

Tick-Tock Goes the Clock



Papa, I always get late to the school.



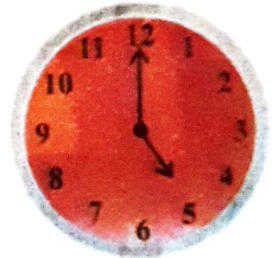
Why? My dear!

I never come to know when it is the time to go to school?



Okay Sheela, let us buy a clock from the market.

Sheela and her father have bought a clock from the market



Sheela look at the clock and tell, where are the hands in the clock?

Papa, the big hand is at 12 and the small hand is at 5.

Sheela, it is 5 o'clock.

Papa, how will we know?

Look, the small hand is the hour hand, which is at 5 and the big hand is of minutes which is at 12. So, it is 5 o'clock.

Wow! It is very easy.

On reaching home they both look at the clock again.



Sheela, what is the time by the clock?



Papa, it is exactly 6 o'clock.



How?



Small hand is at 6 and the big hand is at 12 as before. Therefore, it is exactly 6 o'clock.



Well done! you are right.
Where will both the hands of the clock be at 12?



Papa, both the hands will be at 12.



How sweet! you have learnt how to read the time on a clock.

Look and write- what is the time?



Small hand is at 10.
Big hand is at 12.
It is 10 o'clock.

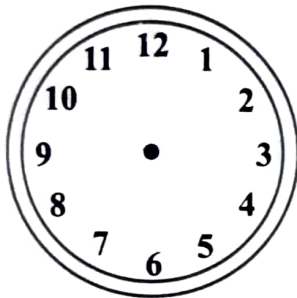


Small hand is at.....,
Big hand is at.....,
It iso'clock.

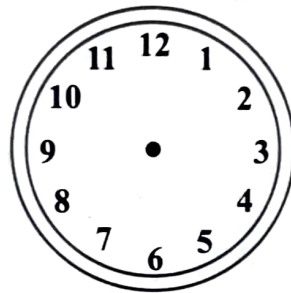


Small hand is at.....
Big hand is at.....
It iso'clock.

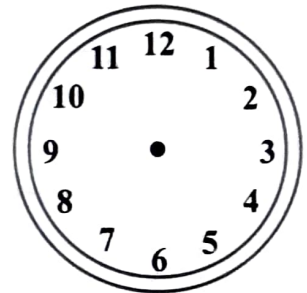
Draw the hour hand and the minute hand in the clock according to the given time-



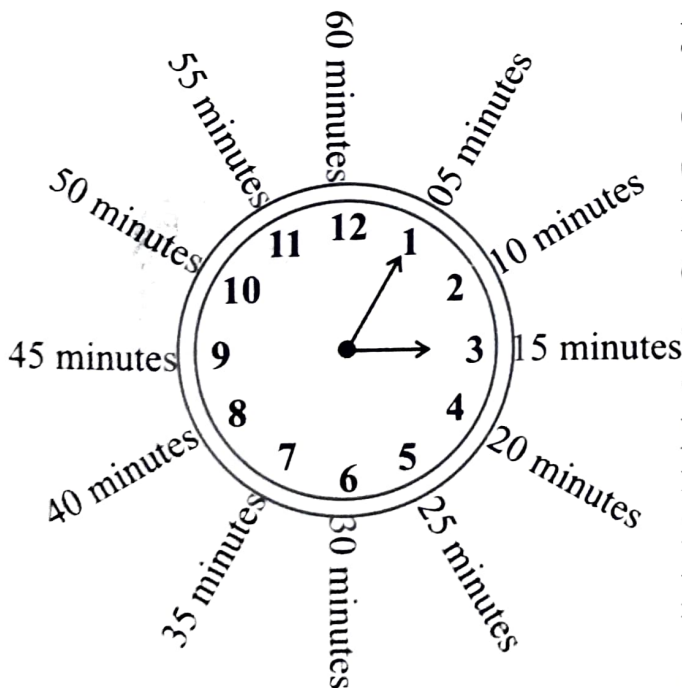
9 o'clock



1 o'clock



3 o'clock



Look at the clock- You see the numbers. The place where they are written is called dial or face of the clock. Dial (face) is divided into 12 equal parts. Each part consists of 5 equal small divisions. Therefore, there are total 60 small equal divisions in a clock. Each small division shows the period of 1 minute. That means, from 12 to 1, 1 to 2,....., there will be the period of 5 minutes between every two successive numbers.



fig - 1

Look at the clock in fig-1. It is 10 minutes past six by the clock. Have you seen the hands of the clock moving?

➤ The minute hand takes 1 hour or 60 minutes to complete one round of the dial (face).

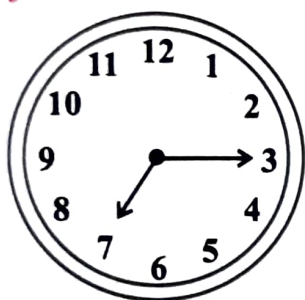
$$1 \text{ hour} = 60 \text{ minutes}$$

➤ The hour hand of the clock completes 2 rounds of its dial in 24 hours.

