

### A have got: Present simple Affirmative

Forma affermativa	
Forma intera	Forma contratta
I have got	I've got
you have got	you've got
he has got	he's got
she has got	she's got
it has got	it's got
we have got	we've got
you have got	you've got
they have got	they've got

Soggetto +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{have got/} \\ \textit{has got} \\ \textit{'ve got/'s got} \end{array} \right\} + \text{complemento oggetto}$

1 Il verbo *have got* corrisponde al verbo italiano *avere*.

2 Si usa per esprimere:

- **possesso**  
I've got a computer.  
(Io) ho un computer.  
Kate's got a new rucksack.  
Kate ha uno zaino nuovo.
- **relazioni di parentela o amicizia**  
I've got a sister.  
(Io) ho una sorella.  
He's got two brothers.  
(Egli/Lui) ha due fratelli.
- **descrizioni di persone o animali**  
He's got black hair. Ha i capelli neri.  
It's got a long tail. Ha una coda lunga.

3 La forma affermativa di *have got* è la stessa per tutte le persone tranne la terza persona singolare (*he, she, it*) che è *has got*.

I/You/We/They have got a football.  
ma  
He/She/It has got a football.

4 *Have/Has got* alla forma contratta diventano *'ve got* e *'s got*.

I have got a dog. = I've got a dog.  
He has got a dog. = He's got a dog.

5 Con un nome proprio si può usare la forma contratta del verbo. Con due nomi propri si usa la forma intera.

Tom's got a bike.

Tom and Sara have got bikes.

### C have got: Present simple Negative

Forma negativa	
Forma intera	Forma contratta
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

Soggetto +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{have not got/} \\ \textit{has not got} \\ \textit{haven't got/} \\ \textit{hasn't got} \end{array} \right\} + \text{complemento oggetto}$

1 La forma negativa di *have got* si ottiene mettendo *not* tra *have/has* e *got*.

I have not got a bike.  
(Io) non ho una bici.

Tim has not got a cousin.  
Tim non ha un cugino.

2 La forma negativa contratta si ottiene aggiungendo *-n't* a *have/has*.

I haven't got a bike.  
Tim hasn't got a cousin.

### C have got: Present simple Interrogative and short answers

Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi	
	Affermative	Negative
Have I got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they got?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

*Have/Has* + soggetto + *got* + complemento oggetto?

Yes, + pronome soggetto + *have/has*.

No, + pronome soggetto + *haven't/hasn't*.

**1 Le domande con *have got* si formano mettendo *have/has* davanti al soggetto.**

Have you got a pen?

*Hai una penna?*

Has Tina got a mobile phone?

*Tina ha un telefonino?*

**2 Le risposte brevi affermative si formano con**

**Yes + pronome soggetto + *have* o *has*.**

Have you got a pen? **Yes, I have.**

Has Tina got a mobile phone? **Yes, she has.**

**3 Le risposte brevi negative si formano con**

**No + pronome soggetto + *haven't/hasn't*.**

Have you got a pen? **No, I haven't.**

Has Tina got a mobile phone? **No, she hasn't.**

**4 Non si usa mai *got* nelle risposte brevi.**

Yes, I have. NON Yes, I've got. Yes, I got.

No, I haven't. NON No, I haven't got.

**D The possessive 's**

**1 In inglese, si usa una costruzione particolare, chiamata genitivo sassone ('s), per esprimere possesso.**

This is Mark's football.

*Questo è il pallone di Mark.*

**2 Il genitivo sassone ('s) si usa anche per esprimere rapporti tra persone, come ad esempio i membri della stessa famiglia.**

Alan is Claire's brother.

*Alan è il fratello di Claire.*

**3 Se il possessore è un nome singolare, il genitivo sassone si forma aggiungendo un apostrofo (') e una -s al nome del possessore, seguito dalla cosa posseduta senza l'articolo.**

**Possessore singolare + 's**

Kate's book *il libro di Kate*

**Si aggiunge 's anche ai nomi che terminano in -s:**

Denis's DVD *il DVD di Denis*

**4 Se il possessore è più di uno, si usano le seguenti costruzioni:**

– Se il possessore è un nome plurale che termina in -s, si aggiunge soltanto l'apostrofo (') dopo la -s del nome.

