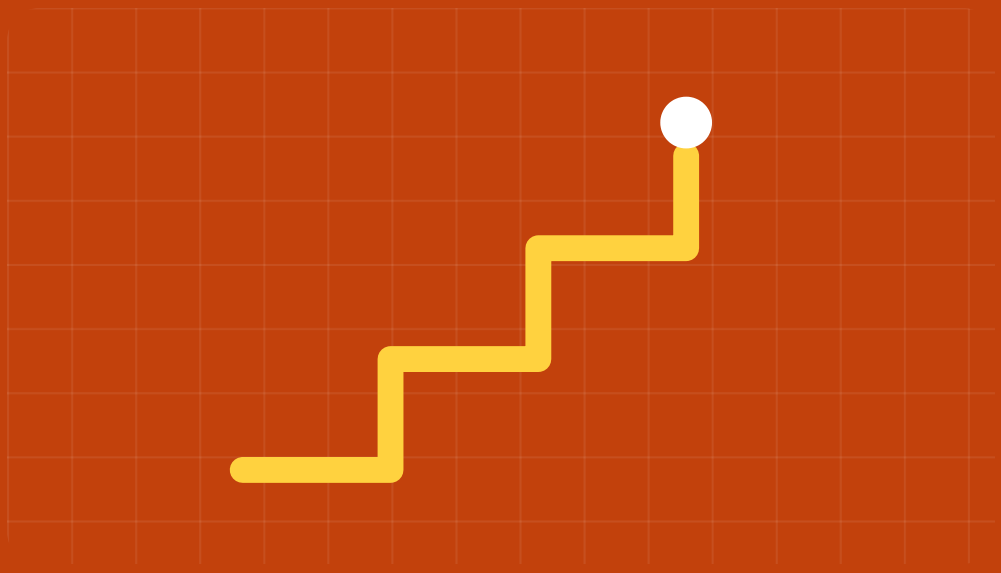
UpOnly Learning



LEVEL 5 · GRADES 9–10

FREE SAMPLE WORKBOOK

Learn Portuguese Level 5 · Grades 9–10

One step at a time. · Ages 14–16 · Free sample: 1 of 12 topics

UO-PTKIDS-L5

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.

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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 5 · GRADES 9–10

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Topic 1 · Portuguese indirect object pronouns: lhe, me, te and para ele **6**

Use me, te, lhe and nos as indirect objects with dar, emprestar, mandar, dizer, explicar and contar, use the everyday Brazilian pattern para + person (dei para ele, mandei para você), know that combined pronouns such as lho are rare in Brazil, and place the pronoun before the verb as Brazilians do in speech. ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication

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Portuguese indirect object pronouns: lhe, me, te and para ele

The student will use me, te and lhe as indirect objects with dar, emprestar, mandar, dizer, explicar and contar, use the everyday Brazilian pattern with para + person (dei para ele, mandei para você), know that combined pronouns such as lho are rare in Brazil and are replaced by a noun or by para + person (dei o livro para ela), and place the pronoun before the verb as Brazilians do in speech (me dá, te mando).

① Quick Check

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

1. Choose: Este presente é para ___. (me)

A meu **B** mim **C** eu **D** me

2. Look at the picture. Choose: Você pode ___ dar a chave? (to me)



A te **B** nos **C** me **D** lhe

3. Put the words in order: me / ela / deu / o livro

A Ela deu me o livro. **B** Ela o livro me deu. **C** Ela me deu o livro. **D** Me ela deu o livro.

4. In Brazilian speech, where does te go in Vou ligar amanhã?

A Before vou only **B** After amanhã **C** Between vou and ligar **D** After ligar, with a hyphen

5. Read: A: Você mandou o horário para o gerente? B: Mandei, mandei para ___ hoje cedo. Which word fits?

A o **B** dele **C** ele **D** lhe

6. What does Ele não me contou nada. mean?

A He did not tell me anything. **B** I did not tell him anything. **C** He does not tell me anything. **D** He told me everything.

4. What does Vou te devolver o dinheiro na sexta. mean?

A You will give me the money on Friday. **B** I will lend you money on Friday.

C I will give you back the money on Friday. **D** I gave you the money on Friday.

