

### 1A.2 Numbers 0–60

#### Point de départ

Numbers in French follow patterns, as they do in English. First, learn the numbers **0–30**. The patterns they follow will help you learn the numbers **31–60**.

**1A.2 Numbers 0–60****Numbers 0–30**

0–10

**0** zéro  
**1** un  
**2** deux  
**3** trois  
**4** quatre  
**5** cinq  
**6** six  
**7** sept  
**8** huit  
**9** neuf  
**10** dix

11–20

**11** onze  
**12** douze  
**13** treize  
**14** quatorze  
**15** quinze  
**16** seize  
**17** dix-sept  
**18** dix-huit  
**19** dix-neuf  
**20** vingt

21–30

**21** vingt et un  
**22** vingt-deux  
**23** vingt-trois  
**24** vingt-quatre  
**25** vingt-cinq  
**26** vingt-six  
**27** vingt-sept  
**28** vingt-huit  
**29** vingt-neuf  
**30** trente

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When counting, use **un** for *one*. Use **une** before a feminine noun.

**un objet**

*an/one object*

**une télévision**

*a/one television*

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Note that the number **21** (**vingt et un**) follows a different pattern than the numbers **22–30**. When **vingt et un** precedes a feminine noun, add **-e** to the end of it: **vingt et une**.

**vingt et un objets**

*twenty-one objects*

**vingt et une choses**

*twenty-one things*

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Notice that the numbers **31–39**, **41–49**, and **51–59** follow the same pattern as the numbers **21–29**.

**Numbers 31–60**

31–34

**31** trente et un  
**32** trente-deux  
**33** trente-trois  
**34** trente-quatre

35–38

**35** trente-cinq  
**36** trente-six  
**37** trente-sept  
**38** trente-huit

39, 40, 50, 60

**39** trente-neuf  
**40** quarante  
**50** cinquante  
**60** soixante

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To indicate a count of **31**, **41**, or **51** for a feminine noun, change the **un** to **une**.

**trente et un objets**

*thirty-one objects*

**trente et une choses**

*thirty-one things*

**cinquante et un objets**

*fifty-one objects*

**cinquante et une choses**

*fifty-one things*

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Use **il y a** to say *there is* or *there are* in French. This expression doesn't change, even if the noun that follows it is plural.

**Il y a un ordinateur** dans le bureau.  
*There is a computer in the office.*

**Il y a des tables** dans le café.  
*There are tables in the café.*

**Il y a deux amies.**



**Il y a trois étudiants.**



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In most cases, the indefinite article (**un**, **une**, or **des**) is used with **il y a**, rather than the definite article (**le**, **la**, **l'**, or **les**).

**Il y a un** professeur de  
biologie américain.

*There's an American  
biology professor.*

**Il y a des** étudiants  
français et anglais.

*There are French and  
English students.*



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Use the expression **il n'y a pas de/d'** followed by a noun to express *there isn't a...* or *there aren't any...*. Note that no article (definite or indefinite) is used in this case. Use **de** before a consonant sound and **d'** before a vowel sound.



before a consonant

**Il n'y a pas de tables**  
dans le café.

*There aren't any tables  
in the café.*



before a vowel sound

**Il n'y a pas d'ordinateur**  
dans le bureau.

*There isn't a computer  
in the office.*

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Use **combien de/d'** to ask how many of something there are.

Il y a **combien de tables**?

*How many tables are there?*

Il y a **combien d'ordinateurs**?

*How many computers are there?*

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#### Essayez!

Write out or say the French word for each number below.

1. 15 quinze

6. 8 \_\_\_\_\_

11. 44 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 6 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 30 \_\_\_\_\_

12. 14 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 22 \_\_\_\_\_

8. 21 \_\_\_\_\_

13. 38 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

9. 1 \_\_\_\_\_

14. 56 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 12 \_\_\_\_\_

10. 17 \_\_\_\_\_

15. 19 \_\_\_\_\_