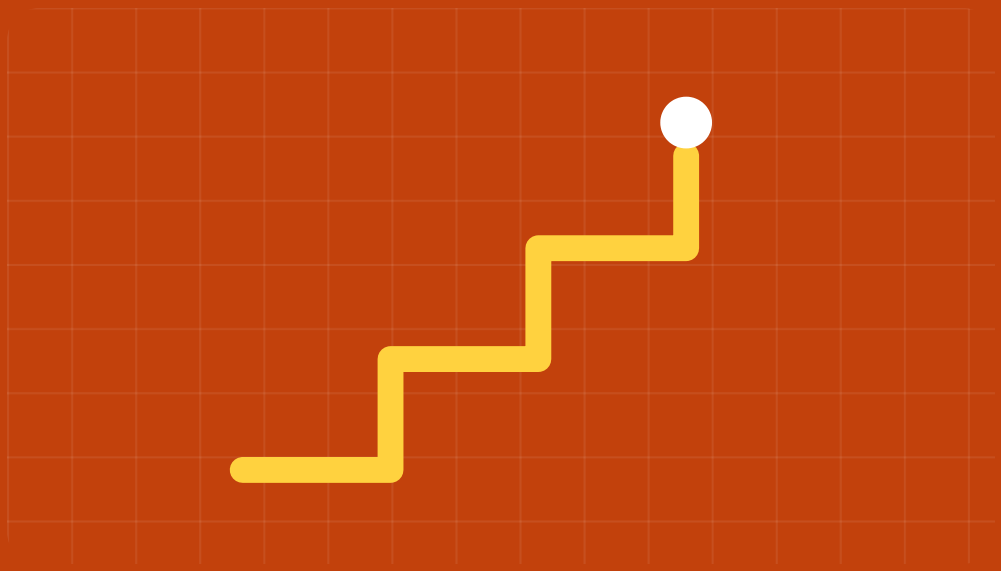
UpOnly Learning



LEVEL 6 · GRADES 11–12

FREE SAMPLE WORKBOOK

Learn Portuguese Level 6 · Grades 11–12

One step at a time. · Ages 16–18 · Free sample: 1 of 12 topics

UO-PTKIDS-L6

OUR STORY

One step at a time

I'm Dr. Evan J. Hasson. I've run a specific chiropractic practice for over twelve years, and I'm a dad of three. My work is about alignment: get the structure right, and everything else works better.

At home, nothing was aligned. I was spending thousands a month on tutors, extracurriculars and programs, and when I asked about enrolling a second or third child the answer was always the same: that'll be double, that'll be triple. The charter school had a waiting list. The good public school had a waiting list. The private schools had the kind of list where it helps to know someone, or to give generously first.

And underneath all of it, the same quiet threat: if you don't pay for this, your child will fall behind. Not sold with evidence. Sold with fear.

So I did my own research, and here is what I found: none of it is secret. The standards are published. The order a child should learn in is written down and freely available. It is just scattered. Nobody had done the work of pulling it together, putting it in order and handing it over. So I did.

When every step has its place, confusion has nowhere to hide.

I built this for my own kids. I'm giving it to yours.

Dr. Evan J. Hasson, DC
Founder and dad of three

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No guaranteed results, and mistakes happen. Every student learns differently. We write and review every question and answer key carefully, and we still get things wrong. An answer key can be wrong, and a question can be worded badly or have two defensible answers. Check the answer key before you hand it over, and trust your own judgment over ours. Found a problem? **Photograph the page and email it to support@uponlylearning.com**. The picture tells us more than a description, and we fix it for every family.

Safety. Some activities use household items such as scissors, coins or food. An adult should supervise and skip anything unsafe for the student.

Not professional advice. This workbook does not replace an evaluation by a qualified educator or specialist. The founder is a Doctor of Chiropractic; UpOnly Learning does not provide medical or health advice.

Full terms: uponlylearning.com/legal

INTRODUCTION

How to use this workbook

Each topic follows the same steps, so your student always knows what comes next.

