

UNIT 20

1. Do you remember these present tense he-forms from earlier units?

ele nota ()X ()X he notices

ele mora ()X ()X he lives

ele gosta ()X ()X he likes

2. All of them contain the open vowel O. Repeat them again and make sure that the vowel is an open O. Remember that it's similar to the vowel sound of English 'paws'.

nOta ()X ()X

mOra ()X ()X

gOsta ()X ()X

3. The same open O appears in the I-form.

eu nOto ()X ()X

eu mOro ()X ()X

eu gOsto ()X ()X

4. It appears also in the they-form.

eles nOtam ()X ()X

eles mOram ()X ()X

eles gOstam ()X ()X

5. But it does not appear in the we-form, where the o remains closed.

notamos ()X ()X

moramos ()X ()X

gostamos ()X ()X

6. Nor does it appear in the infinitive, where again the o remains closed.

notar ()X ()X

morar ()X ()X

gostar ()X ()X

7. Observe that the open O appears in stressed syllables, the closed o in unstressed syllables:

Stressed:

nOto	nOta	nOtam	()X
mOro	mOra	mOram	()X
gOsto	gOsta	gOstam	()X

Unstressed:

notamos	notar	()X
moramos	morar	()X
gostamos	gostar	()X

8. A number of other -ar type verbs have the same distribution of o and O. Those that you have had thus far, in addition to the ones listed above, are almoçar and voltar.

9. Thus, 'I eat lunch' has the open O.

eu almoço ()X ()X

10. How do you say 'I return'?

(eu volto)

Verify: ()X ()X

11. How do you say 'he returns'?

(ele volta)

Verify: ()X ()X

12. How do you say 'they return'?

(eles voltam)

Verify: ()X ()X

13. How about 'they eat lunch'?

(eles almoçam)

Verify: ()X ()X

14. The we-forms, as you know, do not have the open O; they have the closed o. Thus, 'we return' is---

()X ()X

15. How would you say 'we eat lunch'?

(nós almoçamos)

Verify: ()X ()X

16. Several -ar type verbs have closed e and open E distributed in the same pattern as the o and the O, the closed e appearing in unstressed syllables and the open E appearing in stressed syllables. The only verb of this sort that you have had so far is começar 'begin'.
17. Thus, in 'I begin', the open E falls in the stressed syllable.
comEço ()X ()X
18. How would you say 'Sandra begins'?
 (Sandra comEça)
 Verify: ()X ()X
19. How would you say 'they begin'?
 (eles comEçam)
 Verify: ()X ()X
20. The phrase 'we begin' has the closed e sound. The syllable is not stressed. How do you say 'we begin'?
 (nós começamos)
 Verify: ()X ()X
21. Another useful verb of this sort, and one that you have not run across in this book, is levar, which expresses the idea of 'carry'.
- levar ()X ()X ()X
22. The form 'I carry' requires the open E sound.
eu lEvo ()X ()X
23. How, then, would you say 'Jorge carries'?
 (Jorge lEva)
 Verify: ()X ()X
24. How would you say 'they carry'?
 (eles lEvam)
 Verify: ()X ()X
25. 'We carry' requires the unstressed, closed e sound. So how do you say 'we carry'?
 (nós levamos)
 Verify: ()X ()X

26. A number of -er type verbs also have the open E or open O sound in their stems, but only in the he- and they-forms. Verbs that have already appeared in this text and that follow this patterning are:

escrever

receber

beber

esquecer

conhecer

parecer

chover

27. Thus, when you hear the he-form for 'write', you will hear the open E sound in the stem. Listen and repeat.

escreve () ()X ()X

28. How would you say the he-form for 'drink'?
(bEbe)

Verify: ()X ()X

29. How would you say the he-form for 'forget'?
(esquece)

Verify: ()X ()X

30. The he-form for 'know' is not new to you. You learned it early in the course, but you may not have been too careful about the open E sound.

Repeat: conhece ()X ()X

31. The form parece is another he-form that you already know. Be sure, however, that you say it with the open E sound.

Repeat: parece ()X ()X

32. You already know how to say 'it is raining'. That expression is está chovendo. But do you know how to say 'it rains', with the he-form of chover? That form is chove, with an open O.

chove ()X ()X

33. All of the above verbs except chover have they-forms (you cannot say 'they rain' in Portuguese any more than you can say it in English) and all of those they-forms have the open E sound.

escrevem ()X ()X parecem ()X ()X

bebem ()X ()X recebem ()X ()X

esquecem ()X ()X

34. However, in the I-form as well as the we-form the closed e prevails (as underlined). Repeat in pairs.

- escrevo/escrevemos ()X
- bebo/bebemos ()X
- esqueço/esqueçemos ()X
- pareço/pareçemos ()X
- recebo/recebemos ()X

35. Here is the contrast between the open E and the closed e. Imitate as well as you can, repeating in pairs. Do these several times if necessary.

