

P O R T U G U E S E

BASIC COURSE

TAPED EXERCISES IN PHONOLOGY

VOLUME I

Units 1 - 3

Instructor Edition

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PREFACE

This is the 1st volume of the Portuguese Basic Course, Taped Exercises. The Taped Exercises were developed as part of the overall development specifications for DLI Work Unit 0114, Revision of Taped Exercises in 20 Languages. The objective of Work Unit 0114 is to improve DLI audio software and to incorporate recent advances in language teaching/learning techniques into DLI courses. These materials are intended to supplement or replace existing tape materials in each of the 20 basic courses encompassed by this work unit. Special emphasis is placed on creative activities, realistic situations, and authentic speech variations. The inclusion of a self-evaluative instrument for each unit represents a new approach in DLI instructional methods. The materials can be used for self-study purposes outside of the class or in a language lab under the guidance of an instructor. They can provide the student with additional exercises for material which was previously introduced in class, and, as remedial or refresher exercises, they can be used whenever extra practice is appropriate.

These materials embody an analysis of the Portuguese Basic Course and emphasize aspects of acquiring listening comprehension skills which experience has demonstrated to be of particular difficulty for English-speaking students.

The materials consist of four instructor volumes, four student workbooks and 16 tapes. The phonology drills are designed mainly for use during the first three or four weeks of the course but may be used for additional practice at any stage.

In doing these pronunciation exercises, the student should concentrate on sounds, and refrain from thinking of spelling. Later, in separate units on reading, the student will get practice in associating the sounds of Portuguese with their written representations. The objective is to acquire native-like pronunciation habits independently of the writing system.

PRONUNCIATION MODEL

The model heard in these phonology drills is the Brazilian Portuguese pronunciation prevalent in the Rio de Janeiro area.

GUIDE FOR USE OF TAPES WITH WORKBOOK

In the following exercises, the parentheses '()' indicated how many times an example is spoken on tape. A blank line '____' indicates that the student has to repeat what he has heard on the tape. Thus, '() ____ () ____' indicates that a word or a sentence will be heard and repeated twice.

All tape segments are recorded in sequence. There is no need to backtrack on the tape unless you wish to check on your own production.

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UNIT 1

VOWELS

OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this unit the student will be able to:
 - a. Discriminate between the Portuguese vowels /a:ã/; /e:e/; and /ẽ:e/.
 - b. Produce the vowels in this unit in limited consonantal context.
 - c. Produce the Portuguese vowels and consonants listed in the previous paragraph in one- and two-syllable words.
2. Ninety-five percent of accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluation tests. In the tests for this unit, the student must score at least 19 out of 20 items correctly.

UNIT 1

Part 1

Listen to the following pairs of words and decide whether the two words are the same or different. The speaker on the tape will then give you the correct answer for each pair.

Exercise 1.

lá	lã
vã	vá
tapa	tapa
bamba	baba
manta	manta

ANSWERS

different

different

same

different

same

If you listened carefully, you may have noticed that some of the vowel sounds you heard were different because they were nasalized, that is, the sound was produced partially through the nose.

Listen again for the difference in the quality of the vowels. After giving you time to make your judgement the speaker will again tell you whether the words were the same or different.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
ata	anta	different
tanta	tanta	same
laba	laba	same
lamba	lamba	same
tapa	tapa	same

Now take the following self-test and decide whether you actually hear the difference between the two vowels. After hearing each pair of words, mark in the answer space whether the words in the pair are the same or different. Check your choices with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	dada	dada	1. _____	_____
2.	manta	mata	2. _____	_____
3.	taba	tamba	3. _____	_____
4.	lamba	lamba	4. _____	_____
5.	tanta	tanta	5. _____	_____
6.	ata	ata	6. _____	_____
7.	ata	anta	7. _____	_____
8.	baba	bamba	8. _____	_____
9.	pata	pata	9. _____	_____
10.	bamba	bamba	10. _____	_____
11.	vada	vanda	11. _____	_____
12.	cata	canta	12. _____	_____
13.	bala	bala	13. _____	_____
14.	tala	tala	14. _____	_____
15.	lanta	lata	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. S
2. D
3. D
4. S
5. S
6. S
7. D
8. D
9. S
10. S
11. D
12. D
13. S
14. S
15. D

*If you had more than one error in this self-test
go over the material again before you proceed.

Now listen to the following Portuguese words:

Exercise 4.

lá

ata

capa

baba

tapa

tala

The vowel you have heard is quite similiar to the a in the English word 'father'. You will now practice repeating some Portuguese words with this vowel. In the pause following each model, you will repeat the word you hear.

Exercise 5.

taba	()	_____
bata	()	_____
tapa	()	_____
taca	()	_____
bala	()	_____
mata	()	_____
sapa	()	_____
dada	()	_____

Now you will hear some words containing the nasalized vowel sound. To produce this sound articulate as if to pronounce the first syllable in the English word 'under' but do not let your tongue touch your dental ridge. Force a considerable portion of the air through your nose. This is a nasalized vowel.

Exercise 6.

lā

anta

anda

canta

santa

bamba

Listen and repeat the words you will hear on tape.
Notice the nasal quality of the vowel.

Exercise 7.

sā () _____

anda () _____

bamba () _____

santa () _____

tanta () _____

tampa () _____

canta () _____

In the following exercise, imitate the model in repeating words which show the oral and nasal vowel in contrast.

