

# a **FREQUENCY** dictionary of **PORTUGUESE**

core vocabulary for learners

**Mark Davies**

**Ana Maria Raposo Preto-Bay**

- Practical: the top 5,000 most frequently used Portuguese words
- Learner friendly: gives you the core vocabulary for Portuguese quickly
- Useful: 30 thematic boxes give the top words for a specific topic

# A Frequency Dictionary of Portuguese

*A Frequency Dictionary of Portuguese* is an invaluable tool for all learners of Portuguese, providing a list of the 5,000 most frequently used words in the language.

Based on a 20-million-word corpus evenly divided between spoken, fiction and non-fiction texts from both Portugal and Brazil, the dictionary provides the user with a detailed frequency-based list, as well as alphabetical and part of speech indexes.

All entries in the rank frequency list feature the English equivalent, a sample sentence with English translation and an indication of major genre variation. The dictionary also contains 30 thematically organized lists of frequently used words on a variety of topics, such as animals, weather, materials, and family terms.

*A Frequency Dictionary of Portuguese* is an engaging and efficient resource enabling students of all levels to get the most out of their study of vocabulary.

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*Core vocabulary for learners*

**Mark Davies and Ana Maria Raposo Preto-Bay**

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## Series preface

There is a growing consensus that frequency information has a role to play in language learning. Data derived from corpora allows the frequency of individual words and phrases in a language to be determined. That information may then be incorporated into language learning. In this series, the frequency of words in large corpora is presented to learners to allow them to use frequency as a guide in their learning. In providing such a resource, we are both bringing students closer to real language (as opposed to textbook language, which often distorts the frequencies of features in a language, see Ljung 1990) and providing the possibility for students to use frequency as a guide for vocabulary learning. In addition we are providing information on differences between frequencies in spoken and written language as well as, from time to time, frequencies specific to certain genres.

Why should one do this? Nation (1990) has shown that the 4,000–5,000 most frequent words account for up to 95 per cent of a written text and the 1,000 most frequent words account for 85 per cent of speech. While Nation's results were for English, they do at least present the possibility that, by allowing frequency to be a general guide to vocabulary learning, one task facing learners – to acquire a lexicon which will serve them well on most occasions most of the time – could be achieved quite easily. While frequency alone may never act as the sole guide for a learner, it is nonetheless a very good guide, and one which may produce rapid results. In short, it seems rational to prioritize learning the words one is likely to hear and use most often. That is the philosophy behind this series of dictionaries.

The information in these dictionaries is presented in a number of formats to allow users to access the data in different ways. So, for example, if you would prefer not to simply drill down through the word frequency list, but would rather focus on verbs, the part of speech index will allow you to focus on just the most frequent verbs. Given that verbs typically account for 20 per cent of all words in a language, this may be a good strategy. Also, a focus on function words may be equally rewarding – 60 per cent of speech in English is composed of a mere 50 function words.

We also hope that the series provides information of use to the language teacher. The idea that frequency information may have a role to play in syllabus design is not new (see, for example, Sinclair and Renouf 1988). However, to date it has been difficult for those teaching languages other than English to use frequency information in syllabus design because of a lack of data. While English has long been well provided with such data, there has been a relative paucity of such material for other languages. This series aims to provide such information so that the benefits of the use of frequency information in syllabus design can be explored for languages other than English.

We are not claiming, of course, that frequency information should be used slavishly. It would be a pity if teachers and students failed to notice important generalizations across the lexis presented in these dictionaries. So, for example, where one pronoun is more frequent than another, it would be problematic if a student felt they had learned all pronouns when



they had learned only the most frequent pronoun. Our response to such issues in this series is to provide indexes to the data from a number of perspectives. So, for example, a student working down the frequency list who encounters a pronoun can switch to the part of speech list to see what other pronouns there are in the dictionary and what their frequencies are. In short, by using the lists in combination a student or teacher should be able to focus on specific words and groups of words. Such a use of the data presented here is to be encouraged.

Tony McEnery and Paul Rayson  
Lancaster, 2005

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## Abbreviations

Meaning	Example
<b>aj</b> adjective	<b>2116 nu</b> <i>aj</i> nude, naked
<b>av</b> adverb	<b>941 cedo</b> <i>av</i> early, soon
<b>at</b> article	<b>7 um</b> <i>at</i> a
<b>BP</b> Brazilian Portuguese	<b>3851 camisola</b> <i>nf</i> nightgown [BP], sweater [EP]
<b>cj</b> conjunction	<b>647 porém</b> <i>cj</i> however, though
<b>EP</b> European Portuguese	<b>3389 golo</b> <i>nm</i> goal (soccer, football) [EP]
<b>f</b> feminine	<b>3016 cabra</b> <i>nmf</i> goat (F), Guy (M)
<b>i</b> interjection	<b>3940 adeus</b> <i>i</i> goodbye
<b>m</b> masculine	<b>3169 cura</b> <i>nmf</i> cure (F), curate (M)
<b>neut</b> neuter	<b>44 isso</b> <i>pn</i> that (NEUT)
<b>nc</b> noun – common	<b>3462 concorrente</b> <i>nc</i> competitor
<b>nf</b> noun – feminine	<b>563 doença</b> <i>nf</i> illness
<b>nm</b> noun – masculine	<b>958 rapaz</b> <i>nm</i> young man, kid
<b>nmf</b> noun – masc/fem (different meanings)	<b>923 corte</b> <i>nmf</i> cut (m), court (f)
<b>num</b> number	<b>3269 dezoito</b> <i>num</i> eighteen
<b>obj</b> object	<b>183 nós</b> <i>pn</i> we, us (OBJ = nos)
<b>pl</b> plural	<b>2769 cinza</b> <i>nf</i> ashes (PL)
<b>prp</b> preposition	<b>41 até</b> <i>prp</i> until, even, up to
<b>pn</b> pronoun	<b>489 ninguém</b> <i>pn</i> no one
<b>sg</b> singular	<b>466 tu</b> <i>pron</i> you (SG)
<b>v</b> verb	<b>195 achar</b> <i>v</i> to find, think, suppose

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## Introduction

### The value of a frequency dictionary of Portuguese

What is the value of a frequency dictionary for language teachers and learners? Why not simply rely on the vocabulary lists in a course textbook? The short answer is that although a typical textbook provides some thematically-related vocabulary in each chapter (foods, illnesses, transportation, clothing, etc.), there is almost never any indication of which of these words the student is most likely to encounter in actual conversation or texts. In fact, sometimes the words are so infrequent in actual texts that the student may never encounter them again in the “real world”, outside of the test for that particular chapter.

While the situation for the classroom learner is sometimes bleak with regards to vocabulary acquisition, it can be equally as frustrating for independent learners. These individuals may pick up a work of fiction or a newspaper and begin to work through the text word for word, as they look up unfamiliar words in a dictionary. Yet there is often the uncomfortable suspicion on the part of such learners that their time could be maximized if they could simply begin with the most common words in Portuguese, and work progressively through the list.

Finally, frequency dictionaries can be a valuable tool for language teachers. It is often the case that students enter into an intermediate language course with deficiencies in terms of their vocabulary. In these cases, the teacher often feels frustrated, because there doesn't seem to be any systematic way to bring less advanced students up to speed. With a frequency dictionary, however, the teacher could assign remedial students to work through the list and fill in gaps in their vocabulary, and they would know that the students are using their time in the most effective way possible.

### What is in this dictionary?

This frequency dictionary is designed to meet the needs of a wide range of language students and teachers, as well as those who are interested in the

computational processing of Portuguese. The main index contains the 5,000 most common words in Portuguese, starting with such basic words as *o* and *de*, and quickly progressing through to more intermediate and advanced words. Because the dictionary is based on the actual frequency of words in a large 20-million-word corpus (collection of texts) of many different types of Portuguese texts (fiction, non-fiction, and actual conversations), the user can feel comfortable that these are words that one is very likely to subsequently encounter in the “real world”.

In addition to providing a listing of the most frequent 5,000 words, the entries provide other information that should be of great use to the language learner. Each entry also shows the part of speech (noun, verb, etc.), a simple definition of the word in English, an actual example of the word in context (taken from the 45-million-word Corpus do Português; [www.corpusdoportugues.org](http://www.corpusdoportugues.org)), and a translation of the Portuguese sentence into English. Finally, the entries show whether the word is more common in spoken, fiction, newspaper, or academic texts, so that the learner acquires greater precision in knowing exactly when and where to use the word.

Aside from the main frequency listing, there are also indexes that sort the entries by alphabetical order and part of speech. The alphabetical index can be of great value to students who for example want to look up a word from a short story or newspaper article, and see how common the word is in general. The part of speech indexes could be of benefit to students who want to focus selectively on verbs, nouns, or some other part of speech. Finally, there are a number of thematically-related lists and lists related to common grammatical problems for beginning and intermediate students, all of which should enhance the learning experience. The expectation, then, is that this frequency dictionary will significantly maximize the efforts of a wide range of students and teachers who are involved in the acquisition of Portuguese vocabulary.

Previous frequency dictionaries of Portuguese

To date, there have been virtually no frequency dictionaries of Portuguese available in English-speaking countries. There have been small studies published in Portuguese (Maria Fernanda Bacelar do Nascimento et al., 1987), unpublished doctoral dissertations (Duncan, 1972), small studies based on poetry (Roche, 1975), short lists in academic publications (Kelly, 1970), and lists of idioms (Brown, 1951). There are also some resources in electronic form on the Internet, for those who know where to look and who want to convert raw text files. Yet if a teacher or student went to a bookstore at the present time and searched for any frequency dictionary of Portuguese that is in print, s/he would not find any.

The corpus

In order to have an accurate listing of the top 5,000 words in Portuguese, the first step is to create a robust and representative corpus of Portuguese. In terms of robustness, our 20-million-word corpus is much larger than the corpora used in any of the studies just mentioned. The texts were taken in large part from the 1900s portion of the Corpus do Português (www.corpusdoportugues.org), which contains 45 million words of text from the 1300s–1900s, and which we had previously created with a grant from the US National Endowment for the Humanities from 2004–06.

In terms of being representative, the corpus contains a much wider collection of registers and text types than that of any previous frequency dictionary

newspapers and magazines. In the latter case, we searched for “colloquial” words and phrases in Portuguese (e.g. *pra* instead of *para* ‘for, in order to’) to make sure that we had texts that had not been “cleaned up” too much, in which case they would not reflect actual spoken Portuguese. As indicated, the written texts represent equally-sized sub-corpora from fiction (mainly scanned from contemporary novels and downloaded from text archives), (online) newspapers, and academic texts (mainly online encyclopedias). In terms of the time period represented, virtually all of the texts are from 1970–2000, with nearly all of these from the 1990s. Finally, we should mention that the corpus was evenly divided between texts from Portugal and Brazil, for each of the four classes of texts just mentioned.

Annotating the data from the corpus

In order to create a useful and accurate listing of the top 5,000 words in Portuguese, the entire 20 million words of text needed to first be tagged and lemmatized. Tagging means that we assign a part of speech to each word in the corpus. In order to do this, we first obtained an electronic lexicon from Professor Elisabete Ranchhod at the University of Lisbon, as well as other materials from Professor Eckhard Bick of the Southern Denmark University. These materials contained nearly 1 million separate word forms, with their part of speech and lemma (where lemma refers to the “base word” or “dictionary headword” to which each individual form belongs). For example, the following are five word forms from one of the lexicons:

word form / lemma / part of speech (pos)

lápises / lápis / N:ms:mp  
tenho / ter / V:P1s  
francesa / francês / A:fs, N:fs

cedo / cedo / ADV  
duzentas / duzentos / DET+Num:Cfp

of Portuguese. As we see in Table 1, the corpus is divided between spoken (10%) and written (90%), and the written is evenly divided between fiction, newspaper, and academic.

