

# Meeting 4

## Vocabulary

# Numbers

783

120

81

499

376

68

42

55

34

977

# The figure ' 0 '

- The figure 0 has several different names in English, although in American English zero is commonly used in all cases:
- **Zero**
- Used in precise scientific, medical and economic contexts and to talk about temperature: *It was ten degrees below zero last night.*
- *Zero inflation/growth/profit.*

## Nought

- used in British English to talk about a number, age, etc.:
- *A million is written with six noughts.*
- *The car goes from nought to sixty in ten seconds.*
- *Clothes for children aged nought to six.*

## 'oh'

- used when saying a bank account number, telephone number, room number etc.

## Nil

- used to talk about the score in a team game, for example in football:
- *the final score was one nil. (1-0)*
- used to mean 'nothing at all':
- *the doctors rated her chances as nil.*

# Telephone numbers

- all numbers are said separately. 0 is pronounced /ou/
- (01865) 556767
- o one eight six five, five five six seven six seven (or double five six seven six seven)
- If there are two same numbers next to each other, we say 'double':
- (050) 8875633 – o five o double eight seven five six double three

# Numbers over 1000

These informal forms are most common for whole hundreds between 1100 and 1900:

- 1000 – a/one thousand
- 1100 – one thousand one hundred or (informal) eleven hundred
- 2500 – two thousand five hundred or (informal) twenty-five hundred

A comma or a space is often used to divide large numbers into groups of 3 figures:

- 33,423 or 33 423 (*thirty three thousand four hundred and twenty three*)
- 2,768,941 or 2 768 941 (*two million seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-one*)

# Years

- From 1001 to 1999 – we divide a year into two numbers: a teen number + the second number
- **E.G.:**
- **1998** – nineteen ninety-eight
- **1801** – eighteen o one
- **1712** – seventeen eleven
  
- After 2000, we say ‘two thousand’ + the second number:

E.G.:

**2012** – two thousand twelve

**2005** – two thousand five

**2222** – two thousand two hundred and twenty two



# Money, percentages, decimals and fractions

- **£2.5** – two \_\_\_\_\_ fifty
- **\$8.99** – eight \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
- **€3.20** – three \_\_\_\_\_
- **50%** - fifty \_\_\_\_\_ cent
- **0.5** – nought \_\_\_\_\_ five
- **3.9** - \_\_\_\_\_
- $\frac{1}{2}$  - a/one \_\_\_\_\_
- $\frac{1}{3}$  - a/one \_\_\_\_\_
- $\frac{1}{4}$  - a/one \_\_\_\_\_
- $\frac{3}{4}$  - \_\_\_\_\_





Let's practice!

$\frac{2}{3}$  0.7  $1\frac{3}{4}$  7.8

30% £90

100%

430

2,800

9,250

\$200,000

3,000,000

# Telling the time

## 3B telling the time

What's the time?



It's seven o'clock.



It's half past nine.



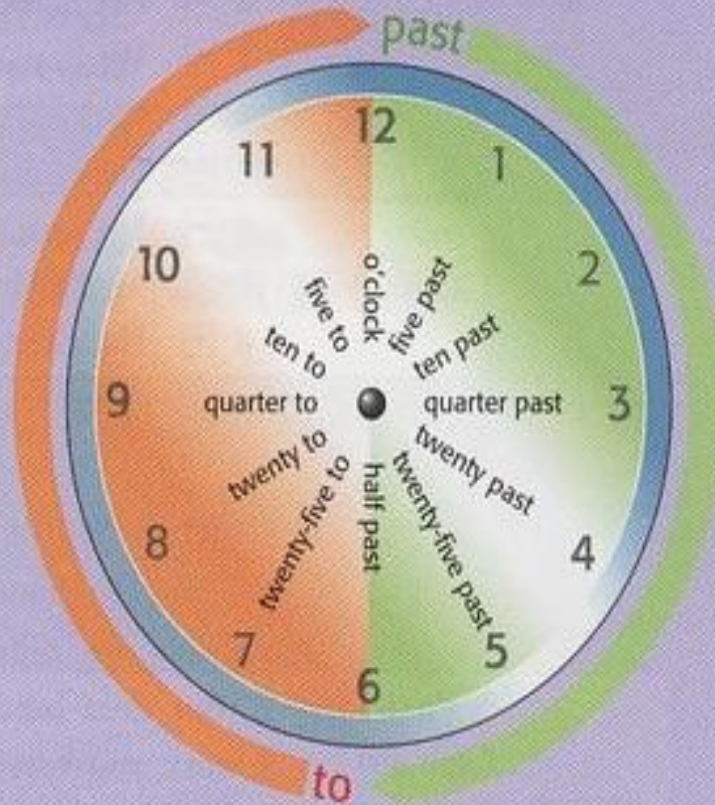
It's quarter to two.



It's twenty-five past one.



It's twenty to four.



- Use *It's* + time to say what time it is.
- You can ask *What's the time?* or *What time is it?*
- Use *at* + time to say when you do something.

A *What time do you get up?*

B *I get up at half past seven.*

⚠ You can also say the time like this.  
1.25 = *It's one twenty-five.*

# Let's practice!

What's the time? Match the times with the clocks.

- It's quarter to six. —g
- 1 It's five past two. —
- 2 It's quarter past four. —
- 3 It's ten to three. —
- 4 It's twenty-five to five. —
- 5 It's seven o'clock. —
- 6 It's twenty past one. —
- 7 It's half past eight. —





♪ David Guetta feat.  
Usher – Without you

# Definitions

a bank   a boring person   the brain   a star   a friend   a secret

Now match the words / phrases in d to these cynical definitions.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who works all her life to become famous and then wears sunglasses so people don't recognize her.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ is something which you only tell one person.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ is somebody who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ is somebody who dislikes the same people as you.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where you can borrow money only if you can show that you don't need it.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ is something which starts working when you get up in the morning and stops working when you get to work or school.



# What's the word?



example    how    kind    like    opposite    person  
place    similar    somebody    thing

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## Useful expressions

### explaining a word that you don't know

- 1 It's \_\_\_\_\_ who works in a restaurant.
- 2 It's the \_\_\_\_\_ who takes the food from the kitchen to the tables.
- 3 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ where you go when you want to buy something.
- 4 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ which you use to talk.
- 5 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ of machine.
- 6 It's the \_\_\_\_\_ of fat.
- 7 It's \_\_\_\_\_ thin, but it means thin and attractive.
- 8 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to worried.
- 9 It's \_\_\_\_\_ you feel when you have a lot of things to do.
- 10 For \_\_\_\_\_, you do this with the TV.