

85. There are two kinds of numeral adjectives, those denoting the quantity = *cardinal*, and those denoting rank = *ordinal*.

Un	Onze	Trente
Deux	Douze	Quarante
Trois	Treize	Cinquante
Quatre	Quatorze	Soixante
Cinq	Quinze	Soixante dix
Six	Seize	Quatre vingts
Sept	Dix sept	Quatre vingt dix
huit	Dix huit	Cent
neuf	Dix neuf	Mille, etc.,
dix	Vingt,	

Are cardinal numbers.

86. The *ordinal* are formed by adding *ième* to the cardinal numbers, with the following euphonic changes: *cinquième*, *neuvième* and *premier* for the very first.

☞ Use the cardinal numbers in speaking of dates and order of succession.

87. **Vingt** and **Cent** may take an *s* when multiplied by another number, even though no number follows: *Quatre vingts dix hommes*. *Cinq cents quatre vingts chevaux*:

☞ No hyphen is necessary between numbers: *Dix sept*. *Vingt trois*.

88. In dates, *mille* or *mil* may be used indifferently. *L'an mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix* or *L'an mille neuf cents quatre vingts dix*:

89. **Demonstrative adjectives are:**

ce (masc. sing. bef. consonants.)	} this or that.
Cet (masc. sing. bef. vowels.)	
Cette (fem. sing.)	
Ces (plural, common to all.) . .	} these or those.

☞ When it is necessary to show whether the person or object spoken of is *near* or *far*, add *ci* or *là* to nouns, with or without a hyphen.

Ce miroir ci or *miroir-ci* et *cette glace là* or *glace-là*.

90. **Possessive adjectives** agree in gender and number with the noun which follows them.

Singular.		Plural.
MASC.	FEM	BOTH GENDERS.
Mon	Ma	Mes (= my)
Ton	Ta	Tes (= Thy)
Son	Sa	Ses (= His, Her, its.)