5. Choose: O pai dela deu um celular ___ ela.

A a para **B** por **C** de **D** para

6. Look at the picture. Choose: A gerente vai ___ dar o uniforme amanhã. (to me)



A te **B** me **C** nos **D** lhe

7. Why are combined pronouns like lho rarely heard in Brazil?

A They are only for questions. **B** They are past tense. **C** They sound rude.

D People use para + person.

② Learn It

Key words

- **me (mee)**: to me, for me
- **te (chee)**: to you, for you (friendly, used with você in Brazil)
- **lhe (lyee)**: to you, to him, to her (formal, mostly written)
- **nos (noos)**: to us
- **para mim / pra mim (PAH-rah MEEN / prah MEEN)**: to me, for me (after para)
- **para ele / pra ela (PAH-rah EH-lee / prah EH-lah)**: to him, to her (everyday speech)
- **emprestar (eyn-press-TAR)**: to lend
- **devolver (deh-vohl-VEHR)**: to give back
- **entregar (eyn-treh-GAR)**: to hand in, to deliver
- **mandar mensagem (mahn-DAR meyn-SAH-zheyn)**: to send a message
- **o carregador (oo kah-heh-gah-DOR)**: the charger
- **as anotações (ahs ah-noh-tah-SOYNS)**: the class notes
- **o recibo (oo heh-SEE-boo)**: the receipt
- **Me empresta? (mee eyn-PRESS-tah)**: Can you lend me? (everyday speech)

Warm-up

1. Review Level 4 object pronouns: hold up a book and ask Você viu o livro? The student answers Vi, eu vi ele or, in writing, Eu o vi.
2. Ask Me empresta seu lápis? and hand it over when the student says Te empresto or Claro. Ask in English: who receives the pencil? That person is the indirect object.

> *Você tem um lápis? Me empresta?*

Teach

1. Indirect objects answer to whom or for whom. Me, te and nos go before the verb in Brazilian speech: Ela me deu o livro. Eu te mando a foto. O professor nos explicou a lição. Starting a sentence with me or te is normal in Brazil: Me empresta o carregador? Te ligo mais tarde.

to whom	pronoun before the verb	everyday speech with para
to me	Ela me deu o livro.	Ela deu o livro pra mim.
to you (friend)	Eu te mando a foto.	Eu mando a foto pra você.
to him, to her, to you (formal)	Eu lhe agradeço. (formal)	Eu dei o livro pra ele / pra ela.
to us	Ele nos explicou a lição.	Ele explicou a lição pra gente.
to them	(rare in speech)	Mandei a mensagem pra eles.

2. Te is used with você in Brazilian speech: Você quer que eu te ajude? Lhe is formal and mostly written, often for o senhor or a senhora: Eu lhe agradeço.
3. For him, her and them, everyday Brazilian Portuguese uses para + person, often said pra: Dei o livro para ela. Mandei a foto pra eles. After para, use mim (not eu): Isso é para mim.
4. With two verbs, the pronoun goes between them in Brazil: Vou te mandar. Pode me emprestar?
5. Combined pronouns like lho (lhe + o) are rare in Brazil. Say the noun or use para: Dei o livro para ela, not Dei-lho.

> *Ela me deu o livro. Eu te mando a foto. Dei o livro para ela. O professor nos explicou a lição.*

Guided practice

1. Point to each picture and ask Você pode me emprestar...? The student answers Posso, te empresto or Claro, empresto pra você.



2. Ask about a third person: Você deu o livro para a Ana? The student answers Dei, dei o livro pra ela. Then ask the student to say it the formal written way where it fits: Eu lhe entreguei o recibo.

> *Você pode me emprestar o carregador? Posso, te empresto agora.*

Worked examples

Say it the everyday Brazilian way: I gave the calculator to her.



Dei a calculadora para ela (or pra ela). For him or her, Brazilians usually use para + person instead of lhe.

Ask a friend to lend you the charger.
Me empresta o carregador? (or Você pode me emprestar o carregador?) Me goes before the verb, even at the start, in Brazilian speech.

Watch for these mistakes

Mistake: Using eu after para: Isso é para eu.
Fix: After para, use mim: Isso é para mim. (Para eu appears only before an infinitive, and that is a topic for later.)

Mistake: Using combined pronouns from textbooks of Portugal: Dei-lho.
Fix: In Brazil people say the noun or use para: Dei o livro para ele.

