

Das Verb have got

Task 1: Fill in the gaps with a form of the verb "have got". (+) = positive statement; (-) = negative statement; (l) = long form; (s) = short form

1. I _____ (+;l) a new bike but I _____ (-;s) a new car.
2. You _____ (-;s) a brother but you _____ (+;l) a sister.
3. He _____ (+; l) nice T-shirt but he _____ (-;s) nice shoes.
4. She _____ (-;l) a rabbit but she _____ (+;s) a budgie.
5. It _____ (+;l) a nice colour but it _____ (-;l) a nice name.
6. We _____ (-;s) much time but we _____ (+;s) many friends.
7. You _____ (+;s) a nice pencils but you _____ (-;l) many rulers.
8. They _____ (-;s) got a garden but they _____ (+;s) a garage.

Task 2: Write negative sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. He can't pay for his books. (*any money*) → _____
2. They can't take any photos. (*a camera*) → _____
3. She can't visit her friend. (*much time*) → _____
4. I can't get into the shed. (*a key*) → _____

Task 3: Translate the questions into English and give two short answers.

1. Hast du Mäuse? → _____?
Yes, _____. / No, _____.
2. Habt ihr nette Nachbarn? → _____?
Yes, _____. / No, _____.
3. Hat Tom eine Schaukel? → _____?
Yes, _____. / No, _____.
4. Haben Sie Kinder? → _____?
Yes, _____. / No, _____.
5. Haben die Leute Kaninchen? → _____?
Yes, _____. / No, _____.

Task 4: Here are some answers. You must find the questions. Ask for the underlined information. You need question words.

1. _____? → We have the bikes in the garage.
2. _____? → He has got a hamster in his bag.
3. _____? → I have got a lot of money.
4. _____? → She has piano lesson in the evening.
5. _____? → It has got five children.
6. _____? → They have got their cars at home.

Task 5: Translate the sentences into German.

1. She's got a new rabbit because she's always nice to animals.

2. He's a good pupils because he's got a lot of books at home.

3. It's a black dog but it's got white feet.

Das Verb have got

Task 1: Fill in the gaps with a form of the verb "have got". (+) = positive statement; (-) = negative statement; (l) = long form; (s) = short form

1. I have got (+;l) a new bike but I haven't got (-;s) a new car.
2. You haven't got (-;s) a brother but you have got (+;l) a sister.
3. He has got (+; l) nice T-shirt but he hasn't got (-;s) nice shoes.
4. She has not got (-;l) a rabbit but she 's got (+;s) a budgie.
5. It has got (+;l) a nice colour but it hasn't got (-;l) a nice name.
6. We haven't got (-;s) much time but we 've got (+;s) many friends.
7. You 've got (+;s) a nice pencils but you have not got (-;l) many rulers.
8. They haven't got (-;s) got a garden but they 've got (+;s) a garage.

Task 2: Write negative sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. He can't pay for his books. (*any money*) → He hasn't got any money.
2. They can't take any photos. (*a camera*) → They haven't got a camera.
3. She can't visit her friend. (*much time*) → She hasn't got much time.
4. I can't get into the shed. (*a key*) → I haven't got a key.

Task 3: Translate the questions into English and give two short answers.

1. Hast du Mäuse? → Have you got mice?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
2. Habt ihr nette Nachbarn? → Have you got nice neighbours?
Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
3. Hat Tom eine Schaukel? → Has Tom got a swing?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
4. Haben Sie Kinder? → Have you got children?
Yes, I (they) have. / No, I (they) haven't.
5. Haben die Leute Kaninchen? → Have the people got rabbits?
Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

Task 4: Here are some answers. You must find the questions. Ask for the underlined information. You need question words.

1. ____ ***Where have you got the bikes*** ____? → We have the bikes in the garage.
2. ____ ***What has he got in his bag*** ____? → He has got a hamster in his bag.
3. ____ ***How much money have you got*** ____? → I have got a lot of money.
4. ____ ***When has she got piano lesson*** ____? → She has piano lesson in the evening.
5. ____ ***How many children has it got*** ____? → It has got five children.
6. ____ ***Where have they got their cars*** ____? → They have got their cars at home.

Task 5: Translate the sentences into German.

1. She's got a new rabbit because she's always nice to animals.
____ ***Sie hat ein neues Kaninchen weil sie immer nett zu Tieren ist.*** _____
2. He's a good pupils because he's got a lot of books at home.
____ ***Er ist ein guter Schüler weil er viele Bücher zu Hause hat.*** _____
3. It's a black dog but it's got white feet.
____ ***Es ist ein schwarzer Hund aber er hat weiße Füße (Pfoten).*** _____