PORTUGUESE

Learn a Language
Complete Guide
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

In unit 1 you can take your first steps in learning Portuguese. From unit 2 onwards, you’ll find that the structure of each unit is consistent. Each of the units has four parts:

- **Part A** is presented by Pedro Gomes and Leonor Vieira, and gives you the Key Language of the unit.
- **Part B** gives you the chance to hear Pedro using the language in real-life situations in Coimbra. You will learn to use this language yourself.
- **Part C** reminds you of the Key Language. Then you get the chance to use it and have the satisfaction of realising that you can cope.
- **Part D** reveals the outcome of the story you heard in part B. You should be able to understand this without any help - although help is there if you need it.

Here is a summary of the main activities you will do to achieve efficient learning:
1. work with the book;
2. listen to the recording;
3. stop the recording to repeat or think;
4. use the book and recording together.

**SYMBOLS**

- The question mark indicates that you will find solutions at the end of the unit;
- Section numbers that appear in grey indicate that all the information for this activity is on the English page (i.e. the left-hand page);
- The book indicates an activity which uses only the book and not the recording;
- Indicates track number for an activity.

**USING THE COURSE**

In each unit, the most effective way to learn is to start by working on the book and the recording together. You can then use your eyes and your ears to help you to understand and learn. The book and the recording will take you step by step through the unit. You’ll see that the English advice and explanations are always on the left-hand page, and the Portuguese that they refer to is always opposite, on the right-hand page.

When you feel confident with the language, you can work with just the recording. Listen to it as often as you can - in the car, on the train, while doing the housework, for example. This repeated playing will help you to learn the language and to become really confident and fluent. Sometimes you can listen very carefully and repeat what you hear. At other times you can just have it in the background while you relax or do something else. All this will help you to progress quickly in the fast lane to learning Portuguese.
Welcome to unit 1 which will give you a taste of the course. You may be very pleasantly surprised by how much you can understand.

PART A: KEY LANGUAGE

1.1 Pedro and Leonor

Each unit is introduced by Pedro and Leonor. They guide you through the Key Language. You’ll also hear it being used by Leonor, Pedro and the people he meets in Coimbra. In this unit you’ll learn how to:
- say hello (good morning, good afternoon, or good night);
- say what your name is;
- understand many useful Portuguese words;
- and pronounce them the Portuguese way.

1.2 Key Language

Hello! My name’s Pedro.
Hello! My name’s Leonor.
Hello, Pedro!
Hello, Leonor!

Although the Portuguese word Olá (Hello) may be informally used as a greeting at any time of the day, you’ll more frequently hear Bom dia (Good morning) until midday, Boa tarde (Good afternoon) after midday and until sunset, and Boa noite (Good night) after sunset as well as on retiring for the day. Look at the Portuguese and make sure that you know what each sentence means. Then follow each sentence in the book as you listen to it. Do this several times until you feel confident with the sentences. Then play them again and repeat after each sentence. When this seems easy, try saying each sentence with each speaker, imitating the speed and the accent. This is an excellent learning technique which you can use throughout the course. It can be summarised as:
(i) read and listen;
(ii) read, listen and repeat after the Portuguese speakers;
(iii) read, listen and repeat with the Portuguese speakers.

PART B: LANGUAGE IN ACTION

1.3 Over to You

Now you can use the language you have learned. Look at the photos of people (a-d) and the Key Language on the page opposite and decide what each person would say to introduce himself/herself. To show you how to do it, you’re given an example (um exemplo, in Portuguese). How would YOU greet Leonor and introduce yourself? (e)

1.4 Learning Strategies

Though they may be pronounced somewhat differently, many Portuguese words look very like English ones. In addition, many English words are used in Portuguese. Recognising such words can often give the key to the meaning of a whole phrase or sentence: you don’t need to know every word you see or hear to understand the message. Decide how each of the photos of places (a-d) on the page opposite should be labelled, using one of these words: um hotel; um restaurante; o mosteiro; um banco.

Spend some time in each unit making sure you pronounce correctly what you hear. Listen to how the words are said, and repeat each one several times. Pay particular attention to the way in which you pronounce:
- um in um hotel;
- au in restaurante;
- ei in mosteiro;
- an in banco.

Exemplo: ‘Bom dia, Chamo-me Pedro.’

Exemplos: ‘Bom dia, Chamo-me Leonor.’
‘Bom dia, Pedro.’
‘Bom dia, Leonor.’
1.5 VOCABULARY

You already understand a lot of Portuguese words, and you can prove it. Cover up the English words below and look at the list of Portuguese words on the opposite page. Tick all those you know, can work out, or guess. Then check with the list on this page, and learn those you didn’t know. You could copy them into a notebook (the very act of writing them down will help you to learn them), and carry it with you whenever you try to learn new words and phrases. All the words used in the dialogues are listed at the end of the book.

1 hello, good morning
2 my name's Pedro
3 good afternoon
4 good evening/night
5 a (masculine)
6 a hotel
7 a restaurant
8 the (masculine)
9 the monastery
10 a bank
11 Portugal
12 in
13 the (masculine)
14 the café
15 sir, Mr
16 a coffee
17 please
18 the taxi
19 the Astória Hotel
20 yes, exactly
21 reception
22 madam
23 the visit
24 it's
25 pleased to meet you
26 it's nice
27 shall we start?
28 let's begin
29 a (feminine)
30 the monastery
31 a bank
32 Portugal
33 in
34 the (feminine)
35 the café
36 sir, Mrs
37 a coffee
38 please
39 the taxi
40 the Astória Hotel
41 yes, exactly
42 reception
43 madam
44 the visit
45 it's
46 pleased to meet you
47 it's nice
48 shall we start?
49 let's begin

1.6 TRANSCRIÇÃO

Throughout the course, you will hear Pedro in different situations in Coimbra, meeting different people, and using the language you are learning. In this first unit, you will hear some extracts from the units that follow. On the page opposite is a transcript of these extracts. This is the English equivalent.

PART C: TEST YOURSELF

1.7 FACA O SEU TESTE

Now that you can really understand all the language you have heard, practise saying it. Listen to the recording again as you look at the Portuguese text. Repeat each sentence after and then with the speakers until you’re sure you have learned it and can say it with a good accent. Then try adapting some of the sentences you have learned, using other words you know, in order to say different things. For example, think how you’d say:

a) A Viv Hotel, please;

b) Good afternoon ... (the name of the person you’re speaking to);

c) My name is ... (your name);

d) Hello, Mr Silva.

Now that you have worked on the book and recording, help yourself to master the language by working on the recording whenever and wherever you can.
Your teacher, Pedro, arrives in Coimbra by train. At the station, he records some useful language for us. Álvaro Teixeira, a business manager, is welcomed by Anabela Martins who works at the Tourist Office. Pedro takes a taxi to his hotel.

In this unit, you can learn how to:
- say hello and goodbye, please and thank you;
- attract people’s attention;
- and, above all, make the most of a small amount of language.

There’s no magic wand to enable you to speak fluent Portuguese overnight. Goodwill is important, though. As you listen to Pedro in Coimbra, you’ll find that a smile and saying please will help you through a variety of situations.

### 2.1 Welcome to Coimbra

In this unit, you can learn how to:

- **Hello** / **Good morning, good afternoon, good night.**
- **Excuse me.**
- **Thank you (very much).**
- **Goodbye.**

*When addressing ladies, you may add *minha senhora* (madam).

### 2.2 Key Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Acoffee, please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye</td>
<td>The Astória Hotel, please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you (very much).</td>
<td>The Astória Hotel is there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try to learn the Portuguese phrases, then cover up the Key Language on this page. Looking at the page opposite, see how much of the English you can remember, then cover up the Portuguese phrases and do it in reverse.

**Learning Strategies**

Remember to work through every section with the book and recording as many times as you need in order to feel comfortable with the language. In unit 1, you learned the sequence: read and listen, then repeat after, and then with the Portuguese speakers.

Now add another step. When you have repeated after and with the speakers, try to keep the language in your mind while you do something else. Then try saying the sentences again, gradually increasing the time gap. In this way, the Key Language will become part of your long-term memory; you will have learned it! So, this strategy can be summed up as:

(i) read and listen;
(ii) repeat after the speakers;
(iii) repeat with the speakers;
(iv) repeat without an immediate model.

Practise doing this sequence with the key Portuguese sentences in 2.2 opposite.

Then test yourself: when you hear the Portuguese for the following, repeat it:

- a. Excuse me!
- b. A coffee, please.
- c. The Astória Hotel, please.
- d. Thank you very much.
UNIT 2

OVER TO YOU

You can now put your Portuguese into practice. Look at the photos on the opposite page and:

a ask to be taken to the Astória Hotel;

b ask for the restaurant;

c say you’d like a coffee.

