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**20. Rewrite the sentences using 's or the of genitive as needed. Sometimes both are possible.**

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Tom has a nephew.                      | _____               |
| 2. The research lasted for two years.     | <i>Tom's nephew</i> |
| 3. This town has a name.                  | _____               |
| 4. The coat is coloured.                  | _____               |
| 5. The newspaper was published today.     | _____               |
| 6. The accident has a cause.              | _____               |
| 7. The journey has an outcome.            | _____               |
| 8. Meg has approved.                      | _____               |
| 9. Your friend made a mistake.            | _____               |
| 10. The street has an end.                | _____               |
| 11. The book has covers.                  | _____               |
| 12. The mountain is covered with forests. | _____               |
| 13. This word has a meaning.              | _____               |
| 14. The problem has a solution.           | _____               |
| 15. Tony has consented.                   | _____               |
| 16. Spain has low plains.                 | _____               |
| 17. The fire burst out.                   | _____               |
| 18. The walk takes ten minutes.           | _____               |
| 19. The cow gives milk.                   | _____               |
| 20. Anna drew the conclusion.             | _____               |
| 21. The house has eight windows.          | _____               |
| 22. Shelly was punished.                  | _____               |
| 23. Luke told a tall story.               | _____               |
| 24. Dr. Brown has a lot of patients.      | _____               |
| 25. The table has four legs.              | _____               |
| 26. Her mother exerted her influence.     | _____               |
| 27. The door has a knob.                  | _____               |
| 28. My parents have good jobs.            | _____               |
| 29. The world has mineral deposits.       | _____               |
| 30. My boyfriend has a car.               | _____               |
| 31. The drive took one hour.              | _____               |
| 32. There's a match this evening.         | _____               |

**A8. Fill in and learn. The 's genitive is used in the following situations:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. when the first noun is a person or a big animal: | 1. <i>John's car, the horse's tail</i>        |
| 2. _____ :  | 2. <i>the bank's clients, the herd's head</i> |
| 3. _____ :  | 3. <i>England's population</i>                |

4. with some phrases connected with nature:	4. _____
5. with words expressing time:	5. _____
6. _____ :	6. <i>at ten miles' distance</i>
7. with words expressing dimension or value:	7. _____
8. with some words followed by <i>sake</i> :	8. _____
9. with nouns of special interest to human activity:	9. <i>the mind's development, science's future</i>
10. when the first noun is the user or producer of something expressed by the second noun:	10. <i>a bird's nest, cow's milk, men's boots, a doll's house</i>

**21. Rewrite the sentences using the correct possessive form of the words in parentheses.**

- (roof/shed) was blown off by the storm last Wednesday.
- She was happy to get (protection/police) and never told Mark what had happened.
- He was satisfied with (work/that day).
- Although (question/Anna) surprised both her parents, they didn't show their feelings.
- (legs/chair) were not very well glued, so Jimmy fell when he sat down.
- (beams/moon) were lighting the valley and this made their walk much more romantic.
- (two hands/my watch) broke when I fell from the (wall/garden).
- (waves/sea) were heard struggling down below.
- Fortunately (half/her face) was covered by the large (brim/her hat) so she didn't give herself away.
- She rubbed (floor/kitchen) clean and then continued with the (windows/sitting room).
- Marcia was very satisfied with her (holiday/two months) in the French Alps.
- She bought (worth/\$140) of books.

**A9. Choose and learn.** In some cases genitive nouns can be changed into a noun + noun/adverb + noun construction where the first noun acts as an adjective in front of the other (*e.g. garden wall, kitchen floor, ocean waves*). Also see *Ex. 25*.

**22. Fill in the table below with as many words as you can. The first one has been done for you.**

Things we buy ( <i>possible answers</i> )		Where we buy them
Count nouns	Uncount nouns	Shops <sup>1</sup>
pies, buns, rolls, doughnuts	bread	baker's

- Initially the word *shop* was always mentioned after the 's genitive in the names of shops, *e.g. the baker's shop*. Later it was dropped but the 's genitive was kept. Without it the words stay for the shopkeeper or the person selling in the shop.

