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Palabras Básicas para los Niños Lenguaje Estimulación para Niños Jóvenes:

Versión Español

Basic Words for Children
Language Stimulation for Young Children:

Spanish Version

by

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Palabras Básicas para los Niños

Lenguaje Estimulación para Niños Jóvenes

Spanish Translation by: Andrea Ritchie, MA, CCC/SLP

This CD is loaded with our favorite speech and language programs for young children. The building blocks for the development of articulate speech, excellent word knowledge, correct grammar, and fast, accurate reading are all here. Parents, caregivers, and professionals working on oral and written language skills will appreciate the scope of these programs. Children will appreciate how much fun they are!

100 Palabras Básicas

Videos; Comidas; Ropas; Juguetes; User-definable buttons for saving groups of pictures

This program presents a basic vocabulary for children acquiring their first words. It provides several language modeling techniques including: the target word alone, a phrase in “parentese” that a parent might use with a very young child, a question, a carrier phrase (*It’s a...*), and several longer models—a descriptive phrase, a descriptive sentence, and a functional sentence.

¡Animales Fantásticos!

Casa; Granjas/Fincas; Bosque; Montañas; Desierto; Insectos; Río/Lago; Océano; África; Selva; Prado; Tundra/Ártico

¡Animales Fantásticos! presents eight stimuli for each of 120 animal pictures. For young children, the first four stimuli might be most appropriate. These are: the word alone, a phrase in “Parentese” to capture the child’s attention, a carrier phrase—“It’s a...”, and the question, “What is it?”. Older children will enjoy the last four buttons: a phrase, descriptive sentence, a functional sentence that gives an interesting piece of information about the animal, and the initial sound of the word.

The photographic and written stimuli are arranged hierarchically. They begin with familiar animals around the house, continue through animals in jungles, oceans, and other habitats of the world, and end with less well-known animals in the arctic climate. The one category that is not by habitat is the *Insect* category, since insects are in all habitats!

You will undoubtedly notice that some animals could be located in more than one habitat. While it was difficult to make a final determination about where to place each animal, we chose these groupings based on where the photograph was taken and the logic of keeping animals in familiar settings, which should lead to easier recall of the word.

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres!

Dos Sílabas; Tres Sílabas; Cuatro Sílabas; Cinco Sílabas; Seis Sílabas; Siete Sílabas; Ocho Sílabas; Nueve Sílabas; Diez Sílabas; 2-4 Sílabas; 5-7 Sílabas; 8-10 Sílabas; Mezcla

Most Spanish words have more syllables than most English words. Knowing that syllableness and syllabification is a critical element in the production of Spanish, we chose to translate *And a One, Two, Three!* as part of the *Palabras Básicas (Basic Words)* bundle. The English words and phrases were chosen for the number of syllables in each. The direct translation of these words and phrases gives some very long syllable practice in Spanish even though in English none exceed 6 syllables. Since the English is available we decided not to change the word and kept the very long translations. When we make more programs specifically for Spanish we will choose the word list with the syllable length controlled and then translate to English. Since this is a translation of an existing program, the syllable length is not controlled and you will have to determine the ability levels of each child. The range is 2-10 syllables. There are 353 words to practice and each has a corresponding picture to help with recall and vocabulary stimulation. Not all words and phrases are “basic” some may require the use of a dictionary or other resources.

ABC

¿Qué es Mi Nombre?; ¿Qué es Mi Sonido?; ¿Qué es Mi Alfabeto?; ¿Qué es Mi Símbol AFI?

This simple game shows the sounds, symbols, and alphabet names for the Spanish alphabet. It also has a “Record and Playback” feature to listen to productions of the sounds.



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Who will want to play this game?

This game is intended for young children who find playing on the computer a fun way to learn. Some children enjoy sitting at the computer with parents, teachers or older siblings. This simple language program encourages turn-taking, imitating, describing, questioning, answering, and playing with sounds and words.

How do children learn to talk?

They learn how to talk by listening and imitating. This program provides several different language modeling techniques to encourage both receptive and expressive language development. Children can hear the item named in isolation, in a phrase, or sentence. Additional sentences are provided to emphasize descriptive or functional elements of the item. The button labeled *Parentese* (gender neutral "Parent - ese" Robert Owens, 1996) provides a modified utterance that a parent might use with a very young child. Characteristics of parentese include more restricted vocabulary, references to what's happening right now, shorter and less complex utterances, more repetitions, slow and exaggerated speech. Examples from these CDs include: "soft jammies", "Look! A dress", "pop-pop-bubbles", "big bucket", "no spoon", "pajamas suaves", "¡Mira! Un vestido!", "pincha, pincha, burbujas", "cubo grande", and "¡sin cuchara!"

Why are these words included on the CD?

These words are representative of the first words many children will learn. We recognize that each child's first vocabulary is different. Typically, a child will learn animal names and sounds in addition to clothing, toys, food, and actions. Some children's first words will not be included in this list at all. One author's child's first words were "blimp" and "bologna". The other author's child's first word was, "apple". There is an interest factor in what children choose to learn to talk about.

Is the computer an appropriate tool for teaching language?

Children talk about what they hear, see, feel, smell, and taste. The purpose of language is to communicate experiences. The first communication dyads are child-mother, child-father, and child-sibling, etc. One individual has wishes and desires to express something to another with the expectation that there is understanding of the message. We call this communication. When the computer is used as a tool to present pictures of items not necessarily in the immediate environment, the child's world is expanded. The parents, caregivers, or therapists can expand on the language concepts presented, to make them relevant to the child's world. For example, when pajamas appear on the screen, they might label the pajamas in the picture, then talk about the child's own pair of pajamas. They can talk about how the child's pajamas are the same as, and how they are different from, the picture on the screen.

How is the accuracy of speech production determined?

The computer does not determine the accuracy of the speech production. The clinician or the child must determine the accuracy and may use the computer to tally the Correct and Incorrect productions. Click on the Spontaneous Correct/Incorrect and the Imitative Correct/Buttons to have the program tally and report the accuracy of the speech production.



100 Palabras Básicas

Videos; Comidas; Ropas; Juguetes

Usa para determinar ocho grupos conservados

100 Basic Words

Videos; Food; Clothing; Toys

Eight user-definable buttons for saving groups of pictures

Objective The child will see a picture and hear it labeled. The communication partner may select from one to eight language models from the prerecorded buttons, or can record an individualized model on the button labeled *Su Texto (Your Text)*. If the child is under three, the communication partner might prefer the models provided by the buttons on the top row: *Palabra (Word)*, *Habla Infantil (Parentese)*, *¿Qué Vez? (What do you see? / What is it?)* and *Es un... (It's a...)*. The *Parentese* button provides a modified utterance that a parent might use with a very young child (see *How do Children Learn to Talk?* in the introduction to this manual). The buttons on the bottom row are more appropriate for children over three: *Frase [Descriptivo] ([Descriptive] Phrase)*, *Oración [Descriptivo] ([Descriptive] Sentence)*, *Función (Function [Sentence])*, and *[Sonido] Inicial (Initial [Sound])*.

How to Play The communication partner will assist the child in choosing a series of target words. The child will listen to a word as it is pronounced and try to replicate the sound. The child may listen to the word again by clicking on the *Word* button, then use the record button to record their voice. The *Parentese* button will provide a model that a parent might use with a very young child. The child may click on the *What?* button to listen and respond to a direct question. The child can use the *It's a...* button to listen, then copy the short sentence containing the target word. For a longer model the child can choose any or all of the descriptive buttons--*Phrase, Sentence, Function*--and record their imitation of the model. In the *Initial (Sound)* button we chose to call attention to the first *sound* of the target word. When the first sound is "B" the sound matches the symbol /b/. However, there are instances when the sound is different from what you might expect. The most common is letter "C". Letter "C" can sound like /k/ or /s/ (camisa, cepillo). Letter "G" can sound like /g/ or /h/ (guepardo, Gila monster). "H" can be silent (huevos, hamburguesa). In these instances you need to notice the difference between the sound and the spelling. Other examples are: queso starts with /k/, chaqueta starts with /ch/, and árboles starts with /ár/. When you are finished with a screen, click on the *right arrow* or use the right arrow key to move to the next screen. The *left arrow* allows you to repeat the previous screen. The up arrow key or the *up arrow* on the *Volumen (Volume)* button increases the volume and the *down arrow* decreases the volume. If you turn the volume off, you can scroll faster through the pictures using the right or left arrow keys. *H* takes you to the *Asistencia (Help)* screen. *X* allows a quick *exit* from the program. The *Imprimir (Print)* button allows you to print the picture on a homework page. Refer to the *Me Gustan las Teclas (I Like Keys)* insert for more keyboard shortcuts.

Monitoring and Self-Monitoring

The communication partner can track spontaneous and imitative responses and whether these responses were correct or incorrect by clicking on *Espontáneo C* (or type Z), *Espontáneo I* (or type A), *Imitar C* (or type C), or *Imitar I* (type I or E). Use the "Record and Play" feature (described below) to record and listen to the child's production of the target. Alternate between the model and the child's recorded words. Stress the importance of the concept that, "Contrast aids perception." Listen for the similarities and differences between the two productions. Have older children monitor their own speech and determine accuracy using the *CI (Correct/Incorrect)* buttons. Compare the child's perception of accuracy with your own. You may use the *CI* buttons each time the child says the target word to keep a running tally of accuracy.



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Recording Options You can record voices using two buttons at the right of the screen that are labeled *Su Texto (Your Text)*. When you click on one of the buttons, the *Grabar (Record)* button will change from gray to black with a red dot. Click on the *Record* button. The button will change to *Parar (Stop)*. Say your sound. When you are finished recording, click on *Parar (Stop)*. You can play back the sound by clicking on the *Su Texto (Your Text)* button that you selected when you started recording.

Transfer activities Talk about real objects and actions in the child's environment that are similar to the ones on the CD. Talk about what is the same and what is different between the pictures and the objects. Demonstrate and talk about the use of the objects, or perform and talk about the actions the child sees on the screen. Ask the child to draw and/or color a picture of the object or action. Print the pictures and make a vocabulary book. Have the child play "charades" by gesturing the actions on the videos or gesturing the use of the objects. Older children might be able to name other words that start with the same sound as the target word. The communication partner can select several pictures from each group and ask the child to categorize them verbally as they play on the screen.

Generalization This can be practiced by recording "spontaneous conversations" that have the target word used somewhere in the conversation. The record feature will allow several minutes of recording if there is room on your hard drive to save the file temporarily. Permanent storage of recordings is possible. See the *Options 2* section for details.

Options *Al Azar/Secuencia (Random/Sequential)*, *Esconde las Palabras/Se Muestra las Palabras (Hide Words/Show Words)*, *Terminar el Habla/Interrumpir el Habla (Finish Speech/Interrupt Speech)*

Random/Sequential: When the random option is chosen the pictures display in a randomly chosen order. They will continue to play in this order for subsequent trials in the same category. *Option R* will toggle the random feature on and off.

Hide Words/Show Words: Choose this option to hide the typewritten text underneath the pictures. *Option H* will toggle the *Hide words/Show words* feature while the words are on the screen.

Finish Speech/Interrupt Speech: The *interrupt speech* option allows you to click anywhere on the printed text and stop the computer's speech. This is helpful if you want to present, for example, a sentence completion task. Choose *finish speech* if you want the speech to continue despite random clicks on the screen (from click-happy children!). Uninterrupted play of the stimuli is achieved by clicking on, "Play each sound then go to the next picture."

Options 2 Type the password, **Options**, in the space after, "More Options: Enter Password." The second page of options requires a password because quick little fingers can change your plans for therapy when you aren't looking.

Escoje Grupos de Retratos (Choose Picture Sets) allows you to control which pictures are presented. You can create four picture sets that are saved from session to session, and name the sets to assist you in remembering which pictures were chosen. Click on the *Escoje Grupos de Retratos (Choose Picture Sets)* button to display a screen with selection buttons and the current name for each set. Highlight the name you want to change and type over it. The name you choose will be displayed on the main screen of the game. You can group the words any way you wish. You might choose to establish sets by child, "John's Word's", subject, "Animals", "Places", or objective, "pre-Tx", "post-Tx". Double-click on the button next to the set name or click on the *Escoje los Retratos (Choose Pictures)* button to choose which pictures belong to the selected set. Click on each picture you would like to include. When you have finished picking pictures for a set, click on the *Terminado (Finished)* button. This will return you to the screen with the set labels. Click on the *Regresa (Return to Game)* button to return to the *Opciones (Options)* screen.

Guarda las Grabaciones (Save Recordings) The default is to not save any recordings. If you want to save recordings so that they are available for the next session, choose *Guarda las Grabaciones Nuevas (Save New Recordings)*. Any new recording that is made for a word, phrase, or sentence will be saved and available for future use. If this option is selected any recording that is done during the session will erase the previous sounds and words for the button that is selected when the recording is made.



Encierre el Botón al Terminar (Lock Finish Button) allows you to keep kids from exiting the game too soon. While you are playing the game, you can bypass the lock by typing the key combination “Control F”. Be careful to keep this trick a secret. Note: You must have the game set to allow keyboard entry before it will recognize the “Control F” keys. To turn on keyboard entry (if it is off) type “Control T”.

Escoje el Primer Sonido (Choose First Speech Sound) allows you to choose which stimuli you want presented first. If you have a child who is unable to break a “What is it?” perseveration, you may want to start with “It’s a...”. Further along in the program you may want to give just the initial sound cue. The default is to start on the left with *Word* and move sequentially through all the buttons. If you haven’t taped anything under the *Su Texto (Your Text)* buttons, the computer will not play any sound when that button is selected for the first speech sound. The white boxes around the *Your Text* buttons indicate that the button text may be changed. Highlight the current label and type the label that you want to use.

Allow Keyboard Entry The program will allow you to type in your own labels for each picture. The default is to *Permite Selección por Tecla (Allow Keyboard Entry)*. If Keyboard Entry is allowed, then the keyboard shortcut keys are not active. Use the key combination, “Control T” to toggle between allowing typing and not allowing it. Note: This option does not control whether the words are saved. That option is controlled by the *Save Recordings* option as described above.

Categories Five of the buttons on the main screen are permanently set to display specific pictures. The top four buttons each display 25 pictures or videos, and the *Mezcla (Mixed)* button displays all 100 pictures—randomly chosen. The label and picture sets for the remaining eight buttons can be determined by the communication partner. The second *Opciones (Options)* screen is used to change the labels and select the pictures. It is possible to label set 1 as “Pat’s words” or “Week 1” and devise a lesson plan for each word. To get to the second options screen, choose *Options* from the main screen, then enter the password and press *Return*. The password is the word **Options**. The password should keep children from changing the options on *Options 2*, but not be too difficult to remember. It is not changeable, so don’t let children see you enter it.

Screens 75 Photographs, 25 Videos

Game Results Grupo de Retratos (By Picture Set): Cantidad de Producciones Espontaneas/Imitado Correctas y Errores (Number of Spontaneous/Imitative Correct and Incorrect Productions), Cantidad de Retratos Vistos (Number of Pictures Viewed) and Segundos Vistos (Seconds Viewed)

REFERENCES

De Moragas, Elvira (general editor). (1996). *Larousse standard Spanish-English/English-Spanish dictionary*. México: Larousse.

Owens, R. (1996). *Language development: an introduction*. Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.



¡Animales Fantásticos!

*Casa; Granjas/Fincas; Bosque; Montañas; Desierto; Insectos;
Río/Lago; Océano; África; Selva; Prado; Tundra/Artico*

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters!

*House; Ranch/Farm; Forest; Mountain; Desert; Insects;
River/Lake; Ocean; Africa; Jungle; Prairie; Tundra/Arctic*

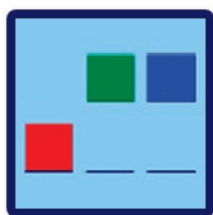
Objective The child will see a picture and hear it labeled. The communication partner may select from one to eight language models from the prerecorded buttons, or can record an individualized model on the button labeled *Su Texto (Your Text)*. If the child is under three, the communication partner might prefer the models provided by the buttons on the top row: *Palabra (Word)*, *Habla Infantil (Parentese)*, *¿Qué Vez? (What do you see? / What is it?)* and *Es un... (It's a...)*. Most are self-explanatory. The *Parentese* button provides a modified utterance that a parent might use with a very young child (see *How do Children Learn to Talk?* in the introduction to this manual). The buttons on the bottom row are more appropriate for children over three: *Frase [Descriptivo] ([Descriptive] Phrase)*, *Oración [Descriptivo] ([Descriptive] Sentence)*, *Función (Function [Sentence])*, and *[Sonido] Inicial (Initial [Sound])*.

How to Play The communication partner will assist the child in choosing a series of target words. The child will listen to a word as it is pronounced and try to replicate the sound. The child may listen to the word again by clicking on the *Word* button, then use the record button to record their voice. The *Parentese* button will provide a model that a parent might use with a very young child. The child may click on the *What?* button to listen and respond to a direct question. The child can use the *It's a...* button to listen, then copy the short sentence containing the target word. For a longer model the child can choose any or all of the descriptive buttons--*Phrase, Sentence, Function*--and record their imitation of the model. In the *Initial (Sound)* button we chose to call attention to the first *sound* of the target word. When the first sound is "B" the sound matches the symbol /b/. However, there are instances when the sound is different from what you might expect. The most common is letter "C". Letter "C" can sound like /k/ or /s/ (cocodrilo, cebra). Letter "G" can sound like /g/, or /h/ (guepardo, Gila monster). "H" can be silent so we put the "h" with the following vowel (hipopótamo, **hi**ena). In these instances you need to notice the difference between the sound and the spelling. Some other examples are: oruga starts with /or/, chimpancé starts with /ch/, ardilla starts with /ar/. When you are finished with a screen, click on the *right arrow* or use the right arrow key to move to the next screen. The *left arrow* allows you to repeat the previous screen. The up arrow key or the *up arrow* on the *Volumen (Volume)* button increases the volume and the *down arrow* decreases the volume. If you turn the volume off, you can scroll faster through the pictures using the right or left arrow keys. *H* takes you to the *Asistencia (Help)* screen. *X* allows a quick *exit* from the program. The *Imprimir (Print)* button allows you to print the picture on a homework page. Refer to the *Me Gustan las Teclas (I Like Keys)* insert for more keyboard shortcuts.

Monitoring and Self-Monitoring The communication partner can track spontaneous and imitative responses and whether these responses were correct or incorrect by clicking on *Espontáneo C* (or type Z), *Espontáneo I* (or type A), *Imitar C* (or type C), or *Imitar I* (type I or E). Use the "Record and Play" feature (described below) to record and listen to the child's production of the target. Alternate between the model and the child's recorded words. Stress the importance of the concept that, "Contrast aids perception." Listen for the similarities and differences between the two productions. Have older children monitor their own speech and determine accuracy using the *CI (Correct/Incorrect)* buttons. Compare the child's perception of accuracy with your own. You may use the *CI* buttons each time the child says the target word to keep a running tally of accuracy.



