

## UNIT 12

Preliminary Note

You will need to have your pencil or pen in hand to work several of the frames in this unit.

Observation

Cognates are words which are easily recognizable across language boundaries because of the close resemblance they bear to each other. The Portuguese word presidente and the English word president are cognates. The two words sound (and look) so much alike that a speaker of one language does not normally have any trouble recognizing and understanding the counter-word in the other language. The Portuguese word americano is an obvious cognate of the English word American. Chances are that it was very easy for you to learn to recognize this word and what it meant.

Although recognition of cognates is a relatively simple matter accurate mimicry of them may present problems. The deeply ingrained speech habits of one's own native tongue are very comfortable and resist change. They interfere with the attempt to pronounce the cognate word in the target language as it should be pronounced. Almost invariably vowel and consonant qualities are different and must be reckoned with. Many times stress patterns are different too.

To illustrate the significance of the difference in stress patterns we call your attention once again to the two pairs of cognates cited above. Notice that the strong stress falls on different vowels in the two languages. We are indicating strong stress here by underlining.

EnglishPortuguese

American

americano

president

presidente

This unit contains additional cognates which illustrate the difference in stress patterns.

1. Listen to this word. Is it stressed on the first, second or last vowel?

( ) ( ) ( )

(last)

2. This was the word for 'Portuguese'. In English, is the word 'Portuguese' stressed on the first, second or last vowel?

(first)

3. Let's divide the Portuguese word for 'Portuguese' into syllables and practice it. Repeat.

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

4. Which of these two renditions is the correct one?

(1) (2) (1) (2)

(2)

5. Now listen to these next two renditions. Although both are stressed correctly, one is still mispronounced. Which one is mispronounced?

(1) (2) (1) (2)

(2)

6. The mispronunciation you just heard is quite common among English speakers learning Portuguese. All of us who are native speakers of English will invariably pronounce the word in English like this:

Pór-chu-guese

Notice the ch sound. That ch sound is very comfortable for us, and if we are not careful we will carry it over into Portuguese, where it definitely does not belong.

7. Here is the word pronounced correctly. Repeat as indicated.

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

8. Now we will examine another set of cognates. First, say the English word 'opportunity' aloud and notice which vowel the strong stress is on.

(opportunity)

9. Now listen to the Portuguese cognate.

( ) ( ) ( )

10. Listen again; then with your pencil underline the vowel which has the strong stress.

oportunidade ( ) ( ) ( )

(oportunidade)

11. Now practice saying the word by repeating the sequence you hear next on the tape.

(Follow tape)

12. Here is the Portuguese word for 'grammar'. Just listen.

( ) ( ) ( )

13. Here it is again. Underline the vowel of the syllable that has the strong stress.

gramática ( ) ( ) ( )

(gramatica)

14. Now practice saying the word by repeating the sequence given on the tape.

(Follow tape)

15. Here is the word for 'English'.

( ) ( )

16. Here it is again. Underline the vowel that has the strong stress.

inglês ( ) ( ) ( )

(inglês)

17. Now practice the word as you hear it presented on the tape.

(Follow tape)

18. Here is the Portuguese word for 'Spanish'.

( ) ( ) ( )

19. Here it is again. As before, take your pencil and underline the stressed vowel.

espanhol ( ) ( ) ( )

(espanhol)

20. Now practice saying it. Follow the sequence on the tape and repeat. Observe that the final l sound is the type that closely resembles our English w; also that the o is 'open'.

(Follow tape)

21. The very first vowel sound of espanhol is often whispered by many Portuguese speakers. It may sound to you as if it is not there at all, but it is.

