



## Welcome! / ¡Bienvenido!

In this first learning activity of the English Dot Works 1 training program, you will learn about WH questions, subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive adjectives, countries and nationalities, articles a - an - the, professions and family members. / En esta primera actividad de aprendizaje del programa de formación English Dot Works 1, usted aprenderá sobre preguntas con palabras WH, pronombres sujeto y objeto, adjetivos posesivos, países y nacionalidades, artículos a - an - the, profesiones y miembros de la familia.

### Introductory material / Material introductorio

Dear learner, / Estimado aprendiz:

This material will help you study the topics related to learning activity 1. / Este material le permitirá estudiar los temas relacionados con la actividad de aprendizaje 1.

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

1. Question words (WH questions). / Preguntas con palabras WH.
2. Subject and object pronouns. / Pronombres sujeto y objeto.
3. Possessive adjectives. / Adjetivos posesivos.
4. Countries and nationalities. / Países y nacionalidades.
5. Professions. / Profesiones.
6. Definite and indefinite articles. / Artículos definidos e indefinidos.
7. Family members. / Miembros de la familia.

Let's begin! / ¡Empecemos!

#### 1. Question Words (WH questions) / Preguntas con palabras WH

In English, **Questions Words** are used to ask certain kinds of questions. They are usually referred to as WH questions because they include the letters WH, for example **what**, **where**, **who**, **when**, **why**, etc. / En inglés, se usan **Questions Words** para hacer cierto tipo de preguntas. Usualmente se refiere a ellas como preguntas WH porque incluyen las letras WH, por ejemplo **what** (qué), **where** (dónde), **who** (quién), **when** (cuándo), **why** (por qué), entre otras.





### What / Qué

**What** is used to ask for information about something. / **What** se usa para solicitar información sobre algo.



Fuente: SENA

Examples / Ejemplos:

- What is your name?
- What is that?
- What is the color of your eyes?

### Where / Dónde - Adónde

**Where** is used to ask for information about places or locations of people or things. / **Where** se usa para solicitar información sobre lugares o ubicaciones de personas u objetos.



Fuente: SENA

Examples / Ejemplos:

- Where are you from?
- Where are the books?
- Where do you live?

### Who / Quién

**Who** is used to ask for information about people. / **Who** se usa para solicitar información sobre las personas.

### Which /Cuál

**Which** is used to ask about a choice, preference, or to distinguish between two things when the options or objects in question are clear. / **Which** se usa para preguntar sobre una elección, preferencia o para distinguir entre dos opciones u objetos cuando las opciones son explícitas.





Fuente: SENA

Examples / Ejemplos:

- Who is your English teacher?
- Who are they?
- Who does she live with?



Fuente: SENA

Examples / Ejemplos:

- Which color do you like more, black or white?
- Which song do you prefer (the first or the second)?
- Which one is the right answer (this one or that one)?

### Why / Por qué

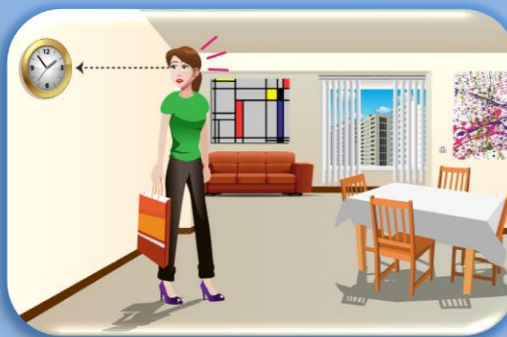
**Why** is used to ask for reasons or explanations. / **Why** se usa para preguntar por razones o explicaciones.



Fuente: SENA

### When / Cuando

**When** is used to ask for information about a certain period of time. / **When** se usa para preguntar información sobre un período específico de tiempo.



Fuente: SENA





## Examples / Ejemplos:

- Why are you in the shopping mall?
- Why is the music so aloud?
- Why are they sad?

## Examples / Ejemplos:

- When is the English test?
- When is your birthday?
- When are you coming?

