



Mit *haven't got* bzw. *hasn't got* kannst ausdrücken, dass jemand etwas nicht hat.

Merke: Das **NOT** kommt zwischen **HAVE** und **GOT**

- Für *he, she, it* verwendest du *hasn't got* statt *haven't got*

Beispiele:

Short forms

I haven't got

You haven't got

He hasn't got

She hasn't got

It hasn't got

We haven't got

You haven't got

They haven't got



Long forms

I have not got

You have not got

He has not got

She has not got

It has not got

We have not got

You have not got

They have not got

## 1. Übungsaufgaben:

Write the short form.

- we have not got \_\_\_\_\_
- he has not got \_\_\_\_\_
- they have not got \_\_\_\_\_
- it has not got \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Put in the right form of "have got".

- Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ a car. She goes by bicycle<sup>1</sup>.
- They don't like animals<sup>2</sup>. They \_\_\_\_\_ three dogs and two cats.
- They don't read much. They \_\_\_\_\_ many books.
- "Where's my pen?" "I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ it."
- Julia wants to go to the concert but she \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket.

<sup>1</sup> bicycle = Fahrrad

<sup>2</sup> animals = Tiere

# Lösung

Englisch

Verneinung von have got /has got



Write the short form.

- we have not got            **we haven't got**
- he has not got            **he hasn't got**
- they have not got        **they haven't got**
- it has not got            **it hasn't got**

Put in the right form of "have got".

- Sarah **hasn't got** a car. She goes by bicycle<sup>3</sup>.
- They don't like animals<sup>4</sup>. They **haven't got** three dogs and two cats.
- They don't read much. They **haven't got** many books.
- "Where's my pen?" "I don't know. I **haven't got** it."

Julia wants to go to the concert but she **hasn't got** a ticket.

*Anmerkung für Eltern, die Kinder sollen hier erkennen, dass sie natürlich die Verneinung einfügen müssen. Ergibt sich in der Erklärung des zweiten Satzes.*

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<sup>3</sup> bicycle = Fahrrad

<sup>4</sup> animals = Tiere

