

WHAT'S THE TIME IN ENGLISH ?



(fonte: Freepik)

Explanation

There are two common ways of telling the time.

Formal but easier way

Say the hours first and then the minutes.

Example: 7:45 - seven forty-five

For minutes 01 through 09, you can pronounce the '0' as oh.

Example: 11:06 - eleven (oh) six

More popular way

Say the minutes first and then the hours. Use past and the preceding hour for minutes 01 through 30. Use to and the forthcoming hour for minutes 31 through 59, but .

Example: 7.15 - fifteen minutes past seven

Example: 7.45 - fifteen minutes to eight

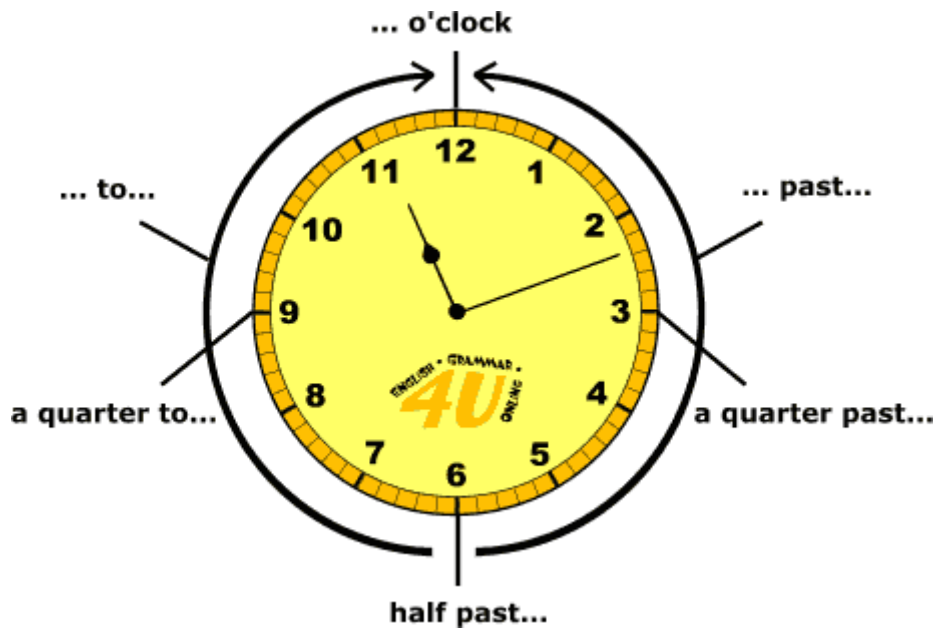
Another possibility of saying '15 minutes past' is: a quarter past

Another possibility of saying '15 minutes to' is: a quarter to

Another possibility of saying '30 minutes past' is: half past

Example: 5:30 - half past five

Watch



Note

Use o'clock only at the full hour.

Example: 7:00 - seven o'clock (but 7:10 - ten past seven)

In English ordinary speech, the twelve-hour clock is used. 🗨️

Beispiel: 17:20 - twenty past five

For times around midnight or midday you can use the expressions midnight or midday / noon instead of the number 12.

exemplo: 00:00 - midnight

exemplo: 12:00 - midday or noon

To make clear (where necessary) whether you mean a time before 12 o'clock noon or after, you can use in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night. Use in the morning before 12 o'clock noon, after 12 o'clock noon use in the afternoon.

When to change from afternoon to evening, from evening to night and from night to morning depends on your sense of time.

Example: 3:15 - a quarter past three in the morning OR a quarter past three at night

More formal expressions to indicate whether a time is before noon or after are a.m. (also: am - ante meridiem, before noon) and p.m. (also: pm - post meridiem, after noon). Use these expression only with the formal way of telling the time.

Example: 3:15 - three fifteen a.m.

It is **not** usual to use a.m. and p.m. with past/to.

Example: 3:15 - fifteen minutes past three OR a quarter past three

American English

Beside past Americans often use after.


Example: 06:10 - ten past/after six

But: in time expressions with half past it is not usual to replace past by after.



Beside to Americans often use before, of or till.

Example: 05:50 - ten to/before/of/till six

MORE EXAMPLES

Analogue	Digital	Normal Use	Hints	Timetables, TV, etc.
	6:00	It's 6 o'clock.		

