

Chapter 1

Looking at Some Everyday Basics

In This Chapter

- ▶ Mastering your Spanish cardinal and ordinal numbers
 - ▶ Expressing dates as Spanish speakers do
 - ▶ Discussing time effectively and efficiently
-

Whether you're a student, a traveler, a businessperson, or just someone interested in learning and using Spanish, knowing numbers, expressing dates, and relating the time of day are essential skills you'll need in everyday life. Students must follow a schedule, keep track of due dates, and be able to discuss the grades they receive. Travelers and many businesspeople must refer to flight numbers; departure and arrival times and dates; gate, pier, or track numbers; and currency exchange rates.

In addition, businesspeople must keep track of the dates and times of important appointments (this goes for students and travelers, too), the value of certain currencies, and interest rates. Surely, the ability to communicate numbers, times, and dates is completely indispensable to you no matter your background, concerns, or interests.

This chapter provides a review of everyday basics that you'll have to speak and write about. I review both cardinal numbers (the ones used to count) and ordinal numbers (the ones used to express numbers in a series), and I recap how you use these numbers to express dates and times of day (or night). By the time you review all the material in this chapter, you'll be a pro at doing the right thing at the right time — for the least amount of money!

Focusing on Spanish Numbers

I start off this chapter with numbers because you need them in order to express dates and tell time. And when I talk numbers, I'm talking cardinal and ordinal numbers. You use *cardinal numbers* (the more popular of the two) to count, to bargain with a merchant about a price, to express the temperature, or to write a check. You use *ordinal numbers* to express the number of a floor, the act of a play, or the order of a person in a race or competition.

Cardinal numbers

You use cardinal numbers many times every day. As a matter of fact, you probably use them at least once an hour in the course of normal conversation or in writing. The Spanish cardinal numbers are as follows:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
0	cero	25	veinticinco (veinte y cinco)
1	uno	26	veintiséis (veinte y seis)
2	dos	27	veintisiete (veinte y siete)
3	tres	28	veintiocho (veinte y ocho)
4	cuatro	29	veintinueve (veinte y nueve)
5	cinco	30	treinta
6	seis	40	cuarenta
7	siete	50	cincuenta
8	ocho	60	sesenta
9	nueve	70	setenta
10	diez	80	ochenta
11	once	90	noventa
12	doce	100	cien (ciento)
13	trece	101	ciento uno
14	catorce	200	doscientos
15	quince	500	quinientos
16	dieciséis (diez y seis)	700	setecientos
17	diecisiete (diez y siete)	900	novecientos
18	dieciocho (diez y ocho)	1.000	mil
19	diecinueve (diez y nueve)	2.000	dos mil
20	veinte	100.000	cien mil
21	veintiuno (veinte y uno)	1.000.000	un millón
22	veintidós (veinte y dos)	2.000.000	dos millones
23	veintitrés (veinte y tres)	1.000.000.000	mil millones
24	veinticuatro (veinte y cuatro)	2.000.000.000	dos mil millones



English speakers generally write the number 1 in one short, downward stroke. In the Spanish-speaking world, however, the number 1 has a little hook on top, which makes it look like a 7. So, in order to distinguish a 1 from a 7, you put a line through the 7, which makes it look like this: 7̄.

You need to remember the following rules when using cardinal numbers in Spanish:

- ✓ **Uno** (*one*), used only when counting, becomes **un** before a masculine noun and **una** before a feminine noun, whether the noun is singular or plural:
 - **uno, dos, tres** (*one, two, three*)
 - **un niño y una niña** (*a boy and a girl*)
 - **sesenta y un dólares** (*61 dollars*)
 - **veintiuna (veinte y una) personas** (*21 people*)

