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## French numbers 1 to 100 in english

We saw the numbers from 1 to 10 in French. 1 - un 2 - deux 3 - trois 4 - quatre 5 - cinq 6 - six 7 - sept 8 - huit 9 - neuf 10 - dix Now we'll take it to the next level... The numbers from 10 to 20 in French The numbers from 10-20 are a bit unusual so unfortunately, you will only have to learn them with your heart. 10 - dix 11 - onze 12 - douze 13 - treize 14 - quatorze 15 - quinze 16 - seize 17 - dix-sept 18 - dix-huit 19 - dix-neuf 20 - vingt Number from 20 to 69 in French To write the numbers from 20 to 69 in French, you only need to add a unique number (unit) to the number of dozens. Hyphens are used to connect two numbers together. vingt (20) + deux (2) = vingt-deux (22) trente (30) + sept (7) = trente-sept (37) quarante (40) + neuf (9) = quarante-neuf (49) vingt et un OR vingt-et-un? You can see numbers ending in 1 after 20 (21, 31, 41, etc.) with two different writings. In 1990, a new spelling rule was introduced in which all numbers made up of two or more words, including large quantities, now need to be joined with a dash (dash). 21 = vingt et un (orthographe traditionnelle – traditional spelling) 21 = vingt-et-un (orthographe rectifiée de 1990 – spelling correction in 1990) Undeniable numbers are important when interacting with others, from telling someone how old you are, to finding out how much something in a store costs, so that you can even exchange numbers with the cute frenchie you've been chatting with. The French number is not as simple as the numbers in English; to a certain extent, they really require you to do a little math. But like any other type of vocabulary, once you have memorized and practiced them, they will become easier. I promise. The numbers 0-10 in French Let's start with the

basics: How to count from 0-10 in French. Before we begin, the good news is, this set of numbers is the same as those in many other languages: simply one word for each that you must keep in mind. Ozéro1un2deux3trois4quatre5cinq6six7sept8huit9neuf10dixTry learn the French numbers by repeating them a few times a day until you've got them down. If you are the one who finds your Zen by counting to ten, why not try doing it in French next time? The numbers 11-20 in French Now let's take things to the next level: teenagers. The good news is, there is a French equivalent to the -teen element in English: the dix-prem. The only downside is that while the -teen is used in English starting with the number 13, in French you will have to wait until 17. In adolescents, you'll see the first examples of one of the rules required to write a French number in letters: If there are multiple words in a number, they are connected by hyphen. Here's how to count 11 to 20 in French: Numbers 21-69 in French As English, when you pass 20 in French, you only need to add additional numbers afterwards. So, for example, 24 is vingt-quatre. The only exception is with those. When you add un to ending in the no, you must also include words and (et). Can you guess how to say 21 in French? That's right: vingt-et-un. Let's see how to write some of the numbers from 21-69 in French: Pop quiz: How do you say 54 in French? Guess, then test it with any method you like. Did you get it right? The numbers 70-79 in French Now let's check the numbers 70-79 in French. This is where the math that I was talking about went on. Instead of 70 being some form of September in French, it's soixante-dix. If you are starting to get the hang of the numbers already, you will realize that 70 in French basically translates as 60 and 10. With that logic, for 71-79, use the numbers 11-19, not 1-9, at the end. Here are the numbers 70-79 in French: 70 - soixante-dix 71 - soixante-et-onze 72 - soixante-douze 73 - soixante-treize 74 - soixante-quatorze 75 - because soixante-quinze 76 - soixante-seize 77 - soixante-dix-sept 78 - soixante-dix-huit 79 - soixante-dix-neuf If you are a fellow mathematical hater like me, can count to ten - or, best, dix, to calm down and insure yourself. Good? Now, let's move on to the numbers 80-89 in French. The numbers are 80-89 in French. Instead of 80 being some form of huit, or even something like soixante-vingt, it's quatre-vingts. Yep, it's four twenty - in other words, 4×20. Note that s at the end of the vingt drops after 80. This makes sense when you think about it, but I can't shake the feeling that it's just another way to make things harder. Also note that, in particular, et disappeared in 81 (quatre-vingt-un). There is no logic I can think of there. Here are the numbers 80-89 in French: 80 - quatre-vingts 81- quatre-vingt-un 82 - quatre-vingt-deux 83 - quatre-vingt-trois 84 - quatre-vingt-quatre 85 - quatre-vingt-cinq 86 - quatre-vingt-six 87 - quatre-vingt-sept 88 - quatre-vingt-huit 89 - quatre-vingt-neuf The numbers 90-99 in French the numbers 90-99 in French will kick it up a