As the table indicates, the two million words of spoken Portuguese come from conversation (such as the *Linguagem Falada* project in Brazil or the *Projecto Corpus de Referência do Português Contemporâneo* from Portugal) as well as transcripts of interviews in

In cases where there is just one lexicon entry for a given word form, then that form is easy to annotate (e.g. *tenho* = ter / verb\_present\_1sg). For many other word forms, however, a given word form has more than one entry in the lexicon. For example, *trabalho* “(the) work, I work” can either be [lemma = trabalho, pos = noun\_masc\_sg] or [lemma = trabalhar, pos = verb\_pres\_1sg]. Another example would be *limpa* “clean, 3sg cleans”, which can be

Table 1 Composition of 20-million-word corpus

	<i>no. of words</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>no. of words</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Portugal</i>
Spoken	0.338	Informal Conversation: Linguagem Falada (São Paulo <sup>2</sup> , Recife <sup>3</sup> )	0.437	Informal Conversation: CORDIAL-SIN <sup>4</sup> CRPC <sup>5</sup> Português Falado <sup>6</sup>
	0.462	Interviews	0.563	Interviews
<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>1.00</b>	
Fiction		~95 novels and short stories Most scanned; some from LacioWeb <sup>7</sup> and UFSC <sup>8</sup>		~175 novels and short stories Most scanned; small portion from U Aveiro (Portugal)
<b>6.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>		<b>3.00</b>	
News		1000s of articles (national, international, sports, culture, etc.) in seven newspapers (from São Paulo, Bahia, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Recife, Santa Catarina)		1000s of articles (national, international, sports, culture, etc.) in five newspapers (Publico, Expresso, Jornal [Lisbon], Beira and Leira)
<b>6.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>		<b>3.00</b>	
Academic	1.569	Enciclopédia Digital Master Online <sup>9</sup>	2.127	Enciclopédia Universal <sup>10</sup>
	1.431	LacioWeb <sup>7</sup>	0.873	Assorted academically- oriented websites from Portugal
<b>6.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>		<b>3.00</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>		<b>10.00</b>	

## Notes and sources

- 1 Size in millions of words
- 2 <http://www.fflch.usp.br/dlc/nurc/>
- 3 Sá, Maria, et al. (1996) *A Linguagem Falada Culta na Cidade do Recife*. Recife: Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.
- 4 [http://www.clul.ul.pt/sectores/cordialsin/projecto\\_cordialsin\\_corpus.html](http://www.clul.ul.pt/sectores/cordialsin/projecto_cordialsin_corpus.html)
- 5 [http://www.clul.ul.pt/sectores/projecto\\_crpc.html](http://www.clul.ul.pt/sectores/projecto_crpc.html)
- 6 [http://www.clul.ul.pt/sectores/projecto\\_portuguesfalado.html](http://www.clul.ul.pt/sectores/projecto_portuguesfalado.html)
- 7 <http://www.nilc.icmc.usp.br/lacioweb/index.htm>
- 8 <http://www.literaturabrasileira.ufsc.br/>
- 9 <http://www.encyclopedia.com.br/>
- 10 <http://www.universal.pt/eum/>

either [lemma = limpo, pos = adj\_fem\_sg] or [lemma=limpar, pos = verb\_pres\_3sg]. Such is the case for thousands of different word forms. In these cases, we used rules to tag the text. For example, in the case of *trabalho*, the tagger uses the

preceding definite article [*o*] to tag [*o trabalho*] as [lemma = trabalho, pos = noun\_masc\_sg], whereas it would use the preceding subject pronoun [*eu*] to tag [*eu trabalhho*] as [lemma = trabalhar, pos = verb\_pres\_1sg].

In many other cases, it is even more difficult than using simply rules to disambiguate the different lemma and parts of speech of a given word form, and in these cases we have used probabilistic information. For example, one of the most difficult classes of words to tag are past participles (e.g. *dito*, *controlado*, *ouvido*). The “rule-based” component of the tagger looks for a preceding form of *ter* or *haver* “to have” and identifies the word as the form of a verb; for example *tenho [escrito]* “I have written” is [lemma = escrever, pos = verb\_pp\_m\_sg]. In a case like *[periódico escrito]*, however, *escrito* can either be a past participle of the verb *escrever* (li o periódico escrito ontem “I read the newspaper (that was) written yesterday”) or it can have a more adjectival-like sense (“the *written* newspaper, as opposed to the electronic newspaper”). In cases such as these, we looked at the total number of cases where the past participle was preceded in the corpus by *ser* (which suggests a passive / verbal reading) or by *estar* (which suggests a resultative / adjectival reading). If the cases with *ser* were more common with this particular past participle, then ambiguous cases like [N + Past Part] (*periódico escrito*) would be marked as passive/verb. The fact that all of the data was stored in a relational database made this type of probabilistic tagging and lemmatization much easier to carry out than may have been possible with linear, word-by-word annotation.

One problem we face in lemmatizing words in Portuguese (assigning headwords) is spelling variation between Brazilian Portuguese [BP] and European Portuguese (EP, for the dialect spoken in Portugal). EP consonant clusters like *eléctrico*, *direcção*, and *ótimo* become simplified in BP (*elétrico*, *direção*, and *ótimo*), and diacritics over vowels in BP (*anônimo*, *idéia*, *frequente*, *vão*) are either dropped or different in EP (*anónimo*, *ideia*, *frequente*, *voo*). But since these are the same “word”, we wouldn’t want to have two different entries in the dictionary. In our list, we combine the two forms (e.g. EP *eléctrico*, BP *elétrico*) into one entry, and we use the EP spelling. Notice, however, that this standardized spelling is used just for the headword, but the original spelling of the word is retained in the sample sentence if it is from Brazil, e.g. #997: [eléctrico]: *A eletrólise ocorre quando uma corrente elétrica atravessa um composto químico*.

On the other hand, there are cases where the same “word” has a slightly different form. (e.g. BP

*controle* EP *controlo* ‘control’, BP *planejamento* EP *planeamento*, BP *registrar* / EP *registar* ‘to register’). Yet unlike the predictable spelling differences between the two dialects (EP –ct- becomes BP –t-: *eléctrico* / *elétrico*), differences like *registrar* / *registar* are not predictable or systematic (e.g. the {r} in BP (*registrar*) is not typically lost in EP). In these cases, we have kept the two separate entries (see the list “Differences between Brazilian and European Portuguese” in the frequency index).

In terms of the actual process used to annotate the corpus, the following are the steps that we followed. First, we acquired and converted to relational database format the large lexicons, as discussed above. Second, the entire corpus was tagged using rule-based procedures. Finally, we input this preliminary tagged and lemmatized information into a MS SQL Server database, where we cleaned up the rule-based annotation and carried out many probabilistically-based re-annotations of the data, as described above. This entire process took more than two years, and was carried out from 2004–2006.

We have not carried out formal tests to determine the accuracy of the part of speech tagging and lemmatization, but we have examined the annotation in detail at many different stages of the project. After the preliminary tagging, we determined which word forms belonged to two or more lemma that were within the 20,000 most frequent lemma in the corpus (i.e. *limpa* or *trabalho*, as mentioned above). For each one of these forms, we examined the collocations (words to the left and right) to make sure that we had annotated these forms correctly, and made any necessary adjustments. Later we went through each of the 6,000 most frequent lemma, and again looked for any form for any of these lemma that also appeared as a member of another lemma, and again checked the collocations and made the appropriate adjustments. Finally, we continually compared our list to the “Top 5,000” lemma list that we created from other online corpora of Portuguese, such as the Floresta Sintáctica (<http://www.linguateca.pt/Floresta>), and carefully examined all of the forms of any word that was in our list but was not in the other, or any word that was in that list but was not in our top 5,000 words. While the tagging is not perfect, we feel confident that it is quite accurate.

## Organizing and categorizing the data

Even after annotating the corpus for part of speech and lemma – as described in the previous section – there remained a number of difficult decisions regarding how the lemma should be grouped together. In most cases, we have followed the parts of speech from the electronic lexicons that we used in tagging the texts. In some cases, however, we have conflated categories that other lexicons have kept distinct. The three primary areas of difference are the following:

### A) Noun/adjective:

In many cases there are only minor syntactic and semantic differences between nouns and adjectives in Portuguese, as in the case of *ela é católica* “she is (a) Catholic”. This holds true not only for religions and nationalities (*ele é russo / italiano* “he is (a) Russian / (an) Italian”), but also cases like *os ricos não ajudam os pobres* “the rich don’t help the poor” or *os últimos receberam mais do que os primeiros* “the ones who came last got more than those who came early”. In most cases, these were assigned a final part of speech of [adjective], and learners can easily apply this information to these cases where there is a more nominal sense.

### B) Past participle:

It is often very hard to disambiguate between the [passive / verbal] and [adjectival / resultative] senses of the past participle, as shown above with the example of *periódico escrito*. One solution would be to simply include all past participles as part of the verbal lemma, so that *organizado* is listed with *organizar*, *descrito* is listed with *descrever*, etc. Yet there are other cases where the past participle has a clearly adjectival sense, as in *os meninos cansados* “the tired children”, *um livro pesado* “a heavy book”, or *uns casos complicados* “some complicated cases”. Our approach has been to manually check each of the adjective entries in the dictionary, which have the form of a past participle. When the majority of the occurrences of this initially-tagged form have a strongly agentive reading, then that past participle would be re-assigned to the verbal lemma.

### C) Determiner/pronoun/adjective/adverb:

Many frequency lists and dictionaries create fine-grained distinctions between these categories, which may be of minimal use to language learners.

For example, some frequency lists and dictionaries distinguish between determiner and adjective. Yet it is probably impossible to say where the category [determiner] ends and [adjective] starts, as in cases like *vários, alguns, cujos* “several, some, whose”. As a result, we assign all determiners (except the articles *o* and *a*) to the category [adjective].

Yet we also depart from some other lexicons on a few other points, primarily with regards to the categorization of pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs. For example, other lexicons might distinguish between the adjectival use of *tanto* = “as/so much” (*tem tanto dinheiro* “s/he has so much money”) and the adverbial use (*não o fizeram tanto quanto os outros* “they didn’t do it as much as the others”). While they list the word twice in the dictionary, we assume that a learner can easily apply the meaning to both cases, and simply list it once under [adjective]. In fact, with an atomistic division of part of speech categories, the same word can theoretically span three different parts of speech – noun, adjective, and adverb – and the question is whether to list them all separately in the dictionary. For example, a lexicon might list *menos* “less/least” three times in the dictionary – as noun (*tinha menos do que queríamos* “there was less than we wanted”), adjective (*tinha menos dinheiro do que queríamos* “there was less money than we wanted”), and adverb (*cobrei menos do que eles* “I charged less than them”). In our dictionary, we assume that the learner can easily apply the one meaning to the three contexts, and we accordingly conflate the three uses to the [adjective] category.

Finally, we should note that there is one category of words with which we separate more lemma than is typically done in other frequency dictionaries. Other dictionaries will often include all of the forms of a pronoun under the masculine / singular / subjective case form of the pronoun. For example, other lexicons might group together under the one entry *ele* “he” the following pronouns: *ele* “he”, *ela* “she”, *lhe* “3sg indirect object”, and even *se* (the “reflexive marker” in Portuguese). Because they are morphologically distinct, forms would not be readily recognized as forms that are related to *ele*, we include them (and similar pronouns) as their own entries.



Range, frequency, and weighting

At this point each of the 20 million words of text had been assigned to a lemma and part of speech, and with some lemma these categories were conflated, as discussed in the previous section. The final step was to determine exactly which of these words would be included in the final list of 5,000 words. One approach would be to simply use frequency counts. For example, all lemma that occur 240 times or more in the corpus might be included in the dictionary. Imagine, however, a case where a particular scientific term was used repeatedly in eight encyclopedia entries and six newspaper articles (for a total of fourteen segments in the tens of thousands of articles in the non-fiction part of the corpus), but did not appear in any works of fiction or in any of the spoken texts. Alternatively, suppose that a given word is spread throughout an entire register (spoken, fiction, newspaper, or academic), but that it is still limited almost exclusively to that register. Should the word still be included in the frequency dictionary? The argument could be made that we should look at more than just raw frequency counts in cases like this, and that we ought to include some measure of how well the word is “spread across” all of the registers in the entire corpus.

As a clear example of the contrast between “frequency” and “range”, consider the following table. All of the words in this table have essentially the same frequency – between 200 and 220 occurrences in the corpus. The words to the left, however, have a “range” of about 40, meaning that the word appears at least once in about 40 of the 100 blocks in the

corpus (each block has 200,000 words, which is 1/100th of the 20 million words in the corpus). The words to the right, on the other hand, have a range of roughly half that; they appear in about 20 of the 100 evenly-sized blocks of text in the corpus. Most would easily agree that the words shown at the left would be more useful in a frequency dictionary, because they represent a wide range of texts and text types in the corpus. Therefore, frequency alone is probably not sufficient to determine whether a word should be in the dictionary.

