

12. ___ the flat have air conditioning?
a) Has
b) Have
c) Is
d) Does
13. He ___ a terrible cold right now.
a) 's got
b) 've got
c) having
d) are got
14. I sometimes ___ a chat with my neighbour.
a) have got
b) have
c) 've got
d) has
15. I didn't ___ time to finish the homework.
a) has
b) got
c) have
d) have got
16. They ___ a party every New Year's Eve.
a) have got
b) 've got
c) has
d) have
17. My sister will ___ a baby in June.
a) have
b) have got
c) has
d) 've got
18. I need to ___ a haircut soon.
a) have got
b) have
c) has
d) 've got
19. ___ they got enough chairs for everyone?
a) Do
b) Does
c) Have
d) Are
20. He ___ a cold, so he can't come to the party.
a) have
b) is have
c) 've got
d) has got



Answers

1. a) have
2. b) have
3. c) has
4. d) have
5. a) have
6. b) Have
7. c) have
8. d) have
9. a) have
10. b) have
11. c) haven't got
12. d) Does
13. a) 's got
14. b) have
15. c) have
16. d) have
17. a) have
18. b) have
19. c) Have
20. d) has got



Explanations

1. “have” (a)

Use 'have' (NOT 'have got') for actions and routines. 'Have breakfast' means 'eat breakfast' — an action, not possession.

2. “have” (b)

'Have a look' is an action expression. After 'let's', use the base form 'have'. We never say 'let's have got a look'.

3. “has” (c)

'Has a shower' means 'takes a shower'. This is an action, not possession, so 'has got' cannot be used.

4. “have” (d)

'Have a great time' describes an experience. With 'always' (habitual action), use 'have'. We don't say 'have got a great time'.

5. “have” (a)

After 'Do you', use 'have' (NOT 'have got'). 'Do you have any pets?' is correct. 'Do you have got...?' is NEVER correct.

6. “Have” (b)

With 'have got', form questions as 'Have you got...?' (NOT 'Do you have got...?'). Both 'Have you got...?' and 'Do you have...?' are correct, but they use different structures.

7. “have” (c)

After 'doesn't', use the base form 'have'. 'She doesn't have enough time. 'She doesn't have got' is NEVER correct.

8. “have” (d)

After 'should', use the base form 'have'. 'Have a rest' is an action. We cannot say 'should have got a rest'.

9. “have” (a)

After 'can', use the base form 'have'. 'Have a glass of water' means 'drink' — an action. We cannot say 'can have got'.

10. “have” (b)

After 'would like to', use the base form 'have'. 'Have a word with' means 'speak briefly to someone'. We cannot say 'to have got a word with'.

11. “haven't got” (c)

With 'have got' negative, use 'haven't got' for they. They haven't got any homework today. (Also correct: They don't have any homework today.)

12. “Does” (d)

With 'have' (not 'have got'), form questions using 'Does + subject + have'. Does the flat have air conditioning?

13. “s got” (a)

For states like illness with he/she/it, use 'has got' (contracted to 's got). He's got a terrible cold = He has a terrible cold.

14. “have” (b)

'Have a chat' is an action expression. With 'sometimes' (habitual action), use 'have'. We don't say 'have got a chat'.

15. “have” (c)

In the past tense with 'didn't', use the base form 'have'. 'Have got' has no past form with 'did'. Use 'didn't have'.

16. “have” (d)

'Have a party' is an activity, not possession. Use 'have' — not 'have got' for actions.

17. “have” (a)

After 'will', use the base form 'have'. 'Have a baby' can mean 'give birth'. We cannot say 'will have got a baby'.

18. “have” (b)

After 'need to', use the base form 'have'. 'Have a haircut' is an action. We cannot say 'need to have got a haircut'.

19. “Have” (c)

With 'have got', form questions as 'Have they got...?' Both 'Have they got...?' and 'Do they have...?' are correct, but they use different structures.

20. “has got” (d)

For illness/states with he, use 'has got'. He has got a cold. ('have' is wrong because 'he' needs 'has'; 'is have' is never correct; 've got' = have got, wrong for 'he'.)