



AMERICAN &  
BRITISH ACADEMY  
SINCE 1975



# To Have and Have got in the Present Simple



## Affirmative

### TO HAVE

I/you **have**  
he/she/it **has**  
we/you/they **have**

- » You **have** a lovely house, Julia.
- » And you **have** a very nice garden with a big swimming pool.
- » We only **have** a flat with a TV.
- » I **have** three children.
- » She **has** six cousins.
- » I **have** time to help you today.

### HAVE GOT

I/you **have got** / **'ve got**  
he/she/it **has got** / **'s got**  
we/you/they **have got** / **'ve got**

- » You **'ve got** a large family.
- » They **'ve got** four grandchildren.
- » I **'ve got** time to help you today.

Usamos:

**To have** para expresar posesión y relaciones.

**Have got** con la forma contraida del verbo **To have**.

**Have/have got para decir** cuando estás dispuesto a hacer algo.



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# To Have and Have got in the Present Simple



## Negative

### TO HAVE

Usamos el verbo auxiliar

**To Do** con **Have**

Sujeto + Verbo auxiliar + **not** + **have/has** + objeto

I/you **do not have** / **don't have**  
he/she/it **does not have** / **doesn't have**  
we/you/they **do not have** / **don't have**

- » I **do not have** a car.
- » I **don't have** a car.
- » I **does not have** a garden.
- » She **doesn't have** a garden.

### HAVE GOT

Nunca usamos el verbo auxiliar

**To Do** con **Have got**

Sujeto + **haven't/hasn't** + objeto

I/you **have not got** / **haven't got**  
he/she/it has not got / **hasn't got**  
we/you/they **have not got** / **haven't got**

- » You **have not got** blonde hair.
- » I **haven't got** a watch.
- » She **has not got** a house.
- » She **hasn't got** a cat.

Utilizamos:

**Have got** con la forma contraída de **not** y el verbo **To have**.

**To Have** con la forma contraída de **not** y el verbo **To do**.



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# To Have and Have got in the Present Simple



## Interrogative

### TO HAVE

Usamos el verbo auxiliar

**To Do** con **Have**

Verbo auxiliar + **not** + Sujeto + **have/has** + Objeto

**Do not / Don't** I/you **have**  
**Does not / Doesn't** he/she/it **have**  
**Do not / Don't** we/you/they **have**

- » **Do** you **have** a garden?  
Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.
- » **Does** she **have** any children?
- » **Don't** you **have** your watch with you?
- » But you **do have** one don't you?

### HAVE GOT

Nunca usamos el verbo auxiliar

**To Do** con **Have got**

**Have/Has** + **not** + Sujeto + **got** + Objeto

**Have not / Haven't** I/you **got**  
**Has not / Hasn't** he/she/it **got**  
**Have not / Haven't** we/you/they **got**

- » **Have** we **got** any apples?  
Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
- » **Has** he **got** a flat in Paris?

Usamos:

A veces el verbo **To Do** en oraciones afirmativas para dar énfasis a la negación o pregunta.



# Countable and Uncountable Nouns

## with the determiners **Some** and **Any**

### Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative

## COUNTABLE SOME

**Podemos contar** con los dedos usando números.  
**Tienen** una forma **singular** y **plural**.  
En oraciones **afirmativas** e **interrogativas**.

- » **One** apple, **two** apples... **One** house, **two** houses...
- » I have **some** cold chicken in the fridge.
- » No, but I think I have **some** beers.
- » I have **some** tomatoes and onions. And I think I have **some** lettuce and cucumber.
- » I have **some** apple juice at home.
- » You've got **some** sandwiches for the picnic.
- » Do you want **some** coffee?
- » Can I have **some** water, please?

## UNCOUNTABLE ANY

**No podemos contar** usando números.  
**No siempre sabemos la cantidad exacta**.  
**Incontables** sin **plural**.  
En oraciones **negativas** e **interrogativas**

- » **Coffee** (líquidos)
- » **Sugar** (hechos de piezas diminutas)
- » **Music** (conceptos o ideas)
- » Do you have **any** white wine?
- » **Any** salad?
- » She doesn't have **any** oranges.
- » We haven't got **any** coffee.
- » Do you have **any** vegetables?  
Yes, I have **some**. / No, I don't have **any**.

Usamos **Some** y **Any**:

Para hablar de una **cantidad indefinida** de algo, porque desconocemos la cantidad exacta o lo **omitimos**.

Con sustantivos **contables** en **plural** y sustantivos **incontables**.

Cuando **ofremos** o **pedimos** algo preguntando.

Como **pronombres** para **no repetir un sustantivo** en la respuesta a una pregunta.



# Countable and Uncountable Nouns

## with **There is** and **There are**

### Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative

## SINGULAR THERE IS

Para sustantivos en **singular** e **contables/incontables**.

Se usa la forma **contraída** al **hablar**.

Se usa **is not** para **incontables** y **is no** para **singular**.

- » **There is** one pear on the table.
- » **There is** some milk on the fridge.
- » **There's** some tea in the teapot.
- » **There isn't** a piece of cake on the table.
- » **There isn't** any chocolate in the cupboard.
- » **There's no** sugar in this coffee.
- » **There's no** need to worry.
- » He said **there is** a book on the table, but **there is no** book.
- » **Is there** a market nearby?  
Yes, **there is** / No, **there isn't**.

## PLURAL THERE ARE

Para sustantivos en **plural**, **contables/incontables**.

No se suele contraer en **afirmativo**.

Se usa **are no** para **plural**.

- » **There are** two pears on the table.
- » Sorry, but **there aren't** any bananas today.
- » **There are no** pears either.
- » **Aren't there** any oranges?  
No, **there aren't** any.
- » **There are no** mandarines either.
- » **There aren't** any eggs in the shop.
- » **There are no** trains on Sundays.
- » Are there any oranges?  
Yes, **there are** / No, **there aren't**.

Usamos:

**There is** y **There are** para decir que algo **existe**.

**is not/are not** en la forma **contraída** para **negaciones**.

**Is/Are** delante de **there** para formar una **pregunta**.