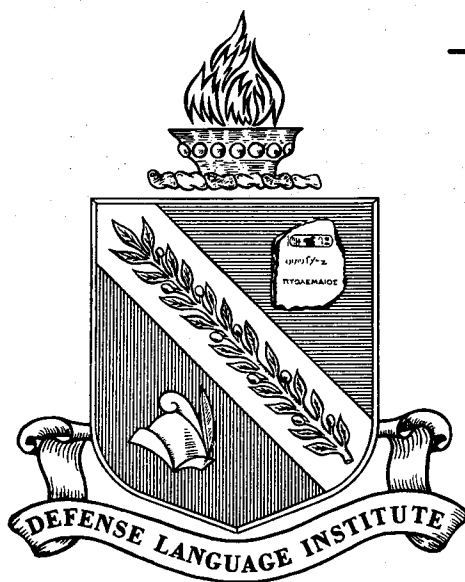


# HEADSTART

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## PORTUGUESE PROGRAM

ON THE ROAD



OCTOBER 1979

Prepared by  
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

# PREFACE

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The Portuguese Headstart Course has been designed to impart a basic level of proficiency in Portuguese encompassing comprehension, speaking and minimum useful skills in reading and writing. Someone who completes the program successfully will be able to understand and express a range of daily needs which include simple social demands, as well as certain service-oriented uses of the language.

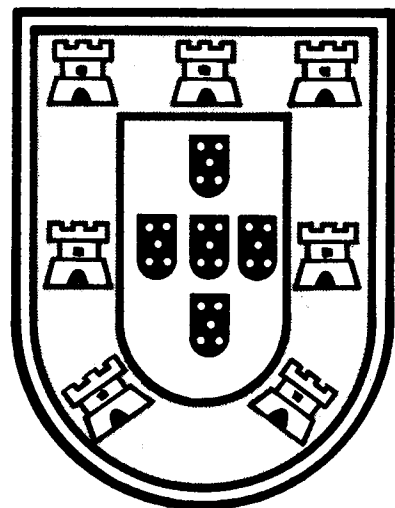
Special emphasis has been placed on teaching useful phrases from common-life situations, and the materials provide expressions and terms related to activities of special interest and importance to service personnel.

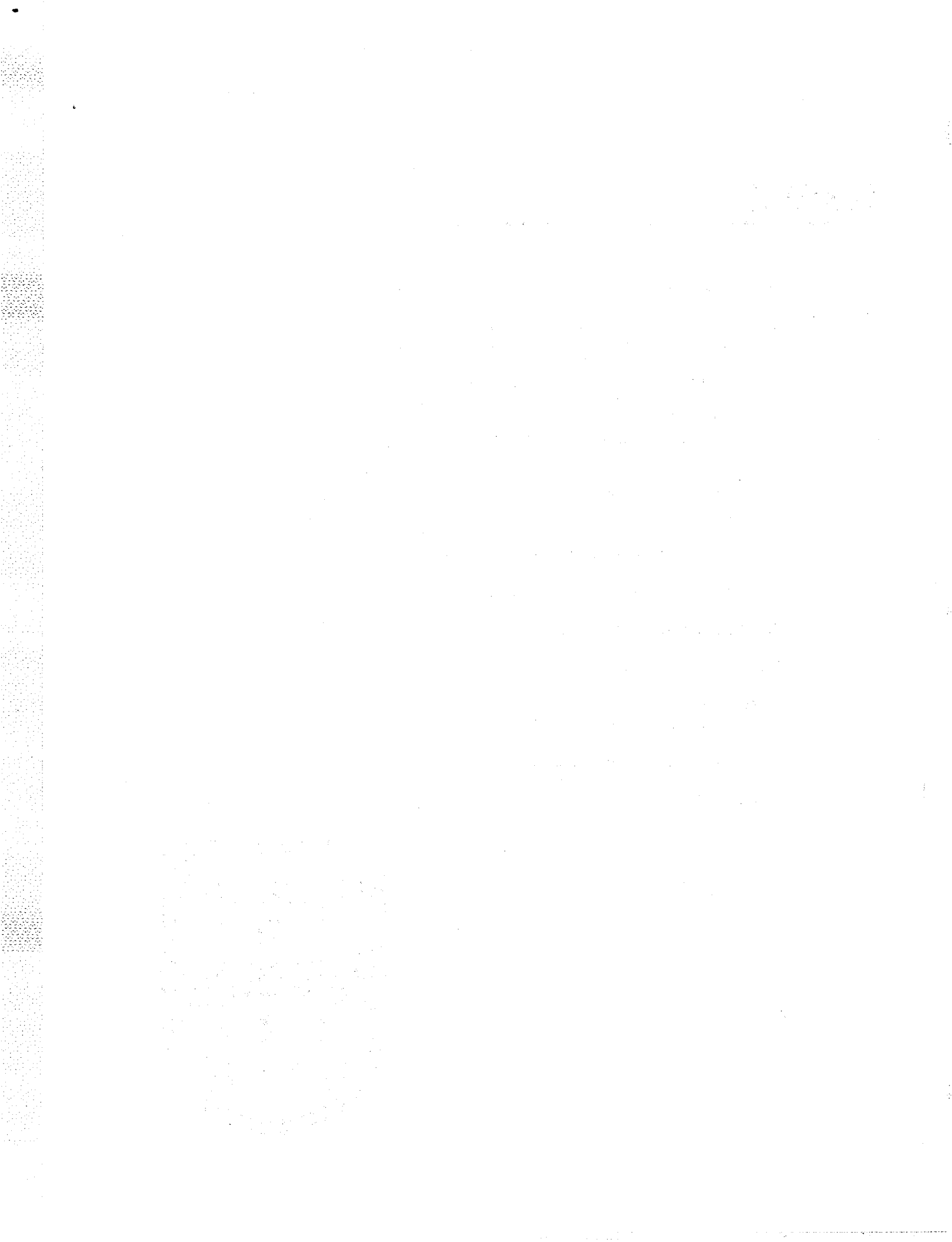
The development of the Portuguese Headstart Course has been a joint effort of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center (DLIFLC), and the NATO forces of Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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# OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, you will be able to understand and respond to a Portuguese policeman who asks for your identification and car papers, and arrange with a Portuguese mechanic for the repair of your car.

Specifically, you will be able to:

- a. Understand the use of and the names for the following driving and car identification: NATO ID Card, cartão do seguro (cartão verde) (insurance card), carta de condução (driver's license), livrete do carro (cartão branco) registration), passaporte (passport).
- b. Understand basic police questions concerning these documents.
- c. Understand the driving conditions and laws of Portugal.
- d. Explain to a mechanic that your car is not working properly.
- e. Understand the mechanic when he points out the problem.
- f. Ask if the repair will take long.
- g. Ask if the repair will be expensive.
- h. Ask the price of the repair work.
- i. Use correctly the expression "to have to" ter que... in all persons.



