UNIT 22

In the last unit we dealt with the concepts of 'used to' and/or 'would' in -ar type verbs. In this unit we will deal with these concepts in -er and -ir type verbs.

1. Listen to these verb forms.
   a. (    )  (    )
   b. (    )  (    )
   c. (    )  (    )
   d. (    )  (    )

2. You may recognize the stems of these verbs but you probably do not recognize their ending. Here is the ending. Listen and repeat.
   (    )  (    )x  (    )x  (    )x

3. Now let's attach this ending to the stems of four verbs, as we did in frame 1, above. This time you should repeat.
   a. (    )x  (    )x
   b. (    )x  (    )x
   c. (    )x  (    )x
   d. (    )x  (    )x

4. Now let's attach the ending to four more verbs. Listen and repeat.
   a. (    )  (    )x  (    )x
   b. (    )  (    )x  (    )x
   c. (    )  (    )x  (    )x
   d. (    )  (    )x  (    )x

5. The ending that we have been dealing with looks like this in print: -ia.
   (    )x  (    )x  (    )x

6. It can be attached to the stem of -er type verbs.
   a. (    )x  (    )x
   b. (    )x  (    )x
   c. (    )x  (    )x
   d. (    )x  (    )x
7. It can also be attached to the stem of -\textit{ir} type verbs.
   a. \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
   b. \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
   c. \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
   d. \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\

8. This is what the four -\textit{er} type verbs in frame 6 look like with this ending attached.
   a. Stem \textbf{beb\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = bebia
   b. Stem \textbf{com\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = comia
   c. Stem \textbf{escr\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = escr\textendash
   d. Stem \textbf{receb\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = receibia

   a. bebia \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
   b. comia \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
   c. escr\textendash \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
   d. recebia \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\

10. This is what the four -\textit{ir} type verbs in frame 7 look like with this ending attached.
    a. Stem \textbf{dorm\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = dormia
    b. Stem \textbf{rep\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = repetia
    c. Stem \textbf{dirig\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = dirigia
    d. Stem \textbf{abr\textendash} plus ending -\textit{ia} = abria

11. Now, repeat again.
    a. dormia \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
    b. repetia \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
    c. dirigia \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\
    d. abria \( \_ ) x \ ( \_ ) x \\

12. The -\textit{ia} ending signifies 'used to' or 'would' for -\textit{er}
    and -\textit{ir} type verbs, just as -\textit{ava} does for -\textit{ar} type verbs.
    Thus the form \textbf{comia} can be translated as 'used to eat'
    or 'would eat' and the form \textbf{dormia} can be translated
    as 'used to sleep' or 'would sleep'.
13. How would you translate this form? Listen.
   ( ) ( )
(used to/would eat)

14. How would you translate this form?
   ( ) ( )
(used to/would write)

15. How about this form?
   ( ) ( )
(used to/would open)

16. And this form?
   ( ) ( )
(used to/would repeat)

17. And this one?
   ( ) ( )
(used to/would drive)

18. And this one?
   ( ) ( )
(used to/would receive)

19. Here are the neutral forms of many of the -er and -ir type verbs that you have learned so far. Run through this list aloud, with the tape, to refresh your memory and also to prepare yourself for the frames that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>( )x</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>( )x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td></td>
<td>dormir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beber</td>
<td></td>
<td>repetir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escrever</td>
<td></td>
<td>dirigir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esquecer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>abrir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chover</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>preferir</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saber</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>sentir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receber</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>sair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fazer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>cair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conhecer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>ir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acentecer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ler</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. Now, we will take just the -er type verbs from the above list and we will practice them in their 'used to/would' forms.
   a. comia ( )x ( )x
   b. bebia ( )x ( )x
   c. escrevia ( )x ( )x
   d. esquecia ( )x ( )x
   e. chovia ( )x ( )x
   f. sabia ( )x ( )x
   g. recebia ( )x ( )x
   h. fazia ( )x ( )x
   i. conhecia ( )x ( )x
   j. acontecia ( )x ( )x

