

TIME

Time is a big part of our everyday lives! It helps us plan what we do, keep our schedules on track, and remember special moments. Learning about time lets us answer fun and useful questions like:

- What time does my favorite movie start?
- How long will it take to drive to the beach?
- When is the next school holiday?
- When did dinosaurs roam the Earth?

A UNITS OF TIME

A *unit of time* is a way to measure how long something takes. We use different units depending on what we're timing!

Definition Common Units of Time

Here are the units we use most often:

- Seconds (s) – for quick things, like a race.
- Minutes (min) – for short activities, like a break.
- Hours (h) – for longer events, like school.
- Days (d) – for full days, like a weekend.
- Weeks (wk) – for several days, like a vacation.
- Months (mo) – for parts of a year, like summer.
- Years (yr) – for long periods, like your age.
- Centuries (c) – for very long times, like history.

Ex: Which unit of time would you use to measure how long it takes to run 100 meters?

Answer: We use seconds because running 100 meters is a quick event.
So, the unit is **seconds (s)**.

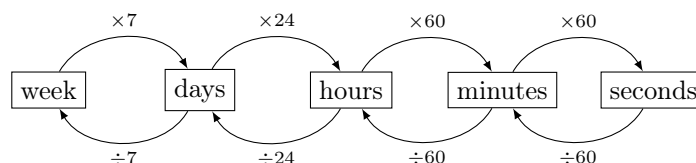
B CONVERTING UNITS OF TIME

Definition Converting Units of Time

To change between units of time, use these facts:

- 1 minute = 60 seconds
- 1 hour = 60 minutes
- 1 day = 24 hours
- 1 week = 7 days
- 1 year = 365 days
- 1 century = 100 years

This chart shows how to convert:



Method How to Convert

- Use **multiplication** to go from a bigger unit to a smaller one (like minutes to seconds).
- Use **division** to go from a smaller unit to a bigger one (like minutes to hours).

Ex: Convert 2 minutes to seconds.

Answer: Since 1 minute = 60 seconds:

$$\begin{aligned}2 \text{ min} &= 2 \times 60 \text{ s} \\ &= 120 \text{ s}\end{aligned}$$

So, 2 minutes is 120 seconds.

Ex:  Convert 120 seconds to minutes.

Answer: Since 1 minute = 60 seconds:

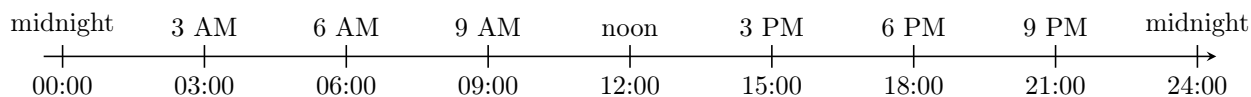
$$\begin{aligned}120 \text{ s} &= 120 \div 60 \text{ min} \\ &= 2 \text{ min}\end{aligned}$$

So, 120 seconds is 2 minutes.

C 24-HOUR TIME FORMAT

Definition 24-Hour Time Format

The **24-hour time format** is a way to tell time without using AM or PM. It counts all 24 hours in a day, from 00:00 (midnight) to 23:59 (almost midnight again).



Ex: Write 6:15 PM in 24-hour time.

Answer: Since 6:15 PM is 6 hours after noon (12:00):

$$\begin{aligned}6 : 15 \text{ PM} &= 12 \text{ h} + 6 \text{ h} + 15 \text{ min} \\ &= 18 \text{ h} + 15 \text{ min} \\ &= 18 : 15\end{aligned}$$

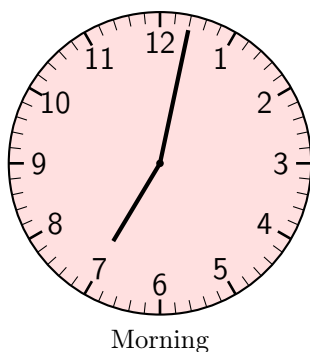
So, 6:15 PM is 18:15 in 24-hour time.

