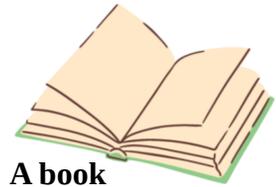




Possessive Pronouns

Pronombres Posesivos



A book

who	quién/es	book	libro	teacher	profesor/a, maestro/a
whose	de quién/es	phone	teléfono, móvil	maybe	tal vez, quizás

Who is that?

That is my teacher.

¿Quién es esa persona?

That is my teacher.

Whose phone is that?

That is my teacher's phone.

¿De quién es ese teléfono?

Ese es el teléfono de mi profesor.

Whose turkey sandwich is that?

I don't know. Maybe it's my teacher's.

¿De quién es ese sándwich de pavo?

No lo sé. Quizás sea de mi profesor.

Whose book about languages is that?

That is my son-in-law's book.

¿De quién es ese libro sobre idiomas?

Ese es el libro de mi yerno.

If people ask you "Whose phone is that?" you know what to say:

It is my phone.

Es mi móvil.

It is his phone.

Es su móvil. (de él)

It is your phone.

Es tu/su móvil.

It is her phone.

Es su móvil. (de ella)

It is our phone.

Es nuestro móvil.

It is its phone.

Es su móvil. (de eso)

It is their phone.

Es su móvil. (de ellos)

In English and Spanish, we cannot say only (solo) ~~It is my.~~ (*Es mi.*)

When we say **my**, we always say the name of the thing:

That is my truck.

That is my project.

That is my glass of water.

That is my roast beef sandwich.

A phone



In English and Spanish, if we don't want to say the name of the thing, we use a different word: **mine** (*mío/mia*).

That is mine.

Eso es mio/mia.

It is mine.

Eso es mio/mia.

It's mine.

Eso es mio/mia.

Isn't that (*¿No es eso*) your phone? Yes, it's mine.

Isn't that your book about languages? _____

Isn't that your fried chicken? _____

Isn't that your turkey sandwich? _____

Isn't that your trumpet? _____ No, it's not mine.

Isn't that your book about snakes? _____

Isn't that your last name? _____

Isn't that your half of a ham sandwich? _____

mine	<i>mio/a/os/as</i>	his	<i>suyo/a/os/as (de él)</i>
yours	<i>tuyo/suyo/a/os/as</i>	hers	<i>suyo/a/os/as (de ella)</i>
ours	<i>nuestro/a/os/as</i>	its	<i>suyo/a/os/as (de eso)</i>
theirs	<i>suyo/a/os/as</i>		

In Spanish, the possessive words (*palabras posesivas*) that don't need the name of a thing always have *o/a/os/as* at the end, for example (*por ejemplo*), *Esos son suyos*.

In English, the possessive words that don't need the name of a thing always have **one letter S** at the end. **Mine** is the exception.

Whose guitar is that? It's my nephew's. It's his.

Whose science book is that? It is my uncle's. It's _____.

Whose red and white coat is that? It's my brother's. It's _____.

Whose box is that? It's my dad's. It's _____.

Whose violin is that? It's my aunt's. It's hers.

Whose purple shoe is that? It's my mom's. It's _____.

Whose book about languages is that? It is my sister's. It's _____.

Whose fried fish sandwich is that? It's my niece's. It's _____.

Now you know many ways to answer (*contestar*) a question:

Are these science books yours?	Are the gray and yellow socks over there my sister's?
Yes, they are.	Yes, they are.
Yes, they are my books.	Yes, they are her socks.
Yes, they are mine.	Yes, they are hers.
Yes, those books are mine.	Yes, those socks are hers.

Sometimes we say **this one/that one** in place of (*en lugar de*) **this thing/that thing**. **That one** and **that thing** have the same meaning.

Why are all these books on the table? Is this one yours?	<i>¿Por qué hay todos estos libros sobre la mesa? ¿Es este tuyo?</i>
No, it's not mine. It's my teacher's.	<i>No, no es mío. Es de mi profesor.</i>
There are so many papers under the table! Is that yellow one yours?	<i>¡Hay tantos papeles debajo de la mesa! ¿Es ese amarillo tuyo?</i>
No, that one's not mine, but the blue paper is.	<i>No, ese no es mío, pero el papel azul sí.</i>



To Be – Present Tense 4

Ser, Estar – Tiempo Presente 4

You know that in English we have many ways to say that a thing is not true (*no es verdadero*). You can use the ways you like.

