

Numbers and prices

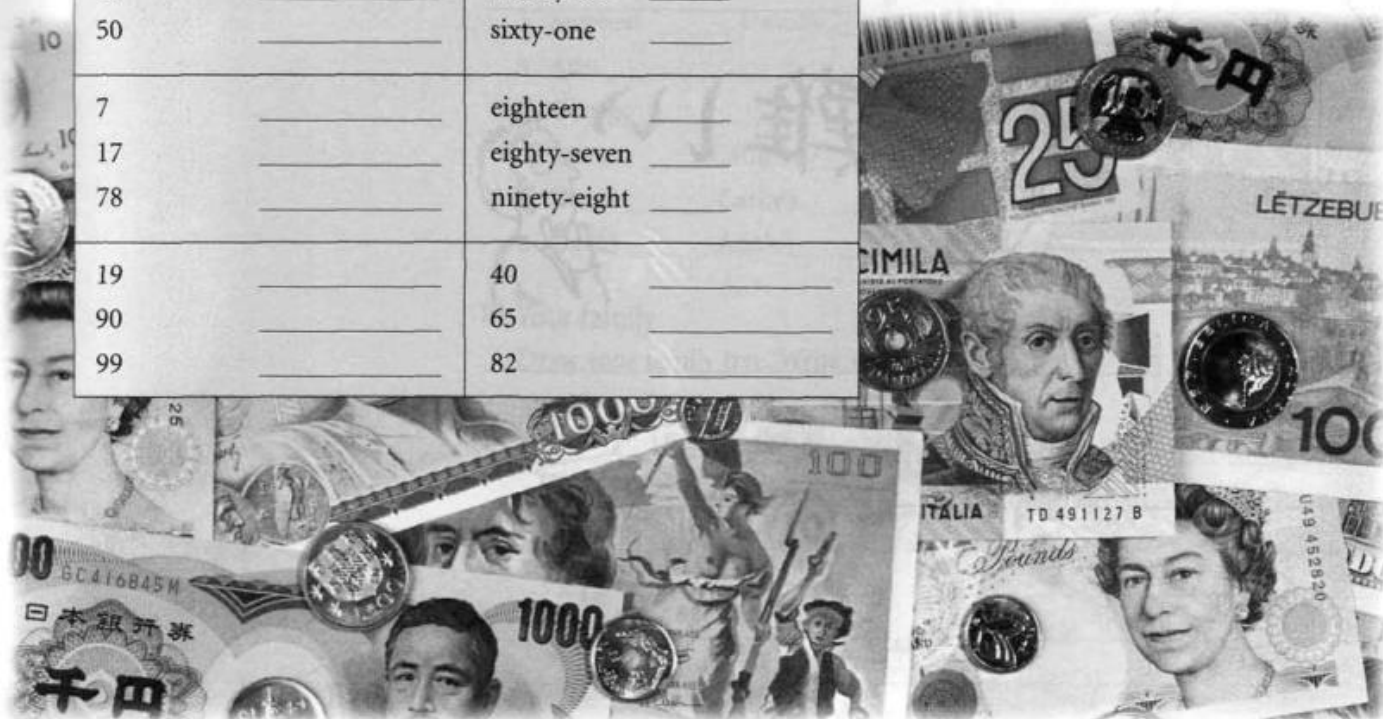
13 1-100

1 **T 2.9** Study the numbers.

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	40 forty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	50 fifty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	60 sixty
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	70 seventy
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	80 eighty
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	90 ninety
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	100 one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	

2 Write the numbers. Read them aloud.

one	<u>1</u>	two	_____
ten	_____	twelve	_____
one hundred	_____	twenty	_____
3	_____	fourteen	_____
13	_____	forty-five	_____
30	_____	fifty-four	_____
5	<u>five</u>	sixteen	_____
15	_____	twenty-six	_____
50	_____	sixty-one	_____
7	_____	eighteen	_____
17	_____	eighty-seven	_____
78	_____	ninety-eight	_____
19	_____	40	_____
90	_____	65	_____
99	_____	82	_____



Vocabulary of Numbers in English

General Terms of Numbers

Here you will learn some general terms associated with numbers in English. These terms are fundamental in understanding numerical concepts and are crucial in a wide range of contexts, from everyday communication to specialized domains like mathematics and science.

