

UNIT THREE

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

HELLO, HELLO

YOU SAY STOP AND I SAY GO GO.

YOU SAY GOODBYE AND I SAY HELLO.
HELLO, HELLO.

I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SAY GOODBYE.
I SAY HELLO.

I SAY HIGH, YOU SAY LOW,
YOU SAY WHY AND I SAY I KNOW, OR NO,
YOU SAY GOODBYE AND I SAY HELLO,
HELLO, HELLO.

I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SAY GOODBYE,
I SAY, HELLO.

HELLO, HELLO,
I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SAY GOODBYE
I SAY HELLO.

(SAYING SINGLES)

UNIT THREE

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES with their corresponding PERSONAL PRONOUNS are:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
I	ME	WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR	YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS	THEY	THEIR
SHE	HER		
IT	ITS		

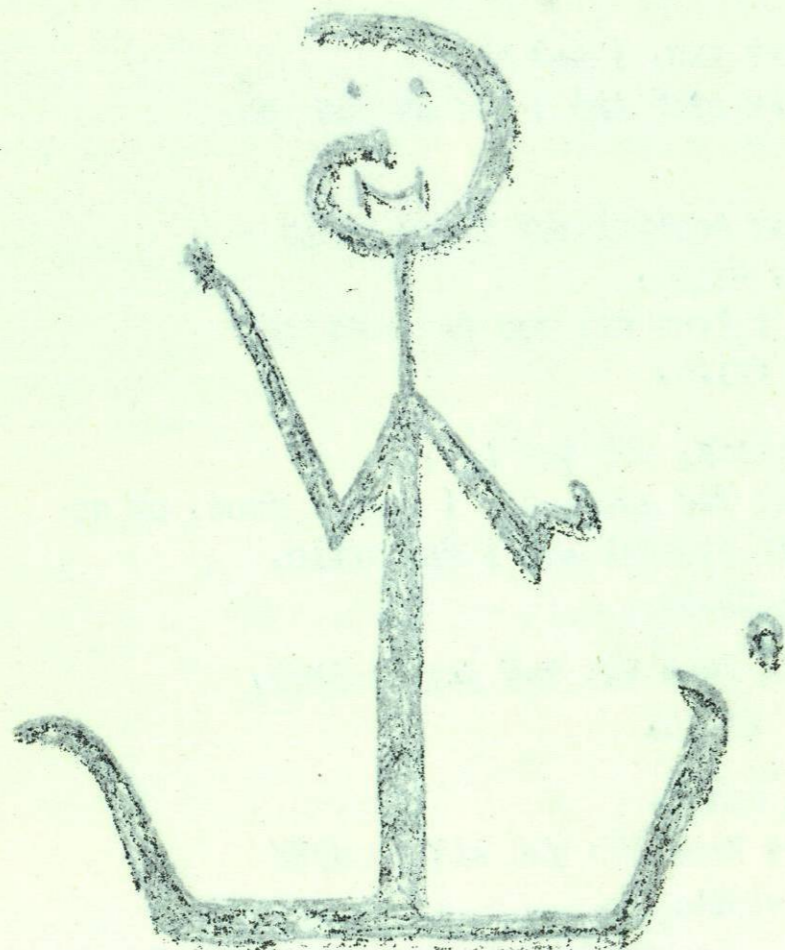
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
ME - MI, MÍ	YOUR - TU, SUS	OUR - NUESTRO, A, OS, AS	YOUR - SU, SUS (DE UDS)
HIS - SUO (OR EL)	HER - SUO (DE ELLA)	THEIR - SU, SUS (DE ELLOS, ELLAS)	
ITS - SUO			

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES change according to GENDER and NUMBER of the NOUN.

EXAMPLES:

SINGULAR	ENGLISH	PLURAL	
ME	friend is from Peru.	WE	friends are from Peru.
YOUR	friend is from Asia.	YOUR	friends are from Asia.
HIS	friend is from Cuba.	HIS	friends are from Cuba.
HER	friend is from Rome.	HER	friends are from Rome.
OUR	friend is from Japan.	OUR	friends are from Japan.
THEIR	friend is from China.	THEIR	friends are from China.