The final calculation

After looking at the issue of range and frequency, we created the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} x = & 12.5*(RaSp/100) + 12.5*(RaFc1/100) + \\ & 12.5*(RaNw/100) + 12.5*(RaAc/100) + \\ & 12.5*(\log(FrSp)/\log(26346)) + \\ & 12.5*(\log(FrFc)/\log(62463)) + \\ & 12.5*(\log(FrNw)/\log(58974)) + \\ & 12.5*(\log(FrAc)/\log(49913)) \end{aligned}$$

where:

- RaSp, FrSp = range, raw frequency in spoken texts
- RaFc, FrFc = range, raw frequency in fiction texts
- RaNw, FrNw = range, raw frequency in newspaper texts
- RaAc, FrAc = range, raw frequency in academic texts

As a concrete example, let’s take the word *cama* “bed”. This word occurs in the following number of blocks of text: 35/100 blocks in academic, 73/100

Wide range					Narrow range				
freq	Portuguese	POS	English	range	range	Portuguese	POS	English	freq
213	ordenado	na	salary, organized	38	22	zagueiro	n	fullback	208
210	propício	aj	favorable	37	22	sódio	n	solium	216
219	jornalístico	aj	newspaper (ADJ)	37	22	Guarani	na	Guarani	201
205	puramente	av	purely, strictly	37	22	óxido	n	oxide	210
220	livremente	av	freely	37	22	electromagnético	aj	electromagnetic	204
217	estrago	n	damage	37	21	hormona	n	hormone	203
219	divórcio	n	divorce	37	21	jagunço	n	hitman, bodyguard	208
211	virado	av	facing	36	21	pronome	n	pronoun	219
220	diversão	n	entertainment	36	21	Vossemecê	n	Your Majesty	212
208	compartilhar	v	to share	36	20	neural	aj	neural	218

blocks in newspapers, 100/100 blocks in fiction, and 68/100 blocks in spoken. Thus, if the word appears in every block of a given register, it will have a value of [1.00]; otherwise, it represents a percentage of all blocks. We perform similar calculations for the raw frequency in each register: 58 tokens in academic, 151 in newspapers, 2089 in fiction, and 144 in spoken. For each register, the log value of that number is divided by the log value of the tenth most common word in that register. (We use log values for raw token frequency to account for large numbers) Therefore, after inserting the actual data for *cama* into the formula, we obtain the following:

$$59.66 = 12.5 \cdot (68 / 100) + 12.5 \cdot (100 / 100) + \\ 12.5 \cdot (73 / 100) + 12.5 \cdot (35 / 100) + \\ 12.5 \cdot (\log(144) / \log(26346)) + \\ 12.5 \cdot (\log(2089) / \log(62463)) + \\ 12.5 \cdot (\log(151) / \log(58974)) + \\ 12.5 \cdot (\log(58) / \log(49913))$$

It is this figure of [59.66] for *cama* that represents its score, and this score determines whether the word is included in the dictionary. We simply take the top five thousand scores, and these words are those that are included here.

While the actual formula may seem complicated, hopefully the general criteria for the inclusion of a word in the dictionary are somewhat easier to understand. First, weighting is given to all four registers – spoken, fiction, newspaper, and academic – and it is unlikely that a word will be included if it is common in only one of these four registers. Second, equal weighting (50% / 50%) is given to both range and raw frequency. In other words, a word must not only occur many times in the corpus; it must also be “spread out” well throughout the entire corpus.

## The main frequency index

The Frequency Index contains the main index in this dictionary – a rank-ordered listing of the top five thousand words (lemma) in Portuguese, starting with the most frequent word (the definite article *o*) and progressing through to *sul-americano* “South America”, which is number 5000. The following information is given for each entry:

rank frequency (1, 2, 3, ...), headword, part of speech, English equivalent, dialect, sample sentence, translation, range count, raw frequency total, indication of major register variation

As a concrete example, let us look at the entry for *bruxa* “witch”

### 4522 **bruxa** *nf* witch

- A caça às bruxas é muitas vezes acompanhada de histeria – Witch hunts are often accompanied by hysteria  
34 | 250 –a

This entry shows that word number 4522 in our rank order list is [bruxa], which is a feminine noun [nf] that can be translated as “witch” in English. We then see an actual sentence or phrase that shows the word in context, as well as a translation of this sentence into English. The two following numbers show that the word occurs in 34 of the 100 equally-sized blocks from the corpus (i.e. the range count), and that this lemma occurs 250 times in the corpus. Finally, the notation [–a] indicates that the word is much less common in the academic register than would otherwise be expected.

Let us briefly add some additional notes to the explanation just given.

### The part of speech

Remember that some categories have been conflated, such as noun/adjective with religions and nationalities (*católica*, *americano*), or adjective/pronoun (*todos*). With nouns, there are several different markings for gender. Most nouns are either *nm* (masculine; *ano*, *livro*) or *nf* (feminine; *terra*, *situação*). Nouns that have the same form for masculine or feminine are marked *nc* (*jovem*, *artista*). In most cases, professions are marked *nmf* (*autor*, *director*), which means that only the masculine form appears in the dictionary, but the frequency statistics have been grouped together with a possible feminine form (*autora*, *directora*).

### English equivalent

Only the most basic translations for the word are given. This is not a bilingual dictionary, which lists all possible meanings of a given word, and intermediate to advanced users will certainly want to consult such a dictionary for additional meanings.

### **Dialect code**

The notation [BP] or [EP] on the end of the first line of the entry indicates that at least 90% of the occurrences are found in either Brazilian or European Portuguese, with less than 10% in the other dialect. An example is word #1917 *retornar* 'to return to', which is found almost exclusively in Brazil, while #1025 *regressar* 'to return to' is found primarily in Portugal. A full listing of these words is found on page vi in "Thematic vocabulary list", #30: "Differences between European and Brazilian Portuguese".

### **Phrase in context and translation of sample sentence**

Nearly all of these phrases and sentences come from the Corpus do Português (www.corpusdoportugues.org). The goal has been to choose phrases whose meaning reflects well the basic meaning of the word with the minimal number of words, and this has been more possible in some cases than in others. With "invented" sentences it would have certainly been possible to have concise sentences that express the core meaning very clearly, but this would have been at the expense of less authentic examples. In some cases the original sentence has been shortened by taking out some words whose absence does not affect the basic meaning of the phrase as a whole. Finally, note that sometimes there is a "mismatch" in terms of the spelling of the headword in the sample sentence, since the headword is the European Portuguese spelling, whereas the sample sentence is from Brazil. For example, the entry for word #997 [elétrico] has the Brazilian spelling [elétrico]: *A eletrólise ocorre quando uma corrente elétrica atravessa um composto químico*.

### **Register variation**

The symbols [±s, ±f, ±n, ±a] show that the word in question has a high (+) or low (–) score (a combination of frequency and range) in the indicated register (oral, fiction, newspaper, and academic). These symbols appear only when the word is in the top 10% or the bottom 10% of the words in that register, in terms of its relative frequency to the other two registers.

### **The frequency index thematic vocabulary ("call-out boxes")**

Placed throughout the main frequency-based index are approximately thirty "call-out boxes", which

serve to display in one list a number of thematically-related words. These include lists of words related to the body, food, family, weather, professions, nationalities, colors, emotions, verbs of movement and communication, and several other semantic domains. In addition, however, we have focused on several topics in Portuguese grammar that are often difficult for beginning and intermediate students. For example, there are lists that show the most common diminutives, superlatives, and derivational suffixes to form nouns, the most common verbs and adjectives that take the subjunctive, which verbs most often take the "reflexive marker" *se*, which verbs most often occur almost exclusively in the imperfect and preterit, and which adjectives occur almost exclusively with the two copular verbs *ser* and *estar* or the semi-copular *ficar*. Finally, there are even more advanced lists that compare the use of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs across registers, and show which words are used primarily in spoken, fiction, newspapers, or academic texts. Related to this is a list showing which are the most frequent words that have entered the language in the past 100–200 years.

### **Alphabetical and part of speech indexes**

The alphabetical index contains an alphabetical listing of all words listed in the frequency index. Each entry includes the following information: 1) lemma, 2) part of speech, 3) a basic English translation, and 4) rank order frequency. The part of speech index contains "part of speech" listings of the 5,000 words in the frequency and alphabetical indexes. Within each of the categories (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) the lemma are listed in order of descending frequency. Because each entry is linked to the other two indexes via the rank frequency number, each of the entries in this index contains only the rank frequency and lemma.

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# Frequency index

**rank frequency (501, 502 . . .), headword, part of speech, English equivalent**

• sample sentence

range count | raw frequency total, indication of major register variation

## 1 o at the (F a)

- eu fui o único filho que ingressou na faculdade – *I was the only child to enroll in college.*  
100 | 1675835

## 2 de prp of, from

- José mostrou ser uma pessoa de mau carácter – *José showed himself to be a person of bad character.*  
100 | 1691442

## 3 em prp in, on

- a cidade foi fundada em 573 – *The city was founded in 573.*  
100 | 641637

## 4 e cj and

- em 1902 ele é preso e mandado para a Sibéria – *In 1902, he was arrested and sent to Siberia.*  
100 | 560304

## 5 que cj that, than, what

- o presidente anunciou que os Estados Unidos colocariam um satélite em órbita – *The president announced that the United States would put a satellite into orbit.*  
100 | 516122 +5

## 6 ser v to be (norm)

- o sangue é o fluido responsável pela circulação dos nutrientes – *Blood is the fluid responsible for the circulation of nutrients.*  
100 | 490080 +a +s

## 7 um at a, one

- o coração é um músculo – *The heart is a muscle.*  
100 | 388580

## 8 por prp by, through, for

- o comunismo foi professado por Marx e Engels – *Communism was professed by Marx and Engels.*  
100 | 224904

## 9 para prp to, for, in order to

- as informações são comprimidas para serem transmitidas – *The information is compressed to be sent.*  
100 | 204357

## 10 a prp to, at

- depois fomos a Belém ver as estátuas – *Afterwards, we went to Bethlehem to see the statues.*  
100 | 215837

