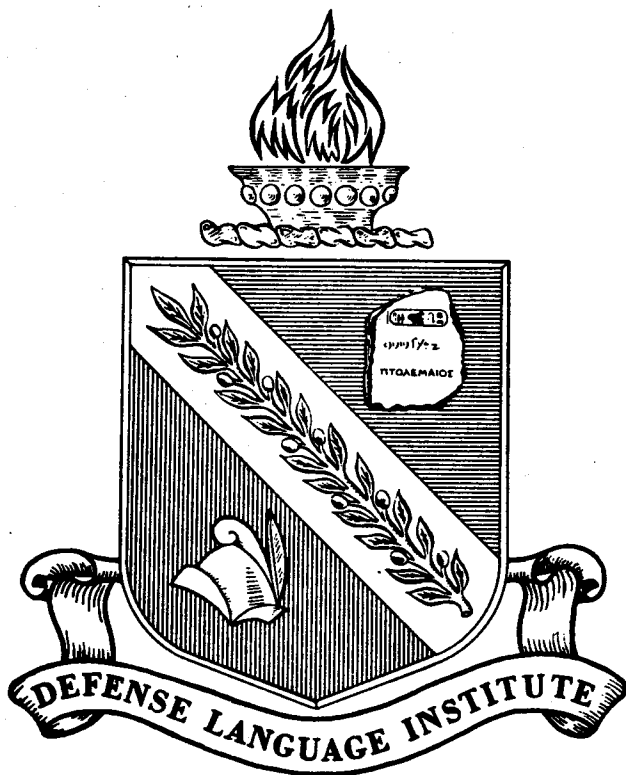


HEADSTART

PORTUGUESE PROGRAM

MANUAL OF

ADMINISTRATION



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Prepared by
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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SECTION 1. GENERAL

This manual is meant to provide all necessary information for the implementation of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center's Portuguese Headstart Program.

All modules, except Cultural, are accompanied by tapes. The course materials and tapes are explained in the student letter (page 18).

A. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE

1. Purpose

a. This course is essentially for military and civilian employees stationed in the Azores and Portugal and serves to

(1) provide an introduction into the continental Portuguese language,

(2) assist them in adjusting successfully to a new cultural environment,

(3) facilitate effectiveness of newly arrived personnel in the Portuguese environment.

b. The Portuguese Headstart Program has been designed as a comprehensive language learning system. Flexibility in its use is the greatest advantage of this program.

(1) It can be self-instructional. A student can learn at his own pace, practicing until he acquires mastery of the new words and structures.

(2) It can be self-paced. A student can learn at his own pace, consulting with an instructor or a native speaker when he needs assistance.

(3) It can be used in a formal classroom setting with an instructor. The instructor can teach the course in a self-paced or group-paced mode.

2. Goal. The course aims at providing a headstart into the Portuguese language and presenting an orientation to Portuguese behavior patterns, attitudes, and values.

3. Objectives. Upon completing this course the student will be able to

a. communicate in situations that have a high contact frequency between Americans (or British) and Portuguese, such

as asking for directions, eating, shopping, driving, and finding a home.

b. respond appropriately in situations requiring knowledge of Portuguese culture, society, and mores.

4. Scope. The course material consists of:

a. Eight printed modules with corresponding tapes. Each of the modules is divided into parts which include specific performance objectives. Most parts contain a short conversation, centering around a common situation, and practice exercises needed to reach the stated objectives. After each unit, a self-evaluation quiz enables the student to check his mastery of those objectives.

b. Cultural Notes, a booklet in English. This booklet (one for the Azores and another for Portugal) provides orientation on the cultural environment in which the student will find himself.

c. A Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese glossary.

d. A Manual of Administration. This manual includes administrative information, course characteristics, testing procedures, module objectives, and a tape script for all the cassettes which accompany the course.

e. End-of-Course Test. This consists of a tape, answer sheet, test booklet, and a test key.

B. MATERIALS AVAILABLE TO EDUCATION SERVICES FROM THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

1. The student package available to the Educational Services Office from the Defense Language Institute will contain:

a. Eight nonexpendable textbooks:

Getting to Know You
Numbers and Money
Time Expressions and Dates
Getting About
At the Restaurant
On the Road
Finding a Home
A Medical Emergency

b. Sixteen cassettes or reel-to-reel tapes to accompany the eight textbooks (nonexpendable).

c. Cultural Notes, a booklet in English (expendable).

d. A cumulative Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese Glossary (expendable).

e. Student letter.

Each of the above booklets are also available individually. DLIFLC PAM 350-5 has a complete listing of all available materials.

2. The administration package consists of the following:

a. Two copies of the Manual of Administration.

b. Test package:

(1) Ten copies of the test booklet for the End-of-Course Test.

(2) Two copies of the End-of-Course Test tape.

(3) Two stencil scoring keys for the End-of-Course Test.

(4) A one-page printed key provided as a double check against the stencil key. This printed key contains the answers to the multiple-choice section of the End-of-Course Test.

(5) An initial issue of DLI OPSCAN answer sheets (DLI Form 104) for the test. Requests for additional answer sheets should be addressed to: DLIFLC, ATTN: ATFL-DT-N, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940.

c. Certificates of Completion (DLIFLC 122).

Certification of completion will be issued by the Education Services Officer, the Course Manager, or Unit Commander as appropriate. In the case of COMIBERLANT this would be the OIC, USNATSUPUNIT; in the Azores, the Director of the Education Center, or his representative.

3. Technical Modules

a. The technical reference modules on aircraft maintenance, Alverca Technical Reference Module and Glossary, are an advanced component of the Portuguese Headstart Program. These materials are intended for personnel stationed at the Alverca Aircraft Depot and others who have an interest in aircraft maintenance or flight terminology in Portuguese.

b. The materials are intended for bilingual use and may serve the needs of Portuguese personnel as well as English-speaking technicians. These modules have been designed for technical reference only and should serve as a guide and resource in meeting the communication problems of an advanced technical age. The student should not attempt to use it before completing all modules of the Portuguese Headstart Program.

C. MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR ADMINISTRATION

For Education Services

a. Personnel:

(1) Where possible, make available a person with a working knowledge of Portuguese at scheduled times to assist the students.

(2) It is important that this person be thoroughly familiar with Sections 2, 3, and 4 of this manual, as well as with the course materials, including the tapes.

b. Logistics:

(1) The Education Services Office must determine the appropriate stock level for texts and answer sheets and procure additional copies as needed in accordance with para 4-4b, Chapter 4 of AR 350-20. DD Form 1155 with a fund citation is the document for procurement. Allow eight weeks for delivery.

(2) To receive materials on a nonreimbursable basis, the Education Services Office must have a DLIFLC approved language program and project their requirements IAW Joint Regulation AR 350-20/OPNAVINST 1550.7A/AFR 50-40/MCO 1550.4C and DLI PAM 350-9.

(3) Procure sufficient numbers of Certificates of Completion. It is recommended that this form be issued to any student who successfully completes the course. Certificates of Completion can be obtained by writing to DLIFLC, ATTN: ATFL-DT-N, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940.

c. Implementation:

(1) Issue Cultural Notes (expendable).

(2) Issue textbooks and tapes on hand receipt.

(3) Conduct course.

(4) Administer the End-of-Course Test in accordance with the section on Testing to any student who feels he is ready, and if he scores 48 or higher on his test, issue a Certificate of Completion. If the examinee scores 47 or lower on the test, he must arrange to take the End-of-Course Test again and pass it in order to receive credit for successful completion of the course.

d. Test Control:

(1) The End-of-Course Test will be a controlled item as long as in use.

(2) All the test items should be:

- (a) stored in a locked container when not in use,
- (b) inventoried quarterly by the Education Services Officer,
- (c) logged in and out each time used,
- (d) controlled to insure that only authorized personnel are permitted access to them.

SECTION 2. COURSE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Mode of Instruction

a. Self-paced. The course is designed to be used by the student at his own pace. Some students will reach the objectives by working through the exercises once, while others will need to go over some of the exercises several times. Students are not compared with each other; each student must demonstrate his achievement of the objectives by passing the End-of-Course Test. The estimated study time required for completion of the course ranges between 40 to 120 hours, depending on such factors as student aptitude, language background, and motivation.

b. Self-instructional. In the exercises, the student interacts extensively with the taped voices of the native Portuguese speakers. Explanations and directions are given in the text, as well as on the tape. The script of all taped materials is printed in each module.

2. Rationale

a. Headstart Portuguese is based upon common speech patterns and usage, and stresses simple phrases that the average learner will have no difficulty pronouncing. In situations where a number of different expressions or sentences might be equally effective, we have often chosen the option which presents the least difficulty to the learner. Instructors should use their judgment in introducing additional words and phrases, but priority must be given to the student's mastery of Headstart sentence patterns and vocabulary.

b. No attempt is made in the Headstart Program to analyze the grammar of the Portuguese language. Unless specifically requested by the students, grammar explanations by instructors should be avoided. When absolutely necessary in response to a student question, the description of a grammatical feature should be as brief as possible. Generally, repetition of the Portuguese expression and emphasis on its English equivalency should prove most effective.

c. Headstart is designed for independent study, but role playing with peers and instructors can provide a lively and profitable opportunity to practice exchanges. Students who prefer to study alone should be allowed to do so, but the instructor should stress his willingness to help when problems arise. Ideally, the instructor is a resource available to students when they need help. For this reason, the instructor should be thoroughly familiar with the contents of each module.

3. Module Length and Content. The length of each of the nine modules varies. Some modules will only take a few hours; others may take eight hours or more.

4. Student Learning Objectives. While the specific goals of the Headstart Program are set forth in the objectives which precede each learning unit, a more general overview might help the instructor to achieve these goals with the students. The description adopted by the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center for language proficiency Level 1 indicates these wider goals as follows:

a. Comprehension. This course aims at providing the student with sufficient understanding of spoken Portuguese to meet survival needs and travel requirements. He is to be able to understand the essential features of face-to-face speech in standard Portuguese relating to basic needs such as food and drink, lodging, transportation, time, and simple directions. It is to be kept in mind that the Portuguese expressions in the materials are often repeated, are spoken at a slower than normal speed, and are kept as close as possible to standard Portuguese to facilitate understanding on the student's part.

b. Speaking. At the end of this course the student will be able to satisfy routine travel needs and minimum courtesy requirements. He can ask and answer questions on the topics to which he has been introduced. Thus, all students at this level should be able to do such things as ordering a simple meal, asking for directions and lodging, making purchases, and giving the time. While the student's speaking vocabulary is inadequate to express anything but these most elementary needs, and while he makes frequent mistakes in pronunciation and grammar, he can be understood by a native speaker.

c. Reading. At this basic level the student is expected to be able to read personal and place names, street signs, office and shop designations, numbers, and isolated words and phrases. He can recognize all the letters of the printed alphabet and would, therefore, be able to look up the English meaning of a Portuguese word in a dictionary.

d. Writing. At this level the student has sufficient control of the writing system to meet limited practical needs. He can produce all symbols of the alphabet. Thus, he can write down addresses, his own name and nationality, numbers, and dates. Otherwise, his ability to write is limited to listing items from those areas of survival needs he has learned to express orally; for example, a simple shopping list.

5. Learning Activities. To the extent necessary to reach the objectives, learning activities are designed to develop skills in speaking, understanding, and reading Portuguese. Brief explanations lead the student through practice exercises. The student receives immediate feedback by hearing on tape what he should have said or by checking a key for written translations into English.

a. Skill in speaking is developed by:

(1) Interaction with taped voices of native speakers of continental Portuguese.

(2) Repetition exercises based on structures contained in the conversation and using related vocabulary.

(3) Completion of sentences with a cue given on tape and a second cue (English or Portuguese) given in the text or on the tape.

(4) Cued production of phrases and short sentences in Portuguese.

b. Skill in understanding is developed by:

(1) Practice in listening.

(2) Listening and repetition.

(3) Translation of Portuguese phrases, expressions, and short sentences into English (oral and written).

c. Skill in reading is developed by:

(1) Practice in reading aloud.

(2) Translation of Portuguese signs, menus, and similar materials into English.

6. Confirmation. Besides the immediate confirmation for each student response on the tape, the self-evaluation quiz at the end of each module directs the student to review specific exercises for each item missed until mastery is achieved.

7. Instructor's Role in the Optional Classroom Setting

a. The instructor's foremost concern must be to insure that the student understands spoken Portuguese and can express himself in Portuguese in the survival situations related to the objectives of each module. Therefore, the most important aspect of the classroom time with students is to give them as much opportunity as possible to practice speaking Portuguese. Given the limitation of their knowledge of the language, their speaking activity will naturally take place within very controlled circumstances, and it is up to the instructor to set the directions and limit of these controls for any and every classroom hour. Oral exercises commonly referred to as pattern practice drills have proven very successful in achieving this aim.

b. The number, types, and order of these drills within a given classroom session depend on the objective of the particular unit and the student's performance in reaching them.

c. Not only are the objectives spelled out for each module, but the steps to achieve them are given on the taped program. Only by having listened to the tapes himself, will the instructor be able to answer satisfactorily the student's questions. The taped program provides a step-by-step model of how to introduce new material. If students have already studied a particular unit before coming to class, these same learning steps provide the most logical sequence in checking whether the students have achieved the goals of the particular module.

d. As the outline of general learning objectives suggests, the student's reading and writing skills in Portuguese are coincidental to the aims of the Headstart Program.

SECTION 3. TESTING

1. End-of-Course Test

a. The use of standardized procedures for administration and scoring of tests is required to monitor the End-of-Course Test. DLI Form 104 will be used by the examinee in marking his response. It is important that the test monitor familiarize himself with test materials and administration and scoring procedures before administering any test.

b. The examinee is not permitted to bring anything into the test area. The directions to the examinee for filling out the answer sheets and making responses to test questions are given on the master tape. The length of Part I is controlled by this tape. The test consists of 60 items in two parts:

(1) Part I, consisting of 30 questions, runs approximately 15 minutes. The student marks the appropriate multiple-choice responses on his answer sheet.

(2) The second section, Part II, consists of 30 sentences printed in English, followed by four phrases or sentences printed in Portuguese. For each item, the student is required to select the correct Portuguese response or translation by marking A, B, C, or D on his answer sheet. The student will have twenty minutes to complete this part of the test.

c. In order to pass this final examination, the student must have a minimum score of 24 points on both Part I and Part II for a total score of 48 points.

2. Administration of End-of-Course Test

a. The following test materials are required for test administration and scoring:

- (1) One test booklet for every student taking the test.
- (2) One No. 2 pencil for every student.
- (3) One DLI Form 104 answer sheet for every student.
- (4) One master tape for the test.
- (5) One stencil scoring key.

b. The test monitor should:

(1) Prepare the test material and required equipment prior to examination time.

(2) Insure that all test materials are associated with the proper test.

(3) Insert the master tape into the recorder and advance the tape until the name of the test is heard.

c. After the examinees are seated, the test monitor should:

(1) Make sure that all the examinees are able to hear the tape by replaying the name of the tape.

(2) Tell the students to raise their hands if they cannot clearly hear the instructions on the tape.

(3) Correct any problems necessary, rewinding the tape to the beginning and replaying as required until all students can hear clearly.

(4) Make sure that the tape is rewound to the beginning.

(5) Pass out the pencils, answer sheets, and test booklets.

(6) Tell the examinees to read the next page: General Instructions.

(7) Start the tape.

(Caution: Before the tape starts, tell the examinees to mark their responses to test items from left to right across DLI Form 104 answer sheets rather than from top to bottom.)

d. When the students have filled in their Social Security Numbers, the test monitor should start the tape. From this point on, the test is self-administering.

(DO NOT STOP THE TAPE AGAIN UNTIL YOU ARE DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE TAPE.)

e. When the tape proceeds to Item Number 6, the test monitor should pass among the examinees to insure that each student is completing his answer sheet from left to right.

f. Collect and grade the papers. A score totaling 48 points (24 points for each part) is required to pass the course and be issued a Certificate of Completion.

SECTION 4. MODULE OBJECTIVES

The following summaries of the module objectives are provided for reference purposes.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

By the end of the module, you will be able to carry on a limited social conversation in Portuguese. Specifically you will be able to:

- a. Greet guests in Portuguese.
- b. Ask them how they are.
- c. Make introductions.
- d. Ask someone to sit down.
- e. Offer someone a drink.
- f. Ask if you can smoke, and grant permission to smoke.
- g. Ask someone if he speaks another language.
- h. Ask someone how long he has been in Portugal.
- i. Ask someone if he likes something.
- j. Talk about the weather.
- k. Ask someone where he lives.
- l. Tell someone you have to leave.
- m. Ask someone to visit you again.
- n. Use, in correct person, the Portuguese expressions: gostar de ... (to like to), faz favor de ... (please), estar a ... (to be doing something).
- o. Use the time expression "Há...".

NUMBERS AND MONEY

Part A

In Part A of this module you will learn to understand and say numbers of up to five digits in Portuguese. You will learn this by working through several exercises.

Part B

In Part B of this module you will learn to identify all the coins and paper currency presently used in Portugal. You will be able to say and understand in Portuguese what each coin and bill is. You will learn this by working through the exercises within this unit.

TIME EXPRESSIONS AND DATES

Part A

In Part A of this module you will learn to understand, say, and use correctly in Portuguese:

- a. Basic vocabulary and expressions for time, hours, and parts of an hour.
- b. The expression "Que horas são?" (What time is it?)
- c. The expressions "da tarde" (in the evening), "da manha" (in the morning), and "da noite" (in the night).
- d. Time expressed in hundred hours.

Part B

In Part B of this module you will learn to understand, say, and use correctly in Portuguese:

- a. The days of the week.
- b. The months of the year.
- c. The seasons of the year.
- d. Special time expressions for parts of a month "o principio do mes" (the beginning of the month) and "o fim do mes" (the end of the month).

GETTING ABOUT

Part A

In Part A of this module you will learn to:

- a. Ask where the following 15 common public places in Portuguese are: drugstore, bank, hospital, parking lot, newsstand, American (British) Embassy, American (British) Consulate, restaurant, bar, city hall, movie theatre, hotel, building, cafe and square.
- b. Understand and use the following expressions: turn left, turn right, go straight ahead, it's (not) near, it's (not) far.
- c. Ask the question "What is that building?"
- d. Use and understand the following courtesy expressions: thank you, thank you very much, don't mention it (not at all), excuse me.
- e. Understand the following public signs: Push, Pull, Exit, Entrance, and No Entry.
- f. Understand the use of the pronouns "O Senhor" and "A Senhora" when used in the question "Do you know where...?"

Part B

By the time you complete Part B of this module, you will be able to understand and use in Portuguese:

- a. The expression "How can I go to ...?"
- b. The contractions of the prepositions de, (from, of) a (to), and em (in) with the masculine and feminine articles.
- c. The verb "to get" or "to catch" apanhar plus various means of transportation.
- d. The expression "to go on foot" ir a pé.
- e. The following expressions of location: junto de (next to), em frente de (in front of), na esquina de (on the corner of), no fim da rua (at the end of the street), do outro lado de (on the other side of), longe de (far from), perto de (near to).

- f. Simple explanations of how to go to a place and its relationship to other locations.

AT THE RESTAURANT

In this module, you will learn to order a meal for yourself and two other members of your family from a Portuguese menu.

Specifically you will learn to:

- a. Ask the waiter for a table for the number of persons in your party.
- b. Ask for a bottle of wine, knowing the different types possible to order.
- c. Order a complete, four-course meal for three persons from a Portuguese menu, knowing the common foods your family might order in Portugal.
- d. Use correctly the possessives "my" and "your" with the words "mulher" or "esposa" (wife), "filho" (son), "filha" (daughter), and "marido" (husband).
- e. Say the words for ladies' and men's rest rooms.
- f. Say the names for the three meals of the day.
- g. Say the names for fork, knife, spoon, napkin, and place-setting.
- h. Ask the waiter for the check.

ON THE ROAD

By the end of this module, you will be able to understand and respond to a Portuguese policeman who asks for your identification and car papers, and arrange with a Portuguese mechanic for the repair of your car.

Specifically you will be able to:

- a. Understand the use of and the names of all driving and car identification: NATO ID Card, cartão do seguro or cartão verde (insurance card), cartão de condução (driver's license), livrete do carro or cartão branco (registration) and passaporte (passport).
- b. Understand basic police questions concerning these documents.
- c. Understand the driving conditions and laws of Portugal.

- d. Explain to a mechanic that your car is not working properly.
- e. Understand the mechanic when he points out the problem.
- f. Ask if the repair will take long.
- g. Ask if the repair will be expensive.
- h. Ask the price of the repair work.
- i. Use correctly the expression "ter que..." (to have to) in all persons

FINDING A HOME

By the end of this module, you will be able to negotiate the rental of a home with a Portuguese landlord.

Specifically, you will learn to:

- a. Tell a landlord you wish to rent a house or an apartment.
- b. Describe the housing you or your family will require.
- c. Ask for furnished or unfurnished housing.
- d. Use the expression "precisar de ..." (to need).
- e. Use the personal pronouns in Portuguese.
- f. Name the rooms of a Portuguese home.
- g. Name basic colors in Portuguese.
- h. Ask how much the rent is.
- i. Tell the landlord you will leave a deposit.

A MEDICAL EMERGENCY

By the end of this module, you will be able to telephone a Portuguese doctor and ask him to come to your house. You will be able to explain the nature of your medical emergency and give your name and address in Portuguese.

Specifically, you will be able to use:

- a. The verb "vir" (to come) in all persons of present tense.

- b. The expression "estar doente" (to be sick) in all persons of the present tense.
- c. Eight Portuguese question words (como, quando, onde, porque, quem, que, qual, quanto).
- d. The verb "morar" (to live).

STUDENT LETTER

(WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT)

You are about to start a self-paced course in Continental Portuguese. This course was specifically designed for English-speaking personnel at COMIBERLANT by the Defense Language Institute. The course consists of a series of booklets (modules) and accompanying cassette tapes.

It is estimated that you should take anywhere from 40 to 120 hours to complete this course, depending upon your previous language background, ability, effort, and aptitude. There is no pre-established completion time. How long the course takes is strictly up to you.

When you finish this course, you will be able to communicate with Portuguese in several basic situations. You will be able to ask for directions, make an appointment or date, talk about money and ask for change, order a meal, get a hotel room, talk about the weather, get your car fixed, rent a house or apartment, and describe a medical emergency. In all these situations, the Portuguese will understand you and, if you ask them to speak slowly, you will understand what the Portuguese say to you. There is quite a bit of work ahead of you, but we will try to give you some helpful hints for going through the course.

This course is only a beginning of your study of the Portuguese language. How well you do in Portuguese will, in the last analysis, depend upon your interest in, and need to communicate with, the Portuguese people.

You have been issued workbooks for all the modules of the course. Although the books are stapled, it is suggested that you remove the staples and put the books in a binder for your own convenience.

It is recommended that you read the "Cultural Notes" first, so that you get the general idea of what to expect in Portugal. The "Notes" may also answer some questions that might arise while you're studying the modules. Begin each module by reading the objectives. This will give you an idea of what you will be able to do when you finish the module.

Throughout the course you'll be working with the tape. You cannot study the course without the tapes. If you don't have access to a tape player, consult your Course Manager for assistance. Do not attempt to record over the tapes you have been issued.

