



Telling the time

Asking the Time

Here are some phrases you can use when you want to know the time:

- What's the time?
- What time is it?
- Have you got the right time?
- What time do you make it?

Telling the Time

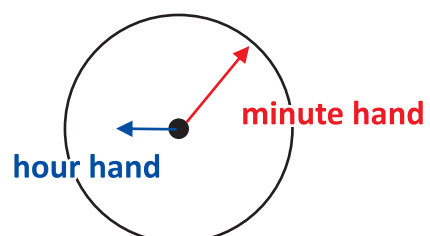
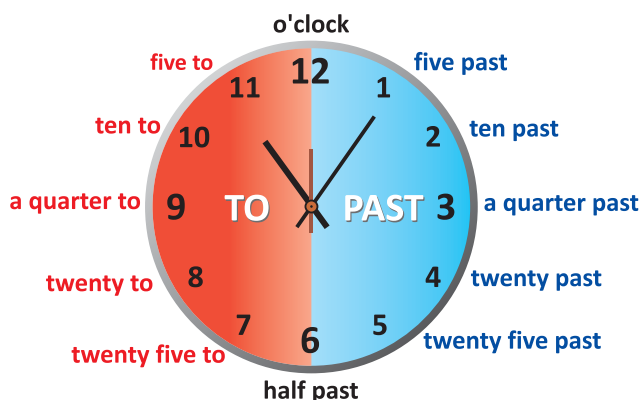
To tell someone what the time is, we can say "The time is..." or, more usually, "It's...". Here is a typical dialogue:

Question : What's the time, please?

Answer : It's three o'clock.

The chart below shows you two different ways to tell someone what the time is.

	More Formal: It's ...	Less Formal: It's ...
3:00	three o'clock	three
3:02	just gone three o'clock	three oh two
3:03	three minutes past three	three oh three
3:05	five past three	three oh five
3:09	nine minutes past three	three oh nine
3:10	ten past three	three ten
3:15	a quarter past three	three fifteen
3:20	twenty past three	three twenty
3:21	twenty-one minutes past three	three twenty-one
3:25	twenty-five past three	three twenty-five
3:30	half-past three	three-thirty
3:35	twenty-five to four	three thirty-five
3:40	twenty to four	three forty
3:45	a quarter to four	three forty-five
3:50	ten to four	three fifty
3:55	five to four	three fifty-five
3:57	three minutes to four	three fifty-seven
3:58	nearly four o'clock	three fifty-eight
4:00	four o'clock	four

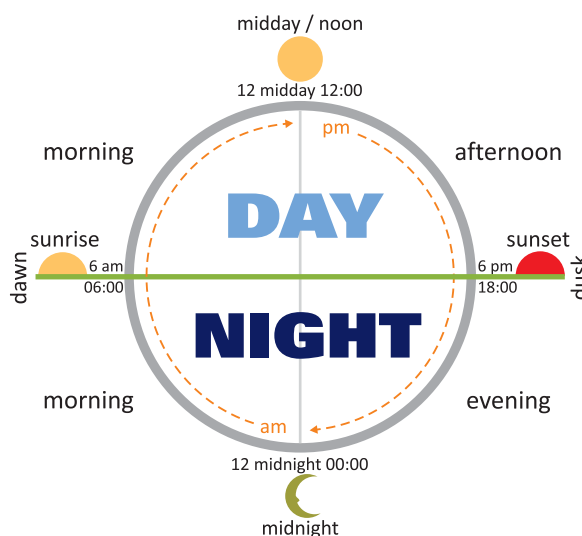


Keep in mind the following information:

o'clock = sharp = on the dot
half past = half to

Day and Night

- There are 24 hours in a day. The day is divided into “day(time)” and “night(time)”.
- Daytime is from sunrise (this varies, but we can say approximately 6am)
- To sunset (we can say approximately 6pm).
- Night-time is from sunset to sunrise.
- Every day starts precisely at midnight.
- AM (Ante-meridiem = before noon) starts after midnight.
- PM (Post-meridiem =after noon) starts just after midday. This means that 12 am and 12 pm have no meaning.



The word day can have two meanings:

- The 24 hours between one midnight and the next.
- The time between sunrise and sunset (as distinct from the night)

Days of the Week

Notice that “weekdays” and “days of the week” are not the same:

- “Days of the week” are all 7 days from Monday to Sunday.
- “Weekdays” are only the 5 days from Monday to Friday.
- The “weekend” is Saturday and Sunday.

	Day	Abbreviation	
Weekdays	Monday	Mon.	Mo.
	Tuesday	Tue.	Tu.
	Wednesday	Wed.	We.
	Thursday	Thu.	Th.
	Friday	Fri.	Fr.
Weekend	Saturday	Sat.	Sa.
	Sunday	Sun.	Su.

Months of the year

The table below shows the months of the year used in English-speaking countries and many other parts of the world. The list shows the order of the months, starting from January (month 1).

The abbreviations or short forms are shown are the most common, but other abbreviations are possible, for example:

- Ja./Fe./Ma. or J./F./M.

