

# Aquarela

## Portuguese for Foreigners

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Illustration by Flávio Tavares

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by Tarcisio N. Buriti.

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## *About the author*

**Tarcisio Navarro Buriti**, a native of Brazil, relocated to Washington, D.C., United States, in 1992. Since then, he has dedicated himself to teaching Portuguese and promoting Brazilian culture, demonstrating his expertise and commitment to helping others acquire a second language. Buriti's proficiency in this field has opened up numerous opportunities, including his role as an instructor at the Foreign Service Institute of the U.S. Department of State, where he assists Foreign and Civil Service Officers in preparing for their overseas assignments. He has also collaborated with prestigious institutions such as The Graduate School-USDA, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), The World Bank, and several private foreign language institutes in Washington, D.C. Moreover, Buriti holds an MBA from Johns Hopkins University.

With more than eighteen years of experience, Buriti has achieved remarkable success in various aspects of adult second language acquisition and program/project management. His expertise encompasses curriculum development, testing, coaching, instruction, interpretation, translation, and localization for a wide range of organizations, including U.S. Federal Government agencies, international institutions, the military, the diplomatic corps, and private corporations. Notably, he has overseen a federal government contract with the Department of Defense, where he managed a dynamic online platform designed to assess language proficiency.

Furthermore, since the publication of the inaugural edition of Aquarela Português for Foreigners in 2007, Buriti has been effectively operating his own publishing and language services company.

## *Credits*

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This book is dedicated to the memory of my father Tarcisio de Miranda Buriti and to my mother Glauce Navarro Buriti, two outstanding professors who taught me the art of living.

To my dear friend, Belmira Daleney, who taught me how much fun teaching Portuguese and Brazilian culture can be. She shared her many talents and helped me nurture the seed that made this book a reality.

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I must also thank my colleagues who I worked with during all these years of teaching Portuguese, for their support, enthusiasm and interest in the final product.

The beauty of Brazil could not have been portrayed without the help of the great Brazilian artists Flávio Tavares (book cover and illustrations), Fred Svendsen (illustrations), Miguel dos Santos (illustrations), Sergio Lucena (illustrations), Germano Romero (photographs), Tuta Veloso (photographs), and family member and friends who contributed their pictures to illustrate this book.

Finally, I want to thank to Almira Hagen, Fredrik Boklin, Jeff Wade, Jener Silva, Greg Rudl, Jett Pihakis, and Neusa Maria Medeiros for helping me make this book possible, as well as my aunt Maria Celi Amorim, and all my dear friends who believed in me.

## *Foreword*

*Aquarela - Portuguese for Foreigners* is designed to teach Portuguese as a second language to people who are interested in learning the language and culture of Brazil. This encompasses the history, music, culture, geography and food of this fascinating country. Brazil is a huge melting pot. Today's Brazilians are the descendants, mostly intermixed, of Africans, Europeans, Native Indians, Asians and Middle Easterners.

Brazilian culture is complex and varied; it is the land of soccer, samba, bossa nova and the Amazon. Despite these culturally important aspects of life in Brazil, it is a potentially rich country with a strong industrial sector, large agricultural production, and rich natural resources. Brazil is the fifth most populous country in the world, after China, India, the US, and Indonesia, and it is currently the tenth largest economy in the world. The economies and populations of Brazil and the United States are the two largest in the Western Hemisphere. Whether you are interested in business, pleasure or both, *Aquarela* will expose you all aspects of Brazilian Portuguese and culture.

This textbook aims to be a practical approach to language training, focusing on everyday language use as well as work-related situations. The method provides students of Brazilian Portuguese with an in-depth, structured approach to learning vocabulary, and helps them develop oral communication and comprehension skills. Grammar is explained for practical use, keeping linguistic terminology to a minimum. This book is an excellent source of wide-ranging, up-to-date vocabulary and useful phrases, and is suitable for adult students.

This comprehensive textbook features **8 hours of high-quality audio lessons** and concepts in Brazilian Portuguese language instruction that the author have developed over the last 18 years while teaching Portuguese to hundreds of students of US Federal Government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and private sector. **The textbook audios enable you to hear Portuguese as it is really spoken by presenting dialogues between native Brazilian speakers from different regions.** The audio files include recordings of all **10 lesson dialogues** and texts, some grammar, vocabulary and oral exercises.

Although *Aquarela* is primarily intended for **beginner to intermediate level** students, given the textbook's comprehensive nature, it will prove useful to anyone in need of a thorough and well-organized, easy-to-use textbook and a review of Portuguese.

*Aquarela* was created to be practical and user-friendly. It contains original artwork and photos which help the user better visualize the beauty of Brazil's landmarks, architecture, landscape, folklore and culture. Lessons are easy to access thanks to a straightforward structure. Grammar is explained in English, presented schematically with graphics and tables, and in context, emphasizing particular grammatical concepts introduced in logical order.

**Lessons in Aquarela: Portuguese for Foreigners** are divided into the following sections:

1. Interactive dialogues or text with bilingual glossary
2. Reading comprehension exercises
3. Explanation of grammar
4. Extensive grammar drills and exercises
5. Cultural notes
6. Common expressions and idioms
7. Songs and corresponding exercises
8. Role-plays
9. Listening comprehension exercises
10. YouTube video activities
11. Self-evaluation quizzes

In addition, the book contains five appendices:

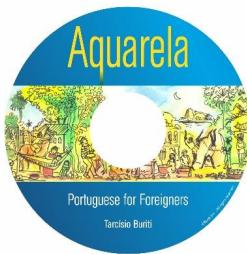
- Appendix 1 has important demographic information about Brazil;
- Appendix 2 consists of answers to the Oral Exercises;
- Appendix 3 contains the answers to the Listening comprehension exercises;
- Appendix 4 gives the answers to each self-evaluation quiz;
- Appendix 5 includes a complete table of regular and irregular verbs.

Aquarela is a valuable tool to help the student explore a new culture, new horizons, and to learn how to communicate with the people of Brazil.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

*We would like to inform you that all the music featured at the end of each lesson in "Aquarela: Portuguese for Foreigners" is intended for pedagogical purposes only. To access and listen to the songs, both students and teachers should visit the official website at <http://www.aquarelabooks.com>. Please respect copyright laws and utilize the designated website for an enriched learning experience.*

## Aquarela Audio Lessons & Songs



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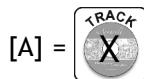
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[A] = 

# Language Learning Tips



This section contains a collection of advice, suggestions, tips and techniques for learning languages. Most are based on my own experiences, on language learning theories and come from other people.

