

UNIT 21

Part I

1. Listen to these verb forms.
 - a. () ()
 - b. () ()
 - c. () ()

2. The stem of these forms may sound familiar to you, but the endings probably do not. The forms have not been used in this text before. Here they are again. Listen and repeat.
 - a. () ()X ()X
 - b. () ()X ()X
 - c. () ()X ()X

3. What we are doing is simple. We are adding the ending -ava to the stems of three verbs that are well-known to you: ficar, falar and trabalhar. The situation looks like this.
 - a. Stem fic- plus ending ava = ficava
 - b. Stem fal- plus ending ava = falava
 - c. Stem trabalh- plus ending ava = trabalhava

4. Repeat again.
 - a. ficava ()X ()X
 - b. falava ()X ()X
 - c. trabalhava ()X ()X

5. The -ava ending on a verb signals a time reference which can be translated several ways in English. One frequent way is the phrase 'used to'. Thus, the form ficava often suggests the translation 'used to stay'. Likewise, the form falava often suggests the notion 'used to speak', and trabalhava the notion 'used to work'.

6. What is the notion suggested by this verb form?

() ()

(used to visit)

7. What is the notion suggested by this verb form?

() ()

(used to send)

8. How about this one?

() ()

(used to practice)

9. And this one?

() ()

(used to return)

10. Now, repeat the forms you heard in frames 6 through 9.

a. visitava ()X ()X

b. mandava ()X ()X

c. praticava ()X ()X

d. voltava ()X ()X

11. How would you express the notion 'used to study'?

(estudava)

Verify: ()X ()X

12. How would you express the notion 'used to arrive'?

(chegava)

Verify: ()X ()X

13. How about 'used to prepare'?

(preparava)

Verify: ()X ()X

14. And how would you say 'used to dance'?

(dançava)

Verify: ()X ()X

15. The 'used to' forms that you have just been practicing are both I-forms and he-forms. That is, the ending for the I-form and the ending for the he-form is the same: ava. To avoid ambiguity it is often necessary to precede the verb form with the appropriate noun or pronoun. For example:

eu falava	()X	()X
ele falava	()X	()X
você falava	()X	()X
Maria falava	()X	()X
José falava	()X	()X

16. So, how would you say 'Mary used to stay'?
(Maria ficava)

Verify: ()X ()X

17. How would you say 'Sandra used to work'?
(Sandra trabalhava)

Verify: ()X ()X

18. How would you say 'George used to practice'?
(Jorge praticava)

Verify: ()X ()X

19. Using the pronoun, how would you say 'she used to eat lunch'?
(ela almoçava)

Verify: ()X ()X

20. Using the pronoun, how would you say 'I used to eat dinner'?
(eu jantava)

Verify: ()X ()X

21. Again, using the pronoun você how would you say 'you used to arrive'?
(você chegava)

Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 1. (Recorded)

Learn to say the following sentences well enough so that you do not have to refer to the Portuguese at the right.

1. I used to work a lot. (Eu trabalhava muito.)
I would work all day. (Eu trabalhava o dia todo.)
2. I used to study too much. (Eu estudava demais.)
I would study all day. (Eu estudava o dia todo.)
3. He used to speak English. (Ele falava inglês.)
He would speak [it] well. (Ele falava bem.)
4. He used to eat lunch early. (Ele almoçava cedo.)
He'd always eat lunch at eleven. (Ele sempre almoçava às onze.)
5. She used to eat dinner late. (Ela jantava tarde.)
She'd always eat at ten. (Ela sempre jantava às dez.)
6. I used to stay home. (Eu ficava em casa.)
I'd stay with my son. (Eu ficava com o meu filho.)
7. He used to get up early. (Ele levantava cedo.)
He'd get up at six. (Ele levantava às seis.)
8. You used to arrive late. (Você chegava tarde.)
You'd arrive at nine. (Você chegava às nove.)
9. I used to stop in Florida. (Eu parava na Flórida.)
I'd stop in Miami. (Eu parava em Miami.)
10. She used to take the food. (Ela levava a comida.)
She'd always take sandwiches. (Ela sempre levava sanduíches.)

