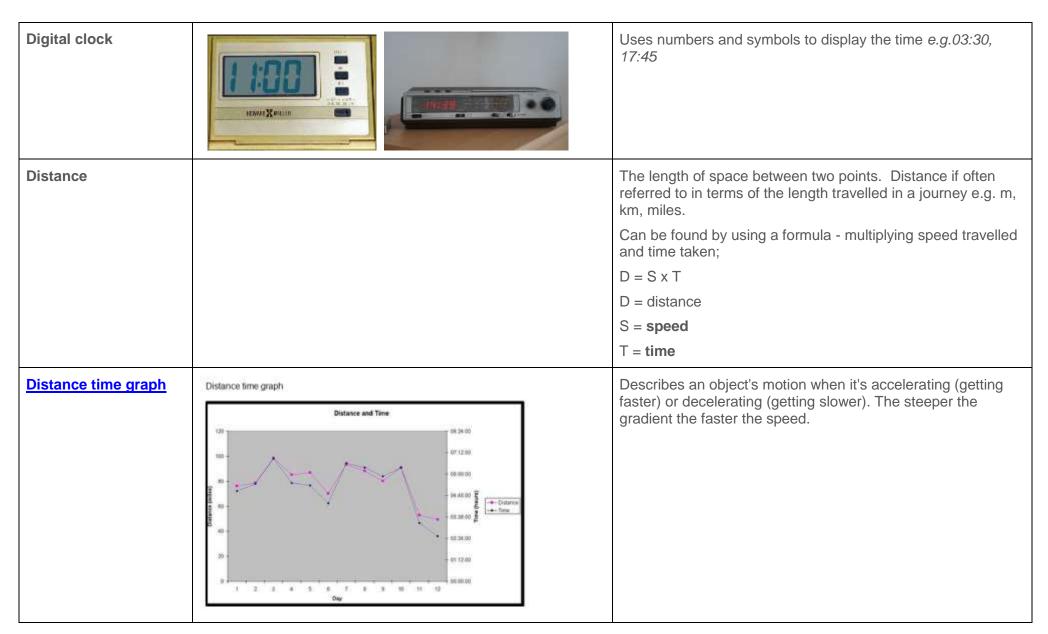
Terms		Illustrations	Definitions
a.m.			Before noon. Latin for Ante Meridiem – before noon
Analogue clock			Uses the position of clock hands and numbers to display the time.
Annual			Occurs once every year.
Anti-clockwise	dockwise	anti-clockwise	Moving in the opposite direction to the hands on a clock.

Calendar	Augu		10716 10716	A visual display showing months, weeks and days. A calendar can be used to support time management.
Century				A period of 100 years.
Chronological				Events ordered in order of when they happened e.g. by year
Clockwise	dockwise	anti-clo	chwise	Moving in the direction of the hands on a clock.
Daylight savings time (DST)				The process of moving the clocks forward each Spring and back again in Autumn to gain an extra hour of daylight in the evening in the Spring/Summer
Decade				A period of 10 years.



Duration		A length of time.
Fortnight		A period of 2 weeks.
Leap year		Occurs every four years and has 366 days, including 29 February.
		A year is defined as the time it takes for the Earth to orbit around the sun once. It takes the Earth about 365.25 days to make one entire orbit around the sun.
		By adding one extra day every four years, the Earth is in the same point of its orbit at the same time of the calendar year each year.
Millennium		A period of 1000 years.
p.m.		After noon.
		Latin for Post Meridiem – after noon.
Schedule	Lineary for the bisport Annua at the stoppet Had contained to the stoppet Annua at gate Figure contained to the stoppet The stoppet contained to the stoppet The stoppet contained to the stop	A plan for carrying out something specific with lists of intended events, times and durations.

Seasons	 4 in a year; Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn. Winter is December, January, February Spring is March, April, May Summer is June, July, August Autumn is September, October, November.
Speed	The rate of how fast or slow something or someone moves. Can be found using a formula by calculating distance divided by time; $S = D \div T$ $D = distance$
	S = speed
	T = time
Stopwatch	A watch that can be started and stopped in order to measure the exact time of an event, often used in sports events.
Time	Measured in seconds, minutes, hours etc to help measure durations, passing of time and order events.
	Can be found using a formula by calculating distance divided by speed;
	$T = D \div S$
	D = distance
	S = speed
	T = time

Time conversions • 7 days in a week, 12 months in a year, 4 seasons in a 60 seconds in a minute, 60 minutes in an hour, 24 hours in a day, days in each month, 52 weeks in a year 10 years in a decade, 100 years in a century, 1000 years in a millennium • Millisecond is one thousandth of a second. e.g. there are 1000 milliseconds in a second. Can be analogue or digital e.g. 03:00 countdown timer would Timer end when it reaches 00:00 **Timetable** A chart which can show; the order of events start and finish times of events arrival and departure times of transport or events For example, a class timetable shows different classes/subjects for each day or train/bus/boat timetable shows departures and arrival times and can be used to calculate durations.

