

Possessive Adjectives

Adjectives Posesivos

my	<i>mi, mis</i>	his	<i>su, sus (de él)</i>
your	<i>tu, tus</i>	her	<i>su, sus (de ella)</i>
our	<i>nuestro/os/a/as</i>	its	<i>su, sus (de eso)</i>
their	<i>su, sus (de ellos/ellas)</i>		

“Their” (*su*) y “they’re” (contrato de “they are”) y “there” (*allí*) tienen la misma pronunciación pero ortografías diferentes.

My name is _____ . *Mi nombre es* _____ .

My hair is _____ . *Mi pelo es (de color)* _____ .

My home is in the city of _____ . *Mi hogar es en en la ciudad de* _____ .

My city is (big/medium-size/small) _____ . *Mi ciudad es (grande, mediano, pequeño)*

_____ .

_____ .

Pregúntele a una mujer:

What is your name?

What color is your hair?

Where is your home?

How big is your city?

Y escriba las respuestas aquí:

_____ Her name is _____ .

_____ hair is _____ .

_____ home is in the city of _____ .

_____ city is _____ .

Pregúntele a un hombre:

What is your name?

What color is your hair?

Where is your home?

How big is your city?

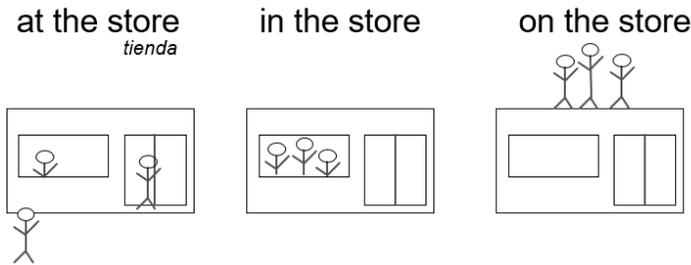
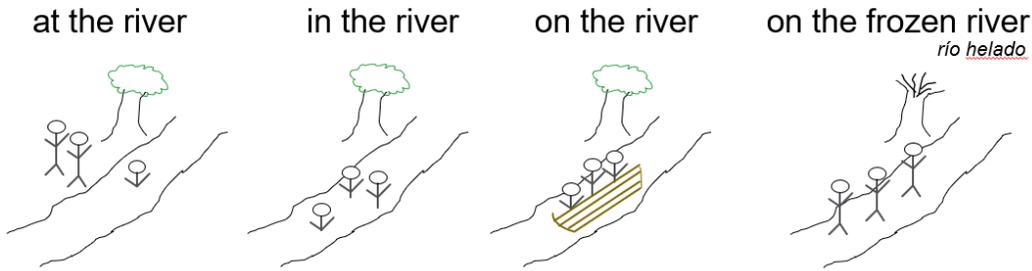
Y escriba las respuestas aquí:

_____ His name is _____ .

_____ hair is _____ .

_____ home is in the city of _____ .

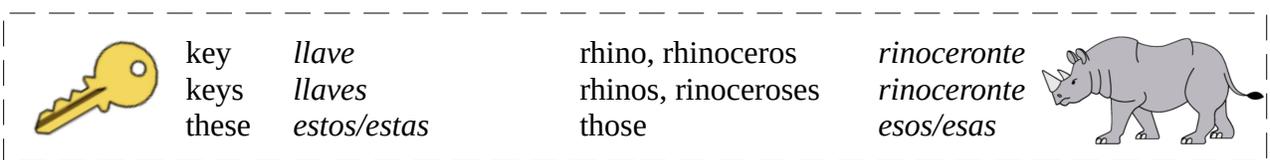
_____ city is _____ .



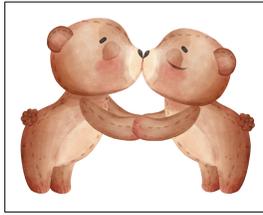
person *persona* people *personas, gente* chair *silla*

How many chairs are at our table? There are fifteen chairs at our table.
 How many people are at our table? _____ people at _____ table.
 How many pens are on our table? _____ pens on _____ table.
 How many tigers are on our table? _____ tigers on _____ table.
 How many people are on our table? _____ people on _____ table.
 How many things are in our box? _____ things in _____ box.

