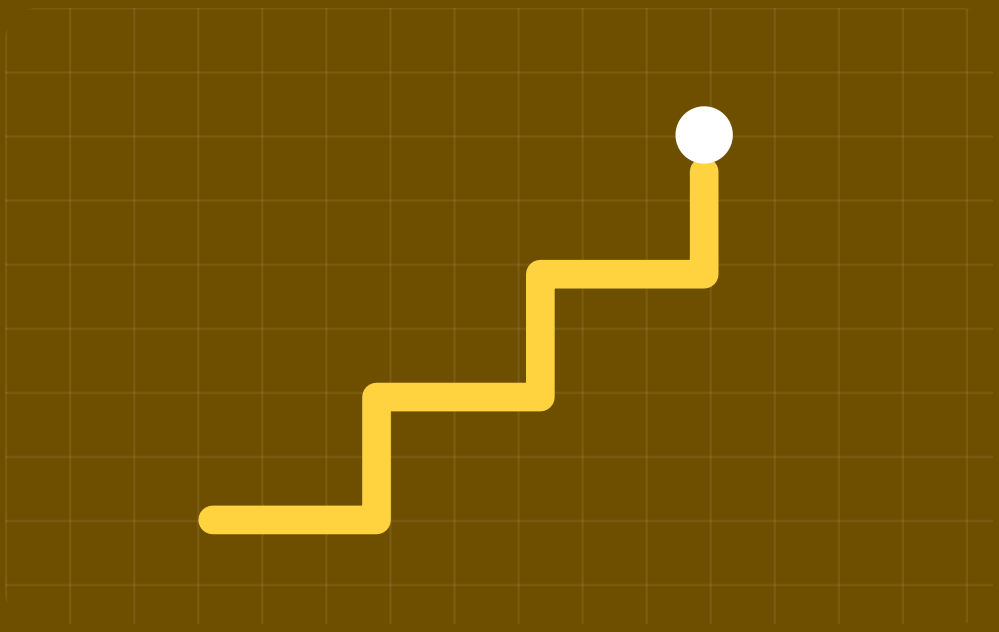
UpOnly Learning



LEVEL 4 · GRADES 6–8

FREE SAMPLE WORKBOOK

Learn Portuguese Level 4 · Grades 6–8

One step at a time. · Ages 11–14 · Free sample: 1 of 12 topics

UO-PTKIDS-L4

OUR STORY

One step at a time

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGAL

Copyright, license and disclaimers

Copyright. © 2026 UpOnly Learning, LLC. All rights reserved. UpOnly Learning™ and the step logo are trademarks of UpOnly Learning, LLC.

Free sample. This free sample may be printed and shared freely, as long as it is shared whole and unchanged, with this notice and the UpOnly Learning name. It may not be sold.

Not a school. UpOnly Learning is a private educational publisher, not a school, and is not affiliated with or endorsed by the US Department of Education, any state board of education or school district. This workbook does not award grades or credits and does not replace any curriculum your state requires. You are responsible for meeting your local homeschool laws.

Standards. Topics are aligned to academic standards in our own interpretation; the owners of those standards do not review or endorse this workbook. Common Core State Standards © Copyright 2010. National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and Council of Chief State School Officers. All rights reserved.

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

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

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

Full terms: uponlylearning.com/legal

INTRODUCTION

How to use this workbook

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEVEL 4 · GRADES 6–8

CONTENTS · UO-PTKIDS-L4

Learn Portuguese: Level 4 · Grades 6–8

Free Sample Workbook · Ages 11–14 · 1 of 12 topics, with a Quick Check, a lesson, We Do It Together, You Try and an answer key

Our story 2

Copyright, license and disclaimers 3

How to use this workbook 4

Topic 1 · Portuguese irregular verbs in the present: faço, posso, digo, trago **6**

