

# WHAT TIME IS IT?



1

## Warm up

Look at the numbers and match them with words that have the same or a similar sound.

1 one	me	7 seven	late
2 two	son	8 eight	fine
3 three	new	9 nine	eleven
4 four	more	10 ten	seven
5 five	chicks	11 eleven	shelves
6 six	I've	12 twelve	men

Now practise saying these words and numbers:

15 fifteen	20 twenty	30 thirty	40 forty	50 fifty
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2

## Listening

Listen to two conversations and decide where the people are.

Conversation 1: **at home** / in the street / at work

Conversation 2: **at home** / in the street / at work

Listen to the conversations again and match these items with their times. One item is extra in each conversation.

#### Conversation 1

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. the time now: | a. half past three |
| 2. a meeting:    | b. two o'clock     |
| 3. lunch:        | c. ten o'clock     |
| 4. a train:      | d. nine o'clock    |
| 5. extra:        | e. three o'clock   |

#### Conversation 2

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. the time now:         | a. half past seven |
| 2. dinner:               | b. seven o'clock   |
| 3. a TV show:            | c. ten o'clock     |
| 4. his uncle stops work: | d. eight o'clock   |
| 5. extra:                | e. half past eight |

### 3 Language point

Study these sentences and answer the question below.

Have you got the time? Yes, **it's** nine o'clock.

Do you have the time? Yes, **it's** seven.

What time is the meeting? The meeting is **at** ten o'clock.

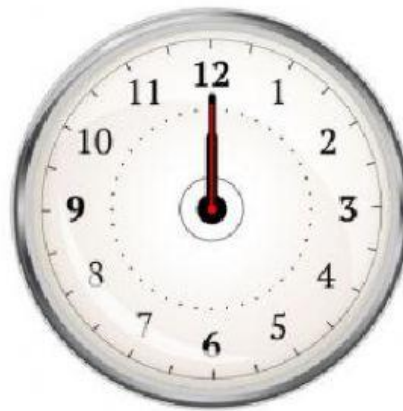
When is the TV show that we want to watch? **It's at** eight o'clock.

We use these sentences to ask and answer questions about the time.

Choose one option:

- There are three / four ways to make questions about the time.
- We use at / on to say the time of an event.

When the time is exactly on the hour we use **o'clock**.



It's twelve o'clock.

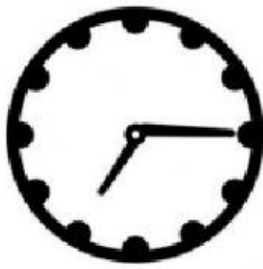
We can also just say: It's twelve.

We do not usually use the 24-hour clock in English.

Choose one option:

There is one way / are two ways to say the time when it's exactly on the hour.

We also use these phrases to say what time it is.



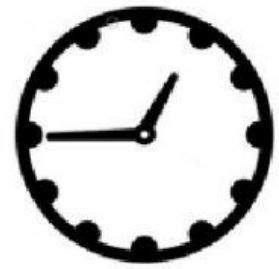
It's a quarter past seven.

It's seven fifteen.



It's half past four.

It's four thirty.



It's a quarter to one.

It's twelve forty-five

- A quarter means **ten** / **fourteen** / **fifteen** minutes, when we talk about the time.
- A half means **thirty** / **thirteen** / **three** minutes, when we talk about the time.

We can also say:



It's five past seven.



It's twenty past ten.



It's twenty to three.



It's five to nine.

Choose one option:

- Past means **before** / **after** the hour.
- To means **before** / **after** the hour.

Complete the questions and answers about the time. Write one word in each space.



What's \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> time?  
It's quarter \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>  
five.



\_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> you have the  
time? Yes, it's five  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>.



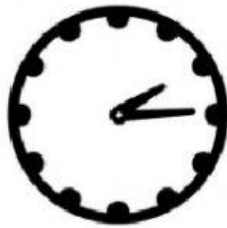
Have you  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> the time?  
Yes, it's half  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> eleven.



What time is  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>? It's seven  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> -five.



\_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> you got the  
time? Yes, it's nine  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>.



Do you  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> the time,  
please? It's two  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup>.



What time  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup> it? It  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> eleven.



What  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup> the time? It's  
a quarter  
\_\_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup> seven.



## 5

## Speaking

Read Conversation 1 and decide which option is correct: A or B.

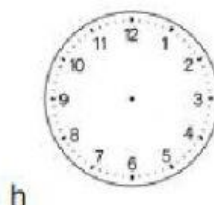
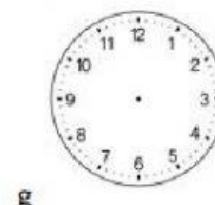
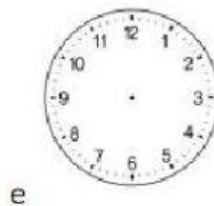
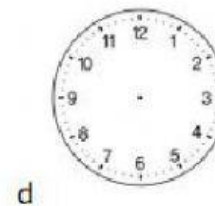
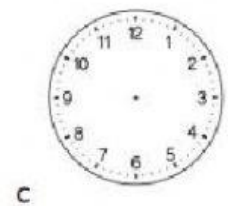
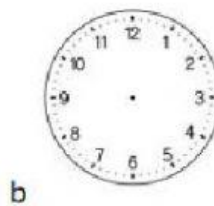
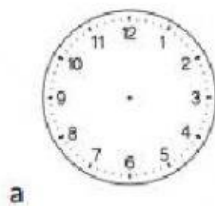
	A	B	prompts
student 1	Do you got the time?	Do you have the time?	do / time
student 2	Yes, it has three o'clock.	Yes, it's three o'clock.	3:00
student 1	What time is our English class?	What time is our class English?	time / English class
student 2	It's on four.	It's at four.	4:00
student 1	When is the break?	When be the break?	when / break
student 2	The break is at half to five.	The break is at half past five.	5:30
	The class starts again at quarter to six.	The class starts again at fifteen to six.	5:45
student 1	We has time for a coffee.	We have time for a coffee.	time / coffee

## Extra practice/homework

Read the sentences and draw the hands on the clocks to show the time.



Example: Breakfast is at eight o'clock.



- a. The train leaves at twenty past five.
- b. The children come home from school at quarter past four.
- c. I always call my sister at five to nine.
- d. My TV show is at eight-thirty.
- e. The meeting starts at half-past eleven.
- f. The bank opens at quarter to ten.
- g. The shops close their doors at six twenty-five.
- h. We have lunch at twelve.
- i. It's ten past two right now.

### Optional extension

These numbers can sound the same: thirteen (13) and thirty (30). We can be sure of the meaning when we get the syllable stress right:

- thirteen (13) - the last syllable is stressed
- thirty (30) - the first syllable is stressed

Stressed syllables are pronounced more strongly. Underline the stressed syllables in the table below. Then practise saying all these numbers with the correct syllable stress.

A - last syllable stress	B - first syllable stress
13 thir-teen	30 thir-ty
14 four-teen	40 for-ty
15 fif-teen	50 fif-ty
16 six-teen	60 six-ty
17 se-ven-teen	70 se-ven-ty
18 eigh-teen	80 eigh-ty
19 nine-teen	90 nine-ty