Part One Cardinals

The numbers used to count the objects in a group are called *cardinal numbers*: 1, 2, 3, etc.

12. MP3

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
30 thirty	40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty
70 seventy	80 eighty	90 ninety	21 twenty-one
32 thirty-two	43 forty-three	54 fifty-four	65 sixty-five
76 seventy-six	87 eighty-seven	98 ninety-eight	99 ninety-nine

Exercise 1 Reading the numbers

13. MP3

Listen to the following numbers and repeat them after the speaker.

13	18	7	20	23	31	54	39
71	14	40	58	60	67	85	97

Exercise 2 Number dictation

14. MP3

Listen to the following numbers and write them down.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Exercise 3 Ticking the numbers you hear

15. MP3

You will hear someone reading the numbers in the box. Some of them are correct, and some are not. When the number is correct, put a tick (✓) by it. If it's wrong, put a cross (×). Look at the box below and listen to the recording.

5		53		99	
14		27		62	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

36	11	74
52	96	50
19	88	12
27	45	33
78	77	49

Exercise 4 What's the number? 16. MP3

Listen to Exercise 4 in the recording. When you hear a number that is in the box, draw a cross (×) next to the number. One of the numbers in the box is not in the recording. Which number is it? Now listen to the following numbers.

6	96	49	11	13	78
19	18	57	83	24	75
64	51	25	33	22	91

Put your answer here: _____

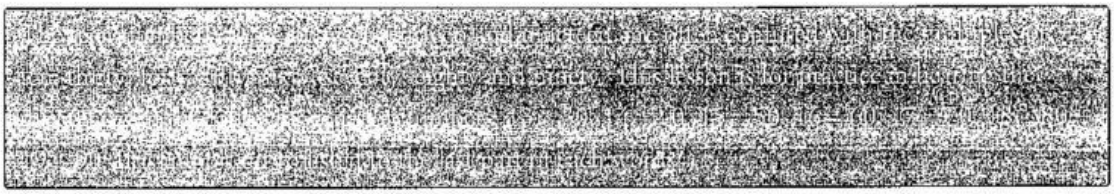
Exercise 5 Number practice 17. MP3

Listen carefully and write the numbers in the blanks. Write the numbers in figures, not words.

1. The sweater costs _____ pounds.
2. Tom bought _____ books yesterday.
3. Mary is _____ years old.
4. Janet was _____ minutes late.
5. There are _____ students in my class.
6. My grandfather has _____ grandchildren.
7. Bill wears size _____.
8. The temperature was _____ °C yesterday.
9. The train arrived at _____ o'clock.
10. I got _____ on my English test.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

18.MP3



Listen carefully and circle the correct numbers.

1. The student from New York bought (50 – 15) new books last week.
2. My uncle George lives at (13 – 30) King's Road.
3. Mr. Johnson was (40 – 14) minutes late for his lecture.
4. It took (16 – 60) hours to finish his work.
5. Mary finished the test in (17 – 70) minutes.
6. My friend Alan lost (19 – 90) pounds on the first day of class.
7. I paid (80 – 18) pounds for that coat.
8. He lives at (5062 – 1562) Green Street, York.
9. Her address is (3040 – 1340) Farm Street, Brighton.
10. We bought (14 – 40) CDs last month.

Notes

100 one hundred, or a hundred	
200 two hundred	212 two hundred and twelve
300 three hundred	338 three hundred and thirty-eight
400 four hundred	402 four hundred and two
500 five hundred	509 five hundred and nine
600 six hundred	627 six hundred and twenty-seven
700 seven hundred	741 seven hundred and forty-one
800 eight hundred	853 eight hundred and fifty-three
900 nine hundred	999 nine hundred and ninety-nine

1. In Britain, we use a comma (,) not a point (.) for thousands and millions. This is different from the system in some other countries.
2. The numbers 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900 are sometimes said as eleven hundred, twelve hundred, thirteen hundred, etc.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19.MP3

Listen to the following numbers and repeat them after the speaker.

201 324 109 414 240 634 523 744 599 717

Exercise 8

20.MP3

Listen to the following numbers and write them down.

Exercise 9

21.MP3

Listen to the recording and write down the numbers in the correct rows.

Name	Circulation (Feb. – July 1994)
The Observer	
The Independent	
The Guardian	
Financial Times	
Sunday Express	
Daily Express	
The Sun	
Daily Mirror	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 10 — 22. MP3

Listen to the recording and write down the numbers in the correct columns.

Airport	Miles	Km	Passengers per year
Heathrow			
Gatwick			

Exercise 11 Practical problem-solving — 23. MP3

Write the numbers. How fast can you figure out the answers? Try to write the answers before you hear them.

Example:

1. 23 + 47 = 70

2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....

