

Deck 1: English Alphabet & Numbers to 1,000,000

(109 notes, 218 cards, 8 minutes of audio in 176 re-playable files)

With this Deck, learners practice

- letter names and spelling
- numbers in English (including years and times of day)

Deck 1 introduces vowels first.

The "front" of the flashcard asks

► *What letter is this?*

The "back" says the letter name and gives example words.

► Ee /i/

Ee Ee Ee

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



recipe
/ˈres.ə.pi/



red
/rɛd/

~ ► ~ Ii /aɪ/

Ii Ii Ii

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



child
/tʃaɪld/



children
/ˈtʃɪl.drən/



police
/pəˈliːs/

What letter is this?

Aa

FRONT

BACK

► Aa /eɪ/

Aa Aa Aa

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



table
/ˈteɪ.bəl/



glasses
/ˈglæs.əz/



water
/ˈwɑ.tə/

► Oo /oʊ/

Oo Oo Oo

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



old
/oʊld/



stop
/stap/



who
/hu/



money
/ˈmʌ.ni/

► Uu /ju/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



human
/ˈhju.mən/



cup
/kʌp/



ruler
/ˈru.lə-/



pull
/pʊl/



sky
/skaɪ/



you
/ju/



bicycle
/ˈbaɪ.sɪ.kəl/



carry
/ˈkæ.ɪ/

After the vowels, Deck 1 shows three numbers: 0, 10, 100
The "front" of the flashcard asks, *What number is this?*
The "back" says the number and shows it as a word.

► What number is this?

0

► 0

zero
/ˈzi.ɪəʊ/

Next come letters with 2 sounds: c, g, s, and x

► Cc /si/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



car
/kɑː/



city
/sɪ.ti/

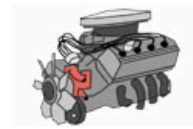
► Gg /dʒi/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz

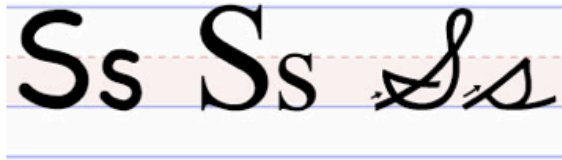


good
/ɡʊd/



engine
/ˈɛn.dʒɪn/

► Ss /ɛs/



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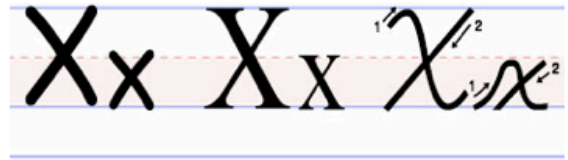


study
/ˈstʌ.di/



news
/ˈstʌ.di/

► Xx /ɛks/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



box
/baks/



exit
/ˈɛɡ.zɪt/

►

Then the numbers 1, 11, 111
Followed by letters b, d, f, and h

► Bb /bi/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz

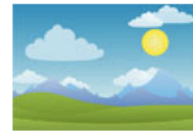


baby
/ˈbeɪ.bi/

► Dd /di/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



day
/daɪ/

► Ff /ɛf/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



friend
/frend/

► Hh /eɪtʃ/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz

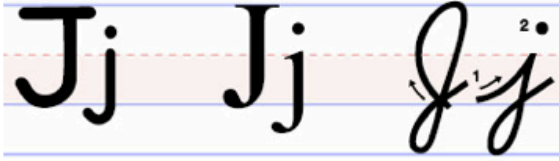


house
/haʊs/

►

Then the numbers 2, 12, 20, 22, followed by letters j, k, l, m.

► Jj /dʒeɪ/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



enjoy
/enˈdʒɔɪ/

► Kk /keɪ/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



work
/wɜːk/

► Ll /ɛl/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



love
/lʌv/

► Mm /ɛm/



AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



man
/mæn/

Numbers 3, 13, 30, 33 are next, followed by letters n, p, q, r.

