

UNIT 22

In the last unit we dealt with the concepts of 'used to' and/or 'would' in -ar type verbs. In this unit we will deal with these concepts in -er and -ir type verbs.

1. Listen to these verb forms.

a. () ()

b. () ()

c. () ()

d. () ()

2. You may recognize the stems of these verbs but you probably do not recognize their ending. Here is the ending. Listen and repeat.

() ()x ()x ()x

3. Now let's attach this ending to the stems of four verbs, as we did in frame 1, above. This time you should repeat.

a. ()x ()x

b. ()x ()x

c. ()x ()x

d. ()x ()x

4. Now let's attach the ending to four more verbs. Listen and repeat.

a. () ()x ()x

b. () ()x ()x

c. () ()x ()x

d. () ()x ()x

5. The ending that we have been dealing with looks like this in print: -ia.

()x ()x ()x

6. It can be attached to the stem of -er type verbs.

a. ()x ()x

b. ()x ()x

c. ()x ()x

d. ()x ()x

7. It can also be attached to the stem of -ir type verbs.
- ()x ()x
 - ()x ()x
 - ()x ()x
 - ()x ()x
8. This is what the four -er type verbs in frame 6 look like with this ending attached.
- Stem beb- plus ending -ia = bebia
 - Stem com- plus ending -ia = comia
 - Stem escrev- plus ending -ia = escrevia
 - Stem receb- plus ending -ia = recebia
9. Now, repeat again.
- bebia ()x ()x
 - comia ()x ()x
 - escrevia ()x ()x
 - recebia ()x ()x
10. This is what the four -ir type verbs in frame 7 look like with this ending attached.
- Stem dorm- plus ending -ia = dormia
 - Stem repet- plus ending -ia = repetia
 - Stem dirig- plus ending -ia = dirigia
 - Stem abr- plus ending -ia = abria
11. Now, repeat again.
- dormia ()x ()x
 - repetia ()x ()x
 - dirigia ()x ()x
 - abria ()x ()x
12. The -ia ending signifies 'used to' or 'would' for -er and -ir type verbs, just as -ava does for -ar type verbs. Thus the form comia can be translated as 'used to eat' or 'would eat' and the form dormia can be translated as 'used to sleep' or 'would sleep'.

13. How would you translate this form? Listen.

() ()

(used to/would eat)

14. How would you translate this form?

() ()

(used to/would write)

15. How about this form?

() ()

(used to/would open)

16. And this form?

() ()

(used to/would repeat)

17. And this one?

() ()

(used to/would drive)

18. And this one?

() ()

(used to/would receive)

19. Here are the neutral forms of many of the -er and -ir type verbs that you have learned so far. Run through this list aloud, with the tape, to refresh your memory and also to prepare yourself for the frames that follow.

comer	()x	dormir	()x
beber	()x	repetir	()x
escrever	()x	dirigir	()x
esquecer	()x	abrir	()x
chover	()x	preferir	()x
saber	()x	sentir	()x
receber	()x	sair	()x
fazer	()x	cair	()x
conhecer	()x	ir	()x
acontecer	()x		
ler	()x		

20. Now, we will take just the -er type verbs from the above list and we will practice them in their 'used to/would' forms.

- a. comia ()x ()x
- b. bebia ()x ()x
- c. escrevia ()x ()x
- d. esquecia ()x ()x
- e. chovia ()x ()x
- f. sabia ()x ()x
- g. recebia ()x ()x
- h. fazia ()x ()x
- i. conhecia ()x ()x
- j. acontecia ()x ()x

21. The 'used to/would' form for ler ('read') may seem strange to you since it is so short.

lia ()x ()x

22. However, this form follows the same pattern as the others: the stem l- is followed by the ending -ia.

lia ()x ()x

23. Now we will take the -ir type verbs from the above list and we will practice saying their 'used to/would' forms.

- a. dormia ()x ()x
- b. repetia ()x ()x
- c. dirigia ()x ()x
- d. abria ()x ()x
- e. preferia ()x ()x
- f. sentia ()x ()x
- g. saía ()x ()x
- h. caía ()x ()x
- i. ia ()x ()x

