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# LEARN PORTUGUESE FOR EVERYDAY LIFE



THE BIG LESSONS  
COLLECTION FOR BEGINNERS

**+ SCHOOL & WORK  
CHEAT SHEETS**

innovative LANGUAGE



# BACK TO SCHOOL

Learn Portuguese Conversation Cheat Sheet

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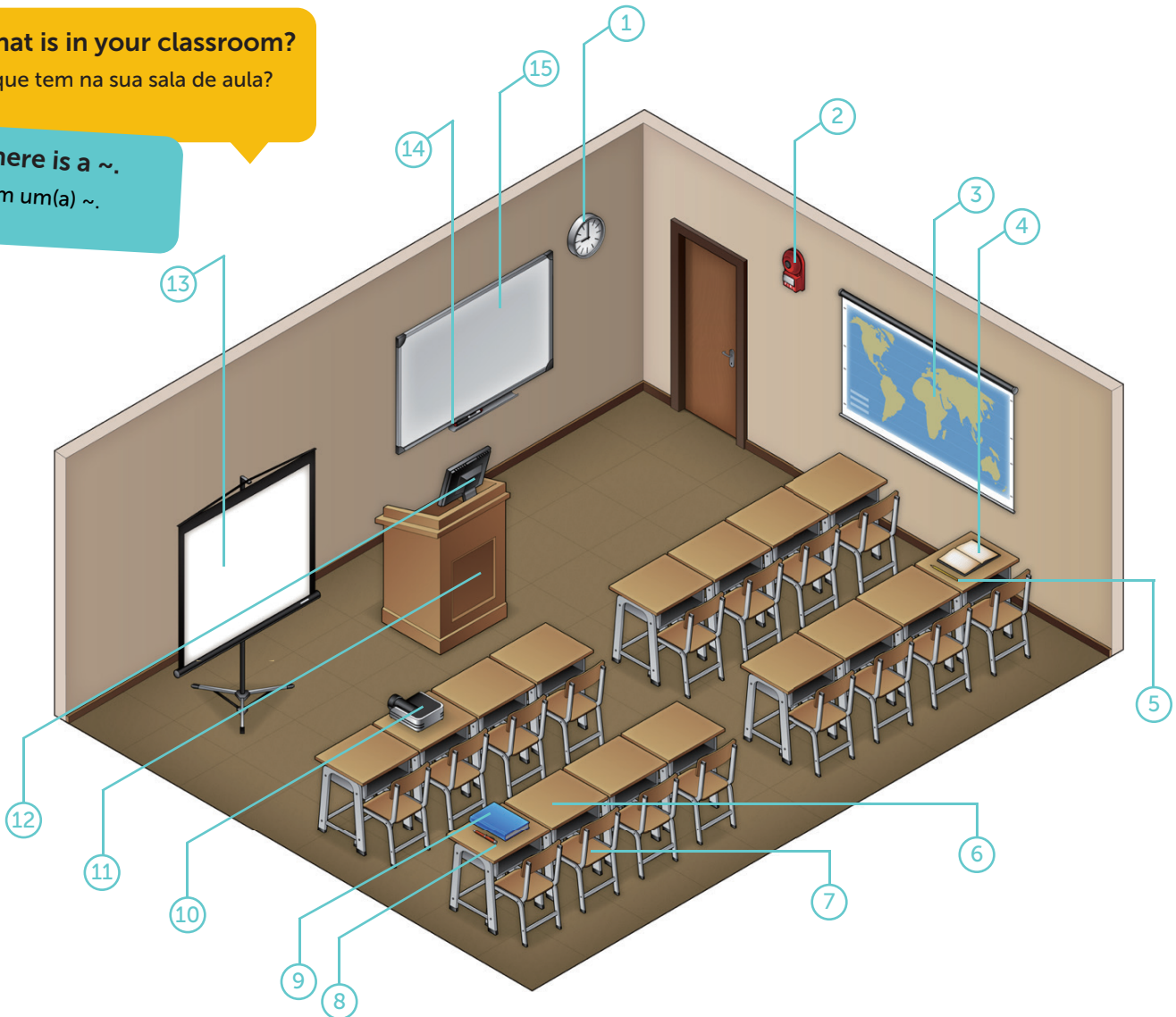
## CLASSROOM

What is in your classroom?

O que tem na sua sala de aula?

There is a ~.

Tem um(a) ~.



1. clock  
relógio

2. fire alarm  
alarme de  
incêndio

3. world map  
mapa-múndi

4. notebook  
caderno

5. pencil  
lápis

6. desk  
carteira

7. chair  
cadeira

8. pen  
caneta

9. textbook  
livro didático

10. projector  
projeter

11. podium  
tablado

12. monitor  
monitor

13. screen  
tela

14. marker  
marcador

15. whiteboard  
quadro branco

## PHRASES IN CLASS

### Please answer me.

Me respondam, por favor.

### Do you have any question?

Vocês têm alguma pergunta?

### Please lend me your notebook.

Me empresta o seu caderno, por favor?

### Please look at your textbook.

Olhem o seu livro didático, por favor.

### Please write it down.

Escrevam, por favor.

### Please open your book on page 10.

Por favor, abram o seu livro na página 10.

### Please listen and repeat.

Por favor, ouçam e repitam.

### Once again, please.

Mais uma vez, por favor.

### Please keep quiet.

Fiquem quietos, por favor.

### If you have any questions, ask.

Se vocês tiverem alguma dúvida, me perguntem.

### Slower, please.

Mais devagar, por favor.

### Please read it.

Por favor, leia isso.

## CLASSES

### What is your favorite subject?

Qual é a sua matéria favorita?

### My favorite subject is ~

☹️ Minha matéria favorita é ~.



**Mathematics**  
Matemática



**Chemistry**  
Química



**Biology**  
Biologia



**Geography**  
Geografia



**Physical Education**  
Educação Física



**History**  
História



**Art**  
Artes



**Music**  
Música

## EXCUSES

### I don't feel well. Can I be excused for the day?

Não me sinto muito bem. Posso ser dispensado hoje?

### I am late because the bus did not show up.

Eu me atrasei porque o ônibus não passou.

### Someone stole my books.

Alguém roubou os meus livros.

### My dog ate my homework.

Meu cachorro comeu a minha lição de casa.



# BUSINESS PORTUGUESE

## Business Conversation Cheat Sheet

Create Your  
**FREE Account**

**CLICK**

### OFFICE

**What is in your office?**  
O que tem no seu escritório?

**There is a ~.**  
Tem um(a) ~.



**1. refrigerator**  
geladeira

**2. desk**  
mesa

**3. whiteboard**  
quadro branco

**4. chair**  
cadeira

**5. telephone**  
telefone

**6. stapler**  
grampeador

**7. magazine**  
revista

**8. sofa**  
sofá

**9. keyboard**  
teclado

**10. monitor**  
monitor

**11. fax**  
fax

**12. copier**  
máquina de xerox

**13. coffee  
maker**  
cafeteira

**14. microwave**  
microondas

Phrases for a Business Meeting

Good morning.

Bom dia.

We're here today to....

Hoje nós estamos aqui para ~.

I get your point.

Eu entendo o que quer dizer.

Let's begin, shall we?

Vamos começar então?

What are your views on this?

Qual é a sua opinião sobre isto?

I don't really agree.

Na verdade eu não concordo.

I'd like to introduce...

Eu gostaria de apresentar ~.

I think that ~.

Eu acho que ~.

I didn't catch that.

Could you repeat that, please?

Eu não entendi. Você pode repetir, por favor?

So, let's start with...

Então, vamos começar com ~.

Precisely.

Isso mesmo.

Thank you all for coming.

Obrigado a todos por terem vindo.

Job Titles

Introducing your boss to your client in Portuguese:

This is [title name], Mr/s. [family name].

☺ Este/a é o/a nosso/a [nome do título], o/a sr./a. [sobrenome].

**President**

presidente

**Executive managing director**

diretor executivo

**General manager**

gerente geral

**Supervisor**

supervisor

**Assistant general manager**

gerente geral adjunto

**Section manager**

gerente de seção

**Assistant manager**

assistente de gerente

**Chief**

chefe

Motivational Quotes For Work



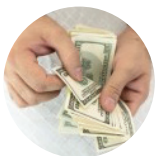
Embrace the pain to inherit the gain.

Abrace a dor para herdar o ganho.



If you get tired, learn how to rest, not how to give up.

Se você cansar, aprenda a descansar, não a desistir.



Never give up on your dreams.

Nunca desista dos seus sonhos.



If you want something done right, do it yourself.

Se você quer algo bem feito, faça você mesmo.



In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity..

No meio da dificuldade encontra-se a oportunidade.



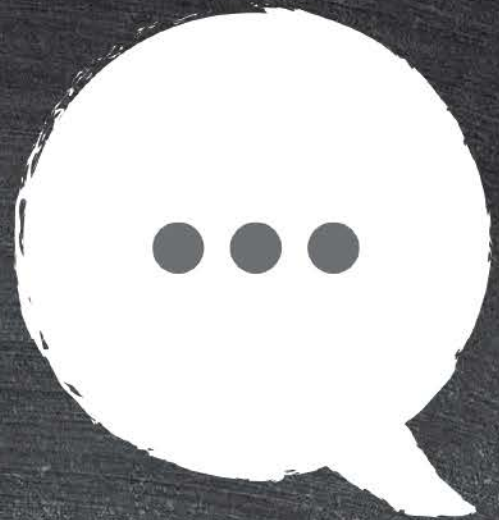
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A persistência é o caminho do êxito.

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**LEARN  
PORTUGUESE**

*The Ultimate Guide To Talking  
Online In Portuguese*

innovative LANGUAGE

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #1 Out at Dinner

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 1



# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Esperando o pedido. Que fome!
2. Luiza: Pena que não pude ir...
3. Gabriela: Fiquei com água na boca!
4. Lucas: Vai se acabar de comer hoje, hein?
5. Paulo: Bom apetite!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: Waiting for my order! I'm so hungry!
2. Luiza: Too bad I couldn't go...
3. Gabriela: It made my mouth water!
4. Lucas: Gonna eat until you drop today, huh?
5. Paulo: Enjoy your food!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
pena	pity	noun	feminine
apetite	appetite	noun	masculine
esperar	to wait	verb	

hein	huh	interjection	
comer	to eat	verb	
pedido	order	noun	masculine
fome	hunger	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**Eu estou com fome.**

"I'm hungry."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Esperando o pedido.	Waiting for my order.	<i>Pedido</i> "order" here is used as a noun. But it can also be an adjective (for example "ordered or asked"), or even a verb. So, pay attention to the context.
Que fome!	I'm so hungry!	It's the common, informal way of saying you're hungry without using a subject. It's similar to "such a hunger." You can use it to talk about other people's hunger too.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #2 A Visit to the Mall

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 2

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Fazendo compras para matar a saudade da minha irmã querida!
2. Gabriela: Que gostoso, divirtam-se! Beijos para as duas
3. Helena: Causando no shopping!
4. Eduardo: Me avise se precisarem de carona.
5. André: Vocês realmente precisam de mais roupas?

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Going shopping with my dear sister! I was missing her.
2. Gabriela: How delightful, have fun! Kisses to both of you.
3. Helena: Causing trouble at the mall!
4. Eduardo: Let me know if you need a ride.
5. André: Do you really need more clothes?

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
carona	ride	noun	feminine
compra	shopping, purchase	noun	feminine
matar	to kill	verb	
lindo	beautiful	adjective	masculine

saudade	longing, missing, yearning	noun	feminine
avisar	to tell	verb	
shopping	mall	noun	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Fazendo compras	Going shopping	<i>Fazer compras</i> means "to go shopping." It shouldn't be confused with the gerund <i>comprando</i> , which means the act of buying.
para matar a saudade da minha irmã querida	with my dear sister! I was missing her.	<i>Matar a saudade</i> literally means "to kill the feeling of missing someone, the longing." The word <i>saudade</i> is a noun that encompasses this whole feeling. In Portuguese, to end it, you normally "kill it." In this case, it's "to kill the longing for my dear sister."