Exercise 8.

vā	()	_____
vá	()	_____
sā	()	_____
sá	()	_____
canta	()	_____
dada	()	_____
anda	()	_____
manda	()	_____
baba	()	_____
lamba	()	_____

Now test yourself again on your ability to hear the contrast. You will hear sets of three words in which one is different. Mark in the appropriate space under A, B, or C which words is different. Check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 9.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	bamba	baba	baba	1.	___	___	___
2.	tampa	tampa	tapa	2.	___	___	___
3.	canta	canta	cata	3.	___	___	___
4.	saba	samba	samba	4.	___	___	___
5.	laba	lamba	laba	5.	___	___	___
6.	manta	mata	mata	6.	___	___	___
7.	anta	ata	anta	7.	___	___	___
8.	lata	lata	lanta	8.	___	___	___
9.	vanda	vada	vada	9.	___	___	___
10.	cata	cata	canta	10.	___	___	___
11.	panta	pata	panta	11.	___	___	___
12.	danda	dada	dada	12.	___	___	___
13.	bamba	baba	bamba	13.	___	___	___
14.	mata	manta	manta	14.	___	___	___
15.	massa	mansa	mansa	15.	___	___	___
16.	sata	sata	santa	16.	___	___	___
17.	lamba	laba	lamba	17.	___	___	___
18.	tapa	tapa	tampa	18.	___	___	___
19.	ganga	gaga	gaga	19.	___	___	___
20.	canta	cata	cata	20.	___	___	___

KEY FOR CORRECTION OF EXERCISE 9*

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. A

*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese paying special attention to which vowel is occurring. Notice from the English translations how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tapa com a tampa. | Put the lid on. |
| 2. Canta o samba. | Sing the 'samba'. |
| 3. Amassa a maçã. | He is squeezing the apple. |
| 4. Ela janta lá. | She will have supper there. |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can say them for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 1.

UNIT 1

Part 2

In this exercise you will hear several pairs of words. Listen carefully to determine whether the two words in each pair are the same or different. After the pause in which you will make your choice, the speaker on tape will give you the correct answer for each pair.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
méta	mêta	different
méta	mé.a	same
apélo	apêlo	different
pêla	pêla	same
apêgo	apégo	different.

The two vowels you have heard are different because one vowel is made with the mouth more open than when producing the other.

Listen to a few more examples in which these two vowel sounds occur. The speaker on tape will tell you whether they are the same or different.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
vêta	véta	different
sêca	séca	different
péca	pêca	different
péca	péca	same
cêpa	cêpa	same
quêda	quéda	different
apégo	apégo	same
mêdo	mêdo	same
bébe	bêbe	different
céva	céva	same

The following test will help you decide whether you actually hear the difference between these two vowels. You will hear pairs of words. Mark in the answer spaces whether the words in each pair are the same or different. Check your choices with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>	
		Same	Different
1.	béta bêta	1. _____	_____
2.	apêgo apégo	2. _____	_____
3.	méta méta	3. _____	_____
4.	béta bêta	4. _____	_____
5.	mêdo mêdo	5. _____	_____
6.	pêta péta	6. _____	_____
7.	têrça têrça	7. _____	_____
8.	sêca sêca	8. _____	_____
9.	sêca sêca	9. _____	_____
10.	cêpa cépa	10. _____	_____
11.	quêda quêda	11. _____	_____
12.	pêta péta	12. _____	_____
13.	pêca péca	13. _____	_____
14.	pêla péla	14. _____	_____
15.	céva céva	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. S
5. S
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. S
10. D
11. D
12. S
13. D
14. D
15. S

*Should you have more than one error in this test,
go over the first part of this unit again before
proceeding.

Now listen to the following Portuguese words:

Exercise 4.

mêta

êta

bêta

pêla

sêca

quêda

The /ɛ/ vowel sound you have heard in these words is similar to the underlined vowel in the English word 'bay'. However, in pronouncing the Portuguese vowel, be careful not to let your tongue move upward as it does in pronouncing the final y in the English word.

You will now hear and repeat Portuguese words in which this vowel occurs.

Exercise 5.

sêca	()	_____
êta	()	_____
pêla	()	_____
mêta	()	_____
pêca	()	_____
apêgo	()	_____
Vênus	()	_____
mêdo	()	_____

Now listen to the following Portuguese words:

Exercise 6.

éva
béta
méta
téla
léva
méla
séla
béla

You noticed that the vowel in these words is similar to the e in the English word 'pet'. Notice that both the air passage in your mouth and the opening between your lips are smaller when you say 'bay' than when you say 'pet'. Because of this difference, the vowel in 'bay' is called a close vowel and the vowel in 'pet' is called open. We shall use these terms for the corresponding Portuguese sounds in this exercise. As you repeat the Portuguese words in the following exercise, you will notice the similarity in the way the English and the Portuguese sounds are pronounced.

Exercise 7.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| éva | () | _____ |
| néla | () | _____ |
| méta | () | _____ |
| péca | () | _____ |
| véta | () | _____ |
| léva | () | _____ |
| apéga | () | _____ |
| quéda | () | _____ |

In the following exercise you will hear and repeat Portuguese words with the close /e/ and the open /ɛ/ vowels. Try to imitate the model exactly.