Analogue	Digital	Normal Use	Hints	Timetables, TV, etc.
	6:05	It's 5 past 6.	past and the previous hour (here: 6)	It's six oh five.
	6:15	It's quarter past 6.		It's six fifteen.
	6:30	It's half past 6.		It's six thirty.
	6:35	It's 25 to 7.	to and the following hour (here: 7)	It's six thirty-five.
	6:45	It's quarter to seven.		It's six forty-five.

Analogue	Digital	Normal Use	Hints	Timetables, TV, etc.
	6:55	It's 5 to 7.		It's six fifty-five.
	7:00	It's 7 o'clock.		

1. The 12-hour-system in English

In English there is no 24-hour-system (sometimes it is used on TV and in timetables).

15:00 is 3 o'clock (p.m.) (on TV: fifteenhundred). That's why you use *a.m.* (Latin: ante meridiem) and *p.m.* (post meridiem) in situations where it is necessary to point out that you want to say *in the morning* or *in the evening*. In other situations (or when it is clear that school starts in the morning and the party in the evening) it is left out.

Germany	England
0:00	midnight
0:01	12:01 am
8:00	8:00 am

Germany	England
12:00	noon
12:01	12:01 pm
14:00	2 pm
18:00	6 pm
23:59	11:59 pm

2. When to use o'clock

o'clock (abbreviation: of the clock) only on the hour

3. Quarter past and to

quarter → 15 minutes


half → 30 minutes

4. The minutes



multiplies of 5: leave out the word minutes (but: 6.01 → It's one minute past 6.)

TIME (1)

When it's "on the hour" we say "o'clock". But only when it's on the hour.

	<u>Twelve o'clock</u>		<u>Six o'clock</u>
	<u>One o'clock</u>		<u>Seven o'clock</u>
	<u>Two o'clock</u>		<u>Eight o'clock</u>
	<u>Three o'clock</u>		<u>Nine o'clock</u>
	<u>Four o'clock</u>		<u>Ten o'clock</u>
	<u>Five o'clock</u>		<u>Eleven o'clock</u>

Because it can be difficult to say whether 12 o'clock is during the day or the night, we use two

special terms.			
	00:00 and 24:00 = Twelve midnight (or midnight)		12:00 = Twelve noon (or noon)

TIME (2)

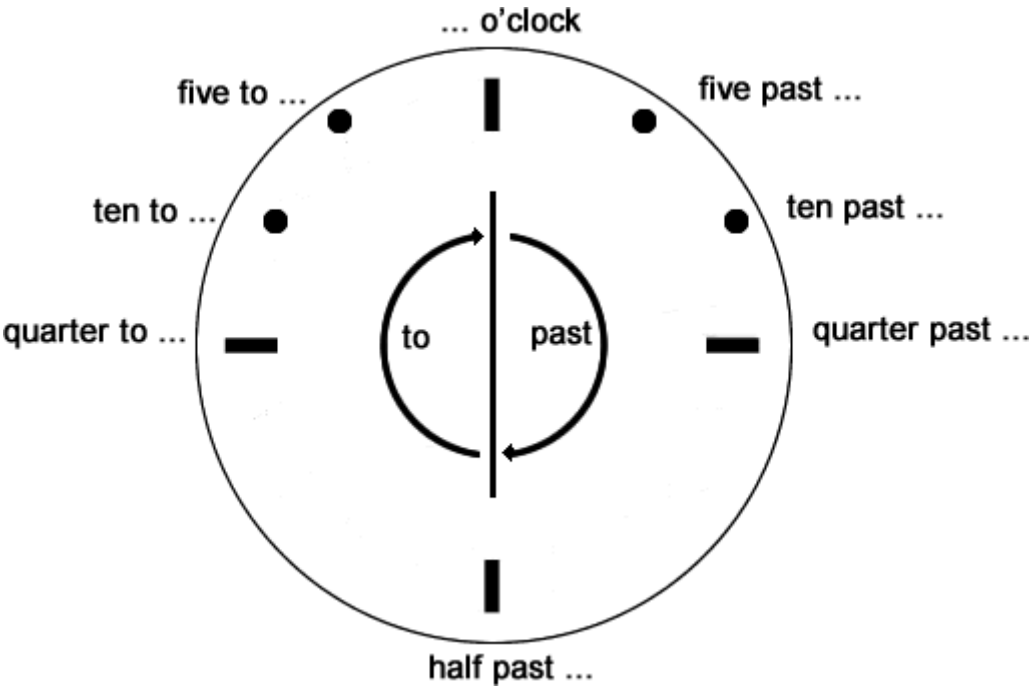
In five minute increments, when it's past the hour (up to 30 minutes past) we say "past".



