

Eleven Plus Maths How To Do - Duration of Time

Example: Joe left home at 9 : 55 a.m. and arrived at his grandmother' s home at 2 : 16 p.m. How long did the journey take?

(A) It is usual to change times given in a.m. and p.m. times into 24 hour clock times.

2 : 16 p.m. becomes 14 : 16
9 : 55 a.m. becomes 09 : 56

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| $\begin{array}{r} \text{(I) } 14 : 16 \\ - 9 : 55 \\ \hline 4 : 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{(ii) } 14 : 16 \\ - 9 : 55 \\ \hline 4 : 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|---|--|

Ans. 4 hrs 21 min. Ans. 4 hrs 21 mins

(B) If you cannot change time to the 24 hour clock time then to find how much time has passed you must add on like this:

Start from 9 : 55 a.m. Add on 5 minutes which brings you to 10 a.m.

From 10 o'clock to 2 p.m. is 4 hours.
From 2 : 00 p.m. to 2 : 16 p.m. is 16 minutes.
Now add up the times that have passed:
4 hrs + 5 minutes + 16 minutes = 4 hr 21 min.

We don't always measure time that has passed in hours and minutes. A 10 km race would take minutes and seconds. A 100m sprint would be over in seconds.

To find how long a time the race has taken we find the difference between the starting time and the finishing time.

The finishing time is greater, or more, than the starting time, so we take the starting time away from the finishing time which is bigger.

Example: Starting time 1m 10 sec
Finishing time 1m 64 sec

| | |
|-----|-----|
| Min | Sec |
| 1 | 64 |
| - 1 | 10 |
| | |
| 0 | 54 |
| | |

The race lasted 54 seconds.

