i>
<i>eles, elas, vocês</i>	<i>-eram</i>	<i>comeram</i>

---

### For Example:

1. *Eu comi seis pratos de mandioca.*  
"I ate six plates of manioc."
2. *Eles comeram muito tarde na sexta-feira passada.*  
"They ate very late last Friday."

### Examples from This Dialogue

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1. *O que aconteceu, Ana?*  
"What happened, Ana?"
2. *Eu me encontrei com a Marta.*  
"I met Marta," or "I met up with Marta."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Onde eles nasceram?*  
"Where were they born?"
2. *Você estudou para a prova de amanhã?*  
"Did you study for the test tomorrow?"

## Language Expansion

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The preterit tense is the basic simple past you always use every day. It's not difficult. It can be limiting because things like "I used to be a carpenter" and "it has been seven years since I've been to New York" actually have their own verb conjugations in Portuguese.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Traveling in Brazil

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Traveling in Brazil is much easier than it used to be. The government has lowered taxes, which along with significant foreign investment, has allowed many people the ability to travel by plane. This is normal in developed countries but in Brazil it is still a luxury but becoming more common all the time. Ten years ago, a plane ticket across Brazil was R\$10,000. At the time the minimum wage was R\$50 per month and many Brazilians live at or below that income. To pay for a trip like that most families would have to sell everything they own.

As the days and months pass, Brazil looks more and more like the United States. Plane flights, while still typically expensive, are much more reasonable and you can even find some short range flights for less than R\$100. There are even Brazilian versions of travel websites like Expedia and Priceline.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #7 Another Portuguese Tale of Loss

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- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 7

# PORTUGUESE

1. **Atendente:** Olá! Boa tarde, dona Ana!
2. **Ana:** Boa tarde!
3. **Atendente:** Em que posso ajudá-la?
4. **Ana:** Eu acredito que esqueci minhas passagens aqui ontem.
5. **Atendente:** Aguarde só um momento, por favor que eu vou conferir...
6. (ruidos de computador, tipo teclado e papéis)
7. **Atendente:** Dona Ana. A senhora não perdeu seu bilhete. Eu não imprimi seu bilhete porque a senhora preferiu que eu enviasse por e-mail.
8. **Ana:** (lembrando) Ahhhh claro! Eu esqueci completamente.
9. **Atendente:** Lembra que a senhora conferiu o recebimento do e-mail com a confirmação dos números dos voos aqui na loja?
10. **Ana:** Claro, eu lembro. Eu desisti de imprimir porque eu estava atrasada para um almoço. Mas você pode imprimir agora, por favor?
11. **Atendente:** Posso sim, só um momento.
12. (Telefone toca)
13. **Ana:** Alô? Oi Gabriel! Deu, deu tudo certo sim!
14. (Ana sai da loja)

CONT'D OVER

15. **Atendente:** Dona Ana! Dona Ana! Ela saiu sem o bilhete de novo.

## ENGLISH

1. **Attendant:** Hello. Good afternoon, Mrs. Ana!

2. **Ana:** Good afternoon!

3. **Attendant:** What can I help you with?

4. **Ana:** I believe I forgot my tickets here yesterday.

5. **Attendant:** Wait just one moment please, I'll check...

6. (computer noises, paper rustling, maybe a chair moving)

7. **Attendant:** Mrs. Ana. You didn't lose your ticket. I didn't print your ticket because you preferred that I send it to you by email.

8. **Ana:** (remembering) Oh, that's right! I forgot that completely.

9. **Attendant:** Remember that you checked that you had received the email using the confirmation numbers for the flights here in the store?

10. **Ana:** Of course, I remember. I didn't print them because I was late for a lunch. But can you print them now, please?

11. **Attendant:** Yes I can, just a moment.

12. (Cell phone rings)

CONT'D OVER

13. Ana: Hello? Hi Gabriel! Yes, yes, it's all worked out!
14. (Ana leaves the store)
15. Attendant: Mrs. Ana! Mrs. Ana!...She left without the tickets again.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
voo	flight	noun	masculine
enviar	to send	verb	
desistir	to give up, to quit, to desist	verb	
imprimir	to print	verb	
confirmação	confirmation	noun	feminine
preferir	to prefer	verb	
mandar	to command, to order, to send	verb	
aguardar	to wait, to expect	verb	
dividir	to divide, to share	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Esses voos estão com preço ótimo.</b></p> <p>"These flights are at a great price."</p>	<p><b>Seu voo está atrasado.</b></p> <p>"Your flight is late."</p>
--	--

<p><b>Eu enviei seu presente ontem.</b></p> <p>"I sent your present yesterday."</p>	<p><b>Ela desistiu da ideia.</b></p> <p>"She gave up on the idea."</p>
<p><b>Ela imprimiu os documentos.</b></p> <p>"She printed the documents."</p>	<p><b>Ele recebeu um e-mail com a confirmação do depósito.</b></p> <p>"She received an email with the deposit confirmation."</p>
<p><b>Você prefere suco de cajá ou de goiaba?</b></p> <p>"Do you prefer cajá or guava juice?"</p>	<p><b>Eles nos mandaram um cartão de natal.</b></p> <p>"They sent us a Christmas card."</p>
<p><b>Estou aguardando a minha vez.</b></p> <p>"I'm waiting my turn."</p>	<p><b>O menino dividiu o sanduíche com o amigo.</b></p> <p>"The boy shared his sandwich with his friend."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***aguardar***

In this lesson we'll look at the verb *aguardar*. *Aguardar* is one of the verbs that means "to wait" in Portuguese, as well as *esperar*. Both *esperar* and *aguardar* mean "to wait" but *aguardar* is a bit more formal and elegant.

### ***enviar vs mandar***

Next we'll look at the difference between the verbs *enviar* and *mandar*. In the dialogue, the attendant said *a senhora preferiu que eu enviasse por e-mail*, which we translated as, "You preferred that I send it to you by email." In this case, both verbs *enviar* and *mandar* could be used to mean "to send." *Enviar* almost always will mean "to send," but *mandar* tends to vary in meaning according to context. For example, in the sentence *eu mandei fazer um bolo de chocolate na padaria*, *mandar* means "to order." - "I ordered a chocolate cake in the bakery."

### ***em que posso ajudá-la?***

The next phrase we'll look at is *Em que posso ajudá-la*. The literal translation of *Em que posso ajudá-la* is, "in what can I help you," which isn't the normal way we'd say it in English but in Portuguese, it is. *Em que posso ajudá-la?* is a polite phrase used almost identically to "How can I help you?" It's an offer to help somebody and normal to hear it in similar client situations. Just remember to use *em que posso ajudá-la* when talking to a woman and *em que posso ajudá-lo* when talking to a man.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Preterit Tense of -ir Verbs

#### *Eu não imprimi seu bilhete*

"I didn't print your ticket."

To form the preterit of regular -ir verbs, drop the final "-ir" and add the appropriate ending as below:

**Infinitive:** *Dormir* ("to sleep")

**Root (Drop the -IR):** *dorm-*

Pronoun	Endings	Preterit
<i>eu</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>dormi</i>
<i>ele, ela, você</i>	<i>-iu</i>	<i>dormiu</i>
<i>nós</i>	<i>-imos</i>	<i>dormimos</i>
<i>eles, elas, vocês</i>	<i>-iram</i>	<i>dormiram</i>

<b><i>Assistir</i></b>	"to attend," "to watch"
<i>assisti</i>	<i>assistimos</i>

---

*assistiu*

*assistiram*

---

---

**Dividir**

"to divide," "to share"

---

*dividi*

*dividimos*

---

*dividiu*

*dividiram*

---

### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *Eu desisti de imprimir.*  
Literally, "I desisted from printing," or "I didn't print it."
2. *A senhora preferiu que eu enviasse por e-mail.*  
"You ma'am preferred that I send them to you by email."

### Sample Sentences

---

---

*Ele dormiu a noite inteira.*

"He slept the whole night."

---

*Elas abriram a porta e saíram.*

"They opened the door and left."

---

*Nós assistimos a tempestade.*

"We watched the storm."

---

*Você dividiu seu bolo com ele?*

"You shared your cake with him?" ("Did you share your cake with him?")

---

*Eu abri a janela.*

"I opened the window."

---

-ar, -er and -ir ending verbs, all together now:

---

*Eu abri a janela*

"I opened the window."

---

*Eu corri da janela.*

"I ran from the window."

---

<i>Eu fechei a janela.</i>	"I closed the window."
<i>Ele dormiu demais.</i>	"He slept too much."
<i>Ele bebeu demais.</i>	"He drank too much."
<i>Ele falou demais.</i>	"He talked too much."
<i>Nós decidimos visitá-la.</i>	"We decided to visit her."
<i>Nós esquecemos de visitá-la.</i>	"We forgot to visit her."
<i>Nós viajamos para visitá-la.</i>	"We traveled to visit her."
<i>Eles pediram três coca-colas.</i>	"They requested three coca-colas."
<i>Eles venderam três coca-colas.</i>	"They sold three coca-colas."
<i>Elas tomaram três coca-colas.</i>	"They drank three coca-colas."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Travel Agencies

Most Brazilians go to Europe when they travel outside of Brazil. There are several treaties between the EU and Brazil that allow Brazilians to go to many parts of the EU without a visa. Brazilians almost universally use travel agencies when they travel. Some do this because they have lots of money and don't care how much things cost (it's surprising how many people in Brazil are like that). But most Brazilians aren't rich, yet they still use travel agencies. Why don't they use travel sites similar to Expedia or Travelocity? Many Brazilians are still cautious about the Internet; they don't trust it.

Also, this kind of mobility is still new in Brazil. It's rare for Brazilians to know much about their destination or have any family connections at their destination to help.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #8 Dancing with a Suave Pink Dolphin in Brazil

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 8

# PORTUGUESE

1. Daniel: Débora, você conhece a lenda do boto?
2. Débora: Conheço.
3. Daniel: Então me conta, por favor? Eu já ouvi falar, mas não conheço muito bem.
4. Débora: Tá bom. Diz a lenda que ao anoitecer o Boto se transforma em um belo rapaz, alto e forte e sai a procura de diversão, festas e uma namorada. Vai à várias festas, dança muito, costuma beber bastante também. Antes do amanhecer ele tem que voltar para o rio, pois senão transforma-se em boto novamente.
5. Daniel: Ele nos dá alguma pista de quem ele é?
6. Débora: Algumas pessoas relatam que o boto se transforma em um rapaz elegante, bem vestido e que sempre usa chapéu que é para esconder um orifício que possui na cabeça.
7. Daniel: E quem ele escolhe para namorar?
8. Débora: Nas festas ele geralmente seduz alguma mulher bonita, casada ou não, lhe convida para dançar e depois saem da festa para namorar. Dizem que o boto adora as índias e gosta muito de mulheres com roupas vermelhas.
9. Daniel: E quando ele se transforma em boto novamente?
10. Débora: Antes do amanhecer. Ele retorna ao rio deixando a namorada que geralmente não torna a vê-lo. Pouco tempo depois a moça descobre que ficou grávida do tal moço.

CONT'D OVER

11. Débora: Ninguém nunca te contou que tava grávida do boto não?
12. Daniel: Já, mas eu não entendia direito.
13. Débora: Pois é, na região Amazônica sempre que uma moça solteira engravida suspeita-se logo que se trata de um filho do boto.

## ENGLISH

1. Daniel: Debora, do you know the legend of the porpoise?
2. Débora: I do.
3. Daniel: Then tell it to me, please. I've heard about it but I don't know it very well.
4. Débora: Okay. The legend says that in the evening, the porpoise transformed itself into a handsome, tall, and strong young man, who goes out looking for fun, parties, and a girlfriend. He goes to various parties, dances a lot, and tends to drink a lot too. Before the morning he has to return to the river because he turns into a porpoise again.
5. Daniel: Does he give us a clue to who he is?
6. Débora: Some people say that the porpoise transforms himself into an elegant young man, well dressed, and he always uses a hat to cover the hole he uses to breathe.
7. Daniel: And who does he choose to seduce?

CONT'D OVER

8. Débora: At the parties he generally seduces some beautiful woman, married or not, and invites her to dance, and afterward they leave the party together. They say the porpoise adores Indian women and really likes women with red clothing.
9. Daniel: And when does he transforms himself into the porpoise again?
10. Débora: Before dawn. He returns to the water leaving his girlfriend that usually never sees him again. Shortly thereafter the young lady discovers that she is pregnant because of that young man.
11. Débora: No one has ever told you they were pregnant from the porpoise?
12. Daniel: Yes, but I didn't understand it correctly.
13. Débora: Well then, in the Amazon region whenever a young single woman is pregnant it's quickly suspected that it's a child of the porpoise.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
amanhecer	sunrise	noun	masculine
orifício	orifice, opening, hole	noun	masculine
sempre que	whenever	adverb	
suspeitar	to suspect, to distrust	verb	
lenda	legend	noun	feminine
região	region, district, area	noun	feminine
seduzir	to seduce	verb	

anoitecer	to grow dark	verb	
anoitecer	nightfall	noun	masculine
boto	porpoise	noun	masculine
pista	track	noun	feminine
senão	otherwise, except, but	adverb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu adoro ver o amanhecer.</b></p> <p>"I love seeing the sunrise."</p>	<p><b>O ar entra no corpo por orifícios.</b></p> <p>"Air comes into the body through orifices."</p>
<p><b>Pode contar comigo sempre que precisar.</b></p> <p>"You can count on me whenever you need."</p>	<p><b>Ela suspeita da vizinha.</b></p> <p>"She suspects the neighbor lady."</p>
<p><b>Ela me seduziu.</b></p> <p>"She seduced me."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**boto**

The first word we'll look at in this lesson is *boto*. *Boto* is the Portuguese word for "porpoise." The *Boto* referred to in the dialogue is a pink, fresh water porpoise only found in the Amazon. Searching the Internet for *boto* brings up many pictures of the *boto*.

### ***sempre que***

Next we'll look at the phrase *sempre que*. *Sempre que* literally translates to, "always that," but it actually means, "whenever," as we saw in the dialogue. *sempre que uma moça solteira engravida...* ("Whenever a young single woman gets pregnant...")

### ***amanhecer and anoitecer***

Next we have the verbs *amanhecer* and *anoitecer*. *Amanhecer* is the Portuguese verb for "to dawn." In Brazil, the *amanhecer* time varies quite a bit because Brazil is so large, but most often what Brazilians call *amanhecer*, or "dawn," is dependant on the amount of light, not the time on a clock. *Anoitecer* is very similar to *amanhecer*, just at night. *Anoitecer* means "nightfall" as a noun or "to grow dark" as a verb. You can see the root word *noite*, which means "night" in the *anoitecer*. The *anoitecer* time in Brazil also depends on light levels and varies a lot, going from about 5:30PM in the north to 8PM in the south. Brazil doesn't really have an evening and not surprisingly, Brazilian Portuguese doesn't really have a word for evening.

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Indirect Object Pronouns**

***lhe convida para dançar***

**"Invites her to dance."**

---

The indirect object indirectly receives the action of the verb. In English, the indirect object is often found in a prepositional phrase beginning with "to."

### **For Example:**

1. "I sent the package to John." - (I sent it to him.)
2. "They wrote the letters to Juile." - (They wrote them to her.)

Notice that the sentences in parentheses repeat the same ideas but use different words. The words "him" and "her" are serving here as indirect object pronouns. They take the place of the nouns "John" and "Julie" that serve as indirect objects. Portuguese also has a set of indirect object pronouns that take the place of nouns serving as indirect objects.

**For Example:**

1. *Mandei o pacote ao João. (Mandei-lhe o pacote.)*
2. *Escreveram a carta à Júlia. (Escreveram-lhe a carta.)*

*Lhe* and *lhes* are indirect object pronouns. Notice that indirect object pronouns agree in number with the noun they replace. They may come before or after the conjugated verb and technically should not start the sentence, but in daily conversation, this happens a lot.

<i>Me</i>	"to me"	<i>nos</i>	"to us"
<i>lhe</i>	"to you"	<i>lhes</i>	"to y'all"
	"to him"		"to them"
	"to her"		

**Examples from This Dialogue:**

1. *lhe convida para dançar e depois saem da festa para namorar.*  
"Invites her to dance and after they leave the party to date."
2. *suspeita-se logo que se trata de um filho do boto.*  
"It is quickly suspected that it about the son of the porpoise."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Brazilian Dating

*namorar*

Today we'll look at the word *namorar*. *Namorar* is the Portuguese verb for "to date," although *namorar* has more meaning than just "to date." In Brazil, when someone is *namorando* ("dating"), there is a type of promise involved, and it is more than just hanging out together. Couples that are *namorando* are only just below an official engagement and some *namoros* even lead to marriage. The term *ficar* is often closer to the simple "date" idea.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #9

## Being the Designated Driver in Brazil

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

# 9

# PORTUGUESE

1. Renata: E aí, cê não tá bebendo não Alisson?
2. Alisson: Tô não.
3. Renata: Por que cê não tá bebendo?
4. Alisson: Porque sou eu que tô dirigindo.
5. Renata: Bebe menino, não tem problema não! Uma cervejinha só não vai fazer mal não.
6. Alisson: “Não vai fazer mal não” (sarcastico) Ai ai. E a lei seca, o que eu faço se tiver fiscalização?
7. Renata: Não tem fiscalização por aqui não. Toma!

# ENGLISH

1. Renata: Hey, aren't you drinking Alisson?
2. Alisson: No, I'm not.
3. Renata: Why aren't you drinking?
4. Alisson: Because I'm the one who's driving.
5. Renata: Drink boy, there's nothing wrong with it! One little beer won't cause any harm.