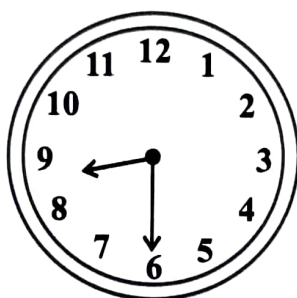
$$1 \text{ day} = 24 \text{ hours}$$

➤ Some clocks have a thin hand which is the fastest among all the hand, this is the second hand. It takes 1 minute to complete one round of the dial.

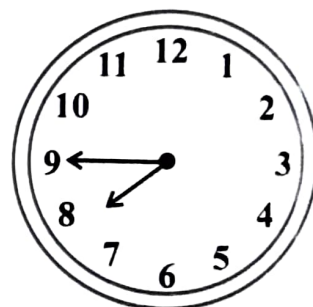
Now, you see the time- $1 \text{ minute} = 60 \text{ seconds}$



15 minutes past 7
(quarter past seven)



... minutes past 8
(half past eight)



... minutes to....
(quarter to eight)

Now, you complete the table given below-

Hour hand	Minute hand	What is the time
after 12	at 1	5 minutes past 12
after 5	at 3	
after 8	at 9	
between 10 & 11	at 6	

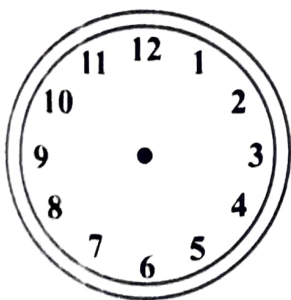
We have Learnt

- The small hand tells us hour and the big hand, minutes.
- The day cycle starts at 12 midnight and continues till 12 of next midnight.
- 1 day = 24 hours
- 1 hour = 60 minutes
- 1 minute = 60 seconds.

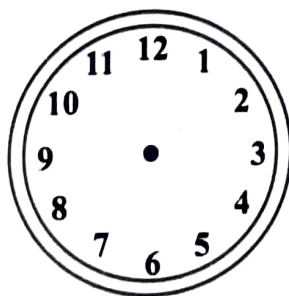


Exercise

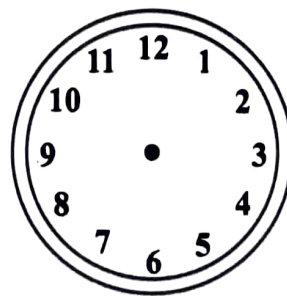
1. Fill in the blanks-
 - (A) At what time do you get up in the morning?
 - (B) At what time does your school get over? .
 - (C) At what time do you go to play?
 - (D) At what time do you start your studies?
2. Time is written below the clock. Show the time by drawing hands in the clock-



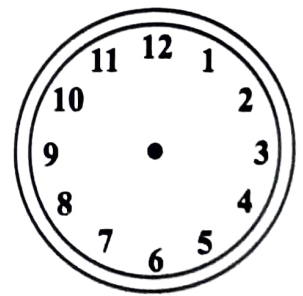
11 : 00



3 : 05



12 : 20



06 : 45

3. How many hours are there in a week?
4. How many minutes are there in 3 hours?

Do it yourself - 3

Mental Exercise



1. Complete the circle of figure 2 by using numbers from 1 to 9 in such a manner that the sum of each row will be the same. Use one digit only once.

In the given figure the sum of each row is 25. Similarly, complete fig-2 by using some more digits.

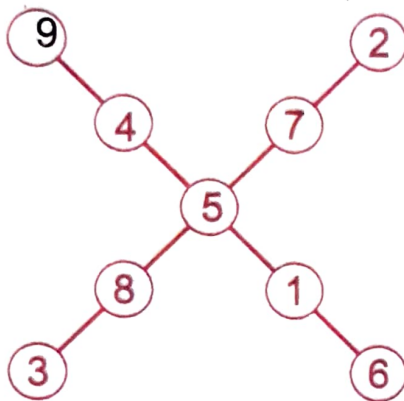


Figure 1

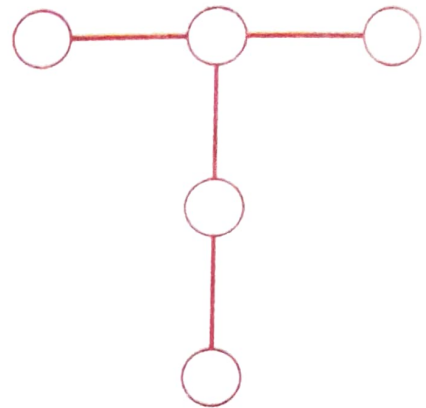
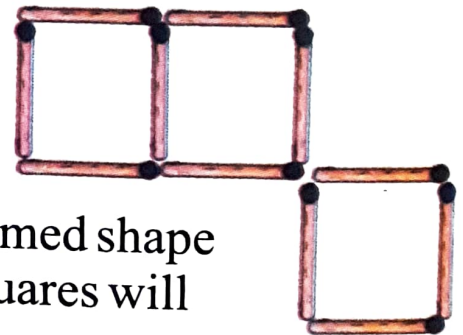


Figure 2

2. Take 11 matchsticks and arrange them according to the given figure.



- Now move only 3 matchsticks from the formed shape and arrange them in such a way that two squares will be formed.
3. Divide all the numbers of the clock in three parts in such a way that the sum of the numbers of each part would be equal.

- The division of one part is shown here.

