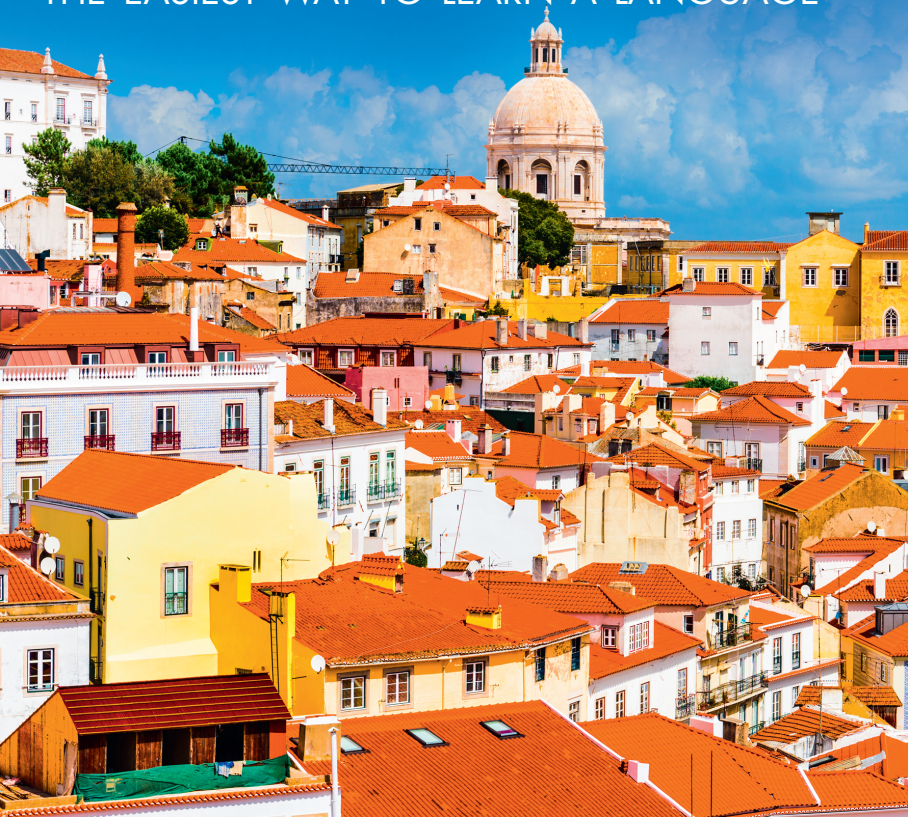


Collins easy learning

Portuguese Audio Course

THE EASIEST WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE



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Portuguese Audio Course



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INTRODUCTION

Track 1

Easy Learning Portuguese is a course specifically designed to help you to ask for the things you are most likely to need when visiting Portugal and to give you the skills to cope with situations you might find yourself in. This course is different from other courses in that you also learn to understand the likely replies to your questions. You hear key words and phrases used in dialogues between native speakers, so you learn not only how to say them but how they are used in conversation. To help you remember what you learn, the course makes use of all the latest techniques in memory building, backed up by regular revision. Unlike some other courses, *Easy Learning Portuguese* is not just a collection of useful phrases to learn by rote; it allows you to practise them, gives you listening tips to help you to recognize what you hear, and tells you what to say when you don't understand and need help.

Your course consists of audio files with an accompanying guide. There are 12 units, each divided into two parts. In the first part, *The basics*, you are given just a handful of key words or phrases to learn. You can listen to them and repeat them as many times as you like. Next, you hear these words and phrases in short conversations, to help you to recognize them when you hear them. Finally, you are given the chance to say the words and phrases yourself. By learning just a few new words or phrases at a time you can quickly build up a store of essential language that you can draw on when you need it.

If you already know some of the language in *The basics*, you can carry straight on to the second part of the unit, *Taking it further*. Otherwise, you can come back to this part later. *Taking it further* is optional and provides more listening

and speaking practice. You hear the new language in one or more longer conversations, with further explanations and cultural tips related to the situation presented in the unit. First you hear each conversation straight through. Then you hear it again line by line, with explanations of new words and phrases. After that, you listen to the whole dialogue again before going on to take the part of one of the speakers. This step-by-step approach is designed to build up your confidence in understanding and speaking.

Revision of the key words and phrases is built into the course, so you don't have to keep going back if you have forgotten something. There are quick reviews at the end of the first and second parts of each unit. Then, a revision section called **Mais uma vez** – *Once again* – gives you the chance to revise the key words and phrases from the previous four units and to practise the main dialogues again. If you find you have forgotten something, you can always go back and repeat the appropriate track.

In this guide you will find extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues, with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Language lab* boxes give simple explanations of how Portuguese works.

It has been found that the optimum learning time for new material is about 8 to 10 minutes, although you can manage longer sessions if some of the material is already familiar to you. In each unit, *The basics* is about 6 to 8 minutes long, so if the material is new to you, take a break before going on to *Taking it further*. This lasts about 8 to 10 minutes. Don't try to tackle too much at a time, and remember to take frequent breaks.

UNIT 1

Hello! · Olá!

Track 2

Key phrases

The first things you need to be able to say in any language are *hello* and *good morning*, *good afternoon* and *good evening*. You'll also need to say *good night* or *goodbye*. So your first words and phrases are:

Olá Hello**Bom dia** Good morning**Boa tarde** Good afternoon/Good evening**Boa noite** Good evening/Good night**Adeus** Goodbye

Track 3

Listening and speaking

Bom dia.