N°	Month	short form	N°	Month	short form	N°	Month	short form
1	January	Jan.	5	May	-	9	September	Sep.
2	February	Feb.	6	June	Jun.	10	October	Oct.
3	March	Mar.	7	July	Jul.	11	November	Nov.
4	April	Apr.	8	August	Aug.	12	December	Dec.

Possessive Adjectives

SUBJECT PRONOUN		POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	
I	I have a shirt..	MY	My shirt is green.
YOU	You have a book.	YOUR	Your book is new.
HE	He has a pillow.	HIS	His pillow is soft.
SHE	She has a dog.	HER	Her dog is small.
IT	It has a bone.	ITS	Its bone is old.
WE	We have a bird.	OUR	Our bird is noisy.
YOU	You have a house.	YOUR	Your house is big.
THEY	They have a car.	THEIR	Their car is slow.

YOUR = Possessive Adjective
- You need to bring your dictionary.

YOU'RE = You are (contraction)
- You're an excellent student.

ITS = Possessive Adjective
- The dog played with its ball.

IT'S = It is (contraction)
- It's very hot right now.

Reinforcement 1

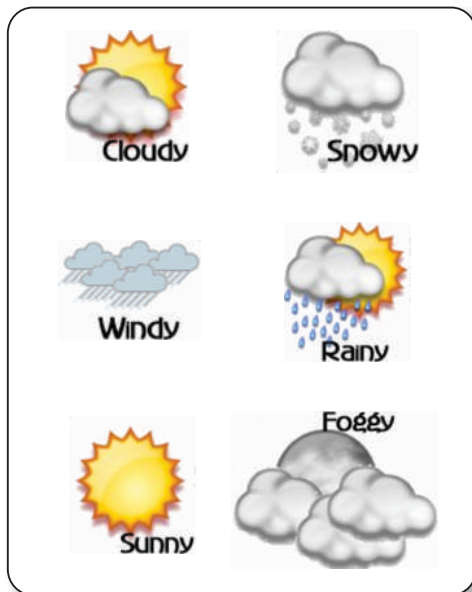
Describing the weather.

Seasons
summer, winter, spring, autumn / fall

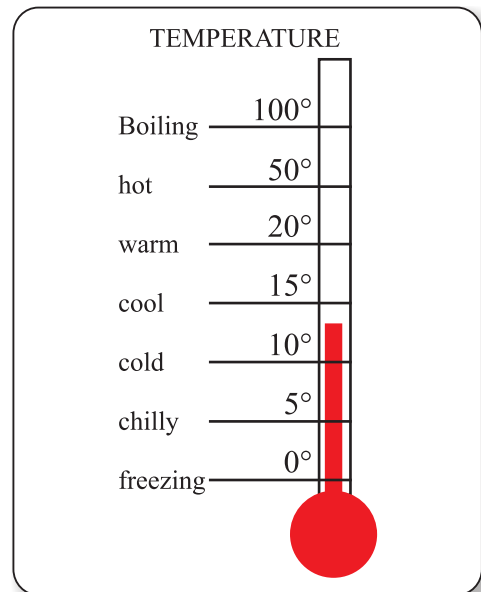


What's the weather like?

It's



It's



Reinforcement 2

Complete the sentences with the appropriate season.

- I love going to the beach in _____.
- I don't like _____ because it's very cold.
- Paula likes to see the flowers in _____.
- Peter wears shorts in _____.
- From April to June it's _____ in Lima.

Seasons



Reinforcement 3

Match the time.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| a. 4:25 | _____ It's half past six. | f. 12:10 | _____ It's twelve forty-two. |
| b. 3:32 | _____ It's a quarter past one. | g. 5:31 | _____ It's twelve past eleven. |
| c. 12:42 | _____ It's three thirty-three. | h. 11:12 | _____ It's twenty-eight to four. |
| d. 1:15 | _____ It's one to eight. | i. 3:33 | _____ It's ten past twelve. |
| e. 6:30 | _____ It's twenty-nine to six. | j. 7:59 | _____ It's twenty-five past four. |



Telling the time

Reinforcement 4

Write formal and informal time.



Telling the time



Reinforcement 5

Complete the conversation.

1. A: Is this your brother?
B: No. He's _____ friend.
my / your

2. A: Is this your mother?
B: No. She's _____ wife.
his / her

3. A: Are these your sisters?
B: No. They're _____ daughters.
my / your

Possessive adjectives


4. A: Is this her father?
B: No. He's _____ husband.
her / your


PART B
Grammar References
Interrogative Pronouns or Wh-words

We use interrogative pronouns to ask questions. The interrogative pronoun represents the thing that we don't know. (what we are asking the question about).

There are four main interrogative pronouns: **WHO - WHOM - WHAT - WHICH**.

Notice that possessive pronoun **whose** can also be an interrogative pronoun (an interrogative possessive pronoun)

	subject	object	
Person	who	whom	
thing	what		
person / thing	which		
person	whose		(possessive)

WH- QUESTIONS WITH "BE". Here are some examples:

- Why are they hungry?
- Where is the station?
- Who is she waiting for?
- What is he studying?