

# **English-Portuguese Course**

## **Supplement 2**

### **Phrases and Short Sentences**

**Parallel Text**

**No exercises**

**No questions**

**No puzzles**

**No cartoons**

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It took 40 years to implement this unique linguistic invention. It is based on the **ancient** way of learning a language.

**Phrases** are short, but complete **units of speech** that can be easily repeated, remembered and written after one hearing: “I’m staying home today.”

- In class, teachers display the **parallel** texts to be dealt with in one lesson.
- They read the foreign languages **aloud**.
- Students repeat them **aloud** and read what it means.
- Some volunteers are invited to read them **aloud** also.
- After doing say 10 phrases, students spend time memorising them.
- Some might need to do this at home as well, especially while doing other chores, or before falling asleep.
- During the following lesson, teachers tell students to write down the foreign or English translations of whatever they read aloud.
- They might also ask students to write down as many foreign phrases as they remember!

Correct **script** is the mirror image of correct **speech**; it makes grammar an obsolete subject! besides, language is the result of **speech fluency**. It can be pronounced, **not** of artificial rules that have to be remembered! Intelligence has nothing to do with it! Fluency may be obtained by word order. That's why an English speaker says a **red** car while a Spanish speaking one says: un carro **rojo**.

Sometimes, **fluency** is obtained by inserting words that are **not** translated:

French: il n'y a pas **de** sucre.

English: there is no sugar.

Dutch: er is geen suiker.

It's important to realise that, with millions of people travelling the world, the emphasis of learning a language should be on **speech**, especially since translators are an absolute minority. Besides, writing a language is an intellectual activity, that's why so many students fail. Top students don't but they can't speak the language because their teachers couldn't or at least didn't.

Besides they are too scared to make mistakes!

While I was teaching English in a Dutch school, a supervisor came in to assess my capability. He had never heard other teachers speaking the language they taught!

My **practical** inventions are the result of a highly practical profession. As a second officer in the Dutch Merchant Navy I travelled the world and found that it was highly necessary to communicate with foreigners to get a job done the way it should in order to safely sail the cargo over occasional wild oceans.

In other words the emphasis was on **avoiding making mistakes**.

Education has always been a negative Enterprise based on habits and concealed incompetence. All teachers are always looking for mistakes instead of learning how to avoid them. Report results are usually **less than 50%**.

The student is judged, not the teacher!

# English-Portuguese Course

This course and the 2 supplements are written in Brazilian Portuguese.

The vocabulary used is usually the one used in Portugal. However **all** commands are in the present subjunctive:

<b>Amar</b> like	<b>você</b>	<b>vocês</b>
Present indic	<b>ama</b>	<b>amam</b>
Command	<b>ame!</b>	<b>amem!</b>
<b>Morder</b> bite	<b>morde</b>	<b>mordem</b>
	<b>morda!</b>	<b>mordam!</b>
<b>Sair</b> leave	<b>sai!</b>	<b>saiam!</b>

In the lesson, these forms are used for **family-friends** and **foreigners**! It's a good practise for students going overseas(Brazil, Portugal, Timor, Macao, Angola)

The first 30 lessons are dealt with in great detail:

- Derivatives & **Cognates**
- Notes
- **Phrases & Short Sentences**, speech units that can easily be repeated and remembered.

It's the way languages were learnt for thousands of years.

### **Speaking – listening – hearing**

This unique method makes grammar an obsolete subject because perfect script is the mirror image of perfect speech. **With this “ancient” method**, students will undoubtedly do better.

Millions of people go on holidays; they need to talk, not translate stories. The present scholastic method is for a limited number of professional translators.

The emphasis on script and thus grammar replaced the original way of learning a language, because teachers themselves are not good at speaking the languages they teach; they only look for mistakes in order to write reports.