chicken legs, turkey wings	(1)	butcher's
pounds of..., bottles of..., jars of...	rice, sugar, flour, oil, vinegar, marmalade, jam	(2)
vegetables, fruit	-	(3)
plants, bunches of flowers, vases	-	(4)
cigarettes, cigars, pipes	tobacco	tobacconist's <sup>2</sup>
envelopes, pens, biros, crayons, erasers, gift wraps, sheets of...	(5)	stationer's
medicines, pills, plasters, toothbrushes, beauty products	toothpaste, mouthwash	(6)
(7)	-	newsagent's
fish, shellfish, seafood	-	fishmonger <sup>3</sup>
biscuits <sup>4</sup>	chocolate	(8)
tools, hammers, nails, screws, paint	(9)	ironmonger's
scissors, needles, reels of thread, skeins of wool, buttons, zips	-	haberdasher's <sup>5</sup>
(10)	-	draper's <sup>6</sup>

**\*23. Translate the following genitive constructions then fill the spaces with the appropriate construction in the sentences below.**

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a) lumina lunii _____                         | i) clima României _____           |
| b) numărul studenților _____                  | j) sentimente de gelozie _____    |
| c) aprobarea guvernului _____                 | k) la distanță de un braț _____   |
| d) podeaua sufrageriei _____                  | l) coada pisicii _____            |
| e) zilele de naștere ale copiilor săi _____   | m) geamurile clădirii _____       |
| f) paginile ultimului număr al revistei _____ | n) ziarul de ieri _____           |
| g) parcurile orașului _____                   | o) curtea din spate a casei _____ |

- In American English a *tobacconist's* is often a cigar shop; a *stationer's* is a paper store, or Hallmark, a *newsagent's* is a magazine stand, a *confectioner's* is a sweet shop, an *ironmonger's* is a hardware store, a *chemist's* is a drugstore; the word *pharmacy* is used in both Br.E. and Am.E. to name a shop where medicines are sold or given out.
- Fishmonger's* is a chiefly British word.
- Biscuit* (Br.E.) = *cookie* (Am.E.).
- A *haberdasher* in Br.E. is a shopkeeper selling small articles for sewing and dressmaking while in Am.E. it refers to a dealer in men's clothing and accessories.
- Dry goods* in Am.E. refer to textiles, clothing which you can buy at a *draper's*.

- h) casa părinților săi \_\_\_\_\_  
 p) o vacanță de două săptămâni \_\_\_\_\_  
 q) de dragul ordinii \_\_\_\_\_
- r) populația lumii \_\_\_\_\_  
 s) ordinele căpitanului \_\_\_\_\_

1. Father never missed \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ willing to participate in the trip was twice bigger than expected.
3. The long walks under \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly stopped after their wedding.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was built under a lighthouse and had cost a fortune.
5. All \_\_\_\_\_ had broken during the explosion.
6. They needed \_\_\_\_\_ to allot more funds for the modernizing of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Peter was horrified to discover a skeleton buried in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ used to be temperate but now it seems to be changing into two seasons only.
9. What James couldn't understand were her strong \_\_\_\_\_, materialized in long arguments after each party they went to together.
10. In \_\_\_\_\_ I read the latest statistics on \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They were standing \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Natalie was bored and she kept turning \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Paul realized he was much too tired and decided to have \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The little boy was ashamed to admit that he had tied the empty tins to \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The three girls had been playing silently, on \_\_\_\_\_ for hours.
16. His uncle reluctantly agreed to have his books arranged by their author, \_\_\_\_\_.

**\*24. Put the apostrophe (') where necessary in the sentences below.**

1. Years went by and he could never recall that summers feelings again.
2. Its rooms are big enough and its said that its also very dry and sunny.
3. His word is not enough. Hes quite a liar.
4. His aunts murder shocked him and its a plausible reason for his leaving the country.
5. Any friend of yours is welcome.
6. The brains activity has been studied for tens of years.
7. His hunger is like an elephants.
8. Two weeks holiday won't be enough to recover.
9. Yours is the glory and the money and his is your wife.
10. The older childrens toys were in separate boxes.
11. Last nights tempest damaged most of the regions orchards.
12. They noticed someones shadow among the trees.
13. Theres a few miles distance to his residence.
14. Last weeks party was such a success.
15. They met in front of St. Johns Chapel.
16. Small towns streets are sometimes larger than the big cities ones.