- escrevo/escrEve ()X ()X
- bebo/bEbe ()X ()X
- esqueço/esquEce ()X ()X
- pareço/parEce ()X ()X
- recebo/recEbe ()X ()X

Practice 1. (Recorded)

This is a review and summary of the verb forms that you have been working with thus far in this unit. You should repeat them again in order to feel more comfortable with the contrasting open and closed vowels. The voice on the tape will read these items from left to right. There is space for you to repeat after each one.

open O or E

closed o or e

-ar type

gOsto	gOsta	gOstam	gostamos
nOto	nOta	nOtam	notamos
voLto	voLta	voLtam	voltamos
mOro	mOra	mOram	moramos
almoço	almoça	almoçam	almoçamos
começo	começa	começam	começamos
levo	leva	levam	levamos

-er type

be <u>b</u> o	be <u>b</u> em	bebemos	bebo
rece <u>b</u> o	rece <u>b</u> em	recebemos	recebo
esqu <u>e</u> ce	esqu <u>e</u> cem	esquecemos	esqueço
escr <u>e</u> ve	escr <u>e</u> vem	escrevemos	escrevo
conh <u>e</u> ce	conh <u>e</u> cem	conhecemos	conheço
par <u>e</u> ce	par <u>e</u> cem	parecemos	pareço

Practice 2. Put these brief dialogs into Portuguese.

1. A. Do you know Sandra?
B. Yes, I know her.
A. Do you like her?
B. I do.
A. Where does she live?
B. She lives nearby.
A. Do you eat lunch with her?
B. I do.
A. What time does she get back?
B. She always gets back at 1:30.
2. A. Is he going to remember?
B. Yes, he never forgets.
3. A. Does he drink a lot?
B. No. He doesn't like to drink.
4. A. What time do you begin?
B. I begin at 9:00.
5. A. Is he going to take (levar) his son, too?
B. He always takes his son.

36. Recall these sentences extracted from previous dialogs.

Vocês trabalharam muito esta hora. ()X ()X

Este é o meu amigo, Carlos. ()X ()X

37. Notice the two words for 'this': esta and este.

esta ()X ()X

este ()X ()X

38. Esta has an open E sound in the first syllable.

esta ()X ()X

39. Este has a closed e sound in the first syllable.

este ()X ()X

40. As you know, the t of this word is pronounced like a ch by many Brazilians.

este ()X ()X

41. The final, unstressed vowel sounds of these two words are different, of course.

esta/este ()X ()X

42. Which is the stressed syllable of esta, the first or the last? Listen again if you are not sure.

(first)

() () 20.6

43. By contrast, which is the stressed syllable of the familiar verb form está, meaning '(he) is'?
- (last)

() ()

44. The location of the stress is one of the factors that make these two words different.

esta ()X ()X (this)
 está ()X ()X (is)

45. The form esta is the word for 'this' which is used when one is referring to feminine items.

esta hora ()X ()X 'this hour'
esta comida ()X ()X 'this food'
esta lição ()X ()X 'this lesson'

46. The form este is the word for 'this' which is used when one is referring to masculine items. Notice in particular that the final syllable is an unstressed i sound, rather than the unstressed u sound that is usually the sign of the masculine.

este carro ()X ()X 'this car'
este exame ()X ()X 'this test'
este livro ()X ()X 'this book'

47. In other words, the word for 'this' has gender agreement with the noun that it refers to.

este diálogo ()X ()X 'this dialog'
esta palavra ()X ()X 'this word'

48. This gender agreement is maintained even if the word 'this' does not immediately precede the noun.

Este é o meu amigo. ()X ()X
 'This is my friend'.

49. Amigo is masculine; hence the word for 'this' must appear in the masculine form, este, even though other words intervene.

50. Now let's introduce a female friend, Elsa.

Esta é a minha amiga, Elsa. ()X ()X
 'This is my friend, Elsa'.

51. The word amiga is feminine since we are talking about Elsa; hence the word for 'this' must also be feminine. It doesn't matter that other words separate the two.
52. What about the plural? How do we change the singular 'this' to the plural 'these'? Answer: We simply add the pluralizing -s (which, as always, becomes -z or -z before a vowel or a voiced consonant).

