

# Part 1

You're going to watch a slide show. I would like you to read out loud the information on the slide. Let's start

100 ; 200; 300; 456; 589;

- ❶ one hundred, two hundred (no 's'), three hundred,
- ❷ four hundred and fifty-six (UK)
- ❸ five hundred, eighty-nine (USA)

Your turn : 700 ; 832 ; 134 ; 999

1,000 ; 2,000; 3,000; 456; 4,569;

① one thousand, two thousand (no 's'), three thousand,

② four thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine

Your turn : 6,000; 7,777; 9,453; 12,658;

1,000,000 ; 5,000,000; 8,264,321;

- ① one million, five million
- ② eight million, two hundred and sixty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one

Your turn : 6,000,000; 25,369,258; 4,512,321;

# Saying phone numbers correctly : 210-504-68840

Pronounce the zero like the letter O, and say each digit separately :

*Two-one-oh Fice-oh-four Six-double eight-four oh.*

# Percentages and decimals

In this case zero is pronounced nought :

① %

per cent (UK) but percent (US)

② 33%

thirty-tree per cent

③ 1.5

one point five

④ 1.5%

one point five per cent

⑤ 3.56

three point five six

⑥ 0.91

nought point nine one, (or point nine one)

# Saying money amounts

- |   |          |  |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 | €; £; \$ | euros, pounds, dollars                   |
| 2 |          | cents; pence (already plural for penny)  |
| 3 | £56      | fifty-six pounds                         |
| 4 | \$ 35    | thirty-five dollars                      |
| 5 | 49€      | forty-nine euros                         |
| 6 | 50 p     | fifty pence                              |
| 7 | £56.50   | fifty-six pounds fifty                   |
| 8 | 125.20€  | one hundred and twenty-five euros twenty |

# Reading years

The common rule is to read four-digit years as pairs of 2-digit numbers :

- 1492 fourteen ninety-two
- 2021 twenty twenty-one

If ten's digit is zero, you must read zero as "oh":

- 1908 nineteen oh eight
- 1606 sixteen oh six

If the last two digits are zero, you must read the two zeros as 'hundred'

- 1200 twelve hundred
- 1900 nineteen hundred

Dates in 21st century can be read either way :

- 2007 two thousand and seven      twenty oh seven
- 2012 two thousand and twelve      twenty twelve



# Reading the date : UK and US variants

Both are correct

British english

1st Oct 2021

(the) 5th (of) October 2021

5/10/2021

day appears usually before the month

American english

Oct 1st, 2021

october (the) 5th, 2021

10/5/2021

days usually after the month , year is  
separate by a comma

# Spelling the alphabet

<https://grammarist.com/spelling/letter-names/>

|     |     |     |     |               |     |     |                       |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| a   | b   | c   | d   | e             | f   | g   | h                     | i   |
| a   | bee | cee | dee | ee            | eff | gee | aitch                 | iye |
|     |     |     |     |               |     |     |                       |     |
| j   | k   | l   | m   | n             | o   | p   | q                     | r   |
| jay | kay | el  | em  | en            | o   | pee | cue                   | ar  |
|     |     |     |     |               |     |     |                       |     |
| s   | t   | u   | v   | w             | x   | y   | z                     |     |
| ess | tee | you | vee | double<br>you | ex  | why | zed<br>or zee<br>(US) |     |

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sophie dash gee at maths dot eff are

❶ · dot

❷ / slash

❸ - hyphen, longer is – dash

❹ \_underscore

❺ @ at

## Part 2

You're going to work in pairs.

Student A reads the first line, and student B writes the information down.

Dont show your paper. Spell when necessary. Then change roles

| Sign  | name              | Used for ...   | used by...                                   |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| (+)   | The plus          | Addition       |  |
| (−)   | The minus         | Subtraction    |  |
| (×)   | The cross         | Multiplication | I met him five times. Two times five is ten. |
| ·     | The dot (product) |                |  |
| (÷)   | The obelus        | Division       |  |
| ( / ) | The fraction bar  |                |  |
| √     | The square root   |                |  |
| $a^b$ | Exponent notation |                |  |