



SYLLABLES - FUNDAMENTALS

Tarea ID: SYL/010

Goal:

To practice and naturalize the correct break-up of Spanish words into syllables in order to read them and pronounce them correctly.

Constructions to practice:

Syllables

Accentuation

Prerequisites:

Spanish Sounds

Syllables

Introduction:

As you saw in the lesson, it is very important for correct pronunciation to break up the syllables correctly. There are several specific rules. We will review them and practice them in separate sections. At the end, we will practice all the rules together.

Before we start to focus on each set of rules, there is one Golden Rule to always keep in mind:

GOLDEN RULE

WHENEVER POSSIBLE, AVOID STARTING A SYLLABLE WITH A VOWEL.

Part 1 - Basic Syllables:

The basic syllable in the Spanish language is **one consonant followed by one vowel**. Since there are 5 vowels in the alphabet, each consonant has a corresponding set of 5 syllables. For example:

ba be bi bo bu

ca ce ci co cu

sa se si so su

ta te ti to tu

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

	A
1	<i>t o - r e - r o</i> bull-fighter
2	<i>n a v a j a</i> blade
3	<i>s á b a d o</i> Saturday
4	<i>v í b o r a</i> snake
5	<i>m u ñ e c a</i> doll
6	<i>b a s u r e r o</i> trash dump
7	<i>t e l a r a ñ a</i> spider web
8	<i>f e m e n i n o</i> feminine
9	<i>g a n a d e r o</i> cattle rancher
10	<i>c o m e t i d o</i> committed
11	<i>p a j a r i t o</i> little bird
12	<i>v e l a d o r a</i> candle

	B
	<i>c a - b e - z a</i> head
	<i>p i ñ a t a</i> piñata
	<i>b o v i n o</i> bovine
	<i>g a n a d o</i> cattle
	<i>M e x i c a l i</i> Mexicali (city name)
	<i>t e s o r e r o</i> treasurer
	<i>f i l o s í s i m o</i> extremely sharp
	<i>g e n é t i c a</i> genetics
	<i>t e m e r o s o</i> fearful
	<i>p e g a j o s o</i> sticky
	<i>c o n o c i d o</i> known (adj), acquaintance (noun)
	<i>d e p o s i t o</i> I deposit

	C
	<i>c o - m i - d a</i> food
	<i>v e r a n o</i> summer
	<i>t o m a t e</i> tomato
	<i>r o ñ o s o</i> rough-surfaced
	<i>c a m i s e t a</i> T-shirt
	<i>m a r í t i m o</i> maritime
	<i>c a m a r o t e</i> state-room
	<i>m a t e m á t i c o</i> mathematician
	<i>d i p u t a d o</i> council member
	<i>b a l a c e r a</i> spray of bullets
	<i>c a b e c e r a</i> headboard
	<i>d e p ó s i t o</i> deposit (noun)

Part 2 - Special Syllables:

The consonants **g** & **q** give us three-letter basic syllables due to their special use of the letter **u**.

Recall that the consonant **g** sounds like **j** when followed directly by **e** or **i** (*ge* = *je*, *gi* = *ji*).

- In order to write the soft sound of **g** followed by *e/i*, we must use a **silent u** in between.
- In order to voice the **u** between **g** and *e/i*, we must use an **umlaut** (two dots above the *u*)

<i>g</i>	<i>gue</i>	<i>gui</i>	← silent <i>u</i>
	<i>güe</i>	<i>güi</i>	← voiced <i>u</i>

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

	A
1	<i>j u - g u e - t e</i> toy
2	<i>c e g u e r a</i> blindness
3	<i>p á g u e m e</i> pay me
4	<i>g ü e r o</i> blonde
5	<i>a g r e g u é</i> I added

	B
	<i>m e - r e n - g u e</i> merengue
	<i>c o n s e g u i r</i> to obtain
	<i>h i g u e r a</i> fig tree
	<i>a g u i n a l d o</i> Christmas bonus
	<i>l l e g u e m o s</i> let's stop by

	C
	<i>g u í - a</i> guide
	<i>g u e r r e r o</i> warrior
	<i>d e s a g ü e</i> drainage
	<i>p i n g ü i n e r a</i> penguin colony
	<i>G u i l l e r m o</i> William

