

UNIT 13

Pronunciation Review

1. These words from previous units all contain the same nasal vowel. Just listen.
 - a. () ()
 - b. () ()
 - c. () ()
 - d. () ()

2. Here they are again, with the nasal vowel underlined. Repeat as indicated.
 - a. centro ()x ()x
 - b. pretende ()x ()x
 - c. igualmente ()x ()x
 - d. embaixada ()x ()x

3. The sight of the printed n or m may lead you to think that you hear an n or m in these words, but what you are really hearing (and should be saying) is a nasalized vowel sound. Here are some new examples from this unit.
 - e. () ()x ()x
 - f. () ()x ()x

4. Here they are again with the nasal vowel underlined.
 - e. sente ()x ()x
 - f. chovendo ()x ()x

5. Here are familiar examples of another nasal vowel.
 - g. () ()
 - h. () ()
 - i. () ()
 - j. () ()

6. Now repeat them.

- g. levanto ()x ()x
 h. quando ()x ()x
 i. quanto ()x ()x
 j. amanhã ()x ()x

7. Here are new examples. Just listen.

- k. () ()
 l. () ()
 m. () ()

8. Now repeat.

- k. mando ()x ()x
 l. banda ()x ()x
 m. canso ()x ()x

9. The following are familiar examples of still another nasal vowel.

- n. () ()
 o. () ()
 p. () ()

10. Now repeat them.

- n. bom ()x ()x
 o. com ()x ()x
 p. onde ()x ()x

11. Here are several new examples, one of which appears in this unit. Just listen.

- q. () ()
 r. () ()
 s. () ()

12. Now look, listen and repeat.

- q. onça ()x ()x
 r. longe ()x ()x
 s. onda ()x ()x

13. Here are familiar examples of a fourth nasal vowel.

t. () ()
 u. () ()
 v. () ()

14. Now repeat.

t. sim ()x ()x
 u. cinco ()x ()x
 v. inglês ()x ()x

15. Here are two new examples. Just listen.

w. () ()
 x. () ()

16. Now repeat.

w. mim ()x ()x
 x. vim ()x ()x

17. Here is another example, taken from this unit, and said a little slower than normal.

y. () ()

18. Now, here it is said at normal speed. Repeat.

y. ()x ()x ()x

19. This is what the last word looks like: ainda.

20. Say it again. Pronounce the nasal vowel but don't pronounce the n.

ainda ()x ()x ()x

21. Now let's move on to a nasal diphthong. Recall these words, repeating as indicated.

não ()x ()x
 vão ()x ()x

22. Now repeat just the nasal diphthong.

ão: ()x ()x

23. This nasal diphthong appears in the second syllable of the following word, but it is not stressed. Just listen.

() ()

24. Since it is not stressed, it may not sound quite like the same diphthong, but it is.

() ()x ()x ()x

25. The following is the wrong way to say the word; it is wrong because the speaker has stressed the diphthong.

(w) (w)

26. This time he says it right, by stressing the first syllable and not the diphthong.

() ()x ()x

27. The word you have just practiced in No. 26 is the they-form of 'speaking'; that is, it is the way you say 'they speak' or 'they talk'. The unstressed nasal diphthong ão is the marker or indicator which signals the they-form.

28. Here are several additional they-forms of familiar verbs. Note the unstressed diphthong.

1. () ()x ()x

2. () ()x ()x

3. () ()x ()x

4. () ()x ()x

29. In Unit 8 you learned several they-forms that ended with a different kind of unstressed nasal diphthong. They were all they-forms of -er type verbs. Recall them below.

1. pretendem () ()x ()x

2. podem () ()x ()x

3. querem () ()x ()x

30. In this unit we are dealing with -ar type verbs, whose they-forms end with the unstressed ão diphthong. Here are several more examples:

1. () ()x ()x
2. () ()x ()x
3. () ()x ()x

31. And here, finally, is the they-form of a new -ar verb that appears in this unit. It means 'they live'. Notice the open O.

() () ()x ()x ()x

32. In this unit you are also going to work with we-forms of -ar verbs. Remember that you have already learned the we-forms of several -er verbs.

