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LESSON 02

Numbers, Time & Time Expressions

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1- Numbers



1.000.001
One million first

01- Cardinal & ordinal Numbers:

In English we distinguish between “**Cardinal Numbers**” (one, two, three, etc.) which are adjectives referring to quantity, and the “**Ordinal Numbers**” (first, second, third, etc.) which refer to distribution.

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal	In numbers
1	one	First	1 st
2	two	second	2 nd
3	three	third	3 rd
4	four	fourth	4 th
5	five	fifth	5 th
6	six	sixth	6 th
7	seven	seventh	7 th
8	eight	eighth	8 th
9	nine	ninth	9 th
10	ten	tenth	10 th
11	eleven	eleventh	11 th
12	twelve	twelfth	12 th
13	thirteen	thirteenth	13 th
14	fourteen	fourteenth	14 th
15	fifteen	fifteenth	15 th
16	sixteen	sixteenth	16 th
17	seventeen	seventeenth	17 th
18	eighteen	eighteenth	18 th
19	nineteen	nineteenth	19 th
20	twenty	twentieth	20 th
21	twenty-one	twenty-first	21 st
22	twenty-two	twenty-second	22 nd
23	twenty-three	twenty-third	23 rd

24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth	24 th
25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth	25 th
26	twenty-six	twenty-sixth	26 th
27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh	27 th
28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth	28 th
29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth	29 th
30	thirty	thirtieth	30 th
31	thirty-one	thirty-first	31 st
40	forty	fortieth	40 th
50	fifty	fiftieth	50 th
60	sixty	sixtieth	60 th
70	seventy	seventieth	70 th
80	eighty	eightieth	80 th
90	ninety	ninetieth	90 th
100	one hundred	hundredth	100 th
500	five hundred	five hundredth	500 th
1,000	One/ a thousand	thousandth	1000 th
1,500	one thousand five hundred, or fifteen hundred	one thousand five hundredth	1500 th
100,000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth	100,000 th
1,000,000	one million	millionth	1,000,000

02- Large Numbers:

2-1 Hundreds:

Numbers in the hundreds begin with numerals one through nine followed by "hundred", and finish by the last two digits.

Examples:

450: Four hundred fifty

325: Three hundred twenty-five

989: Nine hundred eighty-nine

112: one hundred twelve

873 - eight hundred seventy-three

NOTE:

British English takes "and" following "hundred"
American English omits "and"

02- Large Numbers:

2-2 Thousands:

The next group is the thousands. Say a number up to 999 followed by "thousand."

Finish by reading the hundreds when applicable

Examples:

16,450 – Sixteen thousand four hundred fifty

786,353 – Seven hundred eighty-six thousand three hundred fifty-three

352,729 - Three hundred fifty-two thousand seven hundred twenty-nine

569,045 - Five hundred sixty-nine thousand forty-five

1,245 - One thousand two hundred forty-five

02- Large Numbers:

2-3 Millions:

For millions, say a number up to 999 followed by "million." Finish by saying first the thousands and then the hundreds when applicable:

Examples:

2,450,000 – Two million four hundred fifty thousand

27,805,234 - Twenty seven million eight hundred five thousands two hundred thirty-four

934,700,000 – Nine hundred thirty-four million seven hundred thousand

589,430,420 - Five hundred eighty-nine million four hundred thirty thousand four hundred twenty

2-4 Billions & Trillions:

23,870,550,000 - Twenty-three billion eight hundred seventy million five hundred fifty thousand

12,600,450,345,000 - Twelve trillion six hundred billion four hundred fifty million three hundred forty-five thousand

222,111,555 - Tow hundred twenty-tow million one hundred eleven thousand five hundred fifty-five

Special Notes:

1. In American English, the order of large numbers is thousand, million, billion, trillion, etc. (1,000; 1,000,000; 1,000,000,000; 1,000,000,000,000; etc.)

In **American** English a thousand million is a billion,
but in **British** English, a thousand million is a milliard.

2. When saying large numbers, do not make thousand, million, billion, trillion, etc. plural.

Not this: *twenty thousands dollars; *five millions people

But this: “twenty thousand dollars; five million people

3. In **American** English, use commas to separate thousands, millions, etc.

2,031: 'two thousand and thirty-one'.

In **British** English, spaces are sometimes used instead of commas 2 031.

4. In conversations, people often say "a" instead of "one" before hundred, thousand, and they often add "and" before the last number, for example:

121- a hundred and twenty-one **1011-** a thousand and eleven

but it is better to use “one” in technical contexts.

5. You can say a hundred and fifty (150), but NOT two thousand a hundred and fifty (2,150).

Say: two thousand one hundred **and** fifty.

03- READING DECIMALS:

Speak decimals as the number followed by "point." Next, say each number beyond the point **individually**:

Examples:

12.256 twelve point tow five six

0.5

British English : nought point five

American English : zero point five

2.5

two point five

0.25

British English : nought point two five

American English: zero point two five

Writing full stops and commas in numbers:

Use a full stop (.) to separate the main part of a number from the decimal part (the part less than 1). 2.031 means 'two point zero three one'.