- Recording Options** You can record voices using two buttons at the right of the screen that are labeled *Su Texto (YourText)*. When you click on one of the buttons, the *Grabar (Record)* button will change from gray to black with a red dot. Click on the *Record* button. The button will change to *Parar (Stop)*. Say your sound. When you are finished recording, click on *Parar (Stop)*. You can play back the sound by clicking on the *Su Texto (Your Text)* button that you selected when you started recording.
- Transfer activities** Talk about real animals in the child's environment that are similar to the ones on the CD. Talk about what is the same and what is different between the picture and the real animal. Ask the child to draw and/or color a picture of the animal. Print the pictures and make a vocabulary book. Have the child play "charades" by gesturing the animal. Older children might be able to name other words that start with the same sound as the target word. The communication partner can select several pictures from each group and ask the child to categorize them by habitat as they play on the screen.
- Generalization** This can be practiced by recording "spontaneous conversations" that have the target word used somewhere in the conversation. The record feature will allow several minutes of recording if there is room on your hard drive to save the file temporarily. Permanent storage of recordings is possible. See the *Options 2* section for details.
- Options** *Al Azar/Secuencia (Random/Sequential)*, *Esconde las Palabras/Se Muestra las Palabras (Hide Words/Show Words)*, *Terminar el Habla/Interrumpir el Habla (Finish Speech/Interrupt Speech)*, *Toque Cada Sonido y Sique al Próximo Retrato (Play Each Sound then Go to the Next Picture)*
- Random/Sequential:* When the random option is chosen the pictures display in a randomly chosen order. They will continue to play in this order for subsequent trials in the same category. *Option R* will toggle the random feature on and off.
- Hide Words/Show Words:* Choose this option to hide the typewritten text underneath the pictures. *Option H* will toggle the *Hide Words/Show Words* feature while the words are on the screen.
- Finish Speech/Interrupt Speech:* The *Interrupt Speech* option allows you to click anywhere on the printed text and stop the computer's speech. This is helpful if you want to present, for example, a sentence completion task. Choose *Finish Speech* if you want the speech to continue despite random clicks on the screen (from click-happy children!). Uninterrupted play of the stimuli is achieved by clicking on, *Toque Cada Sonido y Sique al Próximo Retrato (Play Each Sound then Go to the Next Picture)*.
- Options 2** Type the password, **Options**, in the space after, "More Options: Enter Password." The second page of options requires a password because quick little fingers can change your plans for therapy when you aren't looking.
- Escoje Grupos de Retratos (Choose Picture Sets)* allows you to control which pictures are presented. You can establish one picture set which is saved from session to session. You can name the set to assist you in remembering which pictures were chosen. Click on the *Choose Picture Sets* button to display a screen with selection buttons and the set labeled *Grupo 1-4 (Set 1-4)*. Highlight the text, *Grupo 1*, and type over it to change the name. The name you choose will be displayed on the main screen of the game. You can group the words any way you wish. Notice that the sets are listed in alphabetical order beginning with Africa and ending with Tundra, this is different from the main menu organization. You might choose a set for a particular child or for a group of words. Double-click on the button next to the set name or click on the *Escoje Retratos (Choose Pictures)* button to choose which pictures belong to the selected set. When you have finished picking pictures for a set, click on the *Terminado (Finished)* button. This will return you to the screen with the set labels. Click on the *Regresa (Return)* button to return to the *Opciones (Options)* screen.
- Game Results** Grupo de Retratos (By Picture Set): Cantidad de Producciones Espontaneas/Imitado Correctas y Errores (Number of Spontaneous/Imitative Correct and Incorrect Productions), Cantidad de Retratos Vistos (Number of Pictures Viewed), y Segundos de Ver (Seconds Viewed)



¡Uno, Dos, y Tres!

*Dos Sílabas; Tres Sílabas; Cuatro Sílabas; Cinco Sílabas;
Seis Sílabas; Siete Sílabas; Ocho Sílabas; Nueve Sílabas; Diez Sílabas;
2-4 Sílabas; 5-7 Sílabas; 8-10 Sílabas; Mezcla*

And a One, Two, Three!

*Two Syllables; Three Syllables; Four Syllables; Five Syllables;
Six Syllables; Seven Syllables; Eight Syllables; Nine Syllables;
Ten Syllables; 2-4 Syllables; 5-7 Syllables; 8-10 Syllables;
Mixed Syllables*

Objective The child will indicate the number of syllables for an auditorially presented word or short phrase.

How to Play Listen to the word as it is pronounced and think about how many *syllables* there are in that word. Click on the *Sílabas (Syllables)* button and the word will be said in syllable chunks. Count the number of syllable chunks. Tap out the number of chunks on the table, or clap the number of syllable chunks. You can use cut-out felt squares on the table in front of you to count the syllables. Play the *Syllable* button again and this time, the child will count the syllables to monitor and self-correct. When they are sure, they can pull down the colored squares from the pile and place one on the line for each *syllable* that is counted. The child can always pull down the colored squares, then click on *Syllables* to recheck their work. In Spanish the diphthong vowels such as *ia, io, ie, etc.* are not separated. Therefore, a word like *camión* is considered to be a two syllable word: *ca•mion*.

Response Options *Touch screen:* Touch the colored square and drag it to the line below. Drag one colored square for each syllable chunk. Touch the *Palabra (Word)* button or the *Sílabas (Syllables)* button to hear the word or syllables and see them displayed on the screen. Touch the *Verificar la Respuesta (Check Answer)* button to check your answer. This will automatically move you to the next screen if you are correct. Touch the *Mostrar la Respuesta (Show Answer)* button if you would like the answer spoken and shown to you.

Keyboard: The number keys 1-10 correspond to a colored square. If you type a *1*, the first colored square moves down, etc. Type *W* for **Word** or *Y* for *Syllable* to hear the word or syllables and see them displayed on the screen. Type *A* for the *Check Answer* button to check your answer. This will automatically move you to the next screen if you are correct. Type *L* for the *Show Answer* button to have the blocks display on the *Line* and hear the word spoken in syllable chunks.

Mouse: Click on the colored square and drag it to the line below. Drag one colored square for each syllable chunk. Click on the *Palabra (Word)* button or the *Sílabas (Syllables)* button to hear the word or syllables and see them displayed on the screen. Click on the *Verificar la Respuesta (Check Answer)* button to check your answer. This will automatically move you to the next screen if you are correct. Click on the *Mostrar la Respuesta (Show Answer)* button if you would like the answer spoken and shown to you.

Clicking on the *right arrow* or pressing on the right arrow key moves you to the next screen without recording a correct or incorrect response. The *left arrow* allows you to repeat the previous screen. The up arrow key, or the *up arrow* on the *Volumen (Volume)* button, increases the volume and the *down arrow* decreases the volume. If you turn the volume off, you can scroll faster through the pictures using the right or left arrow keys. *H* takes you to the *Asistencia (Help)* screen. *X* allows a quick *exit* from the program. The *Imprimir (Print)* button allows you to print the picture on a homework page. Refer to the *Me Gustan las Teclas (I Like Keys)* insert for more keyboard shortcuts.



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- Recording Options** Use the mouse to click on the VCR-like controls beneath the *Palabra (Word)* or *Sílabas (Syllables)* buttons. The round red button records your voice. The red rectangular button stops the recording (or the playback) and the green triangular button plays the sound. If the buttons are gray they are not available.
- Options** *Al Azar/Secuencia (Random/Sequential)*, *Esconde las Palabras/Se Muestra las Palabras (Hide Words/Show Words)*, *Se Va a la Pantalla Siguiente si ha Acertado, (Go to Next Screen if Correct)*
- Game Results** Prueba (Trial): Categoría (Category), % Correcto (Correct), % Alterado (Distorted), % Incorrecto (Incorrect), % Sílabas Correctas (Syllables Correct), and Tiempo Promedio (Average Time).
- Scoring** When the answer is correct (C), the computer will count it as correct. When incorrect (I) the computer will count it as wrong. If you get the answer incorrect and then fix your error, the computer will count that as one correct and one incorrect response, thus giving you a score of 50%. If, for example, on a sequence of 20, you make an error on 1 picture, then get it correct and move on to the next one, your score will be one error with 20 correct and your percent correct will be 20/21 which is equal to 95.2% correct. The purpose is to count the number of times the syllables are identified correctly. The same is true for the *CDI* scoring. The computer keeps track of the number of times you indicated that the word was said correctly, distorted, or incorrectly over the total number of attempts at producing the word. There is no limit to the number of attempts at correct production for each page.
- Rationale** This task is intended for children in Rancho Level VII and above as it requires the ability to attend to a complex auditory stimulus, analyze the sound segments, and holding this analysis in memory, perform a motor response. This task requires an appreciation of sound segments, the ability to link sound and symbol, and the motor ability to represent this information spatially.

Alternative Uses for the ¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Program

Auditory Processing Disorder

Recent research indicates that phonemic processing is critical to auditory processing of connected speech. This program allows for auditory processing of speech sounds at the syllable and word levels using the *Syllable* and *Word* buttons. This segmentation of the word allows the listener to process the phonemic units that make up the word, imitate the units, record their production, and play back their speech to self-monitor. Self-correction and self-monitoring are the first steps in automatic integrated auditory processing and accurate verbal expression.

Dyslexia

This game is appropriate for children and adults learning to read or those with reading and spelling difficulty. Refer to the *LocuTour Guide to Letters, Sounds, and Symbols* in English and Spanish for more information about spelling and pronunciation rules. *Transfer activity:* Use the homework pages to practice copying the word and spelling new sentences. If your clients copy the word from the computer screen to a word list, they are also developing shifting attention skills, visual perceptual, and motor sequencing skills.

Memory Disorders

Requiring *forward and backward repetition* of the words can help those with short term memory problems, and sustained and shifting attention difficulties. Use felt squares on the table to “anchor” the sounds in sequence. For example, in the word, “felt” four squares would represent the sounds /f/ /e/ /l/ /t/. It is probably too difficult and confusing to require backward repetition of syllables.

Aphasia Therapy

The pictures in this program can be used to stimulate conversational speech, check auditory comprehension, practice repetition, naming, writing and reading skills. Use the record features to make your own cueing strategies. The record feature will allow several minutes of recording but will not save the recording when you move to the next page.



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MULTIMEDIA

Right Hemisphere Syndrome

The treatment of right hemisphere dysfunction will include visual scanning, reading, writing, speech intonation, perception of affect, comprehension of humor, idioms, metaphors, and logic. The pictures can be used as a launching point for describing the details of visual images such as color, size, shape, number, smell, taste, sound, perspective, movement, mood, and background. The main idea of the picture can be identified to assist with focusing on relevant stimuli and ignoring irrelevant details. An extension activity can be used to have children tell what could happen next. The children will need to understand the gestalt of the picture story before making their own extension sentences or inferring meaning from the picture. Questions such as, "What was the dog doing?" and, "Why do you think he might be feeling that way?" encourage them to tell brief stories. These can be taped using the *Record* features and played back to allow some processing of their own speech. You could track topic maintenance, or appropriateness of responses.

Traumatic Brain Injury

The communication deficits related to TBI often include dysarthria, auditory and reading comprehension, anomia, and pragmatic language disorders. In a small group setting, the program can be used to present a stimulus and allow the individuals to practice turn taking, appropriate conversation, and topic maintenance. It is possible to use the recording features for feedback and self-monitoring on perseverative responses, inappropriate laughter, swearing, and off task responses. Use of the *Sequential* presentation option allows the clinician to present the same stimuli each day. As the child progresses, you can increase the variability for responses using the *Random* option. Repeating the sounds in each word forward and backward at a level in which the child is successful 85% of the time, will develop short term memory skills and mental flexibility. I always use felt squares to "anchor" the sounds.

Dysarthria and Apraxia

Auditory feedback is critical for self-monitoring of dysarthric speech. The pictures were chosen for content, phonemic complexity, and "picturability." The screen was designed to allow printed and/or auditory stimuli. A child with apraxia may prefer to have the words displayed and use the *Word* and *Syllables* buttons for self-paced imitative speech practice. The child with dysarthria may choose to practice k/g sounds in words to improve intelligibility for phrases and sentences. Many children can practice on their own or with an assistant. Use of the *CDI* button will allow the child to keep track of how they think their production of the stimuli was. The comparison of *their* perception of intelligibility and *your* perception of intelligibility can be insightful when planning therapy goals.



ABC

¿Qué es Mi Nombre?; ¿Qué es Mi Sonido?; ¿Qué es Mi Alfabeto?;
¿Qué es Mi Símbol AFI?

ABC

What's My Name?; What's My Sound?; What's My Alphabet?;
What's My IPA Symbol?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Objective | The child will repeat letter names or letter sounds after the voice stimulus. The AFI symbols are for the clinician/teacher. |
| How to Play | The child listens to the voice and watches the screen, then repeats the name of the letter or the sound of the letter. Click on the <i>Siguiente (Next)</i> button to move to the next screen. |
| Response Options | Click on the <i>Escucha al Sonido (Listen to the Sound)</i> button to listen to the sound, letter name, or alphabet sequence again. The <i>left arrow</i> allows you to repeat the previous screen. The <i>up arrow</i> key, or the <i>up arrow</i> on the <i>Volumen (Volume)</i> button, increases the volume and the <i>down arrow</i> decreases the volume. <i>H</i> takes you to the <i>Asistencia (Help)</i> screen. <i>X</i> allows a quick <i>exit</i> from the program. The <i>Imprimir (Print)</i> button allows you to print the picture on a homework page. Refer to <i>Me Gustan las Teclas (I Like Keys)</i> for more keyboard shortcuts. |
| Monitoring and Self-Monitoring | The child or clinician can determine if the child's target sound production should be scored Correcto (Correct-C), Alterado (Distorted-D), or Incorrecto (Incorrect-I). Use the "Record and Play" features to record and listen to the child's production of the target. Alternate between the model and the child's recorded productions. Stress the importance of the concept that, "Contrast aids perception." Listen for the similarities and differences between the two productions. Have the child monitor her own speech and determine accuracy using the <i>CDI</i> button. Compare the child's perception of accuracy with your own. You may use the <i>CDI</i> button each time the child says the target to keep a running tally of accuracy. |
| Recording Options | Use the mouse to click on the VCR-like controls beneath the <i>Escucha al Sonido (Listen to the Sound)</i> button. The round red button records your voice. The red rectangular button stops the recording (or the playback) and the green triangular button plays the sound. If the buttons are gray they are not available. |
| Options | <i>Al Azar/Secuencia (Random/Sequential)</i> When the random option is chosen the pictures display in a randomly chosen order. They will continue to play in this order for subsequent trials at the same level. To reset the random sequence, start a new trial by clicking on the large button above the level buttons or start by pressing the spacebar. <i>Option R</i> will toggle the random feature on and off. |
| Screens | Lower case letter names (30), Lower case sounds (46), Alphabet in Sequence (6), International Phonetic Alphabet (30). |
| Game Results | Prueba (Trial): Categoría (Category), %Correcto (Correct), %Alterado (Distorted), and %Incorrecto (Incorrect), and Tiempo Promedio (Average Time--written as <i>Tiempo</i> on the screen because of space considerations, but means <i>Tiempo Promedio</i>). |
| Rationale | This task requires the ability to attend to an auditory stimulus. This task is designed to prepare the child for letter and word recognition tasks found on other LocuTour games. This game establishes the "rules" for consonant and vowel sounds utilized in the other games. |
| Applications | This game is appropriate for children learning language or pre-reading skills, or those with reading and spelling difficulty. This game can also help develop pronunciation skills with those individuals learning Spanish as a second language. |

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Video 1 corriendo

¡Corre, corre, corre!
Son un niño y una niña corriendo.
Están corriendo.
El es el primero y ella es la segunda.
Correr hace que las piernas se pongan fuertes.
Corriendo empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Video 2 caminando

Niños caminando.
Son niños caminando.
Caminando uno por uno.
Cuatro niños están caminando en el parque.
Caminar es buen ejercicio.
Caminando empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Video 3 saltando

¡Esperen!
Es una niña saltando.
Saltando y hamacándose.
Ella salta y se agarra de la barra.
Jalando se hacen fuertes los brazos.
Saltando empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Video 4 pateando

Patea la pelota.
Son niños pateando.
Pateando la pelota de fútbol.
La pelota pasa entre ellos.
Patea con el costado del pie.
Pateando empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Video 5 rebotando

arriba, abajo, arriba, abajo
Es un niño rebotando una pelota.
Rebotando una pelota de basquetbol.
El está rebotando la pelota en el sendero.
Rebotar la pelota mientras tú caminas requiere concentración.
Rebotando empieza con /r/. Señala la “R”.

Video 6 llevando

tan pesadas
Son personas llevando.
Llévalas.
Ella lleva las sillas en su espalda.
Usa las manijas fuertes para llevar la bolsa.
Llevando empieza con /l/. Señala la “L”.

Video 7 subiendo

arriba, arriba, arriba, arriba
Son niños subiendo.
Sube la escalera.
Cuatro niños están subiendo.
Usan la escalera para llegar hasta arriba.
Subiendo empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Video 8 soplando

pincha, pincha, burbujas
Es un bebé soplando burbujas.
Soplando suavemente.
Sus mejillas están llenas de aire.
Las burbujas están hechas de agua y jabón.
Soplando empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Video 9 abrazando

Mamacita abrazando.
Son madre e hija abrazándose.
abrazo afectuoso
Ella le dio un fuerte abrazo.
Un abrazo demuestra que estimas a alguien.
Abrazando empieza con /a/. Señala la “A”.

Video 10 abriendo y cerrando

abre...cierra
Está abriendo y cerrando.
abriendo
Saca los juguetes y cierra la puerta.
Abre la puerta del costado para hacer una rampa.
Abriendo empieza con /a/. Señala la “A”.

Video 11 durmiendo

buenas noches perrito
Es un cachorro durmiendo.
Durmiendo en la silla.
Ella está durmiendo tranquilamente.
Los cachorros necesitan dormir mucho.
Durmiendo empieza con /d/. Señala la “D”.

Video 12 comiendo

Come manzana.
Es una niña comiendo.
Mordiendo, masticando, comiendo.
Ella está comiendo una manzana crocante y jugosa.
Come una merienda sana por la tarde.
Comiendo empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Video 13 sonriendo

niña feliz
Es una niña sonriendo.
una gran sonrisa
Ella está mostrando sus dientes blancos y bonitos.
Sonreír es una manera de ser amigable.
Sonriendo empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Video 14 saltando

Salta, salta, salta.
Es un niño saltando.
El está saltando.
Saltar en un pie es trabajo duro.
Se necesita buen equilibrio para saltar.
Saltando empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Video 15 aplaudiendo

Aplaude, aplaude.
Son dos niñas aplaudiendo.
Ellas están aplaudiendo.
Aplaudiendo se hace un ruido rápido y definido.
Aplaudiendo en un juego es mantener el ritmo.
Aplaudiendo empieza con /a/. Señala la “A”.

Video 16 columpiándose

de aquí para allá, de aquí para allá
Son un niño y una niña columpiándose.
Ellos están columpiándose.
Los niños se pueden columpiar por mucho tiempo.
Patea tus piernas para que te columpies más rápido.
Columpiándose empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Video 17 resbalándose

¡Abajo te vas!

Son niños resbalándose.

Resbálate abajo.

Ellos van rápido resbalándose en el resbaladero.

Empieza arriba y resbala hacia abajo.

Resbalándose empieza con /r/. Señala la “R”.

Video 18 pelando

plátano abierto

Es un niño pelando un plátano.

Va a pelar un plátano.

Los plátanos son blanditos y suaves.

Primero se pela el plátano y luego se come.

Pelando empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Video 19 leyendo

Lee el libro.

Es una niña leyendo.

Da vuelta la página.

Leer es divertido. A mi me gusta.

Yo leo libros para aprender.

Leyendo empieza con /l/. Señala la “L”.

Video 20 pegando

Pégale a la pelota.