- a. este ()X ()X 'this'
 estes ()X ()X 'these'
- b. esta ()X ()X 'this'
 estas ()X ()X 'these'

53. Now try a few of these pairs. (z sound is starred*)

- a. este carro ()X
 estes carros ()X
- b. este livro ()X
 estes* livros ()X
- c. este exame ()X
 estes* exames ()X
- d. esta avenida ()X
 estas* avenidas ()X
- e. esta casa ()X
 estas casas ()X
- f. esta passagem ()X
 estas passagens ()X

54. How do you say 'this door'?
 (esta porta)

Verify: ()X ()X

55. How do you say 'these doors'?
 (estas portas)

Verify: ()X ()X

56. How do you say 'this office'?
 (este escritório)

Verify: ()X ()X

57. How do you say 'these offices'?
 (estes* escritórios)

Verify: ()X ()X

58. The words for 'this' and 'these' apply to items close at hand. Portuguese has other words, corresponding to English 'that' and 'those', which apply to items not within the immediate reach of the speaker. These words too change their forms to agree in gender with the item they refer to.

59. Here is the word for 'that' which is used when one is referring to something masculine.

()X ()X

60. Here is the word for 'that' which is used when one is referring to something feminine.

()X ()X

61. Here they are together.

esse, with closed e ()X ()X

essa, with open E ()X ()X

62. Here are some examples of the masculine form.

esse carro ()X ()X

esse menino ()X ()X

esse escritório ()X ()X

esse pneu ()X ()X

63. Here are some examples of the feminine form.

essa moça ()X ()X

essa praia ()X ()X

essa carta ()X ()X

essa ponte ()X ()X

64. How would you say 'that house'?

(essa casa)

Verify: ()X ()X

65. How would you say 'that state'?

(esse estado)

Verify: ()X ()X

66. How about 'that newspaper'?

(esse jornal)

Verify: ()X ()X

67. How about 'that city'?

(essa cidade)

Verify: ()X ()X

68. And 'that day'? (Appearances aside, 'day' is masculine.)

(esse dia)

Verify: ()X ()X

69. Gender agreement is maintained even though the word 'that' does not immediately precede the noun.

Esse é o meu carro. ()X ()X That is my car.

Essa é a minha casa. ()X ()X That is my house.

70. For the plural, we add, as usual, the pluralizing -s (which becomes -z in some cases.)

esses ()X ()X

essas ()X ()X

71. Here are some examples of plurals of masculine items. The -z sound is starred*.

esses carros ()X ()X

esses* americanos ()X ()X

esses* exames ()X ()X

72. Here are some examples of feminine items.

essas casas ()X ()X

essas solteiras ()X ()X

essas* avenidas ()X ()X

essas palavras ()X ()X

73. Let us return to the singular forms again and compare two sets of minimal pairs.

a. this car: este carro ()X
that car: esse carro ()X

b. this house: esta casa ()X
that house: essa casa ()X

Comment

The forms for 'this' differ from the forms for 'that' by virtue of the presence of a t (or ch) sound. Why not seize upon this t (or ch) to help you to remember which is which? Associate the t of este and esta with the t of English touch. (If you are a ch speaker, you can associate the ch sound of este with the ch

of touch.) Why touch? Because if the item you are talking about is close enough for you to touch, either literally or figuratively, you will normally use este or esta. T for touch! On the other hand, if the item you are talking about is not close enough for you to touch, you will normally refer to it with esse or essa. No touch, no t!

- a. este carro: this car (I can touch it)
- b. esta casa: this house (I can touch it)
- c. esse carro: that car (it's not within my reach)
- d. essa casa: that house (it's not within my reach)

The same association of t for touch applies to the forms for 'these' and 'those'. If you can touch the items you are talking about, use the appropriate form with t in it. If the items are too far away for you to touch, use the appropriate form without the t.

- a. estes carros: these cars (I can touch them)
- b. estas casas: these houses (I can touch them)
- c. esses carros: those cars (not within my immediate reach)
- d. essas casas: those houses (not within my immediate reach)

There are areas of overlap, of course, and they tend to be the same ones we have in English. If I know, for example, that I can easily touch a picture on the wall beside me simply by leaning to the right and stretching a bit, am I going to say 'this picture' or 'that picture' when I refer to it? Doesn't really matter, does it? The overlap is very common in the non-concrete world of ideas, where spatial relationships are hard to define. Does it make much difference whether I say 'this proposal' or 'that proposal' when we are in the midst of a discussion on the proposal itself? Probably not. The point of all this is that you would not concern yourself with such distinctions in English and you should not do so in Portuguese either.

Practice 3. (Recorded)

- Put these items into Portuguese. Omit items in brackets.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. This car is [a] Chevrolet. | 7. These cars are American. |
| 2. That car is [a] Ford. | 8. These girls speak English. |
| 3. This house is old. | 9. These boys are Brazilians. |
| 4. This dialog is difficult. | 10. Those girls are Americans. |
| 5. That dialog is horrible. | 11. These Brazilians work a lot. |
| 6. This view is marvelous. | 12. These teachers are from Brazi |

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Following the example of the model, ask these questions in Portuguese.

Model: Você conhece essa moça?

1. Do you know that teacher? (m.)
2. Do you know this restaurant?
3. Do you know this city?
4. Do you know this book?
5. Do you know those children? (crianças)
6. Do you know those Americans?
7. Do you know those states?