04- FRACTIONS:

The **numerator** (the top number) is spoken as a **cardinal** number, and the **denominator** (the bottom number) as an **ordinal** number.

However, **half** is used in place of **second**, and sometimes **quarter** in place of **fourth**.

Examples:

$1/2$ – one-half $1/3$ – **one-third** $1/4$ – one-fourth, one-quarter

For fractions in which the **numerator is larger than one**, the **denominator** takes the plural “s” suffix. English fractions are also written with a hyphen (-) between the **numerator** and **denominator**.

Examples:

$2/3$ – two-thirds $4/5$ – four-fifths $99/100$ – ninety-nine one* hundredths

Read numbers together with fractions by first stating the number followed by "and" and then the fraction. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ $7 \frac{3}{4}$

Examples:

$4 \frac{7}{8}$ - four and seven-eighths $23 \frac{1}{2}$ - twenty-three and **one-half**

Fractions may also be spoken as **cardinal number-over-cardinal number**. For example:

$1/2$ – one **over** two $2/3$ – two over three $4/5$ – four over five
 $99/100$ – ninety-nine over one hundred

05- POWERS / EXPONENTS:

If you are operating Mathematical power, this is how you read it in English.

Examples:

$$10^{-8}$$

10 raised to the power of -8 (minus 8)

10 to the power of -8

10 to the -8

The number 10 is called the base and -8 is the exponent.

2- Time



How to tell time in English ?

There are two ways to tell time in English:

Way - 1

Hours + Minutes

AM & PM

00:01 to 11:59 AM

12:00 to 00:00 PM



Way - 2

Minutes + past /to + hour

12:00 - It's twelve o'clock

04:00 - It's four o'clock

02:47 - It's two forty seven

01:20 - It's one twenty

12:31 - It's ten past twelve

03:50 - It's ten to four

07:25 - It's twenty five past seven

03:42 - It's eighteen to four

How to tell time in English ?

We use “Quarter” for 15 min and “Half” for 30 min

12:15 - It's quarter past twelve

02:45 - It's quarter to three

12:30 - It's half past twelve

06:00 AM To 11:59 AM Morning

12:00 PM Noon or Midday

12:01 To 05:00 PM Afternoon

05:01 PM To 08:00 PM Evening

08:01 PM To 05:59 AM Night

00:00 AM Midnight

Note:

From the Latin words “**meridies**” (**midday**), ante (before) and post (after), the term ante meridiem (a.m.) means before midday and post meridiem (p.m.) means after midday.

3- Time Expressions



English has many ways to talk about time. We call these ways **Time Expressions in English**. They help us say when something happens, how often it happens, or how long it takes.

Some simple examples are words like “now”, “today”, and “soon”. These tell us about the **present time** or **near future**. But we also have phrases like “the day after tomorrow” which means two days from now. Or “once in a while” which means sometimes, but not too often.

There are also Time Expressions in English **for the past**. Words like “yesterday” or phrases like “a long time ago” help us talk about things that already happened.

So, by learning about **Time Expressions in English**, we can **better say** what we mean. It makes talking in English easier and helps people understand us better.

English tenses examples: verb tenses chart

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<i>I helped my neighbor yesterday.</i>	<i>I help my neighbor every day.</i>	<i>I will help my neighbor tomorrow.</i>
Perfect	<i>I had helped my neighbor clean his attic before I fixed his car.</i>	<i>I have helped my neighbor too much this week.</i>	<i>I will have helped my neighbor a hundred times by the end of the month.</i>
Continuous	<i>I was helping my neighbor when he brought me iced tea.</i>	<i>I am helping my neighbor while he fixes up his house.</i>	<i>I will be helping my neighbor next month when he moves.</i>
Perfect continuous	<i>I had been helping my neighbor for a year before he finally thanked me.</i>	<i>I have been helping my neighbor since I moved in.</i>	<i>I will have been helping my neighbor for a year next month.</i>

Past tenses:		Structure:
<i>Simple past</i>	show actions completed in the past, with no extra emphasis.	Verb + “ed” (regular) Verb in S.P (irregular)
<i>Past perfect</i>	also known as the pluperfect, shows that one past action happened earlier than another one.	[had] + [past participle]
<i>Past continuous</i>	show an ongoing action in the past, especially if the action was interrupted by another action. It’s also used for habitual actions that occurred in the past but not in the present	[was/were] + [present participle]
<i>Past perfect continuous</i>	it describes ongoing actions that happened in the past instead of a one-time occurrence.	[had] + [been] + [present participle]