Es un niño pegándole a una pelota.

El le está pegando.

El mira la pelota, luego le pega.

Si le pega fuerte la pelota vuela lejos.

Pegando empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Video 21 bebiendo

Bebe jugo.

Es una niña bebiendo jugo.

Ella está bebiendo.

Encuentra a la niña bebiendo de la taza roja.

Yo bebo jugo cuando tengo sed.

Bebiendo empieza con /b/. Señala la “B”.

Video 22 escondiendo y hallando

¿Dónde está Dane? ¡Allí está!

Son dos niños.

El se está escondiendo.

Un niño se está escondiendo detrás del árbol.

El otro niño busca y halla al niño escondido.

Escondiendo empieza con /e/. Señala la “E”.

Video 23 susurrando

psss, psss, psss, psss, psss

Es una niña susurrando.

Ella está susurrando.

La otra niña está escuchando.

Algunas veces necesitas usar tu voz susurrante.

Susurrando empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Video 24 haciendo señas

adiós

Es un bebé haciendo señas.

Haz señas para despedirte

Ella hace señas mientras el carro se aleja.

Haciendo señas con la mano es un modo de despedirse.

Haciendo señas empieza con /ha/. Señala la “Ha”.

Video 25 tirando y atajando

Listo...ataja.

Son amigos tirando y atajando la pelota.

Ellos están jugando a la pelota.

Un niño tira la pelota y el otro la ataja.

Use un guante para proteger tu mano.

Tirando empieza con /t/. Señala la “T”.

Clothing 1 los pijamas

pijamas suaves

Son pijamas.

pijamas cómodos

Los pijamas parecen cómodos.

Se pone pijamas en la cama.

Pijamas empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Clothing 2 las bombachas

lindas bombachas

Son bombachas.

bombachas de color verde y blanco

Las bombachas son blancas con lunares verdes.

Usamos bombachas debajo de nuestra ropa.

Bombachas empieza con /b/. Señala la “B”.

Clothing 3 la camisa

camisa grande

Es una camisa.

camisa de manga larga

La camisa tiene mangas largas.

Las personas usan la camisa arriba del cuerpo.

Camisa empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Clothing 4 los pantalones

pantalones abrigados

Es un par de pantalones.

rayas claras y oscuras

Los pantalones tienen rayas claras y oscuras.

Los pantalones cubren nuestras piernas.

Pantalones empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Clothing 5 los calcetines

quite los calcetines

Es un par de calcetines.

peces amarillos y rosas

Son celestes con peces amarillos y rosas.

Ponte calcetines en tus pies.

Calcetines empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Clothing 6 los zapatos

zapatos de bebé

Es un par de zapatos.

rojo, amarillo, y azul

Los ojales son rojos, amarillos, y azules.

Los zapatos protegen nuestros pies.

Zapatos empieza con /s/. Señala la “Z”.

Clothing 7 las botas

botas para la nieve

Es un par de botas.

botas rosas y verdes

Aquí hay un par de botas rosas y verdes.

Las botas nos mantienen los pies secos.

Botas empieza con /b/. Señala la “B”.

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Clothing 8 los pantalones cortos
pantalones cortos cortos
Es un par de pantalones cortos.
pantalones cortos escoceses.
Yo veo un par de pantalones cortos escoceses.
Los pantalones cortos son cómodos durante el verano.
Pantalones cortos empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Clothing 9 el vestido
¡Mira! Un vestido.
Es un vestido.
vestido amarillo y blanco
Hay lunares amarillos en el vestido blanco.
Las niñas a veces usan vestidos.
Vestido empieza con /v/. Señala la “V”.

Clothing 10 el traje de baño
la parte de arriba, la parte de abajo
Es un traje de baño.
un traje de baño colorido
Hay colores del arco iris en el traje de baño.
Tu usas el traje de baño en la piscina.
Traje de baño empieza con /t/. Señala la “T”.

Clothing 11 la chaqueta
“Aprieta”, “Aprieta”, “Aprieta” la chaqueta.
Es una chaqueta.
chaqueta de jean
Mi chaqueta de jean tiene dos bolsillos.
La chaqueta es abrigada cuando hace frío.
Chaqueta empieza con /ch/. Señala la “Ch”.

Clothing 12 el saco
bonito saco
Es un saco.
saco color rosa
Su saco color rosa tiene seis rosas blancas.
En la primavera uso un saco.
Saco empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Clothing 13 la sudadera
sudadera demasiado grande
Es una sudadera.
sudadera morada
Aquí hay una sudadera morada y fea.
A veces se usan sudaderas en el otoño.
Sudadera empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Clothing 14 el sombrero
sombrero abrigado
Es un sombrero.
sombrero con pelusa
Veo una borla en el sombrero suavecito con pelusa.
Este sombrero me mantendrá las orejas abrigadas durante el invierno.
Sombrero empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Clothing 15 los mitones
mitones pequeños
Es un par de mitones.
mitones tejidos
Los mitones están tejidos con lana.
Si usas mitones cuando nieva, tus manos estarán calentitas.
Mitones empieza con /m/. Señala la “M”.

Clothing 16 los guantes
guantes morados
Es un par de guantes.
dedos y pulgares
Cada dedo y el pulgar tienen su propio lugar.
Los guantes mantienen tus manos abrigadas cuando hace frío.
Guantes empieza con /g/. Señala la “G”.

Clothing 17 el cepillo de dientes
cepillo de dientes rosa
Es un cepillo de dientes.
color rosa y brillante
Veo un cepillo de dientes rosa y brillante.
Lava tus dientes para mantenerlos saludables.
Cepillo de dientes empieza con /s/. Señala la “C”.

Clothing 18 la pasta dentífrica
Aprieta la pasta dentífrica.
Es pasta dentífrica.
el tubo de pasta dentífrica
La pasta dentífrica está adentro del tubo verde y blanco.
Aprieta la pasta dentífrica en el cepillo de dientes.
Pasta dentífrica empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Clothing 19 el cepillo para el cabello
Cepíllate el cabello.
Es un cepillo para el cabello.
cepillo de cabello de madera
De madera quiere decir que es “hecho de madera”.
Cepillar tu cabello lo mantiene saludable.
Cepillo para el cabello empieza con /s/. Señala la “C”.

Clothing 20 el peine
Peina tu cabello.
Es un peine.
El peine tiene dientes.
Hay espacios anchos entre los dientes de este peine.
Peina tu cabello para sacar los enredos.
Peine empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Clothing 21 el champú
Refriega, refriega, refriega tu cabello.
Es champú.
botella de champú
Me pregunto como huele el champú.
Usa el champú para lavar tu cabello.
Champú empieza con /ch/. Señala la “Ch”.

Clothing 22 el jabón
el jabón líquido
Es jabón.
jabón para las manos
La botella de jabón para manos tiene una bomba.
Lava tus manos con jabón para sacar los microbios.
Jabón empieza con /j/. Señala la “J”.

Clothing 23 la toalla chica
lávate, lávate, con la toalla chica.
Es una toalla chica para lavarse.
angosta y ancha
Mi toalla chica tiene rayas angostas y anchas.
¡Pon jabón en la toalla y lávate bien!
Toalla chica empieza con /t/. Señala la “T”.

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Clothing 24 la toalla

Sécate con una toalla.

Es una toalla.

toalla rayada

La toalla rayada está colgada en la pared.

Usa la toalla para secarte después de tu baño.

Toalla empieza con /t/. Señala la “T”.

Clothing 25 el espejo

Mirate en el espejo.

Es un espejo.

espejo ovalado

Este espejo es de forma ovalada.

Te puedes ver en el espejo.

Espejo empieza con /e/. Señala la “E”.

Food 1 la manzana

Come manzana.

Es una manzana.

manzana brillante

Es una manzana roja brillante, con una mancha verde.

Una buena manzana es crocante y dulce.

Manzana empieza con /m/. Señala la “M”.

Food 2 el plátano

Pela el plátano.

Es un plátano.

el plátano curvo, amarillo

La fruta está adentro de la cáscara.

Los plátanos son nutritivos.

Plátano empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Food 3 las uvas

una, dos, tres, muchas uvas

Es un racimo de uvas.

muchas uvas

Hay muchas uvas en este racimo.

Las uvas son frutas.

Uvas empieza con /u/. Señala la “U”.

Food 4 la naranja

La naranja deliciosa.

Es una naranja.

redonda y áspera

Esta naranja es redonda y se siente áspera.

Las naranjas tienen mucha vitamina C.

Naranja empieza con /n/. Señala la “N”.

Food 5 los guisantes

“machaca”, “machaca”, los guisantes

Son guisantes.

muchos guisantes verdes

Aquí hay muchos guisantes verdes.

Los guisantes son verduras.

Guisante empieza con /g/. Señala la “G”.

Food 6

la zanahoria

El conejito come zanahorias.

Es una zanahoria.

zanahoria con hojas verdes arriba

La zanahoria naranja tiene hojas verdes arriba.

A los conejos les gusta comer zanahorias y las hojas de arriba.

Zanahoria empieza con /s/. Señala la “Z”.

Food 7 la papa

la-pa-pa

Es una papa.

el ojo de la papa

¿Puedes encontrar el ojo de la papa?

Las papas crecen abajo de la tierra.

Papa empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Food 8 los ejotes

uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis

Son ejotes.

varios ejotes

Aquí hay varios ejotes.

Los ejotes hacen un chasquido cuando los quiebras.

Ejotes empieza con /e/. Señala la “E”.

Food 9 la leche

Toma leche.

Es leche.

casi lleno

El vaso de leche está casi lleno.

La leche ayuda a tus huesos a crecer fuertes.

Leche empieza con /l/. Señala la “L”.

Food 10 el jugo de manzana

Más jugo, por favor.

Es jugo de manzana.

el vaso de jugo

Aquí hay un vaso de jugo de manzana.

Las personas machacan las manzanas para hacer jugo de manzana.

Jugo de manzana empieza con /j/. Señala la “J”.

Food 11 el jugo de naranja

Me gusta el jugo.

Es jugo de naranja.

el vaso de jugo

¿Deseas un vaso de jugo de naranja?

Las personas exprimen naranjas para hacer jugo de naranja.

Jugo de naranja empieza con /j/. Señala la “J”.

Food 12 el agua

Toma agua.

Es agua.

agua clara

¿Deseas más agua?

Tomar agua es sano para tu cuerpo.

Agua empieza con /a/. Señala la “A”.

Food 13 la galleta

Come galleta, sabrosa, sabrosa.

Es una galleta.

galleta rugosa

La galleta parece suave y rugosa.

Comemos galletas para la merienda o el postre.

Galleta empieza con /g/. Señala la “G”.

Food 14 las galletitas

uno, dos, tres, cuatro

Son galletitas.

galletitas de animalitos

Yo veo cuatro galletitas de animalitos.

¿Qué parte comes primero?

Galletitas empieza con /g/. Señala la “G”.

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Food 15 las palomitas de maíz
“pop”, “pop”, “pop”, “pop”
Son palomitas de maíz.
tazón de palomitas de maíz
Aquí hay un tazón de palomitas blandas.
¿Has comido palomitas de maíz en el cine?
Palomitas empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Food 16 las tortas de arroz
mastica, mastica
Son tortas de arroz.
dos tortas de arroz redondas
Las tortas de arroz están hechas de arroz inflado.
¿Tu pondrías mantequilla de cacahuete en las tortas de arroz?
Tortas de arroz empieza con /t/. Señala la “T”.

Food 17 el cereal
¡Sin cuchara!
Es cereal.
tazón de cereal
El cereal está hecho de grano.
¡Consigue una cuchara antes de que se pongan blandos!
Cereal empieza con /s/. Señala la “C”.

Food 18 la tostada
mermelada morada en la tostada
Es una tostada.
tostada con mermelada
Me gusta la tostada con mermelada.
La tostada es seca sin mermelada.
Tostada empieza con /t/. Señala la “T”.

Food 19 los huevos
un huevo
Son huevos.
una docena de huevos
Un huevo está afuera de la caja de cartón.
Los huevos vienen de las gallinas.
Huevos empieza con /hue/. Señala la “Hue”.

Food 20 los panqueques
uno, dos, tres panqueques
Son panqueques.
panqueques con melasa
Hay tres panqueques en el plato azul.
Los panqueques con melasa son divertidos para el desayuno.
Panqueques empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Food 21 el sandwich
cacahuete, mantequilla de cacahuete y mermelada
Es un sandwich.
mantequilla de cacahuete y mermelada
¿Puedes encontrar un pedazo triangular?
Un sandwich es bueno para el almuerzo.
Sandwich empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Food 22 la sopa
la sopa saludable
Es sopa.
sopa de verduras
Yo veo brocoli, zanahorias, guisantes y frijoles.
La sopa es nutritiva.
Sopa empieza con /s/. Señala la “S”.

Food 23 la hamburguesa
la hamburguesa grande
Es una hamburguesa.
hamburguesa y panecillo
Los pepinos están debajo de las cebollas.
Saca las cebollas por favor.
Hamburguesa empieza con /ha/. Señala la “Ha”.

Food 24 la pizza
la pizza de queso
Es una pizza.
un pedazo de pizza
El queso derretido se cae por el costado.
Muéstrame la masa de la pizza.
Pizza empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Food 25 el queso
Los ratoncitos comen queso.
Es queso.
cubitos de queso
¿El queso cheddar, es amarillo o anaranjado?
El queso se hace con leche.
Queso empieza con /k/. Señala la “Q”.

Toys 1 la pelota
Bota una pelota.
Es una pelota.
pelota roja y redonda
Es una pelota nueva.
Usa ésta pelota para jugar “al quemado”.
Pelota empieza con /p/. Señala la “P”.

Toys 2 el camión
run, run, run
Es un camión.
camión de cemento
El camión tiene una cabina y un bidón.
Un camión mezclador de verdad lleva concreto.
Camión empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Toys 3 la muñeca
la bebé
Es una muñeca.
muñeca bebé
Su traje de baño tiene volados amarillos.
Está casi lista para ir a nadar.
Muñeca empieza con /m/. Señala la “M”.

Toys 4 el carrito
Tira del carrito.
Es un carrito.
carrito rojo
Los lados de madera se pueden quitar.
Los carritos pueden llevar cosas de un lugar a otro.
Carrito empieza con /k/. Señala la “C”.

Toys 5 el osito
oreja, oreja, ojo, ojo, nariz
Es un osito de peluche.
osito suave y mullido
La cinta y los pies del osito son a cuadritos.
Abraza a tu osito de peluche a la noche.
Osito empieza con /o/. Señala la “O”.

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Toys 6 el teléfono

¡Rin, rin es para tí!

Es un teléfono.

¡Hola, hola!

El teléfono tiene ruedas.

Pretende llamar a alguien por teléfono.

Teléfono empieza con /t/. Señala la "T".

Toys 7 los cubos

Apila los cubos.

Son cubos.

cubos con letras

La letra "C" es roja.

Apila los cubos para construir una torre.

Cubos empieza con /k/. Señala la "C".

Toys 8 los lápices de cera

lápices de cera nuevos

Son lápices de cera.

cuatro lápices de cera

Un lápiz de cera está encima de los otros.

Usa lápices de cera para pintar un cuadro.

Lápices de cera empieza con /l/. Señala la "L".

Toys 9 las pinturas

morado, rosa, amarillo, verde, azul

Son pinturas.

pinturas de color

La pintura amarilla está en el medio.

Pintar con pincel es divertido.

Pintura empieza con /p/. Señala la "P".

Toys 10 las tijeras

Corta, corta.

Son tijeras.

tijeras rojas

Hay agujeros para tus dedos y para el dedo gordo.

Las Tijeras se usan para cortar.

Tijeras empieza con /t/. Señala la "T".

Toys 11 la goma de pegar

Aprieta la goma de pegar

Es goma.

goma pegajosa

La botella tiene una cubierta anaranjada.

La goma de pegar se usa para pegar una cosa con otra.

Goma de pegar empieza con /g/. Señala la "G".

Toys 12 el lápiz

lápiz azul

Es un lápiz.

lápiz azul con punta afilada

El lápiz es suave y brillante.

Usa el lápiz para escribir o dibujar.

Lápiz empieza con /l/. Señala la "L".

Toys 13 la pluma

Escribe con pluma.

Es una pluma.

pluma colorida

El clip de esta pluma es rojo.

La pluma contiene tinta adentro.

Pluma empieza con /p/. Señala la "P".

Toys 14 los marcadores

marcadores de colores

Son marcadores.

morado, anaranjado, y verde

Los tres marcadores están uno al lado del otro.

Usa los marcadores para hacer dibujos coloridos.

Marcadores empieza con /m/. Señala la "M".

Toys 15 la pala

Escarba, escarba.

Es una pala.

pala azul

El mango de la pala tiene un agujero.

Las palas se usan para escarbar.

Pala empieza con /p/. Señala la "P".

Toys 16 el cubo

cubo grande

Es un cubo.

cubo vacío

Aquí hay un cubo violeta vacío.

Los cubos son para llenar.

Cubo empieza con /k/. Señala la "C".

Toys 17 el libro

Lee el libro.

Es un libro.

libro de tapa dura

Es una historia sobre una canoa.

¡Un libro es divertido para leer en cualquier momento!

Libro empieza con /l/. Señala la "L".

Toys 18 la lancha

pa, pa, pa, pa, run

Es una lancha.

lancha rápida

El casco de la lancha es blanco.

Una lancha va por el agua.

Lancha empieza con /l/. Señala la "L".

Toys 19 el tren

pi, chucu, chucu, chucu

Es un tren.

una locomotora, dos vagones

Veo una cara en la locomotora.

El tren va por el ferrocarril.

Tren empieza con /t/. Señala la "T".

Toys 20 el avión

ñir

Es un avión.

una hélice

Las alas están inclinadas.

El avión va por el aire.

Avión empieza con /a/. Señala la "A".

Toys 21 la bomba de incendios

iu, iu

Es una bomba de incendios.

bomba de incendios roja

La escalera está subida.

Pretende que estás apagando un incendio.

Bomba de incendios empieza con /b/. Señala la "B".

100 Palabras Básicas Word List

Toys 22 las tazas que se ensartan

tazas, tazas, tazas

Son tazas que se ensartan.

tazas bonitas

Hay puntos, cuadrados, y rayas.

Las tazas que se ensartan son divertidas para llenarlos y para servir.

Tazas que se ensarta empiezan con /t/. Señala la "T".

Toys 23 los platos

¿Deseas leche?

Son platos.

plato vacío

El juego de platos tiene un plato, taza y platillo.

Llena tus platos con leche y galletas.

Platos empieza con /p/. Señala la "P".

Toys 24 la comida

¡Juguemos!

Es comida.

comida de juguete

La fresa es muy roja.

Yo no como comida de juguete.

Comida empieza con /k/. Señala la "C".

Toys 25 el cubo de formas geométricas

Ponlas adentro.

Es un cubo de formas geométricas.

cubo de formas geométricas

Algunos ya están en la caja.

Los hoyos tienen formas diferentes.

100 Basic Words Word List

Videos 1

running

Run, run, run!

It's a boy and girl running.

They are running.

He is first and she is second.

Running makes your legs strong.

Running starts with /r/. Point to "R".

Videos 2

walking

children walking

It's children walking.

walking one by one

Four children are walking in the park.

Walking is good exercise.

Walking starts with /w/. Point to "W".

Videos 3

jumping

Hold on!

It's a girl jumping.

jumping and swinging

She jumps up and grabs the bar.