This is a Do-It-Yourself course. The work is done by you, interacting with the voices of various native Portuguese speakers on the tape. Instructions in English, on tape and in your workbook, will guide you through a great number of activities and exercises which will enable you to reach the objectives. Your role is to follow these instructions, to listen when you are asked to listen, and to speak loudly and clearly when you are asked to speak. In all speaking exercises, the important thing is for you to say something without worrying about it being perfectly correct. You will be able to check what you said by listening to the taped response. If you make a mistake, repeat the exercise until you can respond correctly and without hesitation.

Each module is divided into two or more parts which include a self-evaluation quiz. These quizzes give you the opportunity to check whether or not you mastered the material presented in the unit. Review the material until you can answer all quiz questions correctly. It is recommended that you re-study the entire area in which you make any mistake. If you have any problem while you study the module, consult your course manager.

This course is the first attempt to offer criterion-referenced instruction in continental Portuguese dialect to an English-speaking community. Vocabulary and structural differences between continental Portuguese and Brazilian have made the development of a course in the Lisbon dialect essential for military personnel stationed in Portugal. This course is the result of that need.

T A P E S C R I P T

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises,
please read the objectives for this module.

PART A

DAVID : Boa tarde, Sr. José Lopes.

SR. LOPES : Boa tarde, David. Faz favor de entrar.
Como está?

DAVID : Bem, obrigado.

SR. LOPES : Dã licença que o apresente? O Sr. David Williams,
a minha mulher.

DAVID : Muito gosto.

SRA. MARIA
LOPES : Muito gosto. Faz favor de se sentar.

DAVID : Obrigado.

EXERCISE 1.

Now stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 2 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at your book. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

David and Senhor Lopes both said Boa tarde at the beginning of the visit. Boa tarde here means "good evening." Since this expression is used in Portugal from noon until sunset, it could also mean "good afternoon." In the morning, you say bom dia. SAY THIS: bom dia. AGAIN: bom dia. At night, you say boa noite. Listen and repeat. Boa noite.

EXERCISE 13.

Senhor Lopes said, "Faz favor de entrar." This expression means "please come in." Faz favor de.... is a Portuguese expression meaning "please" (do something). Entrar is a Portuguese word meaning "to enter."

Expressions in English such as "to study," "to go," "to eat" are called infinitives. In Portuguese, infinitives are one word, usually ending in -er, -ar, or -ir. In this and future

modules, you will learn the use of infinitives in expressions like Faz favor de..... Let's use faz favor de.... with some other infinitives. For example, fumar means "to smoke." SAY fumar. AGAIN: fumar. NOW SAY Faz favor de fumar "Please smoke." AGAIN: Faz favor de fumar. ONCE MORE: Faz favor de fumar.

EXERCISE 14.

You will hear on tape the infinitive form given below and their English translations. Say in Portuguese faz favor de.... followed by the infinitive. After each one, listen to the Portuguese voice on tape to check your sentence.

1. comer - to eat - PAUSE - faz favor de comer.
2. fumar - to smoke - PAUSE - faz favor de fumar.
3. beber - to drink - PAUSE - faz favor de beber.
4. falar - to speak - PAUSE - faz favor de falar.
5. falar devagar - to speak slowly - PAUSE - faz favor de falar devagar.

EXERCISE 15. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART A.

Como está? - How are you? If David had been with his wife, Sr. Lopes might have said, "Como estão" which also means "how are you" but is the plural form.
SAY como estão? AGAIN: como estão?

Bem, obrigado. - Fine, thank you. Repeat: Bem, obrigado.

Muito gosto. - It's a pleasure. REPEAT: Muito gosto.

Faz favor de se sentar. - Please sit down. REPEAT:

Faz favor de se sentar.

Obrigado. - Thank you. REPEAT: Obrigado.

Dá licença que o apresente? - May I introduce you?

REPEAT: Dá licença que o apresente?

a minha mulher - my wife. If you want to say "my husband,"

you would say o meu marido. REPEAT: a minha mulher,

o meu marido.

Some of these expressions are different when spoken by women or when referring to women. For instance, obrigada is "thank you" when said by a woman. SAY THIS: Obrigada. AGAIN: Obrigada.

Sr. Lopes introduced David to Sra. Lopes. He said, "...que o apresente?" SAY THIS: que o apresente. If you are introducing a woman, you would say "que a apresente?" SAY "Dá licença que a apresente?" AGAIN: "Dá licença que a apresente?"

EXERCISE 16.

You will hear the following expressions in English. Say the expression in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the Portuguese on tape to check what you said.

1. How are you? - Como está?
2. Please sit down. - Faz favor de se sentar.
3. Thank you. - Obrigado.
4. May I introduce you (a woman) - Dá licença que a
apresente?
5. my wife - a minha mulher
6. my husband - a meu marido
7. It's a pleasure.- Muito gosto.
8. Fine, thanks. - bem obrigado.

PART B

- SRA. MARIA
LOPES : Fala português muito bem.
- DAVID : Estou a estudar português agora.
- SRA. MARIA
LOPES : Há quanto tempo está em Portugal?
- DAVID : Desde Janeiro.
- SRA. MARIA
LOPES : Gosta de Portugal?
- DAVID : Muito. Portugal é lindo, mas está
sempre a chover.

EXERCISE 1.

Now stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you've finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 7 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at your book. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of conversation without looking at your book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 5:

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During

the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak it at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape. Repeat this exercise until you can say the lines fluently.

EXERCISE 12.

Senhora Lopes said, "Fala português muito bem." Fala means "you speak." If David had been with his wife, Sra. Lopes might have said, "Falam português muito bem." Falam is the plural form of fala. SAY: Falam português muito bem. AGAIN: Falam português muito bem.

You could ask a question with fala...., such as "Fala português?" "Do you speak Portuguese?" SAY THIS: Fala português? AGAIN: Fala português? Let's try the question Fala....? with the Portuguese names of some other languages.

The Portuguese name for English is inglês. Say inglês. Now say Fala inglês? AGAIN: Fala inglês? ONCE MORE: Fala inglês? If you are talking to more than one person, you would use the plural form Falam inglês? SAY THIS: Falam inglês?

In Portuguese, German is alemão. SAY alemão. AGAIN: alemão. Now say Fala alemão? AGAIN: Fala alemão? ONCE MORE: Fala alemão. How would you ask two or more people if they speak German? Right -- Falam alemão? SAY IT AGAIN: Falam alemão?

French is francês. SAY francês. NOW SAY "Do you speak French?
GOOD -- it's Fala francês? SAY IT AGAIN: Fala francês?
Spanish is espanhol. Say espanhol. Now, can you say "Do you
speak Spanish?" Right -- Fala espanhol? AGAIN: Fala espanhol?

The Portuguese name for Italian is italiano. SAY Italiano.
How would you ask two people if they speak Italian? Right --
Falam italiano? SAY IT AGAIN: Falam italiano? ONCE MORE.

EXERCISE 13.

You will hear the English names for several languages.
Ask in Portuguese "Fala ...?" followed by the Portuguese name
of the language. After each one, listen to the tape to check
your sentence.

German-PAUSE- Fala alemão?/French-PAUSE- Fala francês?

English-PAUSE- Fala inglês?/Spanish-PAUSE- Fala espanhol?

Now let's repeat this. REPEAT:

German-PAUSE- Fala alemão?/French-PAUSE- Fala francês?

English-PAUSE- Fala inglês?/Spanish-PAUSE- Fala espanhol?

EXERCISE 14.

Remember that David said, "Estou a estudar português
agora." Estou a estudar...agora means "I am studying...now."
If you are studying French, you could say, "Estou a estudar
francês agora." SAY THIS: Estou a estudar francês agora.

EXERCISE 15.

In Portuguese, Estou a.... followed by an infinitive, such as estudar, means "I am (doing something)." You will remember from Part A that the infinitive comer means "to eat." Estou a comer means "I am eating." SAY Estou a comer. AGAIN: Estou a comer.

Viajar in Portuguese means "to travel." SAY viajar. AGAIN: viajar. "I am traveling" is Estou a viajar. SAY THIS: Estou a viajar. ONCE MORE: Estou a viajar. You might want to say "We are traveling." In Portuguese, this is Estamos a viajar. Estamos means "we are." SAY estamos. NOW SAY Estamos a viajar. AGAIN: Estamos a viajar.

If you want to say "I am speaking Portuguese," you would say Estou a falar português. SAY THIS: Estou a falar português. AGAIN: Estou a falar português. "To work" in Portuguese is trabalhar. SAY trabalhar. Now, how would you say "I am working?" Right -- Estou a trabalhar. SAY THIS AGAIN: Estou a trabalhar. ONCE MORE: Estou a trabalhar. Esperar is Portuguese for "to wait." SAY esperar. How would you say "I am waiting?" Right -- Estou a esperar. SAY THIS AGAIN: Estou a esperar. ONCE MORE.

EXERCISE 16.

Sra. Lopes said, "Há quanto tempo está em Portugal?"
(How long have you been in Portugal?) She might have said
"Há quanto tempo esta aqui?" (How long have you been here?)
Aqui is the Portuguese word for "here:" SAY Há quanto tempo
está aqui? AGAIN: Há quanto tempo está aqui? ONCE MORE:
Há quanto tempo está aqui?

David answered, "Desde Janeiro" (Since January). Listen
and repeat other possible answers to this question:

Há um ano - It's been a year.- Remember the "H" is silent.

Há um mês - It's been a month.

Há uma semana - It's been a week.

Há dois anos. - It's been two years.

EXERCISE 17.

Sra. Lopes asked David, "Gosta de Portugal?" Gosta de....?
is the Portuguese expression for "do you like (something)?"
You can use Gosta de....? with names of cities as well. "Do
you like Lisbon?" would be Gosta de Lisboa? SAY THIS: Gosta
de Lisboa? The Portuguese name for London is Londres. How
would you say "Do you like London?" Right -- Gosta de Londres?

The expression Gosta de....? can be combined with an in-
finitive, as we learned in Part A with the expression Faz
favor de. For example, you will remember that "to speak" in
Portuguese is falar. "Do you like to speak?" in Portuguese
is Gosta de falar? SAY THIS: Gosta de falar? AGAIN: Gosta
de falar?

Now, let's say "Do you like to speak Portuguese?" Gosta de falar português? SAY THIS: Gosta de falar português?
AGAIN: Gosta de falar português?

EXERCISE 18.

A possible answer to the question Gosta de falar português? would be Sim, gosto de falar português. Sim is the Portuguese word for "yes." Gosto is "I like."

You will remember from Exercise 12 how to ask a question of more than one person. The plural form of gosta is gostam. SAY gostam. NOW SAY Gostam de falar português? AGAIN: Gostam de falar português? In Exercise 15 you learned how to answer a question like Gostam de falar português? Do you remember? Right -- Sim, gostamos de falar português. Yes, we like to speak Portuguese. SAY THIS AGAIN: Sim, gostamos de falar português. Once more.

EXERCISE 19.

You will remember from Exercise 12 that Fala português means "Do you speak Portuguese?" How would you ask two or more people that question? Right -- Falam português? SAY IT AGAIN:

Falam português? If you are asked Fala português? you could answer Sim, falo português. "Yes, I speak Portuguese."
SAY THIS: Sim, falo português.

If you are with another person, and are asked Falam português? your answer would be Sim, falamos português.
SAY THIS: Sim, falamos português. AGAIN: Sim, falamos português. You might want to say "I speak a little Portuguese." This is "Falo um pouco de português." AGAIN: Falo um pouco de português.

EXERCISE 20.

Below are some sentences in English using words and expressions you have learned to say in Portuguese. On tape you will hear a number. Then, say the sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the Portuguese on tape to check what you said.

1. Gosta de viajar? (to one person)
2. Gosto de falar português.
3. Sim, falo inglês.
4. Gostam de estudar francês?
5. Sim, estamos a estudar português.
6. Estou a comer.
7. Gosta de fumar?
8. Sim, falamos inglês.
9. Falam português?
10. Gosto de comer.

EXERCISE 21.

David said, "I like Portugal, but it's always raining."
Está sempre a chover means "It's always raining." If you
are talking about the weather right now, you would say
Está a chover. "It's raining." SAY Está a chover. Below,
you will find some other common expressions for weather in
Portuguese. LISTEN AND REPEAT.

Say - <u>o tempo</u>	weather	REPEAT: <u>o tempo</u> .
<u>está frio</u>	it's cold	REPEAT: <u>está frio</u> .
<u>está calor</u>	it's warm	REPEAT: <u>está calor</u> .
<u>está a chover</u>	it's raining	REPEAT: <u>está a chover</u> .
<u>está quente</u>	it's hot	REPEAT: <u>está quente</u> .
<u>está vento</u>	it's windy	REPEAT: <u>está vento</u> .

PART C

SRA. MARIA
LOPES : Bebe qualquer coisa?

DAVID : Gostaria de um whiskey com gelo. Dá
licença que fume?

SRA. MARIA
LOPES : A vontade, faz favor. David, onde vive na
América?

DAVID: : Vivo em Nova Iorque.

EXERCISE 1.

Now stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 13 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at your book. Continue doing this for each line.
(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at your book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the conversation again. Repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape. Repeat this exercise until you can say the lines fluently.

EXERCISE 12.

Senhora Lopes asked David, "Bebe qualquer coisa?" This means, "Would you like something to drink?" In Portugal, this question can have an amazing variety of responses. Portuguese wines are, of course, world-famous. The wines and brandies of this country are hearty, robust and quite inexpensive. Portuguese beer is also well worth trying.

The Portuguese expression gostaria de.... means "I would like (something)." David said Gostaria de um whiskey com gelo. "I would like a whiskey with ice." Com gelo is "with ice."

The Portuguese word for "a beer" is uma cerveja. SAY uma cerveja. AGAIN uma cerveja. Now say you want one. Right -- Gostaria de uma cerveja. SAY IT AGAIN: Gostaria de uma cerveja. ONCE MORE: Gostaria de uma cerveja. If you want another, just say mais uma. REPEAT: mais uma.

EXERCISE 13.

Let's learn the names for some of the other drinks you might want. Listen to the tape and repeat the Portuguese words below.

<u>um gin</u> - a gin	REPEAT: <u>um gin</u>
<u>um brandy</u> - a brandy	REPEAT: <u>um brandy</u>
<u>um rum</u> - a rum	REPEAT: <u>um rum</u>
<u>um bourbon</u> - a bourbon	REPEAT: <u>um bourbon</u>

You can ask for a drink com gelo "with ice," com água "with water," com cola (you've guessed it!), com água tônica "with tonic," or many other mixes. REPEAT: com gelo, now try "com água tônica." AGAIN: com água tônica.

EXERCISE 14.

Now let's practice asking for some drinks. Look at the sentences below, listen to the tape, and repeat.

1. Gostaria de um gin com água tônica. REPEAT: Gostaria de um gin água tônica.
2. Gostaria de um bourbon com gelo. REPEAT: Gostaria de um bourbon com gelo.
3. Gostaria de um bourbon com água. REPEAT: Gostaria de um bourbon com água.

4. Gostaria de uma cerveja. REPEAT: Gostaria de uma cerveja.
5. Gostaria de um rum com cola. REPEAT: Gostaria de um rum com cola.
6. Gostaria de um whiskey americano com gelo. REPEAT: Gostaria de um whiskey americano com gelo.

EXERCISE 15.

SRA. Lopes asked, "David, onde vive na América?"

(where do you live in America?) If David had been English, she might have asked, "Onde vive na Inglaterra?" SAY THIS: Onde vive na Inglaterra? AGAIN: Onde vive na Inglaterra?

Look at the list of countries below. You will hear a voice on the tape saying "in..." and the name of the country in English and then its equivalent in Portuguese. Repeat the Portuguese expression.

1. in France - na França AGAIN: na França
2. in Portugal - em Portugal AGAIN: em Portugal
3. in Spain - na Espanha AGAIN: na Espanha
4. in Italy - na Itália AGAIN: na Itália
5. in Germany - na Alemanha AGAIN: na Alemanha

EXERCISE 16.

You will hear the English names of several countries on tape. Ask in Portuguese "Where do you live in..." followed by the country. After each one, listen to the Portuguese on tape to check what you said.

Germany - PAUSE - Onde vive na Alemanha?

England - PAUSE - Onde vive na Inglaterra?

Spain - PAUSE - Onde vive na Espanha?

Portugal - PAUSE - Onde vive em Portugal?

EXERCISE 17. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART C.

Dá licença que fume? "May I smoke?" REPEAT: Dá
licença que fume?

À vontade, faz favor. "As you like, please." REPEAT:
À vontade, faz favor.

Faz favor means "please." You could use à vontade
"as you like" by itself. SAY à vontade. AGAIN: à
vontade. Now say À vontade, faz favor. ONCE MORE: À
vontade, faz favor.

PART D

DAVID : Desculpe, mas tenho que sair agora.
Obrigado por tudo.

SRA. MARIA
LOPES : Venha visitar-nos sempre que quiser.

DAVID : Muito boa noite.

SR. AND SRA.
LOPES : Boa noite, David.

EXERCISE 1.

Now stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
(CONVERSATION WITHOUT PAUSES)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 18 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at your book. Continue to do this for each line.

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of conversation without looking at your book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it

exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Now listen to the conversation again. Repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for the exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text. Compare what you said line by line with the tape. Repeat this exercise until you say the lines fluently.

EXERCISE 12.

David said "Desculpe, mas tenho que sair agora." (I'm sorry, but I have to leave now.) Tenho que.... is a Portuguese expression meaning "I have to (do something.)" Tenho que sair means "I have to go." SAY Tenho que sair. AGAIN: Tenho que sair.

Obrigado por tudo means "thanks for everything." You have already learned that obrigado means "thank you," so this should be easy. SAY: obrigado. NOW SAY: Obrigado por tudo. ONCE MORE: Obrigado por tudo.

"Venha visitar-nos sempre que quiser" means "come visit us whenever you wish." SAY THIS AGAIN: Venha visitar-nos sempre que quiser. ONCE MORE: Venha visitar-nos sempre que quiser.

When David left, he said, "Muito boa noite." You learned boa noite at the beginning of Part A, and you have discovered that muito means "very." SAY: boa noite. NOW SAY: Muito boa noite. AGAIN: Muito boa noite.

When you feel that you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz for this module.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I: In this part, you will hear ten items in Portuguese, each item given twice. Select the correct translation from the three choices in your book by circling A, B, or C. You will have six seconds to make your choice. After you finish this part, check your answers with the key at the end of the Self-evaluation Quiz. If you made any mistakes, review the conversation or the appropriate exercises. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct.

1. Faz favor de entrar. Faz favor de entrar.
2. Gosta de Portugal? Gosta de Portugal?
3. Tenho que sair. Tenho que sair.
4. Estamos a estudar. Estamos a estudar.
5. Gostamos de falar português. Gostamos de falar português.
6. Dá licença que a apresente. Dá licença que a apresente.
7. Bom dia. Bom dia.
8. Está frio. Está frio.
9. Fala português muito bem? Fala português muito bem?
10. Bebe qualquer coisa? Bebe qualquer coisa?

PART II. You will hear ten situations explained to you in English. The same explanations are in your book. For each of these situations, you will hear three Portuguese expressions, each given twice. Select the Portuguese expression most appropriate to the situation by circling A, B, or C. After you finish Part II, check your responses with the key at the end of the Quiz. If you made any mistakes, review the conversation or the appropriate exercises. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct.

1. You want to ask two people how they are. What would you say?

a. Como são?

Como são?

b. Como?

Como?

c. Como estão?

Como estão?

2. You want to tell a visitor to come in. What would you say?

a. Faz favor de sair.

Faz favor de sair.

b. Faz favor de entrar.

Faz favor de entrar.

c. Faz favor de comer.

Faz favor de comer.

3. You want to introduce your husband. What would you say?

a. Dã licença que o apresente?

Dã licença que o apresente?

b. Dã licença.

Dã licença.

c. Dã licença que fume.

Dã licença que fume.

4. You want to introduce your wife. What would you say?

a. Dã licença que a apresente?

Dã licença que a apresente?

b. Gosto da sua mulher.

Gosta da sua mulher.

c. Dã licença à minha mulher?

Dã licença à minha mulher?

5. You want to ask for a gin and tonic. What would you say?

a. Faz favor, um gin sem água tônica.

Faz favor, um gin sem água tônica.

b. Faz favor, um gin com água tônica.

Faz favor, um gin com água tônica.

c. Dã licença, um gin atômico.

Dã licença, um gin atômico.

6. You want to ask someone to sit down. What would you say?

a. Faz favor de se sentar.

b. Faz favor de se sentar.

- b. Faz favor de fugir.
Faz favor de fugir.
- c. Faz favor de estar.
Faz favor de estar.
7. You want to tell someone that you are fine. What would you say?
- a. Estou lá.
Estou lá.
- b. Estou mau.
Estou mau.
- c. Estou bem.
Estou bem.
8. You want to ask permission to smoke. What would you say?
- a. Gosto de fumar.
Gosto de fumar.
- b. Dá licença que fale.
Dá licença que fale.
- c. Dá licença que fume.
Dá licença que fume.
9. You want to ask someone to visit you again. What would you say?
- a. Venha visitá-los sempre que quiser.
Venha visitá-los sempre que quiser.
- b. Venha visitar-nos sempre que quiser.
Venha visitar-nos sempre que quiser.
- c. Deixa-nos em paz.
Deixa-nos em paz.

10. You want to ask someone if they like to speak Portuguese.

What would you say?

a. Gostam de falar português?

Gostam de falar português?

b. Gostam de fumar um português?

Gostam de fumar um português?

c. Gostam de falar de Portugal?

Gostam de falar de Portugal?

PART III. You will be given ten situations. For each situation, say the appropriate sentence or question in Portuguese. You will have 15 seconds to answer; then you will hear STOP. Stop speaking, and check what you said with the tape. If you didn't know what to say in the time provided, make a note to review the conversation or the appropriate exercises. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct.

1. You want to tell someone you have to go now. What do you say?

Tenho que sair agora.

2. You want to ask for a beer. What do you say?

Gostaria duma cerveja or queria uma cerveja?

3. You want to introduce your wife. What do you say?

Dá licença que a apresente?

4. You want to tell someone you are studying Portuguese. What do you say?

Estou a estudar português.

5. You want to ask someone where they live in Portugal. What do you say?

Onde vive em Portugal?

6. You want to ask two people if they speak English. What do you say?

Falam inglês?

7. You want to ask someone how long they have been in Portugal. What do you say?

Há quanto tempo está em Portugal?

8. You want to tell someone he speaks English very well. What do you say?

Fala inglês muito bem.

9. You want to tell someone that it's always raining. What do you say?

Está sempre a chover.

10. You want to offer someone a drink. What do you say?

Bebe qualquer coisa?

This is the end of GETTING TO KNOW YOU Module, PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

NUMBERS / MONEY

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

PART A

EXERCISE 1.

Listen to the Portuguese numbers from 0 to 10 and repeat them. Look at the numbers at the same time, so that you will know what you are saying.

0	(<u>zero</u>)	6	(<u>seis</u>)
1	(<u>um, or uma</u>)	7	(<u>sete</u>)
2	(<u>dois, or duas</u>)	8	(<u>oito</u>)
3	(<u>três</u>)	9	(<u>nove</u>)
4	(<u>quatro</u>)	10	(<u>dez</u>)
5	(<u>cinco</u>)		

Do this exercise until you can count from 0 to 10.