Exercise 8.

quêda	()	_____
pêga	()	_____
mêta	()	_____
pêla	()	_____
Vênus	()	_____
mêdo	()	_____
mêla	()	_____
léva	()	_____
pêta	()	_____
sêla	()	_____
mêca	()	_____
sêta	()	_____

The following is a self-test of your ability to hear the difference between the close and the open vowel sounds in Portuguese words. You will hear sets of three words, one of which is different. Mark on the answer sheet, under A, B, or C which word is different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 9.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	pêta	péta	péta	1.	___	___	___
2.	quéda	quêda	quéda	2.	___	___	___
3.	mêta	méta	méta	3.	___	___	___
4.	véta	vêta	véta	4.	___	___	___
5.	péca	pêca	pêca	5.	___	___	___
6.	apêgo	apêgo	apêgo	6.	___	___	___
7.	sêco	sêco	sêco	7.	___	___	___
8.	cepa	cêpa	cêpa	8.	___	___	___
9.	têrca	têrca	têrca	9.	___	___	___
10.	quêda	quêda	quêda	10.	___	___	___
11.	séca	sêca	séca	11.	___	___	___
12.	téla	téla	têla	12.	___	___	___
13.	péga	pêga	pêga	13.	___	___	___
14.	péla	pêla	pêla	14.	___	___	___
15.	sêlo	sélo	sêlo	15.	___	___	___
16.	zélo	zélo	zêlo	16.	___	___	___
17.	déle	dêle	dêle	17.	___	___	___
18.	gélo	gêlo	gêlo	18.	___	___	___
19.	êle	êle	éle	19.	___	___	___
20.	pêta	péta	péta	20.	___	___	___

KEY TO CORRECTION OF EXERCISE 9*

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. A

*If you had more than one error, go over the material until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese and try to hear when the close and the open vowels occur. Notice from the English translations how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Este é o selo. | This is the stamp. |
| 2. Esta é a meta. | This is the objective. |
| 3. Ela pede gelo. | She is asking for ice. |
| 4. O selo dele é este. | This is his stamp. |
| 5. É uma pêta. | It's a lie. |

Memorize at least two of these phrases and repeat them in class for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 2.

UNIT 1

Part 3

Listen carefully to the following list of words to determine whether the two words in each pair are the same or different. After the pause in which you will make your choice, the speaker on tape will give you the correct answer for each pair. Listen.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
té	tê	different
té	té	different
venda	venda	same
lêda	lenda	different
senta	séta	different
léta	lenta	different
venta	venta	same
déta	déta	same
pêta	pêta	same
fenda	fêda	different

If you were unable to perceive the difference in the previous examples listen more attentively to the following words and notice when the nasalization occurs. Again the speaker will give you the correct answer after each pair.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
ê	é	different
pé	pê	different
mêdo	mendo	different
senda	senda	same
denta	denta	same
pêta	penta	different
venta	vêta	different
lêta	lenta	different
senta	senta	same
lenda	lenda	same

You should have noticed that some of the /e/ vowels in each pair of words you have heard is produced with a certain degree of nasality while the other vowel does not have this quality.

The following test will help you decide whether you actually hear the difference between these vowel sounds. You will hear pairs of words. Mark in the answer sheet whether the words in each pair are the same or different.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	mêdo	mendo	1. _____	_____
2.	pêta	pêta	2. _____	_____
3.	benta	benta	3. _____	_____
4.	benta	bêta	4. _____	_____
5.	seda	senda	5. _____	_____
6.	denta	denta	6. _____	_____
7.	lenda	lenda	7. _____	_____
8.	penda	penda	8. _____	_____
9.	mendo	mendo	9. _____	_____
10.	venta	vêta	10. _____	_____
11.	lêta	lenta	11. _____	_____
12.	senta	sêta	12. _____	_____
13.	vêda	veda	13. _____	_____
14.	bêta	bêta	14. _____	_____
15.	lenta	lenta	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. S
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. S
7. S
8. S
9. S
10. D
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. S
15. S

*Should you have more than one error in this test, go
over the first part of this unit again before proceeding.

Now listen to the following Portuguese words with the nasalized vowel sound.

Exercise 4.

densa

denta

benta

senda

lenda

ênfase

The vowel sound you have heard is made with the tongue in somewhat the same position as for the underlined vowel in the English word 'bet'. Try saying 'bet', but keep your tongue a little higher than for the English vowel. In addition, the Portuguese vowel is nasalized, that is, the air is partially forced through the nose. If you are saying the words correctly, you should notice a resonance in your nasal passages.

Listen to some more Portuguese words in which the nasalized vowel occurs.

Exercise 5.

lenda

tenda

benze

ênfase

densa

Now listen to the following words and repeat them after the model.

Exercise 6.

tenta () _____

penda () _____

benta () _____

benze () _____

densa () _____

tenda () _____

denta () _____

mendo () _____

ênfase () _____

sensata () _____

In the following exercises you will hear and repeat words with the close, open and nasalized /e/ vowels. Try to produce each vowel exactly like the model.

Exercise 7.

pê	()	_____
vêda	()	_____
sê	()	_____
lêta	()	_____
pêta	()	_____
tenda	()	_____
emenda	()	_____
seta	()	_____
venda	()	_____
dela	()	_____
fenda	()	_____
seda	()	_____
senda	()	_____
denta	()	_____
lento	()	_____

You will now test your ability to hear the difference between these oral and nasalized vowel sounds in Portuguese words. You will hear sets of three words, one of which is different. Mark in the answer sheet, under A, B, or C, which one is different. Check your answers with the key on the following page.

