



“Es...” Todo Tratamiento Para Desordenes de Nombrar Versión Español

“It’s a...” Bundle: Therapy for Expressive
Naming Disorders

by

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“Es...” Todo: Tratamiento Para Desordenes de Nombrar

Versión Español

“It’s a...” Bundle: Therapy for Expressive Naming Disorders

Spanish Version

We have had requests to make naming programs for Spanish-speaking clients with aphasia. We consulted some experts of bilingual issues in the Speech and Language field and they thought this would be appropriate and could add to the resources that are available to clinicians. We did not start from scratch and choose words that might be more representative of the different Latin, Mexican, and Spanish cultures and dialects. Instead we translated the English Versions of: “It’s a ...” Animals, “It’s a ...” Food, and And a One, Two, Three. We expanded “It’s a...” Food and included 25 food items typically found in the Spanish-speaking countries. It was a delicious excuse to add new vocabulary! We anticipate being able to make more programs with culture-specific words in the future and welcome word list suggestions from all parts of the world.

“Es...” Comida (“It’s a ...” Food)

Frutas; Verduras; Meriendas; Comidas; Las Comidas Típicas; Mezcla (Fruits; Vegetables; Snacks; Meals; Las Comidas Típicas, Mixed)

Familiar food items are generally easy to name and have a high interest level. We all want to be able to choose our menu. The 125 pictures are placed in five categories. They are: fruits, vegetables, snacks, meals, and foods from Latin America, Mexico and Spain. The photographs are arranged hierarchically from most familiar to least familiar. This program was an English language program that was translated to provide expressive naming practice in Spanish. The vocabulary may not be typical, or in a hierarchy of easier to harder for some Spanish-speaking individuals. Words that are commonly used in some homes may be unusual in others. You can control the vocabulary that you use for sessions by using the Options page to choose picture sets. This allows you to individualize the vocabulary for each client. The foods in *Las Comidas Típicas* were chosen to represent different countries' specialties and are not inclusive of the food and meals of any particular Spanish speaking country.

“Es...” Animales (“It’s a...” Animals)

Casa; Granjas/Fincas; Bosque; Montañas; Desierto; Insectos; Río/Lago; Océano; África; Selva; Pradera; Tundra/Ártico (House; Ranch/Farm; Forest; Mountain; Desert; Insects; River/Lake; Ocean; Africa; Jungle; Prairie/Grasslands; Tundra/Arctic)

The photographic and written stimuli are arranged hierarchically. They begin with familiar animals around the house, continue through animals that live in the 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! There are 120 animals to talk about.

You will undoubtedly notice that some animals could be located in more than one habitat. While it was difficult to make a final determination, we chose the 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! (And a One, Two, Three)

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 (2 through 10 Syllables; 2-4 Syllables; 5-7 Syllables; 8-10 Syllables; Mixed)

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 “Es...” *Todo* 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 exceeds 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 client. The range is 2-10 syllables.



This syllable segmentation game is a great tool for stimulating expressive language in clients with aphasia. The “Record and Play” feature allows clients to record their own speech, listen to it, and judge their intelligibility. Practicing the same stimuli day after day is rewarding for most adults with aphasia. They have reported how pleasant it is to practice choral speech production by chiming in when the computer is presenting the stimuli. There are 353 words to practice and each has a corresponding picture to help with recall and vocabulary stimulation. This is also an excellent activity for those clients with verbal apraxia.

ABC

¿Qué es Mi Nombre?; Qué es Mi Sonido?; ¿Qué es Mi Alfabeto?; ¿Qué es Mi Símbol AFI? (What's My Name?; What's My Sound?; What's My Alphabet?; What's My IPA Symbol?)

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

All Games

The target word will always be given in Spanish. To see what the English equivalent is, type “control” and letter E. Type the same again to get back to the Spanish word. Use the *Options* button to choose the language for the menu screens, game screens, help screens, and prompts to the client (e.g. “Let’s check it”, “Vamos a verificarla”, for an incorrect response). All screens will be in the language of the main menu. The clinician may change the language from the Help screen by clicking on the language button. This will change the language on all screens.

Who Needs these Games?

These games are intended for clients with weaknesses or dysfunctions in naming. The goal of therapy is to improve accuracy, fluency, and speed of word retrieval. They are appropriate for Rancho Levels III, V, VI, VII, VIII, and requires attention, discrimination, processing, and conceptualization of speech sounds, words, phrases, and sentences. Confrontation naming problems are common in patients with anterior lesions (Broca’s aphasia) and individuals with language-learning disabilities. However, there seems to be no consensus as to the location in the brain that is responsible for, “naming” (Hegde 1994). In their book, *Conversations with Neil’s Brain*, William Calvin, a neurophysiologist, and George Ojemann, a neurosurgeon, describe how they map the language areas of patients’ brains before doing surgery for epilepsy. Concerning the areas for naming they say,

Many different patterns of naming areas are encountered in patients with left-brain dominance for language. In a few such patients, only frontal naming areas could be identified: apparently these patients have no posterior language areas, although their language seems normal. In a few other patients, only temporal naming areas are present: stimulating Broca’s areas simply does not disrupt naming.

Why Work on Naming?

The treatment of naming difficulties is usually undertaken because an inability to name items affects fluency in conversational speech. It is true, however, that adults are infrequently asked, “What is it?” In this program, we will provide several types of cueing strategies. Different people respond differently to cueing strategies. Keep records to determine which combinations of strategies teach self-cueing behaviors. Use these strategies to establish carryover activities.

How Do You Work on Naming?

There are at least two processes involved. Getting the information in, i.e., “storage” and getting the information out, “retrieval.” Naming tasks are usually of two types, *visual confrontation* and *responsive naming*. In visual confrontation the client is shown a picture of an object and is expected to name the object. If the visual stimulus does not elicit a response, an auditory or gestural stimulus can be provided to help with recall. It is presumed that the name of the item is logged into long term storage and the problem is one of retrieval. In responsive naming, the client responds to a characteristic of the object, “What do you eat with?” I prefer to use the structure words (color, size, shape, etc.) from the program, *Visualizing and Verbalizing for Language Comprehension and Thinking* (Bell 1991) or describe functional characteristics for cueing. “I use a hammer to pound a”



How Do You Develop Naming Strategies?

Several types of cueing strategies to facilitate word recall are: phonetic cues, associative-semantic class cues, sentence completion, melodic stress cueing, and multiple choice cueing (Wiig and Semel 1984).

The strategies of modeling, sentence completion, and initial sound cue are the ones I have chosen for inclusion on this CD. We have provided five other buttons to individualize this program for your clients. Hedge (1994) describes the following cueing hierarchies:

Modeling	What is this? It's a ...
Sentence completion	"You write with a ..."
Phonetic cues	".... starts with a p...."
Syllabic cues	tap out syllables "ta-ble-cloth"
Silent phonetic cues	Clinician begins to make the initial sound with articulators but without sound.
Functional description	"It is something you read..."
Description and demonstration of action	Client describes the stimuli for naming and cues self. "I use it to write with. It's a pen."
Client demonstrates the function of the item.	Gesture to cue the word.
Written cue	Client matches word to the item.
Spelled cue	Client spells word, then says the word.
Writing cue	Client writes the word, then says it.
Presentation of a sound to evoke a name	"meow"
Repeated trials	Client evokes the correct response through drill.

Word Selection

The words chosen for "It's a..." are, for the most part, words familiar to most children and adults but there are several unusual and less familiar words included intentionally. The less familiar words can be used to assist with developing learning strategies for vocabulary building.



“Es...” Comida

*Frutas; Verduras; Meriendas; Comidas; Las Comidas Típicas; Mezcla
Usa para determinar siete grupos conservados*

“It’s a...” Food

*Fruit; Vegetables; Snacks; Meals; Las Comidas Típicas; Mixed
Seven user-definable buttons for saving groups of pictures*

Objective The client will see a picture, hear it labelled, and record their imitation of the word, phrase, or sentence. They can tally whether the production was spontaneous or imitative and whether it was correct or incorrect. Seven user-definable buttons allow for more client-specific stimuli presentation and individualized objectives.

Monitoring and Self-Monitoring The clinician can track spontaneous and imitative responses and whether these responses were correct or incorrect by clicking on *Es spontáneo C* (or type Z), *Es spontáneo 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 client's production of the target. Alternate between the model and the client's recorded words. Stress the importance of the concept that, “Contrast aids perception.” Listen for the similarities and differences between the two productions. Have the client monitor their own speech and determine accuracy using the *CI (Correcto/Incorrecto)* buttons. Compare the client's perception of accuracy with your own. You may use the *CI* buttons each time the client says the target word to keep a running tally of accuracy.

