

Numbers

Cardinal numbers

- 13 to 19 → stress goes on the “teen”
- 20/30/40/... stress goes on the first part with the number
- 21= twenty-one with a hyphen , fifty-two...
- 20→ twenty / 30→ thirty / 40→ **forty** / 50→ **fifty** / 60→ sixty / 70→ seventy / 80→ eighty / 90→ ninety / 100→ one hundred

Long numbers

- Notice the use commas in the long numbers which are absolutely necessary
- 100 → a hundred
- 1,000 → a thousand
- 10,000 → ten thousand
- 1,000,000 → a million
- 1,000,000,000 → a billion
- 1,000,000,000,000 → a trillion

Long numbers

- Notice that we use “and” when the number that follows is under 100 and that we say **million** and **thousand** where the commas are:
- £3,641.40 → three **thousand** six hundred **and** forty-one pounds **and** forty pence
- \$62,502.05 → sixty-two **thousand** five hundred **and** two dollars **and** five cents
- 8,509,602 → eight **million** five hundred **and** nine **thousand** six hundred **and** two

Big numbers- important info

- “hundred” “thousand” “million” “billion” “trillion” “dozen” when used as adjectives in exact numbers, **they are invariable** = they **do not take an “S”** at the end: one hundred and fifty people came. Six hundred spectators. Three million dollars. Five dozen eggs.
- When they are used as nouns (as in approximations) **they take an “s” in the plural** form: hundreds of men, thousands of soldiers, millions of barrels of oil, dozens of vaccines...

Notice the difference:

- Two hundred people (adjective to people)
- Hundreds of people (noun)

Dates

- Read always 2 by 2
- 1770 → seventeen hundred and seventy / more usual seventeen seventy
- 2004 → two thousand and four / twenty zero four
- 2017 → two thousand and seventeen / twenty seventeen
- In 1853 = in eighteen fifty-three
- In the early/mid/late 60s = au début/milieu/fin des années 60
- May 25th / the 25th of May = 25 mai

Money

- \$22.10 → twenty-two dollars and ten cents
- £15.95 → fifteen pounds and ninety-five pence
- \$92,000,000 → ninety-two million dollars
- €82.50 → eighty-two euros and fifty cents
- The money sign is **always in the front** of the number amount

Times

- 1 → once
 - 2 → twice
 - 3 → thrice or three times
 - 4 → four times
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- Square root = racine carrée
 - Cube root = racine cubique

Decimals: always a point!

- Read the numbers before the . point normally but you read the numbers after the point one by one. Write them with a **point, not a comma** as in French:
- 38.43 → thirty-eight point four three
- 208.7206 → two hundred (zero or nought) eight point seven two zero(US)/oh (UK) six
- 5.632 → five point six three two
- 3.9 → three point nine (3,9 in French)

Ordinals

- 1 → first = 1st
- 2 → second = 2nd
- 3 → third = 3rd
- 4 → fourth = 4th
- 5 → fifth = 5th
- 6 → sixth = 6th
- 7 → seventh = 7th
- 8 → eighth = 8th
- 9 → ninth = 9th
- 10 → tenth = 10th
- 11 → eleventh = 11th
- 12 → twelfth = 12th
- 13 → thirteenth = 13th
- 15 → fifteenth = 15th
- 19 → nineteenth = 19th
- 20 → twentieth = 20th
- Thirtieth
- Fortieth...
- 100 → hundredth
- 1,000 → thousandth

Fractions

- $\frac{1}{2}$ one half or half (one out of two)
- $\frac{1}{3}$ one third (one out of three)
- $\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds
- $\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters or fourths
- $\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths
- $\frac{5}{8}$ five eighths
- $\frac{9}{53}$ nine fifty-thirds
- $\frac{5}{100}$ five hundredths

Maths

- + plus
- - minus
- x multiplied by
- : divided by
- = equals
- $((4+5-6) \times 3) / 2 = 15$
- Four plus five minus six times (multiplied by) three divided by two equals fifteen