THE APOSTROPHE AND THE POSSESSIVE CASE

Use an apostrophe to show possession.

• Use ’s when the noun possessing something is singular.
  Examples: the man’s dream, the man’s dreams, the child’s toy, the child’s toys.

• Use s’ when the noun is plural, and ends in s.
  Examples: the students’ papers (two or more students), three cars’ brakes.

• Use ’s when the noun is plural, but does not end in s.
  Examples: the children’s games, the men’s ideas, the women’s meeting.

Two tests to ensure that an apostrophe is needed:

1. Turn the phrase in question around. For example, when we change “the man’s dream” to “the dream of the man,” we can more clearly see that since the dream belongs to the man, the possessive form of the phrase needs an apostrophe.

2. See if what is possessed comes right after what possesses it. Almost always, there are two nouns together when you need an apostrophe. For example, in the phrase “the man’s dream,” the there are two nouns together, which often indicates possession.

You will NEVER see an ’s for possessive just before the verb:
  The students went to school. (no ’s)

You will NEVER see an ’s for possessive just before a preposition like of, to, with, or for:
  The students of my school are doing very well. (no ’s)

In the phrases below, place the apostrophe either before or after the ‘s’

Example: the writers intent—the writer’s intent

1. two writer’s works
2. one instructor’s assignments
3. Today’s youth
4. Tomorrow’s dream
5. America’s promise
6. America’s future
7. the old lady’s house
8. the computer’s keyboard
Change the wording of these phrases so that they show possession.
Example: the keyboard of the computer—the computer’s keyboard

1. the residence of the president the president’s residence
2. the problems of American cities American cities’ problems
3. the pencils chewed by the nervous student the nervous student’s pencils
4. the typewriter of the Writing Lab the Writing Lab’s typewriter
5. the car of Joyce Joyce’s car
6. both cars of Joyce Joyce’s cars
7. the taste of the meal the meal’s taste
8. the prose of Shelley Shelley’s prose

Possessive pronouns need no apostrophe. For example:
her dress
his chore
its task (Note: it’s means it is, and its’ does not exist.)
our class
my paper
your problem
their dancing elephants

Use an apostrophe to indicate where a letter(s) has been left out of a contraction.
Example: She couldn’t attend the party. (the apostrophe takes the place of the ‘o’ in not)

Put the apostrophe in the following contractions.
For example: I can’t—I can’t

1. She couldn’t
2. They’d come
3. I’ll be there
4. Aren’t you ready
5. That’s enough
6. It’s all in the game
7. She’d do it
8. It’s time to go
APOSTROPHES AND THE POSSESSIVE CASE

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite each of the following word groups as a noun or a pronoun preceded by
another noun or pronoun in the possessive case.

Example:
a friend of everybody

Answer:
everybody’s friend

1. the history of our country our country’s history
2. the population of the United States the United States’ population
3. the income of their parents their parents’ income
4. a poem by Wallace Stevens Wallace Stevens’ poem
5. problems of today today’s problems
6. tuition at the university the university’s tuition
7. a party given by my sister-in-law my sister-in-law’s party
8. the toys of the babies the babies’ toys
9. an address by the governor of Texas the governor of Texas’ address
10. the position of the women the women’s position
11. a camper belonging to Sam and Calvin Sam and Calvin’s camper
12. a reunion of the Coopers the Coopers’ reunion
13. decisions made by one one’s decision
14. the restaurant at the airport the airport’s restaurant
15. the temple of Zeus Zeus’ temple
16. the riddle of the Sphinx the Sphinx’s riddle
17. the column of the editor-in-chief the editor-in-chief’s column
18. the cars of Kevin and Troy Kevin and Troy’s cars
19. the picture of Charles Charles’ picture
20. the gills of the fish the fish’s gills