Match the names on the right to those on the left

Left column		Right column
1 Cardinal numbers:	.....	A these are mathematical expressions representing the division of one whole quantity into parts.
2 Ordinal numbers:	.....	B these are numbers that divide another number evenly without leaving a remainder. For example, two and four are factors of eight.
3 Fractions:	.....	C these are the result of multiplying a number by any integer.
4 Decimals:	.....	D these numbers show the position or order of items in a sequence
5 Multiples:	.....	E these are numbers expressed in the base-10 system, representing whole numbers and fractions, separated by a decimal point
6 Factors:	.....	F these are basic numbers used for counting and indicating quantity.

Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal numbers are the most common type of numbers in English. They show how many of something exists

Number	Word Equivalent
2	Two
4	.....
7	Seven
8	.....
12	.....
13	Thirteen
14	Fourteen
15	.....
20	Twenty
36	.....
100	One hundred

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to show position or order in a series or talk about ranks, sequences, and chronological orders. Here are some common ordinal numbers:

Number	Word Equivalent
.....	First
.....	Second
.....	Third
.....	Fourth
5.....	Fifth

8	Eighth
9	Ninth
12	Twelfth
15	Fifteenth
20	Twentieth
21st	.....
22nd	.....
23rd	.....
31st	.....
34th	.....
55th	.....
100	One hundredth

We often use the before ordinal numbers. So we read 31st as “the twenty-first”; WWII “the second world war”; Queen Elizabeth II “queen Elizabeth the second”.

Fractions and Decimals

Fractions help us talk about parts of a whole or less than one. They are widely used in everyday life, from cooking to finances, to express partial quantities. Decimals, similar to fractions, represent parts of a whole but in a different format. They're essential in mathematical and scientific fields and daily life situations such as money-related conversations.

Write the following decimals in number

In words	In Figures
half	
quarter	
third	
tenth	
	3.1
	8%

Multiples and Factors

Multiples, in mathematics and the English language, refer to the product of a number and any other whole number. They're essential in many areas, such as calculating amounts or understanding sequences. The term "factors" refers to numbers that divide evenly into other numbers. This concept is used in various contexts in English, especially in mathematics or problem-solving situations

name	meaning
Double:	multiple of two; twice as much or many; two times
Triple:	multiple of three; three times as much or many.
Quadruple:	four times as much or many.
“X” times:	used to indicate multiplication in English. For example: “ten times bigger,” “seven times more.”
Divided by:	used to indicate a division in English

Revision: Complete the diagram below with the names of each element

1, 2, 3

1st, 2nd

5.32

%

Numbers

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

promova

LARGE NUMBERS

Tens and units are always separated by a hyphen.

Eg. 32: thirty-two

You must write "and" after hundreds

Eg. 156: one hundred and fifty-six

Use a comma after thousands

Eg. 3,879: three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine

10,658: ten thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight

When there are no hundreds after thousands use "and" before tens or units

Eg. 9,071: nine thousand and seventy-one

28,005. Twenty-eight thousand and five

491,006: four hundred and ninety-one thousand and six

Now it's your turn. Write the following figures in words.

225,876-----

178,962-----

395,113-----

857,018-----

HOMEWORK

Set A: Spell out the name for the numeral.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. 23 | 7. 12,500 | 13. 3,333 |
| 2. 657 | 8. 16,980 | 14. 2,890 |
| 3. 2,345 | 9. 6,891 | 15. 112,379 |
| 4. 7,930 | 10. 599 | 16. 675,985 |
| 5. 5,899 | 11. 21,763 | 17. 3,500,000 |
| 6. 34,544 | 12. 5,876 | 18. 6,300,575,200 |

Set B: Write the numeral.

