

Activity 1: Cardinal Numbers
We use numbers to talk about many things! These are called Cardinal Numbers! They help us count and talk about quantities. Let's review how we count in English.

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
14 fourteen
15 fifteen

16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen
20 twenty
30 thirty
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety
100 one hundred
1000 one thousand
$1,000,000$ one million

## Activity 2: Let's practice!

How do you say these numbers?
a. 75 $\qquad$
b. 44
c. 28
d. 12
e. 120 $\qquad$
f. 250
g. 1070 $\qquad$
h. 2500 $\qquad$
i. 26,000 $\qquad$
j. 750,000 $\qquad$
k. $53,000,000$ $\qquad$

## Activity 3: Let's play a game!

Separate into 2 teams. The teacher will write a big number on the board and the teams will have up to 30 seconds to prepare how to say the number in English. The first team ready to say the number raises their hands. If they get it wrong, the other team can try to steal the point. The first team to reach a total of 6 points wins the game!

## Activity 4: Work with a partner!

Can you answer these questions using the cardinal numbers?

1. How old are you?
2. How many siblings do you have? How old are they?
3. How many cousins do you have?
4. How old are your parents? Your grandparents?
5. How many people live in Montpellier?
6. How many people live in France?

## Activity 5: Telling Time

We also use cardinal numbers to tell time! In English, we use a 12-hour clock instead of a 24-hour clock, like on an analog clock.
To tell the time of day we use 'am' and ' pm '.
For example: $6 \mathrm{~h}=6 \mathrm{am} ; 12 \mathrm{~h}=12 \mathrm{pm} ; 18 \mathrm{~h}=6 \mathrm{pm} ; 00 \mathrm{~h}=12 \mathrm{am}$

Remember that the long hand is the minutes ( $12=0,1=5,2=10$, etc.) and the short hand is the hour.

Can you tell the time on these clocks?


## Activity 6: Let's play clock relay!

Split into two teams and decide on the order of the players. The teacher will draw a blank clock on the board. The first players will find the time and then draw a time on the board for the next player. But move quickly, the first team whose players all finish a turn wins!

## Activity 7: Ordinal Numbers

Another important type of number are Ordinal numbers. We need them to talk about the date.

1st first
2nd second
3rd third
4th fourth
5th fifth
6th sixth
7th seventh
8th eighth
9th ninth
10th tenth
11th eleventh
12th twelfth
13th thirteenth
14th fourteenth
15th fifteenth
16th sixteenth

17th seventeenth
18th eighteenth
19th nineteenth
20th twentieth
21st twenty-first
22nd twenty-second
23rd twenty-third
24th twenty-fourth
25th twenty-fifth
26th twenty-sixth
27th twenty-seventh
28th twenty-eighth
29th twenty-ninth
30th thirtieth
31st thirty-first...

## Activity 8: Talking about the date

To say the date in English, we say "(day) the (ordinal number) of (month)" or "(day), (month) (ordinal number). For example: "Monday the 20th (twentieth) of September" or "Monday, September 20th"

Do you know the days of the week? How about the months of the year? Let's practice:

## Monday <br> Tuesday

Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday


January
February
March
April
May

July

## August

September
October
November
December

## Activity 9: Line Up Game

Look at the calendar and see what day your birthday was in the year 2021.
See if you can put everyone in the class in a line in order of the birthdays in the year.
Use only English!
For example, say:
"My birthday was Wednesday the 2nd of June" or "My birthday will be Friday, October 8th"

## Activity 10: Work with a partner

Can you answer these questions using ordinal numbers?

1. When is your birthday?
2. When did school start?
3. When is the next holiday?
4. When is your next test?
5. Who was born first in the class? Who was born fifth?
6. What is your third class of the day?
7. What year of school are you in?
8. If you have siblings, were you born first, second, third, etc?

## Activity 11: Let's play '21'

For the first round, we will stand in a circle and go around, counting in sequence to 21 . The student who says " 21 " will change one number in the sequence to a day or month! For example, the student might say that instead of ' 3 ', we must now say 'Monday'.
Then we continue with another round through to 21 with another new rule. Remember which word replaces which number!

When someone makes a mistake they take a seat, and the last one standing wins!

