

## UNIT 11

Part I. Pronunciation

1. Repeat these familiar words.

<u>só</u>	( )x	( )x
<u>posso</u>	( )x	( )x
<u>pode</u>	( )x	( )x
<u>agora</u>	( )x	( )x
<u>senhora</u>	( )x	( )x

2. All of the above words have a vowel sound in common, the vowel sound of the word só. Henceforth we will use traditional terminology and refer to this sound as the 'open o'. The capital letter O is our choice of a convenient symbol to represent this sound; it is not standard spelling. Recall our choice of capital E to represent another open vowel.
3. The other kind of o sound, the kind heard in hoje, você and moça, is traditionally referred to as a 'closed o.' We have already discussed the terms 'open' and 'closed' as they apply to the E and e sounds. The application to the O and o sounds is similar. The tongue is farther away from the roof of the mouth for the open O than it is for the closed o. That is, for the O there is a relatively larger space or 'opening' between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. For the o there is a relatively smaller opening; the space is more 'closed'. Thus the terms 'open' and 'closed' have their origins in the physical realities of speech. You may not be able to actually feel the difference between the open O and the closed o. Many people cannot. But you should be able

to hear the difference, and through careful mimicry and practice you should be able to maintain it in your own speech.

4. Listen to these pairs of contrasting words. In each case, the first word of the pair has the open o, and the second word has the closed o.

1. ( ) ( )

2. ( ) ( )

3. ( ) ( )

4. ( ) ( )

5. ( ) ( )

5. Here are the same pairs again. Repeat each word right after you hear it. Do this frame several times until you are reasonably sure you are making the correct distinction.

1. ( )x ( )x

2. ( )x ( )x

3. ( )x ( )x

4. ( )x ( )x

5. ( )x ( )x

6. Now here are the new words from this unit that contain the open o. Listen and repeat.

1. ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

2. ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

3. ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

4. This five-syllable word is built up gradually on the tape.

7. Recall these two words, paying particular attention to the underlined consonant sound, the familiar gn of 'cognac.'

a. conheço ( )x ( )x

b. senhor ( )x ( )x

8. Likewise, recall these two words, each of which contains this same sound.

- a. tenho ( )x ( )x
- b. minha ( )x ( )x

9. Recall the nasal diphthong -em in this item.

tem ( )x ( )x

Part II. Plurals

10. Most nouns ending in a vowel are made plural by adding an s sound. Listen to these examples, and repeat the last two times as shown.

- a. casa ( ): casas ( ) ( )x ( )x
- b. carro ( ): carros ( ) ( )x ( )x
- c. parque ( ): parques ( ) ( )x ( )x

11. How would you say the plural of 'party' in Portuguese?  
(festas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

12. How would you say 'cities'?  
(cidades)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

13. How would you say 'weeks'?  
(semanas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

14. In the speech of many people from the Rio area (and some other areas as well) this final s sound may closely resemble the English sh sound. Listen closely to these examples spoken by a Rio speaker:

casas ( ) ( )  
carros ( ) ( )  
ciudades ( ) ( )  
parques ( ) ( )  
semanas ( ) ( )

15. The definite and indefinite articles also become plural when the noun that they accompany is plural. Observe these plural forms below and listen to them on the tape. Repeat where shown.

1. o ( ): os ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 2. a ( ): as ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 3. um ( ): uns ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 (The spelling changes from m to n)

4. uma ( ): umas ( ) ( )x ( )x

16. Now, observe these examples with the definite articles. Follow along on the tape and repeat the last two times as shown.

1. the cars - os carros ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 2. the parties - as festas ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 3. the cities - as cidades ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 4. the parks - os parques ( ) ( )x ( )x

This illustrates the process known as number agreement. A singular noun requires a singular form of 'the'; a plural noun requires a plural form of 'the'. The noun and the word 'the' thus agree in number.

17. Now observe these examples with the indefinite articles. When the indefinite articles are pluralized the usual English equivalent is 'some'. Observe the following examples and follow along on the tape.

