

I'm not a robot



If you're trying to master the French language, you might have encountered some difficulties with French numbers. Don't worry, it's not as complicated as it seems. With a little practice and understanding of the rules, you'll be counting like a pro in no time. Let's start from the basics: counting from 1 to 10 in French is relatively easy, as each number is independent. When moving on to numbers between 11 and 19, things get a bit more interesting. You'll notice that some numbers are composed, using hyphens to connect words. For example, "quatorze" instead of just "fourteen." Don't worry, it's not too hard to learn. Just remember the simple rule: if you see a number with a hyphen, it means there's a connection between the two words. Counting from 20 to 69 is where things get really fun. You'll start using prefixes like "vingt" (twenty), "trente" (thirty), and so on. The key is to remember that numbers ending in "-sants" are special, like "quatre-vingts" for 80. But don't worry if it seems confusing - with a bit of practice, you'll be counting up to 100 in no time. And when you reach 70, the pattern changes again, using the word "soixante-dix" instead of just "seventy." One more thing: did you know that the French language uses the vigesimal numeral system? That means it's based on 20, not 10 like in most languages. This comes from the Gaulish language, which was spoken in France a long time ago. So there you have it - with a bit of practice and understanding of the rules, you'll be counting like a pro in no time. And who knows? You might even start to enjoy the unique quirks of the French number system. French Numbers: What happens After 100? Afterwards, let's move on to the hundreds. It's very similar to the English way of counting hundreds. Take a look at this table: Hundreds (centaines) 100 — Cent 200 — Deux-cents 300 — Trois-cents 400 — Quatre-cents 500 — Cinq-cents 600 — Six-cents 700 — Sept-cents 800 — Huit-cents 900 — Neuf-cents 1000 — Mille If you would like to read composed numbers out loud, let me show you how to do it: Let's take 152 as an example: cent-cinquante-deux. There are no particular tricks here, just assembling the numbers together: Hundreds + tens and units. Now let's do the same thing with 368: trois-cent-soixante-huit. Have you noticed something? Yes, The "s" of "trois-cents" has disappeared. This rule is the same as the "s" of "quatre-vingts": if it's above 100 and not followed by any other numeral, the "s" stays (deux-cents, trois-cents...). Before you go ahead and read the next paragraph, try to train yourself and figure out how to spell these numbers now: 145 - 324 - 294 - 569 - 812 - 900 Answer: Cent-quarante-cinq / Trois-cent-vingt-quatre / Deux-cent-quatre-vingt-quatorze / Cinq-cent-soixante-neuf / Huit-cent-douze / Neuf-cents. French Numbers: Above Thousands Thousands in French. Surprisingly, reading thousands in French is not the hardest part of the numbers chapter! Thousands (milliers)—French 1000 — Mille 2000 — Deux-mille 3000 — Trois-mille 4000 — Quatre-mille 5000 — Cinq-mille 6000 — Six-mille 7000 — Sept-mille 8000 — Huit-mille 9000 — Neuf-mille 10,000 — Dix-mille 100,000 — Cent-mille 500,000 — Cinq-cent-mille In the case of thousands, "mille" stays the same, regardless if it's followed by another numeral or none. Above thousands come millions and billions: million (EN) = million (FR) billion (EN) = milliard (FR) Reading Years in French Reading years in French is simple, it only requires a little bit of training with numbers. The trick is to decompose the year into thousands + hundreds + tens and units: 1952 = mille-neuf-cent-cinquante-deux (1000 / 900 / 52)1879 = mille-huit-cent-soixante-dix-neuf (1000 / 800 / 79) Now, your turn! Train yourself how to read these numbers (or years) out loud: 2014 - 1789 - 1515 - 1981 - 1993 - 2003 Answers: Deux-mille-quatorze / Mille-sept-cent-quatre-vingt-neuf / Mille-cinq-cent-quinze / Mille-neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-un / Mille-neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-treize / Deux-mille-trois. Mathematics in French Add, Subtract, Multiply and Divide in French Reading mathematics is something that you might also have to master if you really want to know how to count in French. Here's how you do it: Addition: plus → Add — Un plus deux Soustraction: moins → Subtract → Deux moins un Multiplication: fois[multiplié par] → Multiply → Trois fois cinq; Trois multiplié par cinq Division: divisé par → Divide — Dix divisé par deux Equal: Est égal à — Equals — Un plus deux est égal à trois Fractions in French How do you read fractions in French? This first table will show you how to read some fixed expressions: Usual Fractions—FR 1/2 — Un demi 1/3 — Un tiers 1/4 — Un quart 1/5 — Un cinquième 1/10 — Un dixième 1/20 — Un vingtième Regarding other types of fractions, you will have to use this pattern: (number) sur (number) Let me show you an example: 5/20 = cinq sur vingt. Easy, right? And what if you would like to read a number such as x.y? (0.5 , 2.9 ...) Regarding decimal separators (the period between numbers) in French, we don't use the period. In fact, we will use a comma (",") to separate decimals: 0.5 or 2.9 ... If you would like to pronounce them out loud, just add "virgule" (comma) in between. 