Sandra was assigned to make a class presentation on telling time. She made a poster to show how we measure time using a day and smaller units.

**Telling Time**

**Units of Time**
- 1 day = 24 hours
- 1 hour = 60 minutes
- 1 minute = 60 seconds

**The Clock**

A given time may be read and stated in several different ways. The following are examples of times which may be stated different ways.

Read:
- 7:15 Seven fifteen or 15 minutes after 7 or a quarter after 7
- 3:45 Three forty-five or 45 minutes after 3 or a quarter until 4
- 9:24 Nine twenty-four or 24 minutes after 9
The reason time is often stated as “a quarter after,” “a quarter before,” or “half after” is because the clock face is a circle and minutes may be viewed as fractions of an hour. When the clock face is viewed as a fractional representation of minutes, 15 after is a quarter of the whole clock. 30 minutes is viewed as half of the clock face; half of an hour. Look at the diagram below.

12:15 or a quarter after 12
2:30 or half past 2

1. Write in the correct time.

2. Solve.
   \[3 + n = 5 + (2 \times 6)\]
   \[7 + n = 8 + (3 \times 1)\]
   \[n + 4 = 12 - (3 \times 2)\]
3 Write in expanded form.

Three hundred thousand, forty-five =

Twenty-four million =

Sixty-five =

Ninety-eight hundred thousand =

Two billion =

4 Find the difference.

92 − 5 =

81 − 7 =

36 − 4 =

90 − 19 =

76 − 12 =

27 − 22 =

5 Multiply.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
481 & 763 & 371 & 281 \\
\times & 23 & \times & 15 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
590 & \\
\times & 31 & \times & 28 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\times & 79 \\
\end{array}
\]

6 Fill in the blanks.

A _________________ is 100 years.

_____________ means Before Christ.

A _________________ is 10 years.

_____________ means anno Domini or in the year of our Lord.

A _________________ is 1,000 years.

WORD BANK:

- millennium
- century
- decade
- B.C.
- A.D.
Kimberly went to bed at 12:45 after watching the late movie. Samantha ate an enchilada and taco dinner at 12:45.

How do we know what time of day these events occurred? Did Kimberly go to bed at 12:45 in the afternoon? Did Samantha eat at 12:45 at night? Probably not, but how could we know for sure? It is simple. **Times from 12:00 midnight up to noon are labeled A.M.** **Times from 12:00 noon up to midnight are labeled P.M.**

For example, we have labeled each of the following events and times as either A.M. or P.M.

- Breakfast: 7:15 A.M.
- Dinner: 6:30 P.M.
- Sunday School Lessons: 9:30 A.M.
- Skydiving: 4:30 P.M.

Write the time and label A.M. or P.M.

- Starting School
- Going to Bed
- Ending the school day
- Eating an early lunch

Time: _______ Time: ________ Time: ________ Time: ________
2 Match.
10 years before Christ
100 years millennium
B.C. decade
A.D. anno Domini
1,000 years century

3 Order from largest to smallest.

6,729 6,808 6,333 6,395
9,867 9,291 9,365 9,567

4 Find the difference.

754 291 170 182 395 567

5 Solve.

5 \times n = 45 \quad 9 \times n = 36 \quad 2 \times n = 18 \quad 4 \times n = 32

6 Solve.

9\overline{56} \quad 7\overline{4} \quad 6\overline{9} \quad 3\overline{20} \quad 7\overline{46}
**Century**

What is a century? A century is a time period of 100 years. We now live in the 21st Century. Look at the chart below. This chart shows all the dates and centuries up to the present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st century</td>
<td>0 A.D. to 99 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd century</td>
<td>100 A.D. to 199 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd century</td>
<td>200 A.D. to 299 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th century</td>
<td>300 A.D. to 399 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th century</td>
<td>400 A.D. to 499 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th century</td>
<td>500 A.D. to 599 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th century</td>
<td>1600 A.D. to 1699 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>1700 A.D. to 1799 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th century</td>
<td>1800 A.D. to 1899 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th century</td>
<td>1900 A.D. to 1999 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st century</td>
<td>2000 A.D. to 2099 A.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you look closely you will notice that the beginning digits of the year, 1996, and the beginning digits of the century, 20th century are one number off. This is an easy way to remember what century a year is in. Look at the first two digits of the year and then add one. For example: 1898 is in the 19th century, 1768 is in the 18th century, and 2012 will be in the 21st century.

Tell the century for each year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1594</td>
<td>16th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1437</td>
<td>15th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>21st century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>19th century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>