

Aquarela

Portuguese for Foreigners

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Illustration by Flávio Tavares

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About the author

Born in Geneva, Switzerland, Tarcisio Navarro Buriti was raised in Brazil. In 1992, he moved to Washington, D.C., where he taught Portuguese and Brazilian culture for many years. His experience and dedication to second language acquisition gave him opportunities to work for the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State - US where, for seven years, he instructed Foreign and Civil Service Officers preparing for overseas posting. He also worked for The Graduate School-USDA, international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), The World Bank, and many private foreign language institutes located in Washington, DC. Buriti earned his MBA at Johns Hopkins University.

Buriti has over fifteen years of experience and track record success across all areas of language program/project management, curriculum development, testing, coaching, instructing, and translating for US Federal Government agencies, international institutions, military, diplomatic corps, and private corporations. He has managed federal government contract with the Department of Defense, on a dynamic online platform to estimate language proficiency.

In addition, Buriti has been managing his own publishing and consulting company since the first edition of Aquarela Portuguese for Foreigners in 2007.

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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This book could not have been completed without the help of my many students who gave me feedback to improve it.

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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.

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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 book 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 book (complete with 6 hours of high-quality CD audio instruction) reflects new concepts in Portuguese language instruction that my colleague Belmira Daleney and I have used over the last 12 years while teaching Portuguese to hundreds of students. Although **Aquarela** is primarily intended for beginner to intermediate level students, the book is comprehensive in nature. It will prove useful to anyone in need of a thorough, easy-to-use and fun textbook to help improve Portuguese language skills.

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. The book uses a highly effective method with audios aimed to develop listening comprehension and pronunciation skills. 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.

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. 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.

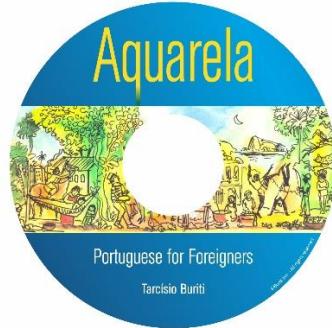
IMPORTANT NOTE:

Due to copyright laws, all the musics appearing at the end of every lesson of Aquarela: Portuguese for Foreigners are **not included in the audio CD. Therefore, students and teachers interested in listening to the songs should access the website**

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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.



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 & Repeat

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

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

Pratique!

(Practice)

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		As in ball.			
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	
ch		As 'CH' in machine.			
chapéu chave chuva	hat key rain	f	As in English <i>face</i> . fazenda fazer fila	farm to do line	
C		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	
ç		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	
d		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	

Pratique! (Practice)

READ ALOUD THE FOLLOWING:

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



- ai** mais (more), sai (you/he/she leaves), vai (you/he/she goes)
- au** mau (bad), autor (author), aula* (class)
- ei** enfeite (decoration), feira (market/fair), leite (milk)
- eu** meu (mine-masc.), seu (yours-masc.), morreu (you/he/she died)

- iú** sorriu (you/he/she smiled), sumiu (you/he/she disappeared)
- oi** boi (ox/bull), foi (you/he/she went), coitado (poor thing)
- ou** vou (I go), sou (I am), pouco (little/few/not much)
- ui** fui (I went), azuis (blue - in the plural form)

Introdução

(Introduction)

FRASES FUNCIONAIS (Useful Sentences)

PEDINDO INFORMAÇÕES (Asking for information)

TRACK
15

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)

TRACK
15

DESCULPAS / PEDIDOS (Excuses / Requests and answers)

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

Lição 1



CUMPRIMENTOS / APRESENTAÇÕES (Greetings / Introductions)

TRACK
19

DIÁLOGOS (Dialogues)

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.



Lee Roy Selmon
Lee Roy Selmon (1934-2011) was a pioneering figure in the early days of the USF Athletics program. As a member of the first class of students to attend USF, he championed the establishment of Basketball at USF. As a coach, he helped USF Athletics into the national spotlight. As a university director, he ushered USF Athletics into the modern era. As a community leader, he served as president of the USF Foundation and as chairman of the USF Board of Trustees. He also led the effort to raise the private support needed to build the USF Student Activity Center. Lee Roy Selmon set a standard of excellence in all areas of life, and his legacy continues to inspire every student-athlete who passes through these doors.
Dedicated February 22, 2012



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	everything is great
(o) trabalho	(the) work / job

Ana: Bem, obrigada.
 Beto: Você é aluna de português?
 Ana: _____, _____?
 Beto: Eu _____.
 Ana: _____!

3. Roberto: Sílvia, _____ o Dr. Antônio Dias, diretor do Banco do Brasil.
 Sílvia: Muito _____, Dr. Antônio.
 Antônio: Igualmente.
4. Eliane: Oi. Tudo bem?
 Maurício: _____ e você?
 Eliane: Tudo bom. Maurício, este _____ é o Paulo.
 Maurício: Oi, _____, _____ prazer, Maurício.
 Paulo: Prazer.

Gramática (Grammar)

PRONOMES PESSOAIS (Personal Pronouns)

TRACK
21

EU	I
VOCÊ	You
O SENHOR / A SENHORA	You Sir/ Ma'am
ELE / ELA	He / She / It (masculine), It (feminine)
NÓS	We
VOCÊS	You
OS SENHORES / AS SENHORAS	You Sirs/Ladies
ELES / ELAS	They

O SENHOR / A SENHORA - formal situation
 VOCÊ - informal situation



Pronome "TU"

Um outro pronome para a segunda pessoa do singular que é usado em Portugal e em algumas partes do Brasil é o pronome “TU”.
 (Another word for **you** is “TU” which is used in Portugal and in some parts of Brazil)
 Ex: Tu és brasileiro?
 (Are you Brazilian?)