CONT'D OVER

6. Alisson: "Won't cause any harm?" (sarcastic) Oh my. And the dry law? What do I do if there's a police inspection?
7. Renata: There won't be any inspections around here. Drink!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
cerveja	beer	noun	feminine
segurança	safety, security	noun	feminine
bêbado	drunk, drunkard	adjective	masculine
arriscar	to risk	verb	
preso	arrested	adjective	masculine
multa	fine, ticket	noun	feminine
fiscalização	control, supervision, inspection	noun	feminine
dirigir	drive	verb	
beber	to drink	verb	
blitz	police blitz, police blockade	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu não bebo cerveja.</b></p> <p>"I don't drink beer."</p>	<p><b>O capacete é um equipamento de segurança.</b></p> <p>"Helmets are security equipment."</p>
---	--

<p><b>Ele está completamente bêbado.</b></p> <p>"He is completely drunk."</p>	<p><b>Eles arriscam suas vidas para salvar outras.</b></p> <p>"They risked their lives to save others."</p>
<p><b>Ele foi preso por desobedecer a lei.</b></p> <p>"He was arrested for disobeying the law."</p>	<p><b>Recebi uma multa por excesso de velocidade.</b></p> <p>"I got a speeding ticket."</p>
<p><b>As bagagens passam pela fiscalização.</b></p> <p>"The baggage goes through inspection."</p>	<p><b>No Brasil é permitido dirigir depois dos dezoito anos.</b></p> <p>"In Brazil, driving is allowed after you turn eighteen years old."</p>
<p><b>Ele dirigiu vinte quilômetros para chegar aqui.</b></p> <p>"He drove twenty kilometers to get here."</p>	<p><b>O funcionário do escritório bebe café enquanto descansa.</b></p> <p>"The office worker drinks coffee while taking a break."</p>
<p><b>Ele bebeu tudo.</b></p> <p>"He drank everything."</p>	<p><b>Sempre tem blitz nesta área.</b></p> <p>"This area always has police blockades."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***não vai fazer mal***

Literally translated, *não vai fazer mal* means, "Will not make bad." But *não vai fazer mal* is used to mean, "It won't cause you any harm," or simply, "There's no problem in doing it." When someone says to you, *não vai fazer mal*, it's generally because what they are referring to actually will cause harm or at least it seems like it will. This expression is often used when someone is trying to reassure you about something or convince you to do something. The problem is that it may actually be harmful or they may be persuading you to break some rule or law. Use good judgment.

### ***não tem problema não***

*Não tem problema não* means and works like "no problem." In the expression *não tem problema não* we see the repetition of the word *não* to emphasize the negativity. Although *não tem problema não* means "no problem," sometimes it is used like the previous expression, *não vai fazer mal*, to persuade you to do something that might cause you problems.

### ***menino***

*Menino* is the Portuguese word for "boy." In the dialogue for this lesson, we saw Renata use it with another meaning, "young man." Mostly women use *menino* to mean "young man;" men tend to use some other expressions we will look at in other lessons.

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Present Participle and the Present Progressive Tense**

***Porque sou eu que to dirigindo.***

**"Because I'm the one who's driving."**

---

The present participle in English is often a verb ending in "-ing," as in the sentences "He is speaking" and "We are studying." The Portuguese equivalent of the "-ing" ending is *-ndo*.

---

To form the present participle from any infinitive, drop the "-r" and add "-ndo."

---

Examples: *falar - falando; comer - comendo; dormir - dormindo*

---

### **The Presente Progressive Tense**

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The present progressive tense indicates an action which is taking place at the present time.

#### **For Example:**

1. "I am studying."
2. "We are eating."
3. "They are leaving."

The present progressive in Portuguese consists of the conjugated form of *estar* followed by the present tense participle of the verb.

<b><i>Estar</i></b>		<b>+</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>
<i>estou</i>	<i>estamos</i>		<i>andando</i>
<i>está</i>	<i>estão</i>		<i>correndo</i>
			<i>sorrindo</i>

### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *E aí, você não tá bebendo não Alison?*  
"Hey, aren't you drinking Alison?"
2. *Por que você não tá bebendo?*  
"Why aren't you drinking?"

### Sample Sentences

<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>Ele está falando com o professor dele.</i>	"He is speaking with his teacher."
<i>Eu estou escrevendo para minha namorada.</i>	"I am writing to my girlfriend."
<i>Eles estão tendo problemas.</i>	"They are having problems."
<i>O que você está fazendo?</i>	"What are you doing?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Dry

## Law

---

Until recently, Brazil drinking and driving laws were such that you could drink a bit and still drive. I believe in 2004 that the law changed to what is called the *Lei Seca*, or "Dry Law." This is a no tolerance law. If you have had anything to drink, you'll be detained and probably straight out arrested.

The punishments in the law are very hard with high fines and jail time. A year after the law passed there was a celebration because that year the accidents and deaths caused by drinking under the influence had diminished dramatically.

However, the next year DUIs had again increased, and dramatically. After the first year, it was noticed that the punishments, while quite harsh, were rarely enforced.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #10

## Wear Your Seat Belt When You're Driving in Brazil!

---

## CONTENTS

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

# **10**

# PORTUGUESE

1. (portas abrindo, portas fechando)
2. Allisson:                    Todo mundo colocou o cinto?
3. ---:                         (sim, sim, sim)
4. Allisson:                    André, põe o cinto.
5. André:                      Por quê?
6. Allisson:                    Porque eu tô falando seu bêbado. É lei.
7. André:                      Mas não vai ter fiscalização.
8. Allisson:                    E como você sabe, heim? Você é policial?
9. André:                      Não. É que nunca tem daqui pra casa.
10. Allisson:                   Ai ai, põe o cinto! E me dá o documento do carro.
11. (click)

# ENGLISH

1. (doors opening, doors closing)
2. Allison:                    Everybody got their seat belt on?
3. ---:                         (sim, sim, sim)

CONT'D OVER

4. Allison: André, put your seat belt on.
5. André: Why?
6. Allison: Because I'm telling you to—you're drunk. It's the law.
7. André: But there won't be any police inspections.
8. Allison: And how would you know? Are you a police man?
9. André: No. It's that there never is between here and my house.
10. Allison: Oh my! Put on your seat belt. And give me the car document.
11. (click)

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
passageiro	passenger	noun	masculine
volante	steering wheel	noun	masculine
cinto de segurança	seat belt	noun	masculine
banco	seat	noun	noun
motorista	driver	noun	masculine+feminine
carona	hitchhiking, lift, ride	noun	feminine
pôr	to put, to place, to lay	verb	
trava elétrica	power locks	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Os passageiros voaram de avião.</b></p> <p>"The passengers flew on the airplane."</p>	<p><b>Ele está ao volante.</b></p> <p>"He is at the wheel."</p>
<p><b>Usem o cinto de segurança!</b></p> <p>"Use your seat belt."</p>	<p><b>Os bancos deste carro são muito confortáveis.</b></p> <p>"The seats of this car are very comfortable."</p>
<p><b>Minha mãe é uma excelente motorista.</b></p> <p>"My mother is an excellent driver."</p>	<p><b>Você pode me dar uma carona até a escola?</b></p> <p>"Could you give me a ride to school?"</p>
<p><b>Ponha os livros embaixo da cadeira.</b></p> <p>"Put the books underneath the chair."</p>	<p><b>Meu carro tem trava elétrica.</b></p> <p>"My car has power locks."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***seu***

In this lesson we'll look at some of the usages of the word *seu*. In previous lessons, we learned one meaning of *seu*, which was "your" when talking about possession. In the dialogue for this lesson, we saw Allison use it with another meaning, "you." When Allison said *seu bêbado*, it had almost the exact same meaning and usage as "you drunkard" in English. *Seu* can also have another meaning as "sir" or "mister" when placed before a noun. For example, *seu Lopes* means "Mr. Lopes."

### ***cinto de segurança***

*Cinto de segurança* literally translates to, "belt of security," or "belt of safety," and the Portuguese word for "belt" is *cinto*, but in the dialogue we heard the speakers just say *cinto* to mean "seat belt." Since they were in the car there is the inferred meaning that they were talking about a specific *cinto*, the *cinto de segurança*, or "seat belt."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is the -or verb pôr**

**André, põe o cinto.**

**"André, put on your belt."**

The verb *pôr* means "to put," or "to put on," and is an -or verb. -Or verbs are different from the normal -ar, -er, and -ir verbs we have learned so far. *Pôr* is conjugated in the present tense as follows:

<i>ponho</i>	<i>ponho</i>
<i>põe</i>	<i>põem</i>

There are few -or verbs in Portuguese. Other -or verbs include *supor* ("to suppose"), *impor* ("to impose"), *dispor* ("to dispose," "to make use"), *propor* ("to propose"), and *compor* ("to compose"). An interesting fact is that all -or verbs are, in fact, -por verbs and all follow the same conjugation pattern as *pôr*.

**Sample Sentences:**

<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>Eu ponho livros na mesa.</i>	"I put books on the table."
<i>Nós supomos que sim.</i>	"We suppose so."
<i>Ela impõe medo às crianças.</i>	"She imposes fear on the children."
<i>Eles dispõem dos conselhos da presidente Dilma.</i>	"They have at their disposal the counsels of President Dilma."

**Examples from This Dialogue:**

1. *André, põe o cinto.*  
"André, put on your belt."
2. *Ai ai, ponha o cinto!*  
"Oh my! Put on your belt."

## Language Tip

---

There are three verbs in Portuguese that mean "to put:" *pôr*, *colocar*, and *botar*. *Colocar* and *botar* are both regular verbs. *Botar* is used more in northern Brazil and *colocar* is used more in southern Brazil, but all three can be found in every region of Brazil.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Grammatically Correct or Culturally Correct?

---

Navigating a new culture is always a difficult thing to do and with language it's even more important. Our grammar point for this lesson is the imperative or command form. This verb conjugation is very important to know how to read and write Portuguese but in spoken Brazilian Portuguese, the command form is rarely used. This is because it often sounds rude, as if you are ordering people around. Brazilians often ignore the command form (knowing it's the correct verb form) in favor of the standard conjugation for social reasons.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #11

## Don't Drink and Drive in Brazil!

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 11

# PORTUGUESE

1. (police pullover sounds)
2. Policial: Boa noite!
3. Alisson: Boa noite!
4. Policial: A habilitação e o documento do veículo, por favor.
5. Alisson: Aqui estão.
6. policial: Vocês estão vindo de alguma festa?
7. Alisson: Sim, nós estávamos no Tartarugas.
8. Policial: O senhor ingeriu alguma bebida alcoólica?
9. Alisson: Não.
10. Policial: O senhor estaria disposto a fazer o teste do bafômetro para comprovar?
11. Alisson: Claro.
12. Policial: Assopre aqui.
13. (barulho do assopro)
14. Policial: Obrigada! O sr. não ingeriu nenhuma bebida alcoólica Muito bem, continue assim. Se dirigir não beba.

CONT'D OVER

15. André: Se beber, me chame!
16. Allisson: Obrigado André! Agora senta aí e cala boca.
17. (carro arranca)

## ENGLISH

1. (police pullover sounds)
2. Police: Good evening!
3. Allisson: Good evening!
4. Police: Your driver's license and the car's documents, please.
5. Allisson: Here they are.
6. Police: Are you coming from some party?
7. Allisson: Yes, we were at Tartarugas.
8. Police: Did you ingest any alcoholic drinks?
9. Allisson: No.
10. Police: Would you be willing to do a breathalyzer test to prove it?
11. Allisson: Of course.

CONT'D OVER

12. Police: Blow here please.
13. (blowing sounds)
14. Police: Thank you! You didn't ingest any alcoholic beverages. Very good, keep up the good work. If you drive, don't drink.
15. André: If you drink, call me!
16. Allisson: Thank you André. Now, sit there and be quiet.
17. (car starts)

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
bafômetro	breathalyzer	noun	masculine
comprovar	to confirm, to prove	verb	
teste	test	noun	masculine
habilitação	driver's license, qualification	noun	feminine
bebida	drink	noun	feminine
assoprar	to blow	verb	
alcoólico	alcoholic	adjective	masculine
calar	to shut up, to quieten, to silence	verb	
boca	mouth	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Os policiais usaram o bafômetro na blitz ontem a noite.</b></p> <p>"The police used the breathalyzer at the blockade last night."</p>	<p><b>Nós tivemos que comprovar nossa idade antes de entrar na festa.</b></p> <p>"We had to prove our age before entering the party."</p>
<p><b>Teremos teste de geografia amanhã.</b></p> <p>"We'll have a geography test tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Eu acho que perdi minha habilitação.</b></p> <p>"I think I lost my driver's license."</p>
<p><b>Você aceita uma bebida?</b></p> <p>"Do you accept a drink?"</p>	<p><b>Assopre a vela e faça um pedido!</b></p> <p>"Blow on the candle and make a wish."</p>
<p><b>Qual é o teor alcoólico desta bebida?</b></p> <p>"What the alcohol level of this drink?"</p>	<p><b>As vezes é melhor calar.</b></p> <p>"Sometimes it's better to shut up."</p>

**A sua boca é muito bonita.**

"Your mouth is very beautiful."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***ingerir***

*Ingerir* is the Portuguese word for "to ingest," or "to swallow." In the dialogue the policeman asked Allisson *O sr. ingeriu alguma bebida alcoólica?* which we translated as, "Did you ingest any alcoholic drinks?"

### ***bebida***

Literally, *bebida* means "drink" and is a general term for any type of drink but in Brazil it can mean "alcoholic beverages." But this meaning of "alcoholic beverages" for *bebida* is inferred just in informal conversation. If you want to be specific and just say "alcoholic beverages," you could use the word "drinks" pronounced with a Portuguese accent.

### ***cala boca***

*Cala boca* literally means, "shut up", and it is used almost the same way. In the dialogue,

Allisson said *Agora senta aí e cala boca* to mean "Now, sit there and be quiet." Note that he used a playful tone of voice, so he didn't sound rude.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Command or Imperative Form

*Se beber, me chame!*

"If you drink, call me!"

---

To give a polite command such as "open the window" or "shut the door," use the command form. The command form is identical to the present subjunctive. It is formed by dropping the "o" from the first person singular (*eu* form) and adding the "opposite" ending.

---

Command Form		
Infinitive	Singular	Plural
<i>Falar</i>	<i>fale</i>	<i>falem</i>
<i>Aprender</i>	<i>aprenda</i>	<i>aprendam</i>
<i>Abrir</i>	<i>abra</i>	<i>abram</i>

---

The command form is always in the second or third person because in Portuguese grammar you cannot use the command form toward yourself.

#### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *Se dirigir, não beba.*  
"If you drink, don't drive."
2. *Muito bem, continue assim.*  
"Very good, keep up the good work."

#### Sample Sentences:

1. *Não coma na sala de aula!*  
"Don't eat in the classroom!"

2. *Venha cá!*  
"Come here!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **Military Police?**

---

Brazil has many types of police. The policemen that pulled them over was almost certainly a *Polícia Militar* which translates to "military police." For a long time I thought that meant they were from the military and that they would only deal with people who were part of the military, like they are in the U.S.A. But the *Polícia Militar* is the department that deals primarily with combating crime. Another department is called the *Polícia Civil*, or "Civil Police"; a department that deals with order and maintaining the law.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #12

## Will This Brazilian Forest Spirit Appear Before You?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 12

# PORTUGUESE

1. Sofia: E a lenda do Curupira, é mais uma lenda indígena, né?
2. Débora: É. Ele também é chamado de Caiçara, Pai ou Mãe-do-mato, quando se imagina ser uma entidade mulher. E também entre os índios Tupis-Guaranis, existiu uma outra variedade de Curupira, chamada Anhangá, um ser maligno que causava doenças ou matava índios. Há relatos de entidades semelhantes entre quase todos os indígenas da América Latina.
3. Sofia: (surpresa) Então ele existiu de verdade?
4. Débora: Dizem que ele é um menino de cabelos vermelhos e com os pés virados para trás, para despistar quem quiser segui-lo. Algumas pessoas descrevem-no como um índiozinho montado em um porco selvagem, ou dizem que ele tem o corpo coberto por pêlos.
5. Sofia: E por que quase todos os índios conhecem o curupira?
6. Débora: Porque ele cuida das animais das florestas, protegendo contra a devastação das florestas e a caça de animais.
7. Sofia: Ele é perigoso, Débora?
8. Débora: Bem, se você não fizer mal à natureza, ele não vai te fazer mal algum. Mas, ao entrar numa mata deve-se levar sempre uma oferenda para o Curupira. Assim ao agradá-lo, você não se perderá na mata. Quando entramos na floresta e ouvimos barulhos estranhos, pode ser ele!
9. Sofia: Ah eu queria ver o curupira, ver se ele tem mesmo os pés pra trás.

CONT'D OVER

10. Débora: Ele não vai aparecer só pra lhe conhecer, né Sofia? Ele é tão rápido que muitas vezes ao passar pela mata, parece um vento forte.
11. Sofia: Débora, você sabia que o Curupira tem o poder de ressuscitar qualquer animal morto sem sua permissão?
12. Débora: Nossa!
13. Sofia: É... Os índios guaranis dizem ate que ele é o "Demônio da Floresta".

## ENGLISH

1. Sofia: And the legend of the Curupira, it's another indigenous legend, isn't it?
2. Débora: It is. He's also called the Caiçara, "Father or Mother of the Jungle," when he's imagined to have the being of a woman. And also among the Tupi-Guarani Indians, there is another variation of Curupira, called Anhangá, an evil being that causes sickness or kills the Indians. There are stories of similar beings among almost all the indigenous tribes in Latin America.
3. Sofia: (surprise) So, does he exist in truth?
4. Débora: They say that he's a young boy with red hair and with feet that point backward, to throw off whoever might be following him. Some people describe him as a little Indian mounted on a wild boar. Others say his body is covered with hair.
5. Sofia: So, why do almost all Indians know the Curipira?

