

## Unidad 2

### El verbo ESTAR

*The verb ESTAR*

### El verbo *ESTAR*

#### ESTAR- To Be:

	Singular	Plural	
Yo	<b>estoy</b> (I am)	Nosotros Nosotras	<b>estamos</b> (We are)
Tú	<b>estás</b> (You are)	Vosotros Vosotras	<b>estáis</b> (You all are-Spain)
Ud./Él/ Ella	<b>está</b> (You are/He/ She is)	Uds./Ellos/ Ellas	<b>están</b> (You all/They are)

### Accent marks

Accent marks when using the verb *estar* are important!

- The accent marks change the pronunciation of the words but in the case of *estás* and *está*, they also change the meaning. *Estas* means “these” and *esta* mean “this”.

### Los usos de ESTAR

- Just like *ser*, the verb *estar* also means “to be”, however it is used to indicate:
  - Temporary
  - Location\*
  - Condition/Emotions\*

### Los usos de ESTAR

- Location – “To be located”:
  - Pedro *está* en la cafetería.
    - Pedro is in the cafeteria.*
  - La escuela *está* en Worcester.
    - The school is in Worcester.*
  - El volcán Arenal *está* en Costa Rica.
    - The Arenal volcano is in Costa Rica.*

### Location

- Use *estar* with following words of locations:
  - al lado (de)* = Next to
  - debajo (de)* = Underneath
  - dentro (de)* = Inside (of)
  - encima (de)* = On top (of)
  - cerca (de)* = near (to)
  - delante (de)* = in front (of)
  - detrás (de)* = behind
  - lejos (de)* = far (from)

## Location

- Use the word **de** after the location word when a specific location is mentioned.
- When **de** is followed by the word **el**, they combine to form the contraction **del**.
- **De + el = del**
  - La tiza está encima **del** borrador.
    - *(The chalk is on top of the eraser.)*
  - La biblioteca está al lado **de la** cafetería.
    - *(The library is next to the cafeteria.)*

## Los usos de ESTAR

2. Feelings/Emotions = "To feel/to look":

How people feel:

- Estoy cansado.
- *(I'm tired)*
- La chica está triste.
- *(The girl is sad)*

## To express feelings

- **Estar** is also used with adjectives to say how someone feels at a given moment.
  - El maestro está tranquilo.
    - *(The teacher is calm.)*
  - Las chicas están cansadas.
    - *(The girls are tired.)*

## Agreement

Adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they describe:

- **Los chicos están enojados.**
  - *(The boys are angry.)*
- **La maestra está ocupada.**
  - *(The teacher is busy.)*

## Ways to remember Estar

Remember **ESTAR** by:

**Position** (*está enfrente de la mesa*)

**Location** (*está en México*)

**Action** (*-ing form – estoy hablando*)

**Condition** (*estoy enfermo*)

**Emotion** (*estoy contento*)

## Ways to remember Estar

✦ **ESTAR** is best translated as:

- ✦ "To look"
- ✦ "To feel"
- ✦ "To be located"

✦ How you feel and where you are, that is when you use **ESTAR**.

✦ You can remember the uses by:

- ✦ **T**emporary (temporal)
- ✦ **L**ocation (ubicación)
- ✦ **C**ondition (condición)

## Prueba de práctica

1. Los chicos están tranquilos.
2. La casa está al lado de la escuela.
3. Yo Estoy muy cansada.
4. Nosotros // estar // cerca de // el baño.  
Nosotros estamos cerca **del** baño.
5. Jorge // Estar // nervioso.  
Jorge **está** nervioso.