

## 2.4 have/have got

### Form

#### Positive

I		
We	have	
You	've got	
They		two brothers.
He	has	
She	's got	

#### Negative

I		
We	don't have	
You	haven't got	
They		any money.
He	doesn't have	
She	hasn't got	

#### Question

Do	I we you they	have a car?	Have	I we you they	got a car?
Does	he she		Has	he she	

#### Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.

I have a sister. NOT I've a sister.

#### Use

- 1 *Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?

The Prime Minister has a meeting with the President today.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- 2 *Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have	
I've got	
She has	a new car.
She's got	three children.
He has	blond hair.
He's got	

- 3 When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

X	I've got a shower in the morning.
✓	I have a shower in the morning.
X	What time have you got lunch?
✓	What time do you have lunch?
X	He has never got milk in his coffee.
✓	He never has milk in his coffee.

- 4 In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.

I had a bicycle when I was young.

My parents had a lot of books in the house.

Did you have a nice weekend?

I didn't have any money when I was a student.

## Unit 3

### 3.1 Past Simple

#### Spelling

- 1 The normal rule is to add *-ed*.  
worked started  
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.  
lived loved
  - 2 If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.  
stopped planned
  - 3 If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.  
studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

#### Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

#### Positive

I		
He/She/It	finished	
We	arrived	yesterday.
You	went	
They		

#### Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walked.

He didn't walk.

I		
He/She/It	didn't (did not)	arrive yesterday.
We		
You		
They		

#### Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finished.

When did she finish?

When did	she you they etc.	arrive?
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#### Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did it rain last night?	No, it didn't.