24. If items (g) and (h) seem a bit strange to you it is only because of their stems. Their stems are relatively short, and they end in a vowel. The stems are sa- and ca-.

sa-ía ()x ()x

ca-ía ()x ()x

25. Item (i) may seem to lack a stem, and perhaps it does, but the form is complete. It is the 'used to/would' form for the verb ir. (When you remove the ir portion to look for a stem, you realize immediately that there is nothing left. No stem to attach ia to. So the ending ia becomes the whole form.)

ia ()x ()x

26. The forms that we have been practicing are both I-forms and he-forms. The form dormia, for example, is the form that is called for when you want to say 'I used to/would sleep' and it is also the form that is called for when you want to say 'He' or 'You' or 'Maria' or 'the Ambassador used to/would sleep'.

Practice I (Recorded)

Learn how to say these short, paired sentences.

1. I used to eat a lot. (Eu comia muito.)
2. I would eat everything. (Eu comia tudo.)
3. I used to leave early. (Eu saía cedo.)
4. I would leave at six. (Eu saía às seis.)
5. He used to sleep a lot. (Ele dormia muito.)
6. He would sleep 10 hours. (Ele dormia dez horas.)
7. He used to fall asleep early. (Ele dormia cedo.)
8. He would fall asleep at nine. (Ele dormia às nove.)
9. She used to read a lot. (Ela lia muito.)
10. She would read until midnight. (Ela lia até a meia-noite.)
11. It used to rain a lot there. (Chovia muito lá.)
12. It would rain every day. (Chovia todos os dias.)
13. He used to drive a lot. (Ele dirigia muito.)
14. He would drive every day. (Ele dirigia todos os dias.)
15. He used to go to the movies a lot. (Ele ia muito ao cinema.)
16. He'd go everyday. (Ele ia todos os dias.)

Practice II (Recorded)

Now, be sure you can say these pairs of sentences.

1. John wouldn't go to the beach. (João não ia à praia.)
He'd go to the mountains. (Ele ia às montanhas.)
2. I wouldn't drink coke. (Eu não bebia Coca-cola.)
I'd drink other soft drinks. (Eu bebia outros refrigerantes.)
3. I wouldn't read 'The News'. (Eu não lia 'The News'.)
But I would always read 'The Post'. (Mas eu sempre lia 'The Post'.)
4. Jorge wouldn't go out with Yara. (Jorge não saía com a Yara.)
But he would always go out with Sandra, yes, indeed! (Mas ele sempre saía com a Sandra, claro!)
5. Yara wouldn't go through (por) Brasilia. (A Yara não ia por Brasília.)
She'd go directly to Rio. (Ela ia diretamente ao Rio.)
6. He wouldn't forget just his book. (Ele não esquecia só o livro.)
He'd forget everything. (Ele esquecia tudo.)
7. The holiday wouldn't fall on Monday. (O feriado não caía na segunda.)
It would fall on the weekend. (Caía no fim de semana.)

Practice III (Recorded)

Now make sure you can say these. Notice how easily the words 'always' and 'never' fit into these situations.

1. I always used to leave early. (Eu sempre saía cedo.)
My wife would never leave early. (Minha esposa nunca saía cedo.)

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. | I used to always sleep late. | (Eu sempre dormia até tarde.) |
| | My son would never sleep late. | (O meu filho nunca dormia até tarde.) |
| 3. | I would always forget. | (Eu sempre esquecia.) |
| | Yara would never forget. | (A Yara nunca esquecia.) |
| 4. | I would always drink Coke. | (Eu sempre bebia Coca-cola.) |
| | Yara would never drink Coke. | (A Yara nunca bebia Coca-cola.) |
| 5. | I always used to receive a letter. | (Eu sempre recebia uma carta.) |
| | Yara would never receive a letter. | (A Yara nunca recebia carta.) |
| 6. | I would always go downtown. | (Eu sempre ia ao centro.) |
| | Yara would never go downtown. | (A Yara nunca ia ao centro.) |
| 7. | I always used to do that. | (Eu sempre fazia isso.) |
| | Yara never used to do that. | (A Yara nunca fazia isso.) |

Practice IV (Recorded)

Do this question and answer practice either with your teacher or with a fellow student. This type of practice is designed for you to take the English of one column and put it into Portuguese while your partner does the same thing with the other column. Each of you can easily check the translation of the other by referring to your own column. When finished, trade columns with your partner.

