

## Les nombres, la date et l'heure.

### 1. Les nombres

#### Les nombres de 1 à 12

Cardinaux (1, 2...)	Ordinaux (le 1 <sup>er</sup> , le 2 <sup>ème</sup> ...)	Cardinaux	Ordinaux
1 one	1st the first	7 seven	7th the seventh
2 two	2 <sup>nd</sup> the second	8 eight	8th the eighth
3 three	3rd the third	9 nine	9th the ninth
4 four	4th the fourth	10 ten	10th the tenth
5 five	5th the fifth	11 eleven	11th the eleventh
6 six	6th the sixth	12 twelve	12th the twelfth

#### Les nombres de 13 à 19

Cardinaux	Ordinaux
13 thirteen	13th the thirteenth
14 fourteen	14th the fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th the fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th the sixteenth
17 seventeen	17th the seventeenth
18 eighteen	18th the eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th the nineteenth

#### Les nombres des dizaines

Cardinaux	Ordinaux
20 twenty	20th the twentieth
30 thirty	30th the thirtieth
40 forty	40th the fortieth
50 fifty	50th the fiftieth
60 sixty	60th the sixtieth
70 seventy	70th the seventieth
80 eighty	80th the eightieth
90 ninety	90th the ninetieth

#### Les nombres composés : deux chiffres

Nombre des dizaines+ chiffre des unités reliés par un trait d'union.

Cardinaux	Ordinaux	Cardinaux	Ordinaux
21 twenty-one	21st the twenty-first	65 sixty-five	65th the sixty-fifth
32 thirty-two	32nd the thirty-second	76 seventy-six	76th the seventy-sixth
43 forty-three	43rd the forty-third	87 eighty-seven	87th the eighty-seventh
54 fifty-four	54th the fifty-fourth	98 ninety-eight	98th the ninety-eighth

#### Les nombres composés : trois chiffres et plus

100	A hundred
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1,000	A thousand
200	Two hundred (invariable)
3,000	Three thousand (invariable)
345	Three hundred and forty-five
4,670	Four thousand, six hundred and seventy
500,000	Five hundred thousand
2,500,000	Two and a half million
5,000,000	Five million (invariable)
5,000,000,000	GB : five thousand million US : five billion

## 2. La date

### Les années

Pour lire les années avant l'an 2000, on découpe en deux groupes de nombres.

1987 se lit nineteen (19) eighty-seven (87)

2002: two thousand and two.

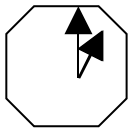
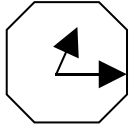
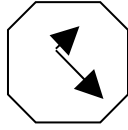
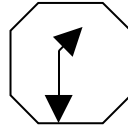
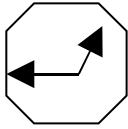
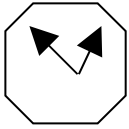
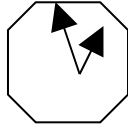
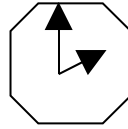
### Les jours

Pour les lire, on utilise les nombres ordinaux.

October 23rd: October the twenty-third.

## 3. L'heure

### Sur le cadran d'une montre

 <p>1:00 One (o'clock)</p>	 <p>1:15 One fifteen Quarter past one</p>	 <p>1:25 One twenty-five Twenty-five past one</p>	 <p>1:30 One thirty Half past one</p>
 <p>1:45 One forty-five Quarter to two</p>	 <p>1:50 One fifty Ten to two</p>	 <p>1:58 One fifty-eight Two minutes to two</p>	 <p>2:01 Two and a minute One past two</p>

On ajoute le mot minute lorsque les minutes ne sont pas un multiple de 5.

Une journée est divisée entre les heures avant midi (A.M) et après midi (P.M). Après midi, on reprend les heures à 1, 2, 3, etc. Ainsi, 15h30 se dit 3.30 (three thirty) ou half past three.

Entre 1 et 30 minutes : on utilise PAST

Entre 31 et 59 minutes : on utilise TO

Contrairement au français, on donne les minutes avant les heures avec past et to.

### La durée

Une heure (60 mns): an hour

Une demi-heure: half an hour  
Une heure et demie: an hour and a half  
Deux heures: two hours