

ASSiMiL[®]
Europe's top language learning method

Beginners &
false beginners

Language proficiency
level attained



Common European Framework
of Reference for Languages

Brazilian Portuguese

*português
do Brasil*



- 100 comprehensive and progressive lessons
- 186 review exercises and answer keys
- dual-language glossary
- grammatical appendix

WITH EASE SERIES

 **Brazilian
Portuguese**

With Ease Series

**by Juliana Grazini Dos Santos,
Monica Hallberg and Marie-Pierre Mazéas**

**Adapted for English-speaking learners
by Fernando Nonohay**

Illustrated by J.-L. Goussé

B.P. 25
94431 Chennevières-sur-Marne Cedex
FRANCE

Contents

Introduction VII

Lessons 1 to 100

1	Na rua.....	1
2	O museu	5
3	O centro.....	9
4	O jornal	11
5	Então vamos!.....	15
6	A turista.....	19
7	Revisão	23
8	A viagem para Manaus	29
9	A lanchonete	33
10	No carro.....	37
11	Antes da viagem para o Norte.....	39
12	O encontro	43
13	Marcar um encontro.....	45
14	Revisão	49
15	Na agência de viagem	53
16	O shopping center	57
17	Os vizinhos	59
18	Casa ou apartamento?	63
19	Um, dois ou três cartões postais?	67
20	Quem paga o táxi?	71
21	Revisão	75
22	O almoço	81
23	O telefonema.....	85
24	A excursão.....	89
25	No aeroporto.....	93
26	No restaurante	97
27	Futebol	103
28	Revisão	107
29	Acordar cedo	113
30	A empregada nova.....	117
31	Aniversário de adulto.....	123
32	Aniversário de criança.....	127
33	Ninguém gosta de fila	131
34	Só mais um cigarrinho	137

35	Revisão	141	74	Nomes de família	333
36	Dois estrangeiros residentes no Brasil	149	75	A minha existência.....	339
37	Na alfândega	155	76	É hora da novela!.....	343
38	Casamento em Ribeirão Preto	159	77	Revisão	349
39	Folga ou trabalho?	165	78	Histórias de arrepiar.....	353
40	Reencontrar um velho amigo.....	169	79	Folia na Avenida.....	357
41	Fazer um lanche	173	80	Entre lusitana e brasileira	365
42	Revisão	177	81	Faz-de-conta.....	371
43	Chuva, chuvinha, chuvão.....	185	82	Trava-línguas	375
44	Língua brasílica	189	83	Teste de seleção	379
45	Veranear à moda antiga.....	195	84	Revisão	385
46	Churrasco com amigos.....	199	85	Desde os tempos de colégio	389
47	Liquidação.....	205	86	Primeira conta corrente	395
48	Bingão	209	87	Vestibular	401
49	Revisão	213	88	Todo santo ajuda.....	407
50	Compra de carro.....	219	89	Aluguel de casa	413
51	Ligação a cobrar	225	90	Na fazenda	419
52	Arroz e feijão.....	229	91	Revisão	423
53	As babás	233	92	Roupa nova.....	429
54	O meu computador quebrou!.....	237	93	Velhas Árvores (de Olavo Bilac).....	435
55	Machucado.....	241	94	Aula de ginástica	439
56	Revisão	245	95	Entrevista de trabalho	443
57	É pra hoje ou pra amanhã?	253	96	Correspondência formal.....	451
58	Umas comprinhas	259	97	Medicina popular.....	455
59	Bolo de banana	263	98	Revisão	461
60	Posso ajudar?	267	99	O que faz o povo brasileiro?.....	465
61	Boletim de ocorrência.....	273	100	O povo brasileiro acaba deixando saudade.....	469
62	Banho de verdade	277			
63	Revisão	281		Grammatical appendix	474
64	Prova amanhã.....	285		Grammatical index	510
65	Isto aqui é um pouquinho de Brasil.....	291		Bibliography	516
66	Dia de eleição.....	297		Glossary of expressions	518
67	Festas Juninas	301		Glossaries	522
68	Da Tijuca à Urca	307		Brazilian Portuguese – English	522
69	Feira de utilidades domésticas	311		English – Brazilian Portuguese	576
70	Revisão	315			
71	Paquera em cores.....	319			
72	Música da propaganda... Opa! Música do Pixinguinha!.....	323			
73	Lista de convidados.....	329			