① **Quick Check.** 10 questions before you teach. Read them aloud for younger students. A high score means you can move faster.

② **Learn It.** Key words, step-by-step teaching with lines you can read aloud, worked examples and the mistakes to watch for.

③ **We Do It Together.** 10 questions you do side by side. The answer and the "why" are printed right after each question, so you can talk it through.

④ **You Try.** 10 questions your student does alone.

Answers with short explanations for every question are in the **Answer Key** at the end of each topic, so students can work without peeking. Go over each wrong answer together using the explanation.

This workbook is printed in full color. To save ink, choose "Black and white" or "Grayscale" in your printer settings; every page still works in black and white.

Want online checks that score themselves and track each student's progress? Visit uponlylearning.com.

LEVEL 6 · GRADES 11–12

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Topic 1 · Portuguese imperfect subjunctive: queria que, era importante que, como se **6**

Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo from the eles form of the perfeito (falaram, falasse; fizeram, fizesse; tiveram, tivesse; foram, fosse), use it after a trigger in the past (queria que, pediu que, era importante que), use como se + imperfeito do subjuntivo, recognize quem me dera, and keep the present subjunctive after a present trigger. `ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpersonal Communication`

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Portuguese imperfect subjunctive: queria que, era importante que, como se

The student will form the imperfeito do subjuntivo from the eles form of the perfeito (falaram, falasse; fizeram, fizesse; tiveram, tivesse; foram, fosse; puderam, pudesse), use it after a trigger in the past (queria que, pediu que, era importante que, fiquei feliz que, duvidava que), use como se + imperfeito do subjuntivo (fala como se fosse o dono da casa), recognize quem me dera, and keep the present subjunctive after a present trigger.

① Quick Check

Do this before the lesson. It shows what your student already knows. Score: ____ / 10

1. Present or imperfeito do subjuntivo? Minha mãe quer que eu ___ hoje. (ligar)

   A ligava **B** ligasse **C** ligue **D** liguei

2. Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo: comer: comeram, so eu ___

   A comesse **B** comasse **C** coma **D** comia

3. Read: Minha família se mudou do Recife para a Flórida quando eu tinha dez anos. Meus pais queriam que eu e a minha irmã aprendêssemos inglês rápido, mas também era importante que não esquecêssemos o português. Por isso, em casa a gente sempre falava português. Where did the family move to?

   A Recife **B** Florida **C** Portugal **D** São Paulo

4. You tell a friend that your parents wanted you to play the piano. What do you say?

   A Meus pais queriam que eu tocava piano. **B** Meus pais queriam que eu tocasse piano.

   C Meus pais queriam que eu toquei piano. **D** Meus pais querem que eu tocasse piano.

5. You report that your teacher asked you to read a chapter. What do you say?

   A A professora pediu que eu li um capítulo. **B** A professora pediu que eu lerei um capítulo.

   C A professora pediu que eu lia um capítulo. **D** A professora pediu que eu lesse um capítulo.

6. Which forms share the same stem?

   A tenho, tivesse, teria **B** tiveram, tivesse, tiver **C** tinha, tivesse, terá **D** ter, tenesse, tenha

4. Quem me dera ter mais tempo com os meus avós. What does the speaker feel?

A The speaker spends a lot of time with them. **B** The speaker does not want to visit.

C The grandparents gave the speaker a gift. **D** The speaker wishes for more time with the grandparents.

5. What does Eu gostaria que você me ligasse mais. mean?

A I want to call you more. **B** I liked it when you called me. **C** You would like me to call you more.

D I would like you to call me more.

6. How do you say this in Portuguese? It was important for us to go together.

A Era importante que nós fôssemos juntos. **B** Era importante que nós vamos juntos.

C Era importante que nós fossemos juntos. **D** Era importante que nós íamos juntos.

