

Getting the Figures Right!

Cardinal numbers:

0	zero	17	* You should notice the commas in all the long numbers. In both GB English and in US English the use of commas is absolutely necessary! Ask the student to tell you where the commas are to be placed.	seventeen
1	one	18		eighteen
2	two	19		nineteen
3	three	20		twenty
4	four	30		thirty
5	five	40		forty (1)
6	six	50		fifty
7	seven	60		sixty
8	eight	70		seventy
9	nine	80		eighty
10	ten	90		ninety
11	eleven			(1) Ask the student to spell 40
12	twelve	100		a hundred
13	thirteen	1,000*		a thousand
14	fourteen	1,000,000*		a million
15	fifteen	1,000,000,000*		a billion
16	sixteen	1,000,000,000,000*		a trillion (= lots, myriads...)

Instructions:

You are the teacher. You ask the student to read aloud in English the numbers on his page (the "student" page) that you will indicate. Each time you will tell the student if he/she is right or wrong. You will guide the student towards the right answer if necessary!

Roman numerals:

- I. Roman numeral one
- II. Roman numeral two
- III. Roman numeral three
- IV. Roman numeral four
- V. Roman numeral five
- VI. Roman numeral six
- VII. Roman numeral seven
- VIII. Roman numeral eight
- IX. Roman numeral nine
- X. Roman numeral ten
- XI. Roman numeral eleven
- ...and so on

21	twenty-one*	Note that we use "and" when the number that follows is under 100 (at the end):		
22	twenty-two*	£3,641.40	three thousand six hundred and forty-one pounds and forty pence	
33	thirty-three*	\$62,502.05	sixty-two thousand five hundred and two dollars and five cents	
34	thirty-four*	5,204.39502	five thousand two hundred and four point three nine five "o" two	
38	thirty-eight*	8,509, 602	eight million five hundred and nine thousand six hundred and two	

Important: "hundred", "thousand", "million", "billion", "trillion", "dozen" used as **adjectives** are invariable i.e. **they do not take an "s"**.
Ex: two hundred dollars, three thousand dollars, four million dollars, six trillion dollars, two dozen eggs
When they are used as **nouns (as in approximations)**, they take an "s" in the plural form:
Ex: hundreds of men, thousands of soldiers, billions of stars, trillions of dollars, dozens of people

Years:	Times:	Decimal points:
1866	eighteen sixty-six	une fois once 1.5261 one point five two six one
1999	nineteen ninety-nine	deux fois twice 5.739 five point seven three nine
1907	nineteen o seven	trois fois three times 2.8206 two point eight two o six
2000	the year two thousand	quatre fois four times 38.44 thirty-eight point four four

Ordinal numbers (used for rankings, centuries, fractions...):

1er	1st first	11e	11th eleventh	30e	30th thirtieth
2e	2nd second	12e	12th twelfth*	40e	40th fortieth*
3e	3rd third	13e	13th thirteenth	50e	50th fiftieth
4e	4th fourth	14e	14th fourteenth	60e	60th sixtieth
5e	5th fifth	15e	15th fifteenth	70e	70th seventieth
6e	6th sixth	16e	16th sixteenth	80e	80th eightieth
7e	7th seventh	17e	17th seventeenth	90e	90th ninetieth*
8e	8th eighth*	18e	18th eighteenth	100e	100th hundredth*
9e	9th ninth*	19e	19th nineteenth*		
10e	10th tenth	20e	20th twentieth*	1,000e	1,000th thousandth

Fractions:

1/2	one half
1/3	one third
2/3	two thirds
3/4	three quarters or fourths
4/5	four fifths
5/8	five eighths*
6/9	six ninths*
7/10	seven tenths
5/12	five twelfths*
9/53	nine fifty-thirds

*Watch the spelling

Operations: ((3+6-7) x1)) / 2 = 1 "3 plus 6 minus 7 times 1 divided by 2 equals 1"