



Los números 0 a 30

0	cero	11	once	21	veintiuno
1	uno	12	doce	22	veintidós
2	dos	13	trece	23	veintitrés
3	tres	14	catorce	24	veinticuatro
4	cuatro	15	quince	25	veinticinco
5	cinco	16	dieciséis	26	veintiséis
6	seis	17	diecisiete	27	veintisiete
7	siete	18	dieciocho	28	veintiocho
8	ocho	19	diecinueve	29	veintinueve
9	nueve	20	veinte	30	treinta
10	diez				

1.2 Numbers 0–30 

- ▶ The number **uno** (*one*) and numbers ending in **–uno**, such as **veintiuno**, have more than one form. Before masculine nouns, **uno** shortens to **un**. Before feminine nouns, **uno** changes to **una**.

un hombre → **veintiún** hombres

una mujer → **veintiuna** mujeres

1.2 Numbers 0–30 

- ▶ **¡Atención!** The forms **uno** and **veintiuno** are used when counting (**uno, dos, tres... veinte, veintiuno, veintidós...**). They are also used when the number *follows* a noun, even if the noun is feminine: **la lección uno.**

1.2 Numbers 0–30

- ▶ To ask *how many people or things* there are, use **cuántos** before masculine nouns and **cuántas** before feminine nouns.

1.2

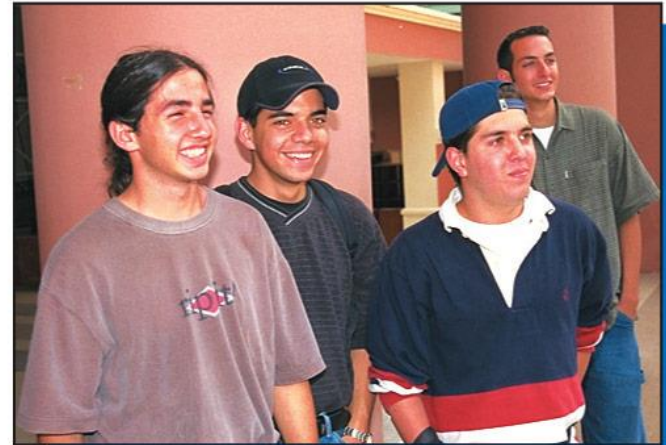
Numbers 0–30



- ▶ The Spanish equivalent of both *there is* and *there are* is **hay**. Use **¿Hay...?** to ask *Is there...?* or *Are there...?* Use **no hay** to express *there is not* or *there are not*.



- **¿Cuántos** estudiantes **hay**?
How many students are there?
- **Hay** tres estudiantes en la foto.
There are three students in the photo.



- **¿Hay** chicas en la fotografía?
Are there girls in the picture?
- **Hay** cuatro chicos, y **no hay** chicas.
There are four guys, and there are no girls.

1.2 Numbers 0–30 

Provide the Spanish words for these numbers.

1. 7 _____

5. 0 _____

9. 23 _____

13. 12 _____

2. 16 _____

6. 15 _____

10. 11 _____

14. 28 _____

3. 29 _____

7. 21 _____

11. 30 _____

15. 14 _____

4. 1 _____

8. 9 _____

12. 4 _____

16. 10 _____