## Learning pronunciation and Listening Comprehension

Learning the pronunciation of a language is a very important part of acquiring a new foreign language especially if you want to speak the language well. Therefore, pay particular attention to the pronunciation and review it regularly. Before you start trying to speak Portuguese, spend some time tuning your ears to its sounds and rhythms. Each language has its own musicality, known as rhythm. You may do this by listening to the language as much as possible via the audio CD which comes with the book, Brazilian television websites, online radio stations, movies and native speakers in your neighborhood, sing songs. Singing really does work to improve learning and build confidence. There are plenty of songs on “Aquarela Portuguese for Foreigners” and on the Internet for you to practice. This is a fun way to improve your pronunciation and vocabulary as well. At the same time by turning your ears you are also improving listening comprehension. Remember, it does not matter if you understand only a little or nothing at all at the beginning. However, when you continue to listen to the language as much as possible, you will gradually become familiar with the sounds and rhythms of the Portuguese and start to be able to pick out words and phrases. Eventually you'll be able to understand most if not all of it.

## Improve speaking by using “Shadowing” method

There is a very interesting technique called “Shadowing” developed by Professor Arguelles which is designed to help improving intonation, pronunciation, and accent. Shadowing is a method in which you listen and simultaneously echo a recording of a foreign language. In this technique learners listen to a flowing conversation and “shadow” the conversation by repeating immediately afterwards. Shadowing is a training method that raises ability from intellectual understanding to practical application. It is quite an intensive learning method where you listen and speak at almost exactly the same time. You have to practice for a very good period of time.

Shadowing exercises your ability to pronounce Portuguese in the same manner as a native Brazilian person. By practicing regularly, your intonation will improve without you being consciously aware of it. By practicing Shadowing every day, your knowledge of vocabulary, expressions and conversation will gradually start to accumulate within your mind.

Text above taken from Shadowing: Let's Speak Japanese!

## Learning vocabulary

Building up your vocabulary in Portuguese language can take many years. Learning words in context from written and spoken material is probably the most effective way to do this. You could also try learning words in a more systematic way. Learn a certain number of words every day.

There are a few tips you can try such as:

- Use flash cards.
- Think of cognates and usages. Think of words directly related to the word in question cognates.  
CAUTION: the cognate is rarely the exact equivalent of the meaning of the original word.
- Visualize and vocalize. Meditate on an image that the word represents or suggests as you say it aloud.

- Read, write, and recite phrases. Discover, create, and review many comprehensible phrases using the word to be remembered. This helps you to deep-process the word by working it into a whole web of meanings.
- Repeat, repeat, and repeat again.
- Attend, Echo, and Associate.
- Read freely and abundantly

### **Learning grammar**

Familiarity with the grammar of Portuguese language enables you to understand it, and also to construct your own phrases and sentences. It's not essential to know all the grammatical terminology or to understand why words change, as long as you're able to apply to relevant changes when necessary.

### **Practice speaking**

Learning a foreign language is not a matter of only reading some grammar rules and memorizing some vocabulary words. Acquiring a language is learning a skill, not a body of information. That is, you must not only understand the ideas and concepts, have information at hand, but you must also make your body accustomed to using that information in physical activity: in this case the physical activity involved is speaking, listening, writing and reading. Therefore, you need, then, not only to memorize and understand, but also **to practice!**

Another important thing, don't be afraid to make mistakes. Self-consciousness can be a mighty obstacle to learning a language. Practice Portuguese with your colleagues in class, your teacher, and with native speaker if you know any, of course, outside the classroom.



**Useful Brazilian websites for you to practice Portuguese and learn about Brazilian culture:**

<b>TV Globo</b>	<a href="http://redeglobo.globo.com/">http://redeglobo.globo.com/</a>
<b>Globo Reporter</b>	<a href="http://g1.globo.com/globo-reporter/">http://g1.globo.com/globo-reporter/</a>
<b>Revista VEJA</b>	<a href="https://veja.abril.com.br/">https://veja.abril.com.br/</a>
<b>BBC Brasil</b>	<a href="http://www.bbc.com/portuguese">http://www.bbc.com/portuguese</a>
<b>Discovery Brasil</b>	<a href="https://www.discoverybrasil.com/">https://www.discoverybrasil.com/</a>
<b>YouTube</b>	<a href="http://www.youtube.com">http://www.youtube.com - type Brazil / Brasil</a>
<b>Jornal do Brasil</b>	<a href="http://www.jb.com.br/">http://www.jb.com.br/</a>
<b>Jornal Estadão</b>	<a href="http://www.estadao.com.br/">http://www.estadao.com.br/</a>
<b>Folha de S.Paulo</b>	<a href="https://www.folha.uol.com.br/">https://www.folha.uol.com.br/</a>
<b>Correio Braziliense</b>	<a href="https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/">https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/</a>
<b>Provedor UOL</b>	<a href="https://www.uol.com.br/">https://www.uol.com.br/</a>
<b>Guia de Mídia Brasileira</b>	<a href="https://www.guiademidia.com.br/">https://www.guiademidia.com.br/</a>

[A] =



# Fonética

(Phonetics)



## LEARNING PRONUNCIATION

Learning about phonetics will enable you to pronounce the words better and be understood easily. Keep your ears tuned to the sounds and rhythms of the Portuguese language. You will find how to pronounce the language less difficult. Listen to the sounds, words, sentences and dialogues and repeat them until you have internalized all the points, but don't try to learn everything at once. How much time is spent on each type of exercise will depend on the needs of individual students. The CD includes all of the lessons drills, dialogues, texts, vocabulary, some grammar points and listening comprehension exercises.



### Note:

Brazilian pronunciation is quite uniform across the country, but there are regional differences, which, though comparatively small, must be taken into account in teaching and learning Brazilian Portuguese.



