ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Have Got- Can Test A1 – A2 Grammar Exercises

A1 A2 Level Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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Explanations

1. They _____ a big problem.
✓ **A) have got**
Use **have got** with **they**. **They have got a big problem.** Not **has got**: that is for **he**, **she** and **it**.

2. Bob _____ a terrible headache, so he _____ concentrate on his work.
✓ **D) has got / can't**
Bob is **he**, so we say **has got** a headache. Because of the headache he is not able to work well, so he **can't** concentrate.

3. Sally _____ two daughters. They _____ paint very well. They are talented.
✓ **C) has got / can**
Sally **has got** two daughters (**she** = **has got**). We use **can** for ability: they **can** paint well because they are talented.

4. A: _____ you _____ a pencil?

B: Yes, here you are.
✓ **B) Have / got**
To ask about things people own, use **Have you got …? Have you got a pencil?** Not **Has**: that is for **he**, **she** and **it**.

5. _____ you _____ speak French?
✓ **C) Can / —**
Use **can** to ask about ability: **Can you speak French?** Nothing goes in the second gap, because the verb **speak** comes right after **you**.

6. A: _____ turn on the lights, please?

B: Of course, I can.
✓ **D) Can you**
Can you …, please? asks another person to do something. The answer **I can** shows that A is asking B. Not **Can I**, because A wants B to turn on the lights.

7. A: _____ go to Lisa's this evening, Dad? We will study for our history exam.

B: OK, but I will pick you up at 11 pm.
✓ **A) Can I**
Can I …? asks for permission. The child asks Dad if he or she is allowed to go. Not **Can you**: the child is not asking Dad to go.

8. My brother _____ a lovebird and it _____ talk.
✓ **C) has got / can**
My brother is **he**, so we say **has got**. Use **can** for ability: the bird **can** talk.

9. A: _____ Wilma _____ straight hair?

B: No, her hairdresser makes it straight.
✓ **D) Has / got**
To ask about hair or looks, use **have got**. Wilma is **she**, so we say **Has Wilma got straight hair?**

10. A: I _____ open this jar. _____ help me?

B: Sure. Let me try.
✓ **A) can't / Can you**
A is not able to open the jar, so A says **I can't**. Then A asks for help: **Can you help me?**

11. A: Oh, you _____ a harp and you _____ play it. How nice!

B: Yes. Thank you.
✓ **C) have got / can**
Use **you have got** for things you own (a harp). Use **can** for ability: **you can play it**.

12. A: _____ help me with my homework?

B: Sure, but _____ give me some time? I'm hungry and I want to eat something first.
✓ **B) Can you / can you**
Both people ask the other one to do something, so both use **Can you …? Can you help me? Can you give me some time?**

13. Normally, she _____ a selfish person, but she _____ selfish sometimes.
✓ **D) isn't / can be**
Use **is** / **isn't** with adjectives like **selfish**: she **isn't** a selfish person. **Can be** means it is true only sometimes: she **can be** selfish sometimes.

14. Zebras _____ black and white stripes on them and they _____ beautiful.
✓ **A) have got / are**
Zebras is plural, so we say **have got** stripes. With an adjective we use **are**: they **are** beautiful.

15. I _____ a friend in Boston and he _____ very nice and fun-loving.
✓ **A) have got / is**
I have got a friend (**I** = **have got**). To describe him, use **is**: he **is** very nice.

16. I _____ understand this maths subject. _____ you _____ a good book about it?
✓ **D) can't / Have / got**
The person is not able to understand, so **I can't understand**. Then the person asks about something you own: **Have you got a good book about it?**

17. We _____ a problem with the photocopy machine again. How _____ we solve it?
✔ **B) have got / can**
We have got a problem (**we** = **have got**). Use **can** to ask about a way to do something: **How can we solve it?**

18. She _____ speak English well, but she _____ understand when people speak it.
✔ **A) can't / can**
Use **can** and **can't** for ability. She **can't** speak English well, **but** she **can** understand it. The word **but** shows the two parts are opposite.

19. A: It _____ hot here. _____ open the window?

B: Of course, you can.
✔ **D) is / Can I**
Use **is** with adjectives: **It is hot here. Can I ...?** asks for permission. B's answer **you can** shows that A asked **Can I**.

20. A: I have got a terrible backache again. _____ call my doctor for me?

B: Yes, I can. _____ you _____ his phone number?
✔ **C) Can you / Have / got**
A asks B for help, so A says **Can you call my doctor?** Then B asks if A owns the number: **Have you got his phone number?**

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