Transfer activities These include writing on the homework sheets and recording new phrases and sentences for the target word. These recordings can be saved by selecting the “Save Recordings” feature in the *Opciones (Options)* screen.

Generalization This can be practiced through 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 section for details.

How to Play The clinician will assist the client in choosing a series of target words. The client will listen to the word as it is pronounced and try to replicate the sound. The client may listen to the word again by clicking on the *Palabra (Word)* button. Use the record button to record their voice. They may click on the *¿Qué Vez? (What do you see?/ What is it?)* button to listen and respond to a direct question. The client can use the *Es un... (It's a...)* button to listen, then copy the short sentence containing the target word. After listening carefully, the client can choose *Es un__ (It's a __)* and finish the sentence with the target word. Then the client will click on the *Oración (Sentence)* button to hear the word used in a sentence. The client will repeat the sentence and may say another sentence using the word.

Response Options Use the touchscreen or mouse to select the *Word*, *What?*, *It's a..., It's a __*, or *Sentence*, button to hear the target word spoken. If keyboard entry is allowed, you may type the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 and you will hear the sound corresponding to the Word (1), What is it? (2), etc. Use key combination “Control T” to toggle between allowing keyboard input and not allowing keyboard input.
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.

Recording Options To record your client's speech, click on one of the *Su Texto (Your Text)* buttons and the *Grabar (Record)* button will turn red. Click on the red button to record your client's speech. Click on *(Parar) Stop* to stop the recording. Play it back by clicking on the highlighted *Su Texto (Your Text)* button.



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). Uninterrupted play of each stimuli is achieved by clicking on Toque cada sonido y sigue al próximo retrato (Play each sound then go to the next picture)*

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

Escoje Grupos de Retratos (Choose Picture Sets) allows you to control which pictures are presented. You can create seven 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 of 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 client, "John's Words", 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.

Permite Selección por Tecla (Allow Keyboard Entry) The program will allow you to type in your own labels for each picture. The default is to 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 five buttons each display 25 pictures in a category. The Mixed button displays all 125 pictures—randomly chosen. The *Grupo (Set)* buttons allow you to choose which of the 125 pictures you want to put in a special set. Use the *Opciones (Options)* screen to choose the pictures. (See *Options 2*).

Screens 125 Photographs

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 Tiempo Promedio (Average Time per Screen)

Rationale If word retrieval is the task, it requires accurate storage of new information and precise, rapid, and fluent retrieval of any stored information. A speech task requires the ability to attend to a series of complex auditory stimuli, analyze the sound segments, and imitate these sounds in sequence. It requires auditory processing at the sound, syllable, phrase, and sentence levels with imitative or spontaneous expressive articulatory production.



“Es...” Animales

*Casa; Granjas/Fincas; Bosque; Montañas; Desierto; Insectos;
Río/Lago; Océano; África; Selva; Pradera; Tundra/Ártico; Usa para
Determinar Grupos Conservados*

“It’s a...” Animals

*House; Ranch/Farm; Forest; Mountain; Desert; Insect;
River/Lake; Ocean; Africa; Jungle; Prairie/Grasslands; Tundra/Arctic;
Four User-Definable Buttons*

Objective

The client will see a picture, hear it labelled, and record their imitation of the word, phrase, or sentence. They can tally whether the production was spontaneous or imitative and whether it was correct or incorrect. Five user-definable buttons allow for more client-specific stimuli presentation and individualized objectives.

Monitoring and Self-Monitoring

The clinician 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 to record and listen to the client's production of the target. Alternate between the model and the client's recorded words. Stress the importance of the concept that, “Contrast aids perception.” Listen for the similarities and differences between the two productions. Have the client monitor their own speech and determine accuracy using the *CI (Correcto/Incorrecto)* buttons. Compare the client's perception of accuracy with your own. You may use the *CI* buttons each time the client says the target word to keep a running tally of accuracy.

Transfer activities

These include writing on the homework sheets and recording new phrases and sentences for the target word. These recordings can be saved by selecting the “Save Recordings” feature in the *Opciones (Options)* screen.

Generalization

This can be practiced through 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 section for details.

How to Play

The clinician will assist the client in choosing a series of target words. The client will listen to the word as it is pronounced and try to replicate the sound. The client may listen to the word again by clicking on the *Palabra (Word)* button. Use the record button to record their voice. They may click on the *¿Que Vez? (What do you see?/ What is it?)* button to listen and respond to a direct question. The client can use the *Es un... (It's a...)* button to listen, then copy the short sentence containing the target word. After listening carefully, the client can choose *Es un__ (It's a __)* and finish the sentence with the target word. Then the client will click on the *Oración (Sentence)* button to hear the word used in a sentence. The client will repeat the sentence and may say another sentence using the word.

Response Options

Use the touchscreen or mouse to select the *Word*, *What ?, It's a..., It's a __*, or *Sentence*, button to hear the target word spoken. If keyboard entry is allowed, you may type the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 and you will hear the sound corresponding to the Word (1), What is it? (2), etc. Use key combination “Control T” to toggle between allowing keyboard input and not allowing keyboard input. 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.

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.), Calidad de Sonido
Uninterrupted play of each stimuli is achieved by clicking on *Toque cada sonido y sigue al próximo retrato* (*Play each sound then go to the next picture*)



Recording Options	To record your client's speech, click on one of the <i>Su Texto (Your Text)</i> buttons and the <i>Grabar (Record)</i> button will turn red. Click on the red button to record your client's speech. Click on <i>Parar (Stop)</i> to stop the recording. Play it back by clicking on the highlighted <i>Su Texto (Your Text)</i> button.
Options 2	The second page of options requires a password because quick little fingers can change your plans for therapy when you aren't looking. The password is the word Options . Type the password in the space after "More Options: Enter Password."
	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 <i>Escoje Grupos de Retratos (Choose Picture Sets)</i> 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 client, "John's Words", subject, "Animals", "Places", or objective, "pre-Tx", "post-Tx". Double-click on the button next to the set name or click on the <i>Escoje los Retratos (Choose Pictures)</i> 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 <i>Terminado (Finished)</i> button. This will return you to the screen with the set labels. Click on the <i>Regresa (Return to Game)</i> button to return to the <i>Opciones (Options)</i> 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 <i>Guarda las Grabaciones Nuevas (Save New Recordings)</i> . 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 <i>Su Texto (Your Text)</i> buttons, the computer will not play any sound when that button is selected for the first speech sound. The white boxes around the <i>Your Text</i> buttons indicate that the button text may be changed. Highlight the current label and type the label that you want to use.
	Permite Selección por Tecla (Allow Keyboard Entry) The program will allow you to type in your own labels for each picture. The default is to 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 <i>Save Recordings</i> option as described above.
Categories	Twelve of the buttons on the main screen are permanently set to display specific pictures. The twelve buttons each display 10 pictures in a category. The Mixed button displays all 120 pictures-randomly chosen. The <i>Grupo (Set)</i> button allows you to choose which of the 120 pictures you want to put in a special set. Use the Option screen to choose the pictures. It is possible to label <i>Your Set</i> as "Pat's words" or "Week 1" and devise a lesson plan for each word. To get to the second options screen, choose <i>Options</i> from the main screen, then enter the password and press <i>Return</i> . The password is the word Options .
Screens	120 Photographs
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 Tiempo Promedio (Average Time per Screen)
Rationale	If word retrieval is the task, it requires accurate storage of new information and precise, rapid, and fluent retrieval of any stored information. A speech task requires the ability to attend to a series of complex auditory stimuli, analyze the sound segments, and imitate these sounds in sequence. It requires auditory processing at the sound, syllable, phrase, and sentence levels with imitative or spontaneous expressive articulatory production.



Alternative Uses for the “Es...” Todo CD Program

Modifications of target words can be made easily which makes this game also appropriate for children and adults learning English or Spanish as a second language. Clients with auditory processing dysfunction (APD), auditory conceptualization dysfunction, reading and spelling disorders, autism, stuttering, apraxia, dysarthria, aphasia, and speech containing circumlocutions, neologisms, and paraphasias may also benefit from this activity.

Auditory Processing Disorder

Recent research indicates that phonemic processing is critical to auditory processing of connected speech. This CD allows for auditory processing of speech sounds at the word and sentence levels. You could add phonemic (s - ea- l) or syllabic (ma - ri - na) processing by recording individual words and typing in the sounds and syllables using one of the user-defined sounds buttons. This slowing down and 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.