Use the most common irregular verbs in the present tense (ser, estar, ter, ir, fazer, poder, querer, dizer, trazer, ver, vir, dar, sair) with eu, você, a gente, nós and eles, and learn the special eu forms: eu faço, eu posso, eu digo, eu trago, eu vejo ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication

Quick Check 6 · Learn It 8 · We Do It Together 11 · You Try 13 · Answer Key 14

Portuguese irregular verbs in the present: faço, posso, digo, trago

The student will use the most common irregular Portuguese verbs in the present tense (ser, estar, ter, ir, fazer, poder, querer, dizer, trazer, ver, vir, dar, sair) with eu, você, a gente, nós and eles, and will recognize the special eu forms faço, posso, digo, trago, vejo, venho, dou and saio.

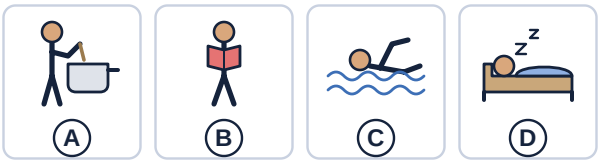
① Quick Check

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

1. What does eu tenho mean?

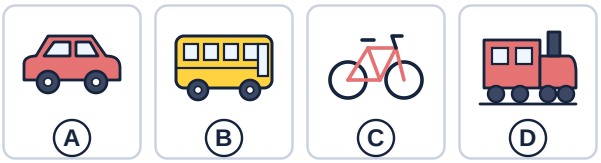
A I take **B** I hold **C** I come **D** I have

2. Listen: Eu faço um bolo. What does the speaker do? Choose A, B, C or D.



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

3. Listen: Eu vou para a escola de ônibus. How does the speaker go to school? Choose A, B, C or D.



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

4. What does eu trago mean?

A I come **B** I travel **C** I bring **D** I drink

5. Read the message: Oi, Bia. Hoje eu não posso ir ao cinema porque minha avó vem do Rio. Ela sempre traz um bolo de fubá. Você quer vir aqui em casa? A gente vê um filme na sala. Beijos, Lara Why can't Lara go to the movies?

A The movie theater is closed. **B** She is sick in bed today. **C** She has a big test tomorrow.

D Her grandma is coming from Rio.

5. Listen and choose: Eu digo bom dia para o porteiro. What does the speaker do?

A Asks the doorman for some help **B** Says good morning to the doorman

C Says good night to the doorman **D** Gives the doorman a small gift

6. What does Ela diz que está com fome mean?

A She says she is cold. **B** She says she is hungry. **C** I say that I am hungry.

D She says she is tired.

7. What is the eu form of vir in the present?

A vem **B** venho **C** vim **D** viro

8. Translate: I leave school at three.

A Eu sairo da escola às três. **B** Eu saem da escola às três. **C** Eu sai da escola às três.

D Eu saio da escola às três.

9. Look at the picture. Complete: Meus amigos ___ de bicicleta para a escola. (vir)



A vimos **B** vêm **C** veem **D** vem

② Learn It

Key words

- **eu faço, ele faz (FAH-soo, FAHS)**: I do / make, he does / makes (fazer)
- **eu posso, ele pode (PAW-soo, PAW-jee)**: I can / may, he can (poder)
- **eu digo, ele diz (JEE-goo, JEES)**: I say / tell, he says (dizer)
- **eu trago, ele traz (TRAH-goo, TRAHS)**: I bring, he brings (trazer)
- **eu vejo, ele vê (VEH-zhoo, VEH)**: I see, he sees (ver)
- **eu venho, ele vem (VEH-nyoo, VEYN)**: I come, he comes (vir)
- **eu dou, ele dá (DOH, DAH)**: I give, he gives (dar)
- **eu saio, ele sai (SAH-yoo, SAH-ee)**: I go out / leave, he leaves (sair)
- **eu quero, ele quer (KEH-roo, KEHR)**: I want, he wants (querer)
- **eu tenho, eles têm (TEH-nyoo, TEYN)**: I have, they have (ter)
- **eu vou, nós vamos, eles vão (VOH, VAH-moos, VOWN)**: I go, we go, they go (ir)
- **a gente (ah ZHEN-chee)**: we (everyday Brazilian speech; uses the ele form: a gente vai)
- **eles vêm / eles veem (VEYN / VEH-eyn)**: they come (vir) / they see (ver)

