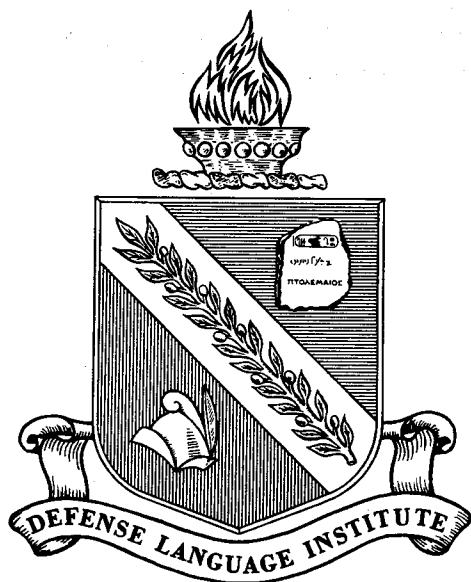


HEADSTART

PORTUGUESE PROGRAM

NUMBERS AND MONEY



OCTOBER 1979

Prepared by
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

PREFACE

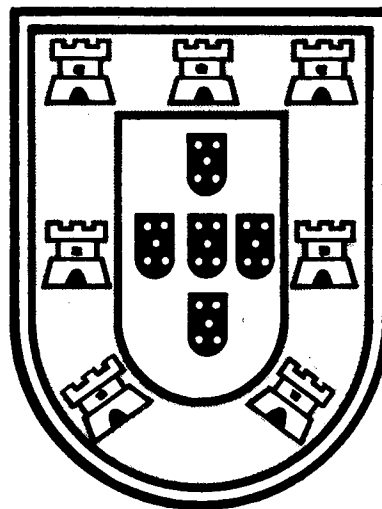
The Portuguese Headstart Course has been designed to impart a basic level of proficiency in Portuguese encompassing comprehension, speaking and minimum useful skills in reading and writing. Someone who completes the program successfully will be able to understand and express a range of daily needs which include simple social demands, as well as certain service-oriented uses of the language.

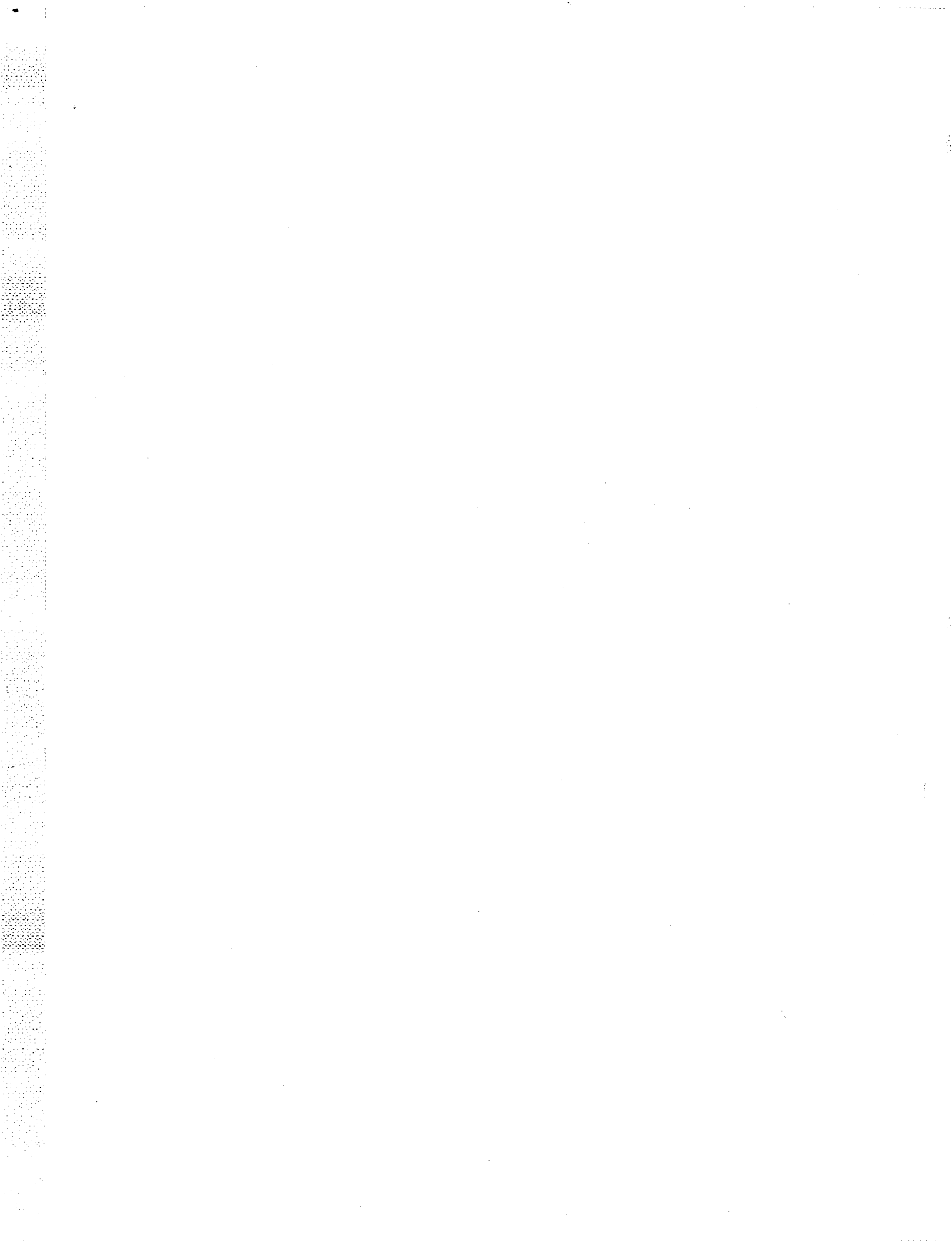
Special emphasis has been placed on teaching useful phrases from common-life situations, and the materials provide expressions and terms related to activities of special interest and importance to service personnel.