Before starting the first lesson, be sure to read the introduction. It contains useful information that will help you make the most of your learning. You'll notice that the literal translation of certain words or phrases is given in parentheses and italics. This will help you begin to

recognize the differences in structure and usage between Brazilian Portuguese and English. We've included these when certain features of the language appear for the first time, but will gradually leave them out as they become more familiar to you.

1

Primeira aula [preemayrah aolah]



Na rua

- 1 – Bom dia.
- 2 Por favor, o senhor sabe o nome desta rua?
- 3 – Esta é a Avenida Paulista.
- 4 A senhora é ¹ estrangeira ²?
- 5 – Sim. Eu sou ³ italiana.



Pronunciation

nah hooah 1 bo^{ng} djeeah 2 porfahvor oo seenyor sahbee oo nomee dehstah hooah 3 ehstah eh ah ahvayneedah paoleestah 4 ah seenyawrah eh aystruh^{ng}zhayrah 5 see^{ng}. ayoo so eetahlyuhnah



Notes

- 1 The way to formally address a stranger, an older person, a superior or someone to whom you want to be particularly polite is to use a **senhora** ('the') *madam* or **o senhor** ('the') *sir* as if you were speaking about them in the third person. These forms of address must be followed by a verb in the third-person singular: **A senhora sabe o nome desta rua?** *Do you know the name of this street?* (formally addressing a woman, i.e. 'The madam knows the name of this street?').
- 2 **estrangeira** *foreign* (f.) is an adjective. In Portuguese, an adjective must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the noun to which it refers. Here it describes a woman, a **senhora**. The masculine form is **estrangeiro**. As in other Romance

1

First lesson

In the (*In-the*) street

- 1 – Good morning (*Good day*).
- 2 Could you please tell me (*By favour, the sir knows*) the name of this (*of-this*) street?
- 3 – This is (*the*) Paulista Avenue.
- 4 Are you [a] foreigner (*The lady is foreign*)?
- 5 – Yes. I am Italian (*f.*).

Pronunciation notes

• In our simplified phonetic system, when a vowel is followed by [ⁿᵍ] it means it has a nasal sound. It is in superscript because although the final -ng makes the vowel nasalized, this ending is barely pronounced. The Brazilian Portuguese nasal sound is quite strong, so don't be shy about exaggerating it!

languages, all nouns in Portuguese have a gender, even those that refer to inanimate objects. So try to remember the gender of a noun when you learn it. The vast majority of words ending in -a are feminine, and those ending in -o are masculine.

- 3 The **eu** / here is optional – the woman could simply have said **Sou italiana**. Since the conjugated verb indicates who is speaking, the subject pronoun isn't usually needed, but can be used for emphasis (**eu sou** / *am*), but this is not a strict rule. (Note that in Portuguese, **eu** does not take a capital letter like / does.) If a man was speaking, he would say **Sou italiano**.

6 – Bem-vinda ao ⁴ Brasil!

7 – Obrigada ⁵!



6 *be^{ng}-vee^{ng}dah ao brahzee^{oo}* 7 *obreegahdah*



Notes

4 **ao** is the contraction of the preposition *a to* and the masculine singular definite article *o the*. In the same way, **na** (in the title) is the contraction of **em in** + the feminine singular definite article *a the*, and **desta** is the contraction of **de of** + the feminine singular demonstrative adjective **esta this**. Here again we see the importance of knowing a noun's gender – articles also have to agree with the gender and number of the noun. So **Brasil** is masculine (in Portuguese, the article *the* is often used before countries), and **rua street** is feminine.



