

The Essential Guide
to the Verb

TO HAVE

A Booklet for
Secondary School
Students



Welcome, Student!

The verb **TO HAVE** is a *powerhouse* in the English language! It's not just for possession; it's a key helper verb used to form some of the most important tenses. Mastering the use of "**TO HAVE**" will significantly improve your **grammar** and **fluency**.

In this booklet, you will learn:

- What "**TO HAVE**" **means** and **how to use** it.
- **How to conjugate** it in all the main tenses.
- Its two main roles: as a **main verb** and as an **auxiliary (helping) verb**.
- **Practice activities** to test your understanding.
- A full **Answer Key** with explanations.

Let's begin!

Part 1: What is the Verb "TO HAVE"?

The verb "**TO HAVE**" has **two** primary functions:

1. As a **Main Verb**: It indicates **possession**, **ownership**, or **obligation**.
 - **Possession**: I **have** a new phone.
 - **Relationship**: She **has** two brothers.
 - ***Obligation** (have to): We **have to** finish our homework.
2. As an **Auxiliary (Helping) Verb**: It helps other verbs to form **the Perfect Tenses** (**Present** Perfect, **Past** Perfect, **Future** Perfect).
 - **Example (Present Perfect)**: They **have finished** their project. ("**Have**" helps the main verb "finished")
 - **Example (Past Perfect)**: He **had** already **left** when I arrived. ("**Had**" helps the main verb "left")
 - **Example (Future Perfect)**: I **will have** the homework **done** by Monday.

Part 2: Conjugation of "TO HAVE"

"TO HAVE" is *slightly* **irregular** in the present simple tense.

A. Present Simple Tense

Subject	Conjugation
I	have
You (singular)	have
He / She / It	has
We	have
You (plural)	have
They	have

Examples (Main Verb):

- I **have** a great idea.
- She **has** a beautiful guitar.
- We **have** a test tomorrow.
- He **has** a new friend.

Examples (Auxiliary Verb - Present Perfect):

- I **have seen** that movie.
- She **has eaten** lunch.

B. Past Simple Tense

For **all** subjects, the **past simple** is **had**.

Examples **(Main Verb)**:

- I **had** a red bicycle when I was young.
- They **had** a lot of fun at the party.

Examples **(Auxiliary Verb - Past Perfect)**:

- He **had finished** his work before the deadline.

C. Future Simple Tense

We use **will have** for **all** subjects.

Examples **(Main Verb)**:

- You **will have** your own room soon.

Examples **(Auxiliary Verb - Future Perfect)**:

- By 2030, I **will have graduated** from university.

Part 3: Negative Forms & Questions

A. How to Make Negative Sentences

As a **Main Verb**: Use **do/does/did + not + have**.

- **Present**: I **do not have (don't have)** a car.
- **Present** (He/She/It): She **does not have (doesn't have)** any money.
- **Past**: We **did not have (didn't have)** time.

As an **Auxiliary Verb**: Add **not directly after have/has/had**.

- **Present Perfect**: They **have not (haven't) arrived** yet.
- **Past Perfect**: He **had not (hadn't) seen** the email.

B. How to Make Questions

As a **Main Verb**: Use **Do/Does/Did at the beginning**.

- **Present**: **Do you have** a pencil?
- **Present** (He/She/It): **Does he have** the key?
- **Past**: **Did they have** a good trip?

As an **Auxiliary Verb**: Invert the subject and *have/has/had*.

- **Present Perfect**: Have you been to Paris?
- **Past Perfect**: Had she left before you called?

Part 4: "Have to" for Obligation

"Have to" is a semi-modal verb used to express **strong obligation**, often from an external source (like a rule or law). It is conjugated with **"have/has."**

- **Affirmative:** I **have to** wear a uniform at school.
- **Negative:** You **don't have** to come (it's not necessary).
- **Question:** **Does** she **have** to work on weekends?

Part 5: Practice Activities

Activity 1: Multiple Choice

Choose the **correct** form of the verb "*to have*."

