



## PRÁCTICA DE PRONUNCIACIÓN



a, e, i, o, u



The five vowels in Spanish are so important to learn! Fortunately, these sounds don't change from word to word. They are crisp, short sounds, unlike many English vowel sounds that seem to drag on. Oftentimes, English speakers think that Spanish speakers talk so fast. This observation is made, in part, because the sounds of the vowels are shorter.

In order to feel at ease with these new sounds, practice them frequently with the help of your teacher or the CD.

**a** – This letter sounds like the “a” when you sing the notes “la-la-la.”

**Repita** (repeat!): *casa, bata, mamá, masa, papá, alma, mala, arte, taza, salsa, lata, Nacha*

**e** – This letter sounds like the “a” in the word “chaos.”

*bebé, leche, de, té, pele, bese, entender, teme, Enrique*

**i** – This letter sounds like the “ee” in “tee.”

*sí, misa, pizza, linda, cinta, amiga, chico, di*

**o** – This letter sounds like “o” in the word “nose,” but it is actually almost half the sound. You have to try to chop off the last part of the long English “o.”

*ola, olé, nota, mole, bota, bolo, Lola, onda, chocolate, solo, cola*

**u** – This letter sounds like the “oo” in “soon.” Once again, the sound is shorter and crisper.

*uno, luna, mucho, cuna, buche, lunes, bambú, fumas, pluma*