- ✓ You use the conjunction **y** (*and*) only for numbers between 16 and 99. You don't use it directly after hundreds:
 - **ochenta y ocho** (88)
 - **doscientos treinta y siete** (237)
- ✓ You generally write the numbers 16–19 and 21–29 as one word. The numbers 16, 22, 23, and 26 have accents on the last syllable:
 - 16: **dieciséis**
 - 22: **veintidós**
 - 23: **veintitrés**
 - 26: **veintiséis**
- ✓ When used before a masculine noun, **veintiún** (21) has an accent on the last syllable:
 - **veintiún días** (21 days)
 - **veintiuna semanas** (21 weeks)
- ✓ **Ciento** (100) becomes **cien** before nouns of either gender and before the numbers **mil** and **millones**. Before all other numbers, you use **ciento**. **Un** (*one*), which you don't use before **cien(to)** or **mil**, comes before **millón**. When a noun follows **millón**, you put the preposition **de** between **millón** and the noun. **Millón** drops its accent in the plural (**millones**):
 - **cien sombreros** (100 hats)
 - **cien blusas** (100 blouses)
 - **cien mil millas** (100,000 miles)
 - **cien millones de dólares** (100 million dollars)
 - **ciento noventa acres** (190 acres)
 - **mil posibilidades** (1,000 possibilities)
 - **un millón de razones** (1,000,000 reasons)
- ✓ In compounds of **ciento** (**doscientos**, **trescientos**), there must be agreement with a feminine noun:
 - **cuatrocientos pesos** (400 pesos)
 - **seisientas pesetas** (600 pesetas)



When it comes to numerals and decimals, Spanish uses commas where English uses periods, and vice versa:

English	Spanish
6,000	6.000
0.75	0,75
\$14.99	\$14,99

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In most instances, people simply write numerals when they need to express numbers. However, when you write checks, the transactions won't take place unless you write out the amounts of the checks in words. For this exercise, fill in the incomplete checks with the written Spanish numbers.

Juan Gómez 1000 Calle Cruz Madrid, España	Banco Nacional de España 1111 Avenida Cristóbal Colón Madrid, España	101 00-000/000 (Fecha) _____ 20 ____
Páguese a la orden de <u>Geraldo Nuñez</u>		<u>79</u> €
MEMORÁNDUM _____		_____ EUROS
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Juan Gómez 1000 Calle Cruz Madrid, España	Banco Nacional de España 1111 Avenida Cristóbal Colón Madrid, España	102 00-000/000 (Fecha) _____ 20 ____
Páguese a la orden de <u>José Martín</u>		<u>621</u> €
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		FIRMA AUTORIZADA _____

Juan Gómez 1000 Calle Cruz Madrid, España	Banco Nacional de España 1111 Avenida Cristóbal Colón Madrid, España	103 00-000/000 (Fecha) _____ 20 ____
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Páguese a la orden de <u>Luz Cabral</u>		<u>42,717</u> €
		EUROS
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Juan Gómez 1000 Calle Cruz Madrid, España	Banco Nacional de España 1111 Avenida Cristóbal Colón Madrid, España	105 00-000/000 (Fecha) _____ 20__
Páguese a la orden de <u>Roberto Cádiz</u>		<u>984,862</u> €
		EUROS
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Ordinal numbers

You use *ordinal numbers* — those used to express numbers in a series — far less frequently than cardinal numbers, but they still have some very important applications in everyday life. Perhaps when you go to work, you must ask for your floor in an elevator. During a job interview or on a college application, you may have to express where you placed in your class standings. The following chart presents the Spanish ordinal numbers:

Ordinal	Spanish
1st	primero
2nd	segundo
3rd	tercero
4th	cuarto
5th	quinto
6th	sexto
7th	séptimo
8th	octavo
9th	noveno
10th	décimo

The following list outlines everything you must remember when using ordinal numbers in Spanish:



- ✓ Spanish speakers rarely use ordinal numbers after “10th.” After that, they usually use cardinal numbers in both the spoken and written language:

- **el séptimo mes** (*the seventh month*)
- **el siglo quince** (*the 15th century*)

- ✓ Ordinal numbers must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) with the nouns they modify. You can make ordinal numbers feminine by changing the final **-o** of the masculine form to **-a**:

- **el cuarto día** (*the fourth day*)
- **la cuarta vez** (*the fourth time*)

Primero and **tercero** drop the final **-o** before a masculine singular noun:

- **el primer muchacho** (*the first boy*)
- **el tercer hombre** (*the third man*)

- ✓ The Spanish ordinal numbers may be abbreviated. You use the superscript ^o for masculine nouns and the superscript ^a for feminine nouns. And you use ^{er} only for the abbreviations of **primer** and **tercer**:

- **primero(a):** 1^{o(a)}
- **segundo(a):** 2^{o(a)}
- **tercero(a):** 3^{o(a)}
- **cuarto(a):** 4^{o(a)}
- **primer:** 1^{er}
- **tercer:** 3^{er}

- ✓ A cardinal number that replaces an ordinal number above 10th is always masculine, because the masculine word **número** (*number*) is understood:

la calle (número) ciento y dos (*102nd Street*)

- ✓ In dates, **primero** is the only ordinal number you use. All other dates call for the cardinal numbers:

- **el primero de mayo** (*May 1st*)
- **el doce de enero** (*January 12th*)

- ✓ In Spanish, cardinal numbers precede ordinal numbers:

las dos primeras escenas (*the first two scenes*)

- ✓ You use cardinal numbers when expressing the first part of an address:

mil seiscientos Avenida Pennsylvania (*1600 Pennsylvania Avenue*)



A business associate is visiting from Spain and needs some help. Respond to her e-mail by telling her which floor of the building will provide the assistance she needs. Write out the ordinal numbers. Consult the following directory of offices:

Edificio Cabeza de Vaca

Restaurante El Marino 10°

Cabrera y Cabrera, abogados 9°

Juan Cruz, contable 8°

Ana Vásquez, asesora fiscal 7°

Santiago López, reparaciones de computadores 6°

Rosita Rosario, sistemas de seguridad 5°

Carmen Sánchez, teléfonos celulares 4°

María Rodrigo, servicio de mensajero 3°

Alejandro Morales, rótulos y logos 2°

Tintorería Ruíz 1°

 **New Message**

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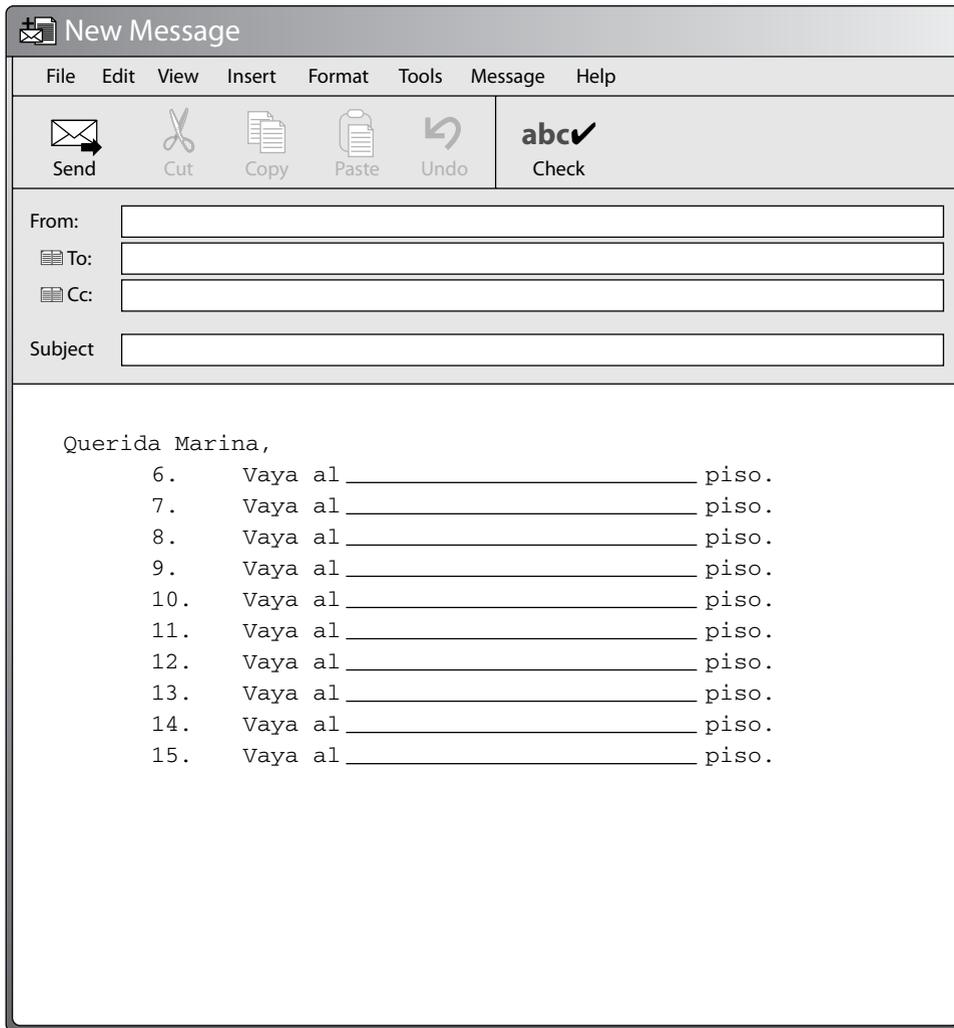
 Cc:

Subject

Querido Lector,
¿Puede Ud. ayudarme? Tengo estos problemas:

6. Necesito un experto en la ley.
7. Quiero instalar una alarma en mi oficina.
8. ¿Dónde puedo comer?
9. Tengo que consultar un experto financiero.
10. ¿Hay alguien que pueda ayudarme con los impuestos?
11. Tengo ropa sucia.
12. Tengo que enviar paquetes a varias compañías.
13. Necesito publicidad.
14. Perdí mi teléfono celular.
15. Mi computadora no funciona.

¿Adónde puedo ir?
Marina



Making Dates

Dates are important parts of everyday life (in more ways than one!). If you're writing a paper with a strict due date, leaving on vacation and need flight confirmations, or scheduling appointments for your clients and customers, you need to know how to express dates. To write out dates in Spanish, which I have you do later in this section, you have to practice the days of the week, the months of the year, and numbers (see the previous section).

Days

If you hear **¿Qué día es hoy?** someone must have forgotten what day of the week it is. You should respond with **Hoy es . . .** (*Today is . . .*) and then provide the name of one of the days I list here:

<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miércoles
Thursday	jueves
Friday	viernes
Saturday	sábado
Sunday	domingo



Unlike the English calendar, the Spanish calendar starts with Monday.

Here are two more guidelines for talking about days of the week in Spanish:

- ✓ Unless you use them at the beginning of a sentence, you don't capitalize the days of the week in Spanish:
 - **Lunes es un día de vacaciones.** (*Monday is a vacation day.*)
 - **Lunes y martes son días de vacaciones.** (*Monday and Tuesday are vacation days.*)
- ✓ You use **el** to express *on* when referring to a particular day of the week and **los** to express *on* when the action occurs repeatedly:
 - **No trabajo el sábado.** (*I'm not working on Saturday.*)
 - **No trabajo los sábados.** (*I don't work on Saturdays.*)



With the exception of **sábado** and **domingo**, the plural forms of the days of the week are the same as the singular forms:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
lunes	lunes
martes	martes
miércoles	miércoles
jueves	jueves
viernes	viernes
sábado	sábados
domingo	domingos

Months

If you hear **¿En qué mes . . . ?** someone is asking you in what month a certain event takes place. The curious person could be asking about the beginning or end of the school year, a special holiday celebration, the occurrence of a business meeting, or expected travel plans. I provide the names of the months in Spanish in the following table so that you can stay on top of all your important social and business obligations:

<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>January</i>	enero
<i>February</i>	febrero
<i>March</i>	marzo
<i>April</i>	abril
<i>May</i>	mayo
<i>June</i>	junio
<i>July</i>	julio
<i>August</i>	agosto
<i>September</i>	septiembre (or setiembre)
<i>October</i>	octubre
<i>November</i>	noviembre
<i>December</i>	diciembre



Like days of the week, the months aren't capitalized in Spanish:

Junio es un mes agradable. (*June is a nice month.*)

Junio y julio son meses agradables. (*June and July are nice months.*)



In South American countries south of the equator, the seasons of the year are reversed. For example, when it's snowing in the United States, the sun is shining south of the equator.

In Spanish, the seasons are masculine except for **la primavera** (*the spring*):

el invierno (*the winter*)

la primavera (*the spring*)

el verano (*the summer*)

el otoño (*the autumn [fall]*)

Writing dates

If you want to ask a passerby or an acquaintance about the date, politely inquire **¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy?** (*What is today's date?*) The person should respond with **Hoy es . . .** (*Today is . . .*) and then use the following formula to express the correct date:

day + (el) + cardinal number (except for **primero**) + **de** + month + **de** + year

The following is an example translation, using this formula:

Sunday, April 15, 2008: **Hoy es domingo, el quince de abril de dos mil ocho.**

Now that you have a handy formula, you need to know a few more details about writing dates in Spanish:

- ✓ You express the first day of each month with **primero**. You use cardinal numbers for all other days:
 - **el primero de enero** (*January 1st*)
 - **el siete de enero** (*January 7th*)
 - **el treinta de octubre** (*October 30th*)
- ✓ Use **el** to express *on* with Spanish dates:

Partimos el once de octubre. (*We are leaving on October 11th.*)
- ✓ In Spanish, you express years in thousands and hundreds, not only in hundreds:

1492: **mil cuatrocientos noventa y dos** (*fourteen hundred ninety-two*)



In Spanish, when dates are written as numbers, they follow the sequence day/month/year, which may prove confusing to English speakers — especially for dates below the 12th of the month:

You write *February 9th* as 2/9 in English, but in Spanish it's 9/2.

When speaking of dates in everyday language, the words and expressions that follow may come in handy:

<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>a day</i>	un día	<i>day before yesterday</i>	anteayer
<i>a week</i>	una semana	<i>yesterday</i>	ayer
<i>a month</i>	un mes	<i>today</i>	hoy
<i>a year</i>	un año	<i>tomorrow</i>	mañana
<i>in</i>	en	<i>tomorrow morning</i>	mañana por la mañana
<i>ago</i>	hace	<i>tomorrow afternoon</i>	mañana por la tarde
<i>per</i>	por	<i>tomorrow night</i>	mañana por la noche
<i>during</i>	durante	<i>day after tomorrow</i>	pasado mañana
<i>next</i>	próximo(a)	<i>from</i>	desde
<i>last</i>	pasado(a)	<i>a week from today</i>	de hoy en una semana
<i>last (in a series)</i>	último(a)	<i>two weeks from tomorrow</i>	de mañana en dos semanas
<i>eve</i>	la víspera	<i>within one (two) week(s)</i>	dentro de una (dos) semana(s)



You're writing a paper for your Spanish class on famous Hispanic men who fought for the independence of their country. Fill in the dates of their births and deaths in Spanish:

16. (August 20, 1778–October 24, 1842) Bernardo O’Higgins, hombre que luchó por la independencia de Chile, nació _____ y murió _____.
17. (May 8, 1753–July 30, 1811) Miguel Hidalgo, iniciador de la revolucion mexicana, nació _____ y murió _____.
18. (July 24, 1783–December 17, 1830) Simón Bolívar, libertador y hombre dominante de la independencia de Suramérica nació _____ y murió _____.
19. (January 28, 1853–May 19, 1895) José Martí, espíritu de la lucha por la independencia de Cuba, nació _____ y murió _____.

