Dates

I. RULES

British English: 5 th Oct 2013	American English: Oct 5 th , 2013
The day usually appears before the month.	The month usually appears before the day.
The year is not usually separated from the rest of the date	The year is often separated from the rest of the date with a comma (,)
When we read the date, we use the definite article 'the' before the day and the preposition 'of' before the month	When we read the date, we can say 'the' before the day if we want
British English	American English
5/10/1975	10/5/1975
5th (of) October 1975	October (the) 5th, 1975
the fifth of October, nineteen seventy five	October (the) fifth, nineteen seventy five

II. EXAMPLES

AMERICAN ENGLISH
* 2/20/2014
February (the)20 th , 2014
February (the) twentieth, two thousand and
fourteen
* 1/10/2010
January (the) 10th, 2010
January (the) tenth, two thousand and ten
* 9/16/2004
September (the)16 th , 2004
September (the) sixteenth, two thousand and four

III. HOW TO READ YEARS

The common rule is to read four-digit years as a pair of 2-digit numbers.

1492 – "fourteen ninety-two"/ 1974 – nineteen, seventy-four

If the tens' digit is zero, you must read that zero as "oh".

1908 – "nineteen oh eight"/ 1106 – "eleven oh six"

If the last two digits are zero, you must read the two zeros as 'hundred'

1200 – "twelve hundred/ 1900 – thirteen hundred"/ 600 – "six hundred"

If the last two digits are zero, you must read the three zeros as 'thousand'

1000 – "one thousand"/ **2000**- "two thousand"

Three-digit numbers can be read following the common rule or as a normal number.

433 – "four hundred and thirty-three"/ **432** – "four thirty-two"

Dates in the 21st century can be read following the common rule or as 'two thousand and...'

2007 – "two thousand and seven" / "twenty oh seven"

2012 – "two thousand and twelve" / "twenty twelve"