数词的种类

类 别	例 词
基数词	one, twenty, hundred, thousand, million,three hundred and sixty-seven(367) thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five(37, 655)
序数词	first, seventieth, hundredth, fifty-seventh four thousand six hundred eighty-eighth (第4, 688)
分数	3/5 (three fifths) 5/11(five elevenths) (two and four ninths)
小数	12.54(twelve point five four) 0.332(zero point three three two) 0.05(zero point zero five)

基数词和序数词的用法

1. 基数词的用法

(1) 作定语。如:

There are only three boys in the class. 班上只有3名男生。

Ten people will come to the party. 十个人要来参加聚会。

(2) 作主语。如:

It is said that thirteen is an unlucky number. 据说13是个不吉利的数字。

Three of them will play football. 他们中有三人要去踢足球。

(3) 作宾语。如:

It is worth three hundred. 这件东西值300。

The city has a population of three million. 这个城市有三百万人口。

(4) 作表语。如:

I am eighteen. 我18岁。

Two and two is four. 二加二等于四。

(5) 作同位语。如:

Are you two coming? 你们俩来吗?

They ten will go abroad. 他们十个人将出国。

2. 序数词表示法

(1) 有时序数词前面可加不定冠词来表示"再一","又一"这样的意思。如:

We'll have to do it again. 我们得重做一次。

Shall I ask him a third time? 还要再问他一次吗?

When Nash sat down, a fourth man rose to speak.

纳什坐下后, 第四个人又起来发言。

(2) 序数词的主要作用

作主语。如:

The first day of May is International Labor Day. 五月一日是国际劳动节。

作表语。作表语时,序数词前的定冠词往往省去。如:

Lind was second last year. 林德去年是第二。

作宾语。如:

He was among the first to arrive. 他是首批到达的人员之一。

作定语。如:

May is the fifth month of the year. 五月是一年中的第五个月。

作同位语。如:

Who is the woman, the second in the second line? 在第二列第二个的那个妇女是谁?

但要注意:在很多情况下,我们可以用基数词代替序数词来表示顺序。如:

the second part = Part two (第二部分)

the first chapter = Chapter one (第一章)

the fourth section = Section four (第四节)

小数、分数、百分数和运算符号

1. 小数表示法

(1) 小数的读法

小数点左边的数通常按基数词读,若为三位以上的数,也可按编码式读法读出,即将数字单个读出; 小数点右边的数通常按编码式读法单个读出。如:

6.86 six point eight six

14.15 fourteen point one five

345.456 three four five point four five six

或 three hundred and forty—five point four five six

(2) 小数中"0"的读法

"O"在小数中通常读作nought(英)或zero(美),也可读作字母o。如:

0.08 (nought) point nought eight 或 (zero) point zero eight

9.07 nine point o seven

2. 百分数表示法

百分数中的百分号%读作percent。如:

6% 读作 six percent

0.6% 读作 (nought) point six percent

500% 读作 five hundred percent

3. 倍数表示法

倍数表示方法很多,如:

This room is four times as big as mine.

这个房间是我房间的四倍。

This room is three times larger than that one.

这个房间比那个房间大两倍。

The output of coal has doubled. 煤的产量增加了一倍。

My aunt is as old again as I am. 我姑姑年龄比我大一倍。

Productivity is increased three fold.

生产效率提高了两倍。

The volume of the Sun is about 1,300,000 times that of the Earth.

太阳的体积约为地球的1300000倍。

4. 加减乘除式的读法

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6+5=11 Six plus five is eleven 或 Six and five is eleven.
11-6=5 Eleven minus six is five. 或 Six from eleven is five.
4\times5=20 Four multiplied by five is twenty. \vec{u} Four times five is twenty.
20÷4=5 Twenty divided by four is five. 或 Four into twenty goes five.
15:5=3 The ratio of fifteen to five is three.
32
         Three squared is nine.
         Two cubed is eight.
23
24
        The fourth power of two is sixteen.
X^{(1/2)}=Y The square root of X is Y.
X^{(1/3)}=Y The cubic root of X is Y.
         a is more than b.
a > b
a < b a is less than b.
a \approx b a approximately equals to b. a \neq b a is not equal to b.
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5. 分数表示法

(1) 较小分数的一般读写方法。如:

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1/3 one-third 2/3 two-thirds 3/5 three-fifths
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(2) 较复杂分数的简明读写方法。如:

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22/9 twenty-two over nine
a/b a over b 或 a divided by b
43/97 forty-three over ninety-seven
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(3) 整数与分数之间须用and连接。如:

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four and a half nine and two fifths
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(4) 分数用作前置定语时,分母要用单数形式。注意下列写法与读法。如:

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a one-third mile 1/3英里 a three-quarter majority 3/4的多数
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时间、货币和编码

1. 时刻表示法

(1) 二十四小时计时法

二十四小时计时法通常采用"小时数:分钟数"、"小时数.分钟数"或"小时数分钟数"的形式,如:

(ou) one hour或one o'clock 01:00 凌晨一点 01:20 凌晨一点二十分 (ou) one twenty或twenty past one 02:00 凌晨两点 (ou)two hours或two o'clock 02:10 凌晨两点十分 (ou) two ten或ten past two (ou) three(ou) five 或five past three 3:05 凌晨三点五分 09:45 上午九点四十五 (ou) nine forty-five 或a quarter to ten 10:15 上午十点一刻 ten fifteen或a quarter past ten 12:00 中午十二点 twelve hours或midday或noon 12:45 中午十二点四十五 twelve forty-five或 a quarter to thirteen 13:00 下午一点 thirteen hours 15:30 下午三点半 fifteen thirty或half past fifteen 21:15 晚上九点一刻 twenty one fifteen 23:00 晚上十一点 twenty-three hours twenty-three(ou)five 23:05 晚上十一点零五分 23:45 晚上十一点四十五分 twenty-three forty-five 00:00 零点 midnight或zero hour midnight fifteen或zero hour fifteen 00:15 零点十五分 00:30 零点三十分 midnight thirty或zero hour thirty

(2) 十二小时计时法

十二小时计时法通常采用"小时数: 分钟数"或"小时数. 分钟数"的形式,如: 8:12或8.12。为了避免误解,通常加上in the morning / a.m. (上午)或in the afternoon p.m. (下午)以示区别。a.m. 是拉丁语 ante meridiem的缩写形式,读作/'ei'em /,意思是"上午",p.m.是拉丁语post meridiem的缩写形式,意思是"下午;晚上",读作/'pi:'em/。若表示整点钟,可加o'clock,也可不加。如:

8.00 a.m./8:00 a.m. 上午八点

读作: eight a.m. 或 eight in the morning.

8.45 a.m./8:45 a.m. 上午八点四十五

读作: eight forty-five a.m. 或 a quarter to nine in the morning.

2.00 p.m./2:00 p.m. 下午两点

·读作: two(o'clock) p.m. 或 two (o'clock) in the afternoon.

3.30 p.m./3:30 p.m. 下午三点半

·读作: three thirty p/m. 或 half past three in the afternoon

5.15 p.m./5:15 p.m. 下午五点一刻

读作: five fifteen p.m. 或 a quarter past five in the afternoon.

8.55 p.m./8:55 p.m. 晚上八点五十五

读作: eight fifty-five at night 或 five to nine at night (at night指日落后到半夜零时。)

2. 年月日表示法

(1) 在表示年、月、日时, "年"用基数词, "日"用序数词。如:

June 8, 1946或June eighth 1946: 1946年6月8日

year two thousand: 2000年

1950's或nineteen fifties: 20世纪50年代

250 B.C. 或two fifty B.C: 公元前250年

240 A.D. 或two forty A.D: 公元后240年

(2)表示"年"和"月"时,在"年"和"月"前用介词in;表示具体日期时,在"日"前用介词on. 如:

in 2003: 在2003年

in July: 在七月

on June 24, 1998: 在1998年6月24日

3. 英美货币单位表示法

(1) 英镑的符号"£"放在数字前面,但单位词"pound(s)"放在数字后面。

£50读作: fifty pounds 50英镑

(2) 便士可用"P"表示,单数为penny,复数为pence,放在数字后面。

1P读作: one penny 1便士

5P读作: five pence 5便士

£54.36读作: five-four pounds thirty-six pence 54英镑36便士

They imported nine thousand pounds worth(or value)of tea.

他们进口了价值九千英镑的茶叶。

(3) 美元的符号"\$"放在数字前面,但单词"dollars"放在数字后面。

\$2.25读作: two dollars twenty-five cents 2美元25美分

\$563读作: five hundred sixty-three dollars 563美元

I got the coat for 90 cents. 我花了90美分买了这件衣服。

在借据、文书、帐单等重要文件中,钱数多以英语和阿拉伯数字两种形式写出。如:

I owe you (IOU) two thousand dollars(\$2, 000). 今借到两千美元(\$2, 000)。

4. 数字的编码式读法

编码式读法指将数字逐一按基数词读出的方法。通常门牌号码、房间号码、电话号码、邮政编码、车牌号码及其他专用编码都采用编码式读法。凡采用编码式读法的数字都应在三位以上,两位数字通常按基数词读,如:

Room 34 34号房间 读作: room thirty-four

extension 2258 2258号分机 读作: double two five eight page 518 第518页 读作: page five one eight