ESOL – Digits

This companion document covers the same learning as the interactive session, but in a different way so as to be more accessible for learners with sight impairments. Because of this, it does not follow a slide structure.

Welcome

Welcome to this session on digits.

By the end of this session, you will be able to:

* Be able to read and understand digits
* Know how to write dates using digits
* Know the commonly used symbols for currency

Digits and numbers

What is a digit?

There are ten digits. These are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

What is a number?

A number is an amount of something. It can be written using one or more digits.

For example:

The number 24 is written with two digits, 2 and 4.

The number 68 is written with two digits, 6 and 8.

When writing digits, you can either write out the digits as shown above. Alternatively, you can write out the words as below:

0 - Zero

1 - One

2 - Two

3 - Three

4 - Four

5 - Five

6 - Six

7 - Seven

8 - Eight

9 - Nine

The digit 0

The digit 0 can be read in different ways.

Nil:

“The football score was 2 – 0.”

In this example, we are reading 0 as nil.

Nought:

“You will get a score of 0 to 5.”

In this example, we are reading 0 as nought.

Zero:

“The temperature was 0C.”

In this example, we are reading 0 as zero.

The letter O:

“My phone number is 07587 294813.”

In this example, we are reading 0 as the letter O.

Two-digit numbers

The letters of the alphabet have an order. This is known as alphabetical order. This is the same order as the letters were listed in above, and in the video. Alphabetical order never changes, it is always the same.

10 - Ten

11 - Eleven

12 - Twelve

13 - Thirteen

14 - Fourteen

15 - Fifteen

16 - Sixteen

17 - Seventeen

18 - Eighteen

19 - Nineteen

Dates

We can use numbers to write out dates. For example:

Friday 26th November 2003

26th is the day of the month.

November is the month.

2003 is the year.

We can write out dates in different ways.

We can also write out Friday 26th November 2003 as:

26/11/2003

26-11-2003

26.11.2003

When using a shortened format, we always use that format.

The first two numbers represent the date using two digits.

For the numbers 1-9 we add a zero before the number.

For example, the 2nd of the month is written as 02.

The following two numbers represent the month.

For the first 9 months (January – September) we add a zero before the number.

For example, March is written as 03.

The last four digits are the year in full.

Money

We also use numbers when writing about money. As well as digits, we also use symbols for currency.

£ is the symbol for the pound sterling. This is the currency used in the UK.

$ is the symbol for the dollar. This is used for different currencies around the world.

€ is the symbol for the euro. This is the currency used by countries in the eurozone.

We use the currency symbol before the amount. For example:

£10 is ten pounds sterling.

$10 is ten dollars.

€10 is ten euros.

Summary

Well done. You have completed this session on the digits.

You should now:

* Be able to read and understand digits
* Know how to write dates using digits
* Know the commonly used symbols for currency

If you have any questions about anything covered in this session, please speak to your tutor for more help.