21. The 'used to/would' form for ler ('read') may seem strange to you since it is so short.
    lia ( )x ( )x

22. However, this form follows the same pattern as the others: the stem l- is followed by the ending -ia.
    lia ( )x ( )x

23. Now we will take the -ir type verbs from the above list and we will practice saying their 'used to/would' forms.
   a. dormia ( )x ( )x
   b. repetia ( )x ( )x
   c. dirigia ( )x ( )x
   d. abria ( )x ( )x
   e. preferia ( )x ( )x
   f. sentia ( )x ( )x
   g. saía ( )x ( )x
   h. caía ( )x ( )x
   i. ia ( )x ( )x

24. If items (g) and (h) seem a bit strange to you it is only because of their stems. Their stems are relatively short, and they end in a vowel. The stems are sa- and ca-.
    sa-ia ( )x ( )x
    ca-ia ( )x ( )x

22.4
25. Item (i) may seem to lack a stem, and perhaps it does, but the form is complete. It is the 'used to/would' form for the verb ir. (When you remove the ir portion to look for a stem, you realize immediately that there is nothing left. No stem to attach ia to. So the ending ia becomes the whole form.)

   ia ( )x ( )x

26. The forms that we have been practicing are both I-forms and he-forms. The form dormia, for example, is the form that is called for when you want to say 'I used to/would sleep' and it is also the form that is called for when you want to say 'He' or 'You' or 'Maria' or 'the Ambassador used to/would sleep'.

Practice I (Recorded)

Learn how to say these short, paired sentences.

1. I used to eat a lot. (Eu comia muito.)
2. I would eat everything. (Eu comia tudo.)
3. I used to leave early. (Eu saía cedo.)
4. I would leave at six. (Eu saía às seis.)
5. He used to sleep a lot. (Ele dormia muito.)
6. He would sleep 10 hours. (Ele dormia dez horas.)
7. He used to fall asleep early. (Ele dormia cedo.)
8. He would fall asleep at nine. (Ele dormia às nove.)
9. She used to read a lot. (Ela lia muito.)
10. She would read until midnight. (Ela lia até a meia-noite.)
11. It used to rain a lot there. (Chovia muito lá.)
12. It would rain every day. (Chovia todos os dias.)
13. He used to drive a lot. (Ele dirigia muito.)
14. He would drive every day. (Ele dirigia todos os dias.)
15. He used to go to the movies a lot. (Ele ia muito ao cinema.)
16. He'd go everyday. (Ele ia todos os dias.)

22.5
Practice II (Recorded)

Now, be sure you can say these pairs of sentences.

1. John wouldn't go to the beach. (João não ia à praia.)
   He'd go to the mountains. (Ele ia às montanhas.)

2. I wouldn't drink coke. (Eu não bebia Coca-cola.)
   I'd drink other soft drinks. (Eu bebia outros refrigerantes.)

3. I wouldn't read 'The News'.
   But I would always read 'The Post'. (Eu não lia 'The News'.)
   (Mas eu sempre lia 'The Post'.)

4. Jorge wouldn't go out with Yara.
   But he would always go out with Sandra, yes, indeed!
   (Jorge não saía com a Yara.)
   (Mas ele sempre saía com a Sandra, claro!)

5. Yara wouldn't go through (A Yara não ia por Brasília.)
   (por) Brasilia.
   She'd go directly to Rio. (Ela ia diretamente ao Rio.)

6. He wouldn't forget just his book.
   He'd forget everything. (Ele não esquecia só o livro.)
   (Ele esquecia tudo.)

7. The holiday wouldn't fall on Monday.
   It would fall on the weekend. (O feriado não caía na segunda.)
   (Caía no fim de semana.)

Practice III (Recorded)

Now make sure you can say these. Notice how easily the words 'always' and 'never' fit into these situations.

