

Unit 5

1. Listen to this item but do not repeat it yet.
eu () ()
2. Mimic just the first vowel.
e- ()x ()x
3. Mimic the second vowel.
-u ()x ()x
4. Now mimic the two together.
eu ()x ()x
5. The above item is the pronoun 'I.'
eu ()x ()x
6. Sometimes eu accompanies the verb form, as 'I' does in English. For example:
'I am going' = eu vou ()x ()x
'I know' = eu conheço ()x ()x
7. But since the verb form itself tells us who the actor is, the pronoun eu is often not said.
vou ()x ()x
conheço ()x ()x
8. Do not be concerned about when you should and when you should not say eu. There is really no strict 'right' or 'wrong' about it. There are guidelines, but we will talk about them later when they will be more meaningful to you. In the meantime, just repeat.
eu ()x ()x

- eu vou ()x ()x
- eu conheço ()x ()x
9. Observe this item. First, just listen.
- chegar () ()
10. Mimic the first syllable. Notice it begins with an sh-type sound.
- che- ()x ()x
11. Mimic the second syllable. Notice it ends with the r sound that resembles a strong English h.
- gar ()x ()x
12. Now mimic the word.
- chegar ()x ()x
13. The word means 'arrive.'
- chegar ()x ()x
14. Now observe this item. Just listen.
- you chegar () ()
15. You know that you means 'I am going.' The combination you chegar therefore must mean 'I am going to arrive.' Mimic.
- you chegar ()x ()x
16. At times you may want to use the pronoun eu with the above phrase.
- eu vou chegar ()x ()x
17. Now notice this combination. Mimic.
- vai chegar ()x ()x

18. The form vai is the form of 'going' that we use with Maria, Paulo, o senhor, etc. We may want to include an actor with this combination so we know who we are talking about. We can say, for example, 'Sandra is going to arrive.'

A Sandra vai chegar ()x ()x

19. We can say 'The teacher is going to arrive.'

O professor vai chegar ()x ()x

20. We can say 'My son is going to arrive.'

O meu filho vai chegar ()x ()x

21. We can also say 'You are going to arrive.'

O senhor vai chegar ()x ()x

A senhora vai chegar ()x ()x

22. Now observe this word. Do not repeat yet.

ficar () ()

23. The above word means 'stay.' Now repeat.

ficar ()x ()x

24. Notice the h-type quality to the r at the end of the word.

ficar ()x ()x

25. Now observe this combination.

vai ficar ()x ()x

26. That combination means 'going to stay.'

vai ficar ()x ()x

27. We need to provide an actor so that we know who is going to stay. We can start with 'Paulo.' Here is 'Paulo is going to stay.'

O Paulo vai ficar ()x ()x

28. We can say 'Maria is going to stay.'
 A Maria vai ficar ()x ()x
29. We can say 'the teacher is going to stay.'
 O professor vai ficar ()x ()x
30. We can ask questions, too. We can ask 'Are you going to stay?'
 A senhora vai ficar? ()x ()x
31. Now mimic this combination.
 vou ficar ()x ()x
32. The above combination means 'I am going to stay.' It can also be said with the pronoun eu.
 eu vou ficar ()x ()x

Observation:

Both ficar and chegar are examples of Portuguese verbs in the infinitive form, the form that generally corresponds to English 'to + verb.' We will also call this form the 'neutral form.' It is 'neutral' in that it does not change its shape to correspond to person(s) doing the acting. By way of contrast, forms like conheço/conhece, and you/vai show different shapes as the actors change. In this sense they are not neutral forms.