- Ex: O senhor é brasileiro? (Are you Brazilian?)
 A senhora é brasileira? (Are you Brazilian?)
 Você é brasileiro? (Are you Brazilian?)
 Você é brasileira? (Are you Brazilian?)
 PS: SENHORITA means Miss, but it is not used very much in Brazil.
 Ex: A senhorita é americana? (Are you American?)



Recife - PE



A Família (The Family)



Meu nome é Patrícia. *Tenho dois irmãos e duas irmãs. O meu irmão mais velho é professor da Universidade Federal e o mais novo é médico. A minha irmã mais nova é dentista e a mais velha é diretora de uma firma de importação. Meu pai é advogado e minha mãe é psicóloga.

Eu sou de São Paulo, mas moro em Recife. Recife é a capital do estado de Pernambuco. É uma cidade grande e antiga. É cortada por rios, por isso é chamada de “Veneza Brasileira”. É também a cidade do frevo e do maracatu. A população de Recife é de, aproximadamente, três milhões de habitantes.

A economia de Pernambuco é baseada na indústria, agricultura e turismo. O povo pernambucano é muito alegre e simpático.



Verbo TER (to have). For more information about this verb, go to page 82.

Vocabulário (Vocabulary)

advogado	lawyer	médico	doctor
alegre	happy	morar	to live
antigo(a)	old	o mais novo	the youngest
aproximadamente	approximately, about	o mais velho	the oldest
dentista	dentist	população	population
é baseada em	is based on	por isso	for this reason
é chamada	is called	povo	people
é cortada por	is divided by	psicóloga	psychologist
firma	firm, company	rio	river
frevo	carnival dance	simpático	nice, kind
	originated in Recife	também	also, too, as well
grande	big, large	* tenho	I have
maracatu	folk dance		

PRESENTE DO INDICATIVO
(Present Tense - Indicative Mood)

	AFIRMATIVA (affirmative)	NEGATIVA (negative)
EU	SOU	NÃO SOU
VOCÊ		
O SENHOR / A SENHORA	É	NÃO É
ELE/ELA		
NÓS	SOMOS	NÃO SOMOS
VOCÊS		
OS SENHORES / AS SENHORAS	SÃO	NÃO SÃO
ELES /ELAS		

INTERROGATIVA (Interrogative)

In the spoken form only a change in intonation is necessary.

Você é americano. (You are American.)

Você é americano? (Are you American?)

Elas são casadas. (They are married.)

Elas são casadas? (Are they married?)

Uses of SER

The verb SER is used as an auxiliary and is a verb in its own right.

1. CARACTERÍSTICAS PERMANENTES (Permanent characteristics)

Ex: A Regina é uma moça muito bonita. (Regina is a very pretty girl.)

O Paulo é inteligente. (Paulo is intelligent.)



2. RELIGIÃO (Religion)

Ex: Minha tia é católica. (My aunt is Catholic.)

3. ESTADO CIVIL (Civil Status)

Ex: Eu sou casado. (I am married.)

4. NACIONALIDADE (Nationality)

Ex: Nós somos americanos, mas eles são brasileiros. (We are American, but they are Brazilian.)

O carro do Maurício é japonês. (Mauricio's car is Japanese.)

Música

(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.

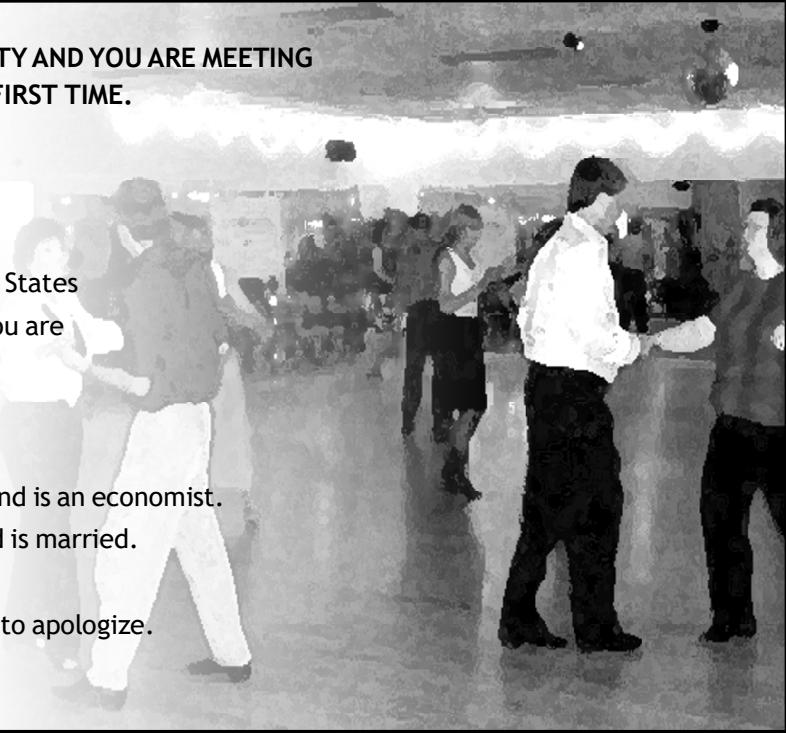
Tem a _____ e tem o _____ ,
It has the night and the day,
Poesia, e tem a prosa
The poetry and the prose
Eu digo que _____ é gostosa.
I say that life is beautiful.



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.



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.