

Leçon 7- Parler de sa famille

Les adjectifs possessifs (the possessive adjectives)

In French there are few more of these words to juggle, and which one you use depends on a few different factors...

You might remember that all French nouns are either masculine or feminine. Even things like tables and lamps. The upshot of this is that French possessive adjectives will change depending on the gender of the noun they're describing.

	Singular	Singular	Plural	Plural
Personne	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
je (I)	mon (my)	ma (my)	mes (my)	mes (my)
tu (you)	ton (your)	ta (your)	tes (your)	tes (your)
il/elle (he/she)	son (her/his)	sa (her/his)	ses (her/his)	ses (her/his)
nous (we)	notre (our)	notre (our)	nos (our)	nos (our)
vous (you)	votre (your)	votre (your)	vos (your)	vos (your)
ils/elles (they)	leur (their)	leur (their)	leurs (their)	leurs (their)

In English, the word "my" stays the same. But in French it changes depending on whether you're talking about a masculine noun (**père**) or a feminine noun (**mère**).

Examples:

- J'aime **ses** créations > I like **her/his** creations
- Il déteste **ses** enfants > He hates **his** children
- Nous commençons **nos** jours heureux > We begin **our** happy days
- Nous commençons **nos** cours de français > We start **our** French lessons

Exception: If the feminine noun begins with a vowel or a mute 'h', we use *mon*, *ton*, *son* instead of *ma*, *ta*, *sa*. For example: *mon amie* (my girl friend), *ton histoire* (your story).

Notice that French does not use the possessive adjective to talk about body parts that are "owned" by someone; they are just referred to with the definite article, or as "the ___." The ownership is instead expressed by the reflexive pronoun (*me, te, se, etc.*).

*Je me lave **le** pied.* I am washing **my** foot.

*Elle se brosse **les** dents.* She brushes **her** teeth.

This may be a lot of information for you at once, but no worries! You will find that within a month you will have memorized them easily and if you make a mistake in the agreement of one of these adjectives, it doesn't matter, we will still understand you 😊

Les membres de la famille

Family is one of the most common topics of conversation, so it is important that you know the basics.



Useful questions for the family:

- Tu as des **enfants** ? > You have children?
- Tu as des frères et soeurs ? > Do you have brothers and sisters?
- Combien d'enfants tu as ? > How many children do you have?
- Où sont tes **parents** ? > Where are your parents?

To go further:

L'oncle – The uncle

La tante – The auntie

Le neveu – The nephew

La nièce – The niece

Les nombres de 21 à 69

We continue today with numbers, and get into the hard part of the numbers that “adds up” in French (a real mathematicians’ country!), it is strange at first, but there is a certain logic to it.

To learn numbers quickly, we advise that you always start by learning the tens and then understand the structure. You already know “dix” (10) and “vingt” (20).

In the video you could see:

- 30 : **trente**
- 40 : **quarante**
- 50 : **cinquante**
- 60 : **soixante**

Here are some examples:

21	vingt-et-un	twenty-one
22	vingt-deux	twenty-two
23	vingt-trois	twenty-three
24	vingt-quatre	twenty-four
25	vingt-cinq	twenty-five
26	vingt-six	twenty-six
27	vingt-sept	twenty-seven
28	vingt-huit	twenty-eight
29	vingt-neuf	twenty-nine
30	trente	thirty
50	cinquante	fifty
51	cinquante- et -un	fifty-one
52	cinquante-deux	fifty-two
53	cinquante-trois	fifty-three
54	cinquante-quatre	fifty-four
55	cinquante-cinq	fifty-five

56	cinquante-six	fifty-six
57	cinquante-sept	fifty-seven
58	cinquante-huit	fifty-eight
59	cinquante-neuf	fifty-nine
60	soixante	sixty
61	soixante-et-un	sixty-one

Parler des vêtements (Talking about clothes)

During the video you heard the verb “porter”, which is a verb from the first group whose conjugation you already know. Remember: je **porte**, tu **portes**, il/elle/on **porte**, nous **portons**, vous **portez**, ils **portent**.

The verb “porter” has different meanings, to see only the most commonly used ones:

- **To carry**: je porte un meuble (I carry a piece of furniture)
- **To wear** : il porte un joli manteau (he wears a nice coat)

Reminder for this lesson’s vocabulary

Mon/Mes	My
Ma/mes	My
Ton, ta, tes	Her/his
Notre/nos	Our
Votre	Your
leur/leurs	Their
Une mère	A mother
Un père	A father
Un frère	A brother
Une sœur	A sister
Un grand-père (papi)	A grandfather (granny)
Une grand-mère (mamie)	A grandmother (nanny)
Mes Parents	My parents
Mes enfants	My children

Exercices

Complete with the right adjectives

Elle porte souvent vêtements.

père fait du sport tous les jours.

Julie parle avec fils.

sœur est médecin.

enfants sont à l'école.

Ma
mes
mon
Mon
Mes

✓ Check

➔

⊙ ⊙

↻ Reuse <> Embed

Complete with the right numbers

- 31 :

- 68 :

- 44 :

- 58 :

- 16 :

- 29 :

- 14 :

⏪

⊙ ⊙

↻ Reuse <> Embed

See the answers <https://ecole601.com/en/courses/challenge-601/lessons/lecon-7-parler-de-sa-famille/topics/lecon-principale-7-parler-de-sa-famille-%f0%9f%91%a8%f0%9f%91%a9%f0%9f%91%a6>