

¿QUE HORA ES?

The verb **ser** is used to express the time of day. Use **es** when referring to "one o'clock" and use **son** when referring to all other hours. Below you will find the many ways to answer the question above.

¿Qué hora es?

- **Es la una.**

It's one o'clock.

- **Son las dos.**

It's two o'clock.

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

¿Qué hora es?

- **Es la una.**

It's one o'clock.

- **Son las dos.**

It's two o'clock.

Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and).

¿Qué hora es?

- **Es la una y cinco.**

It's five minutes past one.

- **Son las tres y doce.**

It's twelve minutes past three.

Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word **menos** (less).

¿Qué hora es?

- **Es la una menos cinco.**

It's five minutes till one.

- **Son las tres menos doce.**

It's twelve minutes till three.

You can also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).

¿Qué hora es?

- **Es la una y media.**

It's half past one.

- **Son las dos y cuarto.**

It's quarter past two.

- **Son las tres menos cuarto.**

It's quarter till three.

To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions **de la mañana, de la tarde** and **de la noche**.

¿Qué hora es?

- **Son las dos de la tarde.**
It's two in the afternoon.
- **Son las dos de la mañana.**
It's two in the morning.
- **Son las diez de la noche.**
It's ten in the evening.

PRACTICA:

Write the following times in complete sentences in Spanish on your paper.

1. 9:00am
2. 4:15pm
3. 1:30am
4. 12:45am
5. 1:00
6. 12:00
7. 2:30
8. 9:01
9. 11:18
10. 10:45