

P O R T U G U E S E

BASIC COURSE

TAPED EXERCISES

PHONOLOGY

VOLUME II.

Units 4-7

INSTRUCTOR EDITION

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## PREFACE

This is the 2nd volume of the Portuguese Basic Course, Taped Exercises. The Taped Exercises were developed as part of the overall development specifications for DLI Work Unit 0114, Revision of Taped Exercises in 20 Languages. The objective of Work Unit 0114 is to improve DLI audio software and to incorporate recent advances in language teaching/learning techniques into DLI courses. These materials are intended to supplement or replace existing tape materials in each of the 20 basic courses encompassed by this work unit. Special emphasis is placed on creative activities, realistic situations, and authentic speech variations. The inclusion of a self-evaluative instrument for each unit represents a new approach in DLI instructional methods. The materials can be used for self-study purposes outside of the class or in a language lab under the guidance of an instructor. They can provide the student with additional exercises for material which was previously introduced in class, and, as remedial or refresher exercises, they can be used whenever extra practice is appropriate.

These materials embody an analysis of the Portuguese Basic Course and emphasize aspects of acquiring listening comprehension skills which experience has demonstrated to

be of particular difficulty for English-speaking students.

The materials consist of four instructor volumes, four student workbooks and 16 tapes. The phonology drills are designed mainly for use during the first three or four weeks of the course but may be used for additional practice at any stage.

In doing these pronunciation exercises, the student should concentrate on sounds, and refrain from thinking of spelling. Later, in separate units on reading, the student will get practice in associating the sounds of Portuguese with their written representations. The objective is to acquire native-like pronunciation habits independently of the writing system.

#### PRONUNCIATION MODEL

The model heard in these phonology drills is the Brazilian Portuguese pronunciation prevalent in the Rio de Janeiro area.

#### GUIDE FOR USE OF TAPES WITH WORKBOOK

In the following exercises, the parentheses '( )' indicated how many times an example is spoken on tape. A blank line '\_\_\_\_' indicates that the student has to repeat what he has heard on the tape. Thus, '( ) \_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_' indicates that a word or a sentence will be heard and repeated twice.

All tape segments are recorded in sequence. There is no need to backtrack on the tape unless you wish to check on your own production.

A

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Unit 4 /eu:eu/; /oi:oi/; /oi:ui/	1
Unit 5 /ei:e/; /oi:ui/; /ai:au/	32
Unit 6 /n:ñ/; /l:l/; /r:x/	51
Unit 7 /ǎ:z/; /ǎ:t/	81



## UNIT 4

### DIPHTHONGS

#### OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this unit, the student will be able to:

a. Discriminate between the Portuguese diphthongs: /ɐu/ (open) and /eu/ (close); /oi/ and /oi/; and /qi/ and /ui/.

b. Produce the Portuguese diphthongs listed in the previous paragraph in one- and two-syllable words.

2. Ninety-five percent accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluative tests.

UNIT 4

Part 1

In this exercise you will hear words in which two vowels are produced together as one syllable (diphthong). Listen carefully to each pair of words and decide whether they are the same or different. After a brief pause the speaker on tape will supply the correct answer.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
meu	mel	different
teu	teu	same
céu	seu	different
véu	véu	same
céu	seu	different
batel	bateu	different
bebeu	Bebel	different
sandeu	sandeu	same



You may have noticed that the difference in the contrasting vowel sounds in these words is that one is open and the other is close. Listen again, paying attention to this difference in the pairs of words in which these diphthongs occur. After the pause, the speaker will give you the correct answer.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
seu	céu	different
mel	mel	same
léu	leu	different
meu	meu	same
teu	téu	different
véu	véu	same
deu	déu	different
xexéu	xexéu	same
batel	bateu	different
bebeu	Bebel	different
acendeu	acendeu	same
meu	mel	different

Now, test yourself to see how well you perceive the difference between the close and the open diphthong in Portuguese words. After the pause in which you will make your judgement, the speaker will supply the correct answer. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	meu	mel	1. _____	_____
2.	papel	papel	2. _____	_____
3.	chapéu	chapéu	3. _____	_____
4.	céu	seu	4. _____	_____
5.	teu	téu	5. _____	_____
6.	léu	leu	6. _____	_____
7.	vendeu	vendeu	7. _____	_____
8.	seu	céu	8. _____	_____
9.	réu	réu	9. _____	_____
10.	pastel	pastel	10. _____	_____
11.	déu	deu	11. _____	_____
12.	Bebel	bebeu	12. _____	_____
13.	bateu	batel	13. _____	_____
14.	vendeu	vendeu	14. _____	_____
15.	bebeu	Bebel	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. S
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. S
8. D
9. S
10. S
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. S
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in this self-test  
go over the material again before you proceed.

Listen to the following Portuguese words in which the close diphthong appears.

Exercise 4.

meu

cedeu

mexeu

ateu

Now try pronouncing some words with this close diphthong. The speaker will say each word pausing to give you a chance to repeat it.

Exercise 5.

seu ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

leu ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

judeu ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

teuto ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Ageu ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

acendeu ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

escondeu ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

The speaker will now read a list of words in which the open diphthong appears. As is the case with other open vowel sounds, your jaw hangs somewhat lower than for the corresponding close sound. Listen.

Exercise 6.

véu

papel

pincel

cordel

quartel

You will now repeat words in which this open diphthong occurs. Remember to keep your mouth and jaw relaxed to produce this sound.

Exercise 7.

mel	( )	_____
céu	( )	_____
réu	( )	_____
pastel	( )	_____
chapéu	( )	_____
quartel	( )	_____
papel	( )	_____

You should now be able to repeat words with the open or close /eu/ diphthong. The speaker will pronounce each pair of contrasting words, followed by a pause to allow you to imitate.