Scan to listen to  
the audios

# A B C D E F

## Vogais e Sons Consonantais

(Vowel and Consonant Sounds)

### O ALFABETO (The Alphabet)



A a	F éfe	K ká	P pê	U u
B bê	G gê	L élé	Q quê	V vê
C cê	H agá	M ême	R érre	W dábliu
D dê	I i	N êne	S ésse	X xis
E é	J jóta	O ó	T tê	Y ípsilon
				Z zê

As letras K (ká), W (dábliu) e Y (ípsilon) só são usadas em casos especiais, palavras estrangeiras e abreviaturas.  
(The letters K, W and Y are only used in special cases, foreign words and abbreviations.)

## AS VOGAIS (The Vowels) - Listen &amp; Repeat

	Português	Inglês
<b>a</b>	<b>The Portuguese 'A' sounds similar to the English in the word <i>father</i>.</b>	
	mata	forest, wood
	casa	house
	amiga	friend (fem.)
<b>e</b>	<b>Is pronounced like the English 'E' in the word <i>best</i>.</b>	
	Eva	a woman's name
	era	was
	cheque	check
	<b>Approximates modified 'A' as in <i>case</i>.</b>	
	cabelo	hair
	dedo	finger
	prometer	to promise
	promover	to promote
<b>i</b>	<b>The Portuguese 'I' has a sound similar to the English 'I' in the word <i>machine</i>.</b>	
	Rio	river, Rio de Janeiro City
	prima	cousin (fem.)
	amigo	friend (masc.)
	sair	to exit, to leave
	vida	life

	Português	Inglês
	<b>Open, as in <i>off</i>.</b>	
	porta	door
	morte	death
	sorte	good luck
<b>o</b>	<b>Closed, as in <i>rose</i>.</b>	
	aeroporto	airport
	porto	port
	depois	after
	oi	hi
	<b>Approximates 'U' in <i>rule</i> when placed at the end of a word.</b>	
	carro	car
	quadro	picture
	menino	boy
	novo	new (masc.)
	velho	old (masc.)
<b>u</b>	<b>Approximates 'U' in <i>rule</i>.</b>	
	rua	street
	sua	your (fem.)
	causa	cause
	aula	class

# Pratique!

READ ALOUD THE FOLLOWING PAIRS OF WORDS:

carro velho	(old car)
sua aula	(your class)
velho amigo	(old friend)
aeroporto novo	(new airport)
carro novo	(new car)
quadro novo	(new picture)
morte e vida	(death and life)

oi menino	(hi boy)
sua casa	(your house)
prometer sair	(to promise to leave)
era amigo	(he was a friend)
prima Eva	(cousin Eva)



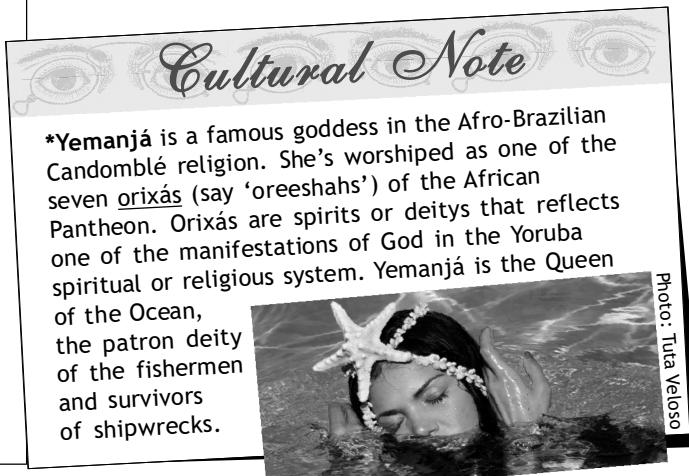
**CONSOANTES E GRUPOS CONSONANTAIS** (Consonants and Consonant Groups) - Listen & Repeat


	Português	Inglês		Português	Inglês
<b>b</b>		<b>As in ball.</b>			
bala aberto bomba belo	candy, bullet open bomb beautiful, handsome	d (cont.)	Before 'A', 'O' or 'U', sounds like 'D' in <i>day</i> .  dança doce dupla	dance sweet pair	
<b>ch</b>		<b>As 'CH' in machine.</b>			
chapéu chave chuva	hat key rain	f	As in English <i>face</i> .  fazenda fazer fila	farm to do line	
<b>C</b>		Before 'A', 'O', and 'U', and before any other consonant (except 'H') is like 'C' in <i>catch, cut</i> .			
casa cantar cor copo cura	house to sing colour glass healing	g	Before 'E' and 'I' is like the 'S' in <i>measure</i> .  gente gema girafa gíria	people yolk giraffe slang	
Before 'E' and 'I', is like the 'C' in <i>central</i> .		Before 'A', 'O' and 'U' is like 'G' in <i>gone</i> .			
centro cem céu cigarro	center one hundred sky cigarette		gato garoto gota guri	cat boy drop little boy	
<b>ç</b>		Is silent in the initial position.			
faça caça açúcar moço maçã	do it hunt sugar young man apple	h	hoje homem haver hora	today man there is / there are hour	
<b>d</b>		Is pronounced in a manner similar to the English S in <i>measure</i> .			
dia dívida liberdade depende cidade	day debt freedom depends city	j	jogo jantar junto José	game, play dinner together Joseph	
Approximates the 'J' in <i>justice</i> before 'I' or 'E' (when at the end of the word).		As in <i>Kite</i> .			
		k	Kátia Kelly Kit	Kate Kelly Kit	
		Like the L in <i>love</i> .			
		l	livro palavra paletó	book word jacket	