1. I always used to leave (Eu sempre saía cedo.) early.
   My wife would never leave early. (Minha esposa nunca saía cedo.)
2. I used to always sleep late.  (Eu sempre dormia até tarde.)
   My son would never sleep late.  (O meu filho nunca dormia até tarde.)
3. I would always forget.  (Eu sempre esquecia.)
   Yara would never forget.  (A Yara nunca esquecia.)
4. I would always drink Coke.  (Eu sempre bebia Coca-cola.)
   Yara would never drink Coke.  (A Yara nunca bebia Coca-cola.)
5. I always used to receive a letter.  (Eu sempre recebia uma carta.)
   Yara would never receive a letter.  (A Yara nunca recebia carta.)
6. I would always go downtown.  (Eu sempre ia ao centro.)
   Yara would never go downtown.  (A Yara nunca ia ao centro.)
7. I always used to do that.  (Eu sempre fazia isso.)
   Yara never used to do that.  (A Yara nunca fazia isso.)

Practice IV  (Recorded)

Do this question and answer practice either with your teacher or with a fellow student. This type of practice is designed for you to take the English of one column and put it into Portuguese while your partner does the same thing with the other column. Each of you can easily check the translation of the other by referring to your own column. When finished, trade columns with your partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Did you use to eat a lot?  (Vocês comia muito?) | Yes, I did.  
   (Comia, sim.)             |

22.7
2. Did you use to go out with Yara?
   (Saía, sim.)
   Yes, I did.

3. Did you use to know Sandra?
   (Conhecia, sim.)
   Yes, I did.

4. Would you sleep till noon?
   (Dormia, sim.)
   Yes, I would.

5. Would you read till midnight?
   (Lia, sim.)
   Yes, I would.

6. Would you take a drive?
   (Fazia, sim.)
   Yes, I would.

7. Would John forget?
   (Esquecia, sim.)
   Yes, he would.

8. Would Barbara go on Varig?
   (Ia, sim.)
   Yes, she would.

9. Would Sonia drink coffee?
   (Bebia, sim.)
   Yes, she would.

10. Would it rain a lot?
    (Chovia, sim.)
    Yes, it would.

27. Now let’s examine the we-form. Here is the ending for the we-form.
    ( ) ( ) x ( ) x

28. Here are several examples of the we-form.
    a. ( ) ( ) x ( ) x
    b. ( ) ( ) x ( ) x
    c. ( ) ( ) x ( ) x
    d. ( ) ( ) x ( ) x

29. Here are the same examples in print. Repeat again.
    a. dormíamos ( ) x ( ) x
    b. repetíamos ( ) x ( ) x
    c. comíamos ( ) x ( ) x
    d. bebíamos ( ) x ( ) x

22.8
30. So, how would you say 'we used to eat'? (comíamos)
Verify: (   )x

31. How would you say 'we used to repeat'? (repetíamos)
Verify: (   )x

32. How would you say 'we used to receive'? (recebíamos)
Verify: (   )x

33. How about 'we used to know'? (conhecer) (conhecíamos)
Verify: (   )x

34. And how about 'we used to leave'? (saír) (saíamos)
Verify: (   )x

35. How would you say 'we used to read'? (ler) (líamos)
Verify: (   )x

36. Now let's look at the they-form. Here is just the ending for the they-form. Do not repeat yet.
(   ) (   )

37. Here are several examples of the they-form. Do not repeat yet.
a. (   ) (   )
b. (   ) (   )
c. (   ) (   )
d. (   ) (   )

38. The ending for these forms is composed of the stressed vowel ɪ plus the unstressed diphthong ɐo. Standard spelling doesn't show us everything that we would like it to show us, so with a view towards good pronunciation let us temporarily visualize this ending as follows:

ɪ + ɐo = ɪɐo
39. Repeat this sequence from the tape.
   (í)x  (í)x
   (ão)x  (ão)x

   Slowly: (í ão)x  (í ão)x
   Normal: (íão)x  (íão)x

40. This is what the ending looks like in standard spelling. Repeat as you just did.
   iam  ( )x  ( )x  ( )x

41. Now repeat the following they-forms from the tape.
   a. ( )x  ( )x
   b. ( )x  ( )x
   c. ( )x  ( )x
   d. ( )x  ( )x

42. Here are the same four forms in print. Repeat again.
   a. dormiam  ( )x  ( )x
   b. repetiam  ( )x  ( )x
   c. comiam  ( )x  ( )x
   d. bebiam  ( )x  ( )x