1. pretendemos ()x ()x
2. podemos ()x ()x
3. queremos ()x ()x

33. And you know the we-form of 'going'.

vamos ()x ()x

34. But here we will be working with -ar verbs. Practice these we-forms. Notice the -mos ending.

1. () ()x ()x
2. () ()x ()x
3. () ()x ()x
4. () ()x ()x
5. () ()x ()x

35. This is what they look like in print. Repeat again.

1. chegamos ()x ()x
2. falamos ()x ()x
3. trabalhamos ()x ()x
4. visitamos ()x ()x
5. evitamos ()x ()x

36. Here is the we-form of a new -ar verb. It means 'we live'. Notice the closed o.

() () ()x ()x

37. Here it is in print.

moramos ()x ()x

38. How would you say 'we talk'?

(falamos)

Verify: ()x ()x

39. How would you say 'we arrive'?

(chegamos)

Verify: ()x ()x

40. How about 'we avoid'?

(evitamos)

Verify: ()x ()x

41. And 'we work'?

(trabalhamos)

Verify: ()x ()x

42. A number of -ar verbs that have the open o in the I-form, he-form and they-form have the closed o in the we-form and the neutral form. Listen to the tape and follow along with the examples shown below. Repeat each item.

	<u>I-form</u>	<u>He-form</u>	<u>They-form</u>	<u>We-form</u>	<u>Neutral form</u>
1.	gOsto	gOsta	gOstam	gostamos	gostar
2.	nOto	nOta	nOtam	notamos	notar
3.	mOro	mOra	mOram	moramos	morar

43. Repeat the following pairs. Be sure you are distinguishing between o and o.

- 1. gOstam ()x gostamos ()x
- 2. nOtam ()x notamos ()x
- 3. mOram ()x moramos ()x

44. In an earlier unit you learned that ficar means 'to stay', 'to remain'. It can have other meanings too. Frequently it takes the place of ser in sentences which give the permanent location of objects. Thus the sentence

O consulado é no centro

could also be said

O consulado fica no centro.

Repeat: () ()x ()x

45. Using a form of ficar, how would you say 'Recife is in Brazil'?

(Recife fica no Brasil.)

Verify: ()x ()x

46. Again, using ficar, how would you ask 'Where is the American Consulate?'

(Onde fica o Consulado Americano?)

Verify: ()x ()x

47. And how would you answer that question?

(Fica na Avenida Presidente Wilson.)

Verify: ()x ()x

DIALOGYara

é que
 como é que?
 se sente

Como é que o senhor se sente
 hoje?

it is that
 how is it that?
 feel (he-form)

How do you feel today?

Mr. Clayton

cansado
Um pouco cansado.
 ainda
 resfriado

Ainda estou resfriado.

tired
A little tired.
 still, yet
 cold

I still have a cold.

Yara

lógico
É lógico!
 chovendo
 a vez
 outra vez
Está chovendo outra vez.

logical
No wonder! (It's logical)
 raining
 time
 again (another time)
It's raining again.

Mr. Clayton

parece (1)

appears, looks
(he-form)

parece que

it appears that, it
looks like

chover

rain (neutral form)

o dia todo (2)

all day

E parece que vai chover o dia todo.And it looks like it's going to rain all day.

horrível

horrible

O tráfego está horrível hoje.The traffic is terrible today.

Yara

os senhores

you (masculine plural)

moram

live (they-form)

Onde os senhores moram?Where do you live?Mr. Clayton

nós

we

moramos

live (we-form)

Leme

Leme (section of Rio)

Nós moramos no Leme.We live in Leme.Yara

longe

far

É longe?Is it far?Mr. Clayton

perto

near

o túnel

tunnel

Não, fica perto do túnel.No, it's near the tunnel.

(1) Notice the open E sound in this verb: parEce.

(2) Note that the adjective todo appears after o dia. It is also possible to say todo o dia.

A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

Practice Exercises

Part I. They-forms of -ar verbs

Practice 1. (Recorded)

In the following series you will hear the he-form of a verb, a pause for repetition, then the they-form of the same verb, and again a pause for repetition.

Practice 2. (Recorded)

Indicate with a check mark in the appropriate column whether you hear a he-form or a they-form.

	He-form	They-form
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

Answers are at the end of this unit.

Practice 3. (Recorded)

Listen to these questions and answers containing they-forms. The word for 'they' accompanies the they-form in the questions. In the first four 'they' is feminine; in the second four 'they' is masculine.

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Answer these questions affirmatively. If you have any doubt as to what the questions are, check below.

