

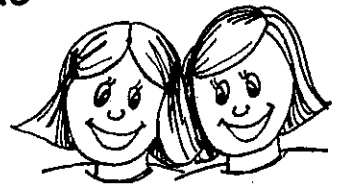
Los adjetivos posesivos

Possessive Adjectives

Nombre _____

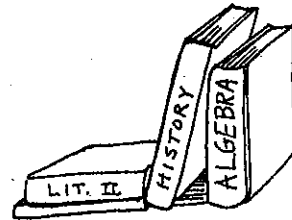
One way to indicate possession is to use a noun followed by **de** and the owner's name. (There are **no** apostrophes in Spanish.)

la casa **de** José = José's house
 el libro **de** Ana = Ana's book



Nota: de + el = del

la silla **del** maestro = the teacher's chair



Tell to whom the following items belong.

1. bedroom/Julia _____
2. books/Javier _____
3. bicycle/the boy _____
4. apartment/Mr. Ríos _____
5. pencil/the girl _____
6. dog/the Sánchez family _____

Another way to indicate possession is to use possessive adjectives: my, your, his, her, etc.



	Singular	Plural
my	mi	mis
your (familiar)	tu	tus
your (formal and plural)	su	sus
his, her	su	sus
their	su	sus
our (masculine)	nuestro	nuestros
our (feminine)	nuestra	nuestras

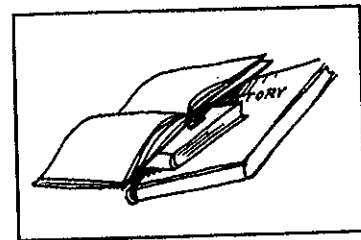
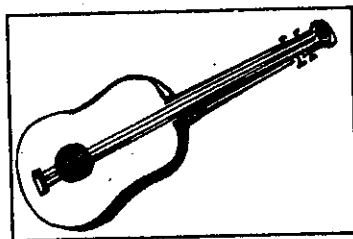
Like other adjectives, a possessive adjective must agree in gender and number with the noun it modifies. (Note that **nuestro** agrees with the **noun** it modifies not with the **owner**.)

ejemplos: mi libro = my book
 mis libros = my books
 nuestro perro = our dog
 nuestra casa = our house
 nuestros hermanos = our brothers
 nuestras hermanas = our sisters

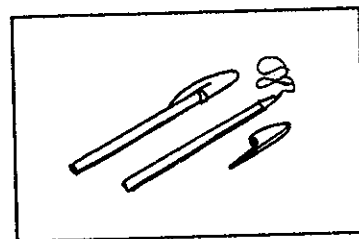
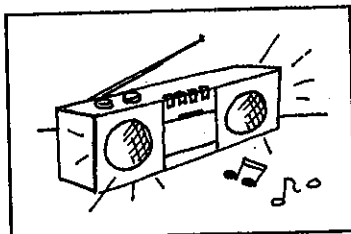
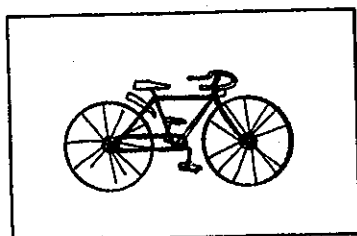
Práctica

Nombre _____

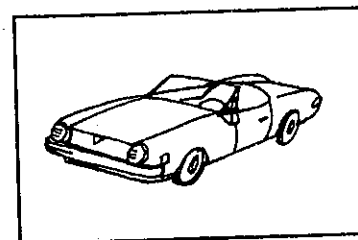
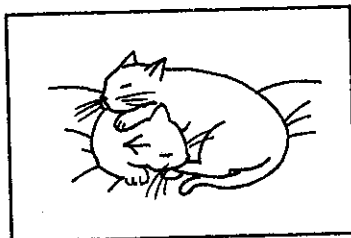
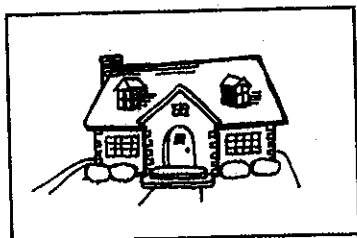
Tell that the following items belong to you.



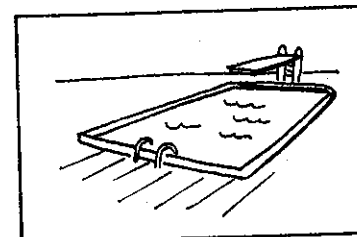
Tell that the following items belong to your brother.



Tell that the following items belong to both of you.



Tell that the following items belong to your friends.



Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. My book is old.
2. His backpack is full.
3. Your friend is sad.
4. Our cat is ugly.
5. My school is clean.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Tu casa es bonita.
2. Su familia es pobre.
3. ~~El~~ Mi perro es gordo.
4. Nuestro abuelo es viejo.
5. Mi botella de agua está vacía