6	<i>s e g u i d o</i> frequently
7	<i>l i n g ü i s t a</i> linguist
8	<i>c o n j u g u e n</i> conjugate
9	<i>r o g u e m o s</i> let's plead
10	<i>d i s t i n g u i r</i> to distinguish
11	<i>a p a g u e</i> turn off (Imperative)
12	<i>c i g ü e ñ a</i> stork
13	<i>s e g u i r</i> to follow, to continue
14	<i>d e s p e g u e n</i> take off (Imperative)
15	<i>e m b r a g u e</i> clutch
16	<i>a m i g u i t o</i> little friend
17	<i>h o r m i g u i t a</i> small ant
18	<i>g u i t a r r a</i> guitar
19	<i>g u i r n a l d a</i> wreath
20	<i>a r g ü i r</i> to argue

<i>e x t i n g u i d o r</i> extinguisher
<i>á g u i l a</i> eagle
<i>n e g u e m o s</i> let's deny
<i>a l e g u e n</i> argue (Imperative)
<i>s a n g u í n e o</i> blood-related
<i>a p a g u é</i> I turned off
<i>c i g ü e ñ a l</i> crankshaft
<i>p e r s e g u i r</i> to chase
<i>a l g u i e n</i> someone, somebody
<i>e n j u a g u e</i> rinse (noun)
<i>e n t r e g u e m o s</i> let's deliver
<i>g u i a m o s</i> we guide
<i>e n s e g u i d a</i> right away
<i>d e s c a r g u e n</i> unload (Imperative)
<i>g u i ó n</i> hyphen

<i>a n t i g ü e d a d</i> antique (noun)
<i>s i n v e r g ü e n z a</i> shameless
<i>a b r i g u e n</i> cover (winter clothes)
<i>j u z g u e n</i> judge (Imperative)
<i>h o r m i g u e r o</i> ant colony
<i>e m b a r g u e</i> seize, repossess (Imperative)
<i>a r g ü e n d e</i> ruckus
<i>h a m b u r g u e s a</i> hamburger
<i>n i é g u e n l o</i> deny it (Imperative)
<i>m a d r u g u e n</i> get up early (Imperative)
<i>b o r r e g u i t o</i> small lamb
<i>g u i l l o t i n a</i> guillotine
<i>a v e r i g ü e n</i> investigate (Imperative)
<i>a g r é g u e l o</i> add it (Imperative)
<i>g u i a d o</i> guided (adjective)

Recall that the consonant **q** in Spanish words is ALWAYS followed by a **silent u**, which is in turned followed only by **e** or **i**.

q

que qui

← silent u

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

	A
1	<i>v a - q u e - t a</i> soft leather
2	<i>q u e l i t e</i> chard
3	<i>m u ñ e q u i t a</i> small doll
4	<i>i n q u i l i n o</i> tenant
5	<i>r e q u i s i t o</i> requirement
6	<i>p o q u i t o</i> little bit
7	<i>p a q u e t e</i> package
8	<i>q u e m a s t e</i> you burned
9	<i>p a r q u e</i> park
10	<i>a n a r q u í a</i> anarchy

	B
	<i>m á - q u i - n a</i> machine
	<i>a n i q u i l a r</i> annihilate
	<i>t o q u e</i> touch
	<i>q u i l a t e</i> karat
	<i>m a q u i l l a j e</i> make-up
	<i>c h i q u i t o</i> small
	<i>m e z q u i t e</i> mesquite
	<i>r e q u e r i r</i> to require
	<i>a q u e l l a s</i> those (f)
	<i>m a q u e t a</i> model (architecture)

	C
	<i>t e - q u i - l a</i> tequila
	<i>P i t i q u i t o</i> Pitiquito (city name)
	<i>p e l u q u e r o</i> barber
	<i>r a q u e t a</i> racquet
	<i>r e q u e r i d o</i> required
	<i>t r a n q u i l i d a d</i> tranquility
	<i>m a q u i n a r i a</i> machinery
	<i>b u q u e</i> ship
	<i>p o r q u e</i> because
	<i>e n l o q u e c e r</i> to go crazy

Part 3 - Exceptional Syllables:

There are two types of Exceptional Syllables.

1. "Former-letter" Syllables are formed by any of the three "former letters," **ch**, **ll**, & **rr**, followed by any vowel.
2. Compound Syllables are formed by one of the following consonants - **b**, **c**, **d**, **f**, **g**, **p**, or **t** - followed immediately by **l** or **r**, and then followed by any vowel, with the exception of the **dl** combination, which does not exist.