NOTE: In Portuguese, there are two words for the numbers 1 and 2. The number 1 can be either um or uma, depending upon the noun it describes. Say: um. AGAIN: um. NOW SAY: uma. AGAIN: uma. The number 2 can be either dois or duas, again, depending upon the noun it describes. Say: dois. NOW: duas. REPEAT: dois, duas.

For now, just remember that 1 can be either um or uma, and 2 can be dois or duas. In a later module, you will practice the use of these words with nouns.

EXERCISE 2.

In the space below, write the numbers you hear in Portuguese. After you finish, check what you have written with the numbers on tape.

READ IN PORTUGUESE: 6, 4, 3, 8, 9, 0, 10, 1, 2,

READ IN ENGLISH: : " " " " " " " " "

EXERCISE 3.

Say aloud in Portuguese each number given below; then check what you have said with the tape.

2, 6, 10, 1, 4, 3, 8, 7, 5, 0, 9

EXERCISE 4.

In this exercise we will go from 11 to 20. Listen to the tape and repeat. At the same time, look at the numbers so that you will know what you are saying.

11	(<u>onze</u>)	16	(<u>dezasseis</u>)
12	(<u>doze</u>)	17	(<u>dezasete</u>)
13	(<u>treze</u>)	18	(<u>dezoito</u>)
14	(<u>catorze</u>)	19	(<u>dezanove</u>)
15	(<u>quinze</u>)	20	(<u>vinte</u>)

Notice that the numbers from 11 to 15 have similar endings, and that 16 through 19 are formed by combining the numbers 6 through 9 with 10.

REPEAT:	11	COMBINE:	$10 + 6 = 16$
	12		$10 + 7 = 17$
	13		$10 + 8 = 18$
	14		$10 + 9 = 19$
	15	SAY:	20

Repeat this exercise until you can count from 11 to 20.

EXERCISE 5.

In the space below, write the numbers you hear on the tape.

READ IN PORTUGUESE: 16, 11, 14, 18, 20, 15, 17, 19

(PAUSE)

READ IN ENGLISH : " " " " " " " "

EXERCISE 6.

Say each number aloud in Portuguese, then check what you have said with the tape.

14, 12, 19, 18, 16, 11, 13, 17, 20, 15, 18

EXERCISE 7.

In this exercise you will practice numbers between 0 and 20. In the space below, write down the numbers you hear. After you finish, check your work with the tape.

READ IN PORTUGUESE: 14, 17, 19, 13, 16, 20, 0, 15, 18

(PAUSE)

READ IN ENGLISH : " " " " " " " " "

EXERCISE 8.

Say each number aloud in Portuguese, then check what you said with the tape. PAUSE LONG; then read in Portuguese:

→ 12, 7, 0, 3, 6, 18, 1, 20, 14, 2 →

→ 10, 4, 15, 11, 16, 9, 17, 19, 13

EXERCISE 9.

Listen to the Portuguese numbers from 30 to 100 by tens. Look at the numbers while you listen to them, and say them to yourself. LISTEN AND REPEAT:

30	(trinta)	70	(setenta)
40	(quarenta)	80	(oitenta)
50	(cinquenta)	90	(noventa)
60	(sessenta)	100	(cem)

EXERCISE 10.

Now that you have learned how to say these numbers you will be able to form any number between 20 and 100. Numbers such as 21, 32, 56, are spoken in Portuguese as "twenty-and-one," "thirty-and-two," "fifty-and-six," etc. REPEAT each number and look at the numerals. READ IN PORTUGUESE:

→ 21, 22, 23, 31, 36, 39, 44, 47, 48, 51 →
→ 54, 56, 65, 67, 72, 73, 84, 85, 98, 99

EXERCISE 11.

Listen to and REPEAT the following. Look at the numerals while you do so.

→ 25, 34, 43, 56, 65, 72, 78, 89, 67 →
→ 98, 91, 62, 28, 100, 86, 68, 92, 77, →
→ 76, 37, 19, 3, 13, 66, 69, 96, 4, 40 →

EXERCISE 12.

Listen to the tape and, in the space below, write the numbers you hear. After you finish, check what you've written with the tape. Read in Portuguese, then PAUSE, then read in English.

→ 11, 42, 100, 99, 68, 37, 21, 50 →
→ 11, 4, 18, 77, 66, 3, 6, 40 →
→ 77, 19, 5, 82, 98, 71, 37, 14 →

EXERCISE 13.

Look at the following numbers and say them aloud in Portuguese. After each number, check what you said with the tape. (Read in Portuguese after long pause.)

— > 61, 74, 95, 46, 64, 34 —>
—> 43, 79, 82, 97, 26, 57 —>
—> 72, 86, 41, 67, 53, 55 —>
—> 89, 96, 93, 85, 77, 33 —>

EXERCISE 14.

You will now practice counting from 101 to 1000. Listen and repeat. At the same time, look at the numbers. (Note: cem is only used for "100" by itself. When numbers are added, or when speaking of more than one "hundred," cento is used. For example, 101 is cento e um, 105 is cento e cinco, 800 is oitocentos.) REPEAT these numbers.

100 (cem)	600 (seiscentos)
200 (duzentos)	700 (setecentos)
300 (trezentos)	800 (oitocentos)
400 (quatrocentos)	900 (novecentos)
500 (quinhentos)	1000 (mil)

Now listen to and repeat the numbers below. Again, the "and" is used to join numbers, such as 432 (quatrocentos e trinta e dois) or 526 (quinhentos e vinte seis).

→ 101, 102, 107, 211, 312, 420 →

→ 532, 643, 756, 867, 905, 999 →

→ 234, 456, 379, 851, 777, 888 →

→ 555, 376, 561, 444, 618, 915 →

EXERCISE 15.

Now you will hear some three digit numbers. Write them down in the space below. After you finish, check your work with the tape. (Read first in Portuguese, LONG PAUSE; then in English.)

→ 101, 642, 181, 404, 147 →

→ 835, 999, 561, 436, 881 →

→ 595, 379, 131, 905, 509 →

EXERCISE 16.

Look at the numbers below and say them aloud in Portuguese. After you say each number, check what you have said with the tape. (LONG PAUSE, then read in Portuguese.)

→ 378, 243, 1000, 196 →
 → 159, 894, 777, 488 →
 → 951, 475, 512, 562 →
 → 732, 707, 650, 859 →
 → 666, 303, 389, 243 →

EXERCISE 17.

Now you are ready to form some larger numbers which are a combination of what you have already learned. The "and" is normally left out immediately after the mil, unless two of the four digits following are zero. For example, 1,400 is mil e quatro-centos, and 1,009 is mil e nove, while 1977 is mil e novecentos e setenta e sete. Likewise, 1,360 is mil trezentos e sessenta. Listen and REPEAT:

→ 1,492 1,654 1,500 1,978 1,004 1,968 1,776 →
 → 2,320 4,652 9,752 3,322 10,378 11,476 12,880 →

EXERCISE 18.

Listen to the tape and write down the numbers you hear. After each number, check what you have written with the tape.

(Read first in Portuguese, then LONG PAUSE, read in English.)

→ 1,957 1,961 2,351 4,682 6,796 8,888 →
 → 7,573 3,945 5,544 9,111 7,437 6,759

EXERCISE 19.

The following are common expressions for quantities you may find in shopping. Listen to the tape and repeat what you hear.

meia-duzia de

uma duzia de

duas duzias de

duzia-e-meia de

um par de

meio

um quarto

EXERCISE 20.

Now listen to the tape and write down the numbers associated with the expressions you hear. After you have done so, check your work with the tape. (Read first in Portuguese - then LONG PAUSE - then in English.)

→ 6,217 1,191 6,732 9,005 1,975 →

→ 1,978 9,540 3,271 1,081 2,347 →

Now, if you feel you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz on the next page.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

You will hear 30 numbers in Portuguese. Write them in the spaces provided. CRITERIA: 27 out of 30 correct.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>66</u> | 11. <u>33</u> | 21. <u>9,994</u> |
| 2. <u>106</u> | 12. <u>770</u> | 22. <u>1,236</u> |
| 3. <u>7</u> | 13. <u>241</u> | 23. <u>1,492</u> |
| 4. <u>42</u> | 14. <u>46</u> | 24. <u>18</u> |
| 5. <u>59</u> | 15. <u>1,588</u> | 25. <u>1,632</u> |
| 6. <u>1,006</u> | 16. <u>9,999</u> | 26. <u>404</u> |
| 7. <u>14</u> | 17. <u>2,048</u> | 27. <u>618</u> |
| 8. <u>1,976</u> | 18. <u>187</u> | 28. <u>400</u> |
| 9. <u>18</u> | 19. <u>7,612</u> | 29. <u>50</u> |
| 10. <u>90</u> | 20. <u>410</u> | 30. <u>15</u> |

Check your answers with the key on the next page.

PART B

At the end of Part B of this module you will learn to:

- a. Identify all the coins and paper currency presently used in Portugal.
- b. Say and understand in Portuguese what each coin and bill is.

EXERCISE 1.

First, look at the pictures of the coins (moedas) and become familiar with them. The first three are escudo coins, and the next three are centavo coins. When you see the values written in numerals, remember that the comma (,) is used where we would use a period.

Now look at the pictures of the coins while you hear on the tape what they are called in Portuguese. You will notice that 2\$50 is not called dois escudos e cinquenta centavos, but dois e quinhentos. This is a holdover from an old method of counting money. You may also hear 2\$50 referred to as vinte e cinco tostões, which will be explained later. Listen to and REPEAT the names of the coins.

cinco escudos

dois e quinhentos

um escudo

cinquenta centavos

vinte centavos

dez centavos

EXERCISE 2.

The question, "Do you have change?" in Portuguese is tem troco? "Do you have change for....?" in Portuguese is tem troco de....? Listen and REPEAT:

Tem troco de 5\$00.

Tem troco de 2\$50.

Let's practice some answers to that question, beginning with Sim, tenho troco de.... (Yes, I have change for...).

Now that you are familiar with Portuguese coins, let's look at the bills. As you can see, the bills (notas) are of different sizes, according to their value. They are also different colors. Study the front and back of the bills until you are familiar with them, then proceed with Exercise 3.

EXERCISE 3.

You will remember that the phrase for "Do you have change for" is "Tem troco de....?" The same phrase is used when asking for change for a bill of say 100\$00 escudos; for example: Tem troco de 100\$00 escudos?

Now look at the pictures of the bills while you hear on the tape what they are called in Portuguese. Listen and REPEAT.

Read in Portuguese:

mil escudos

quinhentos escudos

cem escudos

cinquenta escudos

vinte escudos

EXERCISE 4.

You will hear a Portuguese asking if you can change various bills in Portuguese currency. Listen and REPEAT these questions.

- Tem troco de
- (a) 5\$00?
 - (b) 10\$00?
 - (c) 2\$50?
 - (d) 50\$00?
 - (e) 100\$00?
 - (f) 500\$00?
 - (g) 1,000\$00?

EXERCISE 5.

In this exercise, we will practice answers to the questions in Exercise 4. If you ask for change of 100\$00 escudo note, a Portuguese might say, "Sim, tenho uma nota de cinquenta escudos, duas notas de vinte escudos e moedas." (Yes, I have a note of 50\$00 escudos, two notes of 20\$00 escudos and coins.)

Listen to and write the amounts the Portuguese says he has. After you finish, check your answers with the tape.

1. Tenho uma nota de vinte escudos e uma moeda de 5\$00.
2. Tenho duas notas de 50\$00.
3. Tenho moedas de 1\$00, 5\$00, e 2\$50.
4. Tenho uma nota de 1,000\$00 e duas moedas de 10\$00.

EXERCISE 6.

You will hear six sentences in Portuguese. Translate each one orally into English; then listen to the translation on the tape and compare it with what you said.

1. Sim, tenho uma nota de 500\$00 escudos.
2. Tenho moedas de 2\$50 e 5\$00.
3. Preciso troco de 20\$00.
4. Tem troco de 100\$00? (Cem escudos)
5. Tenho troco de 500\$00.
6. Tem troco de mil escudos?

Translation:

1. Yes, I have a note of 500 escudos.
2. I have coins of 2\$50 and 5 escudos.
3. I need change for 20 escudos.
4. Do you have change for 100 escudos?
5. I have change for 500 escudos.
6. Do you have change for 1,000 escudos?

EXERCISE 7.

Say the Portuguese for the following English sentences, then check what you said with the tape.

1. Do you have change for 500\$00 escudos?
Tem troco de 500\$00 escudos?
2. Can you change 100\$00 escudos?
Tem troco de 100\$00 escudos?

3. Do you have change for 10\$00 escudos?

Tem troco de 10\$00?

4. I have 50\$00 escudos; do you have change?

Tenho 50\$00 escudos; tem troco?

EXERCISE 8.

You can also say preciso... (I need), if you are looking for a certain amount of change, as for a telephone. For example: Preciso de duas moedas de um escudo. (I need two coins of one escudo.) Listen and REPEAT:

Preciso de duas moedas de 2\$50.

Preciso de duas moedas de 5\$00.

EXERCISE 9.

You will be given five situations in English. Give the appropriate responses in Portuguese, then check your response with the tape.

1. You want to make a phone call, and need change for 5 escudos. What do you say? (PAUSE)

Preciso troco de 5\$00 or Tem troco de 5\$00?

2. You want to make a small purchase, and have only a thousand escudo bill. You want to ask the cashier if she has change. What do you say? (PAUSE)

Tem troco de 1,000\$00 (mil) escudos?

3. You have too many coins and small notes in your pocket and wish to ask a Portuguese if he has a 500\$00 escudo note for your change. What do you say? (PAUSE)

Tem uma nota de 500\$00?

4. As you are leaving the restaurant, you remember that you want to tip the parking lot attendant and have only a 20\$00 escudo bill. What do you say to the waiter to get change? (PAUSE)

Tem troco de 20\$00?

5. A Portuguese asks if you have change for 50\$00. You have two 20\$00 notes and 10\$00 in change in your pocket. What do you tell him? (PAUSE)

Sim, tenho duas notas de 20\$00 e moedas de 10\$00.

EXERCISE 10.

When speaking about money figures which have a combination of escudos and centavos, the Portuguese will say, for example, 10\$30 (dez escudos e trinta centavos), 25\$70 (vinte e cinco escudos e setenta centavos), etc. Listen to and repeat the following figures:

30\$60, 50\$50, 1,000\$90, 525\$40, 350\$85

EXERCISE 11.

Say these combinations of escudos and centavos and check your answers with the tape. (READ in Portuguese)

52\$70, 746\$55, 986\$18, 212\$25
887\$31, 5\$29, 2\$70, 6\$50

EXERCISE 12.

In some markets, you might hear prices expressed in tostões. One tostão is 10 centavos or \$10, 10 tostões is 1\$00 or 100 centavos. Listen and REPEAT:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 1\$50 | 3. \$30 | 5. 1\$10 |
| 2. \$70 | 4. 1\$60 | 6. 1\$00 |

EXERCISE 13.

Say the following figures in tostões and check your answers with the tape.

↓ \$50 ↗ 1\$90 ↓ \$90 ↗ \$80
↓ 2\$50 ↗ 1\$40 ↓ 1\$30 ↗ \$60

EXERCISE 14.

You will hear five sentences dealing with money. Translate each one orally into English and check what you said with the tape.

1. Tenho 25 tostões.
I have 25 tostões.
2. Preciso troco de 500\$00.
I need change of 500\$00.
3. Tem troco de 20\$00?
Do you have change of 20\$00?
4. Tenho duas notas de 20\$00.
I have two notes of 20 escudos.
5. Preciso três notas de 50\$00.
I need three notes of 50 escudos.

EXERCISE 15.

Say these sentences in Portuguese, then check what you said with the tape.

1. Can you change 1,000\$00 escudos?
Tem troco de mil escudos?
2. I need change for 5\$00 escudos.
Preciso de troco de 5\$00.
3. Do you have change? I have one note of 20\$00 escudos.
Tem troco? Tenho uma nota de 20\$00.
4. Do you have change for 100\$00 escudos?
Tem troco de 100\$00?

If you feel that you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz for Part B:

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

You will be given five situations requiring a knowledge of Portuguese numbers and the Portuguese money system. Give the appropriate response in Portuguese, then check your response with the tape. CRITERIA: 100%

1. You want to buy some candy and need change for a 20 escudo note. What do you say?
2. You want to buy a train ticket from Cascais to Lisbon which costs 18 escudos and you have only a 500 escudo note. What do you say to the ticket clerk?
3. You need change for a 5 escudo coin. What do you ask for?
4. You need change for 100 escudos. What do you say?
5. You must pay a utility bill, but must first break a 1,000 escudo note. What do you say?

Read in Portuguese after break.

1. Tem troco de 20\$00?
2. Preciso de troco de 500\$00.
3. Preciso de troco de 5\$00.
4. Preciso de troco de cem escudos.
5. Tem troco de mil escudos.

This is the end of NUMBERS/MONEY Module, PORTUGUESE HEAD-START PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

TIME EXPRESSIONS AND DATES MODULE

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

PART A.

In most speaking situations, Portuguese use the 12-hour time system. A period (.) is used where we would use a colon (:) between hours and minutes. Let's practice the way time is usually expressed in everyday Portuguese. The words you will need to learn are below.

<u>as horas</u>	the hours
<u>os minutos</u>	the minutes
<u>uma hora</u>	one hour
<u>um quarto</u>	a quarter
<u>meia</u>	half
<u>para</u>	before, to
<u>e</u>	and
<u>menos</u>	minus (meaning before)
<u>são</u>	they are (used with hours)

EXERCISE 1.

When speaking of time on the hour, you would say, for example, São oito horas "It is eight o'clock" (literally, "They are eight hours.") São quatro horas would be "It is four o'clock." Now let's practice saying the time on the hour. Listen to the tape and repeat the time expressions you hear while looking at the times below:

7.00 9.00 3.00 5.00 8.00 2.00 11.00
→ 6.00 12.00

Now say É uma hora. "It is one o'clock (one hour)."

REPEAT: É uma hora.

EXERCISE 2.

You will hear 10 time expressions in Portuguese. Write down the time in your normal way, and check your answers with the key on page 9.

1. 10:00

6. 3:00

2. 5:00

7. 9:00

3. 8:00

8. 11:00

4. 12:00

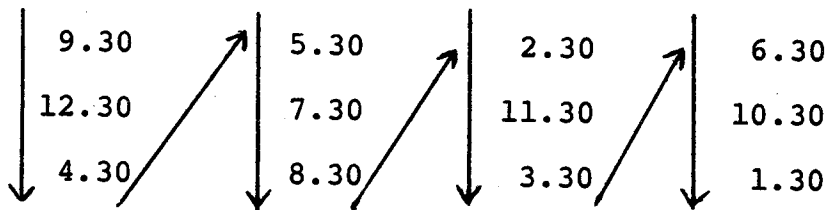
9. 6:00

5. 1:00

10. 7:00

EXERCISE 3.

Now we will practice saying the half hours. If it is 8:30, you would say São oito e meia. For 3:30 you would say São três e meia. Now listen to and repeat some expressions for half hours.



EXERCISE 4.

You will hear 10 time expressions in Portuguese. Write down the time in your normal way; then check your answers with the key on page 9.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 5:30 | 6. 2:30 |
| 2. 7:30 | 7. 11:30 |
| 3. 1:30 | 8. 8:30 |
| 4. 10:30 | 9. 6:30 |
| 5. 4:30 | 10. 3:30 |

EXERCISE 5.

A quarter past the hour usually is spoken of as ... e um quarto "... and a quarter." "Quarter past seven" would be sete e um quarto. Now we will practice a few expressions for quarter past the hour. Listen to the tape and repeat.

7:15 4:15 3:15 9:15 1:15 8:15 2:15 6:15

EXERCISE 6.

A quarter to the hour can be either ... menos um quarto "... minus a quarter" or quarto para as... "a quarter to..." Listen to and repeat these expressions. Now let's practice a few time expressions using quarter hours. Listen and repeat.

7:45 4:45 3:45 9:45 1:45 8:45 2:45 6:45

EXERCISE 7.

Now we will review hours, half hours and quarter hours. Listen to the tape and write down the time in your normal way. Check your answers with the key on page 9.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| 1. | 3:00 | 11. | 2:30 |
| 2. | 7:15 | 12. | 6:00 |
| 3. | 8:45 | 13. | 5:45 |
| 4. | 2:15 | 14. | 6:30 |
| 5. | 7:30 | 15. | 1:15 |
| 6. | 9:45 | 16. | 6:15 |
| 7. | 11:30 | 17. | 10:45 |
| 8. | 12:15 | 18. | 4:30 |
| 9. | 3:45 | 19. | 11:00 |
| 10. | 8:00 | 20. | 9:15 |

EXERCISE 8.

The Portuguese expression for "What time is it?" is Que horas são? Say: Que horas são? AGAIN: Que horas são? For this exercise, you will hear a Portuguese asking you what time it is. Each time he asks, look at the next numbered clock face and say the time in Portuguese. Then check your answer with the tape. Begin each expression with São...

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|-------|
| 1. | 8:15 | 2. | 3:45 | 3. | 9:00 |
| 4. | 2:45 | 5. | 1:00 | 6. | 6:15 |
| 7. | 5:45 | 8. | 2:30 | 9. | 11:30 |

EXERCISE 9.

Another way of saying 12 o'clock in Portuguese is meio-dia "midday, noon" or meia-noite "midnight." Listen to and repeat these expressions, meio-dia, meia-noite. For half past midnight you would say meia-noite e meia. Say the time expressions given below in Portuguese; then listen to the tape for confirmation.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 12:30 | 4. 12 noon |
| 2. 12:15 | 5. 12:30 a.m. |
| 3. 11:45 p.m. | 6. 12:15 a.m. |

EXERCISE 10.

When you want to express time in the morning, you say da manhã. If you want to say "It's eight o'clock in the morning," you say in Portuguese São oito horas da manhã. Listen to and repeat the following expressions: São cinco horas da manhã, São nove horas da manhã, São sete horas da manhã, São seis horas da manhã.

EXERCISE 11.

The afternoon in Portuguese is usually taken to mean between noon and 7 p.m. Some people stop using "afternoon" only at sunset, regardless of the time. When you want to say "in the afternoon," you say da tarde. Then, three o'clock in the afternoon is três horas da tarde. Listen to and repeat the following expressions. São seis horas da tarde, São cinco

da tarde, São quatro horas da tarde, São sete horas da tarde, É uma hora da tarde.

EXERCISE 12.

In Portuguese, "at night" is da noite. If you are saying, "It's eleven o'clock at night," you would say in Portuguese, São onze horas da noite. Listen to and repeat the following expressions: São dez horas da noite, São nove horas da noite, São oito horas da noite.

EXERCISE 13.

You will be given a series of times in English using a.m. and p.m. Write the times in Portuguese, using da manhã, da tarde, and da noite. Consider the afternoon to end at 7 p.m. Check your answers with the key on page 9.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. 4:00 p.m. | 9. 3:15 p.m. |
| 2. 9:00 p.m. | 10. 9:45 p.m. |
| 3. 8:30 a.m. | 11. 1:00 p.m. |
| 4. 7:30 p.m. | 12. 5:30 a.m. |
| 5. 1:45 p.m. | 13. 3:30 p.m. |
| 6. 6:30 a.m. | 14. 7:15 p.m. |
| 7. 8:15 p.m. | 15. 10:00 p.m. |
| 8. 11:00 a.m. | |

EXERCISE 14.

