

Table of Contents

| Practice Numbers | Skill(s) Covered | Page(s) |
|------------------|--|---------|
| 1 | Writing Time (To the Hour) | 4 |
| 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Telling Time (To the Hour) | 5-9 |
| 7 | Drawing Hands (To the Hour) | 10 |
| 8, 9 | The Hour and Minute Hands | 11-12 |
| 10, 11, 12, 13 | Telling Time (Half Past the Hour) | 13-16 |
| 14 | Drawing Hands (Half Past the Hour) | 17 |
| 15, 16, 17, 18 | Telling Time (Quarter Past & Quarter To the Hour) | 18-21 |
| 19, 20 | Drawing Hands (Quarter Past & Quarter To the Hour) | 22-23 |
| 21, 22 | Basic Time Telling (Review) | 24-25 |
| 23, 24, 25 | Telling Time With Minutes | 26-28 |
| 26 | Drawing Time With Minutes | 29 |
| 27 | A.M. and P.M. | 30 |
| 28, 29, 30 | Elapsed Time | 31-33 |
| 31, 32 | Time-Based Word Problems | 34-35 |
| 33, 34 | Graphs and Schedules | 36-37 |
| 35, 36 | Dates and Calendars | 38-39 |
| Tests 1-6 | Cumulative Mixed-Practice Review | 40-45 |

Additional Resources

- Introduction (page 3)
- Answer Sheet (page 46)
- Answer Key (pages 47-48)

Introduction

The old adage “practice makes perfect” can really hold true for children and their education. The more practice a child has with concepts being taught in school, the more success they are likely to find. For many parents, knowing how to support their child’s learning can be frustrating. This book is designed to eliminate the guesswork for parents using it at home while also being a valuable resource for educators using it in the classroom.

Here’s how: As early elementary students encounter the concept of time, they need a certain set of skills in order to be able to read, write, and calculate time. This book reviews both the basic math skills needed to find the answers *and* the process skills students need to understand what is being asked and what needs to be done to arrive at the correct answer.

For Grades 1–2, *Practice Makes Perfect: Time* covers the following skills:

Math and Time–Telling Skills

- reading and writing time
- understanding the hands and numbers on an analog clock
- drawing hands on clocks to represent time
- adding and subtracting values
- reading and using calendars and graphs
- solving time-related word problems

Process Skills

- understanding what is being asked
- understanding which operation is needed
- reading and following directions
- following steps in the correct order
- locating key vocabulary

Inside This Resource

Practice Pages (pages 4–39) — There are 36 practice pages organized sequentially so that children can build their knowledge from more basic skills to higher-level skills.

Practice Tests (pages 40–45) — These 6 mixed-skills practice tests are given in a multiple-choice format designed to prepare students for the standardized tests administered in schools.

Answer Sheet (page 46) — This optional sheet provides a similar format to those found on standardized tests. This “bubble-in” answer sheet can be used in the classroom or at home.

Answer Key (pages 47–48) — This comprehensive key provides the answers for all of the practice pages and the practice tests.

Helpful Tips

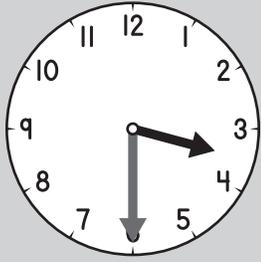
- Keep practice sessions short, positive, and constructive.
- Help with instructions. Consider asking your child to underline or repeat what they are being asked to find or solve.
- Provide extra guidance and support in the areas in which your child is struggling. Look for ways to apply these skills to real-life situations.

Practice 10

Telling Time
(Half Past the Hour)

Name: _____

There are 60 minutes
in an hour.



A clock has a **big hand** and a **little hand**.

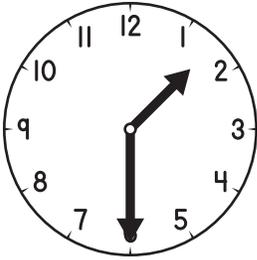
*The big hand points to the minutes.
When the big hand points to the 6,
the minutes are written as :30.*

30 minutes is half of an hour.

This clock shows the time of 3:30.

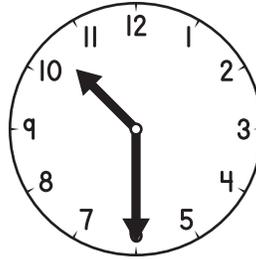
Look at each clock. Write the time. The first one is written for you.

1.

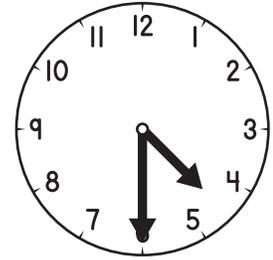


1:30

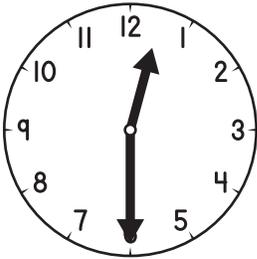
2.



