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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>first</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\textsuperscript{st} (first)
2\textsuperscript{nd} (second)
3\textsuperscript{rd} (third)
4\textsuperscript{th} (fourth)
20\textsuperscript{th} (twentieth)
23\textsuperscript{rd} (twenty-third)
40\textsuperscript{th} fortieth
62\textsuperscript{nd} sixty-second
81\textsuperscript{st} eighty-first

The ending of ordinal numbers from fourth (4\textsuperscript{th}) to nineteenth (19\textsuperscript{th}) is -th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4th</th>
<th>fourth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>tenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>eleventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>thirteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>fourteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>fifteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>seventeenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>eighteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>nineteenth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20th</th>
<th>twentieth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>thirtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40th</td>
<td>fortieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80th</td>
<td>eightieth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100th</th>
<th>hundredth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000th</td>
<td>thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.000.000th</td>
<td>millionth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21st</th>
<th>twenty-first</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>twenty-second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>twenty-third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>twenty-fourth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)