**Possessore plurale (regolare) + '**

the boys' school

*la scuola dei ragazzi*

the girls' names

*i nomi delle ragazze*

– Se il possessore è un nome plurale che non termina in -s, come nei plurali irregolari, si aggiunge 's.

**Possessore plurale (irregolare) + 's**

the children's toys

*i giochi dei bambini*

the women's umbrellas

*gli ombrelli delle donne*

– Se ci sono due o più possessori, si aggiunge 's soltanto al nome dell'ultimo possessore.

**Possessore 1 + possessore 2 + 's**

Susie and Paula's bedroom

*la cameretta di Susie e Paula*

Jack and Thomas's parents

*i genitori di Jack e Thomas*

**Word list**

**Family**

aunt *zia*

brother *fratello*

brother-in-law *cognato*

cousin *cugino*

dad *papà*

daughter *figlia*

daughter-in-law *nuora*

father-in-law *suocero*

grandad *nonno*

granddaughter *nipote (femmina di nonni)*

grandma *nonna*

grandparents *nonni*

grandson *nipote (maschio di nonni)*

husband *marito*

mother-in-law *suocera*

mum *mamma*

nephew *nipote (maschio di zii)*

niece *nipote (femmina di zii)*

parents *genitori*

sister *sorella*

sister-in-law *cognata*

son *figlio*

son-in-law *genero*

stepdaughter *figliastro*

stepfather *patrigno*

stepmother *matrigna*

stepson *figliastro*

uncle *zio*



wife *moglie*

## Vocabulary

## The family

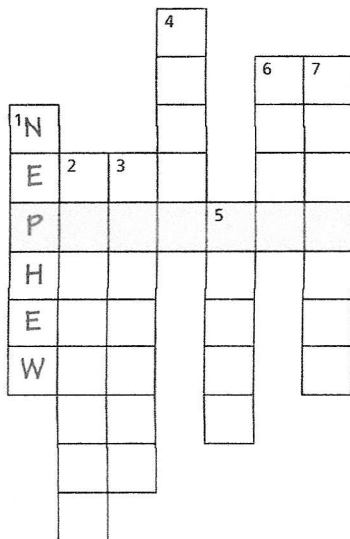
## 1 Completa la tabella con le parole del riquadro.

aunt brother cousin daughter  
grandad grandson mum

	
grandma	<u>grandad</u>
1 _____	dad
sister	2 _____
3 _____	son
4 _____	uncle
cousin	5 _____
granddaughter	6 _____

## 2 Completa il puzzle e scopri la parola segreta.

- I'm Jack. Rebecca is my aunt. I'm her ...
- My name's Katie. My mum and dad are Rob and Sue. I'm their ...
- Our ... is Edna. We're her grandchildren.
- My dad and Kevin are brothers. Kevin's my ...
- I'm Rachel. My mum and David are sister and brother. I'm his ...
- Tim is one of my cousins. His mum is Anna. She's my ...
- Alex and Tim are brothers. My dad is their uncle and they are my ...



## Grammar

have got: Present simple  
Affirmative and negative

## 3 Completa le frasi con 've got o 's got.

I've got a new bike.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ an English friend.
- Jason \_\_\_\_\_ a new teacher.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a poster of Tobey Maguire.
- Fran \_\_\_\_\_ the new Gwen Stefani CD.
- My mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ a camera.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ a brother.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the *High School Musical* DVD.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer!

## 4 Riscrivi le frasi dell'es. 3 alla forma negativa contratta.

I've got a bike. I haven't got a bike.

5 Scrivi che cosa possiedono (✓) o non possiedono (✗) le seguenti persone. Usa la forma contratta di *have got* ove possibile.

Adam: brother (✓) sister (✗)

Adam's got a brother but he hasn't got a sister.

1 Jill: computer (✓) mobile phone (✗)

2 Jess and Liam: dog (✓) cat (✗)

3 Ron and Sue: skateboards (✓) bikes (✗)

4 Mark: five cousins (✓) a brother or a sister (✗)

5 Jack and Tom Rossetto: English names (✓)  
an English surname (✗)

have got: Present simple  
Interrogative and short answers

## 6 Abbina le domande alle risposte brevi.

- |                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Have Tom and Bill got a sister?     | a Yes, she has.   |
| 2 Has Dan got a new phone?            | b No, I haven't.  |
| 3 Sam, have you got a favourite star? | c Yes, we have.   |
| 4 Has Rachel got a boyfriend?         | d Yes, they have. |
| 5 Have you and Jo got a dog?          | e No, he hasn't.  |

## have got: Present simple

### Interrogative and short answers

Have you got a mobile phone? No, I haven't.  
Has Ruby got his number? Yes, she has.