AB

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Did you use to eat a lot? | (Você comia muito?) |
| | (Comia, sim.) | Yes, I did. |

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 2. | Did you use to go out with Yara?
(Saía, sim.) | (Você saía com Yara?)
Yes, I did. |
| 3. | Did you use to know Sandra?
(Conhecia, sim.) | (Você conhecia a Sandra?)
Yes, I did. |
| 4. | Would you sleep till noon?
(Dormia, sim.) | (Você dormia até o meio-dia?)
Yes, I would. |
| 5. | Would you read till midnight?
(Lia, sim.) | (Você lia até a meia-noite?)
Yes, I would. |
| 6. | Would you take a drive?
(Fazia, sim.) | (Você fazia um passeio?)
Yes, I would. |
| 7. | Would John forget?
(Esquecia, sim.) | (O João esquecia?)
Yes, he would. |
| 8. | Would Barbara go on Varig?
(Ia, sim.) | (A Bárbara ia pela Varig?)
Yes, she would. |
| 9. | Would Sonia drink coffee?
(Bebia, sim.) | (A Sônia bebia café?)
Yes, she would. |
| 10. | Would it rain a lot?
(Chovia, sim.) | (Chovia muito?)
Yes, it would. |

27. Now let's examine the we-form. Here is the ending for the we-form.

() ()x ()x

28. Here are several examples of the we-form.

- a. () ()x ()x
- b. () ()x ()x
- c. () ()x ()x
- d. () ()x ()x

29. Here are the same examples in print. Repeat again.

- a. dormíamos ()x ()x
- b. repetíamos ()x ()x
- c. comíamos ()x ()x
- d. bebíamos ()x ()x

30. So, how would you say 'we used to eat'?
(comíamos)

Verify: ()x

31. How would you say 'we used to repeat'?
(repetíamos)

Verify: ()x

32. How would you say 'we used to receive'?
(recebíamos)

Verify: ()x

33. How about 'we used to know? (conhecer)
(conhecíamos)

Verify: ()x

34. And how about 'we used to leave'? (sa-ir).
(saíamos)

Verify: ()x

35. How would you say 'we used to read'? (l-er)
(líamos)

Verify: ()x

36. Now let's look at the they-form. Here is just the
ending for the they-form. Do not repeat yet.

() ()

37. Here are several examples of the they-form. Do not
repeat yet.

a. () ()

b. () ()

c. () ()

d. () ()

38. The ending for these forms is composed of the
stressed vowel i plus the unstressed diphthong ão.
Standard spelling doesn't show us everything that
we would like it to show us, so with a view towards
good pronunciation let us temporarily visualize
this ending as follows:

i + ão = ião

39. Repeat this sequence from the tape.
 (í)x (í)x
 (ão)x (ão)x
 Slowly: (í ão)x (í ão)x
 Normal: (íão)x (íão)x
40. This is what the ending looks like in standard spelling.
 Repeat as you just did.
iam ()x ()x ()x
41. Now repeat the following they-forms from the tape.
 a. ()x ()x
 b. ()x ()x
 c. ()x ()x
 d. ()x ()x
42. Here are the same four forms in print. Repeat again.
 a. dormiam ()x ()x
 b. repetiam ()x ()x
 c. comiam ()x ()x
 d. bebiam ()x ()x
43. What is the form for 'they used to/would sleep'?
 (dormiam)
 Verify: ()x
44. What is the form for 'they used to/would eat'?
 (comiam)
 Verify: ()x
45. What is the form for 'they used to/would open'?
 (abriam)
 Verify: ()x
46. How about the form for 'they used to know'?
 (Neutral form = saber)
 (sabiam)
 Verify: ()x