Warm-up

1. Ask O que você faz depois da aula? and help the student answer with one regular verb they know, such as Eu jogo bola or Eu estudo.
2. Remind the student how regular verbs work in the present: falar becomes eu falo, ele fala, nós falamos. Then ask how they would say I do or I can. Most students guess fazo or podo, which is the perfect starting point.

> *Oi. O que você faz depois da aula? What do you do after school? Today we learn the verbs Brazilians use all day long, and most of them break the rules.*

Teach

1. Explain that the verbs people use most are often irregular, in English too (I am, he is; I have, she has). In Portuguese the biggest surprise is usually the eu form.

verb	eu	você / ele / a gente	nós	eles / vocês
fazer	faço	faz	fazemos	fazem
poder	posso	pode	podemos	podem
dizer	digo	diz	dizemos	dizem
trazer	trago	traz	trazemos	trazem
ver	vejo	vê	vemos	veem
vir	venho	vem	vimos	vêm
ir	vou	vai	vamos	vão
ter	tenho	tem	temos	têm

2. Read the table aloud together. Point out the pattern: once you know the eu form, the other forms are often close to the infinitive. Fazer: faço, but faz, fazemos, fazem.
3. Review the verbs from earlier levels: ser (sou, é, somos, são), estar (estou, está, estamos, estão), querer (quero, quer, queremos, querem), dar (dou, dá, damos, dão) and sair (saio, sai, saímos, saem).
4. Teach a gente. In everyday Brazilian Portuguese people say a gente (we) more than nós, and it takes the ele form: a gente vai, a gente faz, a gente pode. Both are correct; nós is a little more formal.
5. Show the two look-alike pairs. Eles vêm (they come, from vir) and eles veem (they see, from ver). Nós vimos is we come (vir), while nós vemos is we see (ver). The little hat on têm and vêm marks the plural: ele tem, eles têm; ele vem, eles vêm.
6. Show how poder works: posso plus an infinitive asks permission. Posso ir ao banheiro? (May I go to the bathroom?). For knowing how to do a skill, Brazilians use saber: Eu sei nadar (I can swim).

> *Fazer, eu faço. Poder, eu posso. Dizer, eu digo. Trazer, eu trago. Ver, eu vejo. Vir, eu venho.*

Guided practice

1. Look at the four pictures of Davi's Saturday. The student says one sentence per picture about Davi (ele sai, ele vai, ele vê, ele faz) and then again about himself or herself (eu saio, eu vou, eu vejo, eu faço).



2. Card race: you show an infinitive (trazer) and the student says the eu form (trago) and one short sentence with it. Set the timer for two minutes and try to beat the score in a second round.
3. The student asks you five questions with você (Você vem amanhã? Você pode me ajudar? O que você traz para o almoço?). You answer with the eu form, and the student checks your verb.

> *Look at Davi's Saturday. What does he do? Ele sai de casa, ele vai ao parque, ele vê os amigos.*

Worked examples

Say: I bring my lunch and I do my homework after school.
Eu trago meu almoço e faço o dever de casa depois da aula (EH-oo TRAH-goo meh-oo ahl-MOH-soo ee FAH-soo oo deh-VEHR jee KAH-zah deh-POYS dah OW-lah). Trazer and fazer have special eu forms: trago and faço.

Your grandparents are coming by bus on Sunday. How do you say it?



Meus avós vêm de ônibus no domingo. Vêm, with the hat, is the eles form of vir (to come). Veem, with two e's, would mean they see.