Practice 2. (Recorded)

Now, learn how to participate in these question and answer exchanges without having to refer to the Portuguese.

1. Would you [habitually] stay home? (Você ficava em casa?)
Yes, I would. (Ficava, sim.)
2. Would you [customarily] start at eight? (Você começava às oito?)
Yes, I would. (Começava, sim.)
3. Would you [customarily] study a lot? (Você estudava muito?)
Yes, I would. (Estudava, sim.)
4. Did you [habitually] rest on weekends? (Você descansava nos fins de semana?)
Yes, I did. (Descansava, sim.)
5. Did he [customarily] like the parties? (Ele gostava das festas?)
No, he didn't. (Não, não gostava.)
6. Did you [ordinarily] notice his accent? (Você notava o sotaque dele?)
Yes, I did. (Notava, sim.)
7. Would she [usually] arrive late? (Ela chegava tarde?)
No, she wouldn't. (Não, não chegava.)
8. Would she (usually) go to bed late? (Ela deitava tarde?)
Yes, she would. (Deitava, sim.)
9. Did you use to live in Texas? (Você morava no Texas?)
Yes, I did. (Morava, sim.)
10. Did you use to take sandwiches? (Você levava sanduíches?)
No, I didn't. (Não, não levava.)
11. Would you buy the food? (Você comprava a comida?)
Yes, I would. (Comprava, sim.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. Would you prepare the food?
No, I wouldn't. | (Você fazia a comida?)
(Não, não fazia.) |
| 13. Would Spanish get in the way?
Yes, it would. | (O espanhol atrapalhava?)
(Atrapalhava, sim.) |
| 14. Would it suit to go to the
mountains?
Yes, it would. | (Dava para ir às montanhas?)

(Dava, sim.) |

Practice 3. (Recorded)

Be sure you can translate these pairs of sentences. Notice how easily sempre and nunca adapt themselves to these situations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He used to stop in Brasilia.
He wouldn't stop in Recife. | (Ele parava em Brasília.)
(Ele não parava em Recife.) |
| 2. He used to stay till ten.
He would never stay later. | (Ele ficava até as dez.)
(Ele nunca ficava até mais tarde.) |
| 3. She would always speak Portuguese.

She wouldn't speak English. | (Ela sempre falava português.)

(Ela não falava inglês.) |
| 4. She always used to go to bed early.
She would never go to bed late. | (Ela sempre se deitava cedo.)
(Ela nunca se deitava tarde.) |
| 5. I always used to get back late.
I'd never get back early. | (Eu sempre voltava tarde.)
(Eu nunca voltava cedo.) |
| 6. I wouldn't take a Coke.
I'd always take another soft drink. | (Eu não aceitava Coca-cola.)
(Eu sempre aceitava outro refrigerante.) |
| 7. I didn't (use to) like the mountains.
I always used to like the beach. | (Eu não gostava das montanhas.)
(Eu sempre gostava da praia.) |
| 8. He'd never send a letter.
He'd always send a card. | (Ele nunca mandava uma carta.)
(Ele sempre mandava um cartão.) |

22. So much for the I and he-forms. Now let's go on to the we-form. Here is the ending for the we-form.

() () ()

23. This ending has three syllables, the first one of which is stressed. Repeat as indicated; stress the first syllable.

() ()X ()X ()X

24. Now let's put that ending on a verb and see what we have. Let's use the verb 'talk'.

() ()X ()X ()X

25. That was the way you say 'we used to talk'. Now, here is the way you say 'we used to stay'.

() ()X ()X ()X

26. And here is 'we used to arrive'.

() ()X ()X ()X

27. So, how would you say 'we used to live'?
(morávamos)

Verify: ()X ()X

28. How would you say 'we used to like'?
(gostávamos)

Verify: ()X ()X

29. How about 'we used to take'? (levar)
(levávamos)

Verify: ()X ()X

30. And how about 'we used to spend'? (passar)
(passávamos)

Verify: ()X ()X

31. Now let's leave the we-form for a moment and go on to the they-form: Here is the ending for the they-form.

() ()X ()X

32. The last syllable of this ending is an unstressed, nasal diphthong that you are already familiar with.

()X ()X

33. Here is the whole ending again. Be sure to stress the first syllable, not the diphthong.

() ()X ()X

34. Now let's put that ending on the verb 'speak' in order to say 'they used to speak'.

() ()X ()X

35. Now put it on another verb and say 'they used to live'.

() ()X ()X

36. Here is the way you say 'they used to practice'.

() ()X ()X

37. Now that you have the pattern, what is the form for 'they used to work'?

(trabalhavam)

