I'm not a bot

It seems difficult to comprehend, but numbers can be used for other purposes than signifying quantity. Sometimes, for instance, you might want to outline a sequence of events in the correct order. Other times, you might want to describe your favorite sports team’s position in the standings or relay the finishing order of contestants in a race. To simplify these pursuits, English has both cardinal and ordinal numbers. Cardinal numbers are what most people think about when they think about numbers, but ordinal numbers have many important uses, especially in sports journalism, technical writing, and other fields. Continue reading for a thorough explanation of these terms. What is the Difference Between Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers? In this post, I will compare cardinal vs. ordinal numbers. I will include several example sentences for each term, to give you an idea of their use in context. I will also describe a useful memory tool you can use to determine whether you should use cardinal or ordinal numbers in your own writing. When to Use Cardinal Numbers What is a cardinal number? Cardinal numbers are numbers that describe quantity, like one pot, two kettles, or three pans. Here are some examples, Cardinal numbers can be used to describe the quantity of shirts sold by an apparel retailer. Mathematicians manipulate cardinal numbers in many of their equations. There is presumably a cardinal number that describes how many mosquitoes are in the river flats, but the number is too absurdly high to count. Here is an example of a newspaper using cardinal numbers, The most conservative calculations estimate Americans will need to have about eight to 10 times their annual salary saved for retirement, she said. –The Washington Post When to Use Ordinal Numbers What is an ordinal number? Ordinal numbers are numbers that signify relative position, like first in line at the café, second person to comment on Brenda’s new glasses this morning, or third time Kendall has had to tell her friends that she works Friday nights and can only go dancing on Saturdays. Here are some more examples, You can use ordinal numbers to describe the National League Central Division standings, and in 2016, there was only one day on which you could say that the Chicago Cubs were not in first place. Ordinal numbers can describe the order in which a sequence of events takes place. Avenues in some cities are named for ordinal numbers. Here is an example of a newspaper using ordinal numbers, This year, there are no limits on the Yankees’ ace, who has been very crisp in bullpen sessions and anointed the Opening Day starter for the third straight season. –New York Post Trick to Remember the Difference Numbers can be confusing, and remembering ordinal numbers vs. cardinal numbers is no easy task for many writers. Luckily, there is a simple mnemonic that can help. As long as you remember to associate ordinal numbers with order, you should have no trouble knowing what these words mean. Summary Is it ordinal or cardinal numbers? Ordinal and cardinal numbers are different but related. Cardinal numbers signify quantity. Ordinal numbers signify order or position. Math and writing are difficult to mix well, but if you remember that ordinal numbers represent order, you will be well on your way to writing coherently about different kinds of numbers. In summary, ordinal means order, while cardinal means quantity. 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Powderfinger is a rock band from Brisbane, Australia. The band started in 1989. Powderfinger has five members; Bernard Fanning (sings, plays guitar), Darren Middleton (plays guitar), Ian Haug (plays guitar), John Collins (plays bass guitar), and Jon Coghill (plays drums). After some extended plays (EPs) that sold quite well, and making one full album, Powderfinger became popular in Australia with their second album; Double Allergic. Their third album, Internationalist, was even more popular and made them celebrities. It sold over 350,000 copies. Odyssey Number Five was their fourth album and was released in 2000. It is their most famous album; it was sold overseas in the United States and Canada. Powderfinger's next two albums were not as popular as the earlier ones, but still got to number one on the Australian Recording Industry Association (ARIA) charts. more... Other very good articles – Proposals – Requirements From a collection of Wikipedia's articles: ... that the bee hummingbird (pictured) from the Isle of Youth in Cuba is the smallest living bird species in the world with an average length of only 5-6 centimeters? ... that in 1924, University of Chicago law students Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb murdered a 14-year old boy to show that they were intelligent? ... that the French word for sausage comes from Vulgar Latin salsica, which comes from salsicus meaning seasoned with salt? ... that in 1923, Calvin Coolidge was inaugurated as President of the United States at his family farm in Vermont by his father? ... that Istanbul is the only city in the world that is on two different continents: Europe and Asia? ... that during Daniel J. Evans's campaign for Governor of Washington, serial killer Ted Bundy was a close campaign assistant of his? 