Using *Have* in Sentences

**WHAT DO YOU KNOW?**

**DISCUSS** Look at the photo and read the caption. Discuss the questions.

1. What famous government buildings does your capital city have?
2. Describe a building in your town or city that you like.

**FIND THE ERRORS** This paragraph contains two errors with the verb have. Find the errors and correct them. Explain your corrections to a partner.

**COMPARISON PARAGRAPH**

*The Japanese and American Systems of Government*

1. There have interesting similarities between the Japanese and American systems of government. 2. Like the United States, Japan has three independent branches: the legislative branch, the judicial branch, and the executive branch. 3. Both in Japan and in the United States, the legislative branch has the power to make laws. 4. In some ways, the legislative branch in Japan is similar to the U.S. legislative branch. 5. For example, the Japanese legislative branch has two houses: the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. 6. The United States also have two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. 7. In short, the Japanese and American government systems are similar in several important areas.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building is the government headquarters for cities and towns in the Tokyo prefecture.
2.1 Simple Present: Have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>Both Oman and United Arab Emirates <strong>have</strong> coastlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it /</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>Identity theft often <strong>has</strong> serious consequences for the victim.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Simple Past: Have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / he / she / it / you / we / they</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>Afghanistan <strong>had</strong> two capitals until 1818.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the last century, Bolivia and Paraguay <strong>had</strong> a war over the Chaco region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
1. To form the negative, use do/does/did + not + have.
   A honeybee **does not have** a long life.
   At least nine U.S. presidents **did not have** a university education.
2. Contractions are almost never used in academic writing.

ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the blank with the correct form of have. Use not when it is there.

1. The president _______________ the power to either sign a bill or to veto it.
2. Until 1928, only women over the age of 30 _______________ the right to vote in England.
3. We only _______________ accurate global temperature records after the year 1873.
4. Like England, India _______________ a parliamentary form of government.
5. Before 1542, Japan _______________ (not) much contact with the West.
6. Unlike the other planets, Mercury and Venus _______________ (not) moons.
7. One of the goals of the United Nations is to increase the number of countries that _______________ access to clean water.
8. Both of the latest development proposals _______________ serious problems.

ACTIVITY 2

Fill in the blank with the correct form of have. Use not when it is there.

1. The earth currently _______________ a population of over 7 billion people.
2. There are two reasons why characters in Disney movies usually _______________ (not) mothers.
3. A Chief Financial Officer _______________ the responsibility of making financial plans and decisions for a company.
4. Countries near the equator, such as Singapore and Indonesia, _______________ warm weather year-round.
5. Writing experts agree that a good story _______________ five main elements: theme, plot, characters, conflict, and setting.
6. City College _______________ more than 50 academic departments on 11 campuses.
7. After 1960, France _______________ (not) control over Burkina Faso.
8. Before the nineteenth century, only a few American women _______________ college degrees.
ACTIVITY 4  Common Error 2.1

In each paragraph, fill in the blank with the correct form of have. Use not when it is there.

1. The term millennials refers to the people born between 1980 and 2000. Fewer millennials, which is an important market group, currently have cars than did members of previous generations at the same age. This lower number is partly because many millennials have lower incomes compared with older generations at the same age.

   However, car buying is increasing among millennials. Current research shows that social media do not very much influence on how millennials choose new cars.

2. According to the World Happiness Report of 2015, certain conditions lead to happiness. Countries that have these conditions are often at the top of world happiness lists. A typical Swiss resident, for example, has strong feelings of safety. A Swiss resident also usually has a deep sense of community. In fact, 86 percent of all Swiss feel that they have someone they can depend on if they need help.

3. Apes and humans have the same internal organs and the same types of bones. They also tend to suffer from the same types of diseases. Human and ape hands are similar, too. For example, the ape hand has an opposable thumb, which allows it to grip things. However, there are some physical differences between apes and humans. For example, apes have smaller brains than humans.

4. According to a Pew Research Center study on cell phones in Africa, South Africa has the greatest number of cell phone users. Approximately 90 percent of South Africans have a cell phone, and 34 percent of these South Africans have a smartphone. In contrast, Uganda has the fewest cell phones. In that country, 65 percent of the people have cell phones, and only 5 percent of these people have a smartphone.
Common Error 2.2  Do you need have or be?

Do you need have or be?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incorrect</th>
<th>Correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REMEMBER:**
- Use **be** to define a subject.
- Use **be** with words such as born, years old, hungry, thirsty, tired, afraid, right, and lucky.
- Use **be** with **there**.
- Use **have** to indicate possession or relationships.

**ACTIVITY 5** Common Error 2.2

Underline the correct verb.
1. Xiamen, China, **is**/**has** a population of over 4 million people.
2. The Philippines **is**/ **has** more than 7,000 islands.
3. According to some experts, parents should feed children only when they **are**/ **have** hungry.
4. Starbucks **was**/ **had** right to close shops that were not making enough money.
5. In 2015, Zimbabwe and Liberia **were**/ **had** a very high unemployment rate.
6. There **are**/ **have** three types of influenza: A, B, and C.
7. In 1930, there **were**/ **had** 10 passenger ferries on San Francisco Bay.
8. Until 2016, only a few very special groups of Americans **were**/ **had** the opportunity to travel to Cuba.

**Academic Vocabulary**

### Nouns Frequently Used with Have in Academic Writing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>access</th>
<th>consequences</th>
<th>difficulty</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>right</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benefits</td>
<td>control</td>
<td>effect</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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**ACTIVITY 6** Vocabulary in Academic Writing

Use the correct form of have and underline the correct academic vocabulary to complete the sentences. Include not it is where it is.