**CONSOANTES E GRUPOS CONSONANTAIS** (Consonants and Consonant Groups) - Listen & Repeat

	<b>Português</b>	<b>Inglês</b>		<b>Português</b>	<b>Inglês</b>
<b>l</b> (cont.)	Final 'L' is very soft, like 'U'.			As in English, <i>pay, pet, pie</i> .	
	Brasil fácil mal	Brazil easy evil, badly		palavra pequeno pular	word small to jump
	'L' not followed by a vowel is also very soft, like 'U'.			Before 'UA' is like 'QU' in <i>quota</i> .	
	algo alto alguém	something tall somebody		quarta quarenta	Wednesday forty
<b>lh</b>	Is pronounced like the English 'LLI' in <i>billion</i> .			Before 'UE' or 'UI' is usually like 'K'.	
	milho julho filho velho olho	corn July son old eye		quente queijo quinta	hot cheese Thursday
	At the beginning of a syllable, as in <i>mom and nothing</i> .			At the beginning and at the end of a syllable, as in English, <i>hospital, heat</i> .	
	mala fama mito	suitcase fame myth		rato revista reto rio rua rosto valor comer partir	mouse magazine straight river street face value to eat to go away / to leave
<b>m</b>	nada neto nervoso	nothing grandson nervous		Between vowels is pronounced like the English 'R' in <i>ratio</i> .	
	At the end of a syllable, 'M' and 'N' are not pronounced as consonants. They indicate the nasalization of the preceding vowel as in <i>santo</i> (saint), <i>canto</i> (chant), <i>campo</i> (field), <i>falam</i> (they talk), <i>mente</i> (mind), <i>também</i> (also), <i>bem</i> (well), <i>mim</i> (myself), <i>sim</i> (yes). There are a few proper nouns that end in 'N'.			caro careca puro duro	dear, expensive bald pure hard
	Between vowels, similar to 'NY' in <i>canyon</i> or like nasal sounding 'Y'. Important: the preceding vowel is also nasal sounding.			Is identical in sound to the English 'H' in <i>heat</i> .	
	tenho amanhã ponho vinho	I have tomorrow I put wine		carro corrida morro	car race hill
<b>nh</b>				Between vowels as 'Z', or as 'S' in <i>nose</i> .	
				S	rosa casa mesa peso
					rose house table weight

<b>S</b> (cont.)	cansado manso ganso sábado salada Sérgio santo	tired gentle goose Saturday salad a proper name (masc.) saint			Like 'Z' in words beginning in 'EX' + vowel.
					exame êxito exato exemplo
<b>SS</b>	Has a sound similar to 'SS' in <i>lesson</i> .				
	missão passar passivo	mission to pass passive			caixa baixa xarope xadrez
<b>t</b>	Is pronounced similar to the English 'T' in the word <i>time</i> .				
	tabela tamanho televisão telefone topo tudo contudo	table size television telephone top everything however			Like 'S' in some words.
	Before 'E' (at the end of the word) or 'I' it is pronounced like the CH in <i>chalk</i> .				
	tia tinta tirar partir mentira dente pente assistente parente quente detergente	aunt ink, paint to take away to go away / to leave lie tooth comb assistant relative hot detergent			Like 'KS' in <i>wax</i> in some words.
					táxi tórax
<b>V</b>	As in <i>victory</i> .				
	vitória vida viver valor	victory life to live value			As in <i>free, see, bee</i> .
<b>W</b>	Pronounced as 'V'.				
	Walter Wanderley	a proper name (masc.) a proper name (masc.)			Yara Yemanjá* Lucy
					Is generally like in <i>zebra</i> ; however, in the final position, is more like the Portuguese 'S'.
					zebra zero vez voz luz arroz



# Pratique!

READ ALOUD THE FOLLOWING:

- |                         |   |                              |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. carro caro           | 10. Walter e Yara falam bem             | 19. homem careca             |
| 2. José dança samba     | 11. ponho vinho                         | 20. José e Kátia falam manso |
| 3. milho duro           | 12. Sérgio caça ganso                   | 21. alguém próximo           |
| 4. tenho um jogo amanhã | 13. exame fácil                         | 22. Ricardo joga mal         |
| 5. queijo quente        | 14. quarta, sábado e amanhã também      | 23. próximo táxi             |
| 6. dia exato            | 15. casa rosa e baixa                   | 24. faça uma fila            |
| 7. telefone pequeno     | 16. Sérgio, José e Wanderley cantam bem | 25. vida doce                |
| 8. Eva era assistente   | 17. carro bomba                         | 26. sim, tenho um filho      |
| 9. topo tudo            | 18. amanhã, tenho jogo, exame e jantar  | 27. tia Tereza               |



- ~ (til) Indicates nasal sound, as in **lã** (wool), **ação** (action), **mãe** (mother).
- ^ (circunflexo) Indicates stress and closed sound, as in **bêbado** (drunk), **você** (you), **lâmpada** (lamp), **avô** (grandfather).
- , (agudo) Indicates stress and open sound, as in **café** (coffee), **avó** (grandmother), **até** (until/up to).
- \ (grave) Indicates contraction of preposition and article, as in **Vou à Bahia** (I will go to Bahia).

DITONGOS NASAIS (Nasal Diphthongs)



- ã** São (they are), cão (dog), mão (hand), alemão (German), dão (they give), pão (bread), lição (lesson), coração (heart), canção (song), irmão (brother), não (no)
- ãe** pães (breads), mãe (mother), cães (dogs), capitães (captains)
- õe** lições (lessons), limões (limes), botões (buttons)

DITONGOS ORAIS (Oral Diphthongs)



- |           |   |           |  |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|
| <b>ai</b> | mais (more), sai (you/he/she leaves), vai (you/he/she goes)   | <b>iu</b> | sorriu (you/he/she smiled), sumiu (you/he/she disappeared) |
| <b>au</b> | mau (bad), autor (author), aula* (class)                      | <b>oi</b> | boi (ox/bull), foi (you/he/she went), coitado (poor thing) |
| <b>ei</b> | enfeite (decoration), feira (market/fair), leite (milk)       | <b>ou</b> | vou (I go), sou (I am), pouco (little/few/not much)        |
| <b>eu</b> | meu (mine-masc.), seu (yours-masc.), morreu (you/he/she died) | <b>ui</b> | fui (I went), azuis (blue - in the plural form)            |

# Pratique!

TRACK  
9

ORAL  
EXERCISE  
#1

## I. PRONUNCIE AS PALAVRAS EM PARES, DISTINGUINDO OS SONS ABERTOS E FECHADOS:

(Pronounce the following pairs of words, distinguishing the quality of the stress:)

OPEN (verbs) /é/		CLOSE (nouns) /ê/	
seca	you/he/she dries	seca	drought
governo	I govern	governo	government
começo	I start/I begin	começo	beginning/starting
peso	I weigh	peso	weight
desprezo	I disdain	desprezo	disdain
OPEN (verbs) /ó/		CLOSE (nouns) /ô/	
olho	I look	olho	eye
gosto	I like	gosto	taste
posso	I can	poço	well
toco	I play	toco	tree stump

## II. WWW NAVEGANDO NA NET (Surfing the net)



Practice pronunciation by exploring Brazilian magazine “Veja” website. Choose one of the videos and then use the “shadowing” technique explained on page 17.

