

I. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasownika have got.

1. I a cat.
2. They a new computer
3. Ola new shoes.
4. My friend two parrots.
5. Our neighbours a yellow car.

II. Uzupełnij zdania tak, aby powstały prawidłowe pytania. Wpisz have lub has.

1. you got scissors?
2. they got a new teacher?
3. your mum got a black skirt?
4. Ola and Tomek got any friends?
5. your dog got black ears?
6. your cousins got a hamster?

III. Dokończ zdania wpisując formy przeczące: hasn't got lub haven't got.

1. I've got a computer but I a car.
2. My sister has got a pencil but she a
pencil case

3. My aunt and my uncle have got three cats but they
..... any dogs.
4. Ola has got a beautiful doll but she any
board games.
5. This house has got eight windows but it
a balcony.
6. My friends have got new skateboards but they
..... any rollerskates.

IV. Ułóż zdania z rozsypanych wyrazów.

1. has got / my father / a dog.

.....

2. hasn't got / any brothers / Tom.

.....

3. four windows / this house / has got

.....

4. have / Tom / got / and / new books / I

.....

V. Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi twierdzących i przeczących na poniższe pytania.

1. Have they got a hamster?

Yes,

No,

2. Has she got new shoes?

Yes,

No,

3. Has your brother got friends?

Yes,

No,

4. Have Ola and Monica got new crayons?

.....

.....

Odpowiedzi:

- I. 1-have got, 2-have got, 3-has got, 4-has got, 5-have got
- II. 1-Have, 2-Have, 3- Has, 4-Have, 5-Has, 6-Have
- III. 1-haven't got, 2-hasn't got, 3-haven't got, 4-hasn't got, 5-hasn't got, 6-haven't got
- IV. 1-My father has got a dog., 2-Tom hasn't got any brothers.,
3-This house has got four windows., 4- Tom and I have got new books.
- V. 1-they have/ they haven't, 2-she has/ she hasn't, 3-he has / he hasn't, 4-Yes, they have/ No, they haven't