

UNIT 15

1. Recall the R sound in these words from past units.
 - a. senhorR ()x ()x
 - b. fazeR ()x ()x
 - c. poRque ()x ()x
 - d. peRto ()x ()x
 - e. taRde ()x ()x

2. Now here are several words from this unit which have the R sound. Listen, then repeat.
 - a. poRta () () ()x ()x
 - b. caloR () () ()x ()x
 - c. veR () () ()x ()x
 - d. inteRvalo () () ()x ()x

3. Now, recall these words, all of which have a t sound followed by an i sound.
 - a. presidente ()x ()x
 - b. sente ()x ()x
 - c. igualmente ()x ()x

4. These three words can also be pronounced differently, by giving the t a ch-type quality.
 - a. presidente ()x ()x
 - b. sente ()x ()x
 - c. igualmente ()x ()x

5. Here are two new words from the present unit which have this same feature of pronunciation. First, practice pronouncing them this way:
 - a. frente () ()x ()x
 - b. restaurante () ()x ()x

6. Now, practice pronouncing them this way:

a. frente () ()x ()x

b. restaurante () ()x ()x

7. The second word above (restaurante) is sometimes difficult for English speakers. Try practicing it syllable by syllable.

a. res ()x ()x

b. tau ()x ()x

c. restau ()x ()x

d. ran ()x ()x

e. restauran ()x ()x

f. restaurante ()x ()x

8. Which vowel is the stressed vowel? Underline it.
restaurante () ()

(restaurante)

9. Notice the diphthong au in the syllable tau.

restau- ()x ()x

10. Now do the whole word again.

restaurante: ()x ()x ()x

11. Here is a familiar nasal diphthong.

ão: ()x ()x

12. Recall it in these words:

a. Stressed.

1. não ()x ()x

2. vão ()x ()x

3. então ()x ()x

4. lição ()x ()x

b. Unstressed (spelled am)

1. moram ()x ()x
2. trabalham ()x ()x
3. ficam ()x ()x

13. As shown in (b) above, the unstressed ão diphthong (spelled am) signals the they-form of -ar verbs in the present tense. Other familiar examples of this form are:

- praticam ()x ()x
estudam ()x ()x
preparam ()x ()x

14. This same unstressed ão diphthong is also part of the ending which signals the they-form of -ar verbs in the past tense. Compare these present and past tense forms. Do not repeat yet.

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
a. <u>estudam</u> ()	<u>estudaram</u> ()
b. <u>falam</u> ()	<u>falaram</u> ()
c. <u>ficam</u> ()	<u>ficaram</u> ()
d. <u>trabalham</u> ()	<u>trabalharam</u> ()

15. As you can see and hear, the ending which signals the they-form of -ar verbs in the past is -aram. The first syllable (-a-) is stressed; the second syllable (-ram) is not stressed. The familiar unstressed ão diphthong is, of course, part of the second syllable. Now, repeat this two-syllable ending.

-aram () ()x ()x ()x

16. The r in the ending is the single-flap r of Yara, Maria, etc. Repeat this sequence:

- a. Yara ()x ()x
- b. -aram ()x ()x ()x

17. Now try this sequence.

- a. -aram ()x ()x
 b. falaram ()x ()x : they spoke

18. And this sequence.

- a. -aram ()x ()x
 b. estudaram ()x ()x : they studied
 c. ficaram ()x ()x : they stayed
 d. trabalharam ()x ()x : they worked

19. Here is 'they practiced'.

() ()x ()x ()x

20. Here is 'they prepared'.

() ()x ()x ()x

21. How would you say 'they lived'?

Verify: ()x ()x

22. How would you say 'they passed'?

Verify: ()x ()x

23. Remember that the they-form is also used when 'you' (plural) is the actor. Therefore, what is the form for 'you (all) arrived'?

Verify: ()x ()x

24. How would you say 'you (all) got up'?

Verify: ()x ()x

25. This unit also deals with the we-form of -ar verbs in the past. Fortunately, it is the same as the present tense form, which you already know. Listen to these we-forms of -ar verbs in the present and past tenses. You will not hear any difference between present and past.