## 1. Animals

**peixe** 514 M **fish**

**cavalo** 822 M **horse**

**cão** 938 M **dog** [EP]

**gado** 1168 M **cattle**

**ave** 1317 F **bird**

**gato** 1691 M **cat**

**lobo** 1731 M **wolf**

**porco** 1758 M **pig**

**vaca** 1773 F **cow**

**rato** 1777 M **mouse**

**leão** 1871 M **lion**

**boi** 2069 M **bull, ox**

**pássaro** 2130 M **bird**

**bicho** 2157 M **bug**

**galinha** 2198 F **chicken, hen**

**ovelha** 2486 F **sheep**

**insecto** 2679 M **insect**

**cobra** 2735 F **snake**

**burro** 2943 M **donkey**

**touro** 2982 M **bull**

**cabra** 3016 F **goat**

**cachorro** 3068 M **dog** [BP]

**baleia** 3154 F **whale**

**mosca** 3160 F **fly**

**macaco** 3405 M **monkey**

**galo** 3562 M **rooster**

**coelho** 3674 M **rabbit**

**aranha** 3737 F **spider**

**bezerro** 4006 M **calf**

**bacalhau** 4127 M **cod fish**

**formiga** 4184 F **ant**

**elefante** 4266 M **elephant**

**abelha** 4275 F **bee**

**besta** 4362 F **beast**

**grilo** 4497 M **cricket**

**tubarão** 4571 M **shark**

**serpente** 4611 F **serpent**

**tigre** 4717 M **tiger**

**sardinha** 4776 F **sardine**

**mamífero** 4999 M **mammal**

**urso** 5003 M **bear**

**mosquito** 5073 M **mosquito**

**cordeiro** 5093 M **lamb**

**bactéria** 5107 F **bacteria**

**tucano** 5269 M **toucan**

**lagarto** 5364 M **lizard**

**papagaio** 5427 M **parrot**

**morcego** 5620 M **bat**

**águia** 5708 F **eagle**

**dragão** 5919 M **dragon**

- 11 não *av* no, not**  
 • não faça isso não – *No, do not do that.*  
 100 | 196535
- 12 com *prp* with**  
 • comeu pão com manteiga – *He ate bread with butter.*  
 100 | 183047
- 13 ter *v* to have**  
 • o seu programa teve um enorme sucesso – *His program had enormous success.*  
 100 | 147062 +s
- 14 se *pn* reflexive pronoun**  
 • o mulato não se vê como negro, no entanto é identificado como negro – *Mulatos don't see themselves as black; however, they are identified as black.*  
 100 | 143317 +s
- 15 o *pn* it, him, her, them, you (F a)**  
 • apesar da protecção do governo, ele sofreu um atentado que o matou – *Despite the government's protection, he was the victim of an assassination attempt which killed him.*  
 100 | 128846
- 16 seu *aj* his, her(s), their(s), your(s)**  
 • a sua cara era pálida e os seus vestidos humildes – *His face was pale and his clothing humble.*  
 100 | 139813
- 17 como *cj/av* how, like, as**  
 • a mãe ainda se lembra como se faz? – *Mom, do you still remember how to do it?*  
 100 | 103423 [AV]
- 18 estar *v* to be** (change from norm)  
 • Hoje estou muito feliz com minha gravidez – *Today I am very happy with my pregnancy.*  
 100 | 96859 +s
- 19 mais *aj/av* more, most**  
 • ele precisava de mais tempo para concluir a tarefa – *He needed more time to complete the task.*  
 100 | 92192 [AV]
- 20 mas *cj* but**  
 • Estas aves são más voadoras mas excelentes corredoras – *These birds don't fly well but they are excellent runners.*  
 100 | 72692 +s
- 21 fazer *v* to do, make**  
 • Os Aliados fizeram uma tentativa pouco convincente de ajudar os russos – *The Allies made a very unconvincing attempt to help the Russians.*  
 100 | 66053 +s
- 22 poder *v* can, be able to**  
 • Os eclipses lunares podem ser totais ou parciais – *Lunar eclipses can be total or partial.*  
 100 | 66018
- 23 este *aj* this**  
 • este meu relógio é incansável – *This watch of mine never stops.*  
 100 | 72030
- 24 ou *cj* or, either**  
 • se me reconhecerá ou não, isso se verá – *We will see whether he will recognize me or not.*  
 100 | 66158
- 25 ele *pn* he, it** (him in BP)  
 • todos olharam para o rapaz espantados. Ele, porém, continuou – *Everyone looked at the young man in shock. He, however, continued on.*  
 100 | 66177 +s
- 26 esse *aj* that**  
 • esse povo quase desapareceu – *That group of people almost disappeared.*  
 100 | 55586 +s
- 27 outro *aj* other, another**  
 • você deveria entregar essa tarefa a outra pessoa – *You should give this task to some other person.*  
 100 | 55722 +s
- 28 muito *aj/av* very, much, many**  
 • a dominação alemã não se prolongou por muito tempo – *The German domination didn't last very long.*  
 100 | 53065 +s [AV]
- 29 haver *v* "there is", to have**  
 • em cada colmeia só pode haver uma única rainha – *In each beehive there can only be one queen.*  
 100 | 53477 +s
- 30 ir *v* to go**  
 • milhares de pessoas foram à praia para ver o golfinho – *Thousands of people went to the beach to see the dolphin.*  
 100 | 59042 +s
- 31 todo *aj* all, every**  
 • esse tipo de templo influenciou todo o Oriente Médio, principalmente o Egito – *That type of temple influenced all of the Middle East, mainly Egypt.*  
 100 | 51262 +s
- 32 eu *pn* I** (OBJ = me)  
 • digo-lhes que eu, pessoalmente, sou contra a interrupção da gravidez – *I tell you that I am personally against abortion.*  
 100 | 79743 +s
- 33 já *av* already, now**  
 • o pior já passou – *The worst is already over.*  
 100 | 42131
- 34 dizer *v* to tell, say**  
 • Queres que te diga verdade? – *Would you like me to tell the truth?*  
 100 | 52305 +s
- 35 ano *nm* year**  
 • por volta do ano 174 d.C., o povo dele se rebelou contra Roma – *Around the year 174 AD, his people revolted against Rome.*  
 100 | 42256
- 36 dar *v* to give**  
 • quando voltou, ele trouxe um boné e deu de presente para o amigo – *When he returned, he brought a baseball cap and gave it as a present to his friend.*  
 100 | 38867 +s

**37 também av** also, too, as well

- ele cobria o rosto com o lenço e também chorava! – *He covered his face with the handkerchief and cried as well!*  
100 | 35547

**38 quando cj/av** when

- ele ficava levemente irritado quando era procurado por mendigos – *He got a little irritated when he was approached by beggars.*  
100 | 36149 [AV]

**39 mesmo aj** same

- a nova lei garante os mesmos direitos jurídicos e sociais aos casais homossexuais – *The new law guarantees the same judicial and social rights to homosexual couples.*  
100 | 35492 +s

**40 ver v** to see

- não vejo graça em nada – *I don't see the humor in anything.*  
100 | 35168 +s

**41 até prp** until, even, up to

- esta língua tem estado em declínio há vários séculos até recentemente – *This language has been in decline for several centuries until recently.*  
100 | 31807

**42 dois num** two

- as células possuem dois meios de reprodução: a mitose e a meiose – *Cells have two methods of reproduction: mitosis and meiosis.*  
100 | 32397

**43 ainda av** still, yet

- eles estavam ali por outro motivo que ela ainda não sabia – *They were there with some other motive in mind which she still didn't know about.*  
100 | 31388

**44 isso pn** that (NEUT)

- em muitos casos fazer isso é impossível – *In many cases, doing that is impossible.*  
100 | 29550 +s

**45 grande aj** big, grand, great

- outros documentos de grande importância são os escritos dos jesuítas – *Other documents of great importance include the writings of the Jesuits.*  
100 | 28868 +s

**46 vez nf** (a) time, turn

- ele pediu-lhe sete vezes que ela casasse com ele – *He asked her seven times to marry him.*  
100 | 29251 +s

**47 algum aj** some

- era-lhe preciso dizer alguma coisa, mas nenhuma palavra lhe aflorava aos lábios – *It was necessary that he say something, but no word came from his lips.*  
100 | 28031 +s

**48 ela pn** she, it (her in BP)

- ela é uma santa mulher – *She is a kind and holy woman.*  
100 | 34994

**49 depois av** after

- eles faziam esta visita geralmente aos domingos, depois do jantar – *They generally paid a visit on Sundays, after dinner.*  
100 | 27227

**50 entre prp** between, among

- esta relação entre Portugal e os EUA mantém-se até hoje – *This relationship between Portugal and the United States is still maintained today.*  
100 | 35421

**51 dia nm** day

- no estabelecimento do velho trabalhavam noite e dia – *In the old man's store, they worked day and night.*  
100 | 30068

**52 só av** only, just

- A falar a verdade, só atravessei uma vez a fronteira – *To tell the truth, I've only crossed the border once.*  
100 | 28034

**53 aquele aj** that (more remote)

- eu escrevi aquele livro – *I wrote that book.*  
100 | 31094 +s

**54 sobre prp** about, over, above, upon

- ela não tivera coragem de falar sobre a morte do marido – *She didn't have the courage to talk about her husband's death.*  
100 | 27453

**55 primeiro aj/av** first

- a primeira coisa que tens a fazer é tomar um banho – *The first thing you have to do is take a bath.*  
100 | 27202 [AV]

**56 ficar v** to stay, be located, get ADJ

- por uns tempos você vai ficar aqui com a gente – *For a while you will stay here with us.*  
100 | 26424 +s

**57 dever v** must, should, to owe

- o patrão deve vários meses de salário aos trabalhadores da construção civil – *The boss owes several months' salary to the construction workers.*  
100 | 25856

**58 passar v** to go through, spend (time)

- os presos teriam que passar ainda por outra provação – *The prisoners would have to go through yet one more hardship.*  
100 | 25499

**59 saber v** to know (something)

- ela queria saber se é verdade o que descobri! – *She wanted to know if what I discovered was true!*  
100 | 30258 +s

**60 assim av** thus, so, like this

- assim fica difícil – *This way, it's hard.*  
100 | 22674 +s

**61 querer v** to want

- nem tudo pode ser como a gente quer, Teresa – *Not everything can be the way we want, Teresa.*  
100 | 28241 +s

**62 onde av where**

- fica onde estás – *Stay where you are.*  
100 | 24253

**63 novo aj new**

- em dezembro desse ano, foi adoptada uma nova Constituição – *In December of that year, a new Constitution was adopted.*  
100 | 25216

**64 sem prp without**

- a maioria deles é invisível sem a ajuda do microscópio – *Most of them are invisible without the help of a microscope.*  
100 | 27913

**65 vir v to come**

- logo atrás vinha outro riquexó a toda a velocidade, decidido a ultrapassar – *Right behind another rickshaw came at full speed, ready to pass.*  
100 | 24525 +s

**66 tempo nm time, weather**

- a obra levou um período de tempo enorme para ser concluída – *The work took an enormous amount of time to finish.*  
100 | 21986 +s

**67 bem av well, very**

- Simone perguntou: – Como está? Bem? – *Simone asked, “How are you? Well?”*  
100 | 21475

**68 porque cj because**

- a região não se desenvolve, porque o domínio chinês é mal recebido – *The region has not developed because Chinese rule is not welcomed.*  
100 | 22624 +s

**69 meu aj my, mine**

- tenho saudades da minha família e do meu país – *I miss my family and my country.*  
99 | 32800 +s

**70 pessoa nf person**

- ele era o tipo de pessoa em quem se pode confiar – *He was the kind of person in whom you can trust.*  
100 | 17304 +s

**71 coisa nf thing**

- hoje as coisas estão melhores para a comunidade latina nos EUA – *Today, things are better for the Latino community in the USA.*  
100 | 22247 +s

**72 então av then, so**

- a mãe dele, até então quieta, disse a primeira palavra desde que chegara – *His mother, who had been quiet until then, uttered her first word since she had arrived.*  
100 | 18448 +s -n

**73 quem pn whom, who**

- o amigo a quem convidei nunca chegou a aparecer – *The friend whom I invited never showed up.*  
100 | 20678 +s

**74 sempre av always**

- a relação entre o pai e a mãe da criança sempre fora turbulenta – *The relationship between the child's father and mother had always been problematic.*  
100 | 17859

**75 qual aj which**

- ele assinou uma confissão na qual admitia ter matado um americano – *He signed a confession in which he admitted to having killed an American.*  
100 | 16783

**76 chegar v to arrive**

- o dinheiro pode demorar dias a chegar ao seu destino – *The money could take days to arrive at its destination.*  
100 | 17446

**77 vida nf life**

- acho que, pela primeira vez na minha vida, compreendi-a – *I think that, for the first time in my life, I understood her.*  
100 | 17642

**78 pouco aj/av a little**

- quero fazer um pouco de exercício – *I want to do a little physical exercise.*  
100 | 16797 [AV]

**79 homem nm man**

- no caso das famílias tradicionais, homens e mulheres têm papéis complementares – *In the case of traditional families, men and women have complementary roles.*  
100 | 19242

**80 parte nf part**

- esta análise divide-se em duas partes – *This analysis is divided in two parts.*  
100 | 16153 +s

**81 tudo pn everything, all**

- um dia fui vê-la e disse-lhe que ela devia contar tudo ao marido – *One day I went to see her and told her that she should tell everything to her husband.*  
100 | 20120 +s

**82 casa nf house, home**

- eu não tinha vontade de ir; preferia ficar em casa, curtindo minha solidão – *I didn't want to go; I preferred to stay home, enjoying my solitude.*  
100 | 18574

**83 agora av now**

- então fale agora ou cale-se para sempre – *Then speak now or forever hold your peace.*  
100 | 17948

**84 lhe pn to you, him, her**

- já não lembro que pergunta lhe fiz – *I can't remember what question I asked him.*  
100 | 24131

**85 trabalho nm work**

- o seu trabalho conduziu ao desenvolvimento das técnicas de raios X – *His work led to the development of X-Ray techniques.*  
100 | 14649 +s

**86 nosso aj our**

- defendemos nossa família e as almas a nós confiadas – *We defend our family and the souls entrusted to us.*  
100 | 14467 +s

