

English Vocabulary – Time

1) Periods of time

- second
- minute
- hour
- day
- week
- fortnight (= fourteen nights)
- month
- trimester (= 3 months)
- semester (= 6 months)
- season (fall, winter, spring, summer)
- year
- decade
- century
- millennium (plural: millennia)



Clock



Calendar

2) Times of the day

- dawn / sunrise
- morning / forenoon (= before midday)
- midday / noon
- afternoon (= after midday)
- dusk / sunset
- evening
- midnight
- night



Watch

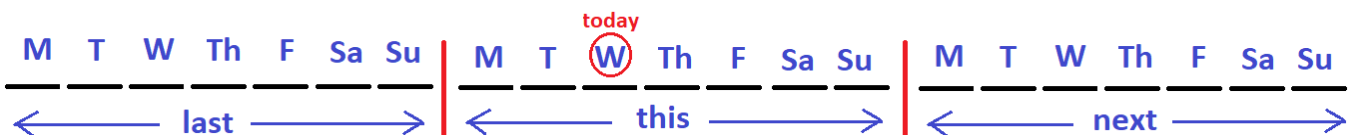


Smartwatch

3) Days

3 days ago	the day before yesterday	yesterday	today	tomorrow	the day after tomorrow	in 3 days
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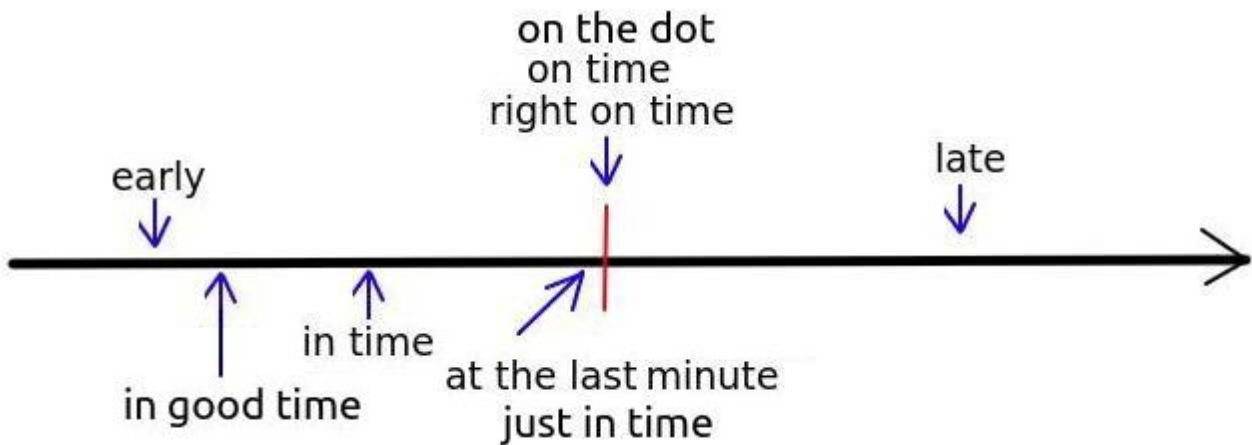
Note: We use “last” to refer to days occurring last week.
 We use “this” to refer to days occurring this week.
 We use “next” to refer to days occurring next week.



4) Weeks/Weekends/Months/Years:

3 ____ ago	the ____ before last	last ____	this ____	next ____	the ____ after next	in 3 ____
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5) Arriving



6) Time Expressions

Muitas vezes

Mais uma vez

Ele adiantou a reunião

Estou adiantado / cedo

Ele atrasou a reunião

Estou atrasado

Daqui a pouco

Em breve

No futuro distante

Há um tempo atrás

Muito tempo atrás

Vou passar um tempo em Londres

Vamos dar um tempo

Sem pressa / Tranquilo

A hora está chegando

A hora nunca chega

O tempo não passa

O tempo não passa nunca

O tempo voa

Eram tempos difíceis

Tempo para economizar

Tempo de vacas gordas

Tempo de vacas magras

No momento apropriado

Seu timing foi perfeito.

Essa loja parece ter parado no tempo

De um tempo para cá / Faz um tempo

Many times

One more time

He advanced the meeting

I'm early

He delayed the meeting

I'm late

In a while

Soon

In the distant future

A while ago

A long time ago

I will spend some time in London

Let's take a break

Take your time

The time is coming

The time never comes

Time doesn't seem to pass

Time never passes

The time flies

They were hard times

Time to save

Fat times / Fat years

Lean times / Lean years

At the appropriate time

Your timing was perfect

This store seems to be frozen in time

For some time

Exercise. Complete the following with appropriate vocabulary:

1. My favourite season is _____. I love cold weather!
 2. I go to work at 8 o'clock in the _____ and come home at 5 o'clock in the _____.
 3. He works very long hours – from _____ to _____. He never sees the sun!
 4. I was born in the 1980s – the best _____ for music, in my opinion!
 5. My aunt has lived for more than a _____. She is 101 years old.
 6. The dinosaurs have been extinct for many _____.
 7. I always wear a _____ when I go to work, so I never miss a meeting!
 8. My boss uses her _____ to make a note of all her meetings.
 9. I want to go to Europe _____. (2029)
 10. What time did you get up _____ morning? (today)
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Teaching Time (funny): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QVPUIRGthI> (6 mins)

Before digital clocks, we had other ways to tell the time:

13:50	Ten to two
14:10	Two ten / Ten past two
13:45	Quarter to two
14:15	Quarter past two
14:30	Half past two

English – Military Time

English uses a 12-hour clock (a.m. and p.m.), but the British and American military use a 24-hour clock, which starts at “0000” and finishes at “2400” (which are both midnight). See image below. This is how we say exact hours:

- 0000** Zero hundred hours
- 0200** Oh two hundred hours
- 0600** Oh six hundred hours
- 1200** Twelve hundred hours
- 1600** Sixteen hundred hours
- 2000** Twenty hundred hours
- 2400** Twenty four hundred hours

Other times are said as follows:

- 0215** Oh two fifteen
- 0630** Oh six thirty
- 0810** Oh eight ten
- 0905** Oh nine oh five
or Nine oh five
- 1325** thirteen twenty five
- 1750** Seventeen fifty
- 2105** Twenty one oh five
- 2345** Twenty three forty five



The British military use “**2359**” (twenty three fifty nine) instead of “**2400**” (twenty four hundred hours), which means that the clock starts at “**0000**” (midnight) and finishes at “**2359**” (one minute before midnight). The reason for this is to distinguish between days or dates. For example, if your commander says:

“Meet me at **2400** on Monday”

is he talking about Sunday night or Monday night? But if he says:

“Meet me at **2359** on Monday”

then it is clear that he is talking about Monday night.