Watch for these mistakes

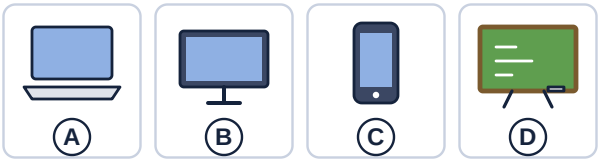
Mistake: The student makes the eu form regular: eu fazo, eu podo, eu dizo, eu trazo.
Fix: Make a pocket card with the eight special eu forms (faço, posso, digo, trago, vejo, venho, dou, saio) and review it for two minutes a day. When the student says fazo, repeat the sentence correctly without stopping the conversation: Ah, você faz o jantar. Eu também faço.

Mistake: The student mixes up vêm and veem, or vimos and vemos.
Fix: Link each form to its verb: vir means to come, so vem, vêm and vimos are about coming; ver means to see, so vê, veem and vemos are about seeing. Write each pair on a card with a small drawing of feet (come) or an eye (see).

③ We Do It Together: 10 questions

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

1. Read: À noite eu vejo televisão na sala. What does the speaker watch? Choose A, B, C or D.



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

> **Answer: B**
> **Why:** It is picture B. Vejo televisão: I watch TV.

2. Someone you do not know writes online: Você pode me dizer onde você mora? What is the safest choice?

A Ask a friend to answer for you **B** Give your street but not the number

C Send your home address right away **D** Not answer and tell a trusted adult

> **Answer: D** Not answer and tell a trusted adult
> **Why:** The message asks Can you tell me where you live? Safety: never share where you live with strangers online.

3. What is the eu form of ir in the present?

A vou **B** fui **C** iro **D** vai

> **Answer: A** vou
> **Why:** Ir changes completely: vou; fui is the past.

4. What is the eu form of dizer in the present?

A digo **B** diz **C** disse **D** dizo

> **Answer: A** digo
> **Why:** Dizer changes to digo; disse is the past.

5. Complete: Vocês ___ ir ao cinema com a gente? (querer)

A quero **B** queremos **C** quer **D** querem

> **Answer: D** querem
> **Why:** Vocês takes the eles form: querem.

5. Complete: Você ___ me ajudar com o dever de casa? (poder)

A pode **B** podem **C** posso **D** pude

> **Answer: A** pode
> **Why:** Você takes the ele form of poder: pode.

6. Translate: I bring my lunch every day.

A Eu traz meu almoço todo dia. **B** Eu trago meu almoço todo dia. **C** Eu trouxe meu almoço todo dia.

D Eu trazo meu almoço todo dia.

> **Answer: B** Eu trago meu almoço todo dia.
> **Why:** Every day is present, and the eu form of trazer is trago.

7. What is the eu form of ver in the present?

A vê **B** vi **C** vejo **D** veio

> **Answer: C** vejo
> **Why:** Ver changes to vejo; vi is the past and veio comes from vir.

8. Complete: A gente ___ ao parque depois da aula. (ir)

A vou **B** vão **C** vamos **D** vai

> **Answer: D** vai
> **Why:** A gente means we, but it takes the ele form: a gente vai.

9. Fix the mistake: Eu sai de casa cedo todo dia.

A Eu sair de casa cedo todo dia. **B** Eu saímos de casa cedo todo dia.

C Eu saem de casa cedo todo dia. **D** Eu saio de casa cedo todo dia.

> **Answer: D** Eu saio de casa cedo todo dia.
> **Why:** Todo dia is present, and the eu form of sair is saio.

④ You Try: 10 questions

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

1. Listen and choose: Nós vamos ao cinema hoje. Where are they going?

A To school **B** To the store **C** To the beach **D** To the movies

2. What does Posso entrar? mean?

A Can she come in? **B** Do you want to come in? **C** May I come in? **D** Should I leave?