Exercise 8.

meu	mel	( )	_____
leu	léu	( )	_____
teu	téu	( )	_____
seu	céu	( )	_____
deu	déu	( )	_____
bateu	batel	( )	_____
bebeu	bebel	( )	_____

You will now test your ability to discriminate between these two diphthongs. You will hear sets of three words and will mark in the answer spaces, under A, B, or C which one is different. After taking the test, check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 9.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	leu	léu	leu	1.	___	___	___
2.	seu	seu	céu	2.	___	___	___
3.	déu	deu	deu	3.	___	___	___
4.	téu	téu	teu	4.	___	___	___
5.	mel	mel	meu	5.	___	___	___
6.	bateu	batel	bateu	6.	___	___	___
7.	bebel	bebeu	bebeu	7.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 9\*

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. A

\*You should have all seven answers correct. If you had one error go over the material again before proceeding.



Now listen to the following words. Mark in the appropriate answer space whether the diphthong you hear in the word is close or open. When you have finished the exercise check your answers using the key on the following page.

Exercise 10.

The first word you will hear is a model. It contains an open diphthong, therefore the appropriate space under open is marked. You will do the remaining examples.

ANSWERS

	Open	Close
1. fel	1. <u>  X  </u>	_____
2. seu	2. _____	_____
3. bateu	3. _____	_____
4. pastel	4. _____	_____
5. leu	5. _____	_____
6. deu	6. _____	_____
7. chapéu	7. _____	_____
8. bedel	8. _____	_____
9. cedeu	9. _____	_____
10. plebeu	10. _____	_____
11. pincel	11. _____	_____
12. meteu	12. _____	_____
13. batel	13. _____	_____
14. Abel	14. _____	_____
15. acendeu	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 10\*

O = Open

C = Close

1. O
2. C
3. C
4. O
5. C
6. C
7. O
8. O
9. C
10. C
11. O
12. C
13. O
14. O
15. C

\*If you missed more than one item, go back and review this unit. You should be able to pass this self-test (get 14 correct) before proceeding to the next unit.

Listen to the following short phrases in Portuguese and notice how the occurrence of the open and the close diphthong affects the meaning.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Leu o papel.        | He read the paper.  |
| 2. A Bebel bebeu café. | Betty drank coffee. |
| 3. Ele me deu mel.     | He gave me honey.   |
| 4. Ele comeu pastel.   | He ate pie.         |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can say them for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 1.

UNIT 4

Part 2

Listen to the following pairs of words and decide whether they are the same or different. After the pause following each pair, the speaker will supply the correct answer.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
sois	sóis	different
noivo	nóivo	different
dói	dói	same
fóice	foice	different
apoio	apóio	different
boia	boia	same
açoite	açóite	different

In listening to the pairs of words in Exercise 1, you may have noticed that some of the words had an open /oi/ diphthong, and others had the close /oi/ diphthong.

Listen to the following sets of words and decide whether the diphthongs in each pair are the same or different. Following each pair, after you have had time to make your judgement, the speaker will again supply the correct answer.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
soís	sois	different
doi	doi	same
noivo	nóivo	different
boia	boia	same
vós	vós	same
foice	fóice	different
çoite	çóite	different

Now take the following self-test to see how well you are able to hear the difference between the open and the close diphthong. After you hear each pair of words, mark your decision in the answer space, and when you have finished the test check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	sóis	sois	1. _____	_____
2.	dói	dói	2. _____	_____
3.	voz	voz	3. _____	_____
4.	apoio	apóio	4. _____	_____
5.	açóite	açoite	5. _____	_____
6.	coima	coima	6. _____	_____
7.	boi	boi	7. _____	_____
8.	abóio	aboio	8. _____	_____
9.	sois	sóis	9. _____	_____
10.	noivo	nóivo	10. _____	_____
11.	coice	coice	11. _____	_____
12.	arroio	arróio	12. _____	_____
13.	apóio	apoio	13. _____	_____
14.	heroi	heroi	14. _____	_____
15.	nóiva	noiva	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. S
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. S
7. S
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. S
12. D
13. D
14. S
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in this self-test  
go over the material again before you proceed.

Now listen to the following list of Portuguese words:

Exercise 4.

foi  
dois  
moita  
doido  
noite

The diphthong you have heard in these words is a close vowel sound. The first part of this diphthong is pronounced like the o in English 'so' and 'no'. Practice repeating some words in which this diphthong occurs.

Exercise 5.

coisa	( )	_____
pois	( )	_____
goiva	( )	_____
coifa	( )	_____
joio	( )	_____
afoito	( )	_____
aboio	( )	_____
açoite	( )	_____



The open diphthong sound is easy to pronounce since English has the same sound in 'boy', 'joy', 'noise' etc.

You will now repeat pairs of words in which the open and the close /oi/ diphthongs occur. The speaker will pronounce each pair of examples, pause for you to repeat, say the pair again, and pause again for you to imitate.

Exercise 6.

sois	sois	( )	_____	( )	_____
nóivo	noivo	( )	_____	( )	_____
apoio	apóio	( )	_____	( )	_____
coima	cóima	( )	_____	( )	_____
noiva	nóiva	( )	_____	( )	_____
abóio	aboio	( )	_____	( )	_____
foice	fóice	( )	_____	( )	_____

The following is a self-test on your perception of the two /oi/ diphthongs. For each word you hear, mark whether the diphthong is open or close. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 7.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>	
		Open	Close
1.	dói	1. _____	_____
2.	rói	2. _____	_____
3.	coice	3. _____	_____
4.	pois	4. _____	_____
5.	herói	5. _____	_____
6.	goiva	6. _____	_____
7.	nóivo	7. _____	_____
8.	jibóia	8. _____	_____
9.	noite	9. _____	_____
10.	sois	10. _____	_____
11.	arroio	11. _____	_____
12.	açóite	12. _____	_____
13.	doido	13. _____	_____
14.	nóiva	14. _____	_____
15.	colóide	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 7\*

O = Open

C = Close

1. O
2. O
3. C
4. C
5. O
6. C
7. O
8. O
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. O
13. C
14. O
15. O

\*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

You will now hear sentences with words in which the open and the close diphthong occur. Notice from the English translation how the choice of diphthong alters the meaning.

