



OX LEVEL 01

POSSESSIVE

THEY AREN'T MINE

Wentworth: Can I borrow your book for a second?

Sarah: Yes, you can.

Wentworth: Thank you. Can you lend me a pen?

Sarah: Of course.

Wentworth: Can you lend me some money?... No, I'm joking!

Sarah: Seriously?

Wentworth: I'm joking...Here is your book and here is your pen! Thank you, Sarah

Sarah: Actually, they aren't mine. They are Sam's and Christina's.

Wentworth: Whose are they? Whose book is it? Whose pen is this?

Sarah: This pen is Jessica's. My pencil case is at her place so she lent it to me this morning.

The book is Sam's. I can use his book when I forget mine. He always tells me: 'Sarah, I can lend it to you if you promise to give it back'

Wentworth: How sweet! Haha... I'm being ironic. Okay everyone, let's start!



THEY AREN'T MINE	A pencil case
CAN	At (her) place
To borrow	so
A book	lent
'for a second'	This morning
To lend	To use
A pen	when
'of course '	To forget
(some)	mine
To joke	To tell (someone)
seriously	if
'here is...'	To promise
actually	To give back
mine	'How sweet!'
Sam's	'I'm being ironic' (temporary action)
Whose .. ?	everyone
'Whose are they''	To start
This + noun	'Let's start!' imperative

Grammar: Possessive

1/Possessive s or 's

In English,

a) we use **an apostrophe s ('s)** to show that **one person /thing possesses an element:**

The pattern is: owner + **'s** + possession

Example: David's car / Moira's child / Bill's eyes

b) if the owner is a plural form(end in-S), you do not write another s, you only keep the apostrophe:

The pattern is: ownerS + **'** + possession

Example: my parents' house /the Martins' dogs



2/WHOSE

a) In English if you want to know who possesses an object, you ask with 'WHOSE'

Example: WHOSE is it? / WHOSE are they?

You can include the element:

Example: WHOSE book is it?

WHOSE sunglasses are they?

b) The answer usually refers to the name of a person :

Example: It is Sam's book = It is Sam's

They are Fiona's sunglasses = They are Fiona's

3/ POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Here is the chart of the POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

mine	à moi
yours	à toi/
	à vous
his	à lui
hers	à elle
its	à lui/elle/ça (propriétaire non humain)
ours	à nous
theirs	à eux/
	à elles

Because they are pronouns, they are not followed by a noun. It is the same pronoun for singular or plural.

Example: Your pen is blue, mine is pink

Their books are heavy, mine are too