**87 levar v to carry (away), take (with oneself)**

- o avião ia levá-los a Bauru – *The airplane was going to carry them to Bauru.*  
100 | 14200



**88 pois** *cj* for, because, whereas

- esta decisão mudou a história do Nepal pois introduziu a democracia – *This decision changed Nepal's history for it introduced democracy.*  
100 | 13652 +s

**89 deixar** *v* to leave, allow

- ele foi obrigado a deixar a cidade, mudando-se para Berlim – *He had to leave the city, so he moved to Berlin.*  
100 | 16325

**90 bom** *aj* good

- em todos os lugares há árbitros bons e árbitros maus – *In every place there are good and bad referees.*  
100 | 15028 +s

**91 começar** *v* to begin, start

- tudo ia acabar e começar de novo – *Everything was going to end and begin again.*  
100 | 13480 +s

**92 próprio** *aj* own, very own

- em 1899, ele fundou a sua própria empresa de produção de motores – *In 1899, he founded his own motor production company.*  
100 | 13580

**93 maior** *aj* greater, larger

- o Cairo é a maior cidade de África – *Cairo is the biggest city in Africa.*  
100 | 15150

**94 caso** *nm* case

- o paciente, neste caso, deverá ser ligeiramente reclinado – *The patient, in this case, ought to be slightly reclined.*  
100 | 14827

**95 falar** *v* to speak, talk

- ela fala português – *She speaks Portuguese.*  
100 | 15993 +s

**96 país** *nm* country

- o Brasil é um país jovem e sem compromisso com o passado – *Brazil is a young country without a commitment to the past.*  
100 | 16979

**97 forma** *nf* form, way

- outra forma de arte bastante desenvolvida por eles era a escultura – *Another form of art which was highly developed by them was sculpture.*  
100 | 16281

**98 cada** *aj* each, every

- o país encontra-se dividido em nove províncias, cada uma com um governador – *The country is divided in nine provinces, each one with a governor.*  
100 | 13693

**99 hoje** *n/av* today

- sua teoria até hoje permanece praticamente intocável – *Even today, his theory remains practically irrefutable.*  
100 | 14033 +n [AV]

**100 nem** *cj* neither, not, nor

- nem venderam os legumes nem compraram o pão de que precisavam – *They neither sold the vegetables nor bought the bread they needed.*  
100 | 17142

**101 três** *num* three

- como Pedro que três vezes negou Cristo e foi perdoado, eu estou arrependido – *Like Peter who denied Christ three times and was forgiven, I am repentant.*  
100 | 13512

**102 se** *cj* if

- Se não fosse por causa do problema do esgoto, já teríamos construído a casa – *If it weren't for the problem with the sewers, we would already have built the house.*  
100 | 12166 +s

**103 encontrar** *v* to find, meet

- Na Europa é difícil, mas é possível encontrar um emprego – *In Europe it is difficult, yet possible, to find a job.*  
100 | 14644

**104 meio** *n/aj/av* means, way, half-, middle

- o sacrifício era visto como um meio de santificar o acto – *The sacrifice was seen as a way of sanctifying the act.*  
100 | 12906 [AV]

**105 aqui** *av* here

- por uns tempos você vai ficar aqui com a gente – *For a while you will stay here with us.*  
100 | 14613 +s

**106 mundo** *nm* world

- ele viajou pelo mundo inteiro mas voltava sempre à Islândia – *He traveled throughout the whole world but always came back to Iceland.*  
100 | 12362 +s

**107 apenas** *av* only, just

- o Partido Socialista conseguiu apenas 18% dos votos – *The Socialist Party only got 18% of the votes.*  
100 | 14052

**108 estado** *nm* state, condition

- disseram-me que o cemitério está num estado lastimável – *They told me that the cemetery is in terrible condition.*  
100 | 16060

**109 segundo** *n/aj/prp* second, according to

- ele chegou em segundo lugar – *He took second place.*  
99 | 18196 [PRP]

**110 qualquer** *pn* any

- farei qualquer coisa por você – *I will do anything for you.*  
100 | 11983

**111 cidade** *nf* city

- a cidade de Londrina foi fundada em 1930 – *The city of Londrina was founded in 1930.*  
100 | 12737

**112 menos** *aj/av* less, fewer

- embora ele tivesse menos apoio dentro da classe governante, conseguiu ganhar o voto do povo – *Although he had fewer supporters among the governing class, he was able to get the popular vote.*  
100 | 11338 [AV]

**113 governo nm government**

- em 1890 a colónia adquiriu o estatuto de governo – *In 1890, the colony acquired its own government.*  
99 | 15906

**114 partir v (a p. de) starting at N**

- com este despacho ele logo partiu para a Índia – *With these orders, he left for India right away.*  
100 | 13383

**115 conseguir v to succeed in, be able to**

- foi penoso, mas conseguimos pagar dois terços da dívida – *It was hard, but we succeeded in paying two-thirds of the debt.*  
100 | 10864

**116 tanto aj/av so much, enough**

- eu fiz tanta coisa que me senti cansado – *I did so much that I felt tired.*  
100 | 11524 [AV]

**117 lado nm side**

- os alemães atacaram então a força inglesa pelo lado dipeito – *The Germans then attacked the English forces on the right side.*  
100 | 11225 +s

**118 chamar v to call**

- ela achou por bem chamar a polícia – *She thought it wise to call the police.*  
100 | 10693 +s

**119 melhor aj/av better, best**

- se isso melhor do que ninguém – *I know that better than anyone.*  
100 | 10869 [AV]

**120 pensar v to think**

- e o feminismo, que pensa do feminismo? – *And feminism, what do you think about feminism?*  
100 | 12566 +s

**121 nome nm name**

- o meu nome é Maria Sara – *My name is Maria Sara.*  
100 | 10642

**122 isto pn this (NEUT)**

- porque é que isto aconteceu? – *Why has this happened?*  
100 | 10451 +s

**123 certo aj/av certain, right, sure**

- em certos casos, o desflorestamento pode revelar-se benéfico – *In certain cases, deforestation can prove to be beneficial.*  
100 | 10358 +s [AV]

**124 mulher nf woman, wife**

- o número médio de gravidezes é duas por cada mulher, nos países industrializados – *The average number of pregnancies per woman is two in industrialized countries.*  
100 | 13572

**125 conhecer v to know (person, place, etc.)**

- quem me conhece sabe que sou católico – *Those who know me, know that I am Catholic.*  
100 | 10373

**126 exemplo nm example**

- actualmente, a indústria é um bom exemplo de uma área de depressão – *Currently, the industry is a good example of an area of depression.*  
100 | 12447 +s

**127 existir v to exist**

- o oxigénio existe em duas formas gasosas – *Oxygen exists in two gaseous forms.*  
100 | 10202 +s

**128 antes av before**

- antes da chegada dos europeus, a febre-amarela não constituía um problema – *Before the arrival of the Europeans, yellow fever hadn't been a problem.*  
100 | 10682

**129 tal aj/av such**

- nunca me passou tal coisa pela cabeça! – *Such a thing never passed through my head!*  
100 | 10265 [AV]

**130 você pn you (EP formal, BP informal)**

- de onde você é? – *Where are you from?*  
99 | 16285 +s

**131 lá av there, over there**

- se você gosta de visitas, eu vou lá na sua casa domingo – *If you like to be visited, I'll come to your house over there on Sunday.*  
99 | 16238 +s -n

**132 durante prp during, for (time)**

- o religioso permaneceu ajoelhado durante horas – *The religious man remained kneeling for hours.*  
100 | 12692

**133 terra nf land, earth**

- A agricultura é desenvolvida nas terras mais férteis da região – *Agriculture is developed in the most fertile lands of the region.*  
100 | 10575

**134 último aj last**

- quando o vi pela última vez, ele era ainda uma criança – *When I saw him last, he was still a child.*  
100 | 11703

**135 desde prp since**

- os meus pais estão casados desde antes de eu nascer – *My parents have been married since before I was born.*  
100 | 10842

**136 contra prp against**

- a escravidão é um crime contra a humanidade – *Slavery is a crime against humanity.*  
100 | 11244

**137 aí av there**

- ele foi para o Brasil e ali permaneceu – *He went to Brazil and stayed there.*  
100 | 10123 +s

**138 parecer v to seem**

- por incrível que pareça, é um cara que tem muita força – *As incredible as it seems, he is a really strong guy.*  
100 | 12577

**139 pequeno** *aj* small

- ele alargava o seu pequeno círculo de amizades – *He widened his small circle of friends.*  
100 | 10273

**140 quanto** *aj/av* how much

- quanto tempo se terá passado? – *How much time has passed?*  
100 | 9464 [AV]

**141 nada** *pn* nothing

- não te posso dizer mais nada. Já falei demais – *I can tell you nothing more. I've already said too much.*  
100 | 13233 +s

**142 português** *na* Portuguese

- os idiomas falados em Cabo Verde são o português e o crioulo – *The languages spoken in Cape Verde are Portuguese and creoles.*  
100 | 11294

**143 filho** *nm* son, children (PL)

- ele casou duas vezes e teve mais de 20 filhos – *He married twice and had more than 20 children.*  
100 | 10419

**144 tornar** *v* to become, turn into

- a partir de certa altura tudo se tornou um pouco mais difícil – *After a certain point, everything became a little more difficult.*  
100 | 11804

**145 água** *nf* water

- vá buscar o remédio dela e um copo d'água – *Go get her medicine and a glass of water.*  
100 | 9867

**146 direito** *na* right, law

- num país onde não querem defender os meus direitos, não quero viver – *I don't want to live in a country that doesn't want to defend my rights.*  
100 | 9934

**147 público** *na* public

- obrigado a ceder à pressão da opinião pública, o político concordou – *Obliged to concede to the pressure of public opinion, the politician agreed.*  
100 | 11834

**148 entrar** *v* to come in, enter

- mil perdões por eu entrar na sua casa tão tarde – *A thousand pardons for coming into your house so late.*  
100 | 10294

**149 problema** *nm* problem

- o problema é mais grave – *The problem is worse.*  
100 | 9974 +s

**150 viver** *v* to live

- não só de pão vive o homem – *Man does not live by bread alone.*  
100 | 9496

**151 além** *av* beyond, in addition to

- os ligamentos auxiliam na firmeza das juntas, além da manutenção da estrutura – *Besides helping to connect the joints, ligaments also help hold up the bone structure.*  
100 | 9823

**152 pôr** *v* to put, place

- a mãezinha pôe o vestido bonito – *The young mother put on a beautiful outfit.*  
100 | 10395 +s

**153 história** *nf* story, history

- a gente antiga gostava de contar histórias de valentia – *Ancient people liked to tell stories of bravery.*  
100 | 8920 +s

**154 grupo** *nm* group

- o grupo tem à frente a cantora Ivete Sangalo – *The group has, as lead singer, Ivete Sangalo.*  
100 | 11079

**155 hora** *nf* hour

- a velocidade máxima atingida pelo veículo era de cinco quilômetros por hora – *The maximum velocity reached by the vehicle was 5 kilometers per hour.*  
100 | 11490

**156 sair** *v* to leave

- durante esta época do ano não se pode entrar nem sair de Roma – *During this time of the year you can neither enter nor leave Rome.*  
100 | 11004 +s

**157 acabar** *v* to finish, end up

- a guerra acabou – *The war ended.*  
100 | 9098

**158 continuar** *v* to continue

- deverão continuar até terminar o seu plano de estudos – *You should all continue until you finish your course of study.*  
100 | 9609

**159 tão** *av* so, as

- a idéia era tão avançada que eu não conseguia entender – *The idea was so advanced that I couldn't understand it.*  
100 | 12284

**160 nunca** *av* never

- nunca consigo prever nada – *I can never predict anything.*  
100 | 10786

**161 dentro** *av* within, in, inside

- há divisões dentro da própria organização – *There are divisions within the organization itself.*  
100 | 8821

**162 voltar** *v* to return

- quando voltou para casa, fechou-se no quarto – *When he returned home, he shut himself in his room.*  
99 | 11078

**163 tomar** *v* to take (possession of), drink

- ele tomou o poder pela primeira vez através de um golpe militar – *He took power for the first time through a military coup.*  
100 | 9480

**164 obra** *nf* work, project

- as estátuas de Buda são obras notáveis na arte japonesa – *Statues of Buddha are notable works of Japanese art.*  
100 | 10843