1. some cars - uns carros ( ) ( )x ( )x
2. some parties - umas festas ( ) ( )x ( )x
3. some cities - umas cidades ( ) ( )x ( )x
4. some parks - uns parques ( ) ( )x ( )x

Again, these examples illustrate number agreement. Singular nouns are preceded by a singular form of the indefinite article, and plural nouns are preceded by a plural form. The plural forms are translatable as English 'some'.

18. How would you say 'the weeks'?  
(as semanas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

19. How would you say 'some weeks'?  
(umas semanas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

20. How would you say 'the rooms'?  
(as salas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

21. How would you say 'some rooms'?  
(umas salas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

22. Many Rio speakers will pronounce the following plural forms with the 'sh' - type sound we mentioned earlier in frame No. 14. Listen to the Rio speaker on the tape. You need not repeat.

(frame 22 continued)

1. os ( ) as ( ) uns ( ) umas ( )
2. os carros ( ) as festas ( )
3. uns carros ( ) umas festas ( )

### Comment

In order to continue with this examination of plurals it is necessary that you be familiar with the terms voiced and unvoiced.

Any speech sound which is produced with the vocal cords vibrating is said to be voiced. Any speech sound which is produced with the vocal cords at rest is said to be unvoiced.

Your first impression may be that the vocal cords are in operation for all speech sounds and that therefore all speech sounds are voiced. Such is not the case, however.

English has several sounds that are unvoiced. The f is a good example. The vocal cords do not vibrate as you produce the f sound. You do not use your voice. You have to whisper the sound. There's simply no other way to say it. If you do force the vocal cords to vibrate, you are no longer producing the f. You are producing the v. The v is a voiced sound. With a bit of careful self-examination you will realize that the principal phonetic difference between our words fat and vat is that the vocal cords are vibrating for the v but not for the f.

You can notice similar distinctions in the following pairs of English words. Read them aloud in pairs, and notice that the presence or the absence of voicing on the first consonant sound makes all the difference in the world.

bet	pet	veal	feel
ban	pan	van	fan
den	ten	zip	sip
dare	tear	zeal	seal
god	cod		
game	came		

Portuguese has voiced and unvoiced sounds too. It is not necessary for us to sort them all out, but it is helpful to realize that the presence or absence of voicing often affects the way

adjacent sounds are pronounced. We will show you how this works with regard to the pluralization of the definite and indefinite articles, which is, after all, what we are dealing with here.

In frames 10-21 above we pluralized the definite and indefinite articles by adding an s sound. The s is unvoiced. It is significant that the first sound of each of the nouns is also unvoiced (the p of parque, the f of festa, the s sound of cidade and sala, and the k sound of carro). It is because these sounds are unvoiced that the plural forms of the articles have the unvoiced s. The two unvoiced elements form a kind of pair.

os → parques

as → festas

os → carros

as → cidades

as → salas

By way of contrast, you will notice in the examples that follow that when the first sound of the noun is voiced, the definite and indefinite articles do not have the unvoiced s sound. They have the voiced z sound instead. For example, you will hear 'oz → amigos' (the friends) and 'az → mesas' (the tables), both with a z sound rather than the s sound you might have expected. The a of amigos and the m of mesas are both voiced and each of them colors the preceding sound (the pluralizing s) to the point where it too becomes voiced and changes from an s to a z. (All of this happens in speech. In the writing system this z sound is still written with an s.)

23. Listen for the z sound in these examples where the noun begins with a voiced vowel sound. The z is indicated here by an underlined s.

1. as avenidas ( )x ( )x

2. as embaixadas ( )x ( )x

3. os americanos ( )x ( )x

4. os estados ( )x ( )x

5. umas avenidas ( )x ( )x
6. umas embaixadas ( )x ( )x
7. ums americanos ( )x ( )x
8. ums estados ( )x ( )x

24. How would you say 'the friends'?  
(os amigos)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

25. How would you say 'some friends'?  
(uns amigos)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

26. How would you say 'the Americans'?  
(os americanos)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

27. How would you say 'some Americans'?  
(uns americanos)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

28. Listen for the z sound in these examples where the noun begins with a voiced consonant sound.

1. as mesas ( )x ( )x
2. as moças ( )x ( )x
3. as velhas ( )x ( )x
4. as vistas\* ( )x ( )x
5. os dias ( )x ( )x
  
6. umas mesas ( )x ( )x
7. umas moças ( )x ( )x
8. umas velhas ( )x ( )x
9. umas vistas ( )x ( )x
10. ums dias ( )x ( )x

\*'The views'. New in this unit.