Good morning.

Olá, boa tarde.

Hello, good afternoon.

Olá, boa noite.

Hello, good evening.

Adeus, boa noite.

Goodbye, good night

Track 4

Dialogue 1

Olá, bom dia, Senhor Pedro.

Hello, good morning, Pedro.

Ah, bom dia, Senhora Teresa.

Ah, good morning, Teresa.

Como está?

How are you?

Bem.

Fine.

E você?

And you?

Bem, bem ...

I'm OK ...

Adeus!

Goodbye!

Track 5

Dialogue 2

Tip

Sounding Portuguese

In Portuguese, words are usually stressed on the last but one syllable. You will hear this emphasis in **noites** and **adeus**. Accents in Portuguese are used to indicate that the stress is somewhere else in the word; the accent in **olá** indicates that the stress falls on the last syllable.

Bom dia, Senhor Martins.

Good morning, Mr Martins.

Bom dia, Senhora Ana.

Good morning, Senhora Ana.

Como está?

How are you?

Muito bem.

Very well.

E o senhor?

And you?

Bem, bem. Adeus.

I'm OK. Goodbye.

Adeus!

Goodbye!



LANGUAGE LAB

Greetings

You say **bom dia**, *good morning*, from early morning to midday, **boa tarde**, *good afternoon or good evening*, from midday to sunset, and **boa noite**, *good evening*, after dark. All three greetings are also used to say *goodbye*. **Adeus** is a more general word for *goodbye* and can be used at any time of day.



LANGUAGE LAB

How to address someone

In Portuguese, how you address someone depends on how well you know them. **O senhor** and **a senhora** meaning *sir* and *madam* are formal forms of *you* used with people you don't know well, or older people. They are also the equivalent of *Mr* and *Mrs*, and are used with both first names and surnames. You might hear these from the hotel receptionist, or the taxi driver.

Você also means *you* and is used when addressing people of your own age or background.

Tu is a more informal *you* and is used with friends and family, children and young people.



LANGUAGE LAB

You may have wondered why there are two ways of writing and pronouncing the word for *good*: **bom** and **boa**, as in **bom dia** and **boa tarde**. This is because in Portuguese all nouns, or names of things (such as **dias** and **tardes**), are masculine or feminine, and singular or plural. You use **bom** with masculine singular nouns and **boa** with feminine singular nouns.

UNIT 2 Excuse me · Desculpe

Track 6

Key phrases

You will need to be able to say and understand these words and phrases when you arrive in Portugal.

Desculpe Excuse me

Fala inglês? Do you speak English?

Não, lamento No, sorry

Não entendo I don't understand

Obrigado

or **Obrigada** Thank you

Sim Yes

Não No

Track 8

Dialogue 1

Desculpe.

Excuse me.

Fala inglês?

Do you speak English?

Não, lamento mas ...

No, I'm sorry but ...

não a posso ajudar.

I can't help you.

Não entendo.

I don't understand.

Há um posto de turismo ali.

There is information for tourists over there.

Obrigada.

Thank you.

Adeus.

Goodbye.

Dialogue 2

Desculpe. Fala inglês?

Excuse me. Do you speak English?

Não, lamento ...

No, I'm sorry ...

Mas podes perguntar no posto de turismo, ali.

But you can ask at the tourist office, over there.

Não entendo.

I don't understand.

O posto de turismo, ali.

The tourist office, over there.

Obrigado.

Thank you.

**LANGUAGE LAB****Sounding Portuguese**

In this unit you will hear in the words **sim**, **não** and **bom** the nasal sound which is such a feature of the Portuguese language and expression. The tilde (squiggle) above the *a* in **não** means that the vowel sound is nasalised. This means that you pronounce these words both through your nose and through your mouth – and try contracting your nostrils slightly when you practise these particular words in this unit.

**LANGUAGE LAB****Politeness**

Polite forms of expression are very important in Portuguese, especially in public situations. This unit illustrates the way in which the word **desculpe**, literally meaning *excuse*, can be used to mean both *excuse me* and *sorry*. The words **lamento**, **mas** ... meaning *sorry, but* ..., can also be used to apologise for something. You can also say **como** which means *pardon*.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

The letter *s* is pronounced in several different ways in Portuguese, according to where it's placed in the word. In this unit, when you listen to the words **inglês** and **desculpe** you'll notice that an *s* at the end of a word and before a hard consonant (such as *c* in *cat*) is pronounced as *sh*.

UNIT 3

Where's the hotel? · Onde é o hotel?

When you are visiting Portugal, one of the first things you may want to do is ask the way.

Track 10

Key phrases

Onde? Where?

Onde é o hotel? Where is the hotel?

Onde é o posto de turismo? Where is the tourist office?

Onde é o meu quarto? Where is my room?

Onde é o elevador? Where is the lift?

Onde é o restaurante? Where is the restaurant?

Onde é o bar? Where is the bar?

Como? Pardon?

Se faz favor Please

Track 11

Listening and speaking

Desculpe, onde é o posto de turismo?

Excuse me, where's the tourist office?

Lamento, mas não sei.

I'm sorry but I don't know.

Desculpe ... onde é o meu quarto, se faz favor?

Excuse me. Where's my room, please?

Não sei.

I don't know.