33. Here is the infinitive or neutral form of the verb 'study.'
 estudar ()x ()x

34. Now you can practice these combinations where you say that somebody is going to study.

A Maria vai estudar ()x

A Sandra vai estudar ()x

Quem vai estudar? ()x

O senhor vai estudar? ()x

Onde o senhor vai estudar? ()x

(eu) vou estudar ()x

35. Here is another infinitive or neutral form: 'dance.' You practiced it earlier when you were mimicking nasal vowels.

dançar ()x ()x

36. Now practice these combinations.

A senhora vai dançar? ()x

A Sandra vai dançar? ()x

O Luís vai dançar? ()x

(eu) vou dançar ()x

Exchange # 1

___ O senhor vai ficar?

___ Vou sim.

___ Are you going to stay?

___ Yes, I am.

Exchange # 2

___ Quem vai ficar?

___ A Yara vai ficar.

___ Who is going to stay?

___ Yara is going to stay.

Exchange # 3

___ Quem vai estudar?

___ O Luís vai estudar.

___ Who is going to study?

___ Luís is going to study.

Exchange # 4

___ O senhor vai estudar?

___ Não, não vou.

___ Are you going to study?

___ No, I'm not.

Exchange # 5

___ Quem vai chegar?

___ A Ângela vai chegar.

___ Who is going to arrive?

___ Angela is going to arrive.

Exchange # 6

___ A senhora vai dançar?

___ Vou sim.

___ Are you going to dance?

___ Yes, I am.

37. Many neutral forms end in -ar, as do chegar and ficar. Others end in -er or -ir, and a very few end in -or. Here is the neutral form meaning 'know' or 'meet.' It is an example of a neutral form that ends in -er.

conhecer ()x ()x

38. You already know the forms that correspond to 'I know' and 'you know.'

conheço ()x ()x

conhece ()x ()x

39. Here is the neutral form again.

conhecer ()x ()x

40. Practice these combinations.

O Paulo vai conhecer ()x

a professora vai conhecer ()x

a Maria vai conhecer ()x

o senhor vai conhecer ()x

(eu) vou conhecer ()x

41. Here is an example of a neutral form that ends in -ir: the verb 'leave.' First, just listen.

sair () ()

42. Now mimic by syllables.

sa- ()x ()x

-ir ()x ()x

sair ()x ()x

43. Practice these combinations. They say that someone is going to leave, or they ask if someone is going to leave.

O senhor vai sair? ()x

A Ângela vai sair? ()x

Quem vai sair? ()x

(Eu) vou sair ()x

O Marcos vai sair ()x

44. Here is another common name that will be useful. First, just listen.

José () ()

45. Mimic the first syllable. Notice that the first sound is like the s of English 'pleasure' and 'leisure.'

Jo- ()x ()x

46. Mimic the second syllable. Notice that it begins with a z sound. Notice also that the vowel is similar to the e of 'bed.'

-sé ()x ()x

47. Now mimic both syllables together.

José ()x ()x

48. Practice these phrases.

O José conhece ()x

O José vai ()x

O José vai sair ()x

O José vai chegar ()x

O José vai estudar ()x

49. Here is another name. First, just listen.

Raquel () ()

50. Mimic the first syllable. The r is similar to a strong English h sound.

Ra- ()x ()x

51. Mimic the second syllable. The l for many Portuguese speakers sounds much like a w sound.

-quel ()x ()x

52. Now mimic both syllables together.

Raquel ()x ()x

53. Practice these phrases.

a Raquel conhece ()x

a Raquel vai ()x

a Raquel vai conhecer ()x

a Raquel vai dançar ()x

a Raquel vai sair ()x

54. Here is another name that starts with the same r sound. First, just listen.

Roberto () ()

55. Now mimic the name by syllables.

Ro- ()x ()x

-ber- ()x ()x

-to ()x ()x

Together: Roberto ()x ()x

56. Practice these phrases.

o Roberto conhece ()x

o Roberto vai ()x

o Roberto vai sair ()x

o Roberto vai estudar ()x

o Roberto vai chegar ()x

57. Here is another name. First just listen.

Inês () ()

58. Mimic the first syllable.

I- ()x ()x

59. Mimic the second syllable.

-nês ()x ()x

60. Mimic the two syllables together. Notice that it is the second syllable which is stressed stronger than the first.

Inês ()x ()x

61. Practice these phrases.

a Inês conhece ()x

a Inês vai ()x

a Inês vai conhecer ()x

a Inês vai chegar ()x

a Inês vai dançar ()x

62. Here is another name. Just listen.

Lúcia () ()

