Have Got / Has Got – ćwiczenia

Konstrukcji have got i has got używamy, aby powiedzieć, że ktoś coś posiada lub że ma jakąś cechę. Po polsku odpowiada to czasownikowi mieć.

Kiedy używać której formy:

Osoba	Forma	Skrót
I / you / we / they	have got	I've got, you've got, we've got, they've got
he / she / it	has got	he's got, she's got, it's got

Przeczenia: haven't got (nie mam) oraz hasn't got (on/ona nie ma)
Pytania: Have you got...? (Czy masz...?), Has she got...? (Czy ona ma...?)

Na przykład: I have got a dog. (Mam psa.), She has got blue eyes. (Ona ma niebieskie oczy.), They have got a big house. (Oni mają duży dom.).

1 Have got czy has got?

Uzupełnij zdania formą have got lub has got.

1. I _____ a new bike.
2. She _____ long hair.
3. They _____ two cats.
4. He _____ a red car.
5. We _____ a big garden.
6. It _____ four legs.
7. You _____ a nice schoolbag.
8. My brother _____ a guitar.

2 Połącz osobę z formą

Połącz zaimek z odpowiednią formą.

Zaimek	Forma
1. I	a) has got
2. she	b) have got
3. they	c) has got
4. he	d) have got
5. we	e) has got

3 Zapisz w formie skróconej

Przepisz zdania, używając formy skróconej (I've got, she's got itd.).

1. I have got a ball. → _____
2. She has got a doll. → _____
3. They have got a dog. → _____
4. He has got a bike. → _____
5. We have got a car. → _____

4 Zrób przeczenie

Przekształć zdania na przeczące.
Pamiętaj: have got → haven't got, has got → hasn't got.

1. I have got a cat. → _____
2. She has got a sister. → _____
3. They have got a big house. → _____
4. He has got a phone. → _____
5. We have got homework today. →

   _____

5 Zrób pytanie

Ułóż pytania. **Pamiętaj:** have got → Have you got...?, has got → Has he/she got...?

1. You have got a brother. → _____
2. She has got a pet. → _____
3. They have got a car. → _____
4. He has got blue eyes. → _____
5. You have got a pencil case. → _____

6 Krótkie odpowiedzi

Odpowiedz na pytania, używając krótkiej formy.
Twierdząco: Yes, I have. / Yes, she has.
Przecząco: No, I haven't. / No, she hasn't.

1. Have you got a dog? (tak) → _____
2. Has she got long hair? (nie) → _____
3. Have they got a garden? (tak) → _____
4. Has he got a bike? (nie) → _____
5. Have you got a sister? (tak) → _____

7 Opisz potwora – uzupełnij tekst

Wpisz have got lub has got, aby uzupełnić opis potwora i jego przyjaciół.

This is a funny monster. He (1) _____ three eyes and one big nose. He (2) _____ two long arms. His friends are small monsters. They (3) _____ green hair and pink ears. One little monster (4) _____ a long tail. I (5) _____ a picture of all the monsters on my wall.

NOVAKID

ODPOWIEDZI

1 Have got czy has got?

1. have got
2. has got
3. have got
4. has got
5. have got
6. has got
7. have got
8. has got

2 Połącz osobę z formą

1. I → b) have got (lub d)
2. she → a) has got (lub c, e)
3. they → d) have got (lub b)
4. he → c) has got (lub a, e)
5. we → b) have got (lub d)

NOVAKID

3 Zapisz w formie skróconej

1. I've got a ball.
2. She's got a doll.
3. They've got a dog.
4. He's got a bike.
5. We've got a car.

4 Zrób przeczenie

1. I haven't got a cat.
2. She hasn't got a sister.
3. They haven't got a big house.
4. He hasn't got a phone.
5. We haven't got homework today.

5 Zrób pytanie

1. Have you got a brother?
2. Has she got a pet?
3. Have they got a car?
4. Has he got blue eyes?
5. Have you got a pencil case?

6 Krótkie odpowiedzi

1. Yes, I have.
2. No, she hasn't.
3. Yes, they have.
4. No, he hasn't.
5. Yes, I have.

7 Opisz potwora – uzupełnij tekst

1. has got
2. has got
3. have got
4. has got
5. have got