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #3 Playing Sports

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 3

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Vôlei na praia com o pessoal, a melhor parte das férias!
2. Paulo: Aproveite bem suas férias e volte descansado. Abraços.
3. Lucas: Jogando vôlei? Vê se volta inteiro!
4. Lígia: Também quero! Me chama!
5. André: Vôlei, tem certeza? Aposto que vai acabar jogando futevôlei...

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: Volleyball on the beach with the guys, the best part of the vacation!
2. Paulo: Enjoy your vacation and come back well rested. Hugs.
3. Lucas: Playing volleyball? Come back in one piece.
4. Lígia: I want to play too! Ask me!
5. André: Volleyball, are you sure? I bet you'll end up playing footvolley...

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
peçoal	folks, guys	noun	masculine
férias	vacation, holiday	noun	feminine
inteiro	whole	adjective	masculine
certeza	assurance, certainty	noun	feminine

futevôlei	footvolley	noun	masculine
descansado	rested	adjective	masculine
abraço	hug	noun	masculine

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Vôlei na praia com o pessoal	Volleyball on the beach with the guys	<i>Vôlei na praia</i> means "volley on the beach," not to be confused with <i>vôlei de praia</i> , which means "beach volleyball," the official sport. When followed by the masculine article <i>o</i> , the noun <i>pessoal</i> always means "the guys, folks, etc." In other situations, it means "personal, private, staff, people."
a melhor parte das férias.	the best part of the vacation.	<i>Férias</i> is only used in the plural form. There is no singular form, and the rest of the sentence should follow its plural condition.



## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #4 Sharing a Song

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 4

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: E quando tocarem sua música preferida na festa? Me emocionei.
2. Helena: Não chora para não borrar a maquiagem!
3. Paulo: A festa parece ótima. Divirta-se.
4. Lígia: Não sabia que você gostava dessa banda. É a minha favorita!
5. Eduardo: Estou chegando daqui a pouco!

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: What about your favorite song being played at the party? It makes me emotional.
2. Helena: Don't cry, or you will ruin your makeup!
3. Paulo: The party sounds great. Have a good time.
4. Lígia: I didn't know you liked this band. They're my favorite!
5. Eduardo: I'll soon be there!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
música	song	noun	feminine
preferido	favorite	adjective	masculine
emocionar	to touch, to move (emotionally)	verb	

maquiagem	makeup	noun	feminine
tocar	to play	verb	
chorar (Brazilian)	to cry	verb	
festa	party	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Que vontade de chorar!</b></p> <p>"I want to cry! (I have a desire to cry!)"</p>	<p><b>A festa foi um fracasso.</b></p> <p>"The party was a failure."</p>
<p><b>Você quer ir à uma festa?</b></p> <p>"Do you want to go to a party?"</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
E quando tocam sua música preferida na festa?	What about your favorite song being played at the party?	Literally this can also be translated as "and when they play your favorite song at the party?" <i>Música</i> can refer to "music," as a whole, but also to a song, which is the case here. So you can use the plural <i>músicas</i> , to mean "songs."
Me emocionei.	It makes me emotional.	It means you were "moved, touched."

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #5 At a Concert

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 5

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: O show finalmente começou!
2. Lucas: Grava aquela música que eu adoro?
3. Luiza: Não acredito que não consegui comprar o ingresso a tempo...
4. Gabriela: Eles são demais! Bom show.
5. André: Ainda bem que você não me convidou...

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: The show has finally started!
2. Lucas: Please record that song that I love!
3. Luiza: I can't believe I couldn't buy a ticket in time...
4. Gabriela: They're awesome! Have a nice concert.
5. André: I'm glad you didn't invite me...

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
finalmente	finally	adverb	
gravar	to record	verb	
adorar	to love	verb	

ingresso	ticket	noun	
demais	too much, great	adverb	
show	concert	noun	masculino
convidar	to invite	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu finalmente cheguei.</b></p> <p>"I finally arrived."</p>	<p><b>Vamos convidar a Maria para a festa?</b></p> <p>"Will we invite Maria to the party?"</p>
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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
O show	The concert	In Portuguese, <i>show</i> generally means a musical concert of popular music. It isn't used to refer to a TV show, like in English. It can also be used as a slang, as an adjective meaning "awesome, great."
finalmente começou.	has finally started.	The word <i>finalmente</i> is a regular time adverb, so it modifies the following verb, giving it an end. It can be used just like "finally" and even "at last." So, here, it modifies the verb "started."

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #6 An Unfortunate Accident

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 6

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Olha o que aconteceu! Ele era novinho...
2. Eduardo: Ah, por isso você não responde minhas mensagens.
3. Gabriela: Coitada! O que rolou? Espero que você esteja bem!
4. Paulo: Não se esqueça de ver se a garantia cobre.
5. André: Parabéns! Mandou bem.

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Look what happened! It was brand new...
2. Eduardo: Oh, that's why you're not answering my texts.
3. Gabriela: You poor thing! What happened? I hope you're okay.
4. Paulo: Don't forget to see if it's covered by the warranty.
5. André: Bravo! Well done.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
novinho (novo)	new	adjective	masculine
acontecer	to happen	verb	
mensagem	text, message	noun	feminine
coitado	poor thing	adjective	masculine



garantia	warranty	noun	feminine
responder	to answer	verb	
cobrir	to cover	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**O que é que aconteceu?**

"What happened?"

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Olha o que aconteceu!	Look what happened!	It's a common, informal phrase to call attention to something that happened.
Ele era novinho...	It was brand new...	Remember, in Portuguese there's no equivalent to "it." "It" is always "she" or "he," according to the gender of the noun. In this case, a cellphone is a "he." The diminutive here is used to emphasize the quality; in this case, "new."

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #7 Getting Bored

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 7

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Vai ter algum rolê interessante hoje? Estou muito bodeado.
2. Lucas: Vamos beber mais tarde!
3. Luiza: Ah, amor, não fica triste!
4. Lígia: Se quiser fazer alguma coisa, me dá um toque!
5. Helena: Desculpe, mas hoje a sua namorada é minha!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: Is there anything good going on tonight? I'm very bored.
2. Lucas: Let's drink later today!
3. Luiza: Oh, sweetie, don't be sad!
4. Lígia: If you want to hang out, give me a call!
5. Helena: I'm sorry, but today your girlfriend is mine!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
rolê	a date, a night out, a walk	noun	masculine
bodeado	bored, bummed	adjective	masculine
interessante	interesting	adjective	masculine, feminine

triste (Brazilian)	sad	adjective	
toque	call; touch	noun	masculine
coisa (Brazilian)	thing	noun	feminine
algum	some, any	pronoun	masculine
namorada	girlfriend	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Fiquei muito triste com essa notícia.</b></p> <p>"I was very sad with that news."</p>	<p><b>Estou triste porque este vídeo vai acabar.</b></p> <p>"I'm so sad because this video is going to end."</p>
<p><b>O adolescente triste está sentado sozinho.</b></p> <p>"The sad teenager is sitting alone."</p>	<p><b>Eu esqueci uma coisa em casa.</b></p> <p>"I forgot something at home."</p>
<p><b>Onde estão as minhas coisas?</b></p> <p>"Where are my things?"</p>	<p><b>Eu esqueci minha coisa!</b></p> <p>"I forgot my thing!"</p>
<p><b>Esta é minha namorada.</b></p> <p>"This is my girlfriend."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

<a href="#">Portuguese</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	<a href="#">About this Expression</a>
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Vai ter algum  
rolê  
interessante  
hoje?

Is there  
anything good  
going on  
tonight?

The word *rolê* is a common slang term, especially among millennials. It means "a night out, a date, to take a walk, a drive by." It's used as a masculine noun. For example you can say *dar um rolê* which means you're "taking a night out." Here, Eduardo is asking if there's any night out being planned. In terms of grammar, it's used exactly as "date" - it can also mean, literally, "a date."

Estou muito  
bodeado

I'm very bored

This is a slang phrase, meaning you're "bored, annoyed, discouraged or bummed out." It derives from the slang expression *estar de bode*, which has the same meaning. In this context, it means Eduardo is very bored, as he used the adverb "very" to state it.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #8 Feeling Exhausted

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 8

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Trabalhar, trabalhar e trabalhar... Cadê o fim de semana?
2. Helena: Estou torcendo para ele chegar mais cedo!
3. Gabriela: Nem me fala! Idem.
4. Lucas: Vamos fazer um happy hour para relaxar!
5. Eduardo: Vem logo para casa! Já estou com saudade.

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Work, work, and work... where's the weekend?
2. Helena: I'm hoping it'll arrive soon!
3. Gabriela: Tell me about it! Same here.
4. Lucas: Let's go to a happy hour to relax!
5. Eduardo: Come home quickly! I miss you already.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
trabalhar	to work	verb	
cadê	where (is it)	adverb	
fim de semana	weekend	noun	masculine

torcer	to hope, to cheer; to twist	verb
cedo (Brazilian)	early	adverb
relaxar	to relax	verb
logo	soon	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>A mulher está trabalhando no escritório.</b></p> <p>"The woman is working at the office."</p>	<p><b>Eu vou viajar no fim de semana.</b></p> <p>"I'll travel on the weekend."</p>
<p><b>Eu não gosto de acordar cedo.</b></p> <p>"I don't like to wake up early."</p>	<p><b>Eu levantei muito cedo hoje.</b></p> <p>"I got up very early today."</p>
<p><b>Logo ela vai chegar.</b></p> <p>"She'll arrive soon."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Trabalhar, trabalhar e trabalhar...	Work, work, and work...	Although, in English, the more common use of "work" is as a noun, in Portuguese, you use it as an infinitive verb. Literally, the translation would be "to work, to work, and to work."
Cadê o fim de semana?	Where is the weekend?	<i>Cadê</i> , meaning "where (is it)," is an informal expression. The more formal equivalent would be <i>onde está</i> , which has the same meaning. This expression is very common throughout Brazil.



## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #9 Talking About an Injury

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 9

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Dessa vez me machuquei mesmo. Sem treinos por algumas semanas.
2. André: Uiui.
3. Lígia: Você se recupera rápido! Não vai demorar tudo isso.
4. Gabriela: Espero que não tenha sido nada sério.
5. Luiza: Vamos pôr gelo todo dia.

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: This time I really got injured. No training for a few weeks.
2. André: Ouch.
3. Lígia: You'll recover soon! It won't take that long.
4. Gabriela: I hope it wasn't serious.
5. Luiza: We'll put ice on it every day.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
recuperar	to recover	verb	
machucar	to hurt	verb	
treino	training session	noun	masculine

semana (Brazilian)	week	noun	feminine
esperar	to hope	verb	
gelo	ice	noun	masculine
sério	serious	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu vou a praia nos fins de semana.</b></p> <p>"I go to the beach on the weekends."</p>	<p><b>O curso começa semana que vem.</b></p> <p>"The course starts next week."</p>
--	--

<p><b>Há gelo na estrada.</b></p> <p>"There is ice on the road."</p>
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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Dessa vez me machuquei mesmo.	This time I really got injured.	The first word in this phrase is a contraction. The preposition <i>de</i> is combined with the demonstrative pronoun <i>essa</i> . Together it forms <i>dessa</i> , which means "this." <i>Essa/esse</i> means whatever is closer to the speaker.
Sem treinos por algumas semanas.	No training for a few weeks.	The first word means "without." However, it's also used in Portuguese at the beginning of sentences to designate when there isn't or there won't be something.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #10 Feeling Disappointed

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# **10**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Planejamos ir ao parque. Saindo de casa, começou a chover... que sorte.
2. Gabriela: Se quiserem vir aqui comer um lanche, me avisem!
3. Helena: Dane-se a chuva! Se joga!
4. André: Eu estou adorando a chuva.
5. Paulo: Que pena! Espero que consiga se divertir de outro jeito.

