

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_

### Los números de 200 a 1.000.000 (p. 238)

200 _____	600 _____
300 _____	700 _____
400 _____	800 _____
500 _____	900 _____
1,000 _____ (Spanish version)	
1,000,000 _____ (Spanish version)	

1. Spanish uses \_\_\_\_\_ rather than commas to separate digits.

Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_

2. The conjunction \_\_\_\_\_ is used only between tens and units, that is, in numbers 16 to 99.

43 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 99 \_\_\_\_\_

But it is \_\_\_\_\_ used after \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

148 _____	1.968 _____
250 _____	1.000.562 _____

3. Cien becomes \_\_\_\_\_ before numbers \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

*It also becomes cien before nouns.*

*Tengo cien dólares.*

*En la biblioteca de mi padre hay más de cien libros.*

4. Un is **not** used before “ciento” or “mil”. Un is used before the noun “millón”. If another noun follows “millón”, \_\_\_\_\_ is placed between “millón” and the other noun.

#### Reminder:

The only numerals that vary with **gender** are uno (**una, un**) and the compounds of ciento (doscientos,-as; trescientos-as; and so on):

**un** libro

**una** mesa

**doscientos** libros

**doscientas** mesas.

### Las cantidades (p. 240)

dozen

liter

quarter

gram

package

half

kilogram

piece

Use \_\_\_\_\_ when talking about the price of a specific quantity of food.

examples: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_

**Práctica:**

**I-Act. 16 p. 238**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

**II-act 17 p.239 (listening)**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**III. Speaking Activities: -act 18 p. 240; act. 19 p.240**

**TAREA:** Completa las actividades y estudia las notas para el **quiz de los números y las cantidades**.

**IV-Act. 20**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

**V-Preterite Review-Una fiesta fantástica-Act. 21 p. 241.** Describe a real or imaginary party, answering the questions in the book. Follow the model please. **Your answer should be in the preterite.**