

# Les pronoms personnels sujets

## Personal Subject Pronouns

**Vocabulary:** Personal subject pronouns

**Grammar:** The verb « avoir » “to have”

*J'ai trois frères!*  
*juh trwah frèhr*  
*I have three brothers!*

**A. Copiez les mots.**  
**Copy the words.**

**singulier (sg.)**  
 singular



je I

*juh*



tu you (sg.)

*teu*



il he

*eel*



elle she

*ehl*

**pluriel (pl.)**  
 plural



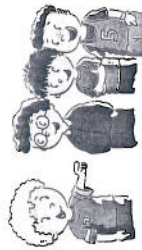
nous we

*nou*



vous you (pl.)

*vou*



ils they (masculine)

*eel*



elles they (feminine)

*ehl*

## Les pronoms personnels singuliers

### Singular Personal Pronouns

**Il masculin**  
**He / It masculine**

- masculine singular common nouns  
e.g. le garçon
- masculine proper nouns  
e.g. Jean

→ can be replaced by “il”

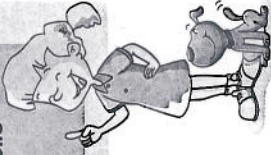
e.g. le garçon → il  
 Jean → il

**Elle féminin**  
**She / It feminine**

- feminine singular common nouns  
e.g. la fille
- feminine proper nouns  
e.g. Sarah

→ can be replaced by “elle”

e.g. la fille → elle  
 Sarah → elle



**B. Remplacez les noms avec le pronom « il » ou « elle ».**  
**Replace the nouns with the pronoun “il” or “elle”.**

1. Simon \_\_\_\_\_
2. un bébé \_\_\_\_\_
3. la gomme \_\_\_\_\_
4. le stylo \_\_\_\_\_
5. la tante \_\_\_\_\_
6. Marcel \_\_\_\_\_
7. Caroline \_\_\_\_\_
8. le chien \_\_\_\_\_
9. une chaise \_\_\_\_\_
10. la semaine \_\_\_\_\_
11. un sac à dos \_\_\_\_\_
12. le directeur \_\_\_\_\_
13. la cousine \_\_\_\_\_
14. le cartable \_\_\_\_\_

**Les pronoms personnels pluriels**

Plural Personal Pronouns

**Ils** masculin  
**They** masculine

- masculine plural common nouns  
e.g. **les garçons**
- more than one masculine proper noun  
e.g. Jean et Pierre
- any group of nouns with at least one masculine noun  
e.g. Marie, Julie et Jean

→ can be replaced by "ils"  
e.g. les garçons → **ils**  
Jean et Pierre → **ils**  
Pierre, Jean et Julie → **ils**

**Elles** féminin  
**They** feminine

- feminine plural common nouns  
e.g. **les filles**
- more than one feminine proper noun  
e.g. Sarah et Julie

→ can be replaced by "elles"  
e.g. les filles → **elles**  
Sarah et Marie → **elles**



**C. Remplacez les noms avec le pronom « ils » ou « elles ».**  
Replace the nouns with the pronoun "ils" or "elles".

1. Simon et Jean \_\_\_\_\_
2. les livres (m.) \_\_\_\_\_
3. les pupitres (m.) \_\_\_\_\_
4. les règles (f.) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Marie et Caroline \_\_\_\_\_
6. les chiens \_\_\_\_\_
7. Simon et la chaise \_\_\_\_\_
8. Julie, Jean et les chiennes \_\_\_\_\_



**Grammar**

**AVOIR** au présent  
To have

singular	plural
J'ai <i>je</i> I have	Nous <b>avons</b> <i>noo zah-vohn</i> We have
Tu <b>as</b> <i>tew ah</i> You have	Vous <b>avez</b> <i>voo zah-veh</i> You (pl.) have
Il <b>a</b> <i>eel ah</i> He has	Ils <b>ont</b> <i>eel zohn</i> They (m.) have
Elle <b>a</b> <i>ehl ah</i> She has	Elles <b>ont</b> <i>ehl zohn</i> They (f.) have



The pronoun "je" becomes "j'" before a vowel.  
je + ai = j'ai  
I have

**D. Complétez les phrases avec la bonne forme du verbe « avoir ».**  
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb "avoir".

Nous 1. \_\_\_\_\_ des pommes.

Ils 2. \_\_\_\_\_ un animal domestique.

Tu 4. \_\_\_\_\_ un chandail.

J' 3. \_\_\_\_\_ un crayon.

# Les adjectifs possessifs

## Possessive Adjectives

Nom \_\_\_\_\_

One way to indicate possession is to use a noun followed by **de** and the owner's name. Use the masculine form (**du**) or the feminine form (**de la**) with nouns. (There are **no** apostrophes in French.)

la maison **de** Pierre = Pierre's house

le livre **de** Martine = Martine's book



**Note: de + le = du**

la chaise **du** professeur = the teacher's chair  
Tell to whom the following items belong.

