

# have got

English Grammar · A1

## have got / has got

### have got / has got

| have got            | has got            |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| I / you / we / they | he / she / it      |
| <i>I have got</i>   | <i>she has got</i> |

have got / has got: reference card grid

**have got** 表示“拥有”(= have), 在英式英语里很常见。

- I / you / we / they → **have got**
- he / she / it → **has got**

{en: I| 我 / have got| 有 / a| 一个 / brother| 兄弟 / .}

我有一个兄弟。(= *I have a brother.*)

{en: She| 她 / has got| 有 / blue| 蓝色 / eyes| 眼睛 / .}

她有一双蓝眼睛。

**注意**口语常缩写:I've got、she's got、they've got。意思和 have / has 一样。

## 否定与疑问

**否定:** haven't got / hasn't got。

{en: He| 他 / hasn't got| 没有 / a| 一辆 / car| 车 / .}

他没有车。

**疑问:** 把 **Have** / **Has** 放到主语前面。

{en: Have| (有吗) / you| 你 / got| 有 / a| 一支 / pen| 笔 / ?}

你有笔吗?

简短回答: **Yes, I have.** / **No, I haven't.**

**注意** have got 多用于“拥有”这一时刻的状态; 讲过去或 habit 时, 还是用普通的 have / had。

### 常见错误

- × ~~She have got long hair.~~ → ✓ She **has got** long hair. — he / she / it 用 has got。
- × ~~I have got not a car.~~ → ✓ I **haven't got** a car. — not 加在 have / has 后面, 再缩写。
- × ~~Do you have got a pen?~~ → ✓ **Have you got** a pen? / **Do you have** a pen? — 两种问法都对, 但不能混成一句。
- × ~~Yes, I have got.~~ → ✓ Yes, I **have**. — 简短回答只到 have / has, 不再带 got。