

# NUMBERS

This **list of numbers** presents "**cardinal**" (also known as ordinary) and "**ordinal**" numbers that show what position something has in a series.

## Cardinal numbers

0	zero /'zɪərəʊ/, nought /nɔ:t/
1	one /wʌn/
2	two /tu:/
3	three /θri:/
4	four /fɔ:(r)/
5	five /faɪv/
6	six /sɪks/
7	seven /'sev(ə)n/
8	eight /eɪt/
9	nine /naɪn/
10	ten /ten/
11	eleven /ɪ'lev(ə)n/
12	twelve /twelv/
13	thirteen /,θɜ:(r)'ti:n/
14	fourteen /,fɔ:(r)'ti:n/
15	fifteen /,fɪf'ti:n/
16	sixteen /,sɪks'ti:n/
17	seventeen /,sev(ə)n'ti:n/
18	eighteen /,eɪ'ti:n/
19	nineteen /,naɪn'ti:n/
20	twenty /'twenti/
21	twenty-one
22	twenty-two
23	twenty-three
24	twenty-four
30	thirty /'θɜ:(r)ti/
31	thirty-one
40	forty /'fɔ:(r)ti/
50	fifty /'fɪfti/
60	sixty /'sɪksti/
70	seventy /'sev(ə)nti/
80	eighty /'eɪti/
90	ninety /'naɪnti/
100	hundred /'hʌndrəd/
101	hundred and one
152	hundred and fifty-two
200	two hundred
1,000	thousand /'θaʊz(ə)nd/
1,000,000 (a)	million /'mɪljən/
1,000,000,000 (a)	billion /'bɪljən/

## Ordinal Numbers \*(1)

1st	first /fɜ:(r)st/
2nd	second /'sekənd/
3rd	third /θɜ:(r)d/
4th	fourth /fɔ:(r)θ/
5th	fifth /fɪfθ/
6th	sixth /sɪksθ/
7th	seventh /'sev(ə)nθ/
8th	eighth /eɪtθ/
9th	ninth /naɪnθ/
10th	tenth /tenθ/
11th	eleventh /ɪ'lev(ə)nθ/
12th	twelfth /twelfθ/
13th	thirteenth /,θɜ:(r)'ti:nθ/
14th	fourteenth /,fɔ:(r)'ti:nθ/
15th	fifteenth /,fɪf'ti:nθ/
16th	sixteenth /,sɪks'ti:nθ/
17th	seventeenth /,sev(ə)n'ti:nθ/
18th	eighteenth /,eɪ'ti:nθ/
19th	nineteenth /,naɪn'ti:nθ/
20th	twentieth /'twentiəθ/
21st	twenty-first
22nd	twenty-second
23rd	twenty-third
24th	twenty-fourth
30th	thirtieth /'θɜ:(r)tiəθ/
31st	thirty-first
40th	fortieth /'fɔ:(r)tiəθ/
50th	fiftieth /'fɪftiəθ/
60th	sixtieth /'sɪkstiəθ/
70th	seventieth /'sev(ə)ntiəθ/
80th	eightieth
90th	ninetieth /'naɪntiəθ/
100th	hundredth /'hʌndrədθ/
101st	hundred and first
152nd	hundred and fifty-second
200th	two hundredth
1,000th	thousandth /'θaʊz(ə)nθ/
1,000,000th	millionth
1,000,000,000th	billionth

The phonetic transcription\* next to the numbers should help you pronounce the numbers.

\*English Phonetic Symbols Chart:

ɪ R <u>E</u> AD	ɪ S <u>I</u> T	ʊ B <u>O</u> OK	uː T <u>OO</u>	ɪə H <u>E</u> RE	eɪ D <u>A</u> Y		
e M <u>E</u> N	ə A <u>M</u> ERICA	ɜː W <u>OR</u> D	ɔː S <u>OR</u> T	ʊə T <u>OU</u> R	ɔɪ B <u>O</u> Y	əʊ G <u>O</u>	
æ C <u>A</u> T	ʌ B <u>U</u> T	ɑː P <u>A</u> R	ɒ N <u>O</u> T	eə W <u>E</u> AR	aɪ M <u>Y</u>	aʊ H <u>O</u> W	
p F <u>I</u> G	b B <u>E</u> D	t T <u>I</u> M <u>E</u>	d D <u>O</u>	tʃ C <u>H</u> URCH	dʒ J <u>U</u> DGE	k K <u>I</u> LO	g G <u>O</u>
f F <u>I</u> VE	v V <u>E</u> R <u>Y</u>	θ T <u>H</u> INK	ð T <u>H</u> E	s S <u>I</u> X	z Z <u>O</u> O	ʃ S <u>H</u> ORT	ʒ C <u>A</u> SUAL
m M <u>I</u> LK	n N <u>O</u>	ŋ S <u>I</u> NG	h H <u>E</u> LLO	l L <u>I</u> VE	r R <u>E</u> AD	w W <u>I</u> NDOW	j Y <u>E</u> S

Online-Resources

where you can listen to how words should be pronounced in English:

<http://www.macmillandictionary.com/>

<http://dictionary.reference.com/>

<http://www.forvo.com/languages/en/>

## SPECIFICATIONS

① The main units of numbers in English are:

1	10	100	1000	1000000	1000000000
<i>one</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>hundred</i>	<i>thousand</i>	<i>million</i>	<i>billion</i>