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: We made plans to go to the park. When we were leaving home, it started to rain...just my luck.
2. Gabriela: If you guys want, come over to have some snacks. Just let me know!
3. Helena: Forget about the rain! You go, girl!
4. André: I'm actually loving this rain.
5. Paulo: What a pity! I hope you manage to have fun in other ways.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
chuva	rain	noun	feminine
lanche	snack	noun	masculine

divertir	to have fun	verb	
jeito	way	noun	masculine
planejar	to plan	verb	
parque (Brazilian)	park	noun	masculine
sorte	luck	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ele planejou tudo com antecedência.</b></p> <p>"He planned everything in advance."</p>	<p><b>Vamos ao parque correr.</b></p> <p>"Let's go to the park and run."</p>
<p><b>O menino está lendo um livro no parque.</b></p> <p>"The boy is reading a book in the park."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Planejamos ir ao parque.	We made plans to go to the park.	It literally means "we planned on going to the park." The verb <i>planejar</i> , meaning "to plan," doesn't require a preposition after it. It can be followed by a verb or noun, or even an adjective.
Saindo de casa, começou a chover. Que sorte.	Leaving home, it started to rain... just my luck.	In Portuguese, the verb "rain" never comes with a subject. In this case, this expression <i>que sorte</i> , meaning "just my luck," is sarcastic, meaning bad luck. But it can also be used with a non-sarcastic connotation, when something was really an event of good luck. Depending on the context, it can also mean "just your luck" or anybody's luck - hers or his, theirs, ours, etc.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #11 Changing Your Relationship Status

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 11

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Nunca fui tão feliz na vida. Te amo, Luiza.
2. Luiza: Também te amo, meu amor!
3. Helena: Finalmente! Já ia puxar a sua orelha.
4. Lucas: A patroa vai ficar feliz!
5. Gabriela: Que lindos! Mas não é nenhuma novidade, né?

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: I've never been so happy. I love you, Luiza.
2. Luiza: I love you too, honey!
3. Helena: Finally! I was about to chide you.
4. Lucas: The missus will be pleased!
5. Gabriela: How lovely! But it's nothing new, right?

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
nunca	never	adverb	
vida (Brazilian)	life		
amar	to love	verb	



orelha	ear	noun	feminine
patroa	missus; boss (female)	noun	feminine
novidade	new, novelty	noun	feminine
amor (Brazilian)	love		

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ele nunca vai me levar de volta ao palácio.</b></p> <p>"He'll never take me back to the palace."</p>	<p><b>Nunca fale com estranhos.</b></p> <p>"Never talk to strangers."</p>
<p><b>O sonho da vida dela era conhecer o Brasil.</b></p> <p>"Her life long dream was to visit Brazil."</p>	<p><b>Eu te amo.</b></p> <p>"I love you."</p>
<p><b>Ele escreveu uma carta para demonstrar seu amor a ela.</b></p> <p>"He wrote a letter to show her his love."</p>	<p><b>A menina furou a orelha quando ela comprou os brincos.</b></p> <p>"The girl pierced her ears when she bought the earrings."</p>
<p><b>Eu te amo.</b></p> <p>"I love you."</p>	<p><b>Amor, vem cá!</b></p> <p>"Honey, come here!"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

<a href="#">Portuguese</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	<a href="#">About this Expression</a>
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Nunca fui tão feliz na vida.	I've never been so happy.	It's extremely common to omit the subject <i>eu</i> "I" in Portuguese. The subjects are typically implied and are treated like explicit ones - For example: <i>nunca fui</i> could also be <i>eu nunca fui</i> "I've never been." Both are correct. <i>Tão feliz na vida</i> means "so happy in my life."
Te amo, Luiza	I love you, Luiza	"I love you." Again, this is a case where the subject is implicit.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #12 Getting Married

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 12

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: É hoje o grande dia! Estou muito feliz e ansiosa!
2. Gabriela: Não vejo a hora da cerimônia. Parabéns!
3. André: Você tem certeza que não vai chover?
4. Lígia: Você vai ser uma noiva linda, tenho certeza!
5. Lucas: Qual o horário da cerimônia mesmo?

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Today is the big day! I'm very happy and nervous!
2. Gabriela: I look forward to the ceremony. Congratulations!
3. André: Are you sure it won't rain?
4. Lígia: You'll be a beautiful bride, I'm sure!
5. Lucas: What time is the ceremony taking place again?

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
noiva	bride	noun	feminine
grande	big, great	adjective	masculine, feminine
hoje (Brazilian)	today	adverb	

feliz (Brazilian)	happy		
ansioso	anxious, nervous, excited	adjective	masculine
cerimônia	ceremony	noun	feminine
parabéns	Congratulations.	expression	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Hoje eu estou estudando português.</b></p> <p>"Today I'm studying Portuguese."</p>	<p><b>Feliz aniversário!</b></p> <p>"Happy Birthday!"</p>
<p><b>Eu ganhei um cachorro e estou muito feliz.</b></p> <p>"I got a dog and I'm so happy."</p>	<p><b>Parabéns!</b></p> <p>"Congratulations!"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
É hoje o grande dia!	Today is the big day!	It's common to put adjectives before nouns, especially when emphasizing and/or giving a more poetic tone to the phrase. The same goes with putting the verb before the noun.
Estou muito feliz e ansiosa!	I'm very happy and nervous!	The first part means "I'm very happy." <i>Ansiosa</i> literally means "anxious," and it's used just like the English word. But informally, it's also used as "excited, nervous, eager, looking forward to, can't wait." So Luiza is happy and nervous; she can't wait.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #13 A Pregnancy Announcement

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 13

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: A família está crescendo. Nosso primeiro filho está a caminho!
2. Paulo: Que alegria! Um filho é uma bênção. Parabéns, futuro papai.
3. Lígia: Que maravilha! Vocês já escolheram nomes?
4. Luiza: Algo me diz que é uma menina!
5. Lucas: Não acredito que você vai ser pai! Parabéns, meu chapa.

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: Our family is getting bigger. Our first child is on the way!
2. Paulo: What a joy! A child is a blessing. Congratulations, soon-to-be daddy.
3. Lígia: How wonderful! Have you chosen names already?
4. Luiza: Something tells me it's a girl!
5. Lucas: I can't believe you're going to be a father! Congratulations, buddy.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
família (Brazilian)	family	noun	feminine
filho	son, child	noun	masculine
alegria	joy	noun	feminine
bênção	blessing	noun	feminine

maravilha	wonder; marvel	noun	feminine
pai, papai	dad, daddy	noun	masculine
acreditar	to believe	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu amo a minha família!</b></p> <p>"I love my family!"</p>	<p><b>A família está junta a comer o pequeno almoço.</b></p> <p>"The family is eating breakfast together."</p>
<p><b>É uma bênção ter vocês aqui.</b></p> <p>"It's a blessing to have you here."</p>	<p><b>Tem muitas coisas em que eu acredito, mas isso não é uma delas.</b></p> <p>"There are lots of things that I believe, but that is not one of them."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
A família está crescendo.	Our family is getting bigger.	It's very common to refer to your own family as "the family" in these situations. The word <i>crescendo</i> can mean "getting bigger" and "growing."
Nosso primeiro filho está a caminho!	Our first child is on the way!	In Portuguese grammar, there is no gender-neutral class of nouns, as opposed to English, that has gender-neutral nouns such as "child." When you want to generalize, you use the masculine form. So, whenever you don't know the gender of a baby or child, you say <i>filho</i> "son." The term <i>filha</i> meaning "daughter," is only used when it is believed or certain that the baby is in fact a girl. <i>Está a caminho</i> means "on the way/ on its way."



## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #14 Talking About Your Baby

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# **14**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Estou completamente apaixonada por essa pessoinha!
2. Helena: Posso roubar essa coisinha linda?
3. Eduardo: Sou suspeito para falar, mas ela é linda mesmo.
4. Gabriela: Quanta fofura! Dá vontade de morder.
5. Paulo: Ela é muito linda. Venha ao escritório com ela qualquer dia desses.

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: I'm head over heels in love with this little person!
2. Helena: Can I steal this beautiful little thing?
3. Eduardo: I'm biased, but she really is beautiful.
4. Gabriela: So much cuteness! She makes me want to bite her.
5. Paulo: She is very beautiful. Bring her to the office one of these days.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
coisinha	little thing	noun	feminine
fofura	cuteness, fluffiness	noun	feminine
roubar	to steal	verb	

morder	to bite	verb	
escritório (Brazilian)	office	noun	masculine
suspeito	suspect	adjective	masculine
poder	can	verb	
vir (Brazilian)	to come	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu estou indo para o escritório.</b> "I'm going to the office."</p>	<p><b>Os funcionários trabalham no escritório.</b> "The employees work at the office."</p>
<p><b>Você vem no meu aniversário amanhã?</b> "Are you coming to my birthday tomorrow?"</p>	<p><b>Eu gostaria de vir novamente amanhã se possível.</b> "I would like to come again tomorrow, if possible."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Completament e apaixonada por	head over heels in love with	This phrase is an emphatic way of saying you're in love, like head over heels in love. The first word means "completely."
essa pessoinha	this little person	It's a very tender way of showing affection to a child or baby. In other contexts, however, it can be very pejorative, like calling someone small in character, a low person.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #15 At a Family Reunion

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# **15**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Um almoço em família é sempre muito bom!
2. André: Que fique claro: eles me forçaram a sair na foto.
3. Luiza: Estava tudo tão bom! Pena que eu comi demais...
4. Paulo: Que bom ter uma família grande e unida. Abraços
5. Lucas: Foi por isso que você me deu bolo, então!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: Family lunch is always a very good thing.
2. André: To make it clear
3. Luiza: Everything was so good! Too bad I ate too much...
4. Paulo: How nice to have a big and united family. Hugs.
5. Lucas: That's why you blew me off, then!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
unido	united	adjective	masculine
dar um bolo	to blow someone off	expression	
ficar claro	to make it clear	expression	

tudo	all, everything	pronoun	invariable
almoço	lunch	noun	masculine
claro	clear	adjective	masculine
forçar	to force	verb	
grande (Brazilian)	big	adjective	masculine, feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Brasileiros comem muito no almoço.</b></p> <p>"Brazilians eat a lot at lunch."</p>	<p><b>Ficou tão claro como a luz.</b></p> <p>"It became as clear as light."</p>
<p><b>Eles não podem me forçar.</b></p> <p>"They can't force me."</p>	<p><b>Eu gosto de cachorros grandes.</b></p> <p>"I like big dogs."</p>
<p><b>Esta mesa é muito grande para este escritório pequeno.</b></p> <p>"That desk is too big for this small office."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Almoço em família	family lunch	"Lunch," <i>almoço</i> , in Brazil, is usually a big event. For most families, it's the most important meal, generally the biggest one. So, family lunches are a big thing.
é sempre muito bom	always a very good thing	This phrase can be used in a lot of situations and subjects. Here, it's referring to the family lunch.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #16 Going on a Trip

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# **16**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: O voo atrasou... aeroportos são tão chatos! Alguém online?
2. Eduardo: Eu avisei para você baixar aquele jogo!
3. Gabriela: Se quiser papear, estou por aqui, querida!
4. André: Chato é não estar num aeroporto nesse momento.
5. Helena: Saia do celular e vá ler um livro!