63. Mimic the first syllable.

Lú- ()x ()x

64. Mimic the second syllable. It begins with an s sound.

-cia ()x ()x

65. Mimic the two syllables together. Notice that the first syllable has a stronger stress than the second.

Lúcia ()x ()x

66. Practice these phrases.

a Lúcia conhece ()x

a Lúcia vai ()x

a Lúcia vai chegar ()x

a Lúcia vai estudar ()x

a Lúcia vai sair ()x

67. Practice saying these phrases containing the word não meaning 'not.'

a Lúcia não conhece ()x

a Lúcia não vai ()x

a Lúcia não vai ficar ()x

o José não conhece ()x

o José não vai ()x

o José não vai estudar ()x

68. Notice that não precedes verbs and combinations of verbs.

a Inês não vai ()x

a Inês não vai dançar ()x

a Raquel não está na festa ()x

a Raquel não está em Nova Iorque ()x

a Ângela não é casada ()x

a Ângela não é professora ()x

eu não vou ()x

eu não vou a Nova Iorque ()x

69. Here is the word for 'but.'

mas ()x ()x

70. Now you can make contrastive statements, such as 'Yara is not going, but I am (going).'

A Yara não vai, mas eu vou ()x ()x

71. Or 'Marcos is married, but Luís is not.'

O Marcos é casado, mas o Luís não é ()x ()x

Exchange # 7

___ O senhor vai?

___ Não, não vou. Mas a Raquel vai.

___ Are you going?

___ No, I'm not going. But
Raquel is.

Exchange # 8

___ A Inês está em casa?

___ Não, não está. Mas a Lúcia está.

___ Is Inês at home?

___ No, she's not. But Lúcia is.

Exchange # 9

___ O José é professor?

___ Não, não é. Mas o Paulo é.

___ Is José a teacher?

___ No, he's not. But Paulo is.

Exchange # 10

_____ A senhora conhece a Yara?

_____ Não, não conheço. Mas a Raquel conhece.

_____ Do you know Yara?

_____ No, I don't know her. But
Raquel does.

Exchange # 11

_____ O Luís vai ficar?

_____ Não, não vai. Mas a Lúcia vai.

_____ Is Luís going to stay?

_____ No, he's not. But Lúcia is.

72. Observe this item. Do not repeat yet.

pretende () ()

73. The above item is a verb form meaning 'plan(s) to.' Mimic the first syllable. Notice the flapped r after the p.

pre- ()x ()x

74. Mimic the second syllable. You will hear a nasal vowel, but no n sound.

-ten- ()x ()x

75. Mimic the third syllable. Notice the j sound of 'jeep.'

-de ()x ()x

76. Now mimic the three syllables together. The form means 'plan(s) to.'

pretende ()x ()x

77. It is the form used with Marcos, Ângela, o senhor, etc. Therefore, you can now express the thought 'Marcos plans to....'

O Marcos pretende... ()x ()x

78. And you can say 'Ângela plans to....'

A Ângela pretende... ()x ()x

79. And of course you can substitute other names and persons.

A Lúcia pretende... ()x

A professora pretende... ()x

O rapaz pretende... ()x

A Raquel pretende... ()x

80. You can use the form pretende with 'you' to say 'you plan to....'
- O senhor pretende... ()x
- A senhora pretende... ()x
81. To complete the thought we need an infinitive, a neutral form. For example, you might want to say 'José plans to leave.'
- O José pretende sair ()x ()x
82. Or you might want to say 'Ângela plans to study.'
- A Ângela pretende estudar ()x ()x
83. You might want to ask 'Do you plan to stay?'
- O senhor pretende ficar? ()x ()x
84. Or 'Do you plan to dance?'
- A senhora pretende dançar? ()x ()x
85. Now observe this item. Do not repeat yet.
- pretendo () ()
86. This item is the verb form meaning 'I plan to.' Mimic the first syllable.
- pre- ()x ()x
87. And the second.
- ten- ()x ()x
88. And the third.
- do ()x ()x
89. The three syllables together mean 'I plan to.'
- pretendo ()x ()x

90. At times you will use it with the pronoun eu.

eu pretendo ()x ()x

91. With this form you can say 'I plan to stay.'

(eu) pretendo ficar ()x ()x

92. You can say 'I plan to leave.'

(eu) pretendo sair ()x ()x

93. You can say 'I plan to study.'

(eu) pretendo estudar ()x ()x

94. And you can say 'I plan to dance.'

(eu) pretendo dançar ()x ()x

Exchange # 12

___ O senhor pretende ficar?

___ Não, não pretendo. Eu vou sair.

___ Do you plan to stay?

___ No, I don't. I'm going to leave.

Exchange # 13

___ O Luís pretende sair?

___ Pretende.

___ Does Luís plan to leave?

___ He does.

Exchange ~~#~~ 14

_____ A Raquel pretende sair?

_____ Não, não pretende.

_____ Does Raquel plan to leave?

_____ No, she doesn't.

Exchange ~~#~~ 15

_____ A senhora pretende estudar?

_____ Pretendo, sim.

_____ Do you plan to study?

_____ Yes, I do.

95. Here is the question-word 'When?' Do not mimic it yet.
Quando () ()
96. Now mimic the first syllable. Try to pronounce a nasal vowel, and not an n.
Quan- ()x ()x
97. Here is the second syllable.
-do ()x ()x
98. The two syllables together constitute the word 'When?'
Quando ()x ()x
99. In response to the question Quando? you will need the word 'today.' Here it is. Just listen.
hoje () ()
100. Mimic the first syllable. An h appears in print, but not in speech.
ho- ()x ()x
101. The second syllable begins with the s sound of English 'pleasure' and 'leisure.' Mimic carefully.
-je ()x ()x
102. Together the two syllables constitute the word 'today.'
hoje ()x ()x
103. You will also need the word 'now.' Here it is. Just listen.
agora () ()
104. Here is the first syllable.
a- ()x ()x

