

2.4

Numbers 31 and higher



Tutorial

ANTE TODO

You have already learned numbers 0–30. Now you will learn the rest of the numbers.

Numbers 31–100

- Numbers 31–99 follow the same basic pattern as 21–29.

Numbers 31–100

31	treinta y uno	40	cuarenta	50	cincuenta
32	treinta y dos	41	cuarenta y uno	51	cincuenta y uno
33	treinta y tres	42	cuarenta y dos	52	cincuenta y dos
34	treinta y cuatro	43	cuarenta y tres	60	sesenta
35	treinta y cinco	44	cuarenta y cuatro	63	sesenta y tres
36	treinta y seis	45	cuarenta y cinco	64	sesenta y cuatro
37	treinta y siete	46	cuarenta y seis	70	setenta
38	treinta y ocho	47	cuarenta y siete	80	ochenta
39	treinta y nueve	48	cuarenta y ocho	90	noventa
		49	cuarenta y nueve	100	cien, ciento



- **Y** is used in most numbers from **31** through **99**. Unlike numbers 21–29, these numbers must be written as three separate words.

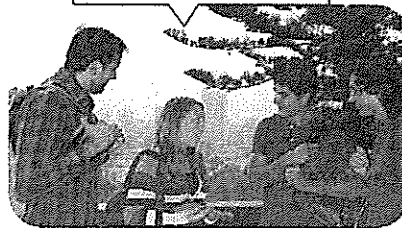
Hay **noventa y dos** exámenes.

There are ninety-two exams.

Hay **cuarenta y dos** estudiantes.

There are forty-two students.

Hay cuarenta y siete
estudiantes en la
clase de geografía.



Cien menos sesenta
y cuatro son treinta y
seis pesos de cambio.



- With numbers that end in **uno** (31, 41, etc.), **uno** becomes **un** before a masculine noun and **una** before a feminine noun.

Hay **treinta y un** chicos.

There are thirty-one guys.

Hay **treinta y una** chicas.

There are thirty-one girls.

- **Cien** is used before nouns and in counting. The words **un**, **una**, and **uno** are never used before **cien** in Spanish. Use **cientos** to say *hundreds*.

Hay **cien** libros y **cien** sillas.

*There are one hundred books
and one hundred chairs.*

¿Cuántos libros hay? **Cientos**.

*How many books are there?
Hundreds.*

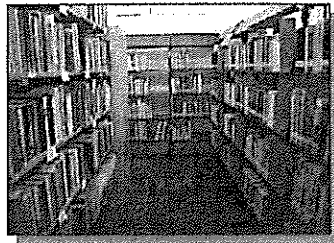
Numbers 101 and higher

- As shown in the chart, Spanish traditionally uses a period to indicate thousands and millions, rather than a comma as used in English.

Numbers 101 and higher

101	ciento uno	1.000	mil
200	doscientos/as	1.100	mil cien
300	trescientos/as	2.000	dos mil
400	cuatrocientos/as	5.000	cinco mil
500	quinientos/as	100.000	cien mil
600	seiscientos/as	200.000	doscientos/as mil
700	setecientos/as	550.000	quinientos/as cincuenta mil
800	ochocientos/as	1.000.000	un millón (de)
900	novecientos/as	8.000.000	ocho millones (de)

- Notice that you should use **ciento**, not **cien**, to count numbers over 100.
110 = **ciento diez** 118 = **ciento dieciocho** 150 = **ciento cincuenta**
- The numbers 200 through 999 agree in gender with the nouns they modify.
324 plumas 605 libros
trescientas veinticuatro plumas seiscientos cinco libros



Hay tres mil quinientos libros en la biblioteca.

- The word **mil**, which can mean *a thousand* and *one thousand*, is not usually used in the plural form to refer to an exact number, but it can be used to express the idea of *a lot*, *many*, or *thousands*. **Cientos** can also be used to express *hundreds* in this manner.

Hay **miles** de personas en el estadio.

There are thousands of people in the stadium.

- To express a complex number (including years), string together all of its components.

55.422 cincuenta y cinco mil cuatrocientos veintidós

Break it down into its parts.



¡INTÉNTALO!

Give the Spanish equivalent of each number. The first item has been done for you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. 102 _____ <i>ciento dos</i> | 7. 235 _____ |
| 2. 5.000.000 _____ | 8. 79 _____ |
| 3. 201 _____ | 9. 113 _____ |
| 4. 76 _____ | 10. 88 _____ |
| 5. 92 _____ | 11. 17.123 _____ |
| 6. 550.300 _____ | 12. 497 _____ |

¡LENGUA VIVA!

In Spanish, years are not expressed as pairs of two-digit numbers as they are in English (1979, *nineteen seventy-nine*): 1776, mil setecientos setenta y seis; 1945, mil novecientos cuarenta y cinco; 2015, dos mil quince.

¡ATENCIÓN!

When **millón** or **millones** is used before a noun, the word **de** is placed between the two:
1.000.000 hombres = un millón de hombres
12.000.000 casas = doce millones de casas

Recursos

VText

3

p. 116

2

pp. 19-20

1

pp. 27-28



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