



What are you doing? / ¿Qué estás haciendo?

In this last learning activity of the English Dot Works 1 training program, you will learn about useful language related to the description of events and situations that happen at the present time. / *En la última actividad de aprendizaje del programa de formación English Dot Works 1, usted aprenderá sobre temas importantes que se relacionan con la descripción de eventos y situaciones que ocurren en el tiempo presente.*

Introductory material / Material introductorio

Dear learner, / *Estimado aprendiz:*

This material will help you study the topics related to learning activity 4. / *Este material le permitirá estudiar los temas relacionados con la actividad de aprendizaje 4.*

You will learn about: / *Los temas a tratar son:*

1. **Present continuous. / Presente continuo.**
2. **Weather and climate. / Estado del tiempo y clima.**
3. **Body parts, clothes and accessories. / Partes del cuerpo, atuendos y accesorios.**

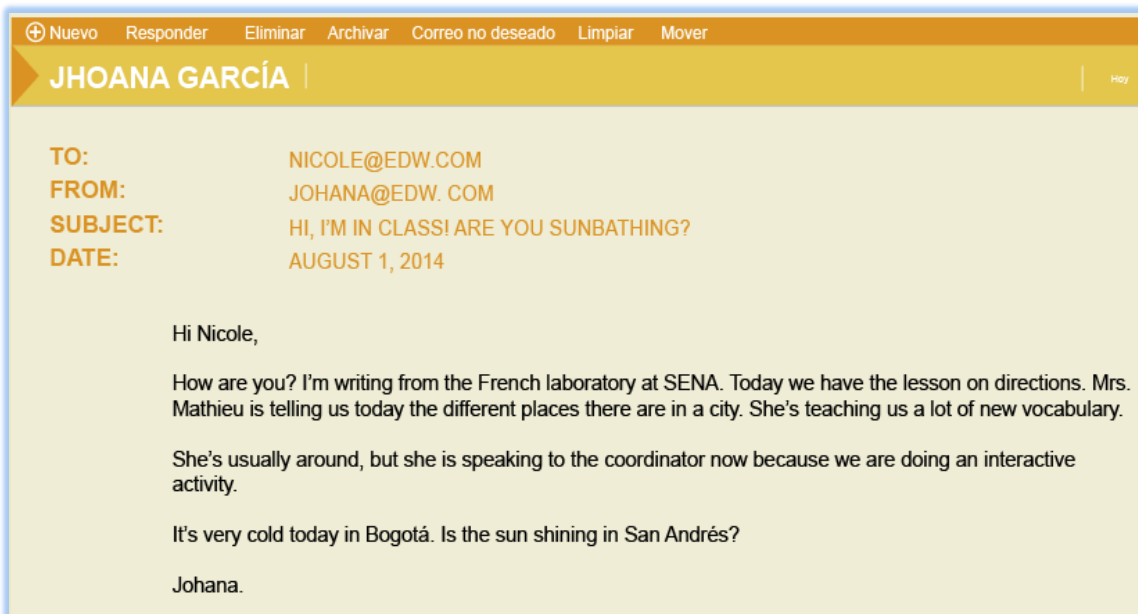
Through the contents mentioned above, you will also review the following topics: / *A través de los contenidos mencionados arriba, también repasará el siguiente tema:*

Adverbs frequency: always, usually, sometimes, and never. / *Adverbios de frecuencia: siempre, usualmente, algunas veces y nunca.*

Let's begin! / *¡Empecemos!*

1. Present continuous / Presente continuo

A. Read the e-mail from Johana to Nicole. / *Lea el e-mail de Johana para Nicole.*



Fuente: SENA

Note: We use present continuous to describe something that is happening now or at the present period of time. / **Nota:** usamos presente continuo para describir algo que está pasando ahora o en el periodo de tiempo presente.

Johana is studying at the laboratory now



Now

Johana is learning French this year.



In the present period of time

B. The form of the present continuous is: be + verb -ing. Read to the following sentences from Johana's e-mail to see how the structure is formed. Then, look at the box to see all the possible forms. / La forma del presente continuo es: be + verbo -ing. Lea las siguientes oraciones del e-mail de Johana para ver cómo se forma la estructura. Luego mire la tabla para ver todas las formas posibles.





- Mrs. Mathieu **is speaking** to the coordinator.
- She **is teaching** us a lot of new vocabulary.
- We **are doing** an interactive activity
- **Is** the sun **shining** in San Andrés?

Positive form	Negative form	Interrogative form	Short answers
I'm studying Or I am studying	She isn't studying Or She is not studying	Are you studying French now?	Yes, I am No, I'm not Or No, I am not
			Wh- questions
			What are they doing?

