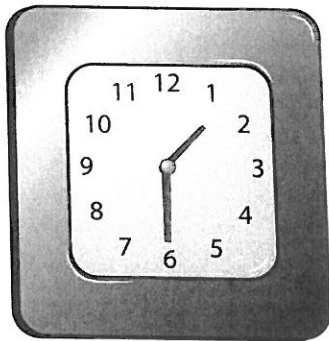


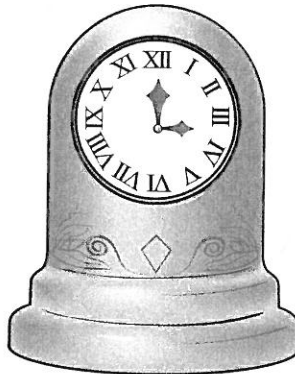
Vocabulario

¿Qué hora es?

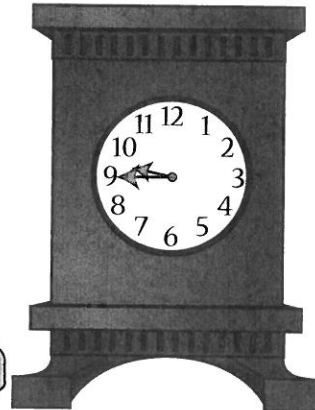
What time is it?



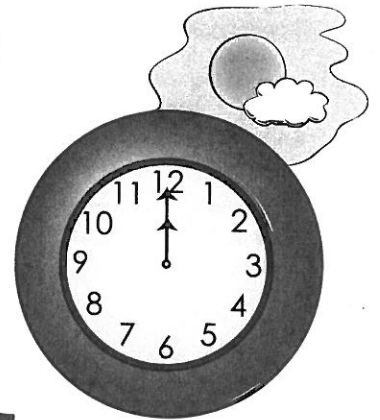
Es la una y media.



Son las tres.



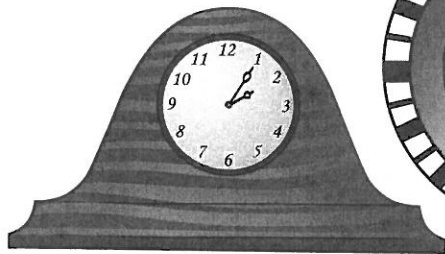
Son las diez menos cuarto.



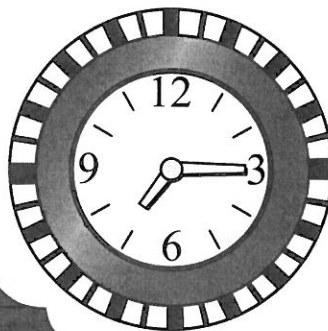
Es mediodía.

¿A qué hora...?

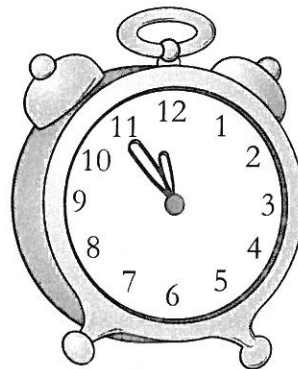
At what time...?



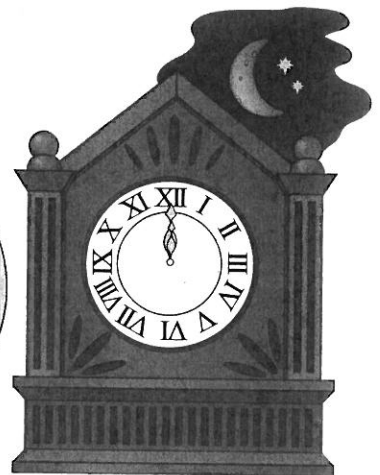
A las dos y cinco.



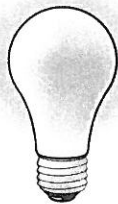
A las siete y cuarto.



A las doce menos cinco.



A medianoche.