CONT'D OVER

6. Débora: Because he takes care of the forest animals, protecting them against forest devastation and the hunting of animals.
7. Sofia: Is he dangerous?
8. Débora: Well, if you don't harm nature, he won't harm you at all but as you enter in a thicket you should always take with you an offering to the Curupira. That way you please him, and you won't get lost in the thicket. When we go into the forest and hear strange sounds, it could be him!
9. Sofia: Oohh, I want to see the Curupira. To see if he really has feet turned around backward.
10. Débora: He won't appear just so you can meet him, will he Sofia? He is so fast that many times as you go through the forest, it seems like a strong wind.
11. Sofia: Did you know that the Curupira has the power to revive any animal killed without his permission?
12. Débora: Wow!
13. Sofia: That's right...The Guarani Indians even say that he is the Devil of the forest.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
indígena	indigenous people, indian, native	adjective	feminine

porco	pig, pork	noun	masculine
forte	strong	adjective	both
vento	wind	noun	masculine
estranho	strange, wierd, odd	adjective	masculine
floresta	forest	noun	feminine
despistar	foil, mislead	verb	
semelhante	similar, resembling, fellow creature	noun	both
variedade	variety, diversity	noun	feminine
entidade	entity, spirit, fiend	noun	feminine
maligno	malignant, devilish	adjective	masculine
índio	native, indian	noun	masculine
aparecer	to appear, to show up	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Adoro artesanato indígena.</b></p> <p>"I adore indigenous handicrafts."</p>	<p><b>A indígena corre como uma onça.</b></p> <p>"The indigenous woman runs like a leopard."</p>
<p><b>Hoje teremos porco assado para a janta.</b></p> <p>"Today, we'll have roasted pork for dinner."</p>	<p><b>A menina tem dentes fortes.</b></p> <p>"The girl has strong teeth."</p>
<p><b>Que bons ventos o trazem aqui?</b></p> <p>"What good winds have brought you here?"</p>	<p><b>Você ouviu algum barulho estranho?</b></p> <p>"Did you hear a strange sound?"</p>

<p><b>O guaxinim está comendo amêndoas na floresta.</b></p> <p>"The raccoon is eating peanuts in the forest."</p>	<p><b>Muitos animais vivem na floresta.</b></p> <p>"Many animals live in the forest."</p>
<p><b>Eles nos despistaram, agora não sabemos para onde eles foram.</b></p> <p>"They lost us, now we don't know where they went to."</p>	<p><b>Eu tenho uma caneta semelhante a essa.</b></p> <p>"I have a pen similar to this one." or "I have a similar pen."</p>
<p><b>Há uma grande variedade de frutas no Brasil.</b></p> <p>"There is a great variety of fruits in Brazil."</p>	<p><b>Esta é uma entidade filantrópica.</b></p> <p>"This is a philanthropic group."</p>
<p><b>Foi detectado um tumor maligno no exame.</b></p> <p>"A malignant tumor was detected during the exam."</p>	<p><b>O chefe índio é o cacique.</b></p> <p>"The Cacique is the chief Indian."</p>
<p><b>O índio caiu da rede.</b></p> <p>"The indian fell from the hammock."</p>	<p><b>Marcos apareceu na festa ontem.</b></p> <p>"Marcos showed up at the party yesterday."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***anhanga***

*Anhanga* is a word used to describe an "evil spirit" in native Brazilian folklore. *Anhanga* protects newborns and their mothers from hunters.

### ***despistar***

*Despistar* literally means, "to make loose the clue," or "to un-path," and is used to mean "to foil," or "to mislead." In the dialogue we translated it as "to throw off."

### ***mata* versus *mato***

Next we'll take a quick look at the difference between *mata* and *mato*. *Mata*, written with "-a," means "large land where trees grow," and *mato*, written with "-o" means "thicket." They sound very similar: *mata* and *mato*.

### ***pêlos* versus *pelos***

Last we'll look at the difference between *pêlos* and *pelos*. These words are written and pronounced the same way [p-e-l-o-s]. The only difference is that *pêlos*, with a circumflex, means "body hair," and *pelos*, without the circumflex, is a preposition that means "by," or "for the."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Indirect Object Pronoun Position**

***Ele não vai aparecer só pra lhe conhecer, né Sofia?***

**"He won't appear just to meet you, will he Sofia?"**

---

Indirect object pronouns are placed either before or after verbs forms. They are placed before negative commands and should not start a sentence.

---

<b><i>Portuguese</i></b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>Ele me enviou o pacote.</i>	"He sent me the package."
<i>Ela me disse a verdade.</i>	"She told me the truth."
<i>Não lhe diga nada.</i>	"Don't say anything to him."
<i>Não me fale assim.</i>	"Don't speak like that to me."

---

### **Rules**

---

1. Indirect object pronouns normally precede:
  - a. the verb in negative statements
  - b. the past participle.
  - c. the verb in the future or conditional tense.
2. Indirect object pronouns normally follow verbs which start sentences\*

3. Indirect object pronouns may precede or follow the verb in all other cases.

### Examples from This Dialogue

1. *Ele não vai te fazer mal algum.*  
"He won't harm you at all."
2. *Ao entrar numa mata deve-se levar sempre uma oferenda para o Curupira.*  
"As you enter a thicket you must carry with you an offering to the Curupira."

### Language Tip

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\*This rule is often violated in spoken Portuguese.

### For Example:

1. *Me avisa quando você chegar.*  
"Tell me when you arrive."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### The Spirit of the Forest

---

The idea behind the *Curupira* is that of a "forest spirit," or maybe even a nature god. A supernatural being that cares for and watches over nature. It's important to point out that in the stories the *Curupira* is typically a nice spirit, but may be a bit like a spoiled child; he gets angry if you don't bring him his offerings or don't bring him what he wants. The offerings are typically something that will maintain the balance of the forest. If you go into the forest intending to take something out, you need to give an offering that replaces or balances what you are going to take out. It reminds me a lot of Fern Gully, except he doesn't fly.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #13 Beware of Deceptive Portuguese- Speaking Salesmen

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- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight

# 13

# PORTUGUESE

1. Salesman: Pacote especial!
2. Maria: Já vai!
3. (door opens)
4. Salesman: Com licença, trabalho para o Jornal da Paraíba...
5. Maria: Uh? (Ele não é o homem dos correios! O que eu faço...? Eu não preciso do jornal.)
6. Salesman: Você gostaria de fazer uma assinatura do jornal?
7. Maria: Oh, desculpe-me mas eu já estou recebendo o jornal aqui em casa, então obrigada...
8. (door goes to close, sound of foot hitting the door)
9. Maria: (Ah! O pé dele está bloqueando a porta!)
10. Salesman: Se você renovar sua assinatura hoje, ganhará alguns brindes como - desconto de 30% nos 4 primeiros meses, uma assinatura gratuita da revista Rostos e o guia de beleza grátis por um mês.
11. Maria: Eu vou me mudar em abril. Eu não o quero.
12. Salesman: Então, você pode fazer assinatura até abril.
13. Maria: Desculpa, mas eu quero que você saia. Estou fechando a porta, por favor, tire o seu pé.

CONT'D OVER

14. Salesman: Mas...
15. Maria: Cai fora!
16. Salesman: Com licença, mas você é de Niterói?
17. Maria: Uh? Alexandre? é você?
18. Salesman: Sim, sou eu. Faz tanto tempo Maria!
19. Maria: Faz sim. Você é vendedor de jornal agora?
20. Salesman: Sim, para ajudar a pagar a faculdade. Tá tudo muito caro agora.

## ENGLISH

1. Salesman: Special package!
2. Maria de souza: I'm on my way!
3. (door opens)
4. Salesman: Excuse me, I work for the Paraíba newspaper.
5. Maria: Uh? (-to self - He's not a mail man! What do I do? I don't need the newspaper.)
6. Salesman: Would you like to subscribe to the newspaper?

CONT'D OVER

7. Maria: Oh, I'm sorry but I already receive the newspaper here at home, so thank you...
8. (door goes to close, sound of foot hitting the door)
9. Maria: (What! His foot is blocking my door?)
10. Salesman: If you renew your subscription today, you'll receive some gifts like a thirty percent discount on the first four months, a free subscription to the magazine Rostos, and a beauty guide free for a month!
11. Maria: I'm moving in April. I don't want it.
12. Salesman: Then you can subscribe until April.
13. Maria: Sorry, but I want you to leave. I am closing my door, please move your foot!
14. Salesman: But...
15. Maria: Get out of here!
16. Salesman: Excuse me, but are you from Niterói?
17. Maria: Uh? Alexandre? Is that you?
18. Salesman: Yes, it's me. It's been such a long time Maria!
19. Maria: Yes it has. You're a newspaper salesman now?
20. Salesman: Yes, to help pay for college. Everything is very expensive now.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
correios	post office	noun	masculine
revista	magazine	noun	feminine
beleza	beauty	noun	feminine
brinde	toast, giveaway	noun	masculine
ganhar	to win, to receive	verb	
jornal	newspaper	noun	masculine
pacote	package	noun	masculine
assinatura	signature, subscription	noun	feminine
pagar	pay	verb	
Niterói	large city neighboring Rio de Janeiro	noun	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu tenho que ir aos correios hoje.</b></p> <p>"I have to go to the post office today."</p>	<p><b>Esta revista vende móveis.</b></p> <p>"This magazine sells furniture."</p>
<p><b>A beleza daquela garota é deslumbrante.</b></p> <p>"The beauty of that girl is stunning."</p>	<p><b>Nos deram este lápis de brinde.</b></p> <p>"They gave us this pencil as a prize."</p>
<p><b>Nós ganhamos o jogo.</b></p> <p>"We won the game."</p>	<p><b>Você leu o jornal esta manhã?</b></p> <p>"Have you read the newspaper this morning?"</p>

<p><b>Chegou um pacote para você.</b></p> <p>"A package arrived for you."</p>	<p><b>A sua assinatura valida este documento.</b></p> <p>"Your signature validates this document."</p>
<p><b>Eu não estou disposto a pagar tão caro por um anel.</b></p> <p>"I'm not willing to pay so much for a ring."</p>	<p><b>Eu vou de Niterói para Espírito Santo.</b></p> <p>"I'm going from Niterói to Espírito Santo."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***cai fora***

We'll start by looking at the expression *cai fora*. *Cai fora* literally translates to, "fall out," but it is used as "go away," "get out," or "get lost." *Cai fora* is an informal expression used to tell someone to leave the place or the conversation and may sound rude, so be careful when using this expression.

### ***faculdade versus universidade***

Next we'll look at the difference between *faculdade* and *universidade*. *Faculdade* translates to "college" and means "higher education" or a division in a university. And *universidade* translates to "university" and means an institution that comprises many higher education courses. When we say *universidade* we are usually referring to the federal universities. Federal universities in Brazil are usually the highest ranked and since their admission tests are difficult to pass, students at the federal universities are often perceived as more intelligent than students at normal *faculdades* (usually private).

### ***ajudar a***

Next we have *ajudar a*. *Ajudar a* literally means, "to help to." When we say *ajudar a* the next word is a verb, as in, *ajudar a fazer a tarefa de casa*, which means, "help to do the homework." The *a* in *ajudar a* works like "to" and is necessary when *ajudar* ("to help") is followed by a verb.

### ***já vai***

The last expression we'll look at is *já vai*. *Já vai* literally translates to, "is going." There are many possible explanations for the meaning of *já vai*, the most common is that it means

"Someone is going to open the door for you." *Já vai* is the standard response to when someone knocks on your door. When you knock on someone else's door you'll almost always hear *já vai*. You may also hear *já vou*, which means the same as *já vai*.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Subjunctive Indicator Verbs

*Eu quero que você saia*

"I want you to leave."

---

Sentences which express uncertainty, doubt, desire, belief, opinion, fear, or emotion are called subjunctive sentences in Portuguese as well as in English. In English, sentences are made subjunctive by adding words which pass judgment. The same is true in Portuguese. However, in Portuguese the verb itself must change form as well. Look at the following examples.

#### For Example:

1. *Meu amigo fala muito bem o português.* (indicativo)  
"My companion speaks Portuguese very well."
2. *Desejo que meu amigo fale muito bem o português.* (subjunctivo)  
"I desire that my friend speak Portuguese very well."

The above sentence that uses the subjunctive has some important items to consider. First of all, it is composed of two clauses. A clause is a sentence segment containing a subject and a verb.

---

Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
<i>(eu) desejo</i>	<i>que meu amigo fale bem o português.</i>
"I desire"	("that) my friend speaks Portuguese well."

---

Second, in each case the verb in the main clause expresses a feeling that is associated with the subjunctive mood, that is, a feeling of uncertainty or doubt. The verb *desejar* is a known subjunctive indicator because when it appears in the main clause of a sentence the verb in

the subordinate clause needs to be in the subjunctive form. The following verbs and expressions are all subjunctive indicators and when found in the main clause of a sentence, will require the verb in the subordinate clause to be in the subjunctive.

Subjunctive Indicator Verbs	"English"
<i>querer que</i>	"to want"
<i>desejar que</i>	"to desire"
<i>esperar que</i>	"to hope, to expect, to want"
<i>pedir que</i>	"to ask to request"
<i>dizer que</i>	"to tell to"

If the sentence has only one clause, or if the verb in the main clause does not express doubt or uncertainty, the indicative will be used.

#### For Example:

<i>Eu sei que o presidente fala português.</i>	"I know (that) the president speaks Portuguese."	Not subjunctive
<i>Não creio que o presidente fale português.</i>	"I don't believe (that) the president speaks Portuguese."	Subjunctive

The subjunctive form is required only when the main clause and the subjunctive clause have different subjects.

#### For Example:

<i>Espero que meu amigo fale bem o português.</i>	"I hope that my friend speaks Portuguese well."
<i>(eu) (ele)</i>	
<i>Duvido que ela tenha tempo de estudar.</i>	"I doubt that she has time to study."

When you have a subjunctive indicator and a change of subject between the two clauses, the subjunctive form is required in the subordinate clause. However, when the two clauses have the same subject, the verb in the subordinate clause becomes an infinitive.

**For Example:**

---

<i>Duvido que ele tenha tempo.</i>	"I doubt he has time."
<i>Duvido ter tempo.</i>	"I doubt I have time."
<i>Espero que fale português bem.</i>	"I hope he speaks Portuguese well."
<i>Espero falar português bem.</i>	"I hope to speak Portuguese well."

---

Notice that when the two clauses have the same subject, *que* is omitted and the verb in the subordinate clause is in the infinitive form.

**Rules**

---

The subjunctive form of the verb must be used in the subordinate clause when:

1. A subjunctive indicator is used in the main clause.
2. A change in subject occurs.
3. The conjunction *que* is used to link two clauses.

**Language Expansion**

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Notice that, in Portuguese, the subordinate clause is introduced by the word *que*. (Remember *que* typically translates as "that.") In English the word "that" is not always necessary. For examples, both of these sentences are correct:

1. "I hope that my teacher speaks Portuguese well."

2. "I hope my teacher speaks Portuguese well."

In Portuguese, however, the word *que* must always be used, even if you don't hear it in the English translation.

**For Example:**

1. *Espero que meu professor fale bem o português.*

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Salesmen (and Saleswomen!)

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As a developing country focused on production and consumerism, Brazil has had a surge of sales people. You see them in the store, on the TV, on the radio, in the street, at the market, and as in the dialogue, at your door. I can still hear the street salesmen calling *Pamonha, Pamonha, Pamonha*, and just last month I saw and heard a man walking down the street yelling *gazeagua* and another one yelling *vasserod*.

Brazil is an excellent place to invest right now but that is being broadcast all around the world so the speculation and inflation of prices around here are, for me, unbelievable. If you've got some money and want to invest it, Brazil is a very good option. But I will warn you, if you're planning on living in Brazil for any length of time, be prepared to pay a lot of money for very basic things. My dresser, which in the USA I would never spend more than \$100 on, was more than R\$700 here, and used car prices start at around R\$5,000.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #14 Conquer That Mountain of Portuguese Paperwork

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 14

# PORTUGUESE

1. Funcionário: Pois não?
2. Aline: Bom dia, eu gostaria de pagar a taxa para reconhecer o meu nome de casada.
3. Funcionário: A senhora já preencheu o formulário?
4. Aline: Formulário? Que formulário?
5. Funcionário: A senhora tem que preencher o formulário para que eu possa passar os seus dados para o sistema.
6. Aline: E onde eu pego um formulário?
7. Funcionário: Primeiro, a senhora tem que trazer a sua certidão de nascimento para que nós possamos analisá-la. Para que a senhora tenha direito a pegar um formulário é necessário que sua certidão e os documentos do seu marido estejam dentro do que é requerido.
8. Aline: E a quem eu entrego esses documentos? (som de papeis mexendo)
9. Funcionário: A senhora tem que ir para aquela fila ali.
10. Aline: (frustrada) Obrigada!
11. Funcionário: Disponha! (barulho de sininho) Próximo?!

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. **Funcionário:** May I help you?
2. **Aline:** Good morning, I would like to pay the fee to acknowledge my married name.
3. **Funcionário:** Have you already filled out the form?
4. **Aline:** Form? What form?
5. **Funcionário:** Ma'am, you need to fill out the form so I can put your information into the system.
6. **Aline:** And where do I get a form?
7. **Funcionário:** First, you need to bring your birth certificate so that we can analyze it. For you to get a form, it's necessary that your certificate and your husband's documents be within the required guidelines.
8. **Aline:** And to whom do I deliver these documents? (sound of papers moving)
9. **Funcionário:** You have to go to that line over there.
10. **Aline:** (frustrated) Thank you!
11. **Funcionário:** Available! (Bell sound) Next!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
formulário	form	noun	masculine

certidão	certificate, certification,	noun	masculine
sistema	system	noun	masculine
dados	data, information	noun	masculine
documento	document	noun	masculine
marido	husband	noun	masculine
pois não?	May I help you?	phrase	
disponha	have, arrange, count on	verb	
comprovante	proof, receipt, evidence	noun	masculine
inscrição	entry, registration	noun	feminine
taxa	fee, tax, rate	noun	feminine
fila	line	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Preencha e assine este formulário.</b></p> <p>"Fill out and sign this form."</p>	<p><b>Eu tenho três certidões de nascimento!</b></p> <p>"I have three birth certificates."</p>
<p><b>Eu preciso passar seus dados para o sistema.</b></p> <p>"I need to put your information into the system."</p>	<p><b>Ele gosta de mexer com o banco de dados.</b></p> <p>"He likes messing with the data bank."</p>

<p><b>Eu perdi todos os meus documentos quando cheguei aqui.</b></p> <p>"I lost all of my documents when I arrived here."</p>	<p><b>A mulher está abraçando o marido.</b></p> <p>"The wife is hugging the husband."</p>
<p><b>Aqui esta seu comprovante, senhora.</b></p> <p>"Here is your receipt, ma'am."</p>	<p><b>Inscrições abertas para o concurso de música.</b></p> <p>"Entries open for the music contest."</p>
<p><b>"Tem muitas taxas aqui."</b></p> <p>"There are a lot of fees here."</p>	<p><b>A taxa de desemprego caiu em dezembro.</b></p> <p>"The unemployment rate fell for December."</p>

**Esta fila não tem fim!**

"This line never ends!"

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***o senhor and a senhora vs "you"***

We'll look at the expressions *o senhor* and *a senhora*. *O senhor* basically means "sir" and it is the polite way to address an older man. *A senhora* is the feminine form of *o senhor* and means "ma'am." *A senhora* is the respectful way to address an older woman. Not only are *o senhor* and *a senhora* used to address older men and women, but also they are used to show respect in general. You use *o senhor* and *a senhora* to address your teacher, boss, parents, etc. Sometimes, because of cultural influences, *o senhor* or *a senhora* are simply translated to English as "you."