29. So, how do you say 'the tables'?  
(as mesas)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

30. And how do you say 'the girls'?  
(as moças)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

31. How would you say 'some girls'?  
(umas moças)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

32. Finally, how do you say 'the days'?  
(os dias)

Verify: ( )x ( )x

33. The Rio speaker is very likely to give the z sound before voiced consonants a slightly different treatment. You can expect him to pronounce it in a way that resembles our English z of azure or our s of pleasure. But note that he will do this only in front of voiced consonants, not in front of vowels. Listen to these samples spoken by a Rio speaker. You need not repeat.

(1 - 4)

34. Now, recall these four contractions.

no ( )x ( )x

na ( )x ( )x

num ( )x ( )x

numa ( )x ( )x

35. These contractions are made plural when the noun they go with is plural.

nos ( )x ( )x

nas ( )x ( )x

nuns ( )x ( )x

numas ( )x ( )x

36. Here are some examples. Listen for the z sound in 2 and 4 where the noun begins with a voiced sound.

1. nas cidades ( )x ( )x 'in the cities'
2. nos estados ( )x ( )x 'in the states'
3. nuns carros ( )x ( )x 'in some cars'
4. numas mesas ( )x ( )x 'on some tables'

37. Give the English equivalents of these items that you hear on tape.

1. ( ) ( )

(in the parks)

2. ( ) ( )

(at the parties)

3. ( ) ( )

(in the cars)

4. ( ) ( )

(in some cars)

5. ( ) ( )

(on some tables)

6. ( ) ( )

(on some avenues)

7. ( ) ( )

(on the tables)

8. ( ) ( )

(in the embassies)

9. ( ) ( )

(in some embassies)

38. In unit 7 you learned that the phrase é que may be inserted after a question-word. We noted that the question 'Where is Santos?' can be asked in two ways.

Onde está o Santos?

Onde é que está o Santos?

In this unit we will again insert é que after a question-word. The question word in this case is 'What?'. In

Portuguese it is 'O que?' Listen and repeat.

O que? ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

39. By inserting é que immediately afterwards we have a longer but equally common way of asking 'What?'. It is not really so much a tongue twister as it seems.

O que é que? ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

40. 'What do you want?' (What is it that you want?) is said like this: O que é que o senhor quer?

( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

Special Pre-dialog Practice (Recorded)

When a Portuguese speaker feels it is appropriate he will ask you to switch from the formal 'you' to the informal 'you.' There is no single linguistic formula for accomplishing this. The variations are endless. However, we are illustrating two common ways in the brief exchanges presented below. We suggest you practice these. They are recorded for you on tape.

The American's question or statement is picked at random. It could be anything. The Brazilian's response is what we are interested in.

Exchange No. 1

por favor

please

American: A senhora trabalha no Rio?

Do you work in Rio?

Brazilian: 'A senhora, não. Você, por favor.'

Not 'a senhora.' Please (use) 'você.'

American: Está bem.

Okay.

Exchange No. 2

	Me chame	Call me
American:	Eu quero falar com o senhor.	I want to talk with you.
Brazilian:	'O senhor', não. Me chame de 'você'.	Not 'o senhor'. Call me 'você'.
American:	Está bem.	Okay.

DIALOG

Yara and Bill have switched to 'você'.

	<u>Yara</u>	
<u>Você é casado?</u>		<u>Are you married?</u>

	<u>Bill</u>	
minha		my
a esposa		the wife
a minha esposa		my wife
a criança		the child
<u>Sou. A minha esposa está em</u>		<u>Yes, I am. My wife is in</u>
<u>Washington com as crianças.</u>		<u>Washington with the children.</u>

	<u>Yara</u>	
quantos?		how many?
o filho		the child
tem		have (he-form)
<u>Quantos filhos você tem?</u>		<u>How many children do you have?</u>