Desculpe, onde é o elevador?

Excuse me. Where's the lift, please?

Ali.

Over there.

Bom dia. Onde é o restaurante, se faz favor?

Good morning. Where's the restaurant, please?

Lamento. Não sei.

I'm sorry. I don't know.

Desculpe. Onde é o bar?

Excuse me. Where's the bar?

Track 12

Dialogue 1

Desculpe. Onde é o Hotel Avenida?

Excuse me, where is the Avenida Hotel?

Como?

Pardon?

Onde é o Hotel Avenida?

Where is the Avenida Hotel?

Lamento, mas não sei.

I'm sorry, I don't know.

Obrigada.

Thank you.

Adeus!

Goodbye.

Track 13

Dialogue 2

Desculpe. Onde é o elevador?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

Como?

I beg your pardon?

Onde é o elevador, por favor?

Where is the lift, please?

Não há elevador.

There isn't a lift.

As escadas são ali.

The stairs are over there.

Desculpe, não entendo.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Fala inglês?

Do you speak English?

Lamento, mas não.

I'm sorry, but no.

Tip

Saying please

Se faz favor is a very useful expression. It means *please*, but it is also a polite way of attracting someone's attention, for example, a waiter in a café. You will also hear **Faz favor**, meaning *can I help you?* from shop assistants.

As escadas são ali ...

The stairs are over there ...

... mesmo em frente do restaurante.

... right opposite the restaurant.

Ah sim! Obrigado.

Oh yes! Thank you.

De nada.

Don't mention it.

**LANGUAGE LAB****Spelling**

Many words are spelt more or less the same in English and Portuguese. For instance, **restaurante** is *restaurant*, **centro** is *centre* and **hotel** and **bar** are the same in both languages. Of course, the Portuguese words sound different, as you can hear on the audio files.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

In this unit you were introduced to the word **o**, meaning *the*. But the word for *the* in Portuguese changes according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. Masculine singular words such as **bar** and **hotel** are preceded by **o** (**o bar**). Feminine words such as **agência** are preceded by **a** (**a agência**, *the office* or *branch*). The plural form of *the* in Portuguese is **os** for masculine words (**os quartos**, *the rooms*) and **as** for feminine words (**as escadas**, *the stairs*).

UNIT 4

Over there · Ali

Track 14

This unit is about understanding the answers to the questions you were asking in Unit 3, so the emphasis is on listening and understanding.

Key phrases

aí there

aqui here

à direita on the right

à esquerda on the left

em frente de opposite

ao lado de next to

atrás de behind

no primeiro andar on the first floor

Track 15

Listening practice

Desculpe. Onde é o elevador?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

O elevador? Ali, à esquerda.

The lift? Over there, on the left.

Se faz favor, onde é o restaurante?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant?

O restaurante? ... Hmm ... Acho que é ali, à direita.

The restaurant? ... Hmm ... I think it's over there, on the right.

Desculpe, não entendo.

I'm sorry. I don't understand

Ali, à direita.

Over there, on the right.

Ah! Muito obrigado.

Ah! Thank you very much.

Desculpe. Onde é o bar?

Excuse me. Where is the bar?

O bar? Ali, em frente da recepção.

The bar? Over there, opposite of reception.

Obrigado.

Thank you

De nada.

You're welcome.

Desculpe. Onde são os táxis, se faz favor?

Excuse me. Where are the taxis, please?

Os táxis? Ao lado da saída, em frente do hotel.

The taxis? Next to the exit, in front of the hotel.

Obrigada.

Thank you.

De nada.

You're welcome.

Se faz favor. Onde é o hotel?

Excuse me. Where is the hotel?

Aqui, atrás de você.

Here, behind you.

Obrigado.

Thank you.

De nada.

You're welcome.

Desculpe, onde é o posto de turismo, se faz favor?

Excuse me. Where is the tourist office, please?

O posto de turismo? Ali, à esquerda, ao lado do banco.

The tourist office? Over there, on the left, next to the bank.

Obrigado.

Thank you.

De nada.

You're welcome.

Track 16

Dialogue 1

Desculpe. Onde é o meu quarto?

Excuse me. Where is my room?

O seu quarto é no segundo andar.

Your room is on the second floor.

Pode ir de elevador.

You can take the lift.

Onde é o elevador?

Where is the lift?

Ali à esquerda ...

Over there, on the left ...

... em frente da recepção.

... opposite reception.

Obrigado.

Thank you.

De nada.

Don't mention it.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

You use **onde é** with singular words. **É** is the Portuguese for *is*.

Onde é o hotel? *Where is the hotel?*

São is the Portuguese for *are* and is used with plural words.

Onde são os taxis? *Where are the taxis?*

Track 17

Dialogue 2

Desculpe. Onde é o restaurante?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant?

O restaurante é no primeiro andar.

The restaurant is on the first floor.

Desculpe, não entendo.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Fala inglês?

Do you speak English?

Não, lamento ...*No, I'm sorry ...***O restaurante é no primeiro andar ...***The restaurant is on the first floor ...***Ao lado do elevador.***Next to the lift.***E onde é o multibanco, se faz favor?**

And where is the cash machine, please?

Não sei ...*I don't know ...***... mas há uma agência de câmbio em frente do hotel.***... but there's a bureau de change opposite the hotel.***Obrigado.**

Thank you.

