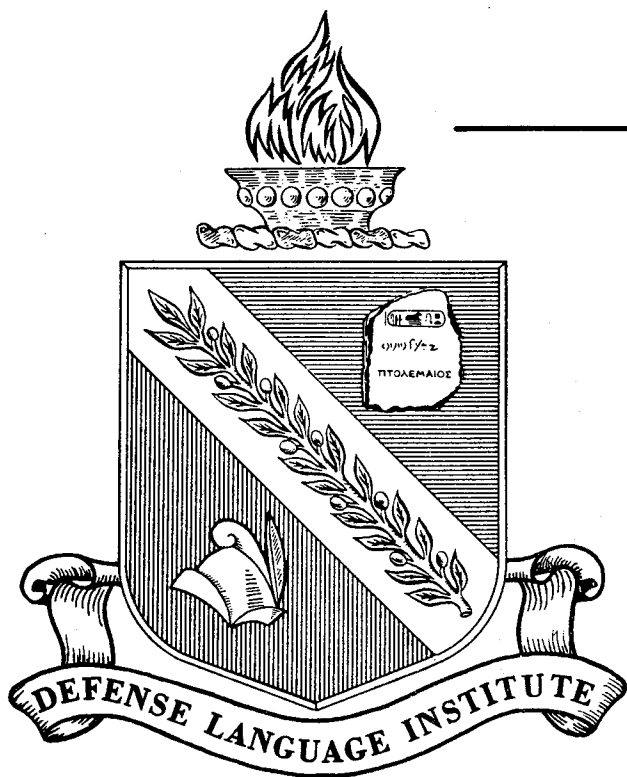


# HEADSTART

---

## PORTUGUESE PROGRAM

GETTING ABOUT



OCTOBER 1979

Prepared by  
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

# PREFACE

---

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.

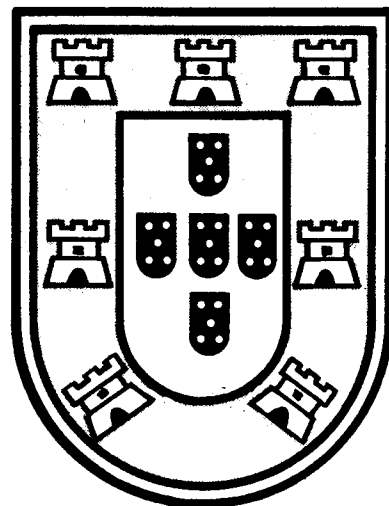
Special emphasis has been placed on teaching useful phrases from common-life situations, and the materials provide expressions and terms related to activities of special interest and importance to service personnel.

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.

# CONTENTS

---

Part A . . . . .	1
Objectives . . . . .	1
Conversation . . . . .	2
Exercises 1-23 . . . . .	3
Key to Exercises . . . . .	10
Self-evaluation Quiz for Part A . . . . .	11
Key to Self-evaluation Quiz for Part A . . . . .	13
Part B . . . . .	14
Objectives . . . . .	14
Conversation . . . . .	15
Exercises 1-24 . . . . .	16
Key to Exercises . . . . .	24
Self-evaluation Quiz for Part B . . . . .	25
Key to Self-evaluation Quiz for Part B . . . . .	27
Glossary . . . . .	29





## PART A

## OBJECTIVES

By the time you complete this module, you will be able to:

a. Ask where the following 15 common public places are: the drugstore, bank, hospital, parking lot, newsstand, American (British) Embassy, American (British) Consulate, restaurant, bar, city hall, movie theatre, hotel, building, café, and square.

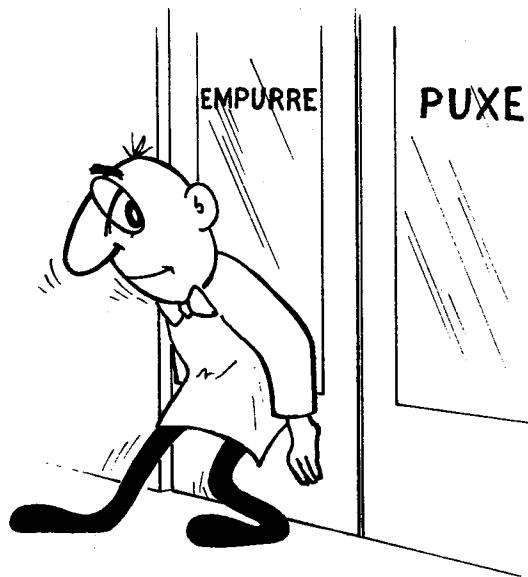
b. Understand and use the following expressions: turn left, turn right, go straight ahead, it's (not) near, and it's (not) far.

c. Ask the question "What is that building?"

d. Use and understand the following courtesy expressions: thank you, thank you very much, don't mention it (not at all), and excuse me.

e. Understand the following public signs: Push, Pull, Exit, Entrance, and No Entry.

f. Understand the use of o senhor and a senhora when used in the question "Do you know where.....?"