Exercício 1 – Traduza

Exercise 1 – Translate

1 Eu sou estrangeira. 2 A senhora é italiana? 3 O nome desta senhora é Paula. 4 A senhora é bem-vinda. 5 Por favor, esta é a rua Paulista?

Exercício 2 – Complete

Exercise 2 – Complete

Each dot represents a letter.

1 Good morning. I am Italian (*f.*)

..... Eu ... italiana.

2 Please (*By favour*), Paulo!

....., Paulo!

3 Thank you! (*m./f.*)

..... /

3 • três [*trays*]

6 – Welcome to (*-the*) Brazil!

7 – Thank you (*Obliged [f.]*)!

Pronunciation notes

(6) In **bem-vinda** [*be^{ng}-vee^{ng}dah*], there are two nasal sounds. Make sure you pronounce the [*ng*] very softly.

5 The Portuguese equivalent of *thank you* literally translates to 'obliged' (from the verb **obrigar to oblige, to force**), as in the English *much obliged*. Since it functions as an adjective, it has to agree with the gender of the person who is saying it. A woman says **obrigada**, and a man says **obrigado**.

Answers to Exercise 1

1 I am a foreigner (*foreign [f.]*). 2 Are you (*formal*) Italian? (*The lady is Italian?*) 3 This lady's name (*The name of-this lady*) is Paula.

4 Welcome. (*addressing a woman in a formal situation: The lady is welcome.*) 5 Could you please tell me if this is Paulista Street? (*Please, this is the street Paulista?*)

4 Maria is from São Paulo.

Maria . paulista.

5 Do you know (*The lady knows*) the name of this street?

A senhora o nome rua?

Answers to Exercise 2 – Missing words

1 Bom dia – sou – 2 Por favor – 3 Obrigado/Obrigada 4 – é –

5 – sabe – desta –



2

Segunda aula [saygoo^{ng}dah aolah]



O museu

- 1 – Este ¹ é o Museu de Arte de São Paulo.
- 2 – Ele ² é muito grande ³.
- 3 – É um museu internacional ⁴.



Pronunciation

oo moozayoo ¹ ayschee eh oo moozayoo djee ahrchee djee suh-oo^{ng} paoloo ² aylee eh mwee^{ng}too gruh^{ng}djee ³ eh oo^{ng} moozayoo ee^{ng}tayrnahseeonah^{oo}



Notes

- 1 We saw *esta* *this* (f.) in the previous lesson: *esta rua* *this street*. The equivalent to use with a masculine noun is *este*: *este museu* *this museum*.
- 2 The subject pronoun *ele* means both *he* and *it*: it is used to refer to masculine nouns.
- 3 *grande* *big, great*. This adjective has the same form with both masculine and feminine nouns: *um grande coração* (m.) *a big heart*; *uma grande*

5 • cinco [see^{ng}koo]

The adjective **paulista** is used to describe both male and female residents of the state of **São Paulo**. An inhabitant of the city of **São Paulo** is called a **Paulistano**. One of the most famous streets in the city is **Avenida Paulista**, a canyon of glass and concrete as famous for its avant-garde architecture as for its concentration of banks, insurance companies and multinational headquarters. In the 19th century, the area was known for its mansions built by coffee barons. In 1911, the avenue designed by engineer **Joaquim Eugênio de Lima** was inaugurated. Among its main attractions are a popular Sunday antiques market, the **MASP** modern art museum and **Parque Trianon** – a public park featuring lush vegetation in the heart of the city. The 2.8-km-long avenue is also the site of many public events, from political protests to music concerts and football (i.e. soccer) parades.

2

Second lesson

The museum

- 1 – This is the São Paulo Museum of Art.
- 2 – It is very big.
- 3 – [It] is an international museum.

Pronunciation notes

- (1) The vowel combination *ão* is a nasal sound, like [uh] in *pub* followed by [oo^{ng}] in *tomb* [uh-oo^{ng}].
- (3) The letter *l* at the end of a word is pronounced like [oo] in *food*, but softer: *internacional* [ee^{ng}tayrnahseeonah^{oo}].

beleza (f.) *a great beauty*. The same is true of the adjective **paulista** from the state of São Paulo, referring to either a male or a female.

