

# How to...

Use these sheets to help with **SPaG challenge 02**

## Use Apostrophes

There are two uses for apostrophes. They are **omission** apostrophes and **possessive** apostrophes.

**Omission apostrophes** are used when a letter (or letters) has been missed out.

For example:

where is	=	where's	I have	=	I've	let us	=	let's
she will	=	she'll	you have	=	you've	we are	=	we're
we would	=	we'd	can not	=	can't	that it	=	that's
they are	=	they're	who is	=	who's	it is	=	it's
they would	=	they'd	he is	=	he's	could have	=	could've

The harder type of apostrophe to master is the **possessive apostrophe**. This type of apostrophe shows that something belongs to someone or something.

For example:



Sam's shoes (these shoes belong to Sam)

The boy's dog (this dog belong to a boy)

The students' books (these books belong to more than one student so the apostrophe comes after the plural s).

The only time an apostrophe is used for *it's* is when it is a contraction for *it is* or *it has*.

Examples:

*It's your right to refuse the invitation.*

*It's been great getting to know you.*

## Have a go...

Complete these examples correctly:

1. Shaun picked up **Freds** pencil case.
2. Julie is going on holiday in a **weeks** time.
3. The **womans** eyes were a deep blue.
4. All the princesses were standing together;everyone looked at the princesses jewels.
5. The family are never late; they liked **Grans** Sunday dinners.
6. The children decided they would meet at **Claire's** house

Ask your English teacher to check your answers for you.

