

FUNCTIONS: hablar de pertenencias



Objetivos:

- Hablar de pertenencias (verbo *have got*)

ACTIVITIES

1) Mirá el siguiente video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdMxqOHPHf4>
Ahora completá la tabla con *have got*, *has got*, *haven't got* o *hasn't got*:

afirmativo (+)		negativo (-)		preguntas (?)	respuestas cortas
I	<i>have got</i> a dog.	I	<i>haven't got</i> a cat.		
You	a dog.	You	a cat.		
He	<i>has got</i> a dog.	He	<i>hasn't got</i> a cat.	<i>Has</i> he <i>got</i> a cat?	Yes, he <i>has</i> . No, he
She	a dog.	She	a cat.		
It	a kennel.	It	a kennel.		
We	a dog.	We	a cat.	<i>Have</i> they <i>got</i> a cat?	Yes, they No, they <i>haven't</i> .
they	a dog.	they	a cat.		

2) Completá con *have got/has got* (+) o *haven't got/hasn't got* (-).

- 1 Fran⁽⁻⁾ *hasn't got* a cat. He⁽⁺⁾ a dog.
- 2 Laura and Daniel⁽⁻⁾ two children.
They⁽⁺⁾ three.
- 3 Fran⁽⁻⁾ two brothers. He⁽⁺⁾ one brother and one sister.

3) Completá las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo *have got*.

- 1 I *have got* a new bike.
- 2 Sally (she) red hair.
- 3 Juan (he) two brothers.
- 4 We four dogs.
- 5 My parents (they) a new car.

4) Reescribí las oraciones anteriores en negativas.

1 I *haven't got* a new bike.

2

3

4

5

5) Escribí oraciones acerca de Juan y Ana. Utilizá el verbo *has got* (+) o *hasn't got* (-) según corresponda. Usá el ejemplo como guía.

	Juan	Ana
a big family	+	-
a small house	-	+
a lot of friends	-	+
a pet	+	-
kind neighbours	-	+

Example: *Juan has got a big family. He hasn't got a small house.*