C. There are some questions that we can ask and answer based on the e-mail. Let's have a look: / *Hay algunas preguntas que podemos hacer y responder basándonos en el e-mail. Observemos:*

- Who is writing the e-mail? **Johanna.**
- Who is she writing to? **Nicole.**
- Is Johana learning English? **No, she isn't. She's learning French.**
- Why isn't Mrs. Mathieu at the laboratory? **Because she is speaking to the coordinator.**
- Is Nicole studying? **No, she isn't. She's in San Andrés now.**

D. Now, let's take a look of the spelling of the -ing form. / *Ahora, observemos la forma de escribir los diferentes verbos conjugando la partícula -ing.*

- Most verbs simply add -ing to the verb: / *Para la mayoría de los verbos, simplemente, adhiera -ing al verbo:*

Examples / Ejemplos:

Wait – Waiting

Meet – Meeting





- For verbs ending with -e, lose the e and add -ing: / Para los verbos que terminan en -e, estos pierden la -e y se adhiere -ing:

Examples / Ejemplos:

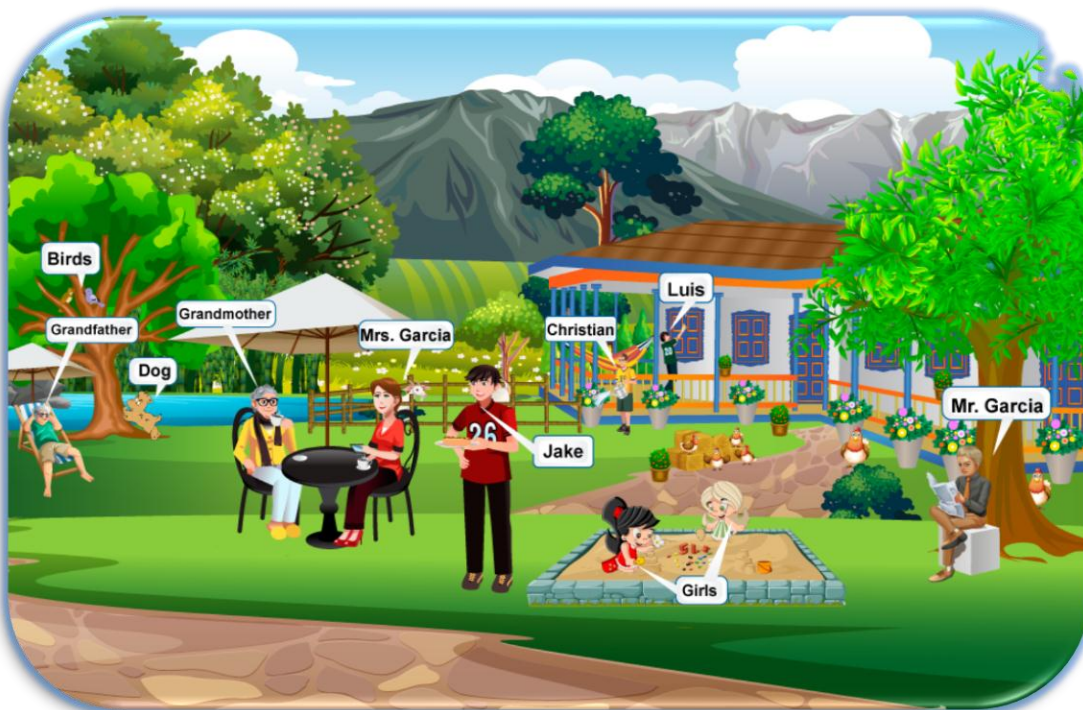
Take – Taking
Write – Writing

- For verbs ending with consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add -ing. / Para verbos que terminan con la combinación de sonidos consonante + vocal + consonante, doble la consonante final y adhiera -ing.

Examples / Ejemplos:

Get – Getting
Begin – Beginning

- E. Look at the image and see what they are doing. / Observe la imagen y vea que está haciendo cada persona.



Fuente: SENA



- The birds are singing.
- The dog is chasing the birds.
- Grandfather is sleeping.
- Grandmother is having tea.
- Mrs. Garcia is texting and having tea.
- Mr. Garcia is reading the newspaper.
- Luis is cleaning the window.
- The girls are playing.
- Christian is watering the plants.
- Jake is eating a hotdog.

2. Weather and climate / Estado del tiempo y clima

A. Look at the pictures and see what's the weather like in each of the photos. /
Observe las imágenes y vea cuál es el estado del tiempo en cada una de las fotos.