STRATEGIES

It’s a good idea to train yourself to listen and to read in a positive way, picking out the words that carry the message, and ignoring what is less important. What message is conveyed in the three examples on the page opposite?

VOCABULARY

You’ll understand better if you anticipate the words you might expect to hear in a particular situation and if you learn them. In this unit, you will hear Pedro in the station café, at the newspaper kiosk, taking a taxi and arriving at the hotel. Look at the list of words below and tick any that you expect to hear in Portuguese in these situations.

First, learn the Portuguese for all the words you ticked, and then listen to the recording. A good technique is to concentrate on a word and to try to ‘photograph’ it in your mind. Then cover it up and write it down from memory. Do this with all the words, and then with four or five at a time. It’s easy to use this technique again if you find it useful.

(The words in these lists are always given in the order in which you hear them.)

Anticipate-se

A useful way of dealing with any words you find difficult to remember is to copy them out with their English meanings on a slip of paper, and carry it about with you. Use any spare moments to revise the words – in a bus, for example, or even while waiting for your morning coffee!

Looking ahead

You will find it easier to understand people if you think in advance about what they are likely to say in certain situations. So, when Pedro asks for a cup of coffee at the station café, he simply says: A coffee, please. Note down in English similar phrases you might need for the following situations:

a at a newspaper kiosk;

b arriving at the hotel;

c ordering something in a restaurant.
2.7 NOW I UNDERSTAND
To ask for a coffee, to ask to be driven to the Astória Hotel, and to ask for the restaurant, Pedro simply says what he wants and adds please (Um café, por favor). As you listen, note down in English thirteen other instances you hear of the same strategy being used. The photos on the opposite page give you some clues. Replay the story as often as you need to.

2.8 GOT IT?
When you arrive at a station or hotel in Portugal, you will see lots of signs, e.g. Tabacaria (Tobacconist’s). You will understand other signs more easily. For example, say which Portuguese sign from the left-hand column below matches each English sign from the right-hand column:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portuguese Sign</th>
<th>English Sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homens</td>
<td>Toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilhetes</td>
<td>Tobacconist’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabacaria</td>
<td>Tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavabos</td>
<td>Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senhoras</td>
<td>Welcome to Coimbra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bem-vindos a Coimbra</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9 Here’s the English equivalent of the transcript which appears on the page opposite.
UNIT 2

2.10 PRACTICE

Cover up the English transcript and, as you read the Portuguese version, try and remember the English. Then check.

2.11 GRAMMAR

A noun is a word used to name a person, a place or a thing (e.g. Pedro, Coimbra, taxi). In Portuguese, nouns are either masculine or feminine. With masculine nouns you use o for the and um for a or an (e.g. o mosteiro, um exemplo). With feminine nouns, you use a and uma (e.g. a visita, uma salada). The best way to learn whether a noun is masculine or feminine is to remember the o or a which usually precedes each noun. But don’t worry too much about it: you will soon find that most Portuguese nouns ending in o are masculine, while those ending in a are feminine – and you will be perfectly understood if you sometimes get it wrong.

Look at the two lists on the page opposite. How would you ask for:

a) a coffee
b) the station
c) the telephone
d) a mineral water

2.12 LISTEN AGAIN

Each time you hear someone say ... por favor, repeat the whole sentence two or three times in the pause that follows.

PART C: TEST YOURSELF

Practise using what you’ve learned. Play the recording through once or twice until you’re comfortable with the language. Then play it again, and repeat what you hear.

2.13 In the dialogue on the opposite page, you see how you can develop the bare formula ...por favor into a more lengthy exchange, simply by adding other phrases from the vocabulary of this unit. Make up a similar dialogue in a café. Start by attracting the attention of the waiter and ask for a coffee and a hamburger. Then ask for the telephone. Look at the solution. Your dialogue may not be identical, but it could still be correct.

2.14 This is the English version of Part D. The transcript is on the page opposite.

Pedro orders lunch in the hotel restaurant. To show how easy this can be, he chooses something from the menu which you would have no problem understanding, if you saw it on a menu written in Portuguese.

Empregado: O senhor?
Pedro: Uma salada, por favor.
Empregado: Uma salada?
Pedro: Sim, senhor.
Empregado: Uma salada.
Pedro: Muito obrigado.

PART D: THE END OF THE STORY

2.14 TRANSCRIÇÃO

Empregado: O senhor?
Pedro: Uma salada, por favor.
Empregado: Uma salada.

SOLUÇÕES

1 a) Muito obrigado. O senhor?
b) O hotel Astória, por favor
c) O restaurante, por favor?
d) Uma água mineral, por favor.

2 a) Desculpe.
b) Um café, por favor.
c) O Hotel Astória, por favor
d) Muito obrigado.

3 a) O Hotel Astória, por favor.
b) O restaurante, por favor?
c) Um café, por favor.

4 a) A coke, please.
b) Bragança Hotel, please.
c) The theatre, please.

5 a) This postcard, some paper tissues, please.
b) The reception, the restaurant, please.

6 a) A hamburger, a mineral water, please.


8 1f; 2c; 3b; 4a; 5d; 6e

SOLUTIONS
PART A: KEY LANGUAGE

3.1 Pedro interviews

With Anabela, from the Tourist Office, as his guide, Pedro looks round, interviews some passers-by and records some useful conversations for us.

In this unit you can learn how to:
- introduce yourself;
- say what nationality you are;
- say where you live;
- ask people about themselves.

If you go to Portugal, you’ll be asked your name in all kinds of situations: checking into a hotel, for example, or hiring a car, not to mention those occasions when people just want to be friendly. Note down other situations in which it might be useful to give your name and nationality, and say where you live, as well as to ask others for this information.

3.2 Key language

Pleased to meet you./How do you do?

What’s) your name, please?

My name’s Pedro Gomes.

My name’s Leonor Vieira.

Are you Portuguese?

Yes, I’m Portuguese.

No, I’m Angolan.

Do you live in Coimbra?

Yes, I live in Coimbra.

No, I live in Strasbourg.

Knowing one or two words can help you to understand others. Cover up this page and look at the page opposite: note down the Portuguese for My name’s Pedro Gomes and Do you live in Coimbra?

Here’s another technique to help you learn these key sentences. Try to ‘photograph’ each in turn, in your mind. Then look at them again and try to write just the first and last words of each sentence. After a few minutes try to complete the sentences. You could carry the piece of paper with the first and last words around with you for a few days and practise completing the sentences whenever you have a minute or two free.

3.3 Over to you

You’re now able to ask questions yourself. Look at the answers opposite, and the Key Language. Write the questions in Portuguese that you would need to ask to get this information.

VIVE EM COIMBRA?

3.1 O Pedro faz entrevistas

‘Chamo-me Anabela. Anabela Martins.’

3.2 Palavras chave

Muito prazer (minha senhora).

Como se chama, por favor?

Chamo-me Pedro Gomes.

Chamo-me Leonor Vieira.

É português? É portuguesa?

Sim, sou português. Sim, sou portuguesa.

Não, sou angolano. Não, sou angolana.

Vive em Coimbra?

Sim, vivo em Coimbra.

Não, vivo em Estrasburgo.

3.3 Agora você

Exemplo:

a Sim, vivo em Coimbra.

Vive em Coimbra?

b Leonor, Leonor Vieira.

c Sim, sou portuguesa.
UNIT 3

DO YOU LIVE IN COIMBRA?

3.4 Strategies

Learning one Portuguese word can enable you to recognise others, or to identify other forms of the same one. Look at the opposite page: you haven’t come across the words in bold yet, but you can work out their meaning. Get into the habit, when you meet new words, of trying to understand them, by using the context, similarity with English and Portuguese words you know, etc.

3.5 Vocabulary

One way to learn new vocabulary is to ‘photograph’ in your mind each Portuguese word or phrase in turn: look at it for a few seconds, look away, and write down what you remember. Check by looking back.

1 where do you live  8 marvellous
2 yes?  9 it’s five minutes from
3 our guide (feminine)  10 by bus
4 and you? (polite)  11 in France
5 it’s hot!  12 the university
6 the university  13 I am from Coimbra
7 I am from Coimbra  14 at the door, outside
8 very nice (feminine)

3.6 Looking ahead

As you know, anticipating what you might hear can help your understanding. You already know that this unit is about saying what your name is, giving your nationality, and saying where you live. Which words and phrases on the opposite page might you expect to hear in the story? Underline them. Then listen to the recording and see how many you worked out correctly.