- 4 Unlike in English, adjectives usually come after the noun in Portuguese. Just note this for now!

[says] seis • 6



50

Quinquagésima aula

From this lesson on, we'll leave out the phonetic transcriptions of the dialogues since by now you're getting used to Brazilian Portuguese



Compra de carro

- 1 – Nossa ¹! Mas que volante mais ² esquisito!
- 2 – É uma direção de nova geração.
- 3 – Que câmbio moderno!
- 4 – Repare ³ nos pedais de freio, embreagem e acelerador.
- 5 – São super macios.
- 6 – E o bagageiro? É grande?



Notes

1 **Nossa!** (an abbreviation of **Nossa Senhora!** *Our Lady!*) can be used to express surprise or admiration, similar to **Meu Deus!** *My God!* (or the variant **Meu Deus do céu!** *My God in heaven* ('of-the sky')!). In its literal meaning, **nosso/-a/-os/-as** *our* is a possessive adjective (used with or without the definite article) (**Esse é (o) nosso carro.** *This is our car.*) or a possessive pronoun (**O carro vermelho é nosso.** *The red car is ours.*).

Some well-known car models have become household names in Brazil: **o Fusca** or **o Fusquinha**, VW Beetle, **o Gol**, a VW compact sold in Brazil, **a Brasília**, a VW made in Brazil from 1973–82, a 'Pick-up'.

You've now reached what we call the 'second wave' – the more active phase of your learning.

During this stage, you'll be able to consolidate your already considerable progress by going back to previous lessons and translating them from English into Portuguese. This will allow you to judge the progress you've made so far, as well as review grammar, vocabulary and expressions that you're still unsure about. We'll explain how it works at the end of lesson 50.

50

Fiftieth lesson

pronunciation. However, if the pronunciation of a word is especially tricky, we'll point it out.

Car purchase

- 1 – Wow (*Our!*) What a weird steering wheel (*But what steering-wheel more odd!*)
- 2 – It's the latest generation [in] steering (*a direction of new generation*).
- 3 – What [a] modern stickshift!
- 4 – Look at (*Notice*) the brake, clutch and accelerator pedals.
- 5 – They are super smooth.
- 6 – And the roof rack (*baggage-carrier*)? Is it big?

- 2** **que...mais** followed by an adjective emphasizes an (often admiring) exclamation: **Que livro mais interessante!** *What an interesting book!* **Que criança mais bonitinha!** *What a cute child!*
- 3** **reparar** literally means *to fix, to repair*, but is also used in the sense of *to notice, to observe*. **Impossível não reparar no vestido dela!** *It's impossible not to notice her dress!* In line 4 **Repare!** is the **você** imperative (which is the same conjugation as the third-person singular present subjunctive).

- 7 – Venha ⁴ ver o porta-malas ⁵.
 8 Ele é espaçoso e todo revestido.
 9 – O estepe e o macaco ficam aonde?
 10 – Eles ficam aqui, debaixo do ⁶ tapete do porta-malas.
 11 – E o motor?
 12 – O motor deste carro é super potente.
 13 – Gostei! Ele parece ser bem confortável.
 14 Mas eu não sei se quero ⁷ comprar um carro tão grande.
 15 – E se nós fôssemos sentar um pouco, para conversar ⁸ a respeito ⁹? □

Notes

- 4 Venha! *Come!* is the *you* imperative of the highly irregular verb *vir* to *come*. The *tu* imperative is *Vem!* *Come!*
- 5 o porta-malas or porta-bagagem is a car's *trunk*, *boot* (as *malas* *suitcases*, a *bagagem* *luggage*), whereas o *bagageiro* is a *luggage* *rack* on a car roof, in a train, on a bike, or even a porter who carries luggage in a hotel.
- 6 debaixo de *below*, *under*, *beneath*. Two other useful phrases formed from *baixo* *low* are *em baixo* *down below*, *at the bottom* and *por baixo* *from below*.
- 7 Here in line 14, *se* *if* is followed by the present indicative of *querer* (*quero* *I want*), but in line 15 it is followed by the imperfect subjunctive of *ser* (*fôssemos* *we were*). This is because the first expresses doubt or

Exercício 1 – Traduza

- 1 Eu gostaria de comprar um carro. 2 Este carro é super confortável! 3 Eu não sei se tenho dinheiro para comprar um carro tão potente. 4 Vamos sentar para discutir um pouco. 5 Onde fica o macaco deste carro?

