Modals: Have + Got

FORM:	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	I've got	I haven't got	Have I got?
	You've got	You haven't got	Have you got?
	She's got	She hasn't got	Has she got?
	He's got	He hasn't got	Has he got?
	It's got	It hasn't got	Has it got?
	We've got	We haven't got	Have we got?
	You've got	You haven't got	Have you got?
	They've got	They haven't got	Have they got?

USE: <u>Have got</u> is an informal alternative to the verb "to have". Because it is an informal form, it is almost always contracted. It can be used to replace the

verb **Have** and the modal **Have to.**

Have + Noun = possession

I <u>have</u> a headache. = <u>I've got</u> a headache.

 $I \overline{don't \text{ have}}$ any money. = $I \overline{haven't \text{ got}}$ any money.

Do you <u>have</u> an extra ticket? = <u>Have you got</u> an extra ticket?

Have to + verb = obligation

I <u>have to</u> go to the dentist. = <u>I've got to</u> go to the dentist.

However, we don't use have got to with the negative and interrogative.

I <u>don't have to</u> study tonight. Do you <u>have to</u> wake up early tomorrow?

Change the follow sentences into the form HAVE GOT.

- 1. I have a cold.
- 2. He has a beautiful car.
- 3. I don't have any gum.
- 4. Do you have any children?
- 5. Does she have my address?
- 6. She has to write a test on Friday.
- 7. I have to get a coffee.
- 8. I don't have to write the exam.