1. a. (chegamos): we arrive b. (chegamos): we arrived
2. a. (falamos): we speak b. (falamos): we spoke
3. a. (trabalhamos): we work b. (trabalhamos): we worked
4. a. (moramos): we live b. (moramos): we lived
26. They sound the same. How do Portuguese speakers (and you) know which one has been said? The total context in which an utterance is said usually makes it clear which meaning is intended. Accompanying words such as ontem (yesterday) and hoje (today) will often provide unmistakable clues as to which one the speaker has in mind.
27. Repeat these we-forms in the past tense.

chegamos ()x ()x
praticamos ()x ()x
ficamos ()x ()x
moramos ()x ()x
preparamos ()x ()x

28. Here is the we-form (past tense) of a new -ar verb in this unit. It means 'we took'.

tomamos () () ()x ()x ()x

29. How would you say 'we take'?

Verify: ()x ()x

30. How would you say the neutral form?

Verify: ()x ()x

31. Here is the present tense, we-form, of another new -ar verb. It means 'we eat lunch'.

almoçamos () () ()x ()x ()x

32. Since you know how to say 'we eat lunch', you also know how to say 'we ate lunch'. What is the form?

Verify: ()x ()x

33. What is the neutral form?

Verify: ()x ()x

34. 'We ate dinner', or 'we dined', is:

jantamos () () ()x ()x ()x

35. The present tense form, i. e., 'we eat dinner', is therefore:

jantamos () () ()x ()x ()x

36. What is the neutral form?

Verify: ()x ()x

37. Recall from the previous unit the I-form and the he-form of 'go', in the past tense. Repeat.

I went : fui ()x ()x

he went: foi ()x ()x

38. Here is the they-form; i.e., 'they went'.

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

39. Again, notice the presence of the ão diphthong in the ending.

()x ()x

40. Here is the we-form; i.e., 'we went'.

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

41. Now, here are all four forms together.

I went: fui ()x ()x

he went: foi ()x ()x

we went: fomos ()x ()x

they went: foram ()x ()x

42. You will also recall from the last unit the irregular forms for 'I had' and 'he had'. Repeat.

I had: tive ()x ()x
 he had: teve ()x ()x

43. In this unit you will work with the forms for 'they had' and 'we had'. Here is 'they had'.

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

44. Again, notice the unstressed ão diphthong in the ending.

()x ()x ()x

45. Here, now, is the we-form; i.e., 'we had'.

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

46. Now review all four forms together.

I had: tive ()x ()x
 he had: teve ()x ()x
 we had: tivemos ()x ()x
 they had: tiveram ()x ()x

47. Here is the neutral form of the verb 'open'. It is an -ir verb. Listen and repeat.

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

48. Here is the we-form, present tense.

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

49. Notice the i sound in the ending. It is a sure clue that the verb form is an -ir type verb.

abrimos ()x ()x ()x

50. You have had the neutral form of 'leaving'· i.e., sair. Now listen to 'we leave', and repeat.

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

51. In another unit we will deal with -ir type verbs in more detail. Right now, let us turn our attention to something else.
52. You remember how you say the 'good' of the greeting, 'good day'.
- a. bom ()x ()x
- b. bom dia ()x ()x
53. Bom is the masculine form of 'good'. Since the word for 'day' is masculine, the accompanying adjective 'good' must also be masculine. This is another example of gender agreement.
54. Recall also the greeting 'good afternoon.'
- boa tarde ()x ()x ()x
55. Repeat just 'good'.
- boa ()x ()x
56. This is the feminine form. Since tarde is feminine, the accompanying adjective 'good' must also be feminine. Observe and repeat.
- boa tarde () ()x ()x ()x
57. Recall also the word for 'night' or 'evening.'
- noite ()x ()x ()x
58. It is feminine too. Thus, 'good evening' or 'good night' is said like this, you will recall.
- boa noite ()x ()x
59. Repeat again.
- boa noite ()x ()x ()x
60. Listen to this diphthong.
- (Ei) (Ei)

61. It is different from this diphthong.
(ei) (ei)
62. It is different because it has the open E sound, not the closed e sound which you hear in ei. Listen and mimic as accurately as you can.
Ei () ()x ()x ()x
63. Here is the word for 'idea'. Listen for the Ei diphthong.
idEia () () ()
64. Now repeat.
idEia ()x ()x ()x
65. You already know the I-form and the he-form of the neutral form ser.
a. sou ()x ()x
b. é ()x ()x
66. In this unit you will practice the we-form and the they-form. Here is the they-form (i.e., 'they are').
são () () ()x ()x ()x
67. Here is the we-form (i.e., 'we are')
somos () () ()x ()x ()x
68. The form são appears in the expression which leads off the dialog for this unit, namely: Que horas são?. This is the equivalent of 'What time is it?' Literally, the translation is, 'What hours are (they)?' Listen and repeat.
Que horas são () () ()x ()x ()x
69. It also appears in the response: São dez horas. 'It's ten o'clock' (they are ten hours).
São dez horas () () ()x ()x ()x

70. In this unit you will also work with the we-form and the they-form of the other verb which represents 'being': estar. You already know the I-form and the he-form.