- two hundred forty-seven
- three hundred twenty-three
- two thousand four hundred
- six thousand eight hundred sixty-seven
- twelve thousand four hundred thirty-two
- three hundred seventy thousand
- four million five hundred sixty thousand
- twelve million fifty thousand six hundred

Grammar : Present simple

Working with to be

Warm up

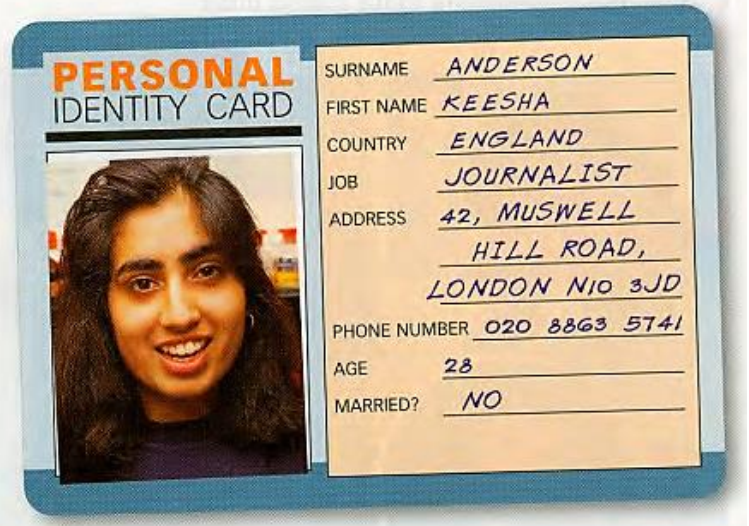
WHO IS SHE?

Questions and negatives

1 Read Keesha Anderson's identity card.

2 Complete the questions.

- 1 What's her surname? Anderson.
- 2 _____ her first name? Keesha.
- 3 _____ she from? London, England.
- 4 _____ job? She's a journalist.
- 5 What's _____ ? 42, Muswell Hill Road, London N10 3JD.
- 6 _____ phone number? 020 8863 5741.
- 7 How old _____ ? Twenty-eight.
- 8 Is she _____ ? No, she isn't.



Make your own ID Card. Fill in the card with your own information

PERSONAL IDENTITY CARD	
	SURNAME _____
	FIRST NAME _____
	COUNTRY _____
	JOB _____
	ADDRESS _____
	PHONE NUMBER _____
	AGE _____
	MARRIED? _____

Give your card to your neighbour and answer his/her questions

Working with "to be"

6 Where are the people from? Write the countries from exercise 4.



This is Richard.
He's from England.



This is Tomoko.
She's from Japan.



This is Lena and Miguel.



This is Anna.



This is Irina.



This is László and Ilona.



This is María.



This is Kurt.



This is Pierre.

7 Ask and answer questions about the people.
Use *he/his* and *she/her*.

What's his name?

Richard.

Where's he from?

England.

What's her name?

Tomoko.

Where's she from?

Japan.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the table with *am*, *is*, and *are*.

I	_____	from England.
He	_____	
She It	_____	
We	_____	
You	_____	
They	_____	

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 p124

Affirmative of "to be"

4 Making negatives

T 2.4 Correct the sentences.

- 1 Brazil is in Europe.
Brazil isn't in Europe. It's in South America.
- 2 The US President is English.

- 3 Snow is hot.

- 4 Five and six is twelve.

- 5 You're English.

- 6 We're in a Russian class.

- 7 Rolls-Royce cars are cheap.

5 Short answers

T 2.5 Write true answers.

- 1 Are you English? No, I'm not.
- 2 Are you a student? Yes, I am.
- 3 Is your teacher married? _____
- 4 Is it hot today? _____
- 5 Is English difficult? _____
- 6 Are you twenty-one years old? _____
- 7 Are you at school? _____
- 8 Are your parents at home? _____

6 Short forms

T 2.6 Write the short forms.

- 1 Italy is in Europe.
Italy's in Europe.
- 2 It is not hot today.

- 3 I am not married.

- 4 Where is the newspaper?

- 5 They are not from Oxford.

- 6 We are at work.

- 7 You are a student.

7 Long forms

T 2.7 Write the long forms.

- 1 They're Italian.
They are Italian.
- 2 You aren't old.

- 3 My flat's small.

- 4 Her son isn't an accountant.

- 5 His wife's a journalist.

- 6 They're at work.

- 7 We aren't rich.

Working with the other English verbs

Present Simple

1 What does he/she do?

T 3.1 Write the sentences in the correct columns.

