

1 Have got / has got

Look at the grammar rules on pages 138 & 139 again. Then finish these sentences in your exercise book.

1. Du verwendest das Verb *have got / has got*, wenn du sagen möchtest, dass jemand etwas ...
2. Wenn du sagen willst, dass jemand etwas nicht hat oder nicht besitzt, kannst du ...
3. Wenn du Fragen mit *have got / has got* bilden möchtest, musst du ...

2 Families in Greenwich

Here are some sentences about the people in Greenwich. Put in *have got / has got*.

1. The children _____ school bags. They're big.
2. Terry _____ a nice pencil-case. It's red.
3. The Spencers _____ a very long phone number.
4. Lisa _____ a favourite sport: football!
5. The Brooks _____ a flat, but it's very small.
6. Emma and Nasreen are sisters. The sisters _____ only one room.
And that's a problem! It's too small.
7. The Jacksons _____ a big house in Hither Farm Road.
8. And Terry _____ a shed in the garden. It's great!

3 Sam's room: What has he got?

Look at the picture. Then write questions and answers in your exercise book.

Example:

1. a chair → **Has Sam got a chair? — Yes, he has.**
2. a bag
3. a music poster
4. sports posters
5. a computer
6. comics
7. a TV
8. a bed
9. a football
10. pencils



4 Funny friends

Sam has got some funny friends in Greenwich! Look at the picture and then write questions and answers with *have got* / *has got* in your exercise book.

Example: 1. chocolate → *Have the friends got chocolate? — Yes, they have.*

- 2. a cat on a TV
- 3. exercise books
- 4. a dog with inline skates
- 5. posters on the walls
- 6. a hat for the cat
- 7. a bike in the kitchen
- 8. a bed on the cupboards



5 The s-genitive

Look at page 136 in your English book again. Then finish these sentences in your exercise book.

- 1. Der s-Genitiv wird verwendet, wenn du sagen möchtest, dass jemandem ...
- 2. Im Singular hängst du ...
- 3. Bei Pluralformen, die ohnehin auf -s enden, hängst du ...

6 The families in Greenwich again

Write the sentences from Exercise 2 on the lines. Use the s-genitive.

Example: 1. *The children's school bags are big.*

- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

7 The possessive determiners

Look at page 137 in your book again. Then finish this sentence in your exercise book.

Mit den Possessivbegleitern (besitzanzeigenden Fürwörtern) kannst du ausdrücken, wem ...

8 Tom Tiny's e-mail to you

This is Tom Tiny's e-mail to you. Fill in the text with these words:

my • your • his • her • its • our • your • their



Hello,

_____ name is Tom Tiny, and I'm one year old. _____ school is Haywood School. Tess and Kim Small are _____ friends. _____ school is Haywood school, too. We are in the same class; Mrs Mouseham is _____ tutor. She's nice. I'm _____ favourite pupil. Tim Rat is new at the school. Mrs Mouseham is _____ tutor, too. Tim has got nice friends; _____ friends are two fleas (*Flöhe*). _____ names are James and Phil. And you? What is _____ name? Is _____ school OK?

See you! :-)

Tom

Lösungen:

1

1. Du verwendest das Verb *have got / has got*, wenn du sagen möchtest, dass jemandem etwas gehört oder zugeordnet ist.
2. Wenn du sagen willst, dass jemand etwas nicht hat oder nicht besitzt, kannst du *not* zwischen *have* und *got* bzw. zwischen *has* und *got* einfügen.
3. Wenn du Fragen mit *have got / has got* bilden möchtest, musst du den Fragesatz mit *have* oder *has* beginnen.

2

1. The children have got school bags. They're big.
2. Terry has got a nice pencil-case. It's red.
3. The Spencers have got a very long phone number.
4. Lisa has got a favourite sport: football!
5. The Brooks have got a flat, but it's very small.
6. Emma and Nasreen are sisters. The sisters have got only one room. And that's a problem! It's too small.
7. The Jacksons have got a big house in Hither Farm Road.
8. And Terry has got a shed in the garden. It's great!

3

2. Has he got a bag? – No, he hasn't.
3. Has he got a music poster? – No, he hasn't.
4. Has he got sports posters? – Yes, he has.
5. Has he got a computer? – Yes, he has.
6. Has he got comics? – Yes, he has.
7. Has he got a TV? – No, he hasn't.
8. Has he got a bed? – Yes, he has.
9. Has he got a football? – Yes, he has.
10. Has he got pencils? – No, he hasn't.

4

2. Have they got a cat on a TV? – Yes, they have.
3. Have they got exercise books? – No, they haven't.
4. Have they got a dog with inline skates – Yes, they have.
5. Have they got posters on the walls? – Yes, they have.
6. Have they got a hat for the cat? – No, they haven't.
7. Have they got a bike in the kitchen? – No, they haven't.
8. Have they got a bed on the cupboards? – Yes, they have.

5

1. Der s-Genitiv wird verwendet, wenn du sagen möchtest, dass jemandem etwas gehört oder zugeordnet ist.
2. Im Singular hängst du 's an.
3. Bei Pluralformen, die ohnehin auf -s enden, hängst du im Genitiv nur einen Apostroph (') an das -s an.

6

1. The children's school bags are big.
2. Terry's pencil case is nice / is red.
3. The Spencers' phone number is very long.
4. Lisa's favourite sport is football.
5. The Brooks' flat is very small.
6. The sisters' room is too small.
7. The Jacksons' house is in Hither Farm Road.
8. Terry's shed is great / is in the garden.

7

Mit den Possessivbegleitern (besitzanzeigenden Fürwörtern) kannst du ausdrücken, wem etwas gehört oder zu wem jemand gehört.

8

Hello, **my** name is Tom Tiny, and I'm one year old. **My** school is Haywood School. Tess and Kim Small are **my** friends. **Their** school is Haywood school, too. We are in the same class; Mrs Mouseham is **our** tutor. She's nice. I'm **her** favourite pupil. Tim Rat is new at the school. Mrs Mouseham is **his** tutor, too. Tim has got nice friends; **his** friends are two fleas (*Flöhe*). **Their** names are James and Phil. And you? What is **your** name? Is **your** school OK? See you! :-)
Tom