## **COGNATES**

1. Hay muchas palabras que se escriben igual y significan lo mismo en los dos idiomas.		
actor		
hotel		
doctor		
2. La terminación "ción" se cambia a "tion" ( shan ).		
terminación	<u>↑ termination</u>	
descripción	@ description	
cooperación	© cooperation	
atención	? attention	
3. La terminación "mente" se cambia a "ly" ( li ).		
casualmente	@casually	
usualmente	<sup>™</sup> usually	
rápidamente		
4. La terminación "co" en ocasiones se elimina la "o".		
Atlántico	Atlantic	
Pacífico	Pacific	
metálico		
5. La terminación "al" en español - usualmente es la misma palabra en inglés.		
manual	₹ manual	
total	₹ total	
capital		
musical		
normal	<sup>®</sup> normal	
natural		
legal	egal	
universal	② universal	
6. La terminación "ente" - se limina la "e" al final.		
accidente	② accident	
continente	<sup>®</sup> continent	
cliente	<sup>®</sup> client	
7. La terminación "a" - se limina la "a" al final.		
artista	₹ artist	
dentista	(P dentist	

8. La terminación "mento" - se limina la "o" al final.		
implemento	<u>₹ implement</u>	
monumento		
fragmento	₹ fragment	
9. La terminación "ante" - se limina la "e" al final.		
abundante	@abundant	
consonante	@consonant	
10. La terminación "ia" - se cambia a "e" muda en inglés.		
policía	₱ police	
licencia	<u>P license</u>	
11. La terminación "oso" - se cambia a "ous".		
famoso	₹ famous	
delicioso		
12. La terminación "rio" - se cambia a "ry".		
adversario	adversary advers	
aniversario	? anniversary	
13. La terminación "idad" - se cambia a "ty".		
actividad	@_activity_	
ciudad	② city	
14. La terminación "ar" - en ocasiones se cambia a "ate".		
dictar		
dominar		
15. Cuando la palabra empieza en "es" se quita la "e".		
escuela	₹ school	
estudiar	♥ study	

Recognize the cognates and trasnparent words in these texts. What are the texts about? Give them a title.

## TEXT 1

The <u>members</u> of this <u>group</u> all come from <u>different cultural</u> and <u>ethnic</u> backgrounds. They have one <u>common language</u>, English, and they share one <u>common interest</u>, <u>music</u>.

Miranda Johnson was born in Atlanta, of <u>African-American</u> parents. Her <u>native language</u> is English. She is tall, dark, has curly hair and an outgoing <u>personality</u>. Miranda is the singer in the <u>group</u>. She is quite beautiful and she has a wonderful <u>voice</u>.

Tony Gomez was born in Miami of Cuban-American parents. His father and mother immigrated to the United States in 1960, when Fidel Castro came into power. Tony is good looking, and is extremely talkative; he is fluent in Spanish and English. Tony is a percussionist, but he can play several instruments.

Tran Nguyen was born Da Nang, Vietnam in 1972. His <u>family moved</u> to the United States after the Vietnam War. Tran's <u>native language</u> is <u>Vietnamese</u> but he can <u>express</u> himself better in English. He has dark hair and is thin. He is rather <u>reserved</u>. Tran plays the <u>bass</u> <u>guitar</u>.

Kate O'Neil is of <u>Irish descent</u>. She was born in Chicago an only speaks English. Kate has red hair, grayish-green eyes, freckles, and a charming <u>personality</u>. She is the <u>group</u>'s <u>public relations person</u>. Kate plays the <u>piano</u> and keyboards, and does <u>vocals</u> with Miranda.

Sacha Ustinov came to the United States <u>recently</u>, and still speaks English with a bit of an <u>accent</u>. His <u>native</u> country is <u>Russia</u>, but he can speak <u>French</u> too. Sacha has fair hair and light skin. He is an <u>excellent guitarist</u>.

## TEXT 2

The <u>coffee</u> shrub, an evergreen bush which can sometimes grow to a height of 8 or 10 <u>meters</u>, grows wild in the <u>tropics</u> – mostly in <u>Arabia</u>, <u>Asia</u> and <u>Latin America</u>. It is known that <u>coffee plants</u> were being <u>cultivated</u> in <u>Africa</u> in the 15th century, although it wasn't until the 16th and 17th centuries that it was <u>introduced</u> into <u>Europe</u>. The first <u>London coffee</u> house was <u>established</u> in 1652 and coffee houses <u>flourished</u> in <u>continental Europe</u> later in the 17th century. The drink became <u>popular</u> in <u>North America</u> around 1689, and the USA is now the largest <u>consumer</u>, <u>importing</u> about 1,500,000 <u>tons</u> per year.



