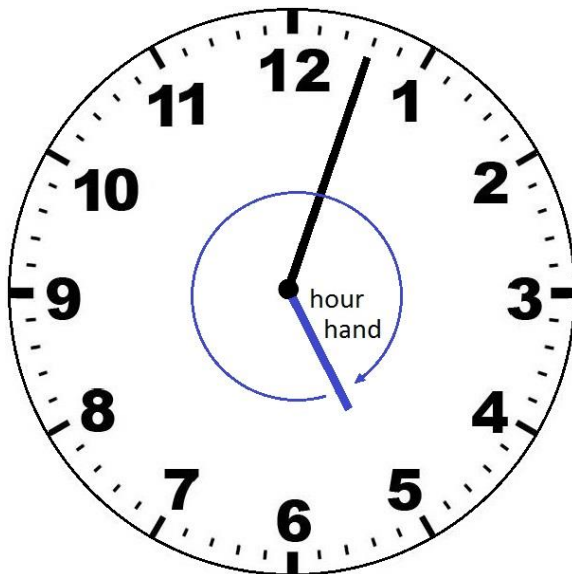


# Time

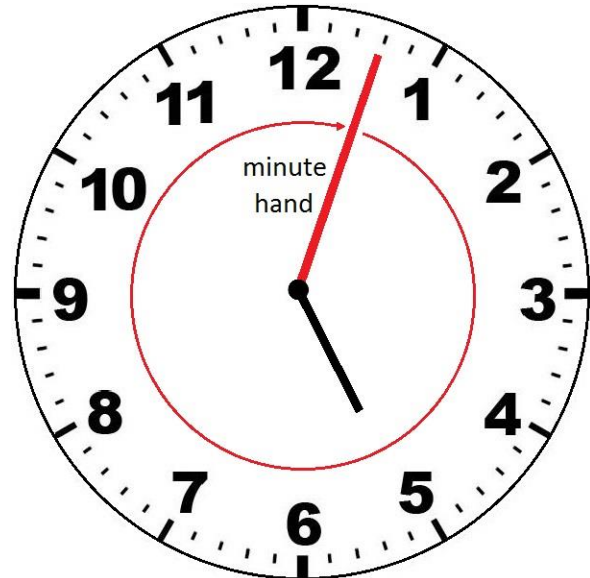
We use time to measure the duration of an event or how long an event lasts. Time can also be used to measure the stretch or interval between two different events. Time is measured and defined using **analogue** or **digital** clocks. The basic unit of time is the **second**. A second is a short amount of time. **Minutes, hours** and **days** are the units of measurement used for measuring longer amounts of time.

<u>One minute</u>	<u>60 seconds</u>
<u>One hour</u>	<u>60 minutes</u>
<u>One day</u>	<u>24 hours</u>

The **Analogue Clock** shows time with two moving hands which move round a clock face that is marked from 1 to 12. The short hand indicates the hour while the long hand indicates minutes.



The hour hand completes one whole rotation in 12 hours.



The minute hand takes 60 minutes or one hour to complete one revolution.

When we tell the time, the hours always come first. In order to tell what hour it is (just the hour without minutes) we use **o'clock** which means *of the clock*. O'clock cannot be used when minutes need to be included.

Instead of using rotating hands, the **digital clock** displays the time in numbers from 00:00 up to 12:00. The numbers on the left represent the hour (from 00 to 12) and the numbers on the right represent the minutes (from 00 to 59). The two dots separating the hours and the minutes (:) are called a colon.

HOURS : MINUTES

3 : 45

# Time

Using **a.m.** (before mid-day) or **p.m.** (after mid-day)

There are **twenty-four hours** in a whole day while there are only twelve hours marked on a clock face. This means that every day, the hour hand will complete two whole turns around the clock face, once in the morning and once in the nighttime. When we tell time we use **a.m.** (before midday) or **p.m.** (after midday) to say exactly what time of day we are talking about.

Examples:

**One o'clock** – one in the morning (1:00 a.m.) or one in the afternoon (1:00 p.m.)

**Seven o'clock** - seven in the morning (7:00 a.m.) or seven in the evening (7:00 p.m.)

**Eleven o'clock** - eleven in the morning (11:00 a.m.) or eleven at night (11:00 p.m.)

We use **a.m.** to tell time from midnight (12:00 a.m.) to noon (12:00 p.m.).

12:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
12 o'clock	1 o'clock	2 o'clock	3 o'clock	4 o'clock	5 o'clock	6 o'clock	7 o'clock	8 o'clock	9 o'clock	10 o'clock	11 o'clock	12 o'clock
Midnight						Before noon						Noon

We use **p.m.** to tell time from noon (12:00 p.m.) to midnight (12:00 a.m.).

12:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	12:00 a.m.
12 o'clock	1 o'clock	2 o'clock	3 o'clock	4 o'clock	5 o'clock	6 o'clock	7 o'clock	8 o'clock	9 o'clock	10 o'clock	11 o'clock	12 o'clock
Noon	Afternoon						night				Midnight	

There is no exact time for when the **afternoon** ends because this can vary according to the time of the year and the hours of daylight at each time of the year. It is safe to say that afternoon starts right after mid-day (12:00 p.m.) and ends after sunset.

**Night-time** starts from 6:00 p.m. up to 12:00 a.m. but it is very common to use **evening** for the period of time after sunset to 8:00 p.m.

## Half past, quarter past and quarter to

Since there are 60 minutes in an hour, **half of an hour is 30 minutes.**

We use the term **half** along with **past** when telling the time. We never use the term half to when telling time.

Example:

3:30 p.m. is **half past** three in the afternoon

# Time

A **quarter of an hour** is equal to **15 minutes**.

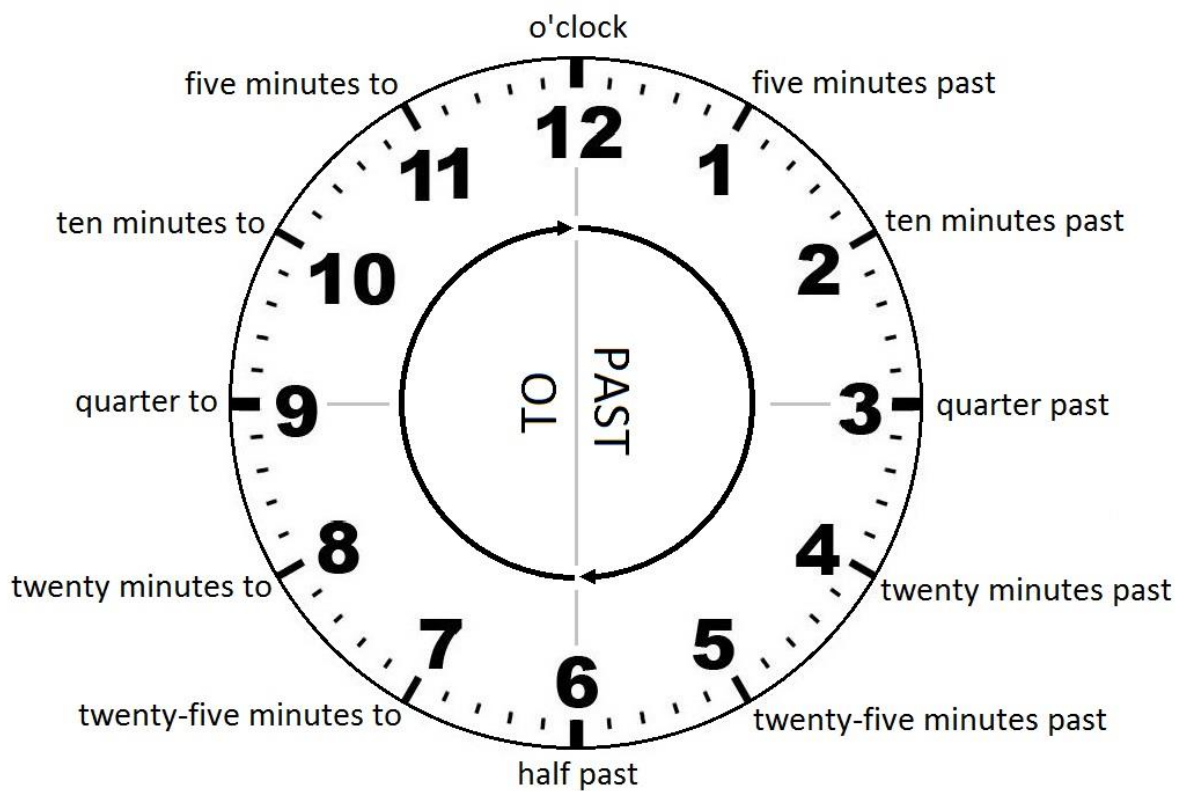
We use the term **quarter** along with **past** and **to** when telling the time.