PART B: Language in action

3.7 I understand

In order to make sure that you understand all the main points of the story, try to answer the following questions as you listen. Don’t worry if you can’t answer a particular question. Just replay the story and try again. The photos on the opposite page will give you some clues.

a What does Anabela’s colleague ask Pedro on the phone?

b As what does Pedro describe Anabela to us?

c What nationality is Anabela?

d What buildings does Anabela point out?

e How does Pedro describe them?

f Where does Pedro live?

g Where does the first interviewee live?

h What’s his nationality?

i Where does the second interviewee live?

3.8 Got it?

It’s important to train yourself to listen carefully to what is being said, if your understanding is to be precise. Turn to the conversations in Portuguese on the next page, listen to them on the recording again, and as you listen underline the words and phrases you hear (for instance, mosteiro).

3.4 Estratégias


3.5 Vocabulário

1 onde mora?  8 magnífico/a  14 à porta
2 está?  9 está a cinco minutos  15 na rua
3 a nossa guia  10 em/de autocarro
4 e o senhor?  11 na França
5 que calor!  12 a praça
6 a Universidade  13 muito bonita
7 sou de Coimbra

3.6 Antecipe-se

chamo-me  vivo  na França
português / portuguesa  sou  como se chama (o seu nome), por favor?
um café  vivo em Coimbra
um banco  angolana / angolano
uma água mineral

3.7 Agora compreendo?

(o) mosteiro  (o) café
(o) hotel  (o) restaurante
(a) universidade (o) autocarro
(o) telefone

3.8 Compreendido?

Vive em Coimbra?
**UNIDADE 3**

**3.10 PRACTISE**

To help you learn any of these conversations, just listen to the recording while you follow the Portuguese text. Repeat after and then with the speakers. Then look at the English version and, with that as a prompt, try to say the conversation in Portuguese.

**3.11 GRAMMATICA**

You already know that Portuguese nouns are either masculine or feminine, e.g. **senhor**, **senhora**. Portuguese adjectives also change, according to whether they are used to describe something masculine **(o mosteiro é magnifico)** or feminine **(a Universidade é magnífica)**. Look at the two columns of adjectives opposite. Can you see a pattern? On the left are masculine adjectives and on the right is the corresponding feminine form. The feminine form is mostly achieved by changing the masculine ending **-o** to **-a** or by adding **-a** to the masculine form.

On the page opposite, join up each line A with line B to give each person's nationality.
You can play a role in the story yourself now. Replay the recording. When you hear each of the sentences on the opposite page, pause the recording and answer in Portuguese (the English equivalents follow below). Listen again to check if you were right. Replay the story several times until you are quite happy with your performance.

3.12 Listen Again

You can play a role in the story yourself now. Replay the recording. When you hear each of the sentences on the opposite page, pause the recording and answer in Portuguese (the English equivalents follow below). Listen again to check if you were right. Replay the story several times until you are quite happy with your performance.

3.13 Part C: Test Yourself

In part A on the opposite page you will find a conversation between an inhabitant of Coimbra and an English visitor. What technique do they both use to make sure that they have heard and understood each other properly? Make up similar conversations between: a) Aileen McKenzie, a Scottish lady from Edinburgh, and Andrés Yuste, who lives in Madrid and b) John Schwarz, an American from Chicago, and Inês Soares, a Portuguese woman who lives in Barcelona.

In column B on the page opposite are the masculine words for various nationalities and in column C the feminine forms.

1 American 2 Italian 3 Dutch 4 English 5 French
6 Scottish 7 Danish 8 German 9 Norwegian 10 Finnish

3.14 Here’s the English translation of the transcript on the page opposite.

Pedro: And your name?
Anabela: My name’s Anabela Martins. I live in Bencanta. I’m Portuguese. And you?
Pedro: My name’s Pedro Gomes. I live in Strasbourg, in France. I’m Portuguese. And you?

3.13 Faça o seu teste

A

* Coimbrão Como se chama, por favor?
  Ingles Chamo-me Harry Ellwood.

* Coimbra? E ingles?
  Ingles Sim, sou inglés. Vivo em Birmingham.

* Coimbra? E ingles?
  Ingles Exactamente. E o senhor?

Pedro: My name’s Pedro Gomes. I live in Strasbourg, in France. I’m Portuguese. And you?

3.14 Transcrição

Pedro: E o seu nome?
Anabela: Chamo-me Anabela Martins. Vivo em Bencanta. Sou portuguesa. E o senhor?

3.12 Escute outra vez

a Onde mora, em Coimbra?
c Vive em Coimbra?

b Como se chama, por favor?

B

1 americano 1 americana
2 italiano 2 italiana
3 holandês 3 holandesa
4 inglês 4 inglesa
5 francês 5 francesa
6 escocês 6 escocesa
7 dinamarquês 7 dinamarquesa
8 alemão 8 alema
9 norueguês 9 norueguesa
10 finlandês 10 finlandesa

C

1 americano 1 americana
2 italiano 2 italiana
3 holandês 3 holandesa
4 inglês 4 inglesa
5 francês 5 francesa
6 escocês 6 escocesa
7 dinamarquês 7 dinamarquesa
8 alemão 8 alema
9 norueguês 9 norueguesa
10 finlandês 10 finlandesa
PART A: KEY LANGUAGE

4.1 PEDRO AND DR SILVA

Pedro goes to the university in Coimbra to meet Dr Jaime Silva, an expert in communication in Portuguese. Pedro also discovers that people like talking about their families.

In this unit you can learn how to:
- start up conversations;
- talk about some members of your family;
- give their names and say how old they are.

It’s useful to be able to break the ice when you first meet people. Note down examples of situations when you might want to do this (at a conference, for example). One way of breaking the ice is to talk about your family, or the weather. You will find, incidentally, that in Portugal the extended family (grand-parents, aunts and uncles, cousins, etc.) merit as much attention as the more immediate relatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you married, Pedro?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I’m married.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you married, Leonor?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I’m married.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is my wife, Fernanda.
This is my son, Carlos.**
This is my daughter, Rita.

How old’s your son (he)?
He’s six years old.

How old’s your daughter (she)?
She’s four years old.

What nasty (bad) weather!
What lovely (fine) weather!
It’s hot!

*Notice that you give short answers by repeating the verb of the question and changing the form, if necessary.

** In Portuguese you use the article o/a when referring to someone simply by their name: O Carlos tem seis anos. Carlos is six years old.

Look at the Portuguese KEY LANGUAGE. How much of its meaning can you guess without looking at this page? Pick out, for example, the Portuguese for This is my daughter, Rita, and She’s four years old.

To help you learn, draw a ‘word sun’: write a word or phrase relating to the family at the end of each ‘ray’. (Take them from the KEY LANGUAGE). Learn them by heart. Then cover them up, and write them from memory. Check.

Go through the sequence as with unit 2. Practise the KEY LANGUAGE. When you hear Leonor ask Pedro about the ages of his children, use the KEY LANGUAGE to work out what answers he will give, and respond in the pause.
UNIT 4

THE FAMILY

Imagine that you’ve just met some Portuguese people, and you’d like to break the ice. Looking at the illustrations on the opposite page, decide what you could say in Portuguese about each illustration. Use the KEY LANGUAGE if necessary. Then imagine a conversation. It could begin, for example, Que bom tempo! Que calor!

4.3 OVER TO YOU

Exemplo:
a) Esta é a minha mulher Fernanda.

4.4 STRATEGIES

Exemplo:
a) Dr Silva: Bom dia. ....................................... -me Jaime Silva.
b) Empregada: Quantos ....................................... tem o seu filho?
c) Pedro: ....................................... casada?
d) Engraxador: Sou ... e tenho ....................................... filhos. Tenho dois filhos e quatro filhas.

4.5 VOCABULARY

Besides noting down the words you want to learn in a simple list, you may find it helps you to remember them if you group them according to categories. In this unit, for example, you could list together words for members of the family, or numbers. (You will find a list of Portuguese numbers on the opposite page; you will also hear them on the recording after unit 2.) Can you find any other ways to group two or more of the words from the list below and from the KEY LANGUAGE? (For example: boca, mão ...)

4.6 LOOKING AHEAD

Exemplo:
a) Dr Silva:   Chamo-me Jaime Silva.
b) Empregada: Quantos  tem o seu filho?
c) Pedro:  casada?
d) Engraxador: Sou e tenho  filhos. Tenho dois filhos e quatro filhas.
A FAMÍLIA

UNIT 4

A Família

4.7 AGORA COMPREENDO

‘Chamo-me Jaime Silva.’ ‘O seu táxi está aqui.’ ‘Que calor!’ ‘E é este o meu filho, Carlos.’