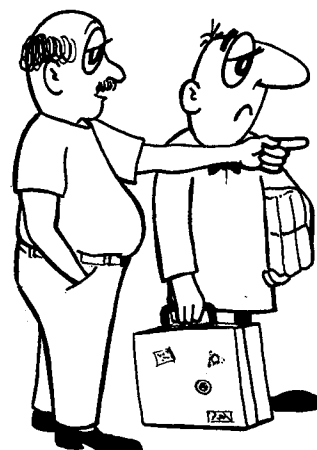


## CONVERSATION

---

### GETTING DIRECTIONS

- DAVID : Excuse me. Do you know where the American Consulate\* is?
- PORTUGUESE: What did you say?
- DAVID : I want to go to the American Consulate. Do you know where it is?
- PORTUGUESE: Oh! The American Consulate. It's not far. Go straight ahead to Rua da Conceição, then turn to the right.
- DAVID : Ah, yes. Thank you very much.
- PORTUGUESE: Not at all.



## AS DIRECÇÕES

---

- DAVID : Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o Consulado Americano?
- PORTUGUESE: Que disse?
- DAVID : Quero ir ao Consulado Americano. O Sr. sabe onde é?
- PORTUGUESE: Oh! O Consulado Americano. Não é longe. O Sr. vai sempre em frente até a Rua da Conceição, e então volta à direita.
- DAVID : Ah, sim! Muito obrigado.
- PORTUGUESE: Não tem de quê.

\*If you wanted the British Consulate you would ask for, o Consulado Inglês.

## **EXERCISES**

---

### EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation in your book.

### 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. Listen to the conversation again. Listen carefully.

### 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 conversation again. 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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

EXERCISE 10.

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

EXERCISE 11.

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

ATTENTION -- ATENÇÃO

You will notice that the Portuguese word for "the" is either a or o. Whenever you learn a name for something in Portuguese, you will also learn whether it is a feminine noun (a) or a masculine noun (o). Always use the noun with its proper article!



## EXERCISE 12.

From the conversation you know that the Portuguese for "Where is....?" is Onde é....? Let's practice asking directions to some places you might want to go.

If you want to go to the drugstore, you would ask, "Onde é a farmácia?" "Where is the drugstore?" Again: Onde é a farmácia? Once more.

Asking for the bank, you would say, "Onde é o banco?" "Where is the bank?" Again: Onde é o banco? Once more. The Portuguese word for "hospital" is o hospital. Say o hospital. Now ask where the hospital is. Onde é o hospital? Again. Once more. Notice that the "H" is silent in Portuguese.

If you want to park your car, you would ask for "o parque de estacionamento" "parking lot." Say o parque de estacionamento. Again. Now, can you ask where it is? Right-- Onde é o parque de estacionamento? Say it once more.

## EXERCISE 13.

In this exercise, you will hear a voice on tape saying the English place names below. This will be your cue to say in Portuguese, "Onde é...." followed by the proper article, a or o, and the place name.

1. drugstore
2. bank
3. hospital
4. parking lot

## EXERCISE 14.

To get someone's attention you could say, "Desculpe-me" "Excuse me." Say Desculpe-me. Again. Now let's ask for directions using Desculpe-me. Onde é....?

The Portuguese word for stationery store (newsstand) is a papelaria. If you want to find the stationery store (newsstand), you could say, "Desculpe-me, Onde é a papelaria?" Say this. Again. Once more.

The Portuguese word for "embassy" is a embaixada. Say a embaixada. Again. The American Embassy is a Embaixada Americana.\* Say a Embaixada Americana? Try it again. Once more.

\*The British Embassy is a Embaixada Inglesa.

Suppose you wanted to go to city hall. You would say, "Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é a Câmara Municipal?" Say this. Again. Once more.

You are looking for a movie theatre. The Portuguese name for the movie theatre is o cinema. Repeat. Again. How would you ask a man if he knows where it is? Right-- Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o cinema? Say it again. Once more.

You are staying at o Hotel Lido. After a shopping trip, you try to return to the hotel, but get lost on the way. How would you ask a woman for directions? Right-- Desculpe-me. A Senhora sabe onde é o Hotel Lido? Again.

Suppose you wanted to go to a café. The Portuguese for "café" is, as you might expect, o café. Say this. Again. Now, ask a man if he knows where it is. Right-- Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o café? Say it again. Once more.

Most Portuguese towns have at least one square. The square is a central location, usually with a monument or fountain. The square is called a praça. Say this. Again. The square normally has a name. For this exercise, we will call it a Praça Central "Central Square." Say a Praça Central. Again. Ask a woman if she knows where it is. Right-- Desculpe-me. A Senhora sabe onde é a Praça Central?

