

Whole Numbers also known as Cardinal Numbers - used for counting

Symbol	Word
0	Nought
1	One
2	Two
3	Three
4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
10	Ten
11	Eleven
12	Twelve
13	Thirteen
14	Fourteen
15	Fifteen
16	Sixteen
17	Seventeen
18	Eighteen
19	Nineteen
20	Twenty
21	Twenty-one ...
30	Thirty
40	Forty
50	Fifty
60	Sixty
70	Seventy
80	Eighty
90	Ninety
100	One hundred
101	One hundred and one ...
1000	One thousand
1,000,000	One million
1,000,000,000,000	One billion

Ordinal Numbers - used for ranking

In figures	In words	Pronounce It
1st	the first	1st
2nd	the second	2nd
3rd	the third	3rd
4th	the fourth	4th
5th	the fifth	5th
6th	the sixth	6th
7th	the seventh	7th
8th	the eighth	8th
9th	the ninth	9th
10th	the tenth	10th
11th	the eleventh	11th
12th	the twelfth	12th
13th	the thirteenth	13th
14th	the fourteenth	14th
15th	the fifteenth	15th
16th	the sixteenth	16th
17th	the seventeenth	17th
18th	the eighteenth	18th
19th	the nineteenth	19th
20th	the twentieth	20th
21st	the twenty-first	...
22nd	the twenty-second	...
23rd	the twenty-third	...
24th	the twenty-fourth	...
25th	the twenty-fifth	...
26th	the twenty-sixth	...
27th	the twenty-seventh	...
28th	the twenty-eighth	...
29th	the twenty-ninth	...
30th	the thirtieth	30th
40th	the fortieth	40th
50th	the fiftieth	50th
60th	the sixtieth	60th
70th	the seventieth	70th
80th	the eightieth	80th

Ordinal numbers are often used in fractions:

Fractions	
Symbol	Word
$\frac{1}{8}$	One eighth
$\frac{1}{5}$	One fifth
$\frac{1}{4}$	One quarter
$\frac{3}{4}$	Three quarters
$\frac{1}{3}$	One third
$\frac{2}{3}$	Two thirds
$\frac{1}{2}$	One half

Sums

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

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

What to say

We often say "a" instead of "one".

For example when we have the numbers 100 or $\frac{1}{2}$ we say "[A hundred](#)" or "[A half](#)".

For example:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ - "[One and a half](#)."

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](#)."

Interesting Numbers

~ 0 ~

What could possibly be interesting about nothing?

You can put as many noughts in front of a number without changing the value of that number:- 01, 002, 0003, 00004 ...

Also there are a number of ways you can say 0 in English.

	When we use it	For example:-
0 = oh	after a decimal point	9.02 = "Nine point oh two."
	in bus or room numbers	Room 101 = "Room one oh one." Bus 602 = "Bus six oh two."
	in phone numbers	9130472 = "Nine one three oh four seven two."
	in years	1906 = "Nineteen oh six."
0 = nought	before a decimal point	0.06 = "Nought point oh six."
0 = zero	in temperature	-10°C = "10 degrees below zero."
	US English for the number	0 = "Zero"
0 = nil	in football	Chelsea 2 Manchester United 0 = "Chelsea two Manchester United nil."
0 = love	in tennis	20 - 0 = "Twenty love."

~ 12 ~

The number 12 is often represented as a dozen and the number 6 as a half dozen.

For example:

12 eggs = ["A dozen eggs."](#)

6 eggs = ["Half a dozen eggs."](#)

~ 13 ~

A dozen is 12, but a baker's dozen is 13, because in the past bakers who were caught shortchanging customers could be liable to severe punishment, so they used to add an extra bread roll to make up the weight.

~ 100 ~

A century is 100. The roman numeral for 100 is C, for *centum*.

One hundred is the basis of percentages (literally "per hundred"). 100% is the full amount of something.

~ 1 billion ~

When is a billion not a billion?

In British English *billion* traditionally means a million million = 1,000,000,000,000 = 10^{12}

In American English *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} .

Milliard " is French for the number 10^9 . It is not used in American English but is sometimes, but rarely, used in British English.

Letters as Numbers

~ **k** ~

The letter k is often used to denote a thousand. So, $1k = 1,000$.

If you see a job advertised and it offers a salary of £12k it means £12,000.00.

~ **m** ~

The letter m is often used to denote a million. So, $1m = 1,000,000$.

If you see a job advertised and it offers a salary of £12m, apply for it!

~ **bn** ~

The letters bn denote a billion. So, 1bn is *usually* 1,000,000,000 (see above).

If you see a job advertised and it offers a salary of £12bn, it's probably a missprint.