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: The flight was delayed... airports are so boring! Is anyone online?
2. Eduardo: I told you to download that game!
3. Gabriela: If you want to chat, I'm here, darling!
4. André: Boring is not being in an airport at this moment.
5. Helena: Turn off you cell phone and go read a book!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
atrasar	to delay	verb	
voo	flight	noun	masculine
jogo	game	noun	masculine
aeroporto	airport	noun	masculine



celular	cell phone	noun	masculine
chato	boring, dull, annoying, flat	adjective	masculine
baixar	to download	verb	
livro	book	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Este voo foi terrível.</b> "This flight was awful."</p>	<p><b>Esses voos estão com preço ótimo.</b> "These flights are at a great price."</p>
<p><b>Seu voo está atrasado.</b> "Your flight is late."</p>	<p><b>Você acha que ele vai gostar deste livro?</b> "Do you think he's going to like this book?"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
O voo atrasou	The flight was delayed	The spelling of the word <i>woo</i> meaning "flight," was recently changed according to the Portuguese New Reform, which changed the rules of orthography to unite Portuguese-speaking countries. You may still see the spelling <i>vôo</i> , with circumflex, but it's out-dated.
Aeroportos são tão chatos! Alguém online?	Airports are so boring! Is anyone online?	The word <i>chato</i> can mean a lot of things: "dull, boring, annoying." Literally, the word means "flat." In this case, it's a mix of "boring" and "dull." So in this situation <i>aeroportos</i> meaning "airports," are very dull and boring. The last question: <i>alguém online?</i> means "is anyone online?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #17 At the Local Market

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 17

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Na feirinha, procurando óculos escuros, encontrei uma escultura igual à do meu falecido avô! Inacreditável!
2. Lígia: Essas feirinhas são incríveis! Nunca se sabe o que vai encontrar.
3. André: É no máximo parecida.
4. Luiza: Parece coisa de filme!
5. Lucas: Uau!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: At the fair, while looking for sunglasses, I found a sculpture that looks the same as my late grandfather's! Unbelievable!
2. Lígia: These fairs are amazing! You never know what you'll find.
3. André: It's similar at best.
4. Luiza: It seems like something out of a movie!
5. Lucas: Wow!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
óculos	glasses	noun	masculine
escuro	dark	adjective	masculine
óculos escuros	sunglasses	noun	masculine

filme	movie	noun	masculine
escultura	sculpture	noun	feminine
falecido	deceased, late	adjective	masculine
parecido	similar	adjective	masculine
avô	grandfather	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>É muito escuro à noite.</b></p> <p>"It is very dark at night."</p>	<p><b>O avô dela é japonês.</b></p> <p>"Her grandfather is Japanese."</p>
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**Meu avô era um inventor.**

My grandfather was an inventor.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Na feirinha, procurando óculos escuros	At the fair, while looking for sunglasses	In Portuguese sometimes the diminutive is used for an unknown reason. In this case, it can mean "a small fair," but it's also used to indicate big fairs. It can be used in an affectionate way, but not necessarily. Sometimes, the use of a verb in the gerund form is good enough to replace "while doing something." <i>Procurando óculos escuros</i> in this phrase means "while looking for sunglasses," even though it doesn't include <i>enquanto</i> "while."

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encontrei uma  
escultura igual  
à do meu  
falecido avô!  
Inacreditável!

I found a  
sculpture that  
looks the same  
as my late  
grandfather's!  
Unbelievable!

Sometimes people may put adjectives in front of nouns to give the sentence a more poetic intonation. *Falecido* meaning "late, deceased," is very commonly appears before the person who's dead. But it's not a rule, as it can come afterwards as well. *Encontrei uma escultura igual à do meu falecido avô* means "I found a sculpture that looks the same as my late grandfather's." *Inacreditável!* is used exactly like its English equivalent, "Unbelievable!"

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## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #18 A Sightseeing Trip

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# **18**

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Realizando o sonho de conhecer o Pelourinho!
2. Lígia: Que legal, é um dos meus pontos turísticos favoritos!
3. Helena: Que viagem de trabalho chata! Só que não...
4. Lucas: E o maridão, foi junto?
5. Eduardo: Te encontro em alguns dias, minha linda! Estou com saudade.

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Fulfilling the dream of going to the Pelourinho
2. Lígia: How cool, it's one of my favorite sights!
3. Helena: How annoying your work trip! Not!
4. Lucas: What about your hubby? Did he come with you?
5. Eduardo: I'll meet you in a few days, my pretty! I miss you.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
só que não	Not! (as a joke, pun)	expression	
encontrar	to meet	verb	
junto	along, together	adverb	

ponto turístico	tourist attraction	noun	masculine
realizar	to fulfill, to accomplish, to perform	verb	
alguns	some	pronoun	masculine
viagem	trip	noun	feminine
sonho	dream	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**Ela sonha em ser atriz.**

"She dreams of being an actress."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Realizando o sonho de conhecer	Fulfilling the dream of going to	In Portuguese, when you first go someplace new, you say <i>conhecer</i> . That means "to know." The whole phrase means "fulfilling the dream of going to / getting to know."
o Pelourinho	the Pelourinho	<i>Pelourinho</i> is literally translated as "pillory," you don't translate it as such in this case. In this context, it's the name of a historic neighborhood in Salvador, the capital of Bahia, a northeastern state of Brazil. It is where a pillory used to be, and where many slaves were punished during the colonial times. It's a famous sight in Brazil.



## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #19 Just Relaxing

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 19

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Finalmente cheguei! Agora é só curtir.
2. Paulo: Que bom que está aproveitando. A Bahia é linda.
3. Luiza: Não quero voltar para casa!
4. Lígia: Vocês vão ficar quanto tempo?
5. André: Que trabalhão vocês estão tendo...

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: I finally arrived! I'm just going to enjoy it now.
2. Paulo: I'm glad you're enjoying it. Bahia is beautiful.
3. Luiza: I don't want to go home!
4. Lígia: How long will you stay?
5. André: That's a lot of work for you guys...

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
curtir	to like, to dig, to enjoy	verb	
aproveitar	to enjoy	verb	
voltar	to come back	verb	

chegar	to arrive	verb	
casa	home, house	noun	feminine
para	to, for	preposition	
que bom	I'm glad, how good	expression	
querer	to want	verb	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Finalmente cheguei! Agora é só	I finally arrived! Now it's just	The first part means "I finally arrived." The subject is implicit. The second part, <i>agora é só</i> , is a very common, informal expression. It's similar to "now all you have to do is...", but short and simplified. You can use this to imply that there's something you're about to do, or about someone else, like in a user manual.
curtir	enjoy, like, dig	<i>Curtir</i> is a very popular slang that means "to like, to enjoy." This word is used to describe the "Like" button on Facebook in Portuguese. You can use it for anything.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #20 Arriving Home

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 20

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Chegando em casa nesse momento... posso voltar no tempo?
2. Helena: Depressão pós-viagem? Sei como é!
3. Paulo: Bem-vinda de volta!
4. Gabriela: O prédio ficou vazio sem vocês.
5. Eduardo: A viagem foi boa, mas estou feliz em ter voltado.

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Arriving home right now... can I go back in time?
2. Helena: Post-trip depression? Been there!
3. Paulo: Welcome back!
4. Gabriela: The building was so empty without you guys.
5. Eduardo: The trip was good, but I'm happy to be back.

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
chegar	to arrive	verb	
momento	moment	noun	masculine
depressão	depression	noun	feminine

vazio	empty	adjective	
prédio	building	noun	masculine
tempo (Brazilian)	time		
mas	but	conjunction	
bom	good, nice	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Neste momento, estou muito cansado.</b></p> <p>"At this moment, I'm too tired."</p>	<p><b>Este avião está vazio.</b></p> <p>"This plane is empty."</p>
<p><b>O prédio desabou.</b></p> <p>"The building fell."</p>	<p><b>O tempo está lindo hoje.</b></p> <p><b>Eu não tenho muito tempo agora.</b></p> <p>"The weather is great today. I don't have much time now."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
<p>Chegando em casa nesse momento</p>	<p>Arriving home right now</p>	<p><i>Chegando</i> means "arriving." <i>Em casa</i> means "at home." But the word <i>casa</i> can also mean "house," in terms of the building itself. It's important to look at the context. <i>Nesse momento</i> means "in this moment," "right now."</p>
<p>posso voltar no tempo?</p>	<p>can I go back in time?</p>	<p>As a grammar recap: the subject, <i>eu</i> "I," is implicit; <i>posso</i> meaning "can" is first person singular present indicative, which confirms it. Sometimes, especially on the internet, people may say <i>pode voltar</i>. This phrase is written in the first or third person singular. This is technically wrong in terms of grammar, but it's used as a slang word among young people.</p>

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #21 It's Time to Celebrate!

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 21

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Ganhei um ingresso VIP! Alguém por aqui no sambódromo?
2. Lucas: Como você não me levou?
3. Luiza: Ingresso VIP sem acompanhante, fala sério.
4. André: Cuidado para não ficar surdo.
5. Helena: Eu e a Luiza estamos a caminho do bloco de rua, seu esnobe!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: I won a VIP ticket! Anyone here in the sambadrome?
2. Lucas: How could you not take me?
3. Luiza: VIP ticket without a plus one, seriously?
4. André: Be careful not to go deaf.
5. Helena: Luiza and I are on the way to the street carnival block, you snob!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
ganhar	to win	verb	
levar	to take, to lead, to bring	verb	



acompanhante	companion, company, plus one	noun	masculine, feminine
fala sério	seriously?! , for real?	expression	
cuidado	careful, watch out, caution	noun	masculine
esnobe	snob	adjective	masculine, feminine
bloco de rua	street carnival block	expression	
surdo	deaf	adjective	masculine

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Ganhei um ingresso VIP!	I won a VIP ticket	In Brazil, the VIP abbreviation is the same as in English. The difference is that isn't pronounced as three independent letters. Instead, you say it as a whole word; it sounds like "veeh-pee." The whole phrase means "I won a VIP ticket."
Alguém por aqui no sambódromo?	Someone around, someone here / at the sambadrome	<i>Alguém por aqui</i> is a less formal, simplification of <i>tem alguém por aqui?</i> meaning "is there, is someone." It's common to omit <i>tem</i> meaning "is there." <i>Por aqui</i> means "around, close-by." <i>Sambódromo</i> is the sambadrome, where the Carnival parade takes place. Just like cars have autodromes, samba has the sambadrome.

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #22 At a Birthday Party

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 22

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Os melhores amigos são aqueles que te dão uma festa surpresa! Obrigada, gente!
2. Gabriela: Fizemos com muito carinho!
3. Helena: Você precisava ver a sua cara!
4. Lucas: Quem fez o bolo? Estava bom demais!
5. Lígia: Você merece, parabéns!

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: The best friends are those who throw you a surprise party! Thank you, guys!
2. Gabriela: We did it with love!
3. Helena: You should've seen your face!
4. Lucas: Who made the cake? It was really good!
5. Lígia: You deserve it, congratulations!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
cara	face	noun	feminine
amigo (Brazilian)	friend	noun	masculine
aquele	those	pronoun	maculine

surpresa	surprise	noun	feminine
bom demais	really good, too good	expression	
bolo (Brazilian)	cake	noun	masculine
merecer	to deserve	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu fui visitar a minha amiga semana passada.</b></p> <p>"I went to visit my friend last week."</p>	<p><b>Ele é meu amigo há vinte anos.</b></p> <p>"He has been my friend for twenty years."</p>
<p><b>Eu e o meu melhor amigo vamos juntos pra todos os lugares.</b></p> <p>"My best friend and I go everywhere together."</p>	<p><b>Eles são amigos.</b></p> <p>"They are friends."</p>
<p><b>Elas são minhas amigas.</b></p> <p>"They are my friends."</p>	<p><b>Surpresa!</b></p> <p>"Surprise!"</p>
<p><b>Eu amo bolo de chocolate.</b></p> <p>"I love chocolate cake."</p>	<p><b>Ninguém merece.</b></p> <p>"I don't deserve this."</p>
<p><b>Nós merecemos melhor tratamento.</b></p> <p>"We deserve better treatment."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

<a href="#">Portuguese</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	<a href="#">About this Expression</a>
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Os melhores amigos são aqueles que te dão uma festa surpresa

The best friends are those who throw you a surprise party

The phrase *os melhores amigos são aqueles que* literally means "the best friends are those who/that..." In Portuguese, the concept of throwing a party is expressed with the verb *dar*, meaning "to give." Even if you throw a party for yourself, you're giving it. It expresses how Brazilians understand and enjoy parties.