**“Jonny is trying but...”**

**When I was teaching English in the Netherlands, a supervisor came to my class to monitor my ability. He had **never** heard a teacher speaking the language they taught! A-students can hardly speak the language they study because they are scared of making mistakes, where as the C-students are not!**

**Lesson 31-70 and the next 100 are for advanced students. They should continue using the **Phrases and Short Sentences** method by rearranging existing lessons themselves.**

**This additional preliminary exercise is yet an additional way of improving linguistic ability.**

**NO MORE UNRULY CLASSES!**

**When a whole class is engaged in listening, hearing and repeating aloud what teachers say in the language they speak, there is no room for “small talk” or misbehaving students.**

## Some differences

**Note: don't worry; you can't make mistakes because either way is correct.**

- **All commands in Brazil are in the pr.subj.: 3<sup>rd</sup> person s or pl.**
- **Affirmative commands in Portugal use 3<sup>rd</sup> person Present Tense. The negative ones use the pr.subj.**
- **Pronouns are either before or after the verb. In Portugal, they tend to be after the verb.**
- **An interesting example:  
Portugal: a sua casa: his-or her house, because the adjective agrees with the noun, not with the person.  
Brazil: this ambiguity is solved by:  
a case dele, his house—a casa dela, her house.**



## **Verb books**

**Fully conjugated in all the tenses.**

**Spanish: 501 verbs(Barron's)**

**Portuguese: 501 verbs(Barron's)**

**Italian: 501 verbs(Barron's)**

**French: 555 verbs(Mc Graw Hill)**

## **2**

**Olá! O que você deseja, senhora?**

**Hello! What would you like, Madam?**

**Eu vou querer um pão com queijo e presunto...**

**I'll have a ham and cheese roll.(I am going to want)**

**Com manteiga ou margarina?**

**With butter or margarine?**

**Não, obrigada...**

No, thanks

**Alguma coisa para beber?**

Anything to drink?

**Sim, um milkshake de vanila seria bom...**

Yes, a vanilla milkshake would be good.

**E o que o você vai querer, senhor?**

And what are you having, sir?

**Eu vou querer um hamburger completo**

I'll have a hamburger with the lot

**e um café negro com duas colheres de açúcar.**

and a black coffee with two sugars.

**O açúcar está na mesa, senhor.**

The sugar is on the table, sir.

**Oh, desculpe-me, Oh, I'm sorry,**

**eu deixei meus óculos em casa.**

I left my glasses at home.

**Aqui está; bom apetite. Here you are; enjoy.**

### **3**

**Desculpe-me, senhor... Excuse me, sir.**

**Que ônibus vai à la Estação central?**

**Which bus goes to Central Station?**

**O número 62, um trolleybus amarelo.**

**Number 62, a yellow trolleybus.**

**A parada de ônibus é perto da esquina.**

**The busstop is just around the corner.**

**Muito obrigado(a)! Thanks very much.**

### **4**

**Desculpe-me, senhora. Excuse me, madam.**

**O correio é por aqui?**

**Is there a Post Office around here?**

**Sim, é. Yes, there is.**

**Segui em frente; Go straight ahead.**

**Na próxima esquina, virai à esquerda.**

**At the next corner, turn left.**

**O correio é apenas antes do sinal de trânsito,**

**The Post Office is just before the traffic lights**

**no lado oposto da rua.**

**on the opposite side of the street.**

## **5**

**Olá, Charles. Como está você?**

**Hi, Charles. How are you?**

**Muito bem, obrigado Jim. E você?**

**Very well, thanks Jim, and yourself?**

**Sim, estou bem obrigado.**

**Yes, I'm fine thanks.**

**Oh, a propósito, esta é a minha amiga Sarah.**

**Oh, by the way, this is my friend Sarah.**

**Ela está na minha classe.**

**She's in my class.**

**Prazer em conhecer você, Sarah.**

**Pleased to meet you, Sarah.**

**Você conhece Pete Brisbane, por acaso?**

**Do you know Pete Brisbane by any chance?**

**Sim, eu o conheço muito bem,**

**Yes, I know him quite well,**

**ele era o meu vizinho. he was my neighbour.**

**Eu perdi contato com ele, I lost track of him**

**ele mudou-se para Darwin. He moved to Darwin**

**Porquê você pergunta? Ele está mal?**

**Why do you ask? Is he in trouble?**

**Não, não contrário; No, on the contrary;**

**ele ganhou uma medalha de bronze.**

he won bronze medal.

