

UNIT 14

1. Here again is a familiar nasal diphthong.
()x ()x
2. It appears in two new words in this unit.
 1. () ()x ()x
 2. () ()x ()x
3. Recall the non-nasal diphthong in solteiro.
 1. ei ()x ()x
 2. solteiro ()x ()x
 3. (again) ei ()x ()x
4. Now try these words, all of which end with the same ei diphthong. Here, however, it is stressed.
 1. () ()x ()x
 2. () ()x ()x
 3. () ()x ()x
5. When the stressed ei diphthong is added to the stem of -ar verbs, as in the examples just given, the verb is transformed into the PAST TENSE of the I-form. That is, this stressed ei diphthong signals to the listener that the speaker did something in the PAST.
Thus:
 1. ()x ()x = I talked (past)
 2. ()x ()x = I worked (past)
 3. ()x ()x = I visited (past)
6. This is what the last three words look like. Look, listen and repeat.
 1. falei ()x ()x
 2. trabalhei ()x ()x
 3. visitei ()x ()x

18. So, how would you say 'I passed'?

Verify: ()x ()x

19. Repeat 'I studied' and 'I passed'.

1. ()x ()x

2. ()x ()x

20. What does this word mean? Be careful!

() ()

(I study: present tense)

21. The distinction between present tense and past tense is just as essential in Portuguese as it is in English. In the case of most Portuguese verbs this distinction is maintained by means of the verb endings.

22. Which of these verbs is present tense, No. 1 or No. 2?

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

(1)

23. Which two of these verbs are past tense?

(1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)

(2,4)

24. The present and past endings have different vowel sounds, and they have different stresses, too. The ei of falei is stressed; the o of falo is not stressed.

(falei) (falo) (falei) (falo)

25. The past tense of the he-form of an -ar verb is signalled by another diphthong: ou. Recall this diphthong in these familiar words.

1. sou ()x ()x

2. pouco ()x ()x

26. Try the diphthong by itself this time.

ou ()x ()x ()x

27. Now add it to the stem of several -ar verbs. Be sure to stress it.

1. falou () ()x ()x
2. chegou () ()x ()x
3. trabalhou () ()x ()x
4. achou () ()x ()x

28. This stressed ou signals that 'he (she, you) did something', in the past. Thus chegou would be the form you would use to express 'he arrived', 'she arrived' and 'you arrived'. As always the native speaker will use a noun or pronoun if the identity of the actor is not already clear. He may say ele chegou, Yara chegou, etc.

29. What does this mean in English?

() ()

(he got up)

30. What does this mean?

() ()

(you lived)

31. And this?

() ()

(she avoided)

32. How would you say 'she visited'? Use the pronoun.

Verify: ()x ()x

33. How would you say 'she talked'?

Verify: ()x ()x

34. How about 'he stayed'? Use the pronoun.

Verify: ()x ()x

35. And 'he practiced'?

Verify: ()x ()x

36. Here is 'you noticed!'

()x ()x

37. How would you say 'you studied'? Use the pronoun.

Verify: ()x ()x

38. How would you say 'you passed'?

Verify: ()x ()x

39. Here is another new -ar verb: the neutral form of 'prepare'.

() ()x ()x ()x

40. Here is 'he prepared'

()x ()x

41. What does this mean?

() ()

(I prepared)

42. The past tense verb forms that you have just been practicing all fall into regular, predictable patterns. In the dialog of this unit you will find several past tense forms that do not seem to follow a pattern. They are said to be irregular.

43. For example, here is the past tense of the I-form of 'going', that is, 'I went'.

() ()x ()x ()x

44. And here is the past tense of the he-form of 'going', that is, 'he went'.

() ()x ()x ()x

45. Listen to them side by side.

(I went) (he went) (I went) (he went)

46. Now repeat.

(I went)x (he went)x (I went)x (he went)x

47. Which one is this?

() ()

(he went)

48. Which one is 'I went'?

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

(2)

49. The past tense of the verb 'have' is also irregular in the past. Here is the I-form ('I had').

() ()x ()x ()x

50. Now listen to the he-form ('he had'). Do not repeat yet.

() () ()

51. Here are the he-form and the I-form, one after the other. Observe that it is the first vowel, not the final one, that distinguishes them.