- 7 – Come see the trunk (*carry-bags*).
 8 It is spacious and totally (*all*) lined.
 9 – Where are the spare tire and the jack (*monkey*) located?
 10 – They are here, under the carpet of the trunk.
 11 – And the engine?
 12 – The engine of this car is extremely powerful.
 13 – I like it (*I liked*)! It seems (*to be*) very (*well*) comfortable.
 14 But I don't know if I want to buy such a big car (*a car so big*).
 15 – And if we were [*subj.*] to sit down a little to chat about it?

uncertainty but in the context of a real situation, while the second expresses a wish that is purely hypothetical.

- 8 As in English, there are subtle differences between *falar* to *say*, to *talk*; *conversar* to *converse*, to *chat*; and *discutir* to *discuss*, to *argue*, to *debate*. A common expression you'll hear a lot is **Falou e disse!** (literally, 'You talked and said it!'), the equivalent of *You said it! That's right! Exactly!*
- 9 a respeito *about it/this*. Also note a respeito de *in regard to*, concerning; no que diz respeito a *with respect to*, and no tocante a *regarding*, as for; com relação a *with relation to*, com referência a *in reference to*, or simply sobre *about*.

Answers to Exercise 1

- 1 I would like to buy a car. 2 This car is super comfortable! 3 I don't know if I have the money to buy such a powerful car. 4 Let's sit down to discuss [this] a little [bit]. 5 Where is the jack in this car?

Exercício 2 – Complete

- 1 Marcelo bought a very beautiful car.
O Marcelo um carro bonito.
- 2 The most expensive car is the red one (*the of colour red*).
O carro mais o de ... vermelha.
- 3 Our car has a very smooth engine.
..... tem um bem macio.

Aside from a car, drivers in Brazil need a good knowledge of the **Código de Trânsito** Highway Code and a **carteira de motorista** (officially called the **Carteira Nacional de Habilitação**) driver's license. And, of course, **o combustível** fuel. The first Brazilian well producing **petróleo** oil, petroleum (which is refined into **gasolina** gas, petrol) opened in **Bahia** in 1939. The influential writer **Monteiro Lobato** (1882–1948) strongly supported a state monopoly on oil exploration in Brazil, creating a campaign called **O Petróleo é Nosso** The Oil is Ours. His political activity led to his arrest in 1941 by the then dictatorial government of **Getúlio Vargas**. However, the success of the movement he created led the same **Getúlio Vargas** to later create the state-owned (today, semi-public) **Petrobrás (Petróleo Brasileiro SA)**. But by the 1980s, Brazil was successfully exploring an alternative source of energy: ethanol, alcohol-based fuel produced from fermented sugarcane. Then, due to constant fluctuations in sugar prices, Brazil had to shift course again, eventually moving into the development of biodiesel, a supposedly cleaner and cheaper biofuel made from vegetable oil (from sources such as soy, cottonseed, palm or sunflower seeds), as well as hybrid **flex fuel** cars, which run on a combination of petrol, ethanol or natural gas. So now Brazilians can say **O biocombustível é nosso!** The biofuel is ours!