43. What is the form for 'they used to/would sleep'?
   (dormiam)
   Verify: ( )x

44. What is the form for 'they used to/would eat'?
   (comiam)
   Verify: ( )x

45. What is the form for 'they used to/would open'?
   (abriam)
   Verify: ( )x

46. How about the form for 'they used to know'?
   (Neutral form = saber)
   (sabiam)
   Verify: ( )x

22.10
47. How about the form for 'they used to do, or make'?
   (Neutral form = fazer)
   (faziam)
   Verify: ( )x

48. How about 'they would write'?
   (Neutral form = escrever)
   (escreviam)
   Verify: ( )x

49. And, finally, what is the form for 'they would leave'?
   (Neutral form = sair)
   (saíam)
   Verify: ( )x

Practice V  (Recorded)

Learn how to say the following short sentences.

1. They used to sleep a lot.
   (Eles dormiam muito.)
   They would sleep until noon.
   (Eles dormiam até o meio-dia.)

2. They used to eat a lot.
   (Eles comiam muito.)
   They would eat all day.
   (Eles comiam o dia todo.)

3. They used to go out a lot.
   (Eles saíam muito.)
   They would go out together.
   (Eles saíam juntos.)

4. We used to go to the beach.
   (Nós íamos à praia.)
   We would go there every day.
   (Nós íamos lá todos os dias.)

5. We used to get lots of news about him.
   (Nós recebíamos muitas notícias dele.)
   We would get news every day.
   (Nós recebíamos notícias todos os dias.)

6. We used to drink lots of coffee.
   (Nós bebíamos muito café.)
   We would drink [it] every day.
   (Nós bebíamos todos os dias.)
Practice VI  (Recorded)

Now learn how to say these sentences which utilize negatives
and 'always' and 'never'.

1. We used to go directly to New York.
   We wouldn't go through (por) Philadelphia.
   \( \text{(Nós íamos diretamente a Nova York.)} \)
   \( \text{(Nós não íamos por Filadélfia.)} \)

2. We used to always read 'O Jornal'.
   We would never read 'The Post'.
   \( \text{(Nós sempre líamos 'O Jornal'.)} \)
   \( \text{(Nós nunca líamos 'The Post'.)} \)

3. They would always go to the mountains.
   They would never go to the beach.
   \( \text{(Eles sempre iam às montanhas.)} \)
   \( \text{(Eles nunca iam à praia.)} \)

4. They would always open late.
   They would never open before ten.
   \( \text{(Eles sempre abriam tarde.)} \)
   \( \text{(Eles nunca abriam antes das dez.)} \)

5. They would always drink coffee.
   They would not drink Coke.
   \( \text{(Eles sempre bebiam café.)} \)
   \( \text{(Eles não bebiam Coca-cola.)} \)

6. We always used to leave at noon.
   We would never leave earlier.
   \( \text{(Nós sempre saíamos ao meio-dia.)} \)
   \( \text{(Nós nunca saíamos mais cedo.)} \)

7. They would always eat at home.
   They would never eat in a restaurant.
   \( \text{(Eles sempre comiam em casa.)} \)
   \( \text{(Eles nunca comiam no restaurante.)} \)

22.12
Practice VII (Recorded)

Practice these questions and answers so that you can do them in class without reference to the printed Portuguese. In this practice 'you' = *os senhores*.

1. Did you use to sleep late?  
   -- -- Yes, we did.  
   (Os senhores dormiam até tarde?)  
   (Dormíamos, sim.)

2. Did you use to go out a lot?  
   -- -- No, we didn't.  
   (Os senhores saíam muito?)  
   (Não, não saíamos.)

3. Would you eat in the restaurant across the street?  
   -- -- Yes, we would.  
   (Os senhores comiam no restaurante em frente?)  
   (Comíamos, sim.)

4. Would you go on Pan Am?  
   -- -- No, we wouldn't.  
   (Os senhores iam pela Pan Am?)  
   (Não, não íamos.)

5. Did you (use to) know his daughter?  
   -- -- Yes, we did.  
   (Os senhores conheciam a filha dele?)  
   (Conhecíamos, sim.)