Practice 5. (Recorded) Same procedure as for Practice 4.

Model: A senhora estudou esta lição?

1. Did you prepare these lessons?
2. Did you read this book?
3. Did you write those letters?
4. Did you work a lot this hour?
5. Did you prepare this food?
6. Did you buy this coffee in Brazil?
7. Did you notice that accent?!? Wow!

Practice 6. (Recorded) Same procedure.

Model: Este é o meu amigo, Carlos.

1. This is my friend, Paulo.
2. This is my friend, Sandra.
3. This is my wife, Brünhilde.
4. This is my daughter, Ângela.
5. That is my daughter, Luísa.
6. That is my son, Roberto.
7. Those are my sons, Roberto and Paulo.
8. Those are my daughters, Ângela and Luísa.
9. These are my books.
10. These are my tires.
11. These are my tickets.

12. These are my children.
13. This is my car.
14. This is my office.
15. This is my break time (intervalo).

DIALOGLuísa

Geraldo
entre

Gerald, Jerry
enter, come in (command
form)

Entre, Geraldo. Tudo bom?

Come in, Jerry. How's it going?

Geraldo

ótimo
Luisa

fine, wonderful
Luisa

Tudo ótimo, Luísa. E com
você?

Fine, Luísa. And you?

Luísa

Sente

Sit (command form)

Também...Sente.

Same here...Have a seat.

Geraldo

o calor
Ui!
que calor!

heat
whew!
what heat!

Obrigado, Ui! Que calor!

Thanks, Whew! It sure is hot!

Luísa

aceita
o refrigerante

(you) accept (-ar type)
soft drink

Você aceita um refrigerante?

Will you have a soft drink?

Geraldo

aceito por favor	(I) accept (-ar type) please
<u>Aceito. Uma Coca-cola, por favor.</u>	<u>I will. A Coke, please.</u>

Luísa

faz	(he) does (irregular, -er type)
a gente faz	we do
o fim	end
o fim de semana	weekend
<u>O que é que a gente faz este fim de semana de 3 dias?</u>	<u>What are we going to do * this 3-day weekend?</u>

Geraldo

a certeza	certainty
tem certeza	(you) are sure (have certainty)
segunda-feira	Monday
o feriado	holiday
<u>Você tem certeza que segunda-feira é feriado?</u>	<u>Are you sure that Monday is a holiday?</u>

cai	(it) falls (-ir type)
terça-feira	Tuesday
ser	to be
comemorado	celebrated (commemorated)
segunda	(abbreviation of <u>segunda-feira</u>)
<u>Tenho. O feriado cai na terça-feira, mas vai ser comemorado segunda.</u>	<u>Yes, I am. The holiday falls on Tuesday, but it's going to be celebrated on Monday.</u>

* Or 'What do we do?'. As in English, the present tense can sometimes be used when the reference is to future time.

Geraldo

a razão	reason, rationality
tem razão	you're right (have reason)
<u>Você tem razão ... Bom!...</u>	<u>You're right...Well!...</u>
dá	(it) gives (-ar type)
dá para	it's enough time to/for
ir	to go
<u>Dá para ir a Williamsburg... ou...</u>	<u>It's enough (time) to go to Williamsburg...or...</u>

Lúisa

caro	expensive
<u>Dá. Mas fica caro.</u>	<u>Yes. But it's expensive.</u>

Geraldo

fazemos	(we) do, make (-er type)
fazemos um passeio	(we) take a ride
a montanha	mountain
<u>Por que não fazemos um passeio até as montanhas?</u>	<u>Why don't we take a drive to the mountains?</u>

Lúisa

legal	fine, wonderful*
levo	(I) take (-ar type)
o sanduíche	sandwich
<u>Legal! Eu levo uns sanduíches.</u>	<u>Wonderful! I'll take some sandwiches.</u>

* Notice this special use of the word legal. In other contexts it is a cognate of the English word 'legal'.

EXPANSION EXERCISESComment Re Expansion Exercise 1

You have learned the following common greetings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. <u>Bom dia</u>
<u>Boa noite</u>
<u>Boa tarde</u> | B. <u>Alô</u>
<u>Oi</u>
<u>Como vai?</u> or <u>Como é que vai?</u>
<u>Tudo bom?</u>
<u>Tudo bem?</u> |
|---|--|

To these expression in column B we can add the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| <u>Você está bom?</u> | (To a man) |
| <u>Você está boa?</u> | (To a woman) |

These two new ones and those in column B can be given literal translations, but in the final analysis they are all greetings or salutations and they all mean more or less the same thing, just as the greetings 'Hi,' 'Hi ya,' 'How's it going?', 'How are you?', etc., all mean more or less the same thing in English.

