

Numbers in English

<u>Whole Numbers 0 to 19</u>	<u>Two-digit multiples of 10</u>
0 Zero	20 Twenty
1 One	30 Thirty
2 Two	40 Forty
3 Three	50 Fifty
4 Four	60 Sixty
5 Five	70 Seventy
6 Six	80 Eighty
7 Seven	90 Ninety
8 Eight	
9 Nine	
10 Ten	
11 Eleven	
12 Twelve	
13 Thirteen	
14 Fourteen	
15 Fifteen	
16 Sixteen	
17 Seventeen	
18 Eighteen	
19 Nineteen	
	<u>Other two-digit examples</u> *Notice the use of hyphens (-) 21 Twenty-one 57 Fifty-seven
	<u>Three-digit examples</u> 100 One hundred 600 Six hundred 419 Four hundred nineteen 802 Eight hundred two
<u>Numbers with more than three-digits</u> *Write a comma every three digits, counting from the right 3,000 Three thousand 9,736 Nine thousand, seven hundred thirty-six 75,308 Seventy-five thousand, three hundred eight 243,005 Two hundred forty-three thousand, five 1,095,864 One million, ninety-five thousand, eight hundred sixty-four	

Math operations in English

<p><u>Operation: Addition</u> Symbol: + Verbs: Add, Adding, Added, etc.</p> <p>The result of adding is called the “sum”</p> <p>Common word used: “plus”</p> <p>5 + 7 can be read as: “5 plus 7” “The sum of 5 and 7” “Add 5 and 7”</p> <p>Does addition commute? YES 5 + 7 is the same as 7 + 5 5 + 7 = 12 7 + 5 = 12</p>	<p><u>Operation: Multiplication</u> Symbol: × Verbs: Multiply, Multiplying, Multiplied, etc.</p> <p>The result of multiplying is called the “product”</p> <p>Common word used: “times”</p> <p>10 × 2 can be read as: “10 times 2” “The product of 10 and 2” “Multiply 10 and 2”</p> <p>Does multiplication commute? YES 10 × 2 is the same as 2 × 10 10 × 2 = 20 2 × 10 = 20</p>
<p><u>Operation: Subtraction</u> Symbol: – Verbs: Subtract, Subtracting, Subtracted, etc.</p> <p>The result of subtracting is called the “difference”</p> <p>Common word used: “minus”</p> <p>3 – 1 can be read as: “3 minus 1” “The difference of 3 and 1” “Subtract 1 from 3” (notice the order) “3 take away 1” “Take away 1 from 3” (notice the order)</p> <p>Does subtraction commute? NO 3 – 1 is NOT the same as 1 – 3 3 – 1 = 2 1 – 3 = -2 “negative 2”</p>	<p><u>Operation: Division</u> Symbol: ÷ Long division symbol: $\overline{)}$ Verbs: Divide, dividing, divided, etc.</p> <p>The result of dividing is called the “quotient”</p> <p>Common phrases used: “divided by” “into”</p> <p>12 ÷ 6 can be read as: “12 divided by 6” “The quotient of 12 and 6” “Divide 12 by 6”</p> <p>12 ÷ 6 can also be written as $6 \overline{)12}$ (notice the order) This can be read as “6 into 12”</p> <p>Does division commute? NO 12 ÷ 6 is NOT the same as 6 ÷ 12 12 ÷ 6 = 2 6 ÷ 12 = 0.5 “zero point five”</p>

*** Be careful with **division involving zero**: $0 \div 1 = 0$, but $1 \div 0$ is “undefined”