

2.4

Numbers 31 and higher


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
32 treinta y dos
33 treinta y tres
34 treinta y cuatro
35 treinta y cinco
36 treinta y seis
37 treinta y siete
38 treinta y ocho
39 treinta y nueve

40 cuarenta
41 cuarenta y uno
42 cuarenta y dos
43 cuarenta y tres
44 cuarenta y cuatro
45 cuarenta y cinco
46 cuarenta y seis
47 cuarenta y siete
48 cuarenta y ocho
49 cuarenta y nueve

50 cincuenta
51 cincuenta y uno
52 cincuenta y dos
60 sesenta
63 sesenta y tres
64 sesenta y cuatro
70 setenta
80 ochenta
90 noventa
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 uses a period to indicate thousands and millions, rather than a comma, as is 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	3.505 libros
trescientas veinticuatro plumas	tres mil quinientos cinco libros

- 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!	Hay cientos de libros en la biblioteca.
<i>There are thousands of people in the stadium!</i>	<i>There are hundreds of books in the library.</i>

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

55.422 cincuenta y cinco mil cuatrocientos veintidós

¡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**; **2016**, **dos mil dieciséis**.

¡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**.

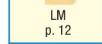


¡INTÉNTALO!

Write out the Spanish equivalent of each number.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 _____ |

recursos



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Lección 2