Expansion Exercise 1. (Recorded)

Listen to these brief exchanges of greetings. From time to time you can practice them, and variations of them, with your instructor or a fellow student.

- I. A. Oi, Paulo. Como vai?
B. Muito bem, e você?
A. Muito bem.
- II. A. Bom dia, Luís. Tudo bom?
B. Tudo bem, e com você?
- III. A. Oi, Yara! Você está boa?
B. Estou boa, e você?
- IV. A. Boa tarde, Luís. Você está bom?
B. Estou bom, e você?
- V. A. Boa noite, Roberto. Você está bom?
B. Vou bem, e você?
- VI. A. Oi, Roberto. Tudo bom?
B. Tudo bom.
- VII. A. Alô, Paulo. Tudo bem?
B. Tudo bem, e com você?

Comment Re Expansion Exercise 2

The expression dá para (literally, 'it gives for') is very common. As used in the dialog of this unit, it means 'the circumstances give time for', i.e., 'there is enough time for'. In other contexts, the expression can mean 'the circumstances are appropriate for, convenient for, suitable for', etc.

In the exercise that follows, the expression refers primarily to time.

Expansion Exercise 2. (Recorded)

Repeat the several model sentences, then translate from English into Portuguese.

Model 1: Dá para ir às montanhas.

Model 2: Dá para ir à praia.

Model 3: Dá para tomar café.

Model 4: Dá para fazer um passeio.

1. There's enough time to write a letter.
2. There's enough time to go to the city.
3. There's enough time to eat lunch downtown.
4. There's enough time to speak with the teacher.
5. There's enough time to stop in Florida.
6. There's enough time to read the newspaper.
7. There's enough time to make a sandwich.
8. There's enough time to sleep an hour more. (mais uma hora)

Comment Re Expansion Exercise 3

Expressions utilizing Que plus a noun are generally the equivalent of English 'what' or 'what a' plus a noun. They are exclamations, and they may be laudatory or depreciative. For example, Que carro! (What a car!) can mean either 'What a splendid automobile!' or 'What a lemon!' The circumstances and the tone of voice indicate which meaning is intended, just as they do in English.

In the dialog, Que calor is the equivalent of 'What heat!' or, as most of us would say, 'It sure is hot!'.

Expansion Exercise 3. (Recorded)

Repeat the models, then translate from English to Portuguese. Verify with the tape.

- Model 1: Que calor!
Model 2: Que carro!
Model 3: Que festa!
Model 4: Que tráfego!

1. What a teacher!
2. What a restaurant!
3. What a friend!
4. What a sandwich!
5. What a city!
6. What a view!
7. What a book!
8. What a word!
9. What a sleepyhead!
10. What food!

Comment Re Expansion Exercises 4 Through 8

Expansion Exercises 4 through 8 are designed to encourage you to seek out and use English cognates in your Portuguese. Portuguese has many English cognates. Some of them group themselves into fairly predictable patterns, thus making it relatively easy for English speakers to learn them. In this unit and in some of the units to follow you will have an opportunity to practice some of these patterns.

There are certain dangers involved in relying on cognates because every so often you will run across one that means something different from what its supposed counterpart means in English. These we call 'false cognates'. For example, the word esquisita looks and sounds like it ought to mean 'exquisite', but beware! It means 'strange', 'unusual', even 'freakish'. One could get himself into real trouble by telling an attractive young lady that she looks esquisita. One need only imagine her reaction! Better use another cognate—elegante. The latter is a 'true' cognate; it means what it seems to mean. Furthermore, it is almost guaranteed to bring forth the desired smile of appreciation on the lady's face.

Minor perils of this sort exist, and you must look out for them. But you should not let due caution deter you from healthy experimentation. Try cognates. They provide an excellent way to increase your vocabulary.

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fine, wonderful
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Tudo ótimo, Luísa. E com
você?

Fine, Luísa. And you?

Luísa

Sente

Sit (command form)

Também...Sente.

Same here...Have a seat.

Geraldo

o calor
Ui!
que calor!

heat
whew!
what heat!

Obrigado, Ui! Que calor!

Thanks, Whew! It sure is hot!

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(you) accept (-ar type)
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o fim	end
o fim de semana	weekend
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segunda	(abbreviation of <u>segunda-feira</u>)
<u>Tenho. O feriado cai na terça-feira, mas vai ser comemorado segunda.</u>	<u>Yes, I am. The holiday falls on Tuesday, but it's going to be celebrated on Monday.</u>

* Or 'What do we do?'. As in English, the present tense can sometimes be used when the reference is to future time.