De nada.*Don't mention it.***LANGUAGE LAB**To make a negative sentence, simply put **não**, meaning *no* in front of the verb.

Entendo	<i>I understand</i>	Não entendo	<i>I don't understand</i>
Sei	<i>I know</i>	Não sei	<i>I don't know</i>

When you hear **não** in a sentence, you know the statement is a negative one.

UNIT 5

What would you like? · Que deseja?

Track 27

This unit is about how to ask for a drink.

Key phrases

Queria I'd like**Queria um café** I'd like a coffee**Queria um chá** I'd like a tea**Queria uma água mineral** I'd like a mineral water**Queria uma cerveja** I'd like a beer**Queria um vinho** I'd like a wine

Track 28

Listening and speaking

Queria uma cerveja.

I'd like a beer.

Queria um café.

I'd like a coffee.

Queria um café com leite.

I'd like a white coffee.

Queria uma água mineral.

I'd like a mineral water.

Queria um vinho tinto.

I'd like a red wine.

Queria um chá.

I'd like a tea.

Queria um chá com leite.

I'd like a tea with milk.

Queria um vinho branco.

I'd like a white wine.

Track 29

Dialogue 1

Remember: don't try to understand every word.
You don't need to.

Tip

Água means *water*. In Portugal you will be given the choice of sparkling water: **com gás**, with *gas* – or still water, **sem gás**. You may also be asked if the water is to be served chilled – **fresca**, as in the English *fresh* – or **natural**, at room temperature.

Boa tarde. Que deseja?

Good afternoon. What would you like?

Queria uma água mineral, se faz favor.

I'd like a mineral water, please.

Com gás ou sem gás?

Sparkling or still?

Com gás, se faz favor.

Sparkling, please.

Mais alguma coisa?

Anything else?

Mais nada, obrigado.

Nothing else, thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

Coffee and tea

Coffee is a very important part of everyday life in Portugal, and there are many different ways of serving it. If you ask for **um café**, you will be served a simple black coffee. If you want a coffee with milk, then ask for **um café com leite**. A small strong black coffee, like an espresso, is known as **uma bica**. Tea, called **chá**, is normally served without milk, or as an infusion with lemon, **um chá com limão**; a tea with milk is **um chá com leite**.



LANGUAGE LAB

Um and **uma** both mean *a* and *an*; **um café** is *a coffee*, **uma água** is *a water*. In Portuguese, all nouns are either masculine or feminine. You have already met **o** and **a**, meaning *the*. The words for *the* and *a* change according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

	masculine	feminine
a	um	uma
the	o	a

Track 30

Dialogue 2

Bom dia, senhores. Que desejam?

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. What would you like?

Uma bica, dois cafés com leite, e um chá com limão, se faz favor.

A black coffee, two white coffees and a tea with lemon, please.

Uma bica, dois cafés com leite e um chá com limão. Mais alguma coisa?

A black coffee, two white coffees and a tea with lemon. Anything else?

Não, obrigada. É tudo.

No, thank you. That's everything.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers in Portuguese from zero to three. You'll see that *one* and *two* in Portuguese are either masculine – **um** and **dois**, or feminine – **uma** and **duas**. **Café** is a masculine word, so you say **dois cafés**. If you wanted two mineral waters, it would be **duas águas**, because **água** is a feminine word.

0	zero	2	dois/duas
1	um/uma	3	três

UNIT 6

Have you got ...? · Tem ...?

Track 31

Key phrases

Tem ...? Have you got ...?**Tem pão?** Have you got any bread?**Tem manteiga?** Have you got any butter?**Tem sumo de laranja?** Have you got any orange juice?**Tem chocolate quente?** Have you got any hot chocolate?**Tem açúcar?** Have you got any sugar?**Tem sal?** Have you got any salt?

Track 32

Listening and speaking

Se faz favor, tem pão?

Excuse me, have you got any bread?

Temos, o pão está ali.*Yes, the bread is over there.***Se faz favor, tem sumo de laranja?**

Excuse me, have you got any orange juice?

Sim, claro, ali à sua direita.*Yes, of course, it's over there on your right.***Desculpe, tem manteiga?**

Excuse me, have you got any butter?

Sim, está aí, à sua esquerda.*Yes, it's there, on your left.***Desculpe, queria sal, se faz favor.**

Excuse me; I'd like some salt, please.

O sal está aí, na mesa.*The salt is there, on the table.*

Track 33

Dialogue 1

Desculpe, tem mais pão?

Excuse me, have you got any more bread?

Tip**Sumo de laranja**

Orange juice

This shows the way in which Portuguese has the words the other way round:

sumo de laranja
juice of orange, **sumo**

de ananás juice of
pineapple.

Pão? Temos, sim.

Bread? Yes, we have.

E tem mais leite?

And is there any more milk?

Sim, trago já.

Yes, I'll bring some.

E ... tem mais sumo de laranja?

And ... have you got any more orange juice?

Não, lamento, mas não há mais. Gostava de um sumo de ananás?

No, I'm sorry, but there isn't any more. Would you like a pineapple juice?

Sim, obrigado.

Yes, thank you.

Track 34

Tip

Pão tostado means
toast – literally: *bread*
toasted.

Tip

When in Portugal be sure to try some of the many delicious cakes and pastries in the **pastelarias**, or *cake shops*. Try a **pastel de nata**, or *custard tart*; or **torradas**, another form of toasted bread.