4.8 COMPREENDIDO?

A 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quatro</th>
<th>catorze</th>
<th>doze</th>
<th>dez</th>
<th>onze</th>
<th>quinze</th>
<th>dezassete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>O Carlos, filho do Pedro, tem ______ anos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>A Rita, sua filha, tem ______ anos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>A Marília, filha do Dr Silva, tem ______ anos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>A Elena tem ______ anos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B

4.9 TRANSCRIÇÃO

AT THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Hello! My name’s Jaime Silva. I am a teacher at the Miguel Torga Institute...
Big, small, a lot, a little, happy, unhappy, interesting.

AT THE ASTÓRIA HOTEL

Chambermaid
Ah, desculpe! Incomodo?
Pedro
Bem... é, sim. É casada?... Desculpe!...

IN THE SQUARE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do?
Pedro
Well... Yes. Are you married?... Excuse me... Hello?
Receptionist
Mr Gomes? Mr. Gomes?
Pedro
Yes.
Receptionist
Your taxi’s here.

IN THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do? 
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

NO INSTITUTO MIGUEL TORGA

Jaime Silva
Bom dia. Chamo-me Jaime Silva. Sou professor no Instituto Miguel Torga...

NO HOTEL ASTÓRIA

Empregada
Ah, desculpe! Incomodo?
Pedro
Não, não. Entre, entre.

Receptionist
O seu táxi está aqui.

Meet Pedro and Dr Silva. What does Pedro discover in this situation?

Pedro
Well... is it?... Goodbye.

Chambermaid
It’s hot!

IN THE SQUARE

Jaime Silva
Come in!... Mr Gomes? How do you do?
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

AT THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do? 
Pedro
Well... Yes. Are you married?... Excuse me... Hello?
Receptionist
Mr Gomes? Mr. Gomes?
Pedro
Yes.
Receptionist
Your taxi’s here.

IN THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do? 
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

AT THE ASTÓRIA HOTEL

Chambermaid
Ah, desculpe! Incomodo?
Pedro
Bem... é, sim. É casada?... Desculpe!...

IN THE SQUARE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do?
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
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Empregada
Ah, desculpe! Incomodo?
Pedro
Não, não. Entre, entre.

Receptionist
O seu táxi está aqui.

Meet Pedro and Dr Silva. What does Pedro discover in this situation?

Pedro
Well... is it?... Goodbye.

Chambermaid
It’s hot!

IN THE SQUARE

Jaime Silva
Come in!... Mr Gomes? How do you do?
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

AT THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do? 
Pedro
Well... Yes. Are you married?... Excuse me... Hello?
Receptionist
Mr Gomes? Mr. Gomes?
Pedro
Yes.
Receptionist
Your taxi’s here.

IN THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do? 
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

AT THE ASTÓRIA HOTEL

Chambermaid
Ah, desculpe! Incomodo?
Pedro
Bem... é, sim. É casada?... Desculpe!...

IN THE SQUARE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do?
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

NO INSTITUTO MIGUEL TORGA

Jaime Silva
Bom dia. Chamo-me Jaime Silva. Sou professor no Instituto Miguel Torga...

NO HOTEL ASTÓRIA

Empregada
Ah, desculpe! Incomodo?
Pedro
Não, não. Entre, entre.

Receptionist
O seu táxi está aqui.

Meet Pedro and Dr Silva. What does Pedro discover in this situation?

Pedro
Well... is it?... Goodbye.

Chambermaid
It’s hot!

IN THE SQUARE

Jaime Silva
Come in!... Mr Gomes? How do you do?
Pedro
Pleased to meet you... Are these your daughters?
Jaime Silva
Yes. I’ve got two daughters. This is Marília. She’s twelve. And that’s Elena. She’s eleven.

AT THE MIGUEL TORGA INSTITUTE

Jaime Silva
Come in! ... Mr Gomes? How do you do? 
Pedro
Well... Yes. Are you married?... Excuse me... Hello?
Receptionist
Mr Gomes? Mr. Gomes?
Pedro
Yes.
Receptionist
Your taxi’s here.
UNIT 4

THE FAMILY

4.10 PRACTICE

Play the conversation again and find the Portuguese for the following phrases. Then repeat them after the recording.

a) That’s Fernanda, my wife.
   b) How old’s your son?
   c) She’s four.
   d) Are you married?

4.11 GRAMMAR

In this as in previous units, you have come across some possessive adjectives, such as: my in my son (o meu filho) and my daughter (a minha filha); your in your son (o seu filho) and your family (a sua família); his and her in his/her name (o seu nome); and our in our guide (a nossa guia). Such examples show that the Portuguese possessive adjective you use depends on what is possessed, in terms of gender (masculine or feminine) as well as number (singular or plural). The following table further illustrates this point:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o meu (filho)</td>
<td>o seu (filho)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o meu (apelido)</td>
<td>o seu (apelido)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o seu (nome)</td>
<td>o seu (nome)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o seu (gestos)</td>
<td>o seu (gestos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o nosso (quarto)</td>
<td>o nosso (quarto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practise saying that the people in a photo are your family. E.g.: É a sua família? É sim, é a minha família.

4.12 LISTEN AGAIN

As you listen, pick out questions you could use to complete the dialogue opposite with someone you have met and wish to get to know.

In the re-run of the extracts, you will hear the lines of dialogue on the opposite page, but not in the same order as they appear here. Number them in the order in which you hear them.

4.13

Put the words on the opposite page into the right order to re-create the dialogue between Pedro and the chambermaid. Play the scene as often as you need in order to help you. Then check with the Portuguese transcript.

PART C: TEST YOURSELF

4.14

Here’s the English translation of the transcript on the page opposite.

Dr Silva shows some photos illustrating gesture, facial expression and body language to Pedro, who is very interested... and shows it!

Dr Silva: We speak with our mouth. We also speak with our hands, with gestures, with our face, with our body... Look! Big! Small... A lot... A little... Happy... Unhappy... Interesting... Interesting, isn’t it?

Pedro: Very interesting!

Dr Silva: (in Portuguese) A Família

Pedro: (in Portuguese) Sim, que calor!

Dr Silva: (in Portuguese) Vivo em Coimbra, vivo.

PEDRO: (in Portuguese) A senhora é casada?

DR SILVA: (in Portuguese) Sim, é a minha mulher.

PEDRO: (in Portuguese) Tenho dois filhos.

DR SILVA: (in Portuguese) É casado?

PEDRO: (in Portuguese) Muito interessante!

---

4.11 GRAMÁTICA

Exemplo: a) É a sua família? b) É a sua esposa?

4.12 ESCUTE OUTRA VEZ

Você: a) A senhora é casada? b) Quantos anos tem o seu filho?

Dr Silva: a) Esta é a minha mulher, Fernanda. b) É a sua esposa?

Vous: a) É a sua esposa? b) É a sua família?

Dr Silva: a) É sim, é a minha família. b) É sim, é a minha mulher.

Vous: a) Tenho seis filhos. b) Sou casado?

Dr Silva: a) É casado? b) É sim, é a minha mulher.

Vous: a) Vivo em Coimbra, vivo. b) Que calor!

Dr Silva: a) Que calor! b) Que mau tempo!


Dr Silva: a) Esta é a minha filha, Rita. Tem quatro anos. b) É a sua filha?

Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

Dr Silva: a) É sim, é a minha filha. b) É sim, é a minha família.

Vous: a) Esta é a minha mulher, Fernanda. b) Tem quatro anos.

Dr Silva: a) Esta é a minha filha, Rita. Tem quatro anos.

Vous: a) Tenho seis filhos. b) Sim, é a minha família.

Dr Silva: a) Estes são os meus filhos. b) É a sua filha?

Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

Dr Silva: a) Não, ela é minha filha. b) É a sua filha?

Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

Dr Silva: a) Não, ela é minha filha. b) É a sua filha?

Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

Dr Silva: a) Não, ela é minha filha. b) É a sua filha?

Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

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Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

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Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

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Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

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Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

Dr Silva: a) Não, ela é minha filha. b) É a sua filha?

Vous: a) É a sua filha? b) É a sua filha?

Dr Silva: a) Não, ela é minha filha. b) É a sua filha?
PART A: Key Language

5.1 Pedro Has Problems

Pedro receives an invitation to lunch, but discovers he’s got more than one problem when he tries to find the way.

In this unit you can learn how to:
- ask whether certain facilities are nearby;
- ask the way;
- understand what people say in reply.

When you see signs such as Banco and Hotel, you know what to expect; if they’re also accompanied by arrows then you’ll have no difficulty in finding them. But sometimes you’ll have to ask whether something you want is nearby, and understand what people tell you in reply.

5.2 Key Language

Is there a bus-stop nearby, please?
Is there a florist’s round here, please?
Which way is it to the Estação Nova Square, please?

Go straight on.
Take the first street on the left.
Take the second street on the right.
The bus stop is on your right.

To help you to learn these sentences, you could look at the Portuguese and write the first letter only of each word. Do something else for a few minutes, and then try to write these sentences in full, using the first letters as a prompt. For more effective learning increase the time gap.