The development of the Portuguese Headstart Course has been a joint effort of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center (DLIFLC), and the NATO forces of Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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PART A

NUMBERS AND COUNTING

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, you will be able to understand and say numbers of up to five digits in Portuguese.

EXERCISES

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

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. Now say uma. Again. The number 2 can be either dois or duas, again depending upon the noun it describes. Say dois. Now duas. Repeat.

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.

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	(onze)	16	(dezasseis)
12	(doze)	17	(desassete)
13	(treze)	18	(dezoito)
14	(catorze)	19	(dezanove)
15	(quinze)	20	(vinte)

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.

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.

EXERCISE 8.

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

→ 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.

→ 21, 22, 23, 31, 36, 39, 44, 47, 48, 51 →

→ 54, 56, 65, 67, 72, 73, 84, 85, 98, 99

EXERCISE 11.

→ 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.

EXERCISE 13.

Look at the following numbers and say them aloud in Portuguese. After each number, check what you said with the tape.

→ 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.)

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.

→ _____
→ _____
→ _____

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.

→ 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 quatrocentos, and 1,009 is mil e nove, while 1977 is mil 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.

→ 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.

<u>meia-duzia de</u>	(half dozen of, 6)
<u>uma duzia de</u>	(dozen of, 12)
<u>duas duzias de</u>	(2 dozens of, 24)
<u>duzia-e-meia de</u>	(dozen and a half of, 18)
<u>um par de</u>	(a pair of, 2)
<u>meio</u>	(half, $\frac{1}{2}$)
<u>um quarto</u>	(a quarter, $\frac{1}{4}$)

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.

→ _____
→ _____
→ _____

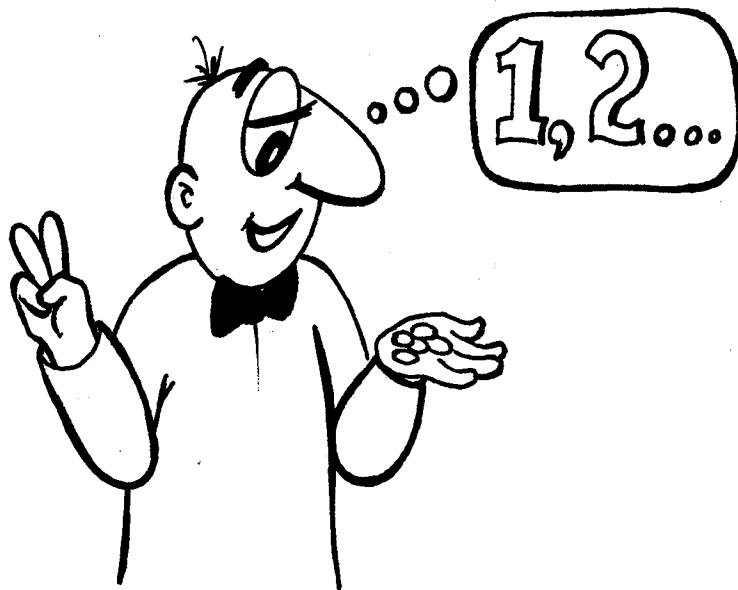
Now, if you feel you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz on the next page.

