

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

1. Tracy has got two cats.
2. The girls have got red and black pens.
3. The teacher has got a rubber.
4. Robert and Sam have got bicycles.
5. William has got 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  
the teacher has got a baby.
3. and / black / trousers / have got / Bob / Steve  
Bob and Steve have got black trousers.
4. dog / has got / a / Edward / and / cat / a  
Edward has got a dog and a cat.
5. big / have got / boys / ears / the  
the boys have got big ears.



C. Rodea la opción correcta.

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