5.3 Over to You

You can already begin to ask your way now, and give directions. Look at the illustrations opposite, and choose phrases from the Key Language on the opposite page.

a. Ask if there is a bus stop nearby.
b. Ask how to get to Estação Nova Square.
c. Say ‘Take the first street on the left’.
d. Say ‘The bus stop is on your right’.

Exemplo:
‘Há uma paragem de autocarro perto daqui, por favor?’
Vá sempre em frente.
Vire na primeira rua à esquerda.
Vire na segunda rua à direita.
A paragem de autocarro fica à direita.

Exemplo:
‘... e vire na primeira rua à esquerda.’
UNIT 5

5.4 STRATEGIES
Consider what gestures you might use to reinforce the meaning of the following directions: go straight on, turn left, turn right, take the first street on the right, take the first on the left.

Note down some of the Portuguese words you’ve already come across, which you might need in order to find your way about.

5.5 VOCABULARY
When you’ve spent some time studying the new words, test yourself by covering up this page, and trying to recall the English for the words on the opposite page. You’ll find that each time you go through the list there are fewer words you don’t know.

5.6 LOOKING AHEAD
Associating words with each other, and with specific contexts, will help you to understand them, to remember them, and to be able to use them. As you study the new vocabulary, note down some groups of words and any situations or topics of conversation that suggest themselves to you. Listen to the recording and check to see how many situations and words you predicted.

PART B: LANGUAGE IN ACTION

5.7 NOW I UNDERSTAND
To show that you understand all the main points of the story, answer the following questions as you listen. If you can’t answer a particular question the first time you hear it, replay the recording and try again. The photos on the opposite page give some clues.

a) What’s Pedro’s first problem?
b) Why can’t the first passer-by help him?
c) What does the second passer-by first tell Pedro?
d) What two things does Pedro ask him?
e) What directions is Pedro given to get to the bus stop?
f) What number bus is he told to take?
g) What does Pedro ask the old lady?
h) How is it she is able to help him?
i) What compliment does the old lady pay him?
j) What does Pedro tell her?
PRATIQUE

It’s important to train yourself to listen carefully, so that you understand the message. As you listen, tick off the sentences on the opposite page which you actually hear.

SECOND PASSER-BY

A bus stop, pause the recording, and repeat the directions as if you were Pedro.

O MERCADO

Lojista Um quilo de batatas.
Senhora idosa Dois limões... Alguma coisa mais?
Senhora idosa Sim. Um melão.

NA LOJA DE FLORES

Florista Carnations, please.
Florista De que cor?
Florista Quantos?
Florista Doce.

ON THE BUS

Pedro Do you live in Coimbra?
Pedro No, I live in Strasbourg.
Pedro In France.

Pedro Good. Straight on and first street on the left.
Gentleman Yes, that’s it.
Pedro And straight on...
Gentleman And the bus stop’s on your right, yes.
Pedro Thank you very much!
Gentleman Not at all.

IN VISCONDE DA LUZ STREET

Pedro Straight on... and the bus stop’s on the right. Here it is!

AT THE BUS STOP

Pedro Excuse me, madam. Which way to Estação Nova Square, please?
Old Lady To Estação Nova Square? Oh, yes. I live there!

SÈMPRE EM FRENTE

PEDRO

b) Dois limões.
c) Mas onde fica o Largo da Estação Nova?
d) Não sou daqui.
e) Vire na primeira rua à esquerda.
f) E a paragem de autocarro fica à direita, sim.
g) Sou português, minha senhora.

THE MARKET

Shopkeeper A kilo of potatoes.
Old lady Two lemons.
Shopkeeper Two lemons... Anything else?
Old lady Yes, a melon.

AT THE FLORIST’S

Pedro Carnations, please.
Florist What colour?
Pedro Pink.
Florist How many?
Pedro Twelve.
Florist One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

IN 8 DE MAIO SQUARE

Pedro Look. I’ve got a problem. An invitation to lunch... Dr Jaime and Mrs Silva. 30 Estação Nova Square. But where is Estação Nova Square, please?
Lady Sorry, I’m not from here.
Pedro Excuse me. Estação Nova Square?
Gentleman Estação Nova Square? Oh!... it’s quite a long way away!
Pedro Is there a bus?
Gentleman A bus? Number three, I think.
Pedro Is there a bus stop nearby?
Gentleman Look. Go straight on and take the first street on your left. It’s Visconde da Luz Street. Go straight on and the bus stop is on your right.

ON THE BUS

Old Lady Do you live in Coimbra?
Pedro No, I live in Strasbourg.
Old Lady Where?
Pedro In France.
Old Lady Ah, but you speak Portuguese very well.
Pedro I am Portuguese, madam.

PEDRO

a) Estação Nova Square?
b) No, I live in Strasbourg.
c) Thirty, I think.
d) Muito obrigado.

NA RUA VISCONDE DA LUZ

Pedro Olhe: tenho um problema. U m convite para almoçar... O Dr Jaime e a dona Carolina Silva. O Largo da Estação Nova, 30. Mas onde fica o Largo da Estação Nova, por favor?
Senhora Desculpe. Não sou daqui.
Pedro Por favor. O Largo da Estação Nova?
Senhor O Largo da Estação Nova? Ah!... fica bastante longe!
Pedro Há um autocarro?
Senhor Um autocarro? O número três, creio.
Pedro Há uma paragem de autocarro perto daqui?
Senhor Olhe: vá sempre em frente e vire na primeira rua à esquerda. É a Rua do Visconde da Luz. Vá sempre em frente e a paragem fica à direita.

NO AUTOCARRO

Senhora idosa Para Largo da Estação Nova, por favor?
Senhor Sim. Eu vivo lá.

NA RUA VISCONDE DA LUZ

Senhora idosa O senhor vive em Coimbra?
Pedro Não. Vou em Estrasburgo.

SEMPRE EM FRENTE

PRAÇA 8 DE MAIO

Pedro Olhe: tenho um problema. Um convite para almoçar... O Dr Jaime e a dona Carolina Silva. O Largo da Estação Nova, 30. Mas onde fica o Largo da Estação Nova, por favor?
Senhora Desculpe. Não sou daqui.
Pedro Por favor. O Largo da Estação Nova?
Senhor O Largo da Estação Nova? Ah!... fica bastante longe!
Pedro Há um autocarro?
Senhor Um autocarro? O número três, creio.
Pedro Há uma paragem de autocarro perto daqui?
Senhor Olhe: vá sempre em frente e vire na primeira rua à esquerda. É a Rua do Visconde da Luz. Vá sempre em frente e a paragem fica à direita.

PEDRO

b) Não sou daqui.
c) Um quilo de batatas.
d) É a paragem de autocarro fica à direita, sim.

SEMPRE EM FRENTE
5.11 Grammar 
Look at the first three sentences on the opposite page. Words like *vivo*, *sou* and *fala* are called verbs, being normally used to describe actions (e.g. to eat, to speak, to go) or, sometimes, a state or situation (e.g. to be, to live).

Considering sentences 1 to 4 opposite, note down where you can see the Portuguese equivalent of such verbs as a) go b) take c) excuse me and d) look.

5.12 Listen Again 
Replay the story. Each time you hear the Portuguese for one of the following phrases, repeat in the pause what you heard.

a) Sorry, I'm not from here.
b) Excuse me. Estação Nova Square?
c) Take the first street on the left.
d) Excuse me, madam. Which way to Estação Nova Square, please?

Three of these phrases are being spoken in the photos opposite. Which ones? Can you write the Portuguese captions for the three photos?

5.13 Test Yourself 
You're on a business trip to Portugal, and you want to know if you're near:

a) a café b) a bank c) a hotel.

The maps on the opposite page show you where they all are. Make up appropriate dialogues.

5.14 The End of the Story 
Pedro helps the old lady off the bus... and forgets all about his flowers. The bus moves away.

Old lady Thank you.
Pedro My flowers! In the bus ...! Excuse me. Is there a flower shop near here?
Old lady Yes. Look, there's one there.
Pedro Thank you.
6.1 PEDRO NO APARTAMENTO DA FAMÍLIA SILVA

Dr. Silva talks to Pedro about his flat, and says where he'd like to live. Then Dr. Silva, Carolina, his wife, and Pedro go to the restaurant.

In this unit you can learn how to:
- ask and talk about a house or flat;
- say what rooms there are;
- say whether you like it.

A useful point of contact can be made by talking about homes, and about the differences or similarities between Great Britain and Portugal. Although home ownership in Portugal has increased substantially of late, the large majority of Portuguese people still live in rented premises, particularly in the more densely populated urban centres, where apartments are the only available homes for most families. Detached houses, with garden, garage and other amenities, are much fewer in number. A great deal of socializing still takes place outdoors rather than in the home, particularly in town cafés and restaurants.