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When should we spell them, and when shouldn’t we? In particular, what are ordinal numbers and what are cardinal numbers, and how do we treat them? Mastering these distinctions will refine your precision in your daily writing. For this discussion, we’ll review style guidance from our two primary supporting references, The Associated Press Stylebook and The Chicago Manual of Style. AP is popular style for everyday communications such as newspapers, magazines, and online journalism. CMOS is widely regarded as a style authority for more-formal publications such as books and academic writing. You can choose to follow the style format that is best suited to you and your audience. What Are Ordinal Numbers? Ordinal numbers are those that indicate rank, order, or position. Ordinal numbers do not express quantities, an important distinction from cardinal numbers. Concerning ordinal numbers, AP advises to spell out first through ninth: Keersten just won the sixth gold medal of her illustrious ice-skating career. That is the fourth guitar string I’ve broken in the last few weeks. For ordinal numbers greater than ninth, AP directs to use figures: Vithu recently celebrated his 30th birthday. Jean has crossed her 13th mile of the marathon. The Chicago Manual of Style advises to spell out first through one hundredth: Vithu recently celebrated his thirtieth birthday. I’m pretty sure that’s the one hundredth time you told me that. For ordinal numbers greater than one hundredth, CMOS directs to use figures: Today is the 175th anniversary of the founding of the village. The labor strike has reached its 205th day. What Are Cardinal Numbers? Cardinal numbers—also known as counting numbers—are used to specify quantities (i.e., they identify how many). They are what come to mind most often when we think of numbers. Unlike ordinal numbers, they do not specify rank, order, or position. AP advises to spell out one through nine: Blaine has two dogs, and Ray-Ray has five. Gator was held back after his junior year of high school, so he went to three total proms. For cardinal numbers greater than nine, AP typically directs to use figures: Victor owns 32 miniature replicas of different types of airplanes. The labor strike has reached day 205. CMOS advises to spell out one through one hundred: Blaine has two dogs, and Ray-Ray has five. Victor owns thirty-two miniature replicas of different types of airplanes. For cardinal numbers greater than one hundred, CMOS directs to use figures: The state-park expansion now includes an additional 220 acres for wildlife preservation. That rampart is 1,185 years old. The exceptions to this CMOS guideline are whole numbers combined with hundred, thousand, hundred thousand, million, billion, etc. Approximately two hundred thousand people attended the city parade and celebration. Scientists estimate the earth to be more than four billion years old. Ordinal vs. Cardinal: Tips for Remembering Even after a good review, the difference between ordinal and cardinal numbers can sometimes still be evasive. One device for recalling the distinction is to associate ordinal with the concept of order. Ordinal numbers also will not be expressed as counting digits (one, five, ten, etc.) and, when written, will usually include a suffix: 10th, 35th, 101st. Similarly, you can remind yourself that cardinal relates to counting, and both words begin with a c. A Note About Nominal Numbers Certain numbers can be classified as nominal numbers. This means that they identify something as opposed to counting or ordering it. Just a few examples might be a zip code, a telephone number, or a sports player’s uniform number. Examples Jason lives somewhere in Beverly Hills 90210. The new number for Doggie Dearest Grooming is 888-555-3644. We will always remember the Chicago Bears’ legendary 34, Walter Payton. A Note About Placement and Consistency We’ve reviewed the primary basics for treating numbers in your writing according to a more-formal style (CMOS) or a daily, slightly less-formal style (AP). There are two more leading items to keep in mind that both AP and CMOS agree on. 1) If a sentence begins with a number, the number is typically spelled out: Forty years is a long time to drive the same car. One hundred twenty students attended the rally. If the starting number would be laborious to write out, try rewriting the sentence: One thousand nine hundred seventy-two people responded to the offer for the free tickets. The offer for the free tickets attracted 1,972 responses. 2) It is acceptable to use numerals if multiple items are in a related category or if spelling the numbers would make the content too thick or cumbersome: Chester’s farm includes 12 cows, 5 horses, 34 chickens, and 11 goats. The ages of the judges on the panel are 64, 38, 29, 53, and 32. Related Topics Rules for Writing Numbers Writing Dates and Times Numbers: Words or Numerals? Pop Quiz Identify if the number(s) in each sentence are ordinal or cardinal. The sentences will vary between AP and CMOS style. 