

Handout Numbers, Symbols, Computers

Cardinal Numbers

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
22 - twenty-two
23 - twenty-three
24 - twenty-four
25 - twenty-five
26 - twenty-six
27 - twenty-seven
28 - twenty-eight
29 - twenty-nine
30 - thirty
40 - forty
50 - fifty
60 - sixty
70 - seventy
80 - eighty
90 - ninety
100 - one hundred

In British English use "and" when saying numbers in the hundreds. **Example:** *seven hundred AND twenty seven*. In American English do NOT use "and" when saying numbers in the hundreds. **Example:** *seven hundred twenty seven*.

When expressing large numbers (more than one hundred) read in groups of hundreds. The order is as follows: billion, million, thousand, hundred. Notice that hundred, thousand, etc. is NOT followed by an 's'.

Two hundred NOT two hundreds

Hundreds

350 – three hundred (AND) fifty
425 – four hundred (AND) twenty five

Thousands

15,560 – fifteen thousand five hundred (AND) sixty

786,450 – seven hundred (AND) six thousand four hundred (AND) fifty

Millions

2,450,000 – two million four hundred (AND) fifty thousand

234,700,000 – two hundred (AND) thirty-four million seven hundred thousand

1,200,000	1.2 million	one million two hundred or one point two million
3,000,000	3 million	three million
250,000,000	250 million	two hundred fifty million
6,400,000,000	6.4 billion	six billion four hundred or six point four billion

Decimals

Read decimals as the given number point XYZ

2.36=>two point three six

When talk about money, you normally speak about cents using the normal cardinal number. For instance, 2.36 euros, you say two euros and thirty-six cents

Percentages

Read percentages as the number followed by 'percent'

37%=>thirty seven percent

Fractions

Read the top number as a cardinal number, followed by the ordinal number + 's'

$\frac{3}{8}$ => three eighths or simply three over eight

NOTE: $\frac{1}{4}$ => one quarter, $\frac{2}{3}$ => two thirds, $\frac{1}{2}$ one half

Expressions

Here are the descriptive names of a number of important numerical expressions:

Speed 100 mph (miles per hour)

Weight 80 kg (kilograms) OR 42 lbs (pounds)

decimal .087

temperature 28° C (celsius) OR 72° F (fahrenheit) for example -2°, two below or two degrees below zero

A few more numbers...

a^n is read as a to the n -th power.

example:

a^{12} is read a to the twelfth power

Some special powers:

a^2 the square of a or a squared

b^3 the cube of b or b cubed

square root of x the square root of x

cube root of y the cube root of y

The ratio of 4 to 3 is expressed as 4 : 3

Mathematical Symbols

+ = plus, 1+1, one plus one

- = minus, 1-1, one minus one

÷ or / = divided by

. or x = multiplication, you say 2x3, two times three or two by three

= means to be the same, equal, for example 2x3=6, two by three equals six or is equal to

If you wish to learn more, you can visit the following website: <http://www.cunymath.cuny.edu/students/glossary/n-p.html>

Ordinal Numbers

0th [zeroth](#) or noughtth

1st [first](#)

2nd [second](#)

3rd [third](#)

4th [fourth](#)

5th [fifth](#)

6th [sixth](#)

7th [seventh](#)

8th [eighth](#) (*only one "t"*)

9th [ninth](#) (*no "e"*)

10th [tenth](#)

12th [twelfth](#) (*note "f", not "v"*)

13th [thirteenth](#)

14th [fourteenth](#)

15th [fifteenth](#)

16th [sixteenth](#)

17th [seventeenth](#)

18th [eighteenth](#)

19th [nineteenth](#)

11th [eleventh](#)

20th [twentieth](#)

30th [thirtieth](#)

40th [fortieth](#)

50th [fiftieth](#)

60th [sixtieth](#)

70th [seventieth](#)

80th [eightieth](#)

90th [ninetieth](#)

Ordinal numbers such as 21st, 33rd, etc., are formed by combining a *cardinal* ten with an *ordinal* unit.

21st twenty-first

25th twenty-fifth

32nd thirty-second

58th fifty-eighth

64th sixty-fourth

79th seventy-ninth

83rd eighty-third

99th ninety-ninth

Use this website to practice: <http://www.isthe.com/cgi-bin/number.cgi/>

Symbols

General typography

[ampersand](#) (&)

[asterisk](#) (*)

[at](#) (@)

[backslash](#) (\) forward slash (/)

[bullet](#) (•)

[number sign](#) (#)

[underscore/understrike](#) (_)

[vertical/pipe/broken bar](#) (|, !)

Punctuation

[apostrophe](#) (')

parentheses (())

brackets ([])

curly brackets ({ })

angular brackets (< >)

[colon](#) (:)

[comma](#) (,)

[dashes](#) (-, --, ---, —)

[ellipsis](#) (..., ...)

[exclamation mark](#) (!)

[full stop/period](#) (.) but with numbers, you call it point, ex. 3.5=three point five, yet, in URLs, you call it dot, ex. www.asus.com=double-u, double-u, double-u (or triple double-u) dot asus dot com.

[hyphen](#) (-, -)
[question mark](#) (?)
[quotation marks](#) (' , " ")
[semicolon](#) (;)

Computer Terminology

browser (for Internet)
navigateur (m)

built-in
intégré (ée)

cartridge
cartouche (f)

data / database
données (f, plural)

delete (verb)
effacer, supprimer

directory
catalogue (m), répertoire

file
fichier (m)

font
police de caractères

keyboard
clavier (m)

margin
marge (f)

network
réseau (m)

password
mot (m) de passe

printer
imprimante (f)

reboot (verb)
relancer

screen
écran (m)

software, program, application
logiciel (m)

save save as copy paste undo
redo

file edit view tools start/boot up

shut down link hyperlink

web address or URL or URI (Uniform Resource Locator or Universal Resource Identifier)

word processor to spell check desktop

toolbar to type caps/caps
lock

keyboard

desktop computer

notebook or laptop

digital

digital camera

Find more terms here:

<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/dglf/coeter/16-03-99-internet-termetrang.html>

http://www.u-picardie.fr/CRL/minimes/dmvoc/voc_info.htm

<http://www.css.qmul.ac.uk/foreign/eng-french.htm>