## PART A

### CONVERSATION

#### ON THE STREET

POLICEMAN: Stop.  
Good evening.

DAVID: Good evening.

POLICEMAN: Show me your papers, please.

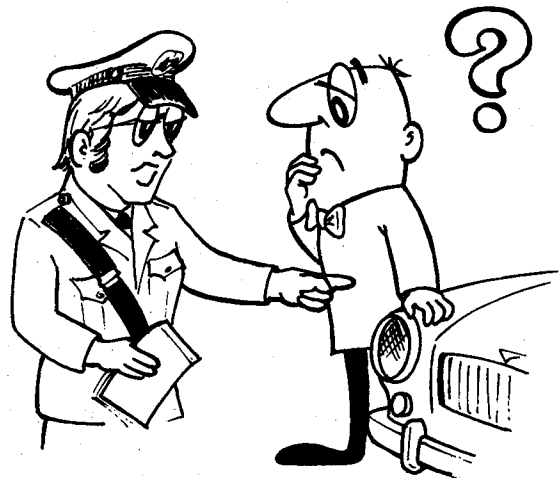
DAVID: Here are my driver's license, title, and insurance papers.

POLICEMAN: Please show me your identification also. Thank you,  
everything's fine.

DAVID: May I go on?

POLICEMAN: Yes, you may. Good night, and have a good trip.

DAVID: Good night. Thank you.



## NA ESTRADA

POLÍCIA: Pare.  
Boa noite.

DAVID: Boa noite.

POLÍCIA: Mostre-me os seus documentos, faz favor.

DAVID: Aqui tem a carta de condução, o livrete do carro e  
o cartão do seguro.

POLÍCIA: Faz favor, mostre-me o seu bilhete de identidade  
também. Obrigado, está tudo bem.

DAVID: Posso seguir?

POLÍCIA: Sim, pode. Boa noite e boa viagem.

DAVID: Boa noite. Obrigado.

## EXERCISES

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### EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation.

### EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

### EXERCISE 3.

Look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

### EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English; then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

### EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

### EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

### EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.

EXERCISE 8.

Listen to the Portuguese conversation again and repeat what you hear during the pauses. Speak loudly and clearly. Try to speak at the same speed as the Portuguese voices on the tape. You may look at the Portuguese text.

EXERCISE 9.

Now, in the space provided, copy the Portuguese text.

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EXERCISE 10.

Now read the text of the Portuguese conversation aloud, checking each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 11.

Say each line in Portuguese while looking at the English text; then compare each line with the tape.

EXERCISE 12.

When the policeman asked David to stop, he said, "pare." He might also have said alto, which also means "stop." Say alto.



### EXERCISE 13.

The policeman asked to see David's papers. He said "Mostre-me os seus documentos, faz favor." Mostre-me means "show me."

You notice that, when the policeman asked for David's identification, he said, "o seu bilhete de identidade." O bilhete de identidade is the Portuguese expression for "identification card." Seu is the word for "your" when speaking of a masculine noun (one which takes o before it).

O cartão do seguro is the expression for insurance card or papers. How would the policeman say "show me your insurance card"? Right -- Mostre-me o seu cartão do seguro. Say this again.

### EXERCISE 14.

Remember that "driver's license" is a carta de condução. The word for "your" when used with a feminine noun such as a carta is sua. Say a sua carta de condução. Again. Now say "Show me your driver's license." Right -- Mostre-me a sua carta de condução. Say this again.

### EXERCISE 15.

Below is a list of the things a police officer might ask to see if he stops you on the street. Look at the list to become familiar with these items. Then listen to the tape and repeat each one.

- os documentos - papers
- a carta de condução - driver's license
- o livrete do carro - title/registration
- o cartão do seguro - insurance papers(card)
- o passaporte - passport
- o bilhete de identidade - identification card
- a mala - luggage compartment, trunk
- o porta-luvas - glove compartment

## YOUR DOCUMENTS

### OS SEUS DOCUMENTOS

A sua carta de condução. You should already have an international driver's license. This is not required in Portugal, but you will need it if you travel in Europe. You can get a Portuguese translation of your U.S. license, good only in Portugal, from the C-1 (Administration) Section at COMIBERLANT. Carry it with you at all times.

O seu livrete do carro. IBERLANT personnel are issued a "white card" (cartão branco) to indicate the duty-free status of their automobiles. This serves as a title and registration. It is written in Portuguese and will explain your IBL license plates. You will receive this card from the C-6 (Supply) Section of COMIBERLANT: Keep it in your car or on your person while driving.

O seu cartão do seguro. You can arrange international insurance from many American companies before you arrive in Portugal, with coverage to begin when the car is off-loaded. The international insurance certificate is in the form of a booklet and is called a "green card" (cartão verde). It is multilingual and should present no problems anywhere in Europe. Be sure you have this in the car along with your white card at all times.

O seu passaporte.\* You are likely to be asked for your passport when you check into a hotel. They will normally keep it until you leave, unless you ask for it each time you go out. If a police officer asks you for it and you have forgotten to get it from the desk, you should tell him, O meu passaporte está no hotel. "My passport is in the hotel." Say this. Again.

O seu bilhete de identidade. You will not normally have a standard Portuguese ID card. Your IBERLANT (NATO) card will serve as well, and in some cases, better. You should always carry your IBERLANT card with you, especially when in civilian clothes.

A sua mala, o seu porta-luvas. Occasionally, cars are searched. Although a search of an IBERLANT car is normally cursory, a cooperative attitude will help considerably in getting you on your way in the shortest time.

#### EXERCISE 16.

In the conversation, after the police officer had examined David's documents, David asked, "Posso seguir?" "May I go on?" If there had been others in his car, David might have said, "Podemos seguir?" "May we go on?" Say this. Again.

After looking at the papers, the policeman might have said, "Pode seguir" "You (singular) may go on." Say "Pode seguir." Again. If there had been several people in the car, he might have said, "Podem seguir" "You (plural) may go on" Say "Podem seguir." Again.

\*Upon entering Portugal, you will be issued a white, trilingual boarding pass. Keep this with your passport.

EXERCISE 17.

