

- B-468** (Times given as answers here are based on averages for the continental United States and, as such, are only approximate. Local newspapers or weather reports will provide more exact times for specific areas.)
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|--------------------------|--|
| a. 5:00 – 6:00 p.m. | b. 4:30 a.m. (5:30 a.m. daylight savings time) |
| c. 7:00 – 8:00 p.m. | d. 7:00 p.m.– 5:00 a.m. |
| e. 6:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. | f. 9:00 p.m. – 5:00 a.m. |

FOLLOW-UP REFERENT

When might you need to recognize, identify, or rank the meaning of words concerning time intervals of longer than a day?

Examples: recognizing and budgeting for regularly scheduled bills, e.g., quarterly insurance premiums, income and property taxes; predicting and planning for regularly scheduled events, e.g., family celebrations, sports events, hunting or fishing seasons; keeping track of regularly scheduled appointments, e.g., semiannual medical or dental exams, monthly club or organization meetings; semester breaks; annual vacations

CURRICULUM APPLICATION

Language Arts: comprehending time structure in a literary work; using accurate terminology when discussing or writing about time intervals

Mathematics: recognizing and understanding time intervals in word problems

Science: understanding and explaining the relationship between movement in our solar system and time elements; clarifying terms involving seasonal appearance of stars or planets; recognizing and interpreting time intervals in geological periods

Social Studies: recognizing and interpreting time intervals in history, geography, economics, and the social sciences

Enrichment Areas: recognizing seasons for plant care and availability of produce; relating sports seasons and events to the calendar

TIME ZONES

STRAND: Verbal Sequences

PAGES: 214–217

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Transparency of student workbook page 214

INTRODUCTION

In a previous lesson you identified and classified terms that concerned the various intervals of the day.

OBJECTIVE

Daily time designations become more complicated as we realize that cities around the world do not have the same time as we do. For example, when it's 3:00 a.m. in New York City, it's 9:00 a.m. in Rome, Italy. These exercises involve recognizing the time differences among zones in the United States.