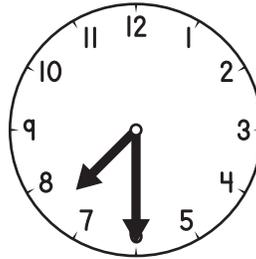
3.



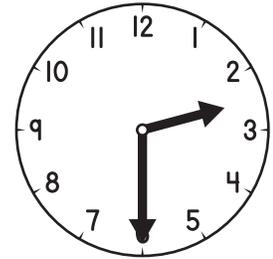
4.



5.



6.



Practice 19

*Drawing Hands
(Quarter Past the Hour)*

Name: _____

Follow the instructions to answer each question.

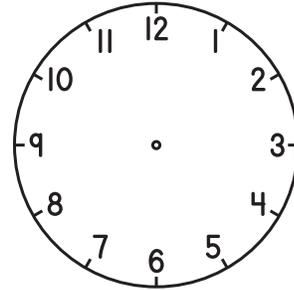
1. Which of these times means “a quarter past ten o’clock”? Circle your answer.

10:45

10:15

10:30

Draw hands on the clock to show the time you circled.



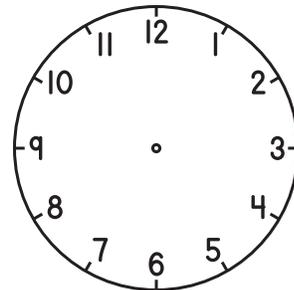
2. Which of these times means “a quarter past one o’clock”? Circle your answer.

1:15

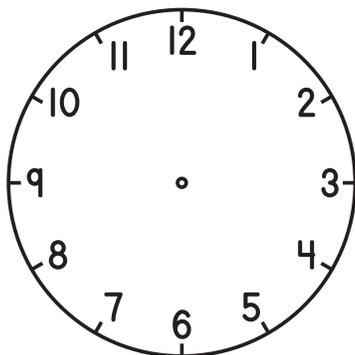
1:30

1:45

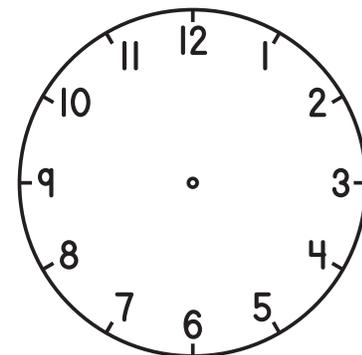
Draw hands on the clock to show the time you circled.



3. Draw hands on the clock below to show 7:15.



4. Draw hands on the clock below to show 11:15.



Practice 23

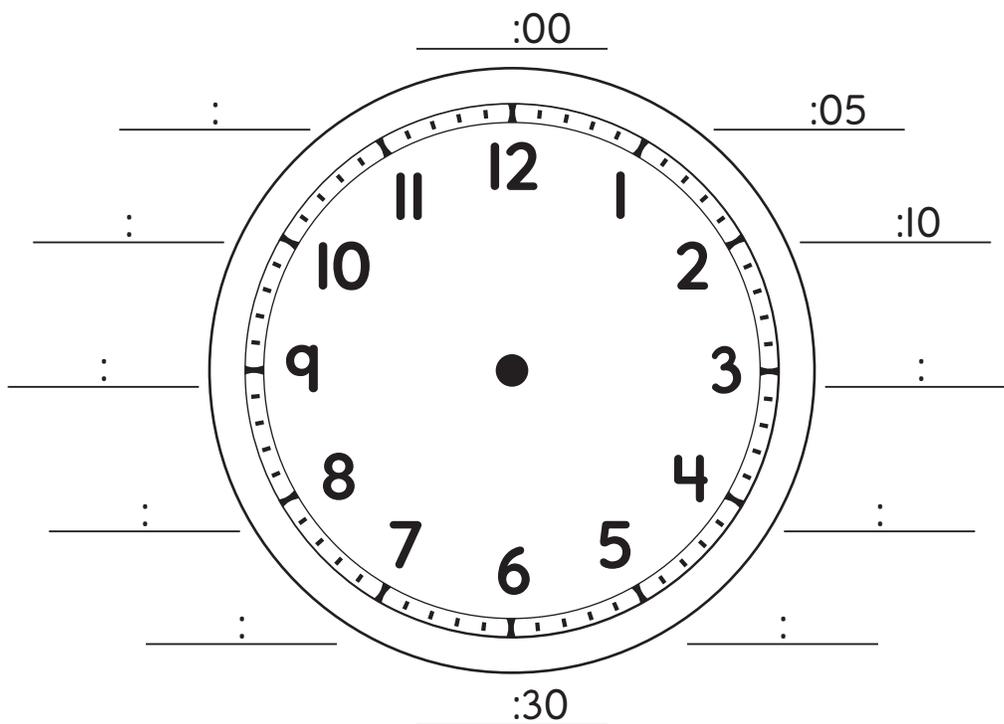
*Telling Time
With Minutes*

Name: _____

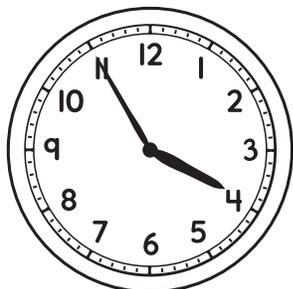
There are **60 minutes** in **one hour**.