## 2. Body

<b>mão</b> 212 F hand	<b>pescoço</b> 2065 M neck	<b>lábio</b> 4064 M lip
<b>cabeça</b> 266 F head	<b>peito</b> 2119 M chest, breast	<b>testa</b> 4116 F forehead
<b>pé</b> 357 M foot	<b>ombro</b> 2525 M shoulder	<b>artéria</b> 4139 F artery
<b>olho</b> 376 M eye	<b>orelha</b> 2596 F ear	<b>punho</b> 4527 M fist, wrist
<b>língua</b> 530 F tongue (language)	<b>músculo</b> 2741 M muscle	<b>esqueleto</b> 4565 M skeleton
<b>sangue</b> 662 M blood	<b>nariz</b> 2795 M nose	<b>rim</b> 4574 M kidney
<b>face</b> 666 F face, surface	<b>joelho</b> 2799 M knee	<b>crânio</b> 4995 M skull
<b>coração</b> 768 M heart	<b>nervo</b> 2901 M nerve	<b>intestino</b> 5032 M intestine
<b>boca</b> 796 F mouth	<b>pulmão</b> 3025 M lung	<b>bigode</b> 5197 M moustache
<b>perna</b> 874 F leg	<b>estômago</b> 3133 M stomach	<b>bexiga</b> 5305 F bladder
<b>braço</b> 959 M arm	<b>barba</b> 3247 F beard	<b>costela</b> 5489 F rib
<b>pele</b> 1014 F skin	<b>barriga</b> 3324 F belly, stomach	<b>cotovelo</b> 5827 M elbow
<b>dedo</b> 1324 M finger	<b>unha</b> 3401 F fingernail	<b>queixo</b> 5975 M chin
<b>dente</b> 1496 M tooth	<b>colo</b> 3427 M lap	<b>útero</b> 6066 M uterus
<b>cabelo</b> 1516 M hair	<b>pêlo</b> 3468 M fur	<b>nuca</b> 6158 F back of neck
<b>osso</b> 1673 M bone	<b>cintura</b> 3556 F waist	<b>calcanhar</b> 6356 M heel
<b>rosto</b> 1729 M face	<b>garganta</b> 3586 F throat	<b>tornozelo</b> 6527 M ankle
<b>mente</b> 1766 F mind	<b>fígado</b> 3648 M liver	<b>tórax</b> 6539 M thorax
<b>seio</b> 1944 M bosom	<b>coxa</b> 3959 F thigh	<b>lombo</b> 6548 M lower back
<b>cérebro</b> 1960 M brain	<b>ventre</b> 4032 M womb	

### 165 **facto** *nm* fact

- ele negou todos os factos – *He denied all the facts.*  
100 | 8680 +s

### 166 **ponto** *nm* point, dot, period

- é nesse ponto de vista que se baseia este trabalho – *It is on this point of view that this work is based.*  
99 | 9146

### 167 **trabalhar** *v* to work

- o presidente trabalha com um comité – *The president works with a committee.*  
100 | 7910 +s

### 168 **fim** *nm* purpose, end

- não será o fim do mundo – *It won't be the end of the world.*  
100 | 9072

### 169 **quase** *av* almost

- era a hora do almoço e a loja estava quase deserta – *It was lunch time and the store was almost deserted.*  
100 | 9618

### 170 **pai** *nm* father, parents (PL)

- ele subiu ao trono, sucedendo a seu pai, em 1621 – *He assumed the throne, succeeding his father in 1621.*  
100 | 10042

### 171 **apresentar** *v* to introduce, present

- quero lhe apresentar uma pessoa que, em breve, estará connosco – *I want to introduce you to a person that will be with us shortly.*  
100 | 12129

### 172 **relação** *nf* relation

- as relações entre espécies num ecossistema são geralmente complexas – *The relations between species in an ecosystem are generally complex.*  
99 | 10286

### 173 **criar** *v* to create

- a nossa preocupação é criar condições de desenvolvimento sustentado – *Our concern is in creating conditions for sustained development.*  
100 | 8061 +s

### 174 **considerar** *v* to consider

- ao lavar as mãos ele olhava-se no espelho e considerava minuciosamente cada feição – *While washing his hands, he looked in the mirror and carefully considered each expression.*  
100 | 10287

### 175 **momento** *nm* moment

- agora é o momento decisivo, o governo tem de aprovar – *Now is the decisive moment; the government has to approve it.*  
100 | 8141 +s

### 176 **receber** *v* to receive

- ele recebeu um carro como presente – *He received a car as a present.*  
100 | 9108

### 177 **ideia** *nf* idea

- tive uma ideia que me pareceu boa – *I had an idea that seemed good to me.*  
100 | 7702 +s

**178 política** *nf* politics

- não sei nada de política, mas acho que o povo está sofrendo – *I don't know anything about politics, but I think that the common people are suffering.*  
99 | 9460 +s

**179 vários** *aj* various, many

- o problema pode ser encarado de várias maneiras – *The problem can be faced in many ways.*  
100 | 9434

**180 lugar** *nm* place

- a praia tem bons lugares para fazer campismo – *The beach has good places for camping.*  
100 | 8070

**181 sentir** *v* to feel

- sabes que me sinto completamente feliz – *You know that I feel completely happy.*  
100 | 10554

**182 livro** *nm* book

- agora ele está a ler um livro sobre a Guerra Civil de Espanha – *Now he is reading a book about the Spanish Civil War.*  
100 | 7263 +s

**183 nós** *pn* we, us (OBJ = nos)

- cada um de nós tem sua alma individual – *Every one of us has an individual soul.*  
99 | 9180 +s

**184 mês** *nm* month

- o volume de crisântemos intensifica-se nos meses de maio, outubro e dezembro – *The volume of chrysanthemums increases in the months of May, October and December.*  
100 | 8923

**185 alto** *na* tall, high, top

- o monte Everest é a montanha mais alta do mundo – *Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.*  
99 | 9362

**186 força** *nf* force, power, strength

- no entanto, recusou a desarmar as forças militares da organização – *Nevertheless, he refused to disarm the military forces of the organization.*  
100 | 8419

**187 acontecer** *v* to happen, occur

- o que acha que vai acontecer? – *What do you think will happen?*  
100 | 7271 +s

**188 família** *nf* family

- a minha vida de família tem sido uma desgraça – *My family life has been a disgrace.*  
100 | 7934

**189 tipo** *nm* type, like

- desta forma, pode distinguir-se dois tipos de dislexia – *In this way, you can distinguish between the two types of dyslexia.*  
99 | 8153 +s

**190 presidente** *nm* president

- a lei foi aprovada pelo senado, e o presidente teve que a aprovar também – *The law was approved by the Senate and the President had to approve it as well.*  
99 | 13923

**191 mil** *num* thousand

- a mulher é mil vezes mais interessante do que o homem – *A woman is a thousand times more interesting than a man*  
100 | 9991 +n

**192 tratar** *v* to treat, deal with

- ele foi recebido e tratado com respeito devido a ser pessoa de importância – *He was received and treated with respect because he is an important person.*  
100 | 7372

**193 enquanto** *av* while

- são aves que se alimentam enquanto voam – *They are birds that feed while they fly.*  
99 | 8607

**194 perder** *v* to lose

- temos de vencer porque não podemos perder – *We must win because we cannot lose.*  
100 | 8285

**195 achar** *v* to find, think, suppose

- meu capitão, não acharemos socorro – *My captain, we will not find aid.*  
98 | 10806 +s

**196 escrever** *v* to write

- o poeta começou a escrever ainda muito jovem – *The poet began to write while still very young.*  
100 | 6813 +s

**197 quatro** *num* four

- são quatro países-membros do Mercosul – *There are four member countries of Mercosul.*  
100 | 7413

**198 usar** *v* to use

- sem autorização, não se pode usar o nome alheio – *Without authorization, you cannot use another person's name.*  
100 | 7102

**199 único** *aj* only, unique

- eles consideravam que o prazer constituía a única coisa absolutamente valiosa – *They believed that pleasure constituted the only absolutely valuable thing.*  
99 | 7651

**200 nenhum** *aj* none, not a single one

- ele trabalhou para oito presidentes e nenhum o demitiu – *He worked for eight presidents and none of them fired him.*  
100 | 6908 +s

**201 contar** *v* to tell, count

- que tal se você nos contar a história toda desde o começo? – *How about you tell us the whole story from the beginning?*  
100 | 7655

**202 real** *na* real, royal, Brazilian currency

- voltar ao Brasil era-lhe um sonho que se tornou real em fevereiro – *Returning to Brazil was a dream of his that became reality in February.*  
100 | 10129 +n

**203 palavra** *nf* word

- essa palavra é muito forte – *That word is very strong.*  
99 | 9035

**204 embora *cj* although, even though**

- embora se encontrem divididos em vários estados, os curdos têm aspirações nacionalistas – *Although they are divided into different states, Kurds have nationalist aspirations.*  
100 | 6853

**205 diferente *aj* different**

- outros virão, talvez melhores, piores; mas diferentes – *Others will come, maybe better, maybe worse, but definitely different.*  
100 | 6730 +s

**206 possível *aj* possible**

- ele argumentava que o socialismo só seria possível se todas as nações o praticassem – *He argued that socialism would only be possible if all nations practiced it.*  
100 | 6566 +s

**207 importante *aj* important**

- a França desempenhou um papel muito importante contra a coligação austro-alemã – *France played a very important role against the Austro-German alliance.*  
100 | 7365 +s

**208 mostrar *v* to show**

- quando chegámos àquele ponto na estrada, tivemos que parar para mostrar os nossos documentos – *When we got to the checkpoint we had to stop to show our personal identification.*  
100 | 6730

**209 social *aj* social**

- refiro-me às diferenças sociais marcadas pelo fosso que separa ricos e pobres – *I am referring to the social differences marked by the gap that separates the rich from the poor.*  
99 | 8243 +s

**210 ali *av* there**

- sentava-se e ali ficava até a hora do almoço – *He sat down and there he remained until lunchtime.*  
99 | 9433 -n

**211 claro *aj* clear, light**

- o novo líder deixou claro também que não pretende negociar mudanças – *The new leader also made it clear that he doesn't plan on negotiating any changes.*  
100 | 6389 +s

**212 mão *nf* hand**

- João apertou a mão de Raul – *João shook Raul's hand.*  
99 | 12034

**213 logo *av* soon, quickly, as soon as**

- se o senhor for paciente, logo compreenderá – *Sir, if you're patient, you will soon understand.*  
100 | 8087

**214 rio *nm* river**

- o rio Jordão é a fonte de abastecimento de água da Jordânia – *The River Jordan is the source that provides Jordan's water.*  
99 | 6948

**215 seguir *v* to follow**

- nós ficámos preocupadas quando vimos que o homem nos vinha a seguir – *We got worried when we realized that the man was following us.*  
99 | 7765

**216 situação *nf* situation**

- a situação continua tensa no local, com a guerrilha ainda em acção – *The situation continues to be tense in the area, with the guerrillas still in action.*  
99 | 6820 +s

**217 questão *nf* question, issue, point**

- na mesa de negociações estavam questões complexas – *There were complex questions on the negotiation table.*  
100 | 6298 +s

**218 procurar *v* to seek, look for**

- todas as editoras procuram a qualidade – *All editors seek quality.*  
100 | 6391

**219 campo *nm* field**

- a seleção brasileira de futebol entrará em campo amanhã contra a Itália – *The Brazilian national team will go on the field against Italy tomorrow.*  
100 | 6435

**220 através *av* by way of, through**

- o sangue desoxigenado chega ao coração através das veias – *Unoxxygenated blood arrives at the heart by way of the veins.*  
99 | 8747

**221 brasileiro *na* Brazilian**

- o futebol brasileiro surpreendeu o mundo na Copa de 1970 – *Brazilian soccer surprised the world in the 1970 World Cup.*  
99 | 7980 +s

**222 tentar *v* to try, attempt**

- o motorista tentou puxar conversa, mas desistiu – *The driver tried to start a conversation, but gave up.*  
100 | 6230

**223 serviço *nm* service**

- hoje, 200 pessoas devem ir prestar serviços voluntários no zoológico – *Today, 200 people are planned to give voluntary service at the zoo.*  
99 | 7110