6. Would you go to the movies?  
   -- -- No, we wouldn't.  
   (Os senhores iam ao cinema?)  
   (Não, não íamos.)

7. Did you (use to) write lots of letters?  
   -- -- Yes, we did.  
   (Os senhores escreviam muitas cartas?)  
   (Escrevíamos, sim.)
DIALOG

In this unit we are presenting not one dialog but rather a series of two line exchanges, all of which start out pretty much the same way. You are to work them all in the usual way then pick any that may be applicable to you and make them a part of you. We hope that by this time you feel free to check with your instructor or perhaps a dictionary for limited, additional vocabulary that you need in order to adapt the materials we give you to your own personal circumstances.

Exchange No. 1

Professor

fazia

used to do

Eduardo

Edward

O que é que você fazia antes, Eduardo?

What did you use to do, Eduardo?

Edward

c company, firm

particular

private

Eu trabalhava para uma empresa particular.

I used to work for a private company.

vendia

(neutral form = vender)

used to sell

os seguros

insurance

Eu vendia seguros.

I sold (used to sell) insurance.
Exchange No. 2

Professor

O que é que você fazia lá em Buffalo, Marcos?

What did you use to do there in Buffalo, Mark?

Marcos

local

Eu escrevia para um jornal local.

I used to write for a local newspaper.

Exchange No. 3

Professor

O que é que a senhora fazia em Minnesota, dona Lúcia?

What did you use to do in Minnesota, Miss Barnes?

Dona Lúcia

era

ensinava (neutral form = ensinar)

a história

Eu era professora. Eu ensinava história.

I used to be a teacher. I taught history.

Exchange No. 4

Professor

Ricardo

a Alemanha

O que é que você fazia na Alemanha, Ricardo?

What did you use to do in Germany, Dick?

Ricardo

a Alemanha

O que é que você fazia na Alemanha, Ricardo?

What did you use to do in Germany, Dick?

---

1Era is the 'used to/would' form for ser. Its shape is irregular. Often the most convenient English equivalent is simply 'was'.
Ricardo

o funcionário
consular
Eu era funcionário da Seção Consular.

I was an officer in the Consular Section.

Exchange No. 5

Professor

o departamento
department

O que é que você fazia no Departamento de Estado, Ângela?

What did you do (used to do) in the State Department, Angela?

Professor

O que é que vocês faziam nos fins de semana, Inês?

What would you do on weekends, Inez?

Inês

às vezes
fora
Nós íamos à praia e às vezes comíamos fora.

at times
out (side)
We would go to the beach and at times we'd eat out.
EXPANSION EXERCISES

Common Names
First, review the following common names, all of which have already appeared in this book. Repeat aloud as you follow along with the tape.

Male                      Female
Paulo                      Yara
José                       Maria
Roberto                    Sandra
João                       Sônia
Jorge                      Bárbara
Geraldo                    Luísa
Eduardo                    Lúcia
Marcos                     Ângela
Ricardo                    Inês
Luís                       Glória
Carlos                     Ana

Expansion Exercise 1 (Recorded)
Here are several more common names that you will run across sooner or later. Since these are new, they are recorded twice each. Repeat aloud.

Male                      Female
Sérgio                     Tância
Antônio                    Vânia
Gustavo                    Carmen
Cláudio                    Lourdes
Henrique                   Margarida
Alberto                    Regina
Emílio                     Cláudia
Mário                      Beatriz
Fernando                   Raquel, Rachel
Sebastião                  Denise
Expansion Exercise 2 (Recorded)

Many times given names appear in pairs. Repeat the following
common combinations.

**Female**          **Male**
Ana Maria          Luís Sérgio
Maria Lúcia        Afonso Henrique
Ana Helena         João Carlos
Regina Lúcia       Francisco José
Vera Maria         Carlos Fernando
Teresa Cristina    Luís Antônio
Maria Helena       José Luís
Maria Luísa        Antônio Jorge
Maria Teresa       José Carlos

Expansion Exercise 3 (Recorded)

Here are some opportunities to use some additional forms of
the verb *vender*. Practice saying these short sentences until
you can translate them easily from the English.