- 4 I bought a new car, come [and] see [it]!
Eu comprei um carro, ver!
- 5 The suitcases are in the trunk/boot.
As ficam no

Answers to Exercise 2

- 1 – comprou – muito – 2 – caro é – cor – 3 O nosso carro – motor –
- 4 – novo, venha – 5 – malas – porta-malas

**The second wave**

It's time to begin the 'second wave' of your learning. Here's how it works: after studying a new lesson, go back to a previous lesson, starting from lesson 1. Read and listen to the texts in the previous lesson again, but this time, try translating them from English into Portuguese (both orally and in writing). Don't be shy, speak aloud and pretend you're Brazilian – you'll see, it helps! Repeat the pronunciation several times if you need to. This will help you to review what you've learned and to speak increasingly naturally. You'll be surprised at how much you've already picked up!

Second wave: 1st lesson

▶ O povo brasileiro acaba deixando saudade ¹...

- 1 O brasileiro ² não sorri só mostrando os dentes.
- 2 O brasileiro sorri ³ com os olhos,
- 3 como se ele fosse uma eterna criança.
- 4 Sorri com o corpo quando dança samba, forró, pagode...
- 5 Sorri com a alma, sorri por inteiro.
- 6 A esperança é uma das palavras chave na vida de um brasileiro comum,
- 7 daqueles que se contenta com arroz e feijão,
- 8 calor, música, novela e Copa do Mundo...
- 9 Esperança de dias melhores é a filosofia do país.
- 10 Desde a colonização portuguesa, o Brasil é o país do futuro ⁴.

□ Notes

- 1 Here at the end of the course, it's very appropriate to mention the word **saudade**. It has no direct translation, but conveys nostalgia, longing or yearning for someone or something. One can **morrer de saudade** *die of longing*, yearning for a loved one, a place, a time of one's life, etc. One can also **matar a saudade** 'kill the longing' by reuniting with or revisiting a loved one/place/activity, etc. (Don't confuse this poetic term with the unrelated **saudar** *to salute, greet*, **saudação** *greeting* or **Saúde!** *Cheers!*) Já tô morta de saudade deste curso; pra matar saudade, vou falar português o tempo todo! *I'm (f.) already missing this course terribly; to fill the void I'm going to speak Portuguese all the time!*
- 2 **o brasileiro**: note that the masculine singular is used here to represent Brazilians collectively, encompassing **os brasileiros** and **as brasileiras**.

The Brazilian people leave one longing ...

- 1 A (*The*) Brazilian doesn't smile only with his [or her] mouth (*showing the teeth*).
- 2 A Brazilian smiles with the eyes,
- 3 as if he [or she] were an eternal child.
- 4 He/she smiles with the body when he/she dances [the] samba, forró [or] pagode ...
- 5 He/she smiles with the soul, smiles all over (*by entire*).
- 6 Hope is one of the key words in the life of an ordinary Brazilian,
- 7 of those who make do (*contents oneself*) with rice and bean[s],
- 8 heat, music, soap opera[s] and [the] World Cup.
- 9 Hope for a better day (*of better days*) is the country's philosophy.
- 10 Since Portuguese colonization, Brazil has been (*is*) the country of the future.

- 3 **sorrir** *to smile* and **rir** *to laugh* are irregular in the present tense (both indicative and subjunctive), retaining the **i** of the infinitive ending: **sorrrio** *I smile*, **rio** *I laugh*.
- 4 Brazilians maintain that Brazil is **o país do futuro**. This **mito nacional** *national myth* is actually a reference to *Brazil, Land of the Future*, a book by the Austrian writer Stefan Zweig, who, in exile from the Nazis, moved to Brazil in 1940. Zweig committed suicide in 1942, leaving behind a letter in which he wrote: '... [I] give heartfelt thanks to this wonderful land of Brazil which afforded me and my work such kind and hospitable repose. My love for this country increased from day to day, and nowhere else would I have preferred to rebuild my life after the world of my own language was lost to me, and my spiritual homeland, Europe, destroyed itself.'