Fuente de imágenes: SENA

Note: We use each of the adjectives above to describe weather conditions. Most of these adjectives are formed by adding -y to the noun: / **Nota:** en inglés usamos cada uno de los adjetivos mostrados arriba para describir el estado del tiempo. La mayoría de estos adjetivos se forman adhiriendo -y al





sustantivo:

Examples / Ejemplos:

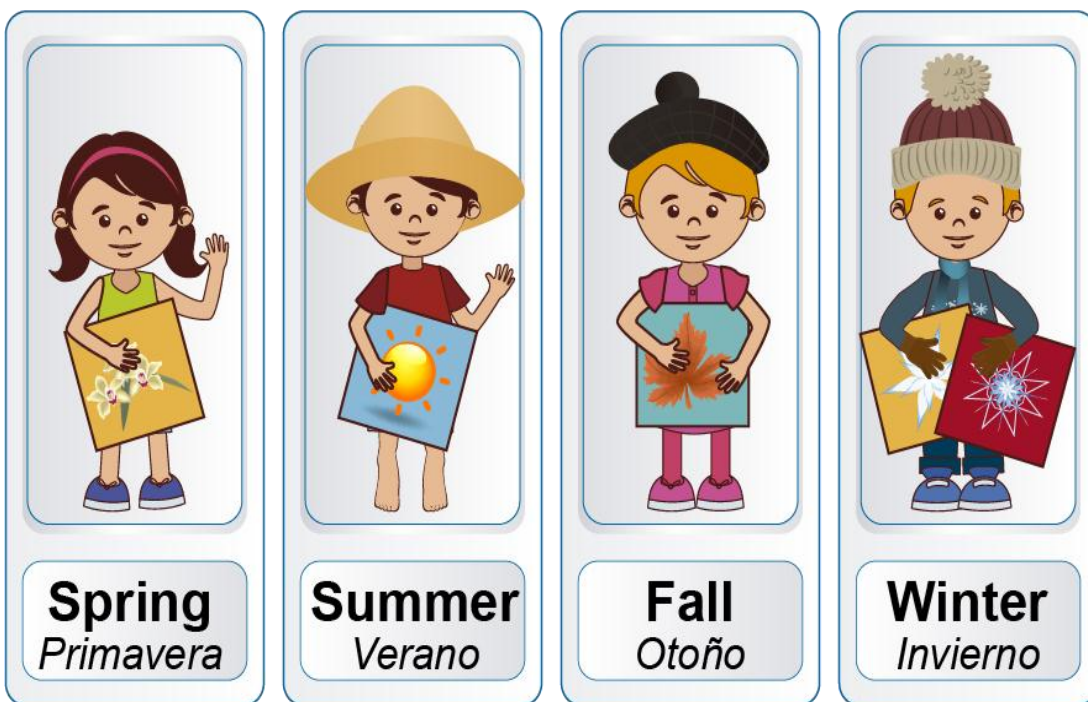
Cloud – Cloudy / Rain – Rainy / Snow – Snowy

Nouns ending with consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add -y: / Para los adjetivos que terminan con la combinación de sonidos consonante + vocal + consonante, se debe doblar la consonante final y agregar -y:

Examples / Ejemplos:

Sun – Sunny / Fog – Foggy

- B. When talking about weather and climate we usually refer to the time of the year. Thus, the four seasons of the year are: / Cuando se habla del clima y las condiciones climáticas, usualmente nos referimos al momento del año. Así, las cuatro estaciones del año son:



Fuente de imágenes: SENA



C. Now that we know all the vocabulary we can use, let's see how to ask and answer questions about the weather. / *Ahora que ya sabemos el vocabulario que podemos usar, veamos cómo preguntar y responder preguntas sobre el estado del tiempo.*



Fuente: SENA



Johana, what's the weather like in winter?

It is usually **cold and rainy**. Sometimes it **snows**.



Fuente: SENA

It's **cold** and **rainy** here in Bogota today, Nicole. Is it raining in San Andres?

No, it isn't **raining**. It's **hot** and **sunny**. It's a perfect beach day.



Fuente: SENA





Note / Nota:

In English, we usually use it is when we talk about the weather. / *En inglés, usualmente empleamos la estructura it is cuando hablamos sobre el estado del tiempo.*

- We can use it is + adjective: / *Podemos usar it is + adjetivo:*

Examples / Ejemplos:

It is sunny today.
It is hot and sunny today.
It is cold tonight.

- We can use it is a + adjective + today or time of the day (morning / evening / afternoon / night). / *Podemos usar it is a + adjetivo + hoy o momento del día (mañana / noche / tarde).*

Examples / Ejemplos:

It's a nice day today.
It is a lovely afternoon.
It is a cold night.

- We can use present continuous using the form It is + verb -ing. Use verbs like: to snow, to rain, to shine and to drizzle. / *Podemos emplear el presente continuo usando la forma it is + verbo + ing con verbos como: nevar, llover, brillar y lloviznar.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

It is raining outside, bring your umbrella.
It is snowing now.
It is drizzling in Bucaramanga right now.

- We can use adverbs of frequency such as: always, usually, sometimes and never, to talk about weather and climate: / *Podemos usar adverbios de frecuencia como: siempre, usualmente, algunas veces y nunca, para hablar del estado del tiempo y del clima:*





Examples / Ejemplos:

It never snows in summer.
It is usually cloudy in fall.
Sometimes it rains in summer.

3. Body parts, clothes and accessories / *Partes del cuerpo, atuendos y accesorios*

A. Have a look of the following pictures and the description of the people. /
Observe las siguientes imágenes y las descripciones de las personas.



