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Learn numbers in spanish pdf

So you're learning Spanish, great! Have you already mastered the basics of Hola = Hello, Me llamo = My name is, and ? Cómo estás? = How are you? You may even have learned how to count to ten or tell someone how old you are. So why learn the other number? There are many reasons! Counting is one of those aspects of learning a language that no one can teach. This is especially true if you live abroad. It doesn't seem like it, but the numbers are everywhere from the restaurant address where you meet with friends to the phone number you need to ring to make a reservation. You must count to specify the time for dinner, ask about the cost of certain items, determine the invoice and decide how much you want to tip. And you don't just have to produce them, you should be able to understand the numbers that Spanish speakers say to you, too. For those poor souls who passed the language exam, you may be tested on your ability to write complex numbers in a long form say 9,567,430.62. This includes learning the rules of breakdown and how to build three, four and multiple numbers. In short, you need to know your numbers up front for the back, back to front and out of order. That's why you're lucky to learn to count in Spanish. Trust us when we say that with a little effort in an instant, you will be able to count. Spanish figures are based on simple patterns. If you learn 1-20, a multiple of ten, a hundred thousand, you'll have pieces that you have to tell any number you like. So, let's get ahead of ourselves! First, take a look at some situations where you need to know your Spanish numbers, and then rehearse with the numbers themselves. When do you have to count in Spanish? Knowledge of counting is an essential skill for a variety of tasks and topics of conversation, from understanding the weather report to shopping for groceries. 1. Shopping Picture yourself browsing one of Madrid's beautiful markets. You see some wonderful oranges and you want to buy a lot to make Sangría. But wait, how are you going to tell the owner how many you need? This is a pretty simple example, but it's also important to know the words for bigger numbers when you're buying in Spanish. What example, if there is some 40% discount in sales and the cashier forgets to include a discount. How are you going to tell her? Or what if your account gets to €238.21? Imagine not seeing a screen at the checkout and you need to rely on your ears to process a set of numbers coming in your direction. If you can't count 10, you can pay the wrong amount! 2. Talk about age Someone asks you your age in Spanish. Whether you are 13, 35 or 99, you need to know your Spanish numbers in order to answer the question! You also need to be able to understand the numbers, so when it comes to understanding the age of another person. What if someone tells you the year they were born instead of their age – mil novecientos ochenta y cuatro. Would you understand that there were 32? If someone tells you how old they are in Spanish and you're wrong, it could be awkward! The keywords to be learned with age are: año(i) = year(s), mes(es) = month(i). 3. Talking about dates You may be planning to meet a friend who speaks Spanish, or you are planning a holiday, or you may have an una cita (meeting). It's very important that you learn numbers so you can talk about a date. If someone says they can meet on a certain date, you have to make sure you have a real date! This also applies to talking about birthdays or other important dates. If someone asks you about your birthday or tells you yours, you need to make sure you know the right words for dates, what are you talking about! Keywords for dates: cumpleaños = birthday, semana = week, proximo/a = next. 4. Tell the time Do you prefer to use 12 hours or 24 hours (note that 12 hours is most common in Spain, but you will hear 24 hours in the news, for notifications and in more formal settings), learning how to count in Spanish should be for it to be able to tell the time and understand the time if someone tells you in Spanish. Even though the Spaniards are very relaxed, it won't look good if you're hours late for a meeting because you've mixed up your hours! The keywords for learning with time are: hora(i) = hour(i), minuto(i) = minute(i), medio = half, cuarto = quarter, y = and, menos = less (used for: e.g. quarter to 5 = cinco menos cuarto). 5. Travelling by numbers is crucial if you are planning to travel to a Spanish speaking country. In fact, after greeting, they can be one of the first things you learn. I want to get on the right bus by going to the right bay at the bus stop. Finding a train and seat is also important and if you ask for instructions the Spanish speaker is obliged to send some numbers your way in his reply. Imagine getting lost and wondering how far a destination is? Not only do you need to know the number of meters they tell you, but understand how long it will take too long. 6. Speaking of yourself, birthdays and age are to be considered, but what if you want to tell someone that you visited Spain as a child. You'll have to quote a year in Spanish or explain how long it's been. Numbers are useful if you need to count family members (how many hermans do you have?) or tell someone where you live. 7. Idiomatic phrases Each language has a figurative language, such as proverbs, which include numbers. Here are some examples in Spanish: A pan de quince días, hambre de tres semanas (beggars can not be selected), Como dos y dos son cuatro (literally as 2 and 2 are four or as the day is long in English), El viejo que se cura, cien años dura (creaking doors are the longest). How to count from 1-20 in Spanish Now if you are not yet here is your chance to learn Spanish numbers! Try to learn them both in sequence and