

جزوه جامع و کاربرگ تمرینی Has و Have

Complete Guide to Have, Has & Have To + 30 Standard Tests & Answer Key

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۱. خلاصه فرمول‌ها و نقش‌های سه‌گانه (Cheat Sheet)

نقش گرامری	تیم Have (I/You/We/They)	تیم Has (He/She/It)	حالت منفی و سوالی
۱. مالکیت (داشتن)	I have a car. I have got a car.	She has a car. She has got a car.	(-) don't / doesn't have (?) Do / Does ... have ?
۲. اجبار (مجبور بودن)	We have to go.	He has to study.	(-) don't / doesn't have to (?) Do / Does ... have to ?
۳. کمک‌فعل (حال کامل)	They have seen it.	Ali has seen it.	(-) haven't / hasn't + V3 (?) Have / Has ... + V3?

قانون طلایی: در جملات منفی و سوالی با Do/Does، کلمه Has به شکل پایه یعنی **Have** تبدیل می‌شود (ترکیب Doesn't has اشتباه است).

۲. کاربرگ ۳۰ تست استاندارد و طبقه‌بندی شده

بخش اول: مالکیت و تطابق فاعل با Have و Has (سوالات ۱ تا ۱۰)

1. My older brother _____ a modern electric car with advanced safety features.

- A) have B) has C) is having D) having

2. We _____ a comfortable meeting room on the third floor of the company.

- A) has B) have C) are have D) has got

3. Sarah and her sister _____ beautiful curly dark hair.

- A) has B) is have C) have D) has got

4. This smartphone _____ an impressive battery life and a powerful camera.

- A) have B) has C) haves D) is having

5. Most university students _____ access to the online academic library.

- A) have B) has C) is have D) has got

6. I usually _____ a cup of green tea before starting my daily work.

- A) has B) have C) am having D) haves

7. The marketing manager _____ extensive experience in digital branding.

- A) have B) has C) are having D) have got

8. Both of my cats _____ bright green eyes and soft fur.

- A) has B) have C) haves D) is having

9. Our apartment building _____ a private parking area for all residents.

A) have

B) has

C) are have

D) have got

10. You _____ a very clear and engaging presentation style.

A) have

B) has

C) is have

D) haves

بخش دوم: منفی سازی، سوالات با Do/Does و ساختار Have Got (سوالات ۱۱ تا ۲۰)

11. David doesn't _____ enough cash with him to pay the restaurant bill.

- A) has B) have C) had D) haves

12. _____ your colleague have the revised project schedule?

- A) Do B) Does C) Is D) Has

13. We don't _____ any urgent meetings scheduled for this afternoon.

- A) has B) having C) have D) had

14. She hasn't _____ any time to reply to your email yet.

- A) got B) get C) gets D) getting

15. _____ they got any tickets left for tomorrow evening's concert?

- A) Do B) Are C) Have D) Did

16. What kind of laptop _____ your supervisor have in his office?

- A) do B) is C) does D) has

17. I'm afraid I haven't _____ a spare key for the office storage room.

- A) get B) got C) have D) had

18. The new employee doesn't _____ an official security badge yet.

- A) has B) have C) having D) haves

19. "Do you have a valid passport?" - "No, I _____."

- A) haven't B) don't C) am not D) haven't got

20. "Has your brother got a driver's license?" - "Yes, he _____."

- A) does B) has C) have D) is

بخش سوم: ساختار اجبار (Have To / Has To) و فعل کمکی زمان حال کامل (سوالات ۲۱ تا ۳۰)