E x c e p t i o n a l S y l l a b l e s									
b	bla	bra		g	gla	gra		cha	
c	cla	cra		p	pla	pra		lla	
d	---	dra		t	tla	tra		rra	
f	fla	fra							

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

A	
1	<i>a - g r a - d e - c e r</i> to thank
2	<i>c o l c h ó n</i> mattress
3	<i>i n f l a c i ó n</i> inflation

B	
	<i>d o - b l a r</i> to fold
	<i>h o m b r e</i> man
	<i>s a n g r e</i> blood

C	
	<i>p r o - b l e - m á - t i - c o</i> problematic
	<i>t e c l a</i> key (keyboard)
	<i>f e r r o c a r r i l</i> railroad

4	<i>a g r a d a b l e</i> pleasant
5	<i>a t l é t i c o</i> athletic
6	<i>a g r e g a r</i> to add
7	<i>c h i f l a r</i> to whistle
8	<i>a t l a s</i> atlas
9	<i>b r a z o</i> arm
10	<i>p l a n c h a r</i> to iron
11	<i>a g l o m e r a r</i> to cluster
12	<i>s i g l o</i> century
13	<i>a c r o b á t i c o</i> acrobatic
14	<i>i n c r e m e n t a l</i> incremental
15	<i>h a b l a n t í n</i> chatterbox
16	<i>i n g r a t o</i> ingrate
17	<i>a g r í c o l a</i> agricultural
18	<i>m u g r o s o</i> grimy

<i>a r r e g l a r</i> to fix/repair
<i>m a r a v i l l o s o</i> wonderful
<i>c r e m o s o</i> creamy
<i>r é p l i c a</i> replica
<i>r a n c h i t o</i> small ranch
<i>d o b l e</i> double
<i>c h i p o t l e</i> chipotle (pepper)
<i>g l a c i a r</i> glacier
<i>i n g l é s</i> English
<i>c r á n e o</i> cranium
<i>c r í t i c o</i> critical
<i>e s c r u p u l o s o</i> scrupulous
<i>a g r e g a r</i> to add
<i>a l e g r í a</i> joy
<i>h a l l a r</i> to find

<i>g l o b o s</i> balloons
<i>c h í c h a r o</i> green pea
<i>d r a m á t i c o</i> dramatic
<i>l l u v i o s o</i> rainy
<i>c h i c l e</i> gum
<i>a n c l a</i> anchor
<i>m u r a l l a</i> great wall
<i>a p l a s t a r</i> to flatten
<i>c í c l i c o</i> cyclical
<i>c r e y e n t e</i> believer
<i>c r u c e s</i> crosses (noun)
<i>c r u e l d a d</i> cruelty
<i>e n g r e í d o</i> conceited
<i>l á g r i m a s</i> tears
<i>a n c h o</i> wide

Part 4 - Strong and Weak Vowels:

The concept of Strong and Weak Vowels is very important in determining where the syllables separate.

STRONG	STRONG		STRONG	
<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
		weak		weak

Weak vowels with a graphic accent become strong vowels:

STRONG	STRONG	STRONG	STRONG	STRONG
<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>í</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ú</i>

Adjacent vowels are joined in one syllable, provided no more than one is strong. Non-adjacent vowels may not be part of the same syllable.

Lone vowels can form a syllable, often at the beginning of a word, but sometimes also in the interior.

Two vowels can also form a syllable, usually at the beginning of a word.

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

A	
1	<i>a - n a l - f a - b e - t a</i> <i>illiterate</i>
2	<i>i l i m i t a d o</i> <i>unlimited</i>
3	<i>a r q u e ó l o g o</i> <i>archeologist</i>

B	
	<i>a u - t o - m á - t i - c o</i> <i>automatic</i>
	<i>e u f ó r i c o</i> <i>euphoric</i>
	<i>t r a e</i> <i>she brings</i>

C	
	<i>a - n a - c r o - n i s - m o</i> <i>anacronism</i>
	<i>m u r c i é l a g o</i> <i>bat (animal)</i>
	<i>u r a n i o</i> <i>uranium</i>