Fuente: SENA

She is Monica.

She is **blonde**. Her **eyes** are blue and her **lips** are red.

She's wearing a **black long-sleeve shirt** and **black earrings**.



Fuente: SENA

She is Jennifer.

She's blonde. Her **eyes** are **green** and her **lips** are pink.

She's wearing a **red evening gown** and a **necklace**.



Fuente: SENA

They are Sofia and William.

They are both brunette. He is **bald** and she has **short black hair**.

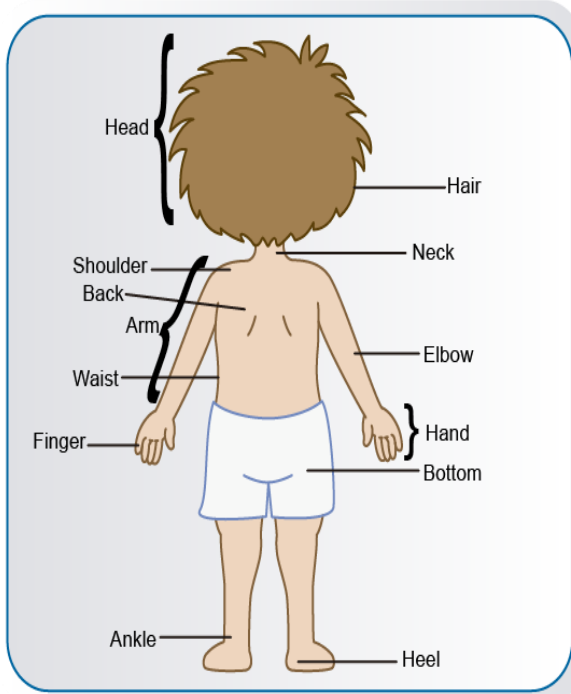
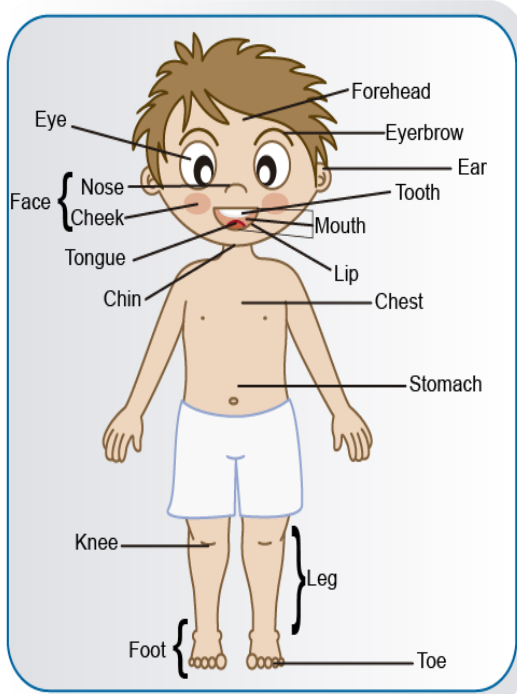
Their **eyes** are **brown**.

She's wearing a **white jacket**, **black pants** and **high heels**. She's holding a **clutch**.

He's wearing **black shorts**, a **black blazer**, a **white shirt** with a **black bow tie** and **black shoes**.

B. Now have a look at the vocabulary related to the parts of the face and the body, clothes and accessories: / *Ahora observemos el vocabulario relacionado con las partes del cuerpo y la cara, atuendos y accesorios:*

Parts of the body and face



Fuente: SENA





Clothes





 21	 22	 23	 24
 25	 26	 27	 28
 29	 30	 31	 32
1. Shirt / long-sleeved shirt. 2. Short-sleeved shirt. 3. Dress shirt. 4. Sport shirt. 5. Polo shirt / jersey / sport shirt. 6. Blouse. 7. Turtleneck. 8. Pants / slacks.	9. (Blue) jeans. 10. Skirt. 11. Dress. 12. Shorts. 13. Sweater. 14. V-neck sweater. 15. Cargigan sweater. 16. Overalls.	17. Uniform. 18. Jacket / sports jacket / sport coat. 19. Jacket. 20. Blazer. 21. Suit. 22. Vest. 23. Tie / necktie. 24. Bowtie.	25. Tuxedo. 26. (Evening) gown. 27. Hat 28. Sandals. 29. Boots. 30. Sneakers. 31. Slippers. 32. Flip flops.

Fuente de imágenes: SENA



Accessories

 1	 2	 3	 4	 5
 6	 7	 8	 9	 10
 11	 12	 13	 14	 15
 16	 17	 18	 19	 20
 21	 22	 23	 24	 25

1. Ring. 2. Engagement ring. 3. Wedding ring / Wedding band. 4. Earrings. 5. Necklace. 6. Pearl necklace / pearls.	7. Chain. 8. Pin. 9. Watch / wrist watch. 10. Bracelet. 11. Cufflinks. 12. Tie pin / tie tack.	13. Tie clip. 14. Belt. 15. Key ring / key chain. 16. Wallet. 17. Change purse. 18. Handbag.	19. Clutch. 20. Book bag. 21. Backpack. 22. Briefcase. 23. Umbrella. 24. Sunglasses. 25. Glasses.
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Fuente de imágenes: SENA



Note: In English use present simple together with an adverb of frequency to describe what someone usually, sometimes or never wears. /

Nota: en inglés usamos el presente simple junto con un adverbio de frecuencia para describir lo que alguien usualmente viste o nunca viste.

