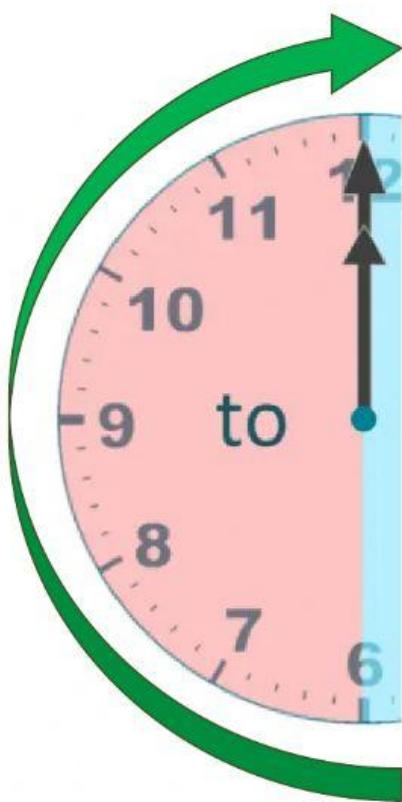


# Telling time: To the nearest minute (With PAST)



When the minute hand moves from “12” to “6” (up to down), we can tell the time using **past**.

# Telling time: To the nearest minute (With TO)



When the minute hand moves from “6” to “12” (down to up), we can tell the time using **to**.

**to** means **before**

**10 to 1 : 10 minutes before 1 o'clock.**

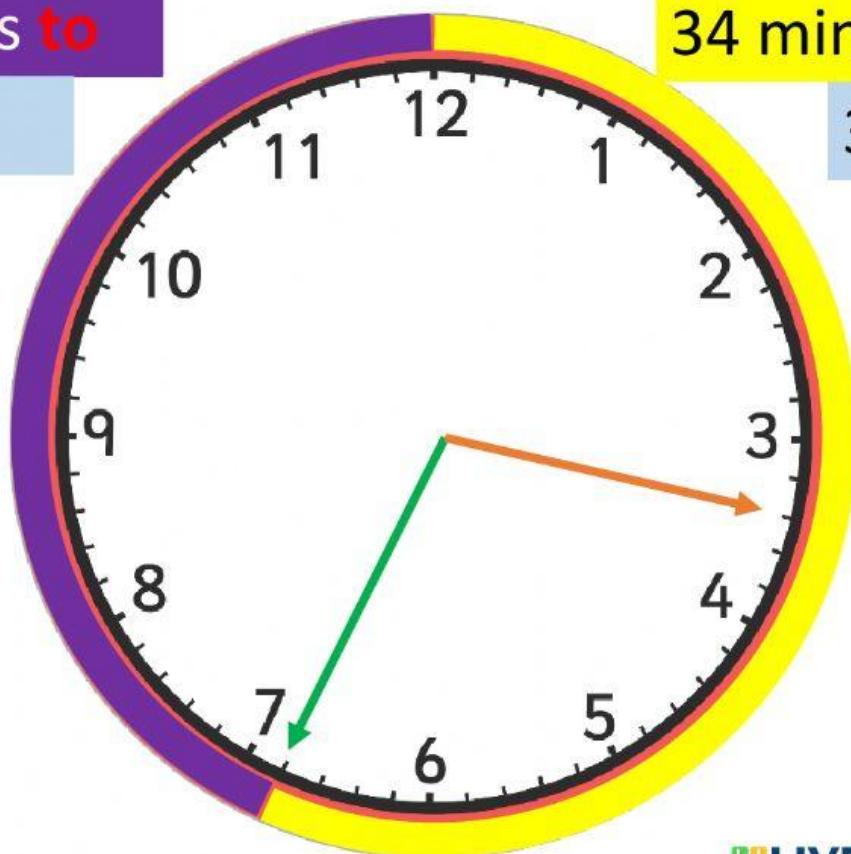
**26 to 4 : 26 minutes before 4 o'clock.**

We can tell time in 2 ways.

(It's three thirty-four.)

26 minutes **to**  
4 o'clock

34 minutes **past**  
3 o'clock

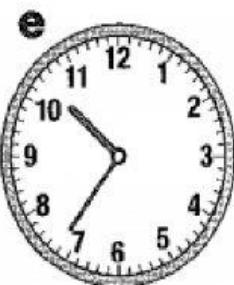
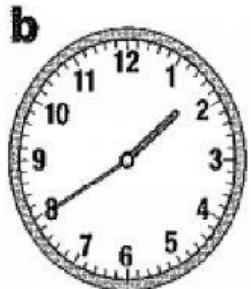
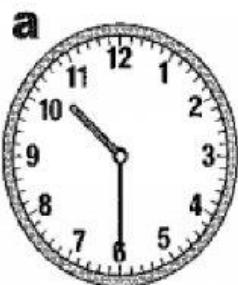


# Tell time using “TO”

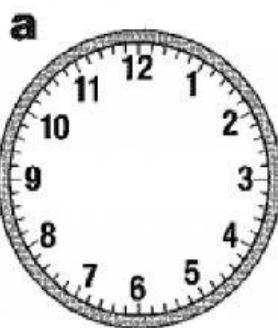


**1** Circle the words we use when telling the time.

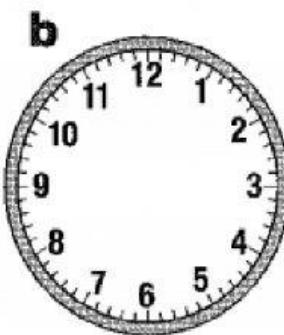
hands      co-ordinates      o'clock      angles      minutes  
hours      metres      degrees      seconds      half past

**2** Write these times.

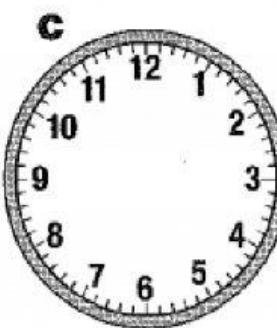
## 1 Draw these times.



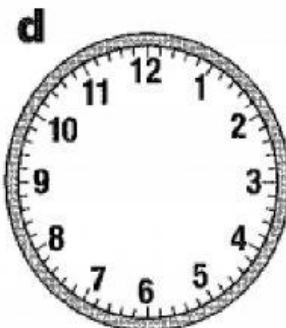
23 minutes past 9



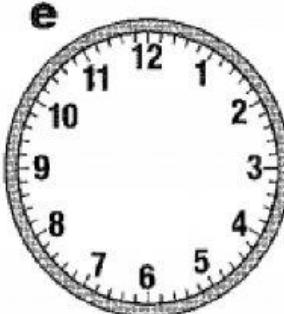
47 minutes past 2



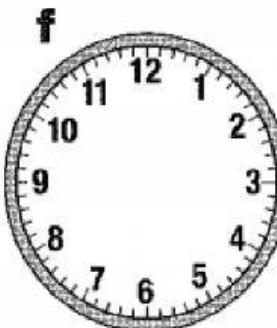
22 minutes to 7



11 minutes past 5



9 minutes to 4



28 minutes past 1

**2** Write these times in an equivalent analogue clock time.

**a** 40 minutes past 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**b** 10 minutes past 10 \_\_\_\_\_

**c** 33 minutes past 7 \_\_\_\_\_

**d** 10 minutes to 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**e** 27 minutes to 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**f** 11 minutes past 9 \_\_\_\_\_

3 Write these times. Include a.m. or p.m.

a



afternoon

b



morning

c



evening