6.2 PALAVRAS CHAVE

A house... It's big, it's expensive. It's small.

How many rooms have you got?
There's the kitchen, the living room, the bedroom, the bathroom.

Have you got a garage?
No, we haven't got a garage.

Have you got a garden?
Yes, we've got a garden.

Have you got a flat or a house?
I like your flat.
It's near the town centre.
Our house is modern.

STRATEGY

Draw a plan of a house or flat, and label the rooms with words from the KEY LANGUAGE.

Test yourself to be sure that you know the key words. Listen to the recording and say the Portuguese for:

a a house
b a flat
c it's expensive
d it's small
e how many rooms have you got?
f there's the kitchen
g there's the living room
h there's the bathroom
i no, we haven't got a garage.
6.3 AGORA VOCÊ

- E grande, a sua casa?
- Quantas divisões tem?
- Tem garagem?

6.4 ESTRATÉGIAS

A
- O lugar onde se cozinha.
- A sala onde se vê televisão.
- O lugar onde a pessoa se lava.
- O quarto onde se dorme.

B
- 1 a casa-de-banho
- 2 a cozinha
- 3 o quarto
- 4 a sala (de estar)

6.5 VOCABULARIO

- Antecipe-se
- O vosso apartamento
- o mosteiro
- confortável
- a cozinha
- sou português
- um hamburguer, por favor

1 trabalho
2 o hospital
3 gostar (de)?
4 (o) vosso
5 moderno
6 moderno (masculine)
7 confortável
8 é alugado?
9 não tem(os) muitos
10 gastos
11 o quarto das crianças
12 eu queria
13 maior
14 deixamos
15 estacionar
16 o automóvel
17 esse
18 desse
19 não é?
20 os meus pais
21 estão
22 vivem

6.6 LOOKING AHEAD

- You already know from its title that this unit is about discussing flats and houses. Plan your listening by underlining the words and phrases in 6.6 opposite, which you might expect to hear in the story. After you’ve listened to the recording, check whether you underlined the right words.

PART B: LANGUAGE IN ACTION

6.7 AGORA COMPREENDO

- What does Pedro think of the Silvas’ flat?
- Mention two points that Dr Silva makes about it.
- Do the Silvas own their flat?
- Mention some advantages their flat has.
- What would Dr Silva like?
- Where do the Silvas keep their car?
- What kind of accommodation do Pedro and his family have?
- Describe the grandparents’ house and garden.
Copy the Portuguese lines of the dialogue in the restaurant onto separate slips of paper. Mix them up. Listen again to the scene and, as you listen, rearrange the slips in the right order. Then do it again, but without playing the recording. Check your version against the transcript.

Look at the first three sentences opposite. The words in bold are verbs, all in forms used so far. You can see that the verb form for nós ends in -amos (-ar verbs), -emos (-er verbs) and -imos (-ir verbs). Looking at the examples featuring the você form opposite, decide how you’d say: a) we come; b) we have; c) we work; d) we speak. Remember: the word nós is usually not voiced, as the verb form itself tells you that it’s we that’s implied.

6.11 Grammar

você (or o senhor/a senhora) nós

come vem vimos

dejamo

dejamo

dejamo

dejamo
UNIT 6

6.12 LISTEN AGAIN
Replay the story. When you hear the Portuguese for each of the following sentences, repeat it during the pause.

a) I like your flat.
b) Is it rented?
c) How many rooms has it got?
d) Have you got a garage?
e) We leave the car in the street.
f) Is it expensive, a flat in Coimbra?
g) I... I'd like a bigger flat.

PART C: TEST YOURSELF
Put what you’ve learned to work. You know that you can understand what people say, even if you do miss the odd word, on a bad telephone line, for example, or because of an unexpected noise.

Before listening to the extracts again, note down the missing words in the lines of dialogue opposite. You’ll probably find you anticipate them correctly.

6.13
You are talking to a Portuguese-speaking friend about your flat. It is modern, not very comfortable, close to the town centre and fairly expensive. There’s a kitchen, a living room, your bedroom, the children’s bedroom and a bathroom. Write down your answers to his questions.

6.14 HERE’S THE ENGLISH EQUIVALENT OF THE TRANSCRIPT ON THE PAGE OPPOSITE.

Pedro has returned to the Silvas’ flat where they continue their conversation.

Jaime  Well... Our flat’s small, but very comfortable.
Carolina  Very comfortable!
Jaime  Very small!
Carolina  It’s not very expensive to run...
Jaime  And it’s very near the town centre...

PART D: THE END OF THE STORY

6.14 TRANSCRIÇÃO

Jaime  Bem... O nosso apartamento é pequeno, mas muito confortável.
Carolina  Muito confortável!
Jaime  Muito pequeno!
Carolina  Não tem muitos gastos...
Jaime  E está muito perto do centro...

SOLUÇÕES
UNIT 7

MY DISTRICT

PART A: KEY LANGUAGE

7.1 The conference

At a conference, Pedro interviews some delegates about the districts where they live.

He meets Clara Fontes and Jorge Esteves.

In this unit you can learn how to:
- say what district you live in;
- tell people what there is to see there;
- give an opinion of it.

An important part of making business contacts is socialising. Talking about yourself and your family, your home and where you come from, can establish useful common ground.

It’s also interesting to find out about the rich variety of districts in Portugal, from historical Lisbon to the commercial city of Porto – the natural exit from the valley of the Douro, cradle of Port and Verde wines, from the picturesque fishing villages and golden sandy beaches along the Atlantic coast, and the rugged beauty of the hinterland planes and mountains of Alentejo to the more sophisticated resorts of the Algarve.

7.2 Key language

Where do you come from?

I come from Guarda.

It’s a very beautiful district.
It’s the most beautiful district in Portugal.
It’s (not) a very big town.
It’s (not) an industrial town.
It’s (not) a very interesting town.

Do you know Guarda?*

Do you like living in Guarda?

What is there, in the district of Guarda?

There’s a river.
There’s an interesting town.
There’s a monastery.

Guarda is in the east.
Braga is in the north.

*In Portuguese you use the article a/o before the names of some towns.

7.3 Over to you

Now try out what you’ve learned. By looking at the photos on the opposite page, and choosing phrases from the Key Language, say:
a It’s an industrial town.
b There’s a monastery.
c There are rivers.

O MEU DISTRITO

7.1 O Congresso

De onde é (a senhora/o senhor/você) ?
(Eu) sou da Guarda.

É um distrito muito bonito.
É o distrito mais bonito de Portugal.
(Não) é uma cidade muito grande.
(Não) é uma cidade industrial.
(Não) é uma cidade interessante.

Conhece a Guarda?
Gosta de viver na Guarda?

Que há, no distrito da Guarda?

Há um rio.
Há uma cidade interessante.
Há um mosteiro.

Guarda é no Leste.
Braga é no Norte.

7.2 Palavras chave

Palavras chave:

De onde é (a senhora/o senhor/você) ?
(Eu) sou da Guarda.

É um distrito muito bonito.
É o distrito mais bonito de Portugal.
(Não) é uma cidade muito grande.
(Não) é uma cidade industrial.
(Não) é uma cidade interessante.

Conhece a Guarda?
Gosta de viver na Guarda?

Que há, no distrito da Guarda?

Há um rio.
Há uma cidade interessante.
Há um mosteiro.

Guarda é no Leste.
Braga é no Norte.

7.3 Agora você

Agora você.

De onde é (a senhora/o senhor/você) ?
(Eu) sou da Guarda.

É um distrito muito bonito.
É o distrito mais bonito de Portugal.
(Não) é uma cidade muito grande.
(Não) é uma cidade industrial.
(Não) é uma cidade interessante.

Conhece a Guarda?
Gosta de viver na Guarda?

Que há, no distrito da Guarda?

Há um rio.
Há uma cidade interessante.
Há um mosteiro.

Guarda é no Leste.
Braga é no Norte.
UNIT 7

7.4 Strategies

You can't be expected to know all the Portuguese words you'd like to say. One way of getting round this is to use words you do know in place of those you don't. Try this out by matching words or phrases from A and B, opposite.

7.5 Vocabulary

Another useful hint for learning vocabulary is to write each Portuguese word or phrase you don't yet know on separate slips of paper, and mix them up. Do the same thing with the English translation of those Portuguese words you've used. Practise matching up the Portuguese words with their English meanings as quickly as you can.

7.6 Looking ahead

Your own knowledge can help you to understand a lot of Portuguese when you hear or read something on a topic you know about. Match up each item in A, opposite, with a phrase from B that could be used to describe it.