Telling Time

If you’re anything like me, you consult your watch or a clock on a nearby wall several times a day. Knowing how to understand, speak, and write time-related words and phrases is a must for anyone who’s studying a foreign language and planning to put these studies to use (to do some traveling one day, for instance).

If you hear **¿Qué hora es?** someone wants to know the time. You should start by responding with the following:

Es la una + 1 o’clock hour or **Son las** + any time after 1

To express the time after the hour (but before half past the hour), use **y** (*and*) and the number of minutes. Use **menos** (*less*) + the number of the following hour to express the time before the next hour (after half past the hour).

You can also express time numerically (as shown in the third example here):

Es la una y media. (*It’s 1:30.*)

Son las cinco menos veinte. (*It’s 4:40.*)

Son las cuatro y cuarenta. (*It’s 4:40.*)

If you want to discuss *at* what time a particular event will occur, you can use a question — **¿A qué hora . . . ?** — or answer with **A la una** or **A las** + any time after 1:

¿A qué hora vienen? (*At what time are they coming?*)

A la una. (*At 1:00.*)

A las tres y cuarto. (*At 3:15.*)

The following chart shows how to express time after and before the hour:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
1:00	la una
2:05	las dos y cinco
3:10	las tres y diez
4:15	las cuatro y cuarto or las cuatro y quince
5:20	las cinco y veinte
6:25	las seis y veinticinco
7:30	las siete y media or las siete y treinta
7:35	las ocho menos veinticinco or las siete y treinta y cinco
8:40	las nueve menos veinte or las ocho y cuarenta
9:45	las diez menos cuarto or las nueve y cuarenta y cinco
10:50	las once menos diez or las diez y cincuenta
11:55	las doce menos cinco or las once y cincuenta y cinco
noon	el mediodía
midnight	la medianoche

When expressing time, the words and expressions I present in the following table may come in handy:

<i>English Phrase</i>	<i>Spanish Equivalent</i>	<i>English Phrase</i>	<i>Spanish Equivalent</i>
<i>a second</i>	un segundo	<i>in an hour</i>	en una hora
<i>a minute</i>	un minuto	<i>in a while</i>	dentro de un rato
<i>a quarter of an hour</i>	un cuarto de hora	<i>until ten o'clock</i>	hasta las diez
<i>an hour</i>	una hora	<i>before nine o'clock</i>	antes de las nueve
<i>a half hour</i>	una media hora	<i>after seven o'clock</i>	después de las siete
<i>in the morning (a.m.)</i>	por la mañana	<i>since what time?</i>	¿desde qué hora?
<i>in the afternoon (p.m.)</i>	por la tarde	<i>since eight o'clock</i>	desde las ocho
<i>in the evening (p.m.)</i>	por la noche	<i>one hour ago</i>	hace una hora
<i>at what time?</i>	¿a qué hora?	<i>early</i>	temprano
<i>at exactly nine o'clock</i>	a las nueve en punto	<i>late</i>	tarde
<i>at about two o'clock</i>	a eso de las dos	<i>late (in arriving)</i>	de retraso



One of your friends, Soledad, is very curious about your other friends' comings and goings. She wrote Marta an e-mail asking for information. Read the information provided by Soledad and then answer each question in her e-mail by giving the correct time in Spanish.

New Message

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Message Help

Send

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abc✓
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From:

To:

Cc:

Subject

Querida Marta,

20. Son las siete y media. Ernesto llegó a casa hace una hora y cuarto. ¿A qué hora llegó a casa?
21. Margarita quiere ir a un partido de fútbol. El partido empieza a las cuatro y cinco y dura dos horas y cuarenta y cinco minutos. ¿A que hora va a terminar el partido?
22. Carlota fue al doctor a las once y veinte de la mañana. Ella pasó dos horas y media allá. ¿A qué hora salió de su consultorio?
23. A las tres y cuarto Marco fue al club de español. Puede pasar una hora y cuarto allá y después tiene que regresar a casa. ¿A qué hora saldrá del club?
24. Juanita tiene que guardar a su hermano menor. A las cinco y media Juanita ya estaba en el parque con sus compañeras de clase. Ella las dejó después de quince minutos. ¿A qué hora dijo "adiós" a sus compañeras?

