

Aula 8

FRIENDSHIP

META

Falar sobre relacionamentos, com ênfase no vínculo de amizade.

OBJETIVOS

Ao final da aula o(a) aluno(a) deve ser capaz de:
Perguntar e responder a respeito de relações de amizade;
Ler e interpretar textos a respeito da temática da aula, com foco em amizades famosas na literatura de língua inglesa;
Revisar uso do *present perfect*;
Consolidar conhecimentos sobre: *simple present and present perfect tenses*.
Empregar os pronomes indefinidos: *somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody*.

PRERREQUISITOS

Conhecimento a respeito dos tempos verbais: *present perfect and simple past*.

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INTRODUÇÃO

Welcome to our eighth lesson!

Esta lição será dedicada ao tema *relationships*. Para tal, faremos uso principalmente de: *indefinite pronouns and present perfect*. Através de textos e exemplos, você terá oportunidade de falar sobre o sentimento de amizade, pensar a respeito de suas amigas e de conhecer algumas amigas famosas da literatura universal.

As explicações e propostas de atividades contemplarão, como sempre, as formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa dos tempos verbais em foco. Assim, você conseguirá falar sobre exemplos relativos à sua experiência de vida, bem como descobrir informações sobre outras pessoas. Será mais uma ótima oportunidade para você conhecer melhor seus colegas e professores, através da sua participação nos encontros presenciais e virtuais.

Utilizaremos textos autênticos que podem ser encontrados na Internet, bem como textos próprios. Encorajaremos você a compartilhar suas experiências relacionadas ao tema *friendship*, a refletir sobre a temática proposta e a expressar sua opinião, tornando o processo de ensino e aprendizagem de inglês mais significativo. Ao trabalharmos essa temática, estaremos apresentando vocabulário que enriquecerá seu repertório linguístico, ao mesmo tempo em que incentivamos você a fazer suas próprias buscas.

Antes de começarmos nossa quarta aula, reforçamos que o sucesso de seus estudos depende muito da sua dedicação, cumprindo todas as etapas deste curso, desenvolvendo as tarefas, participando de nossos chats, fóruns e encontros presenciais. E mais, de seu interesse em também criar situações de aprendizado, inclusive, pela internet.

Além dos conteúdos aqui propostos, você encontrará, na plataforma, indicações de atividades que contribuirão para reforçar os conteúdos deste material. Alguns exemplos são: links de vídeos, leituras diversas, áudios, games, etc.

Bons estudos e ótimas reflexões!

READ THE DEFINITIONS BELOW FROM THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY:

- friend - (noun) - **friend** \ 'frend\

: a person who you like and enjoy being with

: a person who helps or supports **someone** or something (such as a cause or charity)

Example: I'd like you to meet my friend.

- friendship - (noun) - **friend•ship** \ ' fren(d)- , ship\
 : the state of being friends : the relationship between friends
 : a friendly feeling or attitude : kindness or help given to someone
Example: They **have enjoyed** many years of friendship.

- be friends with
 : to have a friendship or friendly relationship with
Example: I am friends with my neighbour.

(<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/friendship>):

- colleague - (noun) - **col•league** \ ' kă-(,)lēg\
 : a person who works with you : a fellow worker
Example: A *colleague* of mine will be speaking at the conference.

(<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/colleague>)

- acquaintance - (noun) - **ac•quain•tance** \ ə- ' kwān-tən(t)s\
 : someone who is known but who is not a close friend
 : the state of knowing someone in a personal or social way

(<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/acquaintance>)

Do you have many **friends**? Or you have more **acquaintances** than friends? Is there **anybody** you enjoy being with the most? Are you friends with **everybody** you have a nice relationship with? Or, to you, a friend is **someone** who is really special?

With those questions in mind, think of a good friend you have and how special this person **has been** in your life. **Somebody** you consider to be your best friend. Think of some good and bad situations this person **has already lived** by your side.

Have you been friends for a long time? When did you first meet? **Has he/she ever been** in need of your help and called you in the middle of the night? **Have you ever traveled** together? Have you ever had any disagreements?

Well, now that you thought of, at least, one of your best friends, let's talk about some famous friendships from Literature. How about starting from the famous classic story "Dom Quixote", by Miguel de Cervantes?

The text was adapted from:

<http://airshipdaily.com/blog/02182014-best-friendship-literature> (last access on September 7th).