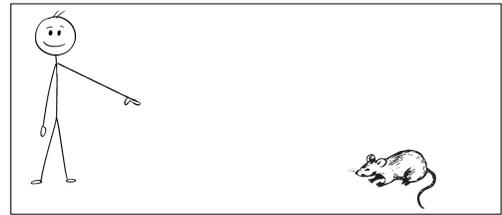
How many chairs are at their table? There are thirteen chairs at their table.
 How many people are at their table? _____ people at _____ table.
 How many pens are on their table? _____ pens on _____ table.
 How many tigers are on their table? _____ tigers on _____ table.
 How many people are on their table? _____ people on _____ table.
 Do they have any boxes? _____



We say **this** or **that** when we speak about (*sobre*) one thing:



this kiss
este beso



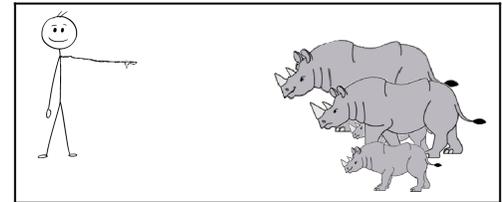
that rat
esa rata

We say **these** or **those** when we speak about (*sobre*) two or more things:



these keys
estas llaves

those rhinos
esos rinocerontes



Are these keys your keys?
Yes. Please give me my keys.

*¿Estas llaves son tus llaves?
Sí. Por favor, dame mis llaves.*

Are those rhinos your rhinos?
No, those rhinos are not my rhinos. My rhinos are at home.

*¿Esos rinocerontes son tus rinocerontes?
No, esos rinocerontes no son míos. Mis rinocerontes están en casa.*



hat *sombrero*

coat *abrigo*

sock *calcetín*

Are these hats his hats?

Yes, these are his hats.

Are these his shoes?

Are these her socks?

Are these her dresses?

Are these your shoes?

No, those are not my shoes.

Are those your plastic elephants?

Are these coats your coats?

Apostrophe S ('s) Apóstrofo S

Para indicar un objeto pertenece a una persona, añadimos apóstrofo y s despues del nombre:

This is June's coat.
Those are Bob's shoes.

*Este es el abrigo de June.
Esos son los zapatos de Bob.*

Ya sabemos que apóstrofo y s tambien puede significa "is" o "has," por ejemplo:

June is at home.	June's at home.	<i>June está en su casa.</i>
June has got a home.	June's got a home.	<i>June tiene un hogar.</i>
The home of June is big.	June's home is big.	<i>La casa de June es grande.</i>

man	<i>hombre</i>	woman	<i>mujer</i>	who	<i>quién, quien</i>
boy	<i>niño</i>	girl	<i>niña</i>	guy	<i>tipo, hombre (informal)</i>

Who is that man?	Who is that woman?	Who are those boys and girls?
That is Bob.	That is June.	They are my children.
This coat is Bob's coat.	This is June's red hat.	Their names are Gus, Pete, Jill, and Rose.

*Note: Un **guy** es un hombre, pero **guys** y **you guys** significan dos o mas hombres o mujeres.*

Who is that guy?	<i>¿Quién es ese tipo?</i>
I don't know who that guy is.	<i>No sé quien es.</i>
Rose, do you know who that guy is?	<i>Rose, ¿sabes quién es ese tipo?</i>
Yes, he is Ted's son. His name is Max.	<i>Sí, es el hijo de Ted. Se llama Max.</i>
Why does Max have three hats on his head?	<i>¿Por qué tiene Max tres sombreros en su cabeza?</i>
He has no hair, and his head is cold.	<i>No tiene pelo y tiene la cabeza fría.</i>
Why are his socks different colors? One sock is yellow and one sock is purple.	<i>¿Por qué sus calcetines son de distintos colores?</i>
That I don't know.	<i>Un calcetín es amarillo y el otro es púrpura. Eso no lo sé.</i>

This girl is the daughter of Jill. She is Jill's daughter.

That woman is the sister of Jill. She is _____

That man is the father of Jill. He is _____

That boy is the son of Jill. He is _____

This woman is the mother of Jill. She is _____

That is Max's brown dog. Its name is Ted.	<i>Ese es el perro marrón de Max. Su nombre es Ted.</i>
Max's dog and my son have the same name!	<i>¡El perro de Max y mi hijo tienen el mismo nombre!</i>
Are these Jill's brother's doctor's shoes?	<i>¿Son estos los zapatos de médico del hermano de Jill?</i>
No, they are Jill's brother's doctor's son's shoes.	<i>No, son los zapatos del hijo del médico del hermano de Jill.</i>

Exercises with Imagination Ejercicios con Imaginación

Is this your address: 45 E. Moon St.? _____

Who is that person? _____

Who are those people? _____