in a wise order. It's great to count your fingers to the zinc, but sometimes you just have to be able to say 5. Some easy ways to test on numbers include throwing dice and reading both individual numbers and combined totals. Count back from 3 as you get ready to start new activities! You can also practice reading the numbers they encounter every day, including phone numbers, addresses, a license plate on the car in front of you and even the temperature outside. If you're struggling with Spanish pronunciation, you can download the FlashAcademy app and get a speaker version for each of the following versions. Remember that there may be some differences between the way Spanish sounding in America vs. Spain. Read the spanish version you're most likely to use for future travel or business plans. (One) = Uno (Two) = Dos (Three) = Tres (Four) = Cuatro (Pet) = Cinco (Six) = Seis (Seven) = Siete (Eight) = Ocho (Nine) = Nueve (Ten) = Diez (Eleven) = Once (Twelve) = Doce (Thirteen) = Trece (Fourteen) = Catorce (11) = Quince (Sixteen) = Dieciséis (Seventeen) = Diecisiete (18) = Dieciocho (Devetnaest) = Diecinueve (Twenty) = Veinte How to count from 20-100 on Spanish 21: Veintiuno, 22: Veintidós, 23: Veintitrés... (20s are all one word) 31: Treinta y uno, 32: Treinta y dos, 33: Treinta y tres... (From the 1930s onwards, two words are combined with y) (Seventy) = Setenta (Be careful! Only one letter changes between 60 and 70!) How to count from 100 and over in Spanish 105: Ciento cinco; 145: Ciento cuarenta y cinco (Dvesto = Doscientos (Tristo) = Trescientos (Four Hundred) = Cuatrocientos (Five Hundred) = Quinientos (500 does not follow the pattern, so learn by heart!) (Six hundred) = Seiscientos (Seven hundred) = Setecientos (Eight hundred) = Ochocientos (Nine Hundred) = Novecientos 1000: (Thousand) = Mil 2000: Dos mil; 3000: Tres mil... Etc. Examples: 1500: (Thousand Five Hundred) = mil quinientos 20310: (Twenty thousand, three hundred and ten) = veinte mil trescientos diez 300,000: trescientos mil 1000000. (One million) = Un millón Other useful words to count in Spanish Now is the time to put them into practice. Here are some examples of questions and answers with words you'll need to talk about numbers: 1. Asking for/tell time? A qué hora empieza la película? Empieza a hair siete. = When does the movie start? It starts at 7:00. But what's the matter with you? Hair never. = When are we having dinner? / Nine. 2. Questioning/saying how much /how much ? Cuánto cuesta el vestido? / Cuesta veinte euros. = How much does a dress cost? It costs twenty euros. Cuántos hermanos tienes? Tengo tres hermanos. = How many brothers do you have? I have three brothers. 3. Ask/talk about age and birthdays ? Cuántos años tienes? / Tengo cincuenta y ocho años. = How old are you? / I'm 58 years old. Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? / Mi cumpleaños es el doce de diciembre. = When's your birthday? / My birthday is December 12. ?En qué año Nazi? / Nací en mil novecientos noventa y tres. = In what year were you born? I was born in 1993. So now you're seeing that learning how to count in Spanish is easy! Follow these simple patterns and learn keywords and vocabulary to talk about numbers and you'll be ready for a Spanish shopping trip in an instant! Do you have any questions about counting in Spanish? Share them in the comments and let's see if we can help! Buy a Spanish language tutorial as a PDF e-book! The Spanish-language handwriting includes the perfect vocabulary and grammar about spanish (much more than what is available online), transcripts of genuine Spanish videos and Spanish realia photos. The PDF and mp3 e-book - including nearly two hours of footage of five natives from three countries - are available for immediate download with FREE lifetime updates. Thanks for the support ielanguages.com! Download the top 10 Pages of Spanish Language (including Content) of the Spanish Language. Buy Spanish Language Tutorial 0 cero say-roh 1 uno oo-noh first primero 2 dos dohs second segundo 3 tres trays third tercero 4 cuatro kwah-troh fourth cuarto 5 cinco seen-koh fifth quinto 6 seis says sixth sexto 7 siete see-ay-tay seventh séptimo 8 ocho oh-choh eighth octavo 9 nueve new-ay-vay ninth noveno 10 diez dee-ays tenth décimo 11 once ohn-say eleventh undécimo 12 doce doh-say twelfth duodécimo 13 trece tray-say thirteenth décimo tercero 14 catorce kah-tor-say fourteenth décimo cuarto 15 quince keen-say fifteenth décimo quinto 16 diez y seis dee-ays ee says sixteenth décimo sexto 17 diez y siete dee-ays ee see-ay-tay seventeenth décimo séptimo 18 diez y ocho dee-ays ee oh-choh eighteenth décimo octavo 19 diez y nueve dee-ays ee new-ay-vay nineteenth décimo noveno 20 veinte bayn-tay twentieth vigésimo 21 veinte y uno bayn-tay ee oo-noh twenty-first vigésimo primero 22 veinte y dos bayn-tay ee dohs twenty-second vigésimo segundo 30 treinta trayn-tah thirtieth trigésimo 40 cuarenta kuar-ain-tah fortieth cuadragésimo 50 cincuenta seen-kuain-tah fiftieth quincuagésimo 60 sesenta say-sain-tah sixtieth sexagésimo 70 setenta say-tain-tah seventieth septuagésimo 80 ochenta oh-chain-tah osmieth octogésimo 90 noventa Ninety nonagésimo 100 cien(to) see-ain-(toh) hundred centésimo 1000 mil meel thousand thousand millesimo If you say 100, use cien. If there are more than 100, use the ciento. So 101 is ciento uno and 156 would be ciento cincuenta y seis. You can also use dieciséis, diecisiete, dieciocho, and diecinueve for 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively. The pronunciation is the same, but they are grouped into one word. In addition, 21-29 can be written as one word (veintiuno, veintidós, veintitrés, etc.), but you must use y for the remaining numbers. Primero and tercero drop the end -o when used directly before the name. Noun.

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