7. Choose the correct form: A diretora pediu que os alunos ___ uniforme na festa junina. (vir de)

A virão de **B** vinham de **C** viessem de **D** vieram de

② Learn It

Key words

- **tivesse, fosse, pudesse (chee-VEH-see, FOH-see, poo-DEH-see)**: imperfeito do subjuntivo of ter, ser or ir, poder
- **queria que (keh-REE-ah kee)**: wanted (someone) to
- **pediu que (peh-JEE-oo kee)**: asked (someone) to
- **era importante que (EH-rah eem-por-TAHN-chee kee)**: it was important that
- **como se (KOH-moo see)**: as if
- **quem me dera (KEYN mee DEH-rah)**: I wish, if only
- **as expectativas (ahs ess-pek-tah-CHEE-vahs)**: the expectations
- **os costumes (oos kohs-TOO-mees)**: the customs
- **a criação (ah kree-ah-SOWN)**: the upbringing
- **os avós (oos ah-VOHS)**: the grandparents
- **o almoço de domingo (oo ahl-MOH-soo jee doh-MEEN-goo)**: the Sunday lunch
- **a festa junina (ah FESS-tah zhoo-NEE-nah)**: the June festival
- **sentir saudade (sen-CHEER sow-DAH-jee)**: to miss (someone or something)

Warm-up

1. Review the present subjunctive from Level 5: ask O que os seus pais querem que você faça? The student answers Querem que eu estude, que eu ajude em casa.
2. Read the two warm-up sentences. Ask in English: which one is about now, and which one is about the past? The past one uses a new form, estudasse.

> *Meus pais querem que eu estude. Quando eu era criança, meus pais queriam que eu estudasse.*

Teach

1. How to form it: take the eles form of the perfeito, drop -ram and add -sse, -sse, -ssemos, -ssem. Irregular verbs keep their stem: fizeram, fizesse; tiveram, tivesse; disseram, dissesse; vieram, viesse; trouxeram, trouxesse; souberam, soubesse.

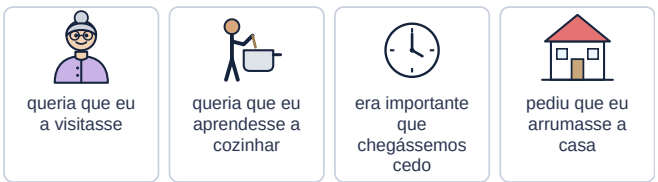
eles (perfeito)	eu, você, ele, ela	nós	vocês, eles
falaram	falasse	falássemos	falassem
comeram	comesse	comêssemos	comessem
fizeram	fizesse	fizéssemos	fizessem
tiveram	tivesse	tivéssemos	tivessem
foram	fosse	fôssemos	fossem
puderam	pudesse	pudéssemos	pudessem

2. The nós form has a written accent on the vowel before -ssemos: falássemos, comêssemos, tivéssemos, fôssemos.
3. Use it after the same triggers as the present subjunctive when the trigger is in the past or the futuro do pretérito: Queria que você viesse. Ela pediu que eu ajudasse. Era importante que todos chegassem. Eu gostaria que você ficasse.
4. Sequence of tenses: a present trigger takes the present subjunctive (Quero que você venha amanhã); a past trigger takes the imperfeito do subjuntivo (Queria que você viesse).
5. Como se (as if) is usually followed by the imperfeito do subjuntivo: Ele fala como se fosse o dono da casa. For something earlier, it takes tivesse + participle: Ela ficou pálida como se tivesse visto um fantasma.
6. Quem me dera means I wish. Recognize it in songs and books: Quem me dera ter mais tempo. Quem me dera que fosse verdade.
7. Note: in everyday Brazilian speech you will also hear pedir para + infinitive (Minha mãe pediu para eu ajudar). It is correct and common; this topic practices pediu que + imperfeito do subjuntivo. You may also hear the indicative after esperava que (esperava que a gente voltava); in writing, and in practice questions marked standard form, use the imperfeito do subjuntivo.