*Remember: this exercise is for pronunciation practice only not for listening comprehension!*

Revista VEJA (videos): <http://veja.abril.com.br/mediacenter/>

## III. PRATIQUE, LENDO AS FRASES ABAIXO (TRAVA-LÍNGUAS):

(Practice by repeating the following tongue twisters:)

1. O rato roeu a roupa do rei de Roma.

Rosa vai dizer à Rita que o rato roeu a roupa da rainha.  
A rainha raivosa rasgou o resto.

TRACK  
10

2. A aranha arranha a rã.

A rã arranha a aranha.  
Nem a aranha arranha a rã.  
Nem a rã arranha a aranha.

TRACK  
11

3. Bote a bota no bote e tire o pote do bote.

TRACK  
12

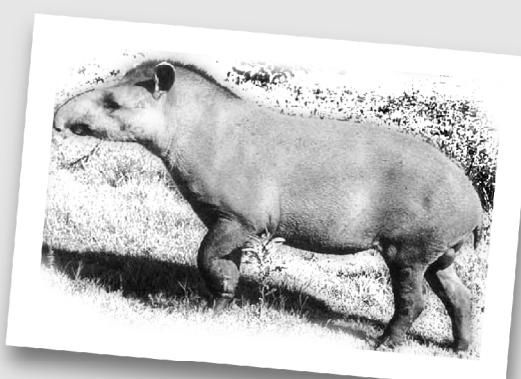
4. Três tigres tristes para três pratos de trigo.

Três pratos de trigo para três tigres tristes.

TRACK  
13

5. Tinha tanta tia tantã.

Tinha tanta anta antiga.  
Tinha tanta anta que era tia.  
Tinha tanta tia que era anta.



Anta (Tapir)

TRACK  
14



# Introdução

(Introduction)



## FRASES FUNCIONAIS (Useful Sentences)

### PEDINDO INFORMAÇÕES (Asking for information)

Scan to listen  
to the audios



#### COMO SE DIZ CAR EM PORTUGUÊS?

(How do you say car in Portuguese?)

#### COMO SE SOLETRA CARRO? / COMO SE ESCREVE CARRO?

(How do you spell car / How do you write car?)

#### O QUE QUER DIZER LIVRO?

(What does livro mean?)

#### O QUE SIGNIFICA LIVRO?

(What does livro mean?)

#### POSSO FAZER UMA PERGUNTA?

(May I ask you a question?)



### PEDINDO AJUDA (Asking for help / Assistance)

#### POR FAVOR, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(Excuse me - to get someone's attention for help or assistance or please)

### DESCULPAS / PEDIDOS (Excuses / Requests and answers)



1. DESCULPE. = I'm sorry. (for something I did)  
NÃO FOI NADA. = No problem.
2. MAIS DEVAGAR, POR FAVOR. = Slowly, please.  
POIS NÃO. = Sure, of course.
3. COMO? NÃO OUVI BEM. = Pardon me. I didn't hear it well.  
DESCULPE, NÃO ENTENDI. = Sorry, I didn't understand.
4. PODERIA REPETIR, POR FAVOR? = Could you repeat, please?  
CLARO. = Of course.
5. COM LICENÇA / DÁ LICENÇA? = Excuse me. (Coming into or leaving a room or a meeting.)  
POIS NÃO. = Of course.

## CONCORDANDO / RESPONDENDO (Agreement / Response)

TRACK  
16

SIM, CLARO.	= Of course.
POIS NÃO.	= Of course.
ESTÁ BEM.	= Ok / All right.
CERTO.	= Right.
ENTENDO.	= I understand.
POIS É.	= That's right. (In agreement with something)



POIS NÃO also means May I help you?

## AGRADECIMENTOS (Thanks)

TRACK  
16

(MUITO) OBRIGADO(A).	= Thank you very much.
DE NADA.	= You're welcome.
NÃO POR ISSO.	= You're welcome.
NÃO HÁ DE QUÊ. (formal)	= You're welcome.

OBRIGADO (A)!



### Note:

- The “o” ending is used by males when giving thanks, e.g. obrigado. Females use the “a” ending, e.g. obrigada. If you are saying thanks in the name of a group of males, a mixed sex group or a collective entity - like a corporation to a client - you use the “os” ending, e.g. obrigados. When you say thanks in the name a group of females, you use the “as” ending, e.g. obrigadas.
- You also can use the following:  
‘brigado/a (informal)- the first “o” is not pronounced.  
Obrigadão (informal)  
Valeu (very informal)

## APRESENTAÇÃO (Introductions)

TRACK  
16

MUITO PRAZER.	= Nice to meet you.
IGUALMENTE.	= Nice to meet you too / same here.

## SOLICITAÇÕES (Requests)

TRACK  
16

COM LICENÇA.	= Excuse me.
POR FAVOR.	= Please.
POR GENTILEZA. (formal)	= Please.

## FELICITAÇÕES (Congratulations)

TRACK  
16

PARABÉNS.	= Congratulations / Happy Birthday.
FELIZ ANIVERSÁRIO.	= Happy Birthday.
FELIZ NATAL.	= Merry Christmas.
FELIZ ANO NOVO.	= Happy New Year.



## CONSOLANDO (Expressing sympathy / Comforting)

TRACK  
17

SINTO MUITO.	= I'm so sorry.
MEUS PÊSAMES.	= My sympathy.
NÃO SE PREOCUPE.	= Do not worry.
NÃO IMPORTA.	= Never mind.
QUE PENA!	= What a pity!



## SAUDAÇÕES (Greetings)

TRACK  
17

OI!	= Hi!	TCHAU.	= Bye - bye.
BOM DIA.	= Good morning.	COMO VAI?	= How are you?
BOA TARDE.	= Good afternoon.	TUDO BOM?	= Is everything ok / fine?
BOA NOITE.	= Good night.	TUDO BEM?	= Is everything ok / fine?
ATÉ A VOLTA.	= Till we meet again.	BEM-VINDO(A).	= Welcome.
ATÉ AMANHÃ.	= See you tomorrow.	DIVIRTA-SE / APROVEITE!	= Have fun.
ATÉ JÁ.	= See you soon.	QUE PRAZER EM VÊ-LO(A).	= It's nice to see you.
ATÉ LOGO.	= So long.	ESTEJA À VONTADE /	
ATÉ MAIS TARDE.	= See you later.	FIQUE À VONTADE.	= Make yourself comfortable.
ATÉ MAIS.	= See you.	SENTE-SE, POR FAVOR.	= Have a seat.