**Ele terminou em terceiro lugar**

He finished in third place

**na categoria 400 metros.**

in the 400 metre hurdles.

**Fantástico! Ele sempre foi um bom atleta**

Fantastic! He always was a good athlete.

## 6

**Bom dia, senhor? Você dormiu bem?**

Good morning, sir. Did you sleep well?

**Sim, obrigado. Eu estava morto para o mundo.**

Yes, thanks; I was dead to the world!

**Bom dia, senhora. O que posso fazer por você?**

**Good day, ma'am. What can I do for you?**

**Você** poderia me servir uma xícara de chá verde?

Could you get me a cup of green tea?

**Boa noite, Kate. É bom te ver de novo! Adeus.**

Good evening, Kate. Good to see you again. Bye!

**Boa noite, crianças. Tenham bons sonhos.**

Good night, kids. Happy dreams.

**No caso de você haver se esquecido.**

In case you have forgotten.

**É meu aniversário amanhã!**

It's my birthday tomorrow!

**Obrigado(a) por lembrar-me!**

Thanks for reminding me!

**Eu tenho suficiente tempo**

I've got enough time

**para comprar-lhe um presente.**

to buy you a present.

**Não, não o faça! Eu prefiro o dinheiro**

**No, don't! I rather have some money**

**para juntar e comprar uma bicicleta...**

**towards a new bike.(to save and buy a bike)**

## **7**

**Você vai estar em casa durante o dia amanhã?**

**Will you be home during the day tomorrow?**

**Sim, mas vou estar saindo as 6.**

**Yes, but I'll be leaving at 6.**

**A que horas você estará de volta?**

**At what time will you be back?**

**Eu acho que entre 10 e 11, não tenho certeza.**

**I guess between 10 and 11; I'm not quite sure.**

**Qual é o seu endereço? What's your address?**

**Qual é o número do seu telefone?**



What's your phone number?

**Você sabe onde Ray mora?**

Do you know where Ray lives?

**Sim, mas ele não estará em casa por um bom tempo.**

Yes, but he won't be home for quite a while.

**Por que não? Why not?**

**Ele sofreu um acidente de carro.**

He was in a car accident(he suffered).

**Algo sério? Anything serious?**

**Sim, ele está na unidade de tratamento intensivo.**

Yes, he's in intensive care.

**Você tem irmãos e irmãs.**

Have you got any brother and sisters?

**Eu tenho dois irmãos e uma irmã.**

I've got 2 brothers and 1 sister.

**Mary é a mais velha. Eu sou o mais novo.**

Mary is the oldest; I'm the youngest.

**E os seus irmãos? And your brothers?**

**Eles são gêmeos, três anos mais velhos.**

They are twins, 3 years older.

**Vocês todos estão morando em casa?**

Are you all living at home?

**No momento não. Not at the moment.**

**Como é isso? How's that?**

**Nossos pais foram à Austrália**

Our parents went to Australia

**visitar alguns parentes. to visit some relatives**

[aw...]

**Nós estamos com nossa tia e tio.**

We're staying with our aunt and uncle.

**Quando eles estarão de volta?**

**When will they be back?**

**Na Páscoa. At Easter.**

**12**

## **Vida de família**

**Family life**

**Senhor Perfeito se casou há 20 anos.**

**Mr Perfect got married 20 years ago.**

**Ele é o marido ideal. He is an ideal husband.**

**Ele trabalha em uma fábrica**

**He works in a factory**

**das 8 horas da manhã from 8 in the morning**

**até 4 horas da tarde. until 4 in the afternoon.**

**Depois do trabalho, After work,**

**ele apanha as crianças he picks up his kids**

[definite article when possession is obvious]

**numa escola nas redondezas.**

from a nearby school.