105. And the second. The o is like the a of 'paws.'
-go- ()x ()x
106. The third syllable has the flapped r.
-ra ()x ()x
107. Here they are together, forming the word 'now.'
agora ()x ()x
108. Now you can say 'He's at home now.'
Está em casa agora ()x ()x
109. You can say 'Sandra is going to New York today.'
A Sandra vai a Nova Iorque hoje ()x ()x
110. You already know the word for 'tomorrow.'
amanhã ()x ()x
111. So you can say 'Inês is going to leave tomorrow.'
A Inês vai sair amanhã ()x ()x
112. Here is the word for 'early.'
cedo ()x ()x
113. Practice cedo in these phrases.
O Paulo vai estudar cedo ()x
Eu vou chegar cedo ()x
O senhor pretende sair cedo? ()x
O Santos pretende chegar cedo ()x
114. Here is a more specific time reference: 'at two o'clock.'
às duas ()x ()x

115. For example, you might want to say 'I'm going to arrive at two o'clock.'

Eu vou chegar às duas ()x ()x

116. Here is 'at three o'clock.'

às três ()x ()x

117. Here is 'at four o'clock.'

às quatro ()x ()x

118. Repeat the number 'four' by syllables.

qua- ()x ()x

-tro ()x ()x

119. Again, here is 'at four.'

às quatro ()x ()x

120. And here is 'at five.'

às cinco ()x ()x

121. The first syllable of cinco rhymes with the word sim 'yes.'

sim ()x ()x

cin- ()x ()x

cinco ()x ()x

122. Again, here is 'at five.'

às cinco ()x ()x

123. Finally, here is 'at ten.'

às dez ()x ()x

124. Practice these phrases containing time references.

O Paulo vai chegar às duas ()x

A Ângela vai chegar às três ()x

O Marcos pretende sair às quatro ()x

A Inês pretende sair às cinco ()x

Eu vou sair às dez ()x

Ela vai sair às duas ()x

Exchange # 16

_____ Quando o senhor vai a Nova Iorque?

_____ Vou hoje.

_____ When are you going to New
York?

_____ I'm going today.

Exchange # 17

_____ Quando o Luís vai chegar?

_____ Vai chegar hoje.

_____ When is Luís going to arrive?

_____ He's going to arrive today.

Exchange # 18

_____ O Luís vai chegar hoje?

_____ Vai sim. Vai chegar cedo, às duas.

_____ Is Luís going to arrive today?

_____ Yes, he is. He's going to
arrive early, at two.

Exchange # 19

_____ A Ângela vai chegar às quatro?

_____ Não, não vai. Vai chegar às cinco.

_____ Is Ângela going to arrive
at four?

_____ No, she's not. She's going
to arrive at five.

Exchange # 20

_____ Quando a senhora pretende estudar?

_____ Eu vou estudar agora.

_____ When are you planning to
study?

_____ I'm going to study now.

Exchange # 21

_____ Quando o senhor pretende sair?

_____ Eu vou sair agora.

_____ When are you planning to leave?

_____ I'm going to leave now.

Exchange # 22

___ O senhor vai a Nova Iorque?

___ Vou, sim.

___ Quando?

___ Hoje, às três.

___ Are you going to New York?

___ Yes, I am.

___ When?

___ Today at three.

Exchange # 23

___ A senhora pretende estudar?

___ Pretendo.

___ Quando?

___ Agora.

___ Do you plan to study?

___ I do.

___ When?

___ Now.

Exchange # 24

___ O Marcos vai sair?

___ Vai.

___ Quando?

___ Hoje, às quatro ou às cinco.

___ Is Marcos going to leave?

___ Yes, he is.

___ When?

___ Today, at four or five.

Exchange # 25

___ A Raquel pretende sair?

___ Pretende sim.

___ Quando?

___ Hoje cedo, às duas.

___ Does Raquel plan to leave?

___ Yes, she does.

___ When?

___ Today, early, at two.