1. This is the fourth time I’ve called to make an appointment. [ordinal / cardinal] 2. The band’s lead singer said the candy bowl must include 74 green M&Ms, 56 red ones, and 102 yellow ones. [ordinal / cardinal] 3. Markus set the record for the discus throw with his sixth attempt. [ordinal / cardinal] 4. Ten days is the normal waiting period to receive the package. [ordinal / cardinal] 5. The distance between Earth and the moon is 238,855 miles. [ordinal / cardinal] Pop Quiz Answers 1. This is the fourth time I’ve called to make an appointment. ordinal 2. The band’s lead singer said the candy bowl must include 74 green M&Ms, 56 red ones, and 102 yellow ones. cardinal 3. Markus set the record for the discus throw with his sixth attempt. ordinal 4. Ten days is the normal waiting period to receive the package. cardinal 5. The distance between Earth and the moon is 238,855 miles. cardinal If the article or the existing discussions do not address a thought or question you have on the subject, please use the "Comment" box at the bottom of this page. Numbers are the foundation of mathematics and understanding their different types is crucial for mathematical literacy. In this article, we explore two fundamental types of numbers: cardinal and ordinal numbers. Whether you’re a student, teacher, or just curious about mathematics, this guide will help you grasp these concepts with clarity and ease.Cardinal numbers represent quantity. They answer the question “How many?” and are used in counting. Examples include one, two, three, four, five, and so on. These numbers are essential in daily life, from counting objects to understanding numerical data.Counting objects: “There are three apples on the table.”Quantifying data: “The survey received fifty responses.”Measuring time: “It’s twenty minutes past two.”Ordinal numbers indicate position or order. They are used to describe the sequence of items in a list or order of events. Examples are 1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), 4th (fourth), and so on.Ranking in a competition: “She finished 1st in the race.”Sequencing events: “His birthday is on the 3rd of March.”Organizing items: “The second chapter of the book is fascinating.”To help visualize the difference, here’s a chart comparing cardinal and ordinal numbers:Cardinal NumbersOrdinal Numbers11st (First)22nd (Second)33rd (Third)44th (Fourth)55th (Fifth)66th (Sixth)77th (Seventh)88th (Eighth)99th (Ninth)1010th (Tenth)1111th (Eleventh)1212th (Twelfth)1313th (Thirteenth)1414th (Fourteenth)1515th (Fifteenth)1616th (Sixteenth)1717th (Seventeenth)1818th (Eighteenth)1919th (Nineteenth)2020th (Twentieth)2121st (Twenty-first)2222nd (Twenty-second)2323rd (Twenty-third)2424th (Twenty-fourth)2525th (Twenty-fifth)2626th (Twenty-sixth)2727th (Twenty-seventh)2828th (Twenty-eighth)2929th (Twenty-ninth)3030th (Thirtieth)……100100th (Hundredth)When converting cardinal numbers ending in “-y” to ordinal numbers, the “-y” is typically replaced with “-ieth.” This rule helps in understanding how to form ordinal numbers from their cardinal counterparts, especially for numbers in the twenties and beyond.20 (twenty) → 20th (twentieth)23 (twenty-three) → 23rd (twenty-third)156 (one hundred fifty-six) → 156th (one hundred fifty-sixth)This conversion rule is a handy guideline for correctly forming ordinal numbers, ensuring clarity and correctness in both written and spoken forms of numerical expression.Cardinal numbers are for counting; ordinal numbers are for ordering.Ordinal numbers often end in “th,” except for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.Use ordinal numbers when referring to dates and positions.Understanding cardinal and ordinal numbers is not just academic; it has practical applications in various fields:Mathematics and Statistics: For data analysis and quantitative research.Event Planning: Organizing and sequencing events.Education: Teaching basic math concepts to students.Cardinal and ordinal numbers are integral to our understanding of mathematics and the world around us. By mastering these concepts, you can enhance your numerical literacy and apply these skills in various aspects of life.For those interested in exploring more about numbers and mathematics, consider delving into topics like prime numbers, fractions, and algebra.If you found this guide helpful, share it with students, educators, or anyone interested in enhancing their mathematical understanding. Stay tuned for more insightful articles on mathematics and education. Cardinal and ordinal numbers are two fundamental concepts in mathematics that serve distinct purposes in counting and ordering. Cardinal numbers represent quantity or the how many aspects of a set, answering questions like How many apples are there? For example, in the set {1, 2, 3}, the cardinal number is 3, indicating the total number of elements. On the other hand, ordinal numbers indicate the position or order of elements in a sequence. They answer questions like What is the first, second, or third item? The ordinal numbers for the same set, for instance, would be first, second, and third, signifying the elements’ order. To grasp the distinction further, consider a race where participants finish first, second, and third. In this scenario, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are ordinal numbers denoting the positions of the racers. The cardinal number, in this case, would be the total number of participants. Cardinal numbers quantify the size of a set, while ordinal numbers signify the position or order of elements within that set. Understanding these distinctions is crucial in various fields, from mathematics to everyday activities, as it lays the foundation for accurate counting and ordering of elements. Cardinal and ordinal numbers are fundamental concepts in mathematics that help us understand and express the relationships between objects and their positions. Let’s explore these two types of numbers and appreciate their significance. The Cardinal numbers represent quantity or the count of objects in a set. They answer the question, How many? For example, three is the