**As crianças cabem apenas**

The children only just fit

**na a furgoneta dele de 20 anos**

in his 20 year old van.

**que só tem um cinto de segurança.**

that only has one seatbelt.

**Enquanto as crianças assistem T.V.,**

While the children watch T.V.,

**Sr. Perfeito faz o trabalho para casa delas**

Mr. Perfect does their homework

**As 6 horas, ele prepara o jantar[zy...]**

At 6 o'clock, he prepares their dinner.

**Enquanto as crianças tomam banho,**

While the children have their shower,

**papai lava as louças.** pa washes the dishes.

**Depois disso, ele lê algumas estórias**

[aw...]

After that, he reads some stories

**para as crianças e as põe na cama.**

to the children and puts them in bed.

**A criança mais velha é autorizada**

The oldest child is allowed

**ficar acordada até meia-noite.**

to stay up till midnight.

**Senhora Perfeita – a esposa administra**

Mrs Perfect – his wife – looks after

**a casa e o pequeno jardim**

the house and the small garden

**quando quer fazê-lo.**when she feels like doing it

**Marido e mulher não conversam muito**

Husband and wife don't talk much

**porque o Senhor Perfeito está exausto**

because Mr Perfect is exhausted

**quando ele termina as tarefas dele.**

when he finishes his chores.

**Ele usualmente adormece depois.**

He usually falls asleep afterwards.

**Consequentemente, eles nunca discutem**

Consequently, they never quarrel;

**nunca têm um desentendimento.**

they never have a disagreement.

**Alguém** poderia chamar isso

[awgazy] One could call this

**um casamento insólito.**

a very unusual marriage

**Durante o final de semana,**

During the weekend,

**eles todos visitam os avos.**

they all visit **their** grandparents.

## 13

### Festas de lua cheia

Full moon parties

**João Elton organiza festas**

John Elton organises parties

**algumas vezes una por ano,**

sometimes one per year,

**algumas vezes dois no ano.**

sometimes two per year.

**Usualmente na primavera**

Usually in Spring

**e entre as chuvas no outono.**

and between showers in Autumn.

**No inverno, é usualmente muito frio.**

In Winter, it's usually very cold.

**No verão, é usualmente muito quente.**

In summer, it's usually very hot.

**Sr Elton tem uma propriedade grande,**

Mr Elton has a large property,

**mais ou menos 2 hectares** about 2 hectares

**no formato de um retângulo de 400 por 50 m.**

in the shape of a rectangle 400 by 50 metres.

**A festa** acontece no quintal atrás de a casa dele.

The party is held in the open behind his dwelling.

**É uma festa B.Y.O.** it is a B.Y.O. party

**que significa que cada pessoa**

which means that each person

**traz sua bebida e comida.**



brings his own drinks and food.

**As comidas multiculturais são divididas**

The multicultural dishes are shared

**entre os muitos convidados alegres.**

amongst the many colourful guests.

**Depois de **comerem****(pers. Infin), after their meal,

The Personal Infinitive (only in Portuguese) is used instead of complex constructions.

**Comer: comer, comeres, comer,**

**Comermos, comerdes, comerem**  
**eles dançam com exóticas músicas.**

they dance to exotic music.

**Quando o compacto disc é desligado,**

When the CD player is turned off,

**os convidados vão para casa.**

the guests go home.

**Alguns[aw...] de carro, outros de bicicleta**

Some by car, others on bicycle

**quando moram na vizinhança.**

when they live nearby

## **15**

### **Detalhes triviais**

Trivial details

**Qual é a distância da sua casa**

How far is it from your house

**até a estação?** to the station?

**Cerca de 5 quilômetros.** About 5 km.

**Quanto tempo leva para chegar lá?**

How long does it take to get there?

**Isso depende; 5 minutos de carro,**It

depends; 5 minutes by car,

**20 de bicicleta.** 20 on the pushbike.

**Quanto custa a passagem?**

How much does the trip cost?