(Fonte: <https://pixabay.com/pt/dom-quixote-madrid-servantes-549822/>)

SANCHO PANZA AND DON QUIXOTE IN DON QUIXOTE BY MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA

[...] It's a friendship that, over the years, **has morphed** into a familiar trope of hero and sidekick. The two male friends (sorry, but I refuse to ever use the word "bro") go an epic journey together, which is basically a road trip. Their funny and simple friendship is a reminder and an ideal of how we should support our friends, both emotionally and physically.

Has morphed - has changed/transformed

Sidekick (noun) - a close friend or follower who accompanies another on adventures, etc.

(Definitions from the Free Dictionary - <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>)



(http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/Reading_and_writing_g344-Old_Book_Spines_p29313.html. Photo by Matt Banks. Published on 07 February 2011. Stock photo - Image ID: 10029313)

HORATIO AND HAMLET IN HAMLET: THE PRINCE OF DENMARK BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Good friends stay by you through good times, but best friends stay by you through bad times, and, you know, Hamlet was not really having an awesome time. So it's a good thing Hamlet had Horatio. It's Horatio who he trusts with the information that he's going to pretend to be mad after seeing his father's ghost. SPOILER ALERT (though, seriously, you should probably know the plot of Hamlet by now): Horatio is also the only one to survive the play, living to tell Hamlet's story.

There's a pretty good lesson about friendship here: Your friends are the ones who tell your stories and sing your praises when you're not there. So, yeah, maybe your best friend did claim to see a ghost, or did try to kill his uncle, or did subtweet his ex at 3 in the morning, but, as the greatest friend on planet Earth, it's your job to still love and support him.



(<http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/lamps-with-a-vintage-photo-p353865>. Photo by start08. Published on 20 August 2015. Stock photo - Image ID: 100353865)

TOM AND HUCKLEBERRY FINN IN THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER BY MARK TWAIN

Now, as Louis C. K. explains, Tom Sawyer is a “nice kid” and Huck Finn is “a dirty little homeless, little white-trash creep.” Still, those character differences don’t stop them from having a great friendship.

We’re first introduced to Huck in chapter six of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and learn right away that Huck is bad news bears. [...] The mothers of the children in town do not let their kids play with him, because, yeah, he’s a dirty little homeless, little white-trash creep. Still, Tom associates with Huck despite all his shortcomings, and isn’t that what friendship is all about? Like, yeah, your friend is 27-years-old and **has yet to get** a real job, but you still love her.

creep (noun) - a person considered to be obnoxious or servile.

(Definition from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/creep>)



(<http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/open-book-in-the-red-cover-lies-on-a-park-bench-photo-p327226>. Photo by radnatt. Published on 20 May 2015. Stock photo - Image ID: 100327226. Last access on September 10th)

ELIZABETH BENNETT AND CHARLOTTE LUCAS IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE BY JANE AUSTEN

Everybody thinks that Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy have the most noteworthy relationship in *Pride and Prejudice*, but [...] Elizabeth and her best friend Charlotte share a stunning unconditional love. Despite a six-year age difference, differing views of love and a shared suitor, their bond remains tight. Now those are **BFFs**.

So many of us think of romantic relationships as being more complex and interesting than friendships. Friendships, however, share so many of the traits that make romantic relationships noteworthy and provide for some of the most captivating narratives in literature. Each of the novels on this list points to a different facet of friendship and offers insight into what it means to be a good and loyal friend.

BFFs - slang/acronym - Best friends forever.

Definition from: <http://www.internetslang.com/BFF-meaning-definition.asp>



ATIVIDADES

1. Based on the reading about Famous friends from Literature, explain what a good friend is.

A good friend is somenone/somebody you _____

2. Do you agree that we have to be by our friend's side even if he/she does something really bad? Explain.

3. Can you think of good friends from our Brazilian Literature (novels (romances) and comic books)?

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE AS ATIVIDADES

Para responder a estas perguntas, você precisa ler as informações acima sobre Friends from Literature. Procure se expressar em inglês. Não tenha receio de errar, pois estaremos ajudando você a desenvolver suas habilidades linguísticas. Para responder à terceira questão, use suas experiências como leitor/leitora e, se precisar, faça uma breve pesquisa.

GRAMMAR

Você deve ter percebido que há algumas partes dos textos até aqui trabalhados as quais estão **in bold**. Elas indicam conteúdos/tópicos gramaticais que terão destaque nesta fase de seus estudos. Por exemplo: **indefinite pronouns**. Antes de apresentarmos uma definição, vamos analisar o próprio texto, uma das mais famosas canções *in English*.