Geraldo

a razão	reason, rationality
tem razão	you're right (have reason)
<u>Você tem razão ... Bom!...</u>	<u>You're right...Well!...</u>
dá	(it) gives (-ar type)
dá para	it's enough time to/for
ir	to go
<u>Dá para ir a Williamsburg... ou...</u>	<u>It's enough (time) to go to Williamsburg...or...</u>

Lúisa

caro	expensive
<u>Dá. Mas fica caro.</u>	<u>Yes. But it's expensive.</u>

Geraldo

fazemos	(we) do, make (-er type)
fazemos um passeio	(we) take a ride
a montanha	mountain
<u>Por que não fazemos um passeio até as montanhas?</u>	<u>Why don't we take a drive to the mountains?</u>

Lúisa

legal	fine, wonderful*
levo	(I) take (-ar type)
o sanduíche	sandwich
<u>Legal! Eu levo uns sanduíches.</u>	<u>Wonderful! I'll take some sandwiches.</u>

* Notice this special use of the word legal. In other contexts it is a cognate of the English word 'legal'.

EXPANSION EXERCISESComment Re Expansion Exercise 1

You have learned the following common greetings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. <u>Bom dia</u>
<u>Boa noite</u>
<u>Boa tarde</u> | B. <u>Alô</u>
<u>Oi</u>
<u>Como vai?</u> or <u>Como é que vai?</u>
<u>Tudo bom?</u>
<u>Tudo bem?</u> |
|---|--|

To these expression in column B we can add the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| <u>Você está bom?</u> | (To a man) |
| <u>Você está boa?</u> | (To a woman) |

These two new ones and those in column B can be given literal translations, but in the final analysis they are all greetings or salutations and they all mean more or less the same thing, just as the greetings 'Hi,' 'Hi ya,' 'How's it going?', 'How are you?', etc., all mean more or less the same thing in English.

Expansion Exercise 1. (Recorded)

Listen to these brief exchanges of greetings. From time to time you can practice them, and variations of them, with your instructor or a fellow student.

- I. A. Oi, Paulo. Como vai?
B. Muito bem, e você?
A. Muito bem.
- II. A. Bom dia, Luís. Tudo bom?
B. Tudo bem, e com você?
- III. A. Oi, Yara! Você está boa?
B. Estou boa, e você?
- IV. A. Boa tarde, Luís. Você está bom?
B. Estou bom, e você?
- V. A. Boa noite, Roberto. Você está bom?
B. Vou bem, e você?
- VI. A. Oi, Roberto. Tudo bom?
B. Tudo bom.
- VII. A. Alô, Paulo. Tudo bem?
B. Tudo bem, e com você?

Comment Re Expansion Exercise 2

The expression dá para (literally, 'it gives for') is very common. As used in the dialog of this unit, it means 'the circumstances give time for', i.e., 'there is enough time for'. In other contexts, the expression can mean 'the circumstances are appropriate for, convenient for, suitable for', etc.

In the exercise that follows, the expression refers primarily to time.

Expansion Exercise 2. (Recorded)

Repeat the several model sentences, then translate from English into Portuguese.

Model 1: Dá para ir às montanhas.

Model 2: Dá para ir à praia.

Model 3: Dá para tomar café.

Model 4: Dá para fazer um passeio.

1. There's enough time to write a letter.
2. There's enough time to go to the city.
3. There's enough time to eat lunch downtown.
4. There's enough time to speak with the teacher.
5. There's enough time to stop in Florida.
6. There's enough time to read the newspaper.
7. There's enough time to make a sandwich.
8. There's enough time to sleep an hour more. (mais uma hora)

Comment Re Expansion Exercise 3

Expressions utilizing Que plus a noun are generally the equivalent of English 'what' or 'what a' plus a noun. They are exclamations, and they may be laudatory or depreciative. For example, Que carro! (What a car!) can mean either 'What a splendid automobile!' or 'What a lemon!' The circumstances and the tone of voice indicate which meaning is intended, just as they do in English.

In the dialog, Que calor is the equivalent of 'What heat!' or, as most of us would say, 'It sure is hot!'.

Expansion Exercise 3. (Recorded)

Repeat the models, then translate from English to Portuguese. Verify with the tape.

- Model 1: Que calor!
Model 2: Que carro!
Model 3: Que festa!
Model 4: Que tráfego!

1. What a teacher!
2. What a restaurant!
3. What a friend!
4. What a sandwich!
5. What a city!
6. What a view!
7. What a book!
8. What a word!
9. What a sleepyhead!
10. What food!

Comment Re Expansion Exercises 4 Through 8

Expansion Exercises 4 through 8 are designed to encourage you to seek out and use English cognates in your Portuguese. Portuguese has many English cognates. Some of them group themselves into fairly predictable patterns, thus making it relatively easy for English speakers to learn them. In this unit and in some of the units to follow you will have an opportunity to practice some of these patterns.