47. How about the form for 'they used to do, or make'?
(Neutral form = fazer)
(faziam)
Verify: ()x
48. How about 'they would write'?
(Neutral form = escrever)
(escreviam)
Verify: ()x
49. And, finally, what is the form for 'they would leave'?
(Neutral form = sair)
(saíam)
Verify: ()x

Practice V (Recorded)

Learn how to say the following short sentences.

1. They used to sleep a lot. (Eles dormiam muito.)
They would sleep until noon. (Eles dormiam até o meio-dia.)
2. They used to eat a lot. (Eles comiam muito.)
They would eat all day. (Eles comiam o dia todo.)
3. They used to go out a lot. (Eles saíam muito.)
They would go out together. (Eles saíam juntos.)
4. We used to go to the beach. (Nós íamos à praia.)
We would go there every day. (Nós íamos lá todos os dias.)
5. We used to get lots of news about him. (Nós recebíamos muitas notícias dele.)
We would get news every day. (Nós recebíamos notícias todos os dias.)
6. We used to drink lots of coffee. (Nós bebíamos muito café.)
We would drink [it] every day. (Nós bebíamos todos os dias.)

Practice VI (Recorded)

Now learn how to say these sentences which utilize negatives and 'always' and 'never'.

1. We used to go directly to New York. (Nós íamos diretamente a Nova York.)
We wouldn't go through (por) Philadelphia. (Nós não íamos por Filadélfia.)
2. We used to always read 'O Jornal'. (Nós sempre líamos 'O Jornal'.)
We would never read 'The Post'. (Nós nunca líamos 'The Post'.)
3. They would always go to the mountains. (Eles sempre iam às montanhas.)
They would never go to the beach. (Eles nunca iam à praia.)
4. They would always open late. (Eles sempre abriam tarde.)
They would never open before ten. (Eles nunca abriam antes das dez.)
5. They would always drink coffee. (Eles sempre bebiam café.)
They would not drink Coke. (Eles não bebiam Coca-cola.)
6. We always used to leave at noon. (Nós sempre saíamos ao meio-dia.)
We would never leave earlier. (Nós nunca saíamos mais cedo.)
7. They would always eat at home. (Eles sempre comiam em casa.)
They would never eat in a restaurant. (Eles nunca comiam no restaurante.)

Practice VII (Recorded)

Practice these questions and answers so that you can do them in class without reference to the printed Portuguese. In this practice 'you' = os senhores.

1. Did you use to sleep late? (Os senhores dormiam até tarde?)
- - - Yes, we did. (Dormíamos, sim.)
2. Did you use to go out a lot? (Os senhores saíam muito?)
- - - No, we didn't. (Não, não saíamos.)
3. Would you eat in the restaurant across the street? (Os senhores comiam no restaurante em frente?)
- - - Yes, we would. (Comíamos, sim.)
4. Would you go on Pan Am? (Os senhores iam pela Pan Am?)
- - - No, we wouldn't. (Não, não íamos.)
5. Did you (use to) know his daughter? (Os senhores conheciam a filha dele?)
- - - Yes, we did. (Conhecíamos, sim.)
6. Would you go to the movies? (Os senhores iam ao cinema?)
- - - No, we wouldn't. (Não, não íamos.)
7. Did you (use to) write lots of letters? (Os senhores escreviam muitas cartas?)
- - - Yes, we did. (Escrevíamos, sim.)

DIALOG

In this unit we are presenting not one dialog but rather a series of two line exchanges, all of which start out pretty much the same way. You are to work them all in the usual way then pick any that may be applicable to you and make them a part of you. We hope that by this time you feel free to check with your instructor or perhaps a dictionary for limited, additional vocabulary that you need in order to adapt the materials we give you to your own personal circumstances.