---

Obrigada, gente!

Thank you, guys

Remember that *obrigada* is for females, while *obrigado* is for males. *Gente*, literally means "people." But it's also used just like the words: *peessoal*, *galera* meaning "guys, folks, gang," etc.

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## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #23 Happy New Year!

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 23

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Adeus ano velho, feliz ano novo! Pode vir quente que eu estou fervendo!
2. André: Fervendo ou derretendo nesse calor?
3. Lígia: Esse ano promete!
4. Luiza: Vamos manter nossas resoluções!
5. Gabriela: O réveillon parece ter sido ótimo!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: Goodbye, old year. Happy new year! Bring it on because I'm ready.
2. André: Boiling or melting in this heat?
3. Lígia: This year is promising!
4. Luiza: Let's stick to our resolutions!
5. Gabriela: The New Year's Eve party seems to have been great!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
adeus	goodbye	interjection	
velho (Brazilian)	old		
ferver	to boil	verb	

derreter	to melt	verb	
quente	hot	adjective	
prometer	to promise	verb	
Réveillon	New Year's Eve	noun	masculine
calor	heat	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>É triste dizer adeus.</b></p> <p>"It's sad to say goodbye."</p>	<p><b>Eu queria ter um irmão mais velho.</b></p> <p>"I wanted to have an older brother."</p>
<p><b>O sol está esquentando o deserto quente.</b></p> <p>"The sun is heating the hot desert."</p>	<p><b>O Réveillon no Rio foi o máximo!</b></p> <p>"Réveillon in Rio was the best!"</p>
<p><b>Faz muito calor em Manaus.</b></p> <p>"Manaus is very hot."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
adeus ano velho, feliz ano novo	Goodbye, old year. Happy new year!	This is an expression derived from a Brazilian song from the 50s. It's sung at New Year's Eve parties, welcoming the new year. It's been the new year hymn in Brazil for a long time.
pode vir quente que eu estou fervendo	Bring it on because I'm ready.	It's an expression derived from another song with the same name. It means "I can take it."



## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #24 At Christmas

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 24

# PORTUGUESE

1. Luiza: Hoje, ceia com a minha família. Amanhã, almoço com os sogros. Feliz natal a todos!
2. André: Almoço com meus avós? Você está de castigo?
3. Eduardo: A ceia estava uma delícia, espero que sobre espaço para o almoço.
4. Helena: Você sempre vira uma criança no natal!
5. Gabriela: Vocês trocaram presentes? Feliz natal para você também!

# ENGLISH

1. Luiza: Today, supper with my family. Tomorrow, lunch with the in-laws. Merry Christmas to all!
2. André: Lunch with my grandparents? Are you grounded?
3. Eduardo: Supper was delicious. I hope there will be room for lunch!
4. Helena: You always turn into a kid on Christmas!
5. Gabriela: Did you exchange gifts? Merry Christmas to you, too!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
de castigo	grounded	expression	
trocar	to exchange	verb	

delícia	delicious thing	noun	feminine
hoje (Brazilian)	today	adverb	
ceia	supper	noun	feminine
amanhã	tomorrow	adverb	
Natal (Brazilian)	Christmas	noun	masculine
sogros	the in-laws	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Hoje eu estou estudando português.</b></p> <p>"Today I'm studying Portuguese."</p>	<p><b>Eu vou visitar a minha família no Natal.</b></p> <p>"I'm going to visit my family on Christmas."</p>
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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Hoje, ceia com a minha família	Today, supper with my family	In Brazil, Christmas is celebrated more often, and more importantly, on Christmas Eve. People stay awake and eat late, and thus, refer to the meal as supper. When the clock hits midnight, they all celebrate and exchange presents.
Amanhã, almoço com os sogros. Feliz natal a todos!	Tomorrow, lunch with the in-laws. Merry Christmas to all!	On the 25th of December, families usually gather together for lunch, and typically eat leftovers from the previous night's supper. There's usually a lot of food, as Brazilian celebratory meals are huge. The leftovers can also last for days after Christmas! The last sentence of the post means "Merry Christmas to all!"

## LESSON NOTES

# Must-Know Portuguese Social Media Phrases S1 #25 Happy Anniversary!

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

# 25

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Um ano de casado. Que venham muitos mais! Te amo, Luiza.
2. Luiza: Com você o tempo passa voando! Também te amo, lindo.
3. Gabriela: Parece que foi ontem que vocês casaram!
4. Lucas: Cara, quem diria? Parabéns, irmão!
5. Lígia: Vocês são lindos juntos. Muitas felicidades!

# ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: One year of marriage. Let there be many more! I love you, Luiza.
2. Luiza: Time flies when I'm with you! I love you too, honey.
3. Gabriela: It seems like you just got married yesterday!
4. Lucas: Man, who would have thought? Congratulations, my brother!
5. Lígia: You two are beautiful together. Best wishes!

# VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
felicidades	cheers, best wishes	expression	masculine
passar	to go, to pass	verb	
voar	to fly	verb	

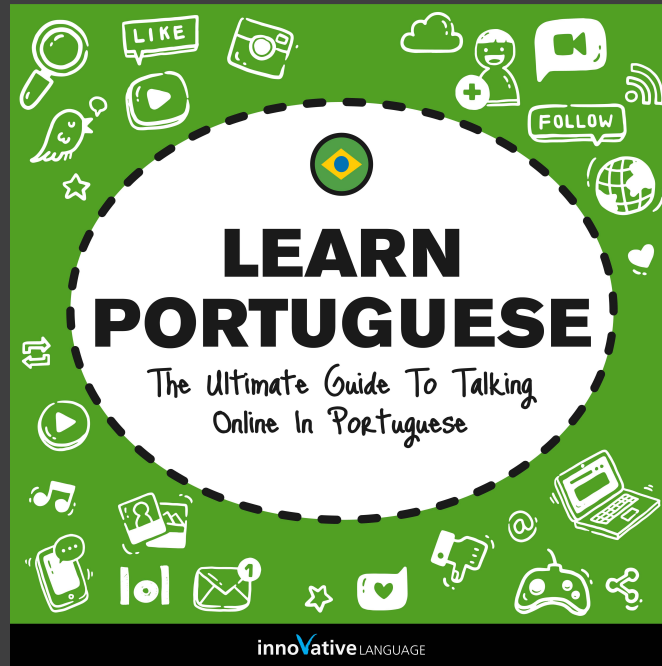
cara	dude, man	noun	masculine
ontem	yesterday	adverb	
dizer	to say	verb	
junto (Brazilian)	together	conjunction, adjective	masculine
irmão	brother, bro	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Cara, o que você tá fazendo?</b></p> <p>"Dude, what are you doing?"</p>	<p><b>Eu quero ficar junto com você.</b></p> <p>"I want to be together with you."</p>
<p><b>Nos deveríamos ir à festa juntos.</b></p> <p>"can you close that window, please?"</p>	<p><b>Eu quero ir junto.</b></p> <p>"I want to go with you."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Portuguese	English	About this Expression
Um ano de casado	a year of marriage	Whenever you're counting years of marriage, you don't say <i>casamento</i> meaning "marriage," lthe same way you would use it in English. Since you're counting the time you have had as a married person, you use the word <i>casado</i> , which means "married."
que venham muitos mais! Te amo, Luiza	Let there be many more! love you, Luiza.	This is a common expression used to express optimism or satisfaction, in the same way that you would in English. It is easiest to think of it as a fixed expression, rather than in grammatical terms. The last sentence here means "I love you, Luiza."



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12	Getting Married	25	Happy Anniversary!



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PORTUGUESE**

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## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #1 Self Introduction

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## CONTENTS

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

# 1

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #2

## Greetings and Farewells

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

# 2

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

---

dia (Brazilian)

day

noun

masculine

---

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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



## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #3 Manners

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

# 3

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Obrigado pela sua ajuda.</b> "Thank you for your help."	<b>Ele bebeu tudo.</b> "He drank everything."
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<b>Tudo bem?</b> "How are you?"
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## GRAMMAR

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #4

## Asking How Someone Is

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## CONTENTS

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

# 4

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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



## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #5

## Making Apologies

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

# 5

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #6

## Refusing Politely

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## CONTENTS

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

# 6

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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



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

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## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #7

## Do You Speak English?

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## CONTENTS

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

# 7

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

*italiano* for Italian.

*russo* for Russian.

*espanhol* for Spanish.

*alemão* for German.

*árabe* for Arabic

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #8 Talking About Your Age

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## CONTENTS

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

# 8

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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



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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #9

## Using Adjectives

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## CONTENTS

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

# 9

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #10

## Asking How Much Something Costs

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## CONTENTS

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

# 10

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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



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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #11

## How to Say Prices

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## CONTENTS

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

# 11

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say prices.

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #12

## Asking What Someone is Doing

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## CONTENTS

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

# 12



# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #13

## Who Is It?

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## CONTENTS

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

# 13

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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amigo (Brazilian)

friend

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## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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**Ele deu comida para as galinhas hoje de manhã.**

"He fed the chickens this morning."

**Ele é chinês.**

"He is Chinese."

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## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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



## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #14

## When Are You Leaving?

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## CONTENTS

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

# **14**

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #15

## Where Are You Going?

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## CONTENTS

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

# **15**

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR



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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #16

## Asking Directions

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## CONTENTS

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

# **16**

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

**Ela disse para nós não virarmos à esquerda.**

"She told us not to turn left."

## GRAMMAR

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #17

## Why?

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CONTENTS

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

# 17



# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

<b>Eu te amo.</b> "I love you."	<b>Eu não vou sair hoje.</b> "I am not going out today."
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## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #18

## Possession

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## CONTENTS

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

# **18**

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

Here's an example -

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



## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #19

## Going Without

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## CONTENTS

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

# 19

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

caneta (Brazilian)

pen

noun

feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #20

## Talking about Your Likes

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## CONTENTS

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

# 20

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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



talk starter!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #21

## Talking about Your Dislikes

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## CONTENTS

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

# 21

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #22

## Ordering at a Restaurant

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## CONTENTS

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

# 22

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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



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

## GRAMMAR

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

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #23

## Asking for the Bill

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## CONTENTS

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

# 23

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

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

## GRAMMAR

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

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*Portuguese*

*English*

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

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

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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



## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #24

## Offering an Invitation

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## CONTENTS

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

# 24

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

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

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

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

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## CULTURAL INSIGHT

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

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Portuguese S1 #25 On the Phone

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## CONTENTS

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

# 25

# BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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

# ENGLISH

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

# VOCABULARY

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

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

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE



# GRAMMAR

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

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

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



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# 3 MINUTE BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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9	Using Adjectives	22	Ordering at a Restaurant
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**400**  
ACTIONS  
& ACTIVITIES

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## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #1 In the Morning

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 1

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu acordo às sete da manhã.
2. Eu desligo o meu alarme.
3. Eu saio da cama.
4. Eu lavo o meu rosto.
5. Eu coloco pasta de dentes na minha escova de dentes.
6. Eu escovo os meus dentes.
7. Eu dou descarga na privada.
8. Eu ligo a TV.
9. Eu assisto as notícias.
10. Eu coloco a minha roupa.
11. Eu faço café.
12. Eu tomo café da manhã.
13. Eu jogo o lixo.
14. Eu passeio com o cachorro.
15. Eu dou comida para o gato.
16. Eu brigo com as crianças.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu falo com a minha família.
18. Eu tranco a porta.
19. Eu espero o elevador.
20. Eu evito o vizinho.