Exercise 8.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	pé	pê	pé	1.	___	___	___
2.	sé	sê	sê	2.	___	___	___
3.	venda	vêda	vêda	3.	___	___	___
4.	lêda	lenda	lêda	4.	___	___	___
5.	séta	senta	séta	5.	___	___	___
6.	leta	lenta	leta	6.	___	___	___
7.	venta	venta	vêta	7.	___	___	___
8.	tenda	têda	tenda	8.	___	___	___
9.	dêta	dêta	denta	9.	___	___	___
10.	pêta	penta	pêta	10.	___	___	___
11.	senda	senda	sêda	11.	___	___	___
12.	fenda	fedda	fenda	12.	___	___	___
13.	menta	mêta	mêta	13.	___	___	___
14.	venda	vêda	vêda	14.	___	___	___
15.	menta	mêta	menta	15.	___	___	___
16.	denta	denta	dêta	16.	___	___	___
17.	lenta	lêta	lenta	17.	___	___	___
18.	vêda	vêda	vêda	18.	___	___	___
19.	pêta	penta	pêta	19.	___	___	___
20.	pêca	pêca	pêca	20.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 8*

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. B

*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese and try to hear when the nasalized and the non-nasalized vowels occur. Notice from the English translation how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A lenda é uma pêta. | The legend is a fib. |
| 2. Venda esta seta. | Sell this arrow. |
| 3. Esta é uma bela seda. | This is beautiful silk. |
| 4. Meta a menta no saco. | Put the mint in the bag. |

Memorize two of the phrases and repeat them for your instructor so that he can check your pronunciation.

End of Part 3.

End of Unit 1.

UNIT 2

VOWELS

OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this unit the student will be able to:
 - a. Discriminate between the Portuguese vowels /ɔ/ (open oral); /o/ (close oral); /õ/ (nasal), in limited consonantal context.
 - b. Discriminate between words stressed on different syllables.
 - c. Produce the Portuguese vowels listed in the previous paragraph in one- and two-syllable words.
 - d. Produce Portuguese words with the appropriate phonemic changes in stress.
2. Ninety-five percent of accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluation tests.

UNIT 2

Part 1

Listen carefully to each pair of words you will hear and determine whether the two words in each pair are the same or different. After the pause in which you will make your choice, the speaker on tape will give you the correct answer for each pair. Listen.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
cór	côr	different
ôpa	ôpa	different
póde	pôde	different
atóla	atola	same
sólido	sôlido	different
bólo	bólo	same
bóto	bôto	different
posso	poço	different
tôco	tôco	same
ródo	rôdo	different

In Unit No. 1, you heard and pronounced words with both the open and close /e/ vowels. The open-close contrast also applies to the /o/ vowels in the words you have just heard. Listen to a few more words in which the two sounds occur and decide whether the words in each pair are the same or different. The speaker will give you the correct answer for each pair.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
tôpo	tópo	different
ródo	rôdo	different
rôdo	ródo	same
bôlo	bólo	same
bólo	bôlo	same
pôde	póde	different
jôgo	jógo	different
pólo	pólo	same
pôrto	pórto	different
porta	porta	same

Now take the following self-test to see how consistently you hear the difference between the close and the open vowel in this exercise. After hearing each pair of words, mark whether they are the same or different. Check your choices with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

ANSWERS

		Same	Different
1.	rôdo ródo	1. _____	_____
2.	tôpo tópo	2. _____	_____
3.	sopa sopa	3. _____	_____
4.	bólo bólo	4. _____	_____
5.	pode pôde	5. _____	_____
6.	jôgo jôgo	6. _____	_____
7.	pólo pôlo	7. _____	_____
8.	pôrto pôrto	8. _____	_____
9.	porta porta	9. _____	_____
10.	sôco sôco	10. _____	_____
11.	sôlido sôlido	11. _____	_____
12.	rôdo rôdo	12. _____	_____
13.	gôgo gôgo	13. _____	_____
14.	pôsto pôsto	14. _____	_____
15.	tôda tôda	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. S
7. D
8. D
9. S
10. S
11. S
12. D
13. S
14. D
15. D

*Should you have more than one error in this test go
over the first part of this unit again before proceeding.

Now listen to the following Portuguese words which have the close vowel.

Exercise 4.

jôgo

sôpa

sôco

gôzo

tôda

sôlido

The vowel sound you have heard is somewhat like the underlined vowel in the English words 'tow' and 'over'. In making the Portuguese /o/, your lips should be rounded, slightly tensed, and there should be no change in position of the lips or jaw throughout the pronunciation of the vowel.

You will now hear and repeat some Portuguese words in which the close vowel occurs.

Exercise 5.

tôda	()	_____
tôco	()	_____
sôpa	()	_____
moça	()	_____
sôlido	()	_____
bôto	()	_____
tôpo	()	_____
sôco	()	_____
jôgo	()	_____
gôta	()	_____

Now listen to the Portuguese words that appear next on the tape.

Exercise 6.

côta
bôta
tôpa
môla
rôda
pôrto

These words all contain the open /o/ sound. When you pronounce this vowel you will notice that your lips are rounded and only slightly tensed. It is somewhat similar to the underlined vowel in the English word 'awe'. Listen and repeat the following examples.

Exercise 7.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| bóla | () | _____ |
| móssa | () | _____ |
| póssó | () | _____ |
| tóco | () | _____ |
| pósto | () | _____ |
| pólo | () | _____ |
| póda | () | _____ |
| sólda | () | _____ |

In the following exercise you will hear and repeat Portuguese words with the close /o/ vowel. Try to produce each vowel sound exactly like the model.

Exercise 8.

