GENITIVE CASE – CASO GENITIVO

O Genitive (Possessive) Case indica relações de posse, autoria e parentesco, acrescentando (‘) ou (’s) ao termo que representa o “possuidor”.

Usamos apenas (’) Com substantivos no plural terminados em –s ou –es.

Ex:
The students’ rooms are over there.
The dogs’ kennel is on the back yard.

Com nomes famosos terminados em –s ou –es.

Ex:
This phenomenon is related to Archimedes’ Law.
I live Moses’ story.

Nomes não famosos terminados em –s ou –es, no entanto, utilizam ’s.

Ex:
I can’t find Thales’s books.
Charles’s house is in Alagoas.

Com substantivos comuns (pessoas e animais) e nomes próprios, no singular, terminados ou não em –s.

Ex:
These are Paul’s glasses.
That boy’s backpack is very lively and beautiful.
My dog’s back legs are a little swollen.

Com substantivos compostos usamos ao final da composição.

Ex:
My father-in-law’s only child is a woman.
Stop talking! I can’t hear the police officer’s voice.

Quando houver mais de um “possuidor”, a colocação de (’) ou (’s) depende do que se pretende transmitir.

Ex:
Paula and Vera’s mothers. (as mães são de Paula e Vera, juntas)
Paula’s and Vera’s mothers. (Paula tem uma mãe e Vera tem outra)
Use (‘s) ou uma construção com of se o “possuidor” for o governo, um lugar ou uma organização.

Ex:
The government’s intentions ou The intentions of the government.
The London’s museums ou The museums of London.
EXERCÍCIOS DE COMBATE

1. (PUC-SP) Assinale a alternativa correta:
Ben and Bill are brothers. Do you know _______?

a) Ben and Bill’s parents
b) Ben’s and Bill parents
c) Ben’s and Bill’s parents.
d) Bem and Bill parents’
e) Bem and Bill parents’s

2. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:

a) The children of my sister’s-in-law are very smart.
b) My sister’s-in-law children’s are very smart.
c) My sister-in-law children’s are very smart.
d) My sister-in-law’s children are very smart.
e) My sister-in-law’ children are very smart.

3. (UEL) Como se diz, em inglês, “A sala de estudos das garotas fica bem ao lado da dos rapazes”?

a) The girls’ study hall is right next to the boys’s.
b) The girls’ study hall is right next to the boys’.
c) The girls’s study hall is right next to the boys’.
d) The girls’s study hall is right next to the boys.
e) The girl’s study hall is right next to the boy’s.

4. (UFRS) Choose the right alternative:

a) Rosemary boyfriend’s is Márcia’s cousin.
b) The Rosemary boyfriend’s is Márcia’s cousin.
c) Rosemary’s boyfriend’s is Márcia’s cousin.
d) Rosemary’s boyfriend is Márcia’s cousin.
e) The Rosemary boy’s friend is Márcia’s cousin.

5. (FATEC) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a frase “..... was the first to be corrected”.

a) Mariana exam 
b) Mariana’s exam
c) Mariana’s exam
d) Mariana exam’s
e) “a” e “b” são corretas

6. (AFA) No one could avoid noticing my ________ or ________ dress during the party.
a) wives / daughter
b) wife / daughter’s
c) wife’s / daughter’s
d) wife’s / daughter’s

7. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna:
The ________ uncle was dead.
a) writer
b) writers
c) writer of
d) writer’s
e) writers of the

8. (AFA) Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:
The ________ offices are very modern.
a) businessmen’
b) businessmens’
c) businessmans’
d) businessmen’s

9. (FUVEST) Reescreva empregando o caso genitivo:
John and Mary are cousins. Have you met the parents of John and of Mary?
a) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John and Mary’s parents.
b) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John’s and Mary’s parents.
c) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John’s and Mary parents.
d) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John’s and Mary’s parents’.
e) John and Mary are cousins. Have you met John's and Mary's parent’s.
10. (UDESC) _________ father is in Europe.
   a) The Mary's and George's
   b) Mary's and George
   c) Mary and George's
   d) Mary's and Georges's
   e) The Mary and George's

