

Ordinal Numbers and Roman Numerals

Ordinal numbers are used when you *order* things: when the order is important.

TIMBUKTU

The third letter from the left.

TIMBUKTU

The first three letters from the left.

Here is a short list of some ordinal numbers, and how they are abbreviated:

first - 1st	tenth - 10th	twentieth - 20th	thirtieth - 30th
second - 2nd	eleventh - 11th	twenty-first - 21st	fortieth - 40th
third - 3rd	twelfth - 12th	twenty-second - 22nd	fiftieth - 50th
fourth - 4th	thirteenth - 13th	twenty-fifth - 25th	hundredth - 100th
fifth - 5th	fifteenth - 15th	twenty-ninth - 29th	hundred first - 101st
sixth - 6th	sixteenth - 16th		hundred twelfth - 112th
ninth - 9th	eighteenth - 18th		two hundred twenty-third - 223rd

Most of the time, you just add “-th” to the normal (cardinal) number. Some exceptions:

- If the number ends in “y”, such as twenty, change the “y” to “ie”.
- Five changes to “fifth” and twelve changes to “twelfth” (the “-ve” ending changes to “f”)
- Nine and twelve drop the “e”: ninth, twelfth.

For 1 and anything ending in 1, use “first”; for example, thirty-first.

For 2 and anything ending in 2, use “second”; for example, fifty-second.

For 3 and anything ending in 3, use “third”; for example, hundred twenty-third.



1. a) Color four persons from the right.

b) Color the fourth person from the right.

2. Write the ordinal number.

a. 31

e. 99

b. 9

f. 52

c. 12

g. 61

d. 57

h. 43