21. Doctors and nurses _____ work long night shifts at the emergency clinic.

- A) has to B) have to C) having to D) are have to

22. Every applicant _____ submit two letters of recommendation before Friday.

- A) have to B) has to C) having to D) has got

23. You _____ wear formal clothes; casual business attire is perfectly fine.

- A) don't have to B) doesn't have to C) haven't to D) aren't have to

24. She _____ get up early tomorrow because the office is closed on Sundays.

- A) don't have to B) doesn't have to C) doesn't has to D) hasn't to

25. What time _____ we _____ leave for the international airport?

- A) do / have to B) does / have to C) have / to D) are / have to

26. The research team _____ published several groundbreaking articles this year.

- A) have B) has C) has to D) having

27. We _____ already completed the primary testing phase of the platform.

- A) has B) have to C) have D) having

28. Why _____ he _____ retake the final proficiency exam?

- A) do / have to B) does / has to C) does / have to D) is / having to

29. Neither of the participants _____ completed the survey form yet.

- A) have B) has C) are having D) has to

30. In the past, people _____ travel for weeks by ship across the ocean.

- A) have to B) has to C) had to D) are having to

۳. پاسخنامه کلیدی و تحلیل تشریحی تست‌ها

Q	Key	Explanation (تحلیل و دلیل گرامری انتخاب گزینه)
1	B	فاعل سوم شخص مفرد (My older brother = He) است و برای مالکیت has می‌گیرد.
2	B	برای فاعل ضمیر We از فعل have استفاده می‌شود.
3	C	فاعل جمع (Sarah and her sister = They) است و نیاز به have دارد.
4	B	فاعل شیء مفرد (This smartphone = It) است و فعل مناسب has است.
5	A	کلمه Most university students جمع است (They) و فعل have می‌گیرد.
6	B	برای فاعل I فعل have به کار می‌رود (در اینجا به معنی نوشیدن است).
7	B	فاعل سوم شخص مفرد (The marketing manager = He/She) است و has می‌گیرد.
8	B	فاعل اسم جمع (Both of my cats = They) است و با have می‌آید.
9	B	فاعل اسم مفرد (Our apartment building = It) است و فعل مناسب has است.
10	A	برای ضمیر فاعلی You همیشه از have استفاده می‌شود.
11	B	پس از فعل کمکی doesn't فعل اصلی باید به شکل ریشه یعنی have بیاید.
12	B	برای فاعل سوم شخص مفرد (your colleague) در حالت سوالی Does می‌آید.
13	C	پس از فعل don't به شکل ساده have می‌آید.
14	A	در ساختار مالکیت منفی بریتانیایی، بعد از hasn't کلمه got قرار می‌گیرد.
15	C	در ساختار سوالی بریتانیایی با got برای فاعل they فعل Have می‌آید.
16	C	فاعل مفرد (your supervisor) در سوالات wh نیاز به کمکی does دارد.
17	B	در ساختار مالکیت بریتانیایی پس از haven't از got استفاده می‌شود.
18	B	با حضور doesn't در جمله، فعل مالکیت باید به شکل have بازگردد.
19	B	در پاسخ کوتاه منفی به سوالی که با Do شروع شده، عبارت No, I don't صحیح است.
20	B	در پاسخ کوتاه مثبت به سوالی که با Has شروع شده، عبارت Yes, he has صحیح است.
21	B	فاعل جمع (Doctors and nurses = They) برای بیان اجبار have to می‌گیرد.
22	B	کلمه Every applicant سوم شخص مفرد محسوب می‌شود و برای بیان الزام has to می‌گیرد.
23	A	برای فاعل You فرم عدم اجبار (مجبور نیستی) به صورت don't have to است.
24	B	برای فاعل She ساختار عدم اجبار به صورت doesn't have to نوشته می‌شود.
25	A	برای فاعل we فعل کمکی do و سپس ساختار اجبار به صورت have to می‌آید.
26	B	تیم تحقیقاتی اسم مفرد جمعی (It) است و در حال کامل فعل کمکی has می‌گیرد.
27	C	در گرامر حال کامل برای فاعل We از فعل کمکی have قبل از قسمت سوم فعل استفاده می‌شود.
28	C	برای فاعل he کمکی does می‌آید و پس از آن ساختار اجبار به شکل have to درمی‌آید.
29	B	ساختار Neither of از نظر گرامری مفرد در نظر گرفته می‌شود و has می‌گیرد.
30	C	با توجه به قید زمان گذشته (In the past)، فرم گذشته اجبار کلمه had to است.

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