



## **CLASS 05 - THERE'S SOMEONE BESIDE ME**

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### **SCRIPT:**

- There is someone beside me.
- There is no one besides you.
- You are all alone. No. There is someone beside me.
- Although I cannot see him,
- I know he is here.
- How do you know, you old fool?
- Because he speaks to me.
- I hear his voice.
- And what does he say?
- He says, "I am the resurrection and the life. I shall walk beside you. Always. Always."
- Don't listen to him. Get on with it.
- Don't be afraid.
- I can't.

### **RESUMO DA AULA:**

(Principais observações, dicas, vocabulário)

1. **There is** - Há;
2. **Someone/Somebody** - Alguém;
4. **Beside** - Ao lado ;



5. **No one = nobody** - ninguém;
6. **All alone** - Totalmente sozinho;
7. **Although** - apesar de;
8. **Can/cannot/can't** - Para fazer a negativa com can podemos usar can't ou cannot
9. **Why** - Porque (perguntas);
10. **Because** - Porque(resposta);
11. **Speaks/says** - acrescenta-se um "s" no final de verbos no presente, na terceira pessoa do singular (he, she, it);
12. **Does** - Acrescenta-se "es" em verbos terminados em ss,sh,ch,o,z,x, na terceira pessoa do singular, no presente;
13. **Always** - sempre;
14. **Get on with it** - Prossiga, continue;
15. **Hear vs listen** - Hear (ouvir), refere-se a uma ação involuntária, Listen (escutar), implica parar para prestar atenção ao que está sendo dito;
16. **To be afraid** - ter medo (I am afraid; you are afraid, they are afraid, etc)

## **GRAMMAR:**

### **THERE IS/ THERE ARE**

O There is e There are significam a mesma coisa em português "há". Entretanto There is é usado para o singular e o There are para o plural.

Ex:

**There is a cell phone on the bed** - Há um celular em cima da cama

**There is a car in the garage** - Há um carro na garagem

**There are 2 beds in the bedroom** - Há duas camas no quarto

**There are 15 people on the line** - Há quinze pessoas na fila



## ESTRUTURA

As frases afirmativas são constituídas pelo **there be** + complemento:

**There is a bird flying in the sky** - Há um pássaro voando no céu

**There are 5 birds flying in the sky** - Há 5 pássaros voando no céu

Nas interrogativas, com o **TO BE** as perguntas em inglês são organizadas de maneira invertida. Neste assunto, o verbo é posicionado antes do **there**.

**Is there a bird flying in the sky?**

**Are there 5 birds flying in the sky?**

## ○ SE LIGA!

É muito comum confundirmos com o **there is** e **there are** com o verbo “**ter**” em português, por exemplo, falamos “**tem uma bola na piscina**”, em inglês o verbo “**ter**” corresponde ao “**have**”. Portanto, quando falamos algo que tem algo no sentido de existir/haver, utilizamos o **there is** e **there are**.

## DOES

Já sabemos que o **do** e **does** são usados quando queremos fazer uma pergunta usando a maioria dos verbos em inglês, exceto o verb **to be** e alguns outros verbos específicos. Os dois tem o mesmo papel funcional na frase, entretanto o **does** é utilizado para a 3ª pessoa do singular (he, she, it). Já o **Do** é utilizado para I, we, they e you.

Ex:

**Does she like to play the piano?** - Ela toca Piano?

**Does the dog like to sleep?** - O cachorro gosta de dormir?

**Does Marco sing in the choir?** - Marco canta no coral?



## ATIVIDADE:

### 1 - Ouça a cena e preencha as lacunas:

- There is \_\_\_\_\_ beside me.
- There is no one besides you.
- You are all alone. No. There is someone \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- Although I \_\_\_\_\_ see him,
- I know he is \_\_\_\_\_.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ you know, you \_\_\_\_\_ fool?
- Because he \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ his voice.
- And what does he \_\_\_\_\_?
- He says, "I am the resurrection and the life. I shall walk beside you.  
\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_."
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to him. Get on with it.
- Don't be \_\_\_\_\_.
- I can't.

### 2 .Complete com there is ou there are.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ a big tree in the garden.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ a good film on TV tonight.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ some big trees in the garden.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ 11 players in a football team.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee on the floor.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the roof.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ computers in that room.



h. \_\_\_\_\_ seven billion people living on this planet.

i. \_\_\_\_\_ thirty days in september.

### 3. Complete as frases de acordo com a imagem.

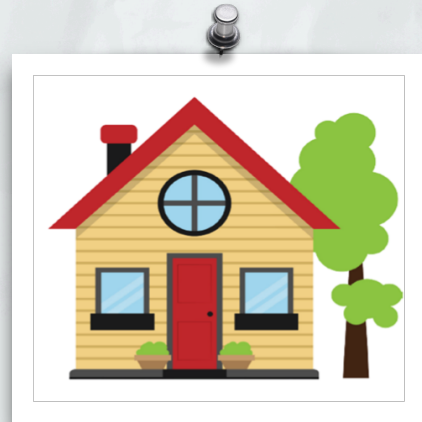
\_\_\_\_\_ a three next to the house?

\_\_\_\_\_ windows on the house?

\_\_\_\_\_ a red door on the house.

\_\_\_\_\_ two plants next to the door.

\_\_\_\_\_ a chimney on the roof.



\*next to = ao lado

\*roof = teto

### 4. Complete usando DO or DOES.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ she like to travel?

b. \_\_\_\_\_ they go to school on Sunday?

c. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister play the guitar?

d. \_\_\_\_\_ your dad like to sing rock music?

e. When \_\_\_\_\_ you travel?

f. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary and John like to sky?

g. \_\_\_\_\_ he play soccer every day?



## GABARITO

1)

- a. THERE IS a big tree in the garden.
- b. THERE IS a good film on TV tonight.
- c. THERE ARE some big trees in the garden.
- d. THERE ARE 11 players in a football team.
- e. THERE IS coffee on the floor.
- f. THERE IS a cat on the roof.
- g. THERE ARE computers in that room.
- h. THERE ARE seven billion people living on this planet.
- i. THERE ARE thirty days in september.

2)

IS THERE a three next to the house?

ARE THERE windows on the house?

THERE IS a red door on the house.

THERE ARE two plants next to the door.

THERE IS a chimney on the roof.

3)

- a. DOES she like to travel?
- b. DO they go to school on Sunday?
- c. DOES your sister play the guitar?
- d. DOES your dad like to sing rock music?
- e. When DO you travel?
- f. DO Mary and John like to sky?
- g. DOES he play soccer every day?