4	a l i e n t o breath
5	e u c a l i p t o eucalyptus
6	d e l e t r e o I spell
7	h e r o í n a heroine
8	m a r e a d o seasick
9	p e l e a fight
10	c r e e m o s we believe
11	c o o r d i n a r to coordinate
12	p o e s í a poem
13	r o e d o r rodent
14	t r a g e d i a tragedy
15	l e u s e m i a leukemia
16	e n v i u d a r to become widowed
17	e n v i d i o s o envious
18	i n g e n u o naïve
19	c u a l q u i e r any

p o e m a poem
r e e m p l a z a r to replace
e u r o p e o European
z o o l o g í a zoology
t i r o t e o shoot-out
e u t a n a s i a euthanasia
l e e r to read
m u s e o museum
i d i o m a language
a s i á t i c o Asian
e n d e u d a d o indebted
d i u r n o diurnal
n e u t r a l i d a d neutrality
d i u r é t i c o diuretic
t r i u n f o triumph
q u i s i é r a m o s we would wish

n ú c l e o nucleus
r e a l i n e é I realigned
o c e a n ó g r a f o oceanographer
r e a c c i o n a r to react
a i r e air
a é r e o aerial
b u c e a r to scuba dive
o d i o s o hateful
h é r o e hero
r a d i o g r a f í a X-ray
l l u e v e it rains
g e n i a l genius (adj)
c i u d a d a n o citizen
f i d e i c o m i s o trust (finance)
a l g u i e n someone, somebody
q u i n i e n t o s five hundred

Part 5 - Extended Syllables:

A syllable may have an additional consonant or two appended after the vowel(s).

- if there are any consonants after the last vowel of a word
- when there are two or more consonants between vowels

To determine where one syllable ends and a new one begins, use the following Syllable Separation Rules:

c-c :

when there are two c 's next to each other, syllable break is between c 's

s-x :

when s is followed by any other consonant, syllable break is after the s

2 consonants between vowels:

Unless the two consonants are part of an Exceptional Syllable (see definition above)
syllable break is between the two consonants

3 consonants between vowels:

Unless the two consonants are part of an Exceptional Syllable (see definition above)
syllable break is between the 2nd & 3rd consonants

4 consonants between vowels:

syllable break is between the 2nd & 3rd consonants

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

	A
1	<i>d i c - c i o - n a - r i o</i> dictionary
2	<i>c o n t i g o</i> with you
3	<i>i m p u e s t o</i> tax

	B
	<i>m e r - c a - d o</i> market
	<i>a t e n c i ó n</i> attention
	<i>p u e r t a</i> door

	C
	<i>c o n - t r a - t i s - t a</i> contractor
	<i>f a n t a s m a</i> ghost
	<i>c o n t u n d e n t e</i> convincing

4	<i>p u b l i c a r</i> to publish
5	<i>e s c a l e r a</i> ladder
6	<i>r o s t i z a r</i> to roast
7	<i>c o m p r e n d e r</i> to understand/comprehend
8	<i>o b s t i n a d o</i> obstinate
9	<i>d u e n d e</i> goblin
10	<i>m o n s t r u o</i> monster

<i>c o r t i n a</i> curtain
<i>c h i s t o s o</i> funny
<i>o b s t á c u l o</i> obstacle
<i>e s f u e r z o</i> effort
<i>r e s p a l d o</i> back (seat, financial)
<i>e s m e r a l d a</i> emerald
<i>t r a n s g r e s i ó n</i> transgression

<i>a t r a c c i ó n</i> attraction
<i>o r g a n i z a r</i> to organize
<i>i n s t a n t á n e o</i> instant
<i>c o n s t r u c c i ó n</i> construction
<i>a b i s m o</i> abyss
<i>r e b e l d e</i> rebellious
<i>a b s t r a c t o</i> abstract

Part 6 - All together:

For each of the words in the following lists:

1. Mark the syllables by putting a hyphen between them.
2. Circle or highlight the syllable with pronunciation emphasis.

The first three are done as Ejemplos:

A	
1	<i>n ó - m i - n a</i> payroll
2	<i>p a n t a l l a</i> screen/monitor
3	<i>h o m i c i d i o</i> homicide
4	<i>e s t a c i ó n</i> station

B	
	<i>a c - c e - d e r</i> to consent
	<i>a r r u i n a d o</i> ruined
	<i>i m p o n e r</i> to impose
	<i>p r é s t a m o</i> loan

C	
	<i>d e s - l u m - b r a r</i> to dazzle
	<i>r e e m p l a z a r</i> to replace
	<i>a r c h i p i é l a g o</i> archipelago
	<i>a l i m e n t o</i> food