Pulling up will make her arms strong.

Jumping starts with /j/. Point to "J".

Videos 4

kicking

kick ball

It's children kicking.

kicking the soccer ball

The ball goes between them.

Kick with the side of your foot.

Kicking starts with /k/. Point to "K".

Videos 5

bouncing

up, down, up, down

It's a boy bouncing a ball.

bouncing a basketball

He's bouncing the ball on the path.

Bouncing while you walk takes concentration.

Bouncing starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Videos 6

carrying

so heavy

It's people carrying.

Carry it.

She carries chairs on her back.

Use the strong handles to carry the bag.

Carrying starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Videos 7

climbing

up, up, up, up, up

It's children climbing.

Climb up the ladder.

Four children are climbing.

They climb the ladder to get to the top.

Climbing starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Videos 8

blowing

pop, pop, bubbles

It's a baby blowing bubbles.

blowing gently

Her cheeks are full of air.

Bubbles are made from soapy liquid.

Blowing starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Videos 9

hugging

mommy hugging

It's a mother and daughter hugging.

warm hug

She gave her a big hug.

A hug shows that you care about someone.

Hugging starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Videos 10

opening and closing

open...close

It's opening and closing.

opening up

Take the toys out and close it.

Open the side door to make a ramp.

Opening starts with /oe/. Point to "O".

100 Basic Words Word List

Videos 11

sleeping
night-night puppy
It's a dog sleeping.
sleeping on the chair
She is sleeping peacefully.
Puppies need a lot of sleep.
Sleeping starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Videos 12

eating
eat apple
It's a girl eating.
biting, chewing, eating
She is eating the crisp juicy apple.
Eat a healthy snack in the afternoon.
Eating starts with /ee/. Point to "Ea".

Videos 13

smiling
happy girl
It's a girl smiling.
great big smile
She is showing her pretty white teeth.
Smiling is a way of being friendly.
Smiling starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Videos 14

hopping
hop, hop, hop
It's a boy hopping.
He's hopping.
Hopping on one foot is hard work.
It takes good balance to hop.
Hopping starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Videos 15

clapping
clap, clap
It's two girls clapping.
They are clapping.
Clapping makes a quick, sharp noise.
Clapping in a game is keeping rhythm.
Clapping starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Videos 16

swinging
back and forth, back and forth
It's a boy and a girl swinging.
They are swinging.
Children can swing a long time.
Pump your legs to swing faster.
Swinging starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Videos 17

sliding
Wheee! Down you go!
It's children sliding.
Slide down.
They go fast sliding down the slide.
Start at the top and slide to the bottom.
Sliding starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Videos 18

peeling
open banana
It's a boy peeling a banana.
gonna peel a banana
Bananas are soft and smushy.
First peel the banana, then eat it.
Peeling starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Videos 19

reading
read book
It's a girl reading.
turn the page
Reading is fun. I like it.
I read books to learn.
Reading starts with /r/. Point to "R".

Videos 20

hitting
hit ball
It's a boy hitting.
He's hitting.
He watches for the ball, then hits it.
A hard hit will make the ball fly.
Hitting starts with /h/. Point to "H".

100 Basic Words Word List

Videos 21

drinking

drink juice

It's a girl drinking juice.

She's drinking.

Find the girl drinking from the red cup.

I drink juice when I'm thirsty.

Drinking starts with /d/. Point to "D".

Videos 22

hiding and finding

Where's Dane? There he is!

It's two boys.

He's hiding.

One boy is hiding behind the tree.

The other boy looks and finds the hiding boy.

Hiding starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Videos 23

whispering

psss, psss, psss, psss

It's a girl whispering.

She's whispering.

The other girl is listening.

Sometimes you need to use your whispering voice.

Whispering starts with /wh/. Point to "Wh".

Videos 24

holding

holding hands

It's girls holding hands.

They are happy.

The three girls are holding hands and singing.

Holding hands is a sign of friendship.

Holding starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Videos 25

throwing and catching

ready...catch

It's friends throwing and catching.

They play catch.

One child throws the ball and another catches it.

Wear a mitt to protect your hand.

Throwing starts with /th/. Point to "Th".

Food 1

apple

eat apple

It's an apple.

shiny apple

Here is a shiny, red apple with a green spot.

A good apple is crunchy and sweet.

Apple starts with /a/. Point to "A".

Food 2

banana

peel banana

It's a banana.

curved, yellow banana

The fruit is inside the peel.

Bananas are nutritious.

Banana starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Food 3

grapes

1, 2, 3 many grapes

It's a bunch of grapes.

many grapes

There are many grapes in this bunch.

Grapes are fruit.

Grapes starts with /g/. Point to "G".

Food 4

orange

yummy orange

It's an orange.

round and bumpy

This orange is round and feels bumpy.

Oranges have lots of vitamin C.

Orange starts with /or/. Point to "Or".

Food 5

peas

squish, squish, peas

It's peas.

many green peas

Here are many green peas.

Peas are vegetables.

Peas starts with /p/. Point to "P".

100 Basic Words Word List

Food 6

carrot

bunny eats carrots

It's a carrot.

leafy green top

The orange carrot has a leafy green top.

Rabbits like to eat carrots and carrot tops.

Carrot starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Food 7

potato

po-ta-to

It's a potato.

potato's eye

Can you find the potato's eye?

Potatoes grow under the ground.

Potato starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Food 8

green beans

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

It's green beans.

several green beans

Here are several green beans.

Green beans snap when you break them.

Green beans starts with /g/. Point to "G".

Food 9

milk

Drink milk.

It's milk.

almost full

The glass of milk is almost full.

Milk helps your bones grow strong.

Milk starts with /m/. Point to "M".

Food 10

apple juice

More juice, please.

It's apple juice.

glass of juice

Here's a glass of apple juice.

People smash apples to make apple juice.

Apple juice starts with /a/. Point to "A".

Food 11

orange juice

I like juice.

It's orange juice.

glass of juice

Would you like a glass of orange juice?

People squeeze oranges to make orange juice.

Orange juice starts with /or/. Point to "Or".

Food 12

water

Drink water.

It's water.

clear water

Would you like more water?

Drinking water is good for your body.

Water starts with /w/. Point to "W".

Food 13

cookie

Eat cookie, yum, yum.

It's a cookie.

lumpy cookie

The cookie looks soft and lumpy.

We eat cookies for a snack or dessert.

Cookie starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Food 14

crackers

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

It's crackers.

animal crackers

I see five animal crackers.

Which part do you eat first?

Crackers starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Food 15

popcorn

pop, pop, pop

It's popcorn.

bowl of popcorn

Here is a bowl of fluffy popcorn.

Do you ever eat popcorn at the movies?

Popcorn starts with /p/. Point to "P".

100 Basic Words Word List

Food 16

rice cakes
crunch, crunch
It's rice cakes.
two round rice cakes
Rice cakes are made of puffed rice.
Would you put peanut butter on rice cakes?
Rice cakes starts with /r/. Point to "R".

Food 17

cereal
No spoon!
It's cereal.
bowl of cereal
Cereal is made from grain.
Get a spoon before it gets soggy!
Cereal starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Food 18

toast
purple jam on toast
It's toast.
toast and jam
I like toast with jam.
Toast can be dry without jam.
Toast starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Food 19

eggs
one egg
It's eggs.
dozen eggs
One egg is out of the carton.
These eggs came from chickens.
Eggs starts with /e/. Point to "E".

Food 20

pancakes
1, 2, 3, pancakes
It's pancakes.
pancakes with syrup
Three pancakes are on a blue plate.
Pancakes and syrup are fun for breakfast.
Pancakes starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Food 21

sandwich
peanut, peanut butter and jelly
It's a sandwich.
peanut butter and jelly
Can you find a triangle-shaped piece?
A sandwich is good for lunch.
Sandwich starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Food 22

soup
good soup
It's soup.
vegetable soup
I see broccoli, carrots, peas, and beans.
This soup is nutritious.
Soup starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Food 23

hamburger
big hamburger
It's a hamburger.
hamburger and bun
The pickles are under the onions.
Take off the onions, please.
Hamburger starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Food 24

pizza
cheesy pizza
It's pizza.
slice of pizza
The gooey cheese runs down the side.
Show me the pizza crust.
Pizza starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Food 25

cheese
mice eat cheese
It's cheese.
cubes of cheese
Is cheddar cheese yellow or orange?
Cheese is made from milk.
Cheese starts with /ch/. Point to "Ch".

100 Basic Words Word List

Clothing 1

pajamas
soft jammies
It's pajamas.
cozy pajamas
The pajamas look comfortable.
You wear pajamas to bed.
Pajamas starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Clothing 2

underpants
pretty panties
It's underpants.
green and white underpants
The underpants are white with green spots.
We wear underpants under our clothes.
Underpants starts with /u/. Point to "U".

Clothing 3

shirt
big shirt
It's a shirt.
long-sleeved shirt
The shirt has long sleeves.
People wear a shirt on top.
Shirt starts with /sh/. Point to "Sh".

Clothing 4

pants
warm pants
It's a pair of pants.
light and dark stripes
There are light and dark stripes on the pants.
Pants cover our legs.
Pants starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Clothing 5

socks
socks off
It's a pair of socks.
yellow and pink fish
They are blue with yellow and pink fish.
Put socks on your feet.
Socks starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Clothing 6

shoes
baby shoes
It's a pair of shoes.
red, yellow, and blue
The eyelets are red, yellow, and blue.
Shoes protect our feet.
Shoes starts with /sh/. Point to "Sh".

Clothing 7

boots
snow boots
It's a pair of boots.
pink and green boots
Here is a pair of pink and green boots.
Boots keep our feet dry.
Boots starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Clothing 8

shorts
short shorts
It's a pair of shorts.
plaid shorts
I see a pair of plaid shorts.
Shorts are comfortable in the summer.
Shorts starts with /sh/. Point to "Sh".

Clothing 9

dress
Look! A dress.
It's a dress.
yellow and white dress
There are yellow polka dots on the white dress.
Girls sometimes wear dresses.
Dress starts with /d/. Point to "D".

Clothing 10

swimsuit
top, bottom
It's a swimsuit.
colorful swimsuit
There are rainbow colors in the swimsuit.
You wear a swimsuit in the pool.
Swimsuit starts with /s/. Point to "S".

100 Basic Words Word List

Clothing 11

jacket

Snap, snap, snap the jacket.

It's a jacket.

denim jacket

My denim jacket has two pockets.

A jacket is warm in cool weather.

Jacket starts with /j/. Point to "J".

Clothing 12

sweater

pretty sweater

It's a sweater.

pink sweater

Her pink sweater has six white roses on it.

In the spring I wear a sweater.

Sweater starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Clothing 13

sweatshirt

sweatshirt, too big

It's a sweatshirt.

purple sweatshirt

Here is an ugly purple sweatshirt.

Sometimes you wear a sweatshirt in the fall.

Sweatshirt starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Clothing 14

hat

warm hat

It's a hat.

fuzzy hat

I see a tassel on this soft, fuzzy hat.

This hat will keep my ears warm in the winter.

Hat starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Clothing 15

mittens

small mittens

It's a pair of mittens.

knitted mittens

The mittens are knitted out of yarn.

If you wear mittens in the snow, your hands will stay warmer.

Mittens starts with /m/. Point to "M".

Clothing 16

gloves

purple gloves

It's a pair of gloves.

fingers and thumbs

Each finger and thumb has its own spot.

Gloves keep your hands warm in cold weather.

Gloves starts with /g/. Point to "G".

Clothing 17

toothbrush

pink toothbrush

It's a toothbrush.

pink and sparkly

I see a pink, sparkly toothbrush.

Brush your teeth to keep them healthy.

Toothbrush starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Clothing 18

toothpaste

squeeze toothpaste

It's toothpaste.

tube of toothpaste

Toothpaste is inside the green and white tube.

Squeeze the toothpaste onto the toothbrush.

Toothpaste starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Clothing 19

hairbrush

brush hair

It's a hairbrush.

wooden hairbrush

Wooden means made of wood.

Brushing your hair keeps it healthy.

Hairbrush starts with /h/. Point to "H".

Clothing 20

comb

comb hair

It's a comb.

It has teeth.

There are wide spaces between the teeth on this comb.

Comb your hair to get the tangles out.

Comb starts with /k/. Point to "C".

100 Basic Words Word List

Clothing 21

shampoo
scrub, scrub, scrub hair
It's shampoo.
bottle of shampoo
I wonder what the shampoo smells like.
Use shampoo to wash your hair.
Shampoo starts with /sh/. Point to "Sh".

Clothing 22

soap
squirt soap
It's soap.
hand soap
The bottle of hand soap has a pump.
Wash your hands with soap to get rid of germs.
Soap starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Clothing 23

washcloth
wishy washy washcloth
It's a washcloth.
narrow and wide
My washcloth has narrow and wide stripes.
Put soap on the washcloth and scrub!
Washcloth starts with /w/. Point to "W".

Clothing 24

towel
dry off
It's a towel.
striped towel
A striped towel is hanging on the wall.
Use a towel to dry yourself after your bath.
Towel starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Clothing 25

mirror
peek in mirror
It's a mirror.
oval mirror
This mirror has an oval shape.
You can see yourself in a mirror.
Mirror starts with /m/. Point to "M".

Toys 1

ball
bounce ball
It's a ball.
red, round ball
It's a brand new ball.
Use this ball to play four square.
Ball starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Toys 2

truck
vroom, vroom, sh, ch, ch, ch
It's a truck.
cement truck
The truck has a cab and a drum.
A real cement mixer carries concrete.
Truck starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Toys 3

doll
baby
It's a doll.
baby doll
Her swimsuit has yellow ruffles.
She's almost ready to go swimming.
Doll starts with /d/. Point to "D".

Toys 4

wagon
pull wagon
It's a wagon.
red wagon
The wooden slats can be taken off.
Wagons can carry things from one place to another.
Wagon starts with /w/. Point to "W".

Toys 5

teddy bear
ear, ear, eye, eye, nose
It's a teddy bear.
soft, fluffy teddy bear
The bear's bow and feet are checkered.
Cuddle with your teddy bear at night.
Teddy bear starts with /t/. Point to "T".

100 Basic Words Word List

Toys 6

telephone

Ring, ring, it's for you!

It's a telephone.

Hello, hello!

The telephone has wheels.

Pretend to call someone on the phone.

Telephone starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Toys 7

blocks

Stack blocks

It's blocks.

letter blocks

Letter "C" is red.

Stack the blocks to make a tower.

Blocks starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Toys 8

crayons

new crayons

It's crayons.

four crayons

One crayon is on top of the others.

Use crayons to color a picture.

Crayons starts with /k/. Point to "C".

Toys 9

paints

purple, pink, yellow, green, blue

It's paints.

colorful paints

The yellow paint is in the middle.

It's fun to paint with a paintbrush.

Paints starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Toys 10

scissors

cut, cut

It's scissors.

red scissors

There are holes for your thumb and fingers.

Scissors are used for cutting.

Scissors starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Toys 11

glue

squeeze glue

It's glue.

sticky glue

The bottle has an orange cap.

Glue holds things together.

Glue starts with /g/. Point to "G".

Toys 12

pencil

blue pencil

It's a pencil.

sharp, blue pencil

The pencil is smooth and shiny.

Use a pencil to write or draw.

Pencil starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Toys 13

pen

write pen

It's a pen.

colorful pen

This pen's clip is red.

Ink is inside the pen.

Pen starts with /p/. Point to "P".

Toys 14

markers

color markers

It's markers.

purple, orange, and green

Three markers are next to each other.

Use markers to make colorful pictures.

Markers starts with /m/. Point to "M".

Toys 15

shovel

dig, dig

It's a shovel.

blue shovel

The handle has a hole in it.

Shovels are for digging.

Shovel starts with /sh/. Point to "Sh".

100 Basic Words Word List

Toys 16

bucket
big bucket
It's a bucket.
empty bucket
Here's an empty purple bucket.
Buckets are for carrying.
Bucket starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Toys 17

book
Read book.
It's a book.
board book
It's a story about a canoe.
A book is fun to read any time!
Book starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Toys 18

boat
putt, putt, putt, vroom
It's a boat.
speed boat
This boat's hull is white.
A boat is a water vehicle.
Boat starts with /b/. Point to "B".

Toys 19

train
choo, choo, choo, choo, toot, toot
It's a train.
one locomotive, two cars
I see a face on the locomotive.
A train is a railroad vehicle.
Train starts with /t/. Point to "T".

Toys 20

airplane
neeyer, erk
It's an airplane.
one propeller
It's wings are slanted.
A plane is an air vehicle.
Airplane starts with /air/. Point to "Air".

Toys 21

fire truck
er, er, bonk, bonk
It's a fire truck.
red fire truck
The ladder is up.
Pretend you are putting out the fire. Shhhhh.
Fire truck starts with /f/. Point to "F".

Toys 22

stacking cups
cups, cups, cups
It's stacking cups.
pretty cups
There are dots, squares, and lines.
Stacking cups are fun for filling and pouring.
Stacking cups starts with /s/. Point to "S".

Toys 23

dishes
Do you want some milk?
It's dishes.
empty plate
The dish set has a plate, cup, and saucer.
Fill your dishes with milk and cookies.
Dishes starts with /d/. Point to "D".

Toys 24

food
Let's play!
It's food.
pretend food
The strawberry is very red.
I don't eat pretend food.
Food starts with /f/. Point to "F".

Toys 25

shape sorter
Put in.
It's a shape sorter.
shape sorter box
Some are already in the box.
The holes are different shapes.
Shape sorter starts with /sh/. Point to "Sh".

Animales Fantásticos Word List

El Hábitat Africano

Africa tiene montañas, desiertos, cañones, abrevaderos y pastos.

el león

El león dice, “rrrooaaaaaarr.”

Es un león.

Un león descansando.

El león tiene la piel tostada.

Los leones descansan por muchas horas cada día.

León empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

los elefantes

elefantes divertidos

Son tres elefantes.

elefantes arrugados

Los elefantes tienen trompas largas.

El colmillo se usa para excavar por comida y agua.

Elefantes empieza con /e/. Señala la /e/.

la cebra

cebra rayada

Es una cebra.

rayas oscuras y claras

Algunas rayas son anchas y otras son estrechas.

Las rayas de la cebra le ayudan a esconderse.

Cebra empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

la jirafa

muchas manchas

Es una jirafa.

jirafa alta

Se tiene que estirar mucho para tomar agua.

La jirafa no dobla las rodillas cuando está tomando agua.

Jirafa empieza con /j/. Señala la /j/.

el hipopótamo

“gordo y redondo”

Son dos hipopótamos.

en el agua y en la tierra

La piel del hipopótamo parece suave.

Estos animales comen plantas.

Hipopótamo empieza con /hi/. Señala la /hi/.

los “meerkats”

¡Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco!

Son cinco “meerkats”.

un grupo de “meerkats”

Algunos son altos y otros son bajos.

Los “meerkats” se ponen de pie para buscar enemigos.

“Meerkats” empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

el rinoceronte

Aquí viene el rinoceronte.

Es un rinoceronte.

rinoceronte poderoso

El rinoceronte tiene dos cuernos en su hocico.

El rinoceronte usa el lodo para proteger su piel del sol.

Rinoceronte empieza con /r/. Señala la /r/.

el guepardo

guepardo con manchas

Es un guepardo.

corre tan rápido

El guepardo tiene manchas y bigotes largos.

El guepardo corre rápido para atrapar a su presa.

