# Numbers

Hello again.

For this lesson we are going to look at numbers.

Numbers in English are split into two groups:

- The cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) refer to the quantity.


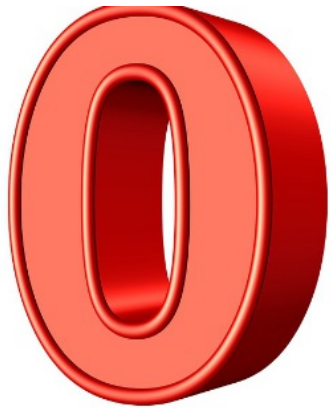- The ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.) refer to distribution.

# Cardinal numbers:

| Number | Cardinal |
|--------|----------|
| 1 | one |
| 2 | two |
| 3 | three |
| 4 | four |
| 5 | five |
| 6 | six |
| 7 | seven |
| 8 | eight |
| 9 | nine |
| 10 | ten |

# The number 0

The number 0 is pronounced in a variety of ways as it is used in different contexts.

Unfortunately, usage varies between different English-speaking countries.

These include:

**Zero** - Used to read the number by itself, in reading decimals, percentages, and phone numbers, and in some fixed expressions.

**o** (the letter name) -Used to read years, addresses, times and temperatures

**nil** - Used to report sports scores in games such as football.

**nought** – Used in the UK but not in the USA.

**Ordinal numbers:**

When a number ends in a one it is read as a **first. ($1^{st}$)**

When a number ends in a two it is read as a **second. ($2^{nd}$)**

When a number ends in a three it is read as **third. ($3^{rd}$)**

When a number ends in four, five, six, seven, eight, nine or zero it is read as **–th. ($4^{th}$)**

# Ordinal numbers:

| Number | Ordinal |
|--------|---------|
| 1st | first |
| 2nd | second |
| 3rd | third |
| 4th | fourth |
| 5th | fifth |
| 6th | sixth |
| 7th | seventh |
| 8th | eighth |
| 9th | ninth |
| 10th | tenth |

FINISH

first

second

third

fourth

fifth

sixth

seventh

eighth

ninth

tenth

# Odds and evens:

Numbers are split yet again into two groups:
**Odd numbers** and **Even numbers.**

**Even numbers** are any numbers that are **multiples of two**. (e.g. 2,4,6,8,10)

**Odd numbers** are numbers that **cannot be divided equally by two.** (e.g. 1,3,5,7,9)

**The teens, twenties and up to one hundred:**

So we can count from zero to ten but what comes next?

The names of numbers follow some relatively easy patterns.

With ten to twenty most numbers have a teen in their names.

# The teens, twenties and up to one hundred:

| Number | Cardinal | Ordinal |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 10 | ten | tenth |
| 11 | eleven | eleventh |
| 12 | twelve | twelfth |
| 13 | thirteen | thirteenth |
| 14 | fourteen | fourteenth |
| 15 | fifteen | fifteenth |
| 16 | sixteen | sixteenth |
| 17 | seventeen | seventeenth |
| 18 | eighteen | eighteenth |
| 19 | nineteen | nineteenth |
| 20 | twenty | twentieth |

After twenty the numbers follow another pattern.

Each number is named twenty then the number of the second digit is named as it is shown. For example 21 – twenty one. Let's go to thirty:

| Number | Cardinal | Ordinal |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 20 | twenty | twentieth |
| 21 | twenty-one | twenty-first |
| 22 | twenty-two | twenty-second |
| 23 | twenty-three | twenty-third |
| 24 | twenty-four | twenty-fourth |
| 25 | twenty-five | twenty-fifth |
| 26 | twenty-six | twenty-sixth |
| 27 | twenty-seven | twenty-seventh |
| 28 | twenty-eight | twenty-eighth |
| 29 | twenty-nine | twenty-ninth |
| 30 | thirty | thirtieth |

**This pattern in the twenty's continues for each set of ten.**
**So again for (31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39) and again for:**

| Number | Cardinal | Ordinal |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 40 | forty | fortieth |
| 50 | fifty | fiftieth |
| 60 | sixty | sixtieth |
| 70 | seventy | seventieth |
| 80 | eighty | eightieth |
| 90 | ninety | ninetieth |

# One hundred:

**100- one hundred – one hundredth**

When we reach one hundred a new set of rules is applied when naming the number:

This is very easy just follow this rule:

When naming the numbers past one hundred pronounce

**one hundred** and **(the number after)**.

For example:

**101** – **one hundred and _one_**

**120** – **one hundred and _twenty_**

**145** – **one hundred and _forty five_**

Until you reach **200 – two hundred**, then name the numbers **two hundred and ……..** This continues until **one thousand – 1000.**

One thousand follows a similar rule to one hundred. The number is pronounced as one thousand then whatever number follows. No and required.

For example:

**1222 – one thousand,** *two hundred and twenty two*.

**1546- one thousand,** *five hundred and forty six*.

**2134 – two thousand,** *one hundred and thirty four*.