### Cultural Note

In an informal setting Brazilian greetings involve far more touching than other cultures. Men and women and women usually exchange kisses on the cheeks. Men usually shake hands, hug and give a pat on the back. In business-like situations, greetings, regardless of gender, involve only a handshake.

## VOTOS (Wishes)

TRACK  
18

BOA SORTE.	= Good luck.
BOA VIAGEM.	= Have a good trip.
BOM FIM DE SEMANA.	= Have a nice weekend.
BOM APETITE.	= Enjoy your meal.
SAÚDE.	= Cheers / God bless you.

## DESCULPAS (Apologies)

TRACK  
18

DESCULPE.	= I am sorry.
PERDÃO.	= Pardon me.

## CANTANDO PARABÉNS

(Singing Happy Birthday)

Parabéns pra você  
Nesta data querida  
Muitas felicidades  
Muitos anos de vida

MUITO BEM!	= Very good! / very well!
ÓTIMO!	= Great!
ÓTIMA IDEIA!	= Great idea!
BOA IDEIA!	= Good idea!
EXCELENTE!	= Excellent!
QUE LEGAL!	= How nice!

COM LICENÇA vs. DESCULPAS

**COM LICENÇA** - excuse me - should be used before the action takes place.  
Ex: If one wants to leave the room, he/she should say **COM LICENÇA** instead of **DESCULPE**. On the other hand, one should use **DESCULPE** after the action has taken place. Ex: If one has spilled coffee on someone's shirt, he/she should say **DESCULPE** instead of **COM LICENÇA**.

## Exercícios

## I. FAÇA A ASSOCIAÇÃO ADEQUADA: (Match the following:)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) How are you doing?                 | (      ) Muito prazer.                       |
| (2) Nice meeting you.                  | (      ) Por favor.                          |
| (3) See you later.                     | (      ) Meus parabéns. / Feliz aniversário. |
| (4) Thank you.                         | (      ) Como vai? / Oi, tudo bem?           |
| (5) I am sorry.                        | (      ) Até logo. / Tchau.                  |
| (6) Congratulations. / Happy birthday. | (      ) Desculpe.                           |
| (7) You're welcome.                    | (      ) Bom fim de semana.                  |
| (8) Good morning.                      | (      ) Obrigado(a).                        |
| (9) Have a nice weekend.               | (      ) Bom dia.                            |
| (10) Please.                           | (      ) De nada. / Não tem de quê.          |

## II. O QUE SE DIZ QUANDO ... : (What do you say when ... :)

A = Desculpe    B = Por favor    C = Com licença    D = De nada    E = Obrigado(a)

\_\_\_\_\_

You step on somebody's foot.

\_\_\_\_\_

You respond to someone who has just thanked you.

\_\_\_\_\_

You want to get off the train but there are people standing in front of the door.

\_\_\_\_\_

You want to call the attention of the waiter in the restaurant.

\_\_\_\_\_

You spilled coffee on your colleague.

\_\_\_\_\_

You want to leave the classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_

You thank somebody for helping you.

\_\_\_\_\_

You sneeze at work.

# Lição 1



## CUMPRIMENTOS / APRESENTAÇÕES (Greetings / Introductions)

TRACK  
19

### DIÁLOGOS (Dialogues)

Scan to listen  
to the audios



1. Ricardo: Bom dia, Marta. Como vai?  
*Marta:* Bem, obrigada, e você?  
*Ricardo:* Bem, obrigado.  
*Marta:* Quais são as novidades?  
*Ricardo:* Nada de novo. E você o que conta?  
*Marta:* Apenas muito trabalho.  
*Ricardo:* Pois é, eu também.  
*Marta:* Bom, preciso ir agora. Tchau.  
*Ricardo:* Tchau.



2. Ana: Oi! Tudo bem?  
*Beto:* Tudo ótimo, e você como vai?  
*Ana:* Bem, obrigada.  
*Beto:* Você é aluna de português?  
*Ana:* Sou, e você?  
*Beto:* Eu também.  
*Ana:* Que legal!

3. Roberto: Sílvia, este é o Dr. Antônio Dias,  
diretor do Banco do Brasil.  
*Sílvia:* Muito prazer, Dr. Antônio.  
*Dr. Antônio:* Igualmente.

4. Eliane: Oi, tudo bem?  
*Maurício:* Tudo bem, e você?  
*Eliane:* Tudo bom. Maurício, este aqui  
é o Paulo.  
*Maurício:* Oi Paulo, muito prazer, Maurício.  
*Paulo:* Prazer.

## Vocabulário (Vocabulary)

agora	now
aluno(a)	student
apenas	only
como vai você?	how are you doing?
eu também	me too
nada de novo	nothing is new
preciso ir	I have to go
quais são as novidades?	what's new?
você o que conta?	what's up?
tudo ótimo (o) trabalho	everything is great (the) work / job

# Exercícios de Repetição

(Repetition Exercises)



## I. LISTEN AND REPEAT:

1. Bom-dia, Marta. Como vai?
2. Bem, obrigada. E você?
3. Bem, obrigado.
4. Quais são as novidades?
5. Nada de novo. E você, o que conta?
6. Apenas muito trabalho.
7. Pois é, eu também.
8. Bom, preciso ir agora. Tchau.
9. Tchau.
  
10. Oi! Tudo bem?
11. Tudo ótimo. E você, como vai?
12. Bem, obrigada.
13. Você é aluna de português?
14. Sou, e você?
  
15. Eu também.
16. Que legal!
  
17. Sílvia, este é o Dr. Antônio Dias, diretor do Banco do Brasil.
18. Muito prazer, Dr. Antônio.
19. Igualmente.
  
20. Oi. Tudo bem?
21. Tudo bem, e você?
22. Tudo bom. Maurício, este aqui é o Paulo.
23. Oi Paulo, muito prazer, Maurício.
24. Prazer.

# Exercícios

## I. PREENCHA OS ESPAÇOS VAZIOS: (Fill in the blanks:)

### DIÁLOGOS (dialogues):

1. Ricardo: \_\_\_\_\_ Marta, como vai?

Marta: \_\_\_\_\_ obrigada e \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ricardo: Bem \_\_\_\_\_ .