After all this asking, you may be hungry by now. You might ask in Portuguese for o restaurante. Say o restaurante. Again. Your question would be Desculpe-me. Onde é o restaurante? Say it again. Once more.

If you are more thirsty than hungry, you might say "Desculpe-me. Onde é o bar?" O bar, of course, is the same in Portuguese as it is in English. You might practice this a few times, to make sure you get it right.

#### EXERCISE 15.

In the conversation, David asked a Portuguese man, "O Senhor sabe onde é....?" O Senhor sabe....? means "Do you know....?" If David had been talking to a woman, he would have said, "A Senhora sabe....?" Say A Senhora sabe Again.

O Senhor (abbreviated o Sr.) and a Senhora (a Sra.) are polite, formal forms of address in Portuguese. If you are talking to someone you know, you could leave off this form and just ask, "Sabe onde é....?" It is more formal to use o Senhor and a Senhora.

EXERCISE 16.

Now you will ask directions in the same way you did in the conversation that you studied. Remember Desculpe-me. O Senhor (A Senhora) sabe onde é....?

In English you will hear the place names below. Ask for directions in Portuguese as you did in the previous exercise. Remember to use the article a or o and o Senhor or a Senhora as appropriate for each one. Listen to the voice on the tape to check what you said.

1. bank (ask a man)
2. drugstore (ask a man)
3. restaurant (ask a woman)
4. American Embassy (ask a man)
5. parking lot (ask a woman)

EXERCISE 17.

You will hear five place names in Portuguese. Write the English name in the space provided and indicate whether it is masculine or feminine. Check your answers with the key on page 10.

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

You will remember from the conversation that "I want to go to...." in Portuguese is Quero ir ao..... This is true for places such as o consulado which take the masculine article o.

In Portuguese, as in English, some words are combined in speaking and writing. The preposition a plus the article o form ao, so that we say ao consulado rather than a o consulado. This contraction happens naturally in speech anyway, so writing it in this form should be easy to remember.

Let's use a feminine noun like a farmácia "drugstore." Without using the contraction, you would say, "Quero ir a a farmácia." You can see right away that it's much easier to say and write Quero ir à farmácia. Say Quero ir à farmácia. Again.

EXERCISE 18.

Let's practice saying a few masculine and feminine place names. Look at the list below. You will hear the English name on the tape. This is your cue to say in Portuguese, "Quero ir ao (or ã)...." and the name of the place. Listen to the tape after each sentence to check what you said.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. restaurant  | 5. drugstore        |
| 2. Hotel Lido  | 6. square           |
| 3. parking lot | 7. American Embassy |
| 4. newsstand   | 8. movie theatre    |

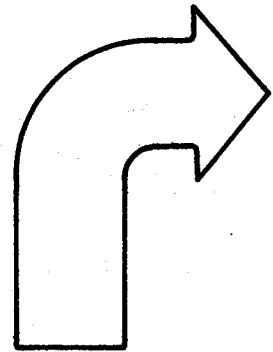
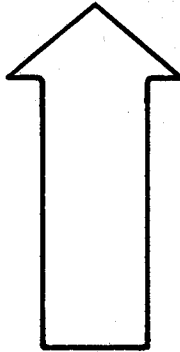
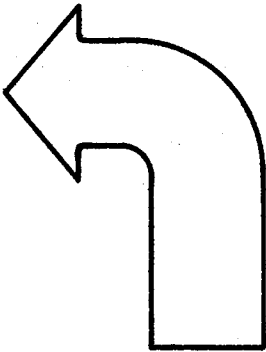
EXERCISE 19.

You learned from the conversation that the expressions volta à direita and vai sempre em frente are used for "turn right" and "go straight ahead," respectively. In Portuguese, "to the left" is "à esquerda." Say à esquerda. Again. The expression "turn left" in Portuguese is volta à esquerda. Say this. Again. Once more.

Volta à esquerda

Vai sempre em frente

Volta à direita



EXERCISE 20.

In the conversation, David was told, "Não é longe." This means "It's not far." Say this again. Had it been far away, the Portuguese might have said, "É longe" "It's far." Say this. Again.

As in the English, you can make a question of this expression by changing your tone when you say it. Try asking "Is it far?" É longe? Again. Once more. In answer to the question "É longe?"

you might hear Sim, é longe "Yes, it's far." The Portuguese word for "yes" is sim. Say sim. Again. Once more.

If it is not far, you might hear, "Não, é perto." "No" in Portuguese is não. Say não. Again. Once more. "Near" in Portuguese is perto. Say perto. Again. Once more. Now, say "it's near." É perto. Again.

#### EXERCISE 21.

You will hear a Portuguese voice on the tape asking you "É longe?". This is your cue to say sentence 1 and 2 below in Portuguese. Listen to the tape to check your response.

1. Yes, it's far.
2. No, it's near.

#### EXERCISE 22.

If you want to ask the Portuguese name of a building, you might ask, "O que é aquele edifício?" Aquele is the Portuguese word for "that," and o edifício is "building." O que é aquele edifício means "What is that building?" Say this. Again.