(I had) (he had) (I had) (he had)

52. Now repeat the he-form.

he had ()x ()x ()x

53. Now repeat the he-form and the I-form.

he had ()x I had ()x he had ()x I had ():

54. You will remember that in the present tense you must insert the word que between a form of 'having' and a neutral form. Thus you have learned to say, for example, Tenho que ficar 'I have to stay'. This same que must again be inserted when you are dealing with the past tense. Therefore, 'I had to stay' is said as follows:

a. () ()

Likewise, 'He had to stay' is said as follows:

b. () ()

55. Repeat 'I had to stay'.

() ()x ()x

56. Now repeat 'He had to stay'.

() ()x ()x

57. What does this sentence mean in English?

() ()

(He had to leave)

58. What does this sentence mean?

() ()

(I had to leave)

59. What does this one mean?

() ()

(I had to work)

60. And this one?

() ()

(He had to work)

(For items 61-64 check the tape for confirmation after making your response aloud).

61. How would you say 'I had to work'?

() ()

62. How would you say 'I had to practice'?

() ()

63. How would you say 'He had to practice'?

() ()

64. And finally how would you say 'He had to talk'?

() ()

65. In this unit you will meet two more obligatory contractions. When the preposition a ('to', 'at') is followed by a definite article ('the'), the two items always combine to form a contraction. Thus, for example:

a + o contracts to ao.

66. Listen to ao, then repeat.

() ()x ()x ()x

67. Here is the way to say 'to the tunnel'.

() ()x ()x

68. Here is 'to the office'.

() ()x ()x

69. This is 'to the downtown'.

() ()x ()x

70. How would you say 'to the park'?

Verify: ()x ()x

71. How would you say 'to (the) Rio'?

Verify: ()x ()x

72. When a is followed by the feminine definite article a, the resulting contraction is simply a slight lengthening of the a sound. In normal speech this is sometimes very difficult to hear. The contraction is written with just one a, over which is placed a grave accent (`). Thus:

a ('to') + a ('the') = à ('to the')

73. Here is the way to say 'to the city'. (Lengthen the a sound just a bit.)

() ()x ()x ()x

74. Here is 'to the party'.

() ()x ()x ()x

75. This is 'to my wife'.

() ()x ()x ()x

76. How would you say 'to the room'?

Verify: ()x ()x

77. How would you say 'to the Embassy'?

Verify: ()x ()x

78. Here is 'in the afternoon'. Literally, 'at the afternoon'.

() ()x ()x

Observation

We are coming to another contraction, one which occurs much less frequently than the others you already know. It is the sequence 'in it', or 'on it'. First of all, let us explain that after a preposition ('in', 'at', 'for', 'to', etc.) the word 'it' assumes either a masculine form (ele) or a feminine form (ela), thereby reflecting the gender of the item being talked about. When the preposition is em, a contraction always results.

Em + ele = nele on it (masc.)

Em + ela = nela on it (fem.)

79. Here, then, is nela. (Notice the open E sound.)

() ()x ()x ()x

80. And here is nele. (There is no open E sound.)

() ()x ()x ()x

81. Is this item referring to something masculine or something feminine?

() ()

(masc.)

82. Which of these items refers to something feminine?

(1) (2) (3) (1) (2) (3)

(1)

83. And here, on paper only, are two English words, the Portuguese counterparts of which appear for the first time in this unit. We want to remind you of where these English words are stressed, and we have done so by writing a stress mark over the stressed vowels. Say these words to yourself.

1. diálogo
2. difícil.

84. Now listen to the Portuguese counterparts.

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

85. Here they are again. Listen, then with your pencil write a stress mark over the stressed vowel of each. Don't repeat yet.

1. () () diálogo
2. () () difícil

{diálogo}
{difícil}

86. Now continuing to be mindful of the stress, repeat these two words as indicated.

1. () ()x ()x ()x
2. () ()x ()x ()x

Dialog

o professor, a professora	teacher
o aluno	student

O professor

fazer	do, make (neutral form)
a tarde	afternoon
à tarde	in the afternoon
hoje à tarde	this afternoon

O que é que o senhor vai
fazer hoje à tarde?

What are you going to do
this afternoon?

estudar	study (neutral form)
a lição	lesson
treze	thirteen

O aluno

Vou estudar a lição treze.

I'm going to study lesson
thirteen.

estudou	studied (he-form: pas)
ontem	yesterday

O professor

O senhor não estudou ontem?

