

Lesson 4: La Roja Está Allá

Today, you will learn...

- About The Verb “Estar”
- About Adverbs Of Place
- The Preterite Tense
- How To Use Adjectives as Nouns
- How to Ask Questions

By the end of this lesson, you will...

- ★ Know how to talk about where things are
- ★ Know how to talk in the preterite tense
- ★ Know how to ask questions

The Verb “Estar”

As taught in lesson 2, there are 2 ways to say “To be” in Spanish: Ser (which you learned in lesson 2), and Estar (which you will learn how to use in this lesson!)

A reminder that “Ser” is used when you are talking about Dates Occupation Characteristic Time Origin and Relations. Note that this is only for the verb “Ser”!
“Estar” has different situations you would use it in.

Let’s learn when and how to use “Estar”!

The Verb “Estar”

Present Tense Conjugations

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation</u>
Yo	estoy	Nosotros	estamos
Tú	estás	Ustedes	están
Él/Ella/Usted	está	Ellos/Ellas	están

- You use ‘Estar’ when...
- You are talking about Position
 - You are talking about Location
 - You are talking about Actions
 - You are talking about Conditions
 - You are talking about Emotions

The Verb “Estar”

Examples

- (Él) Está sentado. (He is seated.)
- (Yo) Estoy aquí. (I am here.)
- (Ellos) están comiendo. (They are eating.)
- (Tú) estás enfermo. (You are sick.)
- (Yo) estoy triste. (I am sad.)
- (Ustedes) no están en la escuela. (You guys are not at school.)

Practice - The Verb “Estar”

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blank with the correct conjugation of the verb “estar”.

1. Yo ___ en casa. (I am home.)
2. Ella ___ feliz. (She is happy.)
3. Nosotros no ___ hablando. (We are not talking.)

Adverbs Of Place

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Abajo	Down, below	Allí	There (Far away)
Acá	Here (In this general area)	Aquí	(Right) here
Adentro	Inside	Arriba	Up, above
Afuera	Outside	Pendejo	Dumb butt
Ahí	There (Nearby)	Cerca	Close, nearby
Allá	There (Very far)	Lejos	Far, far away

Adverbs Of Place

Adverbs of place are adverbs that describe where a noun is without having to say where exactly it is. In English, they are words such as “here”, “there”, “inside”, or “outside”.

Where Does It Go? After your verb!

Ex: Ellos están **aquí**. (They are **here**.)

Practice - Adverbs Of Place

Mix And Match

Match the following words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Aquí | A. Inside |
| 2. Allá | B. There |
| 3. Adentro | C. Here |

The Preterite Tense

Preterite tense, also known as past tense, is used when you are talking about things that have happened in the past.

Conjugating '-Er' and '-Ir' Verbs

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation Ending</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation Ending</u>
Yo	-í	Nosotros	-imos
Tú	-iste	Ustedes	-ieron
Él/Ella/Usted	-ió	Ellos/Ellas	-ieron

Ex: Tú (comer) pizza.

→ Comer → Com → Comiste

→ Tú comiste pizza. (You ate pizza.)

The Preterite Tense

Conjugating '-Ar' Verbs

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation Ending</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjugation Ending</u>
Yo	-é	Nosotros	-amos
Tú	-aste	Ustedes	-aron
Él/Ella/Usted	-ó	Ellos/Ellas	-aron

Ex: Yo (hablar).

→ Hablar → Habl- → Hablé

→ Yo hablé. (I spoke.)

Practice - The Preterite Tense

Fill In The Blank

Fill in the blank with the proper conjugation for each verb.

Ex: Ellos _____. | Comer - to eat (They ate.) → Ellos **comieron**.

1. Yo ____ con él. | Hablar - to speak (I spoke with him.)
2. Linda ____ la puerta. | Abrir - to open (Linda opened the door.)
3. Nosotros ____ un libro. | Leer - to read (We read a book.)

Using Adjectives As Nouns

A sentence that has an adjective as a noun is a sentence where the adjective is acting as the noun. In English, you would see it as something like “The red one.” or “The big one.”.

The easy way to make this kind of sentence is to just remove the noun altogether from your sentence.

Ex: El carro grande → El grande. (The big car → The big one.)

Another way to do this is to grab your adjective and put it after an article.