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Have I got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they got?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

### Think!

#### Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

In inglese <sup>1</sup>si usa sempre/non si usa mai *got* nelle risposte brevi.

Rules p. 130

## 7 Metti le parole nell'ordine corretto in modo da scrivere delle domande.

Luke/a/Has/got/skateboard?  
Has Luke got a skateboard?

- boys/the/Have/got/football/a?
- teacher/a/Has/the/got/CD player?
- homework/got/Have/you/your?
- got/Have/they/dog/a?
- her/got/a/car/Has/dad?
- got/penfriend/Has/a/Amy?

## 8 Abbina le domande alle risposte brevi.

1 Have your parents got a car?  
(e) Yes, they have.

- Have your parents got a car?
  - Have you got a CD player?
  - Have Jo and Naomi got bikes?
  - Has Dan got a sister?
  - Has the school got a theatre?
- a Yes, it has.  
b Yes, he has.  
c No, they haven't.  
d Yes, I have.  
e Yes, they have.

## 9 Scrivi domande e risposte brevi alla forma affermativa (✓) o negativa (X).

you/an Italian name? (✓)

Have you got an Italian surname? Yes, I have.

- Julie/sister? (X)
- Will and George/computers? (✓)
- He/a new bike? (✓)
- Sam/a skateboard? (X)
- the students/their books? (✓)
- your parents/an MP3 player? (X)
- the classroom/a computer? (X)
- we/an English lesson today? (✓)

## The possessive 's

Ruby's mobile phone. The students' teacher.

### Singular + 's

Holly's surname is Wood.

*Il cognome di Holly è Wood.*

### Plural (regular) + '

The boys' computer is new.

*Il computer dei ragazzi è nuovo.*

### Plural (irregular) + 's

The children's teacher is English.

*L'insegnante dei bambini è inglese.*

### Two subjects + 's

Cathy and Peter's car is red.

*La macchina di Cathy e Peter è rossa.*

### Think!

#### Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- Per esprimere possesso in inglese si aggiunge 's <sup>1</sup>al possessore/alla cosa posseduta.
- Il possessore <sup>2</sup>segue/precede la cosa posseduta.

Rules p. 131

## 10 Completa le frasi con il genitivo sassone ('s o ') e le parole tra parentesi.

That's the boys' school. (boys)

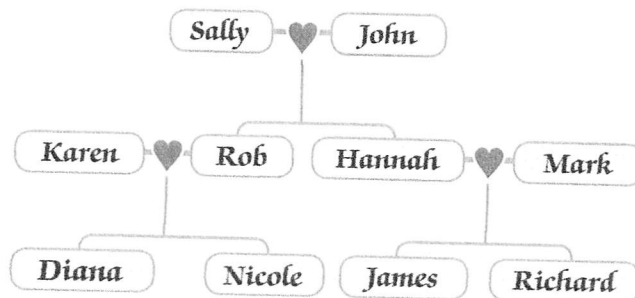
- \_\_\_\_\_ dad is American. (Megan)
- What are the new \_\_\_\_\_ names? (students)
- Today is my \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. (mum)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ brother is in Year 10. (girls)
- Thomas is \_\_\_\_\_ dad. (John and Cathy)
- Are these the \_\_\_\_\_ CDs? (children)
- Alex is \_\_\_\_\_ friend. (Isabelle and David)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ names are Beth and Olivia. (women)

**11 Osserva l'albero genealogico e scrivi delle frasi in cui spieghi la relazione che c'è tra le varie persone.**

John – Rob and Hannah

John is Rob and Hannah's dad.

- 1 James – Richard
- 2 Diana – Nicole
- 3 James and Richard – Diana and Nicole
- 4 Karen – Diana and Nicole
- 5 Hannah and Mark – James and Richard
- 6 Sally – the children



**12** **Ora ascolta e controlla.**

**13 Leggi le frasi e decidi se la 's indica is, has o il genitivo sassone.**

is has possessive case

Tom's Irish.