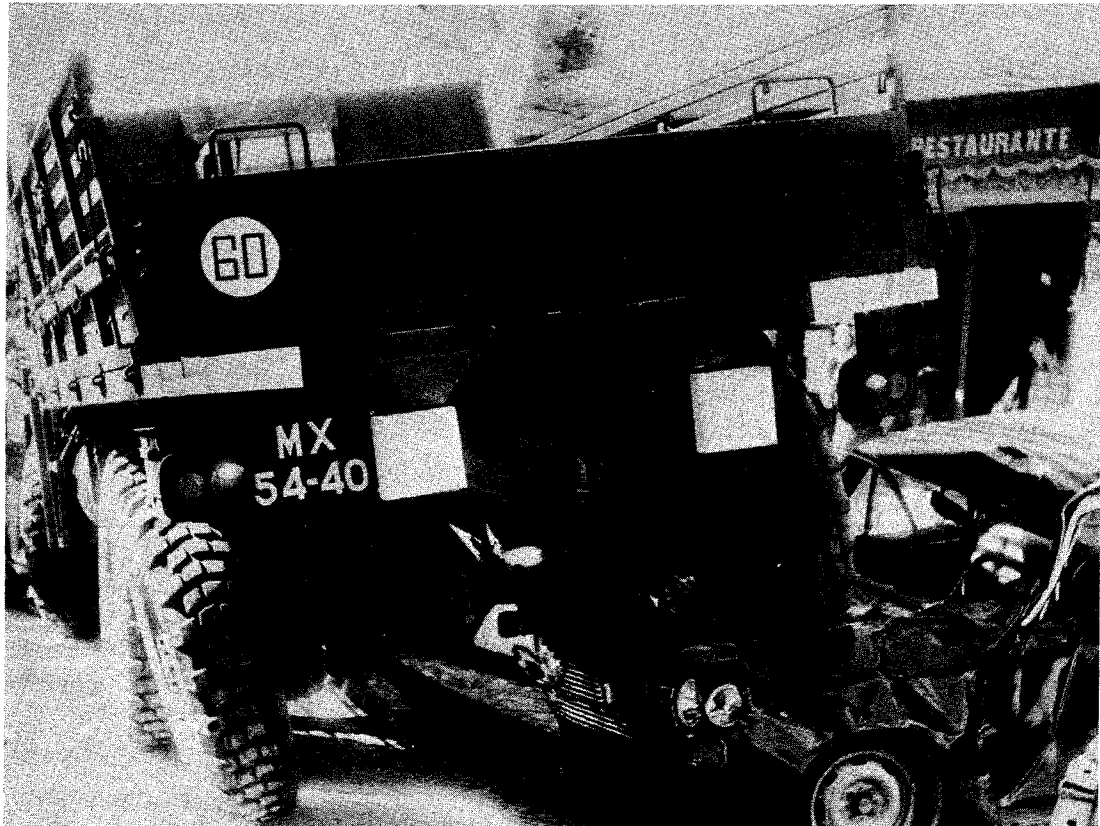
Look at the sentences below. You will hear a number on the tape. When you hear it, say the appropriate sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said.

1. Show me your driver's license, please.
2. Here is my identification card.
3. My passport is in the hotel.
4. May we go on?
5. Please show me your car title.

EXERCISE 18. Special expressions used in Part A.

You should become familiar with the two special expressions below. Listen and repeat.

Estã tudo bem - Everything's fine (it's all right).  
Boa viagem - (Have a) good trip.



NO COMMENT!

## HINTS ON DRIVING IN PORTUGAL

Travel between Lisbon and Cascais is most easily accomplished on the Marginal or coast road. It is a four-lane highway and is the quickest and most scenic route between the cities, or to points along the way.

Alongside the Marginal, you are likely to see ambulances stationed at the major intersections and on dangerous curves. In the early morning hours, nearly every intersection has one. These ambulances are awaiting the inevitable accident.

As you may have heard (or will soon learn), there are many traffic accidents in Portugal, especially along the Marginal. This is due mainly to the typical Portuguese temperament. The Portuguese are a very patient people - except on the highway. Independence is expressed by means of the automobile, and one of the things most Portuguese drivers consider themselves independent from is the traffic law.

A typical Portuguese maneuver is passing another car. It really makes no difference whether the road is wide or narrow, straight or with hairpin turns, or whether there is sunshine or blinding rain. The important thing is to get ahead of whoever's ahead of you -- even if you can't control the car at the necessary rate of speed.

Particularly outstanding in this pursuit are the taxi drivers who pride themselves on getting there first...although "there" isn't always where the passenger intended to go! Be careful of taxis, particularly in town, where you are liable to be passed on a narrow, two-lane street with cars parked on both sides and traffic coming in the opposite direction!

In passing, it might be mentioned that the speed limit on good highways is 120 kilometers per hour--about 70 MPH. (Other speed limits may be found in the supplement on traffic laws.) However, if you insist on maintaining this speed, you may find that other drivers will rapidly become impatient with you. If the fellow behind you has a car capable of 121 kph, he'll do it--even if it costs him a new engine!

There are radar speed traps on the Portuguese roads. They are installed in mini-buses alongside the road at random; and they not only clock you, but take a photo of your car (and license plate) for posterity. You may purchase a copy of your photograph from the local police department for 300 escudos. The blue and gold IBL license plate doesn't look quite as nice in black and white, but it makes a nice souvenir, if you like that sort of thing.

Portuguese law requires that you carry a reflective triangle in your car at all times. This triangle is to be used as a warning sign in case of a breakdown which requires leaving your car on the road. You must place the triangle on the road 100 meters behind the car, so it can be easily avoided by the more fortunate drivers.



Photo courtesy of Heyward Associates, Inc.

The center of Lisbon -  
Praça de Marques de Pombal.

## PART B

### CONVERSATION

#### A CAR WITH A MECHANICAL PROBLEM

DAVID: My car is not working well. Can you see what it is?

MECHANIC: Certainly. Raise the hood, please. Start it.

DAVID: Will the repair take long?

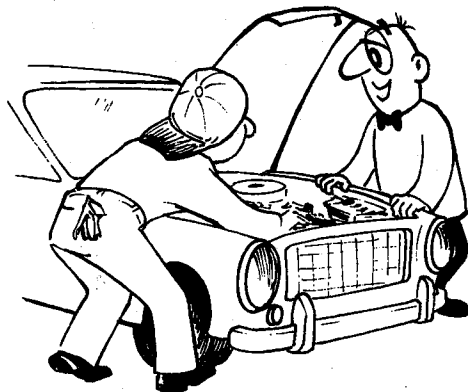
MECHANIC: I don't think so. The trouble should be in the distributor.

DAVID: Is it an expensive repair?

MECHANIC: It's not expensive. I have to replace the points. I think it's better to replace the spark plugs, too.

DAVID: Yes, of course. Tune the carburetor too, please.

MECHANIC: Certainly.



## UM CARRO AVARIADO

DAVID: O meu carro não está a funcionar bem. Pode ver o que é?

MECÂNICO: Com certeza. Levante o capot, faz favor. Ponha-o a trabalhar.

DAVID: Demora muito a reparação?

MECÂNICO: Acho que não. A avaria deve ser no distribuidor.

DAVID: É uma reparação cara?

MECÂNICO: Não é cara. Tenho que substituir os platinados. Acho que é melhor substituir as velas também.

DAVID: Pois sim. Afine também o carburador, faz favor.

MECÂNICO: Com certeza.

## **EXERCISES**

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### EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation.