► Nn /ɛn/

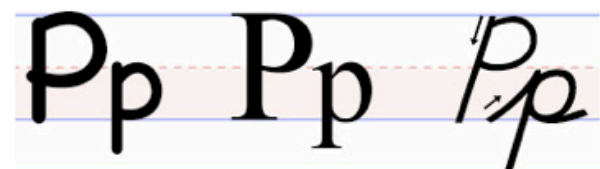


AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz



night
/naɪt/

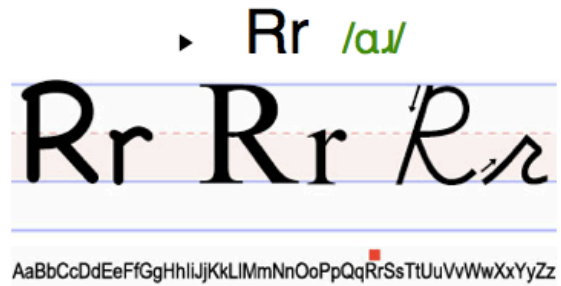
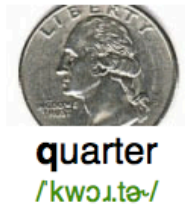
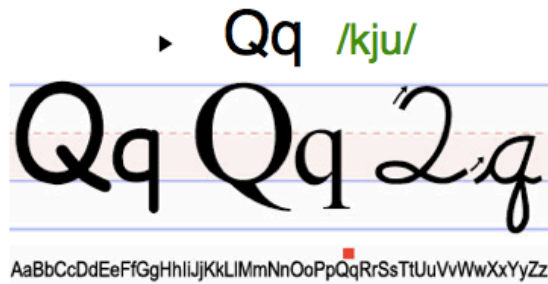
► Pp /pi/



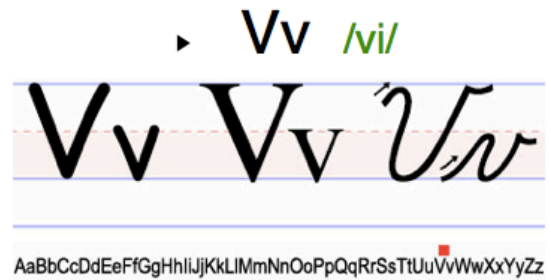
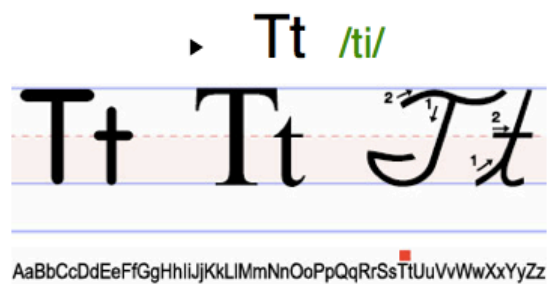
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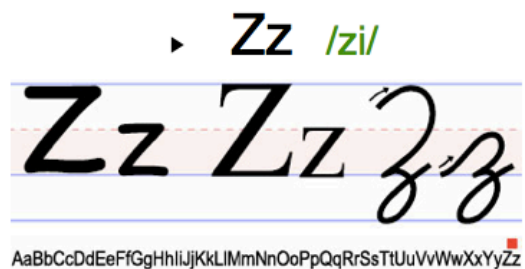
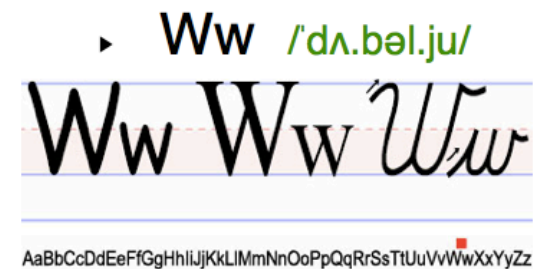
people
/piːpəl/



Numbers 4, 14, 40, 44 are followed by letters t and v.



And 5, 15, 50, and 55 are followed by letters w and z.



The remaining numbers through 99 are presented in the established sequence: 6, 16, 60, 66; 7, 17, 70, 77; 8, 18, 80, 88; 9, 19, 90, 99.

Next come six examples of time. The "front" of the flashcard asks, *How do you say this number for time?* The back states the time (*one-thirty* or *twelve a.m.*, *midnight* or *two o'clock*) and shows a clock face.

How do you say this number ... ?