1. bedroom/Martine \_\_\_\_\_

2. books/Pierre \_\_\_\_\_

3. bicycle/the boy \_\_\_\_\_

4. apartment/the professor \_\_\_\_\_

5. pencil/the girl \_\_\_\_\_

6. dog/the Proust family \_\_\_\_\_

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



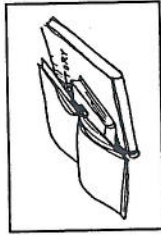
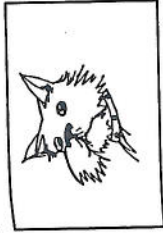
Like other adjectives, a possessive adjective must agree in gender and number with the noun it modifies. (Note that the adjective agrees with the noun it modifies, not with the owner.)

**examples:** **mon livre** = my book  
**mes livres** = my books  
**notre chien** = our dog  
**notre maison** = our house  
**nos frères** = our brothers  
**nos soeurs** = our sisters

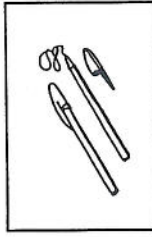
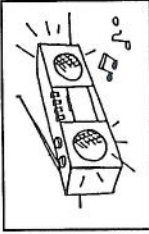
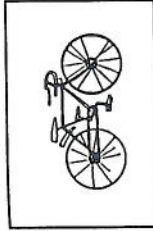
# Révision

Nom \_\_\_\_\_

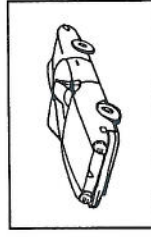
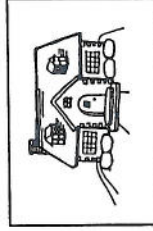
Tell that the following items belong to you.



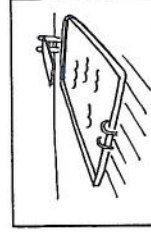
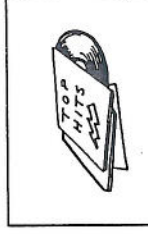
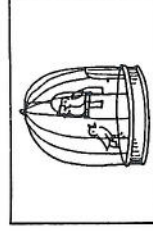
Tell that the following items belong to your brother.



Tell that the following items belong to both of you.



Tell that the following items belong to your friends.



# 3 Les adjectifs possessifs

## Possessive Adjectives

**Vocabulaire :** Les adjectifs possessifs  
**Revision :** Comment utiliser les adjectifs possessifs  
**Grammaire :** La possession et les pronoms disjoints

**C'est ma robe!**  
*seh mah robb*  
 It's my dress!



**Non, c'est ma robe à moi!**  
*noh seh mah robb ah moah*  
 No, the dress is mine!

**A. Copiez les mots.**  
 Copy the words.

<b>One possessor</b>	<b>my</b>	<b>your</b>	<b>his/hers/its</b>
mon (m.)	_____	ton (m.)	_____
ma (f.)	_____	ta (f.)	_____
mes (m./f.)	_____	tes (m./f.)	_____
	_____	son (m.)	_____
	_____	sa (f.)	_____
	_____	ses (m./f.)	_____
	_____	son (m.)	_____
	_____	sa (f.)	_____
	_____	ses (m./f.)	_____

### More than one possessor

<b>our</b>	<b>your</b>	<b>their</b>
notre (m./f.)	votre (m./f.)	leur (m./f.)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
nos (m./f.)	vos (m./f.)	leurs (m./f.)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## Grammaire

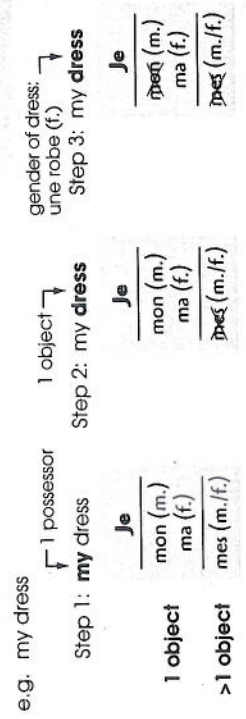
### Comment choisir le bon adjectif possessif

How to choose the correct possessive adjective

If a singular possessed object starts with a vowel, you use mon, ton, or son regardless of the gender.

une école (f.)  
 but: mon école ✓  
 ton école X

- Step 1: Identify the number of possessors.
- Step 2: Identify the number of things possessed.
- Step 3: Identify the gender of the possessed object(s).



### B. Construisez une phrase pour chaque image en imitant l'exemple.

Follow the example to make a sentence for each picture.

<b>A</b>		your (sg.)	_____
<b>B</b>		our	_____
<b>C</b>		my	_____
<b>D</b>		your (pl.)	_____
<b>E</b>		her	_____

*C'est ton crayon.*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_