Verify: ()X ()X

38. What is the form for 'they used to take'? (tomar)

(tomavam)

Verify: ()X ()X

39. How do you say 'they used to rest'?

(descansavam)

Verify: ()X ()X

40. And how do you say 'they used to begin'?
(começavam)

Verify: ()X ()X

41. Notice this contrast between 'they speak' and 'they used to speak'.

a. falar ()X ()X 'they speak'
b. falavam ()X ()X 'they used to speak'

42. Here are more contrasts of the same sort, the difference between 'they do something' and 'they used to do something'.

(1) a. morar ()X ()X
b. moravam ()X ()X

(2) a. tomar ()X ()X
b. tomavam ()X ()X

(3) a. começar ()X ()X
b. começavam ()X ()X

(4) a. jantar ()X ()X
b. jantavam ()X ()X

(5) a. preparar ()X ()X
b. preparavam ()X ()X

(6) a. levantar ()X ()X
b. levantavam ()X ()X

(7) a. atrapalhar ()X ()X
b. atrapalhavam ()X ()X

(8) a. deixar ()X ()X
b. deixavam ()X ()X

- (9) a. mudam ()X ()X
 b. mudavam ()X ()X
- (10) a. aceitam ()X ()X
 b. aceitavam ()X ()X

Observation

We have already indicated that the words 'used to' are only one possible way of thinking about these verb forms. Another useful way is the English word 'would'. Be not misled, however. The word 'would' serves several purposes in English. In the present context we are talking only about the 'would' which is the equivalent of 'used to', the 'would' that we frequently use when we are relating events that took place over and over again in the past. It is the 'would' that occurs in these sentences:

- a. When I was a teenager I would go to bed much later than I do now.
- b. I would always say 'good morning' to her but she would never even smile.
- c. In those days we would ordinarily begin our day's work at 8:00.

In these instances we are talking about habitual, customary, oft-repeated or continual actions in the past. Sometimes we feel comfortable describing such actions with the phrase 'used to', and sometimes we feel just as comfortable, or more so, using the word 'would'. (Notice that you can substitute 'used to' for 'would' in the above sentences.) Both of these English terms are useful in thinking about the Portuguese verb forms that we are studying in this unit, for they too (the Portuguese forms) reflect customary, habitual, oft-repeated or continual actions in the past.

Sometimes it is a bit awkward to force the words 'used to' or 'would' into the English translation, even though it is clear from the context that this is indeed the sense of the Portuguese. You will see some evidence of this in the dialogs and exercises of this unit.

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Learn how to say these sentences without having to refer to the right hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. They used to study a lot. | (Eles estudavam muito.) |
| They would study all day. | (Eles estudavam o dia todo.) |
| 2. They would speak English. | (Eles falavam inglês.) |
| They'd speak [it] well. | (Falavam bem.) |
| 3. They used to stop in Florida. | (Eles paravam na Flórida.) |
| They'd stop in Miami. | (Paravam em Miami.) |
| 4. They'd arrive real late. | (Eles chegavam muito tarde.) |
| They'd arrive after eleven. | (Eles chegavam depois das onze.) |
| 5. They used to live in Colorado. | (Eles moravam no Colorado.) |
| They used to live in Denver. | (Moravam em Denver.) |
| 6. We used to live in New York. | (Nós morávamos em Nova York.) |
| We used to live in Albany. | (Morávamos em Albany.) |
| 7. We used to begin real early. | (Nós começávamos bem cedo.) |
| We'd begin at seven. | (Começávamos às sete.) |
| 8. We used to stay till late. | (Nós ficávamos até tarde.) |
| We'd stay until one o'clock. | (Ficávamos até uma hora.) |
| 9. We would work a lot. | (Nós trabalhávamos muito.) |
| We'd work day and night. | (Trabalhávamos dia e noite.) |
| 10. We would eat dinner at home. | (Nós jantávamos em casa.) |
| We'd eat well. | (Jantávamos bem.) |

Practice 5. (Recorded)

Now, learn how to say these sentences.

