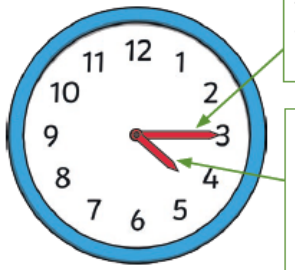
Time: Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
12-hour time	Measuring time by dividing the day into 2 twelve-hour sections (am and pm)
24-hour time	Measuring time in 24-hour intervals
Roman numerals I=1 V=5 X=10	Letters are used in combination to write numbers:
analogue (see diagram to the right)	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the time
digital (see diagram to the right)	A clock without hands that uses numerals to show the time
hours	1 hour is equal to 60 minutes. There are 24 hours in 1 day
minutes	1 minute is equal to 60 seconds 60 minutes = 1 hour
seconds	60 seconds = 1 minute
o'clock	Lets us know the hour (e.g. it is 1 o'clock = 1:00am or 1:00 pm)
half past	30 minutes after the hour
quarter past	15 minutes after the hour
quarter to	15 minutes before the next hour OR 45 minutes after the hour
midday / noon	12:00pm (the middle of the day)
midnight	12:00am (the middle of the night) Each new day starts at midnight

Analogue and Digital Clocks



Minute Hand
The long hand points to the minutes past or the minutes to the hour.

Hour Hand
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between hours, it is either past the earlier hour or to the later hour.

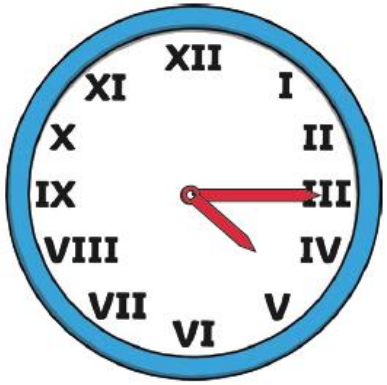
twelve o'clock

quarter past twelve

half past twelve

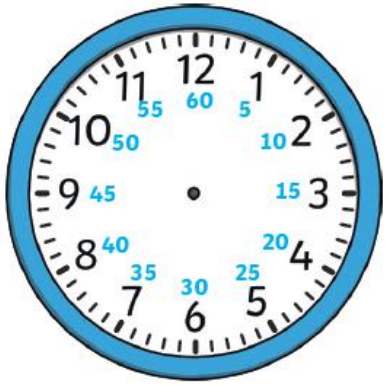
quarter to one

Time and Roman Numerals



Hours, Minutes and Seconds

There are **60 seconds** in an minute.



There are **60 minutes** in an hour.

Time: Year 3

Calculate Durations of Time

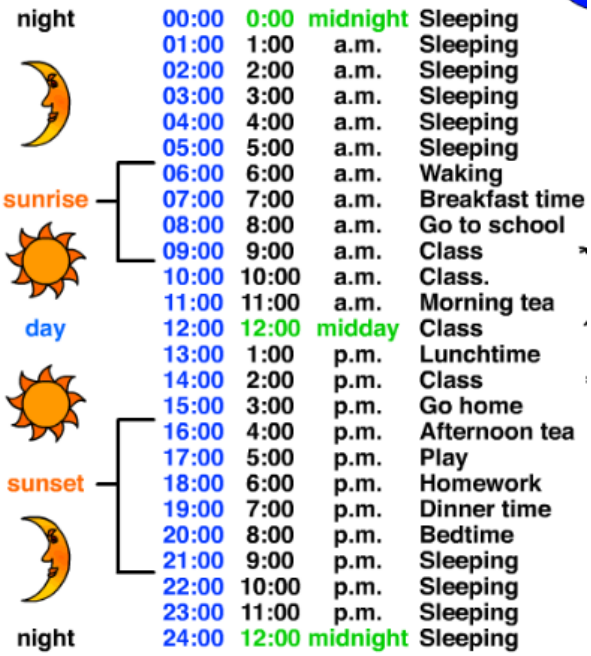
20 minutes has passed.

Compare Durations of Time

Compare the time using the vocabulary 'longer' and 'shorter'.

180 seconds	is the same as	3 minutes.
90 minutes	is shorter than	2 hours.
48 hours	is longer than	1 day.

times of the day



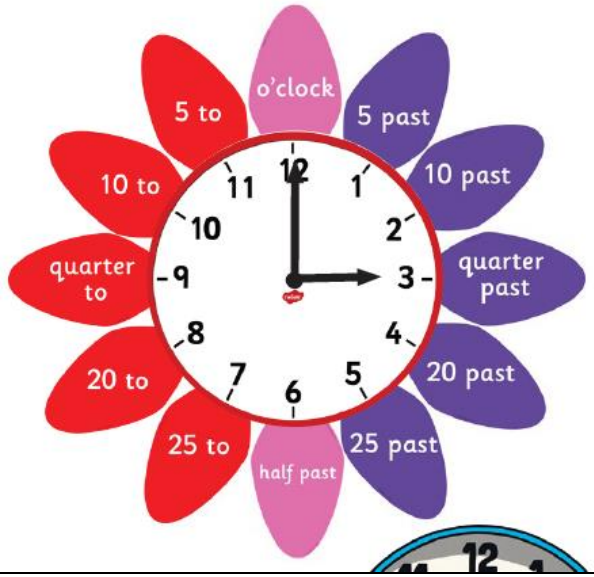
00:00	0:00	midnight	Sleeping
01:00	1:00	a.m.	Sleeping
02:00	2:00	a.m.	Sleeping
03:00	3:00	a.m.	Sleeping
04:00	4:00	a.m.	Sleeping
05:00	5:00	a.m.	Sleeping
06:00	6:00	a.m.	Waking
07:00	7:00	a.m.	Breakfast time
08:00	8:00	a.m.	Go to school
09:00	9:00	a.m.	Class
10:00	10:00	a.m.	Class.
11:00	11:00	a.m.	Morning tea
12:00	12:00	midday	Class
13:00	1:00	p.m.	Lunchtime
14:00	2:00	p.m.	Class
15:00	3:00	p.m.	Go home
16:00	4:00	p.m.	Afternoon tea
17:00	5:00	p.m.	Play
18:00	6:00	p.m.	Homework
19:00	7:00	p.m.	Dinner time
20:00	8:00	p.m.	Bedtime
21:00	9:00	p.m.	Sleeping
22:00	10:00	p.m.	Sleeping
23:00	11:00	p.m.	Sleeping
24:00	12:00	midnight	Sleeping

Real Life

- **Being on time** – getting to where you need to be
- **Cooking** – how long does your cake need to be in the oven?
- **A race** – who won? How fast did they go? What was the difference in time between first and second place?

Prior Knowledge

Telling Time to 5 Minutes



Zooming out...

- **Pre-historic** people first recorded the phases of the moon 30,000 years ago
- **The sun** – as we travel around the sun, its position changes in the sky which helps us know if it is morning, afternoon or night. Sun dials were used to help tell the time.
- **An Egyptian** sundial from about 1,500 BCE is the earliest evidence of the division of the day into equal parts, but the sundial was no use at night!
- **In the 14th century** – large mechanical clocks were invented
- **Roman numerals** are 7 letters which are used to represent numbers. The Romans introduced them and they are still used for the Summer and Winter Olympics, in the Names of popes and monarchs (Kings and Queens) and for the year a movie was released.
- The first **digital watch** was invented by an Austrian engineer called Josef Pallweber in 1883! It was not until 1970 that the first digital watch as we know it was made!