



Numbers

Welcome back, last lesson we learnt how to count from 0-1000 so now lets find out how we can use these numbers.

Decimal point:

Decimal points are used when a number is lower than 0 or a number has part of a whole number included.

In order to read decimals in English the decimal point is pronounced as "point", then each digit is read individually.

0.5	zero point five	0.02	zero point zero two
0.25	zero point two five	0.5673	zero point five six seven three
0.67	zero point six seven	3.34	three point three four

Percentages:

Percentages are a lot easier than decimals to pronounce.

All you have to do is say the number and follow it with the word 'percent'.



6%

six percent

25%

twenty-five percent

72.36%

seventy-two point three six percent

100%

one hundred percent

500%

five hundred percent

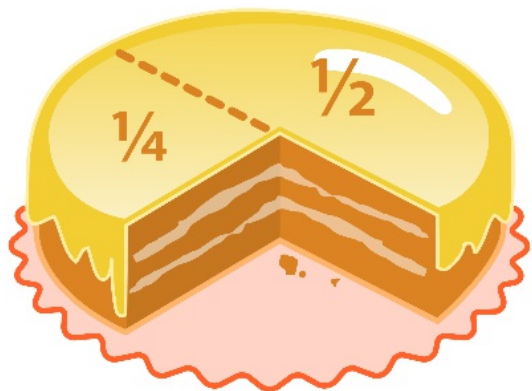
Fractions:

Fractions are read using the cardinal number for the numerator and the ordinal number for the denominator,

making the ordinal number plural if the numerator is larger than 1.

This applies to all numbers except for the number 2, which is read "half" when it is the denominator, and "halves" if there is more than one.

This is also the case for the number 4, which is read 'quarter' when it is the denominator, and "quarters" if there is more than one.

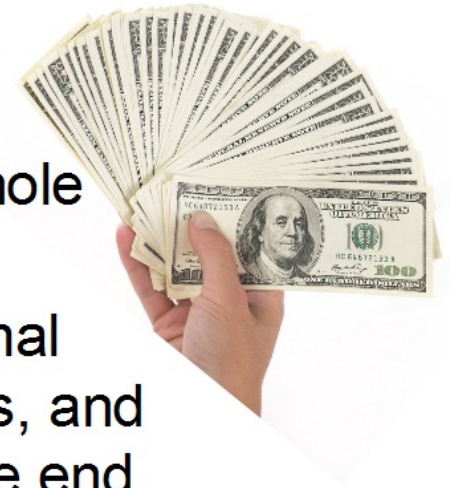


1/5	one fifth
3/7	three sevenths
6/8	six eighths
1/2	one half
3/4	three quarters

Sums of money:

In order to read the sum of money you first read the whole number and then add the currency name to the end.

If there is a decimal point used, follow it with the decimal numbers which need to be pronounced as whole numbers, and if coinage has a name in the currency, add that word at the end.



These rules with decimals only apply to currency.

30\$ thirty dollars

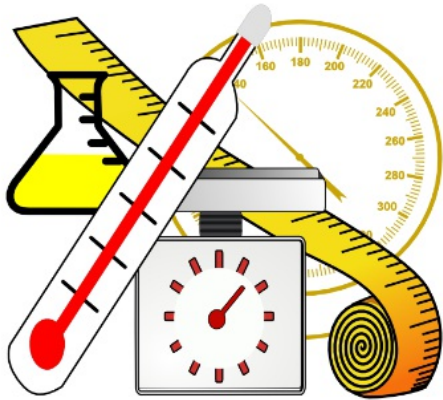
65€ sixty-five euros

101£ one hundred and one pounds

\$55.55 fifty five dollars and fifty five cents /or shortened to fifty five fifty five

€32.76 thirty two euros seventy six

£10.50 ten pounds fiftv



Measurements:

When pronouncing any measurement just read out the number and follow it by the appropriate unit of measurement.

2L **two liters**

120m **one hundred and twenty meters**

5tbsp **five tablespoons**

25km/h **twenty-five kilometers per hour**

3tsp **three teaspoon**

6ft **six feet**

How to pronounce years:

Years In general, are pronounced as a four digit number where you read the first two digits as a number, then the second two digits as another number.

2014
2015
2016

1944 **nineteen forty-four**

However years that are within the first 100 years of a new millenium can be read as whole numbers even though they have four digits, or they can be read as two two-digit numbers.

2001 **two thousand and one**

Millennia are always read as whole numbers because they would be difficult to pronounce otherwise.

2000 **two thousand**

How to pronounce years:

New centuries are read as whole numbers of hundreds. We do not use the word "thousand", at least not for reading years within the past 1000 years.

1600 **sixteen hundred**

Years that have just three digits can be read as a three digit number, or as a one digit number followed by a two-digit number.

866 **eight hundred sixty-six or eight sixty-six**

Years that are a two digit number are read as a whole number.

25 **twenty-five**

You can precede any year by the words "the year" to make your meaning clear, and this is common for two and three digit years. Years before the year 0 are followed by BC, pronounced as two letters of the alphabet.

Recap:

2014	twenty fourteen or two thousand fourteen
2008	two thousand eight
2000	two thousand
1944	nineteen forty-four
1908	nineteen o eight
1900	nineteen hundred
1600	sixteen hundred
1256	twelve fifty-six
1006	ten o six
866	eight hundred sixty-six or eight sixty-six
25	twenty-five
3000 BC	three thousand BC
3250 BC	thirty two fifty BC

What is the date?

Now that we know the year we can read the date. In the United Kingdom the date is organised as Day, Month then Year.

For the days, we use ordinal numbers, then we spell out the month (when using number dates the months are organised 1-12 as in January to December) and then the year is pronounced as we have previously learnt.



What is the date?

Example:

19/07/2009 – nineteenth of July, two thousand and nine.

21/01/1964 - twenty first of January, nineteen sixty six.

We can do the same with our date of birth.

Why don't you give it a try with yours?





Phone numbers:

**Finally we are going to discuss how to read a phone number.
Well in English we read a phone number as a number at a time.**

You can pronounce 0 as either zero or o.

So for example 01822 456 9088

You would read out aloud 0-1-8-2-2-4-5-6-9-0-8-8.

Now you can give someone your number in English.