cardinal number if you have three apples. It’s a way of expressing the size or quantity of a group. Cardinal numbers are essential for basic counting and arithmetic operations. They provide a numerical value to describe the amount of something, whether it’s the number of students in a class, books on a shelf, or cookies in a jar. Without cardinal numbers, it would be challenging to convey the concept of quantity in a precise and standardized manner. The ordinal numbers indicate the position or order of objects in a sequence. Instead of asking How many? ordinal numbers respond to the query. In what order? For instance, if you finish third in a race, your ordinal position is third. Ordinal numbers are crucial for understanding the arrangement or ranking of items. They help us organise information, such as the order of events in a story, the placement of teams in a tournament, or the ranking of individuals based on performance. Without ordinal numbers, we would struggle to describe the sequence of events or establish a hierarchy. Importance of Understanding Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers: Clear Communication: The cardinal and ordinal numbers provide a universal language for expressing quantity and order. Whether you are talking about the number of items in a collection or the position of an element in a series, these concepts ensure clear communication. Problem Solving: In everyday tasks and more complex problem-solving scenarios, cardinal and ordinal numbers are essential. From calculating expenses to understanding data trends, these numbers are foundational to many mathematical operations. Foundations of Mathematics: Cardinal and ordinal numbers lay the groundwork for more advanced mathematical concepts. Without a solid understanding of these basic principles, it becomes challenging to grasp more complex topics in algebra, calculus, and beyond. Everyday Application: From collecting a to-do list to understanding the order of events in a timeline, cardinal and ordinal numbers are used in various aspects of our daily lives. A grasp of these concepts enhances our ability to navigate and make sense of the world around us. Cardinal and ordinal numbers are two types of numerical representations that serve different purposes in counting and ordering. Cardinal numbers are used to express quantity or the number of items in a set. They answer the question “How many?” and represent a numerical value. For example, in the set apple, banana, or orange, the cardinal number is 3 because there are three fruits in the set. Cardinal numbers are fundamental in counting and listing items without telling any specific order. Examples of Cardinal Numbers: There are 5 books on the shelf. She has 10 marbles in her bag. The classroom has 25 students. Ordinal numbers represent a sequence’s pieces’ position or order. They answer the question “In what order?” and express the rank or position of an element in a series. For instance, in a race, the first, second, and third positions are represented by ordinal numbers. Ordinal numbers are essential when you need to describe the arrangement or sequence of items. Examples of Ordinal Numbers: He finished in first place in the competition. The red car is parked in the third spot. The book on the shelf is the fifth from the left. To show the contrast, consider a line of students waiting for a school bus. If you want to know how many students are in the line, you would use a cardinal number: “There are 15 students in the line.” If you want to specify the position of a particular student, you would use an ordinal number: “She is the 10th student in the line.” In everyday language, cardinal numbers are commonly used when counting objects or describing quantities, while ordinal numbers are employed when discussing rankings, positions, or orders. In Summary: Cardinal Numbers: Express quantity, answer “How many?” Used in counting. Example: Our solar system consists of eight planets. Ordinal Numbers: Indicate position, answer “In what order?” Used in ordering or ranking. Example: He finished in second place in the race. Understanding the distinction between cardinal and ordinal numbers is fundamental in accurately conveying numerical information and describing the relationships between items in a set or sequence. Ordinal numbers represent the order or position of elements in a sequence. They are numerical indicators of rank, often denoted by suffixes such as -st, -nd, -rd, or -th. Ordinal numbers are significant in various contexts, providing a way to express the order of items, events, or individuals. In everyday language, ordinal numbers are used to describe the placement or sequence of things. For instance, “first,” “second,” and “third” indicate the order of finish in a race or the steps in a set of instructions. They are essential in organizing information and understanding the relative positions of items. Consider the following series of ordinal numbers: First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth Ninth Tenth In writing, ordinal numbers are frequently employed in lists, rankings, or instructions. For example, “Please complete the first section before moving on to the second.” In literature, authors may use ordinal numbers to establish a chronological sequence of events, helping readers follow the storyline. In addition to providing order, ordinal numbers are crucial in formal settings. They are used in addresses (e.g., “123 Main Street, 5th floor”), dates (e.g., “December 25th”), and rankings (e.g., “The team finished third in the competition”). Understanding ordinal numbers is fundamental for effective communication and organisation in both spoken and written language. Cardinal numbers are numerical symbols that represent a quantity or count. They are fundamental in mathematics and language, serving the purpose of expressing the exact quantity of items in a set. Unlike ordinal numbers that denote a position in a sequence (like first, second, third), cardinal numbers provide a straightforward count. The cardinal numbers include: One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Ten These numbers are the building blocks of numerical communication and are extensively used in various contexts. Cardinal numbers are essential in various contexts, such as: Shopping: “I need to buy five pounds of rice.” Time: “The meeting is scheduled for ten o’clock.” Quantities: “They planted twenty trees in the garden.” Mathematics: “The rectangle has a length of six units and a width of eight units.” In everyday communication, business transactions, and academic settings, cardinal numbers play a crucial role in providing clarity and precision when expressing quantities, measurements, or counts. Their application is integral to effective and accurate communication across diverse fields. In conclusion, cardinal and ordinal numbers play pivotal roles in our understanding and representation of quantities. Cardinal numbers express the number of objects or elements in a set, providing a clear count, while ordinal numbers indicate the position or order of elements within a sequence. In both contexts, these numerical concepts are fundamental in everyday life, mathematics, and various academic disciplines. In practical terms, cardinal numbers are essential for basic counting, measurement, and numerical operations, forming the foundation for mathematical calculations and problem-solving. Meanwhile, ordinal numbers are crucial for describing rankings, orders, and sequences, aiding in tasks ranging from organizing data to understanding hierarchical structures. The comprehension of cardinal and ordinal numbers is not confined to mathematical applications alone it extends to diverse fields such as linguistics, economics, and data analysis. Proficiency in these concepts enhances communication, facilitates accurate data interpretation, and fosters a deeper understanding of quantitative information. In essence, a solid grasp of cardinal and ordinal numbers is indispensable for navigating the intricacies of both numerical and categorical information, empowering individuals to make informed decisions across a spectrum of disciplines. For further exploration of educational content and insights, delve into the resources available on Chrysalis High. It seems difficult to comprehend, but numbers can be used for other purposes than signifying quantity. Sometimes, for instance, you might want to outline a sequence of events in the correct order. Other times, you might want to describe your favorite sports team’s position in the standings or relay the finishing order of contestants in a race. To simplify these pursuits, English has both cardinal and ordinal numbers. Cardinal numbers are what most people think about when they think about numbers, but ordinal numbers have many important uses, especially in sports journalism, technical writing, and other fields. 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Here is an example of a newspaper using cardinal numbers, The most conservative calculations estimate Americans will need to have about eight to 10 times their annual salary saved for retirement, she said. –The Washington Post When to Use Ordinal Numbers What is an ordinal number? Ordinal numbers are numbers that signify relative position, like first in line at the café, second person to comment on Brenda’s new glasses this morning, or third time Kendall has had to tell her friends that she works Friday nights and can only go dancing on Saturdays. Here are some more examples, You can use ordinal numbers to describe the National League Central Division standings, and in 2016, there was only one day on which you could say that the Chicago Cubs were not in first place. Ordinal numbers can describe the order in which a sequence of events takes place. Avenues in some cities are named for ordinal numbers. Here is an example of a newspaper using ordinal numbers, This year, there are no limits on the Yankees’ ace, who has been very crisp in bullpen sessions and anointed the Opening Day starter for the third straight season. –New York Post Trick to Remember the Difference Numbers can be confusing, and remembering ordinal numbers vs. cardinal numbers is no easy task for many writers. Luckily, there is a simple mnemonic that can help. As long as you remember to associate ordinal numbers with order, you should have no trouble knowing what these words mean. Summary Is it ordinal or cardinal numbers? Ordinal and cardinal numbers are different but related. Cardinal numbers signify quantity. Ordinal numbers signify order or position. Math and writing are difficult to mix well, but if you remember that ordinal numbers represent order, you will be well on your way to writing coherently about different kinds of numbers. In summary, ordinal means order, while cardinal means quantity. Don’t undermine your credibility over a poor choice of words. Be sure to use this site as a reference for all your writing needs. A Cardinal