|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.

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:*

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

Example / *Ejemplo:*

The North Pole.

1. 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.

1. 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.*

1. 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 ocassions. / *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*** | **Incorrect / *Incorrecto*** |
| I love Christmas. | I love the Christmas. |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Correct / *Correcto*** | **Incorrect / *Incorrecto*** |
| He is in prison. | He is in the prison. |

* + Streets. / *Calles*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Correct / *Correcto*** | **Incorrect / *Incorrecto*** |
| My house is on 7th street. | My house is on the 7th street. |

* + Sports. / *Deportes*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Correct / *Correcto*** | **Incorrect / *Incorrecto*** |
| My husband plays tennis. | My husband plays the tennis. |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Correct / *Correcto*** | **Incorrect / *Incorrecto*** |
| Rice is a nutritious product. | The rice is a nutritious product. |

En inglés, el artículo determinado o definido (**the**) tiene la particularidad y la ventaja que cubre a cuatro de nuestros artículos: el, la, los, las. Es invariable en género y número.

**The world** / el mundo    **The worlds** / los mundos  
**The house** / la casa    **The houses** / las casas  
**The cat, the girl, the books and the apples** / El gato, la chica, los libros y las manzanas

**USOS**

- Designa a una persona o cosa concreta. En ese sentido, la importancia del artículo es fundamental, pues de su presencia depende el conocimiento del interlocutor del objeto o persona de la que estamos hablando.

                                           
**Computers are expensive**                        **The computers are expensive**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cuando NO colocamos el artículo determinado estamos hablando en general, de forma genérica. Veámoslo analizando el ejemplo anterior:  Ambas frases pueden traducirse como "Los ordenadores son caros". En cambio, en el primer ejemplo, decimos que los ordenadores son caros en general (queremos dar a entender que cualquier ordenador suele ser un objeto caro). En el segundo ejemplo, estamos hablando de un grupo concreto de ordenadores. Hemos comprado en nuestra oficina unos ordenadores portátiles de última generación, cuyo precio es elevado. Es por ello que en la conversación una de las personas dice a la otra, refiriéndose a dichos equipos, que los ordenadores (los portátiles adquiridos) son caros.  Computers are expensive (en general) The computers are expensive (los ordenadores de nuestra oficina)  El articulo the, determina a una persona o cosa concreta. Cuando en ingles colocamos el artículo determinado indicamos que conocemos el objeto o persona de la que estamos hablando. |  |  |

**El artículo definido THE se emplea:**  
  
- Con los inventos:

**The TV** / La Tv    **The Internet** / Internet  
  
- En geografía con los ríos, los mares, los desiertos, las cordilleras etc.:

**The Thames** / El Támesis    **The Mediterranean** / El Mediterráneo    **The Sahara** / El Sahara    **The Alps** / Los Alpes  
  
- Con sustantivos que nombran cosas únicas:

**The sun** / El Sol    **The moon** / La Luna    **The earth** / La Tierra  
  
- Con las nacionalidades:

**The English** (Los ingleses)    **The Spanish** / Los españoles  
  
- Con las especies animales:

**The shark** / El tiburón    **The elephant** / El elefante  
  
- Con los superlativos:

**The best** / El mejor    **The most expensive** / El más caro    **The smallest** / El más pequeño  
  
- Con algunos sustantivos cuando está claro de que estamos hablando:

**Could you pass the salt, please?** / ¿Podría pasar la sal, por favor?  
**I saw Tom outside the church** / Ví a Tom fuera de la iglesia  
  
- Con los sustantivos que ya hemos mencionado previamente:

**There's chocolate cake and a lovely apple pie** / Hay tarta de chocolate y un delicioso pastel de manzana  
**I'll have the chocolate cake** / Tomaré la tarta de chocolate.  
  
- Con los números ordinales:

**The second time** / *La segunda vez*  
**The fifth floor** / *El quinto piso*  
  
- Con grupos de gente específicos como:

**The poor** / Los pobres    **The sick** / Los enfermos

**OMISIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO**

Se omite el artículo determinado **the** en los siguientes casos:

- Cuando hablamos de algo en general:  
  
**People are crazy** - La gente está loca  
**I hate traffic** - Odio el tráfico  
**Dogs are nicer than cats** - los perros son más amigables que los gatos

- Cuando nos referimos a personas. (Suele emplearse el tratamiento como precedente).

