## Dates

Dates are given using different formats:

## Example

19 January 1961 can also be written as:

- 19/01/61
- $19^{\text {th }}$ January 1961
- 19/01/1961
- 19-Jan-61
- 19.01.61
- 19 January 1961


## Example

5 February 2003 can also be written as:

- 05/02/03
- $05^{\text {th }}$ February 2003
- 05/02/2003
- 5-Feb-03
- 05.02.03
- 5 February 2003

|  | February |  |  |  |  | 2003 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |
| Sat. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 |  |  |
| Sun. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 |  |  |
| Mon. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 |  |  |
| Tues. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |  |  |
| Wed. | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |  |  |
| Thur. | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |  |  |
| Fri. | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |  |  |

## Remember

- There are other ways of writing the date, but these are the most common ones.
- You need to be able to recognise and use these different formats.
- Notice that the month may be written in full or in short form (Jan, Feb, Mar etc).
- The month will sometimes just be a number (Jan = 1, Feb = 2 and so on).
- Now we are in the 21 st Century it's becoming more common to write the year as four digits (2003, rather than just 03 or '03).
- In some countries the month comes before the day when the date is written as a number, so 19/01/61 would be 01/19/61. This can lead to confusion, so when you're in the UK stick with the day/month/year format.

Feeling confident about using a calendar and recording dates in different formats? Why not try the Reading and writing dates worksheet?