Guepardo empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

el ñu

¡Hola, ñu!

Es un ñu.

cuernos curvos y puntiagudos

Un rebaño de ñus está en el pasto.

Los ñus pueden esconderse en el pasto alto.

Ñu empieza con /ñ/. Señala la /ñ/.

el cocodrilo

¡Cuidado!

Es un cocodrilo.

en la ribera

El cocodrilo está tirado en la ribera.

El cocodrilo se está calentando al sol.

Cocodrilo empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

El Hábitat del Desierto

El desierto es una tierra seca, pero tiene maleza, cactus y fauna.

la serpiente

“Ssssss, ssssss.”

Es una serpiente.

una serpiente del desierto

Su cabeza tiene forma de triángulo.

Esta serpiente es venenosa.

Serpiente empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

los camellos

mama y bebé

Son dos camellos.

camellos con una joroba

Cada camello tiene una joroba grande en su espalda.

La joroba guarda el agua para el camello.

Camellos empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

la lagartija

lagartija bonita

Es una lagartija.

lagartija colorida

La lagartija tiene una bolsa abajo de su barbilla.

Una lagartija es un tipo de reptil.

Lagartija empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

la tortuga del desierto

Se mueve tan despacio.

Es una tortuga del desierto.

Lleva su caparazón.

Su caparazón es gruesa y huesuda.

La tortuga se esconde adentro de su caparazón para protegerse.

Tortuga de desierto empieza con /t/. Señala la /t/.

el monstruo de Gila

negro y anaranjado

Es un monstruo de Gila.

cola larga

A él le gusta tomar sol en las piedras.

Este reptil es venenoso.

Monstruo de Gila empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

el correcaminos

¡No está corriendo!

Es un correcaminos.

¡Corre, corre correcaminos!

El correcaminos tiene una cola muy larga.

El come lagartijas y serpientes.

Correcaminos empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

el coyote
El coyote dice, “auuuuuu.”
Es un coyote.
lobo pequeño
El coyote se pone en atención.
Sus colores hacen un buen camuflaje.
Coyote empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el zorro de kit
tres pequeñitos
Son tres zorros de kit.
un zorro pequeño
Los zorros están alerta.
Ellos viven en el sudoeste de los Estados Unidos.
Zorro empieza con /z/. Señala la /z/.

el montículo de termitas
montículos pequeños
Es un montículo de termitas.
¿Dónde?
Las termitas están debajo de la tierra.
Los termitas construyen sus casas debajo de la tierra.
Montículo de termitas empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

la hiena
¡Mira, hiena!
Es una hiena.
piel manchada
La hiena gruñendo.
Es un animal de carroña.
Hiena empieza con /hie/. Señala la /hie/.

El Hábitat del Bosque

Hay árboles, ríos y maleza en el hábitat del bosque.

el pájaro
El pájaro dice, “Pío, Pío.”
Es un pájaro.
pájaro azul en la rama
Este pájaro es azul y negro.
Se llama pájaro estelar.
Pájaro empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el lobo
Lobo aullando.
Es un lobo.
Aullando en el bosque.
La piel es gruesa alrededor de su cuello.
El lobo es un predador.
Lobo empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

el cardenal
pájaro rojo
Es un cardenal.
El cardenal es un pájaro rojo.
Él tiene plumas carmesí.
La parte de arriba de la cabeza se llama corona.
Cardenal empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el puerco espín
¡No lo toques!
Es un puerco espín.
El puerco espín está comiendo.
Las púas del puerco espín están afiladas.
Él usa las púas para protegerse.
Puerco espín empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el alce
alce enorme
Es un alce.
Come hojas.
Un alce come corteza, hojas y hierba.
Al alce le gustan las hojas verdes.
Alce empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

el gato montés
gato peludo
Es un gato montés.
mechones en las orejas
Parte de su piel es anaranjada.
El gato montés se camufla con la vegetación.
Gato montés empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

el tejón
raya blanca y l a a a ar ga
Es un tejón.
nariz puntiaguda
Él se para y escucha.
El tejón caba su madriguera.
Tejón empieza con /t/. Señala la /t/.

el tucúquere
El búho dice, “Oooo, Oooo.”
Es un tucúquere.
ave nocturna
El búho tiene ojos amarillos.
El usa sus garras para atrapar a su presa.
Tucúquere empieza con /t/. Señala la /t/.

las zarigüeyas
una, dos, tres
Son tres zarigüeyas.
ojos negros, pequeños y brillantes
Elas tienen caras largas y blancas con orejas oscuras.
Las zarigüeyas viven en los árboles.
Zarigüeyas empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

el jabalí
puerquecito sucio
Es un jabalí.
cerdas rígidas
El jabalí está cubierto con cerdas rígidas.
Escarba con su hocico.
Jabalí empieza con /j/. Señala la /j/.

El Hábitat de la Casa

Los animales domésticos viven entre personas en el hábitat de la casa.

el perro
perro jadeando
Es un perro.
Siéntate, perro.
El puede sentarse.
¿Puedes jadear como un perro?
Perro empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el gato
gatito
Es un gato.
gato gris y blanco
El gato tiene pelo gris y blanco.
El pelo parece muy suave.
Gato empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

el conejo
menea la nariz
Es un conejo.
suave y peludo
Me gusta tocar los conejos.
¡Tócalos con cuidado!
Conejo empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el conejillo de Indias
conejillo de Indias marrón
Es un conejillo de Indias.
¿Cuál?
El conejillo de Indias es marrón.
Él está al lado del conejo relleno.
Conejillo de Indias empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el hámster
hámster pequeño
Es un hámster.
Él tiene orejas pequeñas.
Un hámster puede caber en mi mano.
Él usa su nariz para oler.
Hámster empieza con /há/. Señala la /há/.

el ratón
¡Ayyy, un ratón!
Es un ratón.
Me gusta mi ratón.
Mi ratón es un animal doméstico.
Un ratón domesticado vive en mi casa.
Ratón empieza con /r/. Señala la /r/.

el pájaro
pájaro bonito
Es un pájaro.
¡Canta pájaro, canta!
Éste pájaro tiene plumas de vivos colores.
Éste pájaro de vivos colores se llama un periquito.
Pájaro empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el pez
Nada pez.
Es un pez.
Ellos pueden nadar.
Los peces de colores nadan en la pecera.
Cuando los peces están hambrientos comen su comida.
Pez empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el lagarto
lagarto grande
Es un lagarto.
cola larga
Puede correr rápidamente.
El lagarto come insectos en el jardín.
Lagarto empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

la serpiente
serpiente domesticada
Es una serpiente.
¡Sin piernas!
La serpiente no tiene piernas.
Se menea para moverse.
Serpiente empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

El Hábitat de los Insectos

Los insectos se encuentran en todas partes del mundo.
la abeja
abeja rizada
Es una abeja.
rayas amarillas y negras
La abeja tiene alas transparentes.
La abeja está polinizando una planta.
Abeja empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

el saltamontes
¡Salta, salta, saltamontes!
Es un saltamontes.
piernas traseras largas
El saltamontes tiene un cuerpo largo y brillante.
Usa las piernas traseras para saltar.
Saltamontes empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

la mariquita
insecto rojo y brillante
Es una mariquita.
insecto de vivos colores
Hay lunares oscuros en el cuerpo redondo.
La mariquita come otros insectos.
Mariquita empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

la mariposa
!Mariposa bonita!
Es una mariposa.
mariposa "swallowtail"
La mariposa tiene alas sorprendentes negras y amarillas.
En la mañana, extiende las alas para secarlas.
Mariposa empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

la polilla
Polilla masticando.
Es una polilla.
Polilla comiendo.
La polilla vuela por la noche.
Una polilla no es colorida como la mariposa.
Polilla empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

la oruga
Come, come, come.
Es una oruga.
oruga monarca
El trabajo de la oruga es comer la comida.
La oruga se convierte en una mariposa.
Oruga empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

la libélula
¡Ooooo, tan bonita!
Es una libélula.
insecto grande
Sus alas están horizontales cuando descansa.
La libélula sale del huevo como un ninfa.
Libélula empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

el mosquito
o, no mosquito
Es un mosquito.
probóscide largo
Éste mosquito tiene un probóscide largo.
Los mosquitos ponen los huevos en el agua.
Mosquito empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

el avispón
¡Piernas largas!
Es un avispón.
insecto social
El avispón está por posarse en la flor.
Otro nombre para el avispón es avispa.
Avispón empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

la mantis religiosa
¡Insecto divertido!
Es una mantis religiosa.
amiga del jardinero
Usa las piernas largas delanteras para retener su presa.
La mantis religiosa come otros insectos.
Mantis religiosa empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

El Hábitat de la Selva

La selva es un bosque húmedo y caluroso.

el tigre
Tigre descansando.
Es un tigre.
gato enorme
Se puede identificar por sus rayas.
El tigre caza solitario.
Tigre empieza con /t/. Señala la /t/.

el gorila
gorila observando
Es un gorila.
gorila hembra
Ella se sienta con brazos cruzados.
El gorila es un carnívoro.
Gorila empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

el chimpancé
chimpancé peludo
Es un chimpancé.
animal social
Él tiene una mirada pensativa.
Los chimpancés se comunican con sus expresiones faciales.
Chimpancé empieza con /ch/. Señala la /ch/.

el papagayo
¡Pájaro bonito!
Es un papagayo.
plumaje de vivos colores
Su pico está curvado y es poderoso.
Otro nombre para el papagayo es guacamayo.
Papagayo empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el pavo real
¡Cola grande!
Es un pavo real.
plumas asombrosas
Él extiende su cola bonita.
El pavo real busca una compañera.
Pavo real empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

la iguana
¿Quieres una iguana?
Es una iguana.
lagartija que toma mucho sol
Su cola es más larga que su cuerpo.
Éste reptil vive en regiones calientes.
Iguana empieza con /i/. Señala la /i/.

el orangután
¡Mono sonso!
Es un orangután.
Come hojas y fruta.
El pelo del orangután es de marrón-rojizo.
El orangután hace sus nidos de hojas en los árboles.
Orangután empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

el oso hormiguero
¡Afilado, no lo toques!
Es un oso hormiguero.
mamífero desdentado
El pelo del oso hormiguero está cubierto con espinas.
Su lengua larga le ayuda a atrapar hormigas.
Oso hormiguero empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

gecko
lagartija con manchas
Es un gecko.
reptil nocturno
Los colores del gecko hacen un camuflaje eficaz.
Los dedos de los pies pueden agarrarse a superficies lisas.
Gecko empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

la cacatúa
plumas elegantes
Es una cacatúa.
capas festoneadas
La cacatúa tiene un pico grueso y curvado.
La cacatúa es un pájaro ruidoso y ostentoso.
Cacatúa empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

El Hábitat del Río y Lago

El agua fresca en los ríos y lagos es el hogar de muchos animales acuáticos.

el pato
¡Véte a nadar!
Es un pato.
Nadando en la laguna.
El pato tiene una cabeza verde.
Las patas palmípedas son como remos.
Pato empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

la rana
¿Dónde están sus ojos?
Es una rana.
rana verde y brillante
La rana come insectos.
Las ranas viven en climas húmedos
Rana empieza con /r/. Señala la /r/.

el castor
¡Brrrr-castor frío!
Es un castor.
roedor grande
Éste castor lleva un pequeño tronco.
Lo va a usar para construir su habitación.
Castor empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el cisne
pájaro grande y blanco
Es un cisne.
un cisne mudo.
El cuello del cisne está curvado con gracia.
Se llama mudo porque su voz se escucha raramente.
Cisne empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

el salmón
pez rojo
Es un salmón.
pez migratorio
Hay muchos salmones rojos en éste arroyo.
Los salmones van río arriba para aparearse.
Salmón empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

el ganso
Ganso dice, "Honk, honk."
Es un ganso.
pájaro grande de agua
El ganso tiene un cuello largo.
Los gansos emigran en formación de V.
Ganso empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

el flamenco
cuello largo y curvado
Es un flamenco.
piernas como zancos
El flamenco tiene plumaje rosado y blanco.
Su pico grueso es bueno para pescar.
Flamenco empieza con /f/. Señala la /f/.

la nutria del río
¡Bigotes largos!
Es una nutria del río.
elegante y poderosa
Tiene una garganta y pecho plateados.
La nutria del río es una juguetona.
Nutria del río empieza con /n/. Señala la /n/.

el oso negro
Ésta pescando.
Es un oso negro.
osito
El está muy mojado.
El oso negro va a buscar peces en el río.
Oso negro empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

los caimanes
muy escamosos
Son los caimanes.
un montón de caimanes
El ocico de un caimán es ancho y redondo.
Los caimanes cazan pegándole al agua con sus colas.
Caimanes empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

El Hábitat de Montañas

El hábitat de montañas puede ser frío, seco y rocoso.

la ardilla
orejas grandes y peludas
Es una ardilla.
Come nueces y semillas
La ardilla es principalmente gris.
Su cola le ayuda a mantener el equilibrio en los árboles.
Ardilla empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

el mapache
¡Bandido enmascarado!
Es un mapache.
mamífero listo
El mapache tiene una máscara negra en su cara.
El mapache puede abrir las manijas de las puertas con sus ágiles dedos.
Mapache empieza con /m/. Señala la /m/.

el oso pardusco
oso grande y peludo
Es un oso pardusco.
camina despacio y torpemente
Él tiene unos hombros grandotes.
El oso pardusco es buen pescador.
Oso pardusco empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

el zorro
cola peluda
Es un zorro.
tímido, prudente e inteligente
Tiene pelo rojizo con el pecho blanco.
El zorro puede vivir en varios hábitats diferentes.
Zorro empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

el águila
¡Águila real!
Es una águila.
águila calva
El águila calva tiene la cabeza blanca nieve.
El águila es conocida por su fuerza y gracia.
Águila empieza con /á/. Señala la /á/.

el puma
uno, dos pumas
Son pumas.
Se esconden de los humanos.
Un puma es de color marrón claro con piernas largas y pesadas.
El puma es buen escalador y puede saltar muy bien.
Puma empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el ciervo
gama, ciervo, cierva
Es un ciervo.
una cierva mula
Ella está pastando en la ladera.
Se llama cierva mula porque tiene orejas grandes.
Ciervo empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

el carnero
en el nieve
Es un carnero.
cuernos marrones y enormes
Él es marrón oscuro con una nariz y grupa blanca.
El carnero es macho.
Carnero empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

las llamas
Veo tres llamas.
Son las llamas.
parientes de los camellos
Dos están en frente y una está atrás.
Obtenemos lana de las llamas.
Llamas empieza con /ll/. Señala la /ll/.

el lince
gato salvaje
Es un lince.
Se agacha en la nieve.
El lince tiene mechones en las orejas.
Los mechones son antenas sensibles.
Lince empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

El Hábitat del Océano

El agua salada del océano cubre casi todo el planeta.

la gaviota

Pájaro caminando por el agua.

Es una gaviota.

cerca del mar

La gaviota vuela en el cielo, pero come en el mar.

Busca peces.

Gaviota empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

el cangrejo

Pinza, pinza, cangrejo.

Es un cangrejo.

piernas articuladas

El cangrejo tiene un caparazón duro.

Vive en agua poco profunda donde hay mucha comida.

Cangrejo empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el delfín

Mira, dientes.

Es un delfín.

un mamífero del mar

El delfín tiene un hocico largo.

Respira a través de un agujero arriba de su cabeza.

Delfín empieza con /d/. Señala la /d/.

la estrella de mar

uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco brazos

Es una estrella de mar.

piel espinosa

La estrella de mar vive en el lecho marino.

Los brazos musculares pueden abrir su presa.

Estrella de mar empieza con /e/. Señala la /e/.

la tortuga de mar

Tortuga nadando.

Es una tortuga de mar.

caparazón protector

La tortuga de mar tiene piel curtida.

Las bolsas de aire en su cáscara le permiten flotar.

Tortuga de mar empieza con /t/. Señala la /t/.

la nutria de mar

Nutria flotando

Es una nutria de mar.

usuario de herramientas

Flota sobre su espalda en el océano.

La nutria de mar usa una piedra para abrir una concha.

Nutria de mar empieza con /n/. Señala la /n/.

el angelote

pez con rayas

Es un angelote.

de vivos colores

El angelote tiene rayas negras, amarillas y blancas.

Vive en arrecifes de coral.

Angelote empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

el elefante marino

¡Nariz caída!

Es un elefante marino.

cubierto con arena

Su nariz se parece a la trompa del elefante.

El elefante marino hace ruidos fuertes con su hocico.

Elefante marino empieza con /e/. Señala la /e/.

la ballena

Ballena nadando.

Es una ballena.

Nada.

La ballena negra y blanca está en el mar azul.

La ballena orca es un mamífero.

Ballena empieza con /b/. Señala la /b/.

la anémona de mar

criatura del agua

Es una anémona de mar.

sin columna vertebral

La anémona de mar tiene muchos tentáculos.

Atrapa y pica a los peces con sus tentáculos.

Anémona de mar empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

El Hábitat del Prado

El prado tiene depredadores y presas como habitantes.

el perro de las praderas

¡Aquí está su nariz!

Es un perro de las praderas.

vive en madrigueras

Éste perro de las praderas está espiando desde su madriguera.

Se esconde en su madriguera durante la tormenta.

Perro de las praderas empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el halcón

¡Pico afilado!

Es un halcón.

narina pequeña

El halcón tiene buena vista.

Extiende sus alas y vuela.

Halcón empieza con /ha/. Señala la /ha/.

el canguro

¡Salta, salta!

Es un canguro.

orejas grandes

Un canguro puede saltar.

Su cola le ayuda a mantener el equilibrio.

Canguro empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el bisonte

bisonte adulto

Es un bisonte.

Es pesado.

Un bisonte puede pesar una tonelada.

El bisonte come hierba.

Bisonte empieza con /b/. Señala la /b/.

el wapití

astas grandes

Es un wapití.

Está llamando.

El wapití hace un sonido como un corneta.

Éste sonido desafía a otros wapitís machos.

Wapití empieza con /w/. Señala la /w/.

el ciervo

muchas manchas

Es un ciervo.

cervatillo manchado

Sus orejas grandes le ayudan escucha bien.

El bebé espera a su mamá.

Ciervo empieza con /s/. Señala la /s/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

el avestruz
¡Piernas largas, cuello largo!
Es un avestruz.
ave incapaz de volar
Éste ave alta corre por el pasto.
El avestruz es un carroñero.
Avestruz empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

el antílope
¿Cuántos cuernos? Uno...dos.
Es un antílope.
come plantas
El tiene pelo de color de ante y blanco.
El antílope corre velozmente en sus pezuñas.
Antílope empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

la liebre
Se esconde.
Es una liebre.
Vive en una red de madrigueras.
Éste conejo tiene ojos marrones y brillantes.
Los conejos pueden oler muy bien.
Liebre empieza con /l/. Señala la /l/.

el buitre
¡Pájaro fuerte!
Es un buitre.
pico curvado y afilado
La cabeza y el cuello del buitre no tienen plumas.
Agarra a su presa con sus garras afiladas.
Buitre empieza con /b/. Señala la /b/.