## 2. Subject and object pronouns / Pronombres sujeto y objeto

### A. Subject pronouns / Pronombres sujeto

Sometimes the subject of a sentence is a person or thing that performs and action. This person or thing can be described using its name, or it can be described using a subject pronoun. The list of subject pronouns is shown below. / *A veces el sujeto de una oración, es una persona o cosa que ejecuta una acción. Esta persona o cosa puede ser descrita usando su nombre, o puede ser descrita usando un pronombre sujeto. La lista de pronombres sujeto se muestra a continuación.*

Subject pronouns	Pronombres sujeto
I	Yo
You	Tú – usted
He	Él
She	Ella
It	Esto
We	Nosotros
You	Vosotros - ustedes
They	Ellos



I



Fuente: SENA

You



Fuente: SENA

You



Fuente: SENA

He



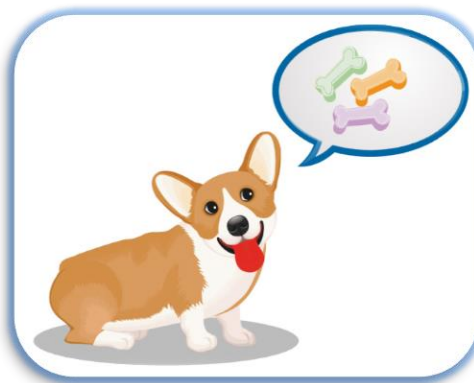
Fuente: SENA

She



Fuente: SENA

It



Fuente: SENA



We



Fuente: SENA

They



Fuente: SENA

Examples / Ejemplos:

I study English at SENA.



Fuente: SENA



**You** play the guitar very well.



Fuente: SENA

**He** runs in the park.



Fuente: SENA

**She** drives a black car.



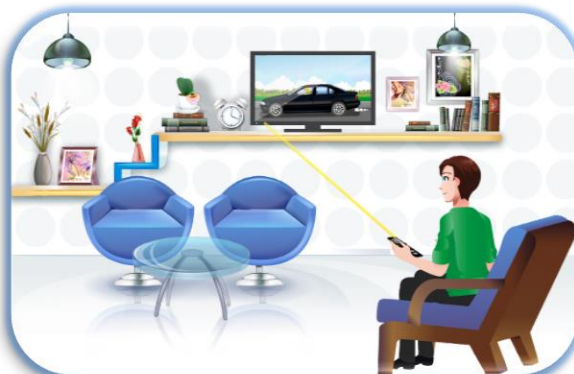
Fuente: SENA







**It** turns on the TV.



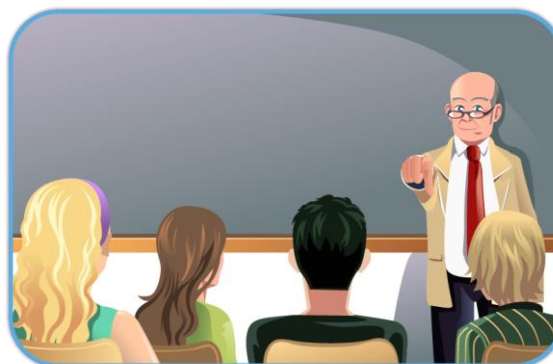
Fuente: SENA

**We** paint houses.



Fuente: SENA

**You** are students.



Fuente: SENA







**They** cook Colombian food.



Fuente: SENA

## B. Object pronouns / Pronombres objeto

The seven basic pronouns have a different form when they are used as object pronouns. The object pronoun receives the action of the verb. / *Los siete pronombres básicos tienen una forma diferente cuando son usados como pronombres objeto. El pronombre objeto recibe la acción del verbo.*

Example / Ejemplo:

I call **her** every day.

In this case, **I** is the subject who performs the action and **her** is the object that is receiving the action. / *En este caso, I es el sujeto quien realiza la acción y her es el objeto, que está recibiendo la acción.*

The list of object pronouns is shown below: / *La lista de pronombres objeto es mostrada a continuación:*

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her





It	It
We	Us
They	Them

Examples / Ejemplos:

- I love my grandma. She loves **me** too!
- You don't like **it**.
- Where are the keys? I can't find **them**.
- Karol is very special. I miss **her**!
- The project is very interesting. The teachers want **us** to write about **it**.
- Tom is in the hospital. Call **him** and ask **him** how he is.

### 3. Possessive adjectives / Adjetivos posesivos

Possessive adjectives are used to express ownership. A list of possessive adjectives is shown below. / *Los adjetivos posesivos son usados para expresar posesión. Una lista de adjetivos posesivos es mostrada a continuación.*

Subjects	Possessive adjectives
I	My / Mi
You	Your / Tuyo singular / De ustedes plural
He	His / Suyo masculino
She	Her / Suyo femenino
It	Its / Suyo para cosas o animales
We	Our / Nuestro
They	Their / De ellos

Examples / Ejemplos:

- **My** name is Kelly.
- I like **their** proposal about the project.
- George is in **his** apartment.





