ICT English | Unit 2 exercise 2 | Have – form, meaning, use

a) Complete these class notes with HAVE / HAS:

FORM

The verb HAVE _____ two forms:

The 3rd person singular is HAS (= tiene)
The other form is HAVE (= tienes, tenemos, tenéis, tienen)

When HAVE means "tener" or "tener que", it can _____ a long form (have / has) or a short form ('ve got / 's got):

I _____ a problem. / I'_____ got two questions for you.
He _____ to study the problem. / He'_____ got to find a solution.

HAVE _____ two negative forms: as a main verb, and as an auxiliary:

I don't _____ that information.
I _____n't got that information.

For the interrogative form we put HAVE in front of the subject, and GOT after it, or we use DO (without GOT):

_____ you got a screwdriver?
_____ you _____ a screwdriver?

The gerund of HAVE is HAVING:

_____ a virus in your computer is very dangerous.

b) Complete these class notes with HAVE / HAS:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MEANING

The most common meaning of HAVE is "tener", in the sense of "own" (="poseer") or in other senses:

- Tener (in the sense of "own"):

  I _____ a laptop computer.

- Tener (other senses different from "own"):

  A keyboard _____ a lot of keys.
  He can _____ a serious accident without an antivirus program.

But it can also have other meanings:

- Tomar (food, drink, medicine):

  My boss usually _____ coffee for breakfast.
  _____ a drink!

- Darse (a shower or a bath):

  He usually _____ a shower in the morning.

When it is followed by TO and another verb, it means "tener que":

She _____ to fix a bug in the program.

When it is an auxiliary verb, it means "haber":

We _____ finished. = Hemos terminado.

c) Complete these class notes with HAVE / HAS:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

USE

HAVE is, together with BE, one of the most important and useful verbs in English, and we _____ to use it very often. We can use it for many different things:

- To talk about our possessions: I _____ a wireless mouse.

- To talk about our relatives: They _____ a younger sister, _____ n't they?

- To talk about our obligations: He _____ to revise these documents.

- To talk about things that we need to do: I _____ to buy a DVD drive.

- To talk about what we eat: I often _____ wine with my dinner.

- To ask for things:

_____ you got a pencil?
_____ you _____ a cheaper mouse, please?
Could I _____ your phone number, please?

HAVE is also used as the auxiliary verb in all the compound tenses, such as the present perfect:

«**Have** you **inserted** the sound card?»

and the past perfect:

«I installed an antivirus because I **had** already **had** a virus infection».

Notice: in the last example, the first "had" is the auxiliary in the simple past (= había); the second one is the main verb in the past participle (= tenido).

LIVEWORKSHEETS