When working with minutes, tell the child to "count by 5 forward" for "AFTER" and "count by five backwards" for "TO" for each number on the clock. I found this simple instruction to help my own son tremendously. I recommend you make sure your child is able to at least count by 5 and understands the concept of "forward" and "backward" before tackling the concept of teaching time.

## Breaking The Code



## To Time

By: Jeanne A. Brohart
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## Note To Parents

This set of cards includes concept, example and practice cards for teaching time.

Some children may only need the FINAL clock whereas others may need to take a slower approach to each concept. These cards were produced to provide parents the
flexibility they need in teaching the concept of time based on the child's individual needs.

## Telling Time



A clock has 3 hands
Short Hand = Hours
Medium Hand $=$ Minutes


Medium Hand Mintes


Long Hand = Seconds


To Understand Time...

## You Need To Put 2 Clocks Together...



$$
\mathbf{A M}+\mathbf{P M}=1 \text { Day }
$$

Short Hand = Hours hours
The HOUR hand is the most important hand on a clock. It is the shortest. It moves the slowest.

We Have: 12 AM Hours (morning)
+12 PM Hours (afternoon and evening)
$=24$ HOURS $=1$ DAY

# Before we can put them together... 

# you need to understand the difference between 

the AM clock...

and the PM clock...

# The AM Clock... Is The Morning Clock! 

Short Hand = AM Hours



We Have 12 AM hours ( 1 to 12)
$12 \mathbf{A M}=12: 00 \mathrm{am}=$ Morning Start $=$ Midnight $=$ A NEW DAY


## The PM Clock ... Is

## The Afternoon + Evening Clock!

Short Hand = PM Hours


We Have 12 PM hours (1 to 12)

12 pm $=12: 00 \mathrm{pm}=$ Afternoon Start $=$ Lunchtime

$$
=12 \mathrm{NOON}
$$



The PM Clock ... Is

## The Afternoon + Evening Clock!

We Have 12 PM Hours

12 PM to $5 \mathrm{PM}=$ afternoon hours
5 PM to 11:59 $\mathrm{PM}=$ evening or night hours


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We have } 12 \text { AM hours + } 12 \text { PM hours } \\
& =24 \text { hours = } 1 \text { day... }
\end{aligned}
$$

The AM clock is always followed by the PM clock...and

The PM clock is always followed by the AM clock...

Just keep going... AM, then PM, then AM, then PM, then AM, then PM - and so on...

So to understand time, you first need to know if it is AM or PM...

To make it easier, some people just count all the way to 24 instead of using the

12 pm hours...

# The 24 Hour Clock = 12 AM + 12 PM Hours Added Together! 

## 12 AM hours + 12 PM hours = 24 hours = 1 Day

12 AM hours $=1$ to 12

$$
\begin{gathered}
12 \text { PM hours }=13 \text { to } 24 \\
1 \text { to } 24=1 \text { day }
\end{gathered}
$$


one time for AM hours and one time for PM hours!


Since most people use a 12 hour clock, that is what we will use in the examples that follow...

Now that you understand how the small hand for HOURS works, we will see how the medium hand for MINUTES works...

## Minutes...

All clocks have 60 minutes ( $\mathbf{1}$ to 60)
Most clocks don't show all these numbers, but some clocks count minutes by 5
60 minutes = 1 hour or 1 hour $=60$ minutes

## EACH hour has 60 minutes

So, the minute hand must touch each of the 60 numbers 1 time
for the hour hand to move by only 1 number! If you count slowly to 60 , that is about 1 minute... or 1 number on this clock.

You would need to count to 60 a total of 60 times
to make one hour!


## Minutes... "After"

## All clocks have 60 minutes ( $\mathbf{1}$ to 60 )

Most people tell time using minutes counted by 5 and don't worry about the "in between" numbers.

