

## 6

verbo **have got** (avere)

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

ESTESA	CONTRATTA
I <b>have got</b>	I've <b>got</b>
you <b>have got</b>	you've <b>got</b>
he <b>has got</b>	he's <b>got</b>
she <b>has got</b>	she's <b>got</b>
it <b>has got</b>	it's <b>got</b>
we <b>have got</b>	we've <b>got</b>
you <b>have got</b>	you've <b>got</b>
they <b>have got</b>	they've <b>got</b>

## FORMA NEGATIVA

ESTESA	CONTRATTA
I <b>have not got</b>	I <b>haven't got</b>
you <b>have not got</b>	you <b>haven't got</b>
he <b>has not got</b>	he <b>hasn't got</b>
she <b>has not got</b>	she <b>hasn't got</b>
it <b>has not got</b>	it <b>hasn't got</b>
we <b>have not got</b>	we <b>haven't got</b>
you <b>have not got</b>	you <b>haven't got</b>
they <b>have not got</b>	they <b>haven't got</b>

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

<b>Have I got?</b>
<b>Have you got?</b>
<b>Has he got?</b>
<b>Has she got?</b>
<b>Has it got?</b>
<b>Have we got?</b>
<b>Have you got?</b>
<b>Have they got?</b>

## RISPOSTE BREVI (SHORT ANSWERS)

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Yes, I <b>have</b>	No, I <b>haven't</b>
Yes, you <b>have</b>	No, you <b>haven't</b>
Yes, he <b>has</b>	No, he <b>hasn't</b>
Yes, she <b>has</b>	No, she <b>hasn't</b>
Yes, it <b>has</b>	No, it <b>hasn't</b>
Yes, we <b>have</b>	No, we <b>haven't</b>
Yes, you <b>have</b>	No, you <b>haven't</b>
Yes, they <b>have</b>	No, they <b>haven't</b>

• **have got** significa **avere** nel senso di **possedere** e varia solo alla terza persona singolare.

• Si coniuga soltanto **have** mentre **got** rimane **invariato**.

• Nelle **risposte brevi** non si usa **got**!

