

A. Completa las oraciones con *has got* o *have got*.

1. Tracy has got two cats.
2. The girls have red and black pens.
3. The teacher has a rubber.
4. Robert and Sam have bicycles.
5. William has two brothers.

B. Ordena las palabras correctamente para formar oraciones. Luego relaciona cada frase con el dibujo correspondiente.

1. has got / a notebook / Jane
Jane has got a notebook.
2. has got / a baby / the / teacher
3. and / black / trousers / have got / Bob / Steve
4. dog / has got / a / Edward / and / cat / a
5. big / have got / boys / cars / the



C. Rodea la opción correcta.

1. Edward _____ a boy.
a. is b. has got
2. Debbie _____ short hair.
a. is b. has got
3. The girls _____ purple schoolbags.
a. are b. have got
4. The boys _____ at home.
a. are b. have got
5. I _____ a student.
a. am b. have got

D. Completa las oraciones con *am*, *is*, *are*, *has got* o *have got* según corresponda.

1. Gail is short.
2. The boys have blue pens.
3. He has two brothers.
4. I am at home.
5. Her skirt is long.
6. Sue and Eric are my friends.
7. Jack is a bird.
8. His sisters have big eyes.