1. We wouldn't stop in Baltimore. (Nós não parávamos em Baltimore.)
We'd stop in Philadelphia. (Parávamos em Filadélfia.)
2. We wouldn't speak English. (Nós não falávamos inglês.)
We'd speak Portuguese. (Falávamos português.)
3. We'd never get up late. (Nós nunca levantávamos tarde.)
We'd always get up at six. (Nós sempre levantávamos às seis.)
4. We'd never eat lunch there. (Nós nunca almoçávamos lá.)
We'd always eat lunch at home. (Nós sempre almoçávamos em casa.)
5. We'd never buy a Chevy. (Nós nunca comprávamos Chevrolet.)
We'd always buy a Ford. (Sempre comprávamos Ford.)
6. They'd never eat dinner in the restaurant. (Eles nunca jantavam no restaurante.)
They'd always eat dinner at home. (Sempre jantavam em casa.)
7. They'd never arrive late. (Eles nunca chegavam tarde.)
They'd always arrive early. (Sempre chegavam cedo.)
8. They'd never stay in a hotel. (Eles nunca ficavam no hotel.)
They'd always stay here. (Eles sempre ficavam aqui.)
9. They wouldn't take a Coke. (Eles não aceitavam Coca-cola.)
They'd take another soft drink. (Aceitavam outro refrigerante.)
10. They didn't (use to) like Saturdays. (Eles não gostavam dos sábados.)
They liked Sundays. (Eles gostavam dos domingos.)

Practice 6. (Recorded)

Practice asking and answering these questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Did you use to speak Spanish?
Yes, we did. | Os senhores falavam espanhol?
Falávamos, sim. |
| 2. Did you use to return early?
Yes, we did. | Os senhores voltavam cedo?
Voltávamos, sim. |
| 3. Would you practice a lot?
Yes, we would. | Os senhores praticavam muito?
Praticávamos, sim. |
| 4. Would you stay at the Embassy?

No, we wouldn't. | Os senhores ficavam na
Embaixada?
Não, não ficávamos. |
| 5. Would you drink coffee?
No, we wouldn't. | Os senhores tomavam café?
Não, não tomávamos. |
| 6. Did you [customarily] eat a
a good lunch?
Yes, we did. | Os senhores almoçavam bem?

Almoçávamos, sim. |
| 7. Did you [usually] send cards?
No, we didn't. | Os senhores mandavam cartões?
Não, não mandávamos. |
| 8. Did you [ordinarily] go to
bed early?
Yes, we did. | Os senhores se deitavam cedo?

Deitávamos, sim. |

Part II

1. Recall the irregular formation of adjectives and nouns that end in stressed -al.

final	()X	finais	()X
canal	()X	canais	()X
normal	()X	normais	()X
local	()X	locais	()X
formal	()X	formais	()X
legal	()X	legais	()X
anual	()X	anuais	()X
federal	()X	federais	()X

2. Nouns that end in stressed -el (the open E) go through a similar process to form their plurals. The word 'hotel' is an example. First, repeat just the singular.

() ()X ()X

3. Now repeat the plural form, i.e., the equivalent of 'hotels'.

() ()X ()X

4. Here is the word for 'paper'. This is a new item for you.

() ()X ()X ()X

5. Analogizing with the plural of 'hotel', how would you say the plural, 'papers'?

Verify: ()X ()X

6. Here is the word for 'ring', the kind you put on your finger. It too is a new word for you.

() ()X ()X

7. Again, by analogy, you should be able to say the plural form 'rings'. What is it?

Verify: ()X ()X

8. Here is the word for something very tasty, a kind of small pie, or turnover.

() ()X ()X

9. Generally, these small pastries are pretty good, and you will want to eat more than just one of them. When you want to tell the cook just how good they are, how are you going to put the word into the plural?