I. A. O senhor vai vender o seu carro? Are you going to sell your car?

B. Eu já vendi. I already sold it.

A. Quando o senhor vendeu? When did you sell it?

B. Vendi ontem. I sold it yesterday.

II. A. Nós já vendemos a casa. We already sold our house.

B. Quando é que os senhores venderam?

A. Vendemos segunda-feira. We sold it Monday.
III. A. Luís vendia seguros.  
B. Júlio vendia carros.  
C. E eu, quando era menino, vendia jornais.

Luís used to sell insurance.  
Júlio used to sell cars.  
And I, when I was a lad, used to sell newspapers.

Translations

Be prepared to do this practice with another student or with your teacher. Each of you should take a column for your own and work within that column. As you transpose the English of your column into Portuguese you can also be checking the Portuguese responses being given by your partner.

1. What did you [use to] do in London?  
   (Eu era funcionário da Seção Consular.)
   (O que é que o senhor fazia em Londres?)
   I was an officer in the Consular Section.

2. (O que é que o senhor fazia na Embaixada?)  
   I worked in the Political Section.  
   (Eu trabalhava na Seção Política.)

3. What did you [use to] do in Florida?  
   (Eu ia à praia todos os dias.)  
   (O que é que a senhora fazia na Flórida?)  
   I'd go to the beach everyday.

4. (O que é que a senhora fazia em Buffalo?)  
   I was a teacher. I taught.  
   (Eu era professora. Eu ensinava.)  
   What did you [use to] do in Buffalo?
5. What did you [use to] do in the office? (O que é que o senhor fazia no escritório?)
   (Eu fazia de tudo. Trabalhava o dia todo.) I would do everything. I'd work all day.

6. (O que é que o senhor fazia nos fins de semana?) What did you [use to] do on weekends?
   I wouldn't do anything. (Eu não fazia nada. Eu descansava.)

7. Mario was an Embassy official. (O Mário era funcionário da Embaixada.)
   (O que é que ele fazia?) What did he do?
   He worked [used to] in the Political Section. (Trabalhava na Seção Política.)

8. (O senhor Watson era professor.) Mr. Watson used to be a teacher.
   Where did he [use to] teach? (Onde ele ensinava?)
   (Ensinava em Cornell.) He taught at Cornell.

9. Marcos was a teacher. (O Marcos era professor.)
   (O que é que ele ensinava?) What did he [use to] teach?
   He taught history. (Ele ensinava história.)

10. Alice was a secretary. (Alice era secretária.)
    (O que é que ela fazia?) What did she do?
    She'd type all day. (Ela batia à máquina o dia todo.)
11. (Raquel era secretária. Ela trabalhava na Seção Consular.)
Did she [customarily] speak Spanish?
(Falava, sim.)
Raquel was a secretary. She used to work in the Consular Section.
(Ela falava espanhol?)
Yes, she did.

12. Tania used to be a secretary too. She worked in Brazil.
(Ela gostava?)
Yes, she did.
(Tânia era secretária também. Ela trabalhava no Brasil.)
Did she [use to] like it?
(Gostava, sim.)

13. (Eu era professor. Eu ensinava em Denver.)
Did you like it?
(Não, não gostava.)
I used to be a teacher. I taught in Denver.
(Você gostava?)
No, I didn't.

14. I used to work for a private company.
(O que é que você fazia?)
I was the president.
(Eu trabalhava para uma empresa particular.)
What did you [use to] do?
(Eu era o presidente.)

15. He used to be good.
(Ele era bom.)
And he still is!
(Ele ainda é, viu?)

16. (Ele era solteiro.)
He was a bachelor.
(Ele ainda é, viu?)
And he still is!

17. His English used to be terrible.
(O inglês dele era péssimo.)
And it still is!
(E ainda é, viu?)
18. (O português dela era ótimo.)
   And it still is!
   Her Portuguese was great.
   (E ainda é, viu?)

19. Sergio was a sleepyhead.
    (E ele ainda é, viu?)
    And he still is!
    (Sérgio era dorminhoco.)

20. (Alberto era casado.)
    And he still is!
    Albert was married.
    (E ainda é, viu?)