

Lesson 2: Son Las 2 De La Tarde

Today, you will learn...

- Numbers
- Times Of The Day
- Days Of The Week
- Months Of The Year
- How to Count Nouns
- The Verb “Ser”
- How To Tell Time

By the end of this lesson, you will...

- ★ Know how to tell the time
- ★ Know how to tell the date
- ★ Know how to count money and other things

Numbers

1 - Uno

2 - Dos

3 - Tres

4 - Cuatro

5 - Cinco

6 - Seis

7 - Siete

8 - Ocho

9 - Nueve

10 - Diez

11 - Once

12 - Doce

13 - Trece

14 - Catorce

15 - Quince

16 - Dieciséis

17 - Diecisiete

18 - Dieciocho

19 - Diecinueve

20 - Veinte

Numbers

Veinte - 20

Treinta - 30

Cuarenta - 40

Cincuenta - 50

Sesenta - 60

Setenta - 70

Ochenta - 80

Noventa - 90

Cien - 100

For numbers between 21 and 29, you put 'veinti-' and then any number (1 through 9) right after it (veintiuno, veintidós, veintitrés,..veintiséis.. veintinueve).

The rest of the numbers are much simpler. You have the formula: A tenth + y + a number between 1 and 9. 'Y' is 'and' in Spanish. Here, you technically add a tenth (30, 40, 50..etc.) to a number between 1 and 9.

Ex.)

Tenth | y | 1-9

30 | y | 3

treinta | y | tres

treinta y tres = 33

Numbers

Numbers above 100 are a little different than what you are used to, but they are still easy to build.

To count numbers in the hundredths place, you change “Cien (100)” to “Ciento”

Ex: Ciento y diez (110)

Note: In the Mexican Spanish dialect, you won't hear the “y” when counting hundreds. You will hear something like “Ciento diez” instead.

If the hundredth digit is higher than 1, the name of the number will be one word.

Ex: doscientos (200)

There are a few changes to some of the names: quinientos (500), setecientos (700), novecientos (900)

Numbers

Thousand (Mil), Million (Millón), Billion (Mil millones) and higher would then have the same start format.

When the number has a 1 in the beginning (1,000, 1,000,000..), the name will not change.

When counting thousands and billions with a thousandth digit or billionth digit bigger than 1, the name will also not change.

Ex: 3 mil (3 thousand)

As for the rest (million, trillion...), the name will change to its plural form.

Millón → Millones, Billón → Billones

Ex: 2 billones (2 trillion.)

To connect these digits, there is no need for any connectors like “y”.

Ex: 3 mil seiscientos treinta y cuatro (3, 634)

Counting Nouns

Counting things as easy as putting a number before the noun itself.

Ex: 3 (tres) carros. (3 cars.)

Although, the number “1” and any number that includes “1” as the unit will change depending on the gender of the noun.

You will say “Un” if the noun is masculine.

Ex: 1 (un) carro. (A/1 car.)

You will say “Una” if the noun is feminine.

Ex: 1 (una) casa. (A/1 house.)

Tip: Money

To count money in Spanish, you can use either of the following formulas.

[Number] + [Currency name] + con (with) + [Number] + centavos (cents)

Ex: 3 (tres) pesos con 50 (cincuenta) centavos = 3.50

Note: Peso = Mexican currency

Or

[Number] + [Number] (For cents)

Ex: 3 (tres) 50 (cincuenta) = 3.50

Tip: Money



Times Of The Day

When telling time, we don't use am or pm. Instead, we use the time of day after the time. Basically, we say something like "2 in the afternoon" instead of 2pm.

- De la madrugada - In the morning/Dawn
- De la mañana - In the morning
- De la tarde - In the afternoon
- De la noche - In the night

The following are the words for the times of the day.

