

The Numerical

Numerals are
divided into
cardinal numbers
and ordinal
numbers.

Cardinal

There are
simple,
derived and
composite
cardinal numerals.

The cardinal numerals from 1 to 12 as well as 100, 1000 and 1,000,000 are simple.

The numerals from 13 to 19 and those indicating tens are derived (derivatives-похідні).

The numbers from 13 to 19 are formed by adding the suffix –teen to the corresponding numbers of units.

They have two stresses:
on the first syllable and on the
suffix.

f.E fifteen, nineteen

The cardinal numerals indicating tens are formed by adding the suffix – ty to the corresponding number of units.

They have the stress on the first syllable.

The numerals consisting of tens and units are spelt with a hyphen.

In the composite numerals denoting numbers greater than 100 the conjunction and is used before the tens (or before the units if there are no tens).

When the numerals **hundred, thousand, million** are preceded by another numeral, they turn no plural ending **–s**.

When they are not preceded by other numerals, they turn into nouns. In this case they take the plural ending **–s** and are following by a noun with the preposition **of**.

Ordinal

The ordinal numerals with the exception of the first three are formed by adding the suffix **-th** to the corresponding cardinal numeral.

four –fourth
fifteen-fifteenth
five – fifth
twelve – twelfth
eight – eighth
nine –ninth
sixty - sixtieth

one – **first**

two – **second**

three – **third**

twenty-one – twenty – **first**

three hundred and sixty-four –

three hundred and sixty-**fourth**

Is it the fifth or the sixth
lesson?-

The sixth.

Page twenty-five.

Part three.

Chapter six.

Act two.

Room one hundred and ten.

Size thirty-seven.

1917 –nineteen hundred seventeen
or nineteen seventeen

the seventh of December or
December the seventh nineteen
seventeen

In common fractions the numerator is expressed by a cardinal and the denominator by an ordinal numeral.

If the numerator is greater than **one**, the denominator has the plural ending **–s**.

$1/7$ –one seventh

$3/7$ –three sevenths

a or one half

a or one quarter

$1 \frac{1}{2}$ -one **and** a half

$3 \frac{4}{5}$ –three **and** four fifths

three fifth **of a ton**

four and two third **tons**

one **ton** and a half or

one and a half **tons**

35.204 –three five point two
nought [nɔ:t] four

(in America zero [ziərou])

0.357 – nought point three five
seven or point three five seven

0,56 -point five six of a meter

2,56- two point five six meters