**\$2.35; se eu tenho o cartão de sócio,**

**\$2.35; if I have a yearly membership card,  
eu tenho 40% de desconto... I get 40% off.**

**Quanto custa o cartão de sócio?**

How much is the membership card?

**\$50. A longo prazo, é um bom negócio.**

\$50. In the long run, it's a good deal.

**Só para ida ou ida e volta?**

Single or return?

**Para ida e volta... That's for a return ticket.**

**17**

**Nós estamos em Londres agora.**

We are in London right now.

**Eles estão lá no momento...**

They are here at the moment...

**Você está na casa do Jim, não está?**

You're at Jim's place, aren't you?

**Shirley está vindo hoje? Ela não está.**

Is Shirley coming today? No, she isn't

**Eu não virei amanhã.**

I won't be coming tomorrow.

**Eu tenho estado aqui desde fevereiro.**

I've been here since February.

**Você estava doente na semana passada?**

Were you sick last week?

**Sim, eu estava.** Yes, I was.

**Eu estou indo a Austrália na semana que vem.**

I'm going to Australia next week.

**Daqui a dois meses, eu visitarei Zelândia.**

In two months time, I'll visit Zealand.

**Eu lhe enviarei um cartão postal, eu prometo!**

**I'll send you a postcard, I promise.**

**Nós devemos assinar os papéis**

**We shall sign the papers**

**na terça-feira como prometido**

**on Tuesday as promised.**

**19A**

**Na mesa de recepção**

**At the reception desk**

**Bom dia, senhora. Good morning, madam.**

**O meu nome é Leonardo Lampart**

**My name is Leonard Lampart**

**da Associação Australiana de de Futebol.**

**of the Australian Football Association.**

**Terry está? Is Terry in?**

**É muito importante? Is it very important?**

**Ele é usualmente muito ocupado.**

He is usually very busy.

**Posso passar uma mensagem?**

Can I take a message?

**Você não pode. É urgente!**

No you can't; it's urgent!

**Você pode ser um pouco mais específico?**

Can you be a bit more specific?

**Sim, eu posso! Yes, I can indeed!**

**Ele ganhou 5 mil dólares. He won \$5,000.**

**Boas notícias; eu estou muito feliz por ele**

That's good news; I'm very happy for him.

**Mas porquê toda pressa?**

But why all the hurry?

**Ele precisa pessoalmente recolher o cheque.**

He's got to personally collect the cheque.

**Isso não pode ser depois do trabalho?**

Can't it wait till after work?(this can't be done?)

**Não, pode!** No, it can't!

**E por que não?** And why not?

**Se ele não vai recolher o cheque em meia hora...**

If he doesn't collect the cheque in half an hour...

**O que acontece então?** What happens then?

**Nós vamos dá-lo para o vizinho dele.**

We'll give it to his neighbour.

**Isso é absurdo!** That's absurd!

**Entretanto, não é o meu problema.**

However, that's not my problem.

**Só um momento então;**

Just a moment then;

**eu vou discar o número dele**

I'll dial his number

**para ver se ele está. Não tem resposta.**

to see if he's in. There's no answer.

**Você sabe onde posso encontrá-lo?**

Do you know where I can find him?

**Acho que não; ele está de férias no exterior.**

I don't think so; he's on holidays overseas.

## **19B**

**Eu **espero** que o sol **vá** brilhar hoje;**

I hope the sun will shine today;

**ele não tem brilhado por uma semana.**

It hasn't shone for a week.

**Nós temos que vencer desta vez.**

We have to win this time.



**Nós não temos vencido por meses.**

We haven't won for months.

**A última vez que temos vencido**

The last time we won

**foi no meu aniversário.** was on my birthday.

**Ele pendurou o casaco dele** He hung his coat

[z]

**num prego enferrujado** on a rusty nail

**porque ele não queria pendurá-lo**

because he didn't want to hang it

**em nenhum outro lugar.** anywhere else.

**O criminoso foi enforcado hoje ao meio-dia.**

The criminal was hanged at noon today.