### ***reconhecer***

*Reconhecer* translates to "recognize," and that is its basic meaning, but *reconhecer* may be used to mean "to certify," "to acknowledge," or "to make official." In the dialogue, Aline said *eu gostaria de pagar a taxa para reconhecer o meu nome de casada*, which we translated as, "I would like to pay the fee to acknowledge my married name." Here, *reconhecer* was used to

mean "to make official."

### **formulário**

*Formulário* is the Portuguese word for "form." In the dialogue, we saw the speakers using the word *formulário* in the sentence *A senhora já preencheu o formulário?* which we translated as, "Have you already filled out the form?"

### **certidão**

*Certidão* is the Portuguese word for "certificate," or an "official document," and they are usually recorded at the *cartório*, or "registrar." The most common *certidões* ("official registrations") are the *certidão de nascimento* ("birth certificate"), the *certidão de casamento* ("marriage certificate"), and the *certidão de óbito* ("death certificate").

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Impersonal Expressions that Require the Subjunctive**

*A senhora tem que preencher o formulário para que eu possa passar os seus dados para o sistema.*

**"Ma'am, you need to fill out the form so I can put your information into the system."**

---

Sentences which express uncertainty, doubt, desire, belief, opinion, fear, or emotion are called subjunctive sentences in Portuguese as well as in English. In English, sentences are made subjunctive by adding words which pass judgment on a sentence or phrase. The same is true in Portuguese. However, in Portuguese, the verb itself must change form as well. Look at the following examples.

### **Rules**

The subjunctive form of the verb must be used in the subordinate clause when:

1. A subjunctive indicator is used in the main clause.
2. A change in subject occurs.
3. The conjunction *que* is used to link two clauses.

### **For Example:**

1. *O mecânico entende o motor. (indicativo)*  
"The mechanic understands the motor."
2. *É importante que o mecânico entenda o motor. (subjuntivo)*  
"It's important that the mechanic understand the motor."

Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
<i>É importante</i>	<i>que o mecânico entenda o motor.</i>
"It's important"	"(that) the mechanic understands the motor."

The impersonal expression *é importante* is a known subjunctive indicator because when it appears in the main clause of a sentence the verb in the subordinate clause will always be in the subjunctive form. The following expressions are all subjunctive indicators and when found in the main clause of a sentence, will require the verb in the subordinate clause to be in the subjunctive.

Impersonal Expressions that Require the Subjunctive	"English"
<i>é bom que</i>	"It's good that"
<i>é duvidoso que</i>	"It's doubtful that"
<i>é importante que</i>	"It's important that"
<i>é necessário que</i>	"It's necessary that"
<i>é provável que</i>	"It's probable that"
<i>é possível que</i>	"It's possible that"

In the subjunctive, the subordinate clause is always introduced by the word *que* (remember *que* usually means "that"). In English, the word "that" is not always necessary. For example, both of these sentences are correct:

1. "It's possible that my teacher speaks Portuguese well."
2. "It's possible my teacher speaks Portuguese well."

In Portuguese, however, the word *que* must always be used, even if you don't hear it in the English translation.

**For Example:**

1. *É possível que meu professor fale bem o português.*

With impersonal expressions that are subordinate indicators, the subordinate clause will always use the word *que* and the subjunctive form.

**For Example:**

1. *É possível que ele vá, mas eu não sei.*  
"It's possible that he'll go, but I don't know."

**Language Tip**

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For those of you who have studied other romance languages, the subjunctive is always subjunctive even when it's negative.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Bureaucracy in Brazil

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Scenes like this are very common in Brazil and she's probably in the *Casa da Cidadania*, which is the governmental organization that is responsible for name changing. The lines are typically very long and somehow, no matter what you do, there is always some kind of paperwork you're missing. The Brazilian political system is a federative republic which means the federal government is very large and involved in pretty much everything.

You may have noticed that there will probably still be a bit of confusion down the road

because the *funcionária* didn't specify which *certidão* was needed, the wedding one or the birth one. You would assume it would be the wedding one but don't be surprised when they ask for and require both. I usually just take every personal certified document I have when I do things like that.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #15

## My Brazilian Boss is Too Bossy

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- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
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- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# **15**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Augusto: Bom dia!
2. Marco: Bom dia Sr. Augusto!
3. Augusto: Esta é a sua proposta?
4. Marco: Sim, senhor.
5. Augusto: Você sabe que se a sua proposta tiver qualquer falha a vaga será do concorrente, não sabe?
6. Marco: Sei sim, senhor. (bem seguro) Mas o projeto foi muito bem pensado, não terá erros.
7. (barulho de páginas passando)
8. Augusto: hum.. de acordo com seu orçamento, se investirmos em energia solar os lucros cairão.
9. Marco: Se o senhor observar a página seguinte verá que os custos já estão incluídos no orçamento inicial.
10. Augusto: Mas se eu fizer isso, o investimento será exorbitante.
11. Marco: Se o senhor prestar especial atenção na próxima página, verá que o seu investimento será muito pequeno senhor e que já está tudo dentro da verba que o senhor mesmo nos disponibilizou.
12. Augusto: Ok... Excelente trabalho. Parabéns! Seu projeto foi aceito! (num tom de aprovação) Eu quero que você trabalhe conosco e espero que já se sinta em casa.

CONT'D OVER

13. Marco: Muito obrigado, senhor.

## ENGLISH

1. Augusto: Good morning!

2. Marco: Good morning Mr. Augusto!

3. Augusto: Is this your proposal?

4. Marco: Yes, sir.

5. Augusto: You know that if your proposal has any error, the position will go to your competitor, right?

6. Marco: Yes I know, sir. But the project was very well thought out. There won't be any errors.

7. (Noise of turning pages)

8. Augusto: hum... According to your budget, if we invest in solar energy profit will fall.

9. Marco: If you'll observe the next page, you'll see that the costs have already been included in the initial budget.

10. Augusto: But if we do that, our investment will be exorbitant.

CONT'D OVER

11. Marco: If you'll pay special attention on the next page, you'll see that your investment will be very small, sir, and that it is already within the amount that you, sir, appropriated for us.
12. Augusto: Okay... Excellent work. Congratulations! Your project was accepted. (in a tone of approval) I want you to work with us and hope that you already feel at home.
13. Marco: Thank you very much, sir.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
proposta	proposal, proposition	noun	feminine
exorbitante	exorbitant	adjective	both
concorrente	competitor, contender, contestant	noun	masculine
acordo	agreement, deal, understanding	noun	masculine
orçamento	budgeting	noun	masculine
verba	budget	noun	feminine
projeto	project, plan, design	noun	masculine
custo	expense, cost, price	noun	masculine
atenção	attention	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eles apresentaram uma excelente proposta.</b></p> <p>"They presented an excellent proposal."</p>	<p><b>Eles cobram um valor exorbitante por um serviço simples.</b></p> <p>"The charge an exorbitant amount for a simple service."</p>
<p><b>Estamos á frente de nossos concorrentes.</b></p> <p>"We are in front of our competitors."</p>	<p><b>As duas partes entraram em acordo.</b></p> <p>"Both sides argeed."</p>
<p><b>O orçamento ficou em torno de 700 reais.</b></p> <p>"The budget ended up around 700 reals."</p>	<p><b>Não dispomos dessa verba.</b></p> <p>"We don't have the money."</p>
<p><b>O cientista está trabalhando em um novo projeto.</b></p> <p>"The scientist is working on a new project."</p>	<p><b>Temos que reduzir os custos da reforma.</b></p> <p>"We need to reduce the costs of the remodel."</p>
<p><b>Você toma muito minha atenção.</b></p> <p>"You take up a lot of my attention."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### *muito bem pensado*

*Muito bem pensado* means "very well thought out." In the dialogue, we saw Marco saying *Mas o projeto foi muito bem pensado* which we translated as, "But the project was very well thought out."

### *de acordo com*

*De acordo com* means and works the same as "according to." For example, the sentence *de acordo com o livro...* means "according to the book..." or the sentence *de acordo com a previsão do tempo, vai chover amanhã* that means "according to the weather forecast, it will

rain tomorrow."

### *especial atenção*

Next we'll look at *especial atenção*. Here the word order was inverted to emphasize the meaning of the words. *Especial* means "special" or "especial," and *atenção* means "attention." So, *especial atenção* means "special attention."

### *Sinta-se em casa*

*Sinta-se em casa* literally means to, "feel yourself at home." You will often hear *Sinta-se em casa* when you get to a place and the host wants to welcome you. The idea is to make you feel as comfortable as if you were at your own home. In the dialogue, *Sinta-se em casa* was used to welcome the new employee in the sentence *espero que já se sinta em casa*, which we translated as, "I hope that you already feel at home."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is the Present Subjunctive of Regular Verbs

***Eu quero que você trabalhe conosco!***

**"I want you to work with us!"**

The present subjunctive of most verbs in Portuguese is formed by dropping the "-o" from the first person singular (the "I" form) and adding the proper ending. Look at the following examples:

Infinitive	1st per. sing.	Drop the "-o"	Add	Endings	Present subjunctive	
<i>falar</i>	<i>falo</i>	<i>fal-</i>	-e	-emos	<i>fale</i>	<i>falemos</i>
			-e	-em	<i>fale</i>	<i>falem</i>
<i>aprender</i>	<i>aprendo</i>	<i>aprend-</i>	-a	-amos	<i>aprenda</i>	<i>aprendam os</i>
			-a	-am	<i>aprenda</i>	<i>aprendam</i>
<i>abrir</i>	<i>abro</i>	<i>abr-</i>	-a	-amos	<i>abra</i>	<i>abramos</i>

---

-a

-am

abra

abram

---

Note how a "criss-cross" rule applies: "-e," "-e," "-emos," and "-em" are the present subjunctive endings for *-ar* verbs; "-a," "-a," "-amos," and "-am" are the present subjunctive endings for *-er* and *-ir* verbs.

### Sample Sentences

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Portuguese	"English"
<i>Quero que ele cante.</i>	"I want him to sing."
<i>Insisto que eles comam.</i>	"I insist that they eat."
<i>É possível que abramos a conta.</i>	"It is possible that we open the account."
<i>Meu pai não quer que eu fale contigo.</i>	"My father doesn't want me to talk to you."
<i>Eles querem que façamos.</i>	"They want us to do it."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Who's the Boss? He is.

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Brazilian society pulls heavily from European society, particularly the aspect of being male-centric. Family and business decisions are focused on and made by men and there's no questioning. Many Brazilians refuse to accept this social model and this top down approach is dying out but there are many places where the "leader" controls everything.

In the dialogue, Augusto is the symbol of that societal structure. No board of directors, no consulting with any one. Marco on the other hand, was extremely polite and subordinate because he knows how this works. An easy way to tell is the frequent interjection with the word *senhor*.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #16 Go to Sleep Before the Brazilian Boogieman Gets You!

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# **16**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Daniel: Sofia, você lembra da historinha da Cuca que a mamãe contava?
2. Sofia: Se lembro! Eu morria de medo que ela me pegasse.
3. Daniel: E como você imaginava que era Cuca?
4. Sofia: Imaginava que era um grande jacaré verde e com costas coloridas por diversas cores, com cabelos brancos descendo até o início da longa cauda.
5. Daniel: Poxa! Eu também. Acho que maioria das crianças a imaginam assim por causa do Sítio do Pica-pau Amarelo.
6. Sofia: Eu tinha medo quando a mamãe dizia que se eu não dormisse logo a Cuca viria me pegar.
7. Daniel: Eu também tinha muito medo que ela me pegasse porque a mamãe dizia que a Cuca levava meninos e meninas que teimavam em não dormir para um lugar misterioso e distante, onde os devorava ou os incluía em alguma magia.
8. Sofia: Eu lembro até da musiquinha, nana neném...
9. Sofia: .. que a Cuca vem pegar.
10. Daniel: Sabia que hoje em dia eu acho a Cuca ate simpática?
11. Sofia: Eu também. É até a minha personagem favorita do Sítio!
12. (Risos)

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Daniel: Sofia, do you remember the story of the Cuca that mom used to tell us?
2. Sofia: Yes I remember! I used to be scared to death that she would get me.
3. Daniel: And how did you imagine Cuca was?
4. Sofia: I used to imagine that she was a big, green alligator with a back colored with many colors. With white hair going down to the beginning of her long tail.
5. Daniel: Wow! Me too. I think the majority of children imagine her that way because of Sítio Pica-pau Amarelo.
6. Sofia: I was afraid when mommy would say that if I didn't go to sleep soon, Cuca would come get me.
7. Daniel: I was afraid that she would get me too because mommy would say that Cuca used to take young boys and girls that wouldn't go to bed when they were told, to a mysterious and distant place, where she'd eat them or put them in some kind of magic.
8. Sofia: I even remember the little song, "Sleep baby...  
9. As duas: or Cuca will come get you."
10. Daniel: Did you know today, I think of Cuca as even nice?
11. Sofia: Me too. She's even my favorite character in the Sítio!
12. (Laughter)

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
medo	fear	noun	masculine
música	music	noun	feminine
pica-pau	woodpecker	noun	masculine
sítio	site, place, farm, ranch	noun	masculine
teimar	to insist, to be stubborn	verb	
por causa de	because of	conjunction	
história	history, story	noun	feminine
cuca	character from children's stories	noun	feminine
morrer	to die	verb	
personagem	character	noun	fem

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ela superou o medo de voar.</b></p> <p>"She overcame her fear of flying."</p>	<p><b>Vamos colocar a música para animar a festa.</b></p> <p>"Let's play music to liven up the party."</p>
<p><b>Eu gosto de música agitada.</b></p> <p>"I like exciting music."</p>	<p><b>Há muitos pica-paus nesta região.</b></p> <p>"There are many woodpeckers in this region."</p>
<p><b>Sempre passamos as férias no sítio.</b></p> <p>"We always spend the holidays on the farm."</p>	<p><b>O menino teimou em brincar na rua.</b></p> <p>"The boy was stubborn enough to play in the street."</p>

<p><b>O evento foi cancelado por causa de ventos fortes.</b></p> <p>"The event was cancelled because of strong winds."</p>	<p><b>Ouro Preto é uma cidade repleta de história.</b></p> <p>"Ouro Preto is a city full of history."</p>
<p><b>Não tô sabendo dessa história.</b></p> <p>"I'm unaware of that story."</p>	<p><b>Cuidado com a cuca!</b></p> <p>"Be careful with cuca."</p>
<p><b>Ela tem medo de morrer.</b></p> <p>"She's afraid of dying."</p>	<p><b>Tem 27 personagens novos só no segundo capítulo.</b></p> <p>"There are 27 new characters just in the second chapter."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***ter medo***

The first phrase we'll look at in this lesson is *ter medo*. *Ter medo* literally translates to, "to have fear," but it is used as, "to be afraid." In Portuguese, they say "to have fear" instead of saying that they are afraid. In the dialogue, Sofia said *Eu tinha medo quando a mamãe dizia que...* which we translated as, "I was afraid when mommy would say that..."

### ***morrer de medo***

*Morrer de medo* literally translates to, "to die of fear," but it is used to mean, "to be scared to death." It is an exaggeration of the previous expression *ter medo*.

### ***por causa de***

The next phrase we'll look at is *por causa de*. *Por causa de* means "because of." An example of the usage of *por causa de* is the sentence *o churrasco foi cancelado por causa da chuva* which translates to "the barbecue was cancelled because of (the) rain." Sometimes you'll hear some Brazilians say, *por causa que* instead of *por causa de*. This is grammatically incorrect and not something you should say. Only natives can say it.

### ***sabia que***

Next we'll look at *sabia que*. *Sabia que* means and works similar to "did you know that." In the dialogue we saw the sentence *Sabia que hoje em dia eu acho a Cuca ate simpática?* to mean, "Did you know (that) today, I think of Cuca as even nice?"

### **sítio**

The last word we'll look at is *sítio*. *Sítio* has many different meanings: "place," "site," and "farm." In the dialogue it was used as "farm," or "place to rest when on vacation." *sítio* here was also short for *Sítio do pica-pau amarelo*, a very popular collection of Brazilian children's stories.

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is Direct Object Pronouns**

#### ***Acho que a maioria das crianças a imaginam assim***

**"I think that most children imagine her that way."**

---

A direct object receives the action of a verb. There is a group of pronouns in English which take the place of nouns serving as direct objects. Look at these examples:

---

"I eat meat."

"I eat it."

"I visited my friend."

"I visited him."

"The boy kissed the girl."

"The boy kissed her."

"The pro kicked the ball."

"The pro kicked it."

---

In Portuguese, there is a similar set of pronouns that serve the same function. They are:

---

*me*

*nos*

*o* ("you," "him," "it")

*os* ("y'all," "them")

*a* ("you," "her," "it")

*as* ("y'all," "them")

---

They agree in number and gender with the noun they replace. However, instead of following

the conjugated verb as in English, in Portuguese they usually precede the conjugated verb. Look at the Portuguese translation of the above sentences:

---

*Eu como carne.*

*Eu a como.*

---

*Visitei meu amigo.*

*Eu o visitei.*

---

*O menino beijou a menina.*

*O menino a beijou.*

---

*O jogador chutou a bola.*

*O jogador a chutou.*

---

### Examples from This Dialogue

---

1. *Eu também tinha muito medo que ela me pegasse porque a mamãe dizia que a Cuca levava meninos e meninas que teimavam em não dormir para um lugar misterioso e distante, onde os devorava ou os incluía em alguma magia.*

"I was afraid that she would get me too because mommy would say that Cuca used to take young boys and girls that wouldn't go to bed when they were told, to a mysterious and distant place, where she'd eat them or put them in some kind of magic."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### *O Sítio do Pica-Pau Amarelo*—Monteiro Lobato

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Monteiro Lobato was one of Brazil's most influential writers, mostly for his children's books. Many of his books have been popularized both in book form and by a long-running television program run by Globo. Originally, Lobato's short stories were published individually but were later brought together as a single book called *O Sítio do Pica-pau Amarelo* ("The Yellow Woodpecker's Ranch"). Many of the old stories have been put on TV by Globo and SBT.

