

HAVE vs. HAVE GOT

Ćwiczenie 1. Wybierz poprawną formę. Wstaw w lukę „have” lub „has”.

1. My dog _____ a long tail.
2. I _____ two sisters and a brother.
3. Mark and Sue _____ a beautiful house.
4. It _____ a very strange smell.
5. You _____ a lot of luck!

Ćwiczenie 2. Pytania i przeczenia (Don't / Doesn't / Do / Does). Uzupełnij zdania tak, aby były poprawne w czasie Present Simple.

1. I _____ have any money with me. (nie mam)
2. _____ she have a red pen? (czy ona ma)
3. We _____ have a meeting today. (nie mamy)
4. _____ they have a garden? (czy oni mają)
5. He _____ have a car, he has a bike. (nie ma)

Ćwiczenie 3. Magiczne „GOT”. Wstaw „have got” lub „has got” w formie twierdzącej (+), przeczącej (-) lub pytającej (?).

1. (+) I _____ a new smartphone.
2. (?) _____ you _____ any questions?
3. (-) She _____ a passport.
4. (+) We _____ a lot of work today.
5. (?) _____ it _____ a battery?

Ćwiczenie 4. Znajdź i popraw błąd. W każdym zdaniu jest jeden błąd. Znajdź go i zapisz zdanie poprawnie.

1. She have got blue eyes. → _____
2. Does he has a cat? → _____
3. I haven't a big house. → _____
4. Do you have got a pencil? → _____

Ćwiczenie 5. Krótkie tłumaczenia. Przetłumacz na angielski, dbając o poprawną odmianę.

1. Oni mają problem. → _____
2. Czy ty masz czas? → _____
3. Ona nie ma rodzeństwa. → _____
4. Mike ma nowy komputer. → _____

KLUCZ ODPOWIEDZI

Ćwiczenie 1.

1. has (My dog to "it")
2. have
3. have (Mark and Sue to "they")
4. has
5. have

Ćwiczenie 2.

1. I don't have any money with me.
2. Does she have a red pen?
3. We don't have a meeting today.
4. Do they have a garden?
5. He doesn't have a car, he has a bike.

Ćwiczenie 3.

1. I have got ('ve got) a new smartphone.
2. Have you got any questions?
3. She hasn't got a passport.
4. We have got ('ve got) a lot of work today.
5. Has it got a battery?

Ćwiczenie 4.

1. She has got blue eyes. (Zmiana have na has).
2. Does he have a cat? (Po does wracamy do formy podstawowej have).
3. I don't have a big house / I haven't got a big house. (Samo haven't bez got jest błędem).
4. Do you have a pencil? / Have you got a pencil? (Nie mieszamy operatora do z got).

Ćwiczenie 5.

1. They have a problem / They have got a problem.
2. Do you have time? / Have you got time?
3. She doesn't have siblings / She hasn't got siblings. (Można też użyć any siblings).
4. Mike has a new computer / Mike has got a new computer.