Today in class…. (Wednesday Week 7) = Chapitre 3 Vocabulaire 2, Grammaire 2

We learned two main things:
- family vocabulary
- how to express possession

I. Family vocabulary

Memorize all the vocabulary pp. 122-123.

II. In French, there are two ways to express possession:
   a. le stylo de Mindy (Mindy’s pen)
   b. son stylo (her pen)

   The tricky part for English speakers is that a. is in a different format than you’re used to, and b. requires memorizing all the different forms of “her.” Let me explain: in French, there are three forms of “her” (and “his”: whereas in English we separate out her and his, in French they just refer to the third-person): masculine his/her (son), feminine his/her (sa), and plural his/her (ses). Don’t overthink this. Just use the following words:

   mon (my masculine thing), ma (my feminine thing), mes (my plural thing)
   examples: mon grand-père, ma grand-mère, mes grands-parents

   ton (informal-your masculine thing), ta (informal-your feminine thing), tes (informal-your plural thing)
   ton père, ta mère, tes parents

   son (his/her masculine thing), sa (his/her feminine thing), ses (his/her plural thing)

   notre (our masculine or feminine thing), nos (our plural thing)
   notre mère; nos parents

   votre (formal-your masculine or feminine thing), vos (formal-your plural thing)

   leur (their masculine or feminine thing), leurs (their plural thing)

   N.B.: the difference between son, sa, ses and leur, and leurs is often the trickiest thing for students. Remember that with son, sa, ses, only one person is doing the possessing, while with leur, and leurs, multiple people are possessing one (leur) or more (leurs) things.

   Read over pages 126 and 127 for further explanation.