



A - Use the possessive case with 's.

Example: This is Laura. She is Kevin ____ neighbour.
This is Laura. She is Kevin **'s** neighbour.

1. Here is Mark. He is Susan ____ husband.
2. Meet Emily. She is Jake ____ sister.
3. That is Alex. He is Rachel ____ colleague.
4. Look, it's Sarah. She is Michael ____ friend.
5. Say hello to Peter. He is Olivia ____ classmate.

B - Copy the words in parentheses and provide them with the appropriate possessive forms ('s or ').

Example: All her _____ (siblings) names start with the letter J.
All her **siblings'** (siblings) names start with the letter J.

1. Our _____ (children) backpacks are colorful and unique.
2. His _____ (boss) decision has a significant impact on the company.
3. The _____ (couple) wedding anniversary is celebrated with a romantic dinner.
4. Their _____ (friends) car is parked in front of the house.
5. The _____ (class) assignment was challenging but interesting.

C - Choose the correct form: ' or 's'.

Example: David and Sue are husband and wife. David is Sue ' 's husband.
David and Sue are husband and wife. David is Sue ' 's husband.

1. All the students have put their books on the table. All students ' 's books are on the table.
2. My sister was born on 28th June. The 28th June is my sister ' 's birthday.
3. Mrs Penn makes delicious cakes. Mrs Penn ' 's cakes are delicious.
4. My grandparents have a house next door to us. My grandparents ' 's house is next door to ours.
5. Mr and Mrs Smith have a daughter, Mary. They are Mary ' 's parents.

D – Read and listen to more examples with possessive nouns.

the dog's tail	the sailors' boat	a week's holiday
a man's hat	the boys' band	four weeks' holiday
Charles's wife	a children's book	Leo and Maria's birthday is next Monday.
the manager's office	the mice's cage	Bob's and Helen's toys
the door of the house	people's clothes	They'll go in George's and Nancy's cars.
the end of the story	Tomorrow's concert has been cancelled.	my brother-in-law's car
the company's name	Do you still have last week's newspaper?	I'm going to Selma's for lunch.
the government's role	Pope Francis arrives in Brazil for Sunday's mass.	Your son has an appointment at the dentist's this afternoon.
the city's new shopping mall	I need at least eight hours' sleep.	Is Saint Peter's an all-boys school?
the world's population		
New York's capital		
my brothers' room		

E – Read the examples above again and copy the ones which refer to the explanations below.

With inanimate things, the **of structure** is usually used. In some cases, it is possible to use -'s as in “the book's title”, but if in doubt... opt for the general rule (use of).

Com coisas inanimadas, normalmente é usada a estrutura com of. Em alguns casos, é possível o uso do -'s como em “the book's title”, porém, na dúvida... Opte pela regra geral (uso de of).

In the case of plural nouns ending in s, we only add the apostrophe.

No caso dos substantivos no plural terminados em s, só acrescentamos o apóstrofo.

When there are two people who have the same thing, we only add -'s to the second ‘possessor’.

Quando são duas pessoas que possuem a mesma coisa, só acrescentamos -'s ao segundo “possuidor”.

When there are two or more people and each has a different thing, we add -'s to all the “possessors”.

Quando são duas ou mais pessoas e cada uma possui uma coisa diferente, acrescentamos -'s em todos os “possuidores”.

We can use the possessive when referring to stores, restaurants, offices, stores, churches, colleges, etc. without mentioning the what, the thing.

Podemos usar o possessivo quando nos referimos a lojas, restaurantes, consultórios, escritórios, lojas, igrejas, faculdades, etc sem mencionar o que, a coisa.

