Possessive nouns ('of', ''s' or 's")

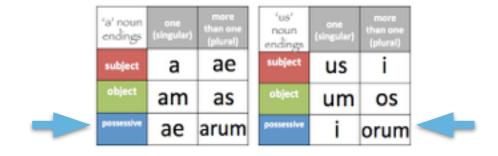
The *English* language shows possession in two ways:

of 's or s'

Exercise 1: Change these sentences that use 'of' to ones that use apostrophes. The first sentence has been done to show you how.

- 1. The dog chased the van of the postman. The dog chased the postman's van.
- 2. I do not like the new haircut of Mum.
- 3. The behaviour of the teenagers was very strange indeed.
- 4. The party of the children was very noisy.
- 5. The buggies of the babies were cluttering up the library.
- 6. Will I ever understand the theories of Albert Einstein?

Latin shows possession by changing the end of the noun:



Exercise 2: Using a line, match the Latin possessive noun to its correct English translation.

magae	of the horse
reginarum	of the pigs
equorum	of the witch
porci	of the crowns
coronae	of the queens
coronarum	of the horses
equi	of the pig
porcorum	of the crown

Exercise 3: Read the phrases below to decide who possesses each object, the queen (regina), the doctor (medicus), the cows (vaccae) or the wizards (magi). Then draw the object next to its owner. One has been done to show you how.

corona reginae campus vaccarum aqua medici gladius magorum villa medici stellae vaccarum digiti reginae equus magorum











Exercise 4 (extension): Translate these sentences 'build-ups', all of which contain a possessive noun, from Latin into English. You can use an apostrophe or the word 'of', it doesn't matter which. Remember always to translate the verb first to see what's happening, when it's happening and who's doing it. The first sentence has been done to show you how.

1. amo I love.

coronam amo I love the crown.

coronam reginae amo I love the queen's crown.

vident
porci vident
porci equos vident
porci equos reginae vident

habitabamus
in villā habitabamus
in villā magorum habitabamus

4. numerabatmedicus numerabatmedicus digitos numerabatmedicus digitos feminarum numerabat