Verify: ()X ()X

10. Now, here are the above four items again. This time look at them as you are saying them.

hotel	()X	hotéis	()X
papel	()X	papéis	()X
anel	()X	anéis	()X
pastel	()X	pastéis	()X

11. Notice that the open E appears in the stressed syllable of these words. Notice, too, that this open E is retained in the plural where it is part of the stressed diphthong -Ei-.

hotéis ()X ()X
 papéis ()X ()X
 anéis ()X ()X
 pastéis ()X ()X

12. Here are a few additional, less commonly heard words that follow the above pattern. Follow along visually below, and repeat these items as they are given to you.

A. First, just the singular forms.

(1) pincel ()X ()X 'paint brush'
 (2) quartel ()X ()X 'barracks'
 (3) coronel ()X ()X 'colonel'
 (4) cascavel ()X ()X 'rattlesnake'
 (5) carrossel ()X ()X 'carrousel'

B. Now, the singular forms followed by the plural forms.

(1) pincel ()X pincéis ()X ()X
 (2) quartel ()X quartéis ()X ()X
 (3) coronel ()X coronéis ()X ()X
 (4) cascavel ()X cascavéis ()X ()X
 (5) carrossel ()X carrosséis ()X ()X

13. Words ending in stressed -ol (open o) also have a diphthong in their plural endings. The only word that you have had thus far that ends in stressed -ol is the word for 'Spanish', which can be both adjective and noun.

espanhol ()X ()X

14. Espanhol is just the masculine form (the feminine is espanhola). Here is the masculine plural form, with the diphthong.

() ()X ()X ()X

15. This is what it looks like:

espanhóis ()X ()X

16. Thus, if you want to say 'They are Spanish', you will say:

Eles são espanhóis ()X ()X

17. And, if you want to say 'Spanish restaurants', you will say:

restaurantes espanhóis ()X ()X

18. How would you say 'Spanish accents'?

(sotaques espanhóis)

Verify: ()X ()X

19. How about 'Spanish friends (masc.)?'

(amigos espanhóis)

Verify: ()X ()X

20. Other words that end in stressed -ol occur with somewhat less frequency in the language. Among them are the following two:

a. anzol ()X ()X 'fishing rod'

b. farol ()X ()X 'headlight'

21. Now, repeat the plural forms along with the singular.

a. anzol ()X ()X anzóis ()X ()X

b. farol ()X ()X faróis ()X ()X

22. So far we have taken care of the plural forms of words ending in stressed -al, -el and -ol. Is there a similar pattern for words ending in stressed -ul and stressed -il? For -ul, yes, there is. But the examples are few. The only one worth mentioning at this point is the adjective 'blue'. Here is the singular form.

azul () ()X ()X ()X

23. And here is the plural form.

azuis () ()X ()X ()X

24. Thus, is you want to say 'blue car', you will say it like this.

carro azul ()X ()X

25. And if you want to say the plural form, 'blue cars', you will say it like this.

carros azuis ()X ()X

26. How would you say the singular, 'blue book'?
(livro azul)

Verify: ()X ()X

27. How about the plural, 'blue books'?
(livros azuis)

Verify: ()X ()X

28. How would you say 'blue mountains'?
(montanhas azuis)

Verify: ()X ()X

29. This is the way you say 'the mountain is blue'.

A montanha é azul ()X ()X

30. How do you say 'The mountains are blue'?
(As montanhas são azuis)

Verify: ()X ()X

31. Do words that end in stressed -il follow the same pattern and have a diphthong in their plural forms? No, they do not. They simply change the l to s. Here are a few such words, first in their singular forms.

barril ()X ()X 'barrel'
civil ()X ()X 'civil'
gentil ()X ()X 'kind', 'polite'