Examples / Ejemplos:

Charlie is a police officer. He usually wears a uniform.

I'm always late because I never wear a watch.

I sometimes wear dresses.

We also use present continuous to describe what someone is wearing now. /

También usamos el presente continuo para describir lo que alguien tiene puesto en el momento.

Examples / Ejemplos:

He's wearing shorts.

It's is very sunny so we are wearing sunglasses.

It's winter and it is very cold. I am wearing a sweater, a jacket and a hat.

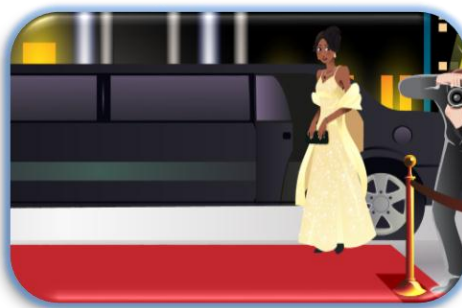
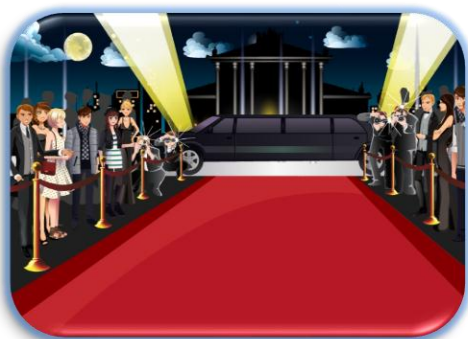
Contextualization / Contextualización

- A. Nicole and Johana are at the theater for a movie premiere. Read to some extracts from the evening. / *Nicole y Johana están en el teatro para la premier de una película. Lea las conversaciones que ocurren.*



Hello everyone! This is Paul Brady talking from the Royal Theater in San Francisco. We are waiting for all the celebrities. People are excited. There are a lot of people watching along the red carpet. There comes the first limo!

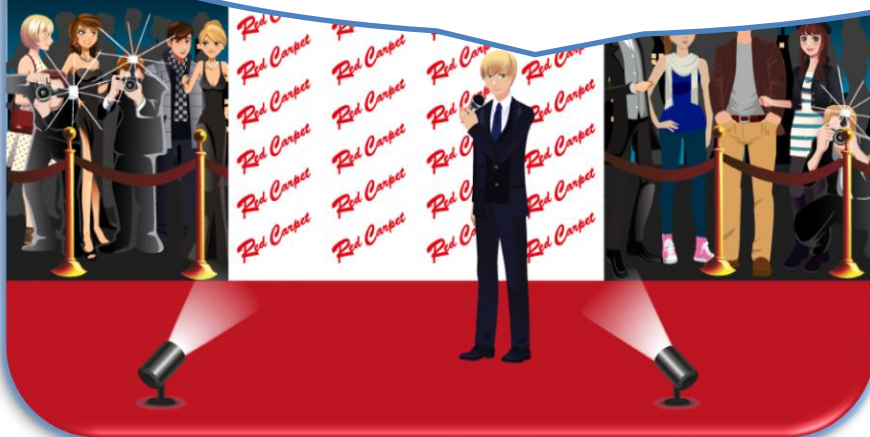
Fuente: SENA



Fuente de imágenes: SENA



There she is!
Actress Patricia Smith is coming towards us! She's wearing a long yellow dress. That is **strange** because she usually wears dark colors. She's also wearing **diamond** earrings, a bracelet and a clutch.



Fuente: SENA



Thank you, Paul! It is my pleasure.

Good evening Mrs. Smith. It is an honor to have you with us today.

Fuente: SENA



Fuente: SENA



Fuente: SENA





Fuente: SENA



Fuente: SENA



- Where is she? Is she wearing a red dress?

- Oh, I see her now. She looks gorgeous.

- Look Nicole! There is Patricia Smith.

- No, she isn't. She's wearing a long yellow dress. She's speaking to Paul Brady now.



Fuente: SENA

- Absolutely! She looks fantastic. Look at her jewelry. She's wearing a **silver** bracelet. I think those are diamonds.

- I agree. She is a fashion star.

Sure those are diamonds. Celebrities always wear expensive jewelry.

I also love the **clutch** she's holding. Clutches are trendy right now. She's always very fashionable. She looks gorgeous.



