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All our lives we are surrounded by numbers. Children start counting toys and other items, and adults exchange phone numbers, plan their time, and pay for buying. Important are dates, all kinds of measurements, mathematical actions. Of course, numerals in English are an important part of everyday speech. And that's why I believe that numerals are one of the first topics that are passed when learning a foreign language.

Getting to this topic, it is necessary, first of all, to remember quantitative numerals. In English, as in Russian, they denote a certain number of subjects and answer the question "How many?". Among them there are simple and compound numbers. The first ones are numbers from *1 to 20* and tens. Considered to be composite numbers such as *25, 67, 172, etc.* In addition to quantitative numbers, there are also ordinal numbers that allow you to answer the question "What is the score, which?". For example: *He is not a winner, but he is the second.* For the formation of ordinal numerals, the corresponding quantitative numeral is taken and the suffix *-th* is added, although there are a few exceptions. So, the following ordinal numbers in English need to be remembered: the first, the second, the third.

As for me in this topic the most interesting thing is the pronunciation of dates in English. All years up to including 1999 should be divided into tens when pronounced, for example, 1988 will sound like *nineteen eighty-eight*. The dates of the new millennium can be called in different ways. For example, 2000 years – this is two thousand or twenty hundred. Since 2010, dozens have been used again *twenty ten, twenty seventeen*.

In the end, I can say that the use of numerals in everyday situations requires an excellent knowledge of this topic. It is worth taking some time to train, so that you can easily pay for purchases, communicate and exchange information in English.