

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1

Is Your Dog Lost in Brazil?

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#1

DIALOGUE - PORTUGUESE

MAIN

1. Policial : Então o que aconteceu?
2. Maria : Bem, eu deixei meu cachorro aqui atrás da porta. Ele é muito obediente então sabia que ele ia ficar.
3. Policial : Mas agora ele não está?
4. Maria : Não, ele desapareceu. Por isso chamei vocês.
5. Policial : Onde seu cachorro costumava ficar? Tem lugares que ele gosta?
6. Maria : Ele gosta do Parque Barigui. Tem muito espaço lá então ele consegue correr e brincar muito bem lá.
7. Policial : Também é a maior parque da cidade.
8. Maria : Fico preocupada também porque as vezes ele é meio bravo e talvez morda alguém.
9. Policial : Tem muitas pessoas que passam por lá. Você acha talvez que alguém roubou seu cachorro?
10. Maria : Eu não sei. Talvez, porque ele é de raça.
11. Policial : E qual é a raça dele?
12. Maria : Ele é um Chihuahua.

ENGLISH

1. Police officer : So, what happened?
2. Maria : Well, I left my dog here behind the door. He is very obedient so I knew he would stay.
3. Police officer : But now he's not there?
4. Maria : No, he disappeared. That's why I called you.
5. Police officer : Where did your dog usually go? Are there places that he likes?
6. Maria : He likes Barigui Park. There is a lot of space so he can run and play very well there.
7. Police officer : It's also the largest park in the city.
8. Maria : I'm worried too because sometimes he's a bit aggressive he might bite someone.
9. Police officer : Many people go through Barigui park. Do you think maybe someone stole your dog?
10. Maria : I don't know. Maybe, because he's purebred.
11. Police officer : And what breed of dog is he?
12. Maria : He's a Chihuahua.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
brincar	to play, to joke, to have fun	verb	
roubar	to steal, to rob	verb	
cachorro (Brazilian)	dog	noun	masculine
raça	race, breed,	noun	feminine
maior (Brazilian)	bigger, larger	adjective	
cão	dog	noun	masculine
chiuaua	chihuahua, a dog breed from the Chihuahua region	noun	masculine
obediente	obedient	adjective	masculine and feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Eu só estava brincando. "I was just playing."	Você acha que alguém roubou seu cão? "Do you think someone stole your dog?"
cachorro peludo hairy dog	O menino tem um cachorro de estimação. The boy has a pet dog.
cachorro velho old dog	um cachorro marrom e um cachorro preto a brown dog and a black dog
O pequeno cachorro branco está brincando com uma bola amarela no jardim. The little white dog is playing with a yellow ball in the yard.	cachorro grande big dog
O cachorro peludo está correndo atrás da bola. The shaggy dog is running after the ball.	O nome do meu cachorro é Toy. The name of my dog is Toy.
Quando eu era pequena, eu tinha um cachorro chamado "preto". "When I was little, I had a dog called "preto"."	Atividade lúdica é sinônimo de brincadeira. "Playful activity" is a synonym of "game."
A dedicação de Júlia lhe conferiu a medalha de honra. "Julia's devotion awarded her a medal of honor."	Ano que vem eu vou em romaria. "Next year I will go on a pilgrimage."
O cachorro peludo está correndo atrás da bola "The shaggy dog is running after a ball."	Ele é de raça. "He's thoroughbred."
O Brasil é maior que o Japão. "Brazil is larger than Japan."	O rio Amazonas é o maior rio do mundo. "The Amazon river is the world's largest river."
Ele é mais do que um cão. "He's more than just a dog."	Que cão bonito. Eu quero! "What a beautiful dog. I want it!"
Chiuaua raramente sai de casa. "Chihuahuas rarely leave the house."	Ele é muito obediente. "He's very obedient."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

De raça

de raça is the Portuguese way to say "thoroughbred" or "pure-bred."

Meio bravo

Meio bravo means "a bit aggressive" and not "half angry" as the literal translation might make it seem.

Gosta

In the dialogue we heard the phrase, *Tem lugares que ele gosta?* which we translated as "Are there places that he likes?" This is one of the rare examples of the verb *gostar* not being followed by the preposition *de*. There are a couple of ways to explain how this works. First is that, in Portuguese, you can't end a sentence with a preposition. You can do this in English—despite what your grammarian friends say—but in Portuguese, it's quite impossible; there must always be an object of the preposition. So, to not end with a preposition, the sentence ends with the verb *gostar*. The idea being that the rest of the sentence is inferred. So, the entire phrase would be *Tem lugares que ele gosta "de frequentar"?* In my experience, *gostar* can only not be followed by *de* if it is the last word in the sentence.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is pretérito perfeito vs. pretérito imperfeito

Bem, eu deixei ele aqui atrás da porta. Ele é muito obediente então sabia que ele ia ficar.

"Well, I left him here behind the door. He is very obedient so I knew he would stay."

O pretérito perfeito vs. pretérito imperfeito

<i>Pretérito</i>	<i>Imperfeito</i>
Views past moment as a single event.	Views a past event in progress, can't see when it started or ended. Specifically:
1. Shows the moment when a past event began or ended.	1. Tell what was happening.
2. Shows an event (or series of events) as being completed.	2. What used to or would happen in the past.
	3. Physical, mental, or emotional state in the past.
	4. Give background action in the past or set the stage for another action.
	5. Give background action in the past or set the stage for another action.
<i>O pretérito perfeito</i> is kind of like a picture.	<i>O pretérito imperfeito</i> is more like a filmstrip

For example:

Pretérito perfeito

1. *Eu comi a banana.* "I ate the banana."
2. *Ele sentiu o cheiro dela.* "He smelled her scent."
3. *Nós andamos para o parque.* "We walked to the park."

Pretérito imperfeito

1. *Eu comia bananas sempre.* "I always used to eat bananas."
2. *Ele sentia o cheiro dela toda vez que passava.* "He used to smell her scent every time she passed by."
3. *Nós andávamos sempre.* "We always used to walk."

Language Tip

tinha que vs. teve que

The phrases *tinha que* and *teve que* follow the same rules as any other preterit or imperfect conjugation.

1. I used to have to do something (habitual)
2. I had to... (once)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Breeds of Dog

I was surprised at how many dogs there are in Brazil. In many regions there are many stray dogs called *cachorro vira-lata* ("garbage-can-turning dogs") but there are also many dogs that are kept and bred as pets or guard dogs.

Some of the more common dog breeds in Brazil are:

1. *Pit Bull*—type of bull terriers including staffordshire bull terrier, American Staffordshire Bull Terrier, and the American Pit Bull Terrier
2. *Pastor alemão*—means German Shepherd, used for all dogs of this type.
3. *Labrador*—means Labrador. Same as English.

Dog owners are likely to know the breed of their own dogs but not much about any other dog.