Fuente: SENA



Fuente: SENA

Comprehension / Comprensión

A. The following words are included in the conversations shown in the contextualization. Match them to their definition. / *Las siguientes palabras están incluidas en las conversaciones mostradas en la contextualización. Relaciónela con su definición.*

1. Diamond _____
2. Bright _____
3. Silver _____
4. Clutch _____
5. Choice _____
6. Strange _____
7. Golden _____
8. Jewelry _____

Note: for exercise you can see some **help** to read the definitions given. / **Nota:** para este ejercicio usted podrá ver una **ayuda** para leer las definiciones dadas.



<p>Adjective</p> <p>Decorative objects worn on your clothes or body made from valuable metals, such as gold, silver, and precious stones.</p> <p><i>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</i></p> <p><i>Objetos decorativos que se usan en la ropa o en el cuerpo, hechos de materiales valiosos como plata, oro y piedras preciosas.</i></p>	<p>Noun</p> <p>A small bag with no strap. Usually used by women for carrying small personal items.</p> <p><u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u></p> <p><i>Un pequeño bolso sin tirante o correa. Usualmente usado por mujeres para llevar pequeños artículos personales.</i></p>
A	B
<p>Adjective</p> <p>Not familiar; different. Usually something difficult to understand.</p> <p><u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u></p> <p><i>No familiar o diferente. Usualmente, algo difícil de entender.</i></p>	<p>Noun</p> <p>Extremely hard, valuable stone prized as a jewel and having many uses in industry.</p> <p><u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u></p> <p><i>Piedra extremadamente dura y valiosa avaluada como joya y que tiene varios usos en la industria.</i></p>
C	D
<p>Noun</p> <p>A white metal that is highly valued and used especially in utensils, jewelry, coins, and decorative objects.</p> <p><u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u></p> <p><i>Metal blanco que es altamente valorado y usado, especialmente en utensilios, joyería, monedas y artículos decorativos.</i></p>	<p>Noun</p> <p>An act of choosing; a decision.</p> <p><u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u></p> <p><i>Un acto de elección; una decisión.</i></p>



E	F
Adjective	Adjective
Full of light, or shining.	A color that looks like gold.
<u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u>	<u>Help? / ¿Ayuda?</u>
<i>Lleno de luz o luminoso.</i>	<i>Un color que luce como el oro.</i>
G	H

B. Now, based on the events at the movie premiere, choose true or false. / Ahora, basado en los eventos que ocurrieron en la premier de la película seleccione falso o verdadero.

	True	False
a. Nicole and Johana are attending a movie premiere.		
b. It is summer.		
c. Paul Brady is interviewing a singer.		
d. Patricia Smith is wearing diamonds.		
e. Patricia Smith is wearing a necklace.		
f. Nicole and Johana are not seeing celebrities.		
g. Two singers are arriving.		

C. Answer the following questions: / Responda las siguientes preguntas:

a. In which city is the premiere?

b. In which theater is the movie premiere taking place?

c. What is William and Sofia's profession?





Practice 1 / Práctica 1

A. Write the correct -ing forms of the following verbs. / *Escriba las formas -ing correctas de los siguientes verbos.*

1. Meet _____
2. Leave _____
3. Make _____
4. Finish _____
5. Travel _____
6. Go _____
7. Drive _____
8. Play _____
9. Start _____
10. Read _____

11. Win _____
12. Write _____
13. Visit _____
14. Try _____
15. Stop _____
16. Watch _____
17. Work _____
18. Stay _____
19. Cook _____
20. Wear _____

B. Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of the present continuous. / *Reescriba las oraciones con la forma correcta del presente continuo.*

1. Mrs. Robinson (teach)... the lesson today.
Mrs. Robinson is teaching the lesson today.

2. Hi! What you (watch)...?

3. I (write) an e-mail.

4. You (work) ... at the moment.

5. Sara (clean) ... her bedroom.



C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present simple or present continuous. / *Complete las oraciones con la forma correcta del presente simple o presente continuo.*

1. I usually (wear) **a)** wear a uniform for school but today I'm (not wear) **b)** not wearing it because it's Sunday.
2. We (to be) **a)** _____ from Bogota but we (live) **b)** _____ in Santa Marta now because our parents (work) **c)** _____ here at the moment.
3. John always (play) **a)** _____ soccer on Fridays but today it (rain) **b)** _____.
4. My mom often (cook) **a)** _____ dinner for us. Today, she (visit) **b)** _____ her parents so my dad (order) **c)** _____ a pizza delivery.

D. Look at the image and match the people to what they are doing. / *Observe la imagen y relacione cada persona con la acción que está haciendo.*





Fuente: SENA



1. Mary and Joey ____	a. are running.
2. Izzy and Teddy ____	b. is making funny faces.
3. Jake ____	c. are eating cake.
4. Callie and Paul ____	d. is opening presents.
5. Tom ____	e. are watching Tom open the presents.

Practice 2 / Práctica 2

A. Dress Nicole, Richard, Johana and John according to the weather. Write the appropriate clothes and accessories from the clothes bank. / Vista a Nicole, Richard, Johana y John de acuerdo con el estado del tiempo. Escriba las prendas de vestir y accesorios que están en el banco de prendas.