I am: estou ()x ()x

he is: está ()x ()x

71. Here are the two new forms.

We are: estamos ()x ()x

They are: estão ()x ()x

72. Here are the I-form and the he-form of 'having' in the present tense. You already know both of these forms.

I have: tenho ()x ()x

he has: tem ()x ()x

73. Now here are the we-form and the they-form.

we have: temos ()x ()x

they have: têm ()x ()x

74. For Brazilians the he-form and the they-form sound the same. The circumflex accent (^) differentiates the two in standard spelling.

a. tem { }x { }x

b. têm { }x { }x

75. Here, finally, is the neutral form.

ter ()x ()x ()x

76. Recall the form conheço 'I know' from a previous dialog.

conheço ()x ()x

77. The neutral form of this verb is conhecer.

conhecer () ()x ()x ()x

78. Conhecer refers to 'knowing' in the sense of 'being acquainted with'. This usually means people, but it can also mean cities, books, buildings, and indeed anything else that we might be acquainted with.

<u>Conheço a Yara.</u>	I know (am acquainted with) Yara.
<u>Conheço o Rio.</u>	I know (am acquainted with) Rio.
<u>Conheço o livro.</u>	I know (am acquainted with) the book.
<u>Conheço a Embaixada.</u>	I know (am acquainted with) the Embas

79. Portuguese has another verb that covers our concept of 'knowing'. The neutral form of this verb is saber. The I-form of saber, in the present tense, is sei.

sei ()x ()x ()x

80. When one wishes to say that he possesses facts or information he uses a form of saber.

a. <u>Ele é casado.</u>	He's married.
<u>Eu sei.</u>	I know.
b. <u>Vai chover?</u>	Is it going to rain?
<u>Não sei.</u>	I don't know.

81. Which verb, sei or conheço, would you use in this sentence?

Não _____ os dois meninos.

(conheço)

82. Which one would you use in this sentence?

Não _____ quando vamos jantar.

(sei)

83. Every once in a while the distinction becomes a little fine.

<u>Eu conheço o livro.</u>	I'm acquainted with the book
<u>Eu sei o livro.</u>	I know the book (thoroughly).

But these instances are not common and you should not worry too much about them.

DIALOG

Na escola (At school)

O professor

são
Que horas são?

'being' (they-form, present)
What time is it?

O aluno

sei
Não sei.
deixe
me
deixe-me
ver
Deixe-me ver.
Ah! São dez horas.

know (I-form, present)
I don't know.
let (command form)*
me
let me
see (neutral form)
Let me see.
Ah! It's ten o'clock.

O professor

já
Já? Nossa!
está na hora
o intervalo
Está na hora do intervalo.

already
Already? Gosh!
it's time
break period, interval
It's break time.

*Command forms are examined in a later unit.

trabalharam	work (they-form, past)
<u>Vocês trabalharam muito</u>	<u>You worked hard this hour.</u>
<u>esta hora.</u>	

O aluno

abrimos	open (we-form, present)
a porta	door
a janela	window
<u>Por que não abrimos a porta</u>	<u>Why don't we open the door</u>
<u>e umas janelas?</u>	<u>and some windows?</u>

fazendo	making
está fazendo	it's making
<u>Está fazendo calor aqui.</u>	<u>It's hot in here.</u>

O professor

boa	good
a idéia	idea
<u>Boa idéia.</u>	<u>Good idea.</u>

O professor

já	already, yet
tomaram	take (they-form, past)
o café	coffee
<u>Vocês já tomaram café?</u>	<u>Did you have (take) coffee yet?</u>

O aluno

tomamos	take (we-form, past)
chegamos	arrive (we-form, past)

embaixo	below
lá embaixo	downstairs (there below)
<u>Já.¹ Tomamos lá embaixo quando chegamos.</u>	<u>Yes, we did. We had (took) some downstairs when we arrived.</u>

O professor

nada	nothing
ainda não	not yet
<u>Eu ainda não tomei nada.²</u>	<u>I haven't had anything yet.</u>
jantei	eat dinner (I-form, past)
a noite	night
à noite	at night
ontem à noite	last night (yesterday at night)
demais	too much
<u>Jantei demais ontem à noite.</u>	<u>I ate too much (dinner) last night.</u>

O professor

<u>Boa tarde.</u>	<u>Good afternoon.</u>
almoçaram	eat lunch (they-form, past)
<u>Vocês almoçaram bem?</u>	<u>Did you have a good lunch?</u>

¹ Já, meaning 'already', is used here in response to the já in the question just asked.

