

Time

There are 12 months in a year, 52 weeks in a year, 24 hours within a day, 60 minutes within an hour and 60 seconds in a minute. We know this can become a little confusing, so let's start at the beginning!

Months

There are 12 calendar months within each year. January is the first month of each year and December is the last.



Calendars are used to help remember events and organise our days.

Calendars will show you the relevant month at the top, then the date that it will be on that day. The column will also show the day of the week.

For example, **May 17th** is a **Sunday**.

Look at the calendar below:

What day is May 12th? 27th? 31st?

How many Sundays are there in May?

May 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Analogue and digital clocks

There are 24 hours in one day but the day can be measured by splitting it into two halves. The first 12 hours of the day – from midnight to midday – are called AM, and the next twelve hours are called PM.

Time can be read using an analogue or digital clock.

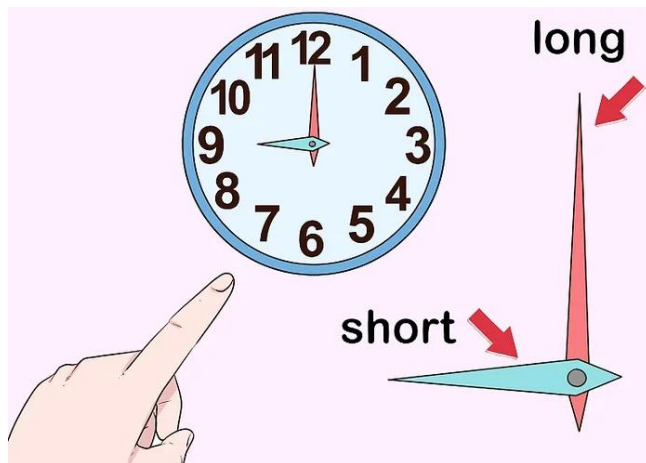
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkfycdm/articles/zcrmqty>

Analogue clocks are clocks with faces, showing 12 numbers. The hour hand will complete 2 full circles around the clock face within a 24 hour period (one for the morning and one for the afternoon). A digital clock uses numbers from 1–23 to represent the time. That's why it is important to learn the 24 hour clock too.

Analogue Clock:

The long hand is your minute hand, therefore it will go fully around the clock every hour.

The short hand is your hour hand, so this will slowly move between each number every hour.



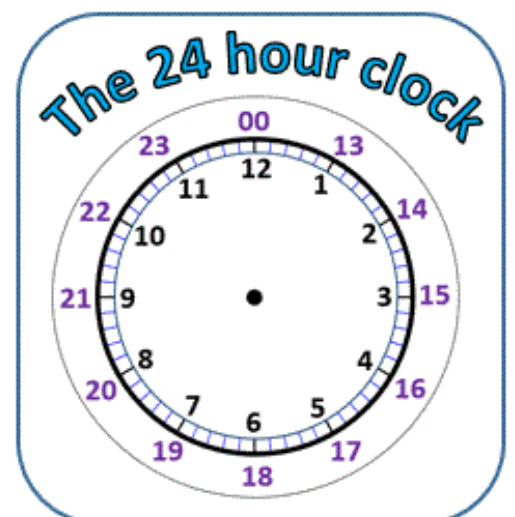
Digital Clocks

Digital clocks will show you the exact time. The first 12 hours of the day are “AM”, after midday it is “PM”. Digital clocks use the 24 hour clock, therefore after 12, it will continue to 13, 14 etc, unlike the analogue clock that uses 1, 2 etc again.

An easy way to remember the 24 hour clock, is to add 12!

For example 4:00pm = 16:00 ($4 + 12 = 16$)

1:30pm = 13:30 ($1 + 12 = 13$)



If you are trying to work out the analogue time, then subtract 12!