Dialogue 2

Se faz favor, onde estão os cereais?

Excuse me, where are the cereals?

Ali na mesa ...

Over there on the table ...

em frente da senhora.

in front of you.

Quer pão tostado?

Do you want some toast?

Não, obrigada.

No, thank you.

Tem mais leite, se faz favor?

Is there any more milk, please?

Sim

Yes.

E ... tem adoçante, se faz favor?

And ... have you got any sweetener, please?

Sim, trago já.

Yes, I'll fetch it right now.

Obrigada.

Thank you.

UNIT 7

Can you help me? · Pode ajudar-me?

Track 35

This unit is about asking the way.

Tip

É longe

Is it far?

*Yes, it's a long way is***Sim, é longe.** If you want to answer *No*, it's not far, remember to add a second *no* before the verb: **Não, não é longe.**

Track 36

Tip

Apanhe means *take*.

You can say:

Apanhe o autocarro/o comboio/um táxi.
Take the bus/the train/a taxi.

Key phrases

Pode ajudar-me? Can you help me?**Queria ir a ...** I want to go to ...**É longe?** Is it far?**Apanhe o metro** Take the underground**Pode repetir, se faz favor?** Can you repeat that, please?

Listening and speaking

Desculpe. Pode ajudar-me? Queria ir à Torre de Belém.

Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to go to the Belém Tower.

Eh ... é bastante longe. Apanhe o autocarro.*Er ... it's quite a long way. Take the bus.***Desculpe. Queria ir ao Museu Nacional do Azulejo. É longe?**

Excuse me. I would like to go to the National Tile Museum. Is it far?

Não, não é longe. É a cinco minutos daqui.*No, it's not far. It's five minutes from here.***Desculpe. Pode ajudar-me? Queria ir ao Castelo de São Jorge. É longe?**

Excuse me. Can you help me? I would like to go to Saint George's Castle. Is it far?

Sim, é longe - apanhe um táxi.*Yes, it's far - take a taxi.***Pode repetir, se faz favor?**

Can you repeat that, please?

É longe - apanhe um táxi.*It's a long way - take a taxi.*

Ah! Obrigada.

Ah! Thank you.

Desculpe. Pode ajudar-me? Queria ir ao Museu -Calouste Gulbenkian. É longe?

Excuse me. Can you help me? I'd like to go to the Calouste-Gulbenkian Museum. Is it far?

O Museu Calouste-Gulbenkian? Eh ... sim, é bastante longe. Apanhe o metro ou um táxi. O táxi é mais rápido.

The Calouste-Gulbenkian Museum? Ah ... yes, it's quite far. Take the metro or a taxi. The taxi is quicker.

Desculpe. Pode ajudar-me? Queria ir ao Palácio de Sintra. É longe?

Excuse me. Can you help me? I would like to go to the palace at Sintra.

Sim, é a vinte e oito quilómetros. Apanhe o comboio no Rossio.

Yes, it's twenty-eight kilometres away. Take the train at Rossio station.

Track 37

Dialogue

Desculpe, pode ajudar-me?

Excuse me, can you help me?

Posso, sim, diga?

I can, yes, tell me?

Queria ir à estação Gare do Oriente.

I want to go to Gare do Oriente station.

É bastante longe: apanhe o metro, linha Oriente.

It's quite a long way: take the underground, Orient line.

Onde é a estação do metro?

Where is the underground station?

Há uma estação a dois minutos daqui.

There's a station two minutes from here.

Ao sair do hotel, a estação é à direita.

On leaving the hotel, the station is on the right.

Tip

As well as a good metro system, Lisbon also has a tram network, which is a cheap and pleasant way of getting about. The word for *tram* is **eléctrico**.

Hmm ... pode repetir, se faz favor?

Hmm ... can you repeat that, please?

Posso. Ao sair do hotel, vire à direita ...

I can. On leaving the hotel, turn to the right ...

... e a estação do metro é aí.

... and the metro station is there.

Obrigada.

Thank you.

De nada. Bom dia.

Don't mention it. Goodbye.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Some places to visit in Lisbon:

o Museu Calouste-Gulbenkian the Calouste-Gulbenkian Museum

o Museu Nacional do Azulejo the National Museum of Tiles

o Castelo de São Jorge St George's Castle

a Torre de Belém the Belém Tower

o Palácio de Sintra the Palace of Sintra (about 18 miles from Lisbon)

a Estação Gare do Oriente the Gare do Oriente Station

UNIT 8

I want to go to ... · Queria ir a ...

Track 38

Key phrases

Queria ir a ...

I want to go to ...

The words for these places look and sound like the English words.

Queria ir ao banco I want to go to the bank

... **à farmácia** ... to the chemist's

... **ao shopping** ... to the shopping centre

... **ao mercado** ... to the market

... **ao hospital** ... to the hospital

... **ao cinema** ... to the cinema

... **ao castelo** ... to the castle

These are less like English:

... **aos correios** ... to the post office

... **à praia** ... to the beach

... **à piscina** ... to the swimming pool



LANGUAGE LAB

You may wonder why some words have **ao** in front of them and others have **à**. The word for *to* is **a** and *the* before a masculine singular noun is **o**, so **a** combines with **o** to form **ao** – so *to the hospital* is **ao hospital**. The word for *the* before a feminine singular noun is **a**, so **a** – *to* combines with **a** – *the* to form **à**. *To the swimming pool* is **à piscina**.