### EXERCISE 2.

Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.

### EXERCISE 3.

Look at the first line of the English text. Then listen to it in Portuguese without looking at the text. Continue doing this for each line.

### EXERCISE 4.

Listen to the first line of the conversation without looking at the book. Translate it orally into English, then check your translation with the English text. Continue doing this for each line.

### EXERCISE 5.

Now look at the Portuguese text while listening carefully to the conversation.

### EXERCISE 6.

This time you will speak Portuguese. You will hear the conversation again, with many repetitions and pauses. During the pauses, repeat the Portuguese aloud. Try to say it exactly as the voice on the tape, and as loudly. You may look at the Portuguese text.

### EXERCISE 7.

Look at the first line of the Portuguese text. Translate it orally into English. Check your translation with the English text. Do each line in the same manner. Now stop the tape and complete this exercise.





EXERCISE 12.

David said, "O meu carro não está a funcionar bem." "My car is not working well." O carro is the Portuguese word for "car." You will remember from Part A that the word meu means "my" when used with a masculine noun. Say o meu carro (my car). Again.

If David had known what was wrong with the car, he might have said, "O meu carro tem uma avaria em..." (My car has trouble (a fault, breakdown) in...). For instance, if the car had a faulty generator, he would say, "O meu carro tem uma avaria no gerador." O gerador is the generator. Say O meu carro tem uma avaria no gerador.

A bobine is the word for "coil." How would you tell a mechanic that your car has a faulty coil? Right -- "O meu carro tem uma avaria na bobine." Say this again.

EXERCISE 13.

The mechanic said, "A avaria deve ser no distribuidor." "The trouble should be in the distributor." He wasn't sure, but thought that was it, so he said deve ser (should be, ought to be).

If he were sure of it, he might have said, "A avaria é no distribuidor." You remember that é means "it is." Say A avaria é no distribuidor. How would you say "The problem is in the generator"? Right -- A avaria é no gerador. Say this again.

EXERCISE 14.

Below is a list of some common problem areas in an automobile. You can use these expressions with the following phrases you have learned:

O meu carro tem uma avaria em (no, na)...

A avaria deve ser (é) em(no, na)...

Listen and repeat the following expressions:

a bobine - coil

os cabos - cables, wires

o regulador de carga - voltage regulator

a bomba da água - water pump

a bomba da gasolina - fuel pump

o carburador - carburetor

a bomba dos travões - brake cylinder

a caixa de velocidades - gearbox

a embriagem - clutch  
o diferencial - differential  
os travões - brakes  
o motor - engine  
o radiador - radiator  
o gerador - generator  
o travão de mão - emergency brake (hand brake)  
o limpa pára-brisas - windshield wiper  
o claxon - horn  
o motor de arranque - starter

The mechanic said, "Tenho que substituir os platinados." "I have to replace the points." You will remember using Tenho que... "I have to..." in the GETTING TO KNOW YOU module, as Tenho que sair "I have to leave." You can use Tenho que... with any appropriate infinitive; for example, Tenho que comer. This, of course, means "I have to eat."

In the next few exercises, you will learn more forms of this expression and be able to say "you have to," "we have to," and "you (plural) have to." Keep in mind that, although we will be using infinitives relating to the repair of your car, you could use any other infinitives with these expressions.

#### EXERCISE 15.

If you wanted to say to the mechanic, "You have to replace the points," you would say Tem que substituir os platinados. Tem que... means "You (singular) have to..." Say Tem que... Again.

"Spark plugs" are as velas. How would you say "You have to replace the spark plugs"? Right -- Tem que substituir as velas. Say this again.

#### EXERCISE 16.

The expression for "We have to..." is temos que... Say this. Again. Suppose you need to have your car repaired because you and your family have to go to the city. You would tell the mechanic, "Temos que ir à cidade." You remember that ir is "to go," and à cidade is "to the city." Say Temos que ir à cidade. Again.

EXERCISE 17.

If the mechanic can't fix your car right away, he might tell you and your family, "Têm que esperar." Esperar means "to wait." Têm means "you (plural) have to." Listen very carefully and repeat Têm. Again. Now say Têm que esperar. Say this again.

EXERCISE 18.

There were several items in the list following Exercise 14 that the mechanic could have replaced; for instance, Tenho que substituir o claxon "I have to replace the horn." Let's learn some other articles which could be replaced. With the expressions in the list below, you can use the phrase Tenho que substituir... Listen and repeat.

a correia da ventoinha - fan belt  
os pneus - tires  
o filtro do óleo - oil filter  
o filtro da gasolina - fuel filter  
o filtro de ar - air filter  
o pára-brisas - windshield  
a bateria - battery  
o rotor - rotor  
os platinados - breaker points  
as velas - spark plugs  
o condensador - condenser  
as lâmpadas dos faróis - headlight bulbs  
o tubo de escape - exhaust pipe  
a panela de escape - muffler

EXERCISE 19.

If something must be repaired, the mechanic might say, "Tenho que reparar..." Reparar means "to repair." Say Tenho que reparar...

If there is a leak, the mechanic might say, "Tenho que reparar a fuga." Say Tenho que reparar a fuga. Again. You could have a gasoline, water, or oil leak. He might say, "Tenho que reparar a fuga de gasolina" (gasoline leak). Say this. Again.

Suppose your Portuguese neighbor has a problem with his car, and you notice oil dripping onto the road. What might you say to him? Right -- Tem que reparar a fuga de óleo. Say this again.

#### EXERCISE 20.

David asked the mechanic, "Pode ver o que é?" (Can you see what it is?) You remember from Part A the other forms of "can," such as posso, podemos, and podem. How would you say in Portuguese "Can I see what it is?" Right -- Posso ver o que é? Say it again.

As you might expect, you can use any appropriate infinitive with these forms of "can," either as questions or statements. Remembering what you learned in Part A, how would you ask the mechanic, "Can we wait here?" Right -- Podemos esperar aqui? Say this again.

If you wanted to ask a mechanic, "Can you fix the generator?" what would you say? Pode reparar o gerador? Say this again.

#### EXERCISE 21. Special expressions used in Part B.

Levante o capot - raise the hood. O capot is the hood

Ponha-o a trabalhar - start it (the car).

Demora muito a reparação? - will the repair take long? You can use Demora muito... with other words, or by itself. Say Demora muito? (Will it take long?)

Acho que não - I don't think so, I think not. Acho que is "I think," or I believe." How would you say "I think so"? Right -- Acho que sim.

É uma reparação cara? - Is it an expensive repair? You could also use É...cara? with other words or by itself as a question or statement. For example, how would you say "Is it expensive?" Right -- É cara?

Não é cara - It's not expensive. The mechanic might have said, "É cara" or "Sim, é cara" "Yes, it's expensive." Say Sim, é cara. Again.

É melhor - It's better.