Literacy Development and Dyslexia

If no word has been recorded for a user-defined sounds button, click on it and the space for the word or phrase will be blank. Have the client type in a word or words for spelling practice. In small groups the others can read what has been typed. If the *Save Recordings* option is turned off, the word will be erased when they go to the next screen. *Transfer activity:* Use the homework pages to practice copying the word and spelling new sentences. If the *Save Recordings* option is turned on, the text the client types will be printed on the homework pages. 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.

Auditory Memory and Working Memory

Requiring **forward and backward repetition** of the words, phrases, and sentences can help those with short term memory problems as well as those with sustained and shifting attention difficulties. Use felts on the table to “anchor” the sounds in sequence. I have used this process of repetition to increase the amount of information a client can hold in working memory. The process of forward repetition can teach the compensatory strategy of “reauditorization.” If you can develop your “internal tape recorder” you have a second chance to replay and thus comprehend auditory information.

Aphasia Therapy

The pictures in this CD can be used to stimulate conversational speech, check auditory comprehension, and to practice repetition, naming, writing, and reading skills. Use the record features to make your own cueing strategies. The program is designed to present a speech model at the word, and sentence levels. You can always record your own, “It’s a...” phrases, sentence completion, or phonemic cue sentences for individualized cueing. The record feature will allow several minutes of recording but will save the recording only if the *Save Recordings* option is selected.

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 the individual tell what could happen next. Clients 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 recording feature 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 problems, anomia, and pragmatic language disorders. In a small group setting, the CD can be used to present a stimuli 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 can allow the clinician to present the same stimuli each day. As the client progresses, you can increase the variability for responses using the *Random* option. Repeating the word, phrases, and sentences forward and backward at a level in which your client is successful 85% of the time, will develop working memory, short-term memory skills, and mental flexibility. I always use felt squares to “anchor” the words.

Dysarthria and Apraxia

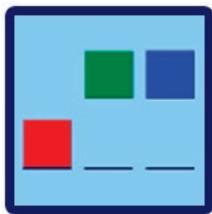
Auditory feedback is critical for self-monitoring of dysarthric speech. The pictures were chosen for familiarity and “picturability.” The screen was designed to allow printed and/or auditory stimuli. A client with apraxia may prefer to have the words displayed and use the buttons for self-paced imitative speech practice. The client with dysarthria may choose to practice using the record feature to listen to their speech with the goal of improving intelligibility for phrases and sentences. Most clients can practice on their own or with an assistant. Use of the *CI* button will allow the client to keep track of their perception of the accuracy of reproduction of the stimulus. The comparison of *their* perception of intelligibility and *your* perception of intelligibility can be insightful when planning therapy goals.

Dialect

We attempted to have a “global” translation of Spanish. When we had to make a choice between words we picked the word that was listed first in the dictionary or one that was the most consistent with the syllabification rule or phoneme choice for that game. Our speakers hail from South America and Mexico and tried to use a nonspecific dialect so the recorded speech could be easily understood. Since this program is designed for speech and language therapy, sometimes the speech was deliberately slowed down or exaggerated. We have found that this change in speech helps some individuals process the language more easily.

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¡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*

Objective

The client will indicate the number of syllables for an auditorially presented word or phrase.

How to Play

Listen to the word as it is pronounced and think about how many *sílabas* (*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 *Syllables* button again and this time, the client 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 client can always pull down the colored squares, then click on *Sílabas* (*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 • mión*.

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 1-9 and 0 for the 10th square, 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.

Recording Options

Use the mouse to click on the VCR-like controls beneath the *Word* or *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 Correcto (Syllables Correct), and Tiempo Promedio (Average Time).

Scoring In order to score, the communication partner will need to click on one of the scoring buttons, C, D, or I. 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.

Rationale This task is intended for clients 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 *Syllables* 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 Spanish and English 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 (e.g. For the word, “felt” the felt 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.

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 clients tell what could happen next. The clients 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 client 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 your client 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 client with apraxia may prefer to have the words displayed and use the *Word* and *Syllables* buttons for self-paced imitative speech practice. The client with dysarthria may choose to practice k/g sounds in words to improve intelligibility for phrases and sentences. Most clients can practice on their own or with an assistant. Use of the *CDI* button will allow the client 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 client will repeat letter names or letter sounds after the voice stimulus. The AFI symbols are for the clinician.

How to Play The client listens to the voice and watches the screen, then repeats the name of the letter or the sound of the letter. Click on the *Siguiente (Next)* button to move to the next screen.

Response Options Click on the *Escucha al Sonido (Listen to the Sound)* button to listen to the sound, letter name, or alphabet sequence again. 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. *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 *Me Gustan las Teclas (I Like Keys)* for more keyboard shortcuts.

Monitoring and Self-Monitoring The client or clinician can determine if the client's target sound production should be scored Correct (C), Distorted (D), or Incorrect (I). Use the “Record and Play” features to record and listen to the client's production of the target. Alternate between the model and the client'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 client monitor their own speech and determine accuracy using the *CDI* button. Compare the client's perception of accuracy with your own. You may use the *CDI* button each time the client says the target to keep a running tally of accuracy.

Recording Options Use the mouse to click on the VCR-like controls beneath the *Escucha al Sonido (Listen to the Sound)* 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 *Al Azar/Secuencia (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 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. *Option R* will toggle the random feature on and off.

Screens Alphabet Sounds (46), Alphabet Names (30), Alphabet in sequence (6), IPA (36).

Game Results Prueba (Trial): Categoría (Category), % Correcto (Correct), % Alterado (Distorted), % Incorrecto (Incorrect), and Tiempo Promedio (Average Time).

Rationale This task is intended for clients in Rancho Levels VII and above and requires the ability to attend to an auditory stimulus. This task is designed to prepare the client 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. Refer to the *LocuTour Guide to Letters and Sounds in Spanish*.

Applications This game is appropriate for children and adults 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.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

Frutas

1 los plátanos

Son los p _____.

Son los platanos.

Los plátanos son divertidos para pelar.

2 la manzana roja

Es una m _____.

Es una manzana roja.

Mi manzana roja es crocante.

3 la naranja

Es una n _____.

Es una naranja.

Yo veo una naranja jugosa.

4 la manzana verde

Es una m _____.

Es una manzana verde.

Yo quiero una manzana verde, por favor.

5 las uvas verdes

Son las u _____.

Son las uvas verdes.

Las uvas verdes están en un racimo.

6 los duraznos

Son los d _____.

Son los duraznos.

Los duraznos son rizados.

7 la sandía

Es una s _____.

Es una sandía.

Esta sandía tiene muchas semillas adentro.

8 la fresa

Es una f _____.

Es una fresa.

Una fresa tiene semillas pequeñas por afuera.

9 el limón

Es un l _____.

Es un limón.

El limón tiene un sabor muy ácido.

10 la pera

Es una p ____.

Es una pera.

La pera es de color dorado.

11 las uvas rojas

Son las u _____.

Son las uvas rojas.

Estas uvas rojas están en un racimo.

12 la ciruela

Es una c _____.

Es una ciruela.

Me gustaría una ciruela en mi almuerzo.

13 la piña

Es una p ____.

Es una piña.

No comas la cáscara de la piña.

14 las cerezas

Son las c _____.

Son las cerezas.

Las cerezas tienen un pequeño carozo adentro.

15 la lima

Es una l ____.

Es una lima.

Hay tres rodajas de lima.

16 los arándanos

Son los ár _____.

Son los arándanos.

Los arándanos tienen buen sabor en un pastel.

17 el melón

Es un m ____.

Es un melón.

Me gusta el melón en el desayuno.

18 El pomelo

Es un p ____.

Es un pomelo.

El pomelo está dividido en muchas secciones.

19 la frambuesa

Es una f _____.

Es una frambuesa.

Las frambuesas se usan en salsas y mermeladas.

20 el coco

Es un c ____.

Es un coco.

El coco crece en una palmera.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

21 el albaricoque

Es un a _ _ _ _ _.

Es un albaricoque.

El albaricoque es de la familia del durazno.

22 el kiwi

Es un k _ _ _.

Es un kiwi.

El kiwi es una fruta rara.

23 la papaya

Es una p _ _ _ _ _.

Es una papaya.

La papaya es oblonga.

24 los mangos

Son los m _ _ _ _ _.

Son los mangos.

Los mangos son frutas tropicales.

25 la granada

Es una g _ _ _ _ _.

Es una granada.

Las semillas de la granada se pueden comer.

Verduras

1 las zanahorias

Son las z _ _ _ _ _.

Son las zanahorias.

Las zanahorias son largas y anaranjadas.

2 el choclo

Es el ch _ _ _ _ _.

Es un choclo.

Estas son dos choclos.

3 las papas

Son las p _ _ _ _ _.