( ) ( )x ( )x

22. Another cognate appears in the dialog for this unit. It is the neutral form of 'practice'. Just listen.

( ) ( ) ( )

23. Now listen again, and underline the stressed vowel.

praticar ( ) ( )

(praticar)

24. Now practice saying it. Repeat everything that you hear on the tape.

(Follow tape)

25. The noun oportunidade is feminine. Therefore how would you say 'the opportunity'?

(a oportunidade)

26. The plural form is as oportunidades. Will the word as have an s sound or a z sound in this case?

( z sound)

27. Listen and repeat.

as oportunidades ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

28. If we want to say 'much opportunity', the word for 'much' will have a feminine ending because it must reflect its close association with 'opportunity'. This is one more example of gender agreement.

a. muita ( ) ( )x ( )x

b. muita oportunidade ( ) ( )x ( )x

29. The word for 'day', you may remember, is masculine in spite of the fact that it ends in an unstressed a sound. Therefore 'the day' is said like this:

o dia ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

30. The plural form is os dias. Will the word os have an s sound or a z sound in this case?

( z sound)

31. Listen and repeat.

os dias ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

32. Recall this he-form of a verb you learned in the last unit.

gosta ( ) ( )

33. And this I-form of the same verb.

gosto ( ) ( )

34. Here is the he-form of a new verb.

fala ( ) ( ) ( )x ( )x

35. And here is the I-form of that verb.

falo ( ) ( ) ( )x ( )x

36. Here is another new verb. Is it the he-form or the I-form?

( ) ( )

(he-form)

37. Which form is this?

( ) ( )

(I-form)

38. Here is still another new verb. Which form is it?

( ) ( )

(he-form)

39. Recall the I-form of the verb 'have'.

tenho ( ) ( ) ( )x ( )x

40. It is possible to combine this I-form with various neutral forms as we do in English in order to express such thoughts as the following:

I have to leave

I have to eat

I have to study

41. In Portuguese, combinations of this sort require the insertion of the small word que between the I-form and the neutral form. Listen to the word que, and repeat.

que ( ) ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

42. Therefore 'I have to leave' would be said as follows:

Tenho que sair ( ) ( )

The que is untranslatable into English, but it must be present in Portuguese.

43. Repeat again.

Tenho que sair ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

44. 'I have to eat' would be said like this:

Tenho que comer ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

45. How would you say 'I have to stay'?

(Tenho que ficar) Verify: ( )x ( )x

46. How would you say 'I have to speak'?

(Tenho que falar) Verify: ( )x ( )x

47. And 'I have to visit'?

(Tenho que visitar) Verify: ( )x ( )x

48. The he-form (tem) is also used in combination with the neutral form. Again, que must link the two. Thus 'He has to leave' consists of these elements:

tem + que + sair

49. Now listen to and repeat 'He has to leave'.

( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

50. Here is 'He has to stay'.

( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

51. How would you say 'He has to eat'?

(Tem que comer) Verify: ( )x ( )x

52. How about 'He has to make a phone call'?

(Tem que dar um telefonema) Verify: ( )x ( )x

(Go on now to the dialog).

DIALOGYara

fala  
o português

Você fala português muito bem.

speak (he-form)

Portuguese

You speak Portuguese very well.Bill

nota  
o sotaque  
espanhol

Você não nota um sotaque espanhol?

notice (he-form)

accent

Spanish

Don't you notice a Spanish accent?Yara

pouco

Um pouco. Por quê? Você fala espanhol também?

little (in quantity)

A little. Why? Do you speak Spanish too?Bill

falo  
atrapalha  
a palavra  
a gramática  
etcetera

speak (I-form)

(it) causes confusion  
(he-form)

word

grammar

etcetera



Falo. E atrapalha muito.  
As palavras, a gramática, etc.

I do. And it causes lots  
of confusion. The words,  
the grammar, etc.

Yara

a oportunidade  
praticar

opportunity  
practice (neutral form)

Você tem muita oportunidade  
de praticar português?

Do you have much chance to  
practice Portuguese?

Bill

tenho que falar  
o escritório  
todos  
todos os dias

I have to speak  
office  
all, every  
every day

Tenho que falar<sup>1</sup> no escritório  
todos os dias.

I have to speak it<sup>1</sup> in the  
office every day.

que tal?  
o seu  
o inglês

how?, how about?  
your  
English

E que tal o seu inglês?

And how's your English?

Yara

Péssimo!

Terrible!

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1. Portuguese has a word to express the direct object 'it'  
but frequently does not use the word.

