
Whats The Time Mr Wolf

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Atkinson & Oconnell*

THE TIMELESS APPEAL OF "WHAT'S THE TIME MR WOLF" — A GAME FOR ALL AGES

Few children's games have the power to evoke nostalgia quite like **Whats The Time Mr Wolf**. Whether you played it in a school playground, at a birthday party, or with siblings in the backyard, this simple yet thrilling chasing game has been a staple of childhood for generations. But what is it about this game

that makes it so enduring? And how can you ensure you're playing it correctly with your own children or students? In this article, we'll explore the origins, rules, variations, and developmental benefits of this classic playground pastime. We'll also look at how the game has evolved and why it remains relevant in an age of digital entertainment.

WHAT IS "WHAT'S THE TIME MR WOLF"?

At its core, **Whats The Time Mr Wolf** is a traditional children's

game that combines elements of call-and-response, suspense, and chase. One player takes on the role of the "wolf," who stands at one end of the playing area with their back turned to the other players. The other players line up at the opposite end and call out in unison, "What's the time, Mr Wolf?" The wolf then responds with a time — such as "3 o'clock" — and the players take that many steps forward. The tension builds as the players get closer and closer. At any point, instead of giving a time, the wolf can shout "Dinner time!" and spin around to chase the other players. Anyone who is caught becomes the next wolf.

This simple structure makes the game easy

to learn, but the strategic element of when to call "Dinner time" keeps it engaging even for older children. It also fosters listening skills, spatial awareness, and quick decision-making — all while providing plenty of laughter and physical activity.

THE ORIGINS AND HISTORY OF THE GAME

The exact origins of **Whats The Time Mr Wolf** are difficult to pin down, as it belongs to a category of folk games that have been passed down orally for centuries. Similar games exist in many cultures around the world, often with different animal characters replacing the wolf. In some versions, it is a fox, a bear, or a tiger. The

game likely evolved from older chasing games that were used to teach children about timing, risk assessment, and social cooperation.

In the United Kingdom, where the game is particularly popular, it has been a fixture of school playgrounds for at least a hundred years. It gained further recognition through children's literature and television, most notably in the book "What's the Time, Mr. Wolf?" by Debi Gliori, which cleverly adapts the game into a story format. The game also appears in various episodes of children's TV shows, helping to introduce it to new generations.

Interestingly, a very similar game called "What Time Is It, Mr. Fox?" has been played

in the United States for decades. The formula remains essentially the same, suggesting that the game taps into a universal childhood instinct for playful risk and anticipation.

HOW TO PLAY: A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

If you're new to **Whats The Time Mr Wolf**, or if you just need a refresher, here is a clear breakdown of how to play:

Setting Up the Game

1. **Choose the wolf:** One player volunteers or is chosen to be the wolf. This is a role that requires

a bit of confidence and a flair for the dramatic.

2. **Establish**

boundaries:

Mark a line at one end of the playing area where the wolf stands, and another line at the opposite end where the other players start. The distance between the two lines should be roughly 10 to 20 metres, depending on the age of the players and the available space.

3. **Position the**

players: The wolf stands facing away from the group. All other players line up behind the starting line,

facing the wolf's back.

The Gameplay Loop

1. **The call:** The players shout in chorus, "What's the time, Mr Wolf?"
2. **The response:** Without turning around, the wolf calls out a time — for example, "4 o'clock."
3. **The movement:** The players take that many steps forward. For "4 o'clock," they take four steps. They can choose to take small, cautious steps or larger, riskier ones.

4. **Repeat:** The players call out again, and the wolf gives another time. This continues until the players are very close to the wolf.
5. **The climax:** At any point, instead of giving a time, the wolf can shout "Dinner time!" and immediately spin around to chase the other players. The players must run back to the starting line before being tagged.
6. **Capture:** If the wolf tags a player, that player becomes the new wolf. If no one is tagged, the same wolf continues for

another round.

Key Rules to Remember

- The wolf must always keep their back turned when giving a time. Peeking is generally considered cheating, though a sly glance adds to the fun in casual games.
- Players must take exactly the number of steps called out — no more, no less. This rule prevents players from simply sprinting

forward.

- When "Dinner time" is called, players must run back to the starting line. They are safe once they cross it.
- The game works best with between 4 and 15 players. With fewer than 4, the chase is less exciting. With more than 15, it becomes chaotic and some players may get left out.

VARIATIONS ON THE CLASSIC GAME

Like all the best folk games, **Whats The Time Mr Wolf** has spawned countless variations. These adaptations can breathe new life into the game for players

who have grown familiar with the original format.

Animal Variation

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Instead of a wolf, players can choose different animals that suit their theme or setting. A "What's the time, Mr Bear?" version works well for younger children, while "What's the time, Mr Dragon?" adds a fantasy element that older kids enjoy. The animal choice can influence the style of movement — for example, a "Mr Snake" might require players to slither rather than walk.

Number s Variation

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For younger children who are still learning to count, the game can be adapted to use only small numbers (1, 2, or 3 o'clock). For older children, you can introduce half-hours ("Half past 3") or even quarter-hours to add a mathematical challenge. This makes the game a sneaky way to practice telling time.