El Hábitat de Fincas y Granjas

Los animales domesticados son comunes en las fincas y granjas.

los cachorros
¡Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco cachorros!
Son los cachorros.
Juntos en la entrada de la puerta.
Ellos tienen una raya blanca en la frente.
Hay una barrera para mantenerlos adentro.
Cachorros empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el gato
“¡Miaow, miaow!”
Es un gato.
gato de ojos verdes
El gato gordo tiene rayas oscuras.
Es buen cazador.
Gato empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

la vaca
¡Vaca dice, “Muu!”
Es una vaca.
vaca lechera
Ella tiene la ubre llena.
Mucha gente toma leche de vaca.
Vaca empieza con /v/. Señala la /v/.

el puerco
“Oink, oink.”
Es un puerco.
puerco embarrado
Tiene una cola rizada.
Los puercos ruedan en el barro para mantenerse frescos.
Puerco empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el caballo joven
bebé nuevo
Es un caballo joven.
potro hambriento
La yegua es oscura y el potro es de color claro.
El pasto provee comida a la yegua.
Caballo empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

las ovejas
Ovejas dicen, “Baa-Baa.”
Son las ovejas.
una oveja y un cordero
Elas tienen lana gruesa.
La lana se usa para hacer ropa abrigada.
Ovejas empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

la gallina
“Cara, cara,” dice la gallina.
Es una gallina.
gallina y pollitos
La gallina y sus pollitos están en su nido.
Ella los cubre con su cuerpo para calentarlos.
Gallina empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

la cabra
¡Cabra hambrienta!
Es una cabra.
Cabra pastando.
Sus cuernos se encorvan hacia su cuello.
Las cabras producen leche cremosa.
Cabra empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el pato
“cuak, cuak.”
Es un pato.
dos patos blancos
Ellos están caminando uno al lado del otro.
Sus plumas son impermeables.
Pato empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

el gallo
“¡Qui-qui-ri-qui!”
Es un gallo.
plumas de vivos colores
Las plumas de su cola son largas y negras.
Los colores vivos atraen un compañero.
Gallo empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

El Hábitat de la Tundra y del Ártico

El clima frío de los hábitats de la tundra y del ártico es duro y severo.

el oso polar
oso gigante
Es un oso polar.
orejitas pequeñas
Tiene pelo blanco y una nariz negra.
El oso polar se camufla con la nieve.
Oso polar empieza con /o/. Señala la /o/.

el zorro del ártico
pelo blanco
Es un zorro del ártico.
pelaje de invierno
Este zorro tiene un pelaje blanco puro en el invierno.
Es difícil verlo en la nieve.
Zorro del ártico empieza con /z/. Señala la /z/.

Animales Fantásticos Word List

el carnero
¡Cuernos curvos!
Es un carnero.
nariz y grupa blanca
Sus cuernos son grandes y pesados.
Los usa para pelear.
Carnero empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el gato montés
gato grande
Es un gato montés.
pelaje grueso
Es oscuro encima y claro debajo.
Éste gato es similar al lince.
Gato montés empieza con /g/. Señala la /g/.

la cabra montés
¡Cabra peluda!
Es una cabra montés.
cuernos cortos y cara larga
Esta cabra tiene pelo largo, y blanco puro.
Ella vive en terreno escabroso.
Cabra montés empieza con /k/. Señala la /k/.

el buey del almizcle
Busca su ojo.
Es un buey del almizcle.
habitante del ártico
Los cuernos de este toro cubren su frente.
Usa sus cuernos para pelear con otros toros.
Buey del almizcle empieza con /b/. Señala la /b/.

el búho de la nieve
ojos amarillos
Es un búho de la nieve.
pico pequeño y en punta
La mayoría de las plumas de su cabeza son blancas.
Este pájaro es silencioso cuando caza.
Búho de la nieve empieza con /b/. Señala la /b/.

la ardilla
¡Se está incorporando!
Es una ardilla.
garras largas y fuertes
Tiene una nariz corta y orejas redondas.
Hiberna por casi ocho meses.
Ardilla empieza con /a/. Señala la /a/.

la foca
pelo suave, suave
Es una foca.
foca joven
Tiene ojos, nariz y bigote negros.
La foca joven está camuflada por su pelo blanco.
Foca empieza con /f/. Señala la /f/.

la perdiz
cabeza manchada
Es una perdiz.
hace el nido en la tierra
Sus plumas son rojas, negras y blancas.
Este pájaro es pariente del guaco.
Perdiz empieza con /p/. Señala la /p/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

African Habitat

lion
Lion says, “rrrooaaaaaarr.”
It’s a lion.
A lion resting.
He has a tawny coat.
Lions rest for many hours each day.
Lion starts with /l/. Find /l/.

elephants
funny elephants
It’s three elephants.
wrinkled elephants
Elephants have long trunks.
The tusk is used for digging for food and water.
Elephants starts with /e/. Find /e/.

zebra
stripey zebra
It’s a zebra.
dark and light stripes
Some stripes are wide and some are narrow.
The zebra’s stripes help it hide.
Zebra starts with /z/. Find /z/.

giraffe
lots of spots
It’s a giraffe.
tall giraffe
He must really stretch to get a drink.
The giraffe does not bend his knees when he is drinking.
Giraffe starts with /j/. Find /j/.

hippopotamus
roly poly hippo
It’s two hippopotami.
in the water and on the land
Hippopotamus skin looks smooth.
These animals eat plants.
Hippopotamus starts with /h/. Find /h/.

meerkats
One, two, three, four, five!
It’s five meerkats.
a group of meerkats
Some are tall and some are short.
Meerkats stand up to look for enemies.
Meerkats starts with /m/. Find /m/.

rhinoceros
Here comes rhino.
It’s a rhinoceros.
powerful rhinoceros
It has two horns on its snout.
The rhinoceros uses mud to protect its skin from the sun.
Rhinoceros starts with /r/. Find /r/.

cheetah
spotty cheetah
It’s a cheetah.
runs so fast
The cheetah has spots and long whiskers.
It runs fast to catch its prey.
Cheetah starts with /ch/. Find /ch/.

wildebeest
Hello, wildebeest!
It’s a wildebeest.
curved pointed horns
A herd of wildebeests is in the grass.
The wildebeests can hide in the tall grass.
Wildebeest starts with /w/. Find /w/.

crocodile
Watch out!
It’s a crocodile.
on the bank
The crocodile is lying on the river bank.
He is getting warm in the sun.
Crocodile starts with /k/. Find /k/.

Desert Habitat

snake
“Hiss, hiss.”
It’s a snake.
a desert snake
His head is shaped like a triangle.
This snake is poisonous.
Snake starts with /s/. Find /s/.

camels
mama and baby
It’s two camels.
one-hump camels
Each camel has a large hump on its back.
The hump stores water for the camel.
Camels starts with /k/. Find /k/.

lizard
pretty lizard
It’s a lizard.
colorful lizard
The lizard has a pouch under its chin.
A lizard is a type of reptile.
Lizard starts with /l/. Find /l/.

desert tortoise
M o v e s s o s l o w l y.
It’s a desert tortoise.
Carries his shell.
His shell is thick and bony.
The tortoise pulls into his shell for protection.
Tortoise starts with /t/. Find /t/.

Gila monster
black and orange
It’s a Gila monster.
long tail
He likes to sun on the rocks.
This reptile is poisonous.
Gila monster starts with /h/. Find /h/.

roadrunner
He’s not running!
It’s a roadrunner.
Run, run roadrunner!
He has a very long tail.
He eats lizards and snakes.
Roadrunner starts with /r/. Find /r/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

coyote

Coyote says, "owooooo."

It's a coyote.

small wolf

The coyote stands at attention.

His coloring makes a good camouflage.

Coyote starts with /k/. Find /k/.

kit fox

three little ones

It's three kit foxes.

a small fox

The foxes are alert.

They live in the southwestern United States.

Kit fox starts with /k/. Find /k/.

termite mound

small hills

It's a termite mound.

Where?

The termites are under the ground.

They build houses under the ground.

Termite mound starts with /t/. Find /t/.

hyena

Look, hyena!

It's a hyena.

spotted fur

The hyena is snarling.

He is a scavenger.

Hyena starts with /h/. Find /h/.

Forest Habitat

bird

Bird says, "Caw, Caw."

It's a bird.

jay on a branch

The jay is blue and black.

It's called a Stellar's Jay.

Bird starts with /b/. Find /b/.

wolf

Wolf howling.

It's a wolf.

Howling in the forest.

The fur is thick around his neck.

The wolf is a predator.

Wolf starts with /w/. Find /w/.

cardinal

red bird

It's a cardinal.

A cardinal is a red bird.

It has crimson feathers.

The top of its head is called a crown.

Cardinal starts with /k/. Find /k/.

porcupine

Don't touch!

It's a porcupine.

Porcupine is eating.

The porcupine's quills are very sharp.

She uses the quills for protection.

Porcupine starts with /p/. Find /p/.

moose

huge moose

It's a moose.

Eat leaves.

A moose eats bark, leaves and grass.

He likes green vegetation.

Moose starts with /m/. Find /m/.

bobcat

furry cat

It's a bobcat.

tufts on his ears

Some of his fur is rust colored.

The bobcat blends in with the background.

Bobcat starts with /b/. Find /b/.

badger

lo o o o o ng white stripe

It's a badger.

pointed nose

He stops and listens.

The badger digs a burrow.

Badger starts with /b/. Find /b/.

great horned owl

Owl says, "Hoot, hoot."

It's a great horned owl.

night flyer

The owl has yellow eyes.

He uses his talons to grab prey.

Great horned owl starts with /g/. Find /g/.

opossums

one, two, three 'possums'

It's three opossums.

black beady eyes

They have long white faces and dark ears.

Opossums live in trees.

Opossum starts with /o/. Find /o/.

wild boar

dirty piggy

It's a wild boar.

stiff bristles

The wild boar is covered with stiff bristles.

He digs with his snout.

Wild boar starts with /w/. Find /w/.

House Habitat

dog

Panting dog.

It's a dog.

Sit dog.

She can sit.

Can you pant like a dog?

Dog starts with /d/. Find /d/.

cat

kitty cat

It's a cat.

gray and white cat

The cat has gray and white fur.

The fur looks very soft.

Cat starts with /k/. Find /k/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

rabbit
wiggle nose
It's a rabbit.
soft and fluffy
I like to pet bunny rabbits.
Be very gentle with a rabbit.
Rabbit starts with /r/. Find /r/.

guinea pig
brown guinea pig
It's a guinea pig.
Which one?
The guinea pig is brown.
She is next to the stuffed rabbit.
Guinea pig starts with /g/. Find /g/.

hamster
small hamster
It's a hamster.
He has tiny ears.
A hamster could fit in my hand.
He uses his nose to smell.
Hamster starts with /h/. Find /h/.

mouse
Eek! A mouse!
It's a mouse.
I like my mouse.
My mouse is a pet.
A pet mouse lives at my house.
Mouse starts with /m/. Find /m/.

bird
pretty bird
It's a bird.
Sing, bird sing!
The bird has colorful feathers.
This colorful bird is a lovebird.
Bird starts with /b/. Find /b/.

fish
Swim fish.
It's fish.
They can swim.
The goldfish swim in the bowl.
When the fish are hungry they eat fish food.
Fish starts with /f/. Find /f/.

lizard
big lizard
It's a lizard.
long tail
It can run fast.
The lizard eats bugs in the garden.
Lizard starts with /l/. Find /l/.

snake
pet snake
It's a snake.
No legs!
A snake does not have any legs.
It wiggles its muscles to move.
Snake starts with /s/. Find /s/.

Insect Habitat
bee
fuzzy bee
It's a bee.
yellow and black stripes
This bee has transparent wings.
The bee is pollinating a plant.
Bee starts with /b/. Find /b/.

grasshopper
Hop, hop, grasshopper!
It's a grasshopper.
long hind legs
The grasshopper has a long, shiny body.
His hind legs are used for leaping.
Grasshopper starts with /g/. Find /g/.

ladybug
shiny red bug
It's a ladybug.
brightly colored insect
There are dark spots on the round body.
The ladybug eats other insects.
Ladybug starts with /l/. Find /l/.

butterfly
Pretty butterfly!
It's a butterfly.
swallowtail butterfly
The butterfly has striking black and yellow wings.
In the morning he spreads his wings to dry them.
Butterfly starts with /b/. Find /b/.

moth
Munching moth.
It's a moth.
Moth eats.
The moth flies at night.
A moth is not as colorful as a butterfly.
Moth starts with /m/. Find /m/.

caterpillar
Eat, eat, eat.
It's a caterpillar.
monarch caterpillar
The caterpillar's job is to devour food.
The caterpillar will turn into a butterfly.
Caterpillar starts with /k/. Find /k/.

dragonfly
Ooooh, so pretty!
It's a dragonfly.
large insect
Its wings are horizontal when it is resting.
The dragonfly hatches from its egg as a nymph.
Dragonfly starts with /d/. Find /d/.

mosquito
uh, oh, mosquito
It's a mosquito.
long proboscis
This mosquito has a long proboscis.
Mosquitos lay their eggs in water.
Mosquito starts with /m/. Find /m/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

hornet

Long legs!

It's a hornet.

social insect

The hornet is about to land on the flower.

Another name for hornet is wasp.

Hornet starts with /h/. Find /h/.

praying mantis

Funny bug!

It's a praying mantis.

gardeners' friend

Its long front legs hold onto prey.

The praying mantis eats other insects.

Praying mantis starts with /p/. Find /p/.

Jungle Habitat

tiger

Tiger resting.

It's a tiger.

enormous cat

It can be identified by its stripes.

The tiger is a solitary hunter.

Tiger starts with /t/. Find /t/.

gorilla

gorilla watching

It's a gorilla.

female gorilla

She sits with her arms crossed.

The gorilla is an omnivore.

Gorilla starts with /g/. Find /g/.

chimpanzee

hairy chimp

It's a chimpanzee.

social animal

He has a thoughtful look on his face.

Chimpanzees communicate with their facial expressions.

Chimpanzee starts with /ch/. Find /ch/.

parrot

Beautiful bird!

It's a parrot.

colorful plumage

His beak is hooked and powerful.

Another name for this parrot is macaw.

Parrot starts with /p/. Find /p/.

peacock

Big tail!

It's a peacock.

amazing feathers

He fans out his beautiful tail.

The peacock is looking for a mate.

Peacock starts with /p/. Find /p/.

iguana

Wanna iguana?

It's an iguana.

sun-loving lizard

Its tail is longer than its body.

This reptile lives in warm regions.

Iguana starts with /i/. Find /i/.

orangutan

Silly ape!

It's an orangutan.

Eats fruit and leaves.

The orangutan's hair is reddish-brown.

The orangutan builds leafy nests in trees.

Orangutan starts with /or/. Find /or/.

anteater

Sharp, don't touch!

It's an anteater.

toothless mammal

The anteater's coat is covered with spines.

Its long tongue helps the anteater catch ants.

Anteater starts with /a/. Find /a/.

gecko

spotty lizard

It's a gecko.

nocturnal reptile

The gecko's coloring is an effective camouflage.

His toes can grip smooth surfaces.

Gecko starts with /g/. Find /g/.

cockatoo

fancy feathers

It's a cockatoo.

scalloped layers

The cockatoo has a thick curved beak.

The cockatoo is a loud, showy bird.

Cockatoo starts with /k/. Find /k/.

River or Lake Habitat

duck

Go for a swim!

It's a duck.

Swimming in the pond.

This duck has a green head.

The duck's webbed feet are like paddles.

Duck starts with /d/. Find /d/.

frog

Where are his eyes?

It's a frog.

bright green frog

A frog eats insects.

Frogs usually live in moist climates.

Frog starts with /f/. Find /f/.

beaver

Brrrrr-cold beaver!

It's a beaver.

large rodent

The beaver is carrying a small log.

He will use it in his beaver lodge.

Beaver starts with /b/. Find /b/.

swan

big, white bird

It's a swan.

a Mute Swan

The swan's neck is curved gracefully.

It is called mute because its voice is rarely heard.

Swan starts with /s/. Find /s/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

salmon
red fish
It's a salmon.
migratory fish
There are many red salmon in this stream.
Salmon can swim upstream to breed.
Salmon starts with /s/. Find /s/.

goose
Goose says, "Honk, honk."
It's a goose.
large water bird
A goose has a long neck.
Geese migrate in a V-formation.
Goose starts with /g/. Find /g/.

flamingo
long, curvy neck
It's a flamingo.
stilt-like legs
The flamingo has rosy-white plumage.
His thick bill is good for fishing.
Flamingo starts with /f/. Find /f/.

river otter
Long whiskers!
It's a river otter.
graceful and powerful
It has a silver gray throat and chest.
The river otter is a very playful animal.
River otter starts with /r/. Find /r/.

black bear
He's fishing.
It's a black bear.
baby bear
He is very wet.
The black bear will look for fish in the river.
Black bear starts with /b/. Find /b/.

alligators
scaly gators
It's alligators.
a pile of alligators
The snout of an alligator is wide and rounded.
Alligators hunt by slapping the water with their tails.
Alligators starts with /a/. Find /a/.

Mountain Habitat

squirrel
big furry ears
It's a squirrel.
Eats seeds and nuts.
This squirrel is mostly gray.
His tail helps him balance in the trees.
Squirrel starts with /s/. Find /s/.

raccoon
Masked bandit!
It's a raccoon.
clever mammal
The raccoon has a black face mask.
The raccoon can turn doorknobs with its nimble fingers.
Raccoon starts with /r/. Find /r/.

grizzly bear
big shaggy bear
It's a grizzly bear.
slow, clumsy walk
He has a hump above his shoulders.
The grizzly bear is good at catching fish.
Grizzly bear starts with /g/. Find /g/.

fox
bushy tail
It's a fox.
shy, cautious, and smart
It has rusty red fur with a white chest.
The fox can live in many different habitats.
Fox starts with /f/. Find /f/.

eagle
Regal eagle!
It's an eagle.
bald eagle
The bald eagle has a snowy white head.
The eagle is noted for its strength and grace.
Eagle starts with /ea/. Find /ea/.

cougar
one, two cougars
It's cougars.
They hide from humans.
A cougar is tan with long, heavy legs.
The cougar is a good climber and excellent jumper.
Cougar starts with /k/. Find /k/.

deer
doe, a deer, a female deer
It's a deer.
a Mule Deer
She is grazing on the hillside.
She is called a Mule Deer because of her large ears.
Deer starts with /d/. Find /d/.

bighorn sheep
in the snow
It's a bighorn sheep.
massive brown horns
He is dark brown with a white nose and rump.
The male bighorn sheep is called a ram.
Bighorn sheep starts with /b/. Find /b/.

llamas
I see three llamas.
It's llamas.
camel's relative
Two are in front and one is behind.
We get wool from llamas.
Llamas starts with /l/. Find /l/.

lynx
wild cat
It's a lynx.
Crouches in the snow.
The lynx has tufted ears.
The ear tufts are sensitive antennae.
Lynx starts with /l/. Find /l/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

Ocean Habitat

seagull

Wading bird.

It's a seagull.

near the ocean

A seagull flies in the sky but eats in the ocean.

It searches for fish.

Seagull starts with /s/. Find /s/.

crab

Pinch, pinch, crab

It's a crab.

jointed legs

The crab has a hard outer skeleton.

He lives in shallow water where food is plentiful.

Crab starts with /k/. Find /k/.

dolphin

Look, teeth.

It's a dolphin.

an ocean mammal

The dolphin has a long snout.

He breathes through a hole in the top of his head.

Dolphin starts with /d/. Find /d/.

sea star

one, two, three, four, five arms

It's a sea star.

spiny skin

The sea star lies on the ocean floor.

