

## 4.4 Possessive Adjectives and Apostrophes

Drag and drop the possessive adjective to the line that agrees with the noun next to it. Possessive Pronouns are called adjectives in Spanish so they must agree in number and gender with the noun that comes after it.

|                      |                |          |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Your friends      | _____ amigos   | MI       |
| 2. Their sister      | _____ hermana  | MIS      |
| 3. Our books         | _____ libros   | TU       |
| 4. My mom            | _____ mom      | TUS      |
| 5. Our dad           | _____ padre    | SU       |
| 6. My pets           | _____ mascotas | SUS      |
| 7. Our school        | _____ escuela  | NUESTRO  |
| 8. Your class        | _____ clase    | NUESTRA  |
| 9. Our nieces        | _____ sobrinas | NUESTROS |
| 10. His grandparents | _____ abuelos  | NUESTRAS |

Translate these phrases with apostrophes.

|                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. My mom's birthday           | el cumpleaños de _____ |
| 2. My brother's book           | el _____ de _____      |
| 3. Ana's sister                | _____                  |
| 4. The students' teacher (fem) | _____                  |
| 5. The boys' friends           | _____                  |
| 6. Marco's parents             | _____                  |

The possessive adjective **SU(S)** has many meanings and sometimes there isn't enough context to know who you are talking about. For example, **su padre**. Whose dad are we talking about?

Su padre could mean: his dad, her dad, their dad, your (formal) dad, your guys' dad  
Sus padres could mean: his parents, her parents, their parents, your (formal) parents, etc

**NOTE:** it doesn't change the meanings of 'su' or 'sus' but it has to be "su" when padre is singular and "su" when padres is plural.

So sometimes we have to use the same word order as apostrophes in the first activity to identify who "su" is referring to.

|                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| her dad                 | = el padre de ella          |
| his dad                 | = el padre de él            |
| their dad               | = el padre de ellos / ellas |
| your dad (formal)       | = el padre de ud            |
| your guys' dad (formal) | = el padre de uds           |

Translate these phrases without using the possessive adjective 'su' as in the examples above.

1. their parents \_\_\_\_\_
2. his dog \_\_\_\_\_
3. your (formal) food \_\_\_\_\_
4. her cats \_\_\_\_\_
5. their grandma \_\_\_\_\_

Now try to write a sentence with a new verb we have been working with.

1. My friends want to return to school.

\_\_\_\_\_ amigos \_\_\_\_\_ volver a escuela.

2. Our house is on first street.

\_\_\_\_\_ casa \_\_\_\_\_ en la primera calle.