

Lesson #5

Idiomatic Expressions

“To have”

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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



Idiomatic Expressions

“to have”

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?

Have / 've got, Has/'s got. There is also the modal verb "have to". There are two instances of negation with "don't" and "doesn't" + "have".

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

In informal settings, the contractions 've and 's are generally used with "got" to express possession. In formal settings, the verb "have" is preferred.

LESSON

To have

I **have** - I've

You **have** - You've

He/she/it **has** - He/she/it's

We **have** - We've

You **have** - You've

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 trip planned	a birthday in December
a farmer for a neighbor	A friend in another country	garden
a book or newspaper in another language		

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	ear ache	bandage
to have energy	headache	check-up
to be active	stomach ache	dose (of medicine)
to be fit	toothache	drugs
to be in shape	cold	injection
to exercise	flu	medicine
to play sports	heart attack	operation
to go on a diet	heart disease	pain-killer
to lose weight	infection	pill
to ache	disease	plaster
to cough	pain	tablet
to take medicine	virus	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!

<http://www.voanews.com/learningenglish/theclassroom/articles/health/Early-Classes---Sleepy-Teens--106459923.html>

Wind-down

For another VOA News article related to Health and the UN (with audio track):

<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/africa/decapua-un-summit-ncds-3nov10-106612558.html>

For the lonesome-hearted lovers with too personal a tale

Article in 'Wind down': Joe de Capua (VOA)

Videos: courtesy of <http://youtube.com>

