

Unit 4

1. Recall the word for 'tomorrow.'
 amanhã ()x ()x
2. Recall that the final syllable of the word has a nasal vowel.
 -nhã ()x ()x
3. This nasal vowel is a common one. You also came across it
 in the first syllable of the name Sandra.
 San- ()x ()x
 Sandra ()x ()x
4. Here it is again in the first syllable of the word for
 'band.'
 ban- ()x ()x
 banda ()x ()x
5. Because of the influence of English, it is easy to think
 you hear an n sound in Sandra and banda. But there is none
 there. What you hear in the first syllable of each word is
 a Portuguese nasal vowel, the same nasal vowel you hear in
 the last syllable of amanhã. Compare, and mimic.
 amanhã ()x ()x
 -ã ()x ()x
 San- ()x ()x
 Sandra ()x ()x
 ban- ()x ()x
 banda ()x ()x

6. Listen for the same vowel in the first syllable of this new word, the verb 'to dance.'

dançar ()x ()x

7. Again, the influence of English may lead you to think there is an n sound in the first syllable. But there is none there. What you hear is a nasal vowel. Mimic carefully.

dan- ()x ()x

dançar ()x ()x

8. Here are several more words with which you can practice this nasal vowel. We will not bother you with their meanings. Ignore the n and concentrate on the nasal vowel.

ando ()x

dando ()x

falando ()x

dançando ()x

quando ()x

antes ()x

santos ()x

tantos ()x

9. Now listen to the word for 'samba.'

samba () ()

10. It is the m that may get in the way here. The influence of English may lead you to think you hear an m sound in this word, but there is none there. What you hear is the same nasal vowel. Listen and mimic.

samba ()x ()x

11. Here is another name. It has this same nasal vowel. Just listen.

Santos () ()

12. Mimic the first syllable of the name.

San- ()x ()x

13. Now mimic both syllables.

Santos ()x ()x

14. Here is another name with the same nasal vowel. Just listen.

Ângela () ()

15. The nasal vowel is in the first syllable. Listen and mimic.

Ân- ()x ()x

16. The second syllable begins with the s sound of English 'leisure,' 'pleasure' and 'treasure,' or the z sound of 'azure.' Mimic carefully.

-ge- ()x ()x

17. Be sure you do not say the j sound of English 'job,' 'Jack,' etc. Mimic the syllable again.

-ge- ()x ()x

18. Now say the whole name.

Ângela ()x ()x

Exchange # 1

_____ Quem é essa moça?

_____ É a Sandra.

_____ Who is that girl?

_____ It's Sandra.

Exchange # 2

_____ O senhor conhece essa moça?

_____ Conheço sim. É a Ângela.

_____ Do you know that girl?

_____ Yes, I do. It's Ângela.

Exchange # 3

_____ Quem é esse rapaz? A senhora conhece?

_____ Claro. É o Santos.

_____ Who is that young man? Do
you know him?

_____ Certainly. It's Santos.

19. Observe and mimic this item.
do Marcos ()x ()x
20. The above item means 'of Marcos.'
do Marcos ()x ()x
21. Now observe and mimic this item.
a filha do Marcos ()x ()x
22. The above item literally means 'the daughter of Marcos.'
In everyday English we would translate it as 'Marcos's
daughter.'
a filha do Marcos ()x ()x
23. Using the same pattern you can now say 'Luís's daughter.'
a filha do Luís ()x ()x
24. Likewise you can say 'Santos's daughter.'
a filha do Santos ()x ()x
25. And you can say 'Paulo's daughter.'
a filha do Paulo ()x ()x
26. Also, you can substitute 'son' in the above phrases.
o filho do Marcos ()x
o filho do Luís ()x
o filho do Santos ()x
o filho do Paulo ()x
27. Observe and mimic this item.
da Yara ()x ()x
28. The above item means 'of Yara.'
da Yara ()x ()x