- She wears a uniform.
- He works outside.
- She works in a hospital.
- He works in a hotel.
- She travels a lot.
- He walks a lot.
- She helps sick people.
- He answers the phone.
- She speaks three languages.
- She serves drinks.
- He speaks four languages.
- She works with nurses.
- He delivers letters.
- He works with a computer.
- He starts work at 5.00 a.m.
- She wears a white coat.



She's a flight attendant.

She wears a uniform.



She's a doctor.

Remarks

What do you notice with this exercise?



He's a receptionist.



He's a postman.

Use of the present simple	The forms of the present simple
	<p>I</p> <p>You</p>

2 Spelling of the third person singular

Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

start have go study live fly play speak

- 1 He *speaks* four languages.
- 2 Bernadette _____ in a flat in Paris.
- 3 She's a pilot. She _____ all over the world.
- 4 Peter _____ two children.
- 5 In winter Alice _____ skiing and in summer she _____ tennis.
- 6 My daughter _____ French and German at university.
- 7 John _____ work at six o'clock every day.

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/tenses-exercises/present-negative.htm>

Negatives

Use the negative form of the verbs to complete the sentences. Use short forms and then the long form...).

Example: We get up early. We don't get up early.

Negative with short forms	Negative with long forms
1. He has a sister.
2. They know his address.
3. She loves strawberry milkshake.
4. I have a serious problem.
5. Peter eats fruit every day.
6. We study Spanish in school.
7. I like reading books.

Questions and negatives

4 Question words

T 3.3 Match the questions and answers.

1 Where does he live?	a Thirty-two.
2 What does she do in her free time?	b Because he's a pilot.
3 Who does he play football with?	c In a flat in Manchester.
4 When does she go skiing?	d His two sons.
5 How does he go to work?	e By car.
6 How many languages does she speak?	f Two. French and English.
7 How old are you?	g She goes swimming.
8 Why does he travel a lot?	h In winter.

5 Questions about Rupert

1 Make the questions to the answers about Rupert in exercise 3.

1 does / what / up / get / he / time / ?

What time does he get up?

At seven o'clock.

2 for / does / have / breakfast / he / what / ?

Tea and toast.

3 to / how / he / work / does / go / ?

By bus.

4 lunch / where / have / does / he / ?

In a café.

5 he / does / what / evenings / do / the / in / ?

He watches television.

6 bed / does / to / when / he / go / ?

At eleven o'clock.

2 Write the questions for these answers.

1 _____ At nine o'clock.

2 _____ In a bookshop.

3 _____ At one o'clock.

4 _____ At half past five.

5 _____ doing in the evenings? He likes watching television and reading.

7 Yes/No questions

Look at the questionnaire about Sally and Mike.

A Questionnaire		
Does he/she ... ?	SALLY	MIKE
live in a city	X	✓
like listening to music	✓	X
speak a foreign language?	✓	X
have a dog	X	X
like his/her job	✓	✓
have a mobile phone	X	✓



1 Here are the answers to some Yes/No questions about Sally. Write the questions.

1 Does she live in a city?

No, she doesn't. She lives in the country.

2 _____

Yes, she does. Especially pop music.

3 _____

Yes, she does. She speaks French and Spanish.

4 _____

No, she doesn't.

5 _____

Yes, she does. She's a journalist.

2 **T 3.4** Write short answers to the questions about Mike.

1 Does Mike live in a city?

Yes, he does.

2 Does he have a mobile phone?

3 Does he speak a foreign language?

4 Does he have a dog?

5 Does he like his job?

_____. He's an accountant.

8 Making negatives

1 Complete the sentences about Sally and Mike.

1 Sally doesn't live in a city.

2 She _____ a mobile phone.

3 Mike _____ listening to music.

4 He _____ a foreign language.

5 He _____ a dog.

2 **T 3.5** Correct the sentences.

1 A journalist sells things.

A journalist doesn't sell things. A journalist writes for a newspaper.

2 The Pope lives in New York.

3 Our teacher arrives late every day.

4 An architect translates things.

5 School starts at six o'clock in the morning.

6 *Headway* teaches German.
