

## Vocabulary list NUMBERS AND ORDINALS



un	one
deux	two
trois	three
quatre	four
cinq	five
six	six
sept	seven
huit	eight
neuf	nine
dix	ten
onze	eleven
douze	twelve
treize	thirteen
quatorze	fourteen
quinze	fifteen
seize	sixteen
then dix-sept, dix-huit...	then seventeen, eighteen...
vingt	twenty
vingt-et-un	twenty-one
vingt-deux then vingt-trois...	twenty-two then twenty-three...
trente	thirty
trente-et-un, trente-deux...	thirty-one, thirty-two
quarante	fourty
cinquante	fifty
soixante	sixty
soixante-dix	seventy
soixante-et-onze	seventy-one
soixante-douze...	seventy-two
quatre-vingts	eighty
quatre-vingt-onze...	eighty-one
cent	one hundred
deux-cents	two hundred
trois-cents	three hundred
mille	one thousand
deux mille	two thousand
trois mille...	three thousand

You can notice that: 80 is quatre-vingts ( $4 \times 20$ ), 70 is soixante-dix ( $60 + 10$ ) then you continue with  $60 + 11$  (soixante et onze) etc, 90 is quatre-vingt-dix ( $4 \times 20 + 10$ ). Also, *mille* never takes an s at then end (even if thousands). 80 takes an s but not the

following ones (81, 82 etc.). *Cent* takes an *s* only when it is multiplied. You will need to learn these rules.

Try to practise these numbers by hiding the English column. Also, try to work out what the following numbers should be:

99

76

2009

585

1992

### ORDINAL NUMBERS

premier/première

deuxième

troisième

quatrième

cinquième

And so on so forth...

So the rule is to take the number, take the final *e* away (if necessary) and add –  
ième:

12<sup>th</sup> = douzième

25<sup>th</sup> = vingt-cinquième\*

100<sup>th</sup> = centième

\*For any number ending with 5<sup>th</sup>, you can notice there is a spelling change, a *u* is added. This is purely because in French a *q* is always followed by a *u* if in the middle of a word (to form a sound *K*). You will need to remember this.

To abbreviate these numbers, you will need to write:

**1er**

**2ème**

**etc.**