

## DAY 11

### :: HAS, HAVE & HAD ::

Aaj aap samjhenge ki jab kisi ke paas koi samaan ya koi vishesh quality hoti hai to hum use kaise bolenge.

**Singular Sentences:** Ek singular pronoun ke sath 'has' lagta hai. 'Has' ka prayog 'paas' shabd ke liye kiya jata hai.

Sentence Frame: Subject + has + Object



1. He has a pen.  
(Uske paas ek pen hai.)



2. She has toys.  
(Uske paas khilone hai.)



3. Taj Mahal has four minarets .  
(Taj Mahal ki 4 minarein hain.)



4. Bobby has fair colour.  
(Bobby rang gora hai.)



5. My daddy has a laptop.  
(Mere daddy ke paas laptop hai.)



6. EASE has skilled trainers.  
(Ease ke paas kushal sikshak hain.)



7. Tina has a formal dresses.  
(Tina ke paas formal kapde hai.)



8. She has an agenda of meeting.  
(Uske paas meeting ka mudda hai.)



9. He has a wooden house.  
(Uske paas lakdi ka ghar hai.)



10. Company has a beautiful training room.(Company ke paas sundar training room hai.)

**Plural Sentences:** Bahu vachan (Plural) pronoun ke sath 'have' lagta hai. 'Have' ka prayog bhi 'paas' shabd ke liye kiya jata hai.

Sentence Frame: Subject + have + Object



1. I have a calculator.  
(Mere paas calculator hai.