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ FOR PART A

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

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ |

Check your answers with the key on the next page.

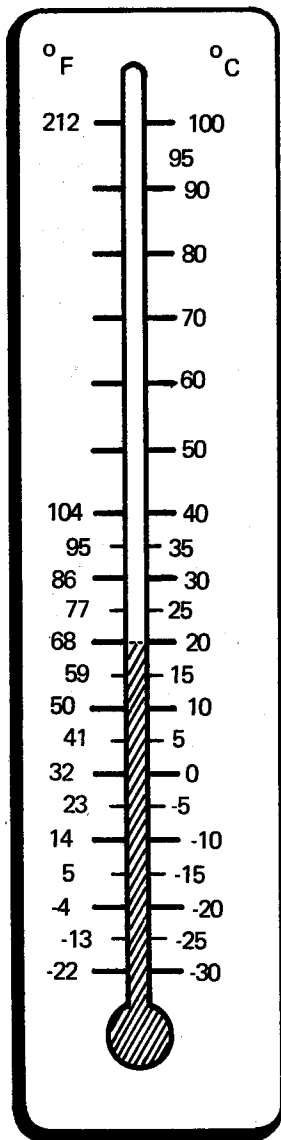


KEY TO SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

1.	66	11.	33	21.	9994
2.	106	12.	770	22.	1236
3.	7	13.	241	23.	1492
4.	42	14.	46	24.	18
5.	59	15.	1588	25.	1632
6.	1006	16.	9999	26.	404
7.	14	17.	2048	27.	618
8.	1976	18.	187	28.	400
9.	18	19.	7612	29.	50
10.	90	20.	410	30.	15



CONVERSION OF TEMPERATURES



water boils - a água ferve.

nice, warm weather - agradável, quente.

room temperature - temperatura de sala.

water freezes - a água gela.

Europeans use the centigrade (Celsius) scale. This scale registers the freezing point of water as 0°C, and the boiling point as 100°C (in Portuguese, zero graus and cem graus respectively).

To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32, then multiply by 5 and divide by 9. To convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

Portuguese say for freezing temperatures, 5 graus abaixo de zero (abaixo de - below).

When the temperature is above freezing, it is acima de zero (acima de - above).

CONVERSION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LENGTH (COMPRIMENTO)

1 centimeter = 0.39 inches	1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 meter = 3.28 feet	1 foot = 30.48 centimeters
1 kilometer = 0.62 miles	1 mile = 1.609 kilometers
1 meter = 100 centimeters	
1 kilometer = 1000 meters	

Miles to Kilometers

Miles	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Kilometers	8	16	32	48	64	80	97	113	129	145	161

Kilometers to Miles

Kilometers	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Miles	3.1	6.2	12.4	18.6	24.8	31	37.3	43.5	49.7

90	100
55.9	62.1

WEIGHT (PESO)

100 grams = 3 ½ ounces	1 ounce = 28.35 grams
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds	1 pound = 453.6 grams
1 ton = 2,200 pounds	

LIQUIDS (LÍQUIDOS)

1 litre = 1.056 quarts	1 pint = 0.473 litres
	1 quart = 0.946 litres
	1 gallon = 3.785 litres

Litres to U.S. Gallons

litres	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
gallons	1.3	2.6	3.9	5.2	6.5	7.8	9.1	10.4	11.7	13

AREA (ÁREA)

1 sq. meter = 10.76 sq. feet 1 acre = 4,047 sq. meters
 1 hectar = 2½ acres 1 sq. mi. = 2.59 sq. kilometers
 1 sq. kilometer = 0.39 sq. miles

PRESSURE (PRESSÃO)

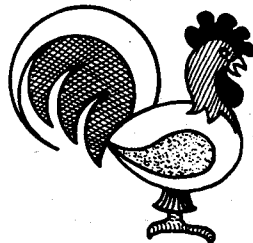
(Air for your auto tires is measured in kilograms
(quilograms) per square centimeter - kg/cm²)

kg/cm ²	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
lb/sq. in.	10	12	15	18	20	21	23	24	26	27

2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5
28	30	33	36

Portuguese Words:

centimetro - centimeter
 grama - gram
 hectare - hectar
 litro - litre
 metro - meter
 metro - quadrado - square meter
 quilograma - kilogram
 quilômetro - kilometer (km)
 quilometro quadrado - square kilometer
 tonelada - ton



