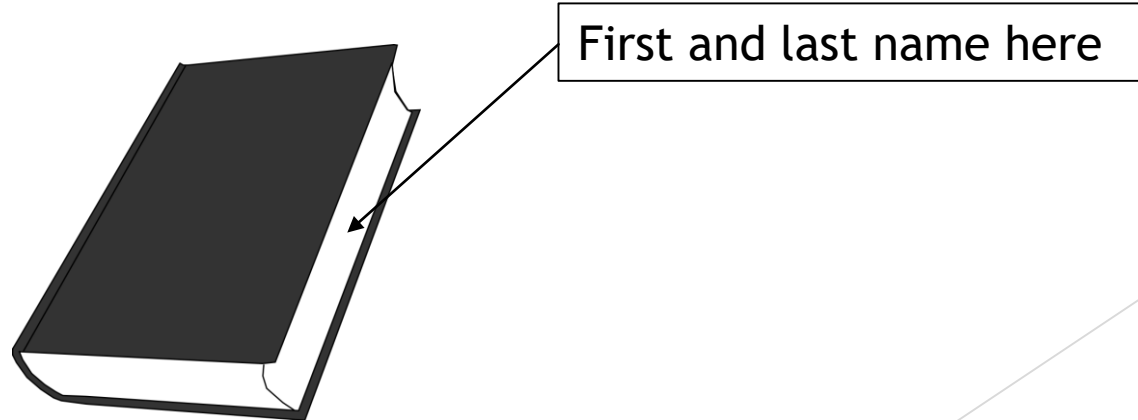


Los cuadernos y la ortografía en español



Put your name in 2 places in Sharpie on your workbook































1. Location #1: Put your first and last name inside the front cover of your workbook, on the actual pages of the workbook, not on the yellow cover itself.
2. Location #2: Put your first and last name on the long side of the pages with your workbook closed. In other words, if the book is closed and the spine is on the left, you will write your name on the stack of pages on your right.