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. O heroi é afoito.        | The hero is daring.             |
| 2. Dá com a foice na moita. | Hack the bush with the machete. |
| 3. As bóias não tem apoio.  | Buoys have no support.          |
| 4. A jibóia ataca o boi.    | Boas attack oxen.               |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can say them for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 2

UNIT 4

Part 3

Listen to the pairs of words in this exercise and determine whether the words in each pair are the same or different. The speaker on tape will pause after each pair and then give you the correct answers.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
foi	fui	different
fui	foi	different
foi	foi	same
pois	pus	different
Rui	Rui	same
pus	pus	same
pus	pois	different

You may have noticed that the first vowel in one of the diphthongs is /u/ followed by /i/. The other diphthong is formed by close /o/ followed by /i/. Listen again and try to perceive this difference in the following pairs of words. The speaker on tape will again supply the correct answer after you have made your judgement for each pair.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
foi	fui	different
pois	pus	different
pois	pois	same
ui	ôï	different
fui	foi	different
pus	pois	different
moita	moita	same
cuia	cuia	same

In the following exercise you will again hear a list of pairs of words. Unlike the previous pairs, however, these words may differ in more than a single sound. As you listen to each pair concentrate on the diphthong. Decide whether the diphthongs in the two words are the same or different, regardless of any other differences the two words may have.

Using English words as an example, if you hear 'boy - toy', you should mark the pair same; but if you hear 'boy - phooey' you should mark the pair different.

When you have finished check your answers with the key to Exercise 3.

Exercise 3.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	boi	bui	1. _____	_____
2.	cuida	coisa	2. _____	_____
3.	tuia	pus	3. _____	_____
4.	fui	foi	4. _____	_____
5.	goiva	coifa	5. _____	_____
6.	dois	conduz	6. _____	_____
7.	uiva	ruivo	7. _____	_____
8.	noivo	ruivo	8. _____	_____
9.	boina	coima	9. _____	_____
10.	apoio	joio	10. _____	_____
11.	coifa	uiva	11. _____	_____
12.	ruí	ruí	12. _____	_____
13.	flui	afoito	13. _____	_____
14.	sois	azuis	14. _____	_____
15.	luz	pois	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. D
5. S
6. D
7. S
8. D
9. S
10. S
11. D
12. S
13. D
14. D
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in this self-test  
go over the material again before proceeding.



Listen to some words in which the close /oi/ diphthong occurs.

Exercise 4.

foi

boi

pois

dois

noivo

apoio

Now repeat some words containing the /oi/ diphthong.  
Listen carefully to the model.

Exercise 5.

noite	( )	_____
doido	( )	_____
coifa	( )	_____
boina	( )	_____
goiva	( )	_____
apoio	( )	_____
coice	( )	_____
moita	( )	_____

You will now try to pronounce words, in pairs, in which the two diphthongs occur. In some pairs, the difference will be restricted to the diphthongs. In others there will be other differences. However, you should concentrate on the difference in the diphthong as you try to repronounce each word exactly like the model.

Exercise 6.

boi	bui	( )	_____
cuida	coisa	( )	_____
tuia	pus	( )	_____
fui	foi	( )	_____
goiva	coifa	( )	_____
dois	conduz	( )	_____
uiva	ruivo	( )	_____
noivo	ruivo	( )	_____
boina	coima	( )	_____
apoio	joio	( )	_____
coifa	uiva	( )	_____
ruí	rói	( )	_____
flui	afoito	( )	_____
sois	azuis	( )	_____
luz	pois	( )	_____

You will now take a self-test to determine how well you perceive the difference between the /oi/ and the /ui/ diphthongs. Listen to each pair of words, and mark in the answer spaces whether the diphthong in each one is the same or different. Check your answers with the key to this exercise on the next page.

Exercise 7.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	fui	foi	1. _____	_____
2.	tuia	pus	2. _____	_____
3.	boi	bui	3. _____	_____
4.	cuida	coisa	4. _____	_____
5.	coifa	goiva	5. _____	_____
6.	dois	conduz	6. _____	_____
7.	uiva	ruivo	7. _____	_____
8.	noivo	ruivo	8. _____	_____
9.	boina	coima	9. _____	_____
10.	apoio	poio	10. _____	_____
11.	coifa	uiva	11. _____	_____
12.	pois	pus	12. _____	_____
13.	flui	afoito	13. _____	_____
14.	sois	azuis	14. _____	_____
15.	luz	pois	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 7\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. S
3. D
4. D
5. S
6. D
7. S
8. D
9. S
10. S
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. D

\*If you missed more than one item, go over this unit again. You should be able to get 14 items correctly before proceeding.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese and notice where these diphthongs occur. Compare the English translations and observe the changes in meaning caused by the change in the diphthong.

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Eu fui mas ele não foi. | I went but he didn't go.      |
| 2. Pus a boina na mesa.    | I put the beret on the table. |
| 3. Fui buscar a foice.     | I went after the machete.     |
| 4. Cuida dos dois bois.    | Look after the two oxen.      |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can say them for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 3

End of Unit 4

## UNIT 5

### DIPHTHONGS

#### OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this unit, the student will be able to:

a. Discriminate between the Portuguese diphthong /*ẽi*/ and the vowel /*ẽ*/; between the diphthongs /*õĩ*/ and /*ũi*/; /*ãĩ*/; and /*ãu*/.

b. Produce the Portuguese diphthongs listed in the previous paragraph in one- and two-syllable words.

2. Ninety-five percent accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluative tests.

UNIT 5

Part 1

Listen to the pairs of words in this exercise and decide whether the /e/ vowel sounds you hear in each pair are the same or different. After a brief pause in which you will make a judgement, the speaker will supply the correct answer for each pair.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
venta	bem	different
tem	tenta	different
alento	além	different
lenda	densa	same
também	assento	different
vento	convém	different
venda	benta	same
bento	avento	same
quem	aqueanta	different
denso	senso	same
sem	cento	different
tensa	mantém	different
convem	também	same
lenta	além	different
tomem	tempo	different

The difference in the two nasalized /e/ sounds is that one, /ẽi/, is a diphthong. Your tongue glides upward at the end of the diphthong, just as it does for English 'Hey!' The other sound, simple /ẽ/, does not have the glide. Listen again to the following examples. After you decide whether the vowel sounds are the same or different the speaker will again supply the correct answer.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
sem	cento	different
lento	além	different
densa	lenda	same
venta	bem	different
tem	tenta	different
além	alento	different
também	assento	different
vento	convém	different
benta	venda	same
avento	bento	same
aquenta	quem	different
senso	denso	same
sem	cento	different
mantem	tensa	different
também	convém	same
além	lenta	different
tempo	tomem	different