- La madrugada - Dawn
- La mañana - The morning
- La tarde - The afternoon
- La noche - The night
- La medianoche - Midnight

Days Of The Week

Lunes - Monday

Martes - Tuesday

Miércoles - Wednesday

Jueves - Thursday

Viernes - Friday

Sábado - Saturday

Domingo - Sunday

Months Of The Year

- Enero - January
- Febrero - February
- Marzo - March
- Abril - April
- Mayo - May
- Junio - June
- Julio - July
- Agosto - August
- Septiembre - September
- Octubre - October
- Noviembre - November
- Diciembre - December

The Verb “Ser”

The verb “ser” (to be) is one of many irregular verbs in the Spanish language. Although it’s no normal kind of irregular verb. It is an irregular irregular verb.

Normal irregular verbs follow patterns based on their stems and endings. Irregular irregular verbs like “ser” (to be) have their own rules, which leads us to learning the present tense conjugations of “ser”

The Verb “Ser”

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation</u>
Yo	soy	Nosotros	somos
Tú	eres	Ustedes	son
Él/Ella/Usted	es	Ellos/Ellas	son

You use ‘Ser’ when...

- You are talking about the Date and Time
- You are talking about Occupation
- You are talking about Characteristic
- You are talking about Origin
- You are talking about Relation

Why learn when to use “ser”? Because there is yet another way to say “to be”. And that other verb is used in completely different situations. For now, just focus on “ser” and when to use it.

Note: We don’t have a word for “it” in Spanish. So when talking about objects in Spanish, we use the “Él/Ella” or “Ellos/Ellas” (depending if the noun is singular or plural) conjugation of a verb.

The Verb “Ser”

Some examples of using “ser”.

- Yo **soy** un doctor. (I am a doctor.)
- Ella **es** mi hermana. (She is my sister.)
- **Son** las 3 de la tarde. (It is 3pm.)
- Él **es** muy alto. (He is very tall.)
- Yo **soy** de México. (I am from Mexico.)
- **Es** el 10 de Enero. (It is January 10th.)

Telling Time And Date

As you just learned, “ser” is used to tell the time and date. To do so properly, all you need to do is grab “ser” and a definite article (the) depending on the noun you are talking about.

For example, since “La hora” (the hour) is feminine, you will need a feminine definite article.

Remember that when talking about objects, you will use the “Él/Ella” or “Ellos/Ellas” (depending on whether the object is singular or plural) conjugations of a verb.

Ex: Es la 1 de la tarde (It is 1pm.)

Note: You are counting a feminine noun (the hour)!! So, you will be saying “una”, not “uno”!

Remember that instead of saying “a.m.” or “p.m.”, we say the hour and then the time of day.

Also, see that in the example we use the singular version of “ser” and the feminine singular version of “the” to match the hour. If the hour was plural, then you’d use the plural version of the two (Son las).

Telling Time And Date

A Bit More About Telling Time

- You can add “Y” (and) between the hour and the minute, but it’s optional.
 - Ex: Es la 1 y 20. (It’s 1:20.)
- If you want to tell time where the minute is between 1 and 10, you can add “Con” (with).
 - Ex: Son las 5 con 8 de la tarde. (It’s 5:08pm.)
- If you want a way to say ‘30’ besides ‘treinta’, you can say ‘y media’ (lit. and half). You can also say “y cuarto” (and a quart) when you want to say “15”.
 - Ex: Son las 3 y media. (It’s 3:30.)
- For time words such as ‘midnight’ and ‘noon’, you can use the ‘Es + [time word]’ formula.
 - Ex: Es la medianoche. (It’s midnight.)

Telling Time And Date

Telling the date works almost the same as telling time. Although “date” (el día) is masculine in Spanish, so you’d be using different articles from the ones you used when telling time. Another difference between telling time and the date is that when telling the date, we add “de” (of, from) to connect the day and the month (exactly in that order too). This is to indicate that the day belongs to the month.

Ex: Es el 4 de Febrero. (It’s February 4th.)

On another note, people sometimes leave out the article all together and say something like “Es 4 de Febrero.”

Practice

Translate the following to Spanish.

1. It is 3pm.
2. It is Saturday.
3. It is January.
4. She is a student.
5. It is midnight.

Any Questions?

¿Preguntas?



¡Gracias Y Adiós!

Thank You And Goodbye!

