

ATIVIDADE 19

Tema: Caso Genitivo

NOME:

UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

APOSTROPHE S - ('S)

POSSESSIVE CASE - GENITIVE CASE



WHAT IS THE APOSTROPHE S?

The Apostrophe S is normally used to show possession, that there is a relationship between two things or that something belongs to another.

- John's car (= The car of John. The car belongs to John)

SINGULAR NOUNS

Add -'S

- We went to Ange's house last night.
- Have you seen the dog's bone?

PLURAL NOUNS ENDING IN -S

Only add the apostrophe -'

- I went to my friends' party. (= the party of your friends)
- My cousins' house is always a mess. (= your cousins)

PLURAL NOUNS NOT ENDING IN -S

Add -'S

- The children's toys are all over the room.
- The men's toilet was disgusting.

SINGULAR NOUNS ENDING IN -S

Add -'S

- The actress's role was very difficult.
- Mr Lewis's dog always comes onto our property.

AS A PART OF A PHRASE

Add -'S or only the -' depending on the rules above

- The President of Chile's speech was too long.
- I had to give two weeks' notice I was leaving.

NO NOUN

Sometimes the noun after -'S is not necessary when the meaning is clear.

- My car is older than John's. (= John's car)

1. O **Genitive case** ou **Possessive case** serve para mostrar posse, ou seja, que algo pertence a algo ou alguém. Siga o exemplo e traduza os casos abaixo:

a) the Queen's popularity – a popularidade da rainha

b) the governor's wife

c) the manager's office

d) my neighbor's house

e) the children's toys

f) the lion's roar

g) the elephant's trunk

2. Reescreva as sentenças usando 's. Observe o exemplo:

a) I'm going to borrow (the bicycle – my brother)

I'm going to borrow my brother's bicycle.

b) We all enjoyed (the party – last night)

c) I live next door to (house – uncle Harry)

3. Complete as frases com o “possuidor” que está entre parênteses. Lembre-se:

- ✓ se o substantivo estiver no singular acrescentamos 's;
- ✓ se o substantivo estiver no plural com um “s” no final, acrescentamos apenas o (');
- ✓ se o substantivo estiver no plural sem “s” no final, acrescentamos 's.

a) _____ laptop is very good. (Bob)

b) _____ house is in the country. (grandparents)

c) Is _____ birthday in June? (Mark)

d) _____ room is on the right. (my parents)

e) _____ shoes are in the wardrobe. (Jenny and Vicky)

COVID-19 vaccine from a tree

12-10-2021 07:00



Farmers in Chile's Casablanca area grow special trees. These trees are Quillay trees. Their bark can be important for a new COVID-19 vaccine.

Indigenous people make soap and medicine from the tree. Scientists make some vaccines from it. The tree has some substances which make a body stronger against diseases. It seems that scientists will make a COVID-19 vaccine, too. It will be good for poorer countries. They do not have money for expensive vaccines.

Scientists use old trees. They will need more trees when they make the vaccine. They must find ways to grow many new trees quickly.

Difficult words: **bark** (the hard outer part of trees), **indigenous** (living in the same place for a very long time), **substance** (a material which is part of a thing).

Disponível em: <https://www.newsintlevels.com/products/covid-19-vaccine-from-a-tree-level-1/> Acesso em 16 de out. de 2021.

4. Encontre no texto um "Genitive Case" e reescreva o abaixo, em seguida traduza-o para o português.

5. Qual o nome da espécie de árvore que é citada no texto?

6. According to the text, put an X in **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

	TRUE	FALSE
a) As flores de uma nova árvore podem ser usadas para uma nova vacina contra a COVID-19.		
b) Indígenas já usam essa árvore para fazerem remédios.		
c) A árvore possui substâncias que fortalecem o corpo contra doenças.		
d) A vacina produzida por meio dessa árvore poderá beneficiar países ricos, pois a produção tem um alto custo.		

7. Which sentence is correct?

- (A) The Bob's house.
- (B) The Bobs house.
- (C) The Bobs' house.
- (D) The Bob' house.

8. Choose the correct one:

- (A) The children's dog.
- (B) The childrens dog.
- (C) The childrens' dog.
- (D) The children' dog.

9. Which sentence is correct?

- (A) That is not my bag. It is my brother's.
- (B) That is not my bag. It is my brothers.
- (C) That is not my bag. It is my brothers's.
- (D) That is not my bag. It is my brother'.