

Telling time to 5-minute intervals (analog)

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

Each number on the clock face stands for five minutes on from the last. Start at the 12 and count the minute hand round in fives: 5, 10, 15, 20. Once it goes past the 6, we name the minutes still left until the next hour, so we say things like ten to seven.

→ Minute hand on the 4: $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$ minutes, so twenty past.

→ Minute hand on the 10: that is fifty past, but we name it as ten to the next hour.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

TWENTY PAST THREE

- 1 The hour hand is just past the **3**, so the hour is three.
- 2 The minute hand points to the **4**. Count in fives from 12: 5, 10, 15, 20.
- 3 The hand is before the 6, so we say **twenty past** three.



DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT Does counting in fives round the clock feel automatic yet, or do you still need to check?

ANSWER KEY

- a) minute hand on the 2: 10 minutes past
 b) minute hand on the 3: quarter past (15 min)
 c) minute hand on the 6: half past (30 min)
 d) minute hand on the 8: 20 minutes to
 e) minute hand on the 10: 10 minutes to
 f) minute hand on the 11: 5 minutes to

Q1: 10 minutes; ten past four

Q2: 15 minutes; quarter past two

Q3: 30 minutes; half past nine

a) Always — Every number is five minutes on from the last, so 5, 10, 15 and so on.

b) Always — Counting in fives to the 4 gives $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$.

c) Sometimes — We only say 'to' once the minute hand has gone past the 6.

d) Always — Six fives is 30 minutes, which is half past the hour.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 13:10

S2: 15:10

S3: 11:00

S4: 14:15

S5: 8:10