RULE SHEET

have got – has got



Use **have got** and **has got** for things, family, pets and looks: I**'ve got** a bike. She**'s got** a brother. He**'s got** blue eyes. In British English, have got is very common in speaking.

Forms

Person	Long form	Short form	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	**have got**	I**'ve got**	I **haven't got**	**Have** you **got** …?
he / she / it	**has got**	she**'s got**	she **hasn't got**	**Has** she **got** …?

Short answers

- **Have** you **got** a pet? – Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
- **Has** Leo **got** a sister? – Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.
- **Have** the twins **got** bikes? – Yes, they **have**. / No, they **haven't**.

Careful! 's = **is** or **has**: She's eleven (= she **is**). She's got a cat (= she **has** got). Short answers: Yes, I **have**. (not: Yes, I have got.) he, she, it, Tom, the dog → **has got**. I, you, we, they, Ben and I → **have got**.

PRACTICE 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

have got or has got?

1 Write have got or has got.

Example: I _____ a pen. → *have got*

1. She _____ a rabbit.
2. We _____ a new teacher.
3. Tom _____ a kite.
4. They _____ a dog.
5. It _____ a long tail.
6. You _____ nice shoes.
7. Mr Khan _____ a beard.
8. Ruby and I _____ bikes.

2 Tick the correct form.

1. He _____ a big family. ○ has got ○ have got
2. I _____ a computer. ○ have got ○ has got
3. The rabbits _____ long ears. ○ has got ○ have got
4. Ella _____ a piano. ○ have got ○ has got
5. You _____ a sister. ○ have got ○ has got
6. The house _____ a red door. ○ have got ○ has got