

¡Los Colores! - Rosa's Rainbow Guide

Join Rosa the parrot on a vibrant journey to master Spanish colors!

- Spanish colors that end in 'e' or a consonant, like 'azul' (blue) or 'verde' (green), do not change their ending for gender. They stay the same for both masculine and feminine nouns.
- To ask 'What color is it?', you say '¿De qué color es?'.
- The word 'rojo' is used for masculine nouns, while 'roja' is used for feminine nouns.
- Colors like 'naranja' (orange) and 'rosa' (pink) stay the same regardless of the noun's gender.
- When describing more than one item, you must make the color plural by adding an 's' or 'es' (e.g., 'rojos' or 'azules').

Did you know? Did you know? In Spanish, most color adjectives change their ending to match the gender of the noun they describe. For example, if you are talking about a red book (un libro rojo), it stays as 'rojo', but if you are talking about a red apple (una manzana roja), the ending changes to an 'a'!

Key vocabulary: Rojo / Roja (Red) · Azul (Blue) · Amarillo / Amarilla (Yellow) · Verde (Green) · Naranja (Orange) · Morado / Morada (Purple) · Rosa (Pink) · Blanco / Blanca (White) · Negro / Negra (Black)