**Números 0-100**

**0** cero

**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

**21** veintiuno

**22** veintidós

**23** veintitrés

**24** veinticuatro

**25** veinticinco

**26** veintiséis

**27** veintisiete

**28** veintiocho

**29** veintinueve

**30** treinta

**31** treinta y uno

**40** cuarenta

**50** cincuenta

**60** sesenta

**70** setenta

**80** ochenta

**90** noventa

**100** cien

**101** ciento uno

(no “y” after ciento)

* You can write 16-29 as 1 word or as three. **Ej:** 16 diez y seis O dieciséis

But 30-50 must be written as separate words. 52= cincuenta y dos

**hay-** *there is/ there are* **no hay-**  there isn’t/there aren’t

**Ex:** ¿Hay una computadora? No, no hay una computadora. (the first no answers the question, the second means “there is not….”)

* To ask *how many*, use **cuántos** before masculine nouns & **cuántas** before feminine

**Ex:** ¿Cuánt**os** chic**os** hay? Hay diez chicos. ¿Cuánt**as** computador**as** hay? Hay tres computadoras

**Sustantivos y Artículos (Nouns & articles)**

**Sustantivo- persona, lugar o cosa** (noun- person, place, or thing)

In Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine and singular or plural.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MASCULINO** | **FEMENINO** |
| **el hombre** *the man* | **la mujer** *the woman* |
| **-O**  **el chico** *the boy*  **el número** *the number* | **-A**  **la chica**  *the girl*  **la computadora** *the computer* |
| **-OR**  **el conductor** *the (male) driver*  **el profesor** *the (male) teacher* | **-ORA**  **la conductora** *the (female) driver*  **la profesora** *the (female) teacher* |
| **-ISTA**  **el turista** *the (male) tourist* | **-ISTA**  **la turista** *the (female) tourist* |

The masculine and feminine forms of nouns that end in –ista, like turista, are the same. There are a few other nouns that are also identical. We must use **el** or **la** to show that it is masculine or feminine.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-MA**  **el problema** *the problema*  **el programa** *the program* | **-DAD**  **la nacionalidad** *the nationality*  **la comunidad** *the community* |
| **-S**  **el autobús** *the bus*  ***el país*** *the country* | **-CIÓN**  **la lección** *the lesson*  **la conversación** *the conversation* |

* + **Ex: el joven** *the young man* **la joven** *the young woman*

**el estudiante** *the (male) student* **la estudiante** *the (female) student*

**\*\*\*A few exceptions: la mano** (*hand*), **el mapa** (*map*), **el día** (*day)\*\*\**

**If there is a group of people and there is 1 male in the group, then the whole group is masculine.**

* **Ex:** 1 chico+ 1 chica= 2 chicos 1 pasajero+ 2,999 pasajeras= 3,000 pasajeros

**ARTíCULOS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **MASC.** | **FEM.** |
| The (singular) | **el** | **la** |
| The (plural) | **los** | **las** |
| A or one | **un** | **una** |
| Some | **unos** | **unas** |

**How to make nouns plural:**

* **Ends in vowel, add -s** 
  + el chico-> los chico**s**
* **Ends in consonant, add –es** 
  + El doctor-> los doctor**es**
* **Ends in z, change z to c and add –es** 
  + El lápiz-> los lápi**ces**