1:30 (time)

1:30 (time)

one-thirty
/wʌn-ˈθɜːdi (taɪm)/



2:00 (time)

two o'clock
/tu ˈəːklɒk (taɪm)/



3:15 (time)

three-fifteen
/θri-fɪfˈtiːn (taɪm)/



4:05 (time)

four-oh-five
/fɔː-ou-faɪv (taɪm)/



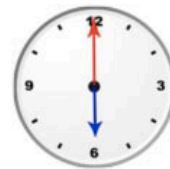
5:55 (time)

five-fifty-five
/faɪv-ˈfɪf.ti-faɪv (taɪm)/



6:00 (time)

six o'clock
/sɪks ˈəːklɒk (taɪm)/



Numbers 1,000 and 10,000 and 100,000 are given, and then seven more times: 7:00, 8:00, 9:25, 10:20, 11:45, 12 a.m. (midnight), and 12 p.m. (noon).

1,000,000, 200, 212, 222, 313, 333, 414, 444, and then two dates, with the "front" asking, *How do you say this number for a year?*

► How do you say this number ... ?

1918 (year)

▸ 1918 (year)

nineteen eighteen

/ˈnaɪnˈtiːn ɛrˈtiːn (jɪ)/



▸ 1945 (year)

nineteen forty-five

/ˈnaɪnˈtiːn ˈfɔː.ti-faɪv (jɪ)/



Numbers continue with 515, 555, 616, 666, then 2001 (date), followed by 717, 777, 818, 888, then 2009 and 2017.

▸ 2001 (year)

two thousand one

/tuˈθaʊ.zənd wʌn (jɪ)/



▸ 2009 (year)

two thousand nine

/tuˈθaʊ.zənd naɪn (jɪ)/



▸ 2017 (year)

two thousand seventeen

/tuˈθaʊ.zənd ˈse.vənˈtiːn (jɪ)/



The final six numbers are 919, 999, 1,234, 12,345, 123,456, and 987,654,321.

The Deck has 109 "notes" — one note for each letter and number.
 The 13 time notes and 5 date notes create one "flashcard" each.
 The other 91 notes create one, two, or three cards each. After the first card has been shown a number of times, the related, second card will be shown. When the second card has been seen some number of times, the third card will be shown, if there is one.

For the alphabet notes, Card 1 shows the letter and asks *What is this letter?*

Card 2 shows the whole alphabet
 and asks, *Which letter do you hear?*
 and then says one letter name
 (in this case, Aa).

The back of Card 2 reveals the answer,
 repeats the letter name,
 and says the example words.

Which letter do you hear?



AaBbCcDdEeFf
 GgHhIiJjKkLlMm
 NnOoPpQqRrSsTt
 UuVvWwXxYyZz

► Aa /eɪ/

AaBbCcDdEeFf
 GgHhIiJjKkLlMm
 NnOoPpQqRrSsTt
 UuVvWwXxYyZz



table
/ˈteɪ.bəl/



glasses
/ˈglæs.əz/



water
/ˈwɑ.tə/



Several alphabet notes have a third card:
 when the capital letter and lower case letter look
 very different, a third card shows the lower case
 letter alone. This can be important practice for
 learners unfamiliar with the Latin alphabet.

What letter is this?

a

34 numbers have a card that displays five numbers and asks,

► *Which number do you hear?*

and then says one number (in this case, 3).

The back displays and repeats the number that was said.

Which number do you hear?

► ?

13 8 100 3 30

► 3
three
/θri/

The same 34 numbers have a third card asking learners to

► *Spell this number:* (the front shows the number but doesn't say it)
(Each spelling card gives the correct number of blanks.)

► *Spell this number:*

2

The back card says *t-w-o*, 2
and displays the letters,
further reinforcing the alphabet.

2

► t-w-o

Why spell?

- spelling deepens number recall
- spelling gives a practical drill of the alphabet names

Numbers are easily misheard — for instance, one student repeatedly said "hungred" instead of "hundred." And numbers aren't often written in word form, so misunderstandings can persist. The spelling practice can dispel such errors.

Prototype Deck 1 presented only numbers 0 to 9, but students were far more keen to practice numbers (which feel useful) than to practice the alphabet (which feels like "baby stuff"). Revised Deck 1 presents all the highest-frequency numbers, starts mixing them in with the alphabet cards right away, and includes times and dates.

The numbers are grouped for easier comparisons and distinctions — for example, distinguishing between 13 and 30, 14 and 40, and so on.

These changes should make Deck 1 more useful and engaging.

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It would not have been possible otherwise. — Anita Roy Dobbs*