notch. Instead of coming up with another name for 90, we'll just take the quatre-vingt and add ten to it! And then, of course, follow the same rules we saw with soixante-dix, keeping people like teenagers. Here's how it works: 90 - quatre-vingt-dix 91 - quatre-vingt-onze (note that there is no et here.) 92 - quatre-vingt-douze 93 - quatre-vingt-treize 94 - quatre-vingt-quatorze 95 - quatretre-vingt-quinze 96 - quatre-vingt-seize 97 - quatre-vingt-dix-sept 98 - quatre-vingt-dix-huit 99 - quatre-vingt-dix-neuf French numbers from 100-1000, and more! After 99, the French numbers became easier. From hundred is cents. Just like in English, when you count in hundreds, you just need to add the number of hundreds before the word. BUT, as we have seen with some French, the form ending in 0 must be polyapurposed, it shows how many sets 100. So for example, 300 is trois-cents. How do you say 700? That's right: Septembar -cents. When you want to want one or ten, it's also pretty simple. Just add the number after the cent. You don't even need to add et with one. And, you no longer have to agree to the number of hundreds before it. Here are some examples: 100 - cent 101 - cent-un 102 -cent-deux 110 - cent-dix 150 - cent-cinquante 155 - cent-cinquante-cinq 189 - cent-quatre-vingt-neuf 200 - deux-cents 201 - deux-cent-un299 - deux-cent-quatre-vingt-dix-neuf 800 - huit-cents 822 - huit-cent-vingt-deux 999 - neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-dix-neuf When you reach 1000, things are even easier because the French decide to throw away the idea of a mille majority when there are many thousands. So 1000 is mille, and 9000 is neuf-mille. How would you write 6000? That's right: 6 mille. This rule continues with 10,000 and 100,000. 10,000 are written as dix-mille. 100,000 is cent mille. Commas and switcheeroo dots There is one special thing you will have to keep in mind when it comes to larger French numbers: Instead of commas, the French use a period of time to separate thousands (and other larger number values). So 1,000 is mille (a thousand). 1,000,000 is un million. You may have guessed what commas are used for when it comes to french numbers. It's a switcheeroo: Use commas instead of tithing! So, for example, 1.5 is 1.5. 3.14 is 3.14. This goes for the price, too. In stores and online, you will see prices listed like this: €9.99, €250.67. And yes, that means that if you are dealing with large quantities that may have a tithing in English, you will convert commas and tithes. Example: 6.779.5; 124.552.34; and so forth. Giũ những quy tắc này trong tâm trí, đây là một số ví dụ về hàng ngàn, mười ngàn, và hàng trăm ngàn bằng tiếng Pháp: 1.000 - mille 1.001 - mille-un 1.010 - mille-dix 1.789 - mille-sept-cent-quatre-vingt-neuf 1.999 - mille-neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-dix-neuf 10.000 - dix-mille 12.000 - douze-mille 12.052 - lâmuze-mille-cinquante-deux 99.999 – quatre-vingt-dix-neuf-mille-neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-dix-neuf 100.000 – cent-mille 350.000 - trois-cent-cinquante-mille 350.001 - trois-cent-cinquante-mille-un Những con số lớn trong tiếng Pháp Đỗi với số lượng lớn hơn , the same rules apply. The only difference is that you now add un to a single unit (un million as opposed to coins, for example). Here's how to say: million: un million: un milliard trillion: un billion The big French numbers are pretty easy once you get their hang. Just remember that each digit must be accounted for. For example, record how you'll say 1,879,060. That would be: un-million-huit-cent-soixante-dix-neuf-mille-soixante Did you get it right? One thing to keep in mind is that larger numbers can sometimes be the wrong cognates, so make sure you don't get them confused with their English equivalents. This chart can give you some additional details. Are French numbers also used in Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg? The Royal Palace in Brussels.If angry at all the French-speakers right now, it's really the French from France who you should blame. This crazy digital system came from their ancestors, the Gauls, who measured everything by twenty. As a general rule, any country or territory that accepts France due to colonization (Quebec, Algeria, Senegal, New Caledonia...), uses this digital system. But french-speaking countries and territories that are not colonized by the French are much more reasonable when it comes to numbers. Here are how the numbers 70-90 work in Switzerland, Belgium, and Luxembourg, as well as some other regions that have either colonize Belgium, or simply go against the counties (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jersey, a small part of southern Quebec...): The numbers 70-99 in Switzerland, Belgium , and other forms of France: 70 - septante 71 - septante-et-un 72 - septante-deux 73 - septante-trois ... 