## A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

## Practice Exercises

Part I. Verbs of the -ar typePractice 1. Review (Recorded)

Let us review some of the I-forms that you have learned thus far. Repeat after the voice on the tape while following along on this page.

posso ( )x	falo ( )x
tenho ( )x	trabalho ( )x
pretendo ( )x	gosto ( )x
quero ( )x	

All of these end in an unstressed u sound (written as o). With a few important exceptions, the I-forms of every verb in the language end in this unstressed u sound.

Practice 2. Review (Recorded)

Now let us re-examine some of the he-forms that you have learned. Repeat them from the tape and follow along on this page.

A. fala ( )x	B. pretende ( )x
trabalha ( )x	pode ( )x
nota ( )x	
gosta ( )x	
atrapalha ( )x	
acha ( )x	

The he-forms of Group A all end in an unstressed a sound. Those in Group B end in an unstressed i sound (written as e).

It is important to be able to associate these forms with their respective neutral forms. You may recall that earlier we talked about three types or categories of neutral forms: those that end in -ar, those that end in -er, and those that end in -ir. We called them the -ar type, the -er type and the -ir type.

The he-forms fala, gosta, trabalha, nota, acha, and atrapalha, all ending in unstressed a, are of the -ar type. That is their neutral forms end in -ar. We will postpone actively practicing these neutral forms until a later time, but we are listing them below.

<u>he-form</u>	<u>neutral form</u>
fala	falar
gosta	gostar
trabalha	trabalhar
nota	notar
acha	achar
atrapalha	atrapalhar

The he-forms pode and pretende, which end in an unstressed -i sound, are of the -er type. Their neutral forms end in -er.

<u>he-form</u>	<u>neutral form</u>
pode	poder
pretende	pretender

Many times you will have to work this association in reverse. You will learn the neutral form first and from that you will be able to determine the shape of the he-form. That is what you will do in the practices that immediately follow.

### Practice 3. Review (Recorded)

The following are all neutral forms of the -ar type. You have learned them in previous dialogs. Repeat them now to refresh your memory.

ficar ( )x ( )x  
 falar ( )x ( )x  
 levantar ( )x ( )x  
 visitar ( )x ( )x  
 chegar ( )x ( )x  
 evitar ( )x ( )x  
 praticar ( )x ( )x

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Listen to this group of I-forms of the -ar verbs listed in Practice 3.

Practice 5. (Recorded)

Now listen to this group of he-forms of the same verbs.

Practice 6. (Recorded)

Now listen to the neutral form, the I-form, and the he-form of these verbs side by side.

(neutral-form) (I-form) (he-form)

Practice 7. (Recorded)

Listen to the items presented on the tape and indicate which form you hear by putting a check mark in the appropriate column in the chart below. The answers are given at the end of this unit.

	<u>Neutral form</u>	<u>I-form</u>	<u>He-form</u>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			

Practice 8. (Recorded)

Now practice these I-forms. Be sure that you can associate them with their respective neutral forms, which are shown in brackets.

[falar]	1.	( )	( )x	( )x
[ficar]	2.	( )	( )x	( )x
[levantar]	3.	( )	( )x	( )x
[chegar]	4.	( )	( )x	( )x
[visitar]	5.	( )	( )x	( )x
[evitar]	6.	( )	( )x	( )x
[praticar]	7.	( )	( )x	( )x
[trabalhar]	8.	( )	( )x	( )x

Practice 9. (Recorded)

Now practice the he-forms, once again associating them with the neutral forms given in brackets.

[falar]	1.	( )	( )x	( )x
[ficar]	2.	( )	( )x	( )x
[levantar]	3.	( )	( )x	( )x
[chegar]	4.	( )	( )x	( )x
[visitar]	5.	( )	( )x	( )x
[evitar]	6.	( )	( )x	( )x
[praticar]	7.	( )	( )x	( )x
[trabalhar]	8.	( )	( )x	( )x

Practice 10. (Recorded)

Here are some he-forms and I-forms in print. Listen to them on tape and underline the vowel that has the strong stress.

