

- ♦ UNIT 1 INTRODUCTIONS 2 **VERB TO HAVE.**
- ♦ **USEFUL VOCABULARY: HAVE/HAS VERBO TER (IRREGULAR VERB) p HAVE pt HAD pp HAD**
- ♦ Nós fazemos frases de posse usando o verbo **HAVE**. HE SHE IT, são exceções por serem terceira pessoa e usam **HAS**.
- ♦ **HAVE GOT AND HAS GOT PODEM SER USADOS PARA CRIAREM FRASES FORMAIS E EDUCADAS.**
- ♦ I **HAVE** ( RÉV)
- ♦ YOU **HAVE** ( RÉV)
- ♦ HE **HAS** ( RÉS)
- ♦ SHE **HAS** ( RÉS)
- ♦ IT **HAS** ( RÉS)
- ♦ WE **HAVE** ( RÉV)
- ♦ YOU **HAVE** ( RÉV)
- ♦ THEY **HAVE** ( RÉV)
- ♦ **OBS: \*JAMAIS** USAR O VERBO TO **HAVE** NOS SEGUINTE CASOS.
- ♦ **\* PARA EXPRESSAR IDADE.**
- ♦ **\* FALAR SOBRE ALGO QUE EXISTE OU PARA SUBSTITUIR O VERBO “HAVER”**
- ♦ **USAR O VERBO HAVE PARA SUBSTITUIR OS VERBOS “COMER” E “BEBER”**

♦ UNIT 1 INTRODUCTIONS 2 **VERB TO HAVE**

♦ I **HAVE** A CAR.

♦ YOU **HAVE** A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE.

♦ HE **HAS** LUNCH AT HOME.

♦ SHE **HAS** TO GO TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY.

♦ IT **HAS** A GREEN COLOUR.

♦ WE **HAVE** TO STUDY A LOT.

♦ YOU **HAVE** TO LEARN ENGLISH.

♦ THEY **HAVE GOT** A DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING.

- ♦ **UNIT 1 INTRODUCTIONS 2 VERB TO HAVE “PRESENT CONTINUOUS”**
- ♦ **NOTA:** No present continuous **“ING”** o verbo na terceira pessoa, he, she e it, ficam iguais ao de todos os outros pronomes pessoais, ou seja **“HAVING”**.
- ♦ **EXAMPLE: SHE IS HAVING LUNCH - ELA ESTÁ ALMOÇANDO.**
- ♦ I AM **HAVING** LUNCH AT THE PIZZA RESTURANT.
- ♦ YOU ARE **HAVING** A BEER.
- ♦ **HE** IS **HAVING** PROBLEMS AT SCHOOL.
- ♦ **SHE** IS **HAVING** TO WORK HARD EVERY DAY.
- ♦ **IT** IS **HAVING** A PROBLEM WITH THE DROUGHT.
- ♦ WE ARE **HAVING** TO STUDY A LOT.
- ♦ YOU ARE **HAVING** TO LEARN ENGLISH TO GET THAT JOB.
- ♦ THEY ARE **HAVING** A BARBECUE AT HOME TODAY.