

Vocabulary Power

ap•pren•tice

[ə•pren'tis] *n.* A person who works for another person in order to learn a trade or business.Singular Possessive
Nouns

A **possessive noun** shows ownership. A **singular possessive** noun shows ownership by one person or thing.

A noun can tell what someone or something owns or has. To make a singular noun possessive, add an apostrophe and an *s*. Place the apostrophe and *s* after the last letter of the noun, even when that letter is *s*.

Examples:

Chris's book is about life in colonial New England.

Each **colonist's** home was a place for work and play.

A **settler's** house was made of wood and mud.

Guided Practice

A. Identify the possessive nouns in the sentences below. Some sentences have more than one possessive noun.

Example: In colonial Massachusetts, the father was the family's head. *family's*

1. The father's job was to take care of his family.
2. A man's time often was divided between farming and hunting.
3. The mother's jobs were usually cooking, cleaning, and sewing.
4. A child's education often took place at home.
5. A son's lessons were in farming and repairing the family's tools.
6. It soon became each Massachusetts town's duty to start a school.
7. A colonial school's lessons included spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion.
8. A student's lessons were often written on a hornbook.
9. Charles's book from the library tells more about colonial life.
10. Mrs. Morris's class is studying colonial life.



Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence. Underline the possessive noun.

Example: The house's heat came from fireplaces.
The house's heat came from fireplaces.

11. A colonial family's first house often was made of logs.
12. A nice brick home might be a wealthy merchant's.
13. A colonist's mattress might be stuffed with straw or cornhusks.
14. Such a mattress might become a mouse's nest.
15. The bed's cover was a quilt.

C. Write the sentence. Add an apostrophe to each singular possessive noun.

16. A persons bed was sometimes stuffed with feathers.
17. Bed curtains gave the colonists a warm nights rest.
18. A colonists dining area sometimes had fancy dishes and rugs.
19. The homes best furniture often was a grandfather clock.
20. Two people often would share a bowls contents at the familys table.
21. A childs breakfast was usually mush and meat.
22. The days main meal was at noon.
23. The familys noon meal was often a stew.
24. A persons main tool for eating was a spoon.
25. A womans work included making butter and cheese.



Remember

that a possessive noun shows ownership. Make a singular noun possessive by adding an apostrophe and an s.

Writing Connection



Writer's Journal: Showing Possession Write a sentence using each of the following types of nouns in the singular possessive form: (1) a person, (2) an animal, (3) an object, (4) the name of your school.

Then rewrite each sentence, showing possession without using the possessive form of the noun—for example, *the ball belonging to Adam, the pages of the book*. Tell which sentences you think are more effective and why.



Plural Possessive Nouns

A **plural possessive noun** shows ownership by more than one person or thing.

You have learned that many nouns form their plurals by adding *s* or *es* to the singular form. To form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in *s*, add only an apostrophe.

Examples:

The **Smiths'** farm was the largest in the county.

Colonists' clothing was very different from what we wear today.

You also know that some plural nouns are irregular. These include the nouns *children*, *men*, *women*, *mice*, and *deer*. To make plural nouns such as these possessive, add an apostrophe and an *s*.

Examples:

Many **people's** clothes were made of linen and wool.

The **children's** wool caps kept them warm.

Guided Practice

A. Identify the plural possessive nouns in these sentences. Tell whether each possessive noun is regular or irregular.

Example: Making clothes usually was women's work.
women's, irregular

1. Men's clothes included long shirts and woolen pants.
2. Some people's outfits included wigs that had braids.
3. Wigs' lengths ranged from very long to short.
4. Wealthy people's clothes were made from fine fabrics.
5. Women's clothes were often trimmed with lace.
6. Colonists' shoes sometimes had silver buckles.
7. Linen caps covered most adults' heads.
8. Boys' headgear was sometimes a cap.
9. Babies' dresses often reached the ground.
10. Adults' and older children's clothes were similar.



Independent Practice

- B. If the plural possessive noun in the sentence is used correctly, write *correct*. If the plural possessive noun is not used correctly, write the sentence using the correct form.

Example: During the early years of settlement, the American colonists energies were focused on survival.

During the early years of settlement, the American colonists' energies were focused on survival.

11. Before long, colonists' attention turned to the arts.
 12. Writers interests ranged from religion to the classics.
 13. *Poor Richard's Almanack* by Benjamin Franklin was among colonial readers favorite books.
 14. Some colonial poets work was well known.
 15. Colonial portrait painter's work was soon popular.
- C. Write each sentence. Use the plural possessive form of the noun in parentheses.

Example: Travel on the (colony) roads was difficult.
Travel on the colonies' roads was difficult.