D READING CLOCK

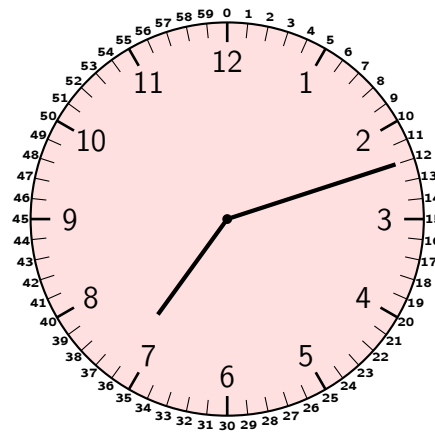
Method Reading Clock

- **Hours:** The little hand points to the hour. Look at the number it's on. If it's between two numbers, choose the smaller one.
- **Minutes (by 5s):** The big hand points to the minutes. Look at the number it's on. Each number means 5 minutes. For example: 1 is 5 minutes, 2 is 10 minutes, 3 is 15 minutes, ..., 12 is 0 minutes (o'clock).
- **Minutes (by 1s):** If the big hand points between numbers, count each small mark after the number. Each mark is 1 minute.

Ex:



Answer:



- The little hand is past the 7 but not yet at the 8, so the hour is 7.
- The big hand is between the 2 and 3. The 2 means $2 \times 5 = 10$ minutes. Count 2 more marks after the 2: each mark is 1 minute, so 2 marks add 2 minutes.
- Add: 10 minutes + 2 minutes = 12 minutes.
- It's morning, so the time is **7:12 AM**.

E ADD AND SUBTRACT TIME

Method Adding Time

Add minutes then hours. If you have too many minutes (more than 60), turn them into hours.

Ex: You play a game for 2 hours 30 minutes and read a book for 1 hour 45 minutes. How long is that altogether?

Answer:

- Add the minutes: 30 minutes + 45 minutes = 75 minutes.
- Too many minutes! 75 minutes is more than 60, so take 60 minutes (1 hour) and keep 15 minutes: 75 min = 1 h 15 min.
- Add the hours: 2 hours + 1 hour + 1 hour (extra hour) = 4 hours.
- So, you spent 4 hours and 15 minutes altogether.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \text{ h } 30 \text{ min} + 1 \text{ h } 45 \text{ min} &= (2 \text{ h} + 1 \text{ h}) + (30 \text{ min} + 45 \text{ min}) \\
 &= (2 \text{ h} + 1 \text{ h}) + 75 \text{ min} \\
 &= (2 \text{ h} + 1 \text{ h}) + (1 \text{ h} + 15 \text{ min}) \\
 &= 4 \text{ h } 15 \text{ min}
 \end{aligned}$$

Method Subtracting Time

Subtract minutes then hours. If you don't have enough minutes, borrow 1 hour (60 minutes) and add it to the minutes before subtracting.

Ex: You have 4 hours 15 minutes of free time. You play a game for 1 hour 45 minutes. How much time is left?

Answer:

- Subtract the minutes: 15 minutes - 45 minutes. Not enough minutes! Borrow 1 hour (60 minutes) from the 4 hours, leaving 3 hours. Add 60 minutes to 15 minutes: $15 + 60 = 75$ minutes.
- Now subtract: 75 minutes - 45 minutes = 30 minutes.
- Subtract the hours: 3 hours - 1 hour = 2 hours.
- So, you have 2 hours and 30 minutes left.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \text{ h } 15 \text{ min} - 1 \text{ h } 45 \text{ min} &= 3 \text{ h } 75 \text{ min} - 1 \text{ h } 45 \text{ min} \\
 &= (3 \text{ h} - 1 \text{ h}) + (75 \text{ min} - 45 \text{ min}) \\
 &= 2 \text{ h } 30 \text{ min}
 \end{aligned}$$

F TIME PROBLEMS

Method Solving Time Problems

To solve time problems, you may need to add, subtract, multiply, or divide. Think step-by-step and check your units (like hours or minutes).