New Message

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abc
Check

From:

To:

Cc:

Subject:

Querida Soledad,

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

Marta



You're traveling from Barcelona to Madrid; on your way, you must check the **Tren** (train) schedule. Write out all the numbers and times you see in Spanish.

Barcelona a Madrid				
<i>Número del tren</i>	<i>Salida</i>	<i>Llegada</i>	<i>Duración del viaje (1)</i>	<i>Cargo por ventas</i>
01578	07:00	12:00	DIARIO del 19-03-2007 hasta el 31-05-2007	Turista: 65.30 Turista Niños: 39.20 Primera Clase: 101.20 Primera Clase Niños: 60.75

Barcelona a Madrid				
<i>Número del tren</i>	<i>Salida</i>	<i>Llegada</i>	<i>Duración del viaje (1)</i>	<i>Cargo por ventas</i>
_____	_____	_____	DIARIO del _____ hasta que el _____	Turista: _____ Turista Niños: _____ Primera Clase: _____ Primera Clase Niños: _____

Answer Key

- 1 Check 101: **setenta y nueve**
- 2 Check 102: **seiscientos veintiuno**
- 3 Check 103: **mil quinientos noventa y cinco**
- 4 Check 104: **cuarenta y dos mil setecientos diecisiete**
- 5 Check 105: **novecientos ochenta y cuatro mil ochocientos sesenta y dos**
- 6 **noveno.** The lawyer is on the 9th floor.
- 7 **quinto.** The alarm company is on the 5th floor.
- 8 **décimo.** The restaurant is on the 10th floor.
- 9 **séptimo.** The financial consultant is on the 7th floor.
- 10 **octavo.** The accountant is on the 8th floor.
- 11 **primer.** The laundry service is on the 1st floor.
- 12 **tercer.** The delivery service is on the 3rd floor.
- 13 **segundo.** The sign company is on the 2nd floor.
- 14 **cuarto.** The cellphone company is on the 4th floor.
- 15 **sexto.** The computer-repair company is on the 6th floor.
- 16 **el veinte de agosto de mil setecientos setenta y ocho**
el veinticuatro de octubre de mil ochocientos cuarenta y dos
- 17 **el ocho de mayo de mil setecientos cincuenta y tres**
el treinta de julio de mil ochocientos once
- 18 **el veinticuatro de julio de mil setecientos ochenta y tres**
el diecisiete de diciembre de mil ochocientos treinta
- 19 **el veintiocho de enero de mil ochocientos cincuenta y tres**
el diecinueve de mayo de mil ochocientos noventa y cinco
- 20 **Ernesto llegó a casa a las seis y cuarto.** (*Ernesto arrived home at 6:15.*)
- 21 **El partido va a terminar a las siete menos diez.** (*The match is going to end at 6:50.*)
- 22 **Salió del consultorio del doctor a la una y cincuenta.** (*She left the doctor's office at 1:50.*)

- 23** Marco saldrá del club a las cuatro y media. (*Marco will leave the club at 4:30.*)
- 24** Juanita dijo “adiós” a sus compañeras a las seis menos cuarto. (*Juanita said “goodbye” to her friends at 5:45.*)

Barcelona a Madrid				
<i>Número del tren</i>	<i>Salida</i>	<i>Llegada</i>	<i>Duración del viaje (1)</i>	<i>Cargo por ventas</i>
mil quinientos	las siete	el mediodía	DIARIO del diecinueve de marzo de mil novecientos siete hasta el treinta y uno de mayo de mil novecientos siete	Turista: sesenta y cinco euros treinta Turista Niños: treinta y nueve euros veinte Primera Clase: ciento uno euros veinte Primera Clase Niños: sesenta euros setenta y cinco