**Just in Time Spanish Essentials – Numbers from 0 to infinito**

**Introduction**

**Numbers**

Here you can see at a glance the Spanish key language related to Numbers: 0-1,000,000, millions and more, including the ordinals and some basic maths expressions.

**Numbers: 0-1,000,000**

The tables below show some Spanish cardinal numbers. For practice, you can hide the Spanish and English columns and listen to audio prompts.

**Numbers: 0-1,000,000**

**Hide Spanish Hide English**

cero Zero

uno One

dos Two

tres Three

cuatro Four

cinco Five

seis Six

siete Seven

ocho Eight

nueve Nine

diez Ten

once Eleven

doce Twelve

trece Thirteen

catorce Fourteen

quince Fifteen

dieciséis Sixteen

diecisiete Seventeen

dieciocho Eighteen

diecinueve Nineteen

veinte Twenty

veintiuno Twenty-one

veintidós Twenty-two

veintitrés Twenty-three

veinticuatro Twenty-four

veinticinco Twenty-five

veintiséis Twenty-six

veintisiete Twenty-seven

veintiocho Twenty-eight

veintinueve Twenty-nine

treinta Thirty

treinta y uno Thirty-one

cuarenta Forty

cincuenta Fifty

sesenta Sixty

setenta Seventy

ochenta Eighty

noventa Ninety

cien One hundred

ciento uno One hundred and one

doscientos Two hundred

trescientos Three hundred

cuatrocientos Four hundred

quinientos Five hundred

seiscientos Six hundred

setecientos Seven hundred

ochocientos eight hundred

novecientos nine hundred

mil One thousand

mil uno One thousand and one

seis mil Six thousand

siete mil Seven thousand

ocho mil Eight thousand

nueve mil Nine thousand

diez mil Ten thousand

un millón One million

dos millones two million

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**Additional information:**

—Numbers with more than one element are joined together with a point (dot), for example: 4.560 (cuatro mil quinientos sesenta).

— Como curiosidad destacamos que el sistema numérico europeo (entre ellos el español) es diferente al anglosajón. En España un billón es un millón de millones, mientras que en el anglosajón un billón es mil millones:

España: Un billón 1.000.000.000.000.

Países anglosajones: Un billón = 1.000.000.000

También es diferente la forma para separar millares y decimales, en los países Hispanoamericanos usamos el punto (.) para separar los millares y la coma (,) para separar los decimales:

3.537,52 = tres mil quinientos treinta y siete con cincuenta y dos

**Know-how:**

Spanish numbers are very easy to learn! look carefully and try to spot the patterns.

**the numbers for 1-15**.

For the 0-10 There's no real pattern, you just have to learn them and you must memorize them because they will reappear all through the counting:

**cero, uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez**

Meanwhile, the second group 11- 15. They have **-ce** as the common ending.

**once, doce, trece, catorce, quince.**

For numbers from 16-19, You are literally saying "ten and six," "ten and seven," "ten and eight," etc.:

dieciséis / diez y seis sixteen 16

diecisiete / diez y siete seventeen 17

dieciocho / diez y ocho eighteen 18

diecinueve / diez y nueve nineteen 19

Note: There are two acceptable options for writing the numbers 16 through 19. The "old-school" way is to simply say "ten and six," "ten and seven," etc. The newer method is to combine those words into one word. At that point the "z" in diez becomes a "c" and the "y" becomes an "i." Both versions are pronounced the same way. We could say that as part of the evolution of the language and regional use the construction “diez + y + (digit)”. E.g. 16 = “diez + y + seis” ; 17= “diez y siete”, can also be as one word ‘diecisiete’. ***The shorter, combined word is preferred nowadays***.

**Numbers 20 – 29**

condense these numbers down to one word by replacing the trailing "-e" and the "y" with an "i." Twenty-two, twenty three, and twenty six will also need an additional accent mark – so instead of “veinte y cuatro”, it's “veinticuatro”.

**Numbers 30- 100**

For numbers above twenty, simply take the units of “tens” number (veinte, treinta, etc.) and the “digits” number (uno, dos, etc.) and stick ‘**y’** (“and”) in the middle. E.g. 31 = “thirty and one” = treinta y uno. You are literally saying "thirty and one," "thirty and two," etc.:

Learn the numbers for the multiples of ten: treinta, cuarenta, cincuenta, sesenta, setenta, ochenta, noventa.

A few tips to help you remember:

• Other than veinte, they all end in -enta

• Other than veinte (again), they all have a clear relationship with the related smaller number: cuatro <-> cuarenta, ocho <-> ochenta, etc.