80 - huitante 81 - huitante-et-un 82 - huitante-deux ... NOTE: You may also see octante instead of huitante, depending on the speakers and the area they come from. If there is any confusion, you can often go back to the basic French option, not in the region of quatre-vingts, which quite a lot of French-speaking people recognize. 90 - nonante 91 - nonante-et-un 92 - nonante-deux ... Pop quiz: What is 99 in this form of France? That's right: nonante-neuf. Isn't that interesting to say? What number system to use or can I easily exit? So can you just ignore all that math, and use simpler numbers instead? If you are focused on French speaking in places that use them, the answer is, Pourquoi pas? (Why not?). But if you want to speak French as a Frenchman, or a French-Canadian, or, well, most of the french-speaking population in the world, the more complex option is to be used the most and recognized, so it is best to stick with that. There is also the fact that, as I mentioned in the list above, most French-speaking people recognize the French-French number, since they are found in books, TV shows, movies, etc. This is being said, if you are really in a bind in a conversation , your mind is blank, but suddenly, you remember septante, many French-speaker people will understand you. However, outside of the areas in which they are often used, these simple terms for the 70s, 80s and 90s are considered somewhat strange or even silly. As an American, the response they seem to get is similar to what would happen if one of my compatriots (or -ladies) said Cheerio! Most Americans know what that means, but it's such an English word that it sounds strange coming from one of us, and it would be difficult to take people seriously. How to memorize French numbers A simple way to help you learn French numbers In addition to the regular practice you get with the French course Together, a good way to memorize numbers is to write down a digits - for example, 45, 36, 59, etc. Then say or write down what each person is called. Check your answers with the list of numbers written in by searching online [number] en français, or with this convenient website allows you to enter a number in digits into the search bar, revealing the correct name and spelling with a simple click on the OK button. Once you have mastered the numbers, you will forget the rules There are many rules and unexpected exceptions when it comes to french numbers. But all is not lost. For one thing, a tough French rule - which is not ton a s at the end of a number one word - is an asset here. I've lived in France and spoken fluent French for over a decade, and although I use and speak numbers pretty much every day, I've forgotten that many of them have a s at the end. One of the numbers related to the challenge I encounter in everyday life in France is that you have to make sure you're speaking clearly when it comes to numbers that sound similar. I often have to pause and really focus on deux and douze. Focusing on their different ends is not enough; The French seem to need you to really take the time to clarify the synounce vagina combinations, as well. From pain in the buttocks, to a reminder that you kick the butt! Okay, so I tried to be reassured, then ended up with one thing to worry about. But really, it's okay. The way to master French numbers is not by obsessing about how they are spelled or why so many mathematics are involved. It's about remembering and, most importantly, using them. Take a chance by trotting them out in the next French conversation you have (well, if it makes sense to do so, of course), and continue to practice with the French course Together and other methods I recommend. These things will really help. When you start to get the hang of French numbers, you'll probably still be a little worried about using them for a while. And then one day, you'll suddenly feel fine. It happened to me, and it happened to all my non-native French speaking friends. Mastering the French numbers makes things much easier - and in a way, more interesting. Here's the thing: when the average French-speaking person uses numbers in conversation, they feel nothing. But most of us who are not natives feel a sense of winning anytime we do things like give someone our phone number without getting restless, or easily rattle out a meeting time. It's been years since I've been able to do these things, and I still often feel a little nervous. If you're thinking that this is proof that the French numbers are difficult, it's really something I've seen my native Non-English speaking friends experience with numbers in my native language, as well. As a general rule, the numbers in any foreign language are difficult, for many reasons. But it's like period people who are not native speakers, you will become an expert at them, with practice. What are you most looking forward to about mastering the French number? Number? Number?

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