- 1 Kelly's dad is a teacher.
- 2 Where's my rucksack?
- 3 Daniel's got a Spanish cousin.
- 4 Is that the children's mum?
- 5 Hilary Duff's my favourite singer.
- 6 Tracey's got a new computer.
- 7 Mark's bike is yellow.
- 8 My mobile phone's new.

**Compare**

**Osserva le frasi.**

Tom's rucksack, Katie's book.  
**Lo zaino di Tom. Il libro di Katie.**

- In inglese la cosa posseduta non ha l'articolo.
- In italiano la cosa posseduta ha l'articolo.

**Summing up**

**14 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.**



Hi Tara,  
Thanks for your email. Your family's very big!  
My family's small. My **mum's/mum is** name's Christine and my **1 dad's/dads'** name's Ken.  
I **2's got/'ve got** one brother. His name's Alan.  
He's 21. He's a student but he **3's got/is got** a job in a shop at weekends. He **4 got/'s got** a girlfriend. Her name's Charlotte. I **5 haven't got/not have got** a sister but I **6've got/has got** six cousins – four girls and two boys! My best **7 friends'/friend's** name is Paula. What's your best **8 friend's/friend is** name? Paula's in my class at school. Our favourite singer's Avril Lavigne. We **9've got/are got** tickets for her concert in London. **10 You've got/Have you got** her new CD? It's amazing! Who's your favourite singer?

Write soon,  
Sarah

**Translation**

**15 Traduci i dialoghi in inglese.**

- 1 A *Hai un fratello?*  
B *No, ma ho una sorella.*  
A *Come si chiama tua sorella?*  
B *Si chiama Rachel.*
- 2 A *Questo è il computer dei bambini?*  
B *No. È il computer dei loro genitori.*  
*I bambini non hanno un computer.*

**Study focus**

**Le risposte brevi**

Le risposte 'Si./No.' si traducono normalmente in inglese con le così dette risposte brevi (*short answers*).

*Yes, I am./No, I'm not.*  
*Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*  
*Yes, I do./No, I don't.*

In inglese si ripete sempre l'ausiliare (*be/have/do*) nelle risposte brevi.

## Christmas

### 1 Leggi l'email di Jason. Scrivi i nomi inglesi delle ricorrenze legate a queste date.

December 24<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 December 25<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 December 26<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



Hi Claudia

So you want to know what an English Christmas is like...

At the start of December we send Christmas cards. We send about 80 cards to friends and family. We put up the Christmas decorations. We have a Christmas tree in the living room and we decorate it.

On Christmas Eve, December 24<sup>th</sup>, I go carol singing with a group of people from my village. Carols are songs we sing at Christmas. We sing outside people's houses and we collect money for charity.

At bedtime, we usually hang up our Christmas stockings. My little sister is only five. She believes that Father Christmas comes and fills the stockings with presents in the night. I don't believe in Father Christmas, but I still hang up a stocking, too! My mum and I go to church for Midnight Mass and I go to bed at about one o'clock in the morning.

On Christmas Day we open our stockings and presents in the morning. Mum spends all morning in the kitchen, because we have an enormous Christmas dinner at about two o'clock. At the table, we all pull crackers and wear paper hats. We eat roast turkey, roast potatoes and lots of different vegetables. For dessert we have Christmas pudding or mince pies.

Boxing Day, the next day, is a holiday. My uncle, aunt and cousins always visit us. We usually eat cold turkey and salad because Mum doesn't want to cook again!

Write soon and tell me about Christmas in Italy.

Jason

### Glossary

charity *beneficenza*  
 hang up *appendere*  
 stocking *calza*  
 believe *credere*

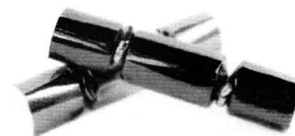
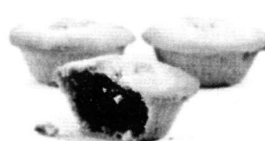
paper hats *cappellino di carta*  
 turkey *tacchino*

### 2 Scrivi le parole del riquadro sotto le figure corrette.

Christmas crackers   mince pies  
 Christmas tree   Christmas pudding



1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Rispondi alle domande. ES

- How many cards does Jason's family send?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do they put in their living room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What time do they have Christmas dinner?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do they eat for dessert?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 3.30 Ascolta e leggi una filastrocca di Natale.