- Why does Lorena leave **her** bag in the office?
- This is a good school. **Our** students are good people.

#### 4. Countries and nationalities / Países y nacionalidades

A. The questions below are used to ask information about where a person is from. The responses to the questions are also shown below. / *Las preguntas que se encuentran abajo le ayudarán a indagar la procedencia de alguien. Las respuestas a estas preguntas también se encuentran abajo.*

Where are you from?  
What is your nationality?



I am from Colombia.  
My nationality is Colombian.



Fuente: SENA

B. A list of some countries and nationalities is shown below. If you want to know about more countries and nationalities, check the button Activity 1 in the main menu, follow the link Learning Guide, Materials and Support materials / Glossary. / *Una lista de algunos países y nacionalidades se muestra a continuación. Si desea saber más sobre países y sus nacionalidades, diríjase al botón: Activity 1 / Learning Guide, Materials and Support materials / Glossary.*







Country / País	Nationality / Nacionalidad
Afghanistan	Afghan
Albania	Albanian
Algeria	Algerian
Andorra	Andorran
Angola	Angolan
Australia	Australian
Cameroon	Cameroonian
Canada	Canadian
China	Chinese
Colombia	Colombian
Denmark	Danish
Egypt	Egyptian
England	English
France	French
Germany	German
Iran	Iranian
Iraq	Iraqi
Japan	Japanese
Morocco	Moroccan
Nigeria	Nigerian
Panama	Panamanian
Poland	Polish
Russia	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian
South Africa	South African
Spain	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish
United Kingdom (UK)	British
United States of America (USA)	North American

### 5. Professions / Profesiones

Professions	Profesiones
Accountant	Contador/a
Actor	Actor - actriz
Architect	Arquitecto/a
Astronaut	Astronauta





Babysitter	Niñero/a
Baker	Panadero/a
Bank clerk	Empleado/a bancario
Bricklayer	Albañil/a
Bus driver	Conductor/a de autobús
Butcher	Carnicero/a
Chemist	Farmacéutico/a
Consultant	Asesor/a
Cook	Cocinero/a
Dentist	Dentista
Doctor	Doctor / Doctora
Driver	Conductor/a
Electrician	Electricista
Employee	Empleado/a
Engineer	Ingeniero/a
Factory worker	Obrero/a
Farmer	Agricultor / agricultora
Fashion designer	Diseñador/a de modas
Firefighter	Bombero/a
Fisherman	Pescador/a
Gardener	Jardinero/a
Graphic designer	Diseñador/a
Hairdresser	Peluquero/a
Inspector	Inspector / inspectora
Interior designer	Diseñador/a de interiores
Jeweller	Joyero/a
Journalist	Periodista
Judge	Juez/a
Lawyer	Abogado/a
Librarian	Bibliotecario/a
Lorry driver	Camionero/a
Mechanic	Mecánico/a
Model	Modelo
Mail carrier	Cartero/a
Nurse	Enfermero/a
Office worker	Oficinista
Painter	Pintor / pintora
Photographer	Fotógrafo/a





Pilot	<i>Piloto</i>
Plumber	<i>Plomero/a</i>
Police officer	<i>Policía</i>
Politician	<i>Político/a</i>
Psychologist	<i>Psicólogo/a</i>
Receptionist	<i>Recepcionista</i>
Reporter	<i>Reportero/a</i>
Salesman-saleswoman	<i>Vendedor/a</i>
Secretary	<i>Secretario/a</i>
Security guard	<i>Guardia de seguridad</i>
Shoemaker	<i>Zapatero/a</i>
Singer	<i>Cantante</i>
Soldier	<i>Soldado</i>
Student	<i>Estudiante</i>
Surgeon	<i>Cirujano/a</i>
Tailor	<i>Sastre - sastra</i>
Taxi driver	<i>Taxista</i>
Teacher	<i>Profesor/a</i>
Technician	<i>Técnico/a</i>
Veterinarian	<i>Veterinario/a</i>
Waiter	<i>Camarero</i>
Waitress	<i>Camarera</i>
Watchmaker	<i>Relojero/a</i>
Writer	<i>Escritor/a</i>

## 6. Definite and indefinite articles / *Artículos definidos e indefinidos*

There are many rules, exceptions and special cases in relation to articles. Nevertheless, it is possible to learn a few rules that will help you to use them correctly most of the time. / *Hay varias reglas, excepciones y casos especiales en relación con los artículos. Sin embargo, es posible aprender unas pocas reglas que le ayudarán a usarlos correctamente la mayoría del tiempo.*







- Definite articles refer to specific nouns and it is used for all genders, in singular and in plural. / *El artículo the se refiere a sustantivos específicos y es usado para todos los géneros en singular y plural.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

The sun, the earth, the history book, the flowers.