(Fonte online: <http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/agree-terms.php?id=100106517> Photo by fotografic1980. Published on 15 October 2012 Stock photo - Image ID: 100106517)

FRIENDS AND MUSIC

There is a very famous song by the English band THE BEATLES that talks about the value of having someone's true support. It's the song **HELP**, one of the most famous songs by the band and one of the most famous songs of all times. We recommend that you listen to the song. There is a nice video on youtube, with images and lyrics: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r77L3oPOLVA>

Let's start by analysing the first two stanzas. Pay attention to the words **in bold**.

HELP - Lennon & McCartney

Help, I need **somebody**

Help, not just **anybody**

Help, you know I need **someone**

Help!

When I was younger, so much younger than today

I never needed **anybody's** help in any way

But now these days are gone I'm not so self-assured

Now I find I've changed my mind and opened up the doors

Vamos à nossa análise. Do you know who they are talking about? Você consegue definir quem é a pessoa à qual a música se refere? No caso, não é possível saber exatamente quem é a pessoa, pois as palavras utilizadas são **indefinite pronouns: somebody, anybody, and someone**.

Abaixo apresentamos algumas definições e exemplos do site da *British Council* sobre esse assunto. (<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/pronouns/indefinite-pronouns>)

We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

Ou seja: usamos pronomes indefinidos quando não queremos citar nenhuma pessoa em específico ou quando não sabemos quem é a pessoa. Na canção dos Beatles, por exemplo, há um pedido de socorro que foi lançado, na esperança de que alguém (somebody) ajude. Mas esse alguém precisa ser 'special', não pode ser qualquer pessoa (anybody). Mais explicações do site do British Council:

We use pronouns ending in **-body** or **-one** for **people**, and pronouns ending in **-thing** for **things**:

Everybody enjoyed the concert.
I opened the door but there was **no one** at home.
It was a very clear day. We could see **everything**.

We use a **singular verb** after an indefinite pronoun:

Everybody **loves** Sally.
Everything **was** ready for the party.

Interessante: Então, o verbo precisa ser conjugado como se eu fosse empregá-lo com as terceiras pessoas do singular (he/she/it)! Daí o uso de **LOVES** and **WAS**.

When we **refer back** to an indefinite pronoun we normally use a **plural pronoun**:

Everybody enjoyed the concert. **They** stood up and clapped.
I will tell **somebody** that dinner is ready. **They** have been waiting a long time.

Interessante: Então, se quisermos nos referir a um pronome indefinido já mencionado em uma frase, devemos usar um pronome plural (they).

We can add **'s** to an indefinite pronoun to make a possessive.

They were staying in **somebody's** house.

Is this **anybody's** coat?

Atenção: Veja a explicação abaixo a respeito do uso de *indefinite pronouns* em frases negativas:

We use indefinite pronouns with **no-** as the **subject** in **negative clauses** (not pronouns with any.)

Nobody came. (correct)

Anybody didn't come. (incorrect)

We do not use another negative in a clause with **nobody**, **no one** or **nothing**:

Nobody came.

Nothing happened.

Importante: Entendeu essa parte? Em inglês não é possível o uso de duas palavras negativas em uma mesma sentença. **Nobody**, **no one** e **nothing** já são palavras que tem, nas suas formações a ideia de negação, através do prefixo "no". Por isso, para dizer que "ninguém veio", dizemos como no exemplo: nobody came. O mesmo acontece com "nada aconteceu": *nothing happened*.

We use **else** after indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things **in addition to** the ones we already mentioned.

All the family came, but no one else.

If Michael can't come we'll ask somebody else.

So that's eggs, peas and chips. Do you want anything else?

Attention:

Somebody - usamos *somebody* em frases AFIRMATIVAS e em PERGUNTAS quando esperamos uma resposta em particular.

Anybody - usamos *anybody* em frases NEGATIVAS e em PERGUNTAS quando não sabemos qual será a resposta.

Quando usamos *anybody* em frases AFIRMATIVAS, estamos expressando: não importa quem seja a pessoa (it doesn't matter who).

Nobody - quer dizer: ninguém; e everybody é o oposto: todos/todas/todo mundo, em frases afirmativas.

Usamos esses pronomes com verbos no SINGULAR, mas usamos **THEY**, como já vimos, quando nos referimos a esses pronomes já citados nas frases.



