

Adjectifs possessifs et 's – Fiche 1



Faites cette fiche en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 37

Exercice 1 : Complète les phrases

Écris l'adjectif possessif qui correspond au mot entre parenthèses.

Exemple: Tom has a bike. ____ (he) bike is blue. → His

1. I have a dog. _____ (I) dog is brown.
2. You have a new phone. Is _____ (you) phone black?
3. Mark is my friend. _____ (he) sister is a doctor.
4. Lina is from Spain. _____ (she) parents live in Madrid.
5. We are students. _____ (we) teacher is nice.
6. The children are at the park. _____ (they) ball is red.
7. The cat is hungry. _____ (it) bowl is empty.
8. Ali and I live here. This is _____ (we) flat.

Exercice 2 : Utilise les mots de l'encadré

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot de l'encadré. Il y a deux mots en trop.

BANQUE DE MOTS

my your his her its our their they're it's

9. Hello! _____ name is Daniel. I'm from Canada.
10. Excuse me, what's _____ name?
11. This is Ken. _____ brother is twelve.
12. Mia has a cat. _____ cat is black and white.
13. My grandparents have a garden. _____ garden is beautiful.
14. The bird is in _____ nest.
15. We live in a small town. _____ house is near the school.

Exercice 3 : Réécris avec 's

Réécris la phrase avec 's (ou s'). Commence par les mots entre parenthèses.

Exemple: Sara has a cat. (This is ...) → This is Sara's cat.

16. Tom has a bike. (This is ...)

17. Lucy has a pen. (Is this ...?)

18. Ben has a phone. This is a different phone. (This isn't ...)

19. My parents have a house. (This is ...)

20. My brother has a car. (This is ...)

21. Mr Silva has a dog. (Is this ...?)

22. Emma has a red umbrella. This umbrella is blue. (This isn't ...)

Exercice 4 : Trouve l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Écris la phrase correcte.

Exemple: This is Maria book. → This is Maria's book.

23. Is this you bag?

24. They're house is very big.

25. The dog is eating it's food.

26. My brother is ten. Her name is Sam.

27. What's your fathers name?

28. We love we school.

29. This is David car.

30. Anna and Kim are sisters. Her bedroom is green.

Exercice 5 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

Remets les mots dans le bon ordre pour former une phrase ou une question.

Exemple: is / name / my / Leo → My name is Leo.

31. brother's / what / your / is / name / ?

32. car / isn't / Tom's / this

33. their / are / where / bags / ?

34. is / cat / her / white

35. our / big / isn't / classroom

36. Anna's / is / this / umbrella / ?

37. teacher's / is / the / name / Mr Brown

Corrigé – Adjectifs possessifs et 's – Fiche 1

Exercice 1 : Complète les phrases

1. **My**
I → my.
2. **your**
You → your.
3. **His**
He (Mark) → his.
4. **Her**
She (Lina) → her.
5. **Our**
We → our.
6. **Their**
They (the children) → their.
7. **Its**
It (the cat) → its, sans apostrophe.
8. **our**
Ali and I = we → our.

Exercice 2 : Utilise les mots de l'encadré

9. **My**
Daniel parle de lui-même : I → my.
10. **your**
On pose la question à l'autre personne : you → your.
11. **His**
Ken est un garçon : he → his.
12. **Her**
Mia est une fille : she → her.
13. **Their**
My grandparents = they → their (et non they're = they are).
14. **its**
The bird = it → its (et non it's = it is).
15. **Our**
We → our.

Exercice 3 : Réécris avec 's

16. **This is Tom's bike.**
Une seule personne : nom + 's + objet.
17. **Is this Lucy's pen?**
Dans une question, is se place avant this : Is this Lucy's pen?
18. **This isn't Ben's phone.**
Forme négative : isn't / is not + Ben's phone.
19. **This is my parents' house.**
Les noms pluriels terminés par -s prennent seulement une apostrophe : parents'.
20. **This is my brother's car.**
Un seul frère : brother's.
21. **Is this Mr Silva's dog?**
Question : Is this + Mr Silva's + dog?
22. **This isn't Emma's umbrella.**
Forme négative : isn't / is not + Emma's umbrella.

Exercice 4 : Trouve l'erreur

23. **Is this your bag?**
Devant un nom, on utilise l'adjectif possessif your, et non you.
24. **Their house is very big.**
Their = qui leur appartient ; they're = they are.
25. **The dog is eating its food.**
Its (sans apostrophe) = qui lui appartient ; it's = it is.
26. **My brother is ten. His name is Sam.**
Un frère est un garçon, on utilise donc his.
27. **What's your father's name?**
Il faut 's pour exprimer la possession : father's.
28. **We love our school.**
Devant un nom, on utilise our, et non we.
29. **This is David's car.**
On ajoute 's au prénom : David's car.
30. **Anna and Kim are sisters. Their bedroom is green.**
Deux personnes = they → their.

Exercice 5 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

31. What is your brother's name?

Mot interrogatif + is + your brother's + name.

32. This isn't Tom's car.

This + isn't + Tom's + car.

33. Where are their bags?

Where + are + their + bags.

34. Her cat is white.

L'adjectif possessif se place devant le nom : her cat.

35. Our classroom isn't big.

Our classroom + isn't + big.

36. Is this Anna's umbrella?

Question : Is + this + Anna's umbrella.

37. The teacher's name is Mr Brown.

The teacher's name + is + Mr Brown.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Commencez par un petit jeu en classe : montrez des objets appartenant aux élèves et demandez « Whose pen is this? » pour faire produire des réponses comme « It's Maria's pen » et « It's her pen. » Les erreurs fréquentes : confondre his et her (en anglais, le possessif s'accorde avec le possesseur, pas avec l'objet), écrire it's au lieu de its ou they're au lieu de their, et oublier le 's (Maria book). En prolongement, demandez aux apprenants de dessiner leur arbre généalogique et d'écrire cinq phrases comme « My mother's name is... » et « Her brother is... ».