Exchange No. 1Professor

fazia

used to do

Eduardo

Edward

O que é que você fazia
antes, Eduardo?

What did you use to do, Eduardo?

Eduardo

a empresa

company, firm

particular

private

Eu trabalhava para uma
empresa particular.

I used to work for a private
company.

vendia

used to sell

(neutral form = vender)

os seguros

insurance

Eu vendia seguros.

I sold (used to sell)
insurance.

Exchange No. 2Professor

O que é que você fazia lá em
Buffalo, Marcos?

What did you use to do there
in Buffalo, Mark?

Marcos

local

Eu escrevia para um jornal
local.

local

I used to write for a local
newspaper.

Exchange No. 3Professor

O que é que a senhora fazia
em Minnesota, dona Lúcia?

What did you use to do in
Minnesota, Miss Barnes?

Dona Lúcia

era¹

ensinava
(neutral form = ensinar)

a história

Eu era professora. Eu ensinava
história.

was, used to be
used to teach

history

I used to be a teacher.
I taught history.

Exchange No. 4Professor

Ricardo

a Alemanha

O que é que você fazia na
Alemanha, Ricardo?

Richard

Germany

What did you use to do in
Germany, Dick?

¹Era is the 'used to/would' form for ser. Its shape is irregular. Often the most convenient English equivalent is simply 'was'.

Ricardo

o funcionário
consular

officer
consular

Eu era funcionário da Seção
Consular.

I was an officer in the
Consular Section.

Exchange No. 5Professor

o departamento

department

O que é que você fazia no
Departamento de Estado, Ângela?

What did you do (used to do)
in the State Department, Angela?

Ângela

a secretária
batia
(neutral form = bater)
a máquina

secretary
used to beat (type)
machine (typewriter)

Eu era secretária. Eu batia
cartas à máquina o dia todo.

I was a secretary. I'd type
letters all day long.

Exchange No. 6Professor

O que é que vocês faziam nos
fins de semana, Inês?

What would you do on weekends,
Inez?

Inês

às vezes
fora

at times
out (side)

Nós íamos à praia e às vezes
comíamos fora.

We would go to the beach and
at times we'd eat out.

EXPANSION EXERCISES

Common Names

First, review the following common names, all of which have already appeared in this book. Repeat aloud as you follow along with the tape.

Male

Paulo
José
Roberto
João
Jorge
Geraldo
Eduardo
Marcos
Ricardo
Luís
Carlos

Female

Yara
Maria
Sandra
Sônia
Bárbara
Luísa
Lúcia
Ângela
Inês
Glória
Ana

Expansion Exercise 1 (Recorded)

Here are several more common names that you will run across sooner or later. Since these are new, they are recorded twice each. Repeat aloud.

Male

Sérgio
Antônio
Gustavo
Cláudio
Henrique
Alberto
Emílio
Mário
Fernando
Sebastião

Female

Tânia
Vânia
Carmen
Lourdes
Margarida
Regina
Cláudia
Beatriz
Raquel, Rachel
Denise

Francisco	Alice
Jaime	Marli
Ernesto	Rosa
Júlio	Vera
Leonardo	Cristina
Afonso	Helena

Expansion Exercise 2 (Recorded)

Many times given names appear in pairs. Repeat the following common combinations.

Female

Ana Maria
 Maria Lúcia
 Ana Helena
 Regina Lúcia
 Vera Maria
 Teresa Cristina
 Maria Helena
 Maria Luísa
 Maria Teresa

Male

Luís Sérgio
 Afonso Henrique
 João Carlos
 Francisco José
 Carlos Fernando
 Luís Antônio
 José Luís
 Antônio Jorge
 José Carlos

Expansion Exercise 3 (Recorded)

Here are some opportunities to use some additional forms of the verb vender. Practice saying these short sentences until you can translate them easily from the English.