For example $17:10 = 5:10\text{pm}$ ($17 - 12 = 5$)

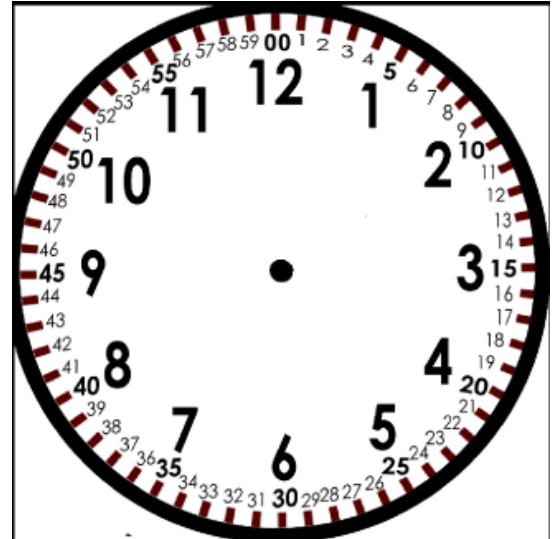
$23:20 = 11:20\text{pm}$ ($23 - 12 = 11$)

Notice when writing in the 24-hour clock, you do not need to write AM or PM.

Reading a clock face

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zqkwmp3>

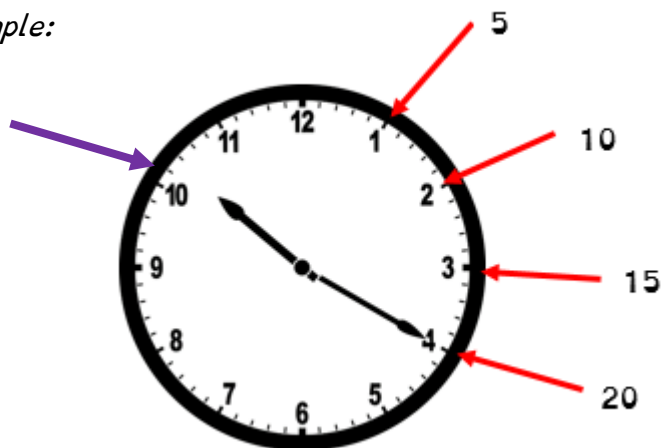
The numbers around the clock face represent the hour. Each small increment around the edge represents the minutes. As you can see there are **60 MINUTES** in 1 hour.



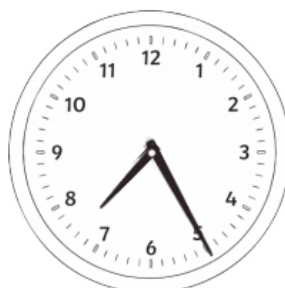
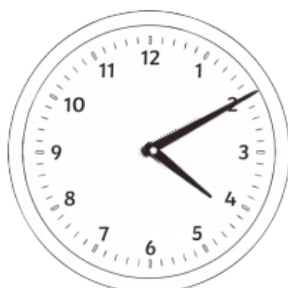
Between each large number there are 5 minutes. You can therefore use your 5 times tables to help you tell the time!

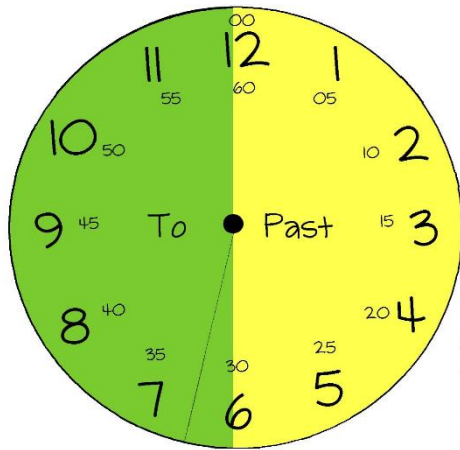
For example:

I can then see that my hour hand is a little way past 10. This clock is therefore showing 10:20 or 20 past 10



Use this method to read these clock faces:





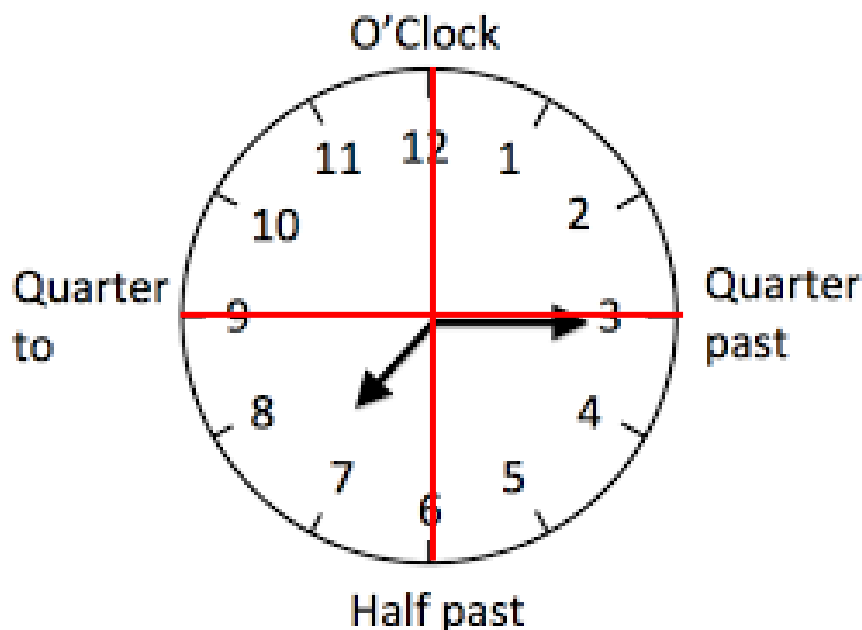
If the minute hand is before 6, we tend to say “past”. For example if the minute hand was on the four and hour hand was just past the four, the time would read as 20 PAST four. If however the minute hand is past 6, then we say “to”. For example, if the minute hand was on the ten and the hour hand was past the four, the time would read as 10 TO 5 – as the time is closer to the next hour.

It is uncommon for people to say “15 minutes past” or “30 minutes past”. Instead, imagine a clock is split into quarters.

15 minutes past = quarter past (Minute hand on 3)

30 minutes past = half past (Minute hand on 6)

45 minutes past = quarter to (Minute hand on 9)



Comparing clocks:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z3rka6f>



When comparing 2 clocks, you must work out the time accurately on both.

Clock 1 – 10:15am

Clock 2 – 11:25am

You could now use the counting on method – From 10 o'clock + 1 hour to make 11 o'clock. 15 minutes + 10 minutes = 25. Therefore the time difference is 1 hour 10 minutes.



The same can be done for subtracting time.

Clock 1 – 7:25

Clock 2 – 11:20

So from 11:20 subtract 4 hours, which gives you 7:20. Although this means we have gone back too far! I therefore need to add 5 minutes back on. Which means there is a 3hour and 55 minute time difference.

When adding and subtracting time it is vital to remember that there are 60 minutes in 1 hour!

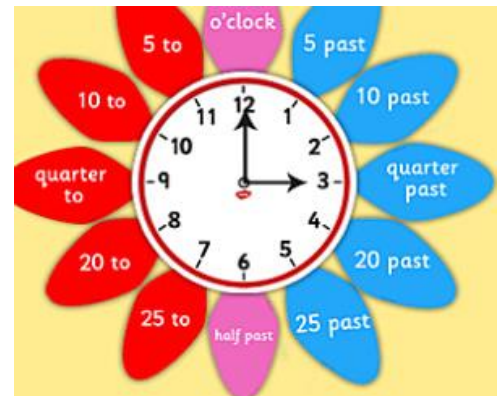
Key information:

12 months = 1 year
52 weeks = 1 year
4 weeks = month (on average)
24 hours = 1 day
60 minutes = 1 hour
60 seconds = 1 minute



There are some great activities on Purple Mash that you could explore to help your understanding of time. Search “clocks” in the search box and you will find a wealth of resources!

We have also included a template for a clock flower. You could either print this template or create your own! (Make sure you place the petals in the correct place!)



This website also has a great game to help you with telling the time and different levels for you to try as you become more confident!

<https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/telling-the-time>

