

Me llamo: \_\_\_\_\_ Hoy es \_\_\_\_\_, el \_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_

Clase: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: Los Numeros 0 - 1,000

0	cero	11	once	30	treinta
1	uno	12	doce	40	cuarenta
2	dos	13	trece	50	cincuenta
3	tres	14	catorce	60	sesenta
4	cuatro	15	quince	70	setenta
5	cinco	16	dieciseis	80	ochenta
6	seis	17	diecisiete	90	noventa
7	siete	18	dieciocho	100	ciento
8	ocho	19	diecinueve	200	doscientos
9	nueve	20	veinte	300	trescientos
10	diez			400	cuatrocientos
				500	quinientos
				600	seiscientos
				700	setecientos
				800	ochocientos
				900	novecientos
				1,000	mil

Examples:

- veinte y cinco or
- veinticinco
- treinta y cinco
- treinta y seis

The Spanish for one hundred is **cien** or **ciento**.

The problem is, when should you use **cien** and when should you use **ciento**?...

When there is exactly one hundred of something and the number is used with the noun, you use the shortened form **cien**, whether that noun is masculine or feminine.

For example:

- cien libros (one hundred books)
- cien plumas (one hundred pens)

When you want to form numbers with 100, you would use **ciento**. For example:

- 101 : ciento uno (100/ciento + 1/uno = ciento uno)
- 114 : ciento catorce (100/ciento + 14/catorce = ciento catorce)
- 127 : ciento veintisiete (ciento + veintisiete = ciento veintisiete)
- 165 : ciento sesenta y cinco (ciento + sesenta y cinco = ciento sesenta y cinco)

Observe that "y" is **NOT** used to separate hundreds from tens and only used in numbers 131-199 (also 231-299, 331-399, etc).

In other words:

- ciento tres (103) **NOT** ciento y tres
- ciento noventa y nueve (199) **NOT** ciento y noventa y nueve

Using the **Spanish numbers** you have learnt so far and applying the relevant rules, here are examples of a few numbers between one hundred and a thousand.

- 153 : ciento cincuenta y tres
- 325 : trescientos veinticinco
- 513 : quinientos trece
- 777 : setecientos setenta y siete
- 802 : ochocientos dos
- 948 : novecientos cuarenta y ocho