

## Lesson 2

### ESTAR (Present Tense)

#### VOCABULARY

<b>la casa</b>	house, home	<b>cansado</b> (a)	tired
<b>en casa</b>	at home	<b>enfermo</b> (a)	sick
<b>el lápiz (los lápices)</b>	pencil	<b>perezoso</b> (a)	lazy
<b>el libro</b>	book	<b>sentado</b> (a)	seated
<b>la mesa</b>	table	<b>aquí</b>	here
<b>la pluma</b>	pen	<b>¿dónde?</b>	Where?
<b>la sala de clase</b>	classroom	<b>en</b>	in, on
<b>estar</b>	to be	<b>hoy</b>	today
<b>preparar</b>	to prepare	<b>muy</b>	very
<b>pronunciar</b>	to pronounce	<b>¿por qué?</b>	why?

#### I. Present Tense of **estar** (be).

##### *Singular*

##### *Plural*

<b>estoy</b>	<i>I am</i>	<b>estamos</b>	<i>we are</i>
<b>estás</b>	<i>you are (familiar)</i>	<b>estáis</b>	<i>you all are (familiar)</i>
<b>usted está</b>	<i>you are (formal)</i>	<b>ustedes están</b>	<i>you all are (formal)</i>
<b>está</b>	<i>he, she, it is</i>	<b>están</b>	<i>they are</i>

Note: Hereafter, in conjugating any verb, only three singular and three plural forms will be given.

#### II. Uses of **estar**. The principal uses of **estar** are:

##### (a) To denote location. (Where)

Barcelona **está** en España. *Barcelona is in Spain.*

**Estamos** aquí. *We are here.*

##### (b) With a predicate adjective to express a temporal quality or condition (something that can change). (How?)

Juan **está** hoy muy perezoso. *Today John is very lazy.*

¿**Está** Ud. cansada, señorita Blanco? *Are you tired Miss. White?*

III. Definite Article before Titles. Except in direct address, titles are always preceded by the definite article.

El señor Manley pronuncia bien.      *Mr. Manley pronounces well.*  
Señor Manley ¿qué lección prepara Ud.      *Mr. Manley what lesson are you preparing?*

IV. Contraction of el and a and de. a + el contracts to **al** and de + el to **del**.

la mesa **del** maestro; el maestro explica la lección **al** alumno.

V. Possession. Possession is expressed by **de** followed by the name of the possessor.

el libro **de** Juan      *John's book*  
las plumas **de** las alumnas      *the pupil's books*  
la mesa **del** maestro      *the teacher's table*

VI. Gender and Number of Adjectives. The great majority of Spanish adjectives end in –o (Masculine) and –a (Feminine). A number have endings in –e (Masculine) and –e (Feminine). Some end in a consonant.

Adjectives are pluralized (made plural) in the same way as nouns.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
<b>Singular</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Plural</b>
cansado	cansada	cansados	cansadas
rico (rich)	rica	ricos	ricas
pobre (poor)	pobre	pobres	pobres
fácil (easy)	fácil	fáciles	fáciles

VII. Agreement of Adjectives. Adjectives must agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify, or to which they refer.

La señorita Corley está sentada.      *Miss. Corley is seated.*  
¿Están hoy los alumnos perezosos?      *Are the students lazy today?*

## EXERCISES

A. *Read aloud in Spanish and then translate.*

1. Juan **¿estás** enfermo hoy? 2. No, **estoy** perezoso y cansado.
3. **¿Dónde estamos?** 4. **Estamos** en la sala de clase.
5. **¿Dónde están** los libros del maestro? 6. **Están** en la mesa del maestro.
7. **Estoy** aquí.
8. Señor Wilson, **¿Qué** lección prepara usted? 9. **Preparo** la lección de español.
10. **¿Está** usted muy cansada, señorita Storey? 11. Sí, señor, **estoy** muy cansada.
12. **¿Están** los lápices de los alumnos en casa? 13. No, señor, **están** aquí en la sala de clase.
14. No **pronunciamos** el español bien.
15. **¿Por qué** no explica la lección al alumno en inglés? 16. **Habla** inglés muy bien.
17. **¿Dónde está** la casa del maestro?
18. **¿Estamos** enfermos? 19. No, señor, **estamos** cansados.
20. La clase **está** sentada.

B. *Translate into Spanish.* 1. We are not at home today. 2. We are in the classroom. 3. We speak Spanish with the teacher. 4. Where is the teacher's table? 5. Where are the teacher's books? 6. Where are the pupil's pencils? 7. Are you lazy, Miss Corley? 8. Why aren't you preparing the Spanish lesson? 9. Why are you here, Mr. Hatfield? 10. Why isn't he at home today? 11. They are on the teacher's table. 12. Why are they studying today? 13. What is he explaining to the pupil? 14. Where is the Spanish lesson? 15. What book do they study?

C. *Answer in Spanish.* 1. **¿Dónde está** usted? 2. **¿Qué estudiamos?** 3. **¿Estás** cansada? 4. **¿Qué prepara** usted? 5. **¿Por qué** no **está** Juan aquí? 6. **¿Dónde está** María? 7. **¿Hablan** ustedes español bien? 8. **¿Estudia** usted mucho, señorita Blanco? 9. **¿Por qué** no? 10. **¿Dónde estamos?**

D. *10-minute quiz; each answer absolutely correct receives 5%.*

1. the pencil
2. the book
3. the teacher's books
4. to the pupil (m)
5. to the pupil (f)
6. of the house
7. on the table
8. I am here
9. Where is he?
10. He is at home.
11. He is lazy.
12. She is tired.
13. with the class
14. the English class
15. John and Mary
16. yes
17. Do you speak Spanish?
18. Why not?
19. He is preparing.
20. What is she studying?

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