Marta: Quais são as novidades?

Ricardo: \_\_\_\_\_ . E você o que conta?

Marta: Apenas muito trabalho.

Ricardo: Pois é, eu \_\_\_\_\_ .

Marta: Bom, preciso ir agora. Tchau.

Ricardo: \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Ana: Oi! Tudo bem?

Beto: \_\_\_\_\_ ótimo, e você \_\_\_\_\_ ?



# Música

(Song)

Scan to listen to song



## Boas Vindas

Composer: Caetano Veloso

Song link/file: <http://quarelabooks.com>

Sua \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_,  
Your mother and I,  
Seu \_\_\_\_\_ e eu  
Your brother and I,  
E a \_\_\_\_\_ do seu \_\_\_\_\_.  
And your brother's mother  
Minha mãe e \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
My mother and I,  
Meus \_\_\_\_\_ e eu  
My brothers and I,  
E os \_\_\_\_\_ da sua mãe.  
And your mother's parents.

E a \_\_\_\_\_ da sua \_\_\_\_\_  
And your mother's sister

Lhe damos as \_\_\_\_\_ , boas vindas, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
We welcome you, welcome, welcome.  
Venha conhecer a \_\_\_\_\_  
Come to know life  
Eu digo que \_\_\_\_\_ é gostosa.  
I say that life is beautiful.

Tem o \_\_\_\_\_ e tem a \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
It has the sun and the moon,  
Tem o medo e tem a \_\_\_\_\_  
It has the fear and has the rose  
Eu digo que ela é gostosa.  
I say that life is beautiful.

Tem a \_\_\_\_\_ e tem o \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
It has the night and the day,  
Poesia, e tem a prosa  
The poetry and the prose  
Eu digo que \_\_\_\_\_ é gostosa.  
I say that life is beautiful.



**Tem a morte e tem o \_\_\_\_\_**

It has death and love

**E tem o mote e tem a glosa,**

And has meaning and explanation,

**Eu digo que \_\_\_\_\_ é gostosa,**

**Eu digo que ela é \_\_\_\_\_ .**

I say that life is amazing.

**Sua \_\_\_\_\_ e eu,**

Your mother and I,

**Seu \_\_\_\_\_ e eu.**

your brother and me.

**E o \_\_\_\_\_ da sua \_\_\_\_\_.**

and your mother's brother

# Música

## I. COMPLETE A MÚSICA COM O VOCABULÁRIO ABAIXO:

(Fill the blanks in the song with the following vocabulary:)

MÃE	GOSTOSA	ELA	VIDA	IRMÃ	MÃE	DIA
IRMÃOS	PAIS	MÃE	EU	MÃE	BOAS-VINDAS	
ELA	SOL	MÃE	LUA	ROSA	IRMÃO	IRMÃO
BOAS-VINDAS	EU	AMOR	IRMÃO	ELA	NOITE	IRMÃO

## II. O QUE SIGNIFICA BOAS-VINDAS? (What does boas-vindas mean?)

- a) Até logo.      b) Bom dia.      c) Bem-vindo.

## III. QUAIS OS SUBSTANTIVOS DOS SEGUINTES VERBOS:

(What are the nouns for the following verbs?)

viver \_\_\_\_\_

morrer \_\_\_\_\_

## IV. TRADUZA PARA O PORTUGUÊS: (Translate into Portuguese:)

the sun \_\_\_\_\_

the moon \_\_\_\_\_

the parents \_\_\_\_\_

the brother \_\_\_\_\_

the mother \_\_\_\_\_

the love \_\_\_\_\_

the fear \_\_\_\_\_

the rose \_\_\_\_\_

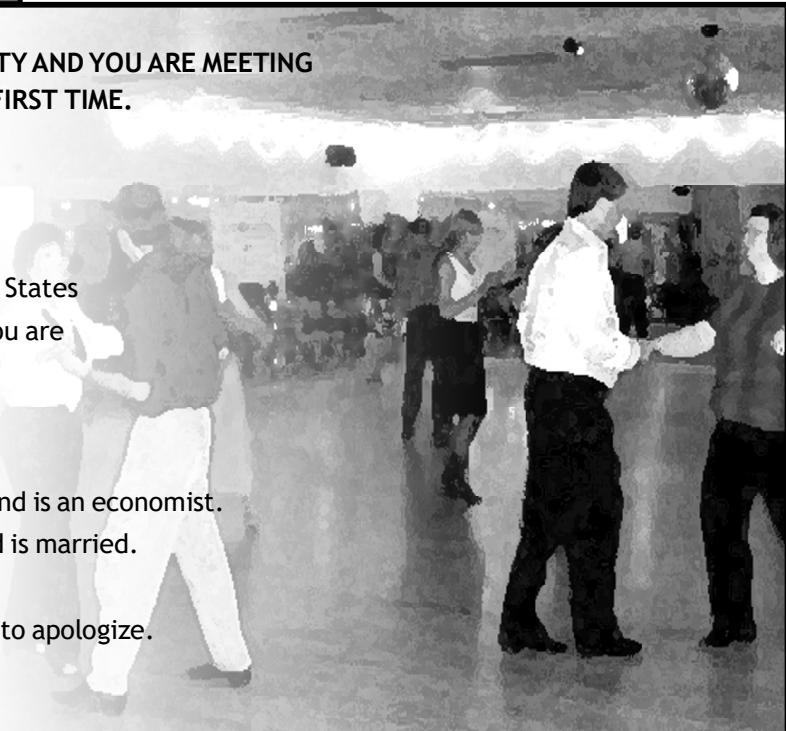
delicious/good \_\_\_\_\_

# Situações

(Role-Plays)

YOU ARE WITH A MALE FRIEND AT A PARTY AND YOU ARE MEETING SOMEONE (A FEMALE GUEST) FOR THE FIRST TIME.

- a. Introduce yourself.
- b. Introduce your friend.
- c. Tell her you are from the States.
- d. Tell her your friend is from the United States too, but he is from Washington and you are from New York.
- e. Ask her name.
- f. Ask where she is from.
- g. Tell her you are a lawyer and your friend is an economist.
- h. Tell her you are single, but your friend is married.
- i. You want to excuse yourself.
- j. You bump into someone and you want to apologize.
- k. You are leaving. Say goodbye properly.