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H S I J O M S

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THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES with their corresponding PERSONAL PRONOUNS are:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
I	MY	WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR	YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS	THEY	THEIR
SHE	HER		
IT	ITS		

SINGULAR	PLURAL
MY = MI, MIS YOUR = TU, SUS HIS = SU, SUS (DE EL) HER = SU, SUS (DE ELIA) ITS = SU, SUS	OUR = NUESTRO-A-OS-AS YOUR = SU, SUS (DE UDS) THEIR = SU, SUS (DE ELLOS ELIAS)

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES change according to GENER and NUMBER of the POSSESSOR.

EXAMPLES:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
MY friend is from Peru. YOUR friend is from Asia. HIS friend is from Cuba. HER friend is from Rome. OUR friend is from Japan. THEIR friend is from China.	MY friends are from Peru. YOUR friends are from Asia. HIS friends are from Cuba. HER friends are from Rome. OUR friends are from Japan. THEIR friends are from China.

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES with their corresponding PERSONAL PRONOUNS are:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
I	MY	WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR	YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS	THEY	THEIR
SHE	HER		
IT	ITS		

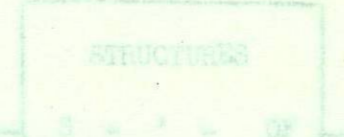
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
I	MY	WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR	YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS	THEY	THEIR
SHE	HER		
IT	ITS		

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
I	MY	WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR	YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS	THEY	THEIR
SHE	HER		
IT	ITS		

VOCABULARY

- CORRESPONDING
- CHANGE
- ACCORDING
- GENER
- NUMBER
- POSSESSOR

THE POSSESSIVE CASE



EXERCISE

Use each of the following words.

EXAMPLE: YOUR My friend is from México
Your friend is from México

- PERU
- GREECE
- FRIENDS
- THEIR
- OUR
- MY
- CUBA
- YOUR
- BROTHER
- ARE
- HIS
- HER
- IS
- ALASKA
- OUR
- ARE
- PERU
- FRIEND
- CHILE
- YOUR
- FRIENDS
- MEXICO

EXAMPLES:
THE FRIEND OF THE KING
THE KING OF THE WORLD
THE CROWN OF THE KING

EXCEPTIONS:
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
(When the structure is idiomatic.)
MOTHER'S DAY
NEW YEAR'S DAY

VOCABULARY

POSSESSOR
 NUMBER
 GENDER
 ACCORDING
 CHANGE
 CORRESPONDING

EXERCISES

Use each of the following words:

THEY
 YOUR
 MY
 HIS
 HER
 ITS
 YOURS
 MINE
 HIS
 HERS
 ITS

VOCABULARY

BOYS
 WOMAN
 TOYS
 DRESS

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

STRUCTURES

S - ' - OF

<p>USE AN ANIMATE OBJECT</p> <p>BOY WOMAN CHARLES</p>	<p>USE AN INANIMATE OBJECT</p> <p>DRAWER WINDOW CLOSET</p>
<p>EXAMPLES</p> <p>THE BOY'S TOYS THE WOMAN'S DRESS CHARLES IMAGINATION</p>	<p>EXAMPLES</p> <p>THE DRAWER OF THE DESK THE WINDOW OF THE OFFICE THE CLOSET OF THE ROOM</p>
<p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>(The idiom permits abstract possessive like:)</p> <p>FREEDOM'S CALL A YEAR'S ABSENCE TODAY'S POST</p>	<p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS (When the structure is idiomatic.)</p> <p>SUMMER'S DAY NEW YEAR'S DAY</p>

YOUR
 YOURS
 TODAY
 POST
 NEW YEAR

THE POSSESSIVE FORM	
OF	'S
USE AN INDEFINITE OBJECT	USE AN ALIEN OBJECT
THE DRAWER OF THE DESK THE WINDOW OF THE OFFICE THE CLOSET OF THE ROOM	THE BOY'S TOYS THE WOMAN'S DRESS CHARLES' IMAGINATION
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLES
EXCEPTIONS LITOTIC EXPRESSIONS (When the witness is identical.) SUMMER'S DAY NEW YEAR'S DAY	EXCEPTIONS (The noun follows the object (Possessive like)) FATHER'S CALL A YEAR'S SERVICE WOMAN'S VOICE

VOCABULARY

- BOYS
WOMAN
TOYS
HOUSE
FREEDOM
CALL
YEAR
ABSENCE
DRAWER
WINDOW
CLOSET
DESK
OFFICE
DAY
CAR
SISTER
PARENTS
CHILDREN
PLAYS
DOOR
BALL
PLAYERS
ROOM
NURSE
TAIL
CAT
PAGES
BOOK
LIBRARY
VERY
FAVORABLE
VOICES
TODAY
POST
NEW YEAR

USE THE POSSESSIVE FORM

EXERCISE II

IN THE HEADING OF THE POSSESSIVE FORM

John are in the library.