> *Falaram, falasse. Fizeram, fizesse. Tiveram, tivesse. Foram, fosse. Meus pais queriam que eu aprendesse a cozinhar.*

Guided practice

1. Point to each picture and ask O que os seus pais ou avós queriam quando você era criança? The student answers with the phrase on the card and adds one more of his or her own.



2. Call out eles forms of the perfeito from the cards (fizeram, puderam, disseram). The student gives the eu form of the imperfeito do subjuntivo (fizesse, pudesse, dissesse).

2. Say a present sentence (Meu pai quer que eu ajude) and the student moves it to the past (Meu pai queria que eu ajudasse).

> *Minha avó queria que eu a visitasse aos domingos.*

Worked examples

Complete: Era importante que todos ___ (chegar) para o almoço.



chegassem. Era importante que is a past trigger, so it takes the imperfeito do subjuntivo. Chegaram becomes chegassem.

Say it in Portuguese: My grandmother asked us to make the dessert.
Minha avó pediu que a gente fizesse a sobremesa. Fizeram becomes fizesse after the past trigger pediu que. (In speech, also: pediu para a gente fazer.)

Watch for these mistakes

Mistake: Building the form from the infinitive: fazesse, tenesse, dizesse.
Fix: Start from the eles perfeito: fizeram, fizesse; tiveram, tivesse; disseram, dissesse.

Mistake: Using the present indicative after como se: Ele fala como se é o chefe.
Fix: Como se is usually followed by the imperfeito do subjuntivo (or tivesse + participle for something earlier): como se fosse o chefe.

③ We Do It Together: 10 questions

> *Do these side by side. Read each question together, let your student answer, then read the answer and the "why" right below it and talk it through.*

1. Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo: ter: tiveram, so eu ___

A tenha **B** tinha **C** tenesse **D** tivesse

> **Answer: D** tivesse
> **Why:** Tiveram keeps its stem: tivesse.

2. Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo: falar: falaram, so eu ___

A falava **B** falasse **C** fale **D** falesse

> **Answer: B** falasse
> **Why:** Drop -ram from falaram and add -sse: falasse.

3. Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo: ser: foram, so eu ___

A seja **B** era **C** sesse **D** fosse

> **Answer: D** fosse
> **Why:** Foram becomes fosse. Ser and ir share this form.

4. Choose: Ela me olhou como se não me ___. (conhecer)

A conheceu **B** conhecesse **C** conhece **D** conhecessem

> **Answer: B** conhecesse
> **Why:** The key point: Como se + conhecesse.

5. How do you say this in Portuguese? They asked us to bring the cake.

A Pediram que a gente trazia o bolo. **B** Pediram que a gente trouxe o bolo.

C Pediram que a gente trouxesse o bolo. **D** Pedem que a gente traga o bolo.

> **Answer: C** Pediram que a gente trouxesse o bolo.
> **Why:** Past request + trouxesse.

5. Read: Minha família se mudou do Recife para a Flórida quando eu tinha dez anos. Meus pais queriam que eu e a minha irmã aprendêssemos inglês rápido, mas também era importante que não esquecêssemos o português. Por isso, em casa a gente sempre falava português. What else was important to the parents?

A Not forgetting Portuguese **B** Moving back to Recife soon **C** Learning to cook Brazilian food **D** Speaking only English at home

> **Answer: A** Not forgetting Portuguese
> **Why:** The text says: Era importante que não esquecêssemos o português.

6. Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo: querer: quiseram, so eu ___

A queresse **B** queria **C** queira **D** quisesse

> **Answer: D** quisesse
> **Why:** The key point: Quiseram becomes quisesse.

7. Choose: Meu primo dança como se ___ profissional. (ser)

A fossem **B** fosse **C** será **D** seja

> **Answer: B** fosse
> **Why:** The key point: Como se + fosse.

8. Choose the correct form: Meu pai sugeriu que eu ___ com a orientadora. (falar)

A falassem **B** falasse **C** falando **D** falar

> **Answer: B** falasse
> **Why:** The key point: Sugeriu que + falasse.