The *Cuca* is the antagonist in the stories and is very jealous of everyone. She's not very intelligent though so many of her plots to ruin the day end up just being funny for the children.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #17 A Portuguese Interview With a Supermodel

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- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 17

# PORTUGUESE

1. (abertura do programa)
2. Apresentador: Hoje estamos recebendo em nossos estúdios a famosa Giselda Bundchen.
3. (aplausos)
4. Apresentador: Boa noite Giselda.
5. Giselda Bundchen: Boa noite! Boa noite pessoal!
6. (gritos histéricos)
7. Apresentador: Giselda, você ainda se assusta com o carinho do público, ou você já sabe lidar bem com isso?
8. Giselda Bundchen: Ah, é sempre bom receber o carinho do público. Eu vejo isso como reconhecimento do meu trabalho.
9. Apresentador: E muita coisa mudou na sua vida desde que você se tornou uma top, como foi sua infância?
10. Giselda Bundchen: Minha infância foi muito legal, foi muito divertida. Eu tenho muitos irmãos então a gente sempre aprontava muito.
11. Apresentador: Então você foi uma criança levada.
12. Giselda Bundchen: Muito! Eu pulava corda, andava de bicicleta, explorava a vizinhança, passava horas brincando...Minha mãe ficava louca!

CONT'D OVER

13. Apresentador: Bons tempos, né?
14. Giselda Bundchen: Ahh eu tive uma infância muito feliz perto da minha família.
15. Apresentador: Ok. Não saia daí, depois do intervalo teremos mais Giselda Bundchen.

## ENGLISH

1. (abertura do programa)
2. Presenter: Today we have in our studio the famous Giselda Bundchen.
3. (aplausos)
4. Presenter: Good evening, Giselda.
5. Giselda Bundchen: Good evening! Good evening everyone!
6. (gritos histéricos)
7. Presenter: Giselda, are you still startled by the public's affection, or do you already know how to deal with it?
8. Giselda Bundchen: Ah, it's always good to have the public's affection. I see it as recognition of my work.

CONT'D OVER

9. **Presenter:** And many things changed in your life since you became a Top Model. What was your childhood like?
10. **Giselda Bundchen:** My childhood was very cool and very fun. I have many siblings so we were always getting into trouble.
11. **Presenter:** So you were a trouble maker?
12. **Giselda Bundchen:** Very much so! I used to jump rope, ride bikes, explore the neighborhood, spend hours playing... My mother used to go crazy!
13. **Presenter:** Good times, weren't they?
14. **Giselda Bundchen:** Ahh I had a very happy childhood close to my family.
15. **Presenter:** Okay. Don't leave where you are, after the break we'll have more Giselda Bundchen.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
lidar	to deal with	verb	
público	public, audience	noun	masculine
estúdio	studio	noun	masculine
palco	stage	noun	masculine
brincar	to play, to joke, to have fun	verb	
explorar	to explore	verb	

infância	childhood	noun	feminine
intervalo	intermission, break	noun	masculine
levado	energetic child, trouble maker,	adjective	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Temos que lidar com muitas pessoas diariamente.</b></p> <p>"We have to deal with many people daily."</p>	<p><b>O público aplaudiu o cantor.</b></p> <p>"The audience applauded the singer."</p>
<p><b>Eles gravaram um álbum neste estúdio.</b></p> <p>"They recorded an album in this studio."</p>	<p><b>O cantor caiu do palco.</b></p> <p>"The singer fell off the stage."</p>
<p><b>Eu só estava brincando.</b></p> <p>"I was just playing."</p>	<p><b>Eu explorava muito na minha cidade.</b></p> <p>"I used to explore a lot in my city."</p>
<p><b>Ela não teve uma infância.</b></p> <p>"She didn't have a childhood."</p>	<p><b>Agora teremos um intervalo de 10 minutos.</b></p> <p>"Now we are going to have a 10 minute intermission."</p>
<p><b>Ela era uma criança muito levada.</b></p> <p>"She was a very energetic child."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **carinho**

*Carinho* doesn't have a direct translation to English but can mean "caress," "affection," "gentleness," and many other things. But the general idea is any "action or attitude of

affection." For example, hugs and kisses are an act of *carinho*. Brazilians use this word a lot.

### ***reconhecimento***

*Reconhecimento* translates to "recognition," but in the dialogue it was used as "approval." The speaker said *Eu vejo isso como reconhecimento do meu trabalho*, which we translated as, "I see it as recognition of my work." Here *reconhecimento* was used to mean that not only was her work noticed by the public, but that the public also approved of her work.

### ***aprontar***

*Aprontar* has two basic meanings: "to get ready" or "to prepare," and "to do something naughty." In the dialogue, *aprontar* was used to mean "to be an energetic child."

### ***levado***

*Levado* can be used to mean different things: "to be taken," "to be driven" or "frisky," or "naughty." Here it was used to mean "playful" and "energetic."

### ***explorar***

*Explorar* is the Portuguese word for "to explore" and in the dialogue it is used in that way. The "-x" in *explorar* can be pronounced as an "-s" sound or as a "-sh" sound, but not as a "-ks" sound. It can also mean "to take advantage of" or "to exploit" someone or something.

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Imperfect Past -ar**

***Eu pulava corda, andava de bicicleta, explorava a vizinhança, passava horas brincando.***  
**"I used to jump rope, ride bikes, explore the neighborhood, spend hours playing."**

---

The imperfect past tense is the second past tense in Portuguese. The imperfect past tense:

1. Tells what was happening.
2. Recalls what used to happen.
3. Describes a physical, mental, or emotional state in the past.
4. Tells the time in the past to set the stage upon which another action was played.

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Ele cantava no coro.*  
"He used to sing in the choir."
2. *Elas jogavam futebol no segundo grau.*  
"They played soccer in high school."
3. *Nós estávamos no cinema.*  
"We were at the movies."
4. *Antes, eu falava muito bem o português.*  
"Before, I used to speak Portuguese well."

Below is a chart showing the formation of the imperfect past tense for regular -ar verbs:

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Drop the -ar</b>	<b>Add -ava</b>	<b>Add -ávamos</b>
		Add -ava	Add -avam
<i>estar</i>	<i>est-</i>	<i>estava</i>	<i>estávamos</i>
		<i>estava</i>	<i>estavam</i>
<i>falar</i>	<i>fal-</i>	<i>falava</i>	<i>falávamos</i>
		<i>falava</i>	<i>falavam</i>
<i>brincar</i>	<i>brinc-</i>	<i>brincava</i>	<i>brincávamos</i>
		<i>brincava</i>	<i>brincavam</i>

## Examples from This Dialogue

---

1. *Eu tenho muitos irmãos então a gente sempre aprontava muito.*  
"I have many siblings so we were always getting into trouble."

2. *Minha mãe ficava louca!*  
 "My mother used to go crazy!"

## Sample Sentences

Preterit		Imperfect	
<i>Eles brincaram muito.</i>	"They played a lot."	<i>Eles brincavam muito.</i>	"They used to play a lot."
<i>Os senhores falaram inglês?</i>	"Did you speak English, si?"	<i>Os senhores falavam inglês?</i>	"Did you used to speak English, sir?"
<i>Eu dei aula na escola.</i>	"I taught at the school."	<i>Eu dava aula na escola.</i>	"I used to teach at the school."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Afternoon TV Shows

Brazilian television is very similar to television programs anywhere else. There are set start times for each program, minimum and maximum lengths for each program, and commercials in between. There are talk shows, dramas, soap operas, news, political advertisements, cartoons, and full length movies. In the afternoon, there tend to be a mixture of talk shows and movies. Globo, the largest television company in Brazil, has the *sessão da tarde* which is a "full length movie that's always *inedito*." *Inedito* means "never before seen."

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #18 Portuguese Interview with a Supermodel, Part 2

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- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# **18**

# PORTUGUESE

1. (musiquinha do programa)
2. Apresentador: Bem vindos de volta ao nosso show! Estamos recebendo Giselda Bundchen em nosso palco hoje. Ela já falou sobre sua infância e agora eu queria saber...do que mais você sente falta daquela época?
3. Giselda: Ahh, eu sinto falta de quando fazíamos churrasco com a família toda reunida, quando todos os primos íamos para a casa da minha avó, era aquela farra! Os primos mais velhos contavam histórias para os mais novos e eles morriam de medo.
4. Apresentador: (haha) E você também tinha medo?
5. Giselda: Eu MORRIA de medo, mas não deixava ninguém perceber (risos) é...mas no final dormíamos todos com a luz acesa.
6. Apresentador: De qual história voce tinha mais medo?
7. Giselda: A mula-sem-cabeça com certeza.
8. Apresentador: (haha) Muito assustadora mesmo... Mas, ficaram boas lembranças, não?
9. Giselda: ah sim, claro! Com certeza! "Éramos felizes E sabíamos."
10. (musiquinha)
11. Apresentador: Não saia daí, depois do intervalo a top número um do mundo fará mais revelações surpreendentes. Não mude de canal!

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (Television program song)
2. Presenter: Welcome back to your show! We have Giselda Bundchen on our stage today. She already talked about her childhood and now I want to know...what do you miss the most from those times?
3. Giselda: Ahh, I miss when we'd barbeque with the whole family together. When all my cousins and I would go to my grandmother's house, it was a party! My older cousins would tell stories to the younger ones and they got scared to death.
4. Presenter: (haha) And were you scared too?
5. Giselda: I was deathly afraid, but I never let anyone know. But in the end, we all slept with the light on.
6. Presenter: Which story scared you the most?
7. Giselda: The headless mule, for sure.
8. Presenter: (haha) That certainly is a scary one. But, they're good memories, right?
9. Giselda: Yes, of course! Certainly! "We were happy and we knew it."
10. (Program song)
11. Presenter: Don't leave where you are, after the break we'll have the number one top model in the world make more surprising revelations. Don't change the channel!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
perceber	to notice	verb	
assustador	scary, frightening	adjective	masculine
ninguém	nobody	pronoun	
farra	party, revelry	noun	feminine
canal	channel, canal	noun	masculine
revelação	revelation	noun	feminine
mula	mule	noun	feminine
certeza	certainty, sureness, sure	noun	feminine
show	show, concert, gig	noun	masculine
palco	stage	noun	masculine
falta	lack, absence, miss	noun	feminine
sentir	feel	verb	
avó	grandmother	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Percebi.</b></p> <p>"I noticed."</p>	<p><b>Que lugar assustador!</b></p> <p>"What a scary place."</p>
<p><b>Ninguém foi à aula ontem.</b></p> <p>"No one went to class yesterday."</p>	<p><b>Vamos para a farra?</b></p> <p>"Let's go to the party?"</p>
<p><b>Vamos atravessar o canal a nado.</b></p> <p>"Let's cross the channel swimming."</p>	<p><b>Eles fizeram uma revelação surpreendente.</b></p> <p>"They made a surprising revelation."</p>

<p><b>Ele é tão teimoso quanto uma mula.</b></p> <p>"He's as stubborn as a mule."</p>	<p><b>Ele deu certeza que iria conosco.</b></p> <p>"He promised that he would come with us."</p>
<p><b>O show de samba foi muito legal.</b></p> <p>"The samba show was very cool."</p>	<p><b>O cantor caiu do palco.</b></p> <p>"The singer fell off the stage."</p>
<p><b>A falta de consciência ambiental é um problema mundial.</b></p> <p>"The lack of environmental awareness in a world problem."</p>	<p><b>Sentir o amor é sentir-se vivo.</b></p> <p>"To feel love is to feel alive."</p>
<p><b>Vou para casa da minha avó em janeiro.</b></p> <p>"I going to my grandmother's house in January."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### *sentir falta*

*Sentir falta* literally translates to, "feel absence," but it is used to mean, "to miss." In the dialogue we saw the speaker saying *eu sinto falta de quando fazíamos churrasco com a família toda reunida* to mean, "I miss when we'd barbecue with the whole family together."

### *aquela farra*

*Aquela farra* literally translates to, "that binge." But, in the dialogue it was used to refer to a funny situation that everyone knows or can imagine. Here the speaker is talking about many cousins having fun together and she supposes that everyone can imagine that because everyone has lived or seen something like that; it is commonplace.

### *fazer revelação*

*Fazer revelação* literally translates to, "make revelation," but in the dialogue it was used to mean, "to reveal (something)." Portuguese has the verb *revelar* which also means "to reveal," but here *fazer revelação* was used to give a sensationalist tone.

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson is the Imperfect Past with -er and -ir Verbs

*...eles morriam de medo.*

"...they were scared to death."

---

The imperfect past tense is the second past tense in Portuguese. The imperfect past tense:

1. Tells what was happening.
2. Recalls what used to happen.
3. Describes a physical, mental, or emotional state in the past.
4. Tells the time in the past to set the stage upon which another action was played.

Regular -er and -ir verbs conjugate identically in the imperfect tense.

### For example:

---

1. *Chovia às seis horas.*  
"It was raining at six o'clock."
2. *Eu bebia muito leite antes de vir para o Brasil.*  
"I drank a lot of milk before I came to Brazil."
3. *Ele dormia até tarde todos os dias.*  
Literally, "He slept until late all the days," meaning, "He slept in every day."

Below is a chart showing the formation of the imperfect past tense for regular -ar verbs:

---

Infinitive	Drop the -er or -ir	Add -ia	Add -íamos
		Add -ia	Add -iam
<i>beber</i>	beb-	<i>bebia</i>	<i>bebíamos</i>
		<i>bebia</i>	<i>bebiam</i>

---

<i>dormir</i>	dorm-	<i>dormia</i>	<i>dormíamos</i>
		<i>dormia</i>	<i>dormiam</i>

## Examples from This Dialogue

1. *mas no final dormíamos todos com a luz acesa.*  
"But in the end we all slept with the light on."
2. *De qual história voce tinha mis medo?*  
"Which story scared you the most?"

## Sample Sentences

Preterit		Imperfect	
<i>Fomos ao cinema.</i>	"We went to the movies."	<i>Íamos ao cinema.</i>	"We used to go to the movies."
<i>Ele escreveu uma carta para a namorada.</i>	"He wrote a letter to his girlfriend."	<i>Ele escrevia cartas para a namorada.</i>	"He used to write letters to his girlfriend."
<i>O que ele fez antes de vir?</i>	"What did he do before he came here?"	<i>O que ele fazia antes?</i>	"What did he used to do?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Afternoon TV shows—Part II

For a long time, most of Brazil only had two television channels: Globo and SBT. Today, there are several others and if you pay for cable there are well over a hundred. But Globo and SBT

are the most watched and make the most money. These two channels have competing program schedules for movies and the best cartoons but what they compete about the most is *futebol*. Who gets what tournament and what times is more important than winning the rights to the college football bowls in the USA. The entire country stops (for a month) for the World Cup. That's roughly 200,000,000 people watching just one show, which you can guess is huge for ratings.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #19

## A Traffic Incident in Brazil

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- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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# 19

# PORTUGUESE

1. (freio de carro) (sirene)
2. Policial: O senhor está bem?
3. Sérgio: Sim, sim.
4. Policial: O senhor quer que chame um ambulância?
5. Sérgio: Não não. Estou bem. Foi uma batida leve mas vai precisar consertar meu carro.
6. Policial: Então, o que aconteceu aqui, exatamente?
7. Sérgio: Bem, eu ia dobrar à direita e o outro carro ultrapassou o sinal vermelho e bateu no meu carro. Sorte que ele não bateu em outros.
8. Policial: Conversei com ele já. Falou que o sinal dele estava aberto quando ele passou.
9. Sérgio: Bem, todas as pessoas aí podem confirmar que o sinal estava aberto para mim.
10. Policial: Conversei com as testemunhas também e concordam contigo.
11. Sérgio: Ah tá. E aí, o que acontece agora?
12. Policial: Bem o problema maior agora é que ele não tem seguro.
13. Sérgio: Não acredito!

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (car accident sounds) (siren)
2. Police: Are you well sir?
3. Sérgio: Yes, sir.
4. Police: Do you want to call an ambulance?
5. Sérgio: No, no. I'm fine. It was a light hit but someone will have to fix my car.
6. Police: So, what happened here, exactly?
7. Sérgio: Well, I was turning right and the other car ran the red light and hit my car. Lucky that he didn't hit others.
8. Police: I talked with him already. He said his light was green when he went through.
9. Sérgio: Well, all the people over there can confirm that the light was green for me.
10. Police: I spoke with the witnesses also and they agree with you.
11. Sérgio: Oh, okay. So, what happens now?
12. Police: Well the major problem now is that he doesn't have car insurance.
13. Sérgio: I don't believe it!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
ultrapassar	to surpass, to exceed, to pass (driving), to pass over, to overtake	verb	
dobrar	to bend, to fold, to turn, to double	verb	
seguro	safe; secure; confident; insurance	noun	masculine
testemunha	witness	noun	feminine
exatamente	exactly	adverb	
bater	to beat, to hit, to strike, to knock	verb	
sorte	luck, fortune	noun	feminine
concordar	to agree, to consent	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ultrapasse pela esquerda.</b></p> <p>"Pass on the left."</p>	<p><b>Ele dobrou e guardou o papel.</b></p> <p>"He folded and put the paper away."</p>
<p><b>Este caminho é bem seguro.</b></p> <p>"This path is very safe."</p>	<p><b>A testemunha esclareceu tudo.</b></p> <p>"The witness cleared everything up."</p>
<p><b>Diga-me exatamente o que você quer!</b></p> <p>"Tell me exactly what you want!"</p>	<p><b>O vento bateu a porta.</b></p> <p>"The wind slammed the door shut."</p>
<p><b>Boa sorte!</b></p> <p>"Good luck!"</p>	<p><b>Ela concordou em trabalhar no feriado.</b></p> <p>"She agreed to working on the holiday."</p>

# VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***Ultrapassar***

*Ultrapassar* is the Portuguese word for "overtake" but in the dialogue *ultrapassar o sinal vermelho* was used to mean "to run the red light." In some parts of Brazil the verb *furar* "to pierce" is also used as in *furar o sinal vermelho* to mean "to run the red light." *Ultrapassar* is also the verb used when describing when one car passes another on the road, typically in the sense of cutting the other car off.

## ***Dobrar à esquerda or virar à esquerda***

*Dobrar* is the Portuguese verb to mean "to bend," "to fold," or "to double." But in this lesson *dobrar* was used the same way as the verb *virar*, which means "to turn." Here, *dobrar à esquerda* and *virar à esquerda* have the same meaning, "to turn left." To say "turn right" you use the word *direita* to make *dobrar à direita*, or *virar à direita*. Which phrase you use depends on the person.