<p>It's sunny</p>  <p>Richard</p>	<p>It's cold</p>  <p>Johana</p>	<p>Richard:</p>
		<p>Johana:</p>

Fuente: SENA



It's rainy

It's cloudy



John



Nicole

Jhon:

Nicole:

Fuente: SENA

Clothes bank / Banco de prendas




Fuente: SENA





B. Complete the names of the clothes and accessories. / *Complete los nombres de la ropa y accesorios.*

1. J _ _ _ _ _	
2. N _ _ _ _ _	
3. T _ _	
4. B _ _ _ _	
5. B _ _ _	





6. B _ _ _ _ _



7. R _ _ _ _



8. S _ _ _ _ _







9. T _ _ _ _ _



10. S _ _ _ _





11. U _____	
12. W _____	
13. B _____	
14. P _____ / _____ _____	

Fuente de imágenes: SENA

C. Read the dialogues and complete the sentences appropriately by choosing the correct option. / *Complete los siguientes diálogos apropiadamente usando las palabras en el recuadro.*

1. Two friends are speaking about Mary getting married: / *Dos amigas están hablando sobre la boda de Mary:*





Jane: Hi, Anna.

Anna: Hello,

Jane: Mary is getting married!

Anna: Really?

Jane: Yes! **a)** She wears / is wearing an **b)** bracelet / engagement ring.

Anna: She wants a wedding at the beach. I think it is going to be in **c)** summer / winter when it is **d)** rainy / sunny.

2. A woman is calling reception: / *Una mujer está llamando a la recepción:*

Receptionist: Hello, reception.

Woman: Hi, this is room 222. I have a problem with my air-conditioning. It **a)** isn't working / isn't work now and it is very **b)** cold / hot in my room.

3. A girl is calling her mom at work: / *Una joven está llamando a su mamá al trabajo:*

Receptionist: Hello, Venus Enterprises.

Laura: Hello. Can I speak to Mrs. Grant, please?

Receptionist: Who **a)** is calling / called?

Laura: I'm her daughter.

Receptionist: Hold on, please.

Mrs. Grant: Hello?

Laura: Hi, mom. It's me.

Mrs. Grant: Laura! How are you dear?

Laura: Fine, mom. Everything is O.K. I **b)** call / 'm calling because it's Friday and I **c)** always / never go to my tennis classes on Friday afternoon but today the sun is not **d)** shinning / shining. It's very **e)** cloudy / sunny and **f)** rainy / warm.

Mrs. Grant: Oh, I see. Don't worry, just stay at home dear. I have to go now, my meeting **g)** starts / is starting.

D. Match letters and numbers and then write the part of the body where it goes. / *Relacione las letras y los números, luego escriba la parte del cuerpo donde va.*

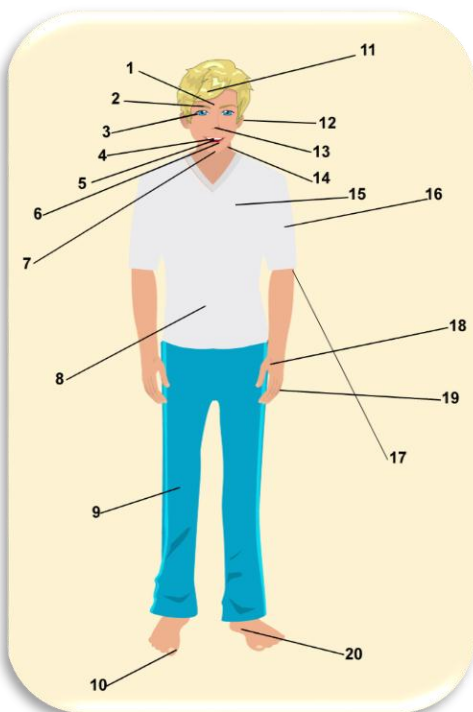




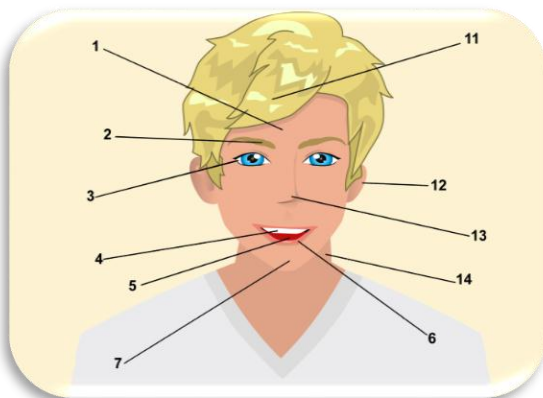
Outfit 1 / Atuendo 1		Outfit 2 / Atuendo 2	
a. Boots	<u>7</u>	<u>feet</u>	
b. Sport shirt	_____	_____	
c. Pants	_____	_____	
d. Sport Jacket	_____	_____	
e. Cap	_____	_____	
f. Sport shoes	_____	_____	
g. Shorts	_____	_____	



E. Look at the image and label the parts of John's body. / *Observe la imagen y etiquete las partes del cuerpo de John.*



1. Forehead
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____



Fuente de imágenes: SENA

F. Look at the image and say which of the outfits above and clothing items above John should wear. / *Observe la imagen y diga cuál de los atuendos y prendas de vestir John debería ponerse.*








1. John usually plays volleyball. He should wear **a) outfit 1 / outfit 2** including **b) pants / shorts**, **c) sport shoes / boots**, **d) a jacket / a sport shirt** and **e) a cap / a hat**.