Son las papas.

Las papas crecen en la tierra.

4 la lechuga

Es l _ _ _ _ _.

Es lechuga.

Me gusta lechuga en mi ensalada.

5 el tomate

Es un t _ _ _ _ _.

Es un tomate.

Me gusta el tomate en mi sandwich.

6 los frijoles

Son los f _ _ _ _ _.

Son los frijoles.

Hay muchos tipos de frijoles.

7 los guisantes

Son los g _ _ _ _ _.

Son los guisantes.

Los guisantes están adentro de una vaina.

8 el hongo

Es un ho _ _ _ _ _.

Es un hongo.

Los hongos en rodajas son ricos en la pizza.

9 la calabaza

Es una c _ _ _ _ _.

Es una calabaza.

Me gusta cortar la calabaza en Halloween.

10 el brocoli

Es un b _ _ _ _ _.

Es un brocoli.

El brocoli es verde y crocante.

11 los pepinos al escabeche

Son los p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

Son los pepinos al escabeche.

Los pepinos al escabeche son mis favoritos.

12 el pepino

Es un p _ _ _ _ _.

Es un pepino.

Las semillas del pepino se pueden comer.

13 las aceitunas

Son las a _ _ _ _ _.

Son las aceitunas.

Las aceitunas verdes tienen pimientos adentro.

14 los pimientos verdes

Son los p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

Son los pimientos verdes.

Los pimientos verdes en rebanadas son riquísimos.

15 el aguacate

Es un a _ _ _ _ _.

Es un aguacate.

El aguacate tiene un carozo marrón grande.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

16 el pimiento rojo

Es un... p _ _ _ _ _.

Es un pimiento rojo.

El pimiento rojo es dulce.

17 el coliflor

Es un c _ _ _ _ _.

Es un coliflor.

Me gusta comer el coliflor crudo.

18 los ejotes

Son los e _ _ _ _ _.

Son los ejotes.

Estos ejotes son largos y delgados.

19 los ajíes picantes

Son los a _ _ _ _ _.

Son los ajíes picantes.

Estos ajíes son multicolores.

20 la cebolla colorada

Es una c _ _ _ _ _.

Es una cebolla colorada.

La cebolla colorada tiene una piel muy fina.

21 el rabanito

Es un r _ _ _ _ _.

Es un rabanito.

El rabanito es una raíz.

22 los espárragos

Son los e _ _ _ _ _.

Son los espárragos.

Los espárragos están atados en un racimo.

23 la berenjena

Es una b _ _ _ _ _.

Es una berenjena.

La berenjena es morada y lisa.

24 la alcachofa

Es una a _ _ _ _ _.

Es una alcachofa.

Me gusta comer los corazones de alcachofa.

25 Los repollitos de bruselas

Son los r _ _ _ _ _.

Son repollitos de bruselas.

Los repollitos de bruselas son ricos al vapor.

Meriendas

1 las galletas dulces

Son las g _ _ _ _ _.

Son las galletas dulces.

Me gustan las galletas dulces.

2 la leche

Es la l _ _ _ _.

Es la leche.

La leche está en el vaso.

3 el agua

Es el a _ _ _.

Es el agua.

Necesitamos tomar mucha agua.

4 los bombones

Son los b _ _ _ _ _.

Son los bombones.

Me gustan los bombones de chocolate.

5 el queso

Es el qu _ _ _.

Es el queso.

El queso se hace con leche.

6 las papas fritas

Son las p _ _ _ _ _.

Son las papas fritas.

Las papas fritas se hacen con papas.

7 las papas fritas

Son las p _ _ _ _ _.

Son las papas fritas.

Me gusta mojar mis papas fritas en ketchup.

8 la taza de café

Es una t _ _ _ _ _.

Es una taza de café.

La taza de café está caliente.

9 las palomitas de maíz

Son las p _ _ _ _ _.

Son las palomitas de maíz..

Me gustan las palomitas de maíz con mantequilla y sal.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

10 el jugo de manzana

Es el j _____.

Es el jugo de manzana.

El jugo de manzana es dulce y está frío.

11 el jugo de naranja

Es el j _____.

Es el jugo de naranja.

Yo tomo jugo de naranja fresco.

12 el mollete

Es un m _____.

Es un mollete.

El mollete tiene rebanadas de almendras arriba.

13 la torta

Es una t _____.

Es una torta.

La torta tiene una salsa de dulce de fresas.

14 los bollitos

Son los b _____.

Son los bollitos.

Es un placer comer bollitos para el desayuno.

15 los bollos de pan

Son los b _____.

Son los bollos de pan.

¿Comes bollos de pan?

16 los nueces

Son los n _____.

Son los nueces.

¿Cuáles son nueces y cuáles son avellanas?

17 el cacahuete

Es un c _____.

Es un cacahuete.

La cáscara del cacahuete es áspera y curva.

18 la limonada

Es la l _____.

Es la limonada.

La limonada es refrescante en días calurosos.

19 el helado con chocolate, derretido

Es un he _____.

Es un helado con chocolate derretido.

Mi postre favorito es el helado con chocolate derretido.

20 las hogazas de pan

Son las ho _____.

Son las hogazas de pan.

Una panadería tiene muchas hogazas de pan.

21 la ensalada de frutas

Es una e _____.

Es una ensalada de frutas.

La ensalada de frutas es un postre delicioso.

22 el flan

Es f ____.

Es flan.

Este budín cremoso se llama “flan”.

23 el sorbete

Es s _____.

Es sorbete.

El sorbete es un postre congelado.

24 el pastel con helado

Es un p _____.

Es un pastel con helado.

El pastel con helado tiene helado encima.

25 el pastel de hojaldre

Es un p _____.

Es un pastel de hojaldre.

El pastel está hecho de hojaldre.

Comidas

1 el cereal

Es c _____.

Es cereal.

Yo como cereal en el desayuno.

2 la tostada

Es una t _____.

Es una tostada.

La tostada está tibia y crocante.

3 la hamburguesa

Es una ha _____.

Es una hamburguesa.

La hamburguesa se hace con carne de vaca.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

4 el perro caliente

Es un p _____.

Es un perro caliente.

Me gusta comer un perro caliente con mostaza.

5 la pizza

Es una p _____.

Es una pizza.

La pizza tiene muchos ingredientes.

6 el sandwich

Es un s _____.

Es un sandwich.

Puedo hacer un sandwich de queso.

7 los waffles

Son los w _____.

Son los waffles.

Me gustan los waffles con arándanos.

8 los fideos con queso

Son los f _____.

Son los fideos con queso.

Los fideos con queso están listos.

9 la sopa

Es s ____.

Es sopa.

La sopa es una comida sana.

10 el taco

Es un t ____.

Es un taco.

El taco tiene lechuga y queso.

11 los tocinos y los huevos

Son los t _____.

Son los tocinos y los huevos.

A veces como tocino y huevos en el desayuno.

12 la papa asada

Es una p _____.

Es una papa asada.

La papa asada está envuelta en papel de aluminio.

13 la ensalada

Es una e _____.

Es una ensalada.

Me gusta una ensalada verde para la cena.

14 la pasta

Es la p _____.

Es la pasta.

La pasta es rica con salsa de tomate.

15 el biftec

Es un b _____.

Es un biftec.

Este biftec no está muy cocido.

16 el pescado

Es un p _____.

Es pescado.

Este pescado se sirve con fruta.

17 la lasaña

Es una l _____.

Es lasaña.

La lasaña tiene queso, salsa y pasta.

18 la comida congelada

Es una c _____.

Es una comida congelada.

La comida congelada es fácil para hacer.

19 la langosta

Es una l _____.

Es una langosta.

La langosta viene del mar.

20 el jamón cocido

Es un j _____.

Es un jamón cocido.

El jamón cocido tiene las rodajas de piña por encima.

21 los camarones

Son los c _____.

Son los camarones.

Come solamente la parte blanda de los camarones.

22 los cangrejos

Son los c _____.

Son los cangrejos.

La carne de los cangrejos está debajo de la cáscara.

23 la quesadilla

Es una qu _____.

Es una quesadilla.

La quesadilla está llena de queso.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

24 las almejas

Son las a _____.

Son las almejas.

Las conchas de las almejas decoran el plato de pasta.

25 el omelette

Es un o _____.

Es un omelette.

¡Estaría lleno si comiera este omelette!

Las Comidas Típicas

01 el arroz

Es el a _____.

Es el arroz.

El arroz es difícil de cocinar.

02 el burrito

Es un b _____.

Es un burrito.

Los frijoles y el queso están enrollados en el burrito.

03 el tamale

Es un t _____.