ATIVIDADES

1. Vamos praticar um pouco esse assunto? Fill in the blanks with the correct use of **nobody, somebody, everybody or anybody**:

a. There is _____ (anybody/somebody) in the house. I can see the bedroom light is on.

b. There is _____ (everybody/nobody) at the office now. It is closed.

c. Let's go home. There isn't _____ (anybody/everybody) here. They have already left.

d. I've asked people what happened here, but _____ (somebody/nobody) saw anything.

e. I'm traveling to Mato Grosso do Sul for a congress. Do you know _____ (somebody/nobody) who lives there?

f. _____ (everybody/nobody) needs to be loved.

g. I like all people in this group. _____ (everybody/somebody) is very nice and friendly.

h. Did you hear the bell ringing? There is _____ (nobody/somebody) at the door.

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE AS ATIVIDADES

Para responder, preste atenção na ideia que cada sentença está transmitindo. Recorra às regras que apresentamos e compartilhe suas respostas com seus teachers e classmates.



(Fonte online: http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/Other_business_conce_g200-Life_Balance_Signpost_p88174.html Photo by Stuart Miles. Published on 27 June 2012 Stock photo - Image ID: 10088174)

Leia o texto a seguir, da TIME online magazine, sobre o tema *friendship*. O texto faz parte da coluna sobre Psicologia e está disponível em: <http://ideas.time.com/2013/01/16/how-friendship-makes-you-more-successful>. Último acesso em: 09 de setembro de 2015. It's a very interesting text about how friendship can help you become more successful.

How Friendship Makes You More Successful by Carlin Flora. Jan. 16, 2013.

If you really want to change an aspect of your life, finding like-minded friends will increase your chances of success

Back in college, my dorm-mate Sofia and I invented a ritual we called “Power Wednesdays.” Every week, we headed to the campus fitness center for a workout, and then to the library for four hours of hard studying. We would stride back to our dorm with a huge feeling of accomplishment. But that uplifting cocktail of virtuousness, productivity and sore muscles — rewarding as it was — wasn’t what kept us repeating Power Wednesdays. Our real motivation was each other’s company.

I’ve been immersed in the study of friendship for the past several years, and among the many things I’ve learned, one idea stands out: If you truly want to change some aspect of your life, developing friendships with people who aspire to the same goals as you do — like I did with Sofia 15-plus years ago — can lead to more successful endeavors than embarking on solitary efforts.



Now, read the text again and answer the questions below:

- What is the main topic of the passage?
- What is the ritual described in the passage?
- Who participated in it?
- Why did they do it every week?
- Do you agree with the author about the difference between solitary and accompanied efforts?
- Have you ever had any special friends who helped you develop good habits?

COMENTÁRIO SOBRE AS ATIVIDADES

Encerramos esta aula com as seguintes questões: Did you have any special friends who helped you develop good habits? Do you have friends who motivate you to take care of your health, to study, to be happier and happier? If so, congratulations. Compartilhe suas respostas com seus teachers and classmates.

CONCLUSÃO

Abordamos a temática *friendship* a partir da análise de definições das palavras *friend*, *colleague*, and *acquaintance*. Criamos alguns exemplos e outros foram retirados de textos autênticos encontrados facilmente na Internet: song *HELP* by *The Beatles* and a text from the *TIME* online magazine. Ao falarmos de amizade, enfatizamos os usos de *indefinite pronouns*. Como sempre lembramos, esses assuntos serão retomados ao longo de seus estudos, não se preocupe! Esperamos que você tenha aproveitado bastante as atividades aqui propostas.



RESUMO

Abordamos o tema *Friendship* através da prática com **indefinite pronouns**. Você percebeu que ao falarmos sobre o tema *friendship* fizemos bastante uso do *present perfect*? Pois é, isso porque esse tempo verbal é muito utilizado nas trocas comunicacionais. Você está tendo e continuará a ter momentos de prática desse e de outros tópicos gramaticais enquanto aprende coisas novas. Esse movimento é típico do processo de ensino e aprendizagem de idiomas: voltar a conteúdos trabalhados, sempre acrescentando mais informações. Isso é muito positivo, mas cabe aqui um alerta: não deixe suas dúvidas acumularem, pois o nível de complexidade de cada assunto vai aumentando. Consulte seus professores e seja um aprendiz autônomo, buscando respostas para suas perguntas e encontrando diferentes formas de praticar seu inglês.



AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

Meu conhecimento e vocabulário sobre o tema escolhido para esta aula foram ampliados?

Consegui consolidar os usos de *present perfect*?

Sou capaz de utilizar corretamente os *indefinite pronouns somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody*?

Consegui estabelecer relações entre o conteúdo desta aula e minha realidade?



PRÓXIMA AULA

We will be working with the theme "The Do's and Dont's on the Internet".

Grammar Topics: Modals of obligation, necessity and permission e past modals of obligation.

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