There are different ways to tell time using minutes...
One of the most common ways is to use the word "AFTER" after the minute number to indicate it is that many minutes after the number just passed by the hour hand. You can use the word "After" for almost all numbers when reading the minutes on a clock.

On this clock, it is 10 after 3.


## Minutes...

Lots of people don't use the word "after" when telling time. They say the hour just passed and the minutes.

On this clock, they would just say that it is $2: 40$ because it is $\mathbf{4 0}$ minutes passed 2 ...

Notice the hour hand has not reached the 3 yet!


## Minutes... O'Clock

There are times when you don't use the word "after".

Whenever the minute hand is on the 60 , you say the number on the hour hand followed by the word "O'CLOCK". You_always use the word "O'CLOCK" when the minute hand is pointing straight up. On most clocks, since minutes are not shown, this is when the minute hand points to the number 12 .

On this clock, it is 5 o'clock, or $5: 00$ o'clock... say the hour hand number first, then the word "o'clock".


## Minutes... 30

You don't use the word "after" when the minutes hand is on the 30 . Since minutes are not shown on most clocks, this is when the minute hand points straight down, to the number 6.

You always say 30 when the minutes hand is pointing straight down to the 6 .

You just say the hour the hour hand just passed and the number 30.
On this clock, it is $\mathbf{3 : 3 0}$.


## Minutes...

A lot of people split the clock in half to tell time when reading minutes on a clock...

The RIGHT HALF = AFTER (1-30 after)
The LEFT HALF = TO (1-29 to)
AFTER = how many minutes after the hour just past
TO = how many minutes before the next hour
There are only 29 minutes TO on a clock.


## Minutes...TO

Minute TO are only on the left half of the clock...
To understand "minutes TO", just start at O'CLOCK and count the minutes backwards to know how many "minutes TO" the next hour...

$$
\text { So } 50 \text { minutes } \mathrm{AFTER}=10 \mathrm{TO}
$$



## Minutes... Quarters

Some people split a clock in quarters when they read the minutes on a clock.... 15 MINUTES = ONE QUARTER = 1/4 the only quarters people really use are:
1/4 AFTER = 15 minutes AFTER the hour $1 / 4 \mathrm{TO}=\mathbf{1 5}$ minutes TO the next hour $=45$ AFTER
1/4 = ONE QUARTER


Remember: There are only 29 TO minutes on a clock....
and they are only on the LEFT half of the clock...
otherwise, you talk in minutes AFTER...

When reading minutes, you can read them a lot of ways...

## MINUTES AFTER...

using 1 through 60 and going all around the clock

## MINUTES TO...

using 1 through 29 for just the LEFT half of the clock
and in

## QUARTERS...

1/4 AFTER = 1 QUARTER AFTER = 15 minutes AFTER the last hour

1/4 TO = 1 QUARTER TO =
15 minutes TO the NEXT hour
$=45$ minutes AFTER theLAST hour
(remember that TO minutes are ONLY on the LEFT
half of the clock)

## Seconds...

All clocks have 60 SECONDS although many clocks do not actually show these numbers because the Second Hand is theLEAST important on a clock.
Very few people ever read the time using seconds. Instead they use only Hours and Minutes. If you count to 1 slowly, that is about 1 second.

60 seconds $=1$ minute


## Digital Clocks...

## Some people use digital clocks...

these are the easiest to use...

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { HOURS = FIRST } 2 \text { numbers } \\
& \text { MINUTES = NEXT } 2 \text { numbers } \\
& \text { SECONDS = LAST } 2 \text { numbers }
\end{aligned}
$$

They often have an AM or PM indicator... but not always!





