

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S1 #1

## Picture Perfect in Portuguese

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#1

# DIALOGUE - PORTUGUESE

## MAIN

1. Juliana : Nossa! Que lugar lindo!
2. Thomas : Pode crer! Vamos tirar uma foto com essa paisagem de fundo?!
3. Juliana : Vai ficar linda! Vou pedir para aquele rapaz ali tirar.
4. Juliana : Moço, poderia tirar uma foto nossa?
5. Passerby : Claro.
6. Passerby : Hum...tá muito distante! Moça, onde é que dá o zoom?
7. Juliana : Nesse botão aí em cima.
8. Passerby : E onde é que tira o flash?
9. Juliana : No botão do meio.
10. Passerby : Ah achei! Vai ficar muito boa a foto. Perai, é melhor você ficar na frente do seu namorado. Assim a paisagem fica bem enquadrada ao lado de vocês, bem na sua esquerda.
11. Juliana : Assim tá bom?
12. Passerby : Melhorou, mas ele é bem mais alto que você. Poderia abaixar?
13. Thomas : Assim?
14. Passerby : Tá ótimo agora. Digam X.
15. Juliana e Thomas : xiiiiiiiiis!
16. Passerby : Confere se ficou boa.
17. Juliana : Nossa! Ficou excelente, obrigada moço!
18. Passerby : De nada!
19. Thomas : Ficou boa mesmo, mas que cara mais detalhista!

## ENGLISH

1. Juliana : Wow! What a beautiful place!
2. Thomas : You'd better believe it! Let's take a picture with this landscape behind us.
3. Juliana : That will be beautiful! I'll ask that guy there to take it.
4. Juliana : Young man, could you take a picture of us?
5. Passer-by : Of course.
6. Passerby : Hum...It's really far! Young woman, where do I control the zoom?
7. Juliana : That button there on the top.
8. Passerby : And where is the flash?
9. Juliana : The button in the middle.
10. Passerby : Ah I found it! The photo will be very good. Wait, it's better if you're in front of your boyfriend, that way the landscape is well situated near you, just on your left.
11. Juliana : Is this good?
12. Passerby : Better, but he is a lot taller than you. Could you lower yourself?
13. Thomas : Like this?
14. Passerby : It's great now. Say Cheese.
15. Juliana and Thomas : Cheeeese!
16. Passerby : Check to see if it turned out good.
17. Juliana : Wow! It turned out excellent, thank you young man!
18. Passerby : You're welcome!
19. Thomas : It did turn out really well but what a particular guy.

## VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
roupa (Brazilian)	clothes	noun	feminine
lado (Brazilian)	side	noun	masculine
foto (Brazilian)	photo	noun	feminine
distante (Brazilian)	far	adjective	
botão	button, flower bud	noun	masculine
frente	front	noun	feminine
moço (Brazilian)	young man	noun	masculine
paisagem	landscape	noun	feminine
fundo	background, bottom, depths, fund	adjective	masculine
abaixar	to lower, to turn down	verb	
detalhista	a person who pays a lot of attention to details	adjective	both
cima (Brazilian)	top, summit	noun	feminine
trás	back, behind	adverb/preposition	
moça (Brazilian)	young woman	noun	feminine
habilidoso	talented, skilled	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

As roupas no chão estão sujas. The clothes on the floor are dirty.	roupas limpas clean clothes
Precisamos comprar roupas novas. "We need to buy new clothes."	Minha avó costura roupas. "My grandmother sews clothes."
O jardim está do lado esquerdo da capela. The garden is on the left side of the chapel.	lado esquerdo left side
lado da mini van side of the mini van	A casa dele é do outro lado da rua. "His house is on the other side of the street."
Aqui está uma foto da nova máquina de xerox. "Here's a photo of the new photocopier."	Posso tirar fotos aqui dentro? "Can I take photos here inside?"
O telefone está distante de mim. "The telephone is far from me."	O funcionário do escritório está apertando o botão. "The office worker is pressing the button."

começo da fila	Coloque a placa na frente do prédio.
front of the line	Put the sign on the front of the building.
frente do carro	Segue em frente.
front of the car	"Go straight."
Moço, você pode trazer a conta por favor? "Excuse me young man, can you please bring me the check?"	Que moço bonito! "What a handsome young man."
Que paisagem linda! "What a gorgeous landscape!"	Os peixes vivem no fundo do mar. "Fish live in the depths of the sea."
Os preços abaixam durante as liquidações. "Prices drop during liquidations."	Eles são muito detalhistas. "They are very particular."
A menina sempre imaginou o conteúdo da gaveta de cima da cômoda da sua mãe. "The little girl always wondered about the contents of the top drawer of her mom's dresser."	Ele mora no andar de cima. "He lives on the floor above me."
Meu carro é o de trás. "My car is the one in the back."	Moça, você pode me ajudar? "Excuse me miss, can you please help me?"
A namorada dele é uma moça muito bonita. "His girlfriend is a very pretty young lady."	O jogador é muito habilidoso. "The player is very talented."
Alisson é um motorista muito habilidoso. "Alisson is a very skilled driver."	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **que (noun + adjective)!**