Didn't you study [it]
yesterday?

estudei

doze

a doze

studied (I-form: past)

twelve

the [lesson] twelve

O aluno

Não. Estudei a doze.

tão

difícil

E é tão difícil!

passei

a hora

nela

Passei três horas nela.

Nossa!

então

foi

ao

ao cinema

No. I studied number twelve

so

difficult

And it's so difficult!

spent (I-form: past)

hour

on it [i.e., the
lesson]

I spent three hours on it.

Gosh! *

then

went (He-form: past)

to the

to the movies

O professor

Nossa! Então o senhor não
foi ao cinema com os outros.

fui

fiquei

Gosh! Then you didn't go
to the movies with the
others.

went (I-form: past)

stayed (I-form: past)

*Literally, short for Nossa Senhora! (Our Lady!), a mild oath.

O aluno

Não, não fui. Fiquei em casa.

tive
preparar
tive que preparar
o diálogo

Tive que preparar os diálogos.

No, I didn't go. I stayed at home.

had (I-form: past)
prepare (neutral form)
I had to prepare
dialog

I had to prepare the dialogs.

A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

Practice Exercises

Part I. Past tense of -ar verbsPractice 1: (Recorded)

Listen to these I-forms of -ar verbs in the past. In each case the instructor is saying 'I did something.' Repeat after him. The pronoun for 'I' is deliberately omitted.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. studied | 7. avoided |
| 2. spoke | 8. visited |
| 3. practiced | 9. arrived |
| 4. noticed | 10. worked |
| 5. liked | 11. passed |
| 6. got up | 12. prepared |

Practice 2: (Recorded)

Now listen to these he-forms of -ar verbs in the past. In each case the instructor is saying that 'somebody else' did something. However, 'somebody else' remains nameless for the sake of this practice. Repeat each one.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. studied | 7. avoided |
| 2. spoke | 8. visited |
| 3. practiced | 9. arrived |
| 4. noticed | 10. worked |
| 5. liked | 11. passed |
| 6. got up | 12. prepared |

Practice 3: (Recorded)

In this practice you are to determine whether the instructor is saying 'I did something' or 'he did something'. You have only the verb endings to guide you. Mark your choice in the appropriate column in the chart below. Answers are at the end of this unit.

	<u>I</u> did'	<u>He</u> did'
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

Practice 4: (Recorded)

Determine which of these forms say 'he did something' (past) and which ones say 'I do something' (present). Mark the chart accordingly.

	<u>He</u> <u>did</u>	<u>I</u> <u>do</u>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

Practice 5: (Recorded)

In this practice you will again hear your instructor mix I-forms and he-forms at random, but this time he is putting them all in the past. Furthermore, he is preceding each one with a noun or pronoun. Listen, and repeat each one.

(1-24)x

Practice 6: (Recorded)

The English voice on the tape will ask you to give certain information about yourself, and you are to give it immediately afterwards in the pause provided. For example, in No. 1. the English voice will say, 'Tell me that you arrived', and you will answer in Portuguese, 'I arrived'. Use the pronoun eu in your response. The correct response appears on the tape.

(1-12)

Practice 7: (Recorded)

This time the English voice will ask you to tell what others did, and you are to respond as directed, using nouns and pronouns as appropriate. For example, if the English voice says, 'Tell me that Yara arrived', you will respond in Portuguese, 'Yara arrived'. The correct response appears on the tape.

(1-14)

Practice 8: (Recorded)

Instructor A will ask Instructor B if he (Instructor B) did something, and Instructor B will answer either that he did or that he did not. Just listen; do not repeat.

(1-8)

Practice 9: (Recorded)

This time instructor A will ask you if you did something. Answer affirmatively in numbers 1-6; answer negatively in numbers 7-12. You will then hear your response confirmed. (Note: instructor A is using o senhor in his questions. If you are female, you should mentally convert this to a senhora.)

Practice 10: (Recorded)

In this exercise instructor A will ask instructor B if somebody else did something, and instructor B will answer either affirmatively or negatively. Just listen; do not repeat.

(1-8)

Practice 11: (Recorded)

In this exercise the instructor will ask you if somebody else did something, and you should reply, affirmatively in 1-6, and negatively in 7-12. You will hear your answer confirmed.

Practice 12: (Recorded)

In this exercise you are to ask the questions, rather than give the answers. Using O senhor, practice asking the following questions. (The questions, not the answers, are recorded on the tape. Check them to confirm your response.)