1. fala	falo
2. fica	fico
3. pratica	pratico
4. levanta	levanto

5.	visita	visito
6.	gosta	gosto
7.	trabalha	trabalho
8.	evita	evito
9.	nota	noto
10.	acha	acho

(If you marked those correctly, you underlined the next-to-the-last vowel).

Practice 11. (Recorded)

Paying particular attention to the strong stress, practice the above cited he-forms and I-forms as they are given now on the tape.

Practice 12. (Recorded)

One of the instructors will ask the other if he does something, and the latter will answer either that he does or that he does not. Listen, and repeat the answer that the second instructor gives.

Practice 13. (Recorded)

Now the first instructor will ask the second instructor if a third party does something, and the second instructor will answer either that the third party does or that he does not. Repeat just the answer.

Practice 14. (Recorded)

These questions are directed at you. Answer them affirmatively.

Practice 15. (Recorded)

Listen to the tape and, following the model of the example given, ask the questions which are suggested there.

Practice 16. (Recorded)

You have not yet had an opportunity to say the neutral form of several verbs that you have been working with. We will give you that opportunity in this practice.

trabalhar ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x  
achar ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x  
atrapalhar ( ) ( )x ( )x ( )x

Practice 17. (Recorded)

Observation

You also have not yet had an opportunity to say the neutral forms of 'notice' and 'like'. They both have the closed o, in contrast to the he- and I-forms which, as you know, have the open o. Later you will learn more verbs in which this kind of vowel shift occurs.

1. nota ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 noto ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 notar ( ) ( )x ( )x
2. gosta ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 gosto ( ) ( )x ( )x  
 gostar ( ) ( )x ( )x

Part II. Gostar plus de

Observation

Forms of the verb gostar must be followed by de if what is liked is actually stated in the sentence. In Portuguese you like 'of' somebody or something.

I like Mary = Gosto de Maria.

Mary likes Paul = Maria gosta de Paulo.

Sometimes it is not necessary to actually say what is liked because the item has already been mentioned in the context. In that case there is no de. Recall these lines from the previous dialog.

- Q. Você gosta? (Referring back to Rio)  
 A. Gosto, sim.

When the definite article 'the' accompanies the liked object the de enters into the appropriate contraction.

I like the city. = Gosto da cidade. [de + a cidade]

I like the car. = Gosto do carro. [de + o carro]

I like the cities. = Gosto das cidades. [de + as cidades]

I like the cars. = Gosto dos carros. [de + os carros]

Remember that the definite article 'the' may also accompany proper names. Thus the first two examples cited above might also be said with the appropriate contractions.

I like Mary. = Gosto da Maria. [de + a Maria]

Mary likes Paul. = Maria gosta do Paulo. [de + o Paulo]

The liked object may be the neutral form of a verb, as is often the case in English. In such instances there are no contractions.

I like to eat. = Gosto de comer.

She likes to talk. = Gosta de falar.

### Practice 18. (Recorded)

Listen to your instructor say what he likes, then repeat after him. The items he likes are listed on the left below.

#### a. (Without contractions)

- |                    |     |      |      |
|--------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1. Maria           | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 2. to talk         | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 3. Yara            | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 4. Paulo           | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 5. to practice     | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 6. to eat          | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 7. to get up early | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 8. English         | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 9. Washington      | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 10. you            | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 11. Bill           | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 12. Portuguese     | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 13. to work        | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |



## b. (With contractions)

- |                     |     |      |      |
|---------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1. Maria            | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 2. Paulo            | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 3. Yara             | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 4. the president    | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 5. the city         | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 6. the views        | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 7. the children     | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 8. (the) Rio        | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 9. the Embassy      | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 10. the parks       | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 11. the living-room | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 12. the words       | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 13. the accent      | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 14. the party       | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 15. the food        | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |

Practice 19. (Recorded)

In this exercise your instructor will ask 'Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?'

Repeat the questions after him. Do not answer them. All of the questions contain contractions. Again, the items are listed for you.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. o Rio         | 9. o meu amigo       |
| 2. a cidade      | 10. os meus amigos   |
| 3. o carro       | 11. a minha esposa   |
| 4. o parque      | 12. as minhas festas |
| 5. os meninos    | 13. o tráfego        |
| 6. a comida      | 14. a Yara           |
| 7. os americanos | 15. o Paulo          |
| 8. o escritório  |                      |

Practice 20. (Recorded)

Say that you like the following things. Check the tape for confirmation. Do this exercise several times, if necessary, until you can do it smoothly.