0.5 = zéro virgule cinq / 2.9 = deux virgule neuf. Percentages in French To read percentages in French, it's even easier. You only will need to add "pourcent(s)" (or "pour cent") at the end of your number. 15% = quinze pourcents / pour cent. Note that "pourcent" will change and agree with the number (if there is more than 1%, then "pourcent" will be written with an "s"). "Pour cent", on the other side, will always be invariable. In other words, "pourcent" is "per-hundred", a noun, and "pour cent" is the noun phrase "per one hundred". How to Read Phone Numbers in French Finally, let's take a look at our last part of how to count in French... phone numbers! This may not be exactly counting, as I would say, but it's part of daily life. Note that most French telephone numbers are written this way : 0x xx xx xx xx (Example: 04 . 98 . 10 . 20 . 32) So we read them by pairs (zéro quatre , quatre-vingt-dix-huit, dix, vingt, trente-deux). However, you may stumble upon different numbers using different formats (such as 3 by 3 instead of pairs), you may read them using "hundreds" : 851 - 121 (huit-cent-cinquante-et-un / cent-vingt-et-un) Conclusion There you go! You now know pretty much everything about reading numbers in French and you may now start counting in French. The key here is to train yourself to read numbers out loud, a little bit of exercise with LingoDeer goes a long way. Remember, with hard work and practice, it will be easier for you to master reading and pronouncing French numbers. If you are a complete beginner, don't forget to check out The Best Way to Learn French for French Numbers 1-100: A Comprehensive Guide for Beginners and Masters ###ENDARTICLEparaphrased text here To effectively communicate in French, understanding its unique number system is crucial. French has specific rules for numbers, especially when it comes to combining them. The numbers from 1 to 10 are: un (1), deux (2), trois (3), quatre (4), cinq (5), six (6), sept (7), huit (8), neuf (9), and dix (10). For numbers 11 to 20, French uses specific terms: onze (11), douze (12), treize (13), quatorze (14), quinze (15), seize (16), dix-sept (17), dix-huit (18), dix-neuf (19), and vingt (20). Numbers 20 to 69 follow a pattern. For 20 to 29, vingt is used, then trente for 30 to 39, forty for 40 to 49, fifty for 50 to 59, and sixty for 60 to 69. The numbers 70 to 79 in French can be expressed in two ways. One method is to use soixante (60) and then add the corresponding number. For example, 70 is soixante-dix, 71 is soixante-et-onze, and so on. For 80 to 99, French uses a base of vingt (20). For example, 80 is quatre-vingts, 81 is quatre-vingt-un, and so on. The numbers 100 and 1000 have their own terms: cent (100) and mille (1000). When combining numbers, certain rules apply. For example, 101 is cent un, and 1001 is mille un. In French, when writing decimals, a comma is used instead of a period, and vice versa. For larger numbers, French has specific terms: million (1,000,000) and milliard (1,000,000,000). ###QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE: - 1-10: un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix - 11-20: onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt - 20-69: vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixante - 70-79: soixante-dix, soixante-et-onze - 80-99: quatre-vingt, quatre-vingt-un - 100: cent - 1,000: mille - 1,000,000: million - 1,000,000,000: milliardThe French numbers can be a bit challenging to learn, but with practice, you'll become more comfortable using them in your daily conversations and writing. For example, "vingt-deux" means 22 in English, not 12 or 20 as some people might assume. Similarly, "quatre-vingt" means 80, not 90 as another person might mistakenly think. Vingt-et-un étudiants sont inscrits au cours. Il est vingt-deux heures, ce qui signifie que c'est vingt-quatre heures moins une de la fin du jour. Vingt-trois invités sont attendus à la fête, mais il y a également vingt-quatre personnes qui ont confirmé leur présence à l'événement. Il faut compter vingt-cinq jours pour atteindre le sommet de la montagne. Vingt-six participants ont terminé la course, ce qui signifie qu'ils sont capables de marcher pendant une bonne partie du trajet. Il est vingt-sept heures trente, ce qui veut dire que c'est déjà tard dans la soirée. Vingt-huit