Pois sim - Yes, of course. Many times you will hear pois used by itself. There is no exact way to express this in English. It carries the ideas of "Yes," "well," "of course," "uh," and several others. It's a good word to get accustomed to, as you will hear it every day in Portugal. Say pois. Again.

EXERCISE 22. Other useful expressions.

When you go to the garage to pick up your car, you might ask, O meu carro já está pronto? "Is my car ready?" Say this. Again.

The mechanic might say, "Sim, está pronto" "Yes, it's ready." Say this. However, there is a better than even chance he will say "Ainda não" "not yet." Say Ainda não. Again.

If he says sim, you will want to know how much it's going to cost. You would say Quanto é? "How much is it?" Say this. Again. You could say Quanto lhe devo? which means "How much do I owe you?" Say Quanto lhe devo? Again.

When you feel that you are ready, take the Self-evaluation Quiz which follows.



## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

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PART I. You will hear five sentences in Portuguese. Write each one in English in the space provided. When you have finished, check your answers with the answer key which follows. You may refer to the exercises for the names of auto parts. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

PART II. You will hear a number on tape. Look at the sentences in your book. Say the corresponding sentence in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said. You may refer to the exercises for the names of auto parts. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. My car has a faulty carburetor.
2. Will it take long? Can we wait here?
3. I have to fix the carburetor.
4. Is it an expensive repair?
5. Is my car ready?

PART III. You will hear five sentences in English. After each one, write the sentence in Portuguese in the space provided. When you have finished, check your answers with the key which follows. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## KEY TO SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

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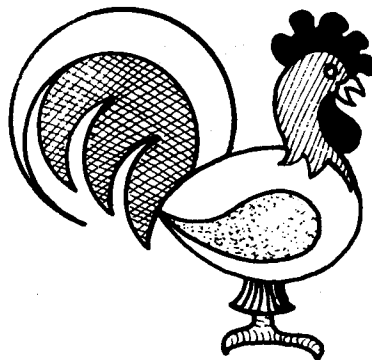
### PART I.

1. My car has a water leak.
2. Can you repair a faulty distributor?
3. How much do I owe you?
4. You have to replace the radiator.
5. Can I see what it is?

### PART III.

1. O meu carro não está a funcionar bem.
2. Tenho que reparar o diferencial.
3. Tenho que substituir o pára-brisas.
4. O meu carro tem uma avaria nos travões.
5. Pode substituir a bateria?

If you missed any of these questions, review the appropriate exercises.



## A WORD ABOUT GASOLINE

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There are two types of gasoline in Portugal -- "super" (about equivalent to U.S. regular) and "normal" (about equivalent to the lowest of U.S. rated gasoline). For the little extra money, you may as well get the super. Your car will thank you for it.

On the following pages are maps of the area around Lisbon which may help you in becoming familiar with the area. Following the maps, you will find a summary of the traffic laws in force in Portugal. It is strongly recommended that you study these laws, and it may help to make notes of things you may want to remember.

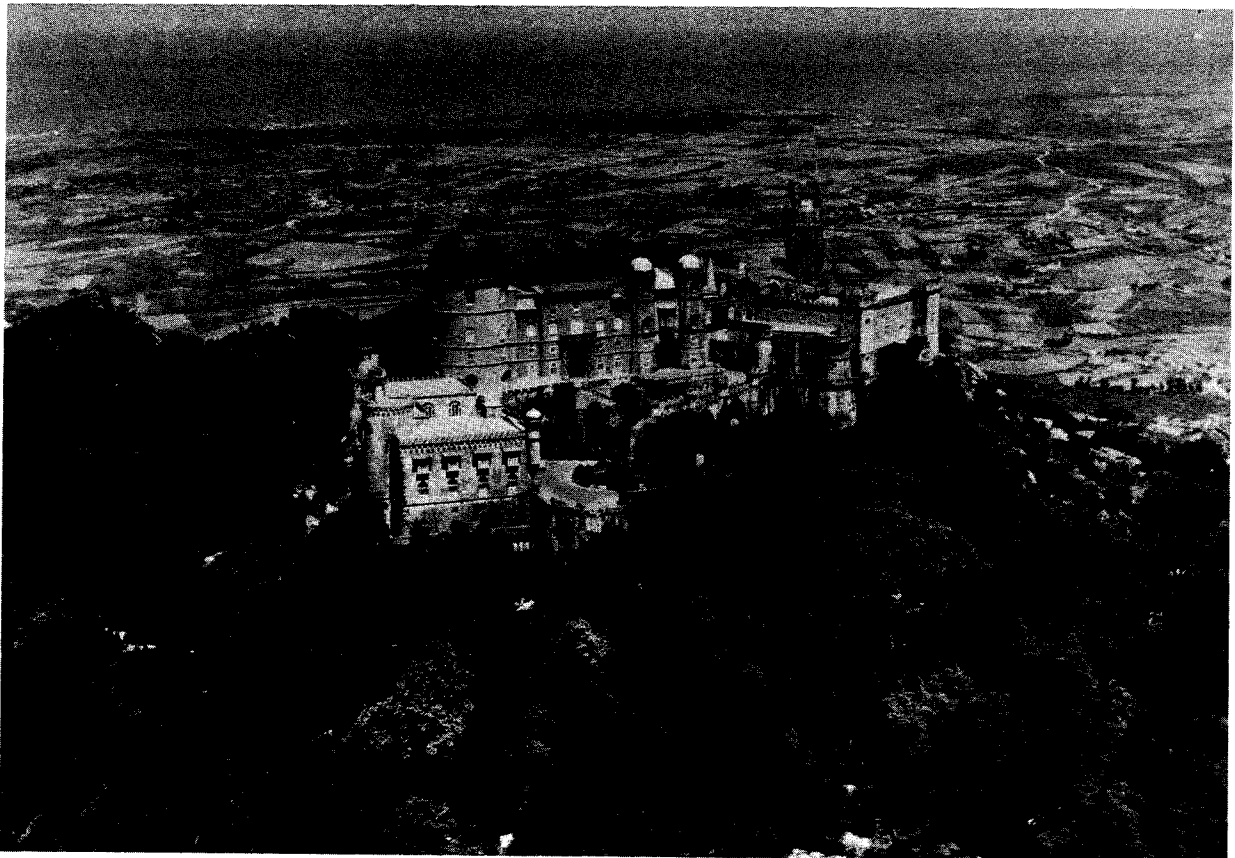


Photo courtesy of Heyward Associates, Inc.







SUMMARY OF  
TRAFFIC AND HIGHWAY REGULATIONS  
IN PORTUGAL (LAW 39672)

Article 1

Traffic

1. Traffic may circulate freely on all highways, streets and roads under State or local jurisdiction, except for restrictions as provided for herein and other legislation in force.

Provisions of this law apply in a similar manner to private roads, etc., normally open to public traffic, except for any special agreement which may have been made with the owners.

