

Las Profesiones *Tarea*

Professions

Nombre _____

The names of some professions have different masculine and feminine forms.

Those that end in **-o** usually change the **-o** to **-a** to form the feminine.

ejemplo: un maestro (m) → una maestra (f) (teacher)

Those that end in **-e** or **-a** remain the same in both forms.

ejemplos: un cantante (m) → una cantante (f) (a singer)

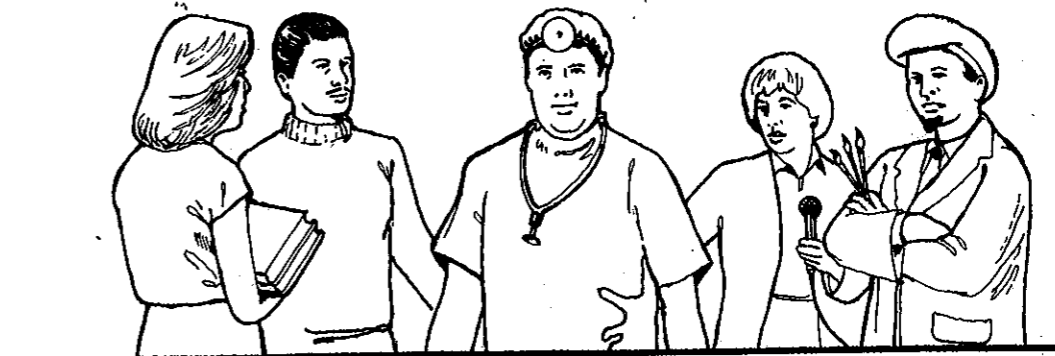
un artista (m) → una artista (f) (an artist)

Some do not follow a special pattern, but have a different form for masculine and feminine.

ejemplos: un actor (m) → una actriz (f) (an actor and an actress)

un profesor (m) → una profesora (f) (teacher)

un doctor (m) → una doctora (f) (a doctor)



Common professions are ...

un enfermero = a nurse

una secretaria = a secretary

un ingeniero = an engineer

un abogado = a lawyer

un mecánico = a mechanic

un técnico = a technician

un piloto = a pilot

un cocinero = a cook

un fotógrafo = a photographer

un músico = a musician

un dentista = a dentist

un periodista = a journalist

un gerente = a manager

un agricultor = a farmer

un obrero = a factory worker

un escritor = a writer

un poeta = a poet

un bailarín = a dancer (m)

una bailarina = a dancer (f)

Ser con las profesiones

Nombre _____

Indefinite articles (un, una) are not used with the professions after the verb **ser** unless they are modified by an adjective.

ejemplos: Gloria es cantante. (Gloria is a singer.)

Gloria es **una** buena cantante. (Gloria is a



good singer.)

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **ser** and the indicated professions.

1. Yo _____ (artist)
2. Manuel _____ (mechanic)
3. Nosotros _____ (journalist)
4. Anita _____ (nurse)
5. El Señor Gonzáles _____ (musician)
6. Whitney Houston _____ (singer)
7. Mark Twain _____ (writer)
8. Mi mamá _____ (secretary)
9. Mi papá _____ (pilot)
10. Usted _____ (cook)
11. Patricia _____ (dentist)
12. Tú _____ (photographer)
13. Ellos _____ (lawyer)
14. José _____ (dancer)
15. Ella _____ (teacher)