The following self-test will help you evaluate how well you hear the difference between the diphthong and the simple vowel. Listen to the following pairs of words and decide whether the /e/ sounds in the two words of each pair are the same or different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	cento	cem	1. _____	_____
2.	tem	tenta	2. _____	_____
3.	venta	bem	3. _____	_____
4.	lenda	densa	4. _____	_____
5.	lento	além	5. _____	_____
6.	também	assento	6. _____	_____
7.	vento	convém	7. _____	_____
8.	venta	lenta	8. _____	_____
9.	avento	bento	9. _____	_____
10.	quem	aquenta	10. _____	_____
11.	denso	senso	11. _____	_____
12.	mantém	tensa	12. _____	_____
13.	convém	também	13. _____	_____
14.	além	lenta	14. _____	_____
15.	tempo	tomem	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. S
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. S
9. S
10. D
11. S
12. D
13. S
14. D
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in this exercise, go over the material again until you achieve the required proficiency of 14 correct.

Now listen to some words in which the nasalized /*ẽi*/ diphthong occurs, and repeat after the model.

Exercise 4.

em	( )	_____
bem	( )	_____
quem	( )	_____
convém	( )	_____
também	( )	_____
além	( )	_____
temem	( )	_____

You will now test your ability to discriminate between /*ẽ*/, the simple vowel, and /*ẽi*/ the diphthong. Listen to each pair of words and mark on the answer sheet whether the two words contain the same or a different sound. Check your answers with the key to this exercise on the next page.

Exercise 5.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	tenta	tem	1. _____	_____
2.	bem	venta	2. _____	_____
3.	cento	cem	3. _____	_____
4.	avento	bento	4. _____	_____
5.	lenda	densa	5. _____	_____
6.	além	lento	6. _____	_____
7.	assento	também	7. _____	_____
8.	vento	convém	8. _____	_____
9.	venta	lenta	9. _____	_____
10.	aquesta	quem	10. _____	_____
11.	senso	denso	11. _____	_____
12.	mantém	tensa	12. _____	_____
13.	convém	também	13. _____	_____
14.	lenta	além	14. _____	_____
15.	tomem	tempo	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 5\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. S
5. S
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. S
10. D
11. S
12. D
13. S
14. D
15. D

\*If you missed more than one item, go over this unit again. You should be able to answer 14 items correctly before proceeding.

The nasalized vowel sounds /ẽ/ and /ẽi/ occur in the following Portuguese phrases. Listen to each one and compare it with the English translation. Notice the difference in meaning caused by the difference between /ẽ/ and /ẽi/.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Vem o tempo de vento.            | The windy season is approaching.       |
| 2. Ele aprendeu além de cem lendas. | He's learned over one hundred legends. |
| 3. Mantém o cabo tenso.             | He keeps the cable tense.              |
| 4. O barco a vela é bem lento.      | The sailboat is quite slow.            |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can say them for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 1

UNIT 5

Part 2

Listen to the following words and notice the nasalized diphthong each one contains.

Exercise 1.

mãe  
cães  
pães  
alemães  
capitães  
capelães  
deães  
catalães

The diphthong contained in these words is formed by a nasalized /ã/ followed by a nasalized /i/ glide. In producing the final /i/ your tongue moves very high in your mouth almost touching the dental ridge.

Listen again to examples in which this vowel sound occurs.

Exercis. 2.

mãe	pães
cães	deães
capitães	catalães
alemães	

You will now hear these words again. Repeat them after the model in the pauses following each example.

Exercise 3.

mãe	( )	_____
cães	( )	_____
pães	( )	_____
alemães	( )	_____
deães	( )	_____
catalães	( )	_____

Now listen to the following phrases in which this diphthong occurs. The speaker will say each phrase twice, then stop to let you imitate. Then the speaker will say the sentence again, and again pause for you to repeat.



Exercise 4.

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mamãe está em casa. | Mother is at home.          |
| 2. Ele tem dois pães.  | He has two loaves of bread. |
| 3. Livros alemães.     | German books.               |
| 4. Os dois cães.       | The two dogs.               |

Memorize two of the sentences and repeat them in class  
for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 2

UNIT 5

Part 3

The following words contain another nasalized Portuguese diphthong. Listen carefully to the examples.

Exercise 1.

mão

pão

cão

balão

capitão

não

alemão

sabão

pontão

macacão

sifão

limão

You may have notice that the diphthong you have heard is formed by anasalized /ã/ followed by a nasalized /ũ/ glide. Be careful to nasalize the glide sound by forcing part of the air through the nasal passages.

Listen carefully again to this sound. Learn it well because it occurs very frequently in Portuguese.

Exercise 2.

não	capitão
pão	pontão
mão	sifão
cão	limão
sabão	macacão

You will now hear more words with this diphthong. Repeat them after the model in the pause following each example. Notice that the speaker nasalizes both vowels in the diphthong.

Exercise 3.

são	( )	_____
não	( )	_____
tão	( )	_____
capitão	( )	_____
avião	( )	_____
limão	( )	_____
ação	( )	_____
sifão	( )	_____
pontão	( )	_____
galeão	( )	_____
sabão	( )	_____

Now listen to the following phrases. Notice where the nasalized /ãu/ diphthong occurs. The speaker will say each phrase twice, then stop to let you imitate. Then the speaker will say the sentence again, and again pause for you to repeat. Finally the speaker will say the sentence one more time.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. O limão está na sua mão. | You have a lemon in your hand. |
| 2. O capitão lê a lição.    | The captain reads the lesson.  |
| 3. Lavo as mãos com sabão.  | I wash my hands with soap.     |
| 4. O avião é alemão.        | The plane is German.           |
| 5. Vou a São Paulo.         | I'm going to São Paulo.        |

Memorize two of these phrases and repeat them in class for your teacher to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 3.

UNIT 5

Part 4

Listen to the following words and notice the diphthong at the end of each one.

