

Have got / Has got – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : la forme affirmative

Choisissez la forme correcte : *have got* ou *has got*.

1. My sister _____ long hair.
 A have got B is got C has got D haves got
2. We _____ a big garden.
 A has got B have got C are got D having got
3. They _____ two cats.
 A are got B has got C is having D have got
4. Tom _____ a new bike.
 A have got B has got C has get D is got
5. Choose the short form of: She has got a cold.
 A She've got a cold. B Shes got a cold.
 C She's got a cold. D She has' got a cold.
6. What is the full form of "I've got"?
 A I am got B I have got C I has got D I had got
7. The dog _____ a long tail.
 A has got B have got C is got D got has
8. My parents _____ a small car.
 A has got B are got C have got D haves got
9. "Ana has got two brothers." This means:
 A Ana wants two brothers. B Ana is getting two brothers.
 C Ana had two brothers before. D Ana has two brothers.
10. Choose the correct sentence.
 A Lucas and Mia has got a baby. B Lucas and Mia have got a baby.
 C Lucas and Mia have a got baby. D Lucas and Mia got have a baby.

Partie 2 : la forme négative

Choisissez la forme négative correcte ou repérez l'erreur.

11. I _____ a computer at home.
 A don't got B haven't got C hasn't got D not have got
12. Ben _____ any homework today.
 A haven't got B doesn't got C hasn't got D isn't got

13. What is the full form of "hasn't got"?
A have not got **B** has not got **C** is not got **D** has no got
14. My grandparents _____ a computer.
A hasn't got **B** aren't got **C** don't got **D** haven't got
15. Find the mistake: She haven't got a pen.
A She **B** haven't **C** got **D** a pen
16. This bag _____ a pocket.
A hasn't got **B** haven't got **C** isn't got **D** not has got
17. Choose the correct sentence.
A They don't have got a garden. **B** They haven't got a garden.
C They hasn't got a garden. **D** They not have got a garden.
18. Find the mistake: Leo not has got a ticket.
A Leo **B** not has **C** got **D** a ticket
19. You _____ a pencil, but you've got a pen.
A hasn't got **B** don't got **C** aren't got **D** haven't got
20. Choose the negative of: He's got a car.
A He haven't got a car. **B** He isn't got a car.
C He hasn't got a car. **D** He doesn't got a car.

Partie 3 : questions et réponses courtes

Choisissez le bon mot interrogatif, la bonne question ou la bonne réponse courte.

21. _____ you got a pet?
A Do **B** Are **C** Have **D** Has
22. _____ your brother got a phone?
A Have **B** Has **C** Does **D** Is
23. "Have you got a bike?" "Yes, I _____."
A have got **B** has **C** have **D** got
24. "Has Emma got a sister?" "No, she _____."
A hasn't **B** haven't **C** doesn't **D** isn't
25. Choose the correct question.
A Has got she a car? **B** Have she got a car?
C Does she has got a car? **D** Has she got a car?
26. "_____ they got any children?" "Yes, they have."
A Has **B** Are **C** Do **D** Have
27. Choose the correct answer to: "Have you got a pen?"
A Yes, I've. **B** Yes, I have. **C** Yes, I've got. **D** Yes, I has.
28. Find the mistake: Have your teacher got a car?
A Have **B** your teacher **C** got **D** a car
29. What _____ you got in your bag?
A has **B** do **C** have **D** are

30. Choose the question for this answer: "Yes, he has. He's got a big black dog."

A Has Sam got a dog?

B Have Sam got a dog?

C Is Sam got a dog?

D Does Sam has got a dog?

Corrigé – Have got / Has got – Test 1

1 C	2 B	3 D	4 B	5 C	6 B	7 A	8 C	9 D	10 B
11 B	12 C	13 B	14 D	15 B	16 A	17 B	18 B	19 D	20 C
21 C	22 B	23 C	24 A	25 D	26 D	27 B	28 A	29 C	30 A

Explications

- C** – Avec he, she ou it (my sister = she), on utilise has got.
- B** – Avec I, you, we et they, on utilise have got.
- D** – They se construit avec have got, et on n'emploie jamais be avec got pour exprimer la possession.
- B** – Tom = he, donc la forme correcte est has got.
- C** – La forme contractée de she has got est she's got, avec une apostrophe.
- B** – 've est la forme contractée de have, donc I've got = I have got.
- A** – The dog = it, donc on utilise has got.
- C** – My parents = they, donc on utilise have got.
- D** – Has got a le même sens que has : il exprime la possession ou un lien de parenté au moment présent.
- B** – Deux personnes = they, et l'ordre est have got + nom.
- B** – À la forme négative avec I, on dit haven't got (have not got).
- C** – Ben = he, donc la forme négative est hasn't got.
- B** – Hasn't est la forme contractée de has not.
- D** – My grandparents = they, donc la forme négative est haven't got.
- B** – Avec she, il faut hasn't et non haven't.
- A** – The bag = it, donc la forme négative est hasn't got.
- B** – On forme la négation avec haven't got, sans do.
- B** – Not se place après has : Leo hasn't got (has not got) a ticket.
- D** – Avec you, la forme négative est haven't got.
- C** – He's got = he has got, donc la forme négative est he hasn't got.
- C** – Les questions avec you commencent par Have : Have you got...?
- B** – Your brother = he, donc la question commence par Has.
- C** – Les réponses courtes utilisent have ou has sans got : Yes, I have.
- A** – À une question avec has, on répond avec has : No, she hasn't.
- D** – L'ordre est Has + sujet + got : Has she got a car?
- D** – Avec they, la question commence par Have.
- B** – Dans les réponses courtes affirmatives, on utilise la forme complète have, sans got.
- A** – Your teacher = he ou she, donc la question demande Has et non Have.
- C** – Après un mot interrogatif, on utilise toujours have avec you : What have you got...?
- A** – Sam = he, donc la question est Has Sam got...?, ce qui correspond à la réponse Yes, he has.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Proposez ce test après avoir présenté have got pour exprimer la possession, parler de la famille et faire des descriptions. Il cible les erreurs fréquentes au niveau A1, comme « he have got », « I don't got », « Does she has got...? » ou les réponses courtes complètes du type « Yes, I have got. ». Reprenez ensuite la partie 3 à l'oral en binômes, par exemple avec un sondage « Have you got...? » sur les animaux de compagnie, les gadgets et les membres de la famille.