There are certain dangers involved in relying on cognates because every so often you will run across one that means something different from what its supposed counterpart means in English. These we call 'false cognates'. For example, the word esquisita looks and sounds like it ought to mean 'exquisite', but beware! It means 'strange', 'unusual', even 'freakish'. One could get himself into real trouble by telling an attractive young lady that she looks esquisita. One need only imagine her reaction! Better use another cognate—elegante. The latter is a 'true' cognate; it means what it seems to mean. Furthermore, it is almost guaranteed to bring forth the desired smile of appreciation on the lady's face.

Minor perils of this sort exist, and you must look out for them. But you should not let due caution deter you from healthy experimentation. Try cognates. They provide an excellent way to increase your vocabulary.

Expansion Exercise 4. (Recorded)

You will recall from an earlier unit that many English words that end in -tion and -sion have cognates in Portuguese that end in -ção and -são. All of them are stressed on the last syllable and all are feminine. Be wary, however, lest the sight of familiar letters lead you into English pronunciation habits. Note that numbers 12, 13, 14, and 15 have the -z sound, as underlined.

1.	solução	()X	()X	solution
2.	situação	()X	()X	situation
3.	posição	()X	()X	position
4.	operação	()X	()X	operation
5.	repetição	()X	()X	repetition
6.	organização	()X	()X	organization
7.	promoção	()X	()X	promotion
8.	administração	()X	()X	administration
9.	edição	()X	()X	edition
10.	missão	()X	()X	mission
11.	expressão	()X	()X	expression
12.	vis <u>ão</u>	()X	()X	vision
13.	decis <u>ão</u>	()X	()X	decision
14.	invas <u>ão</u>	()X	()X	invasion
15.	conclus <u>ão</u>	()X	()X	conclusion

Expansion Exercise 5. (Recorded)

Below you will find several model sentences. Using them as a starting point, put the English sentences that follow into Portuguese. Draw on the previous exercise for the necessary vocabulary. Verify on the tape.

Model Sentence A. Não gosto da cidade.

1. I don't like the situation.
2. I don't like the solution.
3. I don't like the organization.
4. I don't like the expression.
5. I don't like the mission.
6. I don't like the decision. (z sound)
7. I don't like the conclusion. (z sound)

Model Sentence B. O que é que você acha da praia?

1. What do you think of the invasion? (z sound)
2. What do you think of the solution?
3. What do you think of the expression?
4. What do you think of the situation?
5. What do you think of the repetition?
6. What do you think of the organization?
7. What do you think of the decision? (z sound)

Model Sentence C. A praia é boa.

1. The decision is good. (z sound)
2. The situation is good.
3. The repetition is good.
4. The solution is good.
5. The position is good.
6. The administration is good.
7. The promotion is good.
8. The vision is good. (z sound)

Expansion Exercise 6. (Recorded)

In Unit 17 you learned that many English adjectives ending in -al have cognates in Portuguese that also end in -al. Review the ones listed below. Remember that in Portuguese the stress is on the last syllable. Take time to pronounce these well.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| 1. formal | ()X | ()X | 8. local | ()X | ()X |
| 2. normal | ()X | ()X | 9. federal | ()X | ()X |
| 3. social | ()X | ()X | 10. regional | ()X | ()X |
| 4. oficial | ()X | ()X | 11. industrial | ()X | ()X |
| 5. legal | ()X | ()X | 12. anual | ()X | ()X |
| 6. final | ()X | ()X | 13. especial* | ()X | ()X |
| 7. nacional | ()X | ()X | | | |

*Note that this word has an initial vowel e which is absent in the English cognate 'special'. This initial vowel is sometimes whispered.

Expansion Exercise 7. (Recorded)

Like all other descriptive adjectives, those ending in -al are normally placed after the nouns they modify. Practice the following sequences, repeating after each one on the tape.

- A. 1. É uma festa boa. ()X
2. É uma festa ótima. ()X
3. É uma festa péssima. ()X
4. É uma festa maravilhosa. ()X
5. É uma festa formal. ()X
6. É uma festa anual. ()X
7. É uma festa especial. ()X
8. É uma festa oficial. ()X
- B. 1. É um feriado americano. ()X
2. É um feriado brasileiro. ()X
3. É um feriado ótimo. ()X
4. É um feriado local. ()X
5. É um feriado nacional. ()X
6. É um feriado industrial. ()X
7. É um feriado legal. ()X
8. É um feriado oficial. ()X
- C. 1. É uma expressão americana. ()X
2. É uma expressão brasileira. ()X
3. É uma expressão formal. ()X
4. É uma expressão local. ()X
5. É uma expressão regional. ()X
6. É uma expressão normal. ()X
7. É uma expressão legal. ()X
- D. 1. É uma situação maravilhosa. ()X
2. É uma situação péssima. ()X
3. É uma situação normal. ()X
4. É uma situação formal. ()X
5. É uma situação informal. ()X
6. É uma situação legal. ()X
7. É uma situação especial. ()X