Listening and speaking

Queria ir ao mercado.

I'd like to go to the market.

Onde é o banco?

Where is the bank?

Como posso ir aos correios, se faz favor?

How can I get to the post office, please?

Queria ir à farmácia.

I want to go to the chemist's.

Para a estação de comboios, se faz favor, o mais rápido possível.

To the railway station, please, as quickly as possible.

Queríamos ir à praia esta tarde.

We want to go to the beach this afternoon.

As crianças querem ir à piscina.

The children want to go to the swimming pool.

Queremos ir ao castelo.

We want to go to the castle.

Rápido para o hospital, se faz favor.

Quickly, to the hospital, please.

Queria ir ao cinema.

I want to go to the cinema.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Some words have **do** before them and others have **da**. **Do** is **de** of combined with **o** — which, as you know, means *the* before a masculine singular noun such as **shopping** — **do shopping**. **Da** is **de** combined with the feminine singular word for *the*, **a**.

Track 40

Dialogue

Tip

uma planta da cidade
a street map

A street map or a town plan is **uma planta**; **cidade** is the word for *town* or *city*.
A road map is **um mapa de estradas**.

Tip

o sinal
the traffic lights

Sinal is related to the English *signal*. You will also hear **semáforo**, which also means traffic lights.

Desculpe, pode ajudar-me?

Excuse me, can you help me?

Queria trocar dinheiro.

I'd like to want to change some money.

Tem que ir ao banco ...

You have to go to the bank ...

... ou a agência de câmbio.

... or to the bureau de change.

Onde é o banco?

Where is the bank?

O banco é na rua Augusta.

The bank is in Augusta Street.

Tome a primeira rua à esquerda ...

Take the first street on the left ...

... e vire à direita no sinal.

... and turn right at the traffic lights.

Pode repetir, se faz favor?

Could you say that again, please?

Posso, sim.

Yes, I can.

A primeira rua à esquerda ...

The first street on the left ...

... e vire à direita no sinal.

... and turn right at the lights.

Muito obrigada.

Thank you very much.

De nada.

Don't mention it.



LANGUAGE LAB

Em frente do shopping means *opposite the shopping centre*; don't forget to add **de** after the words **em frente** *opposite*, **atrás** *behind* and **ao lado** *next to*.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 4 to 10. If you need to revise 0 to 3 turn to Unit 5.

4 **quatro**

5 **cinco**

6 **seis**

7 **sete**

8 **oito**

9 **nove**

10 **dez**

UNIT 9

Do you go to ...? · Vai para ...?

Track 50

Key phrases

vai para ...? do you go to ...?**um bilhete** a ticket**um bilhete para ...** a ticket to ...**de ida** single**de ida e volta** return**de que linha** from which platform**parte** departs**chega** arrives

Track 51

Listening practice

Tip

Parte means *depart* and **chega** means *arrive*. The signs **Partidas** and **Chegadas** at airports and stations mean *Departures* and *Arrivals*.

Vai para o castelo de São Jorge?

Are you going to St George's Castle?

Este comboio vai para Sintra?

Is this train going to Sintra?

Queria um bilhete para Lisboa.

I'd like a ticket to Lisbon.

Queria um bilhete de ida para a estação do Rossio.

I'd like a single ticket to Rossio Station.

Queria dois bilhetes de ida para o centro da cidade.

I'd like two single tickets to the city centre.

Um bilhete de ida e volta para o Porto.

A return ticket to Oporto.

Queria dois bilhetes de ida e volta para a Avenida, se faz favor.

I'd like two return tickets to Avenida station, please.

De que linha parte o autocarro?

From what platform does the bus depart?

Track 52

Speaking practice

Vai para a Torre de Belém?

Are you going to the Belém Tower?

Este autocarro vai para o centro da cidade?

Is this bus going to the city centre?

Queria um bilhete para Lisboa.

I would like a ticket to Lisbon.

Queria dois bilhetes de ida para o Porto.

I would like two one way tickets to Oporto.

Queria um bilhete de ida e volta para a estação do Rossio.

I would like one return ticket to Rossio Station.

Queria dois bilhetes de ida e volta para Avenida.

I would like two return tickets to Avenida.

De que linha parte o comboio para Lisboa?

Which platform does the train to Lisbon depart from?

De que linha parte o autocarro?

Which platform does the bus depart from?

Queria um bilhete de ida para o centro da cidade.

I would like a single ticket to the city centre.

Queria dois bilhetes de ida e volta para Sintra.

I would like two return tickets to Sintra.

De que linha parte o comboio para o Porto?

Which platform does the train for Oporto leave from?

Track 53

Tip

Bus in Portuguese is **autocarro** and train is **comboio**. **Camioneta** means coach.

Dialogue**Este autocarro vai para o centro da cidade?**

Does this bus go to the city centre?

Vai, sim.*Yes, it does.***Vai para a Avenida da Liberdade.***It goes to the Avenida da Liberdade.***Há bilhetes de ida e volta?**

Are there return tickets?

Não, não há. Só bilhetes de ida.*No, there aren't. There are only single tickets.***Portanto um bilhete de ida, se faz favor.**

A single ticket, then, please.

Quanto é?

How much is it?

Um euro e dez.*One euro and ten cents.***Só tenho dois euros.**

I only have two euros.

Não importa.*It doesn't matter.***Obrigada.**

Thank you.