5	<i>t r a n s p o r t e</i> transport
6	<i>i n s t a l a r</i> to install
7	<i>h o c i c o</i> snout
8	<i>d e r r a m a r s e</i> to overflow
9	<i>g u i a d o</i> guided
10	<i>a r c h i v o</i> file/archive
11	<i>d e s p e g a r</i> to unglue/lift-off
12	<i>a t e n t a r</i> to attempt
13	<i>r e c h a z a r</i> to reject
14	<i>f r á g i l</i> fragile
15	<i>a p l a s t a r</i> to flatten
16	<i>d e s t r u i r</i> to destroy
17	<i>e n l l a v a r</i> to lock
18	<i>e s c u e l a</i> school
19	<i>i n s p e c c i ó n</i> inspection
20	<i>a b i s p a</i> hornet

<i>c a r r e t e r a</i> highway
<i>m a r e a</i> tide
<i>d e r r o c h e</i> waste (noun)
<i>i n s t r u i r</i> to instruct
<i>a l q u i l a r</i> to rent/lease
<i>c u c h i l l o</i> knife
<i>c o m p o n e r</i> to fix/compose
<i>a t r a e</i> it attracts
<i>o b s t r u i r</i> to obstruct
<i>l e c h u g a</i> lettuce
<i>e n o r m e</i> enormous
<i>a l g u i e n</i> someone
<i>v o l t e o</i> I turn
<i>p l á s t i c o</i> plastic
<i>a t u r d i r</i> to stun/confuse
<i>l i m p i a r</i> to clean

<i>s i g u i e n t e</i> following (adjective)
<i>s u b s c r i p c i ó n</i> subscription
<i>e n c h i l a r s e</i> to become scalded by spicy food
<i>a l a s</i> wings
<i>t e s o r o</i> treasure
<i>n i é g u e n l o</i> deny it (Imperative)
<i>o r g a n i z a r á n</i> they will organize
<i>m e d i c a m e n t o</i> medication
<i>p l a s m a</i> plasma
<i>a h o r a</i> now
<i>a c o l c h o n a d o</i> quilted
<i>p o l é m i c a</i> controversy
<i>a b s t e n e r s e</i> to abstain
<i>i n s c r i b i r</i> to enroll
<i>o c c i s o</i> deceased
<i>c r e s t a</i> crest

21	<i>a l f a b e t o</i> alphabet
22	<i>e f e c t o</i> effect
23	<i>o r i e n t e</i> east
24	<i>i n d i g n i d a d</i> indignity

<i>r e s p e t o</i> respect
<i>a c e n t o</i> accent
<i>o c c i d e n t e</i> west
<i>r e s p o n s a b l e</i> responsible

<i>a r r e p e n t i r s e</i> to regret
<i>r e c h i n a r</i> to squeak
<i>a d i c c i ó n</i> addiction
<i>a f i n a m i e n t o</i> tuning

Part 7 - Naturalization:

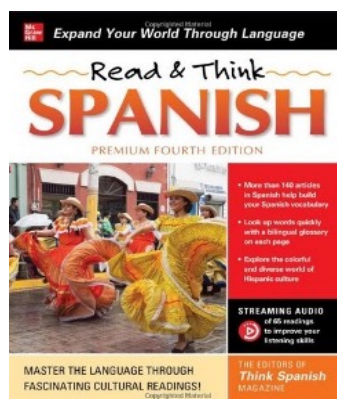
Read each word out loud -

- Remind yourself of why the syllables separate where they do.
- Remind yourself of why pronunciation emphasis belongs where it does each time.
- When speaking the word, make sure you put pronunciation emphasis on the proper syllable, even if the word does not have an accent mark.
- Make sure you DO NOT SHORTEN ANY VOWELS. Smile when you say 'i', and close your o's.

Repeat the lists multiple times. With each word, make sure you review the rules for separating the syllables and identifying the one emphatic syllable. With practice, you will soon notice that it starts to become easier and faster.

Part 8 - Continued Practice:

We will use the *Spanish Short Stories for Beginners* books for long-term practice using Accent Fine-Tuning exercises described below. Read through the blue one first, then follow with the red (it is more advanced). For variety, you may start the *Read & Think Spanish* book anytime after the blue one.



Accent Fine-Tuning Exercises:

Though these same books will also be used for Comprehension Exercises later, the exercises described here focus on **correct pronunciation** for the purposes of Accent Fine-Tuning.