Its muscular arms pry open its prey.

Sea star starts with /s/. Find /s/.

sea turtle

Turtle swimming.

It's a sea turtle.

protective shell

The sea turtle has leathery skin.

Air pockets in his shell allow him to float.

Sea turtle starts with /s/. Find /s/.

sea otter

Otter floating

It's a sea otter.

tool user

He floats on his back in the ocean.

The sea otter uses a stone to break open a shell.

Sea otter starts with /s/. Find /s/.

angelfish

fish with stripes

It's an angelfish.

brightly colored

This angelfish has black, yellow, and white stripes.

It lives in coral reefs.

Angelfish starts with /ae/. Find /ae/.

elephant seal

Floppy nose!

It's an elephant seal.

covered with sand

Its nose resembles an elephant's trunk.

The elephant seal makes loud noises with its snout.

Elephant seal starts with /e/. Find /e/.

whale

Swimming whale.

It's a whale.

It swims.

The black and white whale is in the blue ocean.

The Orca whale is a mammal.

Whale starts with /wh/. Find /wh/.

sea anemone

water creature

It's a sea anemone.

no backbone

The sea anemone has many tentacles.

It catches and stings fish with its tentacles.

Sea anemone starts with /s/. Find /s/.

Prairie or Grasslands Habitat

prairie dog

Here's his nose!

It's a prairie dog.

burrow dweller

This prairie dog is peeking out of his burrow.

He hides in his burrow during rainstorms.

Prairie dog starts with /p/. Find /p/.

hawk

Sharp beak!

It's a hawk.

small nostril

A hawk has good eyesight.

It spreads its wings and flies.

Hawk starts with /h/. Find /h/.

kangaroo

Hop, hop.

It's a kangaroo.

big ears

A kangaroo can jump.

His tail helps him balance.

Kangaroo starts with /k/. Find /k/.

bison

full grown bison

It's a bison.

It is heavy.

A bison can weigh a ton!

He munches on grasses.

Bison starts with /b/. Find /b/.

bull elk

big antlers

It's a bull elk.

He's calling.

The elk makes a bugling sound.

This sound challenges other male elk.

Bull elk starts with /b/. Find /b/.

deer

many spots

It's a deer.

spotted fawn

Its big ears help it hear well.

The baby waits for its mother.

Deer starts with /d/. Find /d/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

ostrich

Long legs, long neck!

It's an ostrich.

flightless bird

This tall bird runs across the grasslands.

The ostrich is a scavenger.

Ostrich starts with /o/. Find /o/.

antelope

How many horns? One...two.

It's an antelope.

plant eater

He has a buff and white coat.

The antelope runs swiftly on its hooves.

Antelope starts with /a/. Find /a/.

cottontail

He's hiding.

It's a cottontail.

Lives in a warren.

This rabbit has bright brown eyes.

Rabbits have a keen sense of smell.

Cottontail starts with /k/. Find /k/.

vulture

Strong bird!

It's a vulture.

sharp hooked bill

The vulture's head and neck are bare.

He grips prey in his sharp talons.

Vulture starts with /v/. Find /v/.

Ranch or Farm Habitat

puppies

One, two, three, four, five puppies!

It's puppies.

Gathered in the doorway.

They all have a white stripe down the forehead.

There is a barrier to keep them in.

Puppies starts with /p/. Find /p/.

cat

"Meow, meow!"

It's a cat.

green-eyed cat

This plump cat has dark stripes.

It is a good hunter.

Cat starts with /k/. Find /k/.

cow

Cow says, "Moo!"

It's a cow.

dairy cow

She has a full udder.

Lots of people drink cows' milk.

Cow starts with /k/. Find /k/.

pig

"Oink, oink."

It's a pig.

muddy pig

She has a curly tail.

Pigs roll in the mud to keep cool.

Pig starts with /p/. Find /p/.

horse

new baby

It's a horse.

hungry foal

The mare is dark and the foal is light.

This pasture provides food for the mare.

Horse starts with /h/. Find /h/.

sheep

Sheep say, "Baa-baa."

It's sheep.

a ewe and a lamb

They have thick wool.

Wool is used to make warm clothing.

Sheep starts with /sh/. Find /sh/.

chicken

"Cluck, cluck," says the chicken.

It's a chicken.

hen and chicks

The hen and her chicks are in their nest.

She covers them with her body to keep them warm.

Chicken starts with /ch/. Find /ch/.

goat

Hungry goat!

It's a goat.

Grazing goat.

His horns curve toward his neck.

Goats produce creamy milk.

Goat starts with /g/. Find /g/.

duck

"Quack, quack."

It's ducks.

two white ducks

They are walking side by side.

Their feathers are waterproof.

Duck starts with /d/. Find /d/.

rooster

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

It's a rooster.

colorful feathers

His tail feathers are long and black.

His bright colors attract a mate.

Rooster starts with /r/. Find /r/.

Tundra or Arctic Habitat

polar bear

huge bear

It's a polar bear.

very small ears

He has white fur and a black nose.

The polar bear's fur blends in with the snow.

Polar bear starts with /p/. Find /p/.

arctic fox

white fur

It's an arctic fox.

his winter coat

This fox has a pure white coat in winter.

He is hard to see in the snow.

Arctic fox starts with /ar/. Find /ar/.

Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters Word List

bighorn sheep
Curly horns!
It's a bighorn sheep.
white nose and rump
His horns are large and heavy.
He uses them when fighting.
Bighorn sheep starts with /b/. Find /b/.

bobcat
big cat
It's a bobcat.
thick fur
He is dark on top and light underneath.
This cat is similar to the lynx.
Bobcat starts with /b/. Find /b/.

mountain goat
Shaggy goat!
It's a mountain goat.
short horns and long face
This goat has long, pure white hair.
He lives in rugged steep terrain.
Mountain goat starts with /m/. Find /m/.

muskox
Find his eye.
It's a muskox.
arctic dweller
This bull's horns cover his forehead.
He uses his horns to fight other bulls.
Muskox starts with /m/. Find /m/.

snowy owl
yellow eyes
It's a snowy owl.
small pointed beak
Most of his head feathers are white.
This bird is silent when it hunts.
Snowy owl starts with /s/. Find /s/.

ground squirrel
Sitting up!
It's a ground squirrel.
long strong claws
It has a blunt nose and round ears.
He hibernates for about eight months.
Ground squirrel starts with /g/. Find /g/.

harp seal
soft, soft fur
It's a harp seal.
young harp seal
It has black eyes, nose, and whiskers.
The young seal is camouflaged by its white fur.
Harp seal starts with /h/. Find /h/.

ptarmigan
spotted head
It's a ptarmigan.
nests on the ground
Its feathers are red, black, and white.
This bird is related to the grouse.
Ptarmigan starts with /t/. Find /t/.

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

| Stimulus | | | Translation | | | Stimulus | | | Translation | | |
|----------|-----|-------------|------------------|--------------------|--|----------|-----|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|
| Syll. | No. | Stimulus | | | | Syll. | No. | Stimulus | | | |
| 2 | 1 | sobre | so • bre | on | | 3 | 44 | el freno | el • fre • no | bridle | |
| 2 | 2 | rojo | ro • jo | red | | 3 | 45 | el cañón | el • ca • ñón | cannon | |
| 2 | 3 | blanco | blan • co | white | | 3 | 46 | el canal | el • ca • nal | canal | |
| 2 | 4 | brinca | brin • ca | hop | | 3 | 47 | la cárcel | la • cár • cel | prison | |
| 2 | 5 | cría | crí • a | sea lion pup | | 3 | 48 | los rizos | los • ri • zos | ripples | |
| 2 | 6 | un par | un • par | pair | | 3 | 49 | la flora | la • flo • ra | flora | |
| 2 | 7 | rural | ru • ral | rural | | 3 | 50 | la fauna | la • fau • na | fauna | |
| 2 | 8 | trío | trí • o | trio | | 3 | 51 | el ramo | el • ra • mo | bouquet | |
| 2 | 9 | alto | al • to | stop | | 3 | 52 | frígido | frí • gi • do | frigid | |
| 2 | 10 | juntos | jun • tos | gathered | | 3 | 53 | la tundra | la • tun • dra | tundra | |
| 3 | 1 | el burro | el • bu • rro | donkey | | 3 | 54 | verdoso | ver • do • so | verdant | |
| 3 | 2 | la vaca | la • va • ca | cow | | 3 | 55 | nublado | nu • bla • do | overcast | |
| 3 | 3 | el pollo | el • po • llo | chicken | | 3 | 56 | adornar | a • dor • nar | ornate | |
| 3 | 4 | el oso | el • o • so | bear | | 3 | 57 | garceta | gar • ce • ta | snowy egret | |
| 3 | 5 | la casa | la • ca • sa | house | | 3 | 58 | áridos | á • ri • dos | arid | |
| 3 | 6 | los huevos | los • hue • vos | eggs | | 3 | 59 | discreto | dis • cre • to | inconspicuous | |
| 3 | 7 | la sopa | la • so • pa | soup | | 3 | 60 | tirando | ti • ran • do | casting | |
| 3 | 8 | la silla | la • si • lla | chair | | 3 | 61 | ruidoso | rui • do • so | blustrious | |
| 3 | 9 | la vela | la • ve • la | sail | | 4 | 1 | el camión | el • ca • mi • ón | truck | |
| 3 | 10 | morado | mo • ra • do | purple | | 4 | 2 | el avión | el • a • vi • ón | airplane | |
| 3 | 11 | el melón | el • me • lón | (cantaloupe) melon | | 4 | 3 | el cachorro | el • ca • cho • rro | puppy | |
| 3 | 12 | el barco | el • bar • co | ship | | 4 | 4 | comiendo | co • mi • en • do | eating | |
| 3 | 13 | la rueda | la • rue • da | wheel | | 4 | 5 | las manzanas | las • man • za • nas | apples | |
| 3 | 14 | el reno | el • re • no | reindeer | | 4 | 6 | la araña | la • a • ra • ña | spider | |
| 3 | 15 | debajo | de • ba • jo | under | | 4 | 7 | el viajero | el • via • je • ro | traveller | |
| 3 | 16 | la granja | la • gran • ja | farm | | 4 | 8 | quemándose | que • mán • do • se | burning | |
| 3 | 17 | la llanta | la • llan • ta | tire | | 4 | 9 | el tráfico | el • trá • fi • co | traffic | |
| 3 | 18 | el alce | el • al • ce | moose | | 4 | 10 | el brócoli | el • bró • co • li | broccoli | |
| 3 | 19 | el buitres | el • bui • tre | vulture | | 4 | 11 | los martillos | los • mar • ti • llos | hammers | |
| 3 | 20 | las gradas | las • gra • das | bleachers | | 4 | 12 | el gorila | el • go • ri • la | gorilla | |
| 3 | 21 | el taco | el • ta • co | taco | | 4 | 13 | la columna | la • co • lum • na | column | |
| 3 | 22 | derecho | de • re • cho | straight | | 4 | 14 | en la taza | en • la • ta • za | in the cup | |
| 3 | 23 | abierto | a • bier • ta | open | | 4 | 15 | la mordida | la • mor • di • da | bite | |
| 3 | 24 | cerrado | ce • rra • do | closed | | 4 | 16 | la corteza | la • cor • te • za | bark | |
| 3 | 25 | el grumo | el • gru • mo | a glob | | 4 | 17 | color café | co • lor • ca • fé | brown | |
| 3 | 26 | la sombra | la • som • bra | shade | | 4 | 18 | la moneda | la • mo • ne • da | coin | |
| 3 | 27 | soplando | so • plan • do | blowing | | 4 | 19 | la alfombra | la • al • fom • bra | rug | |
| 3 | 28 | el tractor | el • trac • tor | tractor | | 4 | 20 | el trineo | el • tri • ne • o | sled | |
| 3 | 29 | el guiño | el • gui • ño | wink | | 4 | 21 | las aletas | las • a • le • tas | fins | |
| 3 | 30 | los bichos | los • bi • chos | bugs | | 4 | 22 | el durazno | el • du • raz • no | peach | |
| 3 | 31 | el parque | el • par • que | park | | 4 | 23 | las camisas | las • ca • mi • sas | shirts | |
| 3 | 32 | la noria | la • no • ria | Ferris wheel | | 4 | 24 | la lágrima | la • lá • gri • ma | tear | |
| 3 | 33 | la fuente | la • fuen • te | fountain | | 4 | 25 | el pantano | el • pan • ta • no | swamp | |
| 3 | 34 | el nido | el • ni • do | nest | | 4 | 26 | el pesebre | el • pe • se • bre | stall | |
| 3 | 35 | lejos de | le • jos • de | away | | 4 | 27 | la cerilla | la • ce • ri • lla | match | |
| 3 | 36 | las fresas | las • fre • sas | strawberries | | 4 | 28 | el arbusto | el • ar • bus • to | shrub | |
| 3 | 37 | la pata | la • pa • ta | paw | | 4 | 29 | los palillos | los • pa • li • llos | chopsticks | |
| 3 | 38 | saltando | sal • tan • do | leaping | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 39 | los cascos | los • cas • cos | hoof | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 40 | el mandril | el • man • dril | baboon | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 41 | los cuernos | los • cuer • nos | horns | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 42 | el bambú | el • bam • bú | bamboo | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 43 | el panal | el • pa • nal | honeycomb | | | | | | | |

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

| Syll. | No. | Stimulus | | Translation |
|-------|-----|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 4 | 30 | escondido | es • con • di • do | hidden |
| 4 | 31 | solitario | so • li • ta • rio | solitary |
| 4 | 32 | al lado de | al • la • do • de | beside |
| 4 | 33 | la cabina | la • ca • bi • na | cockpit |
| 4 | 34 | la lengüeta | la • len • gue • ta | barb |
| 4 | 35 | nebuloso | ne • bu • lo • so | foggy |
| 4 | 36 | rebanados | re • ba • na • dos | sliced |
| 4 | 37 | el insecto | el • in • sec • to | insect |
| 4 | 38 | el roedor | el • ro • e • dor | rodent |
| 4 | 39 | el canino | el • ca • ni • no | canine |
| 4 | 40 | el felino | el • fe • li • no | feline |
| 4 | 41 | el bovino | el • bo • vi • no | bovine |
| 4 | 42 | convirtiéndose | con • vir • tien • do | converging |
| 4 | 43 | el equino | el • e • qui • no | equine |
| 4 | 44 | la geoda | la • ge • o • da | geode |
| 4 | 45 | cosechando | co • se • chan • do | harvesting |
| 4 | 46 | las monedas | las • mo • ne • das | currency |
| 4 | 47 | la ballena | la • ba • lle • na | Orca whale |
| 4 | 48 | la restricción | la • res • tric • ción | restriction |
| 4 | 49 | el íbice | el • í • bi • ce | ibex |
| 4 | 50 | el flamenco | el • fla • men • co | flamingo |
| 4 | 51 | escondido | es • con • di • do | obscured |
| 4 | 52 | la cúpula | la • cú • pu • la | dome |
| 4 | 53 | somnoliento | som • no • lien • to | somnolence |
| 4 | 54 | camuflaje | ca • mu • fla • je | camouflage |
| 4 | 55 | la cascada | la • cas • ca • da | waterfall |
| 4 | 56 | antiguado | an • ti • cua • do | antiquated |
| 4 | 57 | luminoso | lu • mi • no • so | luminous |
| 4 | 58 | apático | a • pá • ti • co | lackadaisical |
| 4 | 59 | el desierto | el • de • sier • to | desert |
| 5 | 1 | el papagayo | el • pa • pa • ga • yo | parrot |
| 5 | 2 | la lagartija | la • la • gar • ti • ja | lizard |
| 5 | 3 | el pavo real | el • pa • vo • re • al | peacock |
| 5 | 4 | la policía | la • po • li • cí • a | police |
| 5 | 5 | la calabaza | la • ca • la • ba • za | pumpkin |
| 5 | 6 | la amapola | la • a • ma • po • la | poppy |
| 5 | 7 | el arco iris | el • ar • co • i • ris | rainbow |
| 5 | 8 | la bicicleta | la • bi • ci • cle • ta | bicycle |
| 5 | 9 | el aguacate | el • a • gua • ca • te | avocado |
| 5 | 10 | el detergente | el • de • ter • gen • te | detergent |
| 5 | 11 | un cubo de flash | un • cu • bo • de • flash | flashbar |
| 5 | 12 | tres mariposas | tres • ma • ri • po • sas | three butterflies |
| 5 | 13 | la puesta de sol | la • pues • ta • de • sol | sunset |
| 5 | 14 | relajándose | re • la • ján • do • se | relaxing |
| 5 | 15 | tres pescadores | tres • pes • ca • do • res | three fishermen |
| 5 | 16 | el medio-dólar | el • me • dio • dó • lar | half-dollar |
| 5 | 17 | la alcachofa | la • al • ca • cho • fa | artichoke |
| 5 | 18 | una pulgada | u • na • pul • ga • da | inch |
| 5 | 19 | la petrolera | la • pe • tro • le • ra | oil rig |

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

| Syll. | No. | Stimulus | | Translation |
|-------|-----|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 5 | 20 | el dirigible | el • di • ri • gi • ble | blimp |
| 5 | 21 | el mamífero | el • ma • mí • fe • ro | mammal |
| 5 | 22 | desapacible | des • a • pa • ci • ble | bleak |
| 5 | 23 | desordenado | de • sor • de • na • do | cluttered |
| 5 | 24 | el memorándum | el • me • mo • rán • dum | memoranda |
| 5 | 25 | el paquidermo | el • pa • qui • der • mo | pachyderm |
| 5 | 26 | el sol bajando | el • sol • ba • jan • do | descending sun |
| 5 | 27 | haciendo windsurf | ha • cien • do • wind • surf | windsurfing |
| 5 | 28 | la silueta | la • si • lu • e • ta | profile |
| 5 | 29 | competitivo | com • pe • ti • ti • vo | competitive |
| 5 | 30 | la cremallera | la • cre • ma • lle • ra | zipper closure |
| 5 | 31 | las reposeras | las • re • po • se • ras | lounge chairs |
| 5 | 32 | el extinguidor | el • ex • tin • gui • dor | fire extinguisher |
| 5 | 33 | acompañando | a • com • pa • ñan • do | accompanying |
| 5 | 34 | fosilizado | fo • si • li • za • do | fossilization |
| 5 | 35 | victorioso | vic • to • rio • so | victorious |
| 5 | 36 | desolación | de • so • la • ci • ón | desolation |
| 5 | 37 | la ciudadela | la • ciu • da • de • la | citadel |
| 5 | 38 | exuberante | e • xu • be • ran • te | exuberant |
| 5 | 39 | el dromedario | el • dro • me • da • rio | dromedary camel |
| 5 | 40 | utilitario | u • ti • li • ta • rio | utilitarian |
| 5 | 41 | ictiología | ic • tio • lo • gí • a | ichthyology |
| 6 | 1 | el campo de trigo | el • cam • po • de • tri • go | cornfield |
| 6 | 2 | la gasolinera | la • ga • so • li • ne • ra | gas station |
| 6 | 3 | el dulce de toffee | el • dul • ce • de • to • ffee | toffee candy |
| 6 | 4 | lavando el carro | la • van • do • el • ca • rro | washing the car |
| 6 | 5 | el acantilado | el • a • can • ti • la • do | cliffs |
| 6 | 6 | el techo de paja | el • te • cho • de • pa • ja | thatched roof |
| 6 | 7 | la cuesta abajo | la • cues • ta • a • ba • jo | decline |
| 6 | 8 | la cuesta arriba | la • cues • ta • a • rri • ba | incline |
| 6 | 9 | cinco tentáculos | cin • co • ten • tá • cu • los | five tentacles |
| 6 | 10 | el pony pastando | el • po • ny • pas • tan • do | grazing pony |
| 6 | 11 | los hipopótamos | los • hi • po • pó • ta • mos | hippopotami |
| 6 | 12 | acumulación | a • cum • u • la • ci • ón | accumulation |
| 6 | 13 | identificable | i • den • ti • fi • ca • ble | identifiable |
| 6 | 14 | la gravilla floja | la • gra • vi • lla • flo • ja | loosening gravel |
| 6 | 15 | la soga muy ancha | la • so • ga • muy • an • cha | very thick rope |
| 6 | 16 | anticipación | an • ti • ci • pa • ci • ón | anticipation |
| 6 | 17 | la intersección | la • in • ter • sec • ci • ón | intersection |
| 6 | 18 | la vía de agua | la • ví • a • de • a • gua | waterway |
| 6 | 19 | el submarinista | el • sub • ma • ri • nis • ta | scuba divers |
| 6 | 20 | la irrigación | la • i • rri • ga • ci • ón | irrigation |
| 6 | 21 | la bota colgando | la • bo • ta • col • gan • do | dangling boot |
| 6 | 22 | la última uva | la • úl • ti • ma • u • va | remaining grape |
| 6 | 23 | los rábanos rojos | los • rá • ba • nos • ro • jos | red radishes |
| 6 | 24 | la ancla de proa | la • an • cla • de • pro • a | anchors on the bow |
| 6 | 25 | echando el café | e • chan • do • el • ca • fé | pouring the coffee |
| 6 | 26 | la cámara nueva | la • cá • ma • ra • nue • va | new camera |
| 6 | 27 | el rompecabezas | el • rom • pe • ca • be • zas | jigsaw puzzle |
| 6 | 28 | un gallo corriendo | un • ga • llo • co • rrien • do | running rooster |
| 6 | 29 | agua absorbente | a • gua • ab • sor • ben • te | absorbing water |
| 6 | 30 | tiempo de invierno | tiem • po • de • in • vier • no | wintery weather |
| 6 | 31 | de celebración | de • ce • le • bra • ci • ón | celebratory |