ôpa	()	_____
môça	()	_____
bôbo	()	_____
atoa	()	_____
sôlido	()	_____
bôto	()	_____
poço	()	_____
tôco	()	_____
rôdo	()	_____
sôco	()	_____
pôsto	()	_____
tôlo	()	_____

The following is a self-test of your ability to hear the difference between the close /o/ and the open /o/ in Portuguese words. You will hear sets of three words, one of which is different. Mark on the answer sheet, under A, B, or C which word is different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 9.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	góta	gôta	góta	1.	___	___	___
2.	pólo	pôlo	pólo	2.	___	___	___
3.	tôpo	tôpo	tópo	3.	___	___	___
4.	gôzo	gózo	gózo	4.	___	___	___
5.	pórto	pôrto	pórto	5.	___	___	___
6.	pôsto	pósto	pôsto	6.	___	___	___
7.	sôco	sôco	sóco	7.	___	___	___
8.	ródo	rôdo	rôdo	8.	___	___	___
9.	tôda	tôda	tóda	9.	___	___	___
10.	tóco	tôco	tóco	10.	___	___	___
11.	póssô	poço	poço	11.	___	___	___
12.	bóto	bôto	bôto	12.	___	___	___
13.	bólo	bôlo	bólo	13.	___	___	___
14.	sôlido	sóldo	sóldo	14.	___	___	___
15.	mossa	mossa	moça	15.	___	___	___
16.	bôlo	bólo	bôlo	16.	___	___	___
17.	tôco	tóco	tóco	17.	___	___	___
18.	pôsto	pósto	pósto	18.	___	___	___
19.	tôpo	tópo	tôpo	19.	___	___	___
20.	rôdo	ródo	ródo	20.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 9*

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. A

*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese and try to hear when the open and the close vowels occur. Notice from the English translation how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Jôgo o jôgo de pôlo. | I am playing a game of polo. |
| 2. Não tôpo ir ao tôpo. | I don't want to go to the top. |
| 3. Ensôpa o pão na sôpa. | Dunk the bread in the soup. |
| 4. Eu me pôsto no pôsto. | I take position at my post. |

Memorize at least two of these phrases and repeat them in class for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 1



If you were unable to perceive the difference in the preceding examples, listen more attentively to the following and notice the nasalization in some of the words.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
onda	onda	same
bôba	bôba	same
monta	môta	different
môna	môna	same
tota	tonta	different
lomba	lôba	different
tôma	tôma	same
coca	conca	different
onça	onça	same
lomba	lomba	same

Now take the following self-test to see whether you actually hear the difference between the oral and nasalized vowels. You will hear pairs of words. Mark on the answer sheet whether the words in each pair are the same or different.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	lôba	lomba	1. _____	_____
2.	tonta	tonta	2. _____	_____
3.	móta	monta	3. _____	_____
4.	bôba	bôba	4. _____	_____
5.	onda	onda	5. _____	_____
6.	tôma	tôma	6. _____	_____
7.	conca	coca	7. _____	_____
8.	bôba	bomba	8. _____	_____
9.	sonda	sonda	9. _____	_____
10.	móta	móta	10. _____	_____
11.	bola	bola	11. _____	_____
12.	sonda	sóda	12. _____	_____
13.	môna	môna	13. _____	_____
14.	conta	cota	14. _____	_____
15.	tonta	tonta	15. _____	_____



Now let us practice the nasalized /õ/ sound. First, listen to the following words:

Exercise 4.

bom
bomba
onda
sonda
tonta
monta

The nasalized sound you have heard is produced in the same way as the underlined vowel in the English word 'tone', except that, in the Portuguese vowel part of the air is forced through the nose, making this /õ/ vowel a nasalized sound.

Listen again.

Exercise 5.

dom
sonda
bomba
conta
ponto
onda

Now listen and repeat some words in which this nasalized vowel occurs.

Exercise 6.

bom	()	_____
lomba	()	_____
monta	()	_____
tonto	()	_____
conto	()	_____
conga	()	_____
sonda	()	_____
bomba	()	_____
onda	()	_____
conca	()	_____

The following exercise contains a list of Portuguese words. Some contain the nasalized vowel /õ/ and others contain the oral vowels /o/ and /o/. Listen and repeat each word after the model.

Exercise 7.

bôba	()	_____
bomba	()	_____
tonta	()	_____
dôma	()	_____
sôda	()	_____
côca	()	_____
sonda	()	_____
nôna	()	_____
nôta	()	_____
côta	()	_____
ônda	()	_____
bôla	()	_____

You will now test your ability to hear the difference between these /o/ sounds in Portuguese words. You will hear sets of three words, one of which is different. Mark in the answer sheet, under A, B, or C which one is different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 8.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	som	só	só	1.	___	___	___
2.	dô	dom	dô	2.	___	___	___
3.	tom	tô	tô	3.	___	___	___
4.	cóca	cóca	conca	4.	___	___	___
5.	cóta	conta	cóta	5.	___	___	___
6.	lôba	lomba	lôba	6.	___	___	___
7.	mota	mota	monta	7.	___	___	___
8.	bonde	bode	bode	8.	___	___	___
9.	tonta	tota	tota	9.	___	___	___
10.	soda	sonda	soda	10.	___	___	___
11.	onde	ode	onde	11.	___	___	___
12.	gogo	gongo	gongo	12.	___	___	___
13.	monta	mota	monta	13.	___	___	___
14.	pôde	ponde	ponde	14.	___	___	___
15.	mondo	modo	modo	15.	___	___	___
16.	monta	monta	mota	16.	___	___	___
17.	coca	conca	coca	17.	___	___	___
18.	monda	moda	moda	18.	___	___	___
19.	toca	tonca	toca	19.	___	___	___
20.	conta	conta	cota	20.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 8*

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. C

*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

Listen to the following phrases in Portuguese and try to hear when the nasalized and the non-nasalized /o/ vowels occur. Notice from the English translations how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. O jogo está na moda. | The game is popular. |
| 2. Como bolo com coca. | I'll take a coke with my cake. |
| 3. Conta e anota a soma. | Count and record the total. |
| 4. A onça é boba. | The puma is stupid. |

Memorize two phrases so that you can say them for your instructor.