1. Did you study?
2. Did you work?
3. Did you practice?
4. Did you get up?
5. Did you like [it]?*
6. Did you notice [it]?*
7. Did you speak Portuguese?
8. Did you avoid the traffic?
9. Did you visit Paul?
10. Did you arrive yesterday?
11. Did you prepare the dialog?
12. Did you spend three hours?

Practice 13: (Recorded)

In this exercise you are to ask the questions about another person, either Yara or Paulo, as indicated. Again, you should confirm your question by checking with the tape.

1. Did Yara get up?
2. Did Yara get up at seven?
3. Did Yara practice?
4. Did Yara practice the dialog?
5. Did Paul study?
6. Did Paul study (the) lesson thirteen?

*Do not try to put 'it' into Portuguese.

7. Did Paul work?
8. Did Paul work yesterday?
9. Did Paul work this afternoon?
10. Did Yara prepare?
11. Did Yara prepare well?
12. Did Yara arrive?
13. Did Yara arrive early?
14. Did Yara speak English?
15. Did Yara speak English with you?
16. Did Yara spend (pass) the day with you?

Practice 14: (Recorded)

This exercise contrasts the past tense with the future construction that you have learned. Below you will find a list of 'actions'. In each case you are to say that Paulo didn't do the action yesterday but that he is going to do it today. Number 1, for example, would be as follows:

0 Paulo não estudou ontem, mas ele vai estudar hoje.
(Paul didn't study yesterday, but he's going to study today.)

Check your answer with the tape.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. study | 5. prepare the dialog |
| 2. work | 6. get up early |
| 3. practice | 7. speak Portuguese |
| 4. arrive | |

Part II: Past tense of 'having'

Practice 15: (Recorded)

On the tape you will hear your instructor say 'I had to work', then 'I had to practice', then a number of other actions that he had to perform and indeed did perform. Repeat each short phrase after him, imagining that you yourself had to perform the action and did so. Observe the word que preceding the neutral form.

(1-9)x

Practice 16: (Recorded)

This time you will hear your instructor say that somebody else (whose name is omitted here) had to perform a number of actions. As before, repeat each short phrase.

(1-9)x

Practice 17: (Recorded)

In this practice Instructor A will ask Instructor B if he (Instructor B) had to do something, and B will answer either that he had to or that he did not have to. Notice that Instructor B does not need to repeat the neutral form in his answer. Just listen.

(1-8)

Practice 18: (Recorded)

This time Instructor A's questions are directed at you, (and he is using the familiar você!) Answer affirmatively, then check your response with the tape.

(1-8)

Practice 19: (Recorded)

Listen to the tape. An English voice will instruct you to say that you had to do such-and-such. Make your response, then check with the tape for confirmation.

(1-7)

Practice 20: (Recorded)

This time the English voice will instruct you to say that somebody else had to do something. Again, make your response and confirm with the tape.

(1-7)

Practice 21: (Recorded)

Now ask the questions which are requested by the voice on the tape. After responding, check the tape for confirmation. (Use você in numbers 1-5).

(1-9)

Part III: More obligatory contractions with aPractice 22: (Recorded)

Practice repeating these contractions.

A. a + o = ao Usual English equivalent is 'to the, at the'.

1. ao Rio: () ()x ()x
2. ao centro: () ()x ()x
3. ao parque: () ()x ()x
4. ao túnel: () ()x ()x
5. ao Brasil: () ()x ()x
6. ao Carlos: () ()x ()x
7. ao cinema: () ()x ()x

B. a + a = à Usual equivalent is 'to the, at the'.

1. à avenida: () ()x ()x
2. à festa: () ()x ()x
3. à embaixada: () ()x ()x
4. à mesa: () ()x ()x
5. à cidade: () ()x ()x
6. à sala: () ()x ()x

Practice 23: (Recorded)

Listen to these brief questions and answers as spoken by two instructors on the tape. Do not repeat.

(1-7)

Practice 24: (Recorded)

How would you say these short utterances?

1. I'm going to the party.
2. I'm going to the movies.
3. I'm going to (the) Rio.
4. He's going to the embassy.

5. He's going to (the) Brazil.
6. He's going to the park.
7. He's going to the city.
8. Are you going to the other room? (Use o senhor.)
9. Are you going to the city?
10. Are you going to the office?

Part IV: Past tense of 'going'

Practice 25: (Recorded)

Your tape instructor will say a series of sentences beginning with 'I went'. Repeat each one after him.

