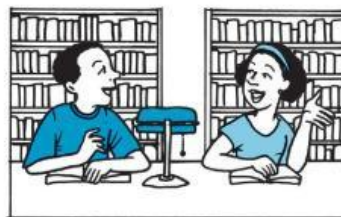




Ellos estudian.



Ellos no estudian.

Do you see what we have done? If you want to make a sentence negative in Spanish, which word is placed directly before the verb? _____ If you wrote **no**, you are correct.



Making Spanish sentences negative is very easy. All you do is place the negative word **no** before the verb. In English we sometimes say *doesn't*, *don't*, *aren't*, *won't*, etc., but Spanish uses **no** in all the sentences.

Tú no hablas español.

*You don't speak Spanish.
You aren't speaking Spanish.*

Yo no camino a la escuela.

*I don't walk to school.
I'm not walking to school.*

Ella no compra una blusa.

*She doesn't buy a blouse.
She isn't buying a blouse.*

Actividad

With a partner, take turns saying the following statements and changing them into negative sentences.

EXAMPLE: Juan baila bien. Juan **no** baila bien.

1. Ella practica el piano.

2. Nosotros trabajamos en el jardín.

3. Tú buscas el libro.

4. Ellos escuchan música.

5. Ustedes usan computadoras.

6. Usted compra el periódico.

7. Él llega al aeropuerto.

8. Yo estudio en la universidad.

9. Jaime desea estudiar español.

10. Ustedes hablan mucho.

9

Now, let's learn how to ask questions in Spanish.

Usted toma el autobús.

¿Toma usted el autobús?

Carlos desea trabajar.

¿Desea Carlos trabajar?

Los muchachos compran discos.

¿Compran los muchachos discos?

Notice that in the questions, the subjects (**usted, Carlos, los muchachos**) are placed *after* the verb. Note also that there is an upside down question mark (¿) placed at the beginning of the question.

Actividad

Match the English meanings in the right column with the Spanish sentences in the left column. Write the matching letter in the space provided.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 1. Usted no usa tiza. | _____ | a. Do you want to come in? |
| 2. ¿Estudia usted mucho? | _____ | b. They don't speak English. |
| 3. ¿Bailan ustedes bien? | _____ | c. Is there a dictionary in class? |
| 4. Ella no contesta en la clase. | _____ | d. You don't use chalk. |
| 5. ¿Es inteligente el perro? | _____ | e. Do you want to visit the university? |
| 6. ¿Trabajan ellos en casa? | _____ | f. Do you study a lot? |
| 7. ¿Hay un diccionario en la clase? | _____ | g. The actor is not famous. |
| 8. ¿Escuchas tú música? | _____ | h. My teacher doesn't talk a lot. |
| 9. ¿Desea usted visitar la universidad? | _____ | i. Do you dance well? |
| 10. ¿Pasa el tren ahora? | _____ | j. She doesn't answer in class. |
| 11. El actor no es famoso. | _____ | k. Is the train passing now? |
| 12. ¿Canta él? | _____ | l. Is the dog intelligent? |
| 13. ¿Desean ustedes entrar? | _____ | m. Do they work at home? |
| 14. Ellos no hablan inglés. | _____ | n. Are you listening to music? |
| 15. Mi profesor no habla mucho. | _____ | o. Does he sing? |

Actividad

You have an earache and can't hear very well today. You have to question everything you hear. Change the following statements to questions.

1. La profesora entra en la clase.

2. Tú trabajas en un banco.



Cápsula cultural

The Man of Gold: The Legend of El Dorado

In Spanish, El Dorado means the “gilded man.” When the Spaniards first came to South America, they learned of an Indian legend. It was said that there existed somewhere in the interior a land of fabulous wealth. It was ruled by a king who was so incredibly rich that he practiced a special and intriguing ceremony. Each morning, upon awakening, he would bathe and cover his body with sacred oil. His subjects would then dust his entire body with powdered gold, covering him from head to toe. In the evening he would go to a sacred lake to wash off the gold. At the same time, his people would toss gold objects and emeralds into the lake as an offering to the gods. The chief became known as El Dorado, and later his village and country acquired the same name.

The legend probably referred to a ceremony performed by the chief of the Chibcha Indians who was sprinkled with gold dust while sacrifices of gold and emeralds were thrown into the lake.

Spanish and English explorers searched in vain for the fabled golden city of El Dorado. Francisco de Orellana led an expedition to look for it in 1541. Sir Walter Raleigh went in search of it in 1595, with no success.

Finally, a Spanish explorer discovered Lake Guatavita in Colombia and attempts were made to drain it in order to find the gold and jewels that had been thrown in. Thousands of Indian workers cut an opening in the side of the lake to allow the water to drain out. The water was lowered by almost 70 feet and a large quantity of gold ornaments and emeralds were found. Several more attempts were made to drain it. In 1965 the Colombian government declared it against the law to make any further attempts to plunder the lake.

Today the name El Dorado is used to describe any legendary place of untold riches and wealth.

Comprensión

1. In Spanish, El Dorado means _____.

2. According to the legend, the king would cover his body with _____ and then dust it with _____.
3. As an offering to the gods, the king's subjects would _____.
4. The lake where the ceremonies took place was Lake _____.
5. The name of El Dorado today describes _____.

Investigación

Read about the Spanish explorers and find out what each was searching for. Design an illustrative chart indicating name, year, and places each explored. Use an enlarged map for reference.

VOCABULARIO

bailar to dance
buscar to look for
caminar to walk
cantar to sing
comprar to buy
contestar to answer
desear to want
entrar to enter, to get in
escuchar to listen
estudiar to study

él he
ellashe
ellasthey (fem.)
ellosthey (masc.)
nosotros (as)we

hablar to speak
llegar to arrive
mirar to look
practicar to practice
preguntar to ask
preparar to prepare
tomar to take
trabajar to work
usar to use
visitar to visit

ustedyou (sing.)
ustedesyou (pl.)
túyou (sing., fam.)
yoI