

Number



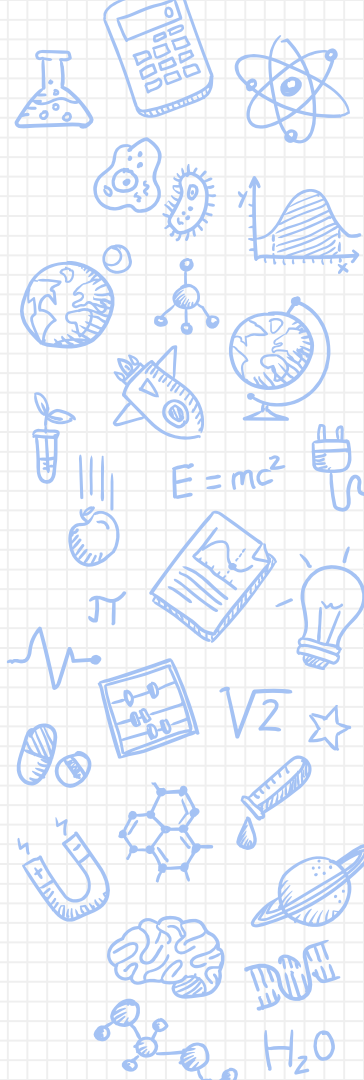


Practice
Makes Perfect

Number

| | | | |
|----|------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | : one | 16 | : sixteen |
| 2 | : two | 17 | : seventeen |
| 3 | : three | 18 | : eighteen |
| 4 | : four | 19 | : nineteen |
| 5 | : five | 20 | : twenty |
| 6 | : six | 30 | : thirty |
| 7 | : seven | 40 | : forty |
| 8 | : eight | 50 | : fifty |
| 9 | : nine | 60 | : sixty |
| 10 | : ten | 70 | : seventy |
| 11 | : eleven | 80 | : eighty |
| 12 | : twelve | 90 | : ninety |
| 13 | : thirteen | trăm | : hundred |
| 14 | : fourteen | ngàn | : thousand |
| 15 | : fifteen | triệu | : million |

X0 can be written as nought or zero (mathematics / temperatures) or as nil (scores)



Number

X100: a/one hundred

X101: a /one hundred and one

X1,000: a/one thousand

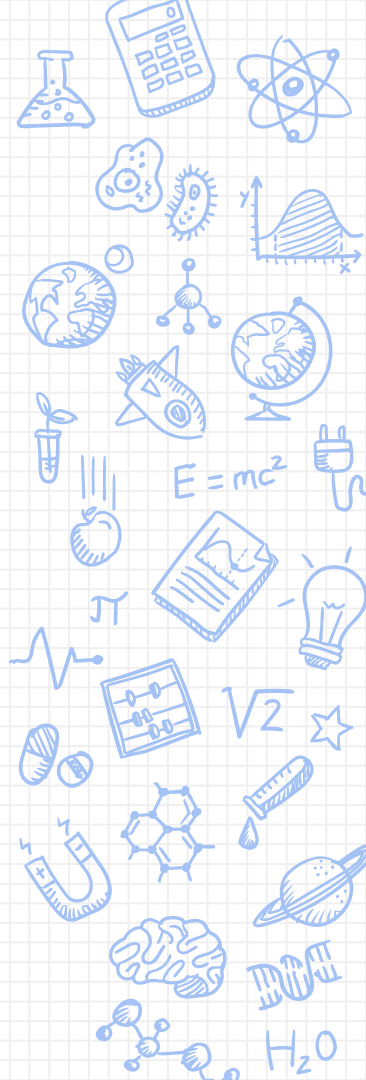
X1,100: a/one thousand one hundred

X5,000: five thousand

X1,000,000: (1 m) a / one million

X1,000,000,000: (1 bn) a / one billion

Xboth British and US English use a comma when writing numbers in thousands.



Plural numbers

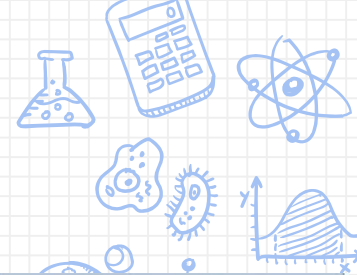
X We only use numbers in the plural form to mean a lot.

Eg:

X Hundreds of people attended the conference.

X The project costs millions of dollars.





