



**GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED)**  
**Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida**  
**PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL**

Código	PENP - 01
Versión	001
Fecha	18/03/2020
Proceso	Gestión Académica

<b>DOCENTES</b>	JOHANNA SARMIENTO TOVAR, GINA ESPERANZA GÉLVEZ, IVÁN CALDERÓN Y JHON CENDALES	<b>GRADO</b>	UNDÉCIMO
<b>ASIGNATURA</b>	INGLÉS (I, II, III, Y IV)		
<b>Correo electrónico de contacto</b>	<a href="mailto:johanna.sarmiento@sabiocaldas.edu.co">johanna.sarmiento@sabiocaldas.edu.co</a> <a href="mailto:esperanza.gelvez@sabiocaldas.edu.co">esperanza.gelvez@sabiocaldas.edu.co</a> <a href="mailto:ivan.calderon@sabiocaldas.edu.co">ivan.calderon@sabiocaldas.edu.co</a> <a href="mailto:jhon.cendales@sabiocaldas.edu.co">jhon.cendales@sabiocaldas.edu.co</a>		
<b>Fecha de envío</b>	13 DE JULIO 2020	<b>Fecha de entrega</b>	17 DE JULIO 2020
<b>Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad</b>	Dos horas		
<b>TEMA</b>	Consumer services Have and have got		

**Contextualización**

**HAVE AND HAVE GOT DIFFERENCES**

## Have and have got: differences

SEPTEMBER 7, 2013 - PDF

**Have and have got** are usually possible with little or no difference of meaning. Both forms can be used to express ideas such as possession and relationships. For example, the two sentences given below express the same idea.

I have a sister. = I have got a sister.

**Got forms of have** are informal, and are most common in the present. **Do** is not used in questions and negatives with **got**.

I have got a car. (Informal)

I have a car. (More formal)

Have you got a car? / Do you have a car? (NOT Do you have got a car?)

Note that **have** is a state verb. It is not normally used in the continuous form.

She has a sister. (NOT She is having a sister.)

However, **having** is used in a few fixed expressions. Examples are: *having dinner, having a bath* etc.

**Have got** cannot be used to talk about actions. Only **have** is possible in this case.

I usually **have** dinner at 8 o'clock. (NOT I usually have got dinner at 8 o'clock.)

Note that **have** and **have not** are only used in the present simple. In the past tense, only **had** is used. **Had not** is not possible.

I **had** a strange experience yesterday. (NOT I **have got** a strange experience yesterday.)



**Got forms of have** are not normally used to indicate repetition and habit.

I **have** a meeting on Monday. OR I **have got** a meeting on Monday.

I often **have** meetings on Mondays. (BUT NOT I often **have got** meetings on Mondays.)

EXAMPLES:

#### Descripción de la actividad sugerida

1. The student must classify some customer services vocabulary in good or bad using the word cloud above for expressing his/her viewpoints about it focus on in speaking ability.