7.7 Now I understand

Answer these questions while you listen, in order to show that you do understand all the main points of the story. The photos opposite give some clues.

a. When the receptionist has taken Pedro's name, what does she ask him to do next?

b. Give two words in English which Pedro uses to describe the town of Coimbra.

c. What does the receptionist ask Clara?

d. What does Pedro buy at the kiosk?

e. What does Clara think of the conference?

f. What does Jorge think of the area?

g. What, according to Jorge, is there to see in the district of Coimbra?

h. How well does Jorge know this district?

i. What does Clara say about Guarda?

j. What does Jorge say about Barcelos?

7.8 Got it?

In the course of the story, Pedro, Jorge and Clara use certain words in connection with certain things. Which word or phrase from B, opposite, do they use to describe the items in A?
Listen to the story again. Keep on listening until you feel confident with it.

7.9 Here’s the English equivalent of the transcript which appears on the page opposite.

Pedro goes to a marketing conference in Coimbra.

AT THE CONFERENCE CENTRE
Clara The conference is interesting, isn’t it?
Jorge Yes. Very interesting. Are you from Coimbra?
Clara No. I’m from Guarda. Do you know Guarda?
Jorge A little. Do you like living in Guarda?
Clara It’s not a very beautiful town. It’s industrial and very big. But it’s quite interesting.
Jorge For me, Portugal’s most beautiful district is this one. Coimbra. It’s a historical area which has an impressive monastery and the university. Wonderful! It’s beautiful!
Clara You know this district well!
Jorge I do, yes!

ON THE TERRACE
Pedro Where do you live?
Vítor In Braga. It’s in the north.
Pedro Is it a big town?
Vítor Yes, it is.
Pedro What is there (to see), in Braga?
Vítor There’s a monastery...
Pedro And you, madam, where do you live?
Clara In Guarda. It’s in the east.
Pedro It’s a very big town.
Clara And very interesting.
Pedro And you, sir?
Jorge I live in Barcelos. It’s a very pretty town.
Pedro And... what’s there (to see), in Barcelos?
Jorge Well, there’s a monastery. A magnificent monastery.

ON THE OLD BRIDGE
Pedro The river Mondego. A very pretty river. And the town... it’s wonderful! I like the town. It’s beautiful!

AT THE NEWSPAPER KIOSK
Pedro Coimbra is a very beautiful town. Look, the old cathedral. The museum. The palace. The monastery. The university. These postcards, please.

7.10 PRACTISE

a) the interested questions they each use to keep the conversation going,
b) the words and phrases they use to show their interest and enthusiasm and
c) what Jorge says to contrast his own experience with that of Clara.

These are all useful techniques you can use to improve your own Portuguese conversational skills.
UNIT 7

7.11 GRAMMAR
Look at the words with their plurals on the opposite page. The plural of Portuguese nouns and adjectives is formed as follows:

1) to words ending in a vowel, simply add s (e.g. large town = a cidade grande > as cidades grandes or a pretty river = um rio bonito > uns rios bonitos);
2) many words ending in -ão change to -ões (e.g. a divisão > as divisões);
3) to words ending in a consonant – except -l or -m – add -es (e.g. flower = flor > flores);
4) words ending in -l change to -is (e.g. newspaper = o jornal > os jornais).

Work out the plural form for the words listed in a to d, on the opposite page, and put them into sentences, as in the example.

7.12 LISTEN AGAIN
Replay the story. At the points indicated by each of the photos opposite, a question is asked. Give your own answer during the pause.

PART C: TEST YOURSELF
Put what you’ve learned to work. As before, replay the recording of the unit so far, until you’re completely at home with it. Then try to give a commentary yourself, saying the following:

Extract 1: The river Mondego. A very pretty river.
Extract 2: Coimbra is a very beautiful town.
Extract 3: Portugal’s most beautiful district is this one.

7.13 You come from Castlebridge, a big, industrial town. It isn’t beautiful, but it is very interesting. It also has a monastery and a castle. You are in Coimbra, at a conference, having coffee with a Portuguese delegate. Answer the questions she puts to you.

PART D: THE END OF THE STORY
Here’s the English translation of the transcript on the page opposite.

Jorge discovers that Pedro does not know the area. Clara decides to do something about it and goes immediately to a car-hire office.

Jorge You don’t know the district, do you? It’s a beautiful district!
Pedro No, I don’t know it, but...
Clara I have an idea. Just a moment, please.
Receptionist Madam?
Clara I’d like to hire a car... Thank you.
Receptionist Not at all.

7.14 TRANSCRIÇÃO
Jorge Não conhece o distrito, não é?
Pedro Não, não o conheço, mas...
Clara Tenho uma ideia. Um momento, por favor.
Recepçãoista Minha senhora?
Clara Queria alugar um automóvel... Obrigada.
Recepçãoista De nada.

54 cinquenta e quatro

7.11 GRAMÁTICA
a casa o pai o apartamento o automóvel
as casas os pais os apartamentos os automóveis

7.12 ESCUTE OUTRA VEZ
O seu nome, por favor? O congresso é interessante, não é?
Que há em Barcelos?

7.13 FAÇA O SEU TESTE
a Onde vive?
b É uma cidade grande?
c É uma cidade bonita?
d O que há lá?

7.14 TRANSCRIÇÃO

Jorge

Não conhece o distrito, não é?

É um distrito lindo!

Pedro

Não, não o conheço, mas...

Clara

Tenho uma ideia. Um momento, por favor.

Recepçãoista

Minha senhora?

Clara

Queria alugar um automóvel... Obrigada.

Recepçãoista

De nada.

SOLUÇÕES
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

55 cinquenta e cinco
**UNIT 8**

**PART A: KEY LANGUAGE**

8.1 Condeixa-a-Velha

Clara hires a car. Pedro and Jorge accompany her to the old and picturesque town of Condeixa-a-Velha, where they have a picnic.

In this unit you can
- learn how to hire a car;
- revise what you’ve learned in units 1-7.

In Portugal, you’ll find networks of all the main car hire firms, such as Avis, Budget, Hertz and Europcar, and the procedure for hiring is much the same as anywhere else. Speed limits are 50km/h in built-up areas, 90km/h elsewhere, and particularly on dual-carriage ways, and 120km/h on motorways (reduced to lower levels in bad weather conditions). The blood/alcohol limit is 50mg. Distances are expressed in kilometres (one mile = 1.6km; five miles = 8km).

8.2 KEY LANGUAGE

I’d like to hire a car.
Which group?
Group B.

For how long?
For two days.
The sixth and seventh of June.

Your name, please?
And your address, please?
Your driving licence, please?

Here’s my driving licence. Here it* is.
And my credit card. Here it* is.

* It is a when it refers to a feminine noun. It is o when it refers to a masculine noun.

**STRATEGY**

You’ll learn the KEY LANGUAGE more easily if you illustrate each phrase with a sketch and write the corresponding English word beside it.

Practise the KEY LANGUAGE. On the opposite page is a list of things Pedro is asked for, or about. Number them in the order you hear them.

8.3 OVER TO YOU

Start to use the new words now. Looking at the illustrations opposite and choosing words and phrases from the KEY LANGUAGE, both on the opposite page, say:

a you’d like to hire a car
b for two days
c ‘And my credit card.’

**8.1 Condeixa-a-Velha**

Queria alugar um automóvel.
De que grupo?
Do grupo B.

Por quanto tempo?
Por dois dias.
Seis e sete de Junho.

O seu nome, por favor?
E a sua morada, por favor?
A sua carta de condução, por favor?

Aqui tem a minha carta de condução. Aqui a tem.
E o meu cartão de crédito. Aqui o tem.

a Por quanto tempo?
b E a sua morada, por favor?
c De que grupo?
d A sua carta de condução, por favor?
e O seu nome, por favor?

**8.3 AGORA VOCÊ**

a...
UNIT 8

8.4 Strategies

In previous units, you have learned that:

a. if you anticipate what you might expect to hear or say, in a given context, you will find understanding and speaking easier;

b. some Portuguese words look like English ones;

c. visual clues can help understanding;

d. you can often guess the meaning of words you don’t know;

e. there are certain rules which help to work out which Portuguese words are meant;

f. it’s useful to use gesture and facial expression to convey or underline your message;

g. you can replace or describe words that you don’t know with words that you do know.

Can you anticipate the language you would need if you had to hire a car? Prepare a dialogue in Portuguese, using as many of the strategies above as possible. Check against the dialogue opposite.

8.5 Vocabulary

To help you learn these words and phrases, make a list of the Portuguese ones you don’t yet know, writing the English meaning under each one. Cover up your list with a slip of paper and then reveal each of the Portuguese items one at a time. Check with the English for the meaning. Then move your paper up the list, in the opposite direction, looking at the English first.

