

Está aquí / Mi llave, tu casa

Locating people, describing a state and saying whose

7 Exercises · Duration: 20 min.

[Arrival](#)[Spanish](#)

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	mi llave	my key
you, familiar	tu llave	your key
you politely	su llave	your key
Clara	su cafetería	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.

Meaning: I am in the living room.

- 1 Yo estoy en el salón.

Meaning: You are upstairs.

- 2 Tú estás arriba.

Meaning: Michi is downstairs.

- 3 Michi está abajo.

Meaning: We are here.

- 4 Nosotras estamos aquí.

Meaning: You are there.

- 5 Vosotros estáis allí.

Meaning: They are in the café.

- 6 Ellas están en la cafetería.

G2) LOCATE DIFFERENT PEOPLE

Choose the right word for the gap.

Meaning: I am here.

- 1 Yo _____ aquí.

- ☐ A está
- ☐ B estoy
- ☐ C están

Meaning: You are in the café.

- 2 Tú _____ en la cafetería.

- ☐ A estás
- ☐ B estoy
- ☐ C estamos

Meaning: Michi is upstairs.

3 Michi _____ arriba.

- ☐ A está
- ☐ B estáis
- ☐ C estás

Meaning: We are downstairs.

4 Nosotras _____ abajo.

- ☐ A estoy
- ☐ B estamos
- ☐ C están

Meaning: You are here.

5 Vosotros _____ aquí.

- ☐ A estamos
- ☐ B estáis
- ☐ C está

Meaning: They are there.

6 Ellas _____ allí.

- ☐ A está
- ☐ B están
- ☐ C estás

G3) IDENTITY, PLACE OR HUNGER?

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

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

tiene es está

Elvira _____ mi abuela. Ahora _____ abajo.

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

eres está es

La casa _____ aquí. Clara _____ mi vecina.

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

tiene está es

Michi _____ hambre. El gato _____ en la cafetería.

G4) WHO OWNS IT?

Choose the right word for the gap.

Meaning: I am Lucía. Elvira is my grandmother.

1 Soy Lucía. Elvira es _____ abuela.

- ☐ A su
- ☐ B tu
- ☐ C mi

Meaning: I am Clara. This is my café.

2 Soy Clara. Esta es _____ cafetería.

- ☐ A tu
- ☐ B mi
- ☐ C su

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

3 Elvira habla con usted: Aquí tiene _____ llave.

- ☐ A su
- ☐ B mi
- ☐ C tu

G5) NOTICE OWNERSHIP BEFORE THE NOUN

Underline the ownership word before the noun.

Meaning: My cat is upstairs.

- 1

Meaning: Your key is here.

- 2

Meaning: Clara is in her café.

- 3

G6) TELL SOMEONE WHERE TO LOOK

Put the words in order.

Meaning: My key is in the living room.

- 1
-

Meaning: Clara lives upstairs.

- 2
-

Meaning: Where is your cat?

- 3
-

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.