Ex: La roja. (The red one.)

NOTE: The sentence is still talking about someone/something, so make sure to place the Definite or Indefinite article appropriate to the noun it is describing. If the noun is feminine singular, then both the article and the adjective must also be feminine singular.

Asking Questions

To make “Yes or No” questions (questions where the answer will be “yes” or “no”), all you would need to do is add question marks (¿?) to the beginning and end of your statement.

When saying the question out loud, you must raise your voice tonally to indicate that you are asking a question.

Ex: Tú comiste un pastel. (You ate a cake.) → ¿Comiste un pastel? (Did you eat a cake?)

Statement

Question

Note: In Spanish, we like to omit the subject when asking questions.

Ex: ¿(Tú) Comes pizza? (Do you eat pizza?)

Asking Questions

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Adónde	Where to	Cuántas	How many (fem. plural)
A qué hora	At what time	De dónde	From where
Cómo	How	Dónde	Where
Cuál	Which	Por qué	Why
Cuáles	Which	Porque	Because
Cuándo	When	Qué	What
Cuánto	How much (masc. singular)	Quién	Who
Cuántos	How many (masc. plural)	Quiénes	Who

Asking Questions

To make questions with question words (Who, What, Where...), all you have to do is follow QSVO (Question Subject Verb Object).

Ex 1: ¿Quién comió comida? (Who ate food?)

In questions, sometimes, you literally don't know who it is talking about (like the question above). With that in mind, how should we conjugate the verb? And the answer to that question is that you conjugate your verb for "Él/Ella".

Ex 2: Cuántos carros hay? (How many cars are there?)

Note 1: "Hay" means "There is" and "There are" (or in questions, "is there" or "are there"). It goes after the noun it is describing. To make translation matters more simple, it means "exist" (as in "How many cars exist?").

Ex 1: Hay 3 carros. (There are 3 cars.)

Ex 2: ¿No hay comida?! (There isn't any food?!)

Note 2: When saying "Why?" in México, you'll hear people say "Por?" (from "Por qué?"). This is because of, of course, laziness.

Asking Questions

People also like moving the verb before your subject/your subject after your verb.

Ex: ¿Por qué no estás tú aquí? (Why aren't you here?)

This does not work if your subject is an object pronoun. (You will learn about object pronouns later)

To make a question negative is the same as you would make a statement negative (put the “no” before your verb).

Ex: ¿No vas? (You're not going?)

Or you can add “O no” (or not?).

Ex: ¿Vas, o no? (Are you going or not?)

Note: The two questions above can be used as “Are you coming?” in a sense where the person who asked the question and the person who the question was asked to would both be about to leave. While the question “¿No vienes?” can be used as “Are you coming?” in a sense where the person is already leaving and the person who was asked the question is being invited to come along.

Asking Questions

Short questions are questions that exist in a statement. In English, it would be something like “You’re a dog person, right?”. In Spanish, the part that comes after the comma would get both question marks to mark that part as the question, and not the rest of the sentence.

Ex: No comiste, ¿verdad? (You didn’t eat, is that correct?)

Note 1: “Verdad” means “True/Truth”. When it’s in a question, it can mean “Is that true?”, “Right?”, or “Is that correct?”

Note 2: When answering questions, your statement must have the verb that matches with the verb in the question.

Ex 1: ¿Tú juegas? (Do you play?) → Sí, lo hago. (Yes, I do [do that].)

Ex 2: ¿Compraste esas frutas? (Did you buy those fruits?) → No, no los compré. (No, I did not buy them.)

Practice - Asking Questions

Transform

Transform the statement into a question.

Ex: Compré una soda. (I bought a soda.) → ¿Compré una soda? (Did I buy a soda?)
or ¿Qué compré? (What did I buy?)

1. Tú haces tarea. (You do homework.)
2. Ella está enferma. (She is sick.)
3. Ellos están aquí. (They are here.)

Practice - Combine Your Powers!

Translate

Translate the following sentences to Spanish.

1. I ate bread and milk. (Pan - bread)
2. The blue one is there. (Azul - blue)
3. Are you [informal] sad? (Triste - sad)

Any Questions?

¿Preguntas?



¡Gracias Y Adiós!

Thank You And Goodbye!