UNIT 10

It hurts · Tenho dores

Track 54

Key phrases

Tenho dores de cabeça I've got a headache

Tenho dores de garganta I've got a sore throat

Tenho dores de estômago I've got stomachache

Tenho dores de dentes I've got toothache

Tenho dores nas costas I've backache

Tenho febre I've got a temperature

Estou cansado/estou cansada* I'm tired

* A man would say **estou cansado** and a woman would say **estou cansada**.

Track 55

Listening practice

Bom dia, Senhor Pereira. Como está?

Good morning, Mr Pereira. How are you?

Bom dia, Senhora Alice. Não me sinto muito bem. Tenho dores nas costas.

Good morning, Alice. I don't feel very well. I've got backache.

Sinto muito, Senhor Pereira.

I'm very sorry, Mr Pereira.

Olá, Ana. Tudo bem?

Hello, Ana. Everything going well?

Não, não muito bem. Tenho dores de cabeça e tenho febre. Bem, vou para a cama.

No, not very well. I've got a headache and I've got a temperature. So I'm going to bed.

Boa ideia. Até logo!

Good idea. See you soon!

Olá, Nuno. Como estás?

Hello, Nuno. How are you?

Tip

.....
In Portugal you can only buy medicine at a pharmacy, recognisable by a sign displaying a green cross, often in neon tubing. Information about late-night pharmacies is posted in the window.

Tenho dores de garganta, e não paro de tossir.

I've got a sore throat, and I can't stop coughing.

Deves ir ao médico.

You should go to the doctor.

Sim, vou ao médico.

Yes, I'm going to the doctor.

As melhoras!

Get well soon!

Obrigado.

Thank you.

Olá, Pedro. Tudo bem?

Hello, Pedro. Everything OK?

Não. Tenho dores de dentes terríveis.

No. I've got terrible toothache.

Deves ir ao dentista.

You should go to the dentist.

Bom dia, Senhora Carla. Está cansada?

Good morning, Carla. Are you tired?

Pois tenho gripe. O medico deu-me uma receita.

Vou à farmácia.

Well, I've got a cold. The doctor gave me a prescription. I'm going to the chemist.

Bem, as melhoras!

Well, get well soon!

Obrigada, adeus!

Thanks, goodbye!

Track 56

Dialogue

Olá, Maria.

Hello, Maria.

Olá, Jorge. Tudo bem?

Hello, Jorge. Everything going well?

Não, não estou muito bem.

No, I'm not very well.

O que é que tens?

What's the matter?

Tip

centro de saúde
health centre

Every town in Portugal has one, open all day and in the evening, where you can go if you feel unwell.

Estou doente ...

I'm ill ...

...tenho dores de cabeça ...

I have a headache...

...tenho febre...

... I've got a temperature...

Deves ir ao médico!

You should go to the doctor!

Onde é que há um centro de saúde?

Where is there a health centre?

A trezentos metros, à tua esquerda.

Three hundred metres away, on your left.

Está aberto todo o dia.

It's open all day.

Obrigado, Maria.

Thank you, Maria.

Adeus, Jorge. As melhoras!

Goodbye, Jorge. Get well soon!

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Deves means *you should* or *you'd better*.

Deves ir ao médico. You should go to the doctor.

Deves apanhar o autocarro. You'd better take the bus.

Deves ir à Torre de Belém. You should go to the Belém Tower.

It is a very useful way of telling someone what they should do.

UNIT 11 For when? · Para quando?

This unit is about making an appointment to see a doctor or dentist, or arranging a meeting with someone.

Track 57

Tip

Some people you might want to make an appointment with:

o médico

the doctor

o dentista

the dentist

a enfermeira

the nurse

o fisio

the physiotherapist

Key phrases

Queria marcar uma consulta I want to make an appointment

Para quando? For when?

para hoje for today

amanhã tomorrow

a segunda-feira que vem next Monday

a sexta-feira que vem next Friday

a semana que vem next week

Pode escrever num papel, se faz favor? Can you write it down, please?

Track 58

Listening practice

Queria marcar uma consulta, se faz favor.

I would like to make an appointment, please.

Sim, um momento, se faz favor. A doutora Maria Freitas pode vê-la hoje às dez horas.

Yes, one moment, please. Doctor Maria Freitas can see you at ten o'clock.

Bom dia. Queria marcar uma consulta com o dentista.

Good morning. I would like to make an appointment with the dentist.

Um momento, se faz favor. Sim, na segunda-feira que vem às três horas.

One moment, please. Yes, next Monday at three o'clock.

Pode repetir?

Can you repeat that?

Sim, na segunda-feira que vem às três horas.*Yes, next Monday at three o'clock.***Pode escrever num papel?**

Can you write it down?

Queria ser visto pela enfermeira, se faz favor.

I would like to be seen by the nurse, please.

Sim, um momento, se faz favor ... Amanhã à uma hora da tarde?*Yes, one moment, please ... Tomorrow at one o'clock in the afternoon?***Muito bem.**

Fine.

Quer que escreva?*Do you want me to write it down?***Sim.**

Yes.

O senhor tem um encontro com o Senhor Martins na sexta-feira que vem às nove e meia da manhã.

You have an appointment with Mr Martins next Friday at nine-thirty in the morning.

