

Have got

Form

Affirmative

Long form

form

I have got

You have got

He **has** got

Short

I've got

You've got

He's got



Negative

Long form

Short form

I have not got

You have not got

He **has not** got

He **hasn't** got

I haven't got

You haven't got

He **hasn't** got

Interrogative

Have I got?

Have you got?

Has he got?

Has she got?

Has it got?

Have we got?

Have you got?

Have they got?

Short answers

Positive

you / we / they have

Yes, I /

Yes, he / she / it **has**

Negative

you / we / they haven't

No, I /



Use

We use the verb "have got":

To indicate **possession**, to show that something belongs to someone.

He **has got** a computer.

They **have got** bicycles.

To **describe** people, animals or things.

She **has got** long hair.

My brother **has got** blue eyes.

To indicate **family members or relations**.

Mark **has got** two brothers.

To express a **temporary state**.

He **has got** a cold.

They **have got** a problem.

Notes

We don't use "**got**" in short answers.

Have you got a dog? No, I **haven't**.

The verb "have got" is only used in **present simple**. For the rest of tenses, we use the verb "**have**" as main verb.

I **had** a dog when I was a child.



A. Complete the blanks with **have got** or **has got**.

1. Sue _____ two sisters and one brother.
2. Mr and Mrs West _____ three sons.
3. Tony and I are drummers. We _____ drums at home.
4. Jonathan _____ a skateboard. It's red and blue.
5. The dogs _____ a little house.
6. The baby _____ two teeth.
7. Moira and Mac _____ a helicopter.
8. Jim is ill. He _____ a temperature.
9. My brother _____ a new T-shirt.
10. I _____ a computer in my room.

B. Write sentences with the verb **have got** (affirmative, negative and interrogative), as in the example.

1. these dogs / big teeth 

These dogs have got big teeth.

2. we / any milk in the fridge 

3. my brother / a lot of friends 

4. I / your phone number 

5. she / a good job 

6. we / a big family 

7. this village / a post office 

8. you / many animals 

9. they / any children 

10. Sarah / a flat near the beach 

C. Look at the pictures and write sentences with **have got** or **has got**. Then write negative and interrogative sentences, as in the example.



(boy / bike)

1. The boy has got a bike.

The boy hasn't got a bike.

Has the boy got a bike?



(woman / car)

2.



(mice / long tails)

3.



(man / umbrella)

4.



(squirrels / five nuts)

5.

D. Look at the pictures and answer the questions as in the example.

1. *Has she got long hair?*

No she hasn't. She's got short hair.



(short hair)

2. Has Penny got green eyes?



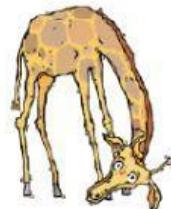
(blue eyes)

3. Have you got big feet?



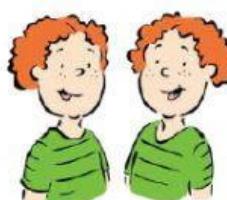
(small feet)

4. Has a giraffe got a short neck?



(long neck)

5. Have they got blonde hair?



(red hair)

6. Has Tom got a small nose?



(big nose)

By your Teacher
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