## ENGLISH

1. I wake up at 7 a.m.
2. I turn off my alarm.
3. I get out of bed.
4. I wash my face.
5. I put toothpaste on my toothbrush.
6. I brush my teeth.
7. I flush the toilet.
8. I turn on the TV.
9. I watch the news.
10. I put on my clothes.
11. I make coffee.

CONT'D OVER

12. I eat breakfast.
13. I take out the trash.
14. I walk the dog.
15. I feed the cat.
16. I argue with the kids.
17. I talk to my family.
18. I lock the door.
19. I wait for the elevator.
20. I avoid the neighbor.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
acordar	to wake up	verb	
alarme	alarm	noun	masculine
cama	bed	noun	feminine
rosto	face	noun	masculine
escova de dentes (Brazilian)	toothbrush	noun	feminine
dentes	teeth	noun	masculine
privada	toilet	noun	feminine
TV (Brazilian)	TV	noun	feminine



notícias	news	noun	feminine
roupa (Brazilian)	clothes	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu preciso de um despertador para me ajudar a acordar.</b></p> <p>"I need an alarm to help me wake up."</p>	<p><b>O menino acorda e levanta da cama.</b></p> <p>"The boy wakes up and leaves his bed."</p>
<p><b>Minha cama é muito pequena.</b></p> <p>"My bed is too small."</p>	<p><b>O menino acorda e levanta da cama.</b></p> <p>"The boy wakes up and leaves his bed."</p>
<p><b>A empregada está arrumando a cama de um quarto de hotel.</b></p> <p>"The maid is making the bed in a hotel room."</p>	<p><b>A mulher está lavando seu rosto.</b></p> <p>"The woman is washing her face."</p>
<p><b>Esta escova de dentes é muito macia.</b></p> <p>"This toothbrush is very soft."</p>	<p><b>Você tem dentes perfeitos.</b></p> <p>"You have perfect teeth."</p>
<p><b>A mulher está escovando seus dentes.</b></p> <p>"The woman is brushing her teeth."</p>	<p><b>Por favor desligue a TV enquanto eu estou falando com você.</b></p> <p>"Please switch off the TV while I am talking to you."</p>
<p><b>As notícias do dia foram assustadoras.</b></p> <p>"Today's news was shocking."</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>	

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #2 Commuting to Work

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 2

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu abraço os meus filhos.
2. Eu vou ao trabalho.
3. Eu ando até a rodoviária.
4. Eu atravesso a rua.
5. Eu compro uma passagem.
6. Eu subo as escadas.
7. Eu corro para pegar o ônibus.
8. Eu mostro a minha passagem para o motorista do ônibus.
9. Eu escuto música no meu smart phone.
10. Eu cochilo um pouco.
11. Eu ofereço o meu lugar para uma senhora mais velha.
12. Eu vejo o horário no meu relógio.
13. Eu vejo o trânsito no meu celular.
14. Eu faço uma ligação.
15. Eu fico preso em um engarrafamento.
16. Eu leio as notícias no meu celular.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu ando de bicicleta.
18. Eu compro um lanche para o trabalho.
19. Eu entro no edifício.
20. Eu subo correndo a escada rolante.

## ENGLISH

1. I hug my kids.
2. I go to work.
3. I walk to the bus station.
4. I cross the street.
5. I buy a ticket.
6. I go up the stairs.
7. I rush to catch the bus.
8. I show my ticket to the bus driver.
9. I listen music on my smart phone.
10. I take a short nap.
11. I offer my seat to an older woman.

CONT'D OVER

12. I check the time on my watch.
13. I check the traffic on my phone.
14. I make a phone call.
15. I get stuck in a traffic jam.
16. I read news on my phone.
17. I ride my bicycle.
18. I buy snacks for work.
19. I enter the building.
20. I run up the escalator.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
escada rolante	escalator	noun	feminine
abraçar	to hug	verb	
trabalho (Brazilian)	work; job	noun	masculine
rodoviária	bus station	noun	feminine
rua	street	noun	feminine
passagem (Brazilian)	passage, ticket	noun	feminine
escada	staircase, ladder	noun	feminine
ônibus (Brazilian)	bus	noun	masculine
motorista	driver	noun	masculine+feminine

música	music	noun	feminine
cochilar	to nap	verb	
lugar	seat	noun	
relógio	clock, watch	noun	masculine
trânsito	traffic	noun	masculine
ligação	call, connection	noun	feminine
engarrafamento	traffic jam	noun	masculine
celular	cellular phone	noun	masculine
bicicleta	bicycle, bike	noun	feminine
lanche (Brazilian)	snack	noun	masculine
edifício	building	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu posso te abraçar?</b></p> <p>"May I hug you?"</p>	<p><b>O meu trabalho é ensinar português.</b></p> <p>"My job is to teach Portuguese."</p>
<p><b>Eu gosto do meu trabalho.</b></p> <p>"I like my job."</p>	<p><b>Esta é a rua principal.</b></p> <p>"This is the main street."</p>
<p><b>Eu perdi as passagens.</b></p> <p>"I lost the tickets."</p>	<p><b>A passagem para Rio Branco é sessenta reais.</b></p> <p>"The ticket to Rio Branco is sixty reals."</p>
<p><b>Ele caiu da escada.</b></p> <p>"He fell from the ladder."</p>	<p><b>Uma viagem de ônibus de São Paulo a Brasília demora em média quinze horas.</b></p> <p>"A bus trip from São Paulo to Brasília takes fifteen hours on average."</p>

<p><b>O terminal de ônibus fica naquela esquina.</b></p> <p>"The bus terminal is on that corner."</p>	<p><b>Minha mãe é uma excelente motorista.</b></p> <p>"My mother is an excellent driver."</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>Ela ganhou um relógio dos seus pais depois da cerimônia de formatura.</b></p> <p>"She got a watch from her parents after the graduation ceremony."</p>	<p><b>Eu herdei este relógio do meu avô.</b></p> <p>"I inherited this clock from my grandfather."</p>
<p><b>Relógios suíços são muito famosos.</b></p> <p>"Swiss watches are very famous."</p>	<p><b>O trânsito ta horrível hoje.</b></p> <p>"The traffic is horrible today."</p>
<p><b>A ligação está ruim.</b></p> <p>"The connection is bad."</p>	<p><b>Com um celular, você pode fazer chamadas de praticamente qualquer lugar.</b></p> <p>"With a cellular phone, you can make calls from almost anywhere."</p>
<p><b>Minha bicicleta está na garagem.</b></p> <p>"My bike is in the garage."</p>	<p><b>Esse edifício é novinho.</b></p> <p>"This building is brand new."</p>
<p><b>Ontem à noite, teve um incêndio no edifício do outro lado da rua.</b></p> <p>"Last night, there was a fire in the building across the street."</p>	

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #3 Computers and Computing

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 3



# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu ligo o meu computador.
2. Eu leio anotações no meu tablet.
3. Eu vejo o meu e-mail.
4. Eu instalo um software novo.
5. Eu compacto arquivos em um único arquivo zip.
6. Eu baixo um arquivo.
7. Eu imprimo um documento.
8. Eu faço upload de um vídeo no YouTube.
9. Eu respondo um comentário.
10. Eu saio do programa.
11. Eu reinicio o computador.
12. Eu navego na Internet.
13. Eu marco um site nos favoritos.
14. Eu adiciono uma imagem como anexo em um e-mail.
15. Eu ativo o firewall.
16. Eu uso uma conta de e-mail grátis.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu vejo a pasta de spam.
18. Eu uso dois navegadores diferentes.
19. Eu fecho todas as janelas.
20. Eu desligo o computador.

## ENGLISH

1. I turn on my computer.
2. I read notes on my tablet.
3. I check my e-mail.
4. I install new software.
5. I compress files into a single zip file.
6. I download a file.
7. I print out a document.
8. I upload a video to YouTube.
9. I reply to a comment.
10. I quit the program.
11. I restart the computer.

CONT'D OVER

12. I browse the Internet.
13. I bookmark a website.
14. I add an image as an attachment to an email.
15. I turn on the firewall.
16. I use a free email account.
17. I check the spam folder.
18. I use two different web browsers.
19. I close all windows.
20. I shut down the computer.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
computador (Brazilian)	computer	noun	masculine
tablet	tablet	noun	masculine
e-mail	e-mail	noun	masculine
software	software	noun	masculine
arquivo	file	noun	masculine
baixar	to download	verb	
documento (Brazilian)	document	noun	masculine
fazer upload	to upload	verb	

comentar	to comment	verb	
programa	program	noun	masculine
reiniciar	to restart	verb	
internet (Brazilian)	Internet	noun	feminine
sites	websites	noun	masculine
anexo	attachment	noun	masculine
firewall	firewall	noun	masculine
conta	account	noun	feminine
spam	spam	noun	masculine
navegador	web browser	noun	
janela	window	noun	feminine
desligar	turn off	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Aparecem mensagens de erro no meu computador toda hora.</b></p> <p>"Error messages appear on my computer all the time."</p>	<p><b>Eu estou usando o computador agora.</b></p> <p>"I am using the computer now."</p>
<p><b>Eu mantenho contato com os meus amigos e colegas de trabalho por e-mail.</b></p> <p>"I keep in touch with my friends and coworkers by e-mail."</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>Qual é o seu programa de TV favorito?</b></p> <p>"What's your favorite TV program?"</p>	<p><b>Eu não tenho internet no meu computador.</b></p> <p>"I don't have Internet on my computer."</p>

<b>Ela cria sites para internet.</b> "She creates sites for the internet."	<b>Você tem conta no HSBC?</b> "Do you have an account with HSBC?"
<b>O banheiro tem uma janela minúscula.</b> "The bathroom has a tiny window."	<b>O homem está abrindo a janela.</b> "The man is opening the window."
<b>As crianças desligaram a força.</b> "The children turned off the power."	

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #4 Housework

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 4

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu limpo a janela.
2. Eu aspiro o tapete.
3. Eu limpo o forno.
4. Eu tiro a poeira das prateleiras.
5. Eu pago as contas.
6. Eu rego as plantas.
7. Eu lavo a roupa suja.
8. Eu uso amaciante de roupas.
9. Eu lavo a louça.
10. Eu troco uma lâmpada.
11. Eu peço para as crianças terminarem a lição de casa.
12. Eu faço o almoço.
13. Eu compro comida.
14. Eu monto uma estante de livros nova.
15. Eu reorganizo os móveis.
16. Eu pinto as paredes.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu arrumo uma cadeira quebrada.
18. Eu lavo o carro da família.
19. Eu visito os meus pais.
20. Eu fiquei o dia todo com preguiça.

## ENGLISH

1. I wipe the window.
2. I vacuum the carpet.
3. I clean the oven.
4. I dust the shelves.
5. I pay the bills.
6. I water the plants.
7. I do laundry.
8. I use fabric softener.
9. I wash the dishes.
10. I change a lightbulb.
11. I ask the kids to finish their homework.