**Mr Stark** / el Sr. Stark    **King Arthur** / el Rey Arturo      **Lord Byron** / el Lord Byron

- Cuando nos referimos a países u otros términos geográficos con nombres propios, como lagos o calles.

**England** / Inglaterra    **Sesamo Street** / Calle Sesamo     **New York** / Nueva York   
**We went to Lake Victoria** - Fuimos al lago Victoria  
**The restaurant is in Oxford Street** - El restaurante está en la calle Oxford

- Cuando nos referimos en general a lugares públicos, como Iglesias, escuelas, universidades, prisiones, hospitales y otros lugares reunión en cuanto a su uso genérico como tal.

**She goes to university** / Ella va a la universidad  
**He is in hospital** / Él está en el hospital (ingresado)

- Delante de nombres de sustancias, colores e idiomas.

**Iron is hard** / El hierro es duro      
**Pink is a flashy colour** / El rosa es un color llamativo  
**English is an interesting language** / El inglés es un idioma interesante

- Con los meses, estaciones del año, semanas, años, etc cuando tomamos como referencia el tiempo actual y con los días de la semana y horas

**He came in July** / El vino en julio **She came in spring** / Ella vino en primavera **On Saturday** / El sábado  
**At half past five** / A las cinco y media

- Cuando hablamos del desayuno,  la comida, la merienda o la cena.

**Dinner is at seven** / La cena es a las siete

- Cuando hablamos de actividades, oficios y juegos:

**Chess** / El ajedrez    **Fishing** / La pesca    **Architecture** / La arquitectura

- Cuando hablamos de porcentajes:

**Twenty percent** / El veinte por ciento

- Cuando se emplean nombres de partes del cuerpo que se utilizan con el verbo to have (tener).

**My daughter has blue eyes** / Mi hija tiene los ojos azules

* 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.*

1. 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*.*

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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.

Exercices:

**Lee estas frases célebres y pon el artículo correcto 'a', 'an', 'the' o ' - ' (ninguno).**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. “It is better to ask some of |

**The** questions than to know all **the** answers.”  
  
2. **The** C” students run **the** world.”  
  
3. “To succeed in **\_** life, you need two things: **\_** ignorance and **\_** confidence.”  
  
4. “Go to **\_** Heaven for **the** climate, **\_** Hell for **the** company.”  
  
5. “Don’t let **\_** school interfere with your education.”  
  
6. **\_** golf is **a** good walk spoiled.”  
  
7. **\_** life is tough, but it’s tougher if you’re stupid.”  
  
8. “It is **a** wasted day unless you have learned something new and made someone smile.”  
  
9. “It is better to have **a** permanent income than to be **\_** fascinating.”

|  |
| --- |
| 10. “You can’t be |

**a** real country unless you have **a** beer and **an** airline. It helps if you have some kind of football **a** team, or some nuclear weapons, but at **the** very least you need **a** beer.”  
  
11. “**the** foundation stones for **a** balanced success are **\_** honesty, **\_** character, **\_** integrity, **\_** faith, **\_** love and **\_** loyalty.”  
  
12. “Tomorrow is often busiest time of year.”  
  
13. “ President has kept all of promises he intended to keep.”  
  
14. “Never accept failure no matter how often it visits you. Keep on going. Never give up. Never.”  
  
15. “There is no sincerer love than love of food.”

16. “Show me

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| sane man and I will cure him for you.” |  |  |
| I’ m Agusto Galan. I’m a doctor. I work at a hospital. My wife, Ana, is a teacher. She teaches Music at a college. We get up at seven o’clock every morning. Ana sets the table, and we have breakfast. Ana likes toast and tea, but I don’t. I eat an egg and I drink milk at breakfast. Then, we leave home at a quarter past eight.  I start to work at nine o’clock. I am very busy, so I can’t have a break. At half past twelve, I have lunch at the hospital cafeteria. The food at the cafeteria is very good, so I don’t go out for lunch. Ana returns home at three o’clock in the afternoon, and I come back at five o’clock. Afterwards, we have dinner at half past six. I watch TV in the evenings, but Ana doesn’t. She reads a book or she listens to music. We go to bed early after a tiring day.  At weekends we go to the cinema or theatre. My wife and I like shopping, so we usually go on shopping on Saturdays. We have a holiday every August. We often go to Guatapé in Medellin for holiday. I ride a bike and Ana walks around, because she doesn’t know how to ride a bike. We like Guatapé very much, so we go to there every August.  Ana and Agusto get up at nine o’clock. |  |  |