Now we will study time in minutes. The Portuguese word for minutes, you will remember, is minutos. Time for the first half of an hour is expressed as an addition; for example, oito horas e onze minutos "eight hours and 11 minutes." Listen to and repeat the following times:

7:26 6:05 2:17 4:12 5:10

Time in the second half of an hour can be expressed in one of three ways. For example, 8:32 can be either:

oito horas e trinta e dois minutos
eight hours and 32 minutes

vinte e oito para as nove
28 before 9

nove menos vinte e oito
9 minus 28

Listen to and repeat each of these expressions. Note that there is nothing new here except the use of minutes. The ways of expressing time are the same as you used when we studied the quarter hours. Listen to and repeat the three ways of expressing each of the following times:

9:35

São nove horas e trinta e cinco minutos.

São vinte e cinco para as dez horas.

São nove horas menos vinte e cinco.

10:46

São dez horas e quarenta e seis minutos.

São quatorze para as onze horas.

São onze horas menos quatorze.

2:53

São duas horas e cinquenta e três minutos.

São sete minutos para as três horas.

São três horas menos sete minutos.

5:48

São cinco horas e quarenta e oito minutos.

São doze minutos para as seis horas.

São seis horas menos doze minutos.

7:54

São sete horas e cinquenta e quatro minutos.

São seis minutos para as oito horas.

São oito horas menos seis minutos.

EXERCISE 15.

You will hear a Portuguese telling you what time it is.
Write it down in English including a.m. or p.m. as appropriate.
Check your answers with the key on page 10.

1. É uma hora e trinta e oito minutos da tarde.
2. São seis horas e vinte e três minutos da manhã.
3. São dez horas e doze minutos da tarde.
4. São cinco horas e quarenta e sete minutos da manhã.
5. São nove minutos para as três horas da tarde.

6. São sete horas e dezoito minutos da manhã.
7. São dois minutos para o meio dia.
8. São três horas e trinta e seis minutos da tarde.
9. São nove horas e vinte e cinco minutos da manhã.
10. São vinte e seis minutos para as cinco horas da tarde.

EXERCISE 16.

The Portuguese use the 24-hour clock in writing, radio and television, timetables, and for other official uses. Its use is simple if you can add and subtract twelve. For example, 6 p.m. in 24-hour time is 1800; just add twelve. In Portugal, this would be written with a period, as 18.00. For times between midnight and noon, no conversion is necessary. Look at the following times between noon and midnight and convert them to 24-hour time, saying them in Portuguese. Listen to the tape for confirmation.

1. São dezanove horas.
2. São dezanove e quarenta e cinco.
3. São quinze e meia.
4. São vinte e três horas.
5. São vinte e uma hora e quinze minutos.
6. São vinte e duas horas e dezoito minutos.

In this system, midnight can be either zero horas (00.00) or vinte e quatro horas (24.00).

EXERCISE 17.

You will hear a Portuguese giving time in the 24-hour system, as you would hear on the radio or television or read on railroad schedules. Write these times in the 24-hour system. Check your answers with the key on page 10.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----|-------|
| 1. | 14:16 | 6. | 17:38 |
| 2. | 18:24 | 7. | 16:55 |
| 3. | 15:47 | 8. | 13:13 |
| 4. | 17:29 | 9. | 19:33 |
| 5. | 21:52 | 10. | 17:27 |

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

The Self-evaluation Quiz for Part A is on tape. The quiz contains 30 time expressions in Portuguese. Each time expression, using a mixture of the 12- and 24-hour systems, will be given only once. Following the item number, write the time in numbers in the space below. When you complete the quiz, check your answers with the key on the next page.

CRITERIA: 27 out of 30 correct answers.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|---|
| 1. | 6:00 | 16. | 12:45 |
| 2. | 1:00 | 17. | 2:15 |
| 3. | 7:00 | 18. | 5:15 |
| 4. | 4:00 | 19. | 5:45 |
| 5. | 8:30 | 20. | 5:00 |
| 6. | 10:30 | 21. | 12:30 |
| 7. | 3:30 | 22. | 19:00 |
| 8. | 12:30 | 23. | 6:00 <u>da manhã</u> |
| 9. | 2:30 | 24. | 13:00 <u>horas</u> |
| 10. | 6:30 | 25. | <u>é uma hora da manhã</u> |
| 11. | 1:30 | 26. | <u>São oito horas e trinta minutos da manhã</u> |
| 12. | 7:30 | 27. | 23:20 |
| 13. | 8:45 | 28. | 24:00 |
| 14. | 10:15 | 29. | 9:15 |
| 15. | 6:15 | 30. | 21:15 |

PART B

The names of the months, seasons and days of the week will be important to you in reading transportation and entertainment schedules, making appointments, and knowing holidays.

EXERCISE 1.

Look at the names of the months in Portuguese and listen to the tape.

Janeiro

Julho

Fevereiro

Agosto

Março

Setembro

Abril

Outubro

Maió

Novembro

Junho

Dezembro

EXERCISE 2.

You will hear the months of the year in English. Write them in Portuguese. Check your work with the key on page 18.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. February | 7. September |
| 2. March | 8. July |
| 3. August | 9. June |
| 4. December | 10. January |
| 5. November | 11. April |
| 6. October | 12. May |

EXERCISE 3.

As you hear the months of the year in Portuguese, write the month in English. Check your work with the key on page 18.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>Março</u> | 7. <u>Fevereiro</u> |
| 2. <u>Setembro</u> | 8. <u>Outubro</u> |
| 3. <u>Julho</u> | 9. <u>Agosto</u> |
| 4. <u>Maió</u> | 10. <u>Junho</u> |
| 5. <u>Janeiro</u> | 11. <u>Abril</u> |
| 6. <u>Dezembro</u> | 12. <u>Novembro</u> |

EXERCISE 4.

There are two common expressions for parts of the month in Portuguese. They are "the beginning of the month" o princípio do mês and "the end of the month" o fim do mês. Listen carefully to the tape and repeat these expressions:

O princípio do mês O fim do mês

EXERCISE 5.

The Portuguese word for "week" is semana. Say semana. The days of the week, os dias da semana, are:

segunda-feira

terça-feira

quarta-feira

quinta-feira

sexta-feira

sábado

domingo

Repeat this exercise with the tape until you can say the days of the week in Portuguese from memory.

EXERCISE 6.

The word for "today" in Portuguese is hoje. REPEAT: hoje. If you want to ask "What day is it today?", you would say Que dia é hoje? SAY IT AGAIN: Que dia é hoje? The answer might be "Hoje é segunda-feira." SAY: Hoje é segunda-feira.

You will hear a Portuguese voice asking you what day it is. Answer in Portuguese, using the days listed below one by one. Begin each answer with hoje é... and listen to the tape for confirmation after each answer.

Que dia é hoje? (PAUSE) Hoje é quarta-feira.

Que dia é hoje? (PAUSE) Hoje é sexta-feira.

Que dia é hoje? (PAUSE) Hoje é terça-feira.

Que dia é hoje? (PAUSE) Hoje é domingo.

Que dia é hoje? (PAUSE) Hoje é quinta-feira.

Que dia é hoje? (PAUSE) Hoje é sábado.

EXERCISE 7.

As you hear a Portuguese voice telling you what day it is, write the day in English. Check your work with the key on page 18.

1. Hoje é quarta-feira.
2. Hoje é domingo.
3. Hoje é segunda-feira.
4. Hoje é sábado.
5. Hoje é quinta-feira.
6. Hoje é terça-feira.
7. Hoje é sexta-feira.

USEFUL TIME EXPRESSIONS

Repeat these expressions: hoje
amanhã
depois de amanhã
ontem
anteontem

EXERCISE 8

In speaking, days of the week are often abbreviated by leaving off the -feira. Monday (segunda-feira) becomes simply segunda. Saturday and Sunday are not abbreviated when speaking and rarely in writing. The written abbreviation for Monday is 2^a-feira or, more often, 2^a. Listen to and repeat the following abbreviations for Monday through Friday while looking at the written abbreviation following each one.

Monday	<u>segunda</u>	(2 ^a)
Tuesday	<u>terça</u>	(3 ^a)
Wednesday	<u>quarta</u>	(4 ^a)
Thursday	<u>quinta</u>	(5 ^a)
Friday	<u>sexta</u>	(6 ^a)

EXERCISE 9

Below are some abbreviations for the days of the week in Portuguese. Write the corresponding day in English, and check your work with the key on page 18.

1. 3^a _____
2. 5^a _____
3. 6^a _____

4. 2^a _____
5. 4^a _____

EXERCISE 10.

The seasons of the year, as estações do ano, are as follows:

Listen and repeat.

Spring a primavera AGAIN: a primavera

Summer o verão AGAIN: o verão

Autumn o outono AGAIN: o outono

Winter o inverno AGAIN: o inverno

Practice this exercise until you can say the seasons in Portuguese.

EXERCISE 11.

Now we will practice using what you have learned to express a particular day, month, and year. For example, if it is Tuesday, 15 March 1978, you would say, "Hoje é terça-feira, quinze de Março de mil novecentos e setenta e oito." Now repeat this date. Hoje é terça-feira, quinze de Março de mil novecentos e setenta e oito. Now, let's try another one. It is Friday, 8 December 1946. YOU SAY, "Hoje é sexta-feira, oito de Dezembro de mil novecentos e quarenta e seis." Now look at the dates below and say them in Portuguese. Listen to the tape for confirmation after each one.

1. Hoje é sábado, o primeiro de Junho de 1977.
2. Hoje é quinta-feira, dez de Abril de 1976.
3. Hoje é terça, 26 de Setembro de 1979.
4. Hoje é quarta-feira, 19 de Outubro de 1970.
5. Hoje é segunda, 26 de Julho de 1982.

EXERCISE 12.

Now you will hear several dates in Portuguese. Write them in English, then check your work with the key on page 18.

1. Segunda-feira, 6 de Agosto de 1976.
2. Sexta-feira, 22 de Maio de 1958.
3. Domingo, 16 de Abril de 1972.
4. Quinta-feira, 29 de Fevereiro de 1978.
5. Terça-feira, 13 de Novembro de 1977.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

You will hear 10 dates in Portuguese. Write them down in English. Check your answers with the key below. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 complete answers.

1. Outono, 25 de Outubro de 1977.
2. Inverno, três de Março de 1944.
3. Primavera, 25 de Abril de 1974.
4. Inverno, o primeiro de Dezembro de 1640.
5. Verão, oito de Agosto de 1976.
6. O princípio de Janeiro de 1979.
7. O fim de Julho de 1981.
8. Oito horas da manhã, sábado, dez de Novembro.
9. Dezasseis horas e trinta minutos, terça-feira, Dezasseis de Março.
10. Vinte e duas horas e quinze minutos, quinta-feira, quinze de Novembro.

This is the end of TIME EXPRESSIONS AND DATES Module, PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

GETTING ABOUT

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

PART A

DAVID : Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o Consulado Americano?

PORTUGUESE : Que disse?

DAVID : Quero ir ao Consulado Americano. O Sr. sabe onde é?

PORTUGUESE : Oh! O Consulado Americano. Não é longe. O Sr. vai sempre em frente até a Rua da Conceição, e então volta à direita.

DAVID : Ah, sim! Muito obrigado.

PORTUGUESE : Não tem de quê.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text. Listen to the conversation again. Listen carefully.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the conversation again. Repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

From the conversation you know that the Portuguese for "Where is. . .?" is onde é. . .? Let's practice asking directions to some places you might want to go.

If you want to go to the drugstore, you would ask, "Onde é a farmácia?" "Where is the drugstore?" AGAIN: Onde é a farmácia? ONCE MORE: Onde é a farmácia?

Asking for the bank, you would say, "Onde é o banco?" "Where is the bank?" AGAIN: Onde é o banco? ONCE MORE: Onde é o banco? The Portuguese word for "hospital" is o hospital. SAY: o hospital. Now ask where the hospital is. Onde é o hospital? AGAIN: Onde é o hospital? ONCE MORE: Onde é o hospital? Notice, that the "h" is silent in Portuguese.

If you want to park your car, you would ask for "o parque de estacionamento" "parking lot." SAY: o parque de estacionamento. AGAIN: o parque de estacionamento. Now, can you ask where it is? Right -- Onde é o parque de estacionamento?
SAY IT ONCE MORE: Onde é o parque de estacionamento?

EXERCISE 13.

In this exercise, you will hear a voice on tape saying the English place names below. After each name, this will be your cue to say in Portuguese, "Onde é..." followed by the proper article, a or o, and the place name.

1. drugstore - PAUSE, RIGHT - Onde é a farmácia?
2. bank - PAUSE, YES, RIGHT - Onde é o banco?
3. hospital - PAUSE, CORRECT - Onde é o hospital?
4. parking lot - PAUSE, GOOD - Onde é o parque de estacionamento?

EXERCISE 14.

To get someone's attention you could say, "Desculpe-me" "Excuse me." SAY Desculpe-me. AGAIN: Desculpe-me. Now let's ask for directions using Desculpe-me. Onde é ...?

The Portuguese word for "stationery store (newsstand)" is a papelaria. If you want to find the stationery store (newsstand), you could say, "Desculpe-me. Onde é a papelaria?" SAY THIS. Desculpe-me. Onde é a papelaria? AGAIN. Desculpe-me. Onde é a papelaria? GOOD -- Desculpe-me. Onde é a papelaria?

The Portuguese word for "embassy" is a embaixada. SAY:
a embaixada. AGAIN: a embaixada. The American Embassy is
a Embaixada Americana. SAY: a Embaixada Americana? TRY IT
AGAIN: a Embaixada Americana. ONCE MORE: a Embaixada Ameri-
cana. Now try - a Embaixada Inglêsa - GOOD.

Suppose you wanted to go to city hall. You would say:
"Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é a Câmara Municipal?" SAY
THIS: Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é a Câmara Municipal?
AGAIN: Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é a Câmara Municipal?
ONCE MORE. Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é a Câmara Municipal?

You are looking for a movie theatre. The Portuguese name
for the movie theatre is o cinema. REPEAT: o cinema. AGAIN:
o cinema. How would you ask a man if he knows where it is?
Right.-- Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o cinema? SAY IT
AGAIN: Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o cinema? ONCE MORE:
Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o cinema?

You are staying at o Hotel Lido. After a shopping trip,
you try to return to the hotel, but get lost on the way. How
would you ask a woman for directions? Right -- Desculpe-me.
A Senhora sabe onde é o Hotel Lido? AGAIN: Desculpe-me. A
Senhora sabe onde é o Hotel Lido?

Suppose you wanted to go to a café. The Portuguese for "café" is, as you might expect, o café. SAY THIS: o café. AGAIN: o café. Now, ask a man if he knows where it is. Right -- Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o café? SAY IT AGAIN: Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o café? ONCE MORE: Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o café?

Most Portuguese towns have at least one square. The square is a central location, usually with a monument or fountain. The square is called a praça. SAY THIS: a praça. AGAIN: a praça. The square normally has a name. For this exercise, we will call it a Praça Central "Central Square." SAY: a Praça Central. AGAIN: a Praça Central. Ask a woman if she knows where it is. Right -- Desculpe-me. A Senhora sabe onde é a Praça Central?

After all this asking, you may be hungry by now. You might ask in Portuguese for O restaurante. SAY: o restaurante. AGAIN: o restaurante. Your question would be: Desculpe-me. Onde é o restaurante? SAY IT AGAIN: Desculpe-me. Onde é o restaurante? ONCE MORE: Desculpe-me. Onde é o restaurante?

If you are more thirsty than hungry, you might say "Desculpe-me. Onde é o bar?" O bar, of course, is the same in Portuguese as it is in English. You might practice this a few times, to make sure you get it right. REPEAT: Onde é o bar?

EXERCISE 15.

In the conversation, David asked a Portuguese man, "O Senhor sabe onde é ...?" O Senhor sabe ...? means "Do you know ...?" If David had been talking to a woman, he would have said, "A Senhora sabe ...?" SAY: A Senhora sabe. AGAIN: A Senhora sabe.

O Senhor and a Senhora are polite, formal forms of address in Portuguese. If you are talking to someone you know, you could leave off this form and just ask, "Sabe onde é ...?" It is more formal to use o Senhor and a Senhora.

EXERCISE 16.

Now you will ask directions in the same way you did in the conversation that you studied. Remember Desculpe-me, o Senhor sabe onde é ...?

In English you will hear the place names below. Ask for directions in Portuguese as you did in the previous exercise. Remember to use the article a or o and o Senhor and a Senhora

as appropriate for each one. Listen to the voice on the tape to check what you said.

1. bank (ask a man) PAUSE - O Senhor sabe onde é o banco?
2. drugstore (ask a man) PAUSE - O Senhor sabe onde é a farmácia?
3. restaurant (ask a woman) PAUSE - A Senhora sabe onde é o restaurante?
4. American Embassy (ask a man) PAUSE - O Senhor sabe onde é a Embaixada Americana?
5. parking lot (ask a woman) PAUSE - A Senhora sabe onde é o parque de estacionamento?

EXERCISE 17.

You will hear five place names in Portuguese. Write the English name in the space provided and indicate whether it is masculine or feminine. Check your answers with the key on page 10.

1. cinema
2. Câmara Municipal
3. praça
4. Consulado Americano
5. farmácia

You will remember from the conversation that "I want to go to...." in Portuguese is Quero ir ao..... This is true for places such as o consulado which take the masculine article o.

In Portuguese, as in English, some words are combined in speaking and writing. The preposition a plus the article o form ao, so that we say ao consulado rather than a o consulado.

This contraction happens naturally in speech anyway, so writing in this form should be easy to remember.

Let's use a feminine noun like a farmácia "drugstore." Without using the contraction, you would say, "Quero ir a a farmácia." You can see right away that it's much easier to say and write Quero ir à farmácia.

EXERCISE 18.

Let's practice saying a few masculine and feminine place names. Look at the list below. You will hear the English name on the tape. This is your cue to say in Portuguese, "Quero ir ao (or à)...." and the name of the place. Listen to the tape after each sentence to check what you said.

1. restaurant (PAUSE) - Quero ir ao restaurante.
2. Hotel Lido (PAUSE) - Quero ir ao Hotel Lido.
3. parking lot (PAUSE) - Quero ir ao parque de estacionamento.

4. newsstand (PAUSE) - Quero ir à papelaria.
5. drugstore (PAUSE) - Quero ir à farmácia.
6. square (PAUSE) - Quero ir à praça.
7. American Embassy (PAUSE) - Quero ir à Embaixada Americana.
8. movie theatre (PAUSE) - Quero ir ao cinema.

EXERCISE 19.

You learned from the conversation that the expressions volta à direita and vai sempre em frente are used for "turn right" and "go straight ahead," respectively. In Portuguese, "to the left" is "à esquerda." SAY: à esquerda. AGAIN: à esquerda. The expression "turn left" in Portuguese is volta à esquerda. SAY THIS: volta à esquerda. AGAIN: volta à esquerda. ONCE MORE: volta à esquerda.

REPEAT:

Volta à esquerda. Vai sempre em frente. Volta à direita.

EXERCISE 20.

In the conversation, David was told, "Não é longe." This means "It's not far." SAY THIS AGAIN: Não é longe. Had it been far away, the Portuguese might have said, "É longe" "It's far." SAY THIS: É longe. AGAIN: É longe.

As in the English, you can make a question of this expression by changing your tone when you say it. Try asking "Is it far?" É longe? AGAIN: É longe? ONCE MORE: É longe? In answer to the question "É longe?" you might hear Sim, é longe "Yes, it's far." The Portuguese word for "Yes" is sim. SAY: sim. AGAIN: sim. ONCE MORE: sim.

If it is not far, you might hear, "Não, é perto." "No" in Portuguese is não. SAY: não. ONCE MORE: não. "Near" in Portuguese is perto. SAY: perto. AGAIN: perto. ONCE MORE: perto. Now, say "it's near." É perto. AGAIN: É perto.

EXERCISE 21.

You will hear a Portuguese voice on the tape asking you "É longe?" This is your cue to say sentence 1 and 2 below in Portuguese. Listen to the tape to check your response.

1. É longe? (PAUSE) Sim, é longe.
2. É longe? (PAUSE) Não, é perto.

EXERCISE 22.

If you want to ask the Portuguese name of a building, you might ask, "O que é aquele edifício? Aquele is the Portuguese

word for "that," and o edifício is "building." O que é
aquele edifício means "What is that building?" SAY THIS:
O que é aquele edifício? AGAIN: O que é aquele edifício?

A possible answer to this question is É um banco "It's a
bank." Listen and repeat. É um banco. AGAIN: É um banco.
Or, you might hear É uma farmácia. SAY THIS: É uma farmácia.
AGAIN: É uma farmácia.

You will notice that, for the bank, the answer was "um
banco". Um is the masculine form for "a" or "an." It is used
because banco uses the masculine article o before it. Since
the drugstore is feminine (a farmácia), the form uma was used
to mean "a" or "an." (Note that: Um and uma also mean "one.")

EXERCISE 23.

You will hear the question O que é aquele edifício?
Answer with "É um...." or "É uma...." as appropriate, using
the nouns listed below. After each one, listen to the tape
to check your response. O que é aquele edifício?

1. É um hotel.
2. É um restaurante.
3. É um café.

4. É um hospital.
5. É uma praça.
6. É uma Embaixada Inglesa.
7. É uma papelaria.
8. É um cinema.

Other useful expressions in Portuguese are:

"obrigado" - thank you (said by a man) REPEAT: obrigado.

"obrigada" - thank you (said by a woman) REPEAT: obrigada.

"muito obrigado (muito obrigada)" Thank you very much.

REPEAT: muito obrigado (muito obrigada).

"não tem de quê" - not at all. REPEAT: não tem de quê.

SIGNS FOR GETTING IN AND OUT.

Read

PUXE	Pull	REPEAT:	Puxe
EMPURRE	Push	REPEAT:	Empurre
SAÍDA	Exit	REPEAT:	Saída
ENTRADA	Entrance	REPEAT:	Entrada
ENTRADA PROIBIDA	No Entry	REPEAT:	Entrada Proibida

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I. You will hear 12 place names given once in English. Write the Portuguese names, including the appropriate article.

CRITERIA: 11 out of 12 correct.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. cafe | 7. parking lot |
| 2. drugstore | 8. restaurant |
| 3. newsstand | 9. City Hall |
| 4. bar | 10. American Embassy |
| 5. hotel | 11. American Consulate |
| 6. hospital | 12. bank |

PART II. You will hear 15 expressions in English. Write the expressions in Portuguese. CRITERIA: 14 out of 15 correct.

1. What is that building?
2. I want to go to the bank.
3. Excuse me, do you know where the Lido Hotel is?
4. Excuse me, do you know where the American Embassy is?
5. Where is the restaurant? Is it far?
6. Go straight ahead.
7. Turn right.
8. It's a drugstore.
9. Thank you very much.
10. Do you know where the cafe is? (to a woman)
11. Turn left.
12. Where is the movie theatre? Is it near?