When it's before the hour (after 30 minutes past) we say "to".







There are 60 minutes in an hour.

30 minutes is half an hour, we say "half past" or "thirty".



15 minutes is quarter of an hour, we say "quarter past" or "fifteen" or "quarter to" or "forty-five".



	<u>Twelve o'clock</u>		<u>Twelve fifteen</u> or <u>Quarter past twelve</u>
--	-----------------------	--	---

	<u>Twelve thirty</u> or <u>Half past twelve</u> We never say "half to".		<u>Twelve forty-five</u> or <u>Quarter to one</u>
At other "odd" times, when we want to be accurate, we add the word "minute(s)":-			
	It's twenty-eight minutes to twelve.		It's one minute past three.
If you want to avoid trying to remember when to use "minutes" and when not to just say "nearly" or "just turned".			
	It's just turned half past eleven.		It's nearly three o'clock.

PREPOSITIONS USED WITH TIME

At a point in time			In a length of time		
"When shall we meet?"		"Let's meet at 12.30."	"It's 12.45, when will you be ready?"		"I'll see you in an hour, at about 1.45."

NATURALLY SPEAKING

DIGITAL CLOCKS OFTEN SHOW THE TIME THIS WAY USING THE 24-HOUR-CLOCK, ONLY THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY ACTUALLY SPEAK USING THE 24 HOUR CLOCK:-

If it's before noon we tend to say "in the morning".

07:00

It's seven o'clock in the morning.

If it's after noon we say "in the afternoon".

14:00

It's two o'clock in the afternoon.

If it's late we say "at night".

22:00

It's ten o'clock at night

15 minutes past the hour is quarter past:

07:15

It's quarter past seven in the morning.

14:15

It's quarter past two in the afternoon.

22:15

It's quarter past ten at night.

30 minutes past the hour is half past:

07:30

It's half past seven in the morning.

14:30

It's half past two in the afternoon.

22:30

It's half past ten at night.

45 minutes past the hour is quarter to:

07:45

It's quarter to eight in the morning.

14:45

It's quarter to three in the afternoon.

22:45

It's quarter to eleven at night.

HOW TO ASK THE TIME IN ENGLISH.



- Excuse me. What time is it, please?

- It's **exactly** eight o'clock.

or

- It's eight.



- Excuse me. Do you have the time, please?

- It's half past twelve.

or

- It's twelve thirty.
-



- Excuse me. Could you tell me the time, please?

- It's **about** half past eleven.

or

- It's **around** eleven thirty.

AROUND THE HOUSE

1. Around the House
2. Vocabulary Builder

In today's lesson, we're going to go through a house, learning vocabulary for the different objects in each room AND the different actions you can do there. You'll also learn the difference between "house" and "home."

Na lição de hoje, vamos percorrer uma casa, aprendendo vocabulário para os diferentes objetos em cada sala E as diferentes ações que você pode fazer lá. Você também aprenderá a diferença entre "casa" e "lar".

Bedroom

Let's begin with the bedroom. The bed is the place where you sleep - probably with pillows, sheets, and blankets. In this photo, there is a lamp next to the bed. The lamp is on top of a nightstand or night table. You keep your clothes in a closet - on hangers - or in a dresser - inside the drawers.

Vamos começar com o quarto. A cama é o lugar onde você dorme - provavelmente com travesseiros, lençóis e cobertores. Nesta foto, há uma lâmpada ao lado da cama. O abajur fica em cima da mesinha de cabeceira ou da mesinha de cabeceira. Você guarda suas roupas em um armário - em cabides - ou em uma cômoda - dentro das gavetas.

At night, you go to bed or go to sleep – and in the morning, you wake up (maybe with an alarm clock). Try to answer these questions now:

- What time do you go to bed? I go to bed at _____.
- What time do you wake up? I wake up at _____.

Bathroom

Now we'll learn about the **bathroom**. In the bathroom, you can **brush your teeth** using a **toothbrush** and **toothpaste**. Most people use the **sink** to brush their teeth, and you can see yourself in the **mirror**.

In the bathroom, you can also **take a shower** or **take a bath** in the **bathtub**. You use **shampoo** and **conditioner** to wash your hair, and **soap** to wash your body. Then you use a **towel** to dry off. Of course, you can also use the **toilet** – and don't forget to **flush the toilet** after you're finished!