Exercise 1.

põe

supõe

botões

balões

pavões

ações

pendões

licões

talões

calcões

To pronounce this diphthong say a nasalized /õ/ and then glide a nasalized /ĩ/ position. The pronunciation of the /ĩ/ should taper off as your tongue moves higher in the mouth.

Listen and repeat the following words in which this nasalized diphthong occurs.

Exercise 2.

põe	( )	_____
supõe	( )	_____
lições	( )	_____
botões	( )	_____
balões	( )	_____
pavões	( )	_____
ações	( )	_____
pendões	( )	_____
calções	( )	_____
talões	( )	_____

Now listen carefully to the following word because it is unique in Portuguese. It contains a diphthong that occurs in no other word in the language. This diphthong consists of nasalized /ũ/ followed by nasalized /ĩ/ which tapers off in a glide.

Exercise 3.

muito ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Listen again to the model and repeat the word during  
the pauses.

Exercise 4.

muito ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

You will now hear several sentences containing a variety of nasalized diphthongs. The speaker will say each sentence twice then pause to let you imitate. Then the speaker will say the sentence again, and again pause for you to repeat. Finally the speaker will say the sentence one more time.

Exercise 5.

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mamãe compra pão.          | Mother buys bread.                   |
| 2. Os balões sobem bem.       | The balloons go up easily.           |
| 3. Duas lições de alemão.     | Two German lessons.                  |
| 4. João tem três cartões.     | John has three cards.                |
| 5. Êle tem botões na mão.     | He has buttons in his hand.          |
| 6. Os cães não vão conosco.   | The dogs aren't going with us.       |
| 7. Não tem cão nem gato.      | He has neither dog nor cat.          |
| 8. Coração de melão.          | A heart like a melon.                |
| 9. O capitão tem dois pães.   | The captain has two loaves of bread. |
| 10. O homem põe, Deus dispõe. | Man plans, God decides.              |
| 11. São dois facões.          | These are two big knives.            |
| 12. Não abrem os portões.     | They don't open the gates.           |

Memorize two of these sentences and repeat them in class for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 4

End of Unit 5



## UNIT 6

### CONSONANTS

#### OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this unit the student will be able to:

a. Discriminate between the Portuguese consonants /n:ñ/, /l:l/, and /r:x/.

b. Produce /n:ñ/, /l:l/ in medial positions of two- and three-syllable words.

c. Produce intervocalic /r/.

d. Produce /x/ as an initial sound, between vowels, and in a vowel +/x/+ consonant sequence.

2. Ninety-five percent accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluation tests in this unit.

UNIT 6

Part 1

This exercise contains pairs of words. Listen carefully and decide whether the two words in each pair are the same or different. The speaker will supply the correct answer following the pause after each pair of words.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
una	unha	different
mana	manha	different
cana	cana	same
venha	venha	same
gana	ganha	different
pina	pinha	different
cena	senha	different
sanha	sanha	same
tina	tinha	different
puno	punho	different
lenha	lenha	same

You may have perceived that some pairs of words differed only in the /n/ sound. In some of the words, the sound was like the n in the English words 'not' and 'net'. In others the n was like the sound in 'opnion'. Now listen to the following pairs of words and again decide whether they are the same or different. The speaker will supply the correct answer following the pause after each pair of words.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
cena	senha	different
banha	banha	same
lenha	lena	different
cana	canha	different
venho	venho	same
tina	tinha	different
sonho	sono	different
gano	ganho	different
tenho	tenho	same
puno	punho	different
dana	dana	same

The following is a self-test by which you will determine whether you hear the difference between these two /n/ sounds. Listen to each pair of words and mark in the appropriate answer space whether they are the same or different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

ANSWERS

		Same	Different
1.	cana canha	1. _____	_____
2.	ganho gano	2. _____	_____
3.	tenho tenho	3. _____	_____
4.	tina tinha	4. _____	_____
5.	cenha cena	5. _____	_____
6.	banha banha	6. _____	_____
7.	lena lenha	7. _____	_____
8.	venho venho	8. _____	_____
9.	punho punho	9. _____	_____
10.	dana dana	10. _____	_____
11.	mina minha	11. _____	_____
12.	tenho tenho	12. _____	_____
13.	defino definho	13. _____	_____
14.	penha pena	14. _____	_____
15.	coronha coronha	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. S
7. D
8. S
9. S
10. S
11. D
12. S
13. D
14. D
15. S

\*If you had more than one error in Exercise 3,  
go over the material before proceeding.

Now listen and repeat the following words in which the n is very similar to the sound in the English word 'not'.

Exercise 4.

cana ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
cena ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
pena ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
sono ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
lino ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
corona ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Now listen to words in which the n is very similar to the sound in the English word 'onion'.

Exercise 5.

unha  
lanha  
sonho  
penha  
minha  
cunha  
pouquinho  
pertinho

Now listen and repeat the following words. Notice that the n in these words is similar to the sound in 'onion'.

Exercise 6.

sanha	( )	_____
unha	( )	_____
sonho	( )	_____
ganha	( )	_____
senha	( )	_____
punho	( )	_____
cunha	( )	_____
minho	( )	_____
definho	( )	_____

The following is a self-test to determine whether you perceive the difference between the two n sounds. You will hear sets of three words one of which has a different n sound. Mark in the appropriate space under A, B, or C which one is different. Check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 7.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>		
A	B	C	A	B	C
1. una	unha	defina	1. _____	_____	_____
2. senha	sana	sanha	2. _____	_____	_____
3. sonho	sonho	sono	3. _____	_____	_____
4. ganha	gana	ganha	4. _____	_____	_____
5. minha	mina	mina	5. _____	_____	_____
6. tina	tinha	tinha	6. _____	_____	_____
7. cena	cena	senha	7. _____	_____	_____
8. penha	pena	penha	8. _____	_____	_____
9. lina	linha	lina	9. _____	_____	_____
10. manha	mana	mana	10. _____	_____	_____
11. canha	cana	canha	11. _____	_____	_____
12. pinha	pinha	pina	12. _____	_____	_____
13. lanha	lanha	lana	13. _____	_____	_____
14. definha	defina	defina	14. _____	_____	_____
15. minho	mino	minho	15. _____	_____	_____



