



World time zones



A location's time zone is based on its distance from Greenwich. These are largely determined by lines of longitude, but some countries make adjustments so that the entire area is using the same time. Places to the east of the UK are ahead in time and places to the west are behind. For example, if it is 9am in the UK, it will be 4am in New York (as that location is five hours behind us) and midday in Madagascar (as it is three hours in front).

Use the information below to fill in other locations within each time zone.

City or country	Time zone (UTC = Coordinated Universal Time)	Other locations
Hawaii	UTC – 11 hours	
Los Angeles, USA	UTC – 8 hours	
Guatemala	UTC – 6 hours	
New York, USA	UTC – 5 hours	
Saint Lucia	UTC – 4 hours	
Argentina	UTC – 3 hours	
England	UTC	
France	UTC + 1 hour	
Greece	UTC + 2 hours	
Madagascar	UTC + 3 hours	
Pakistan	UTC + 5 hours	
Thailand	UTC + 7 hours	
China	UTC + 8 hours	
Japan	UTC + 9 hours	
Sydney, Australia	UTC + 10 hours	
Fiji	UTC + 12 hours	

Now use the information in the table to answer the following questions:

- If the time is 10:30am in England, what time is it in Sydney? _____
- If it's midday in England, what time is it in Saint Lucia? _____
- If it's 2:15pm in Hawaii, what time is it in England? _____
- If it's 5:45pm in Guatemala, what time is it in France? _____
- If it's midnight in Greece, what time is it in New York? _____
- If it's 8:13pm in France, what time is it in China? _____
- If it's 11:02am in Argentina, what time is it in Pakistan? _____
- If it's 1:17am in Fiji, what time is it in Los Angeles? _____

Challenge questions to research. (Use a separate sheet of paper to record your answers on.)

- How many lines of longitude are there in total?
- Which country has the most time zones and how many does it span?
- What is the International Date Line?
- Name three countries that observe Daylight Saving Time and find out why they do this.
- What time zone does the International Space Station use?