## ***Sinal aberto and sinal fechado***

*Sinal aberto* and *sinal fechado* respectively translate to "open signal" and "closed signal," but in this lesson *sinal aberto* and *sinal fechado* were used to mean "green light" and "red light" respectively.

## ***Seguro***

In Portuguese, the word *seguro* has many meanings. We saw one of the meanings in *seguro do carro*, which means "car insurance." Also, in the sentence *Nós moramos em um prédio seguro* ("We live in a safe building"), the word *seguro* means "safe." The word *seguro* can also mean "secure" as in *Este equipamento é muito seguro* ("This equipment is very secure"). Another meaning for *seguro* is "confident," as in the sentence *O atleta estava seguro*, which means "The athlete was confident." *Seguro* is also the conjugated form of the verb *segurar* and translates to "I hold," as in the sentence *Eu seguro a sua mão*, which means "I hold your hand."

# GRAMMAR

## **The Focus of This Lesson is the Preterit Tense Versus the Imperfect Tense**

***Falou que o sinal dele estava aberto quando ele passou.***

**"He said his light was green when he went through."**

---

The preterit tense and the imperfect tense are two past tenses in Portuguese. The difference

between them can be illustrated by an analogy to two types of cameras: the preterit is like a snapshot (a representation of a single event), while the imperfect is like a movie camera (representing a currently ongoing past action or a repetitive past action).

The following pairs of phrases give examples of the two past tenses. The verbs in the preterit are oblique and the verbs in the imperfect are underlined.

---

"The clock <i>struck</i> twelve."	"It was eleven thirty when Sarah got home."
"The outlaw <i>robbed</i> the bank."	"The outlaw used to rob banks."
"Roy Rogers <i>chased</i> the outlaw."	"Roy Rogers was chasing the outlaw."
"It <i>rained</i> that day."	"It was raining that day while Roy Rogers was chasing the outlaw."
"Trigger <i>tripped</i> and fell."	"While Johnathan was chasing after him, Trigger tripped and fell."

---

Remember that the preterit represents a single completed action in the past, while the imperfect represents an ongoing action or a background action.

#### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *Então, o que aconteceu aqui, exatamente?*  
"So, what happened here, exactly?"
2. *o sinal estava aberto para mim.*  
"The light was green for me."

### Language Expansion

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---

**The Imperfect...**

**The Preterit...**

---

---

Tells what was happening.

Views an event or a series of events as a single completed event in the past, no matter how long it lasted or how many times it was repeated.

---

Recalls what used to happen.

Describes a physical, mental, or emotional state in the past.

---

Tells the time in the past to set the stage upon which another action was played.

---

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Driving in Brazil

---

Driving in Brazil is always a difficult topic. On paper the laws are almost identical to the USA but in practice things are very different. For example, where I'm from, the laws about following too close are very strict so I always leave at least a car length between me and the car in front of me. In Brazil, leaving a space like that is an invitation for someone to fill it, and they do.

Whether you're living in Brazil or just traveling, be aware that car insurance is not obligatory in Brazil. That means that most of the cars that are flying past you at 50 mph in the school zone are uninsured. So, if you are renting a car in Brazil, I would strongly urge you to get good car insurance.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #20 Have You Heard the Brazilian Tale of the Headless Mule?

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 20

# PORTUGUESE

1. Daniel: E a lenda da mula sem cabeça, você lembra?
2. Sofia: Claro, essa foi a vovó quem nos contou, lembra?
3. Daniel: (hesitante) hum.. não muito bem. Como era mesmo que a vovó contava?
4. Sofia: Era uma vez uma mulher que foi amaldiçoada por ter namorado um padre. Desde então, toda madrugada de quinta para sexta-feira ela se transformava em Mula-sem-cabeça. Ela percorria sete povoados e quem a encontrasse pelo caminho seria atacado, e teria seus olhos, unhas e dedos comidos. Algumas pessoas que já viram dizem que ao encontrá-la você deve deitar no chão, esconder unhas e dentes para que ela não o ataque. Também dizem que ela também pode querer arrancar a SUA cabeça.
5. Daniel: Lembra que a vovó também dizia que nas noites em que ela aparece é possível se escutar seus relinchos e seu galope, que parece um cavalo enfurecido?
6. Sofia: (haha) Lembro sim. Acho que a vovó nos contava essas histórias para que nós ficássemos com medo e a abraçássemos.
7. (risos)
8. Daniel: Uhum, provavelmente!

# ENGLISH

1. Daniel: And the legend of the headless mule, do you remember it?

CONT'D OVER

2. Sofia: Of course, Grandma was the one who told us that one, remember?
3. Daniel: (hesitant) Uhh... Not very well. How did she tell it exactly?
4. Sofia: A long time ago, a woman was cursed for loving a Catholic Father. Since then, every night from Thursday to Friday she's transformed into the headless mule.
5. She wandered seven villages and whoever encountered her by the way would be attacked, their eyes would be taken, their finger and toe nails and fingers and toes would be eaten.
6. Some people that have seen her say that if you encounter her you must lie down on the ground, hide your fingers, toes, and your teeth so she doesn't attack. They also say that she could rip off your head.
7. Daniel: Remember that Grandma also said that on the nights that she appears it's possible to hear her neighing and her gallop, that sound like a furious horse?
8. Sofia: (haha) I do remember that. I think that Grandma told us these stories so that we would be afraid and hug her.
9. (laughter)
10. Daniel: Uhuh, probably!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
mula	mule	noun	feminine

deitar	to lie, to lay down	verb	
arrancar	to rip off, to remove forcefully	verb	
galope	gallop, canter	noun	masculine
relincho	neigh, whinny	noun	masculine
unha	nails of the fingers and toes	noun	feminine
padre	catholic father, priest	noun	masculine
dentes	teeth	noun	masculine
cabeça	head	noun	feminine
amaldicoar	to curse	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ele é tão teimoso quanto uma mula.</b></p> <p>"He's as stubborn as a mule."</p>	<p><b>As crianças deitaram-se na rede.</b></p> <p>"The children laid down in the hammock."</p>
<p><b>Maria arrancou seu próprio dente de leite.</b></p> <p>"Maria ripped out her own baby teeth."</p>	<p><b>Adoro andar a galope.</b></p> <p>"I adore galloping."</p>
<p><b>Era possível escutar o relincho desde a porteira.</b></p> <p>"You could hear the neighs from the gate."</p>	<p><b>Droga, quebrei minha unha!</b></p> <p>"Shoot, I broke my nail."</p>
<p><b>O padre Pedro rezou a missa às 19 horas.</b></p> <p>"Father Peter prayed mass at 7 o'clock."</p>	<p><b>A mulher está escovando seus dentes.</b></p> <p>"The woman is brushing her teeth."</p>

---

**Ele tem a cabeça grande.**

"He has a big head."

**No filme, ele amaldiçoou a casa.**

"In the movie, he cursed the house."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***Percorria***

*Percorria* is the past of the verb *percorrer*. *Percorrer* doesn't have a real direct translation but it is used like "to go through" or "to cover" in a sense of walking, sprinting, driving, or going through in general. This word has a very old sound to it and one of my dictionaries didn't even have it listed as a word but most Brazilians understand it, even if they don't use it.

### **Vovó and vovô**

*Vovó* means and works the same as "grandma" and *vovô* works and means the same as "grandpa." *Vovó* and *vovô* are not words used exclusively by kids, adults also say *vovó* and *vovô* when referring to their own grandparents. It is important to notice the difference in pronunciation and produce it correctly. That way you don't cause any misunderstandings. *Vovó* pronounced with open "-o" means "grandma" and *vovô* pronounced with a closed "o" means "grandpa."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Position of Direct Object Pronouns**

***Algumas pessoas que já viram dizem que ao encontrá-la você deve deitar no chão.***

**"Some people that have seen her say that if you encounter her you must lie down on the ground."**

---

Direct object pronouns usually come before a conjugated verb. They can also follow certain verb forms. The following rules will help you to correctly place the direct object pronouns.

1. As a general rule, the direct object pronoun will precede the verb in the spoken language with this one exception.
2. When the pronouns *o*, *a*, *os*, and *as* are used with verbs ending in "-r," "-s," or "-z," the "-r," "-s," or "-z" will be dropped\*, a hyphen takes its place, and the pronouns will become -*lo*, -*los*, -*la*, -*las* respectively. (e.g., *Nós o queremos fazer*, or *Nós queremos fazê-lo*.)

\*When an -ar verb drops the "-r," the final "-a" takes an acute accent: "-á" (e.g. *comprá-lo*). When an -er drops the "-r," the final "-e" takes a circumflex accent: "-ê" (e.g. *fazê-la*). When an -ir verb drops the "-r," the final "-i" takes no accent (e.g. *cumpri-las*).

### Sample Sentences:

Noun as Direct Object	Pronoun as Direct Object
<i>Eu vou ajudar a médica.</i> "I will help the doctor."	<i>Eu vou ajudá-la.</i> "I will help her."
<i>Ele não vai usar este terno no domingo.</i> "He won't use this suit on Sunday."	<i>Ele não vai usá-lo no domingo.</i> "He doesn't use it on Sunday."
-	<i>Prazer em conhecê-lo.</i> "Nice to meet you."
<i>Precisamos escrever as cartas de agradecimento.</i> "We need to write the thank-you letters."	<i>Precisamos escrevê-las.</i> "We need to write them."

### Language Tip

In daily spoken Portuguese, this isn't used very often but on the job certainly in almost any type of writing, this is the correct way to use direct object pronouns.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Don't be Last!

*Quem chegar por ultimo é mulher do padre* literally translates to, "The last one is the priest's wife," But it feels like, "The last one in is a rotten egg." This phrase wasn't actually used in the dialogue but its use and meaning are explained by the dialogue. You won't hear many people talking about the headless mule in the streets or even in offices, but you'll hear kids and parents saying it all the time. The story of the headless mule is why.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #21 Deciphering Portuguese Grammatical Gender

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- 2 Portuguese
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- 8 Grammar
- 11 Cultural Insight

# 21

# PORTUGUESE

1. Fátima: Opa, Maria, você perdeu peso?
2. Maria: Oh, dá pra ver? Tô um pouco mais magra né? Na verdade, estou de dieta.
3. Fátima: Sério? Que tipo de dieta?
4. Maria: A dieta das frutas. É bem fácil. Eu só como frutas cada manhã.
5. Fátima: Wow! Que tipo de frutas?
6. Maria: Bem, eu como de tudo um pouco - manga, mamão, guaraná, acerola, pera, laranja...o que tiver na época.
7. Fátima: Que legal! Onde você compra tantas frutas?
8. Maria: No Carrefour, fica perto da minha casa.
9. Fátima: Mas, quando você começou?
10. Maria: Dois meses atrás.
11. Fátima: Sua pele também melhorou, né? Parabéns!
12. Maria: Obrigada! Você está de dieta também?
13. Fátima: É. Eu comecei a dieta de fazer caminhada.
14. Maria: Wow, parece muito bom pra a saúde.

CONT'D OVER

15. Fátima: Estou me esforçando para andar pelo parque toda manhã e também para jantar mais cedo.
16. Maria: É mesmo? Mas deve ser difícil fazer caminhada toda manhã. Parabéns.
17. Fátima: Está ótimo porque eu amo fazer caminhada. Mas...
18. Maria: Mas...?
19. Fátima: Eu ganhei peso desde que comecei a fazer caminhada! Quando faço exercício, fico com muita fome, então to comendo muito.
20. Maria: Ohh...
21. Fátima: E ainda mais, estou jantando cedo, então chegando às 22 horas, estou faminta! Então, como lanchinhos bem tarde a noite...ganhei três kilos!

## ENGLISH

1. Fátima: Hey, Maria, have you lost weight?
2. Maria: Oh, can you tell? I'm a little thinner, aren't I? Actually, I'm on a diet.
3. Fátima: Really? What type of a diet?
4. Maria: The fruit diet. It's very easy. I just eat fruit every morning.
5. Fátima: Wow! What type of fruit?

CONT'D OVER

6. Maria: Well, I eat a bit of everything—mangoes, papaya, guaraná, acerola, pears, oranges, whatever's in season.
7. Fátima: That's so cool! Where do you buy so much fruit?
8. Maria: At Carrefour, it's close to my house.
9. Fátima: But, when did you start?
10. Maria: Two months ago.
11. Fátima: Your skin improved, didn't it? Congratulations!
12. Maria: Thank you! Are you on a diet as well?
13. Fátima: Yes. I started the walking diet.
14. Maria: Wow, that seems very good for your health.
15. Fátima: I am trying to walk through the park every morning and to eat dinner earlier.
16. Maria: Is that right? But that must be hard, walking every morning. Congratulations.
17. Fátima: It's great because I love walking. But...
18. Maria: But...?
19. Fátima: I gained weight since I started walking! When I exercise, I get really hungry, so I'm eating a lot.

CONT'D OVER

20. Maria: Ohh...

21. Fátima: And what's more, I'm eating dinner early. So by about 10 PM I'm famished! So, I eat snacks late at night...I've gained three kilos.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
caminhada	hiking	noun	feminine
faminto	famished, ravenous, starving	adjective	masculine
guaraná	guarana	noun	masculine
açaí	açaí	noun	masculine
peso	weight	noun	masculine
caminhar	to walk, to hike	verb	
pele	skin	noun	feminine
magro	thin, skinny	adjective	masculine
fruta	fruit	noun	feminine
dieta	diet	noun	feminine
pêra	pear	noun	feminine
laranja	orange	noun	feminine
mamão	papaya	noun	masculine
manga	mango	noun	feminine
quilo	kilo	noun	masculine
quilograma	kilogram	noun	masculine

exercício

exercise, workout,  
practice

noun

masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu quero fazer caminhada naquela montanha.</b></p> <p>"I want to hike up that mountain."</p>	<p><b>O cachorro estava faminto.</b></p> <p>"The dog was famished."</p>
<p><b>O guaraná é um energético natural.</b></p> <p>"Guaraná is a natural energetic."</p>	<p><b>Açaí é uma fruta da Amazônia.</b></p> <p>"Açaí is a fruit from the Amazon."</p>
<p><b>Perco peso muito facilmente.</b></p> <p>"I lose weight very easily."</p>	<p><b>Ela adora caminhar no parque.</b></p> <p>"She adores walking in the park." or "She loves walking in the park."</p>
<p><b>A pele do rosto é muito sensível.</b></p> <p>"The skin of the face is very sensitive."</p>	<p><b>O menino é magro.</b></p> <p>"The boy is thin."</p>
<p><b>Açaí é uma fruta da Amazônia.</b></p> <p>"Açaí is a fruit from the Amazon."</p>	<p><b>Como três frutas ao dia.</b></p> <p>"I eat three fruits per day."</p>
<p><b>Ele tem uma dieta muito equilibrada.</b></p> <p>"He has a very balanced diet."</p>	<p><b>Eu não gosto de pêra.</b></p> <p>"I don't like pears."</p>
<p><b>Eu tomo suco de laranja todas as manhãs.</b></p> <p>"I drink orange juice every morning."</p>	<p><b>Essa laranja é minha.</b></p> <p>"That orange is mine."</p>

<p><b>Temos creme de mamão para sobremesa hoje.</b></p> <p>"We have papaya crème for dessert today."</p>	<p><b>Quantas mangas você comprou?</b></p> <p>"How many mangoes did you buy?"</p>
<p><b>Quantos quilos eu tô?</b></p> <p>"How much do I weight?"</p>	<p><b>Comprei um quilo de tomate.</b></p> <p>"I bought one kilo of tomatoes."</p>
<p><b>Não emagreci nem um quilograma.</b></p> <p>"I haven't lost even one kilogram!"</p>	<p><b>Ele faz exercícios físicos todos os dias.</b></p> <p>"He exercises every day."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***estar de dieta***

*Estar de dieta* literally translates to, "to be of diet," but it actually means, "to be on a diet." In the dialogue we saw the speaker saying *Na verdade, estou de dieta*, which we translated as, "Actually, I'm on a diet."

### ***quilos***

*Quilos* is the Portuguese word for "kilos," which is short for "kilogram," or in Portuguese, *quilograma*. It means and works the same. The difference lies in the spelling: *quilos* in Portuguese is written Q-U-I-L-O-S not K-I-L-O-S.

### ***como de tudo um pouco***

*Como de tudo um pouco* means "I eat a little bit of everything." In the dialogue the speaker used *como de tudo um pouco* to mean that she eats a large variety of fruits but not a large amount of fruits. That probably helps with her diet.

### ***tipo***

*Tipo* is the Portuguese word for "type," or "kind." But sometimes it's used informally to mean "like" when introducing examples as in *Eu conheço muitas pessoas legais tipo Bruno, Paula, Daniela...*, which means "I know many nice people like Bruno, Paula, Daniela..." The variation *Tipo assim* is often used in everyday conversations to describe something, specially among younger people.

## **na época**

*Na época* means "in season." *Na época* is commonly used to refer to fruits and vegetables.

## **fruta versus fruto**

*Fruta* is the Portuguese word for "fruit." *Fruto* is also the Portuguese word for "fruit." These two words have different meanings even though they have the same translation. *Fruta* means "fruit that you eat," and *fruto* means "a product of work." A good example to illustrate the differences is that *fruta* is what's on the tree and *fruto* is after it's been picked. We have a photo album on our Facebook page with many native Brazilian fruits.

# GRAMMAR

## **The Focus of This Lesson is Grammatical Gender with Names**

***Obrigada!***

**"Thank you!"**

---

Every noun in Portuguese is assigned either a masculine or feminine gender. Like English, most pronouns and nouns dealing with males are masculine and most dealing with females are feminine, but even nouns unrelated to either sex are assigned masculine or feminine gender.

### **Nouns**

---

Almost all nouns ending in "-o" are masculine.\*

*caderno, livro, carro, sapato, comprimido, disco, apartamento, prédio, etc.*

\*One caveat is words that end in "-ão" are typically feminine. Technically the word ends in an "-o" but in Portuguese, the "-ão" is treated as a single sound. So when we say "-o" we mean just "-o."

Most nouns ending in "-ade," "-ez," "-ice," "-gem," "-ã," "-ção," "-são," and "-dão" are feminine. Most ending with other letters are masculine.\*

\*Nouns ending in "-a" or "-e" have an equal probability of being feminine or masculine.

Regardless of their final letter, nouns naming the male sex are masculine (e.g., *homen* -

"man," *pai* - "father").

