

## 7. Numbers from 20 to 1,000

|                               |                                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 10 - <b>diez</b> (ten)        | 100 - <b>cien / ciento</b> (one hundred)  |
| 20 - <b>veinte</b> (twenty)   | 200 - <b>doscientos</b> (two hundred)     |
| 30 - <b>treinta</b> (thirty)  | 300 - <b>trescientos</b> (three hundred)  |
| 40 - <b>cuarenta</b> (forty)  | 400 - <b>cuatrocientos</b> (four hundred) |
| 50 - <b>cincuenta</b> (fifty) | 500 - <b>quinientos</b> (five hundred)    |
| 60 - <b>sesenta</b> (sixty)   | 600 - <b>seiscientos</b> (six hundred)    |
| 70 - <b>setenta</b> (seventy) | 700 - <b>setecientos</b> (seven hundred)  |
| 80 - <b>ochenta</b> (eighty)  | 800 - <b>ochocientos</b> (eight hundred)  |
| 90 - <b>noventa</b> (ninety)  | 900 - <b>novcientos</b> (nine hundred)    |
|                               | 1.000 - <b>mil</b> (a thousand)           |

When writing out numbers under a hundred but over twenty in Spanish, the word **y** (and) ties the number together.

Example:

**setenta y cinco:** 75  
**noventa y ocho:** 98

seventy-five: 75  
ninety-eight: 98

When the numbers are between 100-900, the number order is “hundred,” “under hundred and over ten,” and “under ten.” This is the same way we say it in English; the only difference is that in Spanish we spell out the “y” instead of using the hyphen for numbers over one hundred and fifteen.

Example:

235: **Doscientos** (200) **treinta** (30) **y cinco** (5)  
591: **Quinientos** (500) **noventa** (90) **y uno** (1)