**Ordinal Numbers, Numbers and Money, Time Expressions**

**1. Introduction to Ordinal Numbers**

Ordinal numbers are a collection of numbers that express the order, rank, or position of an item in a series, which is generally represented by terms like "first," "second," "third," and so on. They explain the sequence of things or occurrences in relation to one another.

**Examples:**

1.First 2.Second 3.Third 4.Fourth 5.Fifth 6.Sixth 7.Seventh 8.Eighth 9.Ninth 10.Tenth 11.Eleventh 12.Twelfth

20.Twentieth 30.Thirtieth 40.Fortieth 50.Fiftieth 60.Sixtieth 70.Seventieth 80. Eightieth 90.Nintieth 100.one hundredth

* She finished the race in **third** place.
* The **fifth** book on the shelf is my favorite.
* The **twelfth** floor of the building offers a fantastic view of the city

**2. Numbers and Money**

**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

**1,000**. One Thousand

**10,000**.Ten Thousand

**100,000**.One Hundred Thousand

**1,000,000** - One Million

**2.1 Monetary Values**

Monetary values refer to the numerical representation of money. It involves the expression of financial amounts in a specific currency, such as dollars, euros, or any other currency. Monetary values are essential in financial transactions, budgeting, accounting, and economic analysis, as they quantify the value of goods, services, assets, and liabilities in a particular currency.

**Examples:**

* **$ -** United States Dollar
* **€ -** Euro
* **£ -** British Pound
* **¥ -** Japanese Yen
* **₹ -** Indian Rupee
* **₣ -** Swiss Franc
* **₽ -** Russian Ruble
* **¥ -** Chinese Yuan
* **₩ -** South Korean Won

**3. Time expressions (within, on, at)**

Known as **time prepositions**, are words or phrases used to indicate specific points in time or time periods. These expressions help clarify when an action, event, or activity occurs. Each of these prepositions is used differently in relation to time:

* **Within**: This preposition indicates a time frame or duration within which an action is expected to occur or be completed. It suggests that something will happen no later than the specified time.
* **On**: "On" is used to specify a particular date, day of the week, or certain days. It pinpoints a specific point in time when an event or activity happens.
* **At**: "At" is used to specify a particular time, such as the hour or minute, or a specific point in time. It's used to be precise about when something occurs.

**Exemples:**

**Within**:

I'll complete the report within two days.

The package will arrive within the next hour.

She must finish the assignment within a week.

**On**:

The meeting is scheduled on Monday at 10 AM.

Our anniversary is on June 15th.

The conference takes place on the 5th of November.

**At**:

Let's meet at 3:30 PM this afternoon.

The train is departing at 9 AM sharp.

The webinar starts at 7:00 in the evening.