CLOTHING SIZES

WOMEN'S SIZES

<u>Blouses</u>		<u>Lingerie</u>		<u>Dresses Coats/Suits</u>		<u>Shoes</u>			
US	P	US	P	US	P	US	P	US	P
30	38	30	38	10	38	4	35½	7½	39
32	40	32	40	12	40	4½	36	8	40
34	42	34	42	14	42	5	37	9	40½
36	44	36	44	16	44	6	37½	9½	41
38	46	38	46	18	46	6½	38	10	41½
40	48	40	48	20	48	7	38½	10½	42
42	50	42	50						

MEN'S SIZES

<u>Suits/Coats</u>			<u>Shirts</u>				<u>Men's Shoes</u>			
US	P		US	P	US	P	US	P	US	P
36	46	or 35	14	36	16½	42	6	38	9	43
38	48	or 35½	14½	37	17	43	6½	39	10	44
40	50	or 36	15	38	17½	44/45	7	40	11	45
42	52	or 37	15½	39	18	46	8	41	12	46
44	54		16	40½			8½	42	13	47

CHILDREN'S SHOES

US	P	US	P	US	P
2	18	8	24	1x	30
3	19	9	25	2x	31
4	20	10	26	3x	32
5	21	11	27		
6	22	12	28		
7	23	13	29		

(You will find that sizes will vary depending on the manufacturer, much as they do in the U.S.)

SOME BRITISH MEASUREMENTS

Some measurements and clothing sizes in the United Kingdom differ from those used in Continental European countries and in the U.S.

CLOTHING SIZES

Most sizes are the same as US sizes, except for Women's and Junior Miss dresses and suits:

Women			36	38	40	42	44	46
Junior Miss	32	33	35	36	38	39		
Portuguese	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Some useful British units and their metric equivalents:

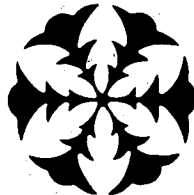
1 stone = 6.25 kilograms

1 hundredweight = 50.8 kilograms

1 Imperial ton = 1016 kilograms

1 chain = 20 metres

1 Imperial gallon = 4.5 litres



PART B

MONEY

OBJECTIVES

At the end of Part B of this module - you will be able to:

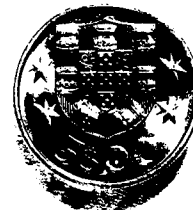
- a. Identify all the coins and paper currency presently used in Portugal.
- b. Say and understand in Portuguese what each coin and bill is.

EXERCISES

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 in Portugal. NOTE: In the Azores you would say dois escudes e cinquenta 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?

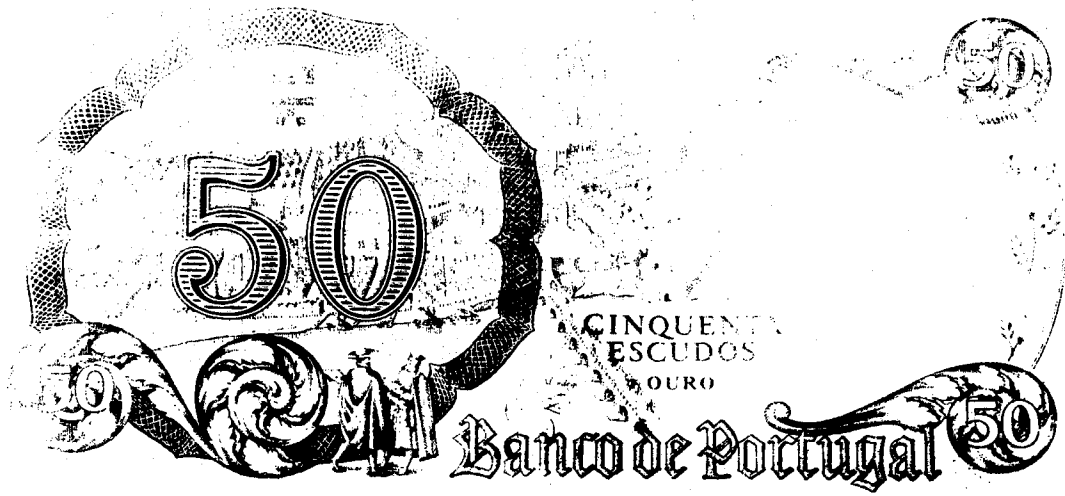
Now look at the pictures of the bills while you hear on the tape what they are called in Portuguese. Listen and repeat.