- E. 1. É uma organização americana. ()X
 2. É uma organização brasileira. ()X
 3. É uma organização nacional. ()X
 4. É uma organização industrial. ()X
 5. É uma organização legal. ()X
 6. É uma organização social. ()X
 7. É uma organização regional. ()X
- F. 1. É a edição americana. ()X
 2. É a edição brasileira. ()X
 3. É a edição final. ()X
 4. É a edição anual. ()X
 5. É a edição local. ()X
 6. É a edição especial. ()X
 7. É a edição oficial. ()X

Expansion Exercise 8. (Recorded)

Using the nouns of exercise 4 and the adjectives of exercise 6, translate the following short phrases into Portuguese. Verify with the tape.

1. a legal solution
2. a legal decision
3. a legal organization
4. the final decision
5. the final conclusion
6. the annual promotion
7. my annual promotion (admittedly, an unlikely phrase!)
8. my special mission
9. a normal operation
10. the final operation
11. the final repetition
12. the final solution
13. the final promotion
14. a normal promotion
15. the official position
16. the social position

Comprehension

On the tape are a total of ten, 2 and 3 line exchanges which have been prepared for your comprehension practice. Listen to them now and note any that are not clear to you.

Exchanges and Brief Dialogs

I. Prepare these brief exchanges for your teacher. Numbers 1-10 correspond to the ten exchanges recorded in the Comprehension section above.

1. A. Do you notice that I'm eating a lot for lunch?
B. I notice, and I don't like it.
 2. A. I live in Copacabana. And you? (plural), where do you live?
B. We live there too.
 3. A. What time do you begin?
B. I begin early, at six.
 4. A. Is this office mine?
B. Yes, it's yours.
A. Great! What a view!
 5. A. Is this book yours?
B. It's mine, yes. Thanks.
 6. A. Is that book yours?
B. No, it's Robert's.
 7. A. Are these sandwiches yours?
B. No, they're theirs.
 8. A. Is that Coke yours?
B. No, it's Sandra's.
 9. A. This food is good, isn't it?
B. No, I don't like it.
A. You're not hungry!
 10. A. Is this house yours?
B. No, it's my parents'.
-
11. A. Are you sure it's my turn?
B. I'm sure. My turn is tomorrow.
 12. A. I'm sure I know that girl. But who is she?
B. It's Sandra.
 13. A. Are you sure he likes Sandra?
B. Of course! He likes her a lot.
A. Why doesn't he go out with her?

14. A. When is the holiday? Tuesday?
B. Well, the holiday falls on Tuesday, but it's going to be celebrated on Monday.
15. A. But isn't tomorrow a holiday?
B. It is. But it's going to be celebrated on Friday.
A. Good. We work tomorrow, and Friday we go to the mountains.
16. A. Did you say that we're going to take a trip to the mountains?
B. Yes, I did. Don't you like the idea?
A. I do, indeed! This heat is too much!
17. A. Will you accept a Coke?
B. Yes, thanks. It's very hot. (fazendo calor)

II. Prepare these short dialogs for your teacher. Numbers 3, 4 and 5 are recorded for you. Listen to them for comprehension practice before actively preparing them.

1. A. What are we (gente) going to do this Thursday?
B. It's a holiday, isn't it?
A. It is.
B. Why don't we stay at home? I don't want to do anything. I'm tired.
A. Good. We can sleep until late.
2. A. What are we (gente) going to do today?
B. What do you want to do?
A. I don't know. Let's see...Is it going to rain?
B. I don't think so.
A. Let's take a ride to the mountains.
B. Good idea.
3. A. Oi, Geraldo. Tudo bom? Sente.
B. Obrigado.
A. Você aceita um café?
B. Não, obrigado.
A. Mesmo?! O café está muito bom hoje, viu?
4. (This dialog emphasizes the open O vowel. Practice it with your teacher or a fellow student. The open O is underlined.)
A. A que horas você almoça?
B. Almoço à uma hora.
A. Você volta às duas?
B. Volto, sim.
A. Posso almoçar com você hoje?
B. Pode, claro...Vamos sair agora.
A. Vamos. Estou com fome.

5. (This dialog emphasizes both open vowels, O and E. They are underlined. We have included several of the verbs that you practiced earlier in this unit.)

- A. Quando é a festa?
B. A festa é no dia dez.
A. Onde é que a Sônia mora?
B. Ela mora na Virginia.
A. A que horas a festa começa?
B. Às sete.
A. Você leva os sanduíches?
B. Levo.
A. E eu levo o café...e uns refrigerantes também. Você gosta de Coca-Cola?
B. Gosto.
A. Até quando você vai ficar lá?
B. Até às nove.
A. Só até às nove? (Party pooper!)*
B. Só.

*Translates as Chato or Chata.