16. (Horse) hooves created paths through the woods.
17. (Traveler) wagons could be seen on paths through the forests and fields.
18. By 1760 several (settlement) highways were well known.
19. People called post riders sometimes delivered the (settler) mail.
20. Colonists waited patiently for their (friend) letters.

Writing Connection

Technology Search the Internet for a work of art depicting a person or scene from early American history, such as *Washington Crossing the Delaware*. Try using *American art* as keywords for your search. Keep track of the steps you use to find the artwork. Then write a brief description of the artwork, and tell how you found it on the Internet. Use possessive nouns as needed to help make your writing concise and clear.

Remember

that when you form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in *s*, add only an apostrophe. When you form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*.



Apostrophes in Possessive Nouns

Always use an **apostrophe** to signal a **possessive noun**. Do not use an apostrophe in a noun that is simply plural.

As you are writing, you must decide whether a noun that ends in *s* is plural or possessive. Here are some tips:

- Think about the meaning of the sentence. Does the sentence need a singular noun or a plural noun?
- Decide whether the noun shows ownership. If it is singular and shows ownership, add an apostrophe and an *s*.
If the noun is plural and ends in *s*, add an apostrophe.
If a noun is plural and does not end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*.

Examples:

Many colonists were **farmers**. (plural)

A **farmer's** crops might include corn, wheat, and rice.
(singular possessive)

Farmers' tools often were homemade. (plural possessive)

Guided Practice

A. Choose the correct form of the noun in parentheses.

Example: Farming was most (colonists', colonists) way of life.
colonists'

1. (Farmers, Farmers') planted the same crop in a field year after year.
2. After several (year's, years') use, these fields produced less food.
3. A (farmers', farmer's) tools were an ax, a hoe, and a plow.
4. (Blacksmiths', Blacksmiths) made tools such as the hoe and the plow.
5. A (blacksmith's, blacksmiths) apprentice helped make the tools.



Independent Practice

B. Identify the correct form of the two in parentheses. Write the sentence, using the correct form.

Example: Many (colonists, colonists') jobs involved fishing.
Many colonists' jobs involved fishing.

6. Coastal Massachusetts and Cape Cod were (center's, centers) of fishing.
7. Several (ports, ports') were well known for whaling.
8. One (whale's, whales') body produced gallons of oil.
9. Other important colonial (businesses, businesses') specialized in timber and shipbuilding.
10. (Settlers', Settlers) built homes, fences, and barrels from wood.
11. A (ship's, ships') mast was also made of wood.
12. The pines of (New England's, New England's) forests made excellent ships.
13. (Builders', Builders) also used oaks and maples.
14. Many of (England's, England's) ships, in fact, were made in the colonies.
15. To pay for goods or services, (colonists', colonists) offered goods or services in exchange.
16. A (farmers', farmer's) payment for a silver dish might be food from his farm.
17. (Markets, Market's) were places where goods could be exchanged, or bartered.
18. (Native Americans, Native Americans') goods for barter usually were furs and animal hides.
19. Some colonial (business's, businesses') ships carried goods to Europe.
20. The ships returned to North America with furniture, china, and other (supplies, supplies').

Writing Connection

Writer's Craft: Explain a Diagram Make a diagram of an object related to American history, such as a ship, a statue, or a flag. Label the parts. Then write a few sentences explaining the diagram. Be sure to use apostrophes in possessive nouns.

Remember

always to use an **apostrophe** to show possession. Be sure to place the apostrophe to show whether the **possessive noun** is **singular or plural**.



Extra Practice

- A. Write each sentence. Underline the possessive noun. Write whether the possessive noun is singular or plural. *pages 104–107*

Example: England's earliest attempts to settle North America were not successful.

England's earliest attempts to settle North America were not successful, singular

1. One early settlement's story is not known.
2. The colonists' settlement on Roanoke Island was deserted a year after it was begun.
3. Historians' efforts to learn what happened have produced no answers.
4. The London Company's settlement at Jamestown was started in 1607.
5. This was Virginia's first colony.
6. The colonists' hardships were many.
7. The winter's freezing weather made life difficult.
8. A supply ship's arrival in the spring was a welcome sight.
9. North America's second successful English settlement was at Plymouth.
10. The colony's settlers were called Pilgrims.

- B. If the possessive noun in a sentence is used correctly, write *correct*. If it is not used correctly, write the sentence, using the correct form.

pages 104–107

Example: The Pilgrims's main reason for leaving England was to find religious freedom.

The Pilgrims' main reason for leaving England was to find religious freedom.

11. The settlers' knowledge of farming was limited.
12. With the Native Americans help, they learned to grow corn.
13. Thanksgivings' history began with the feast that the Pilgrims shared with Squanto and his people.
14. Englands' next settlement was called the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
15. After 1660, a kings charter created six more colonies.