Pode escrever num papel?*Can you write it down, please?***Tenho que marcar uma consulta com a massagista para a semana que vem.**

I have to make an appointment with the masseuse for next week.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Saying at what time something happens:

às dez horas da manhã at ten o'clock in the morning**à uma hora da tarde** at one o'clock in the afternoon**às três e meia da tarde** at three o'clock in the afternoon.**Às** in front of the number means **at**. **Horas** means o'clock, like the English *hours*. To say *half past*, add **e meia** – literally *and half*.

Track 59

Speaking practice

Quando vai?

When are you leaving?

Vou hoje.

I'm leaving today.

Vou amanhã.

I'm leaving tomorrow.

Quando chega?

When are you arriving?

Chego na semana que vem.

I am arriving next week.

Vou na sexta-feira que vem às seis da tarde.

I am leaving next Friday at six o'clock in the evening.

Chego na segunda-feira que vem às nove da manhã.

I am arriving next Monday at nine o'clock in the evening.

Track 60

Dialogue

Está? Consultório Lapa, bom dia.

Hello? Lapa Surgery, good morning.

Bom dia. Queria marcar uma consulta com a doutora Manuela.

Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment with Doctor Manuela.

Para quando?

When for?

Para hoje?

For today?

Não, hoje não é possível.

No, today isn't possible.

Mas a doutora Manuela podia vê-lo ...

But Doctor Manuela could see you ...

... amanhã às dez da manhã.

... tomorrow at ten a.m.

Desculpe, pode repetir?

Excuse me, can you repeat that

Amanhã às dez da manhã.

Tomorrow at ten a.m.

Qual é o seu nome, por favor?

What's your name, please?

Senhor Jones.

Mr Jones.

Senhor Jones. Está marcado.

Mr Jones. That's confirmed.

Obrigado. Adeus.

Thank you. Goodbye.

De nada. Adeus.

You're welcome. Goodbye.



LANGUAGE LAB

The days of the week in Portugal were originally named after the holy days in the old Judaeo-Christian calendar, rather than ancient gods and planets. So **segunda-feira**, *Monday*, is the second day after the Sabbath (Saturday).

segunda-feira *Monday*

quarta-feira *Wednesday*

sexta-feira *Friday*

domingo *Sunday*

terça-feira *Tuesday*

quinta-feira *Thursday*

sábado *Saturday*

The days of the week don't have a capital letter in Portuguese.

UNIT 12 What's it like? · Como está?

Track 61

Key phrases

Gosto de ... I like ...

Não gosto de ... I don't like ...

Prefiro ... I prefer ...

É bom/é boa It's good

É muito bom/é muito boa It's very good



LANGUAGE LAB

É bom and **é boa** both mean *it's good*. You use **bom** if you are referring to a masculine noun (such as **vinho**) and **boa** if you are referring to a feminine noun (such as **cerveja**).

O vinho é bom A cerveja é boa

Don't worry if you get it wrong: you will still be understood.

Track 62

Listening practice

Vamos a um restaurante hoje a noite?

Shall we go to a restaurant tonight?

Vamos. Gosto de comer em restaurantes.

Fine, I like eating in restaurants.

Vamos jantar num restaurante esta noite?

Shall we eat at a restaurant tonight?

Obrigada pela convite. Gosto de jantar em restaurantes.

Thanks for the invitation. I like eating in restaurants.

Vamos jantar num restaurante esta noite?

Shall we eat at a restaurant tonight?

Não obrigado. Não gosto de jantar em restaurantes. Prefiro comer em casa.

*Thanks but no. I don't like eating in restaurants.
I prefer eating at home.*

Track 63

Dialogue**Bom dia. Que deseja?**

Good morning. What would you like?

Bom dia. Queria comprar vinho do Porto.

Good morning. I'd like to buy some port.

Prefere vinho branco ou vinho tinto?

Do you prefer white wine or red wine?

Prefiro vinho branco.

I prefer white wine.

Prove este vinho branco.

Try this white wine.

Hmm ... não é muito bom.

Hmmm ... it's not very good.

Prove este.

Try this one.

Mmm ... Este é bom.

Mmm ... This one is good.

E esse?

And that one?

Mmmm. Esse é muito bom. Levo esse.

That one's very good. I'll take that one.

Quantas garrafas quer?

How many bottles do you want?

Quanto é uma garrafa?

How much is one bottle?

Tip

While you're over in Portugal, you might like to try some local wines. As well as **vinho do Porto**, port, why not look out for **vinho verde**, a light semi-sparkling wine?

Dez euros ...

Ten euros.

... mas doze garrafas são cem euros.

... but twelve bottles are one hundred euros.

Muito bem. Levo doze garrafas.

Very well. I'll take twelve bottles.

Posso pagar com cartão de crédito?

Can I pay by credit card?

Pode, sim.

You can, yes.

O seu pin, faz favor.

Your pin, please.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

When talking about **o vinho** (masculine) you use **este** for *this one* and **esse** for *that one*. If you are talking about **a garrafa** (feminine) you use **esta** and **essa**.

	masculine	feminine
this one	este	esta
that one	esse	essa



LANGUAGE LAB

Understanding

When talking to Portuguese-speaking people, don't expect to understand everything everyone says to you. There may be lots of times when you have to say *pardon?* in the course of a normal day at home when you're speaking English, so it's bound to happen more when you're trying to get by in another language. Remember to use **desculpe, não entendo** and **pode repetir, se faz favor?** when you don't understand. You can also say **como?** meaning *pardon?*

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