Es un tamale.

El tamale de maíz está envuelto en una chala.

04 las enchiladas

Son las e _____.

Son las enchiladas.

Las enchiladas tienen queso por dentro y por fuera.

05 las fajitas

Son las f _____.

Son las fajitas.

Las fajitas se hacen con pollo, cebollas y pimientos.

06 los frijoles refritos

Son los f _____.

Son los frijoles refritos.

Los frijoles fritos son ricos con salsa y tortillas.

07 los frijoles negros

Son los f _____.

Son los frijoles negros.

Los frijoles negros cocidos son suaves.

08 las tortillas

Son las t _____.

Son las tortillas.

Calienta una tortilla y untala con mantequilla.

09 el menudo

Es el m _____.

Es el menudo.

Mucha gente come menudo para almuerzo.

10 el chorizo

Es el ch _____.

Es el chorizo.

El chorizo está picado para el burrito del desayuno.

11 el ceviche

Es el c _____.

Es el ceviche.

En Perú cada restaurante sirve ensalada de pescado, el ceviche.

12 las albóndigas

Son las a _____.

Son las albóndigas.

Yo como sopa de albóndigas antes de mi comida.

13 el cactus

Es un c _____.

Es un cactus.

La planta de cactus se puede cocinar.

14 los ajíes

Son los a _____.

Son los ajíes.

Los ajíes picantes se usan para darle sabor a la comida.

15 el ajo

Es un a ____.

Es un ajo.

El ajo es una hierba que tiene muchos bulbos.

16 los tomatillos

Son los t _____.

Son los tomatillos.

Se puede hacer salsa con los tomatillos.

17 la jícama

Es la j _____.

Es la jícama.

Las rebanadas de la jícama tienen buen sabor en la ensalada.

18 el cilantro

Es el c _____.

Es el cilantro.

El cilantro es una hierba, verde y frondosa.



“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Comida

19 el camote

Es un c _____.

Es un camote.

El camote es anaranjado adentro.

20 la calabaza

Es una c _____.

Es una calabaza.

Una calabaza se puede hacer al horno o a la parrilla.

21 el buñuelo

Es un b _____.

Es un buñuelo.

El buñuelo es frito y está espolvoreado con canela y

22 los taquitos

Son los t _____.

Son los taquitos.

Los pequeños taquitos enrollados son fritos.

23 la salsa y las tortillas

Son la s _____.

Son la salsa y las tortillas.

Me gustan la salsa y las tortillas.

24 la horchata

Es hor _____.

Es horchata.

La horchata es una bebida fría, dulce y con sabor a nuez.

25 el burrito de fruta

Es una b _____.

Es un burrito de fruta.

El burrito de fruta está relleno con arándanos.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Animales

El Hábitat de Casa

01 el perro
Es un p _____.
Es un perro.
El perro es un compañero leal.

02 el gato
Es un g _____.
Es un gato.
Un gato puede miaow y ronronear.

03 el conejo
Es un c _____.
Es un conejo.
El conejo suave y peludo es lindo para acariciar.

04 el conejillo de Indias
Es un c _____.
Es un conejillo de Indias.
El conejillo de Indias peludo tiene muchos colores.

05 el hámster
Es un há _____.
Es un hámster.
El hámster peludo es lindo.

06 el ratón
Es un r _____.
Es un ratón.
El ratón es animal doméstico.

07 el pájaro
Es un p _____.
Es un pájaro.
El pájaro se llama Emily.

08 el pez
Es un p ___.
Es un pez.
Los dos peces están nadando.

09 el lagarto
Es un l _____.
Es un lagarto.
El lagarto tiene la cola negra y verde.

10 la serpiente
Es una s _____.
Es una serpiente.
Una serpiente tiene escamas suaves y brillantes.

El Hábitat del Fincas y Granjas.

01 los cachorros
Son los c _____.
Son los cachorros.
Los cachorros están esperando a su mamá.

02 el gato
Es un g _____.
Es un gato.
El pelaje del gato tiene rayas y es suave.

03 la vaca
Es una v _____.
Es una vaca.
Encuentre la ubre en la vaca.

04 el puerco
Es un p _____.
Es un puerco.
El puerco se ha revolcado en el barro para refrescarse.

05 el caballo
Es un c _____.
Es un caballo.
La yegua está al lado de su potrillo.

06 las ovejas
Son las o _____.
Son las ovejas.
Una manada de ovejas camina sobre del pasto.

07 la gallina
Es una g _____.
Es una gallina.
Una gallina debe proteger sus pollitos.

08 la cabra
Es una c _____.
Es una cabra.
Los cuernos en esa cabra están curvados hacia atrás.

09 el pato
Es un p ___.
Es un pato.
Este pato tiene un pico anaranjado.

10 el gallo
Es un g _____.
Es un gallo.
El gallo tiene una barba y cresta rojas.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Animales

El Hábitat del Bosque

01 el pájaro
 Es un p _____.
 Es un pájaro.
 El pájaro está parado en la rama.

02 el lobo
 Es un l _____.
 Es un lobo.
 El aullido del lobo es un sonido melancólico.

03 el cardenal
 Es un c _____.
 Es un cardenal.
 Este cardinal es de color escarlata.

04 el puercoespín
 Es un p _____.
 Es un puercoespín.
 Las espinas del puercoespín son largas y afiladas.

05 el alce
 Es un a _____.
 Es un alce.
 El alce es un animal que come pasto.

06 el gato montés
 Es un g _____.
 Es un gato montés.
 El gato montés vive en Norteamérica.

07 el tejón
 Es un t _____.
 Es un tejón.
 El tejón vive en un madriguera.

08 el tucúquere
 Es un t _____.
 Es un tucúquere.
 El tucúquere tiene buena vista.

09 las zarigüeyas
 Son las z _____.
 Son las zarigüeyas.
 Las zarigüeyas tienen narices largas en puntaagudas.

10 el jabalí
 Es un j _____.
 Es un jabalí.
 El jabalí tiene cabello áspero.

El Hábitat de Montañas

01 la ardilla
 Es una a _____.
 Es una ardilla.
 La ardilla se puede escabullir a través del césped y trepar a un árbol.

02 el mapache
 Es un m _____.
 Es un mapache.
 El mapache está preparándose a tomar agua.

03 el oso pardusco
 Es un o _____.
 Es un oso pardusco.
 El oso pardusco tiene piernas poderosas.

04 el zorro
 Es un z _____.
 Es un zorro.
 El zorro pequeño y rojo está parando en la nieve.

05 la águila
 Es una á _____.
 Es una águila.
 La águila tiene buena vista.

06 el puma
 Es un p _____.
 Es un puma.
 Otro nombre del puma es gato montés.

07 el ciervo
 Es un c _____.
 Es un ciervo.
 El ciervo escucha con atención.

08 el carnero
 Es un c _____.
 Es un carnero salvaje de las montañas Rocosas.
 El carnero tiene cuernos largos y encorvados.

09 las llamas
 Son las ll _____.
 Son las llamas.
 Las llamas pastan en las montañas altas.

10 el lince
 Es un l _____.
 Es un lince.
 Aquí hay un lince agachado.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Animales

El Hábitat de Desierto

01 la serpiente
 Es una s _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es una serpiente.
 Esta serpiente es venenosa.

02 los camellos
 Son los c _ _ _ _ _ .
 Son los camellos.
 Los camellos pueden vivir por muchos días sin agua.

03 la lagartija
 Es una l _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es una lagartija.
 Las escamas cubren el cuerpo de la lagartija.

04 la tortuga del desierto
 Es una t _ _ _ _ _ - - - - - .
 Es una tortuga del desierto.
 La tortuga del desierto es lista y está alerta.

05 el monstruo de Gila
 Es un m _ _ _ _ _ - - - - - .
 Es un monstruo de Gila.
 El monstruo de Gila es un lagarto anaranjado y negro.

06 el correcaminos
 Es un c _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es un correcaminos.
 El correcaminos es un ave veloz.

07 el coyote
 Es un c _ _ _ _ .
 Es un coyote.
 El coyote es un lobo pequeño.

08 el zorro de kit
 Es un z _ _ _ _ - - - - .
 Es un zorro de kit.
 El zorro de kit cazará por mamíferos pequeños para comer.

09 el montículo de termitas
 Es un m _ _ _ _ _ - - - - - .
 Es un montículo de termita.
 Las termitas viven debajo del montículo de tierra.

10 la hiena
 Es una hi _ _ .
 Es una hiena.
 La hiena manchada come en la noche.

El Hábitat para los Insectos

01 la abeja
 Es una a _ _ _ _ .
 Es una abeja.
 La abeja tiene alas delicadas.