**224 lei *nf* law**

- no entanto, a polícia também é obrigada a obedecer a lei – *However, the police are also required to obey the law.*  
100 | 7073

**225 criança *nf* child**

- ainda criança, ele perdeu os pais e foi criado pelo padrinho – *While yet a child, he lost his parents and was raised by his godfather.*  
100 | 5991

**226 próximo *aj* next, close, near**

- Raquel prometera a Flora levá-la ao próximo festival de rock – *Raquel had promised Flora that she would take her to the next rock concert.*  
100 | 7723

**227 nacional** *aj* national

- a banda tocava o hino nacional – *The band played the national anthem.*  
99 | 10000

**228 trazer** *v* to bring

- o euro vai trazer a Portugal vantagens e desvantagens – *The Euro will bring advantages and disadvantages to Portugal.*  
100 | 6622

**229 geral** *aj* general

- a Assembleia Geral do partido tem lugar durante o outono – *The General Assembly of the party takes place in the fall.*  
100 | 6392

**230 frente** *nf* front

- o homem ficou parado, na minha frente, sem saber o que dizer – *The man remained still in front of me, not knowing what to say.*  
99 | 6749

**231 aparecer** *v* to appear

- os sintomas apareceram três dias após a infecção – *The symptoms appeared three days after the infection.*  
100 | 6132

**232 manter** *v* to maintain

- os chefes de Estado e de Governo resolveram manter o status quo – *The leaders at the state and federal levels decided to maintain the status quo.*  
99 | 6945

**233 colocar** *v* to place, put

- a guerrilha colocou explosivos nas janelas – *The guerrilla placed explosives on the windows.*  
100 | 5228 +s

**234 conta** *nf* account, bill

- o grupo procurava abrir uma conta bancária para esconder seus fundos – *The group sought to open a bank account to hide their funds.*  
100 | 6278

**235 pedir** *v* to ask for, request

- mas ela por nada do mundo lhe pediria qualquer ajuda – *But she wouldn't ask for any help for anything in the world.*  
99 | 7805

**236 cinco** *num* five

- a mão dele tinha os cinco dedos – *His hand had all five fingers.*  
100 | 5912

**237 escola** *nf* school

- Jonas frequentou a escola primária – *Jonas attended elementary school.*  
100 | 6009 +s

**238 verdade** *nf* truth

- eu queria saber se é verdade o que descobri – *I wanted to know if what I'd discovered is the truth!*  
100 | 6113 +s

**239 corpo** *nm* body

- o dualismo postula a singularidade do espírito e do corpo – *Dualism postulates the singularity of the spirit and the body.*  
99 | 8278

**240 morrer** *v* to die

- prefiro morrer lá a viver aqui – *I would rather die here than to live there.*  
99 | 6302

**241 guerra** *nf* war

- a região foi palco de duras batalhas na I Guerra Mundial – *The region was the stage for hard battles during World War I.*  
99 | 8163

**242 música** *nf* music

- a música instrumental é muitas vezes acompanhada pelo canto – *Instrumental music is often accompanied by singing.*  
100 | 5233 +s

**243 região** *nf* region

- em Portugal isso é muito frequente na região sul – *In Portugal, that happens a lot in the southern region.*  
99 | 9424

**244 baixo** *aj/av* low, short

- é um número baixo em comparação com o detectado nos EUA – *It is a low number compared to that recorded in the USA.*  
100 | 5473 [AV]

**245 professor** *nm* teacher, professor

- até contratamos um professor de português, e diariamente temos aulas de redacção – *We even hired a Portuguese teacher and we have daily writing classes.*  
100 | 5789 +s

**246 longo** *aj* long

- ele não suportaria uma longa solidão – *He wouldn't stand a long period of isolation.*  
99 | 6730

**247 acção** *nf* action

- cada anticorpo tem uma acção específica – *Every antibody has a specific action.*  
99 | 7116

**248 entender** *v* to understand

- não terá sensibilidade para entender o que estamos falando – *He won't have the sensitivity to understand what we are talking about.*  
100 | 5414 +s

**249 movimento** *nm* movement

- a fricção causada por este movimento tectónico ocasiona sismos periodicamente – *The friction caused by this tectonic movement periodically triggers earthquakes.*  
99 | 7064

**250 branco** *aj* white

- a luz branca pode ser decomposta nas suas cores componentes – *White light can be separated into its component colors.*  
99 | 6655

**251 processo** *nm* process

- o processo de desmantelamento da central nuclear pode levar 40 anos – *The process of dismantling a nuclear plant can take 40 years.*  
98 | 9876

**252 ganhar** *v* to win, earn, gain

- os campeões ganhavam prémios – *The champions won awards.*  
100 | 5495 +s

**253 arte nf art**

- O desenvolvimento da arte gótica acompanhou a construção das grandes catedrais – *The development of Gothic art took place as large cathedrals were being built.*  
100 | 6000

**254 papel nm paper, role**

- este texto vai ser escrito em 15 meias folhas de papel – *This copy will be written on 15 half sheets of paper.*  
100 | 5407

**255 sim av yes**

- descansou o suficiente? – Acho que sim – *Did you get enough rest? – Yes, I think so.*  
98 | 8049 +s

**256 esperar v to wait, hope, expect**

- elas esperaram durante uma hora – *They waited for an hour.*  
99 | 7294

**257 fundo nm bottom, rear, fund**

- agradeço-te, do fundo do coração – *I thank you from the bottom of my heart.*  
99 | 6299

**258 senhor nm lord, sir, mister**

- eles foram senhores feudais que governaram um quarto do Japão – *They were feudal lords that ruled a quarter of Japan.*  
97 | 10822 +s

**259 número nm number**

- o número de lobos tem aumentado em algumas regiões da Europa – *The number of wolves has increased in some regions of Europe.*  
98 | 8780

**260 definir v to define**

- o Artigo 13º define a outra estrutura administrativa – *The 13th Article defines the other administrative structure.*  
93 | 3043

**261 tarde n/av late, afternoon**

- dois anos mais tarde, ele foi reeleito deputado por Paris – *Two years later, he was reelected a member of parliament for Paris.*  
99 | 7141 [AV]

**262 abrir v to open**

- o rapaz abriu a janela – *The young man opened the window.*  
99 | 7001

**263 sociedade nf society**

- os tipos de crimes são determinados por cada sociedade – *Types of crimes are determined by each society.*  
100 | 5558 +s

**264 povo nm people**

- 3.2 mil anos atrás, Moisés libertava o povo hebreu da escravidão – *3.2 thousand years ago, Moses freed the Hebrew people from slavery.*  
100 | 5144

**265 forte na strong, stronghold**

- houve uma forte pressão internacional para que a Turquia fosse aceita – *There was strong international pressure for Turkey to be accepted.*  
99 | 5439

**266 cabeça nf head**

- o padre baixou a cabeça e fechou os olhos – *The Father lowered his head, and shut his eyes.*  
99 | 7683

**267 altura nf height, time period**

- a altura das girafas é insuperável em relação a outros animais – *The height of giraffes is unsurpassed by that of other animals.*  
100 | 4965 +s

**268 volta nf return, turn**

- a população saiu às ruas, exigindo a volta do líder exilado – *The population went to the streets, demanding the return of the exiled leader.*  
99 | 5877

**269 condição nf condition**

- sob condições ideais a incubação dá-se dentro de uma semana – *Under ideal conditions, incubation takes 1 week.*  
99 | 5674 +s

**270 apesar av despite, even though**

- apesar de várias tentativas, ele jamais conseguiu – *Despite several attempts, he never succeeded.*  
99 | 5906

**271 valor nm value, worth**

- a tarifa ficará equivalente a 10% do valor das passagens – *The tariff will be equivalent to 10% of the ticket values.*  
99 | 7517

**272 mãe nf mother**

- a relação entre mãe e filho é fundamental para a estimulação infantil – *The relationship between mother and child is fundamental to the child's development.*  
100 | 7068

**273 servir v to serve**

- ele largou a faculdade de biologia para servir o Exército – *He left his studies in Biology to serve in the Army.*  
100 | 5090

**274 pagar v to pay**

- o Congresso é sempre quem paga a conta – *Congress is who always pays the bill.*  
99 | 5494 +s

**275 causa nf cause**

- ainda não se sabe a causa da calamidade – *The cause of the calamity is still unknown.*  
99 | 5143

**276 antigo aj ancient, old, former**

- nas antigas culturas agrárias acreditava-se que o sacrifício humano favorecia especialmente a fertilidade da terra – *In ancient cultures, human sacrifice was believed to increase the fertility of the land.*  
99 | 5736

**277 maneira nf way, manner**

- essa foi a única maneira de fazer um bom trabalho – *This was the only way to do a good job.*  
100 | 4602 +s



**278 humano na** human

- a temperatura normal do corpo humano é de cerca de 36°C – *The normal temperature of the human body is about 36°C.*  
99 | 5770

**279 sentido nm** sense, meaning, feeling

- eu tenho um sexto sentido que nunca falha – *I have a sixth sense that never fails me.*  
100 | 4749 +s

**280 permitir v** to permit, allow

- isso não é possível porque a lei não permite – *That isn't possible because the law doesn't permit it.*  
99 | 6685

**281 deus nm** god

- minha crença em Deus e nos santos era toda espontânea e pessoal – *My belief in God and in saints was completely voluntary and personal.*  
99 | 6924

**282 modo nm** manner, way, style

- A evolução das espécies não ocorreu de modo uniforme – *The evolution of the species didn't occur in a uniform manner.*  
99 | 5982

**283 gente nf** people, we/us [BP]

- lá havia gente de toda a sorte: velhos, moços, burgueses, operários, senhoras – *There were people there of every sort: old, young, middle class, workers, and ladies.*  
95 | 13462 +s

**284 imagem nf** image

- o ídolo é a imagem, estátua ou símbolo de uma divindade falsa – *An idol is the image, statue or symbol of a false god.*  
99 | 5121

**285 época nf** time period, epoch

- na época da inflação alta, o mercado de crédito estava reprimido – *In a period of high inflation, the credit market was suffering.*  
99 | 4908 +s

**286 noite nf** night

- podiam ter ido durante o dia mas preferiram ir à noite, à luz da lua – *They could have gone during the day but preferred to go at night, by the light of the moon.*  
97 | 10037

**287 velho aj** old

- Aos 77 anos, ele passou a ser o homem mais velho a viajar no espaço – *At 77 years of age, he became the oldest man to travel in space.*  
99 | 9694 +f

**288 cair v** to fall

- Tu estás aleijado porque caíste da árvore – *You are injured because you fell down from the tree.*  
99 | 5985

**289 aquilo pn** that (more remote) (NEUT)

- desta forma, aquilo que apercebemos da realidade externa corresponde ao que existe – *This way, that which we perceive about external reality corresponds with what exists.*  
98 | 6802 +s

**290 projecto nm** project

- o projecto, cuja execução esteve a cargo do consórcio Lusoponte, ficou concluído – *The project, whose execution was the responsibility of the Lusopont group, was concluded.*  
98 | 8238 +s

**291 final na** ending, end, final

- eu estava a pensar num final feliz – *I was thinking of a happy ending.*  
99 | 7040

**292 acreditar v** to believe

- não há razão para acreditar que isso esteja a acontecer – *There is no reason to believe that this is happening.*  
99 | 4484 +s

**293 jornal nm** newspaper

- foram estas as notícias que os jornais do dia seguinte trouxeram – *That is the news the newspapers printed the next day.*  
99 | 4745 +s

**294 razão nf** reason

- não há razão para temer essa situação – *There is no reason to fear that situation.*  
99 | 4787

**295 espécie nf** type, species, kind

- o Parque Florestal abriga mais de 200 espécies de aves – *The Forestal Park is habitat to more than 200 species of birds.*  
99 | 6928

**296 junto aj/av** together

- Pois estamos conscientes que juntos teremos mais força – *For we are aware that together we will be stronger.*  
99 | 5231 [AV]

**297 preciso aj** necessary, precise

- é preciso correr alguns riscos – *It is necessary to run some risks.*  
100 | 4682 +s

**298 século nm** century

- a sua prática foi recuperada no século XX – *Its practice was recaptured in the 20th century.*  
98 | 8543

**299 precisar v** to need

- se precisar de nós, é só telefonar – *If you need us, just call us.*  
99 | 5179 +s