² Literally, 'I did not take nothing yet'. This kind of double negative is standard in Portuguese.

O aluno

almoçamos

eat lunch (we-form,
past)

fomos

go (we-form, past),
i.e., 'we went'

o restaurante

restaurant

em frente

across the street

Almoçamos, sim. Nós fomos
ao restaurante em frente.

Yes, we did. We went to
the restaurant across
the street.

A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

Practice Exercises

Part I. -ar verbs in the past; we-forms and they-forms

Practice 1: (Recorded)

Listen to this group of we-forms of -ar verbs in the past. In each case, the voice says 'we did something'. Remember that this form happens to be the same as the one that says 'we do something' (in the present).

(1-14)

Practice 2: (Recorded)

Now practice repeating these we-forms.

(1-14)xx

Practice 3: (Recorded)

This is a comprehension check. After each lettered item is presented on the tape, stop the tape and select the correct meaning of that item from the list below. Write the corresponding number in the blank. Answers are at the end of this unit.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|----|---------------|
| a. | _____ | 1. | we worked |
| b. | _____ | 2. | we had lunch |
| c. | _____ | 3. | we ate dinner |
| d. | _____ | 4. | we prepared |
| e. | _____ | 5. | we lived |
| f. | _____ | 6. | we arrived |
| g. | _____ | 7. | we got up |
| h. | _____ | 8. | we practiced |
| i. | _____ | 9. | we took |

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| j. _____ | 10. we noted |
| k. _____ | 11. we stayed |
| l. _____ | 12. we liked |

Practiced 4: (Recorded)

Now listen to these they-forms of -ar verbs in the past. In each case the speaker is saying that 'they' or 'you-all' did something.

(1-14)x

Practice 5: (Recorded)

In this exercise you are to practice repeating the they-forms that appear on the tape.

(1-14)xx

Practice 6: (Recorded)

This is another comprehension check, similar to the one in Practice 3 above. Listen to the items on the tape and indicate in the blanks below the number of the correct English equivalent.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| a. _____ | 1. they worked |
| b. _____ | 2. they liked |
| c. _____ | 3. they took |
| d. _____ | 4. they visited |
| e. _____ | 5. they ate lunch |
| f. _____ | 6. they arrived |
| g. _____ | 7. they studied |
| h. _____ | 8. they prepared |
| i. _____ | 9. they passed |
| j. _____ | 10. they had dinner |
| k. _____ | 11. they spoke |
| l. _____ | 12. they thought |

Practice 7: (Recorded)

In this exercise one of the instructors will ask the other if some other people (eles or elas) did something. The second instructor will answer in the affirmative. You are to repeat the answer after the second instructor gives it.

(1-10)

Practice 8: (Recorded)

This exercise is similar to the preceding one. However, this time the questions are directed at you, and you are to answer affirmatively in the pause provided on the tape before the second instructor responds with the correct answer.

(1-10)

Practice 9: (Recorded)

Now the first instructor addresses both you and the second instructor, asking the two of you (os senhores) if you did something. Let the second instructor answer first, then you mimic his answer. Some answers will be affirmative, others negative.

(1-10)

Practice 10: (Recorded)

This time through, you answer first, then listen to the second instructor confirming your response. Answer affirmatively each time.

(1-10)

Practice 11: (Recorded)

Same procedure as in No.10 above, but this time answer in the negative.

(1-8)

Practice 12: (Recorded)

Listen to the instructions given on the tape, and ask the questions that are suggested there. Then check the tape for confirmation. This exercise is in two parts.

(1-8)

Observation:

Since you are going from English into Portuguese, it is often to your advantage to take English equivalents into special account. Such is the case with the English equivalents of the past tense forms you have been practicing. So far we have indicated the English equivalents as simple pasts. For example:

trabalhei	=	I worked
ficou	=	he stayed
levantamos	=	we got up
falaram	=	they talked, or they spoke

But we could also have translated them as follows:

trabalhei	=	I <u>have</u> worked
ficou	=	he <u>has</u> stayed
levantamos	=	we <u>have</u> gotten up
falaram	=	they <u>have</u> talked, or they <u>have</u> spoken

There is no separate tense in Portuguese for translating the English construction of the type (have/has + past participial of main verb), often referred to as the 'present perfect tense'. Portuguese uses the simple past in most instances where English uses this kind of construction. Thus, for example, in a situation where you might be inclined to say 'He has eaten lunch', you will need to recast your thoughts in terms of 'He ate lunch' (ele almoçou). Similarly, the question 'Has he eaten lunch?' would be reinterpreted as 'Did he eat lunch?' (ele almoçou?).