Agora vamos aprender sobre o banheiro. No banheiro, você pode escovar os dentes com uma escova e pasta de dente. A maioria das pessoas usa a pia para escovar os dentes e você pode se ver no espelho. No banheiro, você também pode tomar banho de chuveiro ou tomar banho de banheira. Você usa shampoo e condicionador para lavar o cabelo e sabonete para lavar o corpo. Então você usa uma toalha para secar. Claro, você também pode usar o banheiro - e não se esqueça de dar a descarga depois de terminar!

Try to complete these sentences now:

- I **brush my teeth** _____ times a day.
- I **take a shower** _____ times a week.

Kitchen

Time to go into the **kitchen**. In the kitchen, you can **cook** – prepare food for eating. When talking about a specific meal, we usually use the verb **make** – make breakfast, make lunch, and make dinner. You can keep food cold in the **refrigerator** (or “**fridge**” for short) - and food that needs to be VERY cold – like ice cream – is kept in the **freezer**.

Other foods are kept inside **cabinets** or on a **shelf** (the plural is **shelves**). You can prepare food on the **counter**, cook food on the **stove** or in the **oven** - and heat it up in the **microwave**.

É hora de ir para a cozinha. Na cozinha, você pode cozinhar - preparar comida para comer. Quando falamos sobre uma refeição específica, geralmente usamos o verbo fazer - fazer o café da manhã, fazer o almoço e fazer o jantar. Você pode manter os alimentos resfriados na geladeira (ou “geladeira” para abreviar) - e os alimentos que precisam estar MUITO frios - como sorvete - são mantidos no freezer.

Outros alimentos são mantidos dentro de armários ou em uma prateleira (o plural são prateleiras). Você pode preparar alimentos na bancada, cozinhá-los no fogão ou no forno - e aquecê-los no microondas.

Living Room

The **living room** is where people relax and spend time with friends and family. There's a **couch** or **sofa** to sit on – you can also sit on a **chair**. There's a **bookcase** and a **window**. The floor can be covered by a **carpet** or **rug**.

A sala de estar é onde as pessoas relaxam e convivem com amigos e familiares. Há um sofá ou sofá para sentar - você também pode sentar em uma cadeira. Há uma estante e uma janela. O chão pode ser coberto por um carpete ou tapete.

Structure of the House

Finally, let's go through the **hallway** and out the **door**, so we can see the outside of the house. The vertical part is called a **wall**, the bottom is the **floor**, and the top is the **ceiling**. The word ceiling refers to the interior part, and the word **roof** refers to the exterior part. Some houses have a **basement** that is underground, and an **attic** to store things. And you can park your car in the **garage**.

Finalmente, vamos atravessar o corredor e sair pela porta, para que possamos ver o lado de fora da casa. A parte vertical é chamada de parede, a parte inferior é o piso e a parte superior é o teto. A palavra teto se refere à parte interna e a palavra telhado se refere à parte externa. Algumas casas têm porão subterrâneo e sótão para guardar coisas. E você pode estacionar seu carro na garagem.

House or Home?

Let's finish this lesson with the difference between **house** and **home**. A house is a specific type of building. A house is a physical thing, but the word home is more of an emotional idea - it means the place where you live, and where you have a special emotional attachment - where you feel comfortable, safe, and happy. Your "home" can be a house, an apartment, or another type of structure.

In English, we often use the word "house" when talking about the building itself (for example, "I live in a small house"), and "home" with the verb "go" and the preposition "at." For example, you can say, "I was at home last night" – or when you leave work, you can say, "Bye everyone. **I'm going home.**"

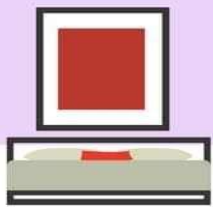
Pronunciation Practice

bedroom, bed, pillows, sheets, blankets, lamp, closet, hangers, dresser, drawers, go to bed, go to sleep, wake up, alarm clock, bathroom, brush your teeth, toothbrush, toothpaste, sink, mirror, take a shower, take a bath, bathtub, shampoo, conditioner, soap, towel, toilet, flush the toilet, kitchen,

cook, refrigerator, fridge, freezer, cabinets, shelf, counter, stove, oven, microwave, pots, pans, bowl, plate, fork, knife, spoon, living room, couch, sofa, chair, bookcase, window, carpet, rug, hallway, door, wall, floor, ceiling, roof, basement, attic, garage

quarto, cama, travesseiros, lençóis, cobertores, abajur, armário, cabides, cômoda, gavetas, ir para a cama, ir dormir, acordar, despertador, banheiro, escovar os dentes, escova de dente, pasta de dente, pia, espelho, pegue um chuveiro, tomar banho, banheira, shampoo, condicionador, sabonete, toalha, vaso sanitário, autoclismo, cozinha, cozinheira, geladeira, freezer, armários, prateleira, balcão, fogão, forno, microondas, potes, panelas, tigela, prato, garfo, faca, colher, sala de estar, sofá, cadeira, estante de livros, janela, tapete, corredor, porta, parede, piso, teto, telhado, porão, sótão, garagem





