

TO HAVE/TO HAVE GOT

“To have” and “to have got” means to possess or to own something.

To have	To have got	Contracted forms
I have	I have got	I've got
You have	You have got	You've got
He has	He has got	He's got
She has	She has got	She's got
It has	It has got	It's got
We have	We have got	We've got
You have	You have got	You've got
They have	They have got	They've got

I have a house = I've got a house.

She has two brothers = She's got two brothers.

The only differences are the auxiliaries. When we want to make questions with "to have" we must use **Do/Does** according to the person when making a question. With "To have got" we must use the verb “to have” as an auxiliary.

Examples:

She has a nice car.

Does she have a nice car?

Yes, she has a nice car.

No, she doesn't have a nice car.

She's got a nice car.

Has she got a nice car?

Yes, she's got a nice car.

No, she hasn't got a nice car.



Change the following sentences using “**have got**” or “**has got**”. Follow the examples.

Examples:

She has a boyfriend.
She’s **got** a boyfriend.

You have a new car.
You’ve **got** a new car.

1. I have a cute puppy.

2. You have beautiful eyes.

3. He has to return the book to the library.

4. He has two brothers and one sister.

5. She has a nice car.

6. We have a fast computer.

7. The truck has a powerful engine.

8. They have many friends in New York.

9. Peter has twenty dollars in his wallet.

10. Mary has to visit her friend in the hospital.

11. They have to do it right this time.

12. Sheila has a beautiful red dress.

13. I have to be here by 8:00 AM.

14. Gary has a house in Ecuador.

15. Sam has a big family.

16. We have a lot of time off.

17. We have to leave before it gets dark.

18. She has a lot of money in stocks.

19. They have to be more careful.

20. I have to go now! I am running late.
