Let's recap the rules of using apostrophes.

We use them to:

- Replace missing letters in contractions (omission)
- Show that something belongs to something or someone else (possession).

The next slide has examples.

omission

In shortened (contracted)
forms of words, the
apostrophe shows
where letters have
been missed out.

cannot should have you are can't should've you're it is I will does not

7

doesn't

it's

possession

's shows ownership

the girl's coat

the children's home

the coat belonging to the girl

the home belonging to the children

If the owner-noun is a plural ending in s, just add '

the girls' coats

the princesses' hats

the coats belonging to the girls

the hats belonging to the princesses

- 1. Look at the Apostrophe Catastrophes on the following slides.
- Can you spot the errors?
- 3. Write down your suggested corrections.

Apostrophe Catastrophes!

Working together for a safer London LOCAL POLICE **INFORMATION** NO BARBECUE'S **OR FIRES ALLOWED** IN THE PARK



Apostrophe Catastrophes!







Apostrophe Catastrophes!







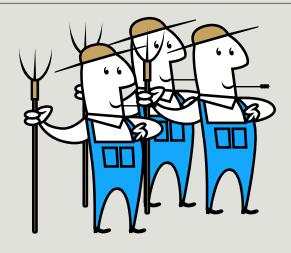
8

The farmers' market

or

The farmer's market









The lady's toilet

or

The ladies' toilet

Answers

- 1. No *barbecues* (plural, not possession)
- Great taste on its way (not it is way)
- 3. Signs (plural, not possession)
- 4. Children's garden (the garden belongs to the children, it does not belong to the childrens)
- 5. Your holiday (not you are holiday)
- 6. We're afraid (apostrophe replaces 'a' in are)
- 7. Your new Devonshire Arms (not you are new)
- 8. Proof *you're* trying (you are trying)
- 9. The *farmers'* market (market belonging to more than one farmer)
- 10. The *lady's* toilet (toilet for one lady).