

Talking about places and locations [1/2]

- Present tense: 'estar' (1st & 3rd plural) for location
- Using 'del' vs 'de la' with adverbs



parque

[que]

pequeño

¿qué?

porque

querer

[to want, wanting]

quedar

[to meet up,
stay, suit]



	Word	English meaning
1	estamos	we are (temporary state, location)
2	están	they are (temporary state, location)
3	el coche	car
4	debajo	under
5	la estación	station
6	el tren	train
7	delante	in front of
8	detrás	behind
9	el oeste	west
10	el este	east
11	la tienda	shop
12	el edificio	building



Using 'del' and 'de la' with adverbs

In Spanish, you can give locations using adverbs like 'cerca' or 'lejos'.

You often use '**de**' after them to refer to a person, place or thing.

Ana está **cerca de** Madrid. Ana is **near (to)** Madrid.

Sara está **cerca de** Diego. Sara is **near (to)** Diego.

To refer to a singular **masculine** noun (e.g. el museo), change de + el to '**del**'.

Ana está **cerca del** museo. Ana is **near (to) the** museum.

To refer to a singular **feminine** noun (e.g. la plaza), use '**de la**'.

Ana está **cerca de la** plaza. Ana is **near (to) the** square.

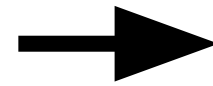
¿Es necesario usar 'del' or 'de la'?

book = libro (m)
bank = banco (m)
shop = tienda (f)

door = puerta (f)
station = estación (f)

cerca (de)

near (to)



lejos **de la** tienda

far from the shop

lejos (de)

far (from)



delante **del** banco

in front of the bank

delante (de)

in front
(of)



detrás **de la** puerta

behind the door

detrás (de)

behind



fuera **de la** estación

outside the
station

fuera (de)

outside



debajo **del** libro

under the book

debajo (de)

under



Estar: Using 'estamos' and 'están'

Use the verb '**estar**' to talk about locations.

estamos

To say 'we are' with a place or location, we use '**estamos**'.

Estamos en el parque.

We are in the park.

están

To say 'they are' with a place or location, we use '**están**'.

Están en el centro.

They are in the park.



Respuestas

1. To say 'we are' with a place or location, we use **'estamos'**.
2. To say 'they are' with a place or location, we use **'están'**.
3. We often use the preposition **_ de _** after adverbs such as 'lejos' and 'cerca'.
4. We use 'de la' with a) masculine nouns **b) feminine nouns.**
5. Los amigos están lejos _____ museo. a) de la **b) del**

