

Cardinal and Ordinal numbers review

- a. What date is it today? Recuerdas como expresar las fechas en inglés?

Por ejemplo 2/6

The second of June - June the second

- b. How many days are there in June?

- c. How many days since the start of June?

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS

10 – tenth – 10th

31 - thirty-first - 31st

1) Read the following text and answer the questions

- 1 In British English we can say the date 10/11 as:
 - a tenth of eleventh.
 - b November the tenth.
 - c the ten of the eleven.
 - d tenth of eleven.
- 2 Numbers like *fourth*, *fifth* and *sixth* are called:
 - a simple numbers.
 - b ordinals.
 - c cardinals.
 - d ordinary.
- 3 To change *thirty* into an ordinal number:
 - a add *th*.
 - b remove the *y* and add *th*.
 - c remove the *y* and add *ith*.
 - d remove the *y* and add *ieth*.
- 4 The symbol for ordinals uses:
 - a the last letter of the ordinal word.
 - b the last two letters of the ordinal word.
 - c the first letter of the ordinal word.
 - d the first and last letter of the ordinal word.

Cardinals and Ordinals

How do you say these numbers: 10, 11?

***What about when they are part of a date:
10/11/2005?***

In the first case we say ten, eleven, but in the second case we say the date as November the tenth because we are thinking of the days in order. When we put things in order, we use special number words in English called 'ordinals'.

Most ordinals are almost the same words as the cardinal numbers. We just add **th** to the cardinal number to make the ordinal. For example, four becomes fourth, six becomes sixth.

However, there are a few spelling changes. Be careful with five, which becomes fifth. Don't forget that eight only has one **t** in the ordinal form (eighth). Nine loses an **e** (ninth).

Remember also that numbers ending in **y** lose the **y** and add **ieth** (twenty — twentieth).

When we write the date in British English, we don't always use a special symbol. So we write, for example, 10 November. But in mathematics there is a special symbol for an ordinal number. We use the extra **th**; for example, 5th. In printing, **th** is often written as two very small letters above the line; for example, 5th.

Be careful with the first three ordinal numbers. They are different words from the cardinals. One, two, three become first, second, third. Like other ordinal numbers, we use the last two letters of the ordinal words in the symbols, so we get 1st, 2nd and 3rd or, in printing, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.