Regardless of their final letter, nouns naming the female sex are feminine (e.g., *mulher* - "woman," *garçonete* - "waitress").

## Adjectives, Articles, and Pronouns

---

Adjectives, articles, and pronouns must agree in gender with the nouns they are attached to. Adjectives whose dictionary form ends in "-o" have both masculine and feminine forms.

### For Example:

1. Nouns modified by *bonito* are masculine and nouns modified by *bonita* are feminine.

## Using Gender with Names

---

Tip: To identify the gender of names, titles, or brand names you simply ask yourself, "What is it?"

For example, if someone asks you "Where do you live?" and you want to respond with "On Ruy Carneiro," which is the name of a main street in your city named after a state senator, in Portuguese, that translates to *na Ruy Carneiro*. Remember that nouns almost always have articles in front of them; that's why you say *na* instead of just *em*. But why isn't it *no Ruy Carneiro*? Ruy Carneiro was a man so it should be *no*, right?

Wrong. Roads in Portuguese are almost always feminine because almost all road words are feminine: *rua*, *avenida*, *estrada*, *alameda*, *vila*, etc. In this case, *Ruy Carneiro* is referring to the road which makes it feminine.

In the dialogue, Fátima asks Maria *Onde você compra tantas frutas?* and she responds with *No Carrefour, fica perto da minha casa*. Carrefour is a large supermarket chain in Brazil. The word is actually of French origin so the tips I gave before about using the endings of the words to identify don't help. So, why did she say *no Carrefour* and not *na Carrefour*? Because "Carrefour" is a supermarket and "supermarket" in Portuguese is *supermercado*, a masculine word.

## Language Tip

Articles and adjectives can serve as signals if you are unsure about the gender of a noun.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Brazilian Diets

---

Brazilians are beautiful people but don't think that it just comes randomly. Those beautiful girls you see on the beach aren't that way by nature; they diet and workout and typically spend a lot of time and money in salons to look that way. One popular diet on the Internet is the açai diet. As far as I know, the açai diet never became popular in Brazil.

Pure açai is very difficult to find outside of the Amazon region and typically very expensive. You can go to *lanchonetes* and order *açai na tigela* but it usually isn't pure and more often than not has cups of sugar or *guaraná* syrup in it. This makes *açai na tigela* which is less fat-burning and more of a caloric bomb.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #22

## Elastic Deadlines in Brazil

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 22

# PORTUGUESE

1. Sérgio: Boa tarde, eu vim buscar o Porsche Vermelho. Já está pronto?
2. Mecânico: Sim senhor!
3. (barulho de chaves)
4. Mecânico: Aqui está.
5. Sérgio: Ótimo! Já estava ficando chateado com a demora.
6. (porta abrindo e fechando)
7. Sérgio: Mas, os faróis ainda estão quebrados.
8. Mecânico: Ah desculpe senhor, como senhor estava precisando do carro, vamos devolvê-lo novamente para o senhor assim. Mas, o senhor pode voltar com mais tempo e isso aí vai ser consertado sem nenhum custo adicional, já tá tudo pago.
9. Sérgio: Ah tá. Volto na próxima semana então. Mas, espera aí! Porque que os bancos estão molhados, os tapetes sujos de areia, e tem... uma toalha jogada no banco de trás do carro?
10. Mecânico: (hesitante) ahh... eh... isso eh, foi...
11. Sérgio: Meu carro foi batido, eu trouxe ele aqui na oficina para ser consertado, três semanas depois ele continua quebrado por que você foi a praia com meu carro? Isso é um absurdo! Eu quero falar com o seu chefe.
12. Mecânico: Eh... (envergonhado) Eu sou o meu chefe hehe.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Sérgio: Good afternoon, I came to take the red Porsche. Is it ready?
2. Mechanic: Yes sir!
3. (barulho de chaves)
4. Mechanic: Here they are.
5. Sérgio: Great! I was getting a little irritated with the delay.
6. (porta abrindo e fechando)
7. Sérgio: But, the headlights are still broken.
8. Mechanic: Ah, sorry about that sir. Since you were needing the car, we decided to return it to you the way it was. But, when you have more time you can return and that will be fixed without any extra charge, it's all paid for.
9. Sérgio: Oh, okay! I'll be back next week then. But, wait a second! Why are the seats wet? The floor mats are dirty with sand? And there's a towel thrown in the back seat of the car?
10. Mechanic: (hesitant) Ahh... yes... that is, was...
11. Sérgio: My car was hit, I brought it here to your shop to get fixed, and three weeks later it's still broken because you took my car to the beach? This is absurd! I want to talk to your boss.
12. Mechanic: Yes... (embarrassed) I am my boss, hehe.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
tapete	carpet	noun	masculine
oficina	garage, workshop	noun	feminine
absurdo	absurd	noun	masculine
chefe	boss, chief, head	noun	masculine
adicional	additional, option, plus	adjective	
nenhum	neither, any, no, none	pronoun, adjective	
farol	lighthouse, headlight	noun	masculine
consertado	repaired, fixed	verb	
devolver	to return, to give back	verb	
toalha	towel	noun	feminine
molhado	wet	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Maria comprou um tapete novo.</b></p> <p>"Maria bought a new carpet."</p>	<p><b>Renato trabalha em uma oficina.</b></p> <p>"Renato works in a mechanic shop."</p>
<p><b>Esses preços são um absurdo.</b></p> <p>"These prices are an absurdity." or "These prices are absurd."</p>	<p><b>Todos no escritório usam terno, exceto o chefe.</b></p> <p>"Everyone at the office wears a suit, except the boss."</p>

<p><b>Meu chefe é muito legal.</b></p> <p>"My boss is very cool."</p>	<p><b>Recebemos uma verba adicional de 200.000 reais.</b></p> <p>"We received an additional amount of 200,000 reais."</p>
<p><b>Nenhum aluno faltou hoje.</b></p> <p>"No student missed class today."</p>	<p><b>O farol do carro está quebrado.</b></p> <p>"The car's headlight is broken."</p>
<p><b>O farol é usado para guiar os navegadores.</b></p> <p>"The lighthouse is used to guide the sailors."</p>	<p><b>O relógio foi consertado.</b></p> <p>"The watch was fixed."</p>
<p><b>Ela ainda não devolveu meu CD.</b></p> <p>"She still hasn't returned my CD."</p>	<p><b>Eu preciso comprar toalhas.</b></p> <p>"I need to buy towels."</p>

**Meus sapatos ficaram molhados.**

"My shoes became wet." or "My shoes got wet."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***concerto and conserto***

We'll start by looking at the difference between *concerto* and *conserto*. These words are pronounced the same but they have different meanings. *Concerto* written with "-c," C-O-N-C-E-R-T-O, means "concert," and *conserto* written with "-s," C-O-N-S-E-R-T-O, means "mending" or "repair."

### ***oficina***

*Oficina* has the general meaning of "place of work," but most of the time, *oficina* means "place where things are fixed or repaired," like a "car shop" or a "bike shop." In the dialogue, *oficina* was used to mean "shop."

## ***ficar chateado***

*Ficar chateado* means "to get irritated." This is an everyday expression used by everyone really. *Ficar chateado* can also be used as an euphemism for "to get mad." The root word, *chato*, has two meanings, first "irritating," and second "flat."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Imperfect Progressive Tense**

***...Como senhor estava precisando do carro...***

***"...as you were needing the car..."***

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Remember that the present progressive indicates an action that is currently taking place (*Ele está sorrindo, Nós estamos falando, Você está lendo*). The past progressive indicates an action that was taking place when another action occurred. ("I was sleeping when he entered the room"). The past progressive is formed exactly as the present progressive except the verb *estar* is conjugated in the imperfect.

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<b>Imperfect of <i>estar</i></b>	<b>+</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>
<i>estava</i>	<i>estávamos</i>	<i>dormindo</i>
<i>estava</i>	<i>estavam</i>	<i>dormindo</i>

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### **Sample Sentences:**

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<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>Ele está falando.</i>	"He is speaking."
<i>Nós estamos trabalhando.</i>	"We are working."
<i>Eu estou estudando.</i>	"I am studying."
<i>Ele estava falando.</i>	"He was speaking."
<i>Nós estávamos trabalhando.</i>	"We were working."

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## Examples from This Dialogue

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1. *Já estava ficando chateado com a demora.*  
"I was getting irritated with the delay."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Deadlines in Brazil

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As impossible as this might sound, I've had things like this happen to me in Brazil. It varies heavily by area, region, and person, but deadlines—or the line that if you cross unprepared, you're dead—are often just vague wishes. Letters sent Next Day Air that took over a month to arrive, car repairs that take three weeks to happen, and divorces that take a decade to resolve are commonplace in Brazil. In a special issue of the Economist on Brazil, such inefficiencies were listed as a major obstacle to Brazil's sustained growth over the next few years.

From a positive perspective, if you are late for something, they probably don't care, they're just glad you made it, unless it's a business meeting.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #23 Act Now and Watch a Brazilian Infomercial Today!

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- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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- 8 Cultural Insight

# 23

# PORTUGUESE

1. Anuncio de programa na TV tipo Polyshop
2. (musiquinha de comercial)
3. Anunciante1:            Você não aguenta desperdiçar tempo e dinheiro, gastando litros e litros d'água para realizar as tarefas do dia-a-dia?
4. Anunciante2:            Então conheça agora mesmo o novo e revolucionário "Jato casa-limpador"
5. Anunciante1:            Com o novo "Jato casa limpador" você pode direcionar e controlar o jato d'água para remover até as sujeiras mais difíceis.
6. Anunciante2:            E não é só isso! Com o único e exclusivo extensor instalado no "Jato casa limpador" você pode alcançar janelas e telhados com mais facilidade. Ligue agora para 0800 123 123 e peça já o seu "Jato casa-limpador"
7. Anunciante1:            É isso aí! Quem ligar agora receberá 30% de desconto e frete grátis, mas é só para os cem primeiros. Ligue agora 0800 123 123 e peça já o seu!
8. Anunciante2:            Quer economizar água, tempo e dinheiro? Então ligue agora para 0800 123 123!

# ENGLISH

1. Polyshop-type TV Announcement

CONT'D OVER

2. (music for a commercial)
3. Salesperson 1: You can't stand losing time and money? Wasting liters and liters of water to perform your everyday tasks?
4. Salesperson 2: Then right now meet the new and revolutionary "House cleaning jet."
5. Salesperson 1: With the new "House cleaning jet" you can direct and control the jet of water to remove even the most difficult messes.
6. Salesperson 2: And it's not just that! With the only and exclusive extension you can reach windows and roofs with more ease. Call 0800 123 123 now and immediately request your "house cleaning jet."
7. Salesperson 1: That's exactly right! Whoever calls now will receive a thirty percent discount and free shipping. But this is only for the first one hundred callers. Call 0800 123 123 now and request yours immediately.
8. Salesperson 2: Want to save water, time, and money? Then call 0800 123 123 now!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
desperdiçar	to waste	verb	
telha	roof tile	noun	feminine
atividade	activity	noun	feminine
alcançar	to reach, to achieve	verb	
remover	to remove, to eliminate	verb	

sujeira	dirt, filth, mess	noun	feminine
revolucionário	revolutionary	adjective	masculine
tarefa	task, assignment, duty	noun	feminine
d'água	of the water		
litro	liter, litre	noun	masculine
janela	window	noun	feminine
telhado	roof	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Não podemos desperdiçar um só segundo.</b></p> <p>"We can't waste even a second."</p>	<p><b>Uma telha se desprendeu do telhado.</b></p> <p>"The roof tile came loose from the roof."</p>
<p><b>A principal atividade econômica da cidade é a agricultura.</b></p> <p>"The city's main economic activity is agriculture."</p>	<p><b>Ela não alcança a prateleira.</b></p> <p>"She can't reach the shelf."</p>
<p><b>Nós conseguimos remover a mancha da camisa.</b></p> <p>"We were able to remove the stain from the shirt."</p>	<p><b>Ela varreu a sujeira para debaixo do tapete.</b></p> <p>"She swept the filth under the rug."</p>
<p><b>Este tratamento é revolucionário.</b></p> <p>"This treatment is revolutionary."</p>	<p><b>Faça sua tarefa.</b></p> <p>"Do your homework." or "Do your job."</p>

<p><b>Na casa dele tem uma enorme caixa d'água.</b></p> <p>"There is a huge water-box at his house."</p>	<p><b>Aquele carro faz 14 quilômetros com um litro de gasolina.</b></p> <p>"That car does 14 kilometers with one liter of gasoline."</p>
<p><b>O homem está abrindo a janela.</b></p> <p>"The man is opening the window."</p>	<p><b>O gato está no telhado.</b></p> <p>"The cat is on the roof."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***Jato casa-limpador***

*Jato casa-limpador* doesn't really mean anything. It was just a word used as a spoof for "pressure washers."

### ***É isso aí***

*É isso aí* literally translates to, "is that there," but it is used similar to "that's it." *É isso aí* is usually used to show approval or agreement.

### ***Frete grátis***

*Frete grátis* means "free shipping." *Frete grátis* is an expression you'll hear very often in advertisements, especially on afternoon TV shows like the one we had for this lesson and on Internet sites.

### ***Telhado and telha***

*Telhado* is the Portuguese word for "roof" and *telha* is the Portuguese word for "roof tile." Roof tiles in Brazil are very different from "shingles" used most commonly in the U.S. *Telhas* are typically made from earthenware and are long, thick, heavy, brick-like, curved panels placed in a interlocking pattern. The words *telha* and *telhado* are very closely related. Technically, a *telhado* would be any grouping of *telhas* but since *telhas* are used almost exclusively for roofs, the word for "roof" in Portuguese became *telhado*.

### ***Extensor vs extensão***

In the dialogue the word *extensor* was used to mean "a piece of equipment to reach further distances" in the sentence *Com o único e exclusivo extensor você pode alcançar janelas e*

*telhados com mais facilidade*, which we translated as, "With the only and exclusive extension you can reach windows and roofs with more ease." *Extensão* works and means the same as "extension" and even has the extended meaning of "extension cord." *Extensor*, on the other hand, specifically means "something that extends," as the *cabo extensor USB*, which in English is "USB extensor cable"

### **Sujeiras**

*Sujeiras* doesn't have an exact translation but it is the Portuguese word used to mean "dirt," "filth," or "messes." In the dialogue we heard the speakers saying *Com novo "Jato casa limpador" você pode direcionar e controlar o jato d'água para remover até as sujeiras mais difíceis*, which we translate as, "With the new "House cleaning jet" you can direct and control the jet of water to remove even the most difficult messes."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is participles -ar, -ir, -er**

***Com o único e exclusivo extensor instalado no "Jato casa limpador"***

**"With the only and exclusive extension installed in the "House cleaning jet."**

The past participle is used to express the action of a verb as being completed (spoken, eaten, seen, done, etc.). It is formed in Portuguese by adding *-ado* to the stems of regular *-ar* verbs, and *-ido* to the stems of regular *-er* and *-ir* verbs.

Infinitive	Stem	Ending	Past Participles
<i>falar</i>	<i>fal-</i>	<i>-ado</i>	<i>falado</i>
<i>comer</i>	<i>com-</i>	<i>-ido</i>	<i>comido</i>
<i>cumprir</i>	<i>cumpr-</i>	<i>-ido</i>	<i>cumprido</i>

### **Examples:**

Infinitive	Past Participle
<i>comprar</i>	<i>comprado</i>
<i>receber</i>	<i>recebido</i>

Past participles are used in conjunction with verbs. Often, those verbs are in the 3rd person.

**For Example:**

1. *Este copo foi produzido na China.*  
"This cup was produced in China."
2. *A mulher não foi ajudada por seu irmão.*  
"The woman was not helped by your brother."
3. *Estas caixas não foram vendidos.*  
"These boxes were not sold."

**Irregular Past Participles**

Many verbs in Portuguese have both a regular and an irregular past participle. A general rule to follow is to use the regular past participle with the verbs *ter* and *haver*, and the irregular past participle with *ser* and *estar*.

**For Example:**

1. *Tenho entregados as encomendas.*  
"I have been delivering the orders."
2. *A encomenda está entregue.*  
"The order is delivered."

Verb	"English"	Regular participle	Irregular participle
<i>aceitar</i>	"to accept"	<i>aceitado</i>	<i>aceito</i>
<i>entregar</i>	"to deliver"	<i>entregado</i>	<i>entregue</i>

<i>cativar</i>	"to capture; captive"	<i>cativado</i>	<i>cativo</i>
<i>soltar</i>	"to release; set free"	<i>soltado</i>	<i>solto</i>
<i>salvar</i>	"to save"	<i>salvado</i>	<i>salvo</i>
<i>gastar</i>	"to spend; waste"	<i>gastado</i>	<i>gasto</i>
<i>ganhar</i>	"to win; gain"	<i>ganhado</i>	<i>ganho</i>
<i>expulsar</i>	"to expel"	<i>expulsado</i>	<i>expulso</i>
<i>matar</i>	"to kill"	<i>matado</i>	<i>morto</i>
<i>imprimir</i>	"to print"	<i>imprimido</i>	<i>impresso</i>
<i>extinguir</i>	"to extinguish"	<i>extinguindo</i>	<i>extinto</i>
<i>fritar</i>	"to fry"	<i>fritado</i>	<i>frito</i>
<i>eleger</i>	"to elect"	<i>elegido</i>	<i>eleito</i>
<i>suspender</i>	"to suspend"	<i>suspendido</i>	<i>suspenso</i>
<i>prender</i>	"to imprisonment"	<i>prendido</i>	<i>preso</i>
<i>surpreender</i>	"to surprise"	<i>surpreendido</i>	<i>surpreso</i>
<i>acender</i>	"to light"	<i>acendido</i>	<i>aceso</i>
<i>fixar</i>	"to affix"	<i>fixado</i>	<i>fixo</i>
<i>secar</i>	"to dry"	<i>secado</i>	<i>seco</i>
<i>sujeitar</i>	"to subject"	<i>sujeitado</i>	<i>sujeito</i>
<i>suspeitar</i>	"to suspect"	<i>suspeitado</i>	<i>suspeito</i>
<i>enxugar</i>	"to dry"	<i>enxugado</i>	<i>enxuto</i>

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Coiores

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Brazilian culture has many strengths and one of those is that it is vibrantly "colorful," or *colorido*. Yellows, blues, greens, pinks, and oranges are all normal colors to find on shirts, pants, and even houses. This also translates to the TV. Programs are usually full of many colors, most of which are natural tropical colors. The *Sítio do pica-pau amarelo*, for example, is set in the forest and has tropical flowers, fruits, and animals of many colors.