1. My sister ____ a new laptop.
 - a) have
 - b) has
 - c) is having
2. ____ you ____ your breakfast yet?
 - a) Has / eaten
 - b) Have / ate
 - c) Have / eaten
3. They ____ a lot of homework yesterday.
 - a) have
 - b) had
 - c) has
4. He ____ clean his room every Saturday.
 - a) have to
 - b) has to
 - c) had to
5. By the time she arrived, the movie ____ already ____.
 - a) has / started
 - b) had / started
 - c) have / started

Activity 2: True or False

Decide if the sentences are grammatically **Correct** (*True*) or **Incorrect** (*False*).

1. She has a lot of friends. (True / False)
2. He don't have any brothers. (True / False)
3. Have they seen the new exhibition? (True / False)
4. We had to studied for the test last night. (True / False)
5. I will have completed the course by June. (True / False)

Activity 3: Fill in the Gap

Fill in the **blanks** with the **correct** form of "*to have*" (*have, has, had, will have*).

1. I ____ never ____ (be) to Japan, but I want to go.
2. She ____ a party next weekend.
3. They ____ a cat, but it ran away last year.
4. ____ you ____ (finish) your report? The teacher is waiting.
5. We ____ (not) any milk, so I can't make a cake.

Activity 4: Choose the Best Answer

*Read the short dialogue and **choose the best option** to complete it.*

Leo: (1) ____ you (2) ____ any plans for the summer?

Mia: Yes, I do! I (3) ____ to visit my grandparents in July. But I (4) ____ already (5) ____ my flight tickets yet.

1. a) Do b) Does c) Have
2. a) have b) has c) had
3. a) have b) has c) had
4. a) haven't b) don't c) didn't
5. a) buy b) bought c) buying

Part 6: Answer Key & Explanations

Activity 1: Multiple Choice

1. b) **has** - The subject "My sister" is **third** person singular (she), so we need "has."
2. c) **Have / eaten** - This is a **Present Perfect** question. "You" requires "have," and the past participle of "eat" is "eaten."
3. b) **had** - The clue "**yesterday**" tells us we need the **past simple tense**. The past simple of "have" is "**had**" for all subjects.
4. b) **has to** - This expresses **obligation**. The subject "He" is third person singular, so we need "has to."
5. b) **had / started** - This is the **Past Perfect** tense, used for an action that happened before another past action ("arrived"). The structure is "had + past participle" (started).

Activity 2: True or False

1. **True** - "She" (third person singular) uses "has." This is correct.
2. **False** - For the negative of "have" as a main verb, we use "do/does + not + have." For "He," it should be "He doesn't have any brothers."
3. **True** - This is a correct Present Perfect question. "They" uses "have," and the past participle "seen" is used.
4. **False** - After "have to," we use the base form of the verb, not the past tense. It should be "We had to study..."
5. **True** - This is a correct Future Perfect sentence. "Will have completed" is the correct structure.

Activity 3: Fill in the Gap

1. **have / been** - This is the **Present Perfect tense**. The subject is "I," and the past participle of "be" is "been."
2. **will have or is having** - Both are possible. "Will have" is simple future, and "is having" is present continuous for a future arrangement.
3. **had** - The sentence talks about a **past possession** ("they had a cat") that changed in the past ("it ran away").
4. **Have / finished** - This is a **Present Perfect question**. The subject is "you," and the past participle of "finish" is "finished."
5. **don't have** - This is the **negative form of "have"** as a main verb in the present tense. The subject "We" requires "don't have."

Activity 4: Choose the Best Answer

1. **a) Do** - This is a question with "have" as a main verb. The subject is "you," so we use "Do."
2. **a) have** - After "Do you...", we use the base form "have."
3. **a) have** - The subject is "I," and this is the expression "have to" for obligation.
4. **a) haven't** - The word "yet" is a key signal for the Present Perfect tense. The subject is "I," so we use "haven't."
5. **b) bought** - In the Present Perfect tense, we need the past participle. The past participle of "buy" is "bought."

Your Notes



Congratulations!

You've completed the booklet on the verb **TO HAVE**. Keep practising by using it in your speaking and writing. Remember, mastering this verb is a huge step towards fluency in English!

Keep up the great work!

Find more resources on grammar here:

www.connectlearntogether.com