The article the is used: / *El artículo the se usa:*

- a. When we refer to geographical points. / *Cuando nos referimos a puntos geográficos.*

Example / Ejemplo:

The North Pole.

- b. When we refer to rivers, oceans and seas. / *Cuando nos referimos a ríos, océanos o mares.*

Example / Ejemplo:

The Amazon River, the Atlantic Ocean, the East China Sea.

- c. When we refer to things that are unique. / *Cuando nos referimos a cosas únicas.*

Example / Ejemplo:

The Statue of Liberty, the Pope, the Himalayas.

They are unique, because there is only one of a kind. / *Son únicas porque sólo hay una de su clase.*

- d. When there is only one of a kind in a place or in a surrounding area. / *Cuando sólo existe uno (a) de su clase en un lugar o a los alrededores.*

Example / Ejemplo:

I need the book that is on the table.

Look at the boy that is in black t-shirt over there.



**Note:** The is not used when referring to: / **Nota:** The no se usa cuando se refiere a:

- Countries. / *Países.*

Correct / Correcto	Incorrect / Incorrecto
France is a touristic place.	The France is a touristic place.

**Exception 1:** with countries that include words like kingdom, states or republic the is used. / **Excepción 1:** cuando los países incluyen palabras como kingdom, states, o republic, the es usado.

The United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Republic of China.

**Exception 2:** with countries with plural nouns. / **Excepción 2:** con países con nombre en plural.

The Philippines.

- Languages. / *Idiomas.*

Correct / Correcto	Incorrect / Incorrecto
Portuguese is an important language.	The portuguese is an important language.

- Eating occasions. / *Ocasiones de comida.*

Correct / Correcto	Incorrect / Incorrecto
Breakfast is a necessary meal.	The breakfast is a necessary meal.

- Professions. / *Profesiones.*

Correct / Correcto	Incorrect / Incorrecto
Medicine is a long career.	The medicine is a long career.

- Holidays. / *Días de fiesta.*

**Correct / Correcto**

I love Christmas.

**Incorrect / Incorrecto**

I love the Christmas.

- Places or locations. / *Lugares o sitios.*

**Correct / Correcto**

He is in prison.

**Incorrect / Incorrecto**

He is in the prison.

- Streets. / *Calles.*

**Correct / Correcto**My house is on 7<sup>th</sup> street.**Incorrect / Incorrecto**My house is on the 7<sup>th</sup> street.

- Sports. / *Deportes.*

**Correct / Correcto**

My husband plays tennis.

**Incorrect / Incorrecto**

My husband plays the tennis.

- With uncountable nouns. / *Con sustantivos incontables.*

**Correct / Correcto**

Rice is a nutritious product.

**Incorrect / Incorrecto**

The rice is a nutritious product.

- Indefinite articles refer to non-specific nouns. There are two kinds of indefinite articles: a and an. / *Los artículos indefinidos se usan con sustantivos no específicos. Hay dos tipos de artículos indefinidos: a y an.*

Example / *Ejemplo:*

*An apple, a pencil, an ambulance, a book.*

**Note:** compare the following examples. / **Nota:** compare los siguientes ejemplos.

I have **a** book.







Fuente: SENA

The article a is used because it refers to a book in general, not to a specific one. / *El artículo a es usado porque aquí se hace referencia a un libro en general, no a uno específico.*

**The history** book is interesting.



Fuente: SENA

The article the is used because it refers to a specific book, in this case, the History book. / *El artículo the es usado porque se refiere a un libro específico, en este caso al libro de historia.*

- a. The indefinite article a is used before nouns that begin with consonant sounds. / *El artículo a se usa antes de sustantivos que inician con un sonido de consonante.*

Examples / *Ejemplos:*

- This is **a** beautiful house.
- I have **a** guitar at home.



