**Estructura 2.3: El verbo *estar***

**Descubre 1 vtext pgs. 87-88**

El verbo ***estar*** significa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, just like ser. However, ***ser*** and ***estar*** are used in different contexts and are **not** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the present tense, ***estar*** is an irregular verb, which means that many of its conjugations do not follow the regular patterns that other -ar verbs follow, so its forms must be memorized.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I am | we are |
| you are (inf.) | y’all are (inf. – España) |
| he is,she is,you are (form.) | they are,all of you are  |

**Los usos de estar:**

1. To talk about moods, feelings, and conditions
	1. ¿Cómo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú?
	2. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ felices hoy.
	3. La profesora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enferma.
2. To give impressions or opinions about specific items
	1. La sopa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muy rica.
	2. La tarea de hoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difícil.
3. To say the location of a person or thing
	1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la clase de español.
	2. Madrid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en España.

To help you remember the uses of **ESTAR**, think of this rhyme!

To make a statement negative, place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the verb.

 Por ejemplo: Los estudiantes **no están** en la escuela hoy.