The final number for this set is **100 – “cien”**  (note the link with English words like “century” or “percent“.)—

**Numbers 101 – 1000**

For numbers from 100 to 199, use ciento:

101 – ciento uno

129 – ciento veintinueve

195 – ciento noventa y cinco

(Note that you don't need to add “**y**” after **ciento** – it's **ciento uno**, ***not*** ciento y uno.)

Technically ‘**ciento**’ means "one hundred" in Spanish, but its shortened form, **cien**, is preferred when there are exactly 100 of something:

Cien one hundred 100

ciento uno one hundred one 101

ciento dos one hundred two 102

ciento tres one hundred three 103..etc.

ciento diez one hundred ten 110

ciento veinte one hundred twenty 120

ciento veintiuno one hundred twenty-one 121

ciento treinta y cinco one hundred thirty five 135, etc.

The plural of cien is **cientos** (not ***cienes***). Ciento is followed by:

Doscientos two hundred 200

doscientos cincuenta two hundred fifty 250

trescientos three hundred 300

cuatrocientos four hundred 400

quinientos five hundred 500

seiscientos six hundred 600

setecientos seven hundred 700

ochocientos eight hundred 800

novecientos nine hundred 900

**Los números de 1.000 a 1.000.000**

"One thousand" in Spanish is mil. And we don't un mil; it's simply mil:

Mil one thousand 1.000

mil quinientos one thousand five hundred 1.500

dos mil two thousand 2.000

tres mil three thousand 3.000

— In Spanish, contrary to English, a ‘coma’ (comma) is used to denote the decimal point, while a ‘punto’ (full stop) is used to separate figures above a thousand: Spanish 2,5 (‘dos coma cinco) – English 2.5 (two point five); Spanish 1.500 (‘mil quinientos’) – English 1,500.

**What year we are now? - How to Talk about Years in Spanish**

Talking about years (años) is pretty straightforward in Spanish, since years are said just like any cardinal number. Let's take a look at some examples!

En el año 1492 (mil cuatrocientos noventa y dos) Cristobal Colón descubrió américa.

¿En qué año naciste? -. Yo nací en el año 1974 (mil novecientos setenta y cuatro)

What year were you born? – I was born in 1974.

¿Cuándo empezó el proceso de independencia en Colombia? - En mil ochocientos diecinueve.

When did the Colombian independence process begin? - In 1819.

**Millions and more**

**Listen** to people talking about millions and more by clicking on the **audio icons**.

The key language is summarised in the table.

Numbers: Millions and more

Examples

1.000.000 - un millón de personas visitaron Cambridge el año pasado.

16.789.223 El producto interno bruto de Colombia es dieciséis millones setecientos ochenta y nueve mil doscientos veintitrés dólares

2.000.000 dos millones

12.000.000 € el premio de la lotería es de doce millones de euros

**How to Say “…and a Half” in Spanish**

We got it the other way around!

Spanish people will put the “and a half” in the wrong place (in comparison with English) – instead of saying (for example) “one and a half million”, Spanish people will say “one million and a half”.

Remember then to say it Spanish style… – un millón y medio, not un y medio millón.

**Billions and Trillions in Spanish – take a good look at this!**

In the English-speaking world, a “billion” is one thousand millions (1,000,000,000) and a “trillion” is one thousand billions (1,000,000,000,000). In other words, every “step up” involves multiplying by 1,000. But, not everyone does it like this!

The “short scale” numbering system used in the UK is not applicable to many countries around the world – including most Spanish-speaking countries – which use the “long scale” system.

In this system, a “billion” is one million millions, and a “trillion” is one million billions. Rather than multiplying by a thousand each time, you multiply by a million.

So Spanish words like billón don't “match up” with their English counterparts like you might expect:

un millón – one million = 1,000,000

un millardo (or “mil millones”) – one billion = 1,000,000,000

un billón – one trillion = 1,000,000,000,000

mil billones – one quadrillion = 1,000,000,000,000,000

un trillón – one quintillion = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000

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Know-how:

When ‘millón’ and ‘millardo’ are used with a noun you need ‘de’ before the noun: ‘Un millón de euros’, ‘un millardo de libras esterlinas’. ‘Millón’ and the plural form ‘millones’ remain separate from the figures that follow and are not joined by ‘y’: 2.300.000 (‘dos millones trescientos mil’).

**Los porcentajes - percentages**

Precentages are written the same way in Spanish as they are in English. The word "percent" is por ciento in Spanish.

6 **por ciento** 6 percent (6%)

75 **por ciento** 75 percent (75%)

99 **por ciento** 99 percent (99%)

Se aplica un porcentaje de descuento – A percentage discount is applied

El diez por ciento (10%) de descuento para estudiantes – student’s discount 10%

Se debe pagar un veinte por ciento (20%) de interés por su crédito – Twenty percent (20%) interest must be paid on your credit.