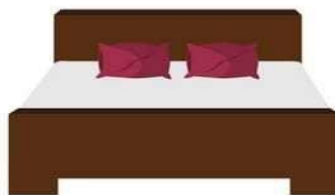
In the Bedroom



air-conditioner



clothes
valet



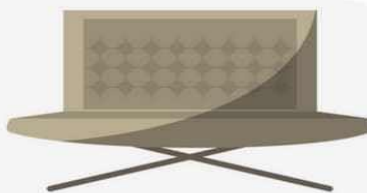
bed



anglepoise lamp/
balanced-arm lamp



cot (U.K.)/
crib (U.S.)



upholstered bench



bedside table



bookshelf



bureau (U.K.)/
desk (U.S.)



chest of drawers (U.K.)/
dresser (U.S.)



clock



fan



pillow



hat stand



dressing table



table
lamp



mirror



curtains



ironing board



nightstand



picture



television



telephone



hope chest



In the Living room



wing chair



TV stand



sofa



cushion



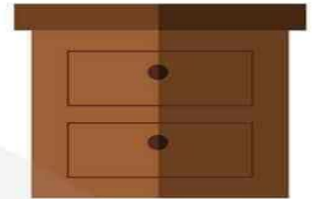
telephone



television



speaker



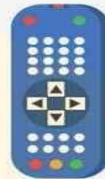
end table



tea set



fireplace



remote



fan



floor lamp



carpet



table



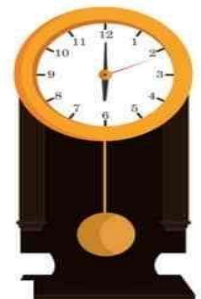
blinds



curtains



picture



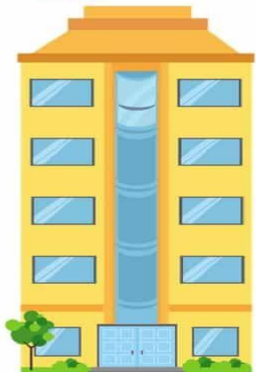
grandfather clock



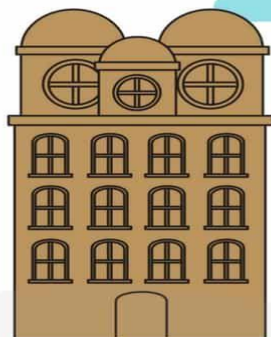
vase



Types of Houses



Block of flats (U.K.)
Apartment building (U.S.)