1. to talk
2. to eat
3. to leave early
4. to stay until late
5. to speak Portuguese
6. to avoid the traffic
7. to arrive early
8. to visit Washington
9. to practice Portuguese
10. to work here

Practice 21. (Recorded)

Say that you don't like the following. Check the tape for confirmation. Do these several times, if necessary, to assure a smooth performance.

1. to get up early
2. to speak Spanish
3. to practice English
4. to arrive at seven
5. to visit Paul
6. to leave early
7. to speak with a Spanish accent
8. to work in Washington
9. to stay in New York
10. to confuse you

Practice 22. (Recorded)

Now say that Paul likes the following items. Check the tape for confirmation.

1. the embassy
2. the city
3. the downtown
4. Maria
5. Carlos
6. Rio
7. Brazil
8. my friends
9. my view
10. my house
11. the car
12. my daughter
13. the little boy

Practice 23. (Recorded)

Now say that Maria does not like the following items.

1. Bill
2. Yara
3. the traffic
4. the party
5. my car
6. my wife
7. the food
8. the park
9. the living room
10. the view
11. my son (filho)
12. my parties
13. the little girl

Practice 24. (Recorded)

Ask your friend if he likes the following items.

1. Brazil
2. the city
3. to speak Portuguese
4. to arrive early
5. to get up early
6. the view
7. the children
8. the car
9. to work here
10. the food

Part III. 'have to'

Reminder: In phrases like 'I have to leave', 'he has to leave', and the like, Portuguese inserts the word que between 'have (has)' and the neutral form. Practices 25 through 28 deal with this pattern.

Practice 25. (Recorded)

In this practice you will hear your instructor say that he has to do certain things. Listen to him, and repeat after him where indicated by the x. The things he has to do are indicated to the left below.

1. to talk           ( ) ( )x ( )x
2. to practice       ( ) ( )x ( )x
3. to get up         ( ) ( )x ( )x
4. to stay           ( ) ( )x ( )x
5. to work           ( ) ( )x ( )x
6. to leave          ( ) ( )x ( )x
7. to visit          ( ) ( )x ( )x
8. to eat            ( ) ( )x ( )x
9. make a phone call ( ) ( )x ( )x

Practice 26. (Recorded)

Now listen to him say that someone else has to do certain things, and repeat after him.

- |                         |     |      |      |
|-------------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1. to get up            | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 2. to practice          | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 3. to speak Portuguese  | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 4. to stay              | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 5. to leave early       | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 6. to work              | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 7. to eat               | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 8. to avoid the traffic | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 9. to arrive early      | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |

Practice 27. (Recorded)

In this exercise you will hear your instructor ask 'Do you have to \_\_\_\_\_?'. Repeat after him.

- |                         |     |      |      |
|-------------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1. to leave             | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 2. to work              | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 3. to practice          | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 4. to stay              | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 5. to get up            | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 6. to speak English     | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 7. to make a phone call | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 8. to come              | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |
| 9. to arrive early      | ( ) | ( )x | ( )x |

Practice 28. (Recorded)

How would you say these brief thoughts in Portuguese? Again, check the tape for verification.

1. I have to work more.
2. I have to practice more.
3. I have to get up at six o'clock.

4. She has to get up at seven o'clock.
5. She has to leave early.
6. I have to leave early too.
7. I have to eat less.
8. Paul has to eat more.
9. Paul has to practice Spanish.
10. Yara has to work today.
11. Do you have to work tomorrow?
12. I have to arrive early tomorrow.
13. I have to speak Portuguese in the Embassy.
14. Carlos has to come at 5 o'clock.
15. But he has to stay until 10.

#### Part IV. Negative questions

Negative questions are questions that have the negative element 'not' (não) in them. Here are some examples.

Mas ela não é casada?

Você não vai comer?

Você não quer levantar cedo também?

