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The genetic case refers to the use - to indicate the connection of ownership or origin (inventor) between two things or people. It may also indicate someone's characterization. It is important to note that - always accompanies a person who has something or something to do with something. Check out the following rules for using a genitive case, with more details and examples over use as well. Let's go!

A genital case in English is used to show that someone is something. Unlike English, the Portuguese use the word apostrophe and apostrophe. In English, we speak only apostrophe, the use of which to some extent resembles an apostrophe. For English, the apostrophe has basically two uses. The first serves to indicate that some of the letters of the word have been suppressed, and this use is relatively similar in Portuguese. We often observed this case in the abbreviation between subjects and verbs, conversed affirmatively or between verbs and adverb not in negative sentences: He (he) is alive. He's still alive. Clara doesn't follow the rules. Clara doesn't follow the rules. The second use that we are interested in, especially in this text, indicates the connection of possession of the phrase in English: the house of Charles. Carl's house. Atwood's book. Atwood's book (she's a writer). His mother's cousin. His mother's cousin. My sister's boyfriend. My sister's boyfriend. Taking into account these uses of apostrophe in English, we will go to the rules of genetics in particular. Don't stop now... There's more after the :)

See also: Possessive pronouns: how to use? Genitive case: The rules of use 'S Apostrophe is used to refer to the relationship of ownership/property, but also to indicate: The origin of something (invention) of Einstein's theory Einstein Theory Machado de Assis work Machado de Assis Characteristics of something / someone Paul enthusiasm Enthusiasm mom courage Laura's question that many students may have to have about how the genetic case should be used by Paul? Pointing to possession of something, we may notice that - accompanies the noun. However, it is most commonly used to describe the noun of people, time, animals. In relation to inanimate nouns, they usually appear in (de) structures. It should be noted that these two rules may have exceptions in the use of native speakers: the cover of a book or the cover of a book My Brother's Name or my brother's name In this case, we have the option to put only the ' or -s: his friend's car car blouses of his friend Anne. Ann's blouse (note that we don't use the article for people's names). Charles's machine or Charles Charles's machine When we have two people who own the same object, they must follow the latter to show that the object is common to both. If we put -in two holders, it means that each of them has an object: Lara and Paul keys Keys Lara and Paul (keys belong to two) Lara and Paul books Lara and Paul books (each has its own book) The difference between a genital case and the use (possession) of possession can also be specified in the structure (de). She talks more about things than people. So when we specify the relationship of property more often use the structure. See examples: The foot of the chair. Foot chair Christmas Day End of this book The End of this book We can use as a genital case - and a structure where the noun refers to some kind of human activity. For example: the River Brazil or the River Brazil Opinion website or opinion website See also: What is the difference between credit and borrowing? Exercise solved issue 1 Replace out on s when needed. The father of my friend Toys my children Toys my children because the nouns in the plural ending in s get only apostrophe at the end. The color of the wall, because it is an inanimate object. Issue 2 Emphasize the words containing the genital case: My name is Lucas. Her sister's name is Linda. Twins Eduardo and Monica are smart. My name is Lucas Resolution. (s shortening the word there) Her sister's name is Linda. (indication of ownership) Twins Eduardo and Monica are smart. (indication of ownership of more than one owner of the same facility) Notes No.1 DECAPUA, A. Grammar for Teachers: A Guide to American English for Indigenous and non-native speakers. Springer: New York, 2008. (2) EASTWOOD, J. Oxford Guide to English Grammar. Oxford, 2002. Published: Patricia Veronica Moreira Challenges your knowledge and prepare well for Vestibular exams and enem exam with Vestibular1 Instructions for taking the test (English Exercise - Genitive Case) This English Exercise - Genitive Case contains questions of vestibular tests and enem exams, each question contains 2 to 5 alternatives. For each question there is only one alternative and there is no empty question. The number of correct answers and feedback from Genitive Caseo at the end. Try doing English exercises - Genitive Case in a maximum of 40 minutes. If you prefer, you can do this test with your browser offline. Good luck! Let's move on to a specific Exercise with Feedback: Specific Exercises in English - Genitive Case Scholarships in Vestibular1. Vestibular1 will help you find a scholarship that can change your future. Check out the best way to learn! 