### Subject Area

#### Example from Academic Writing

**Education**

1. Teachers often _______ (opportunity / difficulty) controlling their classes unless they have strict rules.

**Animal Behavior**

2. The flu virus _______ (consequences / benefits) for wild pandas because it can kill them.

**Business**

3. According to many experts, you should not change jobs unless you _______ (an opportunity / a meaning) for more responsibility and a higher salary.

**Literature**

4. Each word in a poem _______ (meaning / access). To understand the message of a poem, think about every possible meaning of each word.

**Political Science**

5. U.K. citizens _______ the (effect / right) to free speech. However, speech that insults people is illegal.

**Health**

6. According to the World Health Organization, 783 million people worldwide _______ (not benefits / access) to clean water.

**English Composition**

7. School uniforms _______ (not benefits / access) many (rights / benefits), including saving time and saving money.

**Economics**

8. For example, tourism _______ a positive (effect / meaning) on the economy of poor nations.

**Nursing**

9. Women over the age of 50 still _______ (right / time) to improve their bone health.

**Psychology**

10. When patients are experiencing stress, it is important to point out the things in their lives that they _______ (access / control) over, such as the food they eat or the people they spend time with.
ACTIVITY 7 Review Quiz

Multiple Choice Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. There ____________ at least three reasons why a college degree is important today.
   a. have b. has c. is d. are

2. Unlike the university library, the public library ____________ material for the general public.
   a. have b. has c. is d. are

3. Both the China Institute and the Brooklyn Museum ____________ Asian art.
   a. have b. has c. is d. are

4. The walkway over the freeway is dangerous at night because it ____________ enough lights.
   a. does not have b. do not have c. is not d. are not

5. Beginning in 1921, American women ____________ the right to vote.
   a. was b. were c. had d. have

Error Correction One of the five underlined words or phrases is not correct. Find the error and correct it. Be prepared to explain your answer.

6. Countries in tropical areas have hot and rainy almost every day, while countries in dry climates do not receive much rainfall.

7. The book version of To Kill a Mockingbird is similar to the movie version in that both has the same main characters and the same plot.

8. Benjamin Franklin had 22 years old and was the owner of his own printing business when he had his first child, William.

ACTIVITY 8 Building Greater Sentences

Combine these short sentences into one sentence. You can add new words and move words around, but you should not add or omit any ideas. More than one answer is possible, but these sentences require the verb have. (See Appendix 1, Building Greater Sentences, page 206, for tips on how to do this activity.)

1. a. Wolves have physical features.
   b. Coyotes have physical features.
   c. These physical features are different.
   d. However, they have similar hunting styles.
   e. They also both have the ability to solve problems.

2. a. Meso-American pyramids are different from Egyptian pyramids.
   b. Meso-American pyramids have a flat top.
   c. Meso-American pyramids have steps up the sides.

3. a. Studying at a community college is a good idea.
   b. They have a variety of courses.
   c. It is a way to save money.
   d. You can save money before you attend a four-year college.
ACTIVITY 9  Steps to Composing

Read the paragraph. Then follow the directions in the 10 steps to edit the information and composition of this paragraph. Write your revised paragraph on a separate sheet of paper. Be careful with capitalization and punctuation. Check your answers with the class.

COMPARISON PARAGRAPH

Bees and Wasps

1. To the average person, bees and wasps appear to be similar. They are different in some interesting ways. 2. They have different diets, and they have different ways of defending themselves. 3. Bees and wasps also have some different physical features. 4. Bees have hair on their bodies and legs, while wasps do not. 5. Bees have flat, wide legs, while wasps have thinner, rounded legs. 6. Bees make honey. 7. Wasps are predators. 8. Bees are generally less aggressive than wasps. 9. Honeybees can sting one time, and then they die. 10. Other types of bees can sting more than once. 11. However, wasps are very aggressive, and they can sting several times.

9. Sentence 9 is the last point of comparison in the paragraph. Begin the sentence with the word finally to connect this new information to the rest of the paragraph.
10. This paragraph does not have a concluding sentence. Add one sentence that restates the idea in the topic sentence in a different way.

ACTIVITY 10  Original Writing

On a separate sheet of paper, write a comparison paragraph (at least five sentences). Explain what the two things are and give facts, details, and examples. Use at least two examples of have or has. Underline your examples.

Here are some examples of how to begin.

• Although a movie producer and a movie director are both important, a movie director is the more important role.
• Compared with other museums in San Francisco, the de Young Museum is one of the best places in the city to enjoy art, architecture, and treasures from around the world.
• There are many attractive college campuses in the world, but the University of Western Washington campus is one of the most beautiful campuses in the United States.

1. Combine sentences 1 and 2 with the connector but.
2. In sentence 3, the subject and the verb (they have) are repeated. Change the sentence so that it will have only one subject and one verb. (Hint: Will you need the comma?)
3. In sentence 4, the word some is vague. Replace it with several.
4. In sentence 5, use the phrase for example or for instance to introduce the example.
5. In sentence 6, add the phrase in addition to introduce an additional example.
6. In sentence 7, explain what honey is. Add a comma after the word honey and this information: which is their food.
7. Sentence 8 has information that is very different from all the other information so far. Start with in contrast to show this difference.
8. Explain the word predator in sentence 8. After the word predator, put a comma and then add this information to give an example of how wasps are predators: which means they catch and eat other insects.