3. Complete: Eu ___ meus amigos no recreio. (ver)

A vejo **B** veio **C** vê **D** vi

4. Look at the picture. Complete: Você ___ a chave do armário? (ter)



A temos **B** têm **C** tenho **D** tem

5. Fix the mistake: Eu dizo oi para todos.

A Eu diz oi para todos. **B** Eu dizem oi para todos. **C** Eu dizer oi para todos.

D Eu digo oi para todos.

6. Complete: Nós ___ à escola de ônibus. (ir)

A vai **B** vou **C** vão **D** vamos

7. Read: Meu nome é Davi. Eu tenho doze anos e sou de Curitiba. Todo dia eu saio de casa às sete e vou para a escola de bicicleta. Eu trago meu almoço numa lancheira. Depois da aula eu faço o dever de casa e vejo um pouco de televisão. How does Davi get to school?

A By car **B** By bus **C** By bike **D** On foot

8. You want permission to open the window in class. What do you ask?

A Podo abrir a janela? **B** Quer abrir a janela? **C** Pode abrir a janela? **D** Posso abrir a janela?

9. Complete the dialogue: A: Você vê muito os seus primos? B: Sim, eu ___ meus primos todo domingo.

A vê **B** vejo **C** vem **D** venho

10. Which verb has an eu form that ends in -go?

A querer (eu quero) **B** dar (eu dou) **C** dizer (eu digo) **D** ver (eu vejo)

Portuguese irregular verbs in the present: faço, posso, digo, trago: Answers and explanations

① Quick Check

1. What does eu tenho mean?
   D I have
   Tenho (TEH-nyoo) is the eu form of ter in the present: I have.

2. Listen: Eu faço um bolo. What does the speaker do? Choose A, B, C or D.
   A
   It is picture A. Eu faço um bolo means I make a cake, so the speaker cooks.

3. Listen: Eu vou para a escola de ônibus. How does the speaker go to school? Choose A, B, C or D.
   B
   It is picture B. Vou de ônibus: I go by bus.

4. What does eu trago mean?
   C I bring
   Trago (TRAH-goo) is the eu form of trazer in the present: I bring.

5. Read the message: Oi, Bia. Hoje eu não posso ir ao cinema porque minha avó vem do Rio. Ela sempre traz um bolo de fubá. Você quer vir aqui em casa? A gente vê um filme na sala. Beijos, Lara Why can't Lara go to the movies?
   D Her grandma is coming from Rio.
   Minha avó vem do Rio: her grandma is coming from Rio.

6. Listen and choose: Eu digo bom dia para o porteiro. What does the speaker do?
   B Says good morning to the doorman
   Digo bom dia is I say good morning.

7. What does Ela diz que está com fome mean?
   B She says she is hungry.
   Diz is she says, and estar com fome is to be hungry.

8. What is the eu form of vir in the present?
   B venho
   Vir changes to venho; vim is the past.

9. Translate: I leave school at three.
   D Eu saio da escola às três.
   The eu form of sair is saio, and leaving a place is sair de: da escola.

10. Look at the picture. Complete: Meus amigos ___ de bicicleta para a escola. (vir)
    B vêm
    Meus amigos is plural, and coming is vir: vêm.

④ You Try

1. Listen and choose: Nós vamos ao cinema hoje. Where are they going?
   D To the movies
   Cinema means the movies.

2. What does Posso entrar? mean?
   C May I come in?
   Posso is I may, and entrar is to come in.

3. Complete: Eu ___ meus amigos no recreio. (ver)
   A vejo
   The present eu form of ver is vejo.

4. Look at the picture. Complete: Você ___ a chave do armário? (ter)
   D tem
   Você takes the ele form of ter: tem.

5. Fix the mistake: Eu dizo oi para todos.
   D Eu digo oi para todos.
   The eu form of dizer is digo.

6. Complete: Nós ___ à escola de ônibus. (ir)
   D vamos
   The nós form of ir is vamos.

7. Read: Meu nome é Davi. Eu tenho doze anos e sou de Curitiba. Todo dia eu saio de casa às sete e vou para a escola de bicicleta. Eu trago meu almoço numa lancheira. Depois da aula eu faço o dever de casa e vejo um pouco de televisão. How does Davi get to school?
   C By bike
   Vou para a escola de bicicleta: he goes by bike.