Ordinal number

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|------|-------------|------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1st | First | 11th | Eleventh | 21st | Twenty-first | 31st | Thirty-first |
| 2nd | Second | 12th | Twelfth | 22nd | Twenty-second | 40th | Fortieth |
| 3rd | Third | 13th | Thirteenth | 23rd | Twenty-third | 50th | Fiftieth |
| 4th | Fourth | 14th | Fourteenth | 24th | Twenty-fourth | 60th | Sixtieth |
| 5th | Fifth | 15th | Fifteenth | 25th | Twenty-fifth | 70th | Seventieth |
| 6th | Sixth | 16th | Sixteenth | 26th | Twenty-sixth | 80th | Eightieth |
| 7th | Seventh | 17th | Seventeenth | 27th | Twenty-seventh | 90th | Ninetieth |
| 8th | Eighth | 18th | Eighteenth | 28th | Twenty-eighth | 100th | One hundredth |
| 9th | Ninth | 19th | Nineteenth | 29th | Twenty-ninth | 1,000th | One thousandth |
| 10th | Tenth | 20th | Twentieth | 30th | Thirtieth | 1,000,000th | One millionth |



Telephone Numbers

a typical phone number in the U.S.

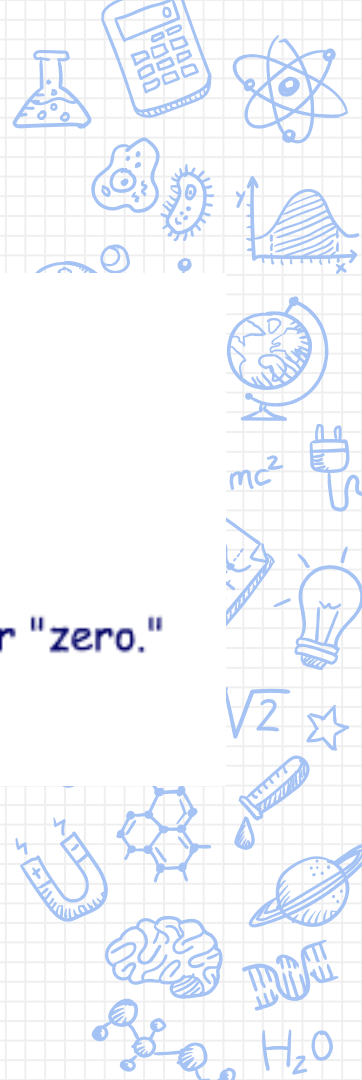
(917) 642-8073

area code

Zero "0" is pronounced either "oh" or "zero."

"Oh" is more common.

X(818) 252-7700 (seven-seven-oh-oh; double seven double oh)



Decimals

an example of decimals

0.023
zero | point | zero | two | three

zero point zero two three

point zero two three

X both British and American English use a point when writing decimals.



Large fractions

X "Over" is used in a more casual manner or for larger and complex numbers.

an example of large fractions

$$\frac{15}{20}$$

15 — fifteen
20 — twentieths

Three ways to pronounce a large fraction:

fifteen twentieths

fifteen over twenty

fifteen divided by twenty



Dates

X Short forms:

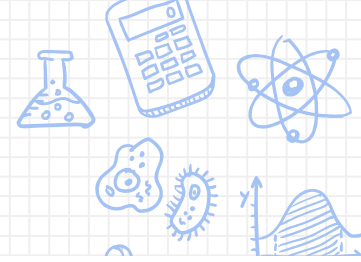
11/10/2019

12-31-2020

X When writing the date in full, use a comma before the year:

The meeting is on January 10th, 2018.





Year

2013

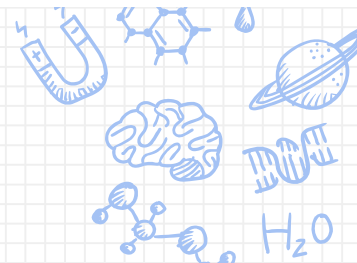
1. two thousand thirteen
2. two thousand **and** thirteen
3. twenty thirteen