Action Variation

Instead of walking, players can be required to hop, skip, crawl, or dance the number of steps called. This adds a physical challenge and accommodates different energy levels. For example, a "5 o'clock" might require five giant leaps, while a "3 o'clock" might mean three penguin waddles.

Team Variation

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For larger groups, you can divide players into teams. Each team has its own wolf, and the teams compete to see which wolf can catch the most players. This variation encourages

teamwork and strategy.

THE DEVELOPMENTAL BENEFITS OF PLAYING

Beyond the sheer fun, **Whats The Time Mr Wolf** offers a range of developmental benefits that make it a valuable activity for children.

Physical Develop ment

The game involves walking, running, stopping, starting, and changing direction. These movements improve gross motor skills, balance, coordination, and cardiovascular fitness. The variation in pace — from slow deliberate

steps to sudden sprints — provides excellent interval training for young bodies.

Cognitive Skills

Players must listen carefully to the wolf's response, count the number of steps, and adjust their position accordingly. They also need to make strategic decisions about how big their steps should be. Too cautious, and they'll never catch the wolf. Too bold, and they may be caught when "Dinner time" is called. This teaches risk assessment and forward planning.

Social

and Emotional Develop ment

The game requires players to take turns, follow rules, and manage the excitement and disappointment of being caught. It also provides a safe environment for experiencing the thrill of chase and the suspense of waiting. For younger children, the game can be particularly valuable for learning to regulate emotions in a high-arousal situation.

Language and Communi cation

The call-and-response structure of the game encourages clear speaking and active listening. Players must project their voices when calling out together, and they must listen attentively to the wolf's response. This is excellent practice for classroom behaviour and group communication.

TIPS FOR PARENTS AND EDUCATORS

If you are planning to introduce **Whats The Time Mr Wolf** to a group of children, here are some practical tips

to ensure a positive experience for everyone.

Choose the Right Space

The game requires a flat, open area with clear boundaries. A grass field is ideal because it provides a soft landing when children trip or fall. Avoid areas with obstacles like trees, benches, or playground equipment, as children may crash into them during the chase.

Set Clear Boundari

es

Before starting, walk the boundaries with the children and explain where they can and cannot go. This prevents arguments during the game and keeps everyone safe. Use natural markers like trees or cones, or simply draw lines in the dirt.

Adapt for Different Ages

For children aged 3 to 5, keep the distances short and use only numbers 1 through 5. For children aged 6 to 9, you can introduce larger numbers, half-hours, and the option to take different types of steps. For children

aged 10 and above, consider using the team variation or adding extra rules like "silent steps" for a greater challenge.

Manage the Excitement

The game can become quite intense, especially during the chase. Remind children to run safely, keeping their eyes ahead and avoiding pushing. If someone falls, stop the game immediately to check on them. It is also a good idea to have a signal — such as a whistle or a raised hand — that means "freeze." This gives you a way to pause the

game if things get too chaotic.

Include Everyone

Make sure that every child gets a turn to be the wolf if they want to. Some children are shy about being in front of the group, so you can pair them with a friend who shares the role. Alternatively, children who prefer not to be chased can take on other roles, such as being the "timekeeper" who calls out the numbers.

THE CULTURAL LEGACY OF THE GAME

Whats The Time Mr Wolf has left its mark on popular culture far beyond the playground. The

phrase "What's the time, Mr. Wolf?" is immediately recognisable to millions of people, even those who have not played the game in decades. It has been referenced in songs, television shows, and films. In Australia, the game was famously featured in a series of public service announcements about road safety, where the wolf's "Dinner time" served as a metaphor for the danger of stepping into traffic.

The game has also inspired a range of merchandise, from storybooks to plush toys. The aforementioned book by Debi Gliori has become a bedtime classic, with its gentle narrative following a wolf family through a daily routine. In Japan,

a popular children's TV show called "line! line! line!" features a segment where cartoon animals play the game, demonstrating its global appeal.

Part of the game's cultural staying power comes from its simplicity. It requires no equipment, no screens, and no special skills. It is a pure form of play that relies entirely on imagination, social interaction, and physical activity. In an era when children are spending more time indoors and more time on devices, games like this one are increasingly valuable for their ability to bring kids together in real, embodied play.

WHY THE GAME

STILL MATTERS

TODAY

In a world of sophisticated video games and streaming entertainment, you might wonder whether a simple chasing game can still capture children's attention. The answer is a resounding yes. There is something irreplaceable about the direct, visceral thrill of **Whats The Time Mr Wolf**. The digital world offers many pleasures, but it cannot replicate the feeling of your heart pounding as you creep closer to the

with the suspense of waiting for that "Dinner time!" shout, or the laughter that erupts when the chase begins.

Moreover, the game teaches lessons that no screen can convey. It teaches patience, because you have to wait for your turn to be the wolf. It teaches fairness, because the rules apply to everyone. It teaches resilience, because you will be caught sometimes, and that is okay. It teaches joy, because the chase is exhilarating whether you are the catcher or