13. Yes, it's near.
14. No, it's far.
15. It's a parking lot.

PART III: You will hear 5 expressions in Portuguese. Write them in English. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct.

1. Desculpe-me - Onde é o café?
2. Não tem de quê.
3. Volta à esquerda.
4. Quero ir à papelaria.
5. O Senhor sabe onde é a praça?

PART IV. Translate the following into English. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct.

(READ)

PUXE

EMPURRE

SAÍDA

ENTRADA

ENTRADA PROIBIDA

Check your answers with the key on the following page.
When you have passed this quiz, proceed to Part B.

PART B

PART B of this module consists of a second conversation in which methods of transportation are discussed. Study the conversation as you did in Part A, and proceed with the exercises. Much of the vocabulary in this conversation comes from Part A, so relax. You're already half-way home.

Stop now to read the objectives for Part B of this module on page 14.

DAVID : Com licença. Como posso ir ao Banco de Portugal?

PORTUGUÊS : Pode apanhar o carro eléctrico número 5, ou o autocarro número 2.

DAVID : É longe? Posso ir a pé?

PORTUGUÊS : Não, é perto. Sã 15 minutos a pé. O Senhor vai sempre em frente.

DAVID : Bom! Vou a pé. Muito obrigado.

PORTUGUÊS : De nada.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
(READ CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the conversation again. Repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the spaces provided, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

By now, you have determined that "How can I go to ... ?" in Portuguese is Como posso ir ao (ã) ...? Let's try asking directions to some of the places you have already learned. For example, "How can I go to the drugstore?" in Portuguese is Como posso ir à farmácia? Combine the preposition a with the proper article (o or a) for the names you are using.

REMEMBER:

"a" plus "o" = ao

"a" plus "a" = à

You will hear the place name below in English. Ask how to get there in Portuguese using "Como posso ir ao (ã) ...?" After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said.

1. hotel (PAUSE) - Como posso ir ao hotel?
2. British Embassy (PAUSE) - Como posso ir à Embaixada Inglesa?
3. movie theatre (PAUSE) - Como posso ir ao cinema?
4. City Hall (PAUSE) - Como posso ir à Câmara Municipal?
5. hospital (PAUSE) - Como posso ir ao hospital?

EXERCISE 13.

David was told that he could take either the streetcar (o carro elétrico) or the bus (o autocarro). Since the Portuguese speaker was talking about a specific streetcar (No. 5) and a specific bus (No. 2), he used the article o. As in English, "the" streetcar means a specific one. If he had not known which one to take, he might have said, "Pode apanhar um carro elétrico." (You can take a streetcar.) Let's use Pode apanhar.... with the various means of public transportation.

In Portuguese, "taxi" is o táxi (not too difficult to remember!). Pode apanhar um táxi. AGAIN: Pode apanhar um táxi. ONCE MORE: Pode apanhar um táxi. O Comboio is "train." Pode apanhar um comboio. "You can take a train." AGAIN: Pode apanhar um comboio. ONCE MORE: Pode apanhar um comboio.

"Boat" in Portuguese is o barco. Pode apanhar um barco.
"You can take a boat." AGAIN: Pode apanhar um barco. ONCE
MORE: Pode apanhar um barco. And o avião is Portuguese for
"plane." Pode apanhar um avião. "You can take a plane."
AGAIN: Pode apanhar um avião. ONCE MORE: Pode apanhar um
avião.

How would you say "You can take a streetcar"? Right --
Pode apanhar um carro eléctrico. And, "You can take a bus"?
Right -- Pode apanhar um autocarro.

Review this exercise until you are familiar with the
names of the means of transportation.

EXERCISE 14.

You will remember from Part A that É longe? means "Is it
far?" David asked this because he wanted to walk. In Por-
tuguese, ir a pé is "to walk (go on foot)." He said, "Posso
ir a pé?" If he had wanted to take a streetcar, he might
have said, "Posso apanhar um carro eléctrico?" SAY THIS:
Posso apanhar um carro eléctrico? AGAIN: Posso apanhar um
carro eléctrico?"

Look at the list below. You will hear first the English, then the Portuguese for each item. This is your cue to say "Posso apanhar....?" and the means of transportation in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said.

1. taxi - o táxi (PAUSE) - Posso apanhar um táxi?
2. bus - o autocarro (PAUSE) - Posso apanhar um autocarro?
3. plane - o avião (PAUSE) - Posso apanhar um avião?
4. train - o comboio (PAUSE) - Posso apanhar um comboio?
5. boat --o barco (PAUSE) - Posso apanhar um barco?
6. streetcar - o carro eléctrico (PAUSE) - Posso apanhar um carro eléctrico?

EXERCISE 15.

Now do exercise 15 in your book.

EXERCISE 16.

On the following page, you will find a map of an imaginary downtown area in Portugal. We will use this map to practice some expressions you have already learned and to learn a few new ones.

You will remember the É longe means "It's far." Look at the map. You see that the Banco de Portugal is far from the Embaixada Americana. In Portuguese, you would say, "O Banco de Portugal é longe da Embaixada Americana. Listen and repeat. O Banco de Portugal é longe da Embaixada Americana. AGAIN: O Banco de Portugal é longe da Embaixada Americana.

City Hall is far from the São Pedro Theatre. You would say in Portuguese, "A Câmara Municipal é longe do cinema São Pedro." REPEAT THIS: A Câmara Municipal é longe do cinema São Pedro. AGAIN: A Câmara Municipal é longe do cinema São Pedro.

You've probably noticed that we're using another contraction here. In Portuguese the preposition de is combined with the article, a or o before a noun. Instead of saying é longe de o cinema, you say é longe do cinema. Likewise, instead of é longe de a embaixada, you say é longe da embaixada.

"de" plus "o" = do

"de" plus "a" = da

EXERCISE 17.

Do you remember how to say "It's near" in Portuguese? Right -- É perto. SAY: É perto.

Looking at the map, you see that the Igreja de Santa Maria is near the Restaurante Frango Real. (A Igreja is "church" in Portuguese.) You would say, "A Igreja de Santa Maria é perto do Restaurante Frango Real." We use do because o restaurante is masculine (de plus o = do).

O Café Estoril is close to a Farmácia Costa do Sol. You say, "O Café Estoril é perto da Farmácia Costa do Sol." (De plus a = da.)

EXERCISE 18.

Now let's learn another expression. "Next to" in Portuguese is junto de... SAY : junto de. AGAIN: junto de. Notice that the American Embassy is next to the American Consulate. You would say in Portuguese, "A Embaixada Americana é junto do Consulado Americano." (De plus o = do.) SAY THIS AGAIN: A Embaixada Americana é junto do Consulado Americano. ONCE MORE: A Embaixada Americana é junto do Consulado Americano.

Now, let's turn it around, and say, "O Consulado Americano é junto da Embaixada Americana." (De plus a = da.)

YOU SAY IT: O Consulado Americano é junto da Embaixada Americana. AGAIN: O Consulado Americano é junto da Embaixada Americana.

EXERCISE 19.

In Portuguese, "in front of" is em frente de.... You are already familiar with em frente from the directions given in the first conversation.

Look at the map. You will find that the parking lot is in front of o Hospital de Santa Inez. In Portuguese, you would say, "O parque de estacionamento é em frente do Hospital de Santa Inez." SAY THIS AGAIN: O parque de estacionamento é em frente do Hospital de Santa Inez. ONCE MORE: O parque de estacionamento é em frente do Hospital de Santa Inez.

EXERCISE 20.

The American Consulate is on the corner of Rua do Ouro and Rua da Conceição. "Corner" in Portuguese is a esquina. SAY: a esquina. AGAIN: a esquina.

The preposition em which you have already used can be combined with a or o to form na or no, respectively. Therefore, "on the corner" in Portuguese (em plus a esquina) becomes na esquina. SAY na esquina. Now SAY, "O Consulado Americano é na esquina da Rua do Ouro e Rua da Conceição." SAY IT AGAIN: O Consulado Americano é na esquina da Rua do Ouro e Rua da Conceição. ONCE MORE: O Consulado Americano é na esquina da Rua do Ouro e Rua da Conceição.

"em" plus "o" = no

"em" plus "a" = na

EXERCISE 21.

Notice that Rua Augusta ends at a Praça Central on the left side of your map. The expression "the end of the street" is o fim da rua. SAY: o fim da rua. AGAIN: o fim da rua.

O Café Estoril is at the end of the street. Remember that em plus o is no. You would say in Portuguese, "O Café Estoril é no fim da Rua Augusta." SAY IT AGAIN: O Café Estoril é no fim da Rua Augusta.

EXERCISE 22.

Suppose you want to say that the São Pedro Theatre is in the city of Lisbon. You could say in Portuguese, "O cinema São Pedro é na cidade de Lisboa." "City" in Portuguese is a cidade. We could have said "... é em a cidade...." but it is a bit difficult to separate the short words. Since it would be combined in practice, it is written that way. "Em" plus "a" forms "na".

Let's try a word with the masculine article. If you want to say that the Baía Restaurante is in the Lido Hotel, you could say, "O Restaurante Baía é no Hotel Lido."

EXERCISE 23.

O cinema São Pedro is on the other side of the street from the Hotel Lido. In Portuguese, "the other side of the street" is o outro lado da rua. SAY "o outro lado da rua." Remembering that de plus o is do, we would say in Portuguese, "O cinema São Pedro é do outro lado da rua do Hotel Lido." SAY THIS AGAIN: O cinema São Pedro é outro lado da rua do Hotel Lido. ONCE MORE: O cinema São Pedro é outro lado da rua do Hotel Lido.

The parking lot is on the other side of the street from the City Hall. In Portuguese, you would say "O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da rua da Câmara Municipal."

REPEAT THIS: O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da rua da Câmara Municipal. AGAIN: O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da rua da Câmara Municipal.

To be a bit more specific, you could say, "O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da Rua do Ouro em frente da Câmara Municipal. SAY THIS AGAIN: O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da Rua do Ouro em frente da Câmara Municipal.

ONCE MORE: O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da Rua do Ouro em frente da Câmara Municipal.

EXERCISE 24.

Now do exercise 24 in your text book.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I. You will hear 15 expressions given once in Portuguese.

Write the equivalent expressions in English. CRITERIA:

14 out of 15 correct:

1. Desculpe-me. Como posso ir ao Hotel Lido?
2. É perto do parque de estacionamento. Pode apanhar um autocarro.
3. A farmácia Costa do Sol é na cidade de Lisboa.
4. Como posso ir à papelaria. Posso ir à pé?
5. O restaurante é longe do parque de estacionamento.
6. A igreja é do outro lado da Rua Augusta.
7. A praça é no fim da Rua da Conceição.
8. A Embaixada Inglesa é na esquina.
9. Como posso ir ao banco? Posso apanhar um táxi?
10. A embaixada é junto do Consulado. Pode ir à pé.
11. Muito obrigado. Vou à pé.
12. Desculpe-me. Como posso ir ao café. É longe?
13. É longe. Pode apanhar um autocarro.
14. É no fim da rua. Pode apanhar um autocarro.
15. A Câmara Municipal é no outro lado da rua.

PART II. You will hear 15 expressions given once in English. Write the equivalent expressions in Portuguese. CRITERIA: 14 out of 15 correct.

1. How can I go to the Lido Hotel?
2. Can I catch a taxi in the city?
3. The movie theatre is near the drugstore.
4. Can I catch a streetcar in the city?
5. The parking lot is far from the hospital.
6. The English Consulate is next to the American Consulate.
7. The Lido Hotel is in front of the drugstore.
8. The newsstand is on the corner.
9. City Hall is on the other side of the street.
10. The Consulate is at the end of the street.
11. Thank you very much; I can catch a taxi.
12. Yes, I can catch a taxi.
13. The cafe is far from the restaurant.
14. Can I walk to the hotel?
15. I can walk to the city.

Now check your answers with the key on the following page.

This is the end of GETTING ABOUT Module, PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

AT THE RESTAURANT

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

PART A

DAVID : Boa noite, uma mesa para três pessoas, faz favor.

WAITER: : Sim senhor, por aqui. Aqui têm a ementa.

DAVID : Obrigado. Primeiro traga-nos uma garrafa de vinho tinto.

WAITER : Sim senhor, com certeza.

PAUSE X

DAVID : Faz favor. A minha mulher quer linguado com salada de alface.

WAITER : A sua esposa deseja primeiro a sopa?

DAVID : Não, só o peixe e a salada. O meu filho quer frango assado com batatas fritas e uma laranjada.

WAITER : Sim senhor.

DAVID : E eu queria sopa de tomate e um bife de vaca com arroz.

WAITER : Sim senhor, muito obrigado.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
(CONVERSATION WITHOUT PAUSES)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 2 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES, BEGIN WITH PAUSE)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During

the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for in this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

In the restaurant, David asked for a table for three people. If there had been only two, he would have asked for uma mesa para duas pessoas. You will remember that duas is the feminine form of "two." SAY uma mesa para duas pessoas. AGAIN: uma mesa para duas pessoas.

Do you remember how to say "six" in Portuguese? (PAUSE) Right -- seis. Now, how would you say in Portuguese, "Good evening, a table for six people, please." (PAUSE) Right -- Boa noite, uma mesa para seis pessoas, faz favor. SAY IT AGAIN: Boa noite, uma mesa para seis pessoas, faz favor.

EXERCISE 13.

David said, Primeiro, traga-nos uma garrafa de vinho tinto. Traga-nos means "bring us." If he had been alone, David might have said Traga-me uma garrafa... (traga-me means "bring me."). SAY: Traga-me uma garrafa de vinho tinto. AGAIN: Traga-me uma garrafa de vinho tinto.

Uma garrafa is "a bottle." This means a one litre bottle (about a quart). If you want only half a litre, you would ask for meia-garrafa. SAY meia-garrafa. Now SAY : Traga-me meia-garrafa de vinho tinto. AGAIN: Traga-me meia-garrafa de vinho tinto.

In your book you will find listed some of the types of wine you might have with a meal. Look at the list and listen to and repeat the Portuguese names for the wines.

red wine - vinho tinto AGAIN vinho tinto
white wine - vinho branco AGAIN: vinho branco.
red "green wine" - vinho verde, tinto AGAIN:
vinho verde, tinto.
white "green wine"- vinho verde, branco AGAIN:
vinho verde, branco.
rosé - vinho rosé AGAIN: vinho rosé.

The "green wine" (vinho verde) is a young wine, not one which is colored green. It is so called because it's not yet ripe. It has a fresh taste and is a good drink with snacks or, in the summer, as a cooler.

Red and white wines can simply be called tinto and branco. It isn't necessary to add vinho. For example, if you are in a snackbar or a tasca, and want a glass of red wine, you might say um copo de tinto. "Glass" is o copo. Now YOU SAY: um copo de tinto. Can you say "bring me a glass of red wine?" (PAUSE) Right -- Traga-me um copo de tinto. SAY IT AGAIN: Traga-me um copo de tinto.

EXERCISE 14.

If you want water, you would ask for água. Water in Portuguese restaurants is served in bottles. SAY Traga-nos uma garrafa de água. AGAIN: Traga-nos uma garrafa de água. If you don't want a large bottle, you would ask for uma garrafa pequena "a small bottle." SAY THIS: Uma garrafa pequena.

There are two types of water normally available in restaurants - com gás "carbonated" and sem gás "without carbonation."

SAY: água com gás. AGAIN: água com gás. Now SAY água sem gás.

AGAIN: água sem gás.

How would you say in Portuguese "a small bottle of water without carbonation"? (PAUSE) Right -- uma garrafa pequena de água sem gás. SAY THIS AGAIN: uma garrafa pequena de água sem gás.

EXERCISE 15.

Look at the English sentences below. You will hear a voice on the tape. After you hear the English sentence, say the sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the Portuguese on tape to check what you said.

1. (PAUSE) Uma mesa para quatro pessoas, faz favor.
2. (PAUSE) Traga-me um copo de vinho branco.
3. (PAUSE) Traga-nos uma garrafa de água.
4. (PAUSE) Uma garrafa de água com gás.
5. (PAUSE) Traga-nos uma garrafa de vinho tinto.

You will notice that David said faz favor to attract the waiter's attention. This is a commonly used expression in Portugal, and you will soon learn its many uses. SAY Faz favor.

EXERCISE 16.

You will remember that A minha mulher is a Portuguese expression meaning "my wife." A minha mulher quer.... "my wife wants" can be used with any food or drink item in this unit. For example, "My wife wants duck" is A minha mulher quer pato. SAY THIS: A minha mulher quer pato. AGAIN: A minha mulher quer pato.

David also said in the conversation, O meu filho quer.... "My son wants...." SAY: O meu filho quer peru. Peru is the Portuguese name for turkey. SAY THIS AGAIN: O meu filho quer peru.

"Daughter" in Portuguese is a filha. SAY a filha. Can you say "my daughter"? (PAUSE) Right -- a minha filha. Now say "my daughter wants turkey." (PAUSE) Right again -- A minha filha quer peru. SAY IT AGAIN: A minha filha quer peru.

If you remember how to say "my husband" in Portuguese, you can now say, "My husband wants...." It's O meu marido quer.... If David's wife had been ordering for him, she would have said, O meu marido quer um bife de vaca com arroz. SAY THIS: O meu marido quer um bife de vaca com arroz. AGAIN: O meu marido quer um bife de vaca com arroz.

EXERCISE 17.

Look at the sentences below. You will hear a voice on tape giving a number. Then say the appropriate sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the Portuguese on the tape to check what you said.

1. (PAUSE) O meu filho quer uma garrafa de água com gás.
2. (PAUSE) A minha mulher quer peru.
3. (PAUSE) O meu filho quer um bife de vaca com salada de alface.
4. (PAUSE) A minha filha quer frango assado.
5. (PAUSE) O meu marido quer sopa de tomate.

EXERCISE 18.

The waiter said, "A sua esposa deseja ...?" A sua esposa is a polite Portuguese expression meaning "your wife." Had the waiter been a friend, he might have said, "a sua mulher." SAY a sua esposa. AGAIN: a sua esposa. A sua esposa deseja...? means "does your wife want ...?"

The Portuguese expression for "your daughter" is a sua filha. Say a sua filha. AGAIN: a sua filha. "Your son" in Portuguese is o seu filho. SAY o seu filho. If the waiter wants to say "Does your son want anything more?" he would say O seu filho deseja mais alguma coisa? Mais is the Portuguese word for "more," and you will remember that alguma coisa means "something" or "anything." SAY O seu filho deseja mais alguma coisa? AGAIN: O seu filho deseja mais alguma coisa?

You remember that o marido is "husband" in Portuguese. How would he say "Does your husband want anything more?" (PAUSE) Right -- O seu marido deseja mais alguma coisa? SAY THIS AGAIN: O seu marido deseja mais alguma coisa?

EXERCISE 19.

When ordering for himself, David said, "Eu queria...." Eu is the Portuguese word for "I," and eu queria means "I would like." This is a bit different from "I want," and is the more polite way to ask for something for yourself.

The same form is usually used when ordering for a group. Queríamos means "we would like." SAY queríamos. AGAIN: queríamos. How would you say "We would like another bottle of wine"? (PAUSE) Right -- Queríamos mais uma garrafa de vinho. SAY IT AGAIN: Queríamos mais uma garrafa de vinho. ONCE MORE: Queríamos mais uma garrafa de vinho.

EXERCISE 20.

You will hear six sentences in Portuguese on tape. After each one, translate it into English. Then listen to the English translation on tape and compare it with what you said. If you are not sure of any words or expressions, go back and study the corresponding exercises.

1. A minha filha quer peru.
(PAUSE)
2. A sua esposa deseja mais alguma coisa?
(PAUSE)
3. Eu queria um bife de vaca com arroz.
(PAUSE)
4. Traga-nos uma garrafa de vinho.
(PAUSE)
5. Eu queria um vinho verde, tinto.
(PAUSE)
6. Traga-me um copo de tinto.
(PAUSE)

You should have the following English translations.

1. My daughter wants turkey.
(PAUSE)
2. Does your wife want anything else?
(PAUSE)
3. I want a steak with rice.
(PAUSE)
4. Bring us a bottle of wine.
(PAUSE)
5. I want a green red wine.
(PAUSE)
6. Bring me a glass of red wine.
(PAUSE)

EXERCISE 21.

The waiter said, "Aqui têm a ementa." "Menu" in Portuguese is a ementa. Aqui means "here." Têm is Portuguese for "you have," when speaking to more than one person.

Listen very carefully and repeat: têm. ONCE MORE: têm.

If David had been alone, the waiter might have said, "Aqui tem a ementa." Tem, without the circumflex accent (ˆ), means "you have" when speaking to only one person. Listen very carefully and repeat:

tem (one person) AGAIN: tem ONCE MORE: tem.

têm (more than one) AGAIN: têm ONCE MORE: têm.

Practice tem and têm until you can hear the difference and say each properly.

EXERCISE 22.

As with most of the other expressions you have learned, this expression, aqui têm...., or just tem...., can be used as a question. For example, you want to know if the restaurant has port wine. You would say Têm vinho do Porto? SAY THIS: Têm vinho do Porto? AGAIN: Têm vinho do Porto?

EXERCISE 23.

You will hear five sentences in Portuguese. Translate each one into English. After each one, listen to the English translation on tape to check what you said.

1. Têm vinho verde? (PAUSE)
2. Tem uma garrafa de tinto? (PAUSE)
3. Têm pato aqui. (PAUSE)
4. Aqui têm bife de vaca. (PAUSE)
5. Tem um copo? (PAUSE)

1. Do you have green wine? (PAUSE)
2. Do you have a bottle of red wine? (PAUSE)
3. They have duck here. (PAUSE)
4. Here they have steak. (PAUSE)
5. Do you have a glass? (PAUSE)

EXERCISE 24. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART A.

Practice these expressions until you can understand and say them:

Por aqui (right this way) SAY THIS AGAIN: Por aqui.
Com certeza (certainly) SAY THIS AGAIN: Com certeza.

EXERCISE 25. OTHER USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.

You might want to ask where the rest room is. In Portuguese, you would say Onde é a casa de banho? SAY THIS:
Onde é a casa de banho? AGAIN: Onde é a casa de banho?
When you find it, you will want to know you are entering the correct one. On the doors you will find:

SENHORES or HOMENS (men) (LONG PAUSE)

SENHORAS (women) (LONG PAUSE)

You will remember that queríamos means "we would like."
If your family would like to have lunch, you could say Queríamos almoçar. The verb almoçar means "to have lunch."
SAY queríamos almoçar. SAY IT AGAIN: queríamos almoçar.
"To have dinner" is jantar. SAY queríamos jantar. AGAIN:
queríamos jantar.

To have breakfast is a little longer expression -- tomar o pequeno almoço. SAY THIS: tomar o pequeno almoço. Now, how would you say "We would like to have breakfast"? (PAUSE)
Right -- Queríamos tomar o pequeno almoço. SAY THIS AGAIN:
Queríamos tomar o pequeno almoço.

PART B

WAITER : Desejam a sobremesa agora?

DAVID : Sim, a minha mulher e o meu filho
querem bolo de chocolate, e eu
queria arroz doce e café.

PAUSE

WAITER : O senhor deseja mais alguma coisa?

DAVID : Não, obrigado. SÓ a conta, faz favor.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
(READ PORTUGUESE CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line. (READ PORTUGUESE CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line. (READ EACH LINE OF PORTUGUESE CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses.