① For numbers **in the hundreds**, the **British** usually say "**and**" but the **Americans** usually **do not** say "and":

\* British English

120 = *one hundred and twenty*

\* American English

120 = *one hundred twenty*

① Note that in English, we usually **separate the digits** of numbers over 999 with a **comma (,)**. We count 3 digits from the right and insert a comma, like this:

	<	-	-	-	<	-	-	-
1,000								
1,000,000								
12,750,200								

*one thousand*  
*one million*  
*twelve million, seven hundred and fifty thousand, two hundred*

① We use a **point (.)** to indicate a **decimal number**, or to separate **dollars from cents, pounds from pennies and so on**. Here are some examples:

0.1	=	<i>one tenth or 1/10</i>
1.0	=	<i>one</i>
1,000	=	<i>one thousand</i>
1,500.75	=	<i>one thousand five hundred and three quarters</i>
\$1.50	=	<i>one dollar and fifty cents</i>
\$700.00	=	<i>seven hundred dollars</i>
£3,500.01	=	<i>three thousand five hundred pounds and one penny</i>

Be careful with commas and points. Some languages use them in the opposite way!

## WHAT TO SAY:

① We often say "a" instead of "one".

For example, when we have the numbers

100 we say "A hundred"

1/2 we say "A half".

11/2 we say "One and a half."

① When pronouncing decimals we use the word **point** to represent the dot. The **numbers following the dot are pronounced separately.**

For example when you have the number

1.36 we say "One point three six."

① **Singular or Plural?**

Numbers are usually written in **singular.**

- two hundred Euros
- several thousand light years

The **plural** is only used with **dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion, if they are not modified by another number or expression** (e.g. a few / several).

- hundreds of Euros
- thousands of light years

① \*(1) In **compound ordinal numbers**, note that **only the last figure** is written as an ordinal number:

- 421st = *four hundred and twenty-first*
- 5,111th = *five thousand, one hundred and eleventh*
- 

When expressed **as figures**, the **last two letters** of the written word are added to the ordinal number:

- |                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| first             | = 1st   |
| second            | = 2nd   |
| third             | = 3rd   |
| fourth            | = 4th   |
| twenty-sixth      | = 26th  |
| hundred and first | = 101st |

#### ① Titles:

In names for **kings and queens**, ordinal numbers are written in **Roman numbers**.

In **spoken English**, the **definite article** is used before the ordinal number:

- |            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| Charles II | - <i>Charles the Second</i> |
| Edward VI  | - <i>Edward the Sixth</i>   |
| Henry VIII | - <i>Henry the Eighth</i>   |

#### ① Telephone Numbers\*(2):

Each figure is said **separately**:

- |    |                   |
|----|-------------------|
| 24 | - <i>two four</i> |
|----|-------------------|

**Pause** after groups of 3 or 4 figures (last group):

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 376 4705 | - <i>three seven six, four seven oh five</i> |
|----------|--|

If two successive figures are the same, in British English you would usually use the word **double** (in American English you would just say the figure twice)

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 376 4775 | - BE: <i>three seven six, four double seven five</i> |
| 376 4775 | - AE: <i>three seven six, four seven seven five</i>  |

## FRACTIONS

Ordinal numbers are often used in fractions:

Symbol	Word
1/8	One eighth
1/5	One fifth
1/4	One quarter
3/4	Three quarters
1/3	One third
2/3	Two thirds
1/2	One half

## CALCULATIONS

Symbols	Word (common term in brackets)
+	Plus (And)
-	Minus (Take away)
x	Multiplied by (Times)
÷	Divided by
=	Equals (Is)
.	Point
%	Percent

① How do we read calculations out?

$$1 + 6 - 2 \times 2 \div 2.5 = 4 \text{ [formal]}$$

*One plus six minus two multiplied by two divided by two point five equals four*

Or

$$1 + 6 - 2 \times 2 \div 2.5 = 4 \text{ [informal]}$$

*One and six take away two times two divided by two point five is four*

$$10\% \ 100 = 10$$

*Ten percent of one hundred equals ten.*

## CURIOSITIES

### 0

What could possibly be interesting about nothing? It's the number of ways you can say 0 in English.

<b>0 = oh</b>	after a decimal point in bus or room numbers  in phone numbers *(2)  in years	9.02 = "Nine point oh two." Room 101 = "Room one oh one." Bus 602 = "Bus six oh two." 9130472 = "Nine one three oh four seven " 1906 = "Nineteen oh six."
<b>0 = nought</b>	before a decimal point	0.06 = "Nought point oh six."
<b>0 = zero (Zero AmE)</b>	in temperature  in countdowns	-10°C = "10 degrees below zero" ...3,2,1,0 = "three, two, one, zero"
<b>0 = nil (BrE)</b>	in football	Chelsea 2 Manchester United 0 = "Chelsea two Manu nil."
<b>0 = love</b>	in tennis	20 - 0 = "Twenty love."

### 1 billion

When is a billion not a billion?

In **British English** a billion traditionally is a trillion and it means

a **million million** =  $1,000,000,000,000 = 10^{12}$

In **American English** a billion means

a **thousand million** =  $1,000,000,000 = 10^9$

The American billion has become standard in technical and financial use.

However, to avoid confusion it is better to use the terms "thousand million" for  $10^9$  and "million million" for  $10^{12}$ .

"Millardo" is the Spanish for the number  $10^9$  (mil millones). It is not used in American English but is sometimes, but rarely, used in British English (Milliard).