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

| Syll. | No. | Stimulus | | Translation |
|-------|-----|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 6 | 32 | la expedición | la • ex • pe • di • ci • ón | expedition |
| 6 | 33 | homeopático | ho • me • o • pá • ti • co | homeopathic |
| 6 | 34 | una emergencia | u • na • e • mer • gen • cia | emergency |
| 6 | 35 | la vista aérea | la • vis • ta • a • é • rea | aerial view |
| 6 | 36 | el torre medieval | el • to • rre • me • die • val | medieval tower |
| 6 | 37 | arando la tierra | a • ran • do • la • tie • rra | plowing the barren field |
| 6 | 38 | la grieta angosta | la • grie • ta • an • go • sta | narrow crevice |
| 6 | 39 | industrializado | in • dus • tria • li • za • do | industrialized |
| 6 | 40 | un pico saliente | un • pi • co • sa • lien • te | protuberant beak |
| 7 | 1 | el nido de pájaro | el • ni • do • de • pá • ja • ro | bird nest |
| 7 | 2 | el estadio de béisbol | el • es • ta • dio • de • béis • bol | baseball stadium |
| 7 | 3 | la señal de tráfico | le • se • ñal • de • trá • fi • co | sign |
| 7 | 4 | los furgones de carga | los • fur • go • nes • de • car • ga | railroad cars |
| 7 | 5 | una fila de casas | u • na • fi • la • de • ca • sas | row of houses |
| 7 | 6 | la barcaza de río | la • bar • ca • za • de • rí • o | river barge |
| 7 | 7 | los gansos de Canadá | los • gan • sos • de • Ca • na • dá | Canadian geese |
| 7 | 8 | los botes salvavidas | los • bo • tes • sal • va • vi • das | lifeboats |
| 7 | 9 | la planta de repollo | la • plan • ta • de • re • po • llo | cabbage plant |
| 7 | 10 | el racimo de moras | el • ra • ci • mo • de • mo • ras | berry cluster |
| 7 | 11 | la tarta de cereza | la • tar • ta • de • ce • re • za | cherry pie |
| 7 | 12 | el plátano pelado | el • plá • ta • no • pe • la • do | peeled banana |
| 7 | 13 | un río torrentoso | un • rí • o • to • rren • to • so | rushing river |
| 7 | 14 | el riachuelo seco | el • ri • a • chue • lo • se • co | dry creekbed |
| 7 | 15 | aguja de brújula | a • gu • ja • de • brú • ju • la | compass needle |
| 7 | 16 | las cabezas de ajo | las • ca • be • zas • de • a • jo | garlic bulbs |
| 7 | 17 | la manada de gansos | la • ma • na • da • de • gan • sos | gaggle of geese |
| 7 | 18 | la entrada con verja | la • en • tra • da • con • ver • ja | gated entrance |
| 7 | 19 | los guisantes envueltos | los • gui • san • tes • en • vuel • tos | staked sugar peas |
| 7 | 20 | la boca de incendios | la • bo • ca • de • in • cen • dios | hydrant |
| 7 | 21 | el equipo de tennis | el • e • qui • po • de • ten • nis | tennis equipment |
| 7 | 22 | los delfines brincando | los • del • fi • nes • brin • can • do | bounding dolphins |
| 7 | 23 | los pijamas doblados | los • pi • ja • mas • do • bla • dos | folded pajamas |
| 7 | 24 | el embotellamiento | el • em • bo • te • lla • mien • to | traffic jam |
| 7 | 25 | un carnero peludo | un • car • ne • ro • pe • lu • do | shaggy ram |
| 7 | 26 | viajando por ferry | vi • a • jan • do • por • fe • rry | travelling by ferry |
| 7 | 27 | los trajes idénticos | los • tra • jes • i • dén • ti • cos | identical outfits |
| 7 | 28 | las cajas reciclables | las • ca • jas • re • ci • cla • bles | recyclable boxes |
| 7 | 29 | el cementerio viejo | el • ce • men • te • rio • vie • jo | old cemetery |
| 7 | 30 | puntas de espárragos | pun • tas • de • es • pá • rra • gos | spears of asparagus |
| 7 | 31 | el barco de tres velas | el • bar • co • de • tres • ve • las | three masted sailing ship |
| 7 | 32 | la canoa talada | la • ca • no • a • ta • la • da | hewn canoe |
| 7 | 33 | leyendo por encima | le • yen • do • por • en • ci • ma | skimming |
| 7 | 34 | la anémona de mar | la • a • né • mo • na • de • mar | sea anemone |
| 7 | 35 | el gorila sonriendo | el • go • ri • la • son • rien • do | grinning gorilla |
| 7 | 36 | alta elevación | al • ta • e • le • va • ción | high elevation |
| 7 | 37 | las piezas de ajedrez | las • pie • zas • de • a • je • drez | chess pieces |
| 7 | 38 | la precipitación | la • pre • ci • pi • ta • ci • ón | precipitation |
| 7 | 39 | haciendo la olla | ha • ci • en • do • la • o • lla | throwing a pot |
| 7 | 40 | escalando la roca | es • ca • lan • do • la • ro • ca | rappelling the rock |
| 7 | 41 | un cuello alargado | un • cue • llo • a • lar • ga • do | elongated neck |
| 7 | 42 | la fruta succulenta | la • fru • ta • su • cu • len • ta | succulent fruit |
| 7 | 43 | los gansos tambaleantes | los • gan • sos • tam • ba • lean • tes | waddling geese |
| 7 | 44 | midiendo con cuidado | mi • dien • do • con • cui • da • do | careful measurement |
| 7 | 45 | el copete carmesí | el • co • pe • te • car • me • sí | crimson crest |

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

| Syll. | No. | Stimulus | Translation |
|-------|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7 | 46 | la rampa ascendiente | ascending ramp |
| 7 | 47 | un perro excitado | expectative dog |
| 7 | 48 | el puerto de Vancouver | Vancouver harbor |
| 7 | 49 | durmiendo en la playa | slumbering on the beach |
| 7 | 50 | las frutas esféricas | spherical fruits |
| 7 | 51 | el panal hexagonal | hexagonal combs |
| 7 | 52 | el plumaje mojado | saturated fur |
| 7 | 53 | el cardo floreciente | blossoming thistle |
| 7 | 54 | un hongo incomible | inedible mushroom |
| 7 | 55 | el tiburón inocuo | innocuous shark |
| 7 | 56 | la puerta del Presidio | Presidio door |
| 8 | 1 | el queso y las galletas | cheese and crackers |
| 8 | 2 | la barra de chocolate | chocolate bar |
| 8 | 3 | jugando con los columpios | playing on the swingset |
| 8 | 4 | el lado de la montaña | mountain side |
| 8 | 5 | el martillo y el clavo | hammer and nail |
| 8 | 6 | la gallina y el gallo | hen and rooster |
| 8 | 7 | la tortuga de mar grande | large sea turtle |
| 8 | 8 | el pomelo con azúcar | grapefruit with sugar |
| 8 | 9 | el payaso melodioso | melodious clown |
| 8 | 10 | los limones y las limas | lemons and limes |
| 8 | 11 | la salvia floreciente | blooming sage |
| 8 | 12 | el transporte en autobús | bus transportation |
| 8 | 13 | un arco de salvamento | lifesaver ring |
| 8 | 14 | la cesta de la comida | picnic basket |
| 8 | 15 | los zapatos de trabajo | work shoes |
| 8 | 16 | el termómetro exterior | outdoor thermometer |
| 8 | 17 | la puesta de sol tropical | tropical sunset |
| 8 | 18 | dando vuelta el panqueque | flipping the pancake |
| 8 | 19 | cruzando en la esquina | crossing at the corner |
| 8 | 20 | abrochando la camisa | buttoning the shirt |
| 8 | 21 | la hoja de eucalipto | eucalyptus leaf |
| 8 | 22 | una cita el sábado | appointment Saturday |
| 8 | 23 | un surtido de sabores | assortment of flavors |
| 8 | 24 | a la orilla del río | along the riverbank |
| 8 | 25 | el incendio destructivo | destructive blaze |
| 8 | 26 | un totem lleno de color | colorful totem pole |
| 8 | 27 | la tierra deshabitada | uninhabited land |
| 8 | 28 | el tren que se aproxima | approaching train |
| 8 | 29 | el instrumento musical | musical instrument |
| 8 | 30 | el monumento de oro | golden monument |
| 8 | 31 | un compañero amable | lovable companion |
| 8 | 32 | la cinta transportadora | conveyor belt |
| 8 | 33 | el final de la maratón | marathon finish |
| 8 | 34 | mirada "inquisitiva" | "querying" look |
| 8 | 35 | el elefante marino | elephant seal |
| 8 | 36 | una mesa elegante | elaborately set |
| 8 | 37 | los árbitros de basquetbol | basketball referees |
| 8 | 38 | el saltamontes brincando | grasshopper alighting |
| 8 | 39 | el cultivo de semilla | seed cultivation |
| 8 | 40 | el querubín contemplando | contemplating cherub |
| 8 | 41 | el recinto de madera | wooden enclosure |
| 8 | 42 | un conejo satisfecho | complacent rabbit |
| 8 | 43 | la perdiz café y blanco | brown and white ptarmigan |
| 8 | 44 | la mesa y el collado | mesa and butte |
| 8 | 45 | atravesando el puente | traversing the bridge |
| 8 | 46 | la mano del reloj de sol | sundial gnomon |
| 9 | 1 | el camión de la basura | garbage truck |

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

| Syll. | No. | Stimulus | | Translation |
|-------|-----|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 9 | 2 | el ventilador eléctrico | el • ven • ti • la • dor • e • léc • tri • co | electric fan |
| 9 | 3 | haciendo ejercicios | ha • cien • do • e • jer • ci • ci • os | exercising |
| 9 | 4 | un bebé de rinoceronte | un • be • bé • de • ri • no • ce • ron • te | baby rhinoceros |
| 9 | 5 | los puercos apresurándose | los • puer • cos • a • pre • su • rán • do • se | hustling hogs |
| 9 | 6 | el racimo de zanahorias | el • ra • ci • mo • de • za • na • ho • rias | bunches of carrots |
| 9 | 7 | la libélula suspendida | la • li • bé • lu • la • sus • pen • di • da | suspended dragonfly |
| 9 | 8 | los competidores rápidos | los • com • pe • ti • do • res • rá • pi • dos | speeding competitors |
| 9 | 9 | el periquito posándose | el • pe • ri • qui • to • po • sán • do • se | perched parakeet |
| 9 | 10 | sudoeste en la brújula | su • do • es • te • en • la • brú • ju • la | southwest on the compass |
| 9 | 11 | la servilleta bordada | la • ser • vi • lle • ta • bor • da • da | embroidered napkin |
| 9 | 12 | la celosía por encima | la • ce • los • sí • a • por • en • ci • ma | overhead lattice |
| 9 | 13 | los mensajes telefónicos | los • men • sa • jes • te • le • fó • ni • cos | telephone messages |
| 9 | 14 | el parque de diversiones | el • par • que • de • di • ver • sio • nes | amusement park ride |
| 9 | 15 | la bandera americana | la • ban • de • ra • a • me • ri • ca • na | American flag |
| 9 | 16 | el mercado al aire libre | el • mer • ca • do • al • ai • re • li • bre | outdoor marketplace |
| 9 | 17 | las campanas de la misión | las • cam • pa • nas • de • la • mi • si • ón | mission bells |
| 9 | 18 | las escaleras al castillo | las • es • ca • le • ras • al • cas • ti • llo | stairway to the castle |
| 9 | 19 | las ruinas de la fortaleza | las • rui • nas • de • la • for • ta • le • za | ruins of the fortress |
| 9 | 20 | el clavel de color lavanda | el • cla • vel • de • co • lor • la • van • da | lavender carnation |
| 9 | 21 | la hidroavión llegando | la • hi • dro • a • vi • ón • lle • gan • do | arriving hydroplane |
| 9 | 22 | el aparejo en el mástil | el • a • pa • re • jo • en • el • más • til | rigging on the mast |
| 9 | 23 | la lava solidificada | la • la • va • so • li • di • fi • ca • da | solidified lava |
| 9 | 24 | el zapatero diligente | el • za • pa • te • ro • di • li • gen • te | industrious cobbler |
| 9 | 25 | un conejo meticoloso | un • co • ne • jo • me • ti • cu • lo • so | meticulous rabbit |
| 9 | 26 | los deportistas hidrófilos | los • de • por • tis • ta • hi • dró • fi • los | hydrophilic sportsmen |
| 10 | 1 | una canasta de remolachas | u • na • ca • nas • ta • de • re • mo • la • chas | basket of beets |
| 10 | 2 | la terminal del aeropuerto | la • ter • mi • nal • del • a • e • ro • puer • to | airport terminal |
| 10 | 3 | la tetera y las tazas de té | la • te • te • ra • y • las • ta • zas • de • té | teapot and teabowls |
| 10 | 4 | el disfraz del día de los muertos | el • dis • fraz • del • dí • a • de • los • muer • tos | Halloween costume |
| 10 | 5 | los furgones de locomotora | los • fur • go • nes • de • lo • co • mo • to • ra | locomotive cars |
| 10 | 6 | las torres altas de la catedral | las • to • rres • al • tas • de • la • ca • te • dral | tall cathedral towers |
| 10 | 7 | el toldo de la selva tropical | el • tol • do • de • la • sel • va • tro • pi • cal | rainforest canopy |
| 10 | 8 | el edificio peligroso | el • e • di • fi • ci • o • pe • li • gro • so | hazardous building |
| 10 | 9 | meneo, menea, anadeo | me • ne • o • me • ne • a • a • na • de • o | wiggle, waggle, waddle |
| 10 | 10 | la fabricación de acero | la • fa • bri • ca • ci • ón • de • a • ce • ro | steel manufactory |
| 10 | 11 | los primates acicalándose | los • pri • ma • tes • a • ci • ca • lán • do • se | grooming primates |
| 10 | 12 | el animalito caprichoso | el • a • ni • ma • li • to • ca • pri • cho • so | capricious critter |
| 10 | 13 | el esqueleto del mastodonte | el • es • que • le • to • del • mas • to • don • te | mastodon skeleton |
| 10 | 14 | un día monótono y triste | un • dí • a • mo • nó • to • no • y • tris • te | drab and dreary day |



I Like Keys: Basic Words for Children

Because the program allows you to type your own labels for the pictures, you need to tell it that you want to use keys for navigation and not for labeling. Use the key combination “Control” and “T” to toggle between allowing keystrokes for navigation and restricting keystrokes to entering text.

100 Basic Words & Wild, Woolly, Wonderful Critters!

Main Screens

- (right arrow) go to the next word
- ← (left arrow) go to the previous word
- ↑ (up arrow) increase the sound volume
- ↓ (down arrow) decrease the sound volume

“Control” and “R” toggle between random and sequential
“Control” and “H” toggle between displaying/hiding the text
“Control” and “P” print the picture and homework

“Control” and “F” return to the main screen
“X” or “Q” exit, quit the program

“TAB” play the next sound

“R” record the word
“S” stop recording the word
“P” play back the word

“C” score the pronunciation as Imitative and Correct
“E” or “I” score the pronunciation as Imitative and Incorrect (error)
“Z” score the pronunciation as Spontaneous and Correct
“A” score the pronunciation as Spontaneous and Incorrect

Note: If the shortcut says “Control” and “key” then the “Control” key is acting like the shift key. Press the “Control” key and while holding it down, press the other key in the command.



I Like Keys: Basic Words for Children

- “1” play the sound (and display the text) for the word
- “2” play the sound for “Parentese”
- “3” play the sound for the question “What is it?”
- “4” play the sound for the answer to “What is it?”, e.g., “It’s pajamas”
- “5” play the sound for the phrase
- “6” play the sound for a descriptive sentence with the target word
- “7” play the sound for a functional sentence
- “8” play the sound for the initial letter
- “9” and “0” play the sound for “Your Text”

Results Screen

- “F” return to the main screen
- “M” return to the Main Screen
- “?” go to the Help Screen
- “H” go to the Help Screen
- “P” print the results page
- “Option” and “P” print the results page
- “X” or “Q” exit, quit the program

Options Screen

- “Option” and “R” toggle between random and sequential
- “Option” and “H” toggle between displaying the word and hiding it
- “Option” and “H” go to the Help Screen
- “Control” and “F” exit the current game
- “D” or RETURN return to main menu

Help Screen

- “D” or RETURN return to main menu

Names Screen

- TAB toggle between Names fields
- RETURN record the names and return to main menu



I Like Keys: Basic Words for Children

And a One, Two, Three!

- “1” move felt 1 down to the line
- “2” move felt 2 down to the line
- “3” move felt 3 down to the line
- “4” move felt 4 down to the line
- “5” move felt 5 down to the line
- “6” move felt 6 down to the line
- “0” move the felts back to their original positions
- “A” Check Answer
- “L” Show Answer (put the felts on the **L**ine)
- “W” play the sound for the **w**ord
- “Y” play the sound for the **y**llables
- “D” score the pronunciation as **d**istorted
- “Control” and “C” toggle between continuous and non-continuous play

ABC

The keys for *And a One, Two, Three* will work with *ABC*.