KEY TO EXERCISE 7\*

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. A
15. B

\*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese paying special attention to the two n sounds. You may notice from the English translation how the difference in the way the n is pronounced changes the meaning.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Minha linha é bem fina.    | My fishing line is very thin. |
| 2. Comprei um terno de linho. | I bought a linen suit.        |
| 3. Venha ver o Sr. Cunha.     | Come see Mr. Cunha.           |
| 4. Ponho a mina no caminho.   | I lay the mine in the trail.  |

Memorize two of the above sentences and repeat them in class for your teacher to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 1

UNIT 6

Part 2

After hearing each pair of words in this exercise, decide whether they are the same or different. In the pause that follows, the speaker will supply the correct answer.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
fila	filha	different
hulha	hulha	same
silha	silva	different
mala	malha	different
palha	pala	different
alho	alho	same
valha	vala	different
cala	calha	different

You may have noticed that two types of /l/ occur in the words you have heard. One is like the /l/ in the English word 'low', and the other is like the /l/ sound in 'lion'. Listen to a few more examples and decide whether the /l/ sound in each pair of words is the same or different. The speaker will again supply the correct answer following each pair.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
tolha	tola	different
falha	falha	same
colha	colha	same
halo	alho	different
bala	balha	different
galho	galo	different
bilha	bilha	same
mola	molha	different

The following self-test will help you determine whether you hear the difference between the two /l/ sounds in Portuguese words. Listen to each pair of words and mark in the appropriate answer space whether they are the same or different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	mola	molha	1. _____	_____
2.	silha	silha	2. _____	_____
3.	bilha	bilha	3. _____	_____
4.	trilho	trilho	4. _____	_____
5.	fala	falha	5. _____	_____
6.	filha	fila	6. _____	_____
7.	alho	alho	7. _____	_____
8.	tolha	tola	8. _____	_____
9.	calha	cala	9. _____	_____
10.	alho	halo	10. _____	_____
11.	bula	bulha	11. _____	_____
12.	colha	colha	12. _____	_____
13.	palha	pala	13. _____	_____
14.	pila	pilha	14. _____	_____
15.	talha	tala	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. S
5. D
6. D
7. S
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. S
13. D
14. D
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in Exercise 3, go over the material again before proceeding.

Listen and repeat the following words in which the /l/ sound is very similar to that in the English word 'low'.

Exercise 4.

mola	( )	_____
tola	( )	_____
sola	( )	_____
mela	( )	_____
fala	( )	_____

Now listen and repeat the following words in which the other /l/ sound occurs. Notice the difference in the manner of articulation of these examples and the previous ones.

Exercise 5.

tolha	( )	_____
malha	( )	_____
filha	( )	_____
folha	( )	_____
olho	( )	_____
molhe	( )	_____
milho	( )	_____
galho	( )	_____

The following is a self-test to determine whether you perceive the difference between words that have the different /l/ sounds. You will hear sets of three words one of which is different. Mark in the appropriate space under A, B, or C which one is different. Check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 6.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	silha	silá	silhá	1.	___	___	___
2.	mala	mála	malhá	2.	___	___	___
3.	vela	velhá	velhá	3.	___	___	___
4.	galo	galó	galhá	4.	___	___	___
5.	alho	alho	halo	5.	___	___	___
6.	talha	tála	tála	6.	___	___	___
7.	mola	molhá	molhá	7.	___	___	___
8.	bula	bulhá	bulhá	8.	___	___	___
9.	tola	tola	tolhá	9.	___	___	___
10.	fala	fála	fálhá	10.	___	___	___
11.	valha	valá	valhá	11.	___	___	___
12.	fila	filhá	filhá	12.	___	___	___



KEY TO EXERCISE 6\*

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. A

\*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese paying special attention to the /l/ sounds. You may notice from the English translations how the difference in the /l/ sound changes the meaning.

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Eu lhe dou a pilha.       | I'll give you the battery.      |
| 2. Meu filho gosta de milho. | My son likes corn.              |
| 3. As folhas caem na vala.   | The leaves fall in the gutter.  |
| 4. A velha acende a vela.    | The old lady lights the candle. |

Memorize two of the above phrases and repeat them in class for the teacher to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 2.



The following test will show how accurately you hear the difference between /r/ and /x/, two Portuguese r sounds. Mark in the answer spaces whether the words in each pair are the same or different. Check your choices with the key on the next page.

Exercise 2.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	cirro	ciro	1. _____	_____
2.	arre	are	2. _____	_____
3.	arre	arre	3. _____	_____
4.	mirra	mira	4. _____	_____
5.	pera	perra	5. _____	_____
6.	carro	caro	6. _____	_____
7.	carreta	carreta	7. _____	_____
8.	bara	barra	8. _____	_____
9.	berra	berra	9. _____	_____
10.	jarra	jarra	10. _____	_____
11.	torada	torada	11. _____	_____
12.	murro	muro	12. _____	_____
13.	torrada	torada	13. _____	_____
14.	encerrado	encerado	14. _____	_____
15.	varrido	varrido	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 2\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. S
8. D
9. S
10. S
11. S
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. S

\*Should you have more than one error in this test go  
over the first part of this unit again before proceeding.



Listen to more Portuguese words in which /r/ occurs and notice the similarity of this sound to the slurred double t in the English words 'bitter' and 'bottom'.

Exercise 4.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. pera   | 7. Mário   |
| 2. mira   | 8. dera    |
| 3. duro   | 9. atará   |
| 4. fure   | 10. erário |
| 5. fere   | 11. parada |
| 6. queira | 12. paraná |

The /r/ sound never occurs in initial position in Portuguese words.

You will now hear and repeat words with /r/. Notice carefully where the flap sound occurs and pronounce it exactly as you hear it in the model.

Exercise 5.

para	( )	_____
fere	( )	_____
touro	( )	_____
moro	( )	_____
Maria	( )	_____
pura	( )	_____
duro	( )	_____
arame	( )	_____
fure	( )	_____
dera	( )	_____
feira	( )	_____
atará	( )	_____
cariri	( )	_____
caruru	( )	_____
pororoça	( )	_____



You will now hear Portuguese words in which the other r sound, /x/, occurs. First some words in which the sound occurs between vowels.