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. What does Me empresta o carregador? mean?

A Can I lend you the charger? **B** Give me back the charger. **C** I lent you the charger.

D Can you lend me the charger?

> **Answer: D** Can you lend me the charger?
> **Why:** Me empresta?: lend me?

2. Read: Trabalho aos sábados numa loja de roupas. Ontem um cliente comprou uma camiseta, mas não tinha sacola. Minha chefe me deu uma sacola e eu entreguei a sacola para ele com o recibo. What did the customer not have?

A A T-shirt **B** Money **C** A bag **D** The receipt

> **Answer: C** A bag
> **Why:** Não tinha sacola.

3. What does Eu te mando a foto. mean?

A Send me the photo. **B** I sent him the photo. **C** I will send you the photo.

D You send me the photo.

> **Answer: C** I will send you the photo.
> **Why:** Te: to you.

4. How do you say this in Portuguese? This is for you.

A Isso é para lhe. **B** Isso é para te. **C** Isso é para você. **D** Isso é para tu.

> **Answer: C** Isso é para você.
> **Why:** Para + você.

5. Listen: Vou te devolver o dinheiro amanhã. What will the speaker give back? Choose A, B, C or D.



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

> **Answer: B**
> **Why:** It is picture B. Vou te devolver o dinheiro.

1. Say it with para: Eu te mando a foto.

A Eu mando a foto para você. **B** Eu mando para você a foto para. **C** Eu mando a foto para tu.

D Eu mando a foto para te.

> **Answer: A** Eu mando a foto para você.
> **Why:** Para + você.

2. Read: Minha amiga Júlia esqueceu o carregador em casa. Eu tinha dois, então emprestei um para ela na biblioteca. No fim do dia, ela me devolveu e me agradeceu. In emprestei um para ela, who is ela?

A The librarian **B** Júlia **C** The writer **D** The mom

> **Answer: B** Júlia
> **Why:** Para ela refers to Júlia.

3. Choose the pronoun: Ela ___ disse a verdade? (to you, a friend)

A te **B** lhe **C** nos **D** me

> **Answer: A** te
> **Why:** To a friend: te.

4. Read: Cliente: Pode me dar o recibo? Caixa: Claro, senhor. Eu já ___ entrego. Which word fits best for a formal answer?

A nos **B** te **C** lhe **D** me

> **Answer: C** lhe
> **Why:** A cashier speaking formally to a customer: lhe.

5. Read: Trabalho aos sábados numa loja de roupas. Ontem um cliente comprou uma camiseta, mas não tinha sacola. Minha chefe me deu uma sacola e eu entreguei a sacola para ele com o recibo. Why does the writer say para ele and not lhe?

A It is the everyday Brazilian way. **B** Para ele is past tense. **C** Lhe is only for women.

D Lhe means the bag.

> **Answer: A** It is the everyday Brazilian way.
> **Why:** Para + person is the everyday Brazilian pattern.

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. Put the words in order: te / eu / mando / a foto

A Te eu mando a foto. **B** Eu a foto te mando. **C** Eu mando te a foto. **D** Eu te mando a foto.

2. Listen and choose: Dei o livro para ela ontem. When did the speaker give the book?

A Last week **B** Tomorrow **C** Yesterday **D** Today

3. Read: A and B are classmates. A: Você tem minhas anotações? B: Tenho. Amanhã ___ devolvo. Which word fits?

A nos **B** lhe **C** me **D** te

4. Your boss asks Você deu o recibo para a cliente? You did. What do you say?

A Dei, dei para mim. **B** Dei, dei-lho. **C** Dei, dei para lhe. **D** Dei, dei para ela.

5. Listen and choose: Vou te devolver as anotações na segunda. When will the notes be returned?

A Friday **B** Sunday **C** Monday **D** Today

6. What does Dei o livro para ela ontem. mean?

A I gave her the book yesterday. **B** She gave me the book yesterday.

C I will give her the book tomorrow. **D** I gave him the book yesterday.

7. Say it with para: Ela me deu o livro.

A Ela deu o livro para eu. **B** Ela deu o livro para mim. **C** Ela deu para o livro mim.

D Ela deu o livro para me.

8. How do you say this in Portuguese? My cousin told me everything.

A Eu contei tudo para minha prima. **B** Minha prima me contou tudo.