Number is a number that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five. An Ordinal Number is a number that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc. Most ordinal numbers end in "th" except when the final word is: one → first (1st) two → second (2nd) three → third (3rd) Cardinal Ordinal 1 One 1st First 2 Two 2nd Second 3 Three 3rd Third 4 Four 4th Fourth 5 Five 5th Fifth 6 Six 6th Sixth 7 Seven 7th Seventh 8 Eight 8th Eighth 9 Nine 9th Ninth 10 Ten 10th Tenth 11 Eleven 11th Eleventh 12 Twelve 12th Twelfth 13 Thirteen 13th Thirteenth 14 Fourteen 14th Fourteenth 15 Fifteen 15th Fifteenth 16 Sixteen 16th Sixteenth 17 Seventeen 17th Seventeenth 18 Eighteen 18th Eighteenth 19 Nineteen 19th Nineteenth 20 Twenty 20th Twentieth 21 Twenty one 21st Twenty-first 22 Twenty two 22nd Twenty-second 23 Twenty three 23rd Twenty-third 24 Twenty four 24th Twenty-fourth 25 Twenty five 25th Twenty-fifth ... ... 30 Thirty 30th Thirtieth 31 Thirty one 31st Thirty-first 32 Thirty two 32nd Thirty-second 33 Thirty three 33rd Thirty-third 34 Thirty four 34th Thirty-fourth ... ... 40 Forty 40th Fortieth 50 Fifty 50th Fiftieth 60 Sixty 60th Sixtieth 70 Seventy 70th Seventieth 80 Eighty 80th Eightieth 90 Ninety 90th Ninetieth 100 One hundred 100th Hundredth ... ... 1000 One thousand 1000th Thousandth Note also that a Cardinal ending in "-y" becomes "-ieth" for the Ordinal. 70 (seventy) → 70th (seventieth) 71 (seventy one) → 71st (seventy-first) 194 (one hundred ninety four) → 194th (one-hundred-ninety-fourth) Copyright © 2023 Rod Pierce Did you know there are different types of numbers? Two common types are “cardinal numbers” and “ordinal numbers.” And even if you don’t know what these terms mean, you probably use both in your writing regularly. Let’s take a look at how to use cardinal and ordinal numbers.Cardinal Numbers (Numbers for Counting)Cardinal numbers are the numbers we count with and probably what you think of first when you hear the word “number.” For example, “one,” “two,” and “three” are all cardinal numbers.Numbers not affiliated with their bird namesakes.You can write these numbers as either words (e.g., eight) or numerals (e.g., 8). Typically, in formal writing, you should write numbers up to ten as words and use numerals for larger values. However, different style guides have different rules on this, so make sure to check yours if you have one.Ordinal Numbers (Numbers for Ranking)Ordinal numbers are used to rank or order things (e.g., first, second, third). This could include placement in a race or competition, or it could simply be the day of the month (e.g., December 1st).Let’s take a look at the first few ordinal numbers to see how they work:First (1st)Second (2nd)Third (3rd)Fourth (4th)Fifth (5th)Sixth (6th)Seventh (7th)Eighth (8th)Ninth (9th)Tenth (10th)You can use these as the basis for creating other ordinal numbers.You’ll notice above that writing an ordinal number as a numeral involves adding the last two letters from the word (e.g. fourth = 4th). To know which letters to add, follow this guideline:If the numeral ends in 1, add “st” (e.g., twenty-first = 21st)If the numeral ends in 2, add “nd” (e.g., thirty-second = 32nd)If the numeral ends in 3, add “rd” (e.g., forty-third = 43rd)If the numeral ends in 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 0, add “th” (e.g., fifty-sixth = 56th)The only exceptions to this are “eleventh” (11th), “twelfth” (12th), and “thirteenth” (13th). In addition, any numeral that ends 11, 12, or 13 will end “th” when written as an ordinal number (e.g., 113th). We also have a few tips to share about how to write ordinal numbers in different situations:Most ordinal numbers are written as words when part of a sentence, especially in formal writing, but larger values can be written as numerals.Letters at the end of an ordinal numeral are often written in superscript, as shown above, but this is optional (e.g., you could write either “1st” or “1st”).Written as words, you can add “-ly” to ordinal numbers (e.g., “firstly” or “secondly”). This is common when setting out steps in a process, but you should avoid “-ly” endings with ordinal numbers over nine.Nominal Numbers (Numbers That Aren’t Numbers)Finally, you may also hear people mention “nominal” numbers. These include things like phone numbers, barcodes, and the numbers of the back of football players’ shirts: i.e., numbers that name or identify something. Nominal numbers are almost always written as numerals.Some nominal numbers.(U.S. Air Force photo/Master Sgt. Matt Summers)Summary: Cardinal and Ordinal NumbersWe can sum up cardinal and ordinal numbers as follows:We use cardinal numbers to count (e.g., one, two, three). Typically, in formal writing, you will want to write out numbers up to ten as words and use numerals for larger values.We use ordinal numbers to rank or order things (e.g., first, second, third). Most ordinal numbers are written as words in formal writing, but larger values can be written as numerals.If you need help checking that you’ve used numbers correctly in your written work, moreover, get in touch with Proofed today. Cardinal numbers are basically those numbers which provide us the exact quantity of an object, meaning how many of something such as five, seven, eight, ten etc. Simply to say, cardinal numbers answer “How many?”For example: The given picture shows 4 oranges in a basket. Hence, 4 or ‘four’ here represents a cardinal number.Cardinal numbers can't avoid being numbers that are used for counting. They are generally called ordinary numbers or cardinals. A lot of cardinal numbers starts from 1 and it proceeds up to boundlessness. We use cardinal numbers to react to the request "what number of?” For example, what number of understudies are going to the school barbecue? The reaction could be any number like 20, 23, 30, etc. Thus, this large number of numbers come in the class of cardinal numbers. In this article, we will examine the universe of cardinal numbers and fathom the qualification among cardinal and ordinal numbers.