

Have got and has got

Grammar worksheet · Ficha de gramática inglesa: have got y has got (posesión)

Remember!

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I have got (I've got)	I haven't got	Have I got...?
You have got (You've got)	You haven't got	Have you got...?
He / She / It has got (He's got)	He hasn't got	Has he got...?
We / They have got (We've got)	We haven't got	Have they got...?

Have you got a pet? → Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has she got a bike? → Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

1 Look at the table.

La marca de sí indica lo que tiene cada niño o niña, y el aspa, lo que no tiene.

	 a dog	 a bike	 a cat	 a ball
Leo	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ana	✗	✓	✓	✗
Tom	✓	✗	✗	✓

2 Complete with has got or hasn't got.

Miran la tabla y completan cada frase.

has got hasn't got

- Leo _____ a dog.
- Leo _____ a cat.
- Ana _____ a cat.
- Ana _____ a ball.
- Tom _____ a ball.
- Tom _____ a bike.

Have got and has got

3 Look at the table. Answer the questions.

Contestan con una respuesta corta: Yes, he has / No, she hasn't...

Example: Has Leo got a bike? → Yes, he has.

1. Has Ana got a dog? → _____
2. Has Tom got a dog? → _____
3. Has Leo got a ball? → _____
4. Has Ana got a bike? → _____

4 Circle the correct words.

Rodean have got o has got según el sujeto.

1. I (have got / has got) a red bike.
2. My brother (have got / has got) a guitar.
3. We (have got / has got) a big garden.
4. The cat (have got / has got) green eyes.
5. You (have got / has got) a nice bag.
6. Lucía (have got / has got) two brothers.
7. They (have got / has got) a new car.
8. A spider (have got / has got) eight legs.

5 Put the words in order.

Ordenan las palabras para escribir la frase. Empieza por la palabra con mayúscula.

1. got I brothers two have

2. pencil case got hasn't She a

6 Write about you.

Escriben qué tienen y qué no tienen (juguetes, mascotas, hermanos...).

I have got _____

I haven't got _____

Have got and has got · Answer key

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He / She / It has got (He's got)	He hasn't got	Has he got...?
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Have you got a pet? → Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has she got a bike? → Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

1 Look at the table.

La marca de sí indica lo que tiene cada niño o niña, y el aspa, lo que no tiene.

	 a dog	 a bike	 a cat	 a ball
Leo	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ana	✗	✓	✓	✗
Tom	✓	✗	✗	✓

2 Complete with has got or hasn't got.

Miran la tabla y completan cada frase.

has got hasn't got

1. Leo has got a dog.

4. Ana hasn't got a ball.

2. Leo hasn't got a cat.

5. Tom has got a ball.

3. Ana has got a cat.

6. Tom hasn't got a bike.

Have got and has got · Answer key

3 Look at the table. Answer the questions.

Contestan con una respuesta corta: Yes, he has / No, she hasn't...

Example: Has Leo got a bike? → Yes, he has.

1. Has Ana got a dog? → No, she hasn't.

2. Has Tom got a dog? → Yes, he has.

3. Has Leo got a ball? → No, he hasn't.

4. Has Ana got a bike? → Yes, she has.

4 Circle the correct words.

Rodean have got o has got según el sujeto.

1. I (have got) / has got) a red bike.

5. You (have got) / has got) a nice bag.

2. My brother (have got / has got) a guitar.

6. Lucía (have got / has got) two brothers.

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5 Put the words in order.

Ordenan las palabras para escribir la frase. Empieza por la palabra con mayúscula.

1. got I brothers two have

I have got two brothers.

2. pencil case got hasn't She a

She hasn't got a pencil case.

6 Write about you.

Escriben qué tienen y qué no tienen (juguetes, mascotas, hermanos...).

Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I have got a brother and a cat. I haven't got a bike.