 Remember

that a **singular possessive noun** ends with an apostrophe and an *s*. A **plural possessive noun** that ends in *s* has only an apostrophe. A plural possessive noun that does not end in *s* has an apostrophe and an *s*.



For more activities with possessive nouns, visit *The Learning Site:*

www.harcourtschool.com

- C. If the nouns in a sentence are written correctly, write *correct*. If any noun is incorrect, write the sentence correctly. *pages 104–109*

Example: Like European society, the colonists society was divided into classes.

Like European society, the colonists' society was divided into classes.

16. The wealthier peoples class was called the gentry.
17. A communitys' elected officials were often members of the gentry.
18. Churches best seats were reserved for members of the gentry.
19. The "middling class" included a towns shopkeepers.
20. In the middle class, a family's income was produced by both the husband and the wife.

- D. Write each sentence. Choose the correct form of the two in parentheses. *pages 104–109*

21. The (Wallaces, Wallaces') trip to New England was enjoyable.
22. Their son (James, James') gave me a book on colonial life in New England.
23. I walked their (dogs, dogs') while they were away.
24. The (dogs, dogs') leashes hung by the front door.
25. Mrs. (Morris, Morris's) class will enjoy reading my book.

Writing Connection

Real-Life Writing: Store Names The names of stores and businesses often include possessive nouns. Think of a few from your community, and write them down. (You may want to refer to the yellow pages of a phone book.) Then imagine that you are starting a business of your own. Think of a name for your business that includes a possessive noun, and write a few sentences about what you would sell or what service you would provide.

DID YOU KNOW?

In the colonies, only white men who owned land were allowed to vote. Men who had no property could not vote. Women were not allowed to vote.



Chapter Review

Read the passage and choose the word that belongs in each space. Mark the letter for your answer.

Colonial children played with toys. A favorite (1) toy was a kite. Often, a parent would make a (2) kite at home. Sometimes the (3) would make dolls from the outer leaves of corn. (4) toys included hoops, marbles, and balls. A child might play with toys sent by the (5) friends in England. The children played games, too. A popular way to spend an afternoon was watching the various farm (6) activities. Colonial children had fewer toys and games than (7) children. They enjoyed playing with the (8) they had, just as children of today do.

**STANDARDIZED
TEST PREP**

TIP Remember to read the directions and make sure you understand them before trying to answer the test questions.

- 1 **A** childrens
 B children's
 C children
D childrens'

- 2 **F** child's
G childs
 H childrens'
 J children's

- 3 **A** girls
 B girl's
C girls'
 D girl

- 4 **F** Boys
 G Boy's
 H Boy
J Boys'

- 5 **A** parents
 B parent
 C parents'
 D parent's

- 6 **F** animals
 G animal
H animals'
 J animal's

- 7 **A** today
 B today's
 C todays
 D todays'

- 8 **F** toy's
 G toys
 H toy
 J toys'



For additional test preparation, visit
The Learning Site:

www.harcourtschool.com

Using Card Catalogs

The materials in a library include books, magazines, audiotapes, videotapes, and compact disks. Books are grouped as fiction and nonfiction. On the shelves, fiction books are organized alphabetically by the author's last name. Nonfiction books are organized by special numbers called call numbers. A book's call number is based on the Dewey Decimal System.

Dewey Decimal System

000-099	General Works (such as encyclopedias)
100-199	Philosophy
200-299	Religion
300-399	Social Science
400-499	Language
500-599	Pure Science
600-699	Applied Science, Technology
700-799	Arts and Recreation
800-899	Literature
900-999	History, Geography

Library books can be listed in two kinds of card catalogs. A **traditional card catalog** is a group of drawers with cards that are arranged in alphabetical order. Many libraries also have **electronic card catalogs**. A computer helps a user find a book in an electronic card catalog. In traditional and electronic card catalogs, books are organized in three ways: by author, title, and subject.

Look at this catalog card. What facts does it include?

Title	John Glenn : space pioneer /
Author	Angel, Ann, 1952-
Edition	1st ed.
Publisher	New York : Fawcett Columbine, 1990, c1989.
Description	120 p. : ill. ; 20cm.
Notes	"For middle school readers" -- T.p. verso. Bibliography: p. [121].
Summary Results	Traces the life of John Glenn, the first American to orbit the earth, and discusses his accomplishments as a Marine pilot, an astronaut, and a U.S. senator.
ISBN	0449903958 (pbk.) :
Subjects	Glenn, John, 1921- Astronauts--Biography.

YOUR TURN

SUBJECT SEARCH Think of a subject you want to know more about. Using a traditional or an electronic card catalog, find the most recent book the library has on that subject. Check out the book if you wish. Then tell or write about how you found it. Give some advantages and disadvantages of the kind of card catalog you used.

TIP To do a subject search, think of a word or words that tell about the subject. If you can't find the book you want under one subject heading, try another.