Brazilian TV commercials tend to be very flashy as well. Since Brazilian life is already so active, TV commercials (like the one in the dialogue) compete for attention by being incredibly flashy. Many of the commercials or even programs on Brazilian TV would be considered tasteless and probably irritating in the USA but are normal ways to attract attention here.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #24

## Do You Know the Brazilian Legend of the Guaraná?

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- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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- 9 Cultural Insight

# 24

# PORTUGUESE

1. Vovô: O que vocês estão fazendo no escuro meninos?
2. Daniel: Estamos relembando as histórias que ouvíamos quando éramos crianças, vovô.
3. Vovô: Eu já contei a vocês a lenda do Guaraná?
4. Sofia: Eu não lembro dessa não! Qual é essa vovô?
5. Daniel: Conta pra gente!?
6. Vovô: Tá bom! Era uma vez uma tribo que vivia no meio da floresta Amazônica, os índios Maués, e entre eles um casal jovem, muito feliz e amado pela tribo. Porém, a felicidade do casal era abalada pela tristeza de não terem filhos.
7. Eles foram aconselhados pelo pajé a buscar ajuda de Tupã e pediram-lhe então, a graça de poder terem um filho.
8. Meses depois, a índia deu a luz a um menino.
9. O pequeno índio crescia saudável. Era muito querido por todos, pois era muito bondoso, criativo, prestativo e cheio de alegria.
10. A fama do curumim se espalhou pela floresta e Jurupari, um espírito do mal, tomou conhecimento do curumim e ficou cheio de inveja e passou a acompanhar o pequeno índio. Como podia ficar invisível, ninguém o via.
11. Certo dia, o curumim saiu sozinho para colher frutos na floresta. Jurupari aproveitou-se da ocasião e transformou-se numa serpente venenosa que picou o menino.

CONT'D OVER

12. O pequeno índio ferido não resistiu ao veneno e morreu quase que instantaneamente. O veneno da serpente era muito poderoso para o seu frágil corpinho de criança.
13. Preocupados com a demora do curumim, vários índios da aldeia partiram pela floresta para procurá-lo.
14. Quando encontraram o menino todos lamentaram o ocorrido. Neste momento, raios e trovões caíam do céu. Os índios diziam ser o lamento de Tupã e toda a aldeia caiu em profunda tristeza.
15. A mãe do curumim morto recebeu uma mensagem de Tupã dizendo que deviam plantar os olhos da criança.
16. Os índios obedeceram ao pedido da mãe e plantaram os olhos do curumim.
17. Algum tempo depois no lugar em que haviam sido enterrados o olhos da criança, brotava uma linda plantinha, o Guaraná, com fruto vermelho e que por dentro pareciam os olhos do menino.
18. Sofia:                           Ow tadinho do curumim!
19. Daniel:                           Uma boa história.

## ENGLISH

1. Vovô:                            What are you guys doing in the dark?
2. Daniel:                         We're remembering the stories we heard when we were kids, grandma.
3. Vovô:                         Have I told you the legend of the Guaraná?

CONT'D OVER

4. Sofia: I don't remember that one! Which one is that?
5. Daniel: Tell us!
6. Vovô: Okay then! Once upon a time there was a tribe that lived in middle of the Amazon forest, the Maué Indians. And among them there was a young couple who was very happy and very loved by the tribe. However, the happiness of the couple was shaken by the sadness of not having children.
7. They were counseled by the pajé to seek help from Tupã and they asked him for the grace of being able to have a child.
8. Months later, the Indian woman gave birth to a boy.
9. The little Indian grew healthily and he was very dear to all because he was very kind, creative, helpful, and full of joy.
10. The fame of the curumim spread through the forest, and Jurupari, an evil spirit, learned of the curumim and became full of jealousy and started accompanying the small Indian. Since he could become invisible, no one saw him.
11. One day, the curumim left alone to gather fruit in the forest. Jurupari took advantage of the occasion and transformed himself into a venomous serpent and bit the boy.
12. The small, injured Indian didn't resist the venom and died almost instantaneously. The serpent's venom was too strong for his fragile child's body.
13. Worried about the delay of the curumim, various Indians from the villiage took to the forest in search of him.

CONT'D OVER

14. When they encountered the boy, all of them lamented what had occurred. In this moment, lightning and thunder fell from the sky. The Indians say it was the lamentation of Tupã and all the village fell into a profound sadness.
15. The mother of the dead curumim received a message from Tupã saying that they must plant the eyes of the curumim.
16. The Indians obeyed the request of the mother and planted the eyes of the curumim.
17. Some time after, in the place where the eyes of the child had been planted, there grew a beautiful little plant, the Guaraná, with red fruit in which the inside looked like the eyes of the boy.
18. Sofia:                                   Ahh...Poor little curumim!
19. Daniel:                                   That's a good story.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
filho	son	noun	masculine
trovão	thunder	noun	masculine
raio	beam, ray, lightning, thunderbolt,	noun	masculine
conhecimento	knowledge	noun	masculine
buscar	to search, to seek, to look for, to hunt	verb	
curumim	native Brazilian child	noun	masculine
construir	to construct, to build	verb	

oferecer	to offer	verb	
poder	can	verb	
tribo	tribe	noun	feminine
tomar	to take, to drink	verb	
história	history, story	noun	feminine
luz	light	noun	feminine
instantaneamente	instantaneously	adverb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nossa filha é uma professora de universidade, e nosso filho é um homem de negócios.</b></p> <p>"Our daughter is a university professor, and our son is a businessman."</p>	<p><b>Ana tem medo de trovão.</b></p> <p>"Ana is afraid of thunder."</p>
<p><b>Ele foi atingido por um raio.</b></p> <p>"He was struck by lightning."</p>	<p><b>O conhecimento abre portas.</b></p> <p>"Knowledge opens doors."</p>
<p><b>Vou buscar ajuda.</b></p> <p>"I'll go get help." or "I'll look for help."</p>	<p><b>O curumim é muito esperto.</b></p> <p>"The curumim is very smart."</p>
<p><b>Construíram um prédio novo perto da minha casa.</b></p> <p>"They build a new building near my house."</p>	<p><b>Ofereci água às visitas.</b></p> <p>"I offered water to our visitors."</p>

<p><b>Você poderia fechar a porta, por favor?</b></p> <p>"Could you close the door please?"</p>	<p><b>Muitas tribos brasileiras falam a língua tupi-guarani.</b></p> <p>"Many Brazilian tribes speak the language Tupi-guarani."</p>
<p><b>Vou tomar uma cerveja.</b></p> <p>"I'm going to drink a beer."</p>	<p><b>Aqui, toma as chaves do meu carro.</b></p> <p>"Here, take the keys to my car."</p>
<p><b>Ouro Preto é uma cidade repleta de história.</b></p> <p>"Ouro Preto is a city full of history."</p>	<p><b>Não tô sabendo dessa história.</b></p> <p>"I'm unaware of that story."</p>
<p><b>O homem liga a luz.</b></p> <p>"The man turns on the light."</p>	<p><b>O macarrão fica pronto instantaneamente.</b></p> <p>"The pasta becomes instantaneously ready."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **Filho**

*Filho* has two main meanings. *Filho* in its singular form means "son." And in the plural form, *filhos*, means both "sons" or "children." In the dialogue we heard the phrase, *a graça de poder terem um filho* which we translated as "or the grace of being able to have a child." In situations like these, even the singular *filho* can mean both son or daughter; it depends on the intention of the person speaking.

### **Poder**

*Poder* means and works similar to the English verb "can." *Poder* is often used to express ability, possibility, or permission. In the story we heard the speakers using the verb *poder* (in the past tense) to mean "to be able to" in the sentence *Como podia ficar invisível...*, which we translated as "Since he could become invisible..."

### **Relembrar vs lembrar**

These two verbs have very similar meanings and are often use interchangeably but *lembrar* means "to bring back to memory," "to remember." And the verb *relembrar* means "to remember again," "to recall," or "to retrace."

### **Curumim**

*Curumim* is an indigenous word for "child." It means "native Brazilian child." Many of these indigenous words are used by Brazilians daily even though they are not part of the official Portuguese language.

### **Deu a luz**

*Deu a luz* is the past tense of the expression *dar a luz*. *Dar a luz* literally translates to, "give (to) light," but it is used as, "to give birth." It sounds very odd in English but is a very normal expression in Portuguese.

### **Buscar**

*Buscar* is the Portuguese word to mean "to search," "to seek," "to look for," or "to hunt." In the story it was used to mean "entreat" in the sentence *Eles foram aconselhados pelo pajé a buscar ajuda de Tupã*, which we translated as "They were counseled by the pajé to seek for help from Tupã."

### **Tomou conhecimento**

*Tomou conhecimento* is the past tense of the expression *tomar conhecimento*. *Tomar conhecimento* literally translates to, "to drink knowledge," but it is used like, "to get to know" or "to find out." So the phrase *quando ele tomou conhecimento do curumim* means "when he learned of the curumim," or "when he found out about the curumim."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Gender with Participles and the Pluperfect Tense**

***Quando encontraram o menino todos lamentaram o ocorrido.***

**"When they encountered the boy, all of them lamented what had occurred."**

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As we learned in lesson 23, the past participle is used to express the action of a verb in the past as being completed. For -ar verbs like *andar* you remove the "-ar" and add "-ado." So for *andar* you get *andado*. For -er verbs like *oferecer* you remove the "-er" and add "-ido." So for *oferecer* you get *oferecido*. For -ir verbs like *construir* you remove the "-ir" and add "-ido." So

for *construir* you get *construído*.

## Past Participles as Adjectives

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Past participles are interesting because they often act like adjectives and are gender and number sensitive. In the dialogue, Vovó says, *Era uma vez uma tribo que vivia no meio da floresta Amazônica, os índios Maués, e entre eles um casal jovem, muito feliz e amado pela tribo. Porém, a felicidade do casal era abalada pela tristeza de não terem filhos*. The past participles in this phrase are:

1. *amado*
2. *abalada*

*Amado* is in the masculine form and *abalada* is in the feminine form.

## Why?

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*Amado* is present because of the verb *era* which allows for the use of a past participle, but how do we know it should be masculine? Verbs don't have gender so it can't be that. There are 5 nouns in the sentence, two are masculine and three are feminine. The sentence is talking about the *tribo* and *tribo* is feminine so shouldn't it be *amada*? When the past participle acts as an adjective (which is almost\* always), it usually refers to the subject of the sentence or the noun/pronoun that immediately precedes it.

## For Example:

1. *A porta estava aberta.*  
"The door was open."
2. *O pai estava brincando com as filhas mas elas já estavam cansadas.*  
"The father was playing with his daughters but they were already tired."

*Abalada* in the next phrase refers to *felicidade* and therefore is feminine.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Indigenous Influence

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Many daily Brazilian Portuguese words are of indigenous origins, such as: *abacaxi* ("pineapple"), *araras* ("macaw"), *capim* ("grass"), *cupim* ("termite"), *jacaré* ("alligator"), *mandioca* ("manioc/cassava"), *minhoca* ("earthworm"), *pipoca* ("popcorn"), *tamanduá* ("anteater"), and many others.

The Maué tribe is a branch of the larger Tupi family of tribes in Brazil. The Tupi tribes were agricultural and lived off the land. Tupi is the largest indigenous language family in Brazil. There are roughly 220 indigenous tribes in Brazil today, one of which seems to defy the theory of universal grammar.

<http://www.areaindigena.hpg.ig.com.br/dicionario.htm>

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #25

## The Easiest Brazilian Million You'll Ever Make!

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## CONTENTS

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

# 25

# PORTUGUESE

1. [barulho de comercial (aquelas musiquinhas)]
2. Anunciante1: O que você faria se fosse um milionário?
3. Anunciante2: Compraria uma casa?
4. Anunciante1: Um barco?
5. Anunciante2: Viajaria pelo mundo?
6. Anunciante1: Não fique sonhando com o que você faria se você fosse um milionário!
7. Anunciante2: Mande agora mesmo um torpedo com a palavra 'milionário' para o número 1197763 e concorra a 1 milhão de reais.
8. Anunciante1: Seja um milionário, não perca tempo!
9. anunciante2: 'milionário" para o numero 1197763.
10. Anunciante1: Não perca a oportunidade de realizar os seus sonhos por apenas dois e noventa e nove com a promoção...
11. Both: Eu quero ser um milionário!
12. Anunciante2: A melhor promoção de todos os tempos!

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. [Music from a commercial (one of those jingles)]
2. Announcer 1: What would you do if you were a millionaire?
3. Announcer 2: Buy a house?
4. Announcer 1: A boat?
5. Announcer 2: Travel the world?
6. Announcer 1: Don't keep dreaming what you'd do if you were a millionaire!
7. Announcer 2: Send, right now, a text with the word "millionaire" to the number 1197763 and enter to win one million reais.
8. Announcer 1: Be a millionaire, don't waste time!
9. Announcer 2: "Millionaire" to the number 1197763.
10. Announcer 1: Don't waste the opportunity to fulfill your dreams for just two ninety-nine with the promotion...
11. Both: I want to be a millionaire!
12. Announcer 2: The best promotion of all time!

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
palavra	word	noun	feminine

realizar	to carry out	verb	
promoção	promotion, offer	noun	feminine
milionário	millionaire	noun	masculine
apenas	only, just, merely	adverb	
sonho	dream	noun	masculine
torpedo	torpedo, text	noun	masculine
oportunidade	opportunity, chance	noun	feminine
milhão	million	adjective	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>O mágico soletrou a palavra.</b></p> <p>"The magician spelled the word."</p>	<p><b>Pedro vai realizar uma festa na sua casa.</b></p> <p>"Pedro will hold a party at his house."</p>
<p><b>Qual é a promoção do dia?</b></p> <p>"What is today's promotion?" or "What's the sale of the day?"</p>	<p><b>Eles são milionários.</b></p> <p>"They are millionaires."</p>
<p><b>Quero apenas um salgadinho.</b></p> <p>"I only want one salgadinho."</p>	<p><b>Ela sonha em ser atriz.</b></p> <p>"She dreams of being an actress."</p>
<p><b>Minha mãe me envia milhões de torpedos por dia.</b></p> <p>"My mother sends me millions of text messages per day."</p>	<p><b>Esta é uma ótima oportunidade de emprego.</b></p> <p>"This is a great employment opportunity."</p>

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**Eu quero ter um milhão de amigos.**

"I want to have a million friends."

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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***Torpedo***

*Torpedo* literally means, "torpedo" in Portuguese. But in daily conversation you will often hear the word *torpedo* to mean "text" as in an SMS message on cell phone. In Brazil the terminology changes depending on the cellphone company. Some companies call "texts" *torpedos*, some call them *SMS*, some call them *mensagens*, but in daily conversation they are all used interchangeably.

### ***Concorrer***

*Concorrer* literally translates to, "to compete," but the use of *concorrer* in this lesson doesn't have an easy translation. *Concorrer* was used like, "to be eligible to win," or "to be entered into a contest to win," as in the sentence *concorra a 1 milhão de reais*, which we translated as "Enter to win one million reals."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson is the Superlative in Portuguese**

***A melhor promoção de todos os tempos!***

**"The best promotion of all time."**

---

In Portuguese there are two ways to make the superlative: the absolute superlative and the relative superlative.

### **The Absolute Superlative**

---

The absolute superlative highlights the quality of something at its highest level. In the absolute superlative the quality or attribute is not directly compared to anything. There are two ways of making the absolute superlative: the synthetic (when a suffix is used) and the analytic (when an adverb is used).

### **Synthetic**

The absolute synthetic superlative adds the suffixes "-íssimo," "-ríssimo," or "-ímico" to the adjective. This intensifies its meaning. This form of superlative does not exist in English.

### For Example:

1. *Marta é magríssima.*  
"Marta is extremely thin."
2. *O filme estava interessantíssimo.*  
"The film was of the highest interest."

### Analytic

The absolute analytic superlative uses adverbs such as *muito*, *bastante*, and *extremamente* before the adjective to intensify it.

### For Example:

1. *Marta é muito magra.*  
"Marta is very thin."
2. *O filme é extremamente interessante.*  
"The film is extremely interesting."

### The Relative Superlative

---

The relative superlative is used to highlight a quality of something at its highest level among a group. It can relate things of a superior or inferior nature.

### Superiority

*o(a) mais* + adjective + *de*

In English, to change the adjective "fast" from "fast" to "fastest" you simply add an "-est." In Portuguese, instead of adding "-est" at the end, you add the words *o(a) mais* before the adjective.

One example is *rápido*, which means "fast." It becomes *o mais rápido*, which means "the fastest."

### For Example:

1. *Marta é a mais magra da escola.*  
"Marta is the thinnest of the school."
2. *O filme era o mais interessante de todos em cartaz.*  
"The film was the most interesting of all the films on the posters."

A small number of Portuguese adjectives do not follow this pattern and might even be considered irregular. These adjectives are:

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>"English"</b>
<i>bom</i>	<i>o (a) melhor</i>	"the best"
<i>ruim</i>	<i>o (a) pior</i>	"the worst"
<i>grande</i>	<i>o (a) maior</i>	"the biggest"
<i>pequeno</i>	<i>o (a) menor</i>	"the smallest"

### Inferiority

*o(a) menos + adjective + de*

Highlights the most intense inferiority degree of the quality using the adverb *menos*, which works as "the least."

#### For Example:

1. *Marta é a menos gorda da escola.*  
"Marta is the least fat of the school."
2. *O filme era o menos entediante de todos em cartaz.*  
"The film was the least boring of all the films on the posters."

### Language Expansion

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The superlative of inferiority is sometimes used as a euphemism.

**For Example:**

1. *Este cavalo é o menos veloz de todos.*  
"This horse is the slowest of all."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Cellphones in Brazil

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**Twelve Years Ago:**

1. The phones were expensive.
2. The plans were expensive.
3. The reception was horrible.

**Now:**

1. Cellphones are still expensive but they have more functions.
2. The vast majority of plans are still pay as you go but now you can pay via the Internet.
3. There are more carriers but actual reception hasn't improved\* much. Dropped calls are so much a part of life (on any carrier) that people don't even complain about it.

\*disclaimer—this varies tremendously by area.



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- 3 Making Portuguese Comparisons
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