9. Read: No sábado foi a festa junina da escola. A diretora pediu que todos viessem com roupa caipira. Meu tio dançou a quadrilha como se fosse um profissional. Depois, comemos milho, pamonha e bolo de fubá. Which food is NOT mentioned?

A Milho **B** Pamonha **C** Bolo de fubá **D** Feijoada

> **Answer: D** Feijoada
> **Why:** They ate milho, pamonha and bolo de fubá.

④ You Try: 10 questions

Now your student works alone. Check answers in the Answer Key at the end of this topic. Score: ____ / 10

1. What does Meus pais queriam que eu estudasse. mean?

A My parents studied with me. **B** I wanted my parents to study. **C** My parents wanted me to study.

D My parents wanted to study with me.

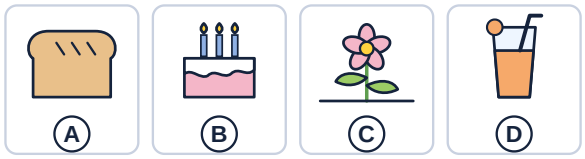
2. Choose the correct form: Minha avó pediu que a gente ___ a sobremesa. (fazer)

A fazia **B** fizessem **C** faria **D** fizesse

3. Choose the correct form: Era importante que todos ___ para o almoço. (chegar)

A chegaram **B** chegar **C** chegassem **D** chegavam

4. Listen: Meus pais pediram que a gente trouxesse o bolo para a festa. What did the parents ask the children to bring? Choose A, B, C or D.



A **B** **C** **D**

5. From which form do you build the imperfeito do subjuntivo?

A The eles form of the perfeito **B** The eu form of the present **C** The futuro do pretérito

D The infinitive of the verb

6. Listen and choose: Meu avô queria que eu aprendesse a tocar sanfona. What did the grandfather want?

A For the speaker to learn the accordion **B** For the speaker to sing **C** To learn the accordion himself

D For the speaker to sell the accordion

7. Read: A: Por que você se atrasou? B: Minha mãe pediu que eu ___ o meu irmão na escola. Which word fits?

A levasse **B** levava **C** levarei **D** levei

8. Fix the mistake: Minha avó queria que eu a visito mais.

A Minha avó queria que eu a visitasse mais. **B** Minha avó queria que eu a visitarei mais.

C Minha avó queria que eu a visitei mais. **D** Minha avó queria que eu a visitaria mais.

9. Quem me dera que fosse verdade. What does it mean?

A Give me the truth. **B** Who told me it was true? **C** It was true for me. **D** I wish it were true.

10. Present or imperfeito do subjuntivo? Peço que vocês ___ silêncio agora. (fazer)

A façam **B** fazem **C** fizessem **D** faziam

Portuguese imperfect subjunctive: queria que, era importante que, como se: Answers and explanations

① Quick Check

1. Present or imperfeito do subjuntivo? Minha mãe quer que eu ___ hoje. (ligar)
   C ligue
   Quer is a present trigger, so the present subjunctive: ligue.

2. Form the imperfeito do subjuntivo: comer: comeram, so eu ___
   A comesse
   Drop -ram from comeram and add -sse: comesse.

3. Read: Minha família se mudou do Recife para a Flórida quando eu tinha dez anos. Meus pais queriam que eu e a minha irmã aprendêssemos inglês rápido, mas também era importante que não esquecêssemos o português. Por isso, em casa a gente sempre falava português. Where did the family move to?
   B Florida
   Se mudou do Recife para a Flórida.

4. You tell a friend that your parents wanted you to play the piano. What do you say?
   B Meus pais queriam que eu tocasse piano.
   Past wish + tocasse.

5. You report that your teacher asked you to read a chapter. What do you say?
   D A professora pediu que eu lesse um capítulo.
   The key point: Leram becomes lesse.

6. Which forms share the same stem?
   B tiveram, tivesse, tiver
   The eles perfeito stem gives the imperfeito do subjuntivo and the futuro do subjuntivo (Level 5).