(Image will be uploaded soon)Next, for instance, tell us the cardinal number for the given below image. In the image, you can find 16 coins , thus the cardinal number here is 16. (Image Will Be Uploaded Soon)Ordinal NumbersOrdinal numbers meaning states that the numbers which provide us with the exact position of an object are known as the ordinal numbers. Ordinal numbers notifies the position of an object instead of their quantity.For Example:The picture below depicts different floors in a building. We typically use ordinal numbers to describe their position.(Image Will Be Uploaded Soon)The numbers 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th explain the position of different floors in the building. Thus, all of them are ordinal numbers.Difference Between Cardinal And Ordinal NumbersThere is a clear difference between cardinal and ordinal and that you will get the complete idea about from the following:-Cardinal NumbersOrdinal NumbersCardinal is a function of utility that identifies the satisfaction of a commodity used by an individual and can be backed up using a numeric value.Ordinal utility describes that user goods can be ranked or positioned in order of preference but cannot be assessed numerically.Cardinal utility describes the quantitative approachCardinal utility describes the qualitative approachCardinal utility measurement is objective in nature thus is less practicalOrdinal is a subjective measurement of utility, thus more practical and sensibleCardinal utility is represented with numbers ending 1-one, 2- two, 3 – three etcOrdinal utility is essentially represented with numbers ending with 1 ‘–st’, 2 ‘–nd’ and 3 ‘–rd’.Measurement of utility is done on the basis of utilitiesMeasurement is done on the basis of rankFor example: Coffee gives Minal 70 utils of satisfaction whereas tea gives only 30utilsMinal admits she gets more satisfaction from coffee as compared to tea. Difference Between Cardinal Numbers Examples And Ordinal Numbers ExamplesCardinal number here in this example is 4 that represents the total number of cars. However, if we want to talk about the position of the yellow car, then the ordinal number is 3rd.(Image Will Be Uploaded Soon)Comparison Chart: Cardinal Numbers v/s Ordinal NumbersBelow is a comparison chart depicting cardinal and ordinal numbers 1 to 20. It is as below:(Image Will Be Uploaded Soon)Approaches of Measure Utility?There are basically two approaches to measuring utility, details of which are provided below:a) Cardinal Utility.b) Ordinal Utility.However, remember that these two demand analysis approaches are not in competition with each other, but during the assessment of consumer behavior, they depict two levels of sophistication. Both cardinal and ordinal utility are crucial to evaluate and analyze consumer demand for a commodity, regardless of the purpose.Limitations of Cardinal UtilityThe concept of cardinal utility is essentially used for a single commodity where utility of a single commodity is regarded independent of the other commodities.Numbers Larger than 20Using a hyphen between compound numbers.NumberWord31thirty-one49forty-nine65sixty-fiveNumbers Larger Than 100Using a hyphen between compound numbers and the word or either the Definite Article a or one for 100.NumberWord131a/one hundred and thirty-one449Four hundred and forty-nine265two hundred and sixty-fiveNumbers Larger Than 1,000Using a hyphen between compound numbers and the word or either the definite article a or one for 1000.Separate three digits using a comma (,) → 20,000.NumberWord 131a/one thousand one hundred and thirty-one4449Four thousand four hundred and forty-nine8265eight thousand two hundred and sixty-fiveThe Number 0 (Zero)There are many different terms that are used for the number 0.TermExplanationExampleOhsingle digits(Codes, telephone numbers) 52340zeromeasurements (temperature)-10 °CTen degrees Celsius below zeronoughtfigure 0 in British English*10 - 10 = 0 (ten minus ten leaves nought)nilresults in sportThe match ended 3 – 0The match ended three-nillovetennis40 - 0thirty - loveWhat are Cardinal Numbers?A Cardinal Number depicts or addresses the quantity of something that is accessible. Model 2 apples, 5 blooms, etc it assesses an article. It doesn't have values as divisions or decimals. Cardinal numbers are counting numbers, they help to count the amount of things. We ought to analyze cardinal numbers models. Ana needs to count the amount of people staying in a line at a charging counter. Would you have the option to help her? Ana started to count using Natural numbers.Ana counted 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. There are 5 people staying in a line at the charging counter. Counting numbers are cardinal numbers! As of now, let’s consider another model, Noah kept eight apples in a container. The number eight methods the quantity of apples are there in the canister, paying little heed to their solicitation.Examples