11. (UNESP) _________ farm is that large one? It is _________.
   a) Which – Peter's
   b) Whose – Peter's
   c) Whose – of Peter
   d) Which – for Peter
   e) What – Peter's

12. (UFRS) O possessivo, usado como em "Woody Allen's Sweet and Lowdown", está correto em todas as alternativas abaixo, EXCETO em:
   a) There was a two hours' delay at the airport in London.
   b) Anthony Burgess's A Clockwork Orange is a milestone in modern literature.
   c) In our last holidays we had to cope with our young relatives' weird ideas.
   d) Elizabeth I's interest on sea voyages brought development to England.
   e) Maggie and Millie's eyebrows are so thin you can hardly see them.

13. (FATEC) Assinale a alternativa que apresenta o uso correto do caso possessivo, como no substantivo "media" em "the media's collective attention":
   a) mens' garment.
   b) womens' wear.
   c) mental's disturbance.
   d) children's clothes.
   e) disappointment's feeling.

14. (UNESP) Indique a alternativa que expressa o mesmo significado da expressão em destaque na sentença: It is important to remember that THE BEHAVIOR OF DEPRESSED CHILDREN may change.
   a) the depressed children's behavior
   b) the behavior's depressed children
   c) the behavior of the depressed children's
d) the children’s depressed behavior  
e) the depressed behavior’s children

15. (JFS) Complete:  
__________ wives arrived together.  
a) Alan’s and Victor’s  
b) Alan’s and Victor  
c) Alan and Victor’s  
d) Alan’ and Victor’  
e) Alan’ and Victor’s

16. (ITA) Assinalar a alternativa onde o uso do caso genitivo esteja CORRETO:  
a) For goodness’ sake, this is my brother-in-law’s dog.  
b) For goodness’ sake, this is my brother’s-in-law dog.  
c) For goodness sake’s, this is my brother-in-law’s dog.  
d) For goodness sake’s, this is my brother’s-in-law dog.  
e) For goodness sake’s, this is my brother-in-law dog’s.

17. (ESPCEX) The correct sentence is:  
a) My father’s friend called me yesterday.  
b) The table’s leg is broken.  
c) I have an appointment at the office’s doctor.  
d) My brother neighbour’s sister is a nurse.  
e) The girls school is far from St Bartholomew’s.

18. (EFOMM) Betty, Jane and I were invited to a party at __________ home.  
a) your friend’s Carol  
b) our friend Carol  
c) our friend Carol’s  
d) your friend’s Carol’s  
e) her friends’ Carol

19. (EFOMM) His __________ sickness is worrying him very much.  
a) mother’s-in-law  
b) mother-in-law
c) mother’s-in-law’s  
d) mother-in-law’s  
e) mothers-in-law’s  

20. (AFA) The honor to a woman is to:  
a) refer to the daughter of her mother’s.  
b) have the same of her daughter’s name.  
c) be referred to as her daughter’s mother.  
d) be called by the name of her daughter’s.
TEXT COMPREHENSION

TEXT 28 (EEAR)

MARCH OF THE MACHINES

We built lots of little robots on wheels. We gave them “eyes” to see with, a tiny brain to learn with – the same sort that humans have, but much less powerful. And the rest we let them find out for themselves. We didn’t programme them; we didn’t give them instructions. And what did they do in the new world they found themselves in? Like children, they learned. One of them became a “leader”. When they wanted to, they chose a new leader. And when one of these little robots became weak, with a low battery, the others ‘bullied’ him. They built up a whole social order of their own. Yet they were machines with less brain power than a bee. A brain’s power can be measured by the number of cell-connections in it. Our robots have 50. A human brain has a billion. We humans, their creators, gave our robots just one basic instinct – survival. The rest they found out for themselves.

Developing Grammar in Context, Cambridge University Press

1. The text above
a) shows that these machines became less feeble than a bee.
b) proves the humans develop instincts on the robots insensitively.
c) describes robots designed to think almost like people.
d) finds out the power of the robots despite becoming leaders.