**Ordinals – los números ordinals (ADD audios and icons)**

The tables below show some Spanish ordinal numbers. For practice, you can hide the Italian and English columns and listen to audio prompts.

Ordinals

Hide Spanish Hide English

primero(a) First

segundo(a) Second

tercero(a) Third

cuarto(a) Fourth

quinto(a) Fifth

sexto(a) Sixth

septimo(a) Seventh

octavo(a) Eighth

noveno(a) Ninth

décimo(a) Tenth

undécimo(a) / decimoprimero(a) eleventh

duodécimo(a) / decimosegundo(a) twelfth

décimo tercero(a) thirteenth

décimo cuarto(a) fourteenth

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Vigésimo(a) twentieth

vigésimo primero(a) twenty-first

vigésimo segundo (a) twenty-second

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Trigésimo(a) thirtieth

Cuadragésimo(a) fortieth

Quincuagésimo(a) fiftieth

Sexagésimo(a) sixtieth

Septuagésimo(a) seventieth

Octogésimo(a) eightieth

Nonagésimo(a) ninetieth

Centesimo(a) hundredth

Milésimo(a) thousandth

Último(a) last

**Know-how:**

Except for the first ten numbers, Spanish ordinals are formed by adding the suffix ‘-écimo’. The final vowel of the cardinal number drops before the suffix: ‘undécimo’, cent-ésimo’.

When used as adjectives, all of the ordinals agree in gender with the noun they modify, therefore "-o" endings change to "-a" with feminine nouns.

For example: la segunda casa, su tercera novia, mi última tarea.

The ordinals primero and tercero are shortened to primer and tercer when used with masculine nouns.

For example; en primer lugar, en tercer grado. This is only true of primero and tercero.

When an ordinal prefix ending in "-imo" is combined with "octavo" one of the o's is dropped to avoid repeating the same sound, e.g. "decimoctavo."

Ordinals are not typically used with dates; use cardinal numbers instead: "Hoy es el quince de enero."

Often, it is used a sort of shorthand abbreviation for ordinals in English — 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. We can do something similar in Spanish — 1º, 2º, 3º, etc. (or 1ª, 2ª, 3ª, etc. if feminine)

**Exercises**

Here are different types of exercises for practicing Numbers.

Matching words (0-1,000,000)

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**LISTENING – Listen the audios and select, drag and drop the numbers that you can hear:**

**ADD AUDIOS AS THE markers to drag the selected number…**

**Audios** =

veinticuatro

dos cientos

un millón

cien

noventa

doce mil

sesenta y séis

setenta

catorce mil

quince

veintitrés

treintatrés

**Writing – Write in Spanish the number**

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100

101

**READ- Listen and MATCH- Select the Spanish equivalent of the numbers appearing below:**

**NUMBER SPANISH**

0 cero

110 ciento diez

240 doscientos cuarenta

311 trescientos once

427 cuatrocientos veintisiete

518 quinientos dieciocho

657 seiscientos cincuenta y siete

789 setecientos ochenta y nueve

867 ochocientos sesenta y siete

916 novecientos dieciséis

1000 mil

1010 mil diez

1178 mil ciento setenta y ocho

1210 mil doscientos diez

1347 mil trescientos cuarenta y siete

1492 mil cuatrocientos noventa y dos

1589 mil quinientos ochenta y nueve

1600 mil seiscientos

1777 mil setecientos setenta y siete

1810 mil ochocientos diez

1950 mil novecientos cincuenta

1999 mil novecientos noventa y nueve

2000 dos mil

2009 dos mil nueve

2017 dos mil diecisiete

2021 dos mil veintiuno

Complete the sentences (0-1,000,000)

In the dialogues below, first listen to the dialogue then select the correct number. You can use this exercise to practice your reading and audio comprehension.

**Listen to numbers in use (millions and more)**

In this exercise you’ll hear 5 sentences. Click on the icon to hear one, then select the right choice from the list. If your choice is correct the sentence will turn green and you’ll hear it again.

La Unión Europea tiene Cuatrocientos cuarenta y ocho millones de habitantes

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Los científicos dicen que el clima del planeta Marte, hace unos tres mil millones de años, era muy similar al de la Tierra..

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Una señora de Medellín se ha ganado ciento ocho millones de pesos en la lotería de navidad

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Se necesitan 13.000.290 € para restaurar 8 monumentos importantes en Cancún.

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En 2013, la población de la Tierra superó los siete mil millones de personas.

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