Practice 13: (Recorded)

How would you say the following in Portuguese? This time the verification procedure is different. Keep the response in the right hand column below covered until after you have spoken aloud. Then verify your response by checking the tape and the printed answer below.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Joe has worked a lot. | O José trabalhou muito. |
| 2. Joe has prepared the lesson. | O José preparou a lição. |
| 3. Has Joe arrived? | O José chegou? |
| 4. Has Joe gotten up? | O José levantou? |
| 5. I have had (taken) coffee. | Eu tomei café. |
| 6. I have studied two hours. | Eu estudei duas horas. |
| 7. We have had lunch. | Nós almoçamos. |
| 8. We have avoided the traffic. | Nós evitamos o tráfego. |
| 9. They have spoken well of you. | Eles falaram bem de você. |
| 10. Have they practiced? | Eles praticaram? |

Observation:

The word já ('already', 'yet') very often appears with past tense forms in those situations where the English equivalent might likely be stated in the present perfect tense.

- a. Já tomaram café? (Have you taken coffee yet?)
- b. Nós já jantamos. (We have already eaten dinner.)

The já has the effect of bringing the action out of the past right up into the present, which is more or less what the 'have' does in the English construction.

We have already pointed out that a já in a question is often echoed by a já in the answer.

Já tomaram café?

Já. Tomamos lá embaixo.

Another example:

Já almoçou? (Have you eaten lunch yet?)
Já. (I did.)

If the answer is 'not yet', then you will most likely find this sequence:

Já almoçou?
Ainda não (Not yet.)

Practice 14: (Recorded)

Ask the questions suggested by the tape, using the nouns and pronouns given (José, ele, etc.). Check the tape for confirmation.

(1-9)

Practice 15: (Recorded)

This time you will hear a series of questions of the sort 'Has so-and-so done such-and-such yet?' In each case you are to answer, 'Not yet, but he's going to do such-and-such now'. You will then hear your response confirmed on the tape.

Example:

Q. O Paulo já preparou?
 A. Ainda não, mas ele vai preparar agora.

(1-8)

Practice 16: (Recorded)

Now, the question will be 'Have you (plural) done such-and-such yet?'. Your answer will be, 'Yes, we did such-and-such last night'. Begin each answer with Já.

(1-6)

Practice 17: (Recorded)

How would you say these brief thoughts in Portuguese? Be sure you can do these easily.

a. With já

1. He has already taken coffee.
2. He has already gotten up.
3. He has already spoken.
4. I have already practiced.
5. I have already eaten lunch.
6. We have already eaten dinner.
7. We have already studied.
8. They have already arrived.

b. With ainda não

1. I haven't studied yet.
2. I haven't lived there yet.
3. They haven't gone to the party yet.
4. They haven't gotten up yet.
5. We haven't eaten lunch yet.
6. We haven't eaten dinner yet.

Part II: We- and they-forms of 'having' and 'going', in the Past

Practice 18: (Recorded)

Repeat each of these short sentences after your instructor. Group A says 'we had to do something', and Group B says 'they had to do something'.

- A.
1. Tivemos que praticar.
 2. Tivemos que trabalhar.
 3. Tivemos que almoçar.
 4. Tivemos que passar.
 5. Tivemos que ficar.

6. Tivemos que sair.
7. Tivemos que abrir.
8. Tivemos que jantar.

- B.
1. Tiveram que tomar.
 2. Tiveram que levantar.
 3. Tiveram que comer.
 4. Tiveram que sair.
 5. Tiveram que ficar.
 6. Tiveram que abrir.
 7. Tiveram que almoçar.
 8. Tiveram que jantar.

Practice 19: (Recorded)

Listen to these questions on the tape, then respond affirmatively. Your answer will be either 'Yes, we had to' or 'Yes, they had to'. Confirm with the tape.