C Minha prima contou-me nada. **D** Minha prima te contou tudo.

9. Say it with para: O professor nos explicou a lição.

A O professor explicou para nos a lição. **B** O professor explicou a lição para nós a gente.

C O professor explicou a lição para nos. **D** O professor explicou a lição para a gente.

10. Listen and choose: A gerente nos deu o uniforme no primeiro dia. When did they get the uniform?

A Every week **B** On the first day **C** Next month **D** On the last day

Portuguese indirect object pronouns: lhe, me, te and para ele: Answers and explanations

① Quick Check

1. Choose: Este presente é para ___. (me)
   B mim
   After para: mim.

2. Look at the picture. Choose: Você pode ___ dar a chave? (to me)
   C me
   To me: me.

3. Put the words in order: me / ela / deu / o livro
   C Ela me deu o livro.
   Subject + me + verb + object.

4. In Brazilian speech, where does te go in Vou ligar amanhã?
   C Between vou and ligar
   Brazilians put the pronoun between the two verbs: vou te ligar.

5. Read: A: Você mandou o horário para o gerente? B: Mandei, mandei para ___ hoje cedo. Which word fits?
   C ele
   After para: ele.

6. What does Ele não me contou nada. mean?
   A He did not tell me anything.
   Não me contou: did not tell me.

7. What does Vou te devolver o dinheiro na sexta. mean?
   C I will give you back the money on Friday.
   Vou te devolver: I will give you back.

8. Choose: O pai dela deu um celular ___ ela.
   D para
   To her: para ela.

9. Look at the picture. Choose: A gerente vai ___ dar o uniforme amanhã. (to me)
   B me
   Between the verbs: vai me dar.

10. Why are combined pronouns like lho rarely heard in Brazil?
    D People use para + person.
    Dei o livro para ela replaces dei-lho.

④ You Try

1. Put the words in order: te / eu / mando / a foto
   D Eu te mando a foto.
   Te before the verb.

2. Listen and choose: Dei o livro para ela ontem. When did the speaker give the book?
   C Yesterday
   Ontem.

3. Read: A and B are classmates. A: Você tem minhas anotações? B: Tenho. Amanhã ___ devolvo. Which word fits?
   D te
   B returns them to a friend: te devolvo.

4. Your boss asks Você deu o recibo para a cliente? You did. What do you say?
   D Dei, dei para ela.
   Para + ela.

5. Listen and choose: Vou te devolver as anotações na segunda. When will the notes be returned?
   C Monday
   Na segunda.

6. What does Dei o livro para ela ontem. mean?
   A I gave her the book yesterday.
   Dei: I gave. Para ela: to her.

7. Say it with para: Ela me deu o livro.
   B Ela deu o livro para mim.
   Para + mim.

8. How do you say this in Portuguese? My cousin told me everything.
   B Minha prima me contou tudo.
   Me before contou.

9. Say it with para: O professor nos explicou a lição.
   D O professor explicou a lição para a gente.
   Para a gente (or pra gente) in speech.

10. Listen and choose: A gerente nos deu o uniforme no primeiro dia. When did they get the uniform?
    B On the first day
    No primeiro dia.

THE FULL WORKBOOK

Keep going with the full Learn Portuguese workbook

You just tried one topic. The full Level 5 · Grades 9–10 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 indirect object pronouns: lhe, me, te and para ele	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
2. Portuguese tenho feito vs fiz: the present perfect and life experiences	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
3. Portuguese present subjunctive: quero que você, espero que, tomara que	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
4. Portuguese subjunctive with feelings, advice and doubt: é importante que, duvido que	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Writing
5. Formal requests in Portuguese: o senhor, a senhora, at the doctor and on signs	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpretive Listening
6. Portuguese conditional: eu gostaria, poderia, o que você faria?	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Speaking
7. Por vs para in Portuguese: pelo, pela and when to use each	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpretive Reading
8. Narrating the past in Portuguese: perfeito, imperfeito and estava fazendo	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Writing
9. Portuguese for part-time jobs: job interviews, precisa-se and formal emails	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Writing
10. Giving opinions in Portuguese: acho que, não acho que and debate phrases	ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpersonal Communication
11. Portuguese future subjunctive: quando eu tiver, se você puder	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Speaking
12. Portuguese reading comprehension: articles and formal letters	ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpretive Reading

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