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The sun's rays are good. Whose coat is it? This is my Kew (I) (I) She bought a kew (I) Did you see these dresses?a) lady b) ladies in) ladies d) Ladye's e) ladies '07. I like the plays. a) Sophocles b) Sophocles c) Sophocles d) Sophocles'08. Here you have the ratings.a) James b) James c) James d) James e) James'09. There are my toys.a) children b) children's c) children' d) children e) b and c corrected10. The women's room is here, and one of them is.a) male b) male c) male (e) male responses:01. James' shoes are brown.02. Hercules' strength is invincible. The sun's rays are good. A05. A06. B07. B08. C09. E10. C Subscribe to Stoodi and prepare for ENEM with our exclusive content!topoCopyright (c) 2013 - 2020 Stoodi Training and Distance Learning S.A.All rights reserved (en) CNPJ 19.292.023/0001-45 Rua Catequese 227 - Cj. 21, 23, 24, 61, 62, 63 and 64 and Butant - Sao Paulo / SP - CEP 05502-020 Privacy Policy Terms of Use of Carl Munis Teacher licensed in letters genitive case, also known as a possessive case, is typical for English. An attractive case is used to indicate that something belongs or is related to someone or something. This instruction is made graphically, using 's or ' immediately after the word, which represents the holder (who owns) and to what possesses. The difference between using 's and 'both' is used to refer to ownership or association. The difference between using one or the other is directly related to the last letter of the word representing the owner. It is usually used with words that don't end with s words and s is used with words ending in s. Examples: Elena's cat is cute. (Elena's cat is cute.) Children's toys are broken. (Children's toys are broken.) The rules of use 'or'sCheck explanations below and know when to use a genitive case in English. Animated Creatures: The use of 'or's genitive case (' or 's) can be used to indicate that something belongs to or is related to an animated creature. Examples: My friend's boyfriend is tall. (My friend's boyfriend is tall.) Her father's car is new. (Her father's car is new.) The boys' sister in Japan. (Sister boys in Japan.) Inanimate creatures: don't use 'or the possessive case in English is not used with inanimate creatures. Instead of c and , the excuse should be used. Here's how to indicate possession in the case of inanimate creatures. Examples: The roof of the building. (The roof of the building.) The foot of the chair. (The foot of the chair.) The bedroom door. (Bedroom door.) Exceptions: This and with inanimate creaturesGeneral rule, it is not used with inanimate creatures to indicate possession. In some cases, however, this rule is an exception. Examples: Earth: Earth's core. (Earth Center.) Celestial bodies: the surface of the moon. (The surface of the moon.) Group of people: Company services. (Company services.) Places with people's names: St. Peter's Basilica. (St. Peter's Basilica.) Measurements: the weight of rice per kilogram. (One pound of rice.) World: The tallest building in the world. (The tallest building in the world.) Countries: Pele is Brazil's most famous footballer. (Pele is the most famous football player in Brazil.) Time: In a month. (A month later.) A word that doesn't end s: use 'sWhen the word ends with any letter other than s, genitive case is indicated by applying's.Examples: Ralph's sister is out of town. (Ralph's sisters are not in town.) Vacation of my bother around Corner. (My brother's vacation is coming.) Her dog's name is Duke. (Her dog's name is Duke.) Multiple that does not end s: use 'sin in the case of all irregular plural, that is, that does not end in s, should be added 's. Examples: Children's bikes are new. (Children's bikes are new.) On the left is men's clothing. (Men's clothing on the left.) On the right is the women's toilet. (Women's bathroom on the right.) The word ends s: use 'When the cessation of the word already has s, there is no need to repeat it. Simply add an apostrophe to indicate that the word has or is related to something. Examples: The crown of the princess is made of gold. (The crown of the princess is made of gold.) What are the hours of class? (What's the time of classes?) Multiple ending s: use 'When the word representing the holder is refracted in the plural and it is regular (ends in s), just use 'to indicate possession.' Examples: A child teacher has a child. (A child's teacher has a child.) The color of American school buses is yellow. (The color of American school buses is yellow.) My boss's car is amazing! (My boss's car is awesome!) The name ending with s: 'or 's'With names ending in s, can be used as 's and '. Examples: Charles brothers or Charles brothers. (Charlie's brothers.) Mrs. Jones's son or Mrs. Jones's son. (Mrs. Jones's son.) Lourdes' granddaughter or Lourdes' granddaughter. (Lourdes' granddaughter.) Biblical, classical or historical nameIn cases of words representing biblical, classical or historical names, it is recommended to express the idea of property by means of an excuse. Therefore, the use of genitals should be avoided. Examples: Miracles of Jesus. (Miracles of Jesus.) Ideas of Tiradentes. (Ideas of Tiradentes.) Works by Hercules. (The Hercules case.) It belongs to more than one person When we want to refer to the same thing that belongs to two or more people, the genius must be applied in the last owner. Examples: Lucas' car and Raphael's blue car. (Lucas and Raphael's car is blue.) My mother and father's trip will be next month. (My mother and father's trip will be next month.) Gabriel, Raphael and Miguel's apartment is ready. (Gabriel, Raphael and Miguel's apartment is ready.) Belong to more than one person, when we want to refer to different things that belong to different people, genitive should be applied to all owners. Examples: Men's and women's toilets. (Men's bathroom and women's bathroom.) Tom and Jerry's behavior is quite different. (Tom's behavior and Jerry's behavior are completely different.) Duke and Isis toys outside. brinquedos do duke e os brinquedos da sis estao la for a.) Weya tambam. Preposies em inglascuando usar in, on e atExerc'ciosFa a os exerc'cios abaixo para testar os seus conhecimentos sobre o caso genitivo.1. (URCA) You can find an example of a genitive case in:a) They will miss him when he's gone. b) It's not so much his immense wealth or media influence... c) Berlusconi is not just some old charlatan. d) ... because he created it through his media influence. (e) Italy's greatest weaknesses and its worst instincts. II. They talk about modern ideas.a) people b) people with) people d) people'sIII. I just bought my food.a) dog b) dog d) dog 'e) dog Professora, lexicographer, tradutora, produtora de cont'dos e auditors. Leensniada et Letras (Portugus, Ingles e Literaturas) pelas Faculdades Integradas Simonsen, EM 2002, 2002.

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