A possible answer to this question is É um banco "It's a bank." Listen and repeat. Again. Or, you might hear É uma farmácia. Say this. Again. This means "It's a drugstore."

You will notice that, for the bank, the answer was "um banco." Um is the masculine form for "a" or "an." It is used because banco uses the masculine article o before it. Since the drugstore is feminine (a farmácia), the form uma was used to mean "a" or "an." (Note: Um and uma also mean "one.")

#### EXERCISE 23.

You will hear the question O que é aquele edifício? Answer with "É um,..." or "É uma,..." as appropriate and the places listed below. After each one, listen to the tape to check your responses.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. hotel      | 5. square          |
| 2. restaurant | 6. British Embassy |
| 3. café       | 7. newsstand       |
| 4. hospital   | 8. movie theatre   |

Other useful expressions in Portuguese are:

"obrigado" - thank you (said by a man)

"obrigada" - thank you (said by a woman)

"muito obrigado (obrigada)" - thank you very much

"não tem de quê"-- not at all

SIGNS FOR GETTING IN AND OUT

PUXE	Pull
EMPURRE	Push
SAÍDA	Exit
ENTRADA	Entrance
ENTRADA PROIBIDA	No Entry

## KEY TO PART A EXERCISES

Exercise 17.

1. movie theatre - (masculine)
2. City Hall - (feminine)
3. square - (feminine)
4. American Consulate - (masculine)
5. drugstore - (feminine)

# SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---

## FOR PART A

PART I. You will hear 12 place names given once in English. Write the Portuguese names, including the appropriate article. CRITERIA: 11 out of 12 correct.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

PART II. You will hear 15 expressions in English. Write the expressions in Portuguese. CRITERIA: 14 out of 15 correct.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_  
14. \_\_\_\_\_  
15. \_\_\_\_\_

PART III. You will hear 5 expressions in Portuguese. Write them in English. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct.

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

PART IV. Translate the following into English. CRITERIA: 4 out of 5 correct.

PUXE \_\_\_\_\_

EMPURRE \_\_\_\_\_

SAÍDA \_\_\_\_\_

ENTRADA \_\_\_\_\_

ENTRADA PROIBIDA \_\_\_\_\_

Check your answers with the key on the following page. When you have passed this quiz, proceed to Part B.





## KEY TO PART A SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

### PART I.

1. o café
2. a farmácia
3. a papelaria
4. o bar
5. o hotel
6. o hospital
7. o parque de estacionamento
8. o restaurante
9. a Câmara Municipal
10. a Embaixada Americana
11. o Consulado Americano
12. o banco

### PART II.

1. O que é aquele edifício?
2. Quero ir ao banco.
3. Desculpe-me. O Senhor sabe onde é o Hotel Lido?
4. Desculpe-me. Sabe onde é a Embaixada Americana?
5. Onde é o restaurante? É longe?
6. Vai sempre em frente.
7. Volta à direita.
8. É uma farmácia.
9. Muito obrigado.
10. A Senhora sabe onde é o café?
11. Volta à esquerda.
12. Onde é o cinema? É perto?
13. Sim, é perto.
14. Não, é longe.
15. É um parque de estacionamento.

### PART III.

1. Excuse me. Where is the café?
2. Not at all.
3. Turn left.
4. I want to go to the stationery store (newsstand).
5. (to a man) Do you know where the square is?

### PART IV.

PUXE - Pull

EMPURRE - Push

SAÍDA - Exit

ENTRADA - Entrance

ENTRADA PROIBIDA - No Entry

## PART B

PART B of this module consists of a second conversation in which methods of transportation are discussed. Study the conversation as you did in Part A, and proceed with the exercises. Much of the vocabulary in this conversation comes from Part A, so relax. You're already half-way home.

### OBJECTIVES

By the time you complete Part B of this module, you will be able to understand and use in Portuguese:

- a. The expression "How can I go to....?"
- b. The contractions of the prepositions de, (from, of) a (to), and em (in) with the masculine and feminine articles.
- c. The verb "to get" or "to catch" apanhar plus various means of transportation.
- d. The expression "to go on foot" ir a pé.
- e. The following expressions of location: junto de (next to), em frente de (in front of), na esquina de (on the corner of), no fim da rua (at the end of the street), do outro lado de (on the other side of), longe de (far from), perto de (near to).
- f. Simple explanations of how to go to a place and its relationships to other locations.