jours se trouvent dans le mois de février, mais il y en a également vingt-neuf qui sont nécessaires pour compléter le projet. Trente élèves assistent au cours de mathématiques, ce qui signifie qu'ils doivent être très efficaces dans leurs calculs. Auguste avait vingt-et-un jours à passer avec ses amis avant son départ pour l'université. Learning French numbers from 1 to 100 is essential to grasp the language, as it connects you with French culture and makes counting easier. Once you master these patterns, everyday situations and meeting new people become much simpler. Knowing these numbers will improve your speaking skills and cultural understanding. French Numbers 1-100: Counting and Spelling Numbers 1-10 Learning the first ten numbers is crucial when starting French. Each number sounds different from English, so getting them right is vital. You'll use these numbers frequently - when shopping, eating out, or traveling. They also help you learn bigger numbers, providing a foundation for further improvement. Numerical French English 1 Un One 2 Deux Two 3 Trois Three 4 Quatre Four 5 Cinq Five 6 Six Six 7 Sept Seven 8 Huit Eight 9 Neuf Nine 10 Dix Ten Numbers 11-20 After mastering the first ten numbers, we move on to 11 to 20 in French. This is where things get interesting. We have 'onze' for 11, 'douze' for 12, 'treize' for 13, 'quatorze' for 14, 'quinze' for 15, and 'seize' for 16. Then it changes with 'dix-sept' for 17, 'dix-huit' for 18, 'dix-neuf' for 19, and finally 'vingt' for 20. These numbers are vital because they help you grasp larger number patterns. By focusing on these, you'll find it easier to handle complex French conversations. The pattern is straightforward, with each group of ten following the same layout: 21 is 'vingt-et-un', 22 is 'vingt-deux', and so on. French Numbers 20-69 follows a similar pattern, starting with 'vingt' for 20. Each group of ten numbers after that has a clear layout. For 30, it's 'trente'; for 40, it's 'quarante'. Understanding this pattern will make learning French numbers much easier. To form the French equivalent of any number between 50 and 69, simply say the decade, then 'et' (meaning 'and'), followed by the single number. For example, 'trente-et-un' means thirty-one. This pattern is repeated for all numbers in the specified range. For numbers from 70 to 99, you can continue adding the next number to 'soixante-dix,' which translates to 'sixty-ten.' The same logic applies to higher numbers like 90 and above. For instance, 90 means 'quatre-vingt-dix' or 'four-twenty-ten.' The use of numbers in French is a crucial aspect of communication, especially when it comes to dates, prices, quantities, and more. However, learning these numbers can be a daunting task. To start with, we have the cardinal numbers, which indicate quantity, dates, times, measurements, etc. It's essential to remember that up to 16, there is no rule, and you'll need to learn them all individually. For numbers 17-19, simply take the number ten (dix) and add the corresponding unit. ###ARTICLEFrench cardinal numbers and their pronunciation are an essential part of learning the language. We use cardinal numbers to express dates, except for the first day of the month when we use ordinal numbers like 'premier." Examples include: Le premier décembre 1995, Le deux août 1995, and Le quinze avril 2020. To form a complete sentence in French, we typically use the phrase "on est le" followed by the date. For instance, On est le 1er mars 2008 translates to "Today is March 1st, 2008." French people can express time using either the 12-hour or 24-hour system, both of which utilize cardinal numbers. We say Il est une heure for one o'clock and Il est seize heures trente for 4:30 p.m. The most common way to ask for the time in French is by saying "Quelle heure est-il, s'il vous plaît?" or simply "Il est quelle heure?" To practice pronouncing numbers in French, listening to podcasts or using tools like Forvo can be very helpful. Forvo provides recordings of native speakers and allows users to record their own voice and correct their pronunciation. Additionally, one can find videos about pronunciation and French grammar on YouTube. So, let's start counting from 80 and see where we get - nonante-et-un, nonante-deux, nonante-trois, nonante-quatre, nonante-cinq, nonante-six, nonante-sept, nonante-huit, nonante-neuf. Now, it gets even more complicated because people in Switzerland and Belgium have a different way of saying eighty - for the Belgians, it's quatre-vingts, which is also used by French-speaking people. However, some Swiss folks use huitante, but don't worry about this, as it's not very common. It's still good to know if you're planning a trip to Switzerland because language can be an issue sometimes.

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