

Modalidad: a distancia, mediante material impreso o whatsapp -plataforma del colegio

MATERIA: LENGUA EXTRANJERA Curso: 5°1°-5° 2°

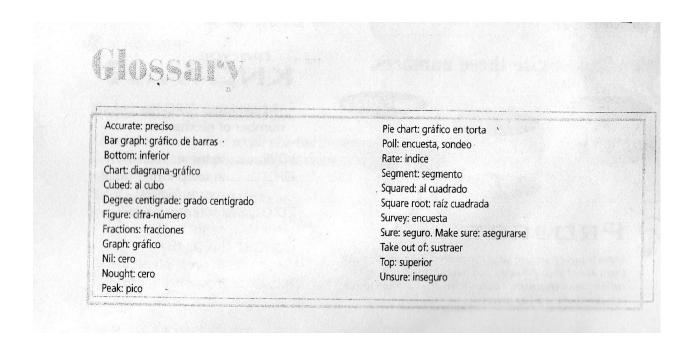
TURNO: Tarde

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Objetivo: Afianzar el vocabulario relacionado con los números en inglés, conceptos trabajados la ultima clase.

Desarrollar las tareas en la carpeta

Tiene dos textos para trabajar Numerical data y Dealing with numbers



Trabajo Practico

1) Leer y realizar la traduccion al español del texto **Numerical Data.**



Numerical data

We all know that numbers are an important part of our lives. Now we are going to learn how to talk about numbers in charts, tables and graphs and how to differentiate the way we express decimals, fractions, and percentages.

First let's give numbers their complete names:

Cardinal Numbers: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9and so on.

Ordinal numbers: 1st (first) - 2nd (second) - 3rd (third) - 4th (fourth) - 67th (sixty-seventh) - 95th (ninety fifth) and so on. Even numbers: The ones that can be divided by 2 such as 2-4-6-8-12 Odd numbers: The ones not divisible

by 2, such as 1-3-5-7-9-27. When speaking of hundreds, thousands and millions, we have to remember that there is a difference between

British and American English; for example, in British English you use the word "and" between hundreds and tens. Thus, 759 is read seven hundred and fifty-nine, 425 is read four hundred and twenty-five, 1368 is read one thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight. In American English you don't use the word "and".

Another important difference is the word "billion". In British English, a billion used to be twelve zeros after the number, that is to say: 1,000,000,000,000. In many countries we say that a billion is ten to the power of twelve (10¹²). But now, due to business transactions and globalisation in general, it is very common to think of billion in the American usage, that is, ten to the power of nine (10°), thus 12

billion is 12,000,000,000. In some cases, numerical information is easier to be understood if it is given in a graphic representation, as in:



a pie chart a bar graph

a graph a

a tab

Five thousand, seven hundred and sixteen _	
Four hundred and thirteen	

4)	Give an example of (dar ejemplos de)
	An even number
	An ordinal number
	An odd number
	A number to the power of nine
	A number to the power of twelve
	•

5) Read and translate this text into Spanish

2) Identify these numbers in
English (identificar estos numeros
que tipo si son par, impar, ordinal,
cardinal como aprecen
mencionados en el texto)
Ejemplo 6 <u>cardinal</u>
2 nd ordinal
1,000
3 rd
2-4-6-8
100
2,000,000
3-7-9-11
8
3) Represent these numbers (
leer y representar estos numeros)

Three hundred and four	
Twenty-two thousand, eight	
hundred and eleven	
Eight hundred and eighteen	







Fractions

Sometimes the information must be extremely accurate.

When we deal with numbers, we also use:
a) Decimals, such as 6.43 and we read six point four-three, or 9.02 and we read nine point 0 (oh) two. In English we use a point (.) and not a comma (,) for decimals. When the numbers refer to money, £15.30, we say fifteen pounds thirty.

- b) Percentages, such as 25% and we read twenty-five per cent, or 3% and we read three per cent.
- c) Fractions, such as 3/8 we read as three eighths or 4/9 we read as four ninths .

But look at these: 1/4 we read as a quarter - 1/2 we read as a half - 1/3 we read as a third. As you can see, the top number is read as a cardinal number. The bottom number is read as an ordinal number.

d) The information about years is also read in a special way. We say: 1675 - sixteen seventy-five, or 1984 - nineteen eighty-four. But for the new millenium we will read the year as 2000 two thousand, or 2003 two thousand and three. Probably from the year 2010 onwards, we will say two thousand and ten or maybe twenty ten, which seems more probable if we compare the other dates, e.g. the year 1016 is read ten sixteen. e) Finally, mathematical symbols are read like this: 4 + 5 four PLUS five, 7 × 3 seven TIMES three, 8 - 2 eight MINUS two, 10:5 ten DIVIDED BY five.

Squares like 5^2 or 8^2 are read five squared or eight squared.

Cubes like 73 or 93 are read seven cubed or nine cubed.

And the symbol for the square root is read, for instance, $\sqrt{4}$ the square root of four.

Let's scan the text

	. " . + +- Chanich ones (an you tind their	;
	similar to the spanish ones. can y	
Thore are some words in the text that are very	similar to the Spanish ones. Can you find them	

mere are so	Sinc violation		A
•			9.
_		4	



	five equ	uals thirty-five.	The two	of	f fifteen is ten.
☐ divided by ☐] plus	☐ times	☐ thirds	☐ three	☐ third
Four	is sixteen		You read this	number 2³ two	
□ squared □	squared root	☐ cube	☐ third	☐ cubed	☐ three
<u>√6</u>			eleven c		
17°				ubed -two-five-six-two-on	ne
17°		***************************************	oh-three		ne e
17° 12 n tel: 032-	C) 5621)		oh-three ten and	two-five-six-two-on	ne
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17° 12 n (tel: 032-	C n ¹		oh-three ten and twelve co a quarte three tim	two-five-six-two-on a half million ubic metres r to six in the mornin	ng (18