29. Now observe and mimic this item.

o filho da Yara ()x ()x

30. The above item literally means 'the son of Yara.' In everyday English we would translate it as 'Yara's son.'

o filho da Yara ()x ()x

31. Using the same pattern, you can also say 'Maria's son.'

o filho da Maria ()x ()x

32. You can say 'Sandra's son.'

o filho da Sandra ()x ()x

33. And you can say 'Ângela's son.'

o filho da Ângela ()x ()x

34. Also, you can substitute 'daughter' in the above phrases.

a filha da Yara ()x ()x

a filha da Maria ()x ()x

a filha da Sandra ()x ()x

a filha da Ângela ()x ()x

Exchange # 4

_____ O senhor conhece essa moça?

_____ Conheço sim. É a filha da Ângela.

_____ Do you know that young girl?

_____ Yes, I do. It's Ângela's
daughter.

Exchange # 5

_____ Quem é esse rapaz?

_____ É o filho da Maria.

_____ Who is that young man?

_____ It's Maria's son.

Exchange # 6

_____ Quem é esse rapaz? A senhora conhece?

_____ Conheço sim. É o filho do Santos.

_____ Who is that young man? Do
you know him?

_____ Yes, I do. It's Santos' son.

Exchange # 7

___ O senhor conhece a filha do Paulo?

___ Conheço sim. Chama-se Sandra.

___ Do you know Paulo's daughter?

___ Sure. Her name is Sandra.

Exchange # 8

___ Quem é?

___ É o Marcos, o filho do Santos.

___ Who is it?

___ It's Marcos, Santos' son.

35. In the upcoming exchanges you will have the chance to practice the phrase 'Where is?'. Here is the question-word 'Where?' First, just observe and listen.

onde () ()

36. The first syllable rhymes with the word bom. It has the same nasal vowel. Listen and mimic.

bom ()x ()x

on- ()x ()x

37. Now mimic the word onde, meaning 'Where?'

onde ()x ()x

38. Many speakers pronounce the word as you just heard it, with a recognizable d sound. Many others will pronounce it with the j sound of 'jeep,' as in this frame. Listen and mimic.

onde ()x ()x

39. For the moment we will use the j of 'jeep.'

onde ()x ()x

40. Now observe this item and repeat it.

onde está? ()x ()x

41. The above item means 'Where is?'

Onde está? ()x ()x

42. It is the way you will ask 'Where is Paul?', for example.

Onde está o Paulo? ()x ()x

43. And 'Where is Sandra?'

Onde está a Sandra? ()x ()x

44. And, indeed, 'Where is everybody and anybody?'

Onde está a Yara? ()x

Onde está a minha filha? ()x

Onde está o meu professor? ()x

Onde está o filho do Santos? ()x

Onde está a mais nova? ()x

Onde está a mais velha? ()x

45. Now we will give you a few of the responses. First, here is 'at home.'

em casa ()x ()x

46. Notice the z sound in casa.

casa ()x ()x

47. Notice also that there is no m sound in this phrase.

em casa ()x ()x

48. Now you can answer 'He (She) is at home.'

Está em casa ()x ()x

49. Here is 'in New York.' Just listen.

em Nova Iorque () ()

