

Using an apostrophe of possession with plural nouns ending in s, es, oes, ies and ves.



An informative PowerPoint about using apostrophes.

Apostrophes

An apostrophe is the same shape as a comma (,) but placed above the line (').

Apostrophes show two things:

- That one thing belongs to another.
- That some letters of a word have been left out to join words together.

In this PowerPoint we will explore the first use of apostrophes.

Showing Possession

Apostrophes can be used to show that something belongs to someone or something. This is called **possession**.

When we are talking about **more than one thing** we call this **plural**.

For example, a pack of **wolves** or a group of **countries**.

If the noun is plural, ends with an 's' and we need to attach an apostrophe to it, we just attach an apostrophe without an 's' after it.

For example, the wolves' prey was a deer.



Showing Possession

Plural nouns can be spelt using a variety of different letter endings. As long as the noun ends with an 's', we still show an apostrophe of possession using an apostrophe without an 's' after it.



The boys' fancy dress costumes attracted a lot of attention.



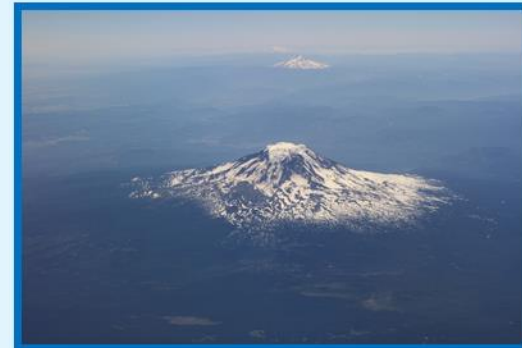
The loaves' glaze is shiny.



The ponies' diet is mostly grass.



The houses' chimneys are all made from brick.



Two of the cascade volcanoes' summits are visible in this photo.

Look out for...

Just because a word ends with 's' doesn't mean it needs an apostrophe!

Here are some examples of words that don't need apostrophes:

- Present tense verbs (walks)
- Plural nouns that are not possessive (I like monkeys)
- Possessive pronouns (that pencil is hers)

Look out for...

Some plural nouns do not end in 's', like 'children' and 'people'.

To make these nouns possessive, add an apostrophe and an 's'.

For example: children's and people's.

THE END