**Mary está fraca até para torcer o lenço dela.**

(nasal)

Mary is even too weak to wring out her handkerchief.

**Uma vez que ela não possui um torcedor,**

**Since she hasn't got a wringer,**

**eu torci na mão toda a roupa lavada dela.**

**I wrung all her washing by hand.**

**Eu liguei para você aproximadamente dez vezes.**

**I've rung you about ten times.**

**Ontem, eu liquei para você à meia-noite.**

**I rang you yesterday at midnight.**

**Qual é a melhor hora para ligá-la?**

**What is the best time to ring you?**

**Eu não quero cantar essa canção mais.**

**I don't want to sing this song any longer.**

**A aranha se agarrou na teia ela tinha tecido.**

**The spider clung to the string it had strung.**

**De vez em quando, ela se agarra no final da teia**

**It sometimes clings to the end of it**

**por horas na** esperança de capturar uma mosca.

for hours in the hope to catch a fly.

**Ontem, a aranha e uma outra ao lado,**

Yesterday the spider and another one beside it

**capturaram seis.** caught six

**Quando o pai dela chega em casa,**

When her father comes home,

**a pequena Borboleta se lança do balanço**

little Butterfly flings herself off the swing

**para encontrá-lo.** to meet him.

**Três dias atrás, ela se balançou**

Three days ago, she swung herself

**tão fortemente que se lançou nas moitas,**

so wildly, that she flung herself into the bushes,

**e aí ela encontrou um porco espinho**

and there she met a porcupine

**ao invés do pai dela.** instead of her father.

**Mosquitos sempre gostam de picar-me.**

Mosquitoes always like to sting me.

**O veado saltou do trampolim**

The springbok jumped off the diving board

**numa piscina sem água,**

into a pool without water,

**ainda bem porque ele não podia nadar.**

just as well because he couldn't swim.

**Ele nunca foi ensinado** he was never taught  
**porque a mãe dele não o ensinou.**

because his mother didn't teach him.

**O Titanic era considerado incapaz de afundar.**

The Titanic was considered to be unsinkable.

**Entretanto,** depois de que ele bateu num iceberg,

However, after it hit an iceberg,

**ele afundou meia hora mas tarde.**

she sank half an hour later.

**Demorou um bom tempo** it took quite a while

**até que** o navio **afundasse** até o fundo do oceano.

before the ship sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

## 20

**No verão, o sol nasce mais cedo**

In summer, the sun comes up(is born) much earlier

**e se põe mais cedo no inverno.**

and sets much earlier in winter.

**Na primavera, flores aparecem,**

In Spring, flowers appear,

**frutas nas árvores aparecem,**

fruit on the trees appears,

**árvores crescem novas folhas,**

deciduous trees grow new leaves,

**fazendeiros semeiam sementes**

farmers sow seeds

**para cultivar plantas.** to grow crops.

**No outono,** deciduos árvores perdem **as** folhas.

In Autumn, deciduous trees lose **their** leaves.

**A lua regula as marés; maré e correnteza.**

The moon regulates the tides; ebb and flow.

**Estrelas dão luz, planetas não;**

Stars give light, planets don't;

**eles recebem a luz dele do sol.**

they receive **their** light from the sun.

**É um clima bom. Está nublado.**

It's a nice climate. It's cloudy.

**Está quente. Está frio.** It's hot. It's cold.

## Supplement 3

Students should now be able to convert the next 50 lessons to **Phrases and Short Sentences**.

## Supplement 4

The 100 lessons are short studies based on the graded Australian Wordlists for Primary-and Secondary Schools.

The method of changing a random list of words into a short story is called “Words on stage”. This unique linguistic invention may be used in any language.

A complete example can be found in my “Creative Writing”(page 42...)

One of the most important Professional Memory Training principles is **VISUALISATION**.

“Words on stage” will improve your skill of mentally **seeing** the setting of a story and

mentally **seeing** the actors and **hearing** what they say.