

Have got



A. Για να πούμε τι έχω εγώ ή τι έχεις εσύ χρησιμοποιούμε το **have got**.

Κατάφαση

short form(=σύντομος τύπος)

I have got=έχω	I've got
You have got=έχεις	You've got
He has got=αυτός έχει	He's got
She has got= αυτή έχει	She's got
It has got= αυτό έχει	It's got
We have got=εμείς έχουμε	We've got
You have got=εσείς έχετε	You've got
They have got=αυτοί, ές, ά έχουν	They've got

B. Για να κάνουμε ερώτηση, βάζουμε το **have** στην αρχή της πρότασης, μετά το **I** ή το **you** και μετά βάζουμε το **got**.

Ερώτηση



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

C. Για να πούμε τι δεν έχω ή τι δεν έχεις, βάζουμε το **not** μετά το **have**.

Άρνηση

I have not got	I haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
He has not got	He hasn't got
She has not got	She hasn't got
It has not got	It hasn't got
We have not got	We haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
They have not got	They haven't got

Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις δε βάζουμε τη λέξη **got**.

Example: **Have you got a book? Yes, I have / No, I haven't.**

A. Κύκλωσε τη σωστή απάντηση:

1. We has/ have got red bikes
2. She has/have got long hair.
3. I has/have got a radio
4. He has/have got two balloons.
5. It has/have got long ears
6. You has/have got a horse
7. They have/has got apples
8. We has/have got a computer

B. Write have or has:

1. Shegot a watch.
2. Wegot blue jackets.
3. Itgot a long tail.
4. Hegot a red hat.
5. Theygot bags
6. Yougot a pen
7. Igot two oranges
8. Shegot pencils.

C. Κάνε τις προτάσεις ερωτηματικές:

1. They have got a radio.?
2. Anna has got a camera.?
3. My dad has got a big nose.?
4. My mum has got long hair.?
5. My friends have got bicycles.?

D. Γράψε τις προτάσεις στον αρνητικό τύπο:

1. We have got a big dog.
2. Mary has got a car.
3. They have got a new house.
4. You've got a ball.
5. Ben and George have got a computer.