

Time & Timetables — Practice Worksheet

Part A — Time, timetables & duration

Timetables and itineraries often use **24-hour time** (00:00 to 24:00). To find a **duration**, a helpful strategy is to jump to the next whole hour, then count on in hours and minutes.

12- and 24-Hour Time - Finding Duration



Counting on along a time number line.

Worked example. From 10:45 to 13:20: 10:45 → 11:00 is 15 min; 11:00 → 13:00 is 2 h; 13:00 → 13:20 is 20 min. Total = 2 h 35 min.

Watch out. Time is not base-10. You cannot subtract 11:15 – 8:50 like ordinary numbers — there are 60 minutes in an hour, so use the jump strategy instead.

12- and 24-hour time

Q1. Write in 24-hour time: (a) 3:00 pm _____ (b) 9:45 am _____ (c) 11:30 pm _____ (d) 12 midnight _____

Q2. Write in 12-hour time: (a) 14:00 _____ (b) 06:15 _____ (c) 19:50 _____ (d) 23:05 _____

Finding duration

Q3. A movie starts at *10:45* and ends at *13:20*. How long is it? (Use the jump strategy.)

Q4. A train leaves at *08:50* and arrives at *11:15*. How long is the journey?

Q5. Netball training runs from 4:20 pm to 5:55 pm. How many minutes is that?

Timetables & itineraries

Q6. A bus timetable shows: Depot *09:10*, Library *09:35*, School *10:05*. (a) How long from Depot to Library? (b) From Library to School? (c) Total Depot to School?

Q7. Plan a half-day itinerary (in 24-hour time) with three activities, each with a start time, end time and duration. Check your durations add up correctly.
