

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## Cardinal numbers

### ■ From 1 to 12:

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

### ■ From 13 to 19:

These numbers end in -teen and the sound is /ti:n/  
thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen.

### ■ 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90:

These numbers end in -ty and the sound is /ti/  
twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety

### ■ To express tenths:

You write a hyphen (-) after the tenth and then the unit:  
twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) ...  
forty-one (41), fifty-two (52), ninety-eight (98)...

### ■ To express hundreds:

**a/one** hundred (100), **two** hundred (200) ....

### ■ To join hundreds with tenths:

You use **and**.  
two hundred and fifty-five (253) ...)

### ■ To express thousands:

**a/one** thousand (1000), **two** thousand (2000)...

### ■ To express millions:

**a/one** million (1,000,000), **two** million (2,000,000) ...

## Examples:

a / one hundred and two (102)  
three hundred and twelve (312)  
five thousand and ten (5,010)  
two million, five hundred thousand (2,500,000)  
six thousand, two hundred and seventy - nine ( 6,279)  
two thousand, two hundred and twenty -two (2,222)  
three thousand, three hundred and thirty -three (3,333)  
One hundred and eighty-one (181)  
One thousand, two hundred and fifty-four (1254)  
sixty-five (65)  
five hundred and sixty-seven (567)

## Ordinal numbers

- First, second and third are:

<b>1st</b>	<b>first</b>
<b>2nd</b>	<b>second</b>
<b>3rd</b>	<b>third</b>

When you express ordinal numbers in writing, you use the cardinal number followed by the last two letters of the word for the ordinal number.

*Examples:*

1<sup>st</sup> (*first*)

2<sup>nd</sup> (*second*)

3<sup>rd</sup> (*third*)

4<sup>th</sup> (*fourth*)

20<sup>th</sup> (*twentieth*)

23<sup>rd</sup> (*twenty-third*)

40<sup>th</sup> (*fortieth*)

62<sup>nd</sup> (*sixty-second*)

81<sup>st</sup> (*eighty-first*)

- The ending of ordinal numbers from *fourth* (4<sup>th</sup>) to *nineteenth* (19<sup>th</sup>) is -th

<b>4th</b>	<b>fourth</b>
<b>5th</b>	<b>fifth</b>
<b>6th</b>	<b>sixth</b>
<b>7th</b>	<b>seventh</b>
<b>8th</b>	<b>eighth</b>
<b>9th</b>	<b>ninth</b>
<b>10th</b>	<b>tenth</b>
<b>11th</b>	<b>eleventh</b>
<b>12th</b>	<b>twelfth</b>
<b>13th</b>	<b>thirteenth</b>

<b>14th</b>	<b>fourteenth</b>
<b>15th</b>	<b>fifteenth</b>
<b>16th</b>	<b>sixteenth</b>
<b>17th</b>	<b>seventeenth</b>
<b>18th</b>	<b>eighteenth</b>
<b>19th</b>	<b>nineteenth</b>

■ Tenths, hundreds, thousands and millions also end in -th. Those cardinal numbers which end in -y (20, 30, ...) are changed into -ieth (20<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup>, ...) and so is the pronunciation changed /ieθ/. The /θ/ sounds as in the word *thing*.

<b>20th</b>	<b>twentieth</b>
<b>30th</b>	<b>thirtieth</b>
<b>40th</b>	<b>fortieth</b>
<b>80th</b>	<b>eightieth</b>

In *hundred*, *thousand* and *million* you add -th in writing and the sound /θ/ (as in *thing*)

<b>100th</b>	<b>hundredth</b>	<b>hʌndrədθ</b>
<b>1000th</b>	<b>thousandth</b>	<b>θaʊzənzθ</b>
<b>1.000.000th</b>	<b>millionth</b>	<b>mɪljənθ</b>

■ The tenths are joined with a hyphen (-) just like cardinal numbers, but only the units take -th (or -st as in first (1<sup>st</sup>), -nd as in second (2<sup>nd</sup>) or -rd as in third (3<sup>rd</sup>)

<b>21st</b>	<b>twenty-first</b>
<b>22nd</b>	<b>twenty-second</b>
<b>23rd</b>	<b>twenty-third</b>
<b>24th</b>	<b>twenty-fourth</b>

## Examples

It is common to use a space to separate thousands, when we are writing numbers. But there are many conventions:

**General:** 23 456 768

**Br / US:** 23,456,768

**Continental Europe:** 23.456.768

**For decimal fractions, the British and the Americans use point:**

**Br / US:** 23. 33 (you must read twenty-three point thirty-three)

Now look at the following figures and observe how they are said in English:

**A sum of money:** £ 22.30 (Notice that a point is used to express sums of money, but it is not pronounced) (twenty-two pounds, thirty)

**An address:** 24 Park Avenue : (twenty-four Park Avenue)

**A maths operation:**  $20 + 33 = 53$  (twenty plus thirty-three is fifty three or twenty and thirty-three are / make fifty three)

$60 - 21 = 39$  (sixty minus twenty-one is / leaves thirty-nine)

$7 \times 3 = 21$  (seven times three is twenty-one)

$9 : 3 = 3$  (nine divided by three is three)

**A date:** 16th February 1971 (February the sixteenth, nineteen seventy one)

June 2nd, 1906 (June the second, nineteen-o-six)

**A speed:** 205 km/h (two-hundred and five kilometres the hour)

**A big number:** 624,112,350 (always remember to put **and** after any hundred) (six hundred and twenty-four million, one hundred and twelve thousand, three-hundred and fifty).

**Computer numbers** (common for business accounts and cheques). They are said in pairs, with double numbers as follows:

45673289: four-five, six-seven, three-two, eight nine

45663277: four-five, double-six (six-six), three-two, double-seven (seven-seven)

**A percentage:** 8.2% (eight point two percent)

**A distance:** 51.25 km (fifty-one point twenty-five kilometres)

**A football score:** 4-1 (four –one)

**Time:** 3:30 (three, thirty or half past three)

5:15 (five, fifteen or a quarter past five)

8:50 (eight, fifty or ten to nine)

10:45 (ten, forty-five or a quarter to eleven)

12:00 (twelve o' clock / midday / midnight)

**A phone number:** When telephoning or giving a telephone number:

- use only single numbers up to nine
- pronounce 0 as o /ou/ or zero
- give the same number as 'double' or simply repeated

0614 299935 (o-six-one-four, two-nine-nine-nine-three-five)

**Body measurements:**

**Height (traditional Br E)** 5.8 ft (five foot eight)

**(metric)** 1.64 m (a metre, sixty-four)

**Weight (traditional Br E)** 11.5 st (eleven stones, five pounds)

**(metric)** 79 kg (seventy-nine kilos)