1. Do they like the view?
2. Do they work in the city?
3. Do they live in Washington?
4. Do they practice a lot?
5. Do they get up at seven?
6. Do they speak English at home?
7. Do they stay here?

Practice 5. (Recorded)

Ask these questions in Portuguese. Check the tape for confirmation of your response, not for the answers. Let 'they' be masculine in all cases.

1. Do they live in Rio?
2. Do they like Rio?
3. Do they work in Rio?
4. Do they speak Portuguese?
5. Do they get up late?
6. Do they arrive early?
7. Do they practice at home?
8. Do they stay at the office?

Part II. We-forms of -ar verbs

Practice 6: (Recorded)

In this exercise the questioner is asking for information about os senhores (you all), so the answers will be given in the we-form. Listen to the we-form, then repeat it.

(1-8)

Practice 7: (Recorded)

In this exercise the questioner will ask you and your friend if you do one thing or if you do another. Answer for yourself and your friend in the we-form. Then check the response on the tape.

Example: Q. Do you work in Rio or in Recife?
 A. We work in Recife.

On the tape the second choice (the one after 'or') is always given as the response.

(1-8)

Practice 8:

How would you say the following?

1. We get up early every day.
2. We live in Leme.
3. We like to live there.
4. We work in the American Embassy.
5. We practice Portuguese in the office.
6. We don't notice an accent.
7. We don't live far from the city.
8. We don't like grammar.
9. We don't like to get up early.
10. We don't work well together.

Part III. The conjunction queObservation

Notice the word que (meaning 'that') in the sentence Parece que vai chover. Literally the sentence says 'It appears that it's going to rain'. The word que is frequently used to join two clauses together. Another example: Acho que Paulo vai ficar 'I think that Paul is going to stay'. American students sometimes forget to use the que in sentences of this sort since in English we can easily dispense with the word 'that'. We can say with equal facility either

I think that Paul is going to stay

or

I think Paul is going to stay.

In Portuguese, however, the que must be said.

Practice 9: (Recorded)

Listen to your instructor say a series of sentences, each one of which begins with 'I think that...'. After each number below, write the letter of the sentence on the right which correctly translates what it is that the instructor is thinking. The answers are at the end of the unit.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ | a. It's going to rain. |
| 2. _____ | b. It's raining again. |
| 3. _____ | c. They live in Leme. |
| 4. _____ | d. They work in Leme. |
| 5. _____ | e. I'm going to leave. |
| 6. _____ | f. I'm going to like her. |
| 7. _____ | g. He's tired. |
| 8. _____ | h. He has a cold. |

Practice 10: (Recorded)

How would you say the following? Don't forget to put que in each one. Check the tape for confirmation.

1. I think she's hungry.
2. I think he's married.
3. I think he's an American.
4. I think he knows Maria.
5. I think he works in Washington.

-
6. Do you (o senhor) think she speaks Portuguese?
 7. Do you think she is married?
 8. Do you think she has an accent?
 9. Do you think she has to practice?
 10. Do you think she plans to stay?

-
11. We think they live near.
 12. We think they speak English.
 13. We think she's married.
 14. We think she's from Texas.
 15. We think it's going to rain.

Practice 11: (Recorded)

The following should all begin with parece que. Check the tape for confirmation.

1. It looks like the party is tomorrow.
2. It looks like Yara is hungry.
3. It looks like Yara knows the city well.
4. It looks like Yara speaks well.
5. It looks like Yara cannot arrive early.
6. It looks like it is not going to rain today.
7. It looks like it's raining now.

Part IV. ReviewA. Asking questions with é quePractice 12: (Recorded)

Practice asking the following questions by inserting é que after the interrogative word. Start the questions as indicated. Use o senhor in each.

a. (Onde é que...?)

1. Where do you live?
2. Where do you work?
3. Where do you practice?
4. Where do you stay?
5. Where do you plan to stay?
6. Where do you plan to be (estar)?
7. Where do you want to be?

b. (Por que é que...?)

1. Why do you work in Washington?
2. Why do you live in Leme?
3. Why do you practice all day?
4. Why do you avoid the tunnel?
5. Why do you arrive early?
6. Why do you want to arrive early?
7. Why are you going to arrive early?

c. (Quando é que...?)