- She needs **a** telephone to make **a** call.
  - They read **a** difficult book.
- b. The indefinite article an is used before nouns that begin with vowel sounds. / *El artículo an se usa antes de sustantivos que inician con un sonido de vocal.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

- We want to eat **an** apple.
  - She is **an** English teacher.
  - There is **an** elephant in the zoo.
  - They need **an** ambulance.
- c. The indefinite articles are also used before professions and job titles. / *Los artículos indefinidos también son usados antes de las profesiones o cargos.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

- She is **an** engineer.
  - He is **a** doctor.
- d. When you refer to a specific person with a profession or job title, you should use the definite article the. / *Cuando se refiere a una persona específica con una profesión o cargo, usted debe usar el artículo definido the.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

- The doctor is not here.
- The teacher is from Germany.

## 7. Family members / Miembros de la familia

The list of family members is shown below. / *La lista de los miembros de la familia es mostrada a continuación.*

### A. Nuclear family / Núcleo familiar

Father	Papá
Mother	Mamá
Son	Hijo





Daughter	Hija
Brother	Hermano
Sister	Hermana
Husband	Esposo
Wife	Esposa

**B. Extended family / Familia lejana**

Great-great grandfather	Tatarabuelo
Great-great grandmother	Tatarabuela
Great grandfather	Bisabuelo
Great grandmother	Bisabuela
Grandfather	Abuelo
Grandmother	Abuela
Grandson	Nieto
Granddaughter	Nieta
Great grandson	Bisnieto
Great granddaughter	Bisnieta
Great-great grandson	Tataranieto
Great-great granddaughter	Tataranieta
Grandparents	Abuelos
Grandchildren	Nietos
Uncle	Tío
Aunt	Tía
Cousin	Primo
Nephew	Sobrino
Niece	Sobrina

**C. The family in-laws / Familia política**

Father in-law	Suegro
Mother in-law	Suegra
Son-in-law	Yerno





Daughter-in-law	Nuera
Brother-in-law	Cuñado
Sister-in-law	Cuñada

**D. Family related by upbringing / Familia relacionada por crianza**

Stepfather	Padrastro
Stepmother	Madrastra
Stepson	Hijastró
Stepdaughter	Hijastra
Stepsister	Hermanastra
Stepbrother	Hermanastro
Half-brother	Medio hermano
Half-sister	Medio hermana

**Contextualization / Contextualización**

Listen to the following conversation. Read while you listen. / Escuche la siguiente conversación. Lea mientras escucha.





Welcome to my blog!

My name is Sara Passolini. I am Italian. I am 20 years old. I am a university student and I am single. I live in Rome. It is a beautiful city. There are many tourist attractions in Rome, such as museums, palaces, parks, churches, basilicas, and theaters. One of the most important is The Colosseum.

I live in an apartment with my pet Titou. He is a beautiful and friendly cat.

Thank you for reading my blog!

Fuente: SENA



Hello everyone!

I am Ivan Yermakov. I am 36 years old. I am from Russia. I live in Kassan, an old city in Russia. I live with my beautiful wife and my two children. Their names are Nicolai and Yuri. Nicolai is seven years old and Yuri is five. I am a mailman and my wife is a secretary. Our children go to a good school. They are very intelligent. I know many people in my city. If you need a lawyer, a doctor or a priest, let me know!

Tell me about yourself!

Fuente: SENA



Hi friends!

I'm Oscar Patterson. I'm an American architect. I'm 45 years old and I'm divorced. I don't have children. I live in Denver, a city in Colorado. I design beautiful houses and buildings. In my free time, I read about architecture and history.

Denver is an important city where communication, transportation and manufacturing are main activities.

Why don't you come and visit Denver's amazing places?

Fuente: SENA



Hello!

My name is Layla Pinto. I am 27 years old. I am from Brazil. I am a hairdresser. I love my job because I can meet a lot of people. My family consists of my dad, my mom and my sister. My father is a mechanic and my mom is a librarian. My sister is a veterinarian. She loves animals. In my house there are two cats and one dog. We love them! Our life is great because in this country there are many things to do. What I like the most are the beaches. I love surfing. If you need a haircut, please call my cellphone. The number is 353-7426660.

Fuente: SENA





## Comprehension / Comprensión

Based on the previous activity, choose the option that best completes the statement or answers the questions. / *Basado en la anterior actividad, elija la opción que mejor complete el enunciado o responda las preguntas.*

1. Laura Passolini thinks that Rome is a beautiful city because:

- a. It has nice weather.
- b. It is the largest city in Italy.
- c. It has important places to visit.
- d. It has beautiful beaches.

2. Ivan is:

- a. Single.
- b. Divorced.
- c. Widowed.
- d. Married.