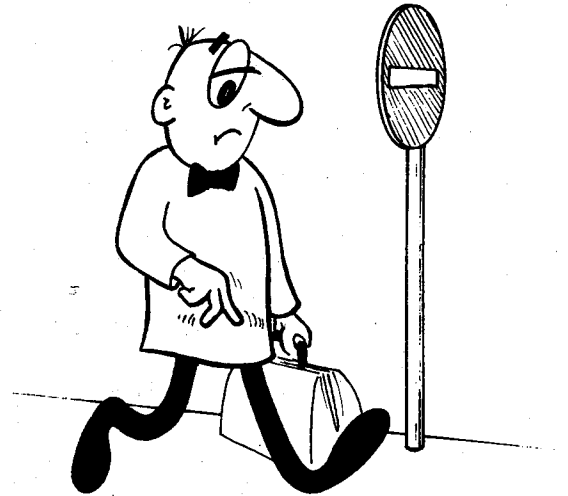


## CONVERSATION

---

### GETTING DIRECTIONS

- DAVID : Excuse me. How can I go to the Banco de Portugal?
- PORTUGUESE: You can get (catch) the No. 5 streetcar or the No. 2 bus.
- DAVID : Is it far? Can I walk?
- PORTUGUESE: No, it's near. Only 15 minutes on foot. Go straight ahead.
- DAVID : Good. I'll walk (go on foot). Thank you very much.
- PORTUGUESE: You're welcome.



## AS DIRECÇÕES

---

- DAVID : Com licença. Como posso ir ao Banco de Portugal?
- PORTUGUÊS : Pode apanhar o carro eléctrico número 5, ou o autocarro número 2.
- DAVID : É longe? Posso ir a pé?
- PORTUGUÊS : Não, é perto. Só 15 minutos a pé. O senhor vai sempre em frente.
- DAVID : Bom! Vou a pé. Muito obrigado.
- PORTUGUÊS : De nada.

## **EXERCISES**

---

### EXERCISE 1.

Stop the tape now and read the English text of the conversation in your book.

### 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 conversation again. 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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

EXERCISE 10.

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

EXERCISE 11.

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

EXERCISE 12.

By now, you have determined that "How can I go to....?" in Portuguese is Como posso ir ao (ã)....? Let's try asking directions to some of the places you have already learned. For example, "How can I go to the drugstore?" in Portuguese is Como posso ir à farmácia? Combine the preposition a with the proper article (o or a) for the names you are using.

REMEMBER:

"a" plus "o" = ao

"a" plus "a" = ã

You will hear the place names below in English. Ask how to get there in Portuguese using "Como posso ir ao (ã)....?" After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said.

1. hotel
2. British Embassy
3. movie theatre
4. city hall
5. hospital

EXERCISE 13.

David was told that he could take either the streetcar (o carro elétrico) or the bus (o autocarro). Since the Portuguese speaker was talking about a specific streetcar (No. 5) and a specific bus (No. 2), he used the article o. As in English, "the" streetcar means a specific one. If he had not known which one to take, he might have said, "Pode apanhar um carro elétrico." (You can take a streetcar). Let's use Pode apanhar.... with the various means of public transportation.

In Portuguese, "taxi" is o táxi (Forgetting this one is grounds for failing the entire course!). Pode apanhar um táxi. "You can take a taxi." Again. Once more. O comboio is "train." Pode apanhar um comboio. "You can take a train." Again. Once more.

"Boat" in Portuguese is o barco. Pode apanhar um barco. "You can take a boat." Again. Once more. And o avião is Portuguese for "plane." Pode apanhar um avião. "You can take a plane." Again. Once more.

How would you say "You can take a streetcar"? Right-- Pode apanhar um carro elétrico. And, "You can take a bus"? Right-- Pode apanhar um autocarro.

Review this exercise until you are familiar with the names of the means of transportation.

EXERCISE 14.

You will remember from Part A that "É longe?" means "Is it far?" David asked this because he wanted to walk. In Portuguese, ir a pé is "to walk (go on foot)." He said, "Posso ir a pé?" If he had wanted to take a streetcar, he might have said, "Posso apanhar um carro eléctrico." Say this. Again.

Look at the list below. You will hear first the English, then the Portuguese for each item. This is your cue to say "Posso apanhar.....?" and the means of transportation in Portuguese. After each one, listen to the tape to check what you said.

1. taxi - o táxi
2. bus - o autocarro
3. plane - o avião
4. train - o comboio
5. boat - o barco
6. streetcar - o carro eléctrico

EXERCISE 15.

Write the translation of the following English expressions. Check your answers with the key on page 24.

1. How can I go to the restaurant?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Can I take a taxi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How can I go to the American Embassy? Can I walk?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How can I go to the Hotel Lido? Is it far?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How can I go to the drugstore? Can I take a bus?  
\_\_\_\_\_

If you are not sure of the translations of any of the expressions given above, go back and study the corresponding exercises until you feel comfortable with them.

EXERCISE 16.

On the following page, you will find a map of an imaginary downtown area in Portugal. We will use this map to practice some expressions you have already learned and to learn a few new ones.

You will remember that É longe means "It's far." Look at the map. You see that the Banco de Portugal is far from the Embaixada Americana. In Portuguese, you would say, "O Banco de Portugal é longe da Embaixada Americana." Listen and repeat. Again.