Terraced houses



Villa



Skyscraper/High Rise



Semi-detached
houses



Detached house



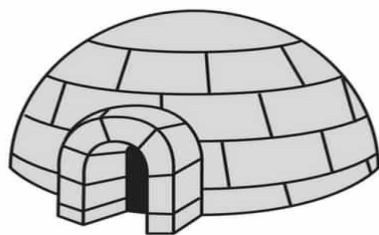
Castle



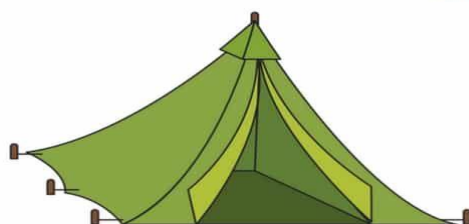
Cottage



Lighthouse



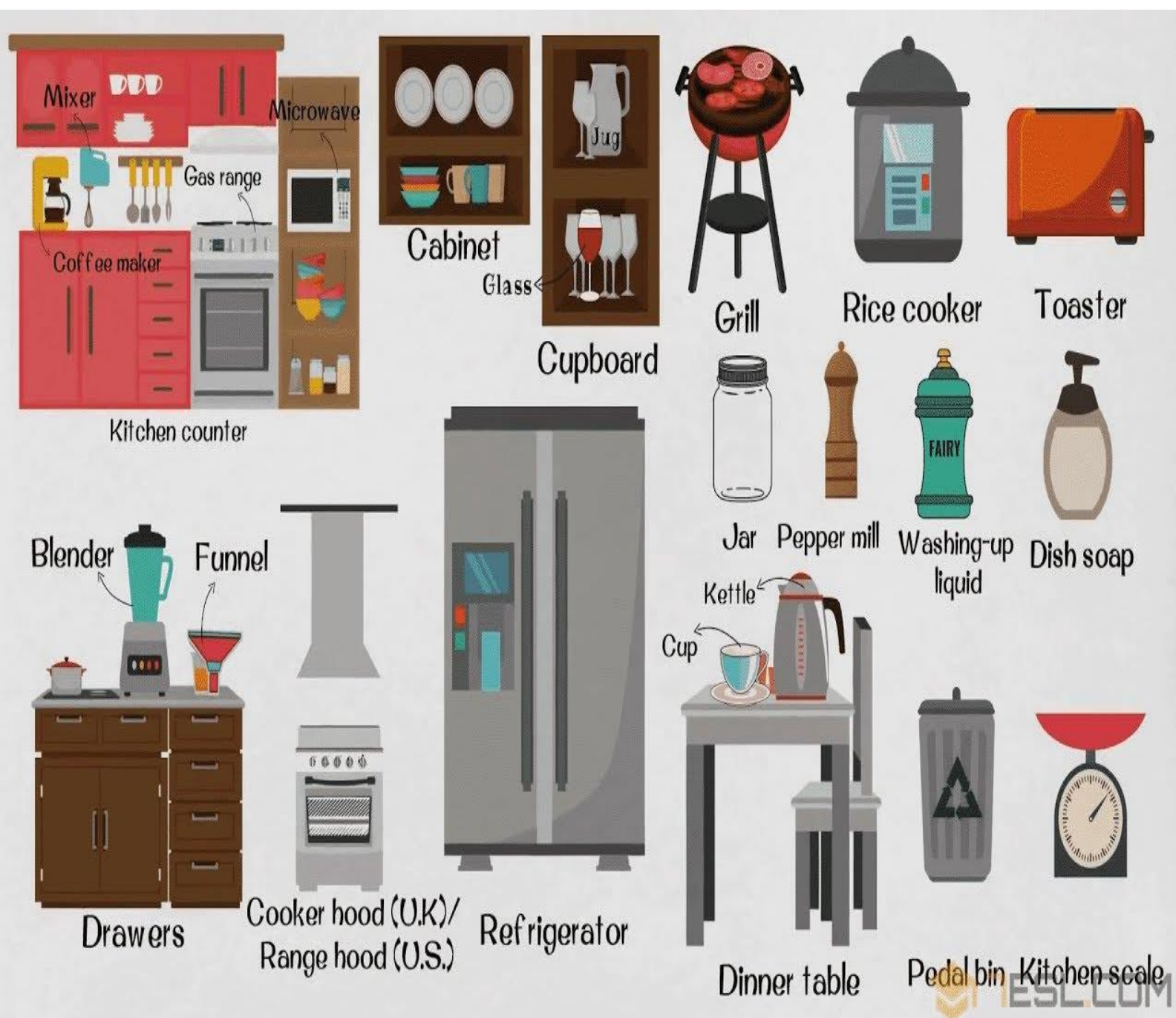
Igloo



Tent



Camper van



PRACTISE

1. Can you think of:

Three things in the living room and kitchen you can turn on/off?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Three things in the kitchen you can wash?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Three things in the living room and kitchen you can sit on?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Two things you can use to boil water?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Imagine you have just moved into a new home, and for the first six months you can have only six things. Write your options

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. You are in the kitchen. Where would you put these things?

Ex: Milk in the refrigerator

Meat that you are going to cook

Frozen food that you want to store

Dirty cups and saucers

Clean cups and saucers

Cookies

Vegetables that you want to chop or slice

CRÉDITOS

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PINTEREST

VOCABULARY IN USE

YOU TUBE

FREEPIK

REFERÊNCIAS

ENGLISCH-HIFEN.DE, ‘ How to say the time in English’ disponível em: <https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/words/uhr.htm> acesso em 19 de junho de 2020

LEO NETWORK ‘Time’ disponível em: <https://www.learnenglish.de/basics/time.html> acesso em 19 de junho de 2020

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