- Read one paragraph at a time, word for word, syllable by syllable.
- Determine where Pronunciation Emphasis falls, and make sure you place the emphasis properly when you speak each word.
- Be methodical in applying all the rules, one syllable at a time. Be deliberate and controlled when you speak each word.
- Do NOT try to read fast. This process cannot be rushed. Speed will come naturally.

Remember: The focus is pronunciation. The purpose is Accent Fine-Tuning.

If you do the exercises and follow the rules, natural Spanish accent falls into place.

INTEGRATION-FOCUSED PROGRESS

One of the core Learning Principles at FINAL MILE is Integration-Focused Progress. Each time we learn a new concept or construct, we quickly integrate it with previously mastered material. This is helpful in two ways:

1. The student continuously reviews previous material to keep it fresh
2. The language skill develops as an integral whole, rather than as disconnected islands of knowledge

Though the main focus of this Tarea is Correct Pronunciation and Accent Fine-Tuning, the obvious side-benefit is a growing vocabulary. Consistent with our concept of Integration-Focused Progress, the following exercise is intended to reinforce the new vocabulary by creating sentences that are true and real in your life. Since the goal is to reinforce newly-acquired vocabulary, the exercise is incremental, and slightly repetitive, by design.

Choose from the words in the main part of this Tarea those that you can readily use in sentences which are true and real in your life.

Ejemplo:

Let's say you have a funny sister. So you pick the word *chistoso*.

Recognize this word as an Adjective, and recall that Adjectives must match Nouns in Gender and Number (*chistoso, chistosa, chistosos, chistosas*).

A. *Mi hermana es muy chistosa.*

Now let's try to make it a little longer. Let's say you have two sisters, one older and one younger. Look up the words *older (mayor)* and *younger (menor)*. Then rewrite the sentence to be more specific:

B. *Mi hermana mayor es muy chistosa.*

Now let's make it even a little longer. Let's say her husband is very serious. Look up the word for *husband* (*esposo*). Then add the information to the original sentence:

C. *Mi hermana mayor es muy chistosa, pero su esposo es muy serio.*

Palabra:	chistoso <i>funny</i>
1A	Mi hermana es muy chistosa. <i>My sister is very funny.</i>
1B	Mi hermana mayor es muy chistosa. <i>My older sister is very funny.</i>
1C	Mi hermana mayor es muy chistosa, pero su esposo es muy serio. <i>My older sister is very funny, but her husband is very serious.</i>

The exercise is incremental by design. This gives the student the opportunity to repeat the components of the original basic sentence. For this reason, the format provides three lines for each word.

Feel free to experiment and make any changes you want. You can change the Grammatical subject of your original sentence. You can also add a Time Designator.

Más Ejemplos:

Palabra:	arreglar <i>to fix</i>
2A	Necesito arreglar la puerta. <i>I need to fix the door.</i>
2B	Necesitamos arreglar la puerta. <i>We need to fix the door.</i>
2C	Necesitamos arreglar la puerta este fin de semana. <i>We need to fix the door this weekend.</i>

Palabra:	leer to read
----------	------------------------------------

3A	Ahora puedo leer más bien. Now I can read better.
3B	Ahora puedo leer y escribir más bien. Now I can read and write better.
3C	Ahora puedo leer, escribir, y hablar más bien. Now I can read, write, and speak better.

Palabra:	zoología zoology
----------	--

4A	Me gusta la zoología. I like zoology.
4B	Me gusta la zoología, pero también me gusta la arqueología. I like zoology, but I also like archeology.
4C	Me gusta la zoología, pero quiero ser arqueólogo. I like zoology, but I want to be an archeologist.

Palabra:	cortina curtain
----------	---------------------------------------

5A	La cortina en mi cuarto es verde. The curtain in my room is green.
5B	La cortina en mi cuarto es verde como una esmeralda. The curtain in my room is green like an emerald.
5C	La cortina es verde, pero la puerta es negra. The curtain is green, but the door is black.

Your turn:

Palabra:	
6A	
6B	
6C	

Palabra:	
7A	
7B	
7C	

Palabra:	
8A	
8B	
8C	

Palabra:

9A

9B

9C

Palabra:

10A

10B

10C

Palabra:

11A

11B

11C

Palabra:	
12A	
12B	
12C	

Palabra:	
13A	
13B	
13C	

Palabra:	
14A	
14B	
14C	

Palabra:

15A

15B

15C

Palabra:

16A

16B

16C

Palabra:

17A

17B

17C