02 el saltamontes
 Es un s _ _ _ _ _ - - - - .
 Es un saltamontes.
 Las dos patas fuertes ayudan a brincar al saltamontes.

03 la mariquita
 Es una m _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es una mariquita.
 Mariquita, mariquita, ¡Vuela a tu casa!

04 la mariposa
 Es una m _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es una mariposa.
 Esta mariposa tiene rayas como un tigre.

05 la polilla
 Es una p _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es una polilla.
 El color opaco es típico de las polillas.

06 la oruga
 Es una o _ _ _ _ .
 Es una oruga.
 La oruga se ha comido parte de la hoja.

07 la libélula
 Es una l _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es una libélula.
 La libélula prefiere un hábitat acuoso.

08 el mosquito
 Es un m _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es un mosquito.
 Algunos consideran al mosquito una plaga.

09 el avispaón
 Es un a _ _ _ _ _ .
 Es un avispaón.
 La picadura del avispaón duele.

10 la mantis religiosa
 Es una m _ _ _ _ _ - - - - - .
 Es una mantis religiosa.
 ¿Por qué este insecto se llama “mantis religiosa”?

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Animales

El Hábitat del Río y Lago

01 el pato
 Es un p _____.
 Es un pato.
 Las plumas del pato repelen el agua.

02 la rana
 Es una r _____.
 Es una rana.
 Las ranas tienen la piel mojada y viven en la tierra y en el agua.
 03 el castor
 Es un c _____.
 Es un castor.
 Un castor diligente construirá su presa usando troncos.

04 el cisne
 Es un c _____.
 Es un cisne.
 El cuello del cisne se encuvera con elegancia.

05 el salmón
 Es un s _____.
 Es un salmón.
 El salmón anaranjado nada aguas arriba.

06 el ganso
 Es un g _____.
 Es un ganso.
 El ganso es un ave migratoria.

07 el flamenco
 Es un f _____.
 Es un flamenco.
 El flamenco rosa se vadea en la laguna.

08 la nutria de río
 Es una n _____.
 Es una nutria de río.
 La nutria de río saldrá a pescar pronto.

09 un oso negro.
 Es un o _____.
 Es un oso negro.
 El oso negro buscará su comida en el río.

10 los caimanes
 Son los c _____.
 Son los caimanes.
 Muchos caimanes se suben encima del otro en el lecho del río.

El Hábitat del Océano

01 la gaviota
 Es una g _____.
 Es una gaviota.
 Una gaviota pesca en el mar.

02 el cangrejo
 Es un c _____.
 Es un cangrejo.
 Éste cangrejo vive en un arrecife de coral.

03 el delfín
 Es un d _____.
 Es un delfín.
 En la boca del delfín hay dientes filosos.

04 la estrella del mar
 Es una e _____.
 Es una estrella del mar.
 Algunas personas llaman a la estrella de mar “pez estrella”.

05 la tortuga de mar
 Es una t _____.
 Es una tortuga del mar.
 La tortuga marina es un animal dócil.

06 la nutria de mar
 Es una n _____.
 Es una nutria de mar.
 A la nutria del mar le gusta flotar en el lomo.

07 el angelote
 Es un a _____.
 Es un angelote.
 El angelote tiene rayas negras, blancas y amarillas.

08 el elefante marino
 Es una e _____.
 Es un elefante marino.
 El elefante marino tiene un ladrillo fuerte.

09 la ballena
 Es una b _____.
 Es una ballena.
 La ballena es un mamífero que respira afuera del agua.

10 la anémona de mar
 Es una a _____.
 Es una anémona de mar.
 La anémona de mar atrapa a los peces que nadan por sus tentáculos.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Animales

El Hábitat Africano

01 el león
Es un l _____.
Es un león.
Este es un león. El tiene una melena.

02 los elefantes
Son los e _____.
Son los elefantes.
¿Cuántos elefantes hay en ésta foto?

03 la cebra
Es una c _____.
Es una cebra.
La cebra joven está atenta por si hay leones.

04 la jirafa
Es una j _____.
Es una jirafa.
La jirafa está tomando agua.

05 el hipopótamo
Es un h _____.
Es un hipopótamo.
Al hipopótamo le gusta estar cerca del agua.

06 los “meerkats”
Son los m _____.
Son los “meerkats”.
Los “meerkats” son animales sociales que viven en madrigueras.

07 el rinoceronte
Es un r _____.
Es un rinoceronte.
El rinoceronte usa su cuerno largo para su protección.

08 el guepardo
Es un g _____.
Es un guepardo.
El guepardo es el animal más rápido en la tierra.

09 el ñu
Es un ñ _____.
Es un ñu.
Los ñues viajan en manadas grandes para seguridad.

10 el cocodrilo
Es un c _____.
Es un cocodrilo.
El cocodrilo es un animal carnívoro y nada rápido.

El Hábitat de la Selva

01 el tigre
Es un t _____.
Es un tigre.
Las rayas del tigre son distintivas.

02 el gorila
Es un g _____.
Es un gorila.
El gorila es un animal poderoso.

03 el chimpancé
Es un ch _____.
Es un chimpancé.
El chimpancé es una criatura inteligente.

04 el papagayo
Es un p _____.
Es un papagayo.
El papagayo tiene plumas de colores azul y dorado.

05 el pavo real
Es un p _____.
Es un pavo real.
Las plumas de la cola del pavo parecen ojos.

06 la iguana
Es una i _____.
Es una iguana.
La iguana puede tener una cola dos veces más larga que su cuerpo.

07 el orangután
Es un or _____.
Es un orangután.
La piel pelirroja del orangután es única.

08 el oso hormiguero
Es un o _____.
Es un oso hormiguero.
El oso hormiguero con púas hace su comida de hormigas.

09 el gecko
Es un g _____.
Es un gecko.
El gecko es uno de los mejores cazadores de insectos.

10 la cacatúa
Es una c _____.
Es una cacatúa.
La cacatúa abre semillas con su pico.

“Es...” Todo Stimuli List-- “Es...” Animales

El Hábitat del Prado

01 el perro de las praderas
 Es un p _____.
 Es un perro de las praderas.
 El perro de las praderas es un tipo de roedor.

02 el halcón
 Es un ha _____.
 Es un halcón.
 El halcón es un ave de predadora.

03 el canguro
 Es un c _____.
 Es un canguro.
 El canguro rebota en sus patas traseras.

04 el bisonte
 Es un b _____.
 Es un bisonte.
 El bisonte tiene una cabeza, cuello y espalda enormes.

05 el wapití
 Es un w _____.
 Es un wapití.
 El wapití macho tiene cornamentas hermosas.

06 el ciervo
 Es un c _____.
 Es un ciervo.
 Los ciervos jóvenes se llaman cervatillos.

07 el avestruz
 Es un a _____.
 Es un avestruz.
 El avestruz es el ave más grande del mundo.

08 el antílope
 Es un a _____.
 Es un antílope.
 El antílope vaga errante por la pradera.

09 la liebre
 Es una l _____.
 Es una liebre.
 La liebre es un clase de conejo que vive en el pradera.

10 el buitre
 Es un b _____.
 Es un buitre.
 El buitre es un ave de carroña de la pradera.

Los Hábitats de la Tundra y el Ártico.

01 el oso polar
 Es un o _____.
 Es un oso polar.
 El oso polar está parado sobre un témpano.

02 el zorro del ártico
 Es un z _____.
 Es un zorro del ártico.
 El zorro del ártico cruza con dificultad la tierra nevada.

03 el carnero
 Es un c _____.
 Es un carnero salvaje de las montañas Rocosas.
 El carnero necesita encontrar su comida en la nieve profunda.

04 el gato montés
 Es un g _____.
 Es un gato montés.
 El gato montés tiene pelaje grueso para mantenerse abrigado.

05 la cabra montés
 Es una c _____.
 Es una cabra montés.
 Las pezuñas de la cabra montés le ayudan asegurarse en la tierra.

06 el buey
 Es un b _____.
 Es un buey.
 El buey tiene cuernos encurvados y hombros con jorobas.

07 el búho de la nieve
 Es un b _____.
 Es un búho de la nieve.
 El búho de la nieve tiene un plumaje blanco.

08 la ardilla
 Es una a _____.
 Es una ardilla.
 La ardilla está sentada derecha.

09 la foca
 Es una f _____.
 Es una foca.
 La foca es blanca y suave.

10 la perdiz
 Es una p _____.
 Es una perdiz.
 La perdiz vive en Alaska.



