UNIT 32 Focus: contractions

List Words My Words

It’s that’s what’s isn’t aren’t
he’s they’re where’s hasn’t
she’s they’ve here’s hadn’t
we’ve who’s there’s needn’t
you’ve you’re shouldn’t weren’t

1. Arrange these contractions in alphabetical order.
   a. they’re, that’s, they’ve, shouldn’t, there’s
   ________________________________
   b. you’ve, what’s, who’s, you’re, weren’t
   ________________________________
   c. here’s, hadn’t, isn’t, hasn’t, he’s, it’s
   ________________________________
   d. he’s, aren’t, hadn’t, needn’t, you’re
   ________________________________
   e. we’ve, aren’t, where’s, that’s, she’s
   ________________________________

2. Write a contraction which means the same as the underlined words.
   a. Tim and Petra had not finished their homework.
   ________________________________
   b. Don’t you know you should not have said that?
   ________________________________
   c. “Where is my book?” asked the teacher.
   ________________________________
   d. Some of the children were not able to go on the trip.
   ________________________________
   e. Do you know who is bringing the sandwiches?
   ________________________________
   f. We all yelled: “What is in the green box?”
   ________________________________
   g. “You are not from around here, are you?” she asked.
   ________________________________

3. In the brackets, write the letter or letters which have been deleted from the words to make the contractions, e.g. that’s (t’s).
   where’s ( ) shouldn’t ( ) isn’t ( ) we’ve ( )
   needn’t ( ) you’re ( ) aren’t ( ) he’s ( )
   they’ve ( ) weren’t ( ) we’re ( ) they’re ( )

4. Use each word in a sentence to show you know its meaning.
   who’s: ________________________________
   whose: ________________________________
   theirs: ________________________________
   there’s: ________________________________

5. An apostrophe can show ownership, e.g. ‘the girl’s hat’ means ‘the hat of the girl’. The apostrophe in this example replaces the words ‘of the’.
   Write these phrases using an apostrophe. The first one is done for you.
   a. the car of Dad ________________________________
   b. the shoes of the girl ________________________________
   c. the skateboard of Jon ________________________________
   d. the book of the boy ________________________________
   e. the school of the children ________________________________
   f. the dish of the chef ________________________________
   g. the shovel of the gardener ________________________________

6. An apostrophe in a word can mean either:
   A. a letter has been left out, as in a contraction, e.g. isn’t (is not)
   B. possession or ownership, e.g. Petra’s rabbit.
   After each of the following, write A or B to explain what the apostrophe means.
   needn’t Tom’s what’s hadn’t there’s girl’s
   children’s aren’t dog’s where’s teacher’s he’s

7. Draw a line to match each contraction with its meaning. Write them both on the lines.
   ISN’T COULD NOT
   DON’T IT IS
   YOU’VE IS NOT
   CAN’T THEY HAVE
   O’ER YOU HAVE
   THEY’VE DO NOT
   COULDN’T CANNOT
   IT’S WILL NOT
   WON’T IT IS
   TIS OVER

8. Use the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence.
   a. Are these _________ shoes that I found under the table? (you’re your)
   b. _________ the painting that I brought to school? (Where’s Wears)
   c. The cat cleaned _________ fur by licking itself thoroughly. (Its, It’s)
   d. Are these piles of comics _________ or not? (There’s theirs)
   e. _________ coming to the movies with us tomorrow? (Who’s Whose)

9. Rewrite these sentences in the past tense.
   a. He hasn’t enough time left.
   ________________________________
   b. There isn’t any rain today.
   ________________________________
   c. We see him many times.
   ________________________________
   d. She hasn’t been to school.
   ________________________________