32. This time repeat the singular and plural forms together.

<u>barril</u>	()X	()X	<u>barris</u>	()X	()X
<u>civil</u>	()X	()X	<u>civis</u>	()X	()X
<u>gentil</u>	()X	()X	<u>gentis</u>	()X	()X

33. This is the way you say 'He is very kind (polite)'.

Ele é muito gentil ()X ()X

34. How would you say 'They are very kind'?
(Eles são muito gentis)

Verify: ()X ()X

35. This is the phrase 'one barrel'.

um barril ()X ()X

36. How do you say 'three barrels'?
(três barris)

Verify: ()X ()X

Review Practice

Repeat these singular and plural items as they are given to you on the tape.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------|------|
| 1. pastel | ()X | pastéis | ()X |
| 2. anel | ()X | anéis | ()X |
| 3. formal | ()X | formais | ()X |
| 4. capital | ()X | capitais | ()X |
| 5. quartel | ()X | quartéis | ()X |
| 6. espanhol | ()X | espanhóis | ()X |
| 7. farol | ()X | faróis | ()X |
| 8. azul | ()X | azuis | ()X |
| 9. legal | ()X | legais | ()X |
| 10. civil | ()X | civis | ()X |
| 11. gentil | ()X | gentis | ()X |
| 12. hotel | ()X | hotéis | ()X |

DIALOG - Part I

<u>Onde você mora?</u>	<u>Yara</u> <u>Where do you live?</u>
<u>Eu moro em Alexandria.</u>	<u>Jack</u> <u>I live in Alexandria.</u>
antes	before, previously
<u>Onde você morava antes?</u>	<u>Yara</u> <u>Where did you (use to) live before?</u>
<u>Eu morava em Filadélfia.</u>	<u>Jack</u> <u>I used to live in Philadelphia.</u>
nascer	to be born
<u>Você nasceu lá?</u>	<u>Yara</u> <u>Were you born there?</u>
nasci a capital	<u>Jack</u> <u>(I) was born the capital</u>
<u>Não, eu nasci em Harrisburg, a capital.</u>	<u>No. I was born in Harrisburg, the capital.</u>

Part II

Yara

Onde é que você trabalhava, Frank?

Where did you use to work, Frank?

Frank

Londres
seção
política

London
section
political

Eu trabalhava em Londres, na seção política.

I worked (use to work) in London, in the political section.

Yara

viajar

to travel

Você viajava?

Did you (customarily) travel?

Frank

aliás
a Inglaterra

actually, as a matter of fact
England

Viajava. Aliás, eu viajava muito, na Inglaterra mesmo.

I did. As a matter of fact, I travelled a lot, in England itself.

Part III

Yara

Ana
Chinês

Anna
Chinese

Você sabe, Ana, que o Jorge falava Chinês muito bem?

Do you know, Anna, that George used to speak Chinese real well?

Jorge

Eu? Que Chinês?
Eu não falava Chinês.

Me? What (do you mean) Chinese?
I didn't use to speak Chinese!

inventar
cada

to invent
each

Você inventa cada uma!

You invent the darnedest things!
(Literally, You invent each one!)

Expansion Exercise 1. (Recorded)

This is additional practice with the verb viajar. Repeat these items as they are given to you on the tape.

Present

1. Você viaja muito?
2. Vocês viajam amanhã?
3. Nós não viajamos hoje, viajamos amanhã.
4. Quem viaja mais, você ou ele?
5. En não viajo nada.
6. Quando é que a senhora viaja? No sábado?

Past

7. Eles viajaram para o Brasil ontem.
8. Eu já viajei pela Pan American. Gostei muito.
9. Você viajou pela Varig?
10. Nós já viajamos três vezes ao Rio. Que cidade!
11. Quem viajou com vocês?

Neutral form

12. Quem quer viajar com ele?
13. Nós só vamos viajar segunda-feira.
14. Eu não vou viajar de carro. É longe.
15. Eles também pretendem viajar domingo?

Expansion Exercise 2. (Recorded)

Note well these instances of the use of aliás. Repeat first the part of the utterance that precedes the word aliás, then repeat the part that begins with the word.