8. You want permission to open the window in class. What do you ask?
   D Posso abrir a janela?
   Posso asks permission for yourself. Pode abrir a janela? asks someone else to open it.

9. Complete the dialogue: A: Você vê muito os seus primos? B: Sim, eu ___ meus primos todo domingo.
   B vejo
   The question uses ver, so the eu answer is vejo.

10. Which verb has an eu form that ends in -go?
    C dizer (eu digo)
    Dizer becomes digo. Trazer works the same way: trago.

THE FULL WORKBOOK

Keep going with the full Learn Portuguese workbook

You just tried one topic. The full Level 4 · Grades 6–8 workbook has every topic below, each with a Quick Check, a lesson, We Do It Together, up to 90 You Try questions, Show What You Know and a full answer key.

1. Portuguese irregular verbs in the present: faço, posso, digo, trago	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
2. Ser vs estar in Portuguese: traits, feelings, time and where things are	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Speaking
3. Gostar de in Portuguese: how to say what you like, love, prefer and what hurts	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
4. Portuguese reflexive verbs and daily routine: eu me levanto, eu tomo banho	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Writing
5. Portuguese past tense: regular and irregular preterite (fui, fiz, tive)	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Writing
6. Portuguese imperfect tense: quando eu era criança (imperfeito vs perfeito)	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
7. Portuguese future tense: vou viajar and falarei (ir + infinitive)	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
8. Portuguese commands: the Brazilian imperative for directions and recipes	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpretive and Interpersonal Communication
9. Portuguese object pronouns: Eu o vi or Eu vi ele?	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
10. Travel Portuguese: airport, hotel and restaurant phrases	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
11. Portuguese comparatives and superlatives: mais... do que, melhor, o maior	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Presentational Speaking
12. Portuguese reading practice: a Brazilian-style legend and the Portuguese-speaking world	ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpretive Reading

Get it, plus online lessons with self-scoring checks and progress tracking, at **uponlylearning.com**.

More from UpOnly Learning

Every subject, kindergarten through 8th grade, in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Membership

On-screen lessons, practice, Quick Checks, progress reports and rewards in every subject, for the whole household.

Practice workbooks

Printable workbooks for every subject and grade, including Common Core and Singapore math, with every answer explained.

Prepare books

Prepare for the next grade: short books that get students ready for a new school year.

Three free checks, three passes

Each free check shows exactly where to begin, and each pass gives the full plan:

- **Rebuild Your Foundation** helps fill the gaps in K–8 math, reading and English.
- **Language pass** helps students learn a new language, one step at a time.
- **Business pass** helps develop a business mind: real skills, ideas and a plan.

Flashcards

Digital flashcards with audio in several languages, plus printable cards.

Learning games

The Math You Build, The Words You Find, read-along stories, a science game and typing practice.

Free resources

Free lessons, samples, guides and family books for students, parents, teachers and tutors.

Visit

uponlylearning.com

UpOnly Learning

Your next step starts here

Free workbooks, practice sheets and parent guides, plus printable books for every grade we cover, in English, Spanish and Portuguese. We keep adding new grades and subjects, so see what's new on our website.

Visit uponlylearning.com

Help us make this better

We are constantly updating our material so it keeps getting better. If you spot a mistake, photograph the page and email it to support@uponlylearning.com. We read every message.

One step at a time.

UO-PTKIDS-L4 · © 2026 UpOnly Learning, LLC. Free sample · free to print and share.