Lesson #5

Idiomatic Expressions

“To have”

Lesson Plan by Catherine Schell
Idiomatic Expressions
“to have”

**WARM-UP:**

Look at the excerpt of a famous children song:

I’ve got sixpence, jolly, jolly sixpence!
I’ve got sixpence to last me all my life.
I’ve got sixpence to spend and sixpence to lend
And sixpence to send home to my wife, – poor wife.

What have you got?
A short video with subtitles about shopping and groceries, using “I’ve got” and “I have”
http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x4nis7_23b-got-short-cc_school#from=embed&start=17
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TEXTS

At the Doctor’s Office

Patient   Doctor! I think I have a cold.
Dr. Walter Well, let’s see. Do you have a runny nose? Do you have a fever?
Patient   Yes I have a small fever. And my wife has a runny nose too.
Dr. Walter Okay. Does she have a fever as well?
Patient   No, she doesn’t have a fever.
Dr. Walter Well, in this case she has to rest and drink lots of fluids.
Patient   Okay. Thank you doctor.
Dr. Walter Here is a prescription for you. Have a good day.
Patient   Thank you, you too!

At School

Raphaël   I’ve got too much homework this week. I have two essays to write.
Steve     Oh, I’m busy too. Do you have time this weekend to hang out?
Raphaël   Yeah. My sister is here this weekend though. She has Monday off work.
Steve     Oh, nice. I’ve got an idea: how about a party on Friday night?
Raphaël   Well, we have plans for Friday. But Saturday we are free.
Steve     Sounds good. Saturday it is, then. I’ve got to tell my roommates. Hopefully they don’t have anything to do on Saturday.
Raphaël   Keep me posted, and have fun with your essays!
Steve     Thanks! Have a good one, see you later.
Work on the Texts

1. What differences in the conjugation / uses of the verb ‘have’ do you see between the texts?

2. How does (in)formality impact the use / treatment of the verb ‘have’?

LESSON

To have

I have - I’ve    We have - We’ve
You have - You’ve    You have - You’ve
He/she/it has - He/she/it’s    They have - They’ve

‘To have’ implies the meaning of possession.
Examples: The patient has a cold.
Steve has a sister.
You have a pen.

Used informally, ‘have got’ is synonymous with ‘have’.
Examples: I’ve got a car => I have a car.
Steve’s got a sister => Steve has a sister.

Attention!! The contractions ‘ve and ‘s can only be used when a verb is following. Be careful not to confuse the verb ‘be’ in “He’s a student” and the verb “have” in “He’s got a pen”.

There is also another use of this verb: to have to + verb. This construction implies obligation.
Examples: Steve has to work => “Steve is obligated to work”
We have to study English => “We are obliged to study English”

‘Have’ is also used in some set phrases or idiomatic expressions that are widely used in English:
Examples: Have a good day / night!
Have fun! Have a good one!
The haves and have nots
Exercises

1. Give the correct conjugation of the verb ‘have’:
   John and Mary _________ a black car.
   She _________ two sisters and a brother.
   You and I _________ a lot of luck.
   I _________ a good job.
   He _________ work to do.

2. You / your family / your friends
   Describe your family and your friends, using the verbs ‘have’ and ‘be’ in two different sentences.
   **Example:** I have a good friend in Washington DC. He is a student at George Washington University.

3. Treasure hunt:
   Find students / classmates who have one of the following, then present them to the class.
   cat
   3 siblings
   a farmer for a neighbor
   a book or newspaper in another language
   a trip planned
   a birthday in December
   A friend in another country
   garden

   **Example:** (to classmate) Do you have a cat?
   (classmate) I’ve got / I have a cat.
   (to the class) He/she has a cat.

3. Group activity:
   At the doctor’s office: students create short dialogues between a doctor and a patient, similar to the main text, using some of the vocabulary provided below.
   to eat well
   to have energy
   to be active
   to be fit
   to be in shape
   to exercise
   to play sports
   to go on a diet
   to lose weight
   to ache
   to cough
   to take medicine
   ear ache
   headache
   stomach ache
   toothache
   cold
   flu
   heart attack
   heart disease
   infection
   disease
   pain
   virus
   bandage
   check-up
   dose (of medicine)
   drugs
   injection
   medicine
   operation
   pain-killer
   pill
   plaster
   tablet
   tranquilizer

   Ask your teacher for vocabulary assistance. Playing charades is one way to learn new vocabulary without looking up the words in a dictionary. Read and listen to the related VOA Special English article on the effects of sleep on teenagers. Then open the activities on the right side of the page to improve your English!
Early Classes = Sleepy Teens!

**Wind-down**

For another VOA News article related to Health and the UN (with audio track):
For the lonesome-hearted lovers with too personal a tale

Article in ‘Wind down’: Joe de Capua (VOA)
Videos: courtesy of http://youtube.com