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## 12 AM Hours + 12 PM Hours <br> $=24$ HOURS <br> $=1 \mathrm{DAY}$



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## 1 HOUR = 60 MINUTES

1 MINUTE $=60$ SECONDS

## 1 HOUR = 60 MINUTES

## 1 MINUTE $=60$ SECONDS

## SHORT Hand = HOURS

## MEDIUM Hand = MINUTES

## LONG Hand = SECONDS

# 1/4 <br> = ONE QUARTER <br> = 15 Minutes 

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## 12 AM <br> $=12: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ <br> = Morning Start <br> = Midnight <br> = A New Day



# 11:59 AM <br> = Morning End <br> = Almost Afternoon <br> = Go To 12 PM on PM clock next 



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## 12 PM <br> $=12: 00 \mathrm{PM}$ <br> = Afternoon Start <br> = Noon <br> = Lunchtime <br> = Mid Day



## 11:59 РМ

= Evening End
= Night End
= End of Today
= Almost A New Day
= Almost Midnight
= Almost Morning
= Go To 12 AM on AM
clock next

## AFTERNOON

## $=12 \mathrm{PM}$ to 5 PM

## = 12 o'clock to 5 o'clock <br> $=12: 00$ to 5:00 PM



5 PM

## $=5: 00 \mathrm{PM}$ <br> $=50^{\prime}$ Clock <br> = End Of Afternoon <br> = Start of Evening <br> = Start of Night <br> = Supper or Dinner Time



## EVENING or NIGHT

## $=5$ PM to 11:59 PM

= 5 o'clock to 11:59 PM
$=5: 00$ to 11:59 PM


## 1/4 AFTER

1/4 = ONE QUARTER
= One Quarter After
= $\mathbf{1 5}$ Minutes After The LAST Hour


## 1/4 TO

1/4 = ONE QUARTER
= One Quarter TO
$=15$ Minutes TO (before)
The NEXT Hour
$=45$ Minutes After The
LAST Hour


## 1/2 PAST

## $1 / 2=$ ONE HALF

## $=30$ Minutes After The LAST Hour






## What Time Is It?



## What Time Is It?



## Practice Clocks...



## Reading Minutes...



Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.

## Minutes... 30

You don't use the word "after" when the minutes hand is on the 30 . Since minutes are not shown on most clocks, this is when the minute hand points straight down, to the number 6.

You always say 30 when the minutes hand is pointing straight down to the 6 .

You just say the hour the hour hand just passed and the number 30. On this clock, it is $3: 30$.










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$$
\begin{gathered}
3: 05 \\
=5 \text { After } 3
\end{gathered}
$$



Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.

$$
\begin{gathered}
3: 10 \\
=10 \text { After } 3
\end{gathered}
$$



Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.


Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.

$$
\begin{gathered}
3: 20 \\
=20 \text { After } 3
\end{gathered}
$$



Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.

$$
\begin{gathered}
3: 25 \\
=25 \text { After } 3
\end{gathered}
$$



Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.


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## What Time Is It?



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Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.

## Table Of Equivalents

| HOUR | Minutes After | $=$ Minutes To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 5 |  |
| 2 | 10 |  |
| 3 | 15 |  |
| 4 | 20 |  |
| 5 | 25 |  |
| 6 | 30 |  |
| 7 | 35 | 25 |
| 8 | 40 | 20 |
| 9 | 45 | 15 |
| 10 | 50 | 10 |
| 11 | 55 | 5 |
| 12 | $60=\mathbf{o}^{\prime}$ clock | $0=\mathbf{o}^{\prime}$ clock |

Table Of Equivalents


Fill In The Missing Numbers...

| HOUR | $=$ Minutes After | $=$ Minutes To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 |  |
|  | 20 |  |
| 5 |  |  |
| 6 | 35 | 25 |
| 7 | 40 |  |
| 9 | 50 |  |
|  | 55 | 5 |
| 12 | $60=\mathbf{o}^{\prime}$ clock |  |

## Practice Clock...



Note: Since most people do not tell time using seconds, the second hand is not shown here.

## What Time Is It?

## 2: 12:48 ${ }^{\text {AM }}$ <br> 2:12 ${ }^{\text {m }}$

## 7:46

## 12: 00:27