50. The word 'new' you have already had in the sense of 'young.'

nova ()x ()x

Nova Iorque ()x ()x

51. Now you can answer 'Paulo is in New York.'

O Paulo está em Nova Iorque ()x ()x

52. The word em meaning 'in' precedes quite a few place names.

Está em Washington ()x

Está em Filadélfia ()x

Está em Denver ()x

Está em Brasília ()x

Está em Lisboa ()x

53. By way of contrast, notice this item.

na festa ()x ()x

54. The above item means 'at the party.'

na festa ()x ()x

55. You will use the same pattern to say 'at school.'

na escola ()x ()x

56. Notice the o sound in escola. It resembles the a of English 'paws.'

paw ()x ()x

esco- ()x ()x

escola ()x ()x

na escola ()x ()x

57. So now you can say 'Ângela is in/at school.'

A Ângela está na escola ()x ()x

58. And you can say 'Yara is at the party.'

A Yara está na festa ()x ()x

59. Here is the word 'here.'

aqui ()x ()x

60. And here is the phrase 'is here.'

está aqui ()x ()x

61. Now you can say 'Marcos is here.'

O Marcos está aqui ()x ()x

62. And you can say 'Maria is here.'

A Maria está aqui ()x ()x

Exchange # 9

_____ Onde está Maria?

_____ Está em casa.

_____ Where's Maria?

_____ She's at home.

Exchange # 10

_____ Onde está a Ângela?

_____ Está na escola.

_____ Where's Angela?

_____ She's at school.

Exchange # 11

_____ Onde está a Sandra?

_____ Está na festa.

_____ Where's Sandra?

_____ She's at the party.

Exchange # 12

_____ Onde está o professor?

_____ Está em Washington.

_____ Where's the teacher?

_____ He's in Washington.

Exchange # 13

_____ Onde está a filha do Santos?

_____ Está aqui.

_____ Where is Santos' daughter?

_____ She's here.

Exchange # 14

_____ Onde está o Luís?

_____ Está em Nova Iorque.

_____ Where is Luís?

_____ He's in New York.

63. With the question-word Onde and the verb form vai you are now equipped to ask 'Where are you going?' First, just listen to the question.
- Onde o senhor vai? () ()
64. Now mimic.
- vai ()x ()x
- o senhor vai ()x ()x
- Onde o senhor vai? ()x ()x
65. Now substitute 'a senhora.'
- a senhora vai ()x ()x
- Onde a senhora vai? ()x ()x
66. We will approach the response by recalling the verb form that corresponds to 'I go' or 'I am going.'
- vou ()x ()x
67. You practiced this form in the phrase 'I'm going (doing) well, thanks.'
- Vou bem obrigado ()x ()x
68. Now notice its use in this phrase. Just listen.
- Vou a Nova Iorque () ()
69. The phrase means 'I'm going to New York.' The English preposition 'to' often translates as a in Portuguese. Mimic.
- a Nova Iorque ()x ()x
- Vou a Nova Iorque ()x ()x
70. Here is 'to Lisbon.'
- a Lisboa ()x ()x

71. Now you can say 'I'm going to Lisbon.'
 Vou a Lisboa ()x ()x
72. Here is 'to Brasília.'
 a Brasília ()x ()x
73. Now you can say 'I'm going to Brasília.'
 Vou a Brasília ()x ()x
74. You can also say 'I'm going to the party.'
 Vou à festa ()x ()x
75. Later on we will tell you the reason for the accent mark
 (˘) over the a. For now just repeat.
 Vou à festa ()x ()x
76. You can phrase questions such as the following.
 O senhor vai a Nova Iorque? ()x
 A senhora vai a Filadélfia? ()x
 O senhor vai à festa? ()x
77. And you can phrase answers such as the following.
 Vou sim ()x
 Não, não vou ()x
 Vou, claro ()x
78. The form vai accompanies o senhor and a senhora. It also
 accompanies Ângela, Marcos, filho, filha, etc., i.e. any
 third person item.
 a Ângela vai ()x
 o Marcos vai ()x
 o Paulo vai ()x

a minha filha vai ()x

o professor vai ()x

79. So you can also phrase questions such as these:

A Sandra vai? ()x

O Luís vai a Brasília? ()x

O amigo da Yara vai? ()x

80. And you can phrase answers like these:

A Yara vai sim ()x

Não, o Marcos não vai ()x

Exchange # 15

___ Onde o senhor vai?

___ Vou à festa.

___ Where are you going?

___ I'm going to the party.

Exchange # 16

___ Onde o Luís vai?

___ Vai a Nova Iorque.

___ Where is Luís going?

___ He's going to New York.

Exchange # 17

___ Onde a Ângela vai?

___ Vai a Lisboa.

___ Where is Ângela going?

___ She's going to Lisbon.

Exchange ~~17~~ 18

_____ A senhora vai a Denver?

_____ Não, não vou.

_____ Are you going to Denver?

_____ No, I'm not.

Exchange ~~18~~ 19

_____ O senhor vai à festa?

_____ Vou sim.

_____ Are you going to the party?

_____ Yes, I am.

Exchange ~~19~~ 20

_____ O Marcos vai?

_____ Vai sim.

_____ Is Marcos going?

_____ Yes, he is.

Exchange # 21

_____ A senhora vai?

_____ Vou sim.

_____ Are you going?

_____ Yes, I am.

Exchange # 22

_____ A professora vai?

_____ Não, não vai.

_____ Is the teacher going?

_____ No, she's not.