3. One of the main activities in Denver is:

- a. Tourism.
- b. Transportation.
- c. Education.
- d. Construction.

4. One attraction in Brazil:

- a. Animals.
- b. Women.
- c. Beaches.
- d. Stadiums.

5. Who is an architect?

- a. Ivan Yermakov.
- b. Sara Passolini.
- c. Oscar Patterson.
- d. Layla Pinto.







## Practice 1 / Práctica 1

A. Relate the question to the corresponding answer. / *Relacione la pregunta con la respuesta correspondiente.*

1. Where is the stapler?		a. I am from Venezuela.
2. How old is she?		b. She is 23 years old.
3. When is his birthday?		c. He is a psychologist.
4. What is her marital status?		d. She is divorced.
5. Where are you from?		e. It is on the desk.
6. What is his profession?		f. It is on December 22 <sup>nd</sup> .
7. Why are the windows open?		g. Because it is warm inside.

B. Choose the correct WH word to complete the sentences. / *Elija la palabra con WH correcta para completar las oraciones.*

Why	Where	Why	Which	What
Where	When	What	Who	Where

- \_\_\_\_\_ is her name? Her Name is Rosana.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is my bag? I don't know.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are they happy? Because they are on vacation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is their wedding? On December 1<sup>st</sup>.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the problem? Her mom is very sick.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite actor? Roberto Morales.
- \_\_\_\_\_ apartment do you like the most? (the old one or the new one). The old one!
- \_\_\_\_\_ is she late? Because of traffic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the meeting? In my office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the teacher from? He is from France.





C. Listen to the audio and organize the words as you hear them in the recording.  
/ *Escuche el audio y organice las palabras mientras escucha la grabación.*

To do this exercise goes the multimedia version of the study material. You can find it in the button Activity 1 / Learning Guide, Materials and Support materials / Material: Welcome!. / *Para realizar este ejercicio consulte el material multimedia que se encuentra en el botón Activity 1 / Learning Guide, Materials and Support materials / Material: Welcome!.*

1.	51	am	years	old	I

2.	single	he	is

3.	from	is	where	she	?

4.	father	is	English	an	my	teacher

5.	your	is	marital	?	status	what

6.	?	happy	why	she	is

D. Organize the words to make correct sentences. / *Organice las palabras para formar oraciones correctas.*

1. name / is / my / Richard /

\_\_\_\_\_

2. is / her / profession / what /

\_\_\_\_\_

3. is / veterinarian / a / he /



4. apartment / old / the / is /

5. husband / an / my / engineer / is /

## Practice 2 / Práctica 2

A. Relate the object pronoun to the corresponding subject pronoun. / *Relacione el pronombre objeto hacia el pronombre sujeto correspondiente.*

1. I		a. Me
2. You		b. Them
3. He		c. Us
4. She		d. Him
5. It		e. You
6. We		f. It
7. They		g. Her

B. Complete the text with the corresponding word. / *Complete el texto con la palabra correcta.*

**Words / Palabras:**

an	a	He	They	His	Their
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Robert is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ dentist. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is married and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ wife is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ judge. They live in (5) \_\_\_\_\_ big house. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ have two children and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ pet. Robert works in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ hospital and Karla in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ office. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ children go to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ private school.



C. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective. Look at the pictures for clues. / *Complete las oraciones con el adjetivo posesivo correcto. Encuentre pistas en las imágenes.*

**Possessive adjectives / Adjetivos posesivos:**

his	their	my	our	her	its	your
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1. I love \_\_\_\_\_ country.



Fuente: SENA

2. \_\_\_\_\_ mother is a nice person.