Notes

Addition:
- 3 + 2 = 5
- 3 plus 2 is 5.
- 3 and 2 is (makes) 5.

Subtraction:
- 5 – 3 = 2
- 5 minus 3 is 2.
- Subtract 3 from 5, the difference is 2 (the answer is 2).
- Take 3 away from 5, the answer is 2.

Multiplication:
- 5 x 2 = 10
- 5 times 2 is 10.
- Multiply 5 by 2, the answer is 10.

Division:
- 10 ÷ 2 = 5
- 10 divided by 2 is 5.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part Two Ordinals

The numbers used to indicate position or order in a list are called *ordinal numbers*: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.

Exercise 1 Reading ordinal numbers

25.MP3

Read the following ordinal numbers after the speaker.

1. first	1st	14. fourteenth	14th	27. twenty-seventh	27th
2. second	2nd	15. fifteenth	15th	28. twenty-eighth	28th
3. third	3rd	16. sixteenth	16th	29. twenty-ninth	29th
4. fourth	4th	17. seventeenth	17th	30. thirtieth	30th
5. fifth	5th	18. eighteenth	18th	31. fortieth	40th
6. sixth	6th	19. nineteenth	19th	32. fiftieth	50th
7. seventh	7th	20. twentieth	20th	33. sixtieth	60th
8. eighth	8th	21. twenty-first	21st	34. seventieth	70th
9. ninth	9th	22. twenty-second	22nd	35. eightieth	80th
10. tenth	10th	23. twenty-third	23rd	36. ninetieth	90th
11. eleventh	11th	24. twenty-fourth	24th	37. one hundredth	100th
12. twelfth	12th	25. twenty-fifth	25th	38. one thousandth	1000th
13. thirteenth	13th	26. twenty-sixth	26th		

Exercise 2 Ordinal number dictation

26.MP3

Listen to the recording and write down the numbers you hear. Write the numbers in words.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

27.MP3

Listen carefully and circle the correct numbers.

1. My office is on the (6^{th} – 5^{th}) floor.
2. The team from Shanghai won the (1^{st} – 4^{th}) place in the tennis match.
3. Jim was the (22^{nd} – 27^{th}) in the last marathon race.
4. Mary's birthday is on the (25^{th} – 29^{th}) of September.
5. Our seats are in the (21^{st} – 23^{rd}) row.
6. The meeting will be on the (3^{rd} – 1^{st}) of April.
7. The theatre is on the (15^{th} – 50^{th}) Street.
8. People celebrated the (45^{th} – 55^{th}) anniversary of the school last year.
9. Alaska was the (5^{th} – 50^{th}) state in America.
10. The final exam is on the (25^{th} – 26^{th}) of June.

Notes

The numeral system we use is called the *Arabic numerals*: 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The numbers used to count the objects in a group are called *cardinal numbers*: 1, 2, 3, etc. Those used to indicate position or order in a list are called *ordinal numbers*: 1^{st}, 2^{nd}, 3^{rd}, 4^{th}, etc.

The *odd numbers* are those that cannot be divided exactly by two: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. The *even numbers* are those divided exactly by two: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part Three Decimal Fractions

In decimal fractions, an "0" has two names. If it comes before the decimal point, it's called *naught*; after the point, it's pronounced *oh*. Numbers before the decimal point are said normally: *one, two, ten, thirteen, twenty-four, two hundred*, etc. After the point, we say each number by itself; we don't say *hundred, thousand*, etc., e.g. 1.23, we say *one point two three*.

Look at the notes:

0.1	naught point one
0.01	naught point oh one
0.002	naught point oh oh two
2.123	two point one two three
41.005	forty-one point oh oh five

Exercise 1 29. MP3

You will hear about passenger traffic at Britain's main airports in 1990 and 1993. Listen to the recording and write down the figures in the correct columns.

Name of Airport	1990 (in millions)	1993 (in millions)
Manchester	*10.1*	*13.1*
Glasgow		
Birmingham		
Edinburgh		
Newcastle		
Bristol		

Notes

We use percentages when we want to express a number more simply. Percentage means the number of X per 100; for example, there are 50 students in the class; and if 25 of them are boys, we can say 50% of the students are boys.

The "per cent" is said after the number:

20%	twenty per cent
26%	twenty-six per cent

We can use % with decimals:

7.02%	seven point oh two per cent
0.51%	naught point five one per cent

LIVEWORKSHEETS

30. MP3

Now listen to the report on consumers' expenditure in 1983 and 1993 at market prices and write down the percentages in the correct columns.

Consumers' Expenditure	1983 (%)	1993 (%)
Food		
Alcoholic drink		
Tobacco		
Housing		
Recreation, entertainment and education		
Other goods and services		

Exercise 3 Migration 31. MP3

Listen to the recording and write down the total numbers and the percentages in the right columns.