2. Anything that may hinder or obstruct traffic or may endanger the safety and comfort of road users is forbidden.

3. The use of public roads, streets, etc., for festivals, parades, sports events, or other activities affecting normal traffic is not allowed, except when specifically authorized.

A penalty of 500\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of these provisions.

4. Traffic will only be suspended for safety reasons, a serious emergency, road repairs, or when absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the pavement, other installations or public works; and such suspension will only apply to a section of the road or to vehicles of a certain type, weight, or size.

Suspension of traffic as provided for above may be ordered only when travel between the places serviced by that road can be adequately performed by another route.

The organization ordering the suspension of traffic shall inform the "Direcção Geral dos Transportes Terrestres" (Administration of Land Transportation) and notify the public at least three days in advance, indicating in each instance the location and the anticipated duration of the suspension. An immediate suspension may be ordered due to urgent and/or unforeseen circumstances; should it last for more than twenty-four hours, notification must be made to the above administration and to the public as soon as possible.

## Article 5

### General Rules

1. Each vehicle or animal shall have a driver. Exceptions are made for convoys, trailers, and groups of animals.

2. The traffic of vehicles or animals is conducted along the right side of the road. Unless otherwise indicated, traffic across squares, crossings or junctions shall be conducted so as to keep on the left any circular walk, post, pedestrian platform, or similar item located thereon, provided these are on the axis of the road on which a vehicle is traveling. However, and unless otherwise prohibited by local regulations, the use of the left side of the road is permitted in order to overtake another vehicle or to change direction.

3. The traffic of vehicles or animals will always be accomplished as close as possible to the right side of the road and the side-walks, but never so close that an accident may occur.

In cases where there are two or more traffic lanes in the same direction, the left-hand lane can be used only when the right-hand lane is occupied or in order to change direction or to pass another vehicle.

4. Except as otherwise provided for in this code, vehicles and animals may cross the "shoulders" and side-walks when access to property is not possible in any other way.

5. Vehicles in motion should maintain enough distance between them so as to allow for any sudden stops without risking an accident.

Whenever a driver initiates a maneuver he must first ascertain that this will not endanger other traffic in any way. A penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of this provision.

## Article 6

### Driver's Signals

1. Any driver slowing down, stopping, changing or reversing direction, or starting to pass another vehicle must execute an adequate signal with his arm or with a mechanical or light device.

2. Prior to passing through a crossing or junction, going over a hill, around a curve, or passing another vehicle, all drivers must signal by means of an acoustic device (horn) in order to warn pedestrians or other drivers of their approach and/or their intent to maneuver.

3. The acoustic signal shall be of short duration and in no instance will it be used to protest against traffic interruptions, etc. The adjustment or repair of acoustic signals on public roads is forbidden.

4. An acoustic signal may be used within inhabited areas only when absolutely necessary, and it may be forbidden in areas where control of traffic is effected by police or traffic signals.

It is prohibited to use within populated areas any signal device of varying tones, either simultaneous or in succession, as well as those produced by vacuum or pressure systems, and any other similar sound devices.

5. Light signals performed with headlights may be used at night instead of acoustic signals (paragraph 2, Art. 30 paragraph 10, Art. 38). This is mandatory in populated areas.

6. The following are exceptions to these provisions:

a. Signals used exclusively by police organizations, ambulances and emergency rescue services.

b. Signals used exclusively by mail vehicles, telephone and telegraph services.

7. For the purposes of this code, reduced or insufficient visibility on the road will be construed to mean any condition that does not permit full view of the entire width of the road for at least 50 meters.

8. A penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed for violations of this article.

## Article 7

### Speed

1. Drivers should bear in mind the vehicle's characteristics, road conditions, volume of traffic and any other special circumstances, and control the speed of their vehicles so as not to endanger pedestrians and private or public property, or to disrupt or block traffic.

Speed will be considered "excessive" whenever a driver is unable to bring his vehicle to a halt within the unobstructed space in front of him or whenever he exceeds the speed limits set up under numbers 3 and 4 of this article.

2. Speed should be decreased under the following circumstances:

- a. On steep grades;
- b. On curves, crossings, or intersections of reduced visibility and on hills, bridges, in tunnels, and near railway crossings;
- c. Close to and around school areas, hospitals, nurseries or similar establishments;
- d. When traveling through populated areas or approaching groups of pedestrians or animals;
- e. When being passed by another vehicle;
- f. At places of reduced visibility;
- g. At road sections where the pavement is in bad condition, wet, muddy, or otherwise unsafe;
- h. At pedestrian crossings.

All animals, whether leashed or not, should travel at a slow pace when crossing bridges, tunnels, railway crossings, etc.

3. Speed Limits

	<u>Motorcycles</u>	<u>Light Vehicles</u>	<u>Heavy Vehicles</u>
In town	60 km/hr	60 km/hr	50 km/hr
Out of town			
Regular roads	80 km/hr	80 km/hr	70 km/hr
Auto-Estradas	100 km/hr	120 km/hr	70 km/hr

These speeds are for vehicles without side-cars, trailers, or any other tow. Vehicles with another carrier in tow must limit their speed to the recommended maximum for heavy vehicles.

4. On "Auto-Estradas" the minimum speed authorized for light vehicles is 40 km (except in cases of special road signs); the maximum speed authorized for heavy passenger vehicles is 80 km.

5. Motorbikes are limited to maximum speed in town of 40 km, and out of town 60 km.

6. The "Direcção Geral de Transportes Terrestres" may, at its own discretion or by suggestion of the "Junta Autónoma das Estradas" or of local municipalities, establish a speed limit for roads subject to intensive traffic or for those where constructional features make such a limit advisable. In such cases adequate road signs will be posted.

7. Infractions to No. 1 to 4, and disregard of maximum speed limits as established in No. 5 and 7, are subject to a fine of 300\$00 escudos.

## Article 8

### Right of Way

1. The "right of way" gives a driver the right to maintain the same speed and direction and forces all other drivers to slow down or stop in order to let him pass.

2. The following have the right of way:

- a. Drivers who come from the right into squares, crossings and merging places; however, they must in turn observe the priorities specified below;
- b. Drivers on the "Auto-Estradas", in relation to all other vehicles coming from any of the access roads (including the special cases of c. and d. below);
- c. Ambulances, police and fire vehicles, and in general all those vehicles that carry emergency cases such as sick or injured people, provided they give audible warning along the way.
- d. Military columns or para-military formations (who must in turn take measures to avoid accidents and traffic difficulties).

3. Must give the right of way:

- a. Vehicles leaving parking zones, building entrances and private driveways;
- b. Non-motorized vehicles, animal-drawn carts and animals in general, except in cases of subparagraph 2a above.

4. These rules apply whenever there are no special road signs indicating otherwise.

5. Vehicles must not enter intersections or merging lanes when benefiting from the right of way and/or with the traffic lights in their favor whenever it is foreseen that traffic conditions will force them to stop within the intersection and block passage to other vehicles.