of cardinal numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and so on The smallest Cardinal number is 1 as 0 isn't used for counting, so it's everything except a cardinal number.Contrast between Cardinal and Ordinal NumbersAll of the standard numbers are also suggested as cardinal numbers. Cardinal numbers are used for counting. While an ordinal number is a number that shows the position or spot of an article. Model: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, etc. Ordinal numbers are used for situating. It seems difficult to comprehend, but numbers can be used for other purposes than signifying quantity. Sometimes, for instance, you might want to outline a sequence of events in the correct order. Other times, you might want to describe your favorite sports team’s position in the standings or relay the finishing order of contestants in a race. To simplify these pursuits, English has both cardinal and ordinal numbers. Cardinal numbers are what most people think about when they think about numbers, but ordinal numbers have many important uses, especially in sports journalism, technical writing, and other fields. Continue reading for a thorough explanation of these terms. What is the Difference Between Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers? In this post, I will compare cardinal vs. ordinal numbers. I will include several example sentences for each term, to give you an idea of their use in context. I will also describe a useful memory tool you can use to determine whether you should use cardinal or ordinal numbers in your own writing. When to Use Cardinal Numbers What is a cardinal number? Cardinal numbers are numbers that describe quantity, like one pot, two kettles, or three pans. Here are some examples, Cardinal numbers can be used to describe the quantity of shirts sold by an apparel retailer. Mathematicians manipulate cardinal numbers in many of their equations. There is presumably a cardinal number that describes how many mosquitoes are in the river flats, but the number is too absurdly high to count. Here is an example of a newspaper using cardinal numbers, The most conservative calculations estimate Americans will need to have about eight to 10 times their annual salary saved for retirement, she said. –The Washington Post When to Use Ordinal Numbers What is an ordinal number? Ordinal numbers are numbers that signify relative position, like first in line at the café, second person to comment on Brenda’s new glasses this morning, or third time Kendall has had to tell her friends that she works Friday nights and can only go dancing on Saturdays. Here are some more examples, You can use ordinal numbers to describe the National League Central Division standings, and in 2016, there was only one day on which you could say that the Chicago Cubs were not in first place. Ordinal numbers can describe the order in which a sequence of events takes place. Avenues in some cities are named for ordinal numbers. Here is an example of a newspaper using ordinal numbers, This year, there are no limits on the Yankees’ ace, who has been very crisp in bullpen sessions and anointed the Opening Day starter for the third straight season. –New York Post Trick to Remember the Difference Numbers can be confusing, and remembering ordinal numbers vs. cardinal numbers is no easy task for many writers. Luckily, there is a simple mnemonic that can help. As long as you remember to associate ordinal numbers with order, you should have no trouble knowing what these words mean. Summary Is it ordinal or cardinal numbers? Ordinal and cardinal numbers are different but related. Cardinal numbers signify quantity. Ordinal numbers signify order or position. Math and writing are difficult to mix well, but if you remember that ordinal numbers represent order, you will be well on your way to writing coherently about different kinds of numbers. In summary, ordinal means order, while cardinal means quantity. Don’t undermine your credibility over a poor choice of words. Be sure to use this site as a reference for all your writing needs. It seems difficult to comprehend, but numbers can be used for other purposes than signifying quantity. Sometimes, for instance, you might want to outline a sequence of events in the correct order. Other times, you might want to describe your favorite sports team’s position in the standings or relay the finishing order of contestants in a race. To simplify these pursuits, English has both cardinal and ordinal numbers. 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We use cardinal numbers for counting (think cardinal = counting).Ordinal numbers all use a suffix. The suffixes are: -nd, -rd, -st, or -th. Examples: ‘second’ (2nd), ‘third’ (3rd), ‘first’ (1st), and ‘tenth’ (10th). We use ordinal numbers for dates and the order of something (think ordinal = order).Improve your English grammar, vocabulary and more with EF English Live Get started for freeExample 1:‘January 15, 2013’. If we were to say this date it would be: ‘January fifteenth, twenty-thirteen’.Example 2:‘List of students: John, Mary, Henry, Ron, Sally, Jeff, and Robert.’Where is Henry in line? Henry is third in line.Who is fifth in line? Sally is fifth in line.I hope this helps with distinguishing the difference between cardinal and ordinal numbers. When in doubt try to remember C = cardinal counting and O = ordinal ordering (dates are used to order days… right?). Practice makes perfect, I know you can do it!image: betsyweber