CONT'D OVER



12. I make lunch.
13. I buy groceries.
14. I assemble a new bookshelf.
15. I rearrange the furniture.
16. I paint the walls.
17. I fix a broken chair.
18. I wash the family car.
19. I visit my parents.
20. I spend day being lazy.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
preguiça	lazyness	noun	
janela	window	noun	feminine
tapete	carpet	noun	masculine
forno (Brazilian)	oven	noun	masculine
prateleira (Brazilian)	shelf	noun	feminine
conta	bill	noun	feminine
planta	plant	noun	feminine
roupa suja	laundry	noun	
amaciante	softener	noun	masculine

louça	dish	noun	feminine
lâmpada	light bulb	noun	feminine
lição de casa (Brazilian)	homework	noun	feminine
almoço	lunch	noun	masculine
comida (Brazilian)	food	noun	feminine
estante de livros	bookshelf	noun	
móvel	furniture	noun	masculine
parede	wall	noun	feminine
cadeira	chair	noun	feminine
carro (Brazilian)	car	noun	masculine
pais	parents, fathers	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>O banheiro tem uma janela minúscula.</b></p> <p>"The bathroom has a tiny window."</p>	<p><b>O homem está abrindo a janela.</b></p> <p>"The man is opening the window."</p>
<p><b>Maria comprou um tapete novo.</b></p> <p>"Maria bought a new carpet."</p>	<p><b>Eu tenho um forno enorme na minha casa.</b></p> <p>"I have a huge oven in my house."</p>
<p><b>Não toque no forno enquanto ele ainda estiver quente.</b></p> <p>"Don't touch the oven when it is still hot."</p>	<p><b>O homem esfregou o forno.</b></p> <p>"The man scrubbed the oven."</p>
<p><b>O conteúdo daquela prateleira é proibido para crianças desta casa.</b></p> <p>"The content of that shelf is forbidden to the kids of this house."</p>	<p><b>A conta telefônica foi vinte reais este mês.</b></p> <p>"The telephone bill was twenty reais this month."</p>

<p><b>O homem está a escolher uma lâmpada.</b></p> <p>"The man is choosing a light bulb."</p>	<p><b>Hoje você tem lição de casa.</b></p> <p>"Today you have homework."</p>
<p><b>Esqueci de fazer a lição de casa!</b></p> <p>"I forgot to do the homework!"</p>	<p><b>Brasileiros comem muito no almoço.</b></p> <p>"Brazilians eat a lot at lunch."</p>
<p><b>Esta comida está muito deliciosa.</b></p> <p>"This food is very delicious."</p>	<p><b>Esta comida é deliciosa!</b></p> <p>"This food is delicious!"</p>
<p><b>Como você cozinha esta comida?</b></p> <p>"How do you cook this food?"</p>	<p><b>Precisamos de seis cadeiras para a nossa mesa.</b></p> <p>"We need six chairs for our table."</p>
<p><b>Como a gasolina é muito cara, muita gente prefere carro a álcool ou flex.</b></p> <p>"Since gasoline is very expensive, many people prefer an ethanol or flex fuel car."</p>	<p><b>Ele escolheu o carro azul.</b></p> <p>"He chose a blue car."</p>
<p><b>O carro dela está na garagem.</b></p> <p>"Her car is in the garage."</p>	<p><b>Eles são bons pais.</b></p> <p>"They are good parents."</p>

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #5 At the Office

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 5

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu bati ponto com o meu crachá.
2. Eu sento na minha mesa.
3. Eu defino as prioridades.
4. Me pedem para trabalhar em uma tarefa.
5. Eu crio documentações.
6. Eu participo de uma reunião.
7. Eu arrumo a minha mesa.
8. Eu coloco uma caneta em uma gaveta.
9. Eu respondo um e-mail.
10. Eu tomo notas.
11. Eu encomendo equipamento de escritório.
12. Eu mando um fax.
13. Eu saio para o almoço com os meus colegas.
14. Eu recebo uma ligação.
15. Eu preparo uma apresentação.
16. Eu tiro férias remuneradas.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu tenho uma ideia nova.
18. Eu tomo notas no papel de rascunho.
19. Eu saio do escritório na hora certa.
20. Eu trabalho uma hora extra.

## ENGLISH

1. I clock in with my ID card.
2. I sit at my desk.
3. I set priorities.
4. I am asked to work on a task.
5. I create documentation.
6. I attend a meeting.
7. I tidy up my desk.
8. I put a pen in a drawer.
9. I answer an e-mail.
10. I take notes.
11. I order office equipment.

CONT'D OVER

12. I send a fax.
13. I go for lunch with my colleagues.
14. I receive a phone call.
15. I prepare a presentation.
16. I take a paid vacation.
17. I get a new idea.
18. I take notes on scratch paper.
19. I leave the office on time.
20. I work one hour overtime.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
hora extra	overtime	noun	
sair	to leave	verb	
crachá	ID card, badge	noun	masculine
mesa	desk	noun	
prioridade	priority	noun	feminine
tarefa	task	noun	
documentação	document	noun	feminine
reunião	meeting	noun	feminine

arrumar	to tidy up	verb	
gaveta	drawer	noun	feminine
responder	to answer	verb	
nota	note	noun	
equipamento	equipment	noun	
fax	fax	noun	masculine
almoço	lunch	noun	masculine
ligação	phone call	noun	
apresentação	presentation	noun	
férias	vacation	noun	feminine
ideia	idea	noun	feminine
papel	paper	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>As pessoas compareceram à reunião.</b> "The people are attending the meeting."</p>	<p><b>Eu vou mandar os papéis para você pelo fax agora mesmo.</b> "I will send you the papers by fax right away."</p>
<p><b>Brasileiros comem muito no almoço.</b> "Brazilians eat a lot at lunch."</p>	<p><b>Tive uma ideia.</b> "I had an idea."</p>



## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #6 Health and Diet

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 6

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu tento uma dieta nova.
2. Eu subo em uma balança.
3. Eu tento aumentar o meu metabolismo.
4. Eu faço exercícios duas vezes por semana.
5. Eu faço abdominais todos os dias.
6. Eu faço flexões todos os dias.
7. Eu faço um check-up médico.
8. Eu faço gargarejo depois de voltar para casa.
9. Eu quero evitar pegar um resfriado.
10. Eu tento comer mais verduras e legumes.
11. Eu como comida rica em minerais.
12. Eu tomo um monte de vitaminas.
13. Eu trato de comer bastante fibra.
14. Eu reduzo os carboidratos.
15. Eu como alimentos ricos em proteína.
16. Eu subo a escada correndo.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu tento comer uma dieta equilibrada.
18. Eu conto as calorias.
19. Eu diminuo nos doces.
20. Eu cedo à tentação.

## ENGLISH

1. I try a new diet.
2. I step on a scale.
3. I work on increasing my metabolism.
4. I exercise twice a week.
5. I do sit-ups every day.
6. I do push-ups every day.
7. I get a health checkup.
8. I gargle after returning home.
9. I want to avoid catching a cold.
10. I try to eat more vegetables.
11. I eat food with a lot of minerals.

CONT'D OVER

12. I take a lots of vitamins.
13. I make sure to eat a lot of fiber.
14. I reduce carbohydates.
15. I eat food with a lot of protein.
16. I run up the stairs.
17. I try to eat a balanced diet.
18. I count calories.
19. I cut back on sweets.
20. I give in to temptation.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
tentação	temptation	noun	
dieta	diet	noun	feminine
balança	scale	noun	feminine
metabolismo	metabolism	noun	masculine
fazer exercício	to exercise	verb	
abdominal	sit-up	adjective	
flexão	push-up	noun	feminine
check-up médico	health checkup	noun	

fazer gargarejo	to gargle	verb	
resfriado	cold	noun	masculine
verdura e legume	vegetable	noun	
mineral	mineral	noun	masculine
vitamina	vitamin	noun	feminine
fibra	fiber	noun	feminine
carboidrato	carbohydrate	carbohydrate	masculine
proteína	protein	noun	feminine
escada	stair	noun	
dieta equilibrada	balanced diet	noun	
caloria	calorie	noun	
doce	sweet	adjective	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**Ele tem uma dieta muito equilibrada.**

"He has a very balanced diet."

**Eu acho que eu peguei um resfriado.**

"I think I caught a cold."

**Eu gosto de doce de abóbora.**

"I like pumpkin sweets."

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #7 Hanging Out

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 7

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu escolho um lugar para me encontrar com meu amigo.
2. Eu tento não chegar tarde.
3. Eu faço churrasco na praia.
4. Eu compro um monte de roupas na promoção.
5. Eu experimento as roupas em um provador.
6. Eu encontro ofertas.
7. Eu bebo café na cafeteria.
8. Eu encontro meus amigos no shopping.
9. Eu vendo roupas velhas em um bazar.
10. Eu começo um hobby novo.
11. Eu assisto um filme novo.
12. Eu recebo um ingresso de cinema grátis.
13. Eu subo em uma montanha russa.
14. O restaurante abre às 10 da manhã.
15. Eu vejo a etiqueta de preço.
16. Eu pergunto o preço para o vendedor.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu ando ao redor do bairro.
18. Eu experimento uma amostra grátis na loja de chocolate.
19. Eu procuro atividades voluntárias.
20. Eu perco a minha câmera digital.

## ENGLISH

1. I choose a place to meet with my friend.
2. I try not to be late.
3. I barbecue on the beach.
4. I buy a lot of clothes at a sale.
5. I try on the clothes in a fitting room.
6. I find bargains.
7. I drink coffee at the cafe.
8. I meet my friends at the mall.
9. I sell old clothes at a flea market.
10. I start a new hobby.
11. I watch a new movie.

CONT'D OVER



12. I get a free movie ticket.
13. I ride on a roller coaster.
14. The restaurant opens at 10 a.m.
15. I check the price tag.
16. I ask the sales clerk about the price.
17. I walk around the neighborhood.
18. I try a sample at the chocolate store.
19. I look for volunteer activities.
20. I lose my digital camera.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
câmera digital	digital camera	noun	
atividades voluntárias	volunteer activities	noun	
chocolate	chocolate	noun	
lugar	place	Noun	Masculine
tarde	to late	verb	
fazer churrasco	to barbecue	verb	
promoção	sale	noun	feminine
provador	fitting room	noun	

oferta	bargain	noun	
cafeteria	cafe	noun	
shopping	mall	noun	
bazar	flea market	noun	masculine
hobby	hobby	noun	
filme	movie	noun	
ingresso	ticket	noun	
montanha russa	roller coaster	noun	
restaurante	restaurant	noun	
etiqueta de preço	price tag	noun	
vendedor	sales clerk	noun	
bairro	neighborhood	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu amo esse lugar! É tão tranquilo!</b></p> <p>"I love this place! It's so peaceful!"</p>	<p><b>Que lugar bonito!</b></p> <p>"What a beautiful place!"</p>
<p><b>A loja estava toda na promoção.</b></p> <p>"The store has everything on sale."</p>	<p><b>Eu comprei este globo do mundo na promoção.</b></p> <p>"I bought this world globe on sale."</p>
<p><b>Este bairro é muito calmo e tem fácil acesso para o centro.</b></p> <p>"This neighborhood is really calm and it is easy to access the downtown area from it."</p>	<p><b>Eu quero morar naquele bairro.</b></p> <p>"I want to live in that neighborhood."</p>

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #8 Dining Out

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 8

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu reservo um assento para não-fumantes.
2. Eu chamo um garçom.
3. Eu peço a carta de vinhos.
4. Eu peço uma bebida.
5. Eu pego um monte de comida no buffet.
6. Eu peço uma bandeja de queijos variados.
7. Eu fico guloso e peço um monte de pratos.
8. Eu dei de cara com um amigo na cafeteria.
9. Eu peço outro prato.
10. Eu derrubei o meu hashi.
11. Eu comemoro o aniversário dos meus filhos em restaurantes bons.
12. Eu experimento uma cerveja da região.
13. Eu coloco molho de salada na salada.
14. Eu sirvo água de uma jarra.
15. Eu peço peixe como prato principal.
16. Eu peço mais arroz.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu peço uma sobremesa.
18. Eu procuro o palito de dentes.
19. Eu peço a conta.
20. Eu pago com cartão de crédito.

