

To have got

1. Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of “to have got” (have got / has got).

Example: I _____ a new car. → *I have got a new car.*

1. I _____ a new bicycle.
2. You _____ a nice house.
3. He _____ a big car.
4. She _____ a beautiful dress.
5. It _____ four legs.
6. We _____ a lot of homework.
7. You _____ many friends.
8. They _____ a big family.
9. John _____ a new phone.
10. The cat _____ a long tail.
11. My parents _____ a lovely garden.
12. Emily and I _____ tickets for the concert.
13. The books _____ colourful covers.
14. This movie _____ great reviews.
15. Sarah _____ a lovely voice.
16. The children _____ new toys.
17. The sky _____ a few clouds.
18. My teacher _____ a lot of patience.
19. The dog _____ a fluffy coat.
20. You and your friend _____ tickets to the game.

2. Change the following sentences into questions by inverting the subject and the verb “to have got.”

Example: I have got a new car. → *Have I got a new car?*

1. I have got a new bicycle. → _____
2. You have got a nice house. → _____
3. He has got a big car. → _____
4. She has got a beautiful dress. → _____
5. It has got four legs. → _____
6. We have got a lot of homework. → _____
7. You have got many friends. → _____
8. They have got a big family. → _____
9. John has got a new phone. → _____
10. The cat has got a long tail. → _____
11. My parents have got a lovely garden. → _____
12. Emily and I have got tickets for the concert. → _____
13. The books have got colourful covers. → _____
14. This movie has got great reviews. → _____
15. Sarah has got a lovely voice. → _____
16. The children have got new toys. → _____
17. The sky has got a few clouds. → _____
18. My teacher has got a lot of patience. → _____
19. The dog has got a fluffy coat. → _____
20. You and your friend have got tickets to the game. → _____

3. Rewrite the following sentences in the negative form by adding not after the verb “to have got.” You can also use contractions (haven’t got / hasn’t got).

Example: I have got a new car. → *I have not got a new car* Or: *I haven’t got a new car*.

1. I have got a new bicycle. → _____
2. You have got a nice house. → _____
3. He has got a big car. → _____
4. She has got a beautiful dress. → _____
5. It has got four legs. → _____
6. We have got a lot of homework. → _____
7. You have got many friends. → _____
8. They have got a big family. → _____
9. John has got a new phone. → _____
10. The cat has got a long tail. → _____
11. My parents have got a lovely garden. → _____
12. Emily and I have got tickets for the concert. → _____
13. The books have got colourful covers. → _____
14. This movie has got great reviews. → _____
15. Sarah has got a lovely voice. → _____
16. The children have got new toys. → _____
17. The sky has got a few clouds. → _____
18. My teacher has got a lot of patience. → _____
19. The dog has got a fluffy coat. → _____
20. You and your friend have got tickets to the game. → _____

4. Answer the following questions with short responses (Yes/No), using “to have got” in either the affirmative or negative form.

Example: *Has he got a car?* +Yes, he has.-No, he hasn’t.

1. Have you got a new bicycle? + _____ - _____
2. Have I got a nice house? + _____ - _____
3. Has she got a big car? + _____ - _____
4. Have we got tickets for the concert? + _____ - _____
5. Has the dog got a fluffy coat? + _____ - _____

5. Complete the conversation using the correct form of "to have got" based on the context.

1. Alice has got a new bicycle. _____? No, she hasn’t.
2. _____. Have you got a nice house? Yes, I have.
3. We have got new books. _____? - _____.

6. Create your own sentence “+”, question “?” and negative sentence “-“

+ _____
?
- _____