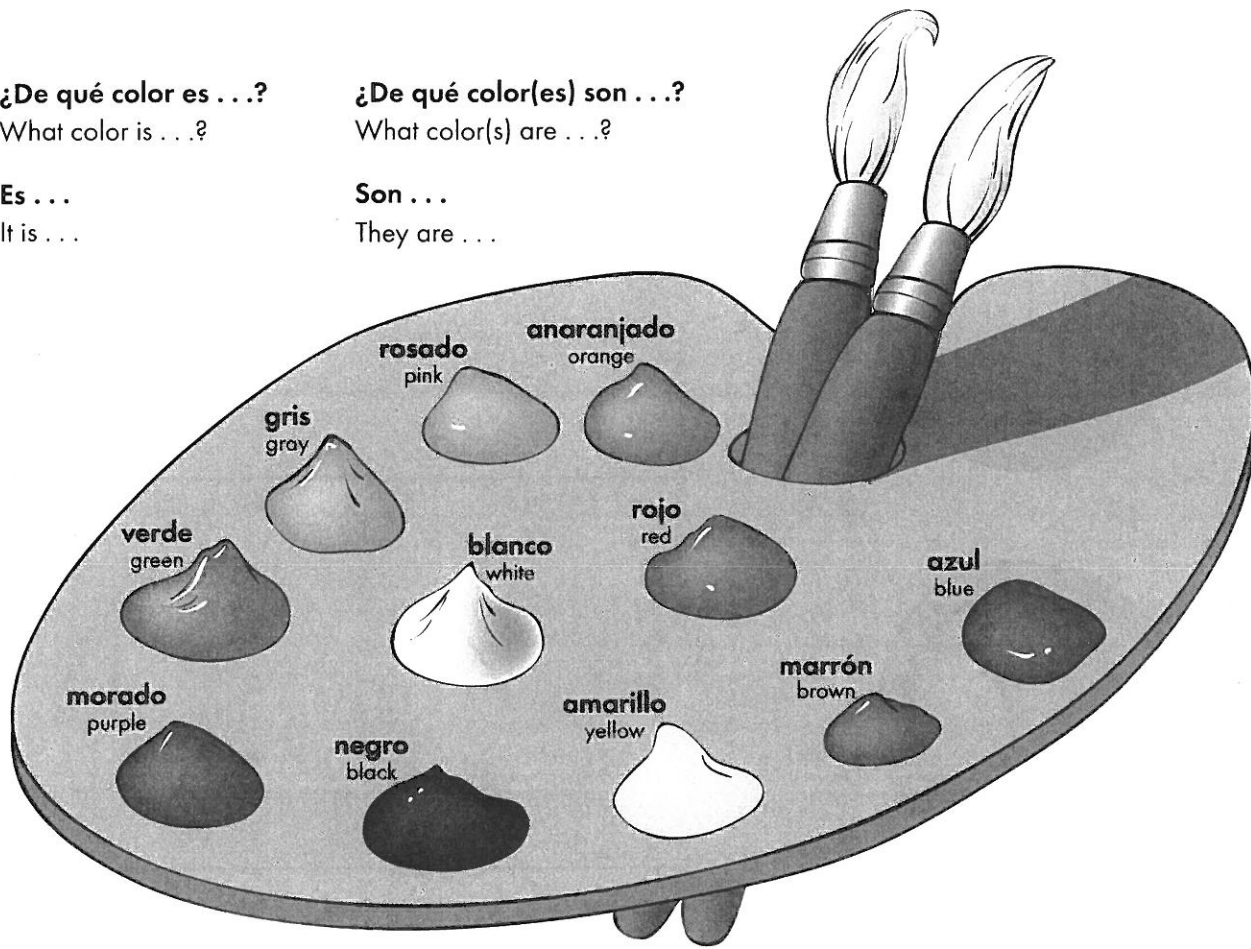
- Transportation in Europe operates on official time, which is on a twenty-four-hour basis. Official time is often used by school, radio and television stations, theaters and movie theaters.
- **Es** is used with *mediodía* (noon) and *medianoche* (midnight). It is also used with the number one, **Es la una**. (It's one o'clock.) **Son** is used with all other numbers, **Son las dos**. (It's two o'clock.)

¿De qué color es ...?
What color is ...?

Es ...
It is ...

¿De qué color(es) son ...?
What color(s) are ...?

Son ...
They are ...



- To describe a feminine gender noun, the o at the end of the adjective changes to an a. An s is added to indicate a plural adjective.

El vestido es amarillo.

La camisa es rosada.

Los vestidos son amarillos.

Las camisas son rosadas.

- The adjectives **gris**, **verde**, **marrón**, and **azul** are used to describe both masculine and feminine nouns. However, each requires an **-es** on the end when describing. Notice that the word **marrón** loses the accent mark when used in plural.

Los libros son verdes y grises.

Las casas son marrones.

GRACIELA: ¿De qué color es el pasto (grass)?

CLAUDIA: Es verde.

PACO: ¿De qué color son los tigres (tigers)?

ALICIA: Son negros y anaranjados.

JULIA: ¿De qué color son los tomates?

ANDRÉS: Son rojos.