The opinion of the critic is very favorable.

The student's opinions are political opinions.

The voices.

Summer day.

VOYABUARY

BOYS
WOMEN
TOYS
HOUSE
FREEDOM
CALL
YEAR
ABSENCE
TRAVEL
WITNESS
CLOSET
TEEN
OFFICE
LAW
CAR
STATE
PARENTS
CHILDREN
PLAYS
TOUR
BALL
PLAYING
ROOM
NURSE
TAIL
CAT
PAGES
BOOK
LIBRARY
VERY
FAVORABLE
VOICES
TODAY
POST
NEW YEAR

EXERCISE I

USE THE POSSESSIVE FORM

The car of my sister.
The house of my parents.
The toys of the children.
The plays of William.
The door of the house.
The ball of the players.
The room of the nurse.
The tail of the cat.
The pages of the book.
The piano of Manuel.

EXERCISE II

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE POSSESSIVE FORM

John's books are in the library.
The general opinion of the critic is very favorable.
The president's opinions are political crisis.
The boys' voices.
Summer's day.

I. EJERCICIOS

USE THE POSSESSIVE FORM

- The car of my father.
- The house of my parents.
- The toys of the children.
- The plays of William.
- The door of the house.
- The ball of the players.
- The room of the house.
- The tail of the cat.
- The pages of the book.
- The name of Manuel.

II. EJERCICIOS

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE POSSESSIVE FORM

- John's books are in the library.
- The general opinion of the critics is very favorable.
- The president's opinions are political.
- The boys' voices.
- Summer's day.

USES OF THE COMMON PREPOSITIONS

TIME:

- IN THE MORNING (afternoon, night, evening)
- IN A WEEK (unit of time)
- IN 1978 (year)
- IN JANUARY (month)
- IN THE WINTER (season)
- ON MONDAY (day of the week)
- ON JANUARY SECOND (date)