2. The word ‘built up’ is closest in meaning to
a) discharged.
b) intensified.
c) burst.
d) ejected.

TEXT 29 (ESPCEX)

PRESIDENT OBAMA LAUNCHES GUN-VIOLENCE TASK FORCE

Five days after deadliest elementary school shooting in U.S. history, President Obama said his administration plans immediate action early next year on proposals to curb an “epidemic of gun violence”. At a morning news conference, Obama announced the formation of a task force to be headed by Vice President Joe Biden that will formulate a package of policy recommendations by January. “The fact that this problem is complex can no longer be an excuse for doing nothing”, Obama said. “The fact that we can’t prevent every act of violence doesn’t mean that we can’t steadily reduce the violence and prevent the very worst violence.” The president said he intends to push for implementation of the proposals “without delay”. “This is a team that has a very specific task to pull together real reforms right now”, he said. While Obama did not offer specifics, he suggested the task force would examine an array of steps to curb gun violence and prevent mass shootings, including legislative measures, mental health
resources and a “look more closely at a culture that all-too-often glorifies guns and violence”. “I will use all the powers of this office to help advance efforts aimed at preventing more tragedies like this”, Obama said. Obama made similar pronouncements following at least four other mass shootings that marked his first term. But few policy changes were made. “This is not the first incident of horrific gun violence of your four years. Where have you been?”, asked ABC News’ Jake Tapper. “I’ve been president of the United States, dealing with the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, an auto industry on the verge of collapse, two wars. I don’t think I’ve been on vacation”, Obama responded.

Adaptado de http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/OTUS/president-obama-launches-gun-violence-task-force/story?id=18015694#UOA3AOTAdyw

1. In the sentence “The fact that this problem is complex can no longer be an excuse for doing nothing...”, this problem refers to
a) task force.
b) economic crisis
c) police recommendations.
d) an array of steps.
e) gun violence.

2. In the sentence “This is a team that has a very specific task ...”, who is the leader of this team?
a) the press.
b) Jake Tapper.
c) Joe Biden.
d) the task force.
e) ABC channel.

3. According to the text, Obama
a) is not trying to solve the mass shootings problem.
b) is not worried about gun violence.
c) was on vacation during the shooting.
d) requests a task force to try to solve the problem.
e) decides to take action after talking to the reporter

4. In the sentences ”... proposals to curb an “epidemic of gun violence”...” and “an array of steps to curb gun violence...”, the word curb means
a) control.
b) cultivate.
c) increase.
d) encourage.
e) originate.
Is ‘Facebook’, the social networking website, making us narcissist? A new book argues we’re much more self-absorbed nowadays, stating that technology is to blame. I tweet, therefore I am. Or is it, I tweet, therefore I aminsufferable? As if adult celebrities that pop out on the red carpets weren’t clue enough, we now have statistical evidence that we are a lot more in love with ourselves than we used to be. This social phenomenon has raised fields of research to academic studies nowadays. In the book ‘The Narcissism Epidemic: Living in the Age of Entitlement’, Jean M. Twenge, a professor of psychology at San Diego State University, and W. Keith Campbell, a social psychologist at the University of Georgia, look to the Narcissistic Personality Inventory, which measures self-regard, materialism, and lack of empathy. They found that the number of college students scoring high on the test has risen by 30 percent since the early 1980’s.

1. What kind of human behavior is central to the study mentioned in the text?
   a) the alienation of the celebrities from the others around them.
   b) addiction to technology
   c) the high scoring of college students in academic tests
   d) the hard work of social psychologists
   e) excessive positive feelings and admiration of oneself

2. What has NOT been encouraging people to act the way described in the text?
   a) technology
   b) narcissism
   c) materialism
   d) psychology
   e) entitlement
1. A
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. E
13. D
14. A
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. D
20. B

TEXT COMPREHENSION

TEXT 28 (EEAR)
1. C
2. B

TEXT 29 (ESPCEX)
1. E
2. C
3. D
4. A

TEXT 30 (IME)
1. E
2. D