Let's review the alphabet

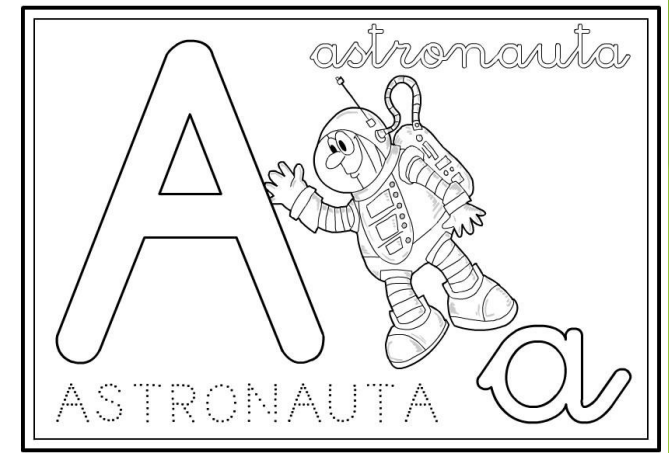


El silabario

<p>A a</p>  <p>Árbol</p>	<p>E e</p>  <p>Elefante</p>	<p>I i</p>  <p>Imán</p>	<p>O o</p>  <p>Oso</p>	<p>U u</p>  <p>Uva</p>	<p>B b</p>  <p>Barco</p> <p>BA ba BE be BI bi BO bo BU bu</p>	<p>C c</p>  <p>Casa</p> <p>CA ca CE ce CI ci CO co CU cu</p>	<p>CH ch</p>  <p>Chocolate</p> <p>CHA cha CHE che CHI chi CHO cho CHU chu</p>	<p>D d</p>  <p>Dado</p> <p>DA d DE de DI di DO do DU du</p>	<p>F f</p>  <p>Foca</p> <p>FA fa FE fe FI fi FO fo FU fu</p>
<p>G g</p>  <p>Gato</p> <p>GA ga GE ge GI gi GO go GU gu</p>	<p>H h</p>  <p>Hoja</p> <p>HA ha HE he HI hi HO ho HU hu</p>	<p>J j</p>  <p>Jirafa</p> <p>JA ja JE je JI ji JO jo JU ju</p>	<p>K k</p>  <p>Kiosco</p> <p>KA ka KE ke KI ki KO ko KU ku</p>	<p>L l</p>  <p>Lápiz</p> <p>LA la LE le LI li LO lo LU lu</p>	<p>LL ll</p>  <p>Lluvia</p> <p>LLA lla LLE lle LLI lli LLO llo LLU llu</p>	<p>M m</p>  <p>Mano</p> <p>MA ma ME me MI mi MO mo MU mu</p>	<p>N n</p>  <p>Nido</p> <p>NA na NE ne NI ni NO no NU nu</p>	<p>Ñ ñ</p>  <p>Muñeca</p> <p>ÑA ña ÑE ñe ÑI ñi ÑO ño ÑU ñu</p>	<p>P p</p>  <p>Pato</p> <p>PA pa PE pe PI pi PO po PU pu</p>
<p>Q q</p>  <p>Queso</p> <p>QUE que QUI qui</p>	<p>R r</p>  <p>Ratón</p> <p>RA ra RE re RI ri RO ro RU ru</p>	<p>RR rr</p>  <p>Ferrocarril</p> <p>RRA rra RRE rre RRI rri RRO rro RRU rru</p>	<p>S s</p>  <p>Sol</p> <p>SA sa SE se SI si SO so SU su</p>	<p>T t</p>  <p>Tomate</p> <p>TA ta TE te TI ti TO to TU tu</p>	<p>V v</p>  <p>Vaca</p> <p>VA va VE ve VI vi VO vo VU vu</p>	<p>W w</p>  <p>Waterpolo</p> <p>WA wa WE we WI wi WO wo WU wu</p>	<p>X x</p>  <p>Xilófono</p> <p>XA xa XE xe XI xi XO xo XU xu</p>	<p>Y y</p>  <p>Yoyo</p> <p>YA ya YE ye YI yi YO yo YU yu</p>	<p>Z z</p>  <p>Zapato</p> <p>ZA za ZE ze ZI zi ZO zo ZU zu</p>

Reglas de ortografía

1. Spelling in Spanish is _____.
2. Every letter has a _____.
3. Double letters don't exist in Spanish, except for the following letters _____, _____ and sometimes _____.
4. There are some special letters that have sounds that you have to learn as an English speaker. They are _____ = _____; _____ = _____;
5. _____ and _____ sound like the English /b/ sound. Pronounce the following correctly: *vaca, voy, veo, beso, basta, botella*



Cosas culturales

1. In the Americas, _____*, _____ and _____ typically all sound like /s/. This is the /s/ sounds like the English word *snake*. *(in front of E's and I's)

- ▶ The Cs that proceed A, O y U sound like /k/, like the English c in “cat.” Ejemplos: *casa, cosa, cuando*
- ▶ Because c, z, and s can sound the same, this is 1 of the few aspects of spelling in Spanish that you have to clarify. Por ejemplo:

<<Yo: Tiene cincuenta años.>>

<<Mi amigo: ¿Cincuenta es con c o s? Quiero escribirlo correctamente.>>

2. In España, _____ and _____ sound like [th]. How would you pronounce this word in España: *zapato*?

3. When Spanish-speakers learn to spell, they don't learn letter by letter like English-speakers do. They just clarify the letters that sound similar. Por ejemplo:

<<Me llamo Víctor.>>

Un amigo: <<¿Víctor es con be larga (b) o ve chica (v)?>>



k, q

1. K is a _____, or borrowed letter from other languages.
Consequently, most “naturally occurring” Spanish words don’t begin with k.
Por ejemplo: *kilo, kiosko, karate*.
 - ▶ What does that mean for you? If you hear a /k/ sound in Spanish, it is more than likely spelled with a _____ or a _____.
2. Q is a commonly used with the vowel _____. They sound like /k/ together.
Por ejemplo: *paquete, porque, ¿Qué?*



g, h, j

1. _____ makes _____ sound at all. You can cover up the letter when you pronounce the word, if it helps you remember to not say it. This is a letter you will have to clarify when you spell a word, as you otherwise cannot tell it is there. Por ejemplo: *hambre, hamburguesa, hola*.
2. _____ makes several different sounds, depending on the letter that follows it. Like the /c/ sound, when it is followed by an A, O, o U, it makes a hard _____ sound like “go.” Por ejemplo: *guay, Galápagos, gol*
 - ▶ It makes an English _____ sound in front of an E & I. Por ejemplo: *gesto, girrafa, gente*
3. _____ makes an English /h/ sound. Por ejemplo: *jamás, jaguar, ajo*



Dictado

14. Natalia hace un viaje y yo no voy.
15. Tengo mi traje de baño, tengo todo, ya es tarde.