[[](https://www.mansioningles.com/Ejercicios00.htm)](https://www.mansioningles.com/Ejercicios00.htm)17. “Few things are harder to put up with than

good example.”  
  
18. “ Happiness is good health and bad memory.”  
  
19. “I think there is world market for maybe five computers.”  
  
20. “There are only two ways to live life. One is as though nothing is miracle. The other is as though everything is mirFamily 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*.

1. **Nuclear family / *Núcleo familiar***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Father** | *Papá* |
| **Mother** | *Mamá* |
| **Son** | *Hijo* |
| **Daughter** | *Hija* |
| **Brother** | *Hermano* |
| **Sister** | *Hermana* |
| **Husband** | *Esposo* |
| **Wife** | *Esposa* |

1. **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* |

1. **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* |

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

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Get up |
|  | Take a shower |
|  | Brush *my*\* teeth |
|  | Floss *my*\* teeth |
|  | Shave |
|  | Get dressed |
|  | Wash *my*\* face |
|  | Put on makeup |
|  | Brush *my*\* hair |
|  | Comb *my*\* hair |
|  | Make the bed |
|  | Get undressed |
|  | Take a bath |
|  | Go to bed |
|  | Sleep |
|  | Make breakfast |
|  | Make lunch |
|  | Cook/make dinner |
|  | Eat/have breakfast |
|  | Eat/have lunch |
|  | Eat/have dinner |
| **\* my, his, her, our, your, their** | |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Clean the apartment / clean the house  Sweep the floor |
|  | Dust |
|  | Vacuum |
|  | Wash the dishes |
|  | Do the laundry |
|  | Iron |
|  | Feed the baby |
|  | Feed the cat |
|  | Walk the dog |
|  | Watch TV |
|  | Listen to the radio |
|  | Listen to music |
|  | Read |
|  | Play |
|  | Play basketball |
|  | Play the guitar |
|  | Practice the piano |
|  | Study |
|  | Exercise |
| An important aspect you need to remember is the position of the frequency adverb within the statement. Even though there are exceptions, for now, it is safe to follow the structure presented in the following chart. / *Un aspecto importante que usted necesita recordar es la posición del adverbio de frecuencia dentro del enunciado. A pesar de que hay algunas excepciones, por ahora es seguro seguir la estructura presentada en el siguiente cuadro.*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Subject** | **Frequency** | **Verb** | **Complement** | | **Affirmative statement** | They | always | go to bed | early | |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Remember: never, seldom, rarely, occasionally and hardly ever** are not usually used in the negative form. Look at the example: / ***Recuerde: nunca, muy rara vez, rara vez, ocasionalmente y casi nunca****, no son usualmente usados en enunciados negativos. Mire el ejemplo:*   I **don’t never** get up early (**incorrect**). / *Yo no* ***nunca*** *me levanto temprano (****incorrecto****).* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Remember:** When you use the verb **be**, the frequency adverbs usually come after it. Look at the example: / ***Recuerde:*** *cuando use las diferentes formas del verbo* ***ser o estar*** *el adverbio de frecuencia va justo después de este. Mire el ejemplo:*   She is **always** happy. / *Ella* ***siempre*** *está feliz.* |

3. Pronunciation of regular and irregular plural nouns / *Pronunciación de los sustantivos regulares e irregulares en forma plural*

Before delving into the pronunciation of plural nouns in English, it is a good idea to remember what spelling rules they follow. / *Antes de profundizar en la pronunciación de los sustantivos en su forma plural, es una buena idea recordar que reglas siguen en su forma escrita.*   
  
