**Making it Big: Student Resource Page for Numbers 16-100 Nombre:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Target Vocabulary and Concepts**

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| **dieciséis** | sixteen | **veinticuatro** | twenty-four | **treinta y dos** | thirty-two |
| **diecisiete** | seventeen | **veinticinco** | twenty-five | **cuarenta** | forty |
| **dieciocho** | eighteen | **veintiséis** | twenty-six | **cincuenta** | fifty |
| **diecinueve** | nineteen | **veintisiete** | twenty-seven | **sesenta** | sixty |
| **veinte** | twenty | **veintiocho** | twenty-eight | **setenta** | seventy |
| **veintiuno** | twenty-one | **veintinueve** | twenty-nine | **ochenta** | eighty |
| **veintidós** | twenty-two | **treinta** | thirty | **noventa** | ninety |
| **veintitrés** | twenty-three | **treinta y uno** | thirty one | **cien** | one hundred  |
| **¿Cuánto cuesta?** | How much does it cost? | **¡Qué caro!** | How expensive! | **ciento uno** | one hundred one |
| **¿Cuánto cuestan?** | How much do they cost? | **¡Qué barato!** | How cheap! | **¡Es una ganga!** | It’s a bargain! |

**Review:**

 “Hay” means: there is or there are

 When used as a question, “hay” means: Is there? or Are there?

 It is pronounced: eye

**Student Resource Page for Numbers 16-100, ct’d**

**Pista 3: Numbers 30-99**

Once we hit thirty, everything gets very simple. We keep following the pattern we’ve seen, but we don’t even have any accents or spelling changes to worry about. All these numbers stay as three separate words, too. No shortcuts exist. It’s just thirty, thirty and one, thirty and two, thirty and three, and on and on.

*treinta, treinta y uno, treinta y dos, treinta y tres…*

The forties? *Cuarenta y uno, cuarenta y dos, etc.* Same for the fifties, the sixties, the seventies, eighties, and nineties.

**Pista 2: Numbers 20-29**

Twenty is *veinte.* Because it ends in an *e,* it easily slides into the same pattern that the teens did and you can write 21-29 as one word or three, just like the teens. In the twenties, we get twenty and one *(veinte y uno* or *veintiuno),* twenty and two *(veinte y dos* or *veintidós),* and so on.

Here in the 20’s , three different words get accents added. What are they?

veintidós veintitrés veintiséis

**Pista 1: Numbers 16-19**

In English, the “teens” (13-19) are a combination of ten and the other number: thirteen is a combination of three and ten, fourteen is four and ten, and so on. Spanish is very similiar!

At sixteen, we get this:

 *diez y seis* (ten and six), which can be combined to make *dieciséis,* (pronounced identically)

What about that accent?

* normally words that end in *s* will be stressed on the second-to-last syllable (think about words like *libros,* *clases, tienes).*
* without writing an accent to show it’s pronounced *dieciSEIS,* how would it be pronounced? dieCIseis. TIP: students understand this better if you move your body to emphasize the stress.

One last thing: Note that it’s totally correct to write these “teen” words as either one word, like *dieciséis,* or as three separate words, as in *diez y seis. Dieciséis* gets us started, and the rest of the teens follow the exact same pattern: *diecisiete/diez y siete* (ten and seven), *dieciocho/diez y ocho* (ten and eight), and *diecinueve/diez y nueve*.