

-’s (your sister’s name) and
of ... (the name of the book)

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We use -’s (*apostrophe* + **s**) mostly for people or animals:

- ☐ **Tom’s** computer isn’t working. (*not* the computer of Tom)
- ☐ How old are **Chris’s** children? (*not* the children of Chris)
- ☐ What’s (= What is) **your sister’s** name?
- ☐ What’s **Tom’s sister’s** name?
- ☐ Be careful. Don’t step on **the cat’s** tail.

You can use -’s without a noun after it:

- ☐ This isn’t my book. It’s **my sister’s**. (= my sister’s book)

We do not use -’s after a long group of words. So we say:

my friend’s mother

but the mother **of the man we met yesterday** (*not* the man we met yesterday’s mother)

Note that we say **a woman’s hat** (= a hat for a woman), **a boy’s name** (= a name for a boy), **a bird’s egg** (= an egg laid by a bird) etc.

With a *singular* noun we use **-’s**:

my **sister’s** room (= **her** room – *one sister*)

Mr Carter’s house (= **his** house)

With a *plural* noun (**sisters**, **friends** etc.) we put an apostrophe (’) after **s**:

my sisters’ room (= **their** room – *two or more sisters*)

the Carters’ house (= **their** house – *Mr and Mrs Carter*)

If a plural noun does not end in **-s** (for example **men/women/children/people**) we use **-’s**:

the **men’s** changing room a **children’s** book (= a book for children)

You can use **-’s** after more than one noun:

Jack and Karen’s children **Mr and Mrs Carter’s** house

For things, ideas etc., we normally use **of**:

the temperature **of the water** (*not* the water's temperature)
the name **of the book** the owner **of the restaurant**

We say **the beginning/end/middle of ... / the top/bottom of ... / the front/back/side of ...**:

the beginning of the month (*not* the month's beginning)
the top of the hill **the back of** the car

You can usually use **-s** or **of ...** for an organisation (= a group of people). So you can say:

the government's decision *or* the decision **of the government**
the company's success *or* the success **of the company**

We also use **-s** for places. So you can say:

the city's streets **the world's** population **Italy's** prime minister

We use **-s** with time words (**yesterday / next week** etc.):

- ☐ Do you still have **yesterday's** newspaper?
- ☐ **Next week's** meeting has been cancelled.

In the same way, you can say **today's / tomorrow's / this evening's / Monday's** etc.

We also use **-s** (or **-s'** with plural words) with periods of time:

- ☐ I've got **a week's holiday** starting on Monday.
- ☐ Julia has got **three weeks' holiday**.
- ☐ I live near the station – it's only **ten minutes' walk**.

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect. The word "Vocabulary" is centered in a bold, green, sans-serif font.

Vocabulary

grave

МОГИЛА

noun: **a place in the ground where a dead person is buried.**

*He visits his mother's **grave** every Sunday.*

*Sometimes I think these children are going to drive me to an early **grave**!*

*Many of the soldiers were interred in unmarked **graves**.*



arrange

располагать

подстроить

договариваться

verb: **to put a group of objects in a particular order.**

*She had just finished **arranging** the flowers.*

*Who **arranged** these flowers so beautifully?*

*His books are neatly **arranged** in alphabetical order.*

verb: **organize or make plans for (a future event).**

*They hoped to **arrange** a meeting.*

*I'm trying to **arrange** my work so that I can have a couple of days off next week.*

*The meeting has been **arranged** for Wednesday.*

*The company will **arrange** transport from the airport.*



precious

драгоценный

дорогой

adjective: **of great value because of being rare, expensive, or important.**

A *precious* gift.

A *precious* moment/memory.

Clean water is a *precious* commodity in many parts of the world.

You're so *precious* to me.

Diamonds and rubies are *precious* stones.

Hurry up now, you're wasting *precious* time!

This letter is really *precious* to me because it's the last one that Pete ever wrote.



occur

происходить

встречаться

verb: **(especially of accidents and other unexpected events) to happen.**

*An accident involving over ten vehicles has **occurred** in the east-bound lane.*

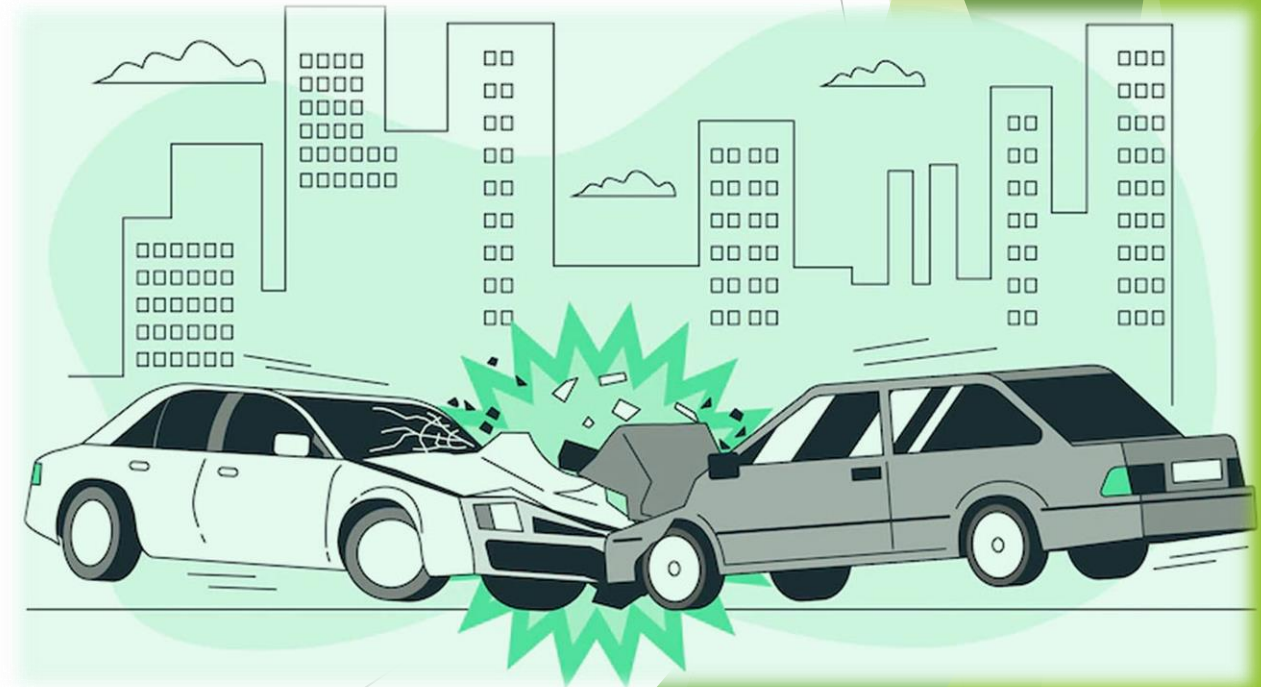
*If any of these symptoms **occur** while you are taking the medication, consult your doctor immediately.*

*Many suicides **occur** in prisons.*

*The incident **occurred** shortly after the plane took off.*

verb: **to exist or be present.**

*The condition **occurs** primarily in older adults.*



approximately

примерно

приблизительно

ориентировочно



adverb: **used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact; roughly; close to a particular number or time although not exactly that number or time.**

*The job will take **approximately** three weeks, and cost **approximately** £1,000.*

*It will take **approximately** two weeks to collect the data.*

*During a lifetime, a person will take **approximately** 500 million breaths.*

***Approximately** 2,000 people attended the rally.*

*The London Clinic is the largest independent, private hospital in the U.K. and can treat **approximately** 155 different conditions.*

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