

BIG NUMBERS

OBJECTIVES

- To learn new numbers
- To practise reading big numbers

LESSON

• This lesson is based on the fact you may know your numbers from 1 to 100 already. If you are not familiar with these you may find this lesson a bit hard.

Quick revision:

10 (dix), 20 (vingt), 30 (trente), 40 (quarante), 50(cinquante), 60 (soixante), 70 (soixante-dix),
80 (quatre-vingts), 90(quatre-vingt-dix),

100 (cent) 200, : deux- cents, 300 : trois-cents

140 : cent-quarante, 141: cent-quarante-et-un, 145 : cent-quarante-cinq

1 000 : mille, 2 000 : deux-mille, 2 150 : deux-mille-cent-cinquante, 3 460 : trois-mille-quatre-cent-soixante

1 000 000 : un million, 2 000 000 : deux millions, 2 500 000 : deuxmillions, cinq-cent-mille

NOTES:

Cent takes an **s** if it is multiplied and not followed by another number.

Example: six-cents exemplaires (six hundred copies), but six-cent-trente exemplaires (six hundred and thirty copies).

Mille **never** takes an s.

Example: dix-mille personnes ont participé à la manifestation (ten thousand people participated in the demonstration)

In French, we use a **comma as decimal separator** (1,2 kg, would become 1.2 kg in English), and **a space as thousands separator** (3 000, which would become 3,000 in English).

PRACTICE

Read the numbers out loud in French then write them down:

- 567
- 129
- 2 182
- 6 742
- 12 978
- 34 621
- 515 899
- 1 589 313
- 21 000 659
- 16 879 999