Is he the English teacher?
No, he **is not**.
No, he's **not**.
No, he **isn't**.

Is she allergic to fish?
No, she **is not**.
No, she's **not**.
No, she **isn't**.

Is that your coat?
No, it **is not** mine.
No, it's **not** mine.
No, it **isn't** mine.

Is not has two contracted forms (*formas contraídas*): **'s not** and **isn't**. They have the same meaning.

We also have many ways to say that **you, we, they**, or any two or more things are not true. You can use the ways you like.

Am I finished now?
No, you **are not**.
No, you're **not**.
No, you **aren't**.

Are we ready to go?
No, we **are not**.
No, we're **not**.
No, we **aren't**.

Are those your shoes?
No, they **are not** mine.
No, they're **not** mine.
No, they **aren't** mine.

Are not has two contracted forms (*formas contraídas*): **'re not** and **aren't**. They have the same meaning.

Why	¿Por qué?	to leave	irse	because	porque
Why not?	¿Por qué no?	to put on	ponerse	yet	todavía, ahora mismo

Am I ready to leave now?
No, you are not.
No, you're not.
No, you aren't.
Why not?
Because you need to put on a coat.

Am I a Mandarin language expert (*experto*) yet?
No, _____.
No, _____.
No, _____.
Why not?
Because you only know five words in Mandarin.



No coat on

Are we ready to leave yet?
No, we are not.
No, we're not.
No, we aren't.
Why not?
Because we need to put on hats.

It's 3:15 now. Are we going to miss the bus to the library?
No, _____.
No, _____.
No, _____.
Why not?
Because the bus does not come until 4:30.



Coat on

Are they ready to leave yet? No, <u>they are not</u> .	Are the children ready to leave yet? No, _____ .
No, <u>they're not</u> .	No, _____ .
No, <u>they aren't</u> .	No, _____ .
Why not? Because they need to put on shoes.	Why not? Because they need to use the bathroom first.

When we ask a question in a negative form, *significa que esperamos que la respuesta sea Yes*. Nos sorprenderemos si la respuesta es **No**.

Aren't those your white socks? No, those aren't my socks.	Aren't you hungry? Yes, I'm very hungry.	Aren't we finished yet? No, we need to do more work.
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Many people say **ain't** in place of (*en lugar de*) **aren't** and **isn't**, but other people say that **ain't** is not correct. *Le recomendamos que no diga ni escriba ain't*, but it is good to understand **ain't**.

Danger!	¡Peligro!	dangerous	peligroso	hard, difficult	difícil
Caution! Be careful!	¡Cuidado!	safe	seguro, a salvo	easy	fácil
Look Out! / Watch Out!	¡Cuidado!	place	lugar	to fix, to repair	reparar

This place is dangerous! There are rhinos here! The rhinos in the zoo are safe from the dangers of their country.	¡Este lugar es peligroso! ¡Hay rinocerontes aquí! Los rinocerontes del zoológico están a salvo de los peligros de su país.
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This old car isn't safe to drive. It's dangerous. I can fix it. Then it will be safe to drive. Will it be hard to fix it? No, it will be easy because I know how to fix it.	Este viejo coche no es seguro para conducir. Es peligroso. Puedo arreglarlo. Entonces será seguro conducir. ¿Será difícil arreglarlo? No, será fácil porque sé cómo arreglarlo.
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An English word can be easy to say but hard to spell.	Una palabra en inglés puede ser fácil de decir pero difícil de deletrear.
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Careful! My grandparents are very old. They should not walk quickly. OK, I will be careful when we go for a walk. We will walk slowly.	¡Cuidado! Mis abuelos son muy mayores. No deberían caminar rápido. Está bien, tendré cuidado cuando damos un paseo. Caminaremos despacio.
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Questions for Conversation Preguntas Para la Conversación

- Is it easy or hard to learn how to cook?
- What parts of English are easy to learn? What parts are hard?
- What is a difficult thing that you know how to do?
- Do you know how to repair cars? Do you know how to fix some other things?
- Does your work have any dangerous parts? What do you do to be safe at work?