**300 ler v** to read

- eu quero aprender a ler – *I want to learn to read.*  
99 | 5408 +s

**301 dinheiro nm** money

- o dinheiro assim poupado foi investido em escolas – *The money thus saved was invested in schools.*  
98 | 5845 +s

**302 talvez av** maybe

- amanhã talvez tudo mude – *Maybe tomorrow everything will change.*  
99 | 6074

**303 plano na** plan, flat, smooth

- ambos arquitetaram o plano de matar o milionário – *Both elaborated on the plan to kill the millionaire.*  
99 | 5249

**304 nascer v** to be born

- os rios também nascem e morrem – *Rivers also are born and die.*  
99 | 5490

**305 centro nm** center, downtown

- Eu moro no centro da cidade – *I live downtown.*  
99 | 5886

**306 partido nm** (political) party

- o Partido Conservador, que está no poder, não cede ao Partido Liberal – *The Conservative Party, which is in power, does not give in to the Liberal Party.*  
97 | 7200 +s

**307 descobrir v** to discover

- não foi difícil descobrir quem fez o buraco na parede – *It was not hard to discover who made the hole in the wall.*  
99 | 5359

**308 ouvir v** to hear

- ele não queria ouvir a voz de ninguém – *He didn't want to hear anyone's voice.*  
97 | 9659

**309 ligar v** to connect, turn on

- eles também podem ser usados para ligar dois ou mais fios entre si – *They can also be used to connect two or more wires between them.*  
99 | 4519

**310 interesse nm** interest

- havia grande interesse pelo pau-brasil – *There was great interest in brazilwood.*  
99 | 4370 +s

**311 amigo nm** friend

- os amigos verdadeiros amam-se mútua e dedicadamente – *True friends love each other mutually and with dedication.*  
99 | 5791

**312 seguinte aj** following

- no dia seguinte nós partimos – *We left the following day.*  
99 | 4790

**313 termo nm** term

- em química, o termo é por vezes utilizado para descrever um elemento – *In chemistry, this term is sometimes used to describe an element.*  
99 | 5610 +s

**314 mudar v** to change

- percebi que estava na hora de mudar a direção – *He realized that it was time to change direction.*  
100 | 3990 +s

**315 linha nf** line

- na linha do horizonte o mar e o céu juntavam-se – *On the line of the horizon, the sea and sky met.*  
99 | 4737

**316 medida nf** measure (a m. que = to the degree/extent that)

- isto acontece, pois, à medida que a carga no capacitor diminui – *This happens to the degree that the charge in the capacitor decrease.*  
98 | 5771

**317 teatro nm** theater

- a peça tornou-se um marco no teatro do absurdo – *The play became a benchmark of the theater of the absurd.*  
100 | 3959 +s

**318 espaço nm** space, room

- eles viviam na casa dela, onde havia espaço suficiente para uma família numerosa – *They lived in her house, where there was enough room for a large family.*  
99 | 4496

**319 animal nm** animal

- Entretanto, outros animais tão ferozes – e encantadores – habitaram a terra – *In the meantime, other animals just as fierce – and enchanting – inhabited the land.*  
99 | 5100

**320 santo na** saint, holy

- ele deve me julgar uma santa, a mais inocente das inocentes – *He must think I'm a saint, the most innocent of the innocent.*  
97 | 6329

**321 acordo nm** agreement

- tudo vai marchando de acordo com os planos – *Everything is working out according to plan.*  
98 | 6638

**322 olhar v** to look (at)

- elas ficaram então a olhar uma para a outra com espanto – *There they stayed looking at each other in astonishment.*  
96 | 12122 +f +s -n

**323 necessário aj** necessary

- o oxigénio necessário à sobrevivência é produzido pelas plantas – *The oxygen necessary for survival is produced by plants.*  
99 | 4678

**324 jovem na** young (person)

- Com 26 anos, era o mais jovem deputado da Assembleia – *At 26 years of age, he was the youngest representative in the Assembly.*  
99 | 4394

**325 futuro nm** future

- ele preferiu olhar para o futuro com optimismo – *He preferred to look to the future with optimism.*  
99 | 4407

**326 local nm** place, location

- a população mora num local, mas trabalha ou estuda noutro – *The general population lives in one place, but works or studies in another.*  
98 | 6983

**327 falta nf** lack

- a falta de alimentos levou ao racionamento e à ajuda internacional – *The lack of food led to rationing and international aid.*  
100 | 4118

## 3. Food

**General terms:**

**comer** 597 to eat  
**doce** 1163 M candy (also adj sweet)  
**fome** 1349 F hunger, famine  
**receita** 1404 F recipe  
**alimento** 1509 M food, nourishment  
**prato** 2041 M plate  
**bocado** 2249 M mouthful, piece  
**bebida** 2345 F a drink  
**almoço** 2385 M lunch  
**alimentação** 2417 F nourishment, food, nutrition  
**garrafa** 2704 F bottle  
**copo** 2770 M glass  
**faca** 3287 F knife  
**ceia** 4646 F supper  
**louça** 5325 F dishes, china  
**ingrediente** 5860 M ingredient  
**jantar** 8012 (M) dinner, to eat dinner

**Specific foods and drinks:**

**água** 145 F water  
**peixe** 514 M fish  
**carne** 706 F meat (also flesh)  
**leite** 771 M milk  
**café** 907 M coffee  
**vinho** 983 M wine  
**ovo** 1101 M egg  
**pão** 1253 M bread  
**milho** 1532 M corn  
**sal** 1565 M salt  
**açúcar** 1732 M sugar  
**porco** 1758 M pork  
**álcool** 1803 M alcohol  
**fruta** 1888 F fruit  
**trigo** 1915 M wheat  
**óleo** 1930 M oil  
**arroz** 1990 M rice  
**erva** 2040 F herb  
**grão** 2102 M grain  
**galinha** 2198 F chicken  
**farinha** 2239 F flour  
**chá** 2394 M tea  
**batata** 2508 F potato  
**feijão** 2535 M bean  
**laranja** 2638 F orange

**cerveja** 2765 F beer  
**frango** 2785 M chicken  
**queijo** 3156 M cheese  
**azeite** 3174 M olive oil  
**bolo** 3197 M cake  
**mel** 3320 M honey  
**tabaco** 3485 M tobacco  
**molho** 3603 M sauce  
**fígado** 3648 M liver  
**uva** 3698 F grape  
**sopa** 3765 F soup  
**manteiga** 3830 F butter  
**bacalhau** 4127 M cod fish  
**banana** 4178 F banana  
**chocolate** 4755 M chocolate  
**cereal** 4787 M cereal  
**caldo** 4839 M soup, broth  
**azeitona** 4907 F olive  
**cordeiro** 5093 M lamb  
**couve** 5101 F cabbage  
**suco** 5131 M juice [BP]  
**pimenta** 5274 F pepper  
**canela** 5358 F cinnamon  
**cebola** 5512 F onion  
**alho** 5524 M garlic  
**coco** 5817 M coconut

**328 morte nf** death

- em 1603, ele foi acusado de conspiração e condenado à morte – *In 1603, he was accused of conspiracy and condemned to death.*  
97 | 6569

**329 político na** political, politician

- o Movimento Nacional Revolucionário foi declarado o único partido político – *The National Revolutionary Movement was declared the only political party.*  
99 | 5259

**330 banco nm** bank, bench

- o Banco Mundial concede empréstimos a governos com garantias governamentais – *The World Bank gives loans to governments on the basis of governmental guarantees.*  
99 | 5704

**331 posição nf** position

- os alemães encontravam-se numa posição particularmente bem defendida e difícil de alcançar – *The Germans found themselves in a position that was particularly well-defended and difficult to reach.*  
99 | 4388

**332 rua nf** street

- os católicos saíram às ruas, pacificamente, para se manifestarem contra leis discriminatórias – *The Catholics took to the streets in peaceful protest against discriminatory laws.*  
98 | 7223

**333 difícil aj** difficult

- torna-se muito difícil fazer a paz – *It is becoming very difficult to make peace.*  
100 | 3689 +5

**334 mercado nm** market

- a cotação do café baixou no mercado internacional – *The price of coffee has gone down in the international market.*  
97 | 6725 +5

**335 resolver v** to resolve, decide

- os presidentes dos dois países reuniram-se para tentar resolver as divergências – *The presidents of the two countries met to try to resolve their differences.*  
99 | 3925 +5

**336 caminho nm** path, way

- deste modo, ficou aberto o caminho para a independência do arquipélago – *In this way, the path was opened to the independence of the archipelago.*  
99 | 4545

**337 jogo nm** game

- cerca de duas mil pessoas assistiram ao jogo – *Around two thousand people watched the game.*  
99 | 5891

**338 estudar v** to study

- ele estudou matemática e engenharia em Portugal – *He studied mathematics and engineering in Portugal.*  
99 | 4424

**339 igreja nf** church

- o baptismo constitui um dos sete sacramentos da Igreja Católica – *Baptism constitutes one of seven sacraments of the Catholic Church.*  
99 | 4405

**340 formar v** to create, form, graduate

- no final do encontro, o grupo formou comissões permanentes de trabalho – *At the end of the meeting, the group created permanent work committees.*  
98 | 6234 +a

**341 surgir v** to appear, arise, emerge

- um problema cardíaco surgiu e acabou com ela em poucas horas – *A heart problem appeared and did her in within a few hours.*  
97 | 5354

**342 lembrar v** to remember, remind

- vamos nos lembrar sempre das grandes lutas e da tradição – *We will always remember the great battles and the tradition.*  
97 | 6499

**343 representar v** to represent

- esta batalha representa uma das grandes vitórias de Napoleão – *This battle represents one of Napoleon's great victories.*  
98 | 5328

**344 negócio nm** business, deal, thing

- os seus negócios incluem turismo, fruta, azeite e têxteis – *His businesses include tourism, fruit, oil, and textiles.*  
100 | 3690 +s

**345 via nf** way, road

- o animal está em vias de extinção – *The animal is on its way to extinction.*  
99 | 4031

**346 semana nf** week

- a decisão demorava dias, semanas e até meses para ser tomada – *The decision took days, weeks and even months to be made.*  
98 | 6421

**347 luz nf** light

- julguei que já não voltaria mais a ver a luz do sol – *I thought that I would never again see the light of day.*  
98 | 5798

**348 contrário na** contrary, opposite, enemy

- a Abolição era contrária aos interesses dos proprietários de escravos – *Abolition was contrary to the interests of slave owners.*  
100 | 3489 +s

**349 bastante av** a lot, enough

- ela sofrera bastante, coitada, com febres altíssimas – *She had suffered a lot, the poor thing, with very high fevers.*  
99 | 3661

**350 pessoal na** personal, personnel

- não faço nada por vaidade ou interesse pessoal – *I don't do anything out of vanity or for personal interest.*  
99 | 3473 +s

**351 realidade nf** reality, real life

- o filme transpõe a realidade para um mundo de mistério transfigurado – *The film transports reality into a world of transfigured mystery.*  
100 | 3283 +s

**352 explicar v** to explain

- coisas difíceis de explicar estão por detrás de tudo isto – *Things that are difficult to explain are behind all this.*  
98 | 4754

**353 mal av** poorly, hardly

- o homem é contaminado ao ingerir carne de peixe crua ou mal cozida – *People get sick when they eat raw or poorly cooked meat or fish.*  
98 | 5588

**354 militar na** military, soldier

- na carreira militar ele ascendeu ao posto de brigadeiro – *In his military career, he rose to the post of brigadier general.*  
98 | 5021

**355 seis num** six

- O semestre dura seis meses – *The semester lasts six months.*  
99 | 3776

**356 empresa nf** company, firm, business

- os grandes clientes são empresas multinacionais de origem europeia – *The big clients are multinational companies of European origin.*  
95 | 9987

**357 pé nm** foot, tree shoot

- os passes do futebolista, feitos com um brilhante pé esquerdo, eram simples e precisos – *The passes by the soccer player, made with his brilliant left foot, were simple and accurate.*  
99 | 5711

**358 perceber v** to understand, perceive

- ele não percebe nada dessas coisas – *He doesn't understand anything about these things.*  
99 | 3733

**359 ajudar v** to help

- ele decidiu abandonar as corridas para ajudar o pai em seus negócios – *He decided to abandon the races to help his father in his business.*  
99 | 3449