During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text. (READ EACH LINE OF CONVERSATION TWICE.)

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text. (READ PORTUGUESE CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

The waiter said, "Desajam a sobremesa agora?" "Would you like to have dessert now?" A sobremesa means "dessert." Desejam is used when speaking to (or of) more than one person; it is usually a polite form used by the waiter.

The word for "they want" querem is used by the customer in the same way. Davis said, "A minha mulher e o meu filho querem...." SAY quer (to or of one person); for example, O meu filho quer sobremesa. SAY THIS: O meu filho quer sobremesa. AGAIN: O meu filho quer sobremesa. Now say querem (to or of more than one); for example, A minha filha e o meu filho querem sobremesa. SAY THIS: A minha filha e o meu filho querem sobremesa. AGAIN: A minha filha e o meu filho querem sobremesa.

How would you say "my son and my daughter want rice pudding"? Right -- O meu filho e a minha filha querem arroz doce. SAY THIS AGAIN: O meu filho e a minha filha querem arroz doce. ONCE MORE: O meu filho e a minha filha querem arroz doce.

EXERCISE 13.

You will hear four sentences in Portuguese. Translate them orally into English. After each one, listen to the English translation on the tape to check yourself.

1. A minha filha e o meu filho querem café. (PAUSE)
My daughter and son want coffee. (PAUSE)
2. O meu filho quer sobremesa. (PAUSE)
My son wants dessert. (PAUSE)
3. Querem café? (PAUSE)
Do they want coffee? (PAUSE) - or, Do you want coffee?
(Plural)
4. Quer café e arroz doce. (PAUSE)
He (she) wants coffee and rice pudding. (PAUSE)

A service charge (serviço) is normally included in the cost of the meal. However, there is often an additional cover charge (couvert or cobertura) which you may find added to your bill. This is intended to cover the cost of bread, butter, pâte, and whatever else you had before your meal.

It is rare to find a complete meal at a set price in a Portuguese restaurant. Most restaurants serve a la carte, charging a separate price for such items as drinks, soup, vegetables, and desserts. You will find this takes some getting used to if, for instance, you are accustomed to automatically getting a vegetable with your meat order. It does, however, allow you to select exactly what you want to eat.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I. You will hear five Portuguese expressions, each given twice. For each expression, select the correct English translation by marking A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your answers with the key at the end of this quiz. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 answers correct.

1. A. Boa noite, uma mesa para cinco pessoas.
Boa noite, uma mesa para cinco pessoas.
- B. Uma mesa para três pessoas, faz favor.
Uma mesa para três pessoas, faz favor.
- C. Boa tarde, uma porta para três pessoas.
Boa tarde, uma porta para três pessoas.

2. A. Traga-me uma garrafa de vinho tinto.
Traga-me uma garrafa de vinho tinto.
- B. Traga-nos uma garrafa de água sem gás.
Traga-nos uma garrafa de água sem gás.
- C. Traga-me uma garrafa de vinho verde.
Traga-me uma garrafa de vinho verde.

3. A. O meu filho é uma laranja.
O meu filho é uma laranja.
- B. A minha filha tem laranjada.
A minha filha tem laranjada.
- C. A minha filha quer uma laranjada.
A minha filha quer uma laranjada.

4. A. Deseja sobremesa ontem?
Deseja sobremesa ontem?
- B. Queríamos sobremesa agora.
Queríamos sobremesa agora.
- C. Queria uma coisa?
Queria uma coisa?
5. A. Onde é a banheira?
Onde é a banheira?
- B. Tem uma casa de banho aqui?
Tem uma casa de banho aqui?
- C. Queria uma casa.
Queria uma casa.

PART II. You will hear five situations explained to you in English. The explanations are also in your book. For each situation, you will hear three possible responses in Portuguese, each given twice. Select the appropriate response in Portuguese by marking A, B, or C. After you finish this part of the quiz, check your answers with the key at the end of the quiz. If you made any mistakes, review the appropriate exercises. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. You want the waiter to bring you a half-litre of white wine. What do you say?

A. Onde é a casa de banho?

Onde é a casa de banho?

(PAUSE)

B. Traga-me meia garrafa de vinho branco.

Traga-me meia garrafa de vinho branco.

(PAUSE)

C. Traga-nos uma garrafa branca.

Traga-nos uma garrafa branca.

2. You want the waiter to bring you and your family a bottle of carbonated water. What do you say?

A. Traga-nos uma garrafa de gás.

Traga-nos uma garrafa de gás.

(PAUSE)

B. Traga-me um vaso de água com gás.

Traga-me um vaso de água com gás.

(PAUSE)

C. Traga-nos uma garrafa de água com gás.

Traga-nos uma garrafa de água com gás.

3. You are in a tasca and want the waiter to bring you a glass of red wine. What do you say?

A. Faz favor - um vaso de tinto.

Faz favor - um vaso de tinto.

(PAUSE)

B. Olha, pa, um vinho verde.

Olha, pa, um vinho verde.

(PAUSE)

C. Faz favor, um copo de tinto.

Faz favor, um copo de tinto.

4. You want to tell the waiter that your wife and son want rice pudding. What do you say?

A. A minha mulher e o meu filho querem arroz doce.

A minha mulher e o meu filho querem arroz doce.

(PAUSE)

B. A minha mulher e o meu filho comem pudim de arroz.

A minha mulher e o meu filho comem pudim de arroz.

(PAUSE)

C. A minha familia gosta de arroz doce.

A minha familia gosta de arroz doce.

5. You want to tell the waiter that you and your family would like dessert now. What do you say?

A. Agora não queríamos sobremesa.

Agora não queríamos sobremesa.

(PAUSE)

B. Agora queríamos sobremesa.

Agora queríamos sobremesa.

(PAUSE)

C. Agora querem uma mesa.

Agora querem uma mesa.

PART III. SKIP. Text material in book.

PART IV. For each situation given below, say the appropriate sentence or question in Portuguese. After each one, check what you said with the tape. If you didn't know what to say in the time provided, make a note to review the appropriate exercises.

1. You are entering a restaurant in the afternoon. How do you greet the waiter and ask for a table for four people? (PAUSE)

Boa tarde.

Faz favor, uma mesa para quatro pessoas.

(PAUSE)

2. The waiter, speaking to your entire family, asks if you want anything else. What does he say? (PAUSE)

Desejam mais alguma coisa?

(PAUSE)

3. You want the waiter to bring you another bottle of wine. What do you say? (PAUSE)

Traga-me mais uma garrafa de vinho.

(PAUSE)

4. You want to tell the waiter that your daughter wants roast chicken with rice. What do you say?

A minha filha quer frango assado com arroz.

(PAUSE)

5. The waiter asks you if your wife wants dessert now. What does he say?

A sua esposa deseja sobremesa?

When you have successfully passed this Quiz, go on to Part C of this module.

PART C

EXERCISE 1.

Let's learn the Portuguese names for utensils you will be using in the restaurant.

"Fork" is o garfo. SAY THIS: O garfo. If you have dropped your fork on the floor, you might say to the waiter, "Traga-me outro garfo, faz favor." (Remember that outro is the word for "other" or, in this case, "another.") SAY THIS: outro.
AGAIN: outro.

"Knife" is a faca. SAY THIS: a faca. If you want one more knife, you might say, "Traga-me mais uma faca, faz favor."
SAY THIS: Traga-me mais uma faca, faz favor. Notice we used uma, because the word for knife takes the feminine article a before it.

"Spoon" is a colher. SAY THIS: a colher. Now say "Bring me one more spoon, please." Right -- Traga-me mais uma colher, faz favor. SAY THIS AGAIN: Traga-me mais uma colher, faz favor.

A complete place setting is called o talher. SAY THIS: o talher. Just as in the U.S., there are different place settings and utensils for different types of food. For example, a place setting for fish is um talher de peixe.

EXERCISE 2.

At the beginning of your meal, you might have soup. The waiter will bring your soup in a bowl -- uma tijela. SAY uma tijela. What do you suppose you will eat the soup with?

Right -- uma colher de sopa "a soup spoon." If you have your soup, but no spoon, what would you tell the waiter? Right -- Traga-me uma colher de sopa.

When you have finished your soup, the waiter will bring the next course and a plate -- um prato. SAY um prato. If you have a small child who wants to help you eat your fish, you would ask the waiter for mais um prato. SAY mais um prato, faz favor. If the child has no silverware, you would also ask for mais um talher de peixe.

Remember the word for "glass"? Right -- o copo. SAY THIS AGAIN: o copo. Now say Traga-me um copo, faz favor. AGAIN: Traga-me um copo, faz favor.

"Cup" in Portuguese is a chãvena. SAY a chãvena. If you would like one more cup, what would you say to the waiter? Right -- Traga-me mais uma chãvena, faz favor. SAY THIS AGAIN: Traga-me mais uma chãvena, faz favor.

You might want to ask for a napkin. "Napkin" is o guardanapo. SAY o guardanapo. Now ask the waiter to bring you one more napkin. Right -- Traga-me mais um guardanapo, faz favor. AGAIN: Traga-me mais um guardanapo, faz favor.

EXERCISE 3.

You will hear seven sentences in Portuguese. Translate each one orally into English; then listen to the English.

translation on the tape to check yourself. If you are unsure of any expressions, review the appropriate material until you are sure of it.

1. Traga-me mais um copo, faz favor.

(PAUSE)

2. Traga-nos mais uma colher, faz favor.

(PAUSE)

3. Eu queria mais uma chávena.

(PAUSE)

4. Queríamos mais duas tijelas.

(PAUSE)

5. Faz favor, mais um guardanapo.

(PAUSE)

6. Eu queria mais um talher de peixe.

(PAUSE)

7. Tem mais uma faca?

(PAUSE)

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

1. Bring me another glass, please.

2. Bring us another spoon, please.

3. I'd like another cup.

4. We'd like two more soup bowls.

5. Please, another napkin.
6. I'd like another place setting (for fish).
7. Do you have another knife?

Now, let's learn to use a Portuguese menu and to say the names of some Portuguese dishes.

EXERCISE 4

You will usually find several soups on the Portuguese menu. Most soups have descriptive names, such as sopa de tomate, or sopa de peixe, which eliminates a lot of guesswork.

There are, however, some excellent Portuguese specialty soups which aren't so obvious. Caldo verde is probably the most typical, made from a type of green cabbage. It's well worth trying. Sopa à alentejana is a soup you either like or you don't. It's made from water, a bit of oil, garlic, an egg, bread, coriander, and some other spices. If you like garlic, you'll love sopa à alentejana.

You may find that a restaurant will make soups (or have them already made) which are not on the menu. For instance, a very good light lunch is tomato soup, made with bread and an egg in it. If it's not on the menu, you might ask the waiter, "Têm sopa de tomate com ovo?" SAY THIS-Têm sopa de tomate com ovo? AGAIN- Têm sopa de tomate com ovo?

EXERCISE 5.

Acepipes, or hors d'oeuvres in Portugal, are different than in most American or British restaurants. Study the word list for these special Portuguese treats.

Normally you will find bread (pão) and butter (manteiga) in every restaurant. SAY pão. AGAIN: pão. Now say pão e manteiga. SAY THIS AGAIN: pão e manteiga.

EXERCISE 6.

Saladas are also quite similar to those in the U.S. However, if you like a tossed salad, you will find that you must specify what it is you want the cook to toss in. You might say Queria uma salada de alface, tomate e cebola. "I would like a salad of lettuce, tomato and onion." SAY THIS: Queria uma salada de alface, tomate e cebola. AGAIN: Queria uma salada de alface, tomate e cebola.

EXERCISE 7.

This menu may have several egg dishes. O ovo is the Portuguese word for "egg." More often than not, a small child will be quite happy with an omelet (omelete) as there are several varieties, all good and easy to eat with a spoon. They are also relatively inexpensive.

The Portuguese word for "cheese" is queijo. SAY THIS: queijo. Now, how would you tell the waiter that your daughter wants a cheese omelet? Right -- A minha filha quer uma omelete de queijo. SAY THIS AGAIN: A minha filha quer uma omelete de queijo.

EXERCISE 8.

Your menu may include separate listings for peixe "fish" and mariscos "shell fish," or they may be combined, as in the sample menu on page 23. The names of the various types of fish and other seafood may be found in the food list on page 25.

There are several different ways of preparing these dishes. You are already familiar with assado (or assada) and frita. Some of the other ways of preparing seafood are listed below. You should go over these until you are familiar with them, as many of these methods are used in preparing meat and poultry as well. LISTEN CAREFULLY!

guisada

cozida

recheada

suada

caldeirada

grelhada

EXERCISE 9.

Your menu may have separate listings for meat (carne) and poultry (aves), or they may be combined as in the sample menu. The names for the different types of meat are in the food list on page 25. Meat dishes are prepared in much the same way as fish.

It should be noted that bife, although it sounds like a familiar word, does not mean "beef"; it means "steak." "Beefsteak," as you have learned, is bife de vaca. Can you guess what bife de porco is?

EXERCISE 10.

All the kinds of sobremesa, "dessert," would require an encyclopedia to explain. Again, experiment. You already know that bolo means "cake." That alone could keep you busy for a couple of months!

Coffee (café) and tea (chá) are usually the last course of dessert, followed by brandy. When you ask for café, it is always served expresso and comes in a small cup. If you ask for a garoto, it comes in the same size cup with milk. A carioca is coffee with some water in it, to make it a little weaker than the expresso. REPEAT: garoto. NOW: carioca.

If you are in a snack bar, you may want to try a galão with a bolinho "pastry." A galão is coffee with hot milk served in a tall glass. REPEAT: galão.

A slang word for "coffee" is bica. This is the same as café, but you would not normally use bica in a good restaurant. Save it for the tasca, snack bar, or café. REPEAT: bica.

On the following pages, you will find a sample menu. Look through the menu and, with the aid of the food list which follows and the exercise items, identify those dishes you and your family might like to try.

We are going to read through the list of Portuguese foods in the food glossary. Listen carefully, then in the pauses provided, repeat each word.

CARNES E AVES

o carneiro
a vitela
a carne de vaca
o porco
as iscas
o rim
a salsicha, o chouriço
o fiambre
o presunto
a dobrada
o leitão
o pato
o frango
a galinha
o peru
a perdiz
as codornizes
o coelho (ã caçadora)
o cabrito
o borrego

PEIXES E MARISCOS

os salmonetes
as eirões, as enguias
a truta
o linguado
o salmão
a pescada
a caldeirada

MEATS AND POULTRY

mutton, lamb
veal
beef
pork
liver
kidney
sausage
ham
smoked ham
tripe
young pig (suckling)
duck
chicken
hen
turkey
partridge
quail
rabbit (stew)
goat
young lamb

FISH AND SHELLFISH

red mullet
eel
trout
sole
salmon
whiting (hake)
fish stew (several types
together)

o carapau
o bacalhau
os pastéis de bacalhau
o pargo
o polvo
as lulas
os chocos
as amêijoas
as ostras
a lagosta
o camarão
os rissóis de camarão
as gambas
a santola, o caranguejo
as sardinhas
o atum
os caracóis
a arenque

OVOS

os ovos estrelados
os ovos mexidos
os ovos escalfados
os ovos /bem cozidos
os ovos estofados

VEGETAIS, LEGUMES

a couve-flor
o cogumelo
o feijão
os pepinos
a cebola
as cenouras
os espargos
o tomate

mackarel
cod
dried cod cakes
bream
octopus
squid
cuttlefish
clams
oysters
lobster
shrimp
shrimp cakes
prawns
crab
sardines
tuna
snails
herring

EGGS

fried eggs
scrambled eggs
poached eggs
hard-boiled eggs
deviled (stuffed) eggs

VEGETABLES

cauliflower
mushroom
bean
cucumbers
union
carrots
asparagus
tomato

o nabo
as nabiças
os agriões
a alface
a batata
as ervilhas

FRUTAS

a lima
o limão
a banana
o ananás
a laranja
a tangerina
a pera
a maçã
a uva
o melão
a melancia
o pêsego
a ameixa
a cereja
o morango
o figo

CONDIMENTOS

o azeite
as azeitonas
o vinagre
a mostarda
o ketchup
o molho inglês
a pimenta
o sal
o alho
o piri-piri

turnip
turnip greens
watercress
lettuce
potato
peas

FRUITS

lime
lemon
banana
pineapple
orange
tangerine
pear
apple
grape
melon
watermelon
peach
plum
cherry
strawberry
fig

CONDIMENTS

olive oil
olives
vinegar
mustard
ketchup
Worcestershire sauce
pepper
salt
garlic
HOT sauce

MISCELLANY

o queijo	cheese
o sumo	juice
o sumo de fruta	fruit juice
as torradas	toast
o arroz	rice
o gelado	ice cream
o pudim	pudding
a torta, o bolo	cake
o molho	sauce, gravy
a nata, o creme	cream
o leite	milk
o açúcar	sugar
o pão	bread
a canja	broth
as nozes	nuts
a sanduíche	sandwich
o bagaço	native firewater (handle with care)
o cigarro	cigarette
o charuto	cigar
o cinzeiro	ashtray
o fósforo	match

This is the end of AT THE RESTAURANT Module, PORTUGUESE HEAD-
START PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

ON THE ROAD

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

PART A

POLÍCIA : Pare.

Boa noite.

DAVID : Boa noite.

POLÍCIA : Mostre-me os seus documentos, faz favor.

DAVID : Aqui tem a carta de condução, o livrete do carro e
o cartão do seguro.

POLÍCIA : Faz favor, mostre-me o seu bilhete de identidade
também. (PAUSE) Obrigado, está tudo bem.

DAVID : Posso seguir?

POLÍCIA : Sim, pode. Boa noite e boa viagem.

DAVID : Boa noite. Obrigado.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 2 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES, BEGIN WITH PAUSE)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES BETWEEN LINES)

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES - 3 TIMES)

EXERCISE 7.

Now look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for in this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape. REPEAT this exercise until you can say the conversation without looking at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 11.

Now say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape. REPEAT this exercise until you can say each line in Portuguese without hesitation.

EXERCISE 12.

When the policeman asked David to stop, he said, "pare." He might also have said "alto," which also means "stop." Say alto.

EXERCISE 13.

The policeman asked to see David's papers. He said "mostre-me os seus documentos, faz favor." Mostre-me means "show me."

You notice that, when the policeman asked for David's identification, he said, "O seu bilhete de identidade." O bilhete de identidade is the Portuguese expression for "identification card." Seu is the word for "your" when speaking of a masculine noun.

O cartão do seguro is the expression for insurance card or papers. How would the policeman say "show me your insurance card"? Right -- Mostre-me o seu cartão do seguro. Say this again. Right -- Mostre-me o seu cartão do seguro.

EXERCISE 14.

Remember that "driver's licence" is a carta de condução. The word for "your" when used with a feminine noun such as a carta is sua. SAY: a sua carta de condução. AGAIN: a sua carta de condução.

Now say "Show me your driver's licence." Right -- Mostre-me a sua carta de condução. Say this again.

EXERCISE 15.

Below is a list of the things a police officer might ask to see if he stops you on the street. Look at the list to become familiar with these items. Then listen to the tape and repeat each one.

- os documentos -
- a carta de condução -
- o livrete do carro -
- o cartão do seguro -
- o passaporte -
- o bilhete de identidade -
- a mala -
- o porta-luvas -

NOW STOP THE TAPE AND READ THE REMAINING NOTES FOR EXERCISE 15. WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED, RE-START THE TAPE FOR EXERCISE 16.

EXERCISE 16.

In the conversation, after the police officer had examined David's documents, David asked, "Posso seguir?" "May I go on?" If there had been others in his car, David might have said, "Podemos seguir?" "May we go on?" Say this. Again. Podemos seguir? After looking at the papers, the policeman might have said, "Pode seguir" "You (singular) may go on." Say Pode seguir.

Again. If there had been several people in the car, he might have said, "Podem seguir", "You (plural) may go on." Say Podem seguir. Again. Podem seguir.

EXERCISE 17.

Look at the sentences below. You will hear a number on the tape. When you hear it, say the appropriate sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said.

1. Mostre-me os seus documentos, faz favor.
2. Aqui tem o meu bilhete de identidade.
3. O meu passaporte está no hotel.
4. Podemos seguir.
5. Mostre-me o seu livrete do carro, faz favor.

EXERCISE 18. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART A.

You should become familiar with the special expressions below. Listen and repeat.

Está tudo bem - Everything's fine. (It's all right.) Again.

Está tudo bem.

Boa viagem - (Have a) good trip. Again. Boa viagem.

ON PAGES 8 AND 9 OF THIS MODULE ARE SOME NOTES ON DRIVING IN PORTUGAL. WE SUGGEST THAT YOU READ THIS MATERIAL CAREFULLY.

PART B

DAVID : O meu carro não está a funcionar bem.
Pode ver o que é?

MECÂNICO : Com certeza. Levante o capot, faz favor.
Ponha-o a trabalhar.

DAVID : Demora muito a reparação?

MECÂNICO : Acho que não. A avaria deve ser no distribuidor.

DAVID : É uma reparação cara?

MECÂNICO : Não é cara. Tenho que substituir os platinados.
Acho que é melhor substituir as velas também.

DAVID : Pois sim. Afine também o carburador, faz favor.

MECÂNICO : Com certeza.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 10 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES BETWEEN LINES).

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation. (CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES - 3 TIMES)

EXERCISE 7.

Now look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape. Repeat this exercise until you can say the conversation without looking at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 11.

Now say each line while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape. Repeat this exercise until you can say each line in Portuguese, without hesitation. Below are some useful expressions. Listen and repeat.

bomba de gasolina - gas pump - Again. bomba de gasolina

encha o tanque - fill the tank - Again. encha o tanque

Estação de Serviço - Service station - Again. Estação de Serviço.

Meta 300 escudos, faz favor. - Put in 300 escudos, please.

Again. Meta 300 escudos, faz favor.

Posto de Pronto-Socorro - First Aid Station - Again. Posto de Pronto-Socorro.

EXERCISE 12.

David said, "O meu carro não está a funcionar bem." My car is not working well." O carro is the Portuguese word for "car." You will remember from Part A that the word meu means "my" when used with a masculine noun. Say o meu carro. Again: o meu carro.

If David had known what was wrong with the car, he might have said, "O meu carro tem uma avaria em...." [My car has trouble (a fault, breakdown) in...]. For instance, if the car had a faulty generator, he would say, "O meu carro tem uma avaria no gerador." O gerador is the generator. Say O meu carro tem uma avaria no gerador.

A bobine is the word for "coil." How would you tell a mechanic that your car has a faulty coil? Right -- "O meu carro tem uma avaria na bobine." Say this again. Right -- "O meu carro tem uma avaria na bobine."

EXERCISE 13.

The mechanic said, "A avaria deve ser no distribuidor." "The trouble should be in the distributor." He wasn't sure, but thought that was it, so he said deve ser (should be, ought to be).

If he were sure of it, he might have said, "A avaria é no distribuidor." You remember that é means "it is." Say "A avaria é no distribuidor." How would you say "The problem is in the generator"? Right -- A avaria é no gerador. Say this again. A avaria é no gerador.

EXERCISE 14.

Below is a list of some common problem areas in an automobile. You can use these expressions with the following phrases you have learned:

O meu carro tem uma avaria em (no, na)....