We'll start by looking at the structure *que...* In the dialogue, Juliana said *Que lugar lindo!* which we translated as "What a beautiful place!" *Que...* (followed by a noun and an adjective) works the same as "What a..." or "What an..." Some examples are: *Que filme interessante!* which means, "What an interesting movie!" and *Que lugar quente!* to mean, "What a hot place!"

### **X**

Next we have *X*. In Portuguese we use *X* as an equivalent for "cheese" when taking pictures. Actually *X* is the name of the letter "-x" in Portuguese. In Brazil, they say this because when you read the English word "cheese" in Portuguese, the "ch-" makes a "sh-" sound thus making "cheese" sound like "sheeze" which sounds almost exactly like the letter "-X" in Portuguese. So, it is common to hear someone saying *digam X* before taking pictures to mean "Say cheeeese."

## **moço and moça**

The next words we'll look at are *moço* and *moça*. *Moço* and *moça* respectively mean "young man" and "young woman." These are very good words to use when calling someone's attention in the street, for example. They are nice and polite words, but they are not old or too formal. Just remember to use *moço* for "man" and *moça* for "woman." The "-os" are closed: *moço* and *moça*.

## **conferir**

*Conferir* is the Portuguese verb for "to check." In the dialogue the park-goer said *Confere se ficou boa* which we translated as "Check to see if it turned out good." It sounds a lot like "to confirm" but that's a false connection I made when I was learning Portuguese. "To confirm" in Portuguese is *confirmar* but "to check" is *conferir*. You could use this verb like this, *Vou conferir* to say "I'll check," or like this, *Ele conferiu a lista de afazeres?* which means "He checked the task list."

# GRAMMAR

## **The Focus of This Lesson is Portuguese Prepositions and Phrasal Prepositions**

### **No botão do meio.**

### **"The middle button."**

Prepositions show the relationships that things have to each other. In the Beginner and Absolute Beginner series we spoke about many of the most common prepositions in Portuguese. In this lesson we are going to talk about several new prepositions and a common grammatical structure we call phrasal prepositions.

For the grammarians, a phrasal preposition is two or more words that grammatically function as a single prepositional unit or concept.

### **For Example:**

1. *Ela chegou antes de mim.*  
"She arrived before me."
2. *Ele desceu lá para baixo.*  
"He went down there."

<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>"English</b>
<i>por</i>	"for," "to"
<i>para</i>	"to," "for"
<i>em</i>	"in," "on," "at"
<i>de</i>	"of," "from"
<i>antes de</i>	"before"
<i>por baixo de</i>	"below"
<i>em cima</i>	"on top"
<i>para baixo</i>	"down"

For example, the phrase *por baixo* breaks apart as *por* and *baixo* which could mean "for low," "for short," or even "for quiet," but it doesn't, it means "below," a single prepositional concept.

Another example is the phrase *em cima* which breaks apart as *em* and *cima*. Literally, it could be "on up," "in above," or "at high," but it doesn't, it means, and always means "on top of."

### Examples from This Dialogue:

1. *Nesse botão aí de cima.*  
"That button on the top."
2. *Mas agora tem um buraco em baixo da cerca.*  
"But now there's a hole underneath the fence."

### Sample Sentence:

1. *Tem um buraco cinco metros na sua frente.*  
"There's a hole five meters in front of you."

### Language Tip

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Now a quick tip about something that you see a few times in the dialogue—the phrase *para a*. You'll remember that *para* is a preposition but *a* can be an article or a preposition. In this case, *a* is acting as an article. So here's the tip, whenever you see or hear *para* followed by *a* it's always an article, never a preposition, except for maybe in some strange poem. Plus the *para* and the *a* get slurred together when they are said at native speed. *para-a*. It sounds kind of like the *a* is prolonged and there's a little bump in it.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### No Mountains

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There is some beautiful scenery in Brazil and a good camera is a must. Whereas Brazil is pretty flat, not any real mountains anywhere, I grew up in the Rocky Mountains. The Rio and São Paulo areas have lots of large hills that are quite pretty but no mountains. On a bus ride through Mato Grosso I remember waking up at dawn and looking out the window. The bus was driving on a curvy road on the edge of a mountain that had a deep canyon at the bottom. If it hadn't been so pretty, I'd have been terrified.