Unit **81**

-'s (your sister's name) and of ... (the name of the book)

A	We use -'s (apostrophe + s) mostly for people or animals: Tom's computer isn't working. (not the computer of Tom) How old are Chris's children? (not the children of Chris) What's (= What is) your sister's name? What's Tom's sister's name? Be careful. Don't step on the cat's tail. You can use -'s without a noun after it: This isn't my book. It's my sister's. (= my sister's book) We do not use -'s after a long group of words. So we say: my friend's mother but the mother of the man we met yesterday (not the man we met yesterday's mother) Note that we say a woman's hat (= a hat for a woman), a boy's name (= a name for a boy), a bird's egg (= an egg laid by a bird) etc.
В	With a singular noun we use -'s: my sister's room (= her room – one sister) Mr Carter's house (= his house) With a plural noun (sisters, friends etc.) we put an apostrophe (') after s: my sisters' room (= their room – two or more sisters) the Carters' house (= their house – Mr and Mrs Carter) If a plural noun does not end in -s (for example men/women/children/people) we use -'s: the men's changing room a children's book (= a book for children) You can use -'s after more than one noun: Jack and Karen's children Mr and Mrs Carter's house
С	For things, ideas etc., we normally use of: the temperature of the water (not the water's temperature) the name of the book the owner of the restaurant We say the beginning/end/middle of / the top/bottom of / the front/back/side of: the beginning of the month (not the month's beginning) the top of the hill the back of the car
D	You can usually use -'s or of for an organisation (= a group of people). So you can say: the government's decision or the decision of the government the company's success or the success of the company We also use -'s for places. So you can say: the city's streets the world's population Italy's prime minister
E	We use -'s with time words (yesterday / next week etc.): Do you still have yesterday's newspaper? Next week's meeting has been cancelled. In the same way, you can say today's / tomorrow's / this evening's / Monday's etc. We also use -'s (or -s' with plural words) with periods of time: I've got a week's holiday starting on Monday. Julia has got three weeks' holiday. I live near the station – it's only ten minutes' walk.

Exercises

81.1	In	some of these sentences, it is more natural to use -	's or -'. Change the underlined parts where	
	n	ecessary.		
	1	Who is the owner of this restaurant?	OK	
	2	How old are the children of Chris?	Chris's children	
	3	Is this <u>the umbrella of your friend</u> ?		
	4	Write your name at the top of the page.		
	5	I've never met the daughter of James.		
	6	How old is the son of Helen and Andy?		
	7	We don't know the cause of the problem.		
	8	I don't know the words of this song.		
	9	The friends of your children are here.		
	10	What is the cost of a new washing machine?		
	11	The garden of our neighbours is very small.		
	12	The hair of David is very long.		
	13	I work on the ground floor of the building.		
	14	I couldn't go to the party of my best friend.		
		George is the brother of somebody I knew at college.		
		Have you seen the car of the parents of Ben?		
	17	What is the meaning of this expression?		
	18	Do you agree with the policy of the government?		
81.2	w	/hich is right?		
		Don't step on thecat'stail. (cat / cat's / cats')		
		It's mybirthday tomorrow. (father	r / father's / fathers')	
		Thoselook nice. Shall we buy son		
		clothes are expensive. (Children /		
		Zurich islargest city. (Switzerland		
		Yourparents are your grandparent		
		I took a lot ofwhen I was on holida		
		This isn't my coat. It's (someone		
		Have you read any ofpoems? (Sha		
01.0				
81.3		ead each sentence and write a new sentence beginn	ing with the underlined words.	
	1	The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.		
	0	Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.		
	2	The storm <u>last week</u> caused a lot of damage.		
	2	Last		
	3	The only cinema in <u>the town</u> has closed down.		
	1	The weather in Britain is very changeable		
	4	The weather in <u>Britain</u> is very changeable.		
	5			
81.4		se the information given to complete the sentences.		
	1	If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to the airport,		
		So it's about two hours' drive from my house to the airport. (drive)		
	2	If I leave my house at 8.40 and walk to the centre, I get		
		So it's1		
	3	I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at v		
		So I've got		
	4	I went to sleep at 3 o'clock this morning and woke up a	·	
		So last night I only had	(sleep)	