City Hall is far from the São Pedro Theatre. You would say in Portuguese, "A Câmara Municipal é longe do cinema São Pedro." Repeat this. Again.

You've probably noticed that we're using another contraction here. In Portuguese the preposition de is combined with the article, a or o before a noun. Instead of saying é longe de o cinema, you say é longe do cinema. Likewise, instead of é longe de a embaixada, you say é longe da embaixada.

"de" plus "o" = do

"de" plus "a" = da

EXERCISE 17.

Do you remember how to say "It's near" in Portuguese? Right-- É perto. Say É perto.

Looking at the map, you see that the Igreja de Santa Maria is near the Restaurante Frango Real. (A Igreja is "church" in Portuguese.) You would say, "A Igreja de Santa Maria é perto do Restaurante Frango Real." We use do because o restaurante is masculine (de plus o = do).

O Café Estoril is close to a Farmácia Costa do Sol. You say, "O Café Estoril é perto da Farmácia Costa do Sol." (De plus a = da.)

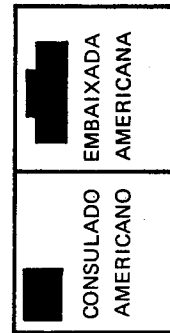
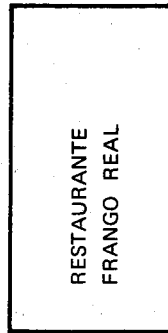
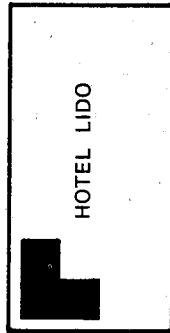
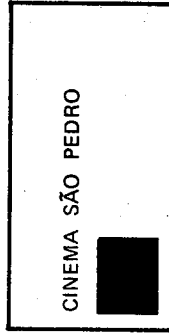
EXERCISE 18.

Now let's learn another expression. "Next to" in Portuguese is junto de.... Say junto de. Again. Notice that the American Embassy is next to the American Consulate. You would say in Portuguese, "A Embaixada Americana é junto do Consulado Americano." (De plus o = do.) Say this again. Once more.

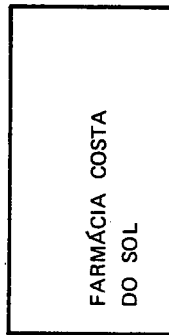
Now, let's turn it around, and say, "O Consulado Americano é junto da Embaixada Americana." (De plus a = da.) You say it. Again.



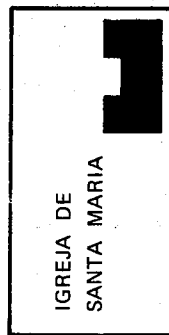
RUA JOÃO DAS REGRAS



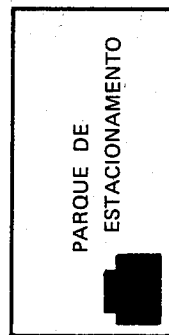
RUA DA CONCEIÇÃO



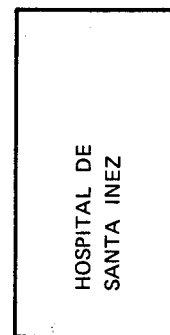
RUA DA PRATA



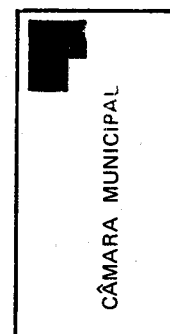
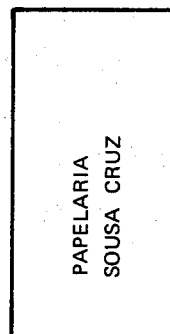
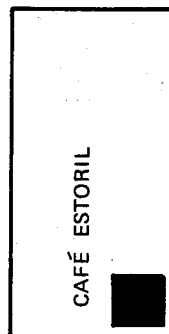
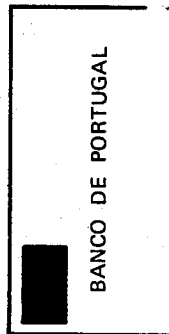
RUA AUGUSTA



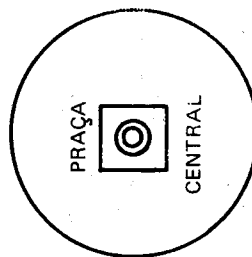
RUA DO OURO



RUA DA VITÓRIA



RUA DA ASSUNÇÃO



EXERCISE 19.

In Portuguese, "in front of" is em frente de.... You are already familiar with em frente from the directions given in the first conversation.

Look at the map. You will find that the parking lot is in front of o Hospital de Santa Inez. In Portuguese, you would say, "O parque de estacionamento é em frente do Hospital de Santa Inez." Say this again. Once more.

