

How do you abbreviate the following months of the year and days of the week in Standard English?

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|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. January → | <u>Jan.</u> | 11. November → | <u>Nov.</u> |
| 2. February → | <u>Feb.</u> | 12. December → | <u>Dec.</u> |
| 3. March → | <u>Mar.</u> | 13. Sunday → | <u>Sun.</u> |
| 4. April → | <u>Apr.</u> | 14. Monday → | <u>Mon.</u> |
| 5. May → | <u>May</u> | 15. Tuesday → | <u>Tue. or Tues.</u> |
| 6. June → | <u>Jun.</u> | 16. Wednesday → | <u>Wed.</u> |
| 7. July → | <u>Jul.</u> | 17. Thursday → | <u>Thur. or Thurs.</u> |
| 8. August → | <u>Aug.</u> | 18. Friday → | <u>Fri.</u> |
| 9. September → | <u>Sep. or Sept.</u> | 19. Saturday → | <u>Sat.</u> |
| 10. October → | <u>Oct.</u> | | |

What are the symbols for the following units of measurement?

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|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Kilometer → | <u>km</u> | 6. Milliliter → | <u>ml</u> |
| 2. Centimeter → | <u>cm</u> | 7. Gram → | <u>g</u> |
| 3. Millimeter → | <u>mm</u> | 8. Centigram → | <u>cg</u> |
| 4. Meter → | <u>m</u> | 9. Kilogram → | <u>kg</u> |
| 5. Liter → | <u>l or L*</u> | 10. Celsius → | <u>C*</u> |

*Because the lowercase “l” and the uppercase letter “l” in some fonts can look the same, it is acceptable to write the symbol for Liter as either a lowercase or an uppercase “L”. For the other units of measurement it is expected that they will be written in lowercase letters only, so as not to be confused with other units of measurement that may use an uppercase letter. “C” for Celsius is always capitalized because it is a unit of measurement named after a person –Anders Celsius. Thus, we capitalize the “C”.

What are the abbreviations for these common road names?

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|----------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Road → | <u>Rd. or Rd</u> | 4. Drive → | <u>Dr.</u> |
| 2. Avenue → | <u>Ave. or Ave</u> | 5. Street → | <u>St. or St</u> |
| 3. Boulevard → | <u>Bldv. or Blvd</u> | 6. Lane → | <u>Ln.</u> |

**American English and British English treat these abbreviations differently. In American English we *always* put a period at the end of our abbreviations (like the first options above). In British English, they *do not* add a period after the abbreviation when the word is abbreviated using the first and last letter of the word (so road can be just “rd” since the “d” is the last letter). When the word is abbreviated using any letter that is not the last letter, like in the days of the week and months of the year above, you *must* add the



period at the end of the abbreviation, even in British English. On the IELTS, you may use British or American English.

Write out the following numbers into numerals. Example: Six = 6; Fifty-five = 55

1. Forty-seven → 47
2. One hundred and eight-two → 182
3. Two thousand and one → 2,001
4. Sixteen → 16
5. Two million, seven thousand, eight hundred and ten → 2,007,810