	<u>Bill</u>	
tenho		have (I-form)
dois		two
três		three
nove		nine
o menino		the little boy
a menina		the little girl
<u>Tenho dois. Um menino de</u>		<u>I have two. A boy nine</u>
<u>nove e uma menina de três.</u>		<u>and a girl three.</u>

Yara

o que?	what?
o que é que?	what is it that?
acha	think (he-form)
<u>O que é que você acha do Rio?</u>	<u>What do you think of Rio?</u>
gosta	like (he-form)
<u>Você gosta?</u>	<u>Do you like it?</u>

Bill

gosto	like (I-form)
muito	much, a lot
<u>Gosto muito.</u>	<u>I like it a lot.</u>
a vista	the view
umas vistas	some views
maravilhosa	marvelous
<u>Tem umas vistas maravilhosas.</u>	<u>It has some marvelous views.</u>

SOME NUMBERS

1. um, uma	9. nove
2. dois, duas	10. dez
3. três	11. onze
4. quatro	12. doze
5. cinco	13. treze
6. seis	14. catorze
7. sete	15. quinze
8. oito	

## A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

## Practice Exercises

Part I. Plural NounsPractice 1: (Recorded)

Listen to your tape instructor say this group of nouns in their plural forms. The word for 'the', which precedes each one, is pluralized by adding the s sound. Repeat each one after the instructor.

Practice 2: (Recorded)

Now here are more nouns given in their plural forms. Again the word for 'the' precedes each one, but this time it is pluralized by adding the z sound since the nouns begin with a vowel or with a voiced consonant. Repeat each one.

Practice 3: (Recorded)

In this exercise you are to make the nouns plural. Listen to the noun in its singular form, then say it in the plural. Be sure to pluralize the word for 'the'. (In 1-10 add the s sound; in 11-20, add the z sound). Check your response with the tape.

Practice 4: (Recorded)

This is a group of plural nouns preceded by the appropriate word for 'some'. Repeat each one. Notice how 'some' is pluralized with an s sound in Group 1, and with a z sound in Group 2.

Practice 5: (Recorded)

Listen to the following singular nouns and then make them plural by saying 'some' followed by the plural noun. 'Some' is pluralized with an s sound in 1-9, with a z sound in 10-18.

Practice 6: (Recorded)

How would you say these items in Portuguese? You should be able to respond rapidly. Verify your responses with the tape.

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. the parks   | 6. the Americans   |
| 2. the states  | 7. the views       |
| 3. the houses  | 8. the cities      |
| 4. the tables  | 9. the phone calls |
| 5. the friends |                    |

- 
- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 10. some parties                           | 15. some parks    |
| 11. some cars                              | 16. some states   |
| 12. some cities                            | 17. some mornings |
| 13. some young girls<br>( <u>meninas</u> ) | 18. some friends  |
| 14. some wives                             |                   |

Practice 7: (Recorded)

Listen to and repeat these plural contractions, all of them combinations of em plus the plural forms os, as, uns, umas.

1. in the states ( ) ( )x ( )x
  2. in the embassies ( ) ( )x ( )x
  3. in the cities ( ) ( )x ( )x
  4. at the parties ( ) ( )x ( )x
  5. in the cars ( ) ( )x ( )x
  6. in the parks ( ) ( )x ( )x
  7. on the tables ( ) ( )x ( )x
- 
8. in some states ( ) ( )x ( )x
  9. in some embassies ( ) ( )x ( )x
  10. in some cities ( ) ( )x ( )x
  11. at some parties ( ) ( )x ( )x
  12. in some cars ( ) ( )x ( )x
  13. in some parks ( ) ( )x ( )x
  14. in some houses ( ) ( )x ( )x

Practice 8: (Recorded)

This is an exercise in changing contractions from singular to plural. Listen to the singular contractions on the tape, then change the contraction and the accompanying noun to the plural forms. For example, na festa will become nas festas. Verify your response with the response given on the tape.

Part II. More on gender agreementObservation

Recall the sentence: Quantos filhos você tem? ('How many children do you have?'). Notice what happens to the word Quantos if we ask 'How many houses do you have?'

Quantas casas você tem?