- AT SIX O'CLOCK
- AT TWO-THIRTY
- AT NOON
- AT NIGHT
- AT MIDNIGHT

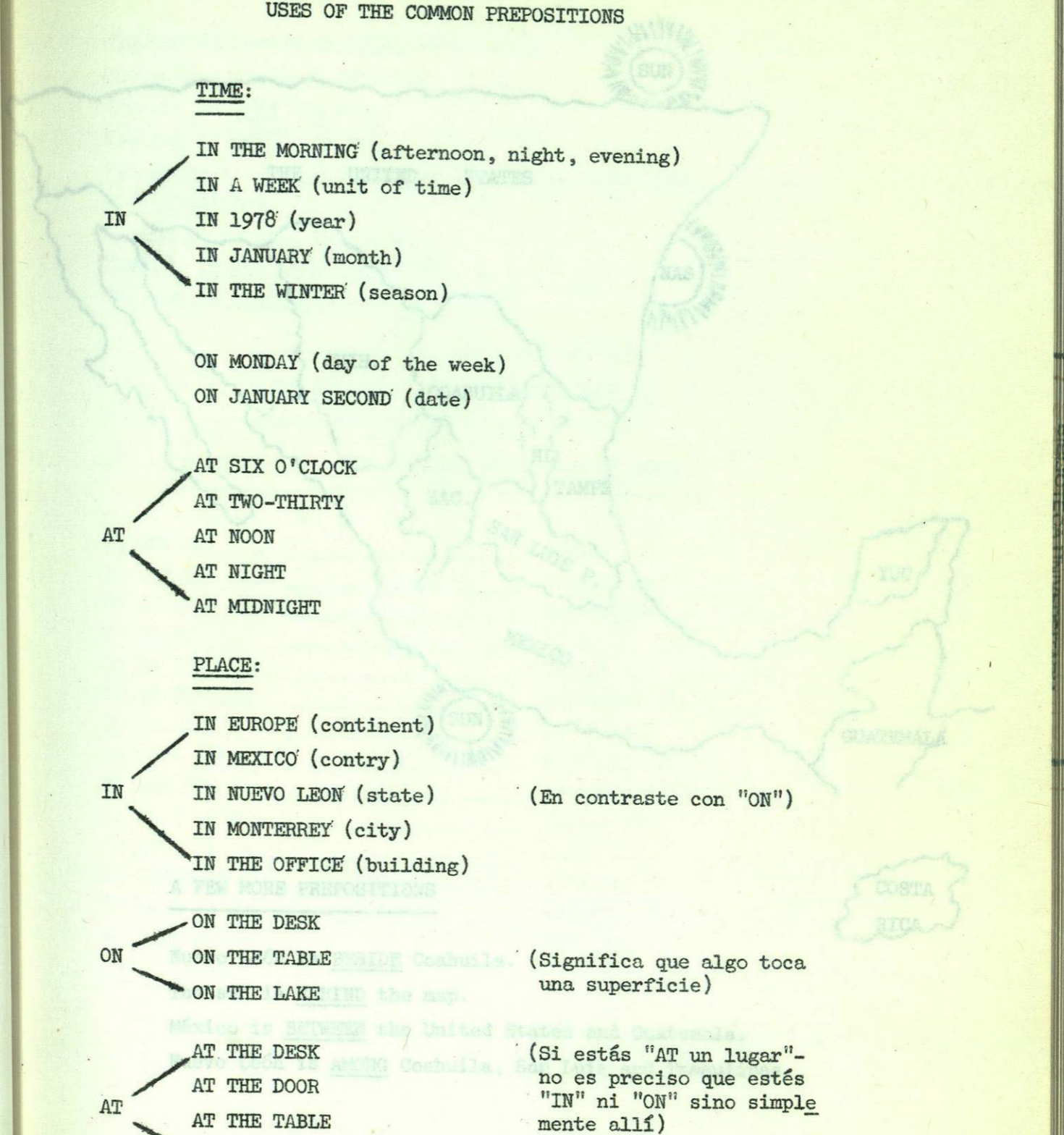
PLACE:

- IN EUROPE (continent)
- IN MEXICO (country)
- IN NUEVO LEON (state) (En contraste con "ON")
- IN MONTERREY (city)
- IN THE OFFICE (building)

A FEW MORE PREPOSITIONS

- ON THE DESK
- ON THE TABLE (Significa que algo toca una superficie)
- ON THE LAKE

- AT THE DESK
 - AT THE DOOR
 - AT THE TABLE
 - AT 209 MAIN STREET
- (Si estás "AT un lugar" no es preciso que estés "IN" ni "ON" sino simplemente allí)



USES OF THE COMMON PREPOSITIONS

TIME

IN THE MORNING (afternoon, night, evening)
 IN A WEEK (unit of time)
 IN 1978 (year)
 IN JANUARY (month)
 IN THE WINTER (season)

MI

ON MONDAY (day of the week)
 ON JANUARY SECOND (date)

AT SIX O'CLOCK

AT TWO-THIRTY

AT NOON

AT NIGHT

AT MIDNIGHT

TA

PLACE

IN EUROPE (continent)
 IN MEXICO (country)
 IN NUEVO LEÓN (state)
 IN MONTERREY (city)
 IN THE CHARGE (position)