	Emigration from Britain (1993)	Immigration to Britain (1993)
Total number		
Other EU countries		
Australia, Canada or New Zealand		
The United States		
Commonwealth countries		
The Middle East		
South Africa		

Note

EU = European Union

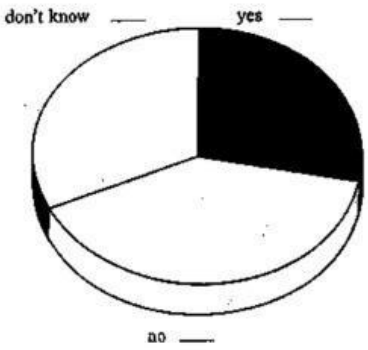
LIVEWORKSHEETS

32.MP3

Look at the pie charts and listen to the short interview about the earthquake. Write down the percentages you hear.

We asked Nanaimo people about earthquakes:

Do you feel that local schools are adequately prepared for an earthquake?

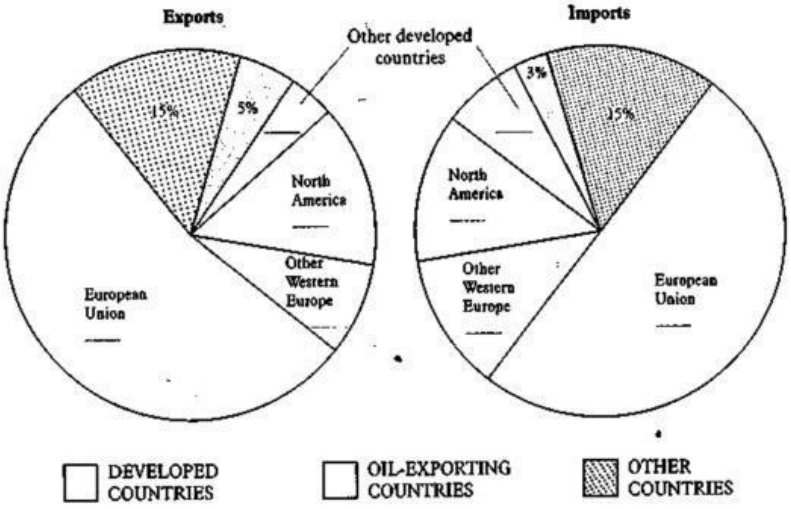


Do you have an earthquake emergency kit in your home?

Exercise 5 British trade 33.MP3

You will hear a talk about British trade in 1993. As you listen, write down the percentages in the appropriate places.

Geographical Distribution of Trade in 1993



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part Four Money

British money has pound (£) and pence (p). 1 pound = 100 pence.

£ is written before the number, but it is said after the number.

£1	a/one pound
£20	twenty pounds
£100	a/one hundred pounds

p is written after the number, and said after it.

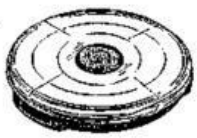
50p	fifty pence
76p	seventy-six pence

A sum of money can be said in different ways:

£10.50	1. ten pounds fifty pence
	2. ten pounds fifty
	3. ten fifty
£21.99	1. twenty-one pounds ninety-nine pence
	2. twenty-one pounds ninety-nine
	3. twenty-one ninety-nine

Exercise 1 How much is this? 34.MP3

Listen to the recording and write down the price for each item.

1. 
CD player
price: _____

2.
bicycle
price: _____

3.
TV
price: _____

4.
camera
price: _____

5.
radio
price: _____

6.
binoculars
price: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

35. mp3

Listen to the recording and write down the prices (in figures) in the spaces provided.

1. How much does this cost, please?
2. What's the price of that book, please?
3. How much are those shoes, please?
4. How much is that, please?
5. How much is the bill, please?
6. Can you tell me how much is left in my bank account, please?
7. How much will it cost to send this letter to France?
8. What's the price of that bike over there?
9. How much is the return ticket to Edinburgh?
10. How much does this cost, please?

Exercise 3 [illegible] 36. MP3

Listen to the talk and write down the prices in the boxes provided.

Transport	Price
Bus fare (minimum)	
Underground fare (minimum)	
Taxi fare (minimum)	
Coach fare	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

37.MP3

Listen to the second part of the talk and write down the prices in the boxes provided.

Living	Price
Rent for one room	
Rent for a one-bedroom flat	
A local telephone call	
Posting a letter	
A bottle of beer	
Use of a large washing machine	
Use of a small washing machine	
Use of a tumble drier	
Washing powder (a medium-sized packet)	

Exercise 5

38. MP3

Listen to the last part of the talk and write down the prices in the boxes provided.

Clothes	Price
A shirt	
A jacket	
A pair of jeans	
A pair of running shoes	
A warm coat	
A light raincoat	
A skirt	
A day dress	

LIVEWORKSHEETS