Scan to listen  
to the audios

## Audição (Listening Comprehension)

I. LISTEN TO THE DIALOGUES AND RESPOND WITH OR CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER:



### Diálogo 1 (Pergunta 1):

- a. Ela é do Rio de Janeiro.
- b. A irmã da Sandra é de Salvador.
- c. Ela é advogada.
- d. Ela é de Curitiba.



### Diálogo 3:

- a. É hoje.
- b. É amanhã.
- c. As flores são para a Marta.
- d. Hoje é o aniversário do Ricardo.



### Diálogo 1 (Pergunta 2):

- a. Ele é advogado.
- b. Ele é americano.
- c. Ele é jogador de futebol.
- d. Ele é irmão da Sandra.



### Diálogo 4:

- a. É na parte velha da cidade.
- b. É no centro da cidade.
- c. É no interior.
- d. É na praia.



### Diálogo 2:

- a. O novo engenheiro da firma.
- b. O novo advogado da firma.
- c. O novo empregado de Rosa.
- d. O novo diretor de Rosa.



### Diálogo 5:

- a. Não, não é. Ele é inglês.
- b. Não, não é. Ele é irlandês.
- c. Não, não é. Ele é italiano.
- d. Sim, ele é português.

# Teste (Quiz)

## I. FAÇA A ASSOCIAÇÃO ADEQUADA: (Match the following:)

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. desculpe        | (      ) same here                        |
| 2. pois não        | (      ) excuse me                        |
| 3. de nada         | (      ) I'm sorry                        |
| 4. igualmente      | (      ) hi                               |
| 5. com licença     | (      ) you're welcome                   |
| 6. por favor       | (      ) Is every thing ok?               |
| 7. oi              | (      ) sure, of course, may I help you? |
| 8. tudo bem / bom? | (      ) please                           |
| 9. até mais tarde  | (      ) how nice                         |
| 10. como vai?      | (      ) great                            |
| 11. até logo       | (      ) so long                          |
| 12. bom dia        | (      ) very good                        |
| 13. ótimo          | (      ) good morning                     |
| 14. muito bem      | (      ) how are you?                     |
| 15. que legal      | (      ) see you later                    |



## II. COMPLETE COM OS ARTIGOS DEFINIDOS QUANDO NECESSÁRIO (O, OS, A, AS):

(Fill in the blanks with the definite article when necessary:)

____ Brasil	____ São Paulo	____ Presidente	____ pai
____ França	____ sistema	____ Estados Unidos	____ impressora
____ revista	____ garagem	____ óculos	____ Nova Iorque
____ televisão	____ Cuba	____ Porto	____ relógio
____ professor	____ café	____ cartão de crédito	____ casas
____ computadores	____ Rio de Janeiro	____ Londres	____ assistente
____ Portugal	____ mensagem	____ irmã	____ cidades
____ vida	____ África	____ rapaz	____ sanduíche
____ lei	____ mãe	____ retratos	____ ônibus
____ telefonema	____ cinema	____ país	____ internauta

## III. COMPLETE COM O VERBO SER NO PRESENTE:

(Fill in the blanks with the present tense of the verb SER:)

1. Marcelo \_\_\_\_\_ dentista.
2. Brasília \_\_\_\_\_ a capital do Brasil.
3. Eu \_\_\_\_\_ solteiro, mas o Roberto \_\_\_\_\_ casado.

# Lição 2



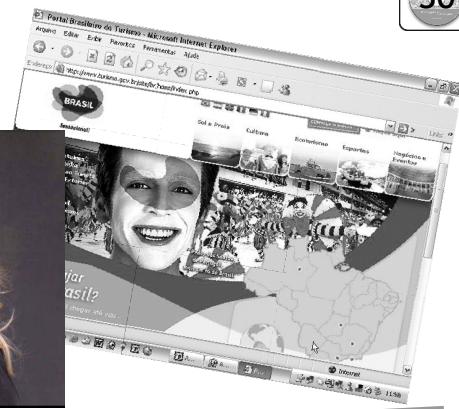
## Na Internet

(On the Internet)



Scan to listen  
to the audios

TRACK  
30



- Kevin:** Oi, tudo bem?
- Renata:** Tudo bem. De onde você é?
- Kevin:** Eu sou de Nova Iorque. E você?
- Renata:** Eu sou brasileira, do Rio de Janeiro.
- Kevin:** É mesmo? Onde você está agora?
- Renata:** Eu estou em casa. E você?
- Kevin:** Eu ainda estou no escritório.
- Renata:** Que horas são aí, nos Estados Unidos?
- Kevin:** São oito horas. E aí, no Brasil?
- Renata:** Aqui são dez horas da noite.
- Kevin:** Como está o tempo agora?
- Renata:** O tempo aqui está ótimo. É verão. E aí?
- Kevin:** Aqui está muito frio. Estamos no inverno.
- Renata:** Qual é a sua profissão?
- Kevin:** Eu sou arquiteta, mas estou desempregada.
- Renata:** Infelizmente, não. Está muito difícil. Não há oferta de trabalho. Eu estou cansada desta situação.
- Kevin:** Ainda bem que a situação econômica aqui está estável. Há muitos empregos e as pessoas estão mais ou menos satisfeitas.
- Renata:** Que notícia boa. Já estou de malas prontas pra me mudar pros Estados Unidos.
- Renata:** Qual é o seu endereço?
- Kevin:** ....
- Renata:** Kevin, você ainda está aí?
- Kevin:** ....
- Renata:** Kevin? Kevin?

É mesmo?  
(Really?)



Verb "haver" (há). It means there is and there are. Go to page 70.

## Vocabulário (Vocabulary)

agora	now
aí	there, close to the person you are talking to
ainda	still
ainda bem que	fortunately
arquiteta	architect
atual	current
cansado(a)	tired
desempregada	unemployed
empregos	jobs
endereço	address
escritório	office
estável	stable
há	there is, there are
infelizmente	unfortunately
inverno	winter
já estou de	I am ready
malas prontas	more or less
mais ou menos	to move (away), change one's lodgings
mudar-se	offer(ing) to
oferta	what a shame!
para	what a pity!
que pena	satisfied, content
satisfeitos(as)	weather
tempo	work
trabalho	summer
verão	