- When the little hand points to a number on the clock, that number tells the hour: 1-12.
- Where the big hand points to on the clock tells us the minutes. We count by 5s when the big hand points to a number. So the number 1 equals 5 minutes, the number 2 equals 10 minutes, and so on.

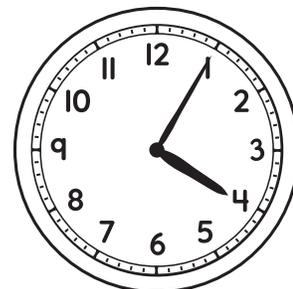
On the blank lines around the outside of the clock, fill in the numbers to show the minutes. Count by 5s. Some are written for you.



Draw a line to match each of these clocks to the correct time in the middle of the page.



4:05



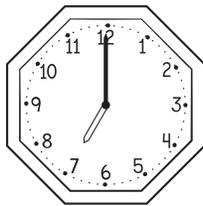
3:55

Name: _____

- Any time that occurs in the morning hours between midnight and noon is the **A.M.**
- Any time that occurs in the afternoon or evening hours between noon and midnight is the **P.M.**
- On a digital clock, *midnight* is **12:00 A.M.**, and *noon* is **12:00 P.M.**

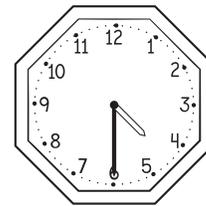
Circle the correct time with **A.M.** or **P.M.** to show the time of day for each event.

1. Jonas eats breakfast at 7:00 in the morning.



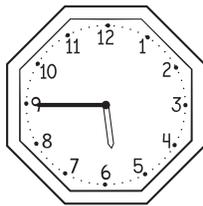
7:00 A.M. **7:00 P.M.**

2. Gwen does her homework every afternoon at 4:30.



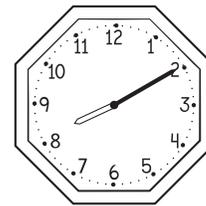
4:30 A.M. **4:30 P.M.**

3. Ramon sets the table for dinner every evening at 5:45.



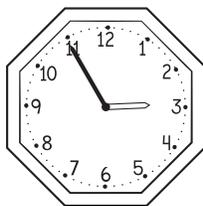
5:45 A.M. **5:45 P.M.**

4. Eva wakes up on Saturday mornings at 8:10.



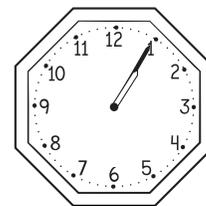
8:10 A.M. **8:10 P.M.**

5. Mo was at the park on Sunday afternoon until 2:55.



2:55 A.M. **2:55 P.M.**

6. We stayed up past midnight and went to bed at 1:05.



1:05 A.M. **1:05 P.M.**

Name: _____

The graph below is called a **pictograph**. It uses pictures instead of numbers.

This pictograph shows how many hours students read each week.

Each  = 1 hour. Each  = 30 minutes.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Alya |    |
| Ezekiel |    |
| Hannah |     |
| Justin |     |
| Rosie |      |

Use the pictograph to answer these questions.

- Which student read for the most hours? _____
- For how many hours did Hannah read? _____
- Which student read for 3 hours and 30 minutes? _____
- Which student read for 1 hour more than Alya? _____
- Who read for a half hour less than Rosie? _____
- Who read for one hour less than Justin? _____

Name: _____

Fill in the bubble beside each correct answer.

1. Which month comes right after January?
- (A) February
 - (B) March
 - (C) April
 - (D) May

6. Which month is between March and May?
- (A) April
 - (B) February
 - (C) June
 - (D) July

2. Which month comes right after September?
- (A) May
 - (B) June
 - (C) October
 - (D) November

7. Which month is between July and September?
- (A) August
 - (B) October
 - (C) June
 - (D) May

3. Which month comes right before November?
- (A) December
 - (B) October
 - (C) September
 - (D) August

8. Which is the 7th month in a calendar year?
- (A) July
 - (B) June
 - (C) May
 - (D) August

4. Which month comes right before July?
- (A) May
 - (B) August
 - (C) June
 - (D) September

9. Which month sometimes has only 28 days?
- (A) April
 - (B) March
 - (C) January
 - (D) February

5. Which month comes right after February?
- (A) May
 - (B) April
 - (C) January
 - (D) March

10. Which of these months has 31 days?
- (A) September
 - (B) October
 - (C) April
 - (D) February