1. Eu me levanto cedo; aliás, eu me levanto às seis e meia.
2. Eu não quero comer estes sanduíches; aliás, eu não estou com fome.
3. Acho que ele sai amanhã; aliás, eu tenho certeza.
4. Ele vai viajar pela Braniff; aliás, ele já reservou as passagens.

5. O professor Ferreira dá muitas provas; aliás, ele vai dar uma hoje.
6. O sanduíche é bom, viu? Aliás, é ótimo.
7. Você tem razão; aliás, você sempre tem razão.

Expansion Exercise 3.

Note well these examples of the exclamation Que used in the approximate sense of what do you mean? In each instance it should be easy to imagine that the speaker is disputing something that has just been said.

(with a noun)

1. Que Chinês! Eu não falo Chinês.
2. Que festa! Eu não vou dar uma festa.
3. Que sanduíches! Eu não vou levar sanduíches, viu?
4. Que Coca-cola! Aqui a gente não bebe Coca-cola.
5. Que feriado! Amanhã não é feriado.
6. Que notícias dele! Eu não recebi notícias dele.
7. Que filha! Ele não tem filha, viu?

(with an adjective)

8. Que espanhol! Ele é brasileiro.
9. Que velha! Ela não é velha!
10. Que solteira! Ela é casada.

(with a verb)

11. Que parar na Flórida! Eu não vou parar na Flórida.
12. Que fazer um passeio! Eu quero descansar, viu?
13. Que levar sanduíches! Nós vamos comer num restaurante.
14. Que preparar o diálogo! Hoje é sábado, viu?
15. Que passou bem a noite! Eu não dormi nada.
16. Que mandar um cartão! Eu vou escrever uma carta.
17. Que viajar pela Braniff! Eu vou viajar pela VARIG, viu?
18. Que moramos em Washington! Nós moramos em Maryland.
19. Que nasceu na Virginia! Eu nasci na Pennsylvania.
20. Que trabalhava em Londres! Ela trabalhava em Bonn.
21. Que está resfriado! Eu estou cansado só.
22. Que caiu no sono! Eu estou acordado, viu? Você inventa cada uma!

Translations

Be prepared to participate in these brief interchanges either with your teacher or a fellow student.

1. A. Você falava espanhol?
B. Falava. Eu morava em Caracas.
2. A. Os senhores moravam na África?
B. Morávamos. Nós trabalhávamos na embaixada em Cairo.
3. A. Eu nasci em Harrisburg.
B. Mesmo? A minha esposa nasceu perto de lá.
4. A. Eu sou de Albany. Eu nasci lá.
B. Mesmo? Eu trabalhava lá.
5. A. A Yara falava francês (French) bem, mas ela já esqueceu muito.
B. Eu também falava. Mas agora falo bem pouco.
6. A. Eu passava muitos fins de semana em Chicago. Eu trabalhava em Gary.
B. Mesmo? Eu conheço bem a cidade. Eu sou de lá.
7. A. Quando nós morávamos em Londres, nós jantávamos tarde.
B. E agora?
A. Agora nós jantamos cedo, lá pelas seis.
8. A. Quando eu morava em Nova Iorque eu levantava cedo.
B. E agora?
A. Agora eu levanto tarde, lá pelas oito.
9. A. Você trabalhava muito, não é?
B. Trabalhava. Eu ficava na Embaixada até às sete e só chegava em casa às oito.

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10. A. A que horas os senhores começavam o dia?
B. Nós começávamos às oito e quarenta e cinco, mais ou menos.
11. A. Das nove até às dez você sempre estudava?
B. Não. Eu descansava. Eu não gostava de estudar a essa hora.
12. A. Não dava para ir às montanhas?
B. Não dava. Nós sempre ficávamos na cidade.
13. A. Você falava espanhol bem?
B. Não. O francês sempre atrapalhava.
14. A. Você levava sanduíches?
B. Levava. Eu não gostava da comida do restaurante.
15. A. Eu voltava da praia cedo.
B. E eu ficava até bem tarde. Eu gostava tanto!
16. A. Eu praticava francês com ela.
B. Ela falava bem?
A. Falava. Ela nasceu em Paris, viu?