The -os of Quantos changes to -as and the word becomes Quantas. This is because casas is feminine. The word for 'how many', since it is an adjective used in association with the feminine word casas, must itself be feminine. It must agree. Thus the masculine ending -o (unstressed u sound) of Quantos gives way to the feminine ending -a of Quantas, and we say that there is gender agreement between the noun casas and its accompanying adjective.

Practice 9: (Recorded)

Instructor A will ask Instructor B 'How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you have?', and Instructor B will answer 'I have \_\_\_\_\_'. Just listen. Pay particular attention to whether you hear Quantos or Quantas. Notice also that here too the s sound becomes a z sound before a vowel or a voiced consonant.

Practice 10: (Recorded)

Now the instructor will ask you the same questions. In your answer you may pick any number that you wish.

Practice 11: (Recorded)

This time you ask the questions. Ask how many of the following items your friend has, following the same pattern used in the previous practice. The tape will not answer your question, but it will confirm how you should have asked the question.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. filhas   | 5. salas   |
| 2. crianças | 6. casas   |
| 3. carros   | 7. meninos |
| 4. amigos   | 8. festas  |

Observation

Recall the sentence Este é o meu amigo, Bill. Notice in particular:

o meu amigo = my friend

In this unit you have learned this sentence: A minha esposa está em Washington com as crianças. Notice in particular:

a minha esposa = my wife

This is another case of gender agreement. Since amigo is masculine, the expression for 'my', which is closely linked to it, assumes the masculine form o meu. Since esposa is feminine the expression for 'my' assumes the feminine form a minha. (The o and the a in these expressions are the words for 'the'. Thus we are literally saying 'the my friend, the my wife', etc.)

All three elements change for the plural.

O meu amigo becomes os meus amigos = my friends.

A minha esposa becomes as minhas esposas = my wives.

The os and as have the z sound in the above examples because they precede the voiced m sound.

#### Practice 12: (Recorded)

Listen to your tape instructor say a series of 'my\_\_\_\_\_'. The first part of the series, Group A, will be singular; the second part, Group B, will be plural. Repeat each item after the instructor.

#### Practice 13: (Recorded)

How would you say these short phrases in Portuguese? Check the tape for verification.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. my party                     | 10. my girl ( <u>menina</u> )       |
| 2. my living room               | 11. my girls                        |
| 3. my car                       | 12. my house                        |
| 4. my daughter ( <u>filha</u> ) | 13. my cars                         |
| 5. my wife                      | 14. my state                        |
| 6. my friend                    | 15. my children ( <u>crianças</u> ) |
| 7. my friends                   | 16. my view                         |
| 8. my boy ( <u>menino</u> )     | 17. my city                         |
| 9. my boys                      | 18. my phone call                   |

Observation

The numbers 'one' and 'two' also show gender agreement. The masculine and feminine forms for 'one' are synonymous with the indefinite articles; that is,

um estado = 'a state', or 'one state'

uma casa = 'a house', or 'one house'

The masculine form for 'two' appears in the sentence Tenho dois; it refers to the masculine word filhos. The feminine form is duas. It is used when one is referring to feminine words, as in the sentence Tenho duas casas.

Practice 14: (Recorded)

Listen to your tape instructor saying this series of nouns preceded by the number 'two'. Notice the masculine and feminine forms. Repeat each one after him.

Part III. More contractions

Observation

You have learned that em combines with the definite and indefinite articles to form certain contractions.

The word de (meaning 'of', or 'from') also combines with the definite and indefinite articles to form another set of contractions. You have already learned a few of these.

da cidade, a contraction of de a cidade

da mesa, a contraction of de a mesa

do estado, a contraction of de o estado

do Sr. Silva, a contraction of de o Sr. Silva.

Practice 15: (Recorded)

Listen to these contractions and repeat as indicated.

1. (of/from the embassy)

da embaixada ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

2. (of/from the daughter)

da filha ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

3. (of/from the car)  
do carro ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
4. (of/from the friend)  
do amigo ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
5. (of/from the week)  
da semana ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
6. (of/from the American)  
do americano ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

Numbers 7-12 show contractions used with plural nouns. Listen particularly for the z sound (starred\*) in 9, 10 and 11.