Pronunciation practice / Práctica de pronunciación

Note: This practice must be completed using the multimedia version of the study material. There you will find the corresponding sound files. / **Nota:** esta práctica debe ser completada usando la versión multimedia del material de estudio. Allí encontrará los archivos de audio correspondientes.

- A.** Practice the pronunciation of the /ɪŋ/ sound at the end of the -ing forms. Listen and repeat the words in the following lists. / *Practique la pronunciación del sonido /ɪŋ/ al final de las formas con -ing. Escuche y repita las palabras en las siguientes listas.*

 Going /ɪŋ/	 Traveling /ɪŋ/	 Describing /ɪŋ/
Wearing Studying Living Running Working Watching	Practicing Visiting Performing Watering Happening Opening	Preparing Arriving Deciding Forgetting Creating Explaining

- B.** Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel in each word. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la vocal de cada palabra.*

Note: if there are more than two vowels in a word, pay attention to the vowel in the underlined syllable. / **Nota:** si hay más de dos vocales en una palabra, preste atención únicamente a la vocal en la sílaba subrayada.





ʌ	u	ə	ər	ɪ
<u>Bro</u> ther Cl <u>u</u> tch	Sho <u>e</u> Bl <u>u</u> e	Sof <u>a</u> Ank <u>l</u> e	Toaster Win <u>ter</u>	Brac <u>e</u> let Card <u>i</u> gan

Now, classify the words on the following list according to the vowel sound you hear. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con el sonido que escuche.*

<u>U</u> mbrella O <u>ve</u> ralls Bot <u>to</u> m Weath <u>e</u> r F <u>i</u> nger Tooth Cuffl <u>i</u> nk Card <u>i</u> gan Sunbat <u>h</u> e F <u>i</u> nger Sun <u>n</u> y L <u>i</u> p	Boots Summ <u>e</u> r Sun <u>g</u> lasses Win <u>ter</u> Tong <u>u</u> e Jacket S <u>i</u> t Tuxedo Climate Win <u>ter</u> Sum <u>me</u> r
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ʌ	u	ə	ər	ɪ




C. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined consonant in each word. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the consonants sounds you hear. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la consonante subrayada en cada palabra. Luego, diga las palabras en voz alta tratando de imitar los sonidos consonánticos escuchados.*



m	n	ŋ
Arm M <u>ou</u> th	Chain Eng <u>age</u> ment	Cuffl <u>in</u> k F <u>in</u> ger

Now, classify the words on the following list according to the consonant sound you hear. / Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con el sonido de la consonante que escuche.

Wed <u>di</u> ng Cardi <u>g</u> an Bot <u>to</u> m Even <u>ing</u> Turtl <u>e</u> neck Sum <u>me</u> r K <u>nee</u> R <u>in</u> g Umbrell <u>a</u> Ankl <u>e</u> W <u>ar</u> m Unif <u>or</u> m	Climate Rain Engag <u>em</u> ent Spr <u>ing</u> Unif <u>or</u> m Tong <u>ue</u> Ch <u>in</u> Tan <u>k</u> top Mus <u>i</u> c Pan <u>ts</u> Stom <u>ach</u>
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m 	n 	ŋ 

D. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the stressed syllable. / Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la ubicación de la sílaba acentuada.



● ●	● ● ●
<u>S</u> houlder <u>B</u> racelet	<u>U</u> niform <u>S</u> unglasses

Now, classify the words on the list according to their stress pattern. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con su patrón acentual.*







Ankle Overalls Cufflinks Turtleneck Wrist watch Polo shirt	Blue jeans Evening gown Necklace Cardigan Eyebrow
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● ●	● ● ●

- E. Listen to the pronunciation of the following sentences. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the intonation pattern used. / *Escuche la pronunciación de las siguientes oraciones. Luego, dígalas en voz alta tratando de imitar el patrón de entonación usado.*

	I usually wear an uniform for school.
	It is hot in summer.
	What are you wearing today?
	I am sunbathing in San Andres.
	I'm not learning French this year.
	I never wear suits.



	My parents always wear their wedding rings.
	I'm wearing an evening gown.
	It is a cloudy and windy day.
	The sun is shining this morning.
	I am not wearing jeans.
	Police officers usually wear hats.

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