

worksheet on has have had

Worksheet on Has Have Had

Understanding the usage of "has," "have," and "had" is essential for mastering English grammar. These auxiliary verbs play a critical role in forming perfect tenses and expressing possession. In this article, we will explore the meanings, uses, and grammatical rules associated with "has," "have," and "had." Additionally, we will provide a comprehensive worksheet designed to help learners practice these forms effectively.

Overview of Has, Have, and Had

"Has," "have," and "had" are forms of the verb "to have." They are used in different contexts and tenses, primarily in the present and past perfect tenses.

1. Has

- Definition: "Has" is the third-person singular form of "have." It is used with singular subjects (he, she, it).
- Example:
 - She has a cat.
 - He has finished his homework.

2. Have

- Definition: "Have" is the base form of the verb and is used with I, you, we, they, and plural nouns.
- Example:
 - I have a brother.
 - They have completed their project.

3. Had

- Definition: "Had" is the past tense form of "have" and is used with all subjects.
- Example:
 - I had a great time at the party.
 - She had seen the movie before.

Usage of Has, Have, and Had

Each of these verbs serves specific grammatical functions. Understanding how to use them correctly is crucial for effective communication.

Present Tense Usage

- Has: Used for actions and states that are currently true or for experiences that occurred in the past but are relevant now.
 - Example: He has a new job.
- Have: Used for actions that are current or ongoing, or to express possession or experiences.
 - Example: We have a meeting today.

Past Tense Usage

- Had: Indicates an action that was completed in the past before another action took place. This is essential for forming the past perfect tense.
 - Example: She had finished her work before the deadline.

Perfect Tenses

Perfect tenses use "have" in conjunction with the past participle of the main verb to indicate that an action has relevance to another time frame.

- Present Perfect Tense:
 - Formed with "has" or "have" + past participle.
 - Example: He has gone to the store. (He went to the store, and it's relevant now.)
- Past Perfect Tense:
 - Formed with "had" + past participle.
 - Example: They had left before the storm started. (They left before the storm.)

Common Mistakes to Avoid

When learning to use "has," "have," and "had," it is common for learners to make mistakes. Here are some frequent errors and tips to avoid them:

1. Subject-Verb Agreement

- Remember to match the verb with the subject.
- Incorrect: He have a car.
- Correct: He has a car.

2. Tense Consistency

- Ensure that the tense used is consistent throughout your sentence or paragraph.
- Incorrect: She had finished her work and now she has a break.
- Correct: She had finished her work, so she had a break.

3. Using "Have" with Singular Subjects

- Do not use "have" with third-person singular subjects.
- Incorrect: The dog have a bone.
- Correct: The dog has a bone.

Exercises and Worksheet

To reinforce the understanding of "has," "have," and "had," here are some exercises that learners can practice.

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "has," "have," or "had."

1. She ____ a beautiful garden.
2. They ____ finished their homework before dinner.
3. I ____ a great time at the concert last night.
4. He ____ three siblings.
5. We ____ never been to Paris.

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Verb

Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence.

1. The cat (has/have) eaten all its food.
2. I (has/have) seen that movie before.
3. She (had/has) already made dinner when we arrived.

4. They (have/has) a lot of experience in this field.
5. He (had/has) a car when he lived in New York.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the Sentences

Rewrite the following sentences by changing the verbs as indicated.

1. She has a dog. (Change to past tense)
- She ____ a dog.
2. We have a project due tomorrow. (Change to third person)
- He ____ a project due tomorrow.
3. They had a great time at the party. (Change to present perfect)
- They ____ a great time at the party.

Answers to Exercises

Here are the answers to the exercises for reference:

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

1. has
2. had
3. had
4. has
5. have

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Verb

1. has
2. have
3. had
4. have
5. had

Exercise 3: Rewrite the Sentences

1. She had a dog.
2. He has a project due tomorrow.
3. They have had a great time at the party.

Conclusion

Mastering the use of "has," "have," and "had" is vital for anyone learning English. These verbs are foundational for expressing possession and forming perfect tenses, making them integral to effective communication. By practicing regularly through worksheets and exercises, learners can gain confidence and improve their grammatical skills. Remember, consistent practice leads to mastery, so keep working on your skills, and you'll soon find yourself using these forms with ease!

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the difference between 'has', 'have', and 'had'?

'Has' is used with third-person singular subjects, 'have' is used with I, you, we, and they, and 'had' is the past tense form used for all subjects.

How do you form negative sentences with 'has', 'have', and 'had'?

To form negative sentences, use 'has not' or 'hasn't', 'have not' or 'haven't', and 'had not' or 'hadn't'. For example, 'She has not finished', 'They haven't arrived', 'I hadn't seen it'.

Can you give an example of a sentence using 'have'?

Sure! An example would be: 'I have a meeting scheduled for tomorrow.'

What are some common mistakes when using 'has', 'have', and 'had'?

Common mistakes include using 'has' with plural subjects, such as saying 'They has a car' instead of 'They have a car'.

When should I use 'had' in a sentence?

'Had' is used to indicate possession in the past, as in 'She had a bicycle when she was a child.'

How do you form questions with 'has', 'have', and 'had'?

To form questions, invert the subject and the verb, like 'Have you seen this?', 'Has he finished his homework?', or 'Had they left before the rain started?'

What are some examples of 'have' in the present

perfect tense?

Examples include: 'I have visited France', 'They have completed the project', and 'She has read that book.'

Can 'has', 'have', and 'had' be used as auxiliary verbs?

Yes, they can. For example, 'I have seen that movie' (auxiliary with the past participle) and 'He had finished before I arrived.'

What is the role of 'have' in the expression 'have to'?

'Have to' expresses obligation, for example, 'I have to finish my homework by Friday.'

Is 'has' used in any specific types of sentences?

'Has' is commonly used in sentences describing actions or states related to third-person singular subjects, such as 'He has a new job.'

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