1. When do you practice?
2. When do you get up?
3. When do you arrive?
4. When do you plan to arrive?
5. When do you want to arrive?
6. When do you want to leave?
7. When do you have to leave?

d. (O que é que...?)

1. What do you think?
2. What do you think of the food?
3. What do you think of Rio?
4. What do you want?
5. What do you want to be (ser)?
6. What do you have?
7. What do you have to practice?
8. What do you like?
9. What do you like to eat?

B. Contractions with de

The words longe and perto are frequently followed by the preposition de. Longe de is the equivalent of 'far from' and perto de is the equivalent of 'near to'. The de will always form a contraction with definite articles which follow immediately after, and it may form a contraction with indefinite articles.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| perto <u>da</u> cidade | = | near (to) the city |
| longe <u>do</u> Rio | = | far from Rio |
| perto <u>dum</u> parque | = | near (to) a park |
| longe <u>duma</u> embaixada | = | far from an embassy |

Practice 13: (Recorded)

Practice saying these short phrases after your tape instructor.

1. near the car ()x ()x
2. near the avenue ()x ()x
3. near the embassies ()x ()x
4. near the tunnel ()x ()x
5. near a tunnel ()x ()x
6. near a city ()x ()x
7. near the cities ()x ()x
8. near some cities ()x ()x
9. near Rio ()x ()x

10. far from Rio ()x ()x
11. far from Brazil ()x ()x
12. far from the city ()x ()x
13. far from my wife ()x ()x
14. far from the children ()x ()x
15. far from the Americans ()x ()x
16. far from my car ()x ()x
17. far from my friends ()x ()x
18. far from the embassy ()x ()x

Comprehension

Listen to the sentences on the tape and make a note of any that are not clear to you.

Translations

A. Prepare these brief exchanges for your instructor.

1. Where do you live? (os senhores)
We live in Brasilia, near the Embassy.
2. Where do you live?
We live in Washington, near the river.
3. Where do they live?
They live in Rio, near the Consulate.
4. How do you feel now? (o senhor)
I'm still tired.
5. How do you feel today?
Very well. But I'm still a little tired.
6. How do you feel?
Not very well. I have a cold.

7. How does Bill feel today?
He's still a little tired.
8. Doesn't Bill feel well?
No, he has a cold.
9. Don't you feel well today?
No, I have a cold.
10. Aren't you going to eat?
No, I'm not hungry. I'm tired.
11. Is it going to rain today?
Yes, it is.
12. Is it going to rain all day today?
Yes, it is. The traffic is going to be (estar) terrible.
13. How long have you lived here?
I have lived here for six weeks.
14. How long have you worked in the Embassy?
I have worked here for only five days.
15. Do you still live in Brasilia? (os senhores)
Yes, we do.
16. Do you still work in São Paulo? (os senhores)
Yes, we do.
17. Do you still speak Spanish? (você)
Yes, I do. And it still gets in the way.
18. Is the Embassy near? (use fica)
No, it's far.

19. We can talk in my office.
Is it near? (use fica)
Yes, it is.
20. She lives in Leme.
Is it far from the Consulate? (use fica)
Yes, it is.
21. He lives far from the office.
Really? Where does he live?
In Copacabana.
22. I'm very tired today.
Really? Why don't you stay home? (use é que)
23. I'm real hungry. When are we going to eat? (use é que)
We can eat now, if you want to.
24. I like Rio very much.
Why don't you stay here? (use é que)
I can't. I work in Brasilia.

B. Prepare these brief dialogs for display to your instructor.

1. A. How do you feel today?
B. I'm still a little tired.
A. Are you going to work all day?
B. No, I'm not (going to). I'm going to leave early.
A. Do you still have a cold?
B. Yes, I do. (estou)
[I've had it] for a week.

2. A. Do you (pl.) live in Washington?
B. No, we live in Virginia.
A. Near the river?
B. No, near the city of Falls Church.
A. Do you like to live there?
B. Yes, we do. But it's (fica) far from the office.

3. A. How's the traffic today? (Use que tal)
B. Terrible! It's raining again.
A. And it looks like it's going to rain tomorrow, too.
B. Of course! The party is tomorrow!

Answers to Practice 2: He-form: 1, 4, 7, 8

They-form: 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10

Answers to Practice 9: 1-e, 2-g, 3-f, 4-b, 5-a, 6-h, 7-c, 8-d