Lesson - Time and money

Year: Year 1

Hello, I am Otto! Time and money are used by everybody, every day. We use clocks to know when school starts and coins to buy things in the shop. In Year 1 we learn to tell the time to the hour and half hour, and to know all our coins.

Starter activity

Look at a clock at home. What is the time now? Write it down. Check again in one hour. Then collect some coins from a money box. Sort them into groups: copper coins, silver coins and gold-coloured coins. Count how many you have in each group.

Days of the week and months of the year

Definition: day and week

A **day** is 24 hours. A **week** has 7 days. The days in order are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. After Sunday, Monday starts again.

Key fact: the months

There are 12 **months** in a **year**.

- January, February, March, April
- May, June, July, August
- September, October, November, December

Example 1

Today is Wednesday. What day was yesterday? What day is tomorrow?

The day before Wednesday is **Tuesday**. The day after Wednesday is **Thursday**.

Telling the time: o'clock

Definition: o'clock

The clock has two hands. The short hand is the **hour hand**. The long hand is the **minute hand**. When the minute hand points to 12, it is an **o'clock** time. The hour hand tells us which hour.



The long hand points to 12. The short hand points to 3. It is **3 o'clock**.

Method: reading o'clock

1. Check that the long hand points to 12.
2. Look at the short hand. Which number does it point to?
3. Say that number and then o'clock.

Half past

Definition: half past

When the long (minute) hand points to 6, it is **half past**. The minute hand has gone halfway round the clock. The short hand is between two numbers. The time is half past the number it has just passed.



The long hand points to 6. The short hand is between 7 and 8. It is **half past 7**.

Example 2

School starts when the short hand points to 9 and the long hand points to 12. What time is it?

The long hand points to 12, so it is an o'clock time. It is **9 o'clock**.

Example 3

The long hand points to 6. The short hand is halfway between 4 and 5. What time is it?

It is **half past 4**.

Watch out

The short hand and the long hand are easy to mix up. The short hand is the hour hand. The long hand is the minute hand. The long hand does most of the moving!

Before, after and how long

We use words such as *before*, *after*, *first*, *next*, *then*, *morning* and *afternoon* to talk about when things happen. We get up in the morning. We have lunch in the middle of the day. We go to bed at night.

Example 4

Maya has lunch at 12 o'clock. She goes to school at 9 o'clock. Which happens first?

9 comes before 12. Going to school happens **first**.

Coins

Definition: pence and pounds

In the United Kingdom we use **pence** (p) and **pounds** (£). 100 pence make 1 pound. We have these coins:



Key fact: coin values

- The 1p and 2p coins are copper-coloured.
- The 5p and 10p coins are silver.
- The 20p and 50p coins are silver and have 7 sides.
- The £1 and £2 coins are gold and silver.
- Two 5p coins make 10p. Five 2p coins make 10p.

Method: adding coins

1. Put the coins in order, biggest first.
2. Count the biggest coins first.
3. Add on the smaller coins, one at a time.
4. Write the total with p.

Example 5

How much is 10p + 5p + 2p + 1p?

Start with 10. Add 5: 15. Add 2: 17. Add 1: 18. The total is **18p**.

Buying and change

Definition: change

Change is the money the shop gives back when you pay with a coin that is worth more than the price. To find change, take away the price from the money you give.

Example 6

An apple costs 7p. Ella pays with a 10p coin. How much change does she get?

10 − 7 = 3. Ella gets **3p** change.

Example 7

A pencil costs 6p and a rubber costs 4p. How much do they cost together?

6 + 4 = **10p**. You can pay with one 10p coin.

Did you know?

The first coins were made over 2,500 years ago. Before coins, people swapped things like cows and shells. The UK pound is one of the oldest money units in the world still in use.

Otto's tip

For money, add the big coins first. For time, check the long hand first. Say the time out loud, and check twice. A good owl is never late!