7. (of/from the children)  
das crianças ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
8. (of/from the cities)  
das cidades ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
9. (of/from the states)  
dos\* estados ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
10. (of/from the wives)  
das\* esposas ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
11. (of/from the embassies)  
das\* embaixadas ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
12. (of/from the parks)  
dos parques ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

The next group consists of contractions of de with 'a/an'.

13. (of/from) a friend)  
dum amigo ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
14. (of/from) an embassy)  
duma embaixada ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
15. (of/from) a wife)  
duma esposa ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
16. (of/from) a child)  
dum menino ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
17. (of/from) a city)  
duma cidade ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x
18. (of/from) a daughter)  
duma filha ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

The following are all contractions of de with 'some'.

19. (of/from some girls)

dumas moças ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

20. (of/from some wives)

dumas esposas ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

21. (of/from some friends)

duns amigos ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

22. (of/from some Americans)

duns americanos ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

23. (of/from some states)

duns estados ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

24. (of/from some children)

dumas crianças ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

Practice 16: (Recorded)

The following two questions will be repeated several times on the tape. Be sure you can say each one effortlessly before going on to Practice 17.

O que é que você acha do Rio?

What do you think of Rio?

O que é que você acha da sala?

What do you think of the living room?

Practice 17: (Recorded)

Ask these questions in Portuguese, checking the tape for verification after each one. The emphasis at this point is once again on the contractions formed with de.

1. What do you think of (the) Rio?
2. What do you think of (the) car?
3. What do you think of (the) living room?
4. What do you think of (the) city?
5. What do you think of (the) embassy?
6. What do you think of (the) downtown?
7. What do you think of (the) park?
8. What do you think of (the) children? (crianças)
9. What do you think of (the) Americans?

10. What do you think of (the) girls? (moças)
11. What do you think of (the) views?
12. What do you think of (the) cities?
13. What do you think of (the) boys? (meninos)
14. What do you think of (the) parties?

### Comprehension

Listen to these utterances recorded on the tape and make a note of any that you do not understand.

### Translations

#### Part I.

How would you say these thoughts in Portuguese? In numbers 1-13 you might assume that you are talking about a letter.

1. It's from a friend.
2. It's from some friends.
3. It's from an American.
4. It's from the American.
5. It's from the American Embassy.
6. It's from some Americans.
7. It's from a girl.
8. It's from some girls.
9. It's from Mr. Silva.
10. It's from my wife.
11. It's from my friend.
12. It's from the children.
13. It's from Rio.
14. Paul is from Rio.
15. Yara is from Brazil too, but she's from (do) Recife.
16. Mr. Clayton is from the American Embassy.

Part II.

1. My wife is in New York.
2. My wife is not in Washington.
3. My wife is with the children.
4. My wife wants to stay with the children.
5. The children can stay with my wife.
6. The children don't want to leave now.
7. I have two children.
8. A boy six and a girl four.
9. I have two houses, one in New York and one in Washington.
10. The house in New York is old.
11. Paul has two cars.
12. How many cars does Yara have?
13. How many friends does Yara have?
14. What do you think of the view?
15. What do you think of the cars?
16. What do you think of the two cars?
17. What do you think of the two houses?
18. The girls are going to stay.
19. The children plan to get up early.
20. I'm going to get up early with the children.
21. My little boy is downtown.
22. My daughter is at home.
23. My car is in Rio.
24. My house is in New York.
25. My party is tomorrow.
26. My house has a marvelous view.
27. I have a marvelous view from the living room.
28. I have a marvelous view from my house.
29. I have a marvelous view of the city.
30. I have a marvelous view of Rio.
31. But Yara only has a view of President Wilson Avenue.

Part III.

Prepare these brief dialogs in Portuguese.

1. A. How long has Susanna been here?  
B. She has been here 3 weeks, more or less.  
A. Does she like [it]?  
B. Yes, she does. A lot.  
A. Does she work?  
B. Yes. In the downtown [section].
  
2. A. How many children do you have?  
B. I have one. A boy twelve. And you?  
A. I have one also. A girl six.  
B. Is she here in Brasilia with you?  
A. Yes, she is. She's at home with my wife.
  
3. A. What do you think of the food?  
B. I don't like it.  
A. Aren't you going to eat?  
B. I can't. I'm not hungry. I'm going to eat at home.