

WRITING NUMBERS IN ENGLISH

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Hundred

In English, the hundreds are perfectly regular, except that the word *hundred* remains in its singular form regardless of the number preceding it (nevertheless, one may on the other hand say "hundreds of people flew in", or the like)

100 = one hundred

200 = two hundred

...

...

900 = nine hundred

Thousand

So too are the thousands, with the number of thousands followed by the word "thousand"

1,000 = one thousand

2,000 = two thousand

...

...

10,000 = ten thousand

999,000 = nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand (BrE) nine hundred ninety-nine thousand (AmE)

Note that in American English, many students are taught not to use the word and anywhere in the whole part of a number, so it is not used before the tens and ones. It is instead used as a verbal delimiter when dealing with compound numbers. Thus, instead of "three hundred and seventy-three", one would say "three hundred seventy-three".

Numbers above a million

1,000,000 = one million

1,000,000,000 = one billion 1,000,000,000,000 = one trillion four billion dollars = \$4 billion

16,500,000 = 16.5 million

912,757,250 =

	WRITTEN	PRONOUNCED
nine hundred and twelve million, seven hundred and fifty seven thousand, two hundred and fifty QUANTITY		
1,200,000 3,000,000 250,000,000 6,400,000,000 23,380,000,000	1.2 million 3 million 250 million 6.4 billion 23.38 billion	one point two million three million two hundred fifty million six point four billion twenty-three point three eight billion

Specialized numbers

A few numbers have special names (in addition to their regular names):

0: has several other names, depending on context:

o *zero*: formal scientific usage

o *naught* / *nought*: mostly British usage

o *oh*: used when spelling numbers (like telephone, bank account, bus line)

o *nil*: in general sport scores, British usage ("The score is two-nil.")

o *nothing*: in general sport scores, American usage ("The score is two to nothing.")