(1-10)x

Practice 26: (Recorded)

In this series the instructor tells you that 'somebody else went'. Repeat after him.

(1-10)x

Practice 27: (Recorded)

Listen to these brief questions and answers. Do not repeat.

(1-8)

Practice 28: (Recorded)

In this exercise the voice on the tape requests that you ask him a number of questions. Do so, then check the tape for confirmation of your questions. Use você for 'you'.

Practice 29: (Recorded)

In this exercise you are to answer the questions you hear on the tape. Answer 1-5 affirmatively, 6-10 negatively. The answers are recorded for you.

Part V: More on the conjunction que.

In the last unit you practiced using the conjunction que ('that') in such sentences as these:

Acho <u>que</u> vai chover.	(I think <u>that</u> it's going to rain.)
Parece <u>que</u> vai chover.	(It seems <u>that</u> it's going to rain.)

Now, you will see that you will also have frequent occasions to use the que after various forms of the verb falar.

Ele fala <u>que</u> vai chover.	(He says <u>that</u> it's going to rain.)
Ele falou <u>que</u> estudou muito.	(He said <u>that</u> he studied a lot.)

In such instances it is best to think of falar as meaning 'to say', rather than 'to speak' or 'to talk'.

Practice 30: (Recorded)

Listen to these short sentences, all of which begin with Ele fala que (He says that). Repeat each one.

(1-11)x

Practice 31: (Recorded)

All of these sentences begin with Ele falou que (He said that). Repeat each one.

(1-11)x

Practice 32: (Recorded)

All of these sentences begin with Eu falei que (I said that). Repeat each one.

(1-10)x

Practice 33: (Recorded)

In this practice you will hear instructor A ask instructor B, 'Did you say that you did such-and-such?' Instructor B will answer either, 'I said so', or 'I didn't say so'. Listen to both the questions and the answers, and repeat only the answers.

(1-7)

Comprehension

Listen to these sentences on the tape and make a note of any that you do not fully understand.

Translations

- A. Say these thoughts in Portuguese. They form a simple narrative.
1. Yesterday I prepared lesson twelve.
 2. I also had to prepare lesson eleven.
 3. I had to work all day; I didn't go to the movies.
 4. Today I'm going to prepare lesson thirteen.
 5. It looks like (parece que) I'm going to work all day today, too.
 6. I had to spend two hours on the dialog yesterday.
 7. But the dialog of lesson thirteen doesn't seem so difficult.
 8. Gosh! It's raining again!
 9. And it looks like it's going to rain this afternoon too.
 10. I like to study when it's raining.
 11. I intend to study a lot.
 12. I'm going to Brazil, and in Brazil I have to speak Portuguese.
 13. I never (nunca) lived in Brazil.
 14. But my teacher lived in Brazil.
 15. She is from Rio; she knows the city well.
 16. She says (fala) that Rio is a marvelous city.
 17. And it really is!
 18. She says that she likes to live in Rio.
 19. I am going to like [it] too.
 20. I'm tired! I practiced Portuguese all morning (toda a manhã).
 21. But what am I going to do?
 22. I'm going to stay until 4:00.
 23. The teacher is tired too. She worked all morning, too.
 24. And what is she going to do?
 25. She's going to work until 5:00.
 26. She speaks English very well, without [an] accent.

B. Now relate this little story about your classmate, Bill, in Portuguese.

1. Bill had a good day today.
2. He got up early—at 5:00.
3. He arrived here at 7:00 and studied until 9:00.
4. The teacher worked with him from nine until ten.
5. He prepared another (outra) lesson and the teacher worked with him again at 2:00.
6. He had to leave at 3:00.
7. He went to visit some friends in Baltimore.
8. He's going to stay in Baltimore three days.

C. Prepare these two brief dialogs with one of your classmates for presentation to your instructor. One of them is given to you in Portuguese.

1. A. Aren't you going to study this afternoon?
B. No. I'm tired. I'm going to the movies.
A. When are you going to prepare the lesson?
B. I prepared [it] yesterday.
A. Is it difficult?
B. A little. I had to spend an hour on the dialog.
2. A. O senhor está resfriado?
B. Não, não estou. Estou cansado só.
A. Tem que trabalhar hoje?
B. Tenho. E ontem trabalhei dez horas.
A. Dez horas!? Nossa! Quando chegou em casa?
B. Às oito.

Practice 3: He: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14
I: 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13

Practice 4: He did: 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14
I do: 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13