MI

ON THE DESK

ON THE TABLE

ON THE LAKE

ON

AT THE DEER

AT THE DOOR

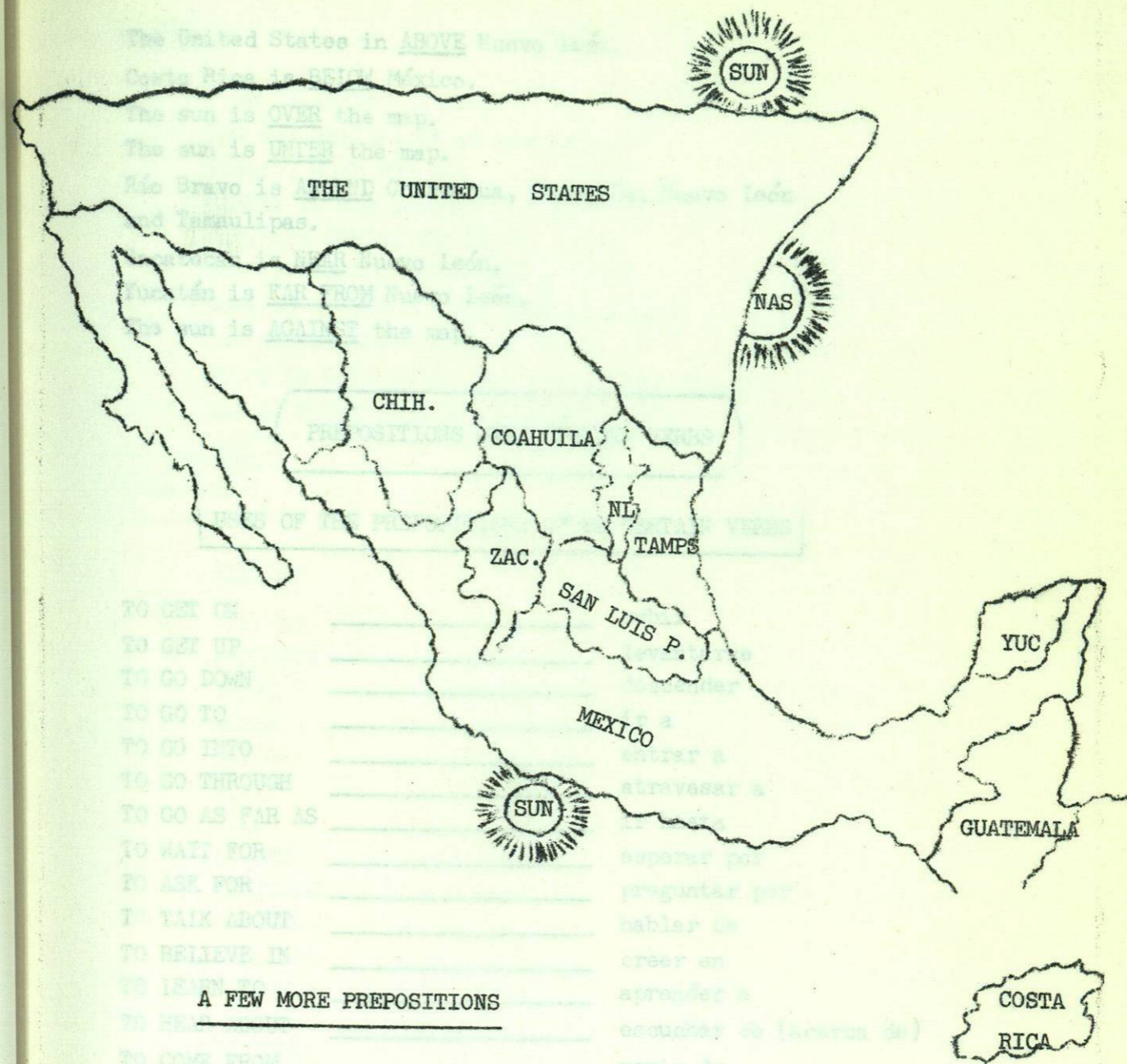
AT THE TREE

TA

AT THE MAIN STREET

(Significa que algo está en un lugar)
 (significa que algo está en un lugar)
 (significa que algo está en un lugar)

(Al estar "en" un lugar, no se precisa que esté "en" "MI" sino simplemente "TA")
 (Al estar "en" un lugar, no se precisa que esté "en" "MI" sino simplemente "TA")
 (Al estar "en" un lugar, no se precisa que esté "en" "MI" sino simplemente "TA")



The United States is ABOVE Nuevo León.
 Costa Rica is BEHIND México.
 The sun is OVER the map.
 The sun is BEHIND the map.
 Rio Bravo is BETWEEN the United States and Tamaulipas.

TO GET IN
 TO GET UP
 TO GO DOWN
 TO GO TO
 TO GO INTO
 TO GO THROUGH
 TO GO AS FAR AS
 TO WAIT FOR
 TO ASK FOR
 TO TALK ABOUT
 TO BELIEVE IN
 TO LEAVE
 TO COME FROM

A FEW MORE PREPOSITIONS

Nuevo León is BESIDE Coahuila.
 The sun is BEHIND the map.
 México is BETWEEN the United States and Guatemala.
 Nuevo León is AMONG Coahuila, San Luis and Tamaulipas.

CARTA ALFABÉTICA DE LOS VERBOS COMUNES