

¿Qué hora es?

-The verb _____ is used to express the time of day.

-To ask the time of day, we say ¿_____?

-Use _____ when referring to "one o'clock".

It's one o'clock. = _____

-Use _____ when referring to "two o'clock" through "twelve o'clock".

It's two o'clock. = _____

-The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "_____".

Es _____ una.

Son _____ dos.

-The phrase "_____" means "o'clock" or "on the dot".

It's one o'clock (on the dot). = _____

-Minutes can be added to the hour using the word _____ (and). We do this for minutes _____ through _____.

It's 1:05. = _____

It's 3:12. = _____

-Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word _____ (less). We do this for minutes _____ through _____.

It's 12:55. = _____

It's 4:48. = _____

-We also use the words _____ (half) and _____ (quarter).

It's 1:30. = _____

It's 7:15. = _____

It's 11:45. = _____

-To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula _____ + _____ + **time**.

The class is at 9:20. = _____

-To say “noon” we use the word _____.

It’s 12 p.m. (noon) = _____

-To say “midnight” we use the word _____.

It’s 12 a.m. (midnight) = _____

-To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions:

It’s 8 in the morning: _____

It’s 2 in the afternoon: _____

It’s 10 in the evening: _____

-When no specific time is mentioned, use the expressions:

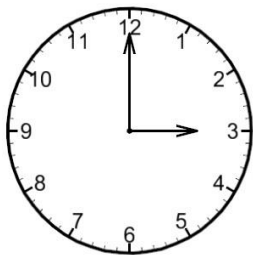
_____ **la mañana (i.e. I eat breakfast in the morning.)**

_____ **la tarde (i.e. I eat lunch in the afternoon.)**

_____ **la noche (i.e. I eat dinner in the evening.)**

-How to read an analog clock:

- The small hand points to the hour
- The long hand points to the minutes
- Each large number can be multiplied by 5 to get the number of minutes



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-The verb **ser** is used to express the time of day.

-To ask the time of day, we say ¿Qué hora es?

-Use **es** when referring to "one o'clock".

It's one o'clock. = Es la una.

-Use **son** when referring to "two o'clock" through "twelve o'clock".

It's two o'clock. = Son las dos.

-The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "la hora" (hour).

Es la una. Son las dos.

-The phrase "en punto" means "o'clock" or "on the dot".

It's one o'clock (on the dot). = Es la una en punto.

-Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and). We do this for minutes **1** through **30**.

It's 1:05. = Es la una y cinco.

It's 3:12. = Son las tres y doce.

-Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word **menos** (less). We do this for minutes **31** through **59**.

It's 12:55. = Es la una menos cinco.

It's 4:48. = Son las cinco menos doce.

-We also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).

It's 1:30. = Es la una y media.

It's 7:15. = Son las siete y cuarto.

It's 11:45. = Son las doce menos cuarto.

-To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula **a + las + time**.

The class is at 9:20. = La clase es a las nueve y veinte.

-To say “noon” we use the word “**el mediodía**”.

It’s 12 p.m. (noon) = Es el mediodía.

-To say “midnight” we use the word “**la medianoche**”.

It’s 12 a.m. (midnight) = Es la medianoche.

-To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions:

It’s 8 in the morning: Son las ocho de la mañana.

It’s 2 in the afternoon: Son las dos de la tarde.

It’s 10 in the evening: Son las diez de la noche.

-When no specific time is mentioned, use the expressions:

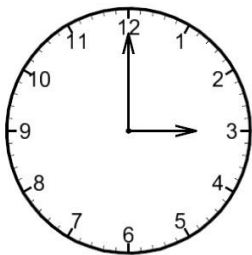
por la mañana (i.e. I eat breakfast in the morning.)

por la tarde (i.e. I eat lunch in the afternoon.)

por la noche (i.e. I eat dinner in the evening.)

-How to read an analog clock:

- The small hand points to the hour
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¿Qué hora es?

Son las tres.