Exercise 6.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. carro | 7. mirra    |
| 2. ferro | 8. terra    |
| 3. irra  | 9. arrimo   |
| 4. urra  | 10. arruda  |
| 5. murro | 11. arranca |
| 6. serre | 12. arreda  |

Now listen to other words in which this /x/ sound occurs between a consonant and a vowel sound.

Exercise 7.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. carta | 7. aberto   |
| 2. perda | 8. escarpa  |
| 3. corda | 9. sarda    |
| 4. forte | 10. tarde   |
| 5. corpo | 11. sortida |
| 6. curto | 12. perdido |

The English language does not have a sound that actually approximates the Portuguese sound /x/. This sound is produced with the "throaty rasping" effect you will notice in the following examples.

Exercise 8.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. rumo  | 7. roda     |
| 2. cirro | 8. terra    |
| 3. burro | 9. rito     |
| 4. turra | 10. surra   |
| 5. reta  | 11. marrada |
| 6. jarra | 12. sarrafo |

You may hear some speakers of Portuguese pronounce this sound differently. However, the pronunciation you have heard is current in the area of Rio de Janeiro.

This r sound might be loosely compared with the English aspirate sounds in 'who' and 'hedge'. However, you will notice, in comparing the two, that construction is much stronger in the Portuguese because the uvula participates in its production. (The uvula is the small appendage attached to the middle of the soft palate in the back of the mouth.)

You will now hear and repeat words with this r in different positions. Be careful to imitate the model.

Exercise 9.

marra	( )	_____
cirro	( )	_____
rumo	( )	_____
turra	( )	_____
reta	( )	_____
terra	( )	_____
renda	( )	_____
serra	( )	_____
ramo	( )	_____
sarrafo	( )	_____
carroça	( )	_____
corpo	( )	_____
cardápio	( )	_____
arruma	( )	_____
Fernando	( )	_____

The following test will determine whether you hear the difference between these two sounds. You will hear three sets of words, one of which is different. Mark in the answer sheet, under A, B, or C, which word is different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 10.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	fera	ferra	fera	1.	___	___	___
2.	para	para	parra	2.	___	___	___
3.	ira	irra	ira	3.	___	___	___
4.	muro	murro	muro	4.	___	___	___
5.	are	arre	arre	5.	___	___	___
6.	ciro	cirro	ciro	6.	___	___	___
7.	torra	torra	tora	7.	___	___	___
8.	serão	serrão	serão	8.	___	___	___
9.	carreta	careta	careta	9.	___	___	___
10.	areia	arreia	areia	10.	___	___	___
11.	bara	barra	barra	11.	___	___	___
12.	birra	bira	birra	12.	___	___	___
13.	torada	torrada	torrada	13.	___	___	___
14.	encerrada	encerada	encerrada	14.	___	___	___
15.	perra	perra	pera	15.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 10\*

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. C

\*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

You will now hear phrases in Portuguese in which the two (/r/ and /x/) sounds occur. Notice from the English translation how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. O carro custa caro.   | The car is expensive.             |
| 2. Deu um murro no muro. | He struck the wall with his fist. |
| 3. Quero carne barata.   | I want cheap meat.                |
| 4. O siri mora na praia. | The crab lives on the beach.      |
| 5. A terra é muito dura. | The soil is very hard.            |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can repeat them for your instructor.

End of Part 3.

End of Unit 6.

## UNIT 7

### CONSONANTS

#### OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this unit the student will be able to:

a. Discriminate between the Portuguese consonants /d̃:/z̃/, /t̃:/d̃/, in initial and medial positions in two- and three-syllable words.

b. Produce the consonants /d̃:/z̃/, /t̃:/d̃/, in two- and three-syllable words.

2. Ninety-five percent accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluative tests in this unit.

UNIT 7

Part 1

This exercise contains words you will hear in pairs. After hearing each pair you will decide whether the two words are the same or different. In the pause following each pair, the speaker will supply the correct answer.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
diz	giz	different
adia	agia	different
dina	gina	different
dita	dita	same
digo	gigo	different
digo	digo	same
muge	mude	different
cogita	cogita	same
ruge	rude	different
podido	podido	same
agido	adido	different
dinasta	ginasta	different



Most of the pairs of words you have heard were different. In some words, the sound is similar to the /ǰ/ in the English name 'Jim'. Listen to the following words in which this sound /ǰ/ occurs and notice the similarity.

Exercise 2.

dia	acende
dita	pende
adia	atende
digo	rode
bode	acende

Other words in Exercise 1 contained a consonant sound somewhat similar to the /ž/ in the English word 'measure'. Listen to more words with this sound.

Exercise 3.

giz	ruge
ginga	jata
cogita	jeca
ruge	juca
agita	ginasta

The following test will help you decide whether you perceive the difference between these two consonant sounds. After listening to each pair of words, decide whether they are the same or different. The correct answers are on the next page.

Exercise 4.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>	
		Same	Different
1.	gia            dia	1. _____	_____
2.	adia            agia	2. _____	_____
3.	giga            diga	3. _____	_____
4.	muge            mude	4. _____	_____
5.	rude            rude	5. _____	_____
6.	ruge            rude	6. _____	_____
7.	digo            gigo	7. _____	_____
8.	gina            dina	8. _____	_____
9.	dita            dita	9. _____	_____
10.	gira            dira	10. _____	_____
11.	gingo            gingo	11. _____	_____
12.	dingo            dingo	12. _____	_____
13.	gingo            dingo	13. _____	_____
14.	cogita            cogita	14. _____	_____
15.	dinasta            ginasta	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 4\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. S
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. S
10. D
11. S
12. S
13. D
14. S
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in this test, go over the material again before proceeding.

You will now listen and repeat words with the sound similar to the /d/ in 'Jim'.

Exercise 5

dia	( )	_____
cede	( )	_____
ponde	( )	_____
bode	( )	_____
vende	( )	_____
arde	( )	_____
acorde	( )	_____
pedido	( )	_____

Now listen and repeat words with the sound similar to the /z/ in 'measure'.