6. Infractions of this Article are subject to a fine of 300\$00 escudos, except for No. 5 which is 100\$00 escudos.

## Article 9

### On-coming Traffic

1. When two vehicles approach from opposite directions on the same road, each of the drivers must leave a lateral space sufficient for the safe passage of both vehicles.

2. In cases where crossing as recommended above is not possible because of road obstruction, the vehicle which has the obstacle in its path must slow down or stop in order to let the other vehicle go by.

3. In cases where the obstacle cannot be dealt with as recommended above, the vehicle which is nearest to a road exit or wider section reverses to a point where passing becomes possible. On steep grade roads, the climbing vehicle reverses unless such a maneuver is easier for the descending vehicle.

4. However, the following exceptions to No. 2 and 3 above always have the right-of-way:

a. Ambulances, police and fire vehicles, and other vehicles which are engaged in emergency service, provided they give audible warning along the way.

b. Military and para-military columns (who must in turn take measures to avoid accidents and traffic difficulties).

5. Vehicles with or without tows, with a total width in excess of 2 meters and total length (including cargo) in excess of 8 meters must slow down or stop in order to expedite the passing of on-coming vehicles whenever the total width of the road, its design or pavement conditions, do not permit passing with safety.

6. Infractions of this article are subject to a fine of 200\$00 escudos.



## Article 10

### Passing

1. All passing must be done on the left with the following exceptions:

- a. When passing vehicles moving on rails, provided they do not use the right side of the road and are not taking on or letting off passengers.
- b. Vehicles or animal carts which have indicated their intention to turn left, provided they leave sufficient space on the right side of the road for the passing maneuver.

2. Vehicle or animal drivers should not start to pass without first verifying that the act can be accomplished without risking a collision with another vehicle or animal traveling in the same or the opposite direction.

3. No driver should approach the left side of the vehicle or animal he intends to overtake without signaling in order to warn the other driver; also no driver should return to the right side of the road after passing another without making sure that the vehicle or animal passed is not endangered by the maneuver.

4. All vehicle and animal drivers should promptly facilitate the passing of their vehicle or animal by others who signal their intent to overtake; they should move as far to the right as possible and should not increase their speed before being passed.

Vehicles exceeding 2 meters in width will have to reduce their speed or stop whenever the usable width of the road or its condition will not allow safe passage by other vehicles.

5. Passing is prohibited on hills, curves, railway crossings, road crossings, or junctions in any place of insufficient width, or where visibility is impaired.

The provisions of this paragraph will not apply to highways with two or more lanes in the same direction, provided that in order to pass it is not necessary to make use of the other half of the highway.

6. A penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of this article.

## Article 11

### Turning

Vehicle or animal drivers who intend to turn left should first travel along the left side of the right hand lane and then accomplish the maneuver as perpendicularly as possible to their original direction. In no case should they start this maneuver without first checking to see if it will endanger or entangle traffic. A penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of this article.

## Article 12

### Reversing Direction

1. Reversing direction should be done only in places where, and in such manner that, it will not cause traffic delays.
2. Backing up is forbidden on curves, crossings, or junctions of reduced visibility as well as on bridges, railway crossings, in tunnels and in any place where traffic is heavy or where the road visibility or width is insufficient for this purpose.
3. A penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of this article.

## Article 14

### Stopping and Parking

1. Except as provided otherwise by local authorities, vehicles and animals should be stopped and parked on the right, as close as possible to the road banks and sidewalks so as not to obstruct or entangle traffic or the access to driveways into private property.

Except as provided under paragraphs 2 and 3, parking is allowed only when not obstructing traffic lanes.

2. Stopping or parking is forbidden:
  - a. On bridges, in tunnels, at railway crossings and in any place of reduced visibility.

- b. At distance of less than 20 meters from crossings, junctions, curves, or hills, except as provided under subparagraph a of the next paragraph.

Vehicles carrying explosives will not be allowed to stop or park at a distance of less than 10 meters from railway crossings.

3. Within inhabited areas it is forbidden to stop or to park in the following areas:

- a. At less than 5 meters from crossings, junctions, curves, and hills where visibility is reduced;
- b. In pedestrian crossings;
- c. At less than 3 meters from either side of a trolley stop and 10 meters from either side of a bus stop;
- d. Places reserved for taxis.

4. The distances referred to in paragraph 2b and paragraph 3a are measured from the start of the curve, hill, crossing, or junction.

5. Parking at night on roads far from inhabited zones is forbidden.

6. When parking their vehicles, drivers should consider the space required for others to move out or to park their vehicles in the empty space. They should take the required precautions to avoid the possibility of uncontrolled movement of the vehicle.

Motor vehicles should be left with the handbrake on and the engine stopped. On steep grades the gear shift should be engaged in reverse or "first", depending on whether parking is done downhill or uphill. Should this procedure not be possible or be insufficient to ensure safe immobilization of the vehicle, the front wheels should be turned against the curb or a suitable wedge should be fitted under a wheel. Heavy motor vehicles should always be left with one or more wedges fitted under the wheels.

7. Animal-drawn vehicles may park momentarily without drivers but only if absolutely necessary; they should be left with the wheel brakes on and fitted with wedges or immobilized by some other efficient manner.

8. Infraction of this article will result in a fine of 50\$00 or 200\$00 escudos, depending on whether a stopping or parking violation has been committed.

## Article 20

### Lights

Parking or driving vehicles on public roads from nightfall to dawn or during adverse weather is not allowed unless vehicles are fitted with one or two bright frontlights and one or two red tail lights. These lights must be easily seen but not so intensive as to cause a glare.

These lights do not have to be used when vehicles are parked in areas where street lights are sufficient for them to be seen at a distance of at least 100 meters.

Whenever possible, parked towed vehicles must keep their tail lights on.

These provisions also apply to industrial and agricultural machinery.

A penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of this article.

## Article 21

### Brakes

No vehicle may be driven on public roads without an efficient braking system in perfect operating condition and within easy reach of the driver.

A penalty of 500\$00 escudos will be imposed for violation of this article for automotive vehicles and 100\$00 for animal drawn vehicles and bicycles.

## Article 42

### Vehicle Registration Certificate

A registration certificate (Livrete) is issued by Traffic Departments or local municipalities to every registered vehicle; this certificate should be kept in the vehicle whenever it is driven on public roads.

A penalty of 40\$00 escudos will be imposed on drivers caught driving without the registration certificate in their possession, which then must be presented within 8 days to the authorities indicated or a further penalty of 200\$00 escudos will be imposed.

## Article 57

### Insurance

1. Persons or entities who are responsible for a traffic accident may transfer their civil liability to an authorized insurance company.

2. No license for public transportation service shall be granted unless an insurance policy or accepted guarantee for civil liability is submitted by the applicant.

