

Les adjectifs possessifs 123-125

1. You use a possessive adjective to show possession or ownership. Like other adjectives, a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it modifies.
2. The adjectives **mon** (my), **ton** (your), and **son** (his/her/its) each have three forms. The adjectives **notre** (our), **votre** (your), and **leur** (their) each have two forms.

SINGULIER		PLURIEL
Masculin + before a feminine singular noun that begins with a vowel or a silent h .	Féminin	Masculin/Féminin
mon frère	ma soeur	mes frères / mes soeurs
ton frère	ta soeur	tes frères / tes soeurs
son frère	sa soeur	ses frères / ses soeurs
notre frère / notre soeur		nos frères / nos soeurs
votre frère / votre soeur		vos frères / vos soeurs
leur frère / leur soeur		leurs frères / leurs soeurs

3. **Son, sa, ses** can mean “his”, “her” or “its.” The adjective agrees with the item owned, not the owner.

C'est le chien de Paul. C'est son chien.
C'est le chien de Marie. C'est son chien.

4. You use **mon, ton, or son** before a feminine singular noun that begins with a vowel or silent **h**.

son ami et mon amie

5. Liaison occurs with **mon, ton, and son**, as well as with all plural possessive adjectives.

mon oncle	nos amis
ton ami	vos amis
son école	leurs amis

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Translate this:	Now this:
his school	her school
his house	her house
his bedroom	her bedroom
his kitchen	her kitchen
his living room	her living room
his family	her family
his garage	her garage
his parents	her parents
his father	her father
his mother	her mother
his birthday	her birthday
his grandparents	her grandparents

Ex. 20 p. 124 J'ai une question pour toi.

Suivez le modèle. (Follow the model.)

- Où est ta maison?

- Ma maison est dans la rue Jacob.

1. Qui est _____ amie?
2. Qui est _____ ami?
3. Où habitent _____ grands-parents?
4. _____ frère a quel âge?
5. _____ soeur a quel âge?
6. Où est _____ maison ou _____ appartement?
7. Tu aimes _____ cours de français?
8. _____ prof est sympa?