EXERCISE 20.

The American Consulate is on the corner of Rua do Ouro and Rua da Conceição. "Corner" in Portuguese is a esquina. Say a esquina. Again.

The preposition em which you have already used can be combined with a or o to form na or no, respectively. Therefore, "on the corner" in Portuguese (em plus a esquina) becomes na esquina. Say na esquina. Now say, "O Consulado Americano é na esquina da Rua do Ouro e Rua da Conceição." Say it again. Once more.

"em" plus "o" = no

"em" plus "a" = na

EXERCISE 21.

Notice that Rua Augusta ends at a Praça Central on the left-side of your map. The expression "the end of the street" is o fim da rua. Say o fim da rua. Again.

O Café Estoril is at the end of the street. Remember that em plus o is no. You would say in Portuguese, "O Café Estoril é no fim da Rua Augusta." Say it again.

EXERCISE 22.

Suppose you want to say that the São Pedro Theatre is in the city of Lisbon. You could say in Portuguese, "O cinema São Pedro é na cidade de Lisboa." "City" in Portuguese is a cidade. We could have said "....é em a cidade...." but it is a bit difficult to separate the short words. Since it would be combined in practice, it is written that way. "Em" plus "a" forms "na."

Let's try a word with the masculine article. If you want to say that the Baía Restaurante is in the Lido Hotel, you could say, "O Restaurante Baía é no Hotel Lido." (Em plus o forms no.)

EXERCISE 23.

O cinema São Pedro is on the other side of the street from the Hotel Lido. In Portuguese, "the other side of the street" is o outro lado da rua. Say "o outro lado da rua. Remembering that de plus o is do, we would say in Portuguese, "O cinema São Pedro é do outro lado da rua do Hotel Lido." Say this again. Once more.

The parking lot is on the other side of the street from the City Hall. In Portuguese, you would say "O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da rua da Câmara Municipal." Repeat this. Again.

To be a bit more specific, you could say, "O parque de estacionamento é do outro lado da Rua do Ouro em frente da Câmara Municipal." Say this again. Once more.

EXERCISE 24.

Write the English translation for each of the Portuguese expressions below. Check your answers with the key on page 24.

1. perto de \_\_\_\_\_
2. longe de \_\_\_\_\_
3. junto de \_\_\_\_\_
4. em frente de \_\_\_\_\_
5. do outro lado de \_\_\_\_\_
6. na esquina \_\_\_\_\_
7. no fim da rua \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE

Always remember that the prepositions a, de and em are contracted when they are followed by the articles o and a as in the chart below:

<u>a</u>	plus	<u>o</u>	=	<u>ao</u>
<u>a</u>	plus	<u>a</u>	=	<u>à</u>
<u>de</u>	plus	<u>o</u>	=	<u>do</u>
<u>de</u>	plus	<u>a</u>	=	<u>da</u>
<u>em</u>	plus	<u>o</u>	=	<u>no</u>
<u>em</u>	plus	<u>a</u>	=	<u>na</u>

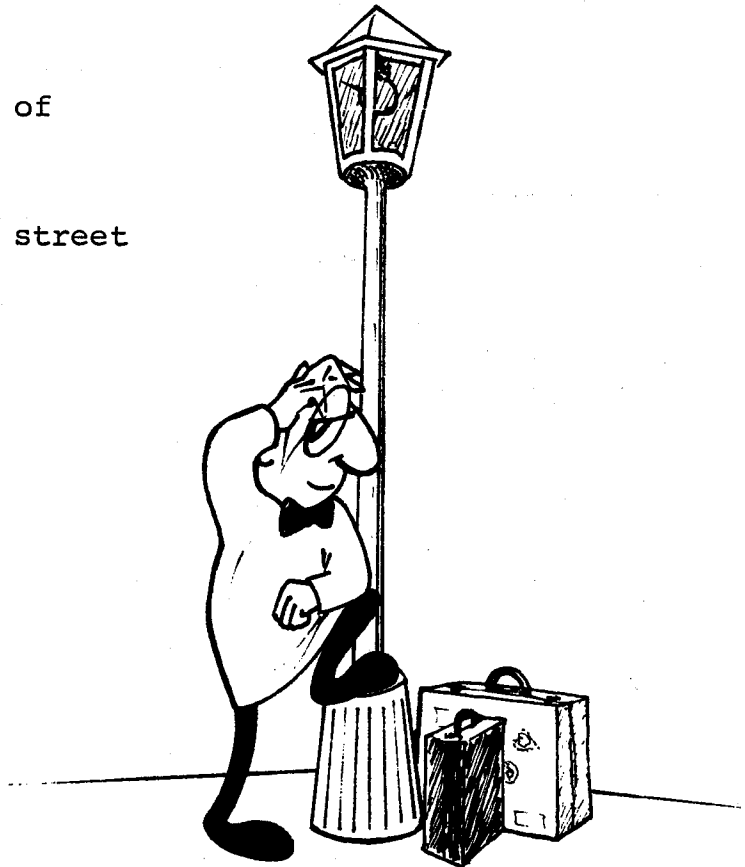
## KEY TO PART B EXERCISES

### Exercise 15.

1. Como posso ir ao restaurante?
2. Posso apanhar um táxi?
3. Como posso ir à Embaixada Americana? Posso ir a pé?
4. Como posso ir ao Hotel Lido? É longe?
5. Como posso ir à farmácia? Posso apanhar um autocarro?