**25. Express the following ideas using a noun + noun structure.**

- |                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. a timetable for buses              | _____ |
| 2. a box for telephones               | _____ |
| 3. the floor of the bedroom           | _____ |
| 4. the waves of the sea               | _____ |
| 5. the light of the moon              | _____ |
| 6. a film about cowboys               | _____ |
| 7. furniture for the bedroom          | _____ |
| 8. papers for identity                | _____ |
| 9. a factory producing paper          | _____ |
| 10. a headline in a newspaper         | _____ |
| 11. soup made of chicken              | _____ |
| 12. beds for vegetables               | _____ |
| 13. flowers for the garden            | _____ |
| 14. a story about war                 | _____ |
| 15. a room in the corner of the house | _____ |
| 16. a paste for cleaning the teeth    | _____ |
| 17. a person training the teachers    | _____ |
| 18. the tub in the bathroom           | _____ |
| 19. food for cats                     | _____ |
| 20. the chairs in the sitting room    | _____ |
| 21. a house at the seaside            | _____ |
| 22. the door of the garage            | _____ |

**26. Circle the correct/more appropriate form.**

- A.**
1. a photo of my brother/a photo of my brother's
  2. two days' journey/two day's journey
  3. the friend of his sister-in-law's cousin/his sister-in-law's cousin's friend
  4. Peggy's and Dorothy's room/Peggy and Dorothy's room
  5. the nephew of the wife of George's son/George's son's wife's nephew
  6. Tom and Peter's bikes/Tom's and Peter's bikes
- B.**
7. I will be at John/John's this afternoon.
  8. She bought herself some leather shoes/shoes made of leather.
  9. Mother came from the dentist/dentist's.
  10. I couldn't help admiring my tailor's coat/my tailor coat.
  11. She bought bread from the baker/baker's.
  12. A photo of him/A photo of his in his younger years was on the mantelpiece.
  13. A book of her/A book of hers was found forgotten in her drawer in the classroom.
  14. The car's race/The car race was to take place at two o'clock in the afternoon.

15. The grass' blades/The grass blades were shining in the morning sun.  
 16. She couldn't help glancing at the station clock/the station's clock every minute.  
 17. Please give it the thought of a moment/a moment's thought.  
 18. Every afternoon she enjoyed drinking some tea made of camomile/camomile tea.

**\*27. Add 's or only the ' (apostrophe) to the following nouns and write them in the appropriate place below according to their pronunciation.**

Roy, Elizabeth, Ross, Liz, Jamie, Plato, Rick, Aesop, Dickens, Jude, Robert, James

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]

**A10. Fill in and learn.** 's is read \_\_\_\_ (1) after *voiceless consonants* [f, k, p, t, θ], \_\_\_\_ (2) after *sibilants* [s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ] and \_\_\_\_ (3) after *all other sounds*.<sup>7</sup>

**\*28. Match a feminine noun with a masculine noun or add a gender marker where necessary and group them under one of the following headings.**

A. Nouns denoting family relationships	B. Nouns denoting animals	C. Nouns denoting social roles	D. Nouns that need a gender marker ( <i>man/woman, boy/girl, male/female, lord/lady</i> )
		actor/actress	

~~actor, actress~~, aunt, bachelor, billy goat, bitch, boy, bride, bridegroom, brother, brother-in-law, buck rabbit, bull, business-, chair-, cock, congress-, countess, cow, daughter, doe rabbit, dog/hound, drake, duchess, duck, duke, earl, engineer, ewe, father, father-in-law, fox, -friend, gander, girl, god, goddess, goose, granddaughter, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, heir, heiress, hen, hero, heroine, hind, hog/boar, host, hostess, husband, king, lad, lady, land-, lass, lion, lioness, lord/gentleman, man, manager, manageress, mare, marquis, marquise, master, mistress, monk, mother, mother-in-law, nanny goat, nephew,

<sup>7</sup> Referring to the possessive form of nouns ending in -s, *Collins Cobuild's English Grammar* (1990, p. 443) says that pronunciation differs: "If you simply add an apostrophe, the pronunciation remains unaltered, whereas if you add apostrophe s ('s) the possessive is pronounced [ɪz]." However, regional variants don't always consider this rule, e.g. "St. James's Square" is pronounced with [ɪz] in London but plain in Edinburgh.