

University Center Abdelhafid Boussouf-Mila

Faculty of Economics, Commercial &

Management Sciences

Lecture two: Numbers, Time & Time expressions



Addressed To first Year Students-Semester 1

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Academic Year 2024-2025

1. Numbers

1.1 Cardinal & ordinal numbers

Cardinal Numbers (used for counting and answering "how many?")

- ❖ 1 – one
- ❖ 2 – two
- ❖ 3 – three
- ❖ 4 – four
- ❖ 5 – five
- ❖ 6 – six
- ❖ 7 – seven
- ❖ 8 – eight
- ❖ 9 – nine
- ❖ 10 – ten
- ❖ 11 – eleven
- ❖ 12 – twelve
- ❖ 13 – thirteen
- ❖ 20 – twenty
- ❖ 30 – thirty
- ❖ 40 – forty
- ❖ 50 – fifty
- ❖ 100 – one hundred
- ❖ 1,000 – one thousand

Ordinal Numbers (used for position or order)

- ❖ 1st – first
- ❖ 2nd – second
- ❖ 3rd – third
- ❖ 4th – fourth
- ❖ 5th – fifth
- ❖ 10th – tenth
- ❖ 100th – hundredth
- ❖ 1,000th – thousandth

Large Numbers

Large numbers refer to numbers that are significantly greater than those we typically use in everyday life. They are often encountered in various fields such as mathematics, physics, finance, and computer science

- 1,000 – one thousand
- 10,000 – ten thousand
- 100,000 – one hundred thousand
- 1,000,000 – one million

Examples of Large Numbers:

Million (1,000,000): 1 followed by 6 zeros. Common in finance and population statistics.

Billion (1,000,000,000): 1 followed by 9 zeros. Used for national budgets and large-scale projects.

Trillion (1,000,000,000,000): 1 followed by 12 zeros. Found in national debts or large astronomical distances.

Quadrillion (1,000,000,000,000,000): 1 followed by 15 zeros. Used in scientific calculations, particularly in astrophysics.

Quintillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000): 1 followed by 18 zeros. Rarely used, but can appear in large-scale simulations.

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2. Time

2.1 Telling Time

Knowing how to tell time in English is important. There are two main ways: 12-hour clock and 24-hour clock.

12-Hour Clock

1:00 – one o'clock

2:15 – two fifteen or quarter past two

3:30 – three thirty or half past three

4:45 – four forty-five or quarter to five

5:00 – five o'clock

6:20 – six twenty

When using the 12-hour clock, you usually need to specify **AM (morning)** or **PM (afternoon/evening)**.

7:00 AM – seven in the morning

8:00 PM – eight in the evening

24-Hour Clock (commonly used in schedules, timetables, and formal contexts)

00:00 or 24:00 – midnight

12:00 – noon

13:00 – one PM

15:30 – three thirty PM

23:45 – eleven forty-five PM

3. Time Expressions

Time expressions help us describe when things happen, how often, and for how long. Here are some common time expressions:

Frequency Expressions

Always – every time

Example: I **always** wake up at 7 AM.

Usually – most of the time

Example: I **usually** have coffee in the morning.

Often – frequently

Example: He **often** goes to the gym after work.

Sometimes – not always, but occasionally

Example: I **sometimes** go out for dinner on weekends.

Rarely – not often

Example: She **rarely** watches TV.

Never – at no time

Example: I never eat junk food.

Duration Expressions

For – used to express how long something lasts (a period of time)

Example: I've lived here for five years.

Since – used to indicate the starting point of an action (specific time or event)

Example: She has worked at the company since 2010.

How long – used to ask about duration

Example: How long have you been waiting?

Time-related Phrases

In the morning/afternoon/evening – used to indicate a part of the day

Example: I usually exercise in the morning.

At night – used to refer to the night time

Example: I work at night sometimes.

On Monday/Tuesday... – used for days of the week

Example: The meeting is on Thursday.

In January/February... – used for months of the year

Example: We're going on vacation in December.

At 5 o'clock – specific time

Example: Let's meet at 5 PM.

Practice Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct number or time expression:

I usually wake up _____ (in the morning / at night).

The event will be held _____ (on Monday / at 5:00 PM).

We've known each other _____ (for / since) 10 years.

I _____ (always / never) go to the gym before work.

The train departs _____ (at 6:00 AM / 6:00 PM).

Answer the following questions about time:

What time do you wake up?

How long have you been learning English?

Do you prefer to work in the morning or at night?