

## Vocabulary Review

**\*\*Carefully read the following material listed below. Even if you have had level 1 Spanish before, it is important to review the material and know it as well. \*\***

### Números - Spanish Numbers

1	<u>uno, una</u>	21	<u>veintiuno</u> /veintiuna
2	<u>dos</u>	22	<u>veintidós</u>
3	<u>tres</u>	23	<u>veintitrés</u>
4	<u>cuatro</u>	24	veinticuatro
5	<u>cinco</u>	25	veinticinco
6	<u>seis</u>	26	veintiséis
7	<u>siete</u>	27	veintisiete
8	<u>ocho</u>	28	veintiocho
9	<u>nueve</u>	29	veintinueve
10	<u>diez</u>	30	<u>treinta</u>
11	<u>once</u>	31	<u>treinta y uno</u> /una
12	<u>doce</u>	32	treinta y dos
13	<u>trece</u>	40	<u>cuarenta</u>
14	<u>catorce</u>	41	cuarenta y uno/una
15	<u>quince</u>	42	cuarenta y dos
16	<u>dieciséis</u>	50	<u>cincuenta</u>
17	<u>diecisiete</u>	60	<u>sesenta</u>
18	<u>dieciocho</u>	70	<u>setenta</u>
19	<u>diecinueve</u>	80	<u>ochenta</u>
20	<u>veinte</u>	90	<u>noventa</u>
			100 cien

### Notes:

Uno changes to un when used in front of a masculine noun: un hombre, veintiún hombres. Una is used to refer to a feminine noun: una mujer, treinta y una mujeres. Uno is used only when counting (uno, dos, tres) or when it refers to a masculine noun but does not precede that noun: ¿Cuántos libros tienes? - Uno.

Note that 21-29 are usually a single word composed as follows

- take veinte
- drop the final e
- add i (and)
- add the digit

21-29 can also be written as three words, just as the 30's through 90's are:

- take veinte, treinta, cuarenta, etc.
- add y (and)

add the digit

## **Days of the Week**

**In Spanish-speaking countries, the week begins on Monday.**

**lunes**  
Monday

**martes**  
Tuesday

**miércoles**  
Wednesday

**jueves**  
Thursday

**viernes**  
Friday

**sábado**  
Saturday  
**domingo**  
Sunday

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**Notice that the days of the week are not capitalized.**

lunes  
martes  
miércoles  
jueves  
viernes  
sábado  
domingo

**\*The days of the week are all masculine.**

el lunes  
el martes  
el miércoles  
el jueves  
el viernes  
el sábado  
el domingo

**Months:**

enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

## Weather Expressions

**Notes:**

1. The written lesson is below.

Remember, an idiom is an expression that cannot be immediately understood by analyzing its literal meaning. A few examples of idioms in English are:

to "drive someone crazy"  
to "lose it"  
to be "raining cats and dogs"

Spanish also has many idiomatic expressions. Although their literal translations sound odd to English speakers, they sound perfectly natural to native speakers. Here is one example:

**Idiom:** Hace mucho frío

**Literally:** It makes much cold

**True Meaning:** It is very cold

In Spanish, there are a number of idiomatic expressions that employ the verb hacer (literal meaning: to do or to make), and are used to describe the weather.

**¿Qué tiempo hace?**

What's the weather like?

**Hace frío.**

It's cold.

**Hace calor.**

It's hot.

**Hace viento.**

It's windy.

**Hace sol.**

It's sunny.

**Hace buen tiempo.**

The weather is good.

**Hace mal tiempo.**

The weather is bad.

**Hace fresco.**

It's brisk.

Like the idioms that use tener, these idioms also contain a noun.

- el frío
- el calor
- el viento
- el sol
- el tiempo

Because the idioms use nouns, they are modified by adjectives, not adverbs.

**Hace mucho frío.**

It's very cold.

**There are also weather expressions that use the verb hay****Hay niebla.**

It's foggy.

**Hay neblina.**

It's misty.

**Hay sol.**

The sun is shining.

**Hay luna.**

The moon is out.

**Hay relámpagos.**

It's lightning.

**Hay humedad.**

It's humid.

**Hay nubes.**

It's cloudy.

**Hay lluvias torrenciales.**

It's pouring.

**Hay un vendaval.**

There's a windstorm.

**Hay granizo.**

It's hailing.

**Hay lloviznas.**

It's sprinkling.