



## Beginner 1 – Portuguese for Spanish Speakers

COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE		GRAMMAR
<i>Can do</i> objective	Vocabulary	
<p><b>UNIT ONE</b></p> <p>Introducing yourself            Greetings            Saying goodbye            Giving and asking personal information            Introducing others            Ask for help to communicate            Expressing preferences</p>	<p>Name            Address            Nationality            Countries/Cities            Professions            Numbers until 100            Portuguese and Spanish false friend words 1.</p>	<p>Overview of the similarities between Spanish and Portuguese.            Personal pronouns: <i>eu, tu, você</i>, etc.            Verbs <i>ser</i> (to be), <i>ter</i> (to have), <i>chamar-se</i> (expressing name), <i>morar</i> (to live in)            Regular verbs - Present (indicative) tense            Definite and indefinite articles: <i>o, a, um, uma</i>, etc.            Affirmative and negative sentences.            Interrogatives: <i>o que</i> (what), <i>como</i> (how), <i>quem</i> (who)            Possessives: <i>meu, minha</i> (my), etc.            Prepositions: <i>de</i> and <i>em</i></p>
<p><b>UNIT TWO</b></p> <p>Indicating locations (in the room, in the city)            Describing places            Asking information about locations            Booking a room in a hotel            Dealing with practicalities on arrival: airport, taxi, hotel            Asking and telling the time.            Ordering food in a café and in a restaurant            Shopping 1            Describing day to day life</p>	<p>City, home, furniture            Hotel, airport, taxi            Time, parts of the day            Days of the week            Meals, food and drinks            Menu            Shops: newsagent            Activities in day to day life            Means of transport            Leisure activities            Vocabulary for the internet, email, computers and telephone.            Numbers from 101 to 1.000.000</p>	<p>Contrast <i>ser / estar</i>            Verb <i>haver</i>            Prepositions <i>com, por</i> and <i>a</i>.            Adverbs of place: <i>aqui, aí, ali</i>            Adjectives            Demonstratives : <i>isto, isso, aquilo / este, esse, aquele</i>, etc .            Reflexive verbs            Prepositions for time            The use of <i>sempre, nunca, às vezes</i>            The expression <i>queria (...)</i>  <i>Estar a + infinitive</i></p>
<p><b>UNIT THREE</b></p> <p>Inviting / accepting / refusing            Agreeing / disagreeing</p>	<p>Movies, concerts, theatre.</p>	<p>Irregular verbs - Present (indicative) tense: <i>ir, poder, querer, saber, ver, ler, vir</i></p>

<p>Arranging a meeting, making plans Suggesting Buying tickets Speaking about leisure activities Speaking about the weather Writing a letter / postcard / email Searching the internet Using computers Speaking on the phone.</p>	<p>Timetables. Messages and notes. Months, seasons of the year Weather Colours Clothes Ordinal numbers Vocabulary for computers, email, the internet Spanish false friend words 2.</p>	<p>The expressions <i>há</i> and <i>desde</i> Prepositions for movement: <i>a, de</i>, etc. Personal pronouns (indirect complement) Expression <i>ter de</i> The structure <i>Ir + Infinitive</i> Irregular verbs - Present (indicative) tense: <i>fazer, dizer, trazer, sair, cair, pedir, ouvir, dormir, pôr</i> Prepositions for time: <i>Em (no, na)</i> <i>Com</i> + pronoun Possessives 2. Demonstratives 2. Introduction to the use of the past tenses <i>Contrast Pretérito Perfeito Simple (PPS) / Imperfeito (Imperfect)</i></p>
<b>REVISION UNIT</b>		
<b>UNIT FOUR</b>		
<p>Shopping 2 Making an appointment Going to the doctor Describing symptoms Understanding instructions / labels for medicine Dealing with banks and cash machines Describing people Giving advice and instructions</p>	<p>At the bank At the pharmacy Illness symptoms Family Physical and psychological descriptions</p>	<p>Irregular verbs - Present (indicative) tense: <i>dar, doer</i> Imperative Mode Prepositions <i>para / por</i> Introduction to the past tense: <i>Pretérito Perfeito Composto (PPS)</i> Personal pronouns (direct complement)</p>
<b>UNIT FIVE (2 classes)</b>		
<p>Expressing experiences in the past Speaking about holidays and travel Understanding touristic information Arguing in favour or against a point of view Speaking about professional experiences</p>	<p>Festivals, other cultures and habits, Reporting about life experiences. Professional life. CV's and professional profile. Adaptation to different cultures</p>	<p><i>Contrast Pretérito Perfeito Simples (PPS) / Pretérito Imperfeito</i> Irregular verbs of the <i>PPS and Imperfect</i> <i>Andar a</i> + infinitive <i>Andar</i> + gerundive <i>Costumar</i> + infinitive Personal pronouns following prepositions Personal pronouns (direct complement) special cases.</p>