(1-8)

Practice 20: (Recorded)

Now, how would you ask the following questions? Use eles and vocês. Confirm with the tape and by checking below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Did they have to leave? | Eles tiveram que sair? |
| 2. Did they have to stay? | Eles tiveram que ficar? |
| 3. Did they have to study? | Eles tiveram que estudar? |
| 4. Did they have to prepare? | Eles tiveram que preparar? |
| 5. Did they have to get up? | Eles tiveram que levantar? |
| 6. Did you (plural) have to eat lunch? | Vocês tiveram que almoçar? |
| 7. Did you (plural) have to work? | Vocês tiveram que trabalhar? |
| 8. Did you (plural) have to arrive early? | Vocês tiveram que chegar cedo? |
| 9. Did you (plural) have to speak Portuguese? | Vocês tiveram que falar português? |
| 10. Did you (plural) have to talk a lot? | Vocês tiveram que falar muito? |

Practice 21: (Recorded)

Now make these negative statements, and confirm on the tape and below.

(1-7)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. We didn't have to work. | Não tivemos que trabalhar. |
| 2. We didn't have to leave. | Não tivemos que sair. |
| 3. We didn't have to study. | Não tivemos que estudar. |
| 4. We didn't have to prepare. | Não tivemos que preparar. |
| 5. We didn't have to speak. | Não tivemos que falar. |
| 6. We didn't have to stay. | Não tivemos que ficar. |
| 7. We didn't have to open. | Não tivemos que abrir. |

Practice 22: (Recorded)

Repeat each of these short sentences after your tape instructor. Group A says 'we went' somewhere; Group B says 'they went' somewhere.

- A.
1. Fomos ao centro.
 2. Fomos à embaixada.
 3. Fomos ao restaurante.
 4. Fomos lá embaixo.
 5. Fomos ao Rio.
 6. Fomos à cidade.
 7. Fomos à escola.
- B.
1. Foram à festa.
 2. Foram à escola.
 3. Foram a Nova York.
 4. Foram ao túnel.
 5. Foram ao Leme.
 6. Foram à cidade.
 7. Foram ao Rio.

Practice 23: (Recorded)

Respond to these questions in the negative, saying either 'No, we didn't go', or 'No, they didn't go', whichever is appropriate. Then check yourself with the correct response on the tape.

(1-9)

Practice 24: (Not recorded)

Give the Portuguese equivalents of these brief English sentences. Uncover the right hand column only to check your answers. You will find a variety of forms in this exercise.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Yara went to Boston yesterday. | A Yara foi a Boston ontem. |
| 2. Maria and Paul went with her. | Maria e Paulo foram com ela. |
| 3. Robert and Bill went to New York. | Roberto e Bill foram a Nova York. |
| 4. Santos and I didn't go with them. | Eu e o Santos fomos com eles. |
| 5. We went to have dinner in Bethesda. | Fomos jantar em Bethesda. |
| 6. But we didn't go to the movies. | Mas não fomos ao cinema. |
| 7. I went home (<u>para casa</u>). | Eu fui para casa. |
| 8. And Santos went to visit a friend. | E o Santos foi visitar um amigo. |

Part III. Present tense: We-forms and they-forms of ter, ser and estar

A. The verb ter.

Practice 25: (Recorded)

In this series of questions and answers an instructor will ask 'How many _____ do they have?' or 'How many _____ do you-all have?'. A second instructor will answer appropriately either 'We have _____' or 'They have _____'. There is space on the tape for you to repeat questions and answers.

Practice 26: (Recorded)

Ask the following questions of your friends, whom you address as vocês. Follow the pattern Vocês têm que...? You can verify your questions by checking the column on the right or by listening to the tape.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Do you have to study now? | Vocês têm que estudar agora? |
| 2. Do you have to get up early? | Vocês têm que levantar cedo? |
| 3. Do you have to speak English? | Vocês têm que falar inglês? |
| 4. Do you have to live in Rio? | Vocês têm que morar no Rio? |
| 5. Do you have to work today? | Vocês têm que trabalhar hoje? |
| 6. Do you have to stay in the school? | Vocês têm que ficar na escola? |
| 7. Do you have to leave with Joe? | Vocês têm que sair com José? |

Practice 27: (Recorded)

Now try these. Verify on tape and below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. We have two cars. | Temos dois carros. |
| 2. We have four daughters. | Temos quatro filhas. |
| 3. We have only one home. | Temos só uma casa. |
| 4. We have to prepare the dialog. | Temos que preparar o diálogo. |
| 5. We have to speak with you. | Temos que falar com você. |
| 6. We have to leave now. | Temos que sair agora. |
| 7. We have to spend the night. | Temos que passar a noite. |
| 8. We don't have to speak English. | Não temos que falar inglês. |
| 9. We don't have to do that (<u>isso</u>). | Não temos que fazer isso. |

B. Ser and estar

Observation: You will recall that you learned to use forms of ser when speaking of one's origin, where one comes from.