Você não nota um sotaque espanhol?

#### Practice 29. (Recorded)

A. Listen to your instructor ask these negative questions in Portuguese.

1. Isn't she married?
2. Isn't he American?
3. Aren't you the oldest?

B. Now how would you say these? Check the tape for confirmation.

1. Isn't she single?
2. Isn't he from New York?
3. Isn't he Portuguese?

4. Isn't he English?
5. Aren't you married?
6. Aren't you single?
7. Isn't he [está] at home?
8. Isn't she in the Embassy?

Practice 30: (Recorded)

A. Now listen to these questions.

1. Aren't you going to eat?
2. Aren't you going to work?
3. Aren't you planning to leave?
4. Isn't he planning to arrive early?
5. Doesn't he want to arrive early?
6. Doesn't he have to arrive tomorrow?

B. How would you say these? Check the tape after each one.

1. Aren't you going to leave?
2. Aren't you going to get up?
3. Aren't you going to make a phone call?
4. Isn't he going to work?
5. Doesn't he want to work?
6. Doesn't she want to stay?
7. Doesn't she have to stay?
8. Doesn't Yara have to work?
9. Isn't Yara planning to work?

Practice 31: (Recorded)

A. Listen to these questions.

1. Don't you notice a Spanish accent?
2. Don't you work in Washington?
3. Don't you speak Spanish?

4. Doesn't he speak Portuguese?
5. Doesn't she practice a lot?

B. How would you say these? Check the tape.

1. Don't you arrive early?
2. Doesn't Bill arrive early?
3. Doesn't Paul stay until 5:00?
4. Doesn't Paul like Rio?
5. Don't you like Yara?
6. Doesn't Yara like you?
7. Doesn't Spanish get in the way?
8. Don't you notice an English accent?

### Comprehension (Recorded)

Listen to these sentences on the tape and write down the numbers of any that are not clear to you.

### Translations

#### Part I.

How would you say the following in Portuguese? These sentences are numbered separately, but they constitute a running narrative. You should practice them until you can go through them smoothly. Feel free to make alterations to fit your own personal situation.

1. I get up early every day.
2. I have to get up early because I have to leave early.
3. I get up at six.
4. I arrive at the office at eight, and I work until five.
5. I don't like to get up early.
6. My wife stays at home with the children.
7. My office is in Washington; my home is in Bethesda.
8. Tomorrow I have to arrive at seven.
9. When I arrive at seven I avoid the traffic.
10. Tomorrow I'm going to work only until four.
11. But Paulo has to work until six.
12. Paulo speaks English very well.
13. But I note a Portuguese accent.
14. I don't have much opportunity to practice my Portuguese.
15. I like my office very much.
16. It has a marvelous view of the city.
17. Also it has a view of the river.
18. And how is my Portuguese?



19. It's not terrible, nor is it [também não é] very good.
20. I have been here only two weeks.
21. I like to speak Portuguese.
22. I practice every day with my friends.
23. My friend Tom speaks Portuguese very well.
24. He's not married and he has more opportunity to practice.

Part II.

Prepare these dialogs.

1. A. How is Betty?  
B. Fine. She works in Washington now.  
A. Every day?  
B. No, only three days a (por) week.  
A. Where does she work?  
B. In an office downtown.  
She has to leave home (de casa) at seven.  
She arrives more or less at eight.  
A. Does she like to get up early?  
B. Yes, she does, but I don't.
2. A. Do you speak Portuguese?  
B. A little. Why?  
A. I want to talk with Yara but I don't speak Portuguese very well.  
B. Doesn't Yara speak English?  
A. No, she doesn't.  
B. Why don't you speak Portuguese to her?  
It's an opportunity to practice your Portuguese.
3. A. How's your Portuguese?  
B. Terrible!  
A. Terrible? Why?  
B. I don't have the opportunity to practice. I have to stay in the office until eight o'clock every day.  
A. But can't you practice with Carla?  
B. She speaks Spanish, and Spanish gets in the way.

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Answers to Practice 7: Neutral form: 4, 5, 14  
I-form: 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12  
He-form: 2, 3, 8, 11, 13