7. Quem me dera ter mais tempo com os meus avós. What does the speaker feel?
   D The speaker wishes for more time with the grandparents.
   Quem me dera: I wish.

8. What does Eu gostaria que você me ligasse mais. mean?
   D I would like you to call me more.
   The key point: Gostaria que + ligasse.

9. How do you say this in Portuguese? It was important for us to go together.
   A Era importante que nós fôssemos juntos.
   Nós: fôssemos, with a circumflex.

10. Choose the correct form: A diretora pediu que os alunos ___ uniforme na festa junina. (vir de)
    C viessem de
    The key point: Pediu que + viessem.

④ You Try

1. What does Meus pais queriam que eu estudasse. mean?
   C My parents wanted me to study.
   Queriam que eu estudasse: they wanted me to study.

2. Choose the correct form: Minha avó pediu que a gente ___ a sobremesa. (fazer)
   D fizesse
   Pediu que is a past request: fizesse.

3. Choose the correct form: Era importante que todos ___ para o almoço. (chegar)
   C chegassem
   Era importante que is a past trigger: chegassem.

4. Listen: Meus pais pediram que a gente trouxesse o bolo para a festa. What did the parents ask the children to bring? Choose A, B, C or D.
   B
   It is picture B. Pediram que a gente trouxesse o bolo.

5. From which form do you build the imperfeito do subjuntivo?
   A The eles form of the perfeito
   The key point: Tiveram, tivesse; fizeram, fizesse.

6. Listen and choose: Meu avô queria que eu aprendesse a tocar sanfona. What did the grandfather want?
   A For the speaker to learn the accordion
   Queria que eu aprendesse a tocar sanfona.

7. Read: A: Por que você se atrasou? B: Minha mãe pediu que eu ___ o meu irmão na escola. Which word fits?
   A levasse
   The key point: Pediu que + levasse.

8. Fix the mistake: Minha avó queria que eu a visito mais.
   A Minha avó queria que eu a visitasse mais.
   A past wish: visitasse.

9. Quem me dera que fosse verdade. What does it mean?
   D I wish it were true.
   Quem me dera que + imperfeito do subjuntivo: I wish.

10. Present or imperfeito do subjuntivo? Peço que vocês ___ silêncio agora. (fazer)
    A façam
    The key point: Peço (present) + façam.

THE FULL WORKBOOK

Keep going with the full Learn Portuguese workbook

You just tried one topic. The full Level 6 · Grades 11–12 workbook has every topic below, each with a Quick Check, a lesson, We Do It Together, up to 90 You Try questions, Show What You Know and a full answer key.

1. Portuguese imperfect subjunctive: queria que, era importante que, como se — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpersonal Communication
2. Portuguese se clauses: se eu tivesse, eu faria and se eu tiver — ACTFL Intermediate High: Presentational Speaking
3. Portuguese subjunctive in descriptions: procuro algo que tenha, espero que tenha gostado — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpretive Reading
4. Portuguese conjunctions with the subjunctive: para que, caso, embora — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Presentational Writing
5. Guessing and the future in Portuguese: deve ter saído, será que, terá mudado — ACTFL Intermediate High: Interpersonal Communication
6. Portuguese passive voice: foi construída, vendem-se and everyday accidents — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpretive Reading
7. Reported speech in Portuguese: disse que ia, pediu que eu revisasse — ACTFL Intermediate High: Interpretive Listening
8. Portuguese pluperfect: tinha terminado and life stories — ACTFL Intermediate High: Presentational Writing
9. Talking about art in Portuguese: o que, o qual, cujo and describing a work — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Presentational Speaking
10. Portuguese for college and careers: personal statement, CV and interview — ACTFL Intermediate High: Presentational Writing
11. Argumentative writing in Portuguese: global issues, sources and connectors — ACTFL Intermediate High: Presentational Writing
12. Cultural comparisons in Portuguese: presentations, the Lusophone world and identity — ACTFL Intermediate High: Presentational Speaking

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