Fuente: SENA







3. He is Ruskov. \_\_\_\_\_ nationality is Russian.



Fuente: SENA

4. She is my French teacher \_\_\_\_\_ husband is the English teacher.



Fuente: SENA

5. This is a good cellphone.  
\_\_\_\_\_ games are excellent!



Fuente: SENA





6. We are friends. \_\_\_\_\_ parents  
work together.



Fuente: SENA

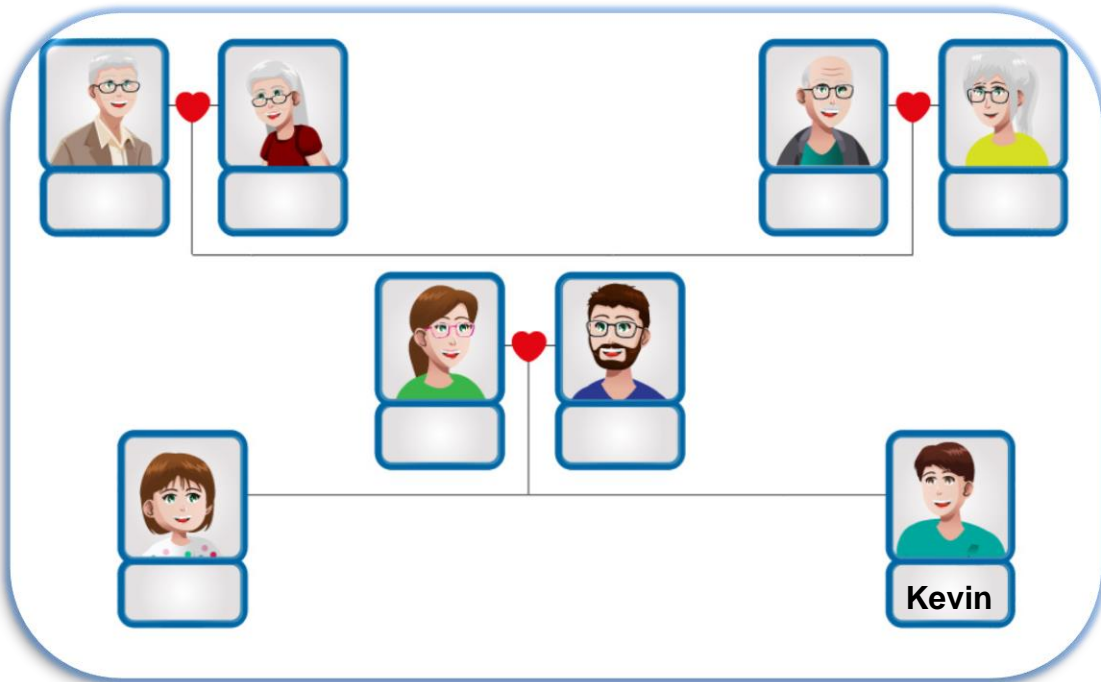
7. I like \_\_\_\_\_ car. It is black  
and it is new.



Fuente: SENA

### Practice 3 / Práctica 3

A. This is Kevin's family tree. Write the number corresponding to the member of the family in the family tree. / *Este es el árbol familiar de Kevin. Escriba el número correspondiente al miembro de la familia en el árbol familiar.*



Fuente: SENA

1. Kevin's paternal grandfather.
2. Kevin's maternal grandmother.
3. Kevin's mother.
4. Kevin's maternal grandfather.
5. Kevin's paternal grandmother.
6. Kevin's sister.
7. Kevin's father.

B. Write the missing word to complete the sentences. / *Escriba la palabra que falta para completar las oraciones.*

Example / *Ejemplo:*

When one of your children is a girl, she is your → d - a - u - g - h - t - e - r.

1. When one of your children is a boy, he is your \_\_\_\_.
2. Your dad's father is your \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The child of your aunt is your \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The male child of your brother is your \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The brother of your mother is your \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Diana's mom has a new husband who is not Diana's father. He is Diana's \_\_\_\_\_.



7. The wife of your son is your \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The female child of your sister is your \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Choose the correct article to complete the sentences. / *Elija el artículo correcto para completar la oración.*

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ cook.



Fuente: SENA

2. There is an accident. Call \_\_\_\_\_ ambulance.



Fuente: SENA





3. Which one is your car? It is \_\_\_\_\_ pink one.



Fuente: SENA

4. Soccer is \_\_\_\_\_ good game.



Fuente: Fotolia (s.f.)





5. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ bad time?



Fuente: SENA

6. I really like \_\_\_\_\_ parks.



Fuente: SENA

7. Bombay is in \_\_\_\_\_ India. It  
is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city.



Fuente: Fotolia (s.f.)



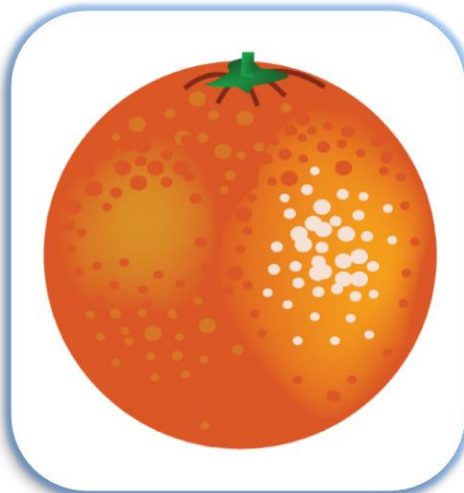


8. Tonight is \_\_\_\_\_ cold night;  
look at \_\_\_\_\_ moon. It is very  
beautiful.



Fuente: Fotolia (s.f.)