This insurance or guarantee shall cover said risks at the rate of 10,000\$00 escudos per passenger place of the vehicle (including driver, collector, and inspector) for passenger-carrying vehicles, or 10\$00 kilo of net load for cargo carriers.

Employees' attention is directed to Administrative Circular No. 1 dated January 28, 1970, which states that employees are required to obtain minimum third party liability insurance in the amount of 300,000\$00.

## Article 60

### Abandonment of Victims

1. Drivers who deliberately abandon the victims of an accident for which they are totally or partially responsible without providing for immediate aid shall be punished as follows:

- a. Penalty and imprisonment up to two years according to the risk incurred by the victim, the extent of injuries, and the difficulty in getting medical aid, provided that such lack of help does not cause aggravation of the victim's condition which may result in the victim's death. If such an aggravation occurs, this will be taken into account when establishing the penalty.
- b. Penitentiary confinement from two to eight years, when lack of help results in the death of the victim.
- c. Penalty aggravation will occur when abandonment takes place notwithstanding the driver being fully aware of the results of the accident.

2. Co-passengers of the vehicle causing the accident shall be punished if, being aware of the accident and its results, they do not oppose abandonment in every way possible to them.

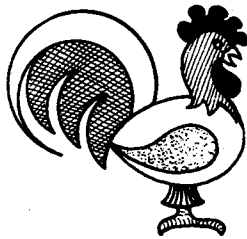
3. Negligence in rendering help shall be punished with prison up to one year, depending on the degree of responsibility of the guilty party, and the results in the victim's condition due to lack of help.

4. The driver of a vehicle or animal that finds an injured person in need of medical aid and who is not able to get it through his own means, shall be subject to penalty and imprisonment up to six months if he fails to assist in providing the aid required by having such a person carried to a place where efficient treatment is available. This same punishment shall be applied to pedestrians who do not provide for aid or assist in every way possible an injured person.

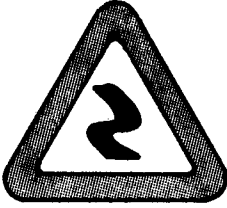
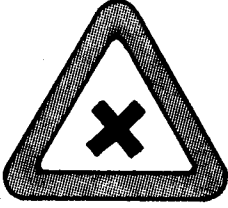
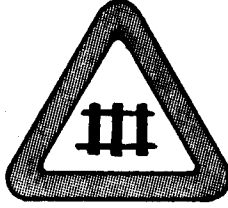


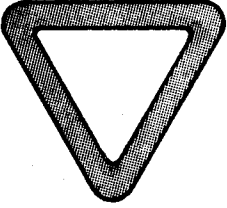
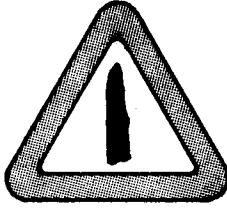
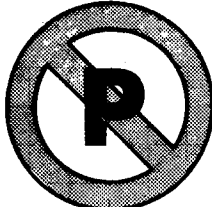
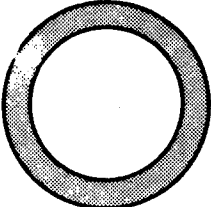
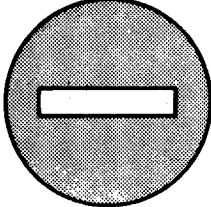
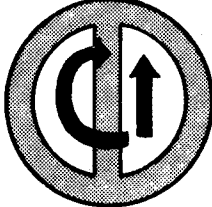
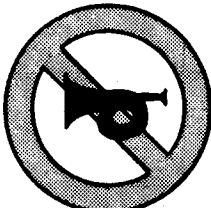
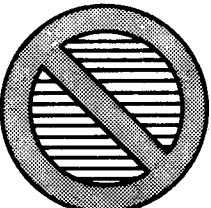
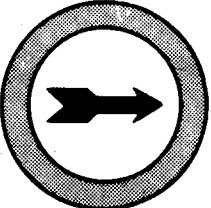
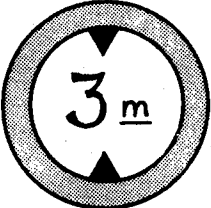
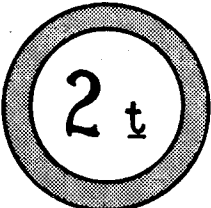
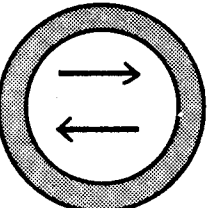
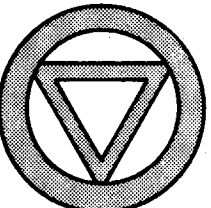
#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. New drivers (those who have had operator's licenses for less than one year) are required to display a "90" km/hr decal on the rear of their car and observe a 90 km/hr maximum speed limit. Infraction of this provision could result in a 300\$00 escudos fine and/or suspension of the driver's license for eight to 30 days.

2. All vehicles must be equipped with safety belts in sufficient numbers to accommodate all passengers in the front seat of the vehicle. Failure to observe this provision is subject to a fine of 500\$00 escudos.



# TRAFFIC AND ROAD SIGNS

 <p>Bumpy road</p>	 <p>Dangerous curves</p>	 <p>Crossroads</p>	 <p>Railway crossing with gate</p>
 <p>Unguarded railway crossing</p>	 <p>Pedestrian crossing</p>	 <p>Yield</p>	 <p>Danger</p>
 <p>No parking</p>	 <p>No entry</p>	 <p>One-way street</p>	 <p>No passing</p>
 <p>Do not blow horn</p>	 <p>No stopping</p>	 <p>Traffic circle</p>	 <p>Height limit</p>
 <p>Weight limit</p>	 <p>Keep right (or left)</p>	 <p>Stop</p>	 <p>Parking area</p>

## GLOSSARY

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- acho que... - I think...
- acho que não - I think not (I don't think so).
- acho que sim - I think so
- afinar - to tune
- afine - tune (command)
- ainda - still, yet
- alto - stop
- aqui - here
- a avaria - fault, mechanical problem
- avariado(-a) - broken, having mechanical problem
- o bilhete de identidade - identification card
- boa viagem - have a good trip (s.e.)
- o capot - hood (of a car)
- caro(-a) - expensive
- o carro - car, automobile
- a carta de condução - driver's license
- o cartão branco - "white card" (IBERLANT vehicle title)
- o cartão do seguro - insurance papers
- o cartão verde - "green card" (international insurance card)
- a cidade - city
- com certeza - certainly (s.e.)
- Demora muito? - Will it take a long time?
- demorar - to take time, delay
- deve ser - it should be, ought to be (s.e.)
- os documentos - papers, documents







trabalhar - to work

ver - to see

vejo - I see

vemos - we see

vê - you, he, she,  
it sees

vêem - you(plural),  
they see