De onde você é?

Where are you from?

Sou de Nova Iorque.

I'm from New York.

You also learned that you use forms of ser when speaking of the permanent, geographically fixed location of something.

A embaixada é no centro.

The embassy is downtown.

O Rio é no Brasil.

Rio is in Brazil.

On the other hand, you learned that when the location is not fixed, but temporary, forms of estar are called for. Recall such sentences as these:

O Paulo está no centro.

Paul is downtown.

Eu estou no Brasil.

I'm in Brazil.

The above principles apply, of course, to the we-form and they-form of each of these verbs too. Here are the new forms:

	<u>ser</u>	<u>estar</u>
We are:	somos	estamos
They are:	são	estão

Hence, in summary, the four present tense forms of each are:

	<u>ser</u>	<u>estar</u>
I-form	sou	estou
He-form	é	está
We-form	somos	estamos
They-form	são	estão

Practice 28: (Recorded)

Now practice the we-forms. Repeat these short utterances after your instructor. In each case he says 'we are.....', first with somos, then with estamos.

Practice 29: (Recorded)

This is a practice with the they-forms, first são, then estão. Repeat after your instructor.

Practice 30: (Recorded)

Give the information requested on the tape.

Practice 31: (Recorded)

Answer affirmatively the questions given on the tape. Give just the appropriate verb form, followed by sim. Then check the tape for confirmation.

Part IV: The use of ser for identityObservation:

Ser is used with nouns to identify or classify. When we say that Yara é solteira we are identifying or classifying her as a 'single girl'. Likewise, when we refer to another young lady and say that Ela é filha do Senhor Silva we are identifying or classifying her as a 'daughter', and very specifically, the daughter of Mr. Silva. In both cases the formula is the same: é (a form of ser) plus a noun (solteira and filha). You can easily observe the same formula in Este é o meu amigo. In the sentence É ele ('It is he') the pronoun ele replaces a noun, but the same principle is involved.

People are classified in many ways; among the more common are nationality, job or profession, and membership in groups.

O Paulo é americano.

O Paulo é professor.

O Paulo é aluno.

Additional assorted examples of identification, all requiring ser, would be the following:

I am a Republican.

This is a hammer.

Ed is a lawyer.

Ed's car is a Ford.

Is it you?

KLM is an airline.

It's a boy!

In the plural:

We are housewives.

The men are all actors.

The passengers are children.

You are fools!

In all such cases the verb that is used with the identifying noun or pronoun is a form of ser. Forms of estar can never be used.

Practice 32: (Recorded)

A. Preliminary step

You need to know the Portuguese words for 'Brazilian', both masculine and feminine, in order to do this exercise and several of the following. Practice these words now.

brasileiro () ()x ()x ()x

brasileira () ()x ()x ()x

B. Listen to these questions and answers as given by Instructors A and B.

Practice 33: (Recorded)

Respond to these taped questions affirmatively, then check the tape for confirmation.

Practice 34: (Not recorded)

Practice making these statements and asking these questions until you can do them flawlessly. Use the right hand column only as a check.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Are you a teacher? | O senhor é professor? |
| 2. No, I'm a student. | Não, sou aluno. |
| 3. We all (<u>todos</u>) are students. | Todos somos alunos. |
| 4. We all are americans. | Todos somos americanos. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Paul and Robert are Brazilians. | Paulo e Roberto são brasileiros |
| 6. And they're not students. | E não são alunos. |
| 7. Where are they from? | De onde eles são? |
| 8. They're from Recife. | São do Recife. |
| 9. Are you (all) from the American Embassy? | Os senhores são da Embaixada Americana? |
| 10. We are, yes. | Somos, sim. |
| 11. Is this your car? | Este é o seu carro? |
| 12. No, it's not. | Não, não é. |

Practice 35: (Recorded)

The two short dialogs printed below are recorded on the tape. Listen to them and practice them with yourself or a fellow student until they flow freely.

1. A. Eles são brasileiros?
B. Não, não são. São americanos.
A. E os senhores? O que são?
B. Somos americanos também.
Somos da Flórida.

2. A. Todos somos alunos.
E os senhores, são alunos também?
B. Não, não somos.
A. São professores?
B. Somos, sim.
A. De onde são?
B. Somos do Brasil.

Observation:

The verb ser is also used in telling time, as you have observed in the dialog of this unit. This will be treated as a separate topic in the next unit.