On the page opposite there are extra panels of vocabulary for the days of the week and the months of the year.

8.6 Looking ahead

The Key Language will have given you an idea of what is going to happen in this unit. Tick the lines of dialogue on the opposite page which you would probably hear in a car-hire office.

PART B: Language in action

8.7 Now I understand

As you listen, answer the following questions. If you can’t answer a particular question the first time, replay the recording and try again. The photos on the opposite page give some clues.

a. What does the car-hire receptionist first ask Clara?

b. Clara produces two documents. What are they?

c. What does Jorge explain to Clara?

d. What compliment does Clara pay him?

e. What does Pedro pay for?

f. What does Pedro say about the weather?

g. What does Clara ask Pedro as they arrive in Condeixa-a-Velha?

h. How does Pedro describe France?

i. How well does he speak French?
UNIT 8

8.8 Got it?

You are now used to listening carefully, to be sure you understand precisely what is being said. Looking at the information on the page opposite, decide:

a) which of these is Clara’s true address?

b) which of these is the right way to Condeixa-a-Velha?

NOW LISTEN TO THE LANGUAGE YOU'VE LEARNED BEING USED BY PEDRO, CLARA AND JORGE AS THEY EMBARK ON THEIR TRIP TO CONDEIXA-A-VELHA.

8.9 Here’s the English equivalent of the transcript which appears on the page opposite.

AT THE CAR HIRE OFFICE

Receptionist: Good afternoon, madam.
Clara: Clara Fontes. Clara Fontes.
Receptionist: And your address?
Clara: Aquilino Ribeiro Street, number sixteen, Guarda.
Receptionist: Your name, please?
Clara: Clara Fontes. Clara Fontes.
Receptionist: And which group?
Clara: Group B.
Receptionist: For two days.
Clara: By the sixth and seventh of June.
Receptionist: Your name, please?
Clara: Clara Fontes. Clara Fontes.
Receptionist: Por quanto tempo?
Clara: For two days. Seis e sete de Junho.
Receptionist: Sim, minha senhora. E de que grupo?
Clara: Do grupo B.
Receptionist: E a sua morada?
Clara: Aquilino Ribeiro Street, number sixteen, Guarda. Your driving licence, please?
Clara: Yes, it is.
Receptionist: E o seu nome, por favor?
Receptionist: E a sua morada?
Clara: Aquilino Ribeiro Street, número dezasseis, Guarda.
Receptionist: E a sua morada?
Clara: Aquilino Ribeiro Street, número dezasseis, Guarda. A sua carta de condução, por favor?
Clara: Aqui a tenho. E o meu cartão de crédito.
Receptionist: Assine aqui, por favor. Muito obrigada.

IN THE CAFÉ

Clara: Look! Do you like it?
Jorge: It is, yes. I know France. It’s very nice.
Clara: Very much. It’s a very nice country.
Jorge: Is, yes. I know France. It’s very nice.
Clara: We’re very happy there.
Jorge: Do you speak French?
Clara: A little. Look! Welcome to Condeixa-a-Velha!

CONDEIXA-A-VELHA

Clara: And where do you come from, Pedro?
Pedro: From Batalha, but I live in France.
Clara: Do you like it?
Pedro: Very much. It’s a very interesting town. ... Is that a map of this district?
Clara: Yes. It is.
Jorge: Let’s see. Where do you want to go?

8.10 Practice

Read the transcript several times, then look at the English dialogue in the car-hire office and see how well you can remember the Portuguese version.

8.11 Grammar

The infinitive - i.e. the part of the verb which in English is normally preceded by to (e.g. to be, to live, to look) - is the verbal form you find listed in dictionaries. Many Portuguese verbs, though by no means all, end in -ar (e.g. the infinitive of olhar, to look, is olhar). Work out the infinitives of the verbs in bold on the opposite page. This will help you to find in a dictionary many of the words you hear or read.

É ESTUPENDO!

Clara: ... Condeixa-a-Velha.
Jorge: We are here. To get to Condeixa-a-Velha, one follows the main road, for some fifteen kilometers. Then, one takes the road to the left, straight on as far as this crossroads. Do you see? Here, again to the left, and straight on, to Condeixa-a-Velha. It isn’t far. It’s about half an hour from Coimbra.
Clara: You know the district very well.
Pedro: Good afternoon.
Clara: Clara Good afternoon, Mr Gomes.
Pedro: Pedro, please!
Clara: And I’m Clara.
Jorge: Then I’m Jorge.
Pedro: Glorious weather!
Clara: Yes, it’s a lovely day!
Jorge: Shall we go?

NA LOJA DE ALUGUER DE AUTOMÓVEIS

Recepção: boa tarde, minha senhora.
Clara: boa tarde. Queria alugar um automóvel.
Recepção: Sim, minha senhora. E de que grupo?
Clara: Do grupo B.
Recepção: Por quanto tempo?
Clara: Por dois dias. Seis e sete de Junho.
Recepção: O seu nome, por favor?
Recepção: E a sua morada?
Clara: Aquilino Ribeiro, número dezasseis, Guarda.
Recepção: E a sua morada?
Clara: Aquilino Ribeiro, número dezasseis, Guarda. A sua carta de condução, por favor?
Clara: Aqui a tenho. E o meu cartão de crédito.
Recepção: Assine aqui, por favor. Muito obrigada.

NO CAFÉ

Clara: Olhe, gosta?
Jorge: Sim, muito. É um país muito bonito.
Clara: Vive em Barcelos, não é?
Jorge: E, sim. Vive em Barcelos. Conhece Barcelos? É uma cidade muito interessante. ... Isso é um mapa deste distrito?
Clara: Sim, é. Jorge: Vamos ver. Onde quer ir?
UNIT 8

8.12 LISTEN AGAIN

Listen to these extracts from the story. When you reach the points at which you would expect to hear the Portuguese for the following, say it.

a) Good afternoon. I’d like to hire a car, please.
b) There it is. And my credit card.
c) We’re here.
d) Good afternoon, Mr Gomes.

to prepare for the test, it would be a good idea to revise units 1-8 thoroughly.

8.13 AT THE CAR-HIRE OFFICE PLAY THE ROLE OF SOMEONE WANTING TO HIRE A CAR. THE RECEPTIONIST’S PART OF THE DIALOGUE IS ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

b) Say good afternoon. You’d like to hire a car.
d) Say ‘Category B’.
f) Say ‘for six days’.
h) Give your name.
j) Say no, and give your nationality. Say where you live.
m) Say it’s a very interesting town.
n) Say there’s a magnificent monastery.

Regroup the letters in 8.13 (opposite) together. Then regroup them into Portuguese and say them aloud, to give the directions from Coimbra to Condeixa-a-Velha.

8.14 HERE’S THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT ON THE PAGE OPPOSITE.

Jorge It’s a beautiful day!
Pedro Yes. And the picnic is delicious! Thank you, Clara.
Clara Does your family live with you in France, Pedro?
Pedro Yes. We’ve got a rented flat, in Strasbourg.
Jorge Is the rent high?
Pedro Yes, very. But it’s in a very nice part of town, and quiet. Have you got any children, Clara?
Clara Yes, I’ve got two boys. André, who’s eight years old, and José, who’s five. My husband’s an architect.
Jorge You’ve got a lovely house, then?
Clara No, we’ve got quite a small house, in a fairly ugly part of the town. And there’s always a lot of noise. But... it’s near the town centre, not far from the school. And... there’s a supermarket near by... a bank. Transport is good, and... with many buses.
Pedro It’s... superb, then!

8.14 TRANSCRIÇÃO

Jorge Está um dia lindo!
Pedro Está, sim. E o piquenique está delicioso! Obrigado, Clara.
Clara A sua família vive consigo em França, Pedro?
Pedro Sim. Temos um apartamento alugado, em Estrasburgo.
Jorge Is the rent high?
Pedro Sim, muito barato. Mas está num local muito bonito e sossegado. A Clara tem filhos?
Clara Sim, tenho dois filhos. André, que tem oito anos, e José, que tem cinco. O meu marido é arquitecto.
Jorge You’ve got a lovely house, then?
Clara Não, temos uma casa pequena, num local bastante feio. E há sempre muito barulho. Mas... está perto do centro da cidade, não longe da escola. E... há um supermercado perto... um banco. O transporte é bom, e... com muitos autocarros.
Pedro Está... estupendo!
sessenta e quatro
uma casa
o centro de congressos
chamado
uma cidade
uma casa-de-banho
um castelo
o centro de congressos
uma cidade
uma casa-de-banho
um castelo
o centro de congressos
chamado
uma cidade
uma casa-de-banho
um castelo
o centro de congressos
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um castelo
o centro de congressos
chamado
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uma casa-de-banho
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