

# Está aquí / Mi llave, tu casa

Locating people, describing a state and saying whose

7 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

Arrival

Spanish

*Read & listen online* ↗



## Find someone or describe a state: estar

**Michi está aquí** locates a known cat. **Estoy cansado** or **Estoy cansada** describes how the speaker feels. Use **ser** for who someone is or a description, but **estar** for a location: **Clara es mi vecina. Clara está en la cafetería.**

### ESTAR IN THE PRESENT

| Person                  | Form    | Meaning                      |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| yo                      | estoy   | I                            |
| tú                      | estás   | you, familiar singular       |
| él / ella / usted       | está    | he / she / you politely      |
| nosotros / nosotras     | estamos | we                           |
| vosotros / vosotras     | estáis  | you, familiar plural (Spain) |
| ellos / ellas / ustedes | están   | they / you politely plural   |

Keep the accents in **estás, está, estáis** and **están**. **A permanent location still uses estar.** **La casa está aquí** says where the house is. Do not decide between these verbs by asking whether something lasts forever.

Clara es mi vecina.

Clara is my neighbour.

Clara está arriba.

Clara is upstairs.

La casa está aquí.

The house is here.

Estamos en la cafetería.

We are in the café.

## The state word can agree with the person

A male learner says **estoy cansado** and a female learner **estoy cansada**. The verb stays **estoy**. **Estoy contento** and **estoy contenta** follow the same pattern. **Tengo hambre** remains the hunger expression from scene 2.

## Mi, tu and su before one noun

**Mi** means my; **tu** means your with familiar **tú**; **su** can mean your with **usted**, or his/her. **With a singular noun these ownership words do not change for masculine or feminine: mi gato, mi llave, tu casa, su café.** Context tells us whose **su** means. Before a noun, **tu** has no accent; the pronoun **tú** does. These ownership words are called possessive words.

### DIFFERENT OWNERS, SAME SINGULAR NOUN

| Owner         | Example             | Meaning  |
|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| me            | <b>mi llave</b>     | my key   |
| you, familiar | <b>tu llave</b>     | your key |
| you politely  | <b>su llave</b>     | your key |
| Clara         | <b>su cafetería</b> | her café |

To say where someone lives, use **vivir**: **Clara vive arriba**. To say where that person is now, use **estar**: **Clara está abajo**. A location question can omit the person when the context is clear: **¿Dónde está?**

## GRAMMAR

### G1) NOTICE WHO THE VERB REFERS TO

Underline the conjugated verb. Use its form to identify the person.

- 1 Yo estoy en el salón.

Meaning: I am in the living room.

- 2 Tú estás arriba.

Meaning: You are upstairs.

- 3 Michi está abajo.

Meaning: Michi is downstairs.

- 4 Nosotras estamos aquí.

Meaning: We are here.

- 5 Vosotros estáis allí.

Meaning: You are there.

- 6 Ellas están en la cafetería.

Meaning: They are in the café.

## G2) LOCATE DIFFERENT PEOPLE

Choose the right word for the gap.

- 1 Yo \_\_\_\_\_ aquí.

- ☐ A está
- ☐ B estoy
- ☐ C están

Meaning: I am here.

**2 Tú \_\_\_\_\_ en la cafetería.**

- ☐ A estás
- ☐ B estoy
- ☐ C estamos

Meaning: You are in the café.

**3 Michi \_\_\_\_\_ arriba.**

- ☐ A está
- ☐ B estáis
- ☐ C estás

Meaning: Michi is upstairs.

**4 Nosotras \_\_\_\_\_ abajo.**

- ☐ A estoy
- ☐ B estamos
- ☐ C están

Meaning: We are downstairs.

**5 Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ aquí.**

- ☐ A estamos
- ☐ B estáis
- ☐ C está

Meaning: You are here.

**6 Ellas \_\_\_\_\_ allí.**

- ☐ A está
- ☐ B están
- ☐ C estás

Meaning: They are there.

**G3) IDENTITY, PLACE OR HUNGER?**

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

tiene es está

Elvira \_\_\_\_\_ mi abuela. Ahora \_\_\_\_\_ abajo.

Meaning: Elvira is my grandmother. Now she is downstairs.

eres   está   es

La casa \_\_\_\_\_ aquí. Clara \_\_\_\_\_ mi vecina.

Meaning: The house is here. Clara is my neighbour.

tiene   está   es

Michi \_\_\_\_\_ hambre. El gato \_\_\_\_\_ en la cafetería.

Meaning: Michi is hungry. The cat is in the café.

#### G4) WHO OWNS IT?

Choose the right word for the gap.

1 Soy Lucía. Elvira es \_\_\_\_\_ abuela.

- ☐ A su
- ☐ B tu
- ☐ C mi

Meaning: I am Lucía. Elvira is my grandmother.

**2 Soy Clara. Esta es \_\_\_\_\_ cafetería.**

- ☐ A tu
- ☐ B mi
- ☐ C su

Meaning: I am Clara. This is my café.

**3 Elvira habla con usted: Aquí tiene \_\_\_\_\_ llave.**

- ☐ A su
- ☐ B mi
- ☐ C tu

Meaning: Elvira speaks to you politely: here is your key.

**G5) NOTICE OWNERSHIP BEFORE THE NOUN**

Underline the ownership word before the noun.

**1**    

Meaning: My cat is upstairs.

2 Tu llave está aquí.

Meaning: Your key is here.

3 Clara está en su cafetería.

Meaning: Clara is in her café.

## G6) TELL SOMEONE WHERE TO LOOK

Put the words in order.

1 está Mi salón. llave en el

Meaning: My key is in the living room.

2 arriba. Clara vive

Meaning: Clara lives upstairs.

3 tu ¿Dónde está gato?

Meaning: Where is your cat?

### G7) USE THE RIGHT INFORMATION

Choose the right words for the situation.

1 **Lucía is looking for Michi. You can see him upstairs. You say:**

- ☐ A Michi es un gato.
- ☐ B Michi está arriba.
- ☐ C Tengo hambre.

2 **You have just met Clara. Introduce her to Lucía as your neighbour. You say:**

- ☐ A Clara tiene hambre.
- ☐ B Clara está arriba.
- ☐ C Clara es mi vecina.