Examples:

3:15 p.m. is **quarter past** three in the afternoon

3:45 p.m. is **quarter to** four in the afternoon.

## Minutes, Past and To



We use **past** after **o'clock** up to **29 minutes** past the hour since we use **half past** instead of 30 minutes past.

Examples:

1:10 a.m. is ten minutes past one in the morning

10:22 p.m. is twenty-two minutes past ten at night.

# Time

**To** is used after **past**. We use the term **to** after **half past** for telling the number remaining minutes before the **upcoming** (next) **hour**.

Examples:

4:35 p.m.

60 minutes – 35 minutes = 25 minutes left before the next hour

In 25 minutes the time will be five in the afternoon

4:35 p.m. is 25 minutes to five in the afternoon

7:55 p.m.

60 minutes – 55 minutes = 5 minutes left before the next hour

In 5 minutes the time will be eight in the afternoon

7:55 p.m. is 5 minutes to 8 in the evening

## 24-hour clock

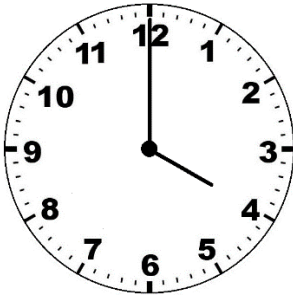
The **24-hour clock** shows the hours and minutes after midnight and does not require the use of a.m. or p.m.

The **24-hour clock** is used for counting the hours in the day **starting from 00:00 at midnight** (12:00 a.m.) up to **23:59** (11:59 p.m.)

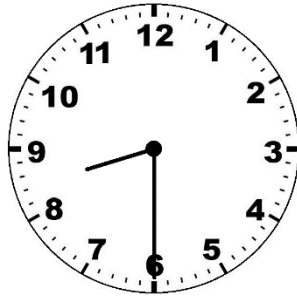
12-hour clock	24-hour clock	12-hour clock	24-hour clock
midnight	00:00	noon	12:00
1:00 a.m.	01:00	1:00 p.m.	13:00
2:00 a.m.	02:00	2:00 p.m.	14:00
3:00 a.m.	03:00	3:00 p.m.	15:00
4:00 a.m.	04:00	4:00 p.m.	16:00
5:00 a.m.	05:00	5:00 p.m.	17:00
6:00 a.m.	06:00	6:00 p.m.	18:00
7:00 a.m.	07:00	7:00 p.m.	19:00
8:00 a.m.	08:00	8:00 p.m.	20:00
9:00 a.m.	09:00	9:00 p.m.	21:00
10:00 a.m.	10:00	10:00 p.m.	22:00
11:00 a.m.	11:00	11:00 p.m.	23:00

# Time

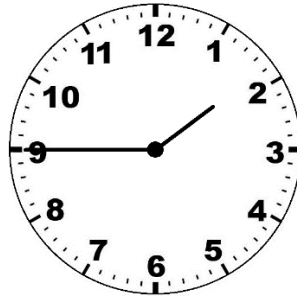
Fill in to write the correct time underneath each clock:



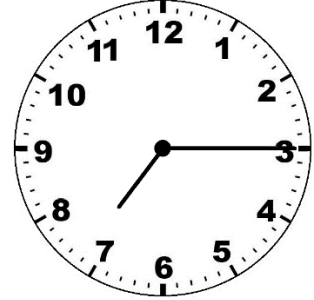
4:00  
Four o'clock



\_\_\_\_\_ Half past eight

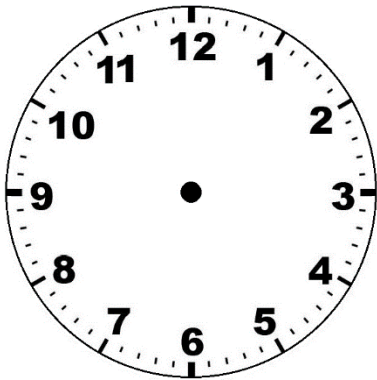


1:45

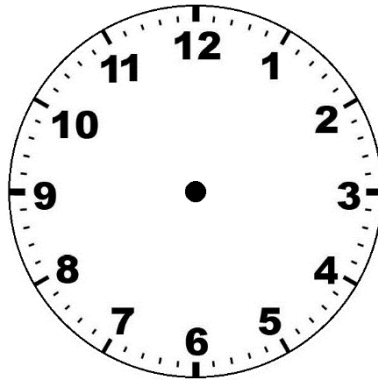


\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

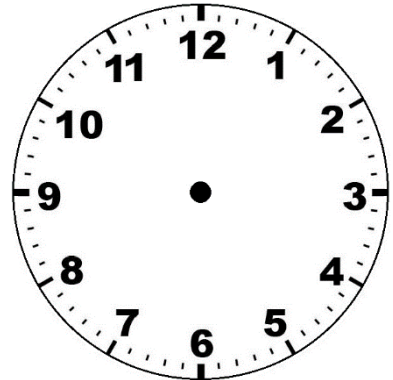
Draw the clock hands. Follow the example given.



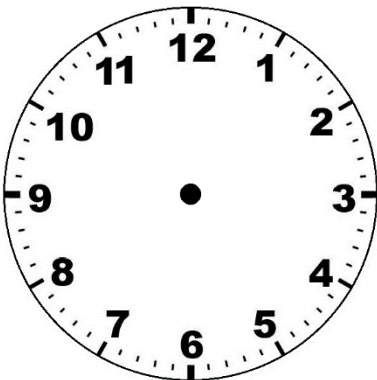
Eight o'clock



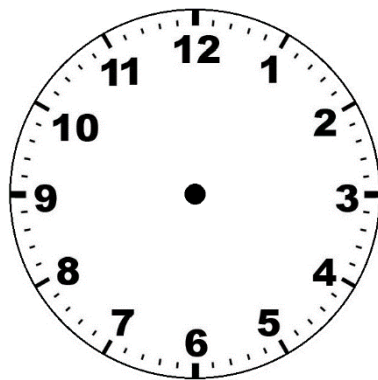
Half past three



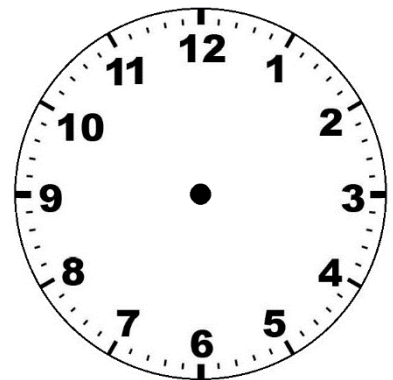
Quarter past four



Ten minutes past five



Ten minutes to six



Twenty minutes to nine

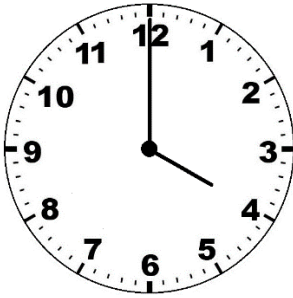
Write the following using 24-hour clock time. Follow the examples given.

a) <u>Half past three in the afternoon</u>	<u>15:30</u>
c) <u>Quarter past six in the morning</u>	_____
e) <u>Midnight</u>	_____
g) <u>Two o'clock in the afternoon</u>	_____
i) <u>Quarter to seven in the evening</u>	_____

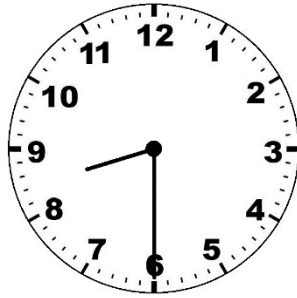
b) <u>7:20 a.m.</u>	<u>07:20</u>
d) <u>9:35 p.m.</u>	_____
f) <u>11.40 a.m.</u>	_____
h) <u>1.55 p.m.</u>	_____
j) <u>10:30 a.m.</u>	_____

# Time

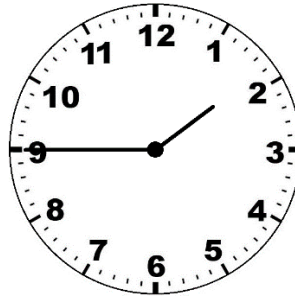
Follow the example given to write the correct time underneath each clock:



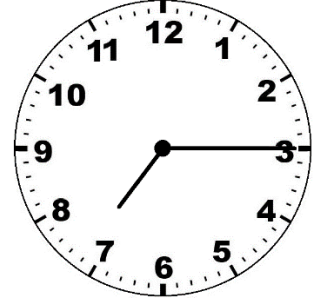
4:00  
Four o'clock



8:30  
Half past eight

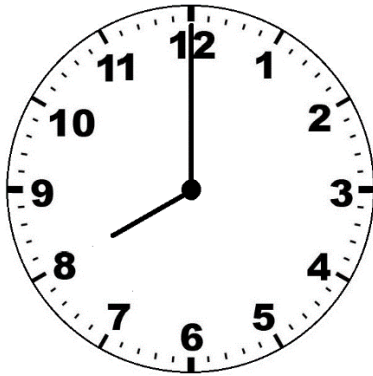


1:45  
Quarter to two

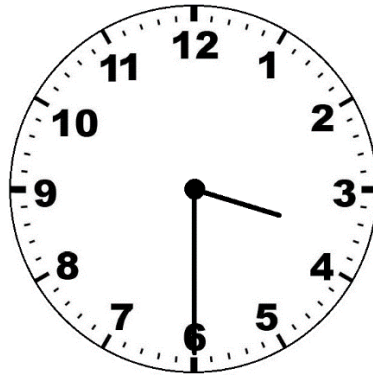


7:15  
Quarter past seven

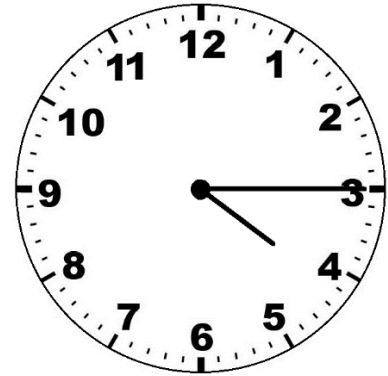
Draw the clock hands. Follow the example given.



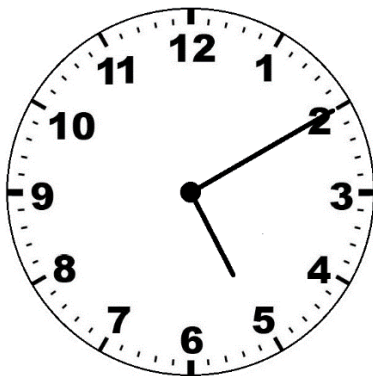
Eight o'clock



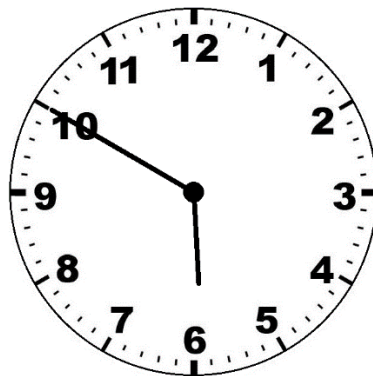
Half past three



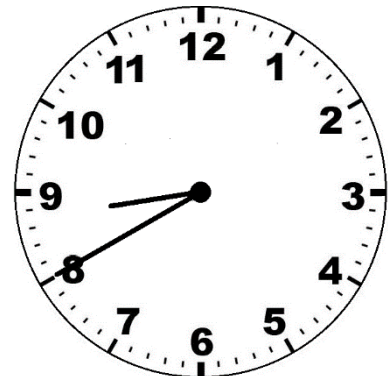
Quarter past four



Ten minutes past five



Ten minutes to six



Twenty minutes to nine

Write the following using 24-hour clock time. Follow the examples given.

a) <u>Half past three in the afternoon</u>	<u>15:30</u>
c) <u>Quarter past six in the morning</u>	<u>06:15</u>
e) <u>Midnight</u>	<u>00:00</u>
g) <u>Two o'clock in the afternoon</u>	<u>14:00</u>
i) <u>Quarter to seven in the evening</u>	<u>18:45</u>

b) <u>7:20 a.m.</u>	<u>07:20</u>
d) <u>9:35 p.m.</u>	<u>21:35</u>
f) <u>11.40 a.m.</u>	<u>11:40</u>
h) <u>1.55 p.m.</u>	<u>13:55</u>
j) <u>10:30 a.m.</u>	<u>10:30</u>