### Exercise 24.

1. near to
2. far from
3. next to
4. in front of
5. on the other side of
6. on the corner
7. on the end of the street



## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ FOR PART B

PART I. You will hear 15 expressions given once in Portuguese. Write the equivalent expressions in English. CRITERIA: 14 out of 15 correct.

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

PART II. You will hear 15 expressions given once in English. Write the equivalent expressions in Portuguese. CRITERIA: 14 out of 15 correct.

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

Check your answers with the key on the following page.

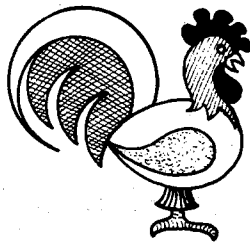
## KEY TO PART B SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

### PART I.

1. Excuse me. How can I go to the Lido Hotel?
2. It's near the parking lot. You can take a bus.
3. The drugstore Costa do Sol is in the city of Lisbon.
4. How can I go to the newsstand? Can I walk?
5. The restaurant is far from the parking lot.
6. The church is on the other side of Rua Augusta.
7. The square is at the end of Rua da Conceição.
8. The British Embassy is on the corner.
9. How can I go to the bank? Can I take a taxi?
10. The embassy is next to the consulate. You can walk.
11. Thank you very much. I'll walk.
12. Excuse me. How can I go to the café? Is it far?
13. It's far. You can take a streetcar.
14. It's at the end of the street. You can take a bus.
15. The city hall is on the other side of the street.

PART II.

1. Como posso ir ao Hotel Lido?
2. Posso apanhar um táxi na cidade?
3. O cinema é perto da farmácia.
4. Posso apanhar um carro eléctrico na cidade?
5. O parque de estacionamento é longe do hospital.
6. O Consulado Inglês é junto do Consulado Americano.
7. O Hotel Lido é em frente da farmácia.
8. A papelaria é na esquina.
9. A Câmara Municipal é do outro lado da rua.
10. O consulado é no fim da rua.
11. Muito obrigado. Posso apanhar um táxi.
12. Sim, posso apanhar um táxi.
13. O café é longe do restaurante.
14. Posso ir a pé ao hotel?
15. Posso ir a pé à cidade.





## **GLOSSARY**

---

- a - to (preposition)
- a - the (feminine article)
- a pé - walking, on foot
- Americano (-a) - American (a is feminine ending)
- apanhar - to catch, to get
- aquele - that
- até - until
- o autocarro - bus
- o avião - plane
- o banco - bank
- o bar - bar
- o barco - boat
- bom - good
- o café - café
- a Câmara Municipal - City Hall
- o carro eléctrico - streetcar
- o cinema - movie theatre
- com licença - excuse me, by your leave
- o comboio - train
- como - how
- o consulado - consulate
- de - of (preposition) (de plus o = do, de plus a = dá)
- de nada - it's nothing, you're welcome
- desculpe-me - excuse me
- as direcções - directions

à direita - to the right, on the right  
e - and  
é (?) - it is (is it?)  
o edifício - building  
em - in (preposition) (em plus o = no, em plus a = na)  
a embaixada - embassy  
empurre - push  
entrada - entrance  
entrada proibida - no entry  
à esquerda - to the left, on the left  
a esquina - corner  
a farmácia - drugstore  
o fim - end  
o hospital - hospital  
o hotel - hotel  
a igreja - church  
Inglês (-esa) - English (-esa ending is feminine)  
ir - to go  
ir a pé - to walk, go on foot  
junto de - next to  
o lado - the side  
longe - far  
o minuto - minute (time)  
muito obrigado (-a) - thank you very much  
não - no  
não tem de quê - not at all, don't mention it  
o número - number  
perto - near

pode (?) - you can (can you?)  
Português (-esa) - Portuguese  
posso (?) - I can (can I?)  
a praça - square  
puxe - pull  
que - what  
Que disse? - What did you say?  
quero - I want  
o restaurante - restaurant  
a rua - street  
sabe (?) - you know (Do you know?)  
saída - exit  
sempre em frente - straight ahead  
o Senhor - polite form of address to a man  
a Senhora - polite form of address to a woman  
sim - yes  
só - only  
o táxi - taxi  
vai - sempre em frente - go straight ahead  
volta à direita - turn right  
volta à esquerda - turn left  
vou a pé - I'll walk