Part V: The double negative não... nadaPractice 36: (Recorded)

Practice these short sentences, all of which contain the double negative não... nada.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Não sei nada. ()x | I don't know anything. |
| 2. Não tenho nada. ()x | I don't have anything. |
| 3. Ele não fala nada. ()x | He doesn't speak anything. |
| 4. Ele não pode fazer nada. ()x | He can't do anything. |
| 5. Ela não vai preparar nada. ()x | She's not going to prepare anything. |
| 6. Ela não gosta de nada. ()x | She doesn't like anything. |
| 7. Ela não gosta de fazer nada. ()x | She doesn't like to do anything. |
| 8. Você não pretende fazer nada? ()x | Don't you plan to do anything? |
| 9. Você não falou nada? ()x | Didn't you say anything? |
| 10. Vocês não prepararam nada? ()x | Didn't you all prepare anything? |
| 11. Eu não tive que estudar nada. ()x | I didn't have to study anything. |
| 12. Eu não achei nada. ()x | I didn't think anything. |
| 13. Não é nada. ()x | It's nothing.
(It isn't anything). |

Observation:

The double negative of the type illustrated above is considered bad grammar in English ('I don't know nothing'), but it has no such pejorative connotation in Portuguese.

Comprehension (Recorded)

Listen to these sentences on the tape. Tell your instructor which ones are not clear to you.

Translations

A. Practice putting these thoughts into Portuguese.

1. I know (eu sei) that he's married.
2. I know that he studies a lot.
3. I know what (o que) you can do.
4. I don't know what they can do.
5. I don't know what to do.
6. I don't know what to study.
7. I don't know what to prepare.
8. I don't know when to study.
9. I don't know when to leave.
10. I don't know where to live.
11. I don't know (conheço) your friend.
12. Good afternoon! Did you (os senhores) study a lot?
13. Good afternoon! Did you arrive OK?
14. Good afternoon! Did you eat lunch in the restaurant?
15. Good evening! Did you have dinner already?
16. Good evening! Did you work hard today?
17. Good idea! Let's (vamos) leave now!
18. Good idea! Let's get coffee later!
19. Good idea! Let's study tomorrow!
20. Good idea! Let's practice more!
21. It's two o'clock. Did she have lunch yet?
22. It's 9:00. Are you going to work now?
23. It's 5:00. Are we going to have dinner now?
24. It's 11:00. When are they going to study?
25. It's late. When are they going to leave?
26. It's early. Why is he going to get up now?

(The following are in the form of brief exchanges. Do these with a fellow student.)

27. Do you think it's a good idea?
Sure! Let's go now!
28. Do you think it's a good idea?
Sure! Let's eat dinner at home tonight.

29. Do you think it's a good idea?
No. I don't want to do that.
30. Do you think it's a good idea?
No. I don't like the idea.
31. Do you (os senhores) think it's a good idea?
No, we don't. We're tired. We have worked hard this afternoon.
32. It's ten o'clock. Do you think they've arrived yet?
I don't know. We can make a phone call.
33. It's six o'clock. Do you think they went to the movies?
I don't know. We can talk to Paul.
34. Do you think they went downtown tonight?
No. They went there last night.
35. Do you think.....?
(Interrupting, because you're tired of these questions:)
No, I don't think!

- B. Practice this tale (of woe), then recount it to your teacher. It's all in fun. The Portuguese version is on the tape, the English version below.
1. It's ten o'clock.
 2. The teachers haven't arrived yet, and I think I know why.
 3. They went to a party last night, and they stayed there until very late.
 4. Gosh! And we, [the] students, we studied so much! (so much = tanto). We spent hours on the dialog. We studied all night.
 5. And the teachers aren't here yet.
 6. We can't do the dialog without the teachers.
 7. Well—(ôba!) Here they are! Good afternoon!
- C. Prepare this brief dialog for display to your instructor.
- A. I'm hungry.
 - B. Me (eu) too. Where are we going to have lunch today?
 - A. I don't know. But I don't want to eat across the street (lá em frente) again.
 - B. Why don't we go to the Lucas restaurant?
 - A. Good idea! I haven't gone there yet.
 - B. Paulo and Yara ate dinner there last night. They said (that) they liked the food very much.

ANSWERS:

Practice 3.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 4. | g. 1 |
| b. 12 | h. 3 |
| c. 6 | i. 11 |
| d. 7 | j. 9 |
| e. 2 | k. 8 |
| f. 10 | l. 5 |

Practice 6.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 3 | g. 12 |
| b. 5 | h. 2 |
| c. 9 | i. 8 |
| d. 10 | j. 7 |
| e. 1 | k. 4 |
| f. 11 | l. 6 |