A avaria deve ser (é) em (no, na)....

Listen and repeat the following expressions:

a bobine - Again - a bobine

os cabos - Again - os cabos

o regulador de carga - Again - o regulador de carga

a bomba de água - Again - a bomba de água

a bomba da gasolina - Again - a bomba da gasolina

o carburador - Again - o carburador

a bomba dos travões - Again - a bomba dos travões

a caixa de velocidades - Again - a caixa de velocidades

a embriagem - Again - a embriagem
o diferencial - Again - o diferencial
os travões - Again - os travões
o motor - Again - o motor
o radiador - Again - o radiador
o gerador - Again - o gerador
o travão de mão - Again - o travão de mão
o limpa pára-brisas - Again - o limpa pára-brisas
o claxon - Again - o claxon
o motor de arranque - Again - o motor de arranque

The mechanic said, "Tenho que substituir os platinados."
"I have to replace the points." You will remember using
Tenho que... "I have to...." in the GETTING TO KNOW YOU
module, as Tenho que sair "I have to leave." You can use
Tenho que.... with any appropriate infinitive; for example,
Tenho que comer. This, of course, means "I have to eat."

In the next few exercises, you will learn more forms of
this expression and be able to say "you have to," "we have to,"
and "you (plural) have to." Keep in mind that, although we
will be using infinitives relating to the repair of your car,
you could use any other infinitive with these expressions.

EXERCISE 15.

If you want to say to the mechanic, "You have to replace
the points," you would say Tem que substituir os platinados.
Tem que.... means "You (singular) have to...." Say: Tem que....
Again.

"Spark plugs" are as velas. How would you say "You have to replace the spark plugs"? Right -- Tem que substituir as velas. Say this again. Tem que substituir as velas.

EXERCISE 16.

The expression for "We have to...." is temos que..... Say this. Again. Suppose you need to have your car repaired because you and your family have to go to the city. You would tell the mechanic, "Temos que ir à cidade." You remember that ir is "to go," and à cidade is "to the city." Say Temos que ir à cidade. Again. Temos que ir à cidade.

EXERCISE 17.

If the mechanic can't fix your car right away, he might tell you and your family, "Têm que esperar." Esperar means "to wait." Têm que means "you (plural) have to." Listen very carefully and repeat Têm. Again. Now say Têm que esperar. Say this again. Têm que esperar.

EXERCISE 18.

There were several items in the list following Exercise 14 that the mechanic could have replaced; for instance, Tenho que substituir o claxon "I have to replace the horn." Let's learn some other articles which could be replaced. With the expressions in the list below, you can use the phrase Tenho que substituir... Listen and repeat.

a correia da ventoinha - Again - a correia da ventoinha
os pneus - Again - os pneus
o filtro do óleo - Again - o filtro do óleo
o filtro da gasolina - Again - o filtro da gasolina
o filtro de ar - Again - o filtro de ar
o pára-brisas - Again - o pára-brisas
a bateria - Again - a bateria
o rotor - Again - o rotor
os platinados - Again - os platinados
as velas - Again - as velas
o condensador - Again - o condensador
as lâmpadas dos faróis - Again - as lâmpadas dos faróis
o tubo de escape - Again - o tubo de escape
a panela de escape - Again - a panela de escape

EXERCISE 19.

If something must be repaired, the mechanic might say, "Tenho que reparar...." Reparar means "to repair." Say Tenho que reparar....

If there is a leak, the mechanic might say, "Tenho que reparar a fuga." Say Tenho que reparar a fuga. Again. You could have a gasoline, water, or oil leak. He might say, "Tenho que reparar a fuga de gasolina" (gasoline leak). Say this. Again.

Suppose your Portuguese neighbor has a problem with his car, and you notice oil dripping onto the road. What might you say to him? Right -- Tem que reparar a fuga de óleo. Say this again.

EXERCISE 20.

David asked the mechanic, "Pode ver o que é?" "Can you see what it is?" You remember from Part A the other forms of "can," such as posso, podemos, and podem. How would you say in Portuguese "Can I see what it is?" Right -- Posso ver o que é? Say it again. Posso ver o que é?

As you might expect, you can use any appropriate infinitive with these forms of "can," either as questions or statements. Remembering what you learned in Part A, how would you ask the mechanic, "Can we wait here?" Right -- Podemos esperar aqui? Say this again.

If you want to ask a mechanic, "Can you fix the generator?" what would you say? Pode reparar o gerador? Say this again. Pode reparar o gerador?

EXERCISE 21. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART B. Listen and repeat.

Levante o capot - raise the hood. O capot is the hood.

Ponha-o a trabalhar - start it (the car).

an engine.

Demora muito a reparação? - Will the repair take long?

You can use Demora muito.... with other words, or by itself. Say Demora muito? (Will it take long?)

Acho que não - I don't think so, I think not. Acho que

is "I think," or "I believe." How would you say "I think so"? Right -- Acho que sim.

É uma reparação cara? - Is it an expensive repair? You could also use É....cara? with other words or by itself as a question or statement. For example, how would you say "It is expensive?" Right -- É cara?

Não é cara - It's not expensive. The mechanic might have said, "É cara" or "Sim, é cara" "Yes, it's expensive." Say Sim, é cara. Again. Sim, é cara.

É melhor - It's better.

Pois sim - Yes, of course. Many times you will hear pois used by itself. There is no exact way to express this in English.

It carries the ideas of "Yes," "Well," "Of course," "uh," and several others. It's a good word to get accustomed to, as you will hear it every day in Portugal. Say pois. Again: pois.

EXERCISE 22. OTHER USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.

When you go to the garage to pick up your car, you might ask, O meu carro já está pronto? "Is my car ready?" Say this. Again.

The mechanic might say, "Sim, está pronto," "Yes, it's ready." Say this. However, there is a better than even chance he will say "Ainda não" "not yet." Say Ainda não. Again. Ainda não.

If he says sim, you will want to know how much it's going to cost. You would say Quanto é? "How much is it?" Say this. Again. You could say Quanto lhe devo? which means "How much do I owe you?" Say Quanto lhe devo? Again.

When you feel that you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz which follows.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I. You will hear five sentences in Portuguese. Write each one in English in the space provided. When you have finished, check your answers with the answer key which follows. You may refer to the exercises for the names of auto parts. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. O meu carro tem uma fuga de água.
2. Pode reparar uma avaria no distribuidor.
3. Quanto lhe devo?
4. Tem que substituir o radiador.
5. Posso ver o que é?

PART II. You will hear a number on tape. Look at the sentences in your book. Say the corresponding sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said. You may refer to the exercises for the names of auto parts. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. O meu carro tem uma avaria no carburador.
2. Demora muito? Podemos esperar aqui.
3. Tenho que reparar o carburador.
4. É uma reparação cara?
5. O meu carro está pronto?

PART III. You will hear five sentences in English. After each one, write the sentence in Portuguese in the space provided. When you have finished, check your answers with the key which follows. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. My car is not working well.
2. I have to repair the differential.
3. I have to change (replace) the windshield wipers.
4. My car has a fault in the breaks (breaking system).
5. Can you replace the battery?

This is the end of ON THE ROAD Module, PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

FINDING A HOME

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

PART A

DAVID : Queríamos alugar uma vivenda com três quartos e duas casas de banho.

SENHORIO : Tenho uma assim em Cascais.

DAVID : Podemos ver? Precisamos de alugar a vivenda por um ano.

SENHORIO : É esta. Faz favor de entrar. Tem muito sol quase todo o dia, e a sala de estar é grande.

JULIE : Eu gostava de ver a sala de estar.

SENHORIO : Com certeza. Por aqui.

EXERCISE 1.

Now stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Look at the first line of the English text; then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES BETWEEN LINES)

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

(CONVERSATION WITHOUT PAUSES)

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text. (CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES: EACH SENTENCE REPEATED 3 TIMES WITH A PAUSE AFTER EACH REPETITION)

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Then, check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

David said, "Queríamos alugar uma vivenda...." Queríamos is a polite way to say "we would like." Alugar means "to rent."

If David had been by himself, he might have said Queria alugar uma vivenda, "I would like to rent a house." You remember that you have used quero to mean "I want." Although this is correct, it is more polite to use queria. Say Queria alugar uma vivenda. Again.

EXERCISE 13.

If David had been single, he probably would not have asked for três quartos e duas casas de banho. Quarto here means "bedroom." You could also say "quarto de cama," but it isn't necessary.

Now take a moment to read the following note and then continue with Exercise 13.

ATENÇÃO

The word "house," as understood in English to mean a separate building with a yard, is vivenda. You may also hear the word casa, which applies to any dwelling.

"Apartment" in Portuguese is properly o andar, and this is the word we will use in this module.

You may also hear o apartamento for apartment. Andar is also used in Portuguese to mean the floor of a building.

A single person would usually ask for a small house (uma vivenda pequena) or an apartment (um andar), and he or she would probably want it furnished. Do you remember the word for "furnished"? It is mobilado (masculine) or mobilada (feminine). A furnished house is uma vivenda mobilada. Say this. How would you say "I'd like to rent a furnished apartment"? Right -- Queria alugar um andar mobilado. Say this again.

EXERCISE 14.

The landlord said, "Tenho uma assim em Cascais." The word assim has several meanings, such as "like this," "so," and "in this way." You will learn to use it in other ways when you begin speaking Portuguese with native speakers.

Tenho, as you may remember, means "I have." If he had been speaking of an apartment, the landlord might have said Tenho um andar assim em Cascais. Say this.

EXERCISE 15.

David said, "Podemos ver?" "Can we see it?" You have probably noticed by now that the verb ending "-mos" means "we." If David had been alone, he would have said Posso ver? "Can I see it?" Say this. Posso ver?

These phrases can also be used as statements without the question mark. For example, "I can see it" is Posso ver. Say this. How would you say "We can see it"? Right -- Podemos ver. Say this again. Once more.

EXERCISE 16.

Precisamos de alugar.... means "We need to rent...."

Precisamos de.... can be used with any appropriate infinitive.

"I need...." is Preciso de.... If you are alone and need to rent a house, you could say Preciso de alugar uma vivenda. Say this. Preciso de alugar uma vivenda. Again.

When using this verb, you must use de after it; for example, Preciso de comer, Precisamos de sair, and other appropriate infinitives.

You can also use preciso de or precisamos de with a noun. For example, "I need a house" is Preciso de uma vivenda. "We need a car" -- Precisamos de um carro. How would you say "I need an apartment"? Right -- Preciso de um andar. Say this again.

NOTE

When you see de um or de uma, remember that this is spoken as "dum" and "duma."

It can also be written that way.

EXERCISE 17.

You will hear five sentences in Portuguese. Write the English meaning of each one in the space provided. Check your

work with the key on page 12.

1. Preciso de um carro.
2. Precisamos de ir.
3. Precisa de um andar.
4. Preciso de comer agora.
5. Precisam de alugar uma vivenda.

EXERCISE 18.

When they arrived at the house, the landlord said, "É esta." You remember that é means "it is." Esta means "this" or "this one."

Now, before you start dragging out your books, look again at the word esta. There is no written accent on the word. You have seen a word like this before -- está (Como está?) -- written with the accent and pronounced differently.

Esta refers here to the house they are looking for. Since a vivenda is feminine, we use esta. If you are referring to a masculine object (o carro, o andar), you would use este. Listen very carefully and repeat the following expressions:

<u>esta vivenda</u>	-	this house
<u>este andar</u>	-	this apartment
<u>esta mesa</u>	-	this table
<u>este carro</u>	-	this car

When the landlord said, "It has a lot of sun . . .," he used tem, which means "it has." This word can also mean "he has" or "she has." To avoid confusion when using a word in this way, you may add another word, the pronoun, to indicate about whom (or what) you are speaking.

Let's learn to use the personal pronoun with some of the verbs you already know. The pronouns will add emphasis and help to clarify the verb form.

EXERCISE 19.

The word for "I," as you have learned, is eu. For instance, "I have" is eu tenho. Say eu tenho. Now look at the list below, and repeat each form.

<u>eu sou</u>	-	I am
<u>eu falo</u>	-	I speak
<u>eu quero</u>	-	I want
<u>eu gosto de</u>	-	I like
<u>eu estou</u>	-	I am

EXERCISE 20.

The pronoun "you" (singular) is você. You probably remember using o senhor and a senhora for "you" as the polite forms of address. Você is an informal pronoun and is often used in conversation. "You have" is você tem. Say this. Now look at the list below and repeat each form.

<u>Você é</u>	-	you are
<u>você fala</u>	-	you speak
<u>você quer</u>	-	you want
<u>você gosta de</u>	-	you like
<u>você está</u>	-	you are

EXERCISE 21.

Let's practice using some of these forms. How would you ask a woman if she is Portuguese? Right -- Você é portuguesa? The é is used instead of está because being Portuguese is a permanent condition, and the "-a" ending on portuguesa shows that we are speaking about something feminine. Say this again.

Remember the GETTING TO KNOW YOU module. You wanted to ask your friend if he likes Portugal. What did you say? Right -- Você gosta de Portugal? Say this again.

EXERCISE 22.

You remember that the pronoun "he" is ele, and "she" is ela. Ele tem means "he has," and ela tem means "she has."

Look at the list below and repeat:

<u>ele é</u>	-	he is
<u>ela é</u>	-	she is
<u>ele fala</u>	-	he speaks
<u>ela fala</u>	-	she speaks
<u>ele quer</u>	-	he wants
<u>ela quer</u>	-	she wants
<u>ele gosta de</u>	-	he likes
<u>ela gosta de</u>	-	she likes
<u>ele está</u>	-	he is
<u>ela está</u>	-	she is

EXERCISE 23.

Let's practice using some of these forms. How would you say "He likes to speak English"? Right -- Ele gosta de falar inglês. Note that we must use the de after any form of gostar. Say Ele gosta de falar inglês.

Now, how would you say "She speaks Portuguese"? Right -- Ela fala português. Say this again.

EXERCISE 24.

Nós is the pronoun "we." Like eu, it is not really necessary, as the form of the verb is unmistakable, but it can be used for emphasis. Say nós temos "we have." Again. Now look at the list below and repeat:

<u>nós somos</u>	- we are
<u>nós falamos</u>	- we speak
<u>nós queremos</u>	- we want
<u>nós gostamos de</u>	- we like
<u>nós estamos</u>	- we are

EXERCISE 25.

You will hear a series of expressions in Portuguese. After each one, write the corresponding English expression in the space provided. Check your work with the key on page 12.

1. Nos gostamos de um andar.
2. Ele está na vivenda.
3. Você fala muito bem.
4. Eu tenho uma vivenda em Lisboa.
5. Nós somos americanos.

EXERCISE 26.

The informal pronoun for "you" (plural) is vocês. Say this. Vocês têm means "you have." Note that têm has the circumflex accent (ˆ) over the "e" and is pronounced differently. Listen very carefully and repeat: Vocês têm. Once more. Vocês têm. Now look at the list below, listen carefully, and repeat.

<u>vocês são</u>	-	you are
<u>vocês falam</u>	-	you speak
<u>vocês querem</u>	-	you want
<u>vocês gostam de</u>	-	you like
<u>vocês estão</u>	-	you are

NOTE: The formal, polite form for more than one man is os senhores. Say this. Can you say the form for more than one woman? Right -- as senhoras. Say this again. If you are speaking to a group of people, both men and women, and wish to use the polite form, you would use os senhores.

EXERCISE 27.

The plural "they," when referring to men or a mixed group, is eles. Say eles. Again. What do you think is the word for "they" when referring only to women? Right -- elas. Say elas. Eles têm means "they (men or mixed group) have;" and elas têm means "they (women) have." Look at the list on the next page and repeat:

<u>eles são</u>	-	they are
<u>elas são</u>	-	they are
<u>eles falam</u>	-	they speak
<u>elas falam</u>	-	they speak
<u>eles querem</u>	-	they want
<u>elas querem</u>	-	they want
<u>eles gostam de</u>	-	they like
<u>elas gostam de</u>	-	they like
<u>eles estão</u>	-	they are
<u>elas estão</u>	-	they are

EXERCISE 28.

The landlord said, "... a sala de estar é grande," "the living room is large." Grande means large. Had the living room been small, he might have said, "A sala de estar é pequena." Say this. Again.

Let's learn the Portuguese names of some other rooms in a house. Listen and repeat:

<u>a sala de jantar</u>	-	dining room
<u>a casa de banho</u>	-	bathroom
<u>a cozinha</u>	-	kitchen
<u>o escritório</u>	-	office, study
<u>o quarto de cama</u>	-	bedroom
<u>o roupeiro</u>	-	closet
<u>a despensa</u>	-	pantry
<u>o quarto da empregada</u>	-	maid's quarters

EXERCISE 29.

Julie said, "Gostava de ver a sala de estar." Gostava de.... is a polite Portuguese expression meaning "I would like...." You remember that ver means "to see." How would you say "I would like to see a house with two bedrooms"? Right -- Gostava de ver uma vivenda com dois quartos. Say this again.

EXERCISE 30.

You will hear seven Portuguese expressions. After each one, write the English equivalent in the space provided. Check your work with the key on page 12.

1. Eles gostam de vivenda.
2. O consulado é aqui.
3. Ela quer um andar com dois quartos.
4. Eu gosto de ver a sala de jantar.
5. Eles têm uma vivenda grande em Lisboa.
6. Nós precisamos duma cozinha grande.
7. Nós gostamos de falar português.

EXERCISE 31. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART A.

Com certeza is a special expression meaning "certainly." Say this. Again.

Por aqui means "right this way." You will often hear this used in restaurants. Say this. Again.

PART B

DAVID : A vivenda não é como nós gostamos. Todos os quartos são cor de rosa. Mas, está bem. Quanto é a renda?

SENHORIO : São dez contos por mês.

JULIE : Está bem. Quando podemos mudar de casa?

SENHORIO : Na próxima segunda-feira.

DAVID : Bem. Então, no sábado voltamos para assinar o contrato. Aqui tem um sinal de dez mil escudos.

SENHORIO : Muito obrigado, e boa tarde.

DAVID : Boa tarde, até sábado.

EXERCISE 1.

Now stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 3.

Now look at the first line of the English text; then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSE)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES BETWEEN LINES)

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES)

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it as close to and as loudly as the voice on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES; EACH SENTENCE REPEATED 3 TIMES)

EXERCISE 7.

Now look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Now listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

(CONVERSATION)

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided, copy the Portuguese text from page 15.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape. Repeat this exercise enough times until you are able to repeat the exercise without looking at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape. Repeat this exercise until you can say each line in Portuguese without hesitation.

EXERCISE 12.

In the conversation, David and Julie didn't like the pink bedrooms. They might have been happier with some other color. Let's learn the names of some of them. Look at the list below and repeat:

<u>castanho</u> (-a)	-	brown
<u>verde</u>	-	green
<u>azul</u>	-	blue
<u>amarelo</u> (-a)	-	yellow
<u>vermelho</u> (-a)	-	red
<u>roxo</u> (-a)	-	purple
<u>cor de laranja</u>	-	orange
<u>branco</u> (-a)	-	white
<u>preto</u> (-a)	-	black
<u>cinzento</u> (-a)	-	grey

Some of the colors, such as green, are the same for masculine or feminine objects: uma vivenda verde, um carro verde. Others, such as white, change according to whether the object is masculine or feminine: vinho branco, uma mesa branca.

You will notice that David asked, "Quanto é a renda," using the singular é, and that the landlord answered, "São dez contos por mês," using the plural são. The plural is always used when referring to more than one unit of money: é um escudo, but são vinte escudos.

EXERCISE 13.

The landlord said they could move next Monday, na próxima segunda-feira. Próxima, as you learned before, means "next." Do you remember the days of the week? Let's review them.

<u>domingo</u>	-	Sunday
<u>segunda-feira</u>	-	Monday
<u>terça-feira</u>	-	Tuesday
<u>quarta-feira</u>	-	Wednesday
<u>quinta-feira</u>	-	Thursday
<u>sexta-feira</u>	-	Friday
<u>sábado</u>	-	Saturday

EXERCISE 14.

David said they would be back on Saturday to sign the contract. Voltar is "to return." Voltamos means "we return." Assinar means "to sign." If they wanted to see the house again, David might have said, "Voltamos para ver a vivenda."

EXERCISE 15.

To make sure they would get the house, David left a deposit. Um sinal is a deposit. Aqui tem means "here you have," or "here is."

You remember that um conto is mil escudos. David left one month's rent as a deposit. What would he have said if he gave a deposit of two months' rent? Right -- Aqui tem um sinal de vinte mil escudos. Say this again.

EXERCISE 16.

When they left the house, David said, "Até sábado." Até means "until." This word is used in several expressions when parting. Look at the list of expressions on the next page and repeat:

<u>até logo</u>	-	until later
<u>até já</u>	-	see you soon
<u>até amanhã</u>	-	until tomorrow
<u>até à próxima</u>	-	until the next time (until we meet again)
<u>até à vista</u>	-	until we meet again

EXERCISE 17. SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS USED IN PART B.

está bem - it's okay, it's fine.

bem - okay, fine.

mudar de casa - to move into or out of a house.

Mudar means "to move." Say mudar.

O recibo - receipt. Even if you pay by check, you should ask for a receipt, since cancelled checks are not included with your Portuguese bank statement. Say o recibo.

Review the conversation and exercises. When you feel you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz on the following page.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I. You will hear ten sentences in English. After each one, write the Portuguese equivalent in the appropriate space provided. When you have finished, check your work with the key on page 22. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct.

1. I need a room with a bath.
2. We need a room with two beds.
3. We want a small blue house.
4. I'd like a furnished apartment.
5. We don't want this house.
6. Do you have a house with a garage?
7. We need an apartment near the city.
8. How much is the rent?
9. Here's a deposit of 20,000 escudos.
10. I don't like the yellow room.

PART II. You will hear ten sentences in Portuguese. For each one, select the appropriate English translation from the corresponding groups. When you have finished, check your work with the key on page 22. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct.

1. Não gosto desta cozinha vermelha.
PAUSE
2. Preciso de um andar com três quartos.
PAUSE
3. Tem um andar com uma garagem.
PAUSE
4. Nós não gostamos da sala de jantar.
PAUSE
5. Eu preciso dum andar mobilado.
PAUSE
6. Nós queremos alugar uma vivenda por um ano.
PAUSE
7. Esta vivenda não é como eu quero.
PAUSE
8. Tem um andar com quatro quartos?
PAUSE
9. Preciso dum andar com um escritório.
PAUSE
10. Nós voltamos sábado para assinar o contracto.
PAUSE

This is the end of FINDING A HOME Module, PORTUGUESE HEADSTART,
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

PORTUGUESE HEADSTART PROGRAM

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Before you start the exercises, please read the objectives for this module.

JULIE : Está? É do consultório do Dr. Silva?

DOUTOR : É sim. Faz favor de dizer.

JULIE : O doutor pode vir a minha casa? É muito urgente.
O meu filho está muito doente, com febre alta.

DOUTOR : Vou aí imediatamente. O seu nome e morada, faz favor?

JULIE : O meu nome é Julie Williams, e moro em Cascais, na Rua da Praia, número doze.

DOUTOR : Meta-o cama, bem agasalhado. Percebeu? Até já.

JULIE : Percebi, Doutor. Até já.

EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape and read the English text of the conversation. After you have finished reading the English text of the conversation, start the tape again.

EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

(CONVERSATION WITHOUT PAUSES)

EXERCISE 3.

Now turn to page 2 and look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

(CONVERSATION WITH PAUSES; BEGIN WITH PAUSE)

EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During

the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided for this exercise, copy the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

At the beginning of the conversation, Julie said Está? This expression is used to say "hello" on the telephone. You will also hear Está lá? As you know, está is a form of estar "to be." When used on the phone, it means "Are you there?" Say Está? AGAIN: Está?

EXERCISE 13.

Julie asked "Is this the office of Dr. Silva?" You remember that é ...? means "it is ...?" O consultório is a doctor's office. É do consultório ...? means "Is it the number of the doctor's office ...?" REPEAT: É do consultório do Dr. Silva?

Suppose you are calling the British Embassy. You might want to ask if you have the right number. You would say "Is it the number of the British Embassy?" Remember that "embassy" is a embaixada. You would say É da embaixada inglesa? SAY THIS: É da embaixada inglesa? AGAIN: É da embaixada inglesa?

Suppose you want to call Dr. Silva at home. You would use a casa for "home." What would you say? (PAUSE) Right -- É da casa do Dr. Silva? SAY THIS AGAIN: É da casa do Dr. Silva?

Now let's try another one. You are calling Mrs. Mendes. What might you say when someone picks up the phone? (PAUSE) Right -- Está? (or, Está lá?) É da casa da Senhora Mendes? SAY THIS AGAIN: É da casa da Senhora Mendes?

EXERCISE 14.

Julie asked the doctor if he could come to her house. She said, "O Doutor pode vir ...?" Vir is an infinite meaning "to come." Pode, as you remember, means "you can."

O Doutor, like o senhor and a senhora, is a polite form of address. If you are talking to a friend, you could say simply Pode vir ...? REPEAT: Pode vir ...?

The word for "I come," or "I am coming," is "venho." "I am coming to your house" would be Venho à sua casa. (PAUSE) AGAIN: Venho à sua casa.

"You come," or "you are coming," is vem. SAY THIS: (PAUSE) If you want to ask someone if he is coming to your house, you would say Vem à minha casa? SAY THIS: Vem à minha casa? AGAIN: Vem à minha casa? Vem also means "he (or she) comes."

"We come" is vimos. REPEAT: vimos. AGAIN: vimos. "You (plural) come" or "they come" is vêm. Listen very carefully and repeat vêm. AGAIN: vêm. ONCE MORE: vêm.

EXERCISE 15.

In Portuguese, the expression "to be sick" is estar doente. Doente means "sick," and estar is an infinitive meaning "to be." Muito, as you remember, means "very." Then, Estar muito doente means "to be very sick."

You will remember that estou means "I am." How would you say "I am very sick"? Right -- Estou muito doente. SAY THIS AGAIN: Estou muito doente. Está means "he is," "she is," or "you are." If you want to ask someone "Are you sick?" you

would say Está doente? SAY THIS: Está doente? AGAIN. Está doente? Now how would you ask "Are you very sick?" (PAUSE) Right -- Está muito doente? SAY THIS AGAIN. Está muito doente?

EXERCISE 16.

The expression com febre alta, as you remember from the conversation, means "with high fever." Alta means "high." If the fever isn't bad, how would you describe the condition? (PAUSE) Right -- com febre "with fever."

If the boy hadn't been very sick, but just had a fever, Julie might have said, o meu filho tem febre "My son has a fever." SAY: O meu filho tem febre. AGAIN: O meu filho tem febre. How would you say "My son has a high fever"? Right -- O meu filho tem febre alta. SAY AGAIN: O meu filho tem febre alta. AGAIN: O meu filho tem febre alta.

EXERCISE 17.

O nome is Portuguese for "name." O meu nome is "my name," and o seu nome means "your name." There are several ways of asking a person's name in Portuguese. The doctor's question was very direct: "Your name and address, please." He might also have said, Qual é o seu nome? "What is your name?" REPEAT: Qual é o seu nome? (PAUSE) AGAIN: Qual é o seu nome?

EXERCISE 18.

A morada is "address." If you want to ask a person's address, you could say Qual é a sua morada? SAY THIS: Qual é a sua morada? AGAIN: Qual é a sua morada? (PAUSE)

You could also use a direcção for "address." How would you ask a person's address using this form? (PAUSE) Right -- Qual é a sua direcção? SAY THIS AGAIN: Qual é a sua direcção? (PAUSE) A shorter way of asking this question is simply Onde mora? "Where do you live?" You remember that onde means "where," and mora means "you live." You will learn more about the word mora in Exercise 20. Say Onde mora? (PAUSE) AGAIN: Onde mora?

EXERCISE 19.

You have already learned two of the question words in Portuguese, qual "which" and onde "where." There are several others which you will find useful. Question words are listed on the following page with examples of their use.

Como. (how). SAY THIS: Como está? AGAIN REPEAT: Como está?

"How are you?" You could also say Como? when asking a person to repeat something you didn't hear or understand.

Quando (when). SAY THIS: Quando posso sair? (PAUSE) AGAIN.

Quando posso sair? "When can I leave?" AGAIN. Quando posso sair? or Quando vem o comboio? "When does the train come?" SAY THIS: Quando vem o comboio?

Onde (where). SAY THIS: Onde. For example, Onde é a sua casa?

REPEAT: Onde é a sua casa? "Where is your home?" AGAIN:

Onde é a sua casa? (PAUSE) Or, Onde está o João? REPEAT:

Onde está o João? "Where is John?" AGAIN: Onde está o João?

Porque (why). SAY THIS: Porque. For example, Porque está

aqui? REPEAT: Porque está aqui? "Why are you here?" or

Porque não trabalha? REPEAT: Porque não trabalha? "Why don't you work?" (PAUSE) AGAIN: Porque não trabalha?

Quem (who). SAY THIS: Quem. For example, Quem fala inglês?
REPEAT: Quem fala inglês? "Who speaks English?" SAY
THIS: Quem fala inglês? Or, Quem sabe? REPEAT: Quem
sabe? (PAUSE) "Who knows?" SAY THIS AGAIN: Quem sabe?

Que (what). SAY THIS: Que. For example, Que aconteceu?
REPEAT: Que aconteceu? "What happened?" AGAIN: Que
aconteceu? Or, Que é isto? REPEAT: Que é isto? "What
is this?" (PAUSE) AGAIN: Que é isto?

Qual (which, what). SAY THIS: Qual. For example, Qual é a
sua casa? REPEAT: Qual é a sua casa? "Which is your
home?" AGAIN: Qual é a sua casa? Or, Qual é o preço?
REPEAT: Qual é o preço? "What is the price?" SAY THIS
AGAIN: Qual é o preço?

Quanto (how much). SAY THIS: Quanto. For example, Quanto
custa? REPEAT: Quanto custa? "How much does it cost?"
AGAIN: Quanto custa? Or, Quanto lhe devo? REPEAT:
Quanto lhe devo? "How much do I owe you?" SAY THIS AGAIN:
Quanto lhe devo?

EXERCISE 20.

The infinitive for "to live" (at a certain address or street) is morar. REPEAT: morar. You might remember that in the GETTING TO KNOW YOU module, we used viver for "to live." This form is used when speaking of a general area; for example, Vivo nos Estados Unidos, Vivo na California.

If you want to tell someone that you live on a certain street or at a particular address, you would use moro. REPEAT: moro (I live), for example, Moro no Hotel Lido, Moro na Rua Direita.

If you want to say "We live...." you would say moramos.... (PAUSE) Right -- How would you say "We live on Rua da Praia"? Right -- Moramos na Rua da Praia. SAY THIS AGAIN: Moramos na Rua da Praia.

EXERCISE 21.

As you learned from the conversation, the expression "Put him in bed" is Meta-o na cama. REPEAT: Meta-o na cama. If you were speaking of a girl, you would say Meta-a na cama. REPEAT: Meta-a na cama. "Put her in bed." AGAIN: Meta-a na cama.

The expression "wrapped" or "bundled up" is agasalhado. REPEAT: agasalhado. Then Bem agasalhado is, of course, "well wrapped." SAY: Meta-o na cama, bem agasalhado. AGAIN: Meta-a na cama, bem agasalhada.

EXERCISE 22.

"To understand" in Portuguese is perceber. REPEAT: perceber. You learned from the conversation that percebeu? means "Did you understand?" and percebi means "I understood." If you wanted to say "I didn't understand," you would say Não percebi. SAY THIS: Não percebi. AGAIN: Não percebi.

Now follow along in your text on page nine. You will hear only the Portuguese lines, with pauses allowing you to repeat what you have just heard. The English translations are contained in the text as well as the Portuguese. Continue the exercise until you can pronounce the words and phrases correctly.

After the doctor has made his examination, he might prescribe a medication. The following are typical instructions for the use of medication which you might find on the label. You should become familiar with these instructions. The following is a list of verbs you will find useful:

Tomar REPEAT: Tomar AGAIN: Tomar.

Deitar-se REPEAT: Deitar-se AGAIN: Deitar-se.

Engulir REPEAT: Engulir AGAIN: Engulir.

Mastigar REPEAT: Mastigar AGAIN: Mastigar.

Gargarejar REPEAT: Gargarejar AGAIN: Gargarejar.

Dissolver REPEAT: Dissolver AGAIN: Dissolver.

Now you will hear in Portuguese, a variety of instructions which a doctor might give you, the English translation of which are contained in your text. (REPEAT THE PORTUGUESE SENTENCES WITH PAUSES)

Tomar duas pílulas a todas as refeições. REPEAT: Tomar duas pílulas a todas as refeições. AGAIN: Tomar duas pílulas a todas as refeições.

Tomar uma pílula de duas em duas horas. REPEAT: Tomar uma pílula de duas em duas horas. AGAIN: Tomar uma pílula de duas em duas horas.

Tomar uma pílula depois das refeições principais. REPEAT: Tomar uma pílula depois das refeições principais. AGAIN: Tomar uma pílula depois das refeições principais.

Tomar duas pílulas ao deitar. REPEAT: Tomar duas pílulas ao deitar. AGAIN: Tomar duas pílulas ao deitar.

Tomar uma pílula dia sim dia não. REPEAT: Tomar uma pílula dia sim dia não. AGAIN: Tomar uma pílula dia sim dia não.

Tomar uma colher de chá antes das refeições. REPEAT: Tomar uma colher de chá antes das refeições. AGAIN: Tomar uma colher de chá antes das refeições.

Tomar uma colher de sopa de três em três horas. REPEAT: Tomar uma colher de sopa de três em três horas. AGAIN: Tomar uma colher de sopa de três em três horas.

Tomar uma colher de chá diluída num copo de água. REPEAT: Tomar uma colher de chá diluída num copo de água. AGAIN: Tomar uma colher de chá diluída num copo de água.

Tomar duas colheres de sopa entre o almoço e o jantar. REPEAT:
Tomar duas colheres de sopa entre o almoço e o jantar. AGAIN:
Tomar duas colheres de sopa entre o almoço e o jantar.

Tomar uma colher de chá antes do pequeno almoço. REPEAT:
Tomar uma colher de chá antes do pequeno almoço. AGAIN:
Tomar uma colher de chá antes do pequeno almoço.

Tomas três gotas num copo de água às refeições. REPEAT:
Tomas três gotas num copo de água às refeições. AGAIN:
Tomas três gotas num copo de água às refeições.

Dissolver cinco gotas num copo de água e gargarejar à noite.
REPEAT: Dissolver cinco gotas num copo de água e gargarejar
à noite. AGAIN: Dissolver cinco gotas num copo de água e
gargarejar à noite.

Tomar dois comprimidos quando tiver febre. REPEAT: Tomar
dois comprimidos quando tiver febre. AGAIN: Tomar dois
comprimidos quando tiver febre.

Tomar um comprimido de dois em dois dias. REPEAT: Tomar um
comprimido de dois em dois dias. AGAIN: Tomar um comprimido
de dois em dois dias.

Tomar um comprimido quando sentir dores. REPEAT: Tomar um
comprimido quando sentir dores. AGAIN: Tomar um comprimido
quando sentir dores.

Dissolver um comprimido na boca depois do almoço. REPEAT:

Dissolver um comprimido na boca depois do almoço. AGAIN:

Dissolver um comprimido na boca depois do almoço.

Mastigar e engulir com água morna um comprimido. REPEAT:

Mastigar e engulir com água morna um comprimido. AGAIN:

Mastigar e engulir com água morna um comprimido.

The following are warnings which you may find on bottles
containing dangerous drugs (TWICE REPEAT WITH PAUSES)

Venoso (tóxico) - cuidado com crianças ou animais. REPEAT:

Venoso (tóxico) - cuidado com crianças ou animais. AGAIN:

Venoso (tóxico) - cuidado com crianças ou animais.

Guarde-o em lugar bem fechado. REPEAT: Guarde-o em lugar

bem fechado. AGAIN: Guarde-o em lugar bem fechado.

Ponha-o em sítio não acessível a crianças. REPEAT: Ponha-o

em sítio não acessível a crianças. AGAIN: Ponha-o em sítio

não acessível a crianças.

The next few pages in your text contain simple phrases and Portuguese names for common medical problems. You might wish to keep this section near your telephone for use in an emergency. If you do, it would be a good idea to write the telephone numbers of the nearest doctor and medical emergency facility in the spaces below:

DOCTOR _____

MEDICAL EMERGENCY _____

You remember that "I have" is tenho, and "he (or she) has" is tem. "To have a pain" is ter uma dor. Then, "I have a pain" is Tenho uma dor. REPEAT: Tenho uma dor. AGAIN: Tenho uma dor. "My daughter has a pain" A minha filha tem uma dor. REPEAT: A minha filha tem uma dor. AGAIN: A minha filha tem uma dor. How would you say "My son has a pain"? (PAUSE) RIGHT -- O meu filho tem uma dor. SAY THIS AGAIN: O meu filho tem uma dor.

On the following pages, you will find some common ailments, such as, a headache. "To have a headache" is ter uma dor de cabeça. Can you say "I have a headache"? (PAUSE) Good -- Tenho uma dor de cabeça. SAY THIS AGAIN: Tenho uma dor de cabeça.

Before going through the list of common ailments, study the parts of the body shown for Senhor Silva on the next page. You will not need the tape for this; however, restart the tape to go through the list of common ailments.

You will now hear the phrase Ter uma dor... (to have a pain) followed by a preposition indicating where the pain is located. You will hear the Portuguese only followed by a pause. Repeat the Portuguese during the pause. Check the English translation of the phrase contained in your text.
(REPEAT TWICE EACH SENTENCE WITH PAUSES)

Ter uma dor. REPEAT: Ter uma dor. AGAIN: Ter uma dor.

Ter uma dor na garganta. REPEAT: Ter uma dor na garganta.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor na garganta.

Ter uma dor de dentes. REPEAT: Ter uma dor de dentes.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor de dentes.

Ter uma dor num ouvido. REPEAT: Ter uma dor num ouvido.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor num ouvido.

Ter uma dor no estômago. REPEAT: Ter uma dor no estômago.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor no estômago.

Ter uma dor no peito. REPEAT: Ter uma dor no peito.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor no peito.

Ter uma dor nas costas. REPEAT: Ter uma dor nas costas.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor nas costas.

Ter uma dor num braço. REPEAT: Ter uma dor num braço.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor num braço.

Ter uma dor numa perna. REPEAT: Ter uma dor numa perna.

AGAIN: Ter uma dor numa perna.

Ter... deslocado REPEAT: deslocado AGAIN: deslocado.

Ter o dedo deslocado REPEAT: Ter o dedo deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o dedo deslocado.

Ter o pulso deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o pulso deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o pulso deslocado.

Ter o cotovelo deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o cotovelo deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o cotovelo deslocado.

Ter o ombro deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o ombro deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o ombro deslocado.

Ter a bacia deslocada. REPEAT: Ter a bacia deslocada.

AGAIN: Ter a bacia deslocada.

Ter o joelho deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o joelho deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o joelho deslocado.

Ter o tornozelo deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o tornozelo deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o tornozelo deslocado.

Ter o dedo do pé deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o dedo do pé deslocado.
AGAIN: Ter o dedo do pé deslocado.

Ter o maxilar deslocado. REPEAT: Ter o maxilar deslocado.

AGAIN: Ter o maxilar deslocado.

Ter uma fractura... REPEAT: Ter uma fractura... AGAIN:

Ter uma fractura...

Ter uma fractura no dedo. REPEAT: Ter uma fractura no dedo.

AGAIN: Ter uma fractura no dedo.

Ter uma fractura no braço. REPEAT: Ter uma fractura no braço.

AGAIN: Ter uma fractura no braço.

Ter uma fractura na mão. REPEAT: Ter uma fractura na mão.

AGAIN: Ter uma fractura na mão.

Ter uma fratura na perna. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura na perna.

AGAIN: Ter uma fratura na perna.

Ter uma fratura no pé. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura no pé.

AGAIN: Ter uma fratura no pé.

Ter uma fratura numa costela. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura numa costela. AGAIN: Ter uma fratura numa costela.

Ter uma fratura no nariz. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura no nariz.

AGAIN: Ter uma fratura no nariz.

Ter uma fratura na clavícula. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura na clavícula. AGAIN: Ter uma fratura na clavícula.

Ter uma fratura na cabeça. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura na cabeça.

AGAIN: Ter uma fratura na cabeça.

Ter uma fratura na omoplata. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura na omoplata. AGAIN: Ter uma fratura na omoplata.

Ter uma fratura no maxilar. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura no maxilar. AGAIN: Ter uma fratura no maxilar.

Ter uma fratura na coluna. REPEAT: Ter uma fratura na coluna.

AGAIN: Ter uma fratura na coluna.

You could also use the word partido (or partida) to describe something broken. For example, ter um dedo partido.

REPEAT: Ter um dedo partido, is "to have a broken finger."

AGAIN: Ter um dedo partido.

How would you say "I have a broken rib"? (Remember, that "rib" is a costela.) (PAUSE) Right -- Tenho uma costela partida. SAY THIS AGAIN: Tenho uma costela partida. ONCE MORE: Tenho uma costela partida.

Estar.... REPEAT: Estar. AGAIN: Estar.

Estar a vomitar. REPEAT: Estar a vomitar.

AGAIN: Estar a vomitar.

Estar a sangrar. REPEAT: Estar a sangrar.

AGAIN: Estar a sangrar.

Estar constipado. REPEAT: Estar constipado.

AGAIN: Estar constipado.

Estar grávida. REPEAT: Estar grávida.

AGAIN: Estar grávida.

Ter.... REPEAT: Ter. AGAIN: Ter.

Ter uma erupção. REPEAT: Ter uma erupção.

AGAIN: Ter uma erupção.

Ter uma constipação. REPEAT: Ter uma constipação.

AGAIN: Ter uma constipação.

Ter uma gripe. REPEAT: Ter uma gripe. AGAIN: Ter uma gripe.

Ter diarreia. REPEAT: Ter diarreia. AGAIN: Ter diarreia.

Ter uma apendicite. REPEAT: Ter uma apendicite. AGAIN: Ter uma apendicite.

Ter uma alergia. REPEAT: Ter uma alergia. AGAIN: Ter uma alergia.

Ter uma queimadura. REPEAT: Ter uma queimadura. AGAIN: Ter uma queimadura.

Ter convulsões. REPEAT: Ter convulsões. AGAIN: Ter convulsões.

Ter uma indigestão. REPEAT: Ter uma indigestão. AGAIN: Ter uma indigestão.

Ter um abcesso. REPEAT: Ter um abcesso. AGAIN: Ter um abcesso.

Ter uma picada de insecto. REPEAT: Ter uma picada de insecto. AGAIN: Ter uma picada de insecto.

Ter uma dentada (dum cão). REPEAT: Ter uma dentada (dum cão). AGAIN: Ter uma dentada (dum cão).

Ter uma pneumonia. REPEAT: Ter uma pneumonia. AGAIN: Ter uma pneumonia.

Ter uma trombose. REPEAT: Ter uma trombose. AGAIN:
Ter uma trombose.

Ter tosse. REPEAT: Ter tosse. AGAIN: Ter tosse.

Ter um inchaço. REPEAT: Ter um inchaço. AGAIN: Ter um
inchaço.

Ter febre. REPEAT: Ter febre. AGAIN: Ter febre.

Ter uma ferida. REPEAT: Ter uma ferida. AGAIN: Ter uma
ferida.

Ter prisão de ventre. REPEAT: Ter prisão de ventre.
Ter prisão de ventre.

Teve... (he or she had) REPEAT: teve. AGAIN: teve.

Tive... (I had) REPEAT: tive. AGAIN: tive.

Teve um ataque de coração. REPEAT: Teve um ataque de
coração. AGAIN: Teve um ataque de coração.

Teve um ataque de insolação. REPEAT: Teve um ataque de
insolação. AGAIN: Teve um ataque de insolação.

Teve um ataque de bronquite. REPEAT: Teve um ataque de
bronquite. AGAIN: Teve um ataque de bronquite.

Teve um ataque de asma. REPEAT: Teve um ataque de asma.
AGAIN: Teve um ataque de asma.

Teve um desmaio. REPEAT: Teve um desmaio. AGAIN: Teve um desmaio.
Teve convulsões. REPEAT: Teve convulsões. AGAIN: Teve convulsões.
Teve uma criança. REPEAT: Teve uma criança. AGAIN: Teve uma
criança.

Listen and repeat the following sentences.

Comeu comida estragada. REPEAT: Comeu comida estragada.
AGAIN: Comeu comida estragada.

Comi comida estragada. REPEAT: Comi comida estragada.
AGAIN: Comi comida estragada.

Tomou uma dose excessiva. REPEAT: Tomou uma dose excessiva.
AGAIN: Tomou uma dose excessiva.

Sente-se agoniado. REPEAT: Sente-se agoniado.
AGAIN: Sente-se agoniado.

Sinto-me agoniado. REPEAT: Sinto-me agoniado.
AGAIN: Sinto-me agoniado.

Vai ter uma criança. REPEAT: Vai ter uma criança.
AGAIN: Vai ter uma criança.

Vou ter uma criança. REPEAT: Vou ter uma criança.
AGAIN: Vou ter uma criança.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

PART I. You will hear 10 sentences in English. Write them in Portuguese in the space provided. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct answers.

1. Doctor, can you come to my house?
2. It's very urgent.
3. My daughter has a fever.
4. My wife has a high fever.
5. My son has the flu.
6. Your name and address, please?
7. My son is sick.
8. My husband is very sick.
9. Is this Doctor Silva's office?
10. I live in Lisbon.

PART II. You will hear 10 sentences in Portuguese. Write them in English in the space provided. CRITERIA: 9 out of 10 correct answers.

1. Qual é seu nome?
2. Meta-o na cama, bem agasalhado.
3. Moro em Cascais na Avenida de Sintra Nº 5.
4. O meu filho tem febre.
5. Onde está o Dr. Silva?
6. Quanto lhe devo, Doutor?
7. Como? Não percebi.

8. É do consultorio do Dr. Silva?
9. A minha filha esta doente.
10. O meu marido tem uma febre alta.

This is the end of the MEDICAL EMERGENCY Module, PORTUGUESE
HEADSTART PROGRAM, DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE.