

UNIT 5 *Have got* present simple (*I've got, I haven't got, Have you got... ?*)

A

The verb **have** in the present simple has two different forms: **have / has**. When it expresses possession, it is **usually** reinforced by **got** (past participle of **get**).

Affirmative

Full form

I / You have got
He / She / It has got
We / You / They have got

Short form

I've got / You've got
He's got / She's got / It's got
We've got / You've got / They've got

The short form is the most common, not only with pronouns, but also when the subject is a singular noun.

I've got lots of friends.

My teacher's got a lot of books.

NB: The short form of **is** (third person singular of **be**) and **has** (third person singular of **have**) is the same, i.e.: **'s**. The presence of **got**, helps to distinguish between **be** and **have**.

Martha's a nice girl. She's got a very good sense of humour.

B

Negative

Full form

I / You have not got
He / She / It has not got
We / You / They have not got

Short form

I / You haven't got
He / She / It hasn't got
We / You / They haven't got

Even in negative sentences, the short form, reinforced by **got**, is the most common.

I haven't got enough money.

Jo hasn't got any brothers or sisters. She's an only child.

C

Interrogative

Have I / you got... ?
Has he / she / it got... ?
Have we / you / they got... ?

Negative questions

Haven't I / you got... ?
Hasn't he / she / it got... ?
Haven't we / you / they got... ?

Interrogatives are formed using: **Have / Has** + subject (noun or pronoun) + **got**

Have they got any relatives in England?

Negative questions are formed using: **Haven't / Hasn't** + subjects (noun or pronoun) + **got**

Haven't you got a mobile phone?

D

Short answers are formed with: **Yes** + subject pronoun + **have / has**.

No + subject + **haven't / hasn't**.

Got is never used in short answers. In affirmative ones, we always use the full form.

'Have you got a dog?' 'Yes, I have.' (not: ~~Yes, I've.~~ / ~~Yes, I have got.~~)

'Has Simon got a brother?' 'No, he hasn't.'

E

Wh- questions are formed using:

Question word + **have / has** + subject (noun or pronoun) + **got**

What have you got in your hand?

Student's notes

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EXERCISES

Have got present simple **UNIT 5**

NAME: student code DATE: / /

LEVEL: CEFR L TIME: -

5.1 Complete the sentences with *have* or *has*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Eleanor got brown hair. | 5 Grandad got white hair now. |
| 2 The twins got green eyes. | 6 Our parents both got lovely personalities. |
| 3 Shaun and David got broad shoulders | 7 I got a big nose! |
| 4 My mum got plump legs. | 8 James's uncle got hazel eyes. |

5.2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of *have got* / *has got*.

- Don't say that! Olga big ears!
- Juliette and her sister long noses.
- I dyed hair. I'm a true blonde.
- Eric muscular arms.
- Our mum grey hair.
- Gregory and Don aggressive personalities.
- The people in my family broad shoulders.
- It's not true! Angelina an ugly face!

5.3 Use the words to write questions with *have got* / *has got*. Then complete the short answers

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 Daniel's cousin / a pleasant personality
..... | Yes, |
| 2 Jason and his sister / big feet
..... | No, |
| 3 Aunt Mabel / dyed hair
..... | Yes, |
| 4 your sisters / bleached hair
..... | Yes, |
| 5 Sophia / big eyes
..... | No, |
| 6 Ronaldo / a gorgeous smile
..... | Yes, |
| 7 all the children in your family / long arms
..... | No, |
| 8 Adam / spiky hair
..... | No, |

5.4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

we've I've has haven't ~~have~~ have (x3) got (x2)

There are three of us kids in my family and we aren't the same at all. My sisters ⁽¹⁾..... got curly hair, but I ⁽²⁾..... ⁽³⁾..... got totally straight hair. And I've ⁽⁴⁾..... green eyes, but my sisters ⁽⁵⁾..... both got blue eyes. One of my sisters ⁽⁶⁾..... got very long skinny legs, but my other sisters and I ⁽⁷⁾..... got short plump legs. ⁽⁸⁾..... all got one thing the same, though. We've ⁽⁹⁾..... wonderful personalities and we ⁽¹⁰⁾..... all got very beautiful faces!



Teacher's observations

UNIT 6 *Have* and *have got*

Usage and idiomatic expressions

A

The verb **have** in the present can also be used as an ordinary verb, without **got**. In this case, in negative sentences, questions and short answers, we use the auxiliary **do / does**.

Affirmative	I / You / We / They have He / She / It has	
Negative	I / You / We / They don't have He / She / It doesn't have	
Interrogative	Do I / you / we / they have... ? Does he / she / it have... ?	
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they do. Yes, he / she / it does.	No, I / you / we / they don't. No, he / she / it doesn't.

B

The verb **have**, with or without **got**, indicates possession. We use it to:

- talk about things that belong to us, for example personal objects.
I've got / I have a new mobile phone.
My friends got / My friend has a flat at the seaside.
- describe the characteristics of someone or something
I've got / I have brown hair and dark eyes.
The hotel hasn't got / doesn't have a swimming pool.
- talk about relatives and relationships.
Mike's got / Mike has three cousins.
I haven't got / I don't have an uncle who lives in Egypt.
- talk about illnesses and other states.
I've got / I have a headache.
Has she got / Does she have a sore throat?

The verb **have (got)** is normally followed by a noun as a **direct object**. In American English, the use of **have** is more common than **have got**.

C

Here are some common expressions with **have**.

have breakfast / lunch / dinner
have tea / coffee / a coke
have a snack / a sandwich
have a break / a holiday
have a bath / a shower
have a rest / a lie-in
have a party
have fun / a good time

What do you usually have for breakfast?
He doesn't always have tea in the morning.

D

Have to or **have got to** followed by another verb in the base form means **must** (see p.167).
I have to / I've got to go now.

E

Have followed by a verb in its past participle form is used as an auxiliary in the present perfect (see p.82).
Look! I have made a cake.

Student's notes

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