- 11 Alguns até brincam: que futuro é este que nunca chega?
- 12 Por aqui eu vou ficando, meus caros companheiros...
- 13 Vou voltar pra minha lida,
- 14 mas deixo aqui o rastro do meu coração.
- 15 Foi muito bom ter compartilhado, entre outras coisas,
- 16 com um pouco da maneira verbal e escrita pela qual este povo se expressa.
- 17 Quanta saudade vou sentir! □

▶ Exercício 1 – Traduza

1 Você ainda tem esperança de encontrar as tuas chaves na cachoeira? 2 Eu tenho uma filosofia de vida: sorrir, dançar, comer e beber para esquecer os problemas. 3 Companheiros, eu vos deixo, tenho que voltar à minha lida. 4 Temos tantas saudades daqueles olhos e daquele sorriso... 5 Amigos são feitos para compartilhar bons momentos.

Exercício 2 – Complete

- 1 How I miss (*have longing for*) the philosophy classes that I had at college!
.... eu tenho das aulas que eu
.. faculdade!
- 2 Look (*you imperative*) with your eyes, smile with your teeth, breathe through the nose, listen with both ears.
.... com os, sorria com os, respire nariz e com os dois
- 3 This dog makes do (*contents itself*) with little; it's happy (*it already gets happy*) with a bit of attention.
Este com pouco; ele feliz com um pouquinho de

- 11 Some even joke: what future is this that never comes?
- 12 I must stop here (*Around here I'm staying*), my dear friends (*companions*)...
- 13 I'm going back to the daily grind (*my toil*),
- 14 but here I leave a bit (*the trail*) of my heart.
- 15 It was really great to have shared, among other things,
- 16 (*with*) a bit of the oral and written way[s] (*through which*) Brazilians express themselves (*this people expresses itself*).
- 17 I'm going to miss it so much (*How much saudade I'm going to feel*)!

Answers to Exercise 1

- 1 Do you still have hope of finding your keys at the waterfall?
- 2 I have a life philosophy: smile, dance, eat and drink to forget your problems. 3 Friends (*Companions*), I leave you; I have to get back to my daily grind. 4 We miss those eyes and that smile so much ...
- 5 Friends are (*made*) for sharing good times.

- 4 Hope makes (*of*) the Brazilian people a happy people.
A brasileiro um feliz.
- 5 What is easier (*more easy*) for you, to dance [the] samba or forró?
O que é fácil ... você, samba ou forró?

Answers to Exercise 2

- 1 Como – saudade – de filosofia – tinha na – 2 Olhe – olhos – dentes – pelo – escute – ouvidos 3 – cachorro se contenta – já fica – atenção
- 4 – esperança faz do povo – povo – 5 – mais – pra – dançar –

Second wave: 51st lesson

Congratulations! You've finished the last lesson! But make sure you complete the second wave of the course, translating lessons 52 to 100 from English into Portuguese. We hope you enjoyed this foray into Brazilian Portuguese! Tudo de bom! All the best!

AMIGOS SÃO FEITOS PARA COMPARTILHAR BONS MOMENTOS.



Brazilian Portuguese

português do Brasil

With Assimil, learning Brazilian Portuguese has never been so accessible: its method of intuitive assimilation has allowed millions of users to learn a new language. Whether you're a total beginner or just want to brush up on your Portuguese, the 100 lessons with their lively dialogues, simple notes and practical exercises will allow you to soak up the language naturally and progressively. By studying 30–40 minutes a day, in just a few months you'll be able to converse comfortably in Brazilian Portuguese in a variety of everyday or professional situations.

About the Assimil method

This revolutionary self-study method is based on the simple, effective principle of intuitive assimilation. This is the natural process through which we learn our first language. The methodology uses entertaining dialogues supported by brief explanatory notes and followed by review exercises to create an educational framework that will allow you to achieve a level of fluency almost effortlessly.

Key features

- Lively, practical dialogues
- A carefully designed system of grammatical progression
- Systematic revision to consolidate what you've learned
- Fascinating cultural insights
- A unique witty style that is tried and tested



The recordings of the dialogues and the translation exercises are sold separately under the title **Português do Brasil**. Read by Brazilian voice artists, they are a valuable learning tool.
4 audio CDs (9782700512267) or 1 mp3 CD (9782700517262)

ISBN : 978-2-7005-0631-0