Exercise 6.

hoje	( )	_____
age	( )	_____
jeito	( )	_____
ginga	( )	_____
muge	( )	_____
jaca	( )	_____
juca	( )	_____
gela	( )	_____

The following self-test will help you to determine whether you perceive the difference between these two sounds. You will hear sets of three words of which one is different. Mark your choice in the appropriate space under A, B, or C. Check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 7.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	adia	agia	adia	1.	___	___	___
2.	age	ade	ade	2.	___	___	___
3.	dira	gira	gira	3.	___	___	___
4.	sege	cede	sege	4.	___	___	___
5.	muge	mude	mude	5.	___	___	___
6.	pode	poje	pode	6.	___	___	___
7.	ruge	ruge	rude	7.	___	___	___
8.	bode	boje	boje	8.	___	___	___
9.	roje	rode	rode	9.	___	___	___
10.	surdia	surgia	surdia	10.	___	___	___
11.	dingo	dingo	gingo	11.	___	___	___
12.	giga	diga	diga	12.	___	___	___
13.	gigi	didi	gigi	13.	___	___	___
14.	mande	mange	mande	14.	___	___	___
15.	regime	redime	redime	15.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 7\*

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. A

\*If you had more than one error in this exercise,  
before proceeding, go over the material until you  
acquire the required proficiency.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese. Notice from the English translations how the difference in the two sounds considered in these exercises alters the meaning.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bom dia, Gina.         | Good, morning, Aunt Gina.   |
| 2. Ele age de dia.        | He operates during the day. |
| 3. A Didi adia a festa.   | Didi postpones the party.   |
| 4. Diga se gosta da giga. | Say if you like the basket. |

Memorize two of the above sentences and repeat them in class for your teacher to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 1

UNIT 7

Part 2

This exercise contains words you will hear in pairs. Listen carefully and decide whether the two words in each pair are the same or different. The speaker will supply the correct answer following the pause after each pair of words.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
tia	dia	different
arte	arde	different
corte	corde	different
dita	dita	same
sede	sete	different
mede	mete	different
sorte	sorte	same
pode	pote	different
ponde	ponte	different
alerte	alerte	same
bode	bote	different
rote	rode	different
morde	morte	different
acerte	acerte	same
vente	vende	different



You may have perceived that the majority of the pairs contain different words and that the difference is between the /d̃/ or /t̃/ sounds. Listen to the following words again:

dia	diva
dita	diga
dina	

The initial sound in these words is similar to the /d̃/ in the English name 'Jim'. Listen again and notice the similarity:

dia	diga
dita	pode
dina	modifica

In other words, the different sound is similar to the /t̃/ sound in the English word 'chip'. Listen to the following Portuguese words and notice the similarity.

tia	tina	tinta
tipo	tiro	timpano

Now listen to the following pairs of words and determine whether they are the same or different. Following the pause after each pair, the speaker will again supply the correct answers.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
dia	tia	different
arte	arde	different
corde	corte	different
cote	cote	same
pode	pote	different
mande	mande	same
lode	lote	different
rote	rode	different
mende	mende	same
assente	acende	different
pende	pente	different
rente	rende	different
sete	cede	different
alente	alente	same
bode	bote	different

The following is a self-test by which you will determine whether you hear the difference between these two sounds in Portuguese words. Listen to each pair of words and mark in the appropriate answer space whether they are the same or different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	mede	mete	1. _____	_____
2.	arte	arde	2. _____	_____
3.	corde	corte	3. _____	_____
4.	cote	cote	4. _____	_____
5.	pode	pote	5. _____	_____
6.	mante	mande	6. _____	_____
7.	rode	rote	7. _____	_____
8.	mende	mende	8. _____	_____
9.	acende	assente	9. _____	_____
10.	pente	pende	10. _____	_____
11.	rente	rende	11. _____	_____
12.	sete	cede	12. _____	_____
13.	alente	alente	13. _____	_____
14.	bode	bote	14. _____	_____
15.	metia	media	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3\*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. S
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. S
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. D
13. S
14. D
15. D

\*If you had more than one error in this test, before proceeding go over the material again until you acquire the required proficiency.

Now listen and repeat the following words. Notice the sound like the /t̃/ in 'chip'.

Exercise 4.

tia ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
sete ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
bote ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
ponte ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
vente ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
arte ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
corte ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
timpano ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Now listen and repeat the following words in which the consonant similar to the /d̃/ in 'Jim' occurs.

Exercise 5.

cede ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
mede ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
pode ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
bode ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
morde ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
acende ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
vende ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
modista ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

The following self-test will help you determine whether you perceive the difference between these two sounds. You will hear sets of three words one of which is different. Mark your choice in the appropriate space under A, B, or C. Check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 6.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	bode	bote	bode	1.	___	___	___
2.	ponde	ponte	ponde	2.	___	___	___
3.	sete	cede	cede	3.	___	___	___
4.	corte	corde	corde	4.	___	___	___
5.	morde	morte	morte	5.	___	___	___
6.	arde	arde	arte	6.	___	___	___
7.	mede	mede	mete	7.	___	___	___
8.	acende	assente	acende	8.	___	___	___
9.	pente	pende	pente	9.	___	___	___
10.	vente	vende	vente	10.	___	___	___
11.	rende	rente	rende	11.	___	___	___
12.	tito	dido	dido	12.	___	___	___
13.	pode	pote	pote	13.	___	___	___
14.	rote	rode	rode	14.	___	___	___
15.	ande	ante	ande	15.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 6\*

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B

\*If you had more than one error in this test, go over the material again until you achieve the required proficiency.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese. Notice from the English translation how the difference in the two sounds considered in these exercises changes the meaning.

- |                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Ele cede sete botes.      | He will grant the use of seven boats. |
| 2. Mande o pente para titia. | Send the comb to your aunt.           |
| 3. Pode pôr o pote aqui.     | You may set the pot down here.        |
| 4. Acende a luz na ponte.    | He turns on the light on the bridge.  |

Memorize two of the above sentences and repeat them in class for your teacher to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 2

End of Unit 7.