- I. A. O senhor vai vender o seu carro? Are you going to sell your car?
 B. Eu já vendi. I already sold it.
- A. Quando o senhor vendeu? When did you sell it?
 B. Vendi ontem. I sold it yesterday.
- II. A. Nós já vendemos a casa. We already sold our house.
 B. Quando é que os senhores venderam? When did you sell it?
 A. Vendemos segunda-feira. We sold it Monday.

- III. A. Luís vendia seguros. Luís used to sell insurance.
 B. Júlio vendia carros. Júlio used to sell cars.
 C. E eu, quando era And I, when I was a lad, used
 menino, vendia jornais. to sell newspapers.

Translations

Be prepared to do this practice with another student or with your teacher. Each of you should take a column for your own and work within that column. As you transpose the English of your column into Portuguese you can also be checking the Portuguese responses being given by your partner.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What did you [use to] do in London?

(Eu era funcionário da Seção Consular.) | (O que é que o senhor fazia em Londres?)

I was an officer in the Consular Section. |
| 2. (O que é que o senhor fazia na Embaixada?)

I worked in the Political Section. | What did you [use to] do in the Embassy?

(Eu trabalhava na Seção Política.) |
| 3. What did you [use to] do in Florida?

(Eu ia à praia todos os dias.) | (O que é que a senhora fazia na Flórida?)

I'd go to the beach everyday. |
| 4. (O que é que a senhora fazia em Buffalo?)

I was a teacher. I taught. | What did you [use to] do in Buffalo?

(Eu era professora. Eu ensinava.) |

5. What did you [use to] do in the office? (O que é que o senhor fazia no escritório?)
(Eu fazia de tudo. Trabalhava o dia todo.) I would do everything. I'd work all day.
6. (O que é que o senhor fazia nos fins de semana?) What did you [use to] do on weekends?
I wouldn't do anything. (Eu não fazia nada. Eu I'd rest. descansava.)
7. Mario was an Embassy official. (O Mário era funcionário da Embaixada.)
(O que é que ele fazia?) What did he do?
He worked [used to] in the Political Section. (Trabalhava na Seção Política.)
8. (O senhor Watson era professor.) Mr. Watson used to be a teacher.
Where did he [use to] teach? (Onde ele ensinava?)
(Ensinava em Cornell.) He taught at Cornell.
9. Marcos was a teacher. (O Marcos era professor.)
(O que é que ele ensinava?) What did he [use to] teach?
He taught history. (Ele ensinava história.)
10. Alice was a secretary. (Alice era secretária.)
(O que é que ela fazia?) What did she do?
She'd type all day. (Ela batia à máquina o dia todo.)

11. (Raquel era secretária.
Ela trabalhava na Seção
Consular.)
Did she [customarily]
speak Spanish?
(Falava, sim.)
- Raquel was a secretary. She
used to work in the Consular
Section.
(Ela falava espanhol?)
Yes, she did.
12. Tania used to be a
secretary too. She worked
in Brazil.
(Ela gostava?)
Yes, she did.
- (Tânia era secretária também.
Ela trabalhava no Brasil.)
Did she [use to] like it?
(Gostava, sim.)
13. (Eu era professor. Eu
ensinava em Denver.)
Did you like it?
(Não, não gostava.)
- I used to be a teacher.
I taught in Denver.
(Você gostava?)
No, I didn't.
14. I used to work for a
private company.
(O que é que você fazia?)
I was the president.
- (Eu trabalhava para uma empresa
particular.)
What did you [use to] do?
(Eu era o presidente.)
15. He used to be good.
(E ele ainda é, viu?)
- (Ele era bom.)
And he still is!
16. (Ele era solteiro.)
And he still is!
- He was a bachelor.
(E ele ainda é, viu?)
17. His English used to be
terrible.
(E ainda é, viu?)
- (O inglês dele era péssimo.)
And it still is!

-
18. (O português dela era
ótimo.) Her Portuguese was great.
And it still is! (E ainda é, viu?)
19. Sergio was a sleepyhead. (Sérgio era dorminhoco.)
(E ele ainda é, viu?) And he still is!
20. (Alberto era casado.) Albert was married.
And he still is! (E ainda é, viu?)