Christmas is coming, the goose is getting fat  
 Please put a penny in the old man's hat  
 If you haven't got a penny, a ha'penny will do  
 If you haven't got a ha'penny, God bless you.



### 5 Scrivi un breve paragrafo sul Natale in Italia (35-50 parole). Prima di cominciare, prendi degli appunti per ogni giorno di festa. ES

**DVD 1** Puoi trovare ulteriori informazioni sulle attività di Natale nei *Festivals 1* del DVD.

## Il genitivo sassone 's

<b>Singolare + 's</b>	Kate's book	<i>il libro di Kate</i>
<b>Plurale (regolare) + '</b>	the girls' names	<i>i nomi delle ragazze</i>
<b>Plurale (irregolare) + 's</b>	the children's toys	<i>i giochi dei bambini</i>
<b>Doppio soggetto + 's</b>	Susie and Paula's bedroom	<i>la cameretta di Susie e Paula</i>

Workbook p.131

## 1 Completa le seguenti frasi con le parole tra parentesi e 's o '.

That is my brother's bag. (*my brother*).

- Jake is \_\_\_\_\_ brother. (*Matt*).
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ family. (*Jess*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ class is big. (*the boys*)
- \_\_\_\_\_ teacher is French. (*the children*)
- These are \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles. (*my sisters*)
- \_\_\_\_\_ DVDs are in \_\_\_\_\_ bag. (*Mr and Mrs Lewis/Lisa*)
- That is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. (*Carol and Sarah*)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ changing rooms are over there. (*women*)

## 2 Completa le frasi come nell'esempio.

Jack/Holly (*grandfather/granddaughter*)Jack is Holly's grandfather.Holly is Jack's granddaughter.

- Mr Jones/Luca (*teacher/student*)  
Mr Jones is \_\_\_\_\_  
Luca is \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs Andrews/Susie and Sara (*mum/daughters*)  
Mrs Andrews is \_\_\_\_\_  
Susie and Sara are \_\_\_\_\_
- Tommy/Sally (*brother/sister*)  
Tommy is \_\_\_\_\_  
Sally is \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr and Mrs Green/Jack and Johnny (*mum and dad/sons*)  
Mr and Mrs Green are \_\_\_\_\_  
Jack and Johnny are \_\_\_\_\_
- Mark/Mary (*husband/wife*)  
Mark is \_\_\_\_\_  
Mary is \_\_\_\_\_

## 's = genitivo sassone 's, is o has got?

- il genitivo sassone  
My mum's car
- la forma contratta della terza persona singolare del *Present simple* di *be*  
She's intelligent. It's Tom. Mark's here.
- la forma contratta della terza persona singolare del *Present simple* di *have got*  
Jane's got a new phone. He's got some English books.

## 3 Osserva la 's nelle seguenti frasi e scrivi: P=possessive, H=has (got), I=is.

He's from Australia. I

- Danny's very tired. \_\_\_\_\_
- Joe and David's address is in London. \_\_\_\_\_
- She's got three dogs and a cat. \_\_\_\_\_
- Maisie's sister isn't at school today. \_\_\_\_\_
- Her dad's Canadian. \_\_\_\_\_
- My mobile phone's got a camera. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rebecca's mum's a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
- That's your rucksack! \_\_\_\_\_
- Karen and Laura's house's very big. \_\_\_\_\_
- He's got my books. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Aggiungi gli apostrofi nei seguenti testi per possessive 's, has got e is.

Sara's sister's called Sally. She's got two new dogs. The dogs names are Lucky and Champ. Lucky's a small dog, but its eyes are big and blue. Champ's very big, but its friendly. Sara's not happy because shes got two mice. Sara and Sally's mums not happy, because she's allergic to animals.

It's Tuesday today and Anna's on holiday. School's closed but Anna's best friend Laurent's isn't here. Laurent's mum's French, so she's in France with her parents. Anna's brother Luke's in his room with Jake. Jake's Luke's best friend. It's his birthday today and he's got a new games console. Anna's bored.