For most regular nouns, you just have to add -s. For example: car/cars, desk/desks, bed/beds, etc. However, in some case you need to add -es or -ies. Check the chart to get familiar with the rules. / *En la mayoría de los sustantivos regulares solo tiene que agregar una s. Por ejemplo,* car/cars, desk/desks, bed/beds, *entre otros. Sin embargo, en algunos casos tiene que agregar -es o -ies. Revise el siguiente cuadro para familiarizarse con las reglas.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Spelling rules** | | |
| **Noun + es** | For nouns ending in -s, -z, -sh-, or ch, add -es.   Glass   Glasses  Quiz   Quizzes  Wish   Wishes  Witch   Witches | |
| Some nouns ending in -o need -es in their plural form:   Tomato   Tomatoes  Potato   Potatoes  Hero   Heroes | |
| For nouns ending in -f, change -f to -v and add -es.   Leaf   Leaves  Wife   Wives | **Important:** there are exceptions to this rule:  Beliefs, chiefs, cliffs. |
| **Noun + ies** | For nouns ending in a consonant + y, change the -y to -i and add -es.   Spy   Spies  Story   Stories | |

There are some nouns that do not follow any of the rules described above. They are called Irregular Nouns. Let’s become familiar with the most common ones. / *Hay algunos sustantivos que no siguen ninguna de las reglas descritas anteriormente. Se llaman sustantivos irregulares. Familiaricémonos con los más comunes.*   
  
Don’t forget to click on the speaker icon to become familiar with the pronunciation of these irregular nouns in their singular and plural form. / *No olvide dar clic en el ícono de audio para familiarizarse con la pronunciación de estos sustantivos irregulares en su forma singular y plural.*

Now, it is time to get familiar with the pronunciation of regular plurals nouns. / *Ahora es momento de familiarizarse con la pronunciación de los sustantivos regulares en plural.*   
  
There are three different sounds for pronouncing the plural forms in English: / *Hay tres sonidos diferentes para pronunciar la forma plural de los sustantivos regulares en inglés:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **/s/** |  | , **/z/** |  | , and | **/ɪz/** |  | . |  |

The election depends on the final sound of the noun in its singular form. / *La elección depende del sonido final del sustantivo en su forma singular.*

|  |
| --- |
| **Remember:** You should pay attention to the final **sound** of the noun and not the final **letter**. / ***Recuerde:****que debe prestar atención al* ***sonido****final del sustantivo y no a la* ***letra****final.* |