1997

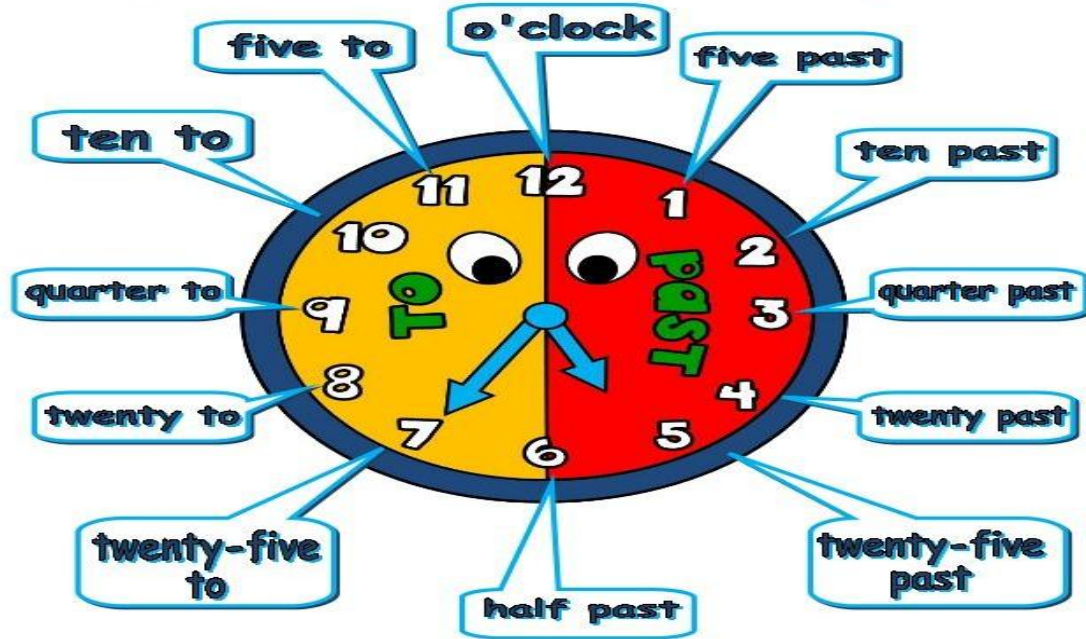
nineteen ninety-seven

763

1. seven sixty-three
2. seven hundred (and) sixty-three

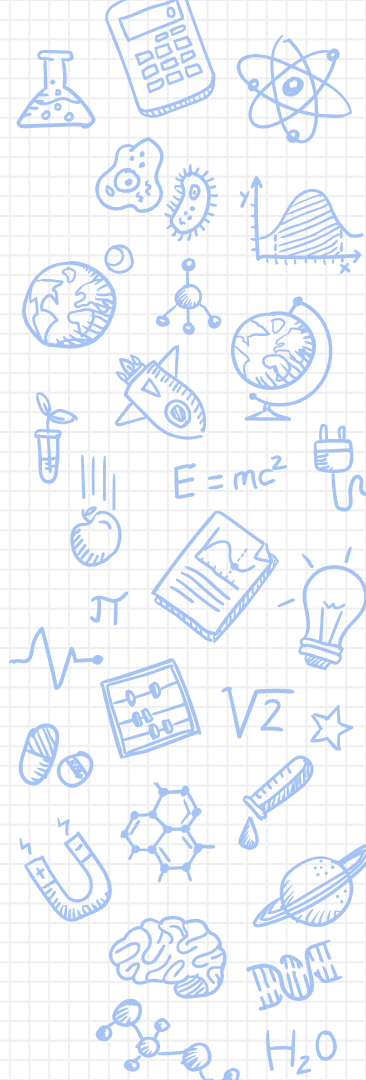


What time is it?



a.m. → Latin - ante meridiem = **before noon**

p.m. → Latin - post meridiem = **after noon**

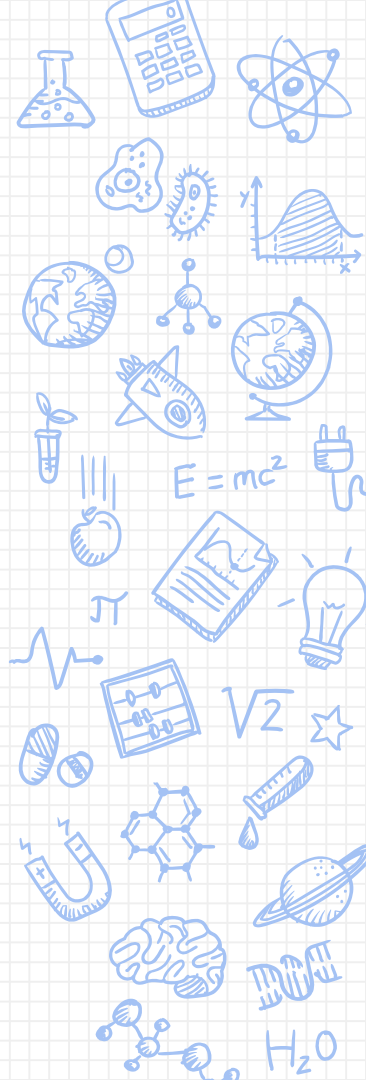


Percentages & Temperatures

X 9% or 9 per cent

X 5 ° C (Five degrees Celsius)

X 20 ° F (Twenty degrees Fahrenheit)



Mathematical Equations



plus
and



minus
negative



times
multiplied by



divided by



equals
is



greater
than



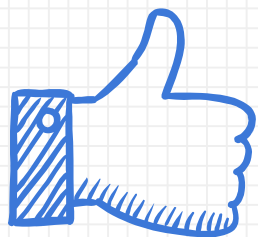
less than

~~X~~ $1 + 2 = 3$ (One and two is three.)

~~X~~ $30 - 45 = -15$ (Thirty minus forty-five equals negative fifteen.)

~~X~~ $30 \times 4 = 120$ (Thirty times four equals one hundred twenty.)

~~X~~ $72 / 9 = 8$ (Seventy-two divided by nine is eight.)



THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find me at

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