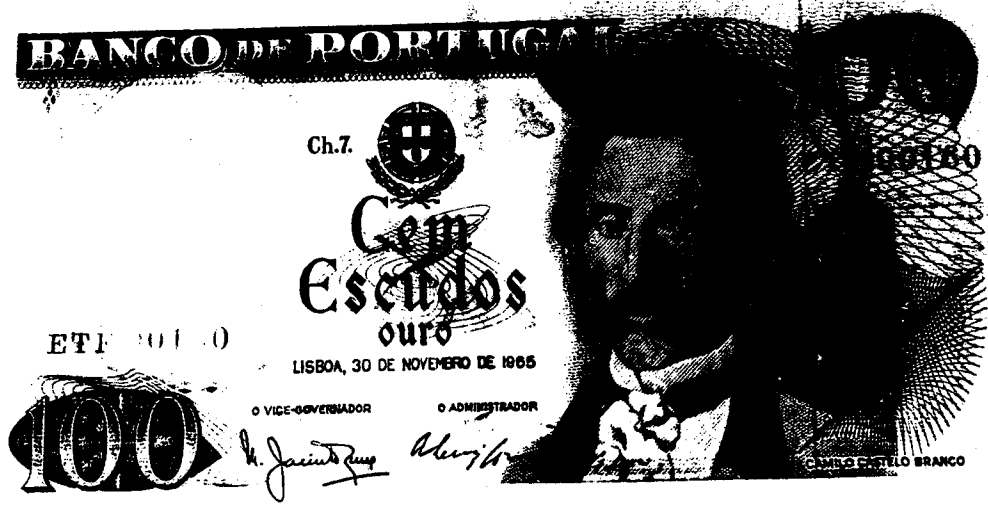


FRONT

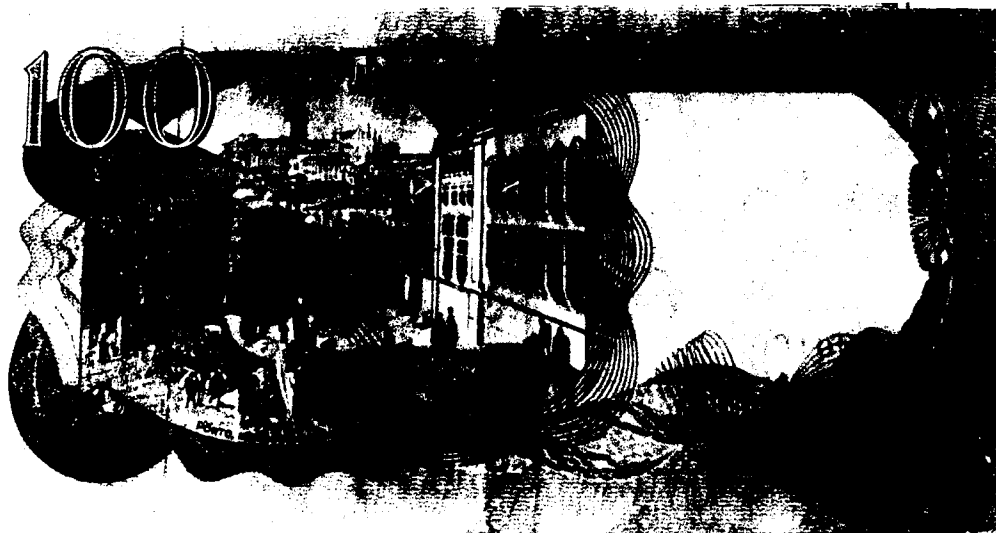


BACK





BACK



EXERCISE 4.

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

EXERCISE 5.

In this exercise, we will practice answers to the questions in Exercise 4. If you ask for change of a 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 one 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.

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.

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?
2. Can you change 100\$00 escudos?
3. Do you have change for 10\$00?
4. I have 50\$00 escudos; do you have change?

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?
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?
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?
4. As you are leaving a 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?
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?

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.

EXERCISE 11.

Say these combinations of escudos and centavos and check your answers with the tape.

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

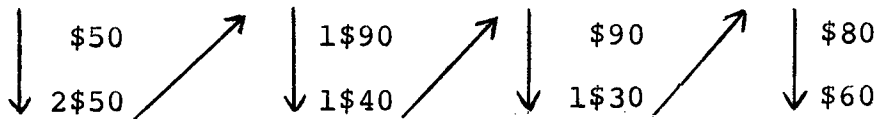
EXERCISE 12.

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.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 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.



EXERCISE 14.

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

EXERCISE 15.

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

1. Can you change 1.000\$00 escudos?
2. I need change for 5\$00 escudos.
3. Do you have change? I have one note of 20\$00 escudos.
4. Do you have change for 100\$00 escudos?

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

SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ FOR PART B

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 1000 escudo note. What do you say?

