To be e have got

5 esercizi · livello A1–A2 (indicativo, QCER) · soluzioni su un foglio separato

Nome _____ Classe _____ Data _____

1. Am, is o are? A1

Scegli la forma giusta del verbo *be*.

1. My parents _____ both teachers.
   ☐ is ☐ are ☐ am
2. I _____ from Verona, but I live in Leeds.
   ☐ am ☐ is ☐ are
3. This coffee _____ too hot to drink.
   ☐ are ☐ am ☐ is
4. _____ you ready? The taxi is outside.
   ☐ Is ☐ Are ☐ Am
5. Giulia and I _____ in the same class at school.
   ☐ am ☐ is ☐ are
6. Where _____ my glasses? I can't find them anywhere.
   ☐ are ☐ is ☐ am
7. The news _____ on TV at nine o'clock.
   ☐ are ☐ is ☐ am
8. _____ your brother at home this evening?
   ☐ Are ☐ Am ☐ Is
9. We _____ hungry, thanks – we had a big lunch.
   ☐ aren't ☐ isn't ☐ not
10. Excuse me, _____ this seat free?
    ☐ am ☐ are ☐ is

2. Negative, domande e risposte brevi A1

Completa con la forma giusta di *be* (*am, is, are*). Se tra parentesi c'è *not*, la frase è negativa; se c'è un soggetto, metti il verbo e poi il soggetto per fare la domanda.

1. Sorry, Mr Jones _____ (not / be) in the office today.
2. _____ (you / be) new here? – Yes, I _____ (be). I started on Monday.
3. It _____ (not / be) cold today, so you don't need a coat.
4. _____ (your sisters / be) at university? – No, they _____ (not / be).
5. My keys _____ (not / be) in my bag. Have you seen them?

6. Where _____ (the toilets / be), please?
7. I _____ (not / be) very good at maths, but I love science.
8. Is the museum open on Mondays? – No, it _____ (not / be).
9. How old _____ (your daughter / be)? – She _____ (be) six.
10. Why _____ (you / be) always so tired in the morning?

3. Have got: negative e domande A2

Riscrivi la frase nella forma indicata, usando *have got*. Ricorda: *'ve got = have got*, *'s got = has got*.

1. Anna has got a new bike.

   → **INTERROGATIVA** _____

2. We've got a garden.

   → **NEGATIVA** _____

3. Your parents have got a dog.

   → **INTERROGATIVA** _____

4. Marco has got a car.

   → **NEGATIVA** _____

5. I've got your phone number.

   → **NEGATIVA** _____

6. She's got long hair.

   → **INTERROGATIVA** _____

7. The hotel has got a swimming pool.

   → **INTERROGATIVA** _____

8. They've got time for a coffee.

   → **NEGATIVA** _____

9. You've got a pen.

   → **INTERROGATIVA** _____

10. My flat has got a balcony.

    → **NEGATIVA** _____

4. Be o have got? A2

Scegli la forma giusta. Attenzione: molte frasi che in italiano usano «avere» in inglese vogliono *be*.

1. My brother _____ nineteen and he's at university in Pisa.
   ☐ has ☐ is
2. Can we stop for a sandwich? I _____ really hungry.
   ☐ am ☐ have
3. It's late and the children _____ sleepy.
   ☐ have ☐ are

4. Luisa _____ got three brothers.
   ☐ has ☐ is

5. You _____ right: the restaurant is closed on Tuesdays.
   ☐ are ☐ have

6. My little brother _____ afraid of the dark.
   ☐ has ☐ is

7. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
   ☐ Have ☐ Are

8. We _____ in a hurry: our train leaves in ten minutes.
   ☐ have ☐ are

9. This flat _____ got two bedrooms and a small kitchen.
   ☐ is ☐ has

10. Elena _____ got a lovely voice – she sings in a jazz band.
    ☐ has ☐ is

5. Trova l'errore A2

In ogni frase c'è un errore con *be*, *have got* o *there is*. Tocca la parte sbagliata e correggila usando una di queste strutture.

1. My sister has sixteen years and she plays volleyball.

   CORREZIONE _____

2. We have hungry – let's stop for lunch.

   CORREZIONE _____

3. Has your brother got a car? No, he doesn't.

   CORREZIONE _____

4. Near my house it is a small park with a lake and lots of trees.

   CORREZIONE _____

5. My parents is on holiday in Scotland.

   CORREZIONE _____

6. She have got beautiful green eyes like her mum.

   CORREZIONE _____

7. How old have your children now?

   CORREZIONE _____

8. Have your sister got a driving licence?

   CORREZIONE _____

9. You have right – it's too late to call him now.

   CORREZIONE _____

10. Is your friends Spanish or Portuguese?

    CORREZIONE _____

Soluzioni

To be e have got

1. Am, is o are?

1. **are**
2. **am**
3. **is**
4. **Are**
5. **are**
6. **are**
7. **is**
8. **Is**
9. **aren't**
10. **is**

2. Negative, domande e risposte brevi

1. **is not**
2. **are you … am**
3. **is not**
4. **are your sisters … are not**
5. **are not**
6. **are the toilets**
7. **am not**
8. **is not**
9. **is your daughter … is**
10. **are you**

3. Have got: negative e domande

1. **Has Anna got a new bike?** (anche Does Anna have a new bike?)
2. **We have not got a garden.** (anche We do not have a garden.)
3. **Have your parents got a dog?** (anche Do your parents have a dog?)
4. **Marco has not got a car.** (anche Marco does not have a car.)
5. **I have not got your phone number.** (anche I do not have your phone number.)
6. **Has she got long hair?** (anche Does she have long hair?)
7. **Has the hotel got a swimming pool?** (anche Does the hotel have a swimming pool?)
8. **They have not got time for a coffee.** (anche They do not have time for a coffee.)
9. **Have you got a pen?** (anche Do you have a pen?)
10. **My flat has not got a balcony.** (anche My flat does not have a balcony.)

4. Be o have got?

1. **is**
2. **am**
3. **are**
4. **has**
5. **are**
6. **is**
7. **Have**
8. **are**
9. **has**
10. **has**

5. Trova l'errore

1. **has sixteen years → is sixteen** (anche is sixteen years old, is 16, is 16 years old)
2. **have → are**
3. **doesn't. → hasn't**
4. **it is a small park → there is a small park** (anche is a small park)
5. **is → are**
6. **have got → has got** (anche has)
7. **have → are**
8. **Have → Has**
9. **have → are**
10. **Is → Are**

Valgono anche le forme contratte ed estese equivalenti: *don't* = *do not*, *isn't* = *is not*. Spiegazioni di ogni risposta su inglesechiaro.com/to-be-have-got/