Ex: You spend 3 hours 30 minutes at school this morning and 2 hours 15 minutes studying this evening. How long is that altogether?

Answer:

- Add the minutes: 30 minutes + 15 minutes = 45 minutes.
- Add the hours: 3 hours + 2 hours = 5 hours.
- So, you spent 5 hours and 45 minutes altogether.

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ h } 30 \text{ min} + 2 \text{ h } 15 \text{ min} &= (3 \text{ h} + 2 \text{ h}) + (30 \text{ min} + 15 \text{ min}) \\ &= 5 \text{ h} + 45 \text{ min} \\ &= 5 \text{ h } 45 \text{ min} \end{aligned}$$

Ex: A train starts its journey at 11:20 and arrives at 13:30. How long does the trip take?

Answer:

- Write the times: Start at 11:20, end at 13:30.
- Subtract minutes: 30 minutes - 20 minutes = 10 minutes.
- Subtract hours: 13 hours - 11 hours = 2 hours.
- The trip takes 2 hours and 10 minutes:

$$\begin{aligned} 13 \text{ h } 30 \text{ min} - 11 \text{ h } 20 \text{ min} &= (13 \text{ h} - 11 \text{ h}) + (30 \text{ min} - 20 \text{ min}) \\ &= 2 \text{ h} + 10 \text{ min} \\ &= 2 \text{ h } 10 \text{ min} \end{aligned}$$

So, the train trip takes 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Ex: Hugo has to prepare 20 nems for a party. It takes him 2 minutes to make each nem. How long will it take to prepare all the nems?

Answer:

- Find the total time: 20 nems, and each takes 2 minutes.
- Multiply: $20 \times 2 = 40$ minutes.
- So, Hugo will need 40 minutes to prepare all the nems.

$$20 \times 2 \text{ min} = 40 \text{ min}$$

Ex: You have 1 hour for an exam. Each exercise takes you 4 minutes. How many exercises can you do?

Answer:

- Change the time to minutes: 1 hour = 60 minutes.
- Divide: 60 minutes $\div$ 4 minutes per exercise = 15 exercises.
- So, you can do 15 exercises in 1 hour.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ h} \div 4 \text{ min} &= 60 \text{ min} \div 4 \text{ min} \\ &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: A teacher has 36 minutes to grade tests. Each test takes 3 minutes to grade. How many tests can the teacher grade?

Answer:

- Find the number of tests: 36 minutes, and each test takes 3 minutes.
- Divide: $36 \text{ minutes} \div 3 \text{ minutes per test} = 12 \text{ tests}$.
- So, the teacher can grade 12 tests.
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$$36 \text{ min} \div 3 \text{ min per test} = 12$$

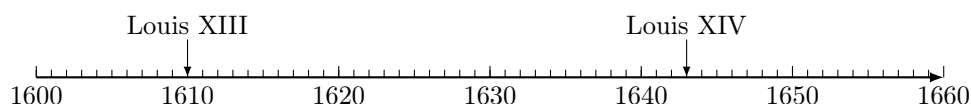
G TIMELINES

Definition Timeline

A **timeline** is a picture that shows events in order, like a line of history!

Timelines help us see when things happened and how long they lasted. They're great for history, projects, or even planning your day!

Ex: This timeline shows two famous kings of France in the 1600s:



When did Louis XIII start being king?

Answer: Louis XIII started being king in 1610.

Definition AD and BC

- **BC** means "Before Christ" (before Jesus was born).
- **AD** means "Anno Domini" (after Jesus was born).

Ex: This timeline shows two big events in ancient Rome:



When was Julius Caesar born?

Answer: Julius Caesar was born in 100 BC.