9. My grandpa wants to eat  
\_\_\_\_\_ orange.



Fuente: SENA

10. \_\_\_\_\_ sanctuary of  
Monserrate is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful  
place in Bogota.



Fuente: Fotolia (s.f.)





D. Write the profession. / *Escriba la profesión.*

1.



Fuente: SENA

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2.



Fuente: SENA

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3.



Fuente: SENA

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4.



Fuente: SENA

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5.



Fuente: SENA

— — — — —

6.



Fuente: SENA

— — — — —

7.



Fuente: SENA

— — — — —

8.



Fuente: SENA

— — — — —



9.



Fuente: SENA

\_\_\_\_\_

10.



Fuente: SENA

\_\_\_\_\_







## 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. Classify the following alphabet letters according to their vowel sound. One is done for you. / Clasifique las siguientes letras del abecedario de acuerdo con el sonido de su vocal. Una ya está hecha.

V	Z	K	L	N
X	S	B	F	M
M		T		

e	i	eɪ
A	E	J

B. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel in each word. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the vowel sounds you hear. / Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la vocal de cada palabra. Luego, dígalas en voz alta tratando de imitar los sonidos vocálicos escuchados.







**Note:** if there are more than two vowels in a word, pay attention to the one 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	e	eɪ
<u>Bro</u> ther <u>Um</u> brella	Cam <u>er</u> oon Sh <u>o</u> e	<u>Ch</u> emist <u>Den</u> mark	<u>B</u> aker Gr <u>ea</u> t

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>B</u> aby <u>S</u> tudent Y <u>o</u> Per <u>u</u> vian <u>W</u> aiter <u>J</u> eweler W <u>h</u> o Col <u>o</u> mbia Gr <u>ea</u> t-m <u>o</u> ther Pl <u>u</u> mber	<u>C</u> ousin <u>H</u> usband Gr <u>ea</u> t grandmother S <u>o</u> n <u>S</u> hoemaker <u>D</u> entist Hair <u>d</u> resser <u>U</u> ncle J <u>u</u> dge
--	--

ʌ 	u 	e 	eɪ 

- 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.*





w	h	j	k	g
<u>W</u> hich <u>W</u> e	<u>W</u> ho <u>H</u> e	<u>Y</u> ou <u>U</u> se	<u>C</u> ook <u>C</u> hemist	<u>G</u> rand <u>E</u> ngland

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.

<u>W</u> ife <u>H</u> usband <u>A</u> rchitect <u>B</u> aker <u>Y</u> ear <u>A</u> lgeria <u>W</u> aiter <u>H</u> alf-brother <u>G</u> ermany <u>Y</u> oung	<u>H</u> is <u>E</u> gypt <u>H</u> e <u>G</u> raphic designer <u>W</u> hich <u>H</u> airdresser <u>N</u> igeria <u>Y</u> es <u>B</u> ank clerk <u>W</u> hy <u>Y</u> ellow
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w	h	j	k	g

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>A</u> ctor <u>M</u> other	<u>G</u> ardener <u>F</u> isherman	<u>D</u> esigner <u>I</u> nspector	Phonet <u>i</u> cian Electr <u>i</u> cian	Phot <u>o</u> grapher Recept <u>i</u> onist

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.*

- Politician.
- Cousin.
- Librarian.
- Consultant.
- Hair-dresser.
- Mechanic.
- Baker.
- Argentinian.
- Psychologist.
- Accountant.
- Germany.
- Dentist.
- Receptionist.
- England.
- Australia.
- Pilot.

● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●

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.*





	Hello!
	Who is your English teacher?
	Who do you live with?
	Where do you live?
	Are you single?
	Where are you?
	What is your phone number?
	Why are you sad?
	When is your birthday?
	Who is there?
	What's the problem?
	We need an ambulance.
	She is a cook.
	He is a mechanic.
	This is my grandfather.
	We are friends. Our parents work together.
	I am divorced, and you?
	Look at the flowers. I love them!
	My husband is an engineer.
	What is your marital status?
	Where is the meeting?
	She is a veterinarian. She loves animals.
	The apartment is old.
	My grandpa wants to eat an apple.



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