Present tenses:		Structure:
<i>Simple present</i>	It's used for individual actions or habitual actions in the present.	root verb with no changes or additions
<i>Present perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an ongoing action started in the past that is not yet completed 2. the same action completed multiple times in the past and likely to be completed again 3. an action completed very recently (usually with just or now) 4. an uncompleted action that is expected to be finished (in the negative) 5. to emphasize the significance of a completed action, especially one that happened over time 	[have/has] + [past participle]
<i>Present continuous</i>	to show an action happening right now or in the near future	[am/is/are] + [present participle]
<i>Present perfect continuous</i>	shows an ongoing action in the present that was started in the past. It is often used to emphasize the length of time	[have/has] + [been] + [present participle]

Future tenses:		Structure:
<i>Simple future</i>	actions that have not happened yet but will later	Will + root verb
<i>Future perfect</i>	shows an action that will be completed in the future by a specified time	[will] + [have] + [past participle]
<i>Future continuous</i>	future actions happening over a period of time, especially when a specific time is mentioned	[will] + [be] + [present participle]
<i>Future perfect continuous</i>	depicts future ongoing actions that continue up until a certain point, it's used with a specified time	[will] + [have] + [been] + [present participle]

3-1 Present Simple Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

Always	I always have coffee in the morning.
Every (day/week/month/year)	She goes to the gym every day .
Usually	They usually visit their grandparents on weekends.
Sometimes	We go swimming in the pool sometimes .
Rarely	Rarely he eats junk food.
Never	We never watch horror movies.
On (days of the week)	The store is closed on Sundays .

3-2 Present Continuous Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

Now	Now I am reading a book.
At the moment	She is working at the moment .
Currently	They are currently renovating their house.
Today	I'm meeting them today .
These days	These days , I'm into yoga (I'm practicing yoga).

3-3 Present Perfect Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

Just

I've **just** finished my homework.

Already

She has seen that movie **already**.

Yet

Have you eaten **yet**?

Ever

I have **ever** seen someone like you.

Never

I've **never** been to Paris.

Recently

They've **recently** moved.

Lately

Lately he's been very quiet.

So far

So far, I've had no reply to my request.

Until now

Until now, I have not finish my homework

For

I've lived here **for** 5 years.

Since

I've known her **since** college.

3-4 Past Simple Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

Yesterday

Yesterday I visited the museum.

Last (week/month/year)

She called **last** week.

... ago

We moved here three years **ago**.

In (specific year)

I was born **in** 1990.

When

I wasn't awake **when** the phone rang.

3-5 Future Simple Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

Tomorrow

I'll go shopping **tomorrow**.

Next (week/month/year)

We will go on a trip **next month**.

In (future time period)

I'll finish the project **in two days**.

Soon

They'll arrive **soon**.

3-6 Past Perfect Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

By the time

By the time we arrived, the show had started.

Before

She had finished her homework **before** dinner.

After

After he had read the letter, he smiled.

Until

I hadn't seen her **until** last year.

3-7 Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

For

They had been playing **for** two hours.

Since

She had been working there **since** 2010.

Before that time

He had been living in London **before that time**.

Up to that time

I had been reading **up to that time**.

3-8 Future Continuous Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

At this time tomorrow

I will be studying **at this time tomorrow**.

This time next week

We will be studying **this time next week**.

By this time next year

They will be celebrating **by this time next year**.

3-9 Future Perfect Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

By (a certain time in the future)

He will have completed the project **by next week**.

In (a number of)
days/weeks/months/years'
time

They will have lived here **in ten years' time**.

3-10 Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

Time Expressions:

Examples:

For

She will have been working here **for** five years by 2025.

By (a certain time in the future)

I will have been studying for three hours **by noon**.

Exercises 01:

Complete the following sentences with **FOR** or **SINCE**:

1. It hasn't rained **since** June.
2. We have been married **for** 12 years now.
3. I've known John **for** a very long time.
4. We have known each other **since** high school.
5. They have had this car **since** 2008.
6. She has been very ill **for** several days.
7. We haven't seen her **since** this morning.
8. This jacket is very old. I have had it **for** ages.
9. He hasn't eaten anything **since** this morning.
10. It has been hot **since** May.

Exercises 02:

Complete the sentences with one of the following words : **JUST**, **ALREADY**, **YET**, **EVER**, **NEVER**, **STILL**:

1. Bob **still** hasn't phoned me yet. I am starting to get nervous.
2. Have you **ever eaten sushi** ?
3. We have **already** seen this film, but we'll watch it again.
4. Jessica has **just** come back from her holiday in Greece. She's got a wonderful tan.
5. Have you finished your exams, **yet**?
6. I have **never been to Turkey but I would love to go**.
7. They haven't installed my phone **yet**.
8. Has she **ever worked in a restaurant**?
9. The books I ordered **still** haven't arrived. Where are they ?
10. I have **already** visited Rome, but it would be nice to go there again.
11. He **still** hasn't found his keys. He's been looking for them the whole morning.
12. They have **just** arrived from a long journey to Australia.
13. Has your lesson started **yet** ?
14. I have **already** done my homework, so I guess I can go outside with my friends.