

U

Apuntes # 1

T

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_  
Periodo \_\_\_\_\_  
Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

The combinations *ch* (che) and *ll* (elle) also used to be considered separate letters in Spanish. In many dictionaries you will still find words beginning with *ch* in a separate section following the words that begin with *c*. The same is true of *ll*, which used to come after *l*. You probably know two Spanish words that begin with *ll*.

HINT: You have been using one of them.  
The other one is the name of an animal.

# EL ALFABETO

- |           |                            |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| a (a)     | o (o)                      |
| b (be)    | p (pe)                     |
| c (ce)    | q (cu)                     |
| d (de)    | r (ere)                    |
| e (e)     | rr (erre)                  |
| f (efe)   | s (ese)                    |
| g (ge)    | t (te)                     |
| h (hache) | u (u)                      |
| i (i)     | v (ve or uve)              |
| j (jota)  | w (doble ve or<br>doble u) |
| k (ka)    | x (equis)                  |
| l (ele)   | y (i griega or ye)         |
| m (eme)   | z (zeta)                   |
| n (ene)   |                            |
| ñ (eñe)   |                            |

The Spanish alphabet has two more letters than the English alphabet. Can you find them?

Q

A

B I

H

R

V

J

jota

D

O

R

W C Z

S

# EL ALFABETO



**A** (a)

**N** (ene)



**B** (be)

**Ñ** (eñe)

**C** (ce)

**O** (o)

**CH** (che)

**P** (pe)



**D** (de)

**Q** (cu)

**E** (e)

**R** (ere)

**F** (efe)

**RR** (erre)

**G** (ge)

**S** (ese)

**H** (hache)

**T** (te)

**I** (i)

**U** (u)



**J** (jota)

**V** (ve or uve)



**K** (ka)

**W** (doble v or doble u)

**L** (ele)

**X** (equis)

**LL** (elle)

**Y** (i griega or ye)

**M** (eme)

**Z** (zeta)

