YR3 Knowledge Organiser - Time

Key Concepts

- Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks

- Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight

- Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year

- Compare durations of events (for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks)

Key Vocabulary

- seconds / minutes / hours
- o'clock / a.m. / p.m.
- morning / afternoon
- noon / midday
- midnight
- day / month / year
- leap year
- Roman numerals
- duration

Months and Years

There are 12 months in a year. They do not all have an equal number of days.

28 or 29 days	30 days	31 days
February	April June September November	January March May July August October December

A typical year has 365 days but every four years, we have a leap year which has 366 days. During a leap year, the month of February has 29 days instead of 28.

Telling the Time

The hands on an analogue clock can be used to help us read the time to the nearest minute.
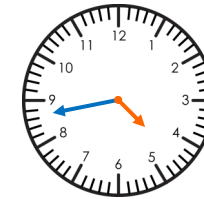

7 minutes past 8

21 minutes past 3

There are 60 minutes in an hour. Understanding this can help us to work out how many minutes there are to the next hour.
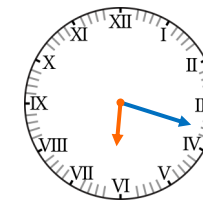

"The minute hand is 43 minutes past the hour. 60 - 43 = 17 so the time is 17 minutes to 5."

It is important to note that the hour hand also moves as the hour progresses.

Some analogue clocks use Roman numerals.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

"The hour hand is between VI and VII which means it is in the sixth hour. The minute hand is pointing to 18 minutes past the hour. The time is 18 minutes past 6"

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A.M. and P.M.

We can use the terms 'morning', 'afternoon', 'a.m.' and 'p.m' to describe the time of day.

Times between midnight and noon use a.m. whereas times between noon and midnight use p.m.

| noon - 12:00 p.m. | midnight 12:00 a.m. |

These terms also help us to identify whether a given time is earlier or later in the day.

| 5:58 a.m. | 11:07 a.m. | 1:32 p.m. |
| **earliest** | | **latest** |

When using a 24-hour digital clock, a.m. and p.m. is not displayed as the 24-hour time tells us this information.

| **07 :15** | **19 :15** |
| 7:15 a.m. | 7:15 p.m. |

24-hour time begins at 00:00 which is midnight and continues until 23:59 or 11:59 p.m.

12-hour analogue clocks have 2 full rotations in a day - one rotation for a.m. and another for p.m.

Calculating Duration

There are 60 minutes in an hour. We can use this knowledge to calculate the duration of events when given the start and end times.

| Film	Start Time	Finish Time
New Moon	10:15	11:45
The Jungle	11:30	14:50
Safari	12:20	14:00

"New Moon is 1 hour and 30 minutes long because there is 1 hour between 10:15 and 11:15 and another 30 minutes between 11:15 and 11:45."

There are 60 seconds in a minute. We can use this knowledge to calculate the total number of seconds in a given number of minutes.

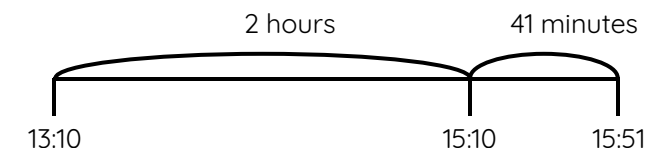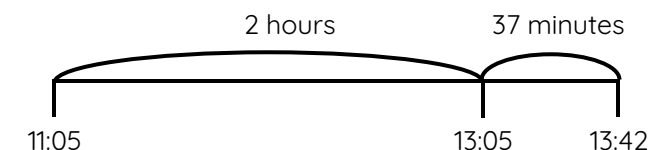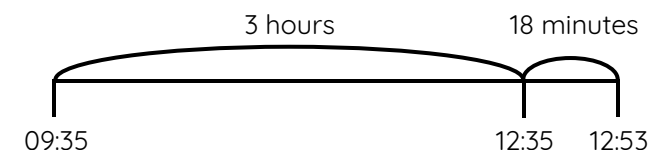"I ran a lap of the track in 3 minutes and 9 seconds."
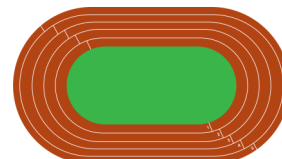
$3 \times 60 = 180$ and $180 + 9 = 189$

Caleb ran a lap of the track in 189 seconds.

Comparing Duration

Once we can calculate duration, we can compare multiple durations.

Sheffield Train Station Timetable		
Destination	Departure	Arrival
Oxford	09:35	12:53
Wrexham	11:05	13:42
Blackpool	13:10	15:51

| 3 hours | 18 minutes |
09:35   12:35   12:53

| 2 hours | 37 minutes |
11:05   13:05   13:42

| 2 hours | 41 minutes |
13:10   15:10   15:51

The longest journey from Sheffield is to Blackpool and the shortest is to Wrexham.