## ENGLISH

1. I reserve a non-smoking seat.
2. I call a waiter.
3. I ask for a wine list.
4. I order a drink.
5. I get a lot of food at the buffet.
6. I order an assorted cheese platter.
7. I get greedy and order a lot of dishes.
8. I bumped into a friend at the cafeteria.
9. I ask for another plate.
10. I drop my chopsticks.
11. I celebrate my childrens' birthdays at nice restaurants.

CONT'D OVER

12. I try a local beer.
13. I put salad dressing on the salad.
14. I pour water from a pitcher.
15. I order fish for the main course.
16. I ask for more rice.
17. I order a dessert.
18. I look for toothpicks.
19. I ask for the bill.
20. I pay by credit card.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
reservar	to reserve	verb	
garçom	waiter	noun	masculine
carta de vinhos	wine list	noun	
bebida	drink	noun	
buffet	buffet	noun	
bandeja	platter	noun	feminine
guloso	greedy	adjective	
cafeteria	cafeteria	noun	

prato	plate	noun	masculine
hashi	chopsticks	noun	
comemorar	to celebrate	verb	
cerveja	beer	noun	feminine
salada	salad	noun	
jarra	pitcher	noun	feminine
prato principal	main course	phrase	masculine
arroz	rice	noun	masculine
sobremesa	dessert	noun	
palito de dentes	toothpick	noun	
conta	bill	noun	feminine
cartão de crédito	credit card	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Eu não consigo acreditar como o garçom deste lugar é grosseiro!</b></p> <p>"I can't believe how rude the waiter is at this place!"</p>	<p><b>Onde está o garçom?</b></p> <p>"Where's the waiter?"</p>
<p><b>No Brasil nós comemos arroz todos os dias.</b></p> <p>"In Brazil we eat rice every day."</p>	<p><b>A conta telefônica foi vinte reais este mês.</b></p> <p>"The telephone bill was twenty reais this month."</p>

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #9 Relaxing at Home

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 9



# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu acendo velas perfumadas.
2. Eu faço chá de ervas.
3. Eu limpo um disco rígido.
4. Eu embaralho um baralho de cartas.
5. Eu faço uns artesanatos.
6. Eu jogo um jogo de tabuleiro com os meus amigos.
7. Eu abro uma lata de cerveja.
8. Eu vou para a loja de conveniência.
9. O caminhão de entrega passa na minha casa.
10. Eu peço uma pizza.
11. Eu finjo não estar em casa.
12. Eu jogo vídeo game com os meus amigos.
13. Eu perco o controle remoto.
14. Eu assisto TV a cabo.
15. Eu luto com os meus filhos pelo controle remoto.
16. Eu alugo filmes online.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu mudo de canal.
18. Eu choro no episódio final.
19. Eu leio um livro para o meu filho.
20. Eu critico o desempenho de um ator.

## ENGLISH

1. I light scented candle.
2. I make herbal tea.
3. I clean up a hard disk.
4. I shuffle a deck of cards.
5. I do some crafts.
6. I play a board game with my friends.
7. I open a can of beer.
8. I go to the convenience store.
9. The delivery truck comes by my house.
10. I order a pizza.
11. I pretend not to be at home.

CONT'D OVER

12. I play video games with my friends.
13. I lose the remote control.
14. I watch cable TV.
15. I fight with my children over the remote control.
16. I rent online movie.
17. I change the channel.
18. I cry at the final episode.
19. I read a book to my child.
20. I criticize an actor's performance.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
vela	candle	noun	
chá de ervas	herbal tea	noun	
disco rígido	hard disk	noun	
carta	card	noun	
artesanato	craft	noun	
jogo de tabuleiro	board game	noun	
lata	can	noun	
loja de conveniência	convenience store	noun	

caminhão de entrega	delivery truck	noun	
pizza	pizza	noun	
fingir	to pretend	verb	
vídeo game	video game	noun	
perder	to lose	verb	
TV a cabo	cable TV	noun	
controle remoto	remote control	noun	masculine
alugar	to rent	verb	
canal	channel	noun	
episódio final	final episode	noun	
livro	book	noun	masculine
ator	actor	noun	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Os gatos estão perdidos.</b></p> <p>"The cats are lost."</p>	<p><b>Eu perdi meu cartão do banco.</b></p> <p>"I lost my bank card."</p>
<p><b>O homem está desligando a televisão com o controle remoto.</b></p> <p>"The man is turning off the TV with the remote control."</p>	<p><b>Eu vou alugar um carro pequeno.</b></p> <p>"I will rent a small car."</p>

## LESSON NOTES

# Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Portuguese #10 At Night

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences

# 10

# PORTUGUESE

1. Eu destranco a porta da frente.
2. Eu entro no apartamento.
3. Eu ligo a luz.
4. Eu relaxo no sofá.
5. Eu assisto o noticiário da noite.
6. Eu convido os amigos para jantar em casa.
7. Eu preparo a janta.
8. Eu coloco as crianças na cama.
9. Eu conto histórias de ninar para os meus filhos.
10. Eu conto piadas hilárias para os meus amigos.
11. Eu sirvo um copo de vinho.
12. Eu derramo vinho na mesa.
13. Eu limpo a bagunça.
14. Eu tenho uma conversa com meu chefe pelo telefone.
15. Eu falo sobre o meu dia.
16. Eu faço planos para amanhã.

CONT'D OVER

17. Eu tomo um banho quente.
18. Eu seco o meu cabelo com um secador de cabelo.
19. Eu carregar a bateria do meu celular.
20. Eu vou dormir ao redor da meia-noite.

## ENGLISH

1. I unlock the front door
2. I enter the apartment
3. I turn on the light
4. I relax on the sofa
5. I watch the evening news.
6. I invite friends over for dinner.
7. I prepare dinner.
8. I put the children to bed.
9. I tell bedtime stories to my children.
10. I tell hilarious jokes to my friends.
11. I pour a glass of wine.

CONT'D OVER

12. I spill wine on the table.
13. I clean up the mess.
14. I have a conversation with my boss on the phone.
15. I talk about my day.
16. I plan for tomorrow.
17. I take a hot bath.
18. I dry my hair with a hair dryer.
19. I charge the batteries on my phone.
20. I go to sleep around midnight.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
porta	door	noun	feminine
apartamento	apartment	noun	masculine
luz	light	noun	feminine
sofá	sofa	noun	masculine
assistir	to watch	verb	
amigo	friend	noun	masculine
janta	dinner	noun	feminine
criança	child	noun	feminine
história	story	noun	

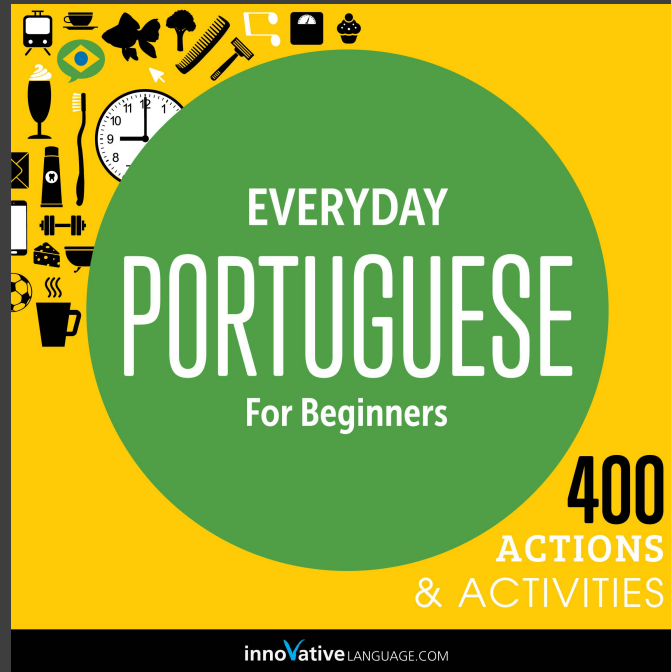


piada	joke	noun	feminine
vinho	wine	noun	masculine
mesa	table	noun	feminine
bagunça	mess	noun	feminine
conversa	conversation	noun	
dia	day	noun	masculine
fazer planos	to plan	verb	
banho	bath	noun	masculine
secador de cabelo	hair dryer	noun	
bateria	battery	noun	feminine
meia-noite	midnight	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>A estudante universitária está a fechar a porta.</b></p> <p>"The university student is closing the door."</p>	<p><b>Estou muito animada com o meu apartamento novo!</b></p> <p>"I'm very excited with my new apartment!"</p>
<p><b>Eu limpei o meu apartamento hoje.</b></p> <p>"I cleaned my apartment today."</p>	<p><b>Ela mora naquele apartamento há doze anos.</b></p> <p>"She lived in that apartment for twelve years."</p>
<p><b>O homem liga a luz.</b></p> <p>"The man turns on the light."</p>	<p><b>Eu quero comprar um sofá novo.</b></p> <p>"I wanna buy a new sofa."</p>
<p><b>Eu sempre assisto esse programa.</b></p> <p>"I always watch this TV show."</p>	<p><b>Eu fui visitar a minha amiga semana passada.</b></p> <p>"I went to visit my friend last week."</p>

<p><b>Ele é meu amigo há vinte anos.</b></p> <p>"He has been my friend for twenty years."</p>	<p><b>Eu e o meu melhor amigo vamos juntos pra todos os lugares.</b></p> <p>"My best friend and I go everywhere together."</p>
<p><b>Eles são amigos.</b></p> <p>"They are friends."</p>	<p><b>Elas são minhas amigas.</b></p> <p>"They are my friends."</p>
<p><b>A janta será às vinte horas.</b></p> <p>"Dinner will be at eight o'clock."</p>	<p><b>Quando eu era criança, eu queria visitar o Japão.</b></p> <p>"When I was a child, I wanted to visit Japan."</p>
<p><b>Quando eu era criança eu costumava ir de bicicleta para a escola todos os dias.</b></p> <p>"When I was a child I used to ride my bike to school every day."</p>	<p><b>Contamos muitas piadas pelo caminho.</b></p> <p>"We tell lots of jokes along the way."</p>
<p><b>Eu bebo vinho em todas as refeições.</b></p> <p>"I drink wine at all meals."</p>	<p><b>Eu ponho os livros na mesa.</b></p> <p>"I put the books on the table."</p>
<p><b>Esta mesa é feita de madeira.</b></p> <p>"This table was made by wood."</p>	<p><b>Você pode deixar os livros na mesa.</b></p> <p>"You can leave the books on the table."</p>
<p><b>Só tem uma mesa aberta.</b></p> <p>"There is only one open table."</p>	<p><b>Felipe sempre faz bagunça.</b></p> <p>"Felipe always makes a mess."</p>
<p><b>Hoje é dia 20 de abril.</b></p> <p>"Today is April 20th."</p>	<p><b>Que dia é hoje?</b></p> <p>"What day is it today?"</p>
<p><b>Ela tomou um banho de ervas.</b></p> <p>"She took an herb bath."</p>	



## Intro

- 1 Daily Routines in Portuguese #1 In the Morning
- 2 Daily Routines in Portuguese #2 Commuting to Work
- 3 Daily Routines in Portuguese #3 Computers and Computing
- 4 Daily Routines in Portuguese #4 Housework
- 5 Daily Routines in Portuguese #5 At the Office
- 6 Daily Routines in Portuguese #6 Health and Diet
- 7 Daily Routines in Portuguese #7 Hanging Out
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- 9 Daily Routines in Portuguese #9 Relaxing at Home
- 10 Daily Routines in Portuguese #10 At Night