Sola Palabra-- “Es...” Comida

Stimulus	Translation	Stimulus	Translation
Frutas	Fruits	el rabanito	radish
los plátanos	bananas	los espárragos	asparagus
la manzana roja	red apple	la berenjena	eggplant
la naranja	orange	la alcachofa	artichoke
la manzana verde	green apple	la col de Bruselas	brussels sprouts
las uvas verdes	green grapes		
los duraznos	peaches		
la sandía	watermelon	Meriendas	Snacks
la fresa	strawberry	las galletas dulces	cookies
el limón	lemon	la leche	milk
la pera	pear	el agua	water
las uvas rojas	red grapes	los bombones	candy
la ciruela	plum	el queso	cheese
la piña	pineapple	las patatas fritas	potato chips
las cerezas	cherries	las papas fritas	french fries
la lima	lime	la taza de café	cup of coffee
los arándanos	blueberries	las palomitas de maíz	popcorn
el melón	cantaloupe	el jugo de manzana	apple juice
la toronja	grapefruit	el jugo de naranja	orange juice
la frambuesa	raspberry	el mollete	muffin
el coco	coconut	la torta	cake
el albaricoque	apricot	los bollitos	donuts
el kiwi	kiwi	los bollos de pan	bagels
la papaya	papaya	las nueces	nuts
los mangos	mangoes	el cacahuete	peanut
la granada	pomegranate	la limonada	lemonade
		el helado con chocolate, derretido chocolate sundae	
		las hogazas de pan	loaves of bread
Verduras	Vegetables	la ensalada de frutas	fruit cup
las zanahorias	carrots	el flan	custard
el choclo	corn	el sorbete	sherbet
las papas	potatoes	el pastel con helado	pie a la mode
la lechuga	lettuce	el pastel de hojaldre	pastry
el tomate	tomato		
los frijoles	beans	Comidas	Meals
los guisantes	peas	el cereal	cereal
el hongo	mushroom	la tostada	toast
la calabaza	pumpkin	la hamburguesa	hamburger
el brocoli	broccoli	el perro caliente	hot dog
los pepinos al escabeche	pickles	la pizza	pizza
el pepino	cucumber	el sandwich	sandwich
las aceitunas	olives	los waffles	waffles
los pimientos verdes	green peppers	los fideos con queso	macaroni and cheese
la aguacate	avocado	la sopa	soup
el pimiento rojo	red pepper	el taco	taco
el coliflor	cauliflower	los tocinos y los huevos	bacon and eggs
los ejotes	string beans	la papa asada	baked potato
los ajíes picantes	hot peppers	la ensalada	salad
la cebolla colorada	red onion	la pasta	pasta



Sola Palabra-- “Es...” Comida

Stimulus	Translation
el biftec	steak
el pescado	fish
la lasaña	lasagna
la cena congelada	frozen dinner
la langosta	lobster
el jamón cocido	baked ham
los camarones	shrimp
los cangrejos	crabs
la quesadilla	quesadilla
las almejas	clams
el omelette	omelet

Las Comidas Típicas

el arroz	rice
el burrito	burrito
el tamale	tamale
las enchiladas	enchiladas
las fajitas	fajitas
los frijoles refritos	refried beans
los frijoles negros	black beans
las tortillas	tortillas
el menudo	menudo
el chorizo	sausage
el ceviche	fish salad
las albóndigas	meatball soup
el cactus	cactus
los ajíes	hot peppers
el ajo	garlic
los tomatillos	green tomatoes
la jícama	jícama
el cilantro	coriander
el camote	sweet potato
la calabaza	squash
el buñuelo	fritter
los taquitos	taquitos
la salsa y las tortillas	salsa and chips
la horchata	horchata
el burrito de fruta	fruit burrito



Sola Palabra-- “Es...” Animales

Stimulus	Translation	Stimulus	Translation
Casa	House	Desierto	Desert
el perro	dog	la serpiente	snake
el gato	cat	los camellos	camels
el conejo	rabbit	la lagartija	lizard
el conejillo de Indias	guinea pig	la tortuga del desierto	desert tortoise
el hámster	hamster	el monstruo de Gila	Gila monster
el ratón	mouse	el correcaminos	roadrunner
el pájaro	bird	el coyote	coyote
el pez	fish	el zorro de kit	kit fox
el lagarto	lizard	el montículo de termitas	termite mound
la serpiente	snake	la hiena	hyena
Granjas/Fincas	Ranch/Farm	Insectos	Insects
los cachorros	puppies	la abeja	bee
el gato	cat	el saltamontes	grasshopper
la vaca	cow	la mariquita	ladybug
el puerco	pig	la mariposa	butterfly
el caballo	horse	la polilla	moth
las ovejas	sheep	la oruga	caterpillar
la gallina	chicken	la libélula	dragonfly
la cabra	goat	el mosquito	mosquito
el pato	duck	el avispa	hornet
el gallo	rooster	la mantis religiosa	praying mantis
Bosque	Forest	Río/Lago	River/Lake
el pájaro	bird	el pato	duck
el lobo	wolf	la rana	frog
el cardenal	cardinal	el castor	beaver
el puercoespín	porcupine	el cisne	swan
el alce	moose	el salmón	salmon
el gato monté	bobcat	el ganso	goose
el tejón	badger	el flamenco	flamingo
el tucúquere	great horned owl	la nutria de río	river otter
las zarigüeyas	opossums	el oso negro	black bear
el jabalí	wild boar	los caimanes	alligators
Montañas	Mountain	Océano	Ocean
la ardilla	squirrel	la gaviota	seagull
el mapache	raccoon	el cangrejo	crab
el oso pardusco	grizzly bear	el delfín	dolphin
el zorro	fox	la estrella del mar	sea star
la águila	eagle	la tortuga de mar	sea turtle
el puma	cougar	la nutria de mar	sea otter
el ciervo	deer	el angelote	angelfish
el carnero	bighorn sheep	el elefante marino	elephant seal
las llamas	llamas	la ballena	whale
el lince	lynx	la anémona de mar	sea anemone



Sola Palabra-- “Es...” Animales

Stimulus

África

el león
los elefantes
la cebra
la jirafa
el hipopótamo
los “meerkats”
el rinoceronte
el guepardo
el ñu
el cocodrilo

Translation

Africa

lion
elephants
zebra
giraffe
hippopotamus
meerkats
rhinoceros
cheetah
wildebeest
crocodile

Selva

el tigre
el gorila
el chimpancé
el papagayo
el pavo real
la iguana
el orangután
el oso hormiguero
el gecko
la cacatúa

Jungle

tiger
gorilla
chimpanzee
parrot
peacock
iguana
orangutan
anteater
gecko
cockatoo

Pradera

el perro de las praderas
el halcón
el canguro
el bisonte
el wapití
el ciervo
el avestruz
el antílope
la liebre
el buitre

Prairie

prairie dog
hawk
kangaroo
bison
bull elk
deer
ostrich
antelope
cottontail
vulture

Tundra/Ártico

el oso polar
el zorro del ártico
el carnero
el gato montés
la cabra montés
el buey
el búho de la nieve
la ardilla
la foca
la perdiz

Tundra/Artic

polar bear
arctic fox
bighorn sheep
bobcat
mountain goat
muskox
snowy owl
ground squirrel
harp seal
ptarmigan



¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

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



¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

Syll.	#	Stimulus		Translation
4	29	los palillos	los • pa • li • llos	chopsticks
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 lengueta	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	convirtiendo	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	anticuado	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.	#	Stimulus	Translation
5	20	el dirigible	blimp
5	21	el mamífero	mammal
5	22	desapacible	bleak
5	23	desordenado	cluttered
5	24	el memorándum	memoranda
5	25	el paquidermo	pachyderm
5	26	el sol bajando	descending sun
5	27	haciendo windsurf	windsurfing
5	28	la silueta	profile
5	29	competitivo	competitive
5	30	la cremallera	zipper closure
5	31	las reposeras	lounge chairs
5	32	el extinguidor	fire extinguisher
5	33	acompañando	accompanying
5	34	fosilizado	fossilization
5	35	victorioso	victorious
5	36	desolación	desolation
5	37	la ciudadela	citadel
5	38	exuberante	exuberant
5	39	el dromedario	dromedary camel
5	40	utilitario	utilitarian
5	41	ictiología	ichthyology
6	1	el campo de trigo	cornfield
6	2	la gasolinera	gas station
6	3	el dulce de toffee	toffee candy
6	4	lavando el carro	washing the car
6	5	el acantilado	cliffs
6	6	el techo de paja	thatched roof
6	7	la cuesta abajo	decline
6	8	la cuesta arriba	incline
6	9	cinco tentáculos	five tentacles
6	10	el pony pastando	grazing pony
6	11	los hipopótamos	hippopotami
6	12	acumulación	accumulation
6	13	identificable	identifiable
6	14	la gravilla floja	loosening gravel
6	15	la soga muy ancha	very thick rope
6	16	anticipación	anticipation
6	17	la intersección	intersection
6	18	la vía de agua	waterway
6	19	el submarinista	scuba divers
6	20	la irrigación	irrigation
6	21	la bota colgando	dangling boot
6	22	la última uva	remaining grape
6	23	los rábanos rojos	red radishes
6	24	la ancla de proa	anchors on the bow
6	25	echando el café	pouring the coffee
6	26	la cámara nueva	new camera
6	27	el rompecabezas	jigsaw puzzle

¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

Syll.	#	Stimulus	Translation
6	28	un gallo corriendo	running rooster
6	29	agua absorbente	absorbing water
6	30	tiempo de invierno	wintery weather
6	31	de celebración	celebratory
6	32	la expedición	expedition
6	33	homeopático	homeopathic
6	34	una emergencia	emergency
6	35	la vista aérea	aerial view
6	36	el torre medieval	medieval tower
6	37	arando la tierra	plowing the barren field
6	38	la grieta angosta	narrow crevice
6	39	industrializado	industrialized
6	40	un pico saliente	protuberant beak
7	1	el nido de pájaro	bird nest
7	2	el estadio de béisbol	baseball stadium
7	3	la señal de tráfico	sign
7	4	los furgones de carga	railroad cars
7	5	una fila de casas	row of houses
7	6	la barcaza de río	river barge
7	7	los gansos de Canadá	Canadian geese
7	8	los botes salvavidas	lifeboats
7	9	la planta de repollo	cabbage plant
7	10	el racimo de moras	berry cluster
7	11	la tarta de cereza	cherry pie
7	12	el plátano pelado	peeled banana
7	13	un río torrentoso	rushing river
7	14	el riachuelo seco	dry creekbed
7	15	aguja de brújula	compass needle
7	16	las cabezas de ajo	garlic bulbs
7	17	la manada de gansos	gaggle of geese
7	18	la entrada con verja	gated entrance
7	19	los guisantes envueltos	staked sugar peas
7	20	la boca de incendios	hydrant
7	21	el equipo de tennis	tennis equipment
7	22	los delfines brincando	bounding dolphins
7	23	los pijamas doblados	folded pajamas
7	24	el embotellamiento	traffic jam
7	25	un carnero peludo	shaggy ram
7	26	viajando por ferry	travelling by ferry
7	27	los trajes idénticos	identical outfits
7	28	las cajas reciclables	recyclable boxes
7	29	el cementerio viejo	old cemetery
7	30	puntas de espárragos	spears of asparagus
7	31	el barco de tres velas	three masted sailing ship
7	32	la canoa talada	hewn canoe
7	33	leyendo por encima	skimming
7	34	la anémona de mar	sea anemone
7	35	el gorila sonriendo	grinning gorilla
7	36	alta elevación	high elevation



¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

Syll.	#	Stimulus	Translation
7	37	las piezas de ajedrez	chess pieces
7	38	la precipitación	precipitation
7	39	haciendo la olla	throwing a pot
7	40	escalando la roca	rappelling the rock
7	41	un cuello alargado	elongated neck
7	42	la fruta succulenta	succulent fruit
7	43	los gansos tambaleantes	waddling geese
7	44	midiendo con cuidado	careful measurement
7	45	el copete carmesí	crimson crest
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



¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

Syll.	#	Stimulus	Translation
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
9	2	el ventilador eléctrico	electric fan
9	3	haciendo ejercicios	exercising
9	4	un bebé de rinoceronte	baby rhinoceros
9	5	los puercos apresurándose	hustling hogs
9	6	el racimo de zanahorias	bunches of carrots
9	7	la libélula suspendida	suspended dragonfly
9	8	los competidores rápidos	speeding competitors
9	9	el periquito posándose	perched parakeet
9	10	sudoeste en la brújula	southwest on the compass
9	11	la servilleta bordada	embroidered napkin
9	12	la celosía por encima	overhead lattice
9	13	los mensajes telefónicos	telephone messages
9	14	el parque de diversiones	amusement park ride
9	15	la bandera americana	American flag
9	16	el mercado al aire libre	outdoor marketplace
9	17	las campanas de la misión	mission bells
9	18	las escaleras al castillo	stairway to the castle
9	19	las ruinas de la fortaleza	ruins of the fortress
9	20	el clavel de color lavanda	lavender carnation
9	21	la hidroavión llegando	arriving hydroplane
9	22	el aparejo en el mástil	rigging on the mast
9	23	la lava solidificada	solidified lava
9	24	el zapatero diligente	industrious cobbler
9	25	un conejo meticuloso	meticulous rabbit
9	26	los deportistas hidrófilos	hydrophilic sportsmen
10	1	una canasta de remolachas	basket of beets
10	2	la terminal del aeropuerto	airport terminal
10	3	la tetera y las tazas de té	teapot and teabowls
10	4	el disfraz del día de los muertos	Halloween costume
10	5	los furgones de locomotora	locomotive cars
10	6	las torres altas de la catedral	tall cathedral towers



¡Uno, Dos, y Tres! Word List

Syll.	#	Stimulus	Translation
10	7	el toldo de la selva tropical	rainforest canopy
10	8	el edificio peligroso	hazardous building
10	9	meneo, menea, anadeo	wiggle, waggle, waddle
10	10	la fabricación de acero	steel manufactory
10	11	los primates acicalándose	grooming primates
10	12	el animalito caprichoso	capricious critter
10	13	el esqueleto del mastodonte	mastodon skeleton
10	14	un día monótono y triste	drab and dreary day



I Like Keys: “It’s a...” and “Es...” Todo

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 labelling. Use the key combination “Control” and “T” to toggle between allowing keystrokes for navigation and restricting keystrokes to entering text.

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

“Option” and “R” toggle between random and sequential
“Option” and “H” toggle between displaying/hiding the text
“Option” and “N” go to the Enter Names Screen
“Option” and “P” print the picture and homework

“F” return to the main screen
“?” go to the Help Screen
“H” go to the Help Screen
“X” and “Q” exit, quit the program

“R” record the word
“S” stop recording 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 “Option” and “key” then the “Option” key is acting like the shift key. Press the “Option” key and while holding it down, press the other key in the command. (Windows users should press the Control Key.)



I Like Keys: “It’s a...” and “Es...” Todo

- “1” play the sound for the word
- “2” play the sound for the question “What is it?”
- “3” play the sound for the complete short sentence, “It’s a bear.”
- “4” play the sound for the sentence completion with the initial sound cue
- “5” play the sound for a descriptive sentence with the target word
- “6-10” play the user’s sounds

Results Screen

- “F” quit the current game
- “M” or “R” return to the Main Screen
- “?” go to the Help Screen
- “H” go to the Help Screen
- “Option” and “P” print the results page
- “X” and “Q” quit everything

Options Screen

- “Option” and “R” toggle between random and sequential
- “Option” and “H” toggle between displaying the word and hiding it
- “Option” and “N” go to the Enter Names Screen
- “Option” and “H” go to the Help Screen
- “?” go to the Help Screen
- “D” or RETURN to return to the Main Menu

Help Screen

- “D” or RETURN to return to the Main Menu

Names Screen

- TAB toggle between names fields
- RETURN record the names and return to the Main Menu

ABC Game

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



I Like Keys: And a One, Two, Three and ¡Uno, Dos y Tres!

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
- “Option” and “R” toggle between random and sequential
- “Option” and “H” toggle between displaying the text and hiding it
- “Option” and “N” go to the Enter Names Screen
- “Option” and “P” print the picture and homework
- “F” return to the main screen
- “?” go to the Help Screen
- “H” go to the Help Screen
- “X” and “Q” quit everything
- “R” record the word
- “S” stop recording the word
- “P” play back the word
- “C” score the pronunciation as correct
- “D” score the pronunciation as distorted
- “E” or “I” score the pronunciation as incorrect (error)
- “1” move the first colored square down to the line
- “2” move the second colored square down to the line
- “3”, “4”, “5”, “6”, “7”, “8”, “9”, “0” (i.e. 10th square) to move the corresponding square.
- “U” reset all ten tiles back to their starting positions (Up)

- “A” Check Answer
- “L” Show Answer (put the squares on the Line)
- “W” play the sound for the word
- “Y” play the sound for the syllables

Note: If the shortcut says “Option” and “key” then the “Option” key is acting like the shift key. Press the “Option” key and while holding it down, press the other key in the command. (Windows users should press the Control Key.)