

Unit 4

have got: present simple (affirmative, negative, interrogative)

Affirmative	
full forms	short forms
I you have got	I you 've got
he she has got it	he she 's got it
we you have got they	we you 've got they

Negative	
full forms	short forms
I you have not got	I you haven't got
he she has not got it	he she hasn't got it
we you have not got they	we you haven't got they

Uncle Alex has got a big house.

Kate hasn't got a dog.

We've got four pets.

They haven't got a cat.

Interrogative	
Have	I you got ...?
Has	he she got ...? it
Have	we you got ...? they

Short answers	
affirmative	negative
Yes, I you have.	No, I you haven't.
Yes, he she has. it	No, he she hasn't. it
Yes, we you have. they	No, we you haven't. they

'Have you got a cat?'

'No, I haven't.'

'Has Dan got a dog?'

'Yes, he has.'

En las respuestas breves afirmativas siempre se utilizan las formas completas. En las respuestas breves negativas suelen utilizarse las formas contraídas.

can (permission)

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they | can / can't | go to the party.

Can | I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they | go to the party?

Yes, | I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they | can.

No, | I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they | can't.

En las respuestas breves negativas suelen utilizarse las formas contraídas.