Take a look at the following chart. Click on the sound icon to become familiar with the sounds. / *Mire el siguiente cuadro. Haga clic en el ícono de sonido para familiarizarse con los sonidos.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular noun** | **Noun ending sound** | **Plural pronunciation** | | | |
| Laugh | **/f/** | Laughs | | | **/s/** |
| Look | **/k/** | Looks | | |
| Cup | **/p/** | Cups | | |
| Coat | **/t/** | Coats | | |
| Moth | **/θ/** | Moths | | |
| **Singular noun** | **Noun ending sound** | **Plural pronunciation** | | | |
| Cab | **/b/** | Cabs | | **/z/** | |
| Bed | **/d/** | Beds | |
| Dog | **/g/** | Dogs | |
| Hall | **/l/** | Halls | |
| Aim | **/m/** | Aims | |
| Pen | **/n/** | Pens | |
| Thing | **/ŋ/** | Things | |
| Car | **/r/** | Cars | |
| Piano | All vowel sounds | Pianos | |
| **Singular noun** | **Noun ending sound** | **Plural pronunciation** | | | |
| Face | **/s/** | Faces | **/ɪz/** | | |
| Size | **/z/** | Sizes |
| Page | **/dʒ/** | Pages |
| Garage | **/ʒ/** | Garages |
| Dish | **/ʃ/** | Dishes |
| Watch | **/tʃ/** | Watches |
| The three categories described above are not arbitrary. They have an internal logic that is easy to understand. Look at the chart below. / *Las tres categorías descritas anteriormente no son arbitrarias. Tienen una lógica interna que es fácil de entender. Mire el siguiente cuadro.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Explanation / *Explicación*** | **Sounds related / *Sonidos relacionados*** | | Sibilant sounds are made by directing a stream of air with the tongue towards the sharp edge of the teeth, which are held close together. / *Los sonidos sibilantes se producen expulsando una corriente de aire con la lengua dirigida al borde de los dientes que deben estar juntos.*   Produce the sounds now and pay attention to their pronunciation and articulation points. / *Produzca los sonidos ahora mismo y preste atención a su pronunciación y puntos de articulación.* | **/s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /ʒ/** | | In voiceless sounds your larynx does not vibrate. / *En los sonidos sordos su laringe no vibra.*   Produce the sounds now and pay attention to their pronunciation and articulation points. Put two fingers on the front of your throat while you do it. / *Produzca los sonidos ahora mismo y preste atención a su pronunciación y puntos de articulación. Ponga dos dedos sobre su garganta mientras lo hace.* | **/f/ /k/ /p/ /t/ /θ/** |   By learning what a sibilant sound is and memorizing the voiceless sounds, you will be able to pronounce the regular plural nouns correctly in no time! / *¡Al aprender lo que es un sonido sibilante y memorizar los sonidos sordos podrá pronunciar los sustantivos regulares en plural en un tiempo record!*  **Remember:** practice makes perfect! / *¡****Recuerde:*** *la práctica hace al maestro!* |  |  |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A train | *some* | 12. A day | *some* |
| 2. A fish | *some* | 13. A deer | *some* |
| 3. A bus | *some* | 14. A wife | *some* |
| 4. A man | *some* | 15. A dictionary | *some* |
| 5. A foot | *some* | 16. A thief | *some* |
| 6. A potato | *some* | 17. A tomato | *some* |
| 7. A journey | *some* | 18. A wolf | *some* |
| 8. A child | *some* | 19. A tooth | *some* |
| 9. A woman | *some* | 20. A sheep | *some* |
| 10. A mouse | *some* | 21. A roof | *some* |
| 11. A lady | *some* |  |  |

EXCEPCIONES   
  
**- Si la palabra termina con 'sh', 'ch', 's', 'x' o 'z', añadimos 'es'.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ej.     one church - two churches          one bus - two buses          one box - two boxes | https://www.mansioningles.com/Images/07_church.gif |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **- Algunos nombres que terminan con la 'o' llevan plurales con 'es'.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Ej.     one tomato - two tomatoes          one hero - two heroes          one potato - two potatoes | https://www.mansioningles.com/Images/07_hero.gif |   **- Si la palabra termine con 'consonante + y', normalmente cambiamos la 'y' por una 'i' y añadimos 'es'.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Ej.     one baby - two babies          one party - two parties          one lady - two ladies | https://www.mansioningles.com/Images/07_lady.gif |   **- Si la palabra termina con 'vocal + y', normalmente añadimos solo una 's'.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Ej.     one day - two days          one boy - two boys | https://www.mansioningles.com/Images/07_boy.gif | |  |  |

**- Si la palabra termina con una 'e', solo añadimos una 's'.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ej.     one name - two names | https://www.mansioningles.com/Images/07_name.gif |

Hay pocas excepciones que normalmente no cambian en el plural, como 'fish', 'sheep' y los nombres incontables como 'money', 'water', 'wine' etc.  
**- También existen plurales irregulares:** [[https://www.mansioningles.com/images8/ejercicios.gif](https://www.mansioningles.com/gram05_ej1.htm)](https://www.mansioningles.com/gram05_ej1.htm)https://www.mansioningles.com/images9/trianguloder.gif

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| one child - two children         one woman - two women         one person - two people         one foot - two feet         one mouse - two mice         one tooth - two teeth | https://www.mansioningles.com/Images/07_mouse.gif |

**Soluciones**

1. baby  (babies)
2. table  (tables)
3. kiss  (kisses)
4. ox  (oxen)
5. thief (thieves)
6. life  (lives)
7. chair  (chairs)
8. foot  (feet)
9. church  (churches)
10. tomato  (tomatoes)
11. tooth  (teeth)
12. foot  (feet)
13. man  (men)
14. computer (computers)
15. goose  (geese)
16. woman  (women)
17. gap  (gaps)
18. piano  (pianos)
19. potato  (potatoes)
20. scarf  (scarves)