

THURSDAY: PUNCTUATION

Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used for two main jobs: showing possession and showing omission. **Apostrophes** for possession show that a thing belongs to someone or something. This website will also help you: [BBC Bitesize](#). Our spellings this week will be words containing an apostrophe to show omission.

Singular noun that doesn't end in "s": The cat's tail was fluffy.

Cat is a singular (there is only 1) noun so you need to add an apostrophe and "s" to show that the tail belongs to the cat.

Singular noun that ends in "s": Charles' cat was naughty.

Charles is a singular (there is only 1) noun that ends in an "s", so you need to add an apostrophe to show that the cat belongs to Charles.

Plural noun: The brothers' feet were muddy.

Brothers is a plural (there is more than 1 brother) noun that ends in an "s" so you don't add another "s" after your apostrophe. You can just add an apostrophe to show the feet belongs to the brothers.

Put the apostrophe in the right place. (Answers after the spelling work)

1. Look! There are Mr. Egglestons Ferraris. (singular noun)
2. These are Mrs Steels shoes. (singular noun)
3. That cricket players bat has broken. (singular noun)
4. These are Mrs. Nicholson's cakes. (singular noun)
6. I was at James house last night. (singular noun that already ends in "s")
7. All of the dogs leads broke. (plural noun)
8. Ten of her friends phones were broken at the party. (plural noun)
9. The cats paws were really muddy. (plural noun)
10. The childrens school was closed. (This is an unusual one because children is a plural (more than 1 child) but it doesn't end in s so you add an apostrophe and an s.)

Apostrophe contraction words

<i>I am</i>	<i>I'm</i>	<i>it is</i>	<i>it's</i>
<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>	<i>he is</i>	<i>he's</i>
<i>we are</i>	<i>we're</i>	<i>she is</i>	<i>she's</i>
<i>they are</i>	<i>they're</i>	<i>I have</i>	<i>I've</i>
<i>he is</i>	<i>he's</i>	<i>you have</i>	<i>you've</i>
<i>does not</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>we have</i>	<i>we've</i>
<i>cannot</i>	<i>can't</i>	<i>they have</i>	<i>they've</i>
<i>do not</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>I would</i>	<i>I'd</i>
<i>will not</i>	<i>won't</i>	<i>you would</i>	<i>you'd</i>
<i>did not</i>	<i>didn't</i>	<i>we would</i>	<i>we'd</i>
<i>has not</i>	<i>hasn't</i>	<i>they would</i>	<i>they'd</i>
<i>was not</i>	<i>wasn't</i>	<i>I will</i>	<i>I'll</i>
<i>could not</i>	<i>couldn't</i>	<i>we will</i>	<i>we'll</i>
<i>would not</i>	<i>wouldn't</i>	<i>they will</i>	<i>they'll</i>
<i>should not</i>	<i>shouldn't</i>	<i>he will</i>	<i>he'll</i>
<i>must not</i>	<i>mustn't</i>	<i>she will</i>	<i>she'll</i>

Put the apostrophe in the right place. (Answers)

1. Look! There are **Mr. Eggleston's** Ferraris. (**singular noun**)
2. These are **Mrs Steel's** shoes. (**singular noun**)
3. That cricket **player's** bat has broken. (**singular noun**)
4. These are Mrs. **Nicholson's** cakes. (**singular noun**)
6. I was at **James' house** last night. (**singular noun that already ends in "s"**)
7. All of the **dogs' leads** broke. (**plural noun**)
8. Ten of her **friends' phones** were broken at the party. (**plural noun**)
9. The **cats' paws** were really muddy. (**plural noun**)
10. The **children's school** was closed