

This only applies to pure numbers. If the number after a decimal represents a unit of money, etc., it is read as a normal number.

8.35	eight point three five
£8.35	That'll be eight (pounds) thirty-five (pence), please.
3.95	three point nine five
\$3.95	The stock's trading at only three (dollars) ninety-five (cents).

The larger unit does not have to be said; the smaller unit (e.g. pence or cents) is usually not said. Notice that the name of a currency is **said after** the number (or **in the middle of** the number), but is **written before** the number.

¥20,000	twenty thousand yen
€10.50	tens euros fifty

Very **large numbers** (e.g. on financial statements) can also be said as decimals.
[all figures in thousands]

Sales revenue: 68,529 (sixty eight point five two nine million)

Net profit: 2,698 (two point six nine eight million)

Say the following in the same way: [all figures in thousands]

A Cost of sales:	41,276
B Gross profit:	27,253
C Net operating expenses:	21,489

6 Saying sequences of numbers

For telephone and fax numbers, credit card numbers, passport numbers, bank account numbers, and so on, we usually say each digit separately, but in groups of two, three or four digits.

0202 456 0414	oh two oh two, four five six, oh four one four or zero two zero two, four five six, zero four one four
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My account number is 43858720 and the sort code is 24-16-07.

four three, eight five, eight seven, two zero; twenty-four, sixteen, zero seven

An exception is double numbers, which can be said in two ways:

077 335 7722	oh double seven, double three five, double seven double two or oh seven seven, three three five, seven seven two two
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A rising intonation is used at the end of each group of numbers except the last one. This has a falling tone, which shows that this is the end of the number.

077 ↗ 120 ↗ 122 ↗ 3256 ↘