End of Part 2

UNIT 2

Part 3

WORD STRESS

In the following exercise you will hear pairs of words. In the pause after each pair, you will decide whether they are the same or different. The speaker will then supply the correct answer. Listen.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
esta	está	different
tópico	tópico	same
ultimo	último	different
público	publico	different
sapa	sapa	same
jacá	jaca	different
cipó	cipó	same
cumulo	cúmulo	different

You may have perceived that the words in some of the pairs differed only because the stress was changed from one syllable to another. In speaking, we tend to stress one syllable of a word more than others. This happens, for example, in the two English words /record/ and /record/. Listen to the following pairs of words and try to determine whether the stress in each pair is the same or different. Again the speaker will supply the correct answer.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
esta	está	different
seta	seta	same
metro	metro	different
atem	atem	same
atém	atem	different
acerto	acerto	same
sigam	sigam	same
pedirão	pediram	different

You will now hear pairs of words and repeat each one after the model. Decide whether the pair is the same or different and mark the appropriate answer space below. Check your answer with the key to this exercise on the next page.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	está	esta	1. _____	_____
2.	sigam	sigam	2. _____	_____
3.	sábia	sabia	3. _____	_____
4.	atém	atem	4. _____	_____
5.	também	também	5. _____	_____
6.	livrão	livram	6. _____	_____
7.	pedirão	pedirão	7. _____	_____
8.	metro	metro	8. _____	_____
9.	tomô	tomo	9. _____	_____
10.	ano	anu	10. _____	_____
11.	análise	análise	11. _____	_____
12.	ângulo	ângulo	12. _____	_____
13.	sábia	sabiá	13. _____	_____
14.	palito	paletó	14. _____	_____
15.	caçam	cação	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. S
3. D
4. D
5. S
6. D
7. S
8. S
9. D
10. D
11. S
12. S
13. D
14. D
15. D

*If you had more than one error in this exercise, go over the material again before proceeding.

You will now hear and repeat pairs of words. In some pairs, both words contain the same sounds and the same stressed syllable. In other pairs, the words differ only because the stress occurs on a different syllable. Notice when there is difference in stress and imitate the model in the following exercise.

Exercise 4.

jaca	jacá	()	_____
sabiá	sabia	()	_____
botô	boto	()	_____
cipó	cipó	()	_____
cúmulo	cumulo	()	_____
achara	achará	()	_____
tópico	topico	()	_____
sapa	sapa	()	_____
publico	público	()	_____
último	ultimo	()	_____
cantarão	cantaram	()	_____
palito	paletó	()	_____
matará	matara	()	_____

The following self-test will help you to determine whether you perceive the difference between similar words that differ only in stress. You will hear pairs of words and will decide whether they are the same or different. Mark the appropriate answer space to indicate your choice and check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 5.

ANSWERS

			Same	Different
1.	jacá	jaca	1. _____	_____
2.	tomo	tomô	2. _____	_____
3.	sabia	sabia	3. _____	_____
4.	coco	coco	4. _____	_____
5.	cúmulo	cumulo	5. _____	_____
6.	paletó	palito	6. _____	_____
7.	achará	achará	7. _____	_____
8.	chepa	chepa	8. _____	_____
9.	tópico	tópico	9. _____	_____
10.	público	publico	10. _____	_____
11.	último	ultimo	11. _____	_____
12.	cantarão	cantaram	12. _____	_____
13.	matará	matara	13. _____	_____
14.	livrão	livrão	14. _____	_____
15.	caçam	cação	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 5*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. S
5. D
6. D
7. S
8. S
9. S
10. D
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. S
15. D

*If you had more than one error in this test, go over the material again until you achieve the required proficiency.

You will now hear phrases in Portuguese. Notice from the English translation how the change in stress from one syllable to another changes the meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Esta está bem. | This one is fine. |
| 2. Falo o que ele falou. | I will say what he said. |
| 3. Principio no princípio. | I'll start at the beginning. |
| 4. Vera verá a casa. | Vera will see the house. |

Memorize two of the above sentences and repeat them in class for the teacher to check how you make the changes in stress.

End of Part 3.

End of Unit 2.

UNIT 3

VOWELS

OBJECTIVES

1. Upon completion of this work unit the student will be able to:
 - a. Discriminate between /u:/:/ū/; and /i:/:/ī/ in limited consonantal context.
 - b. Produce the vowels in this unit in the contexts of the above consonants in one- and two-syllable words.
2. Ninety-five percent of accuracy is the acceptable level of performance measured through self-evaluation tests. In the test for this unit, the student must score at least 19 out of 20 items correctly.

UNIT 3

Part 1

In the first exercise in this unit will you hear pairs of words. Listen carefully to determine whether the words in each pair are the same or different. The brief pause after each pair will give you time to decide. The speaker on tape will then give you the correct answer.

Exercise 1.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
do	dum	different
um	um	same
sunga	suga	different
nunca	nunca	same
tuba	tumba	different
munto	mudo	different
junta	junta	same
nuca	nunca	different
juca	junca	different
junta	juta	different

Once again, the contrast you heard was between oral and nasalized vowels. Listen carefully for the nasalized /u/ in contrast with the oral /u/ sound in the pairs which are different. Again the speaker will give you the correct answer after each pair.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
num	no	different
num	num	same
mun <u>do</u>	mud <u>o</u>	different
cuba	cuba	same
j <u>u</u> ta	ju <u>n</u> ta	different
nu <u>ca</u>	nun <u>ca</u>	different
ju <u>n</u> co	ju <u>n</u> co	same
nun <u>ca</u>	nun <u>ca</u>	same
tun <u>ba</u>	tub <u>a</u>	different
chu <u>n</u> to	chu <u>t</u> o	different
mud <u>o</u>	mud <u>o</u>	same
ju <u>n</u> ca	ju <u>c</u> a	different
cun <u>ba</u>	cun <u>ba</u>	same
tun <u>do</u>	tun <u>do</u>	same
con <u>t</u> udo	con <u>t</u> undo	different

The following test will show you how accurately you hear the difference between words with the nasalized /u/ and the oral /u/ sound. Mark in the answer spaces whether the words in each pair are the same or different. Check your choices with the key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	u	um	1. _____	_____
2.	do	dum	2. _____	_____
3.	suga	suga	3. _____	_____
4.	nunca	nunca	4. _____	_____
5.	mudo	mundo	5. _____	_____
6.	unta	unta	6. _____	_____
7.	juca	juca	7. _____	_____
8.	chunta	chunta	8. _____	_____
9.	tumba	tuba	9. _____	_____
10.	nuca	nunca	10. _____	_____
11.	suto	sunto	11. _____	_____
12.	junta	junta	12. _____	_____
13.	tundo	tudo	13. _____	_____
14.	sunga	sunga	14. _____	_____
15.	contudo	contudo	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. D
3. S
4. S
5. D
6. S
7. S
8. S
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. S
13. D
14. S
15. S

*Should you have more than one error in this test go
over the first part of this unit again before proceeding.

Now listen to the following Portuguese words:

Exercise 4.

luta

puma

chuta

tudo

mudo

suga

suba

The /u/ sound you have heard in these words is similar to the underlined vowel in the English words "two" and "coo". Notice that, in producing this vowel, your lips are rounded and tensed, and there is no movement of the jaw throughout the production of the sound.

You will now hear and repeat Portuguese words in which
this vowel occurs.

Exercise 5.

suba	()	_____
luva	()	_____
muda	()	_____
lufa	()	_____
luta	()	_____
cuba	()	_____
tudo	()	_____
suga	()	_____

Now listen to the following words on the tape:

Exercise 6.

num
unta
nunca
bumba
funda
chunto
junta
assunto

The /u/ sound you heard in the preceding examples is similar to the underlined vowel sound in the English words 'soon' and in 'noon'. Articulate as if to pronounce the double o in 'soon'. However, instead of pronouncing the final n, force part of the air through the nasal passages to produce a nasalized vowel.

Now listen and repeat the examples in the following exercise.

Exercise 7.

dum

bumba

funda

mundo

nunca

sunga

assunto

contundo

In the next exercise you will hear and repeat Portuguese words in which the nasalized and the oral vowels occur. Listen carefully and try to imitate the model exactly.

Exercise 8.

u	()	_____
um	()	_____
fun <u>da</u>	()	_____
nun <u>ca</u>	()	_____
tud <u>o</u>	()	_____
un <u>ta</u>	()	_____
mun <u>do</u>	()	_____
nu <u>ca</u>	()	_____
sug <u>a</u>	()	_____
lut <u>a</u>	()	_____
cu <u>ca</u>	()	_____
tun <u>ba</u>	()	_____
bun <u>ba</u>	()	_____
ju <u>ca</u>	()	_____
contun <u>do</u>	()	_____

The next tape segment is a self-test of your ability to hear the difference between the nasalized and the oral /u/ vowel sounds. You will hear three sets of words, one of which is different. Mark in the answer sheet, under A, B, or C which word is different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 9.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	um	o	um	1.	___	___	___
2.	do	do	dum	2.	___	___	___
3.	no	num	num	3.	___	___	___
4.	juca	juca	junca	4.	___	___	___
5.	mudo	mundo	mudo	5.	___	___	___
6.	cumba	cuba	cuba	6.	___	___	___
7.	tuba	tumba	tumba	7.	___	___	___
8.	suto	sunto	sunto	8.	___	___	___
9.	chuta	chunta	chuta	9.	___	___	___
10.	nuca	nuca	nunca	10.	___	___	___
11.	suga	sunga	sunga	11.	___	___	___
12.	tundo	tudo	tundo	12.	___	___	___
13.	juta	junta	junta	13.	___	___	___
14.	unta	uta	unta	14.	___	___	___
15.	junca	junca	juca	15.	___	___	___
16.	muja	munja	munja	16.	___	___	___
17.	mundo	mudo	mundo	17.	___	___	___
18.	tumba	tuba	tuba	18.	___	___	___
19.	chuta	chuta	chunta	19.	___	___	___
20.	munja	munja	muja	20.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 9*

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. C

*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

You will now hear phrases in Portuguese in which the nasalized and the oral /u/ sounds appear. Notice from the English translation how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. O chumbo não muda nunca. | Lead (the metal) never changes. |
| 2. Eu me contundo com tudo que toco. | I hurt myself with everything I touch. |
| 3. Juca junta o junco. | Joe gathers wicker. |
| 4. A luta na junta é sobre Cuba. | The fight in the committee is about Cuba. |

Memorize two of these phrases so that you can repeat them for your instructor.

End of Part 1.

UNIT 3

Part 2

VOWELS

The first exercise in this unit contains several pairs of words. In the brief pause following each pair, decide whether the words you hear are the same or different. The speaker on tape will then supply the correct answer. Listen.

Exercise 1.

vim	vi
mi	mim
ida	inda
lida	lida
cinta	cinta
pito	pito
pito	pinto
fita	finta
ginga	ginga
cita	cita
tito	tinto
linda	lida
cita	cinta
pinta	pita
fido	findo

ANSWERS

different
different
different
same
same
same
different
different
same
same
different
different
different
different
different

The /i/ vowel you have heard occurs as a nasalized sound. In some of the preceding words the vowel was nasalized; in others the vowel was oral. Listen to a few more words paying attention to the contrast. The speaker on tape will tell you whether each pair is the same or different.

Exercise 2.

		<u>ANSWERS</u>
vim	vi	different
sim	sim	same
ida	inda	different
chica	chinca	different
pinta	pita	different
cinta	cinta	same
guida	guinda	different
fido	findo	different
tito	tinto	different
ginga	ginga	same
visa	visa	same
pinga	pinga	same
inda	ida	different
vida	vida	same
cinza	cinza	same
linda	lida	different
cita	cinta	different
findo	fido	different

Now take a self-test to see whether you perceive the difference between these two vowels in Portuguese words. Mark in the answer spaces whether the words in each pair are the same or different. Check your choices with the answer key on the next page.

Exercise 3.

			<u>ANSWERS</u>	
			Same	Different
1.	sim	si	1. _____	_____
2.	vim	vim	2. _____	_____
3.	indo	ido	3. _____	_____
4.	mi	mim	4. _____	_____
5.	vinda	vida	5. _____	_____
6.	mito	mito	6. _____	_____
7.	cita	cinta	7. _____	_____
8.	pita	pinta	8. _____	_____
9.	tito	tinto	9. _____	_____
10.	lida	linda	10. _____	_____
11.	bica	bica	11. _____	_____
12.	fifa	fifa	12. _____	_____
13.	bisa	bisa	13. _____	_____
14.	sinto	cito	14. _____	_____
15.	zico	zinco	15. _____	_____

KEY TO EXERCISE 3*

S = Same

D = Different

1. D
2. S
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. S
7. D
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. S
12. S
13. S
14. D
15. D

*If you had more than one error in this test, go
over the first part of this unit again before proceeding.

Now listen to the following Portuguese words.

Exercise 4.

ita

visa

iça

isca

cima

bica

mimo

liso

The /i/ vowel sound you have heard is very similar to the vowel sound underlined in the English words 'cheap' and 'meat'. However, in producing the Portuguese sound, the tongue is somewhat higher in the mouth than for the English sound given as example.

Now repeat after the model some Portuguese words in which the oral /i/ vowel appears.

Exercise 5.

pico	()	_____
siso	()	_____
pila	()	_____
lima	()	_____
bisa	()	_____
espiga	()	_____
bica	()	_____
mico	()	_____

Now listen to the following Portuguese words:

Exercise 6.

sim

vim

cinza

zinco

menta

vinda

pinga

sinto

The preceding words contained a nasalized vowel. In producing this Portuguese vowel, your tongue will be in the same position as for saying 'scene' and 'mean' and part of the air will be expelled through the nose.

Repeat the words in the next exercise on tape and be careful to nasalize the /i/ sound.

Exercise 7.

vim	()	_____
linda	()	_____
pinga	()	_____
zinco	()	_____
minto	()	_____
cinta	()	_____
pinto	()	_____
ginga	()	_____

You will now hear and repeat the Portuguese words containing the oral and nasalized /i/ vowel. Listen carefully. Try to imitate the difference made by a native Portuguese speaker in pronouncing these two vowel sounds.

Exercise 8.

mi	()	_____
mim	()	_____
si	()	_____
vim	()	_____
linda	()	_____
zinc	()	_____
mito	()	_____
ginga	()	_____
vida	()	_____
sinta	()	_____
minto	()	_____
cima	()	_____
lima	()	_____
bica	()	_____
cinza	()	_____

The following is a self-test of your ability to perceive the difference between the oral and the nasalized /i/ vowel in Portuguese. After hearing each set of three words, mark under A, B, or C, in the answer spaces, which of the three is different. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Exercise 9.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	sim	si	si	1.	___	___	___
2.	mi	mim	mi	2.	___	___	___
3.	cita	cinta	cita	3.	___	___	___
4.	pito	pito	pinto	4.	___	___	___
5.	giga	ginga	giga	5.	___	___	___
6.	fido	findo	findo	6.	___	___	___
7.	pinda	pida	pinda	7.	___	___	___
8.	sita	sita	sinta	8.	___	___	___
9.	minto	mito	mito	9.	___	___	___
10.	zico	zinco	zinco	10.	___	___	___
11.	ida	inda	ida	11.	___	___	___
12.	tito	tinto	tinto	12.	___	___	___
13.	tinta	tinta	tita	13.	___	___	___
14.	linda	lida	liça	14.	___	___	___
15.	mito	minto	mito	15.	___	___	___
16.	cica	cinca	cinca	16.	___	___	___
17.	quito	quinto	quito	17.	___	___	___
18.	vinda	vida	vida	18.	___	___	___
19.	fita	finta	fita	19.	___	___	___
20.	pita	pita	pinta	20.	___	___	___

KEY TO EXERCISE 9*

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. C

*If you had more than one error, go over the material again until you achieve the required accuracy of 95%.

You will now hear phrases in Portuguese. Try to perceive where the oral and nasalized /i/ vowels occur. Then notice from the English translations how the difference in the vowels changes the meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sim, aqui é o fim. | Yes, this is the end. |
| 2. Sou o quinto da fila. | I'm fifth in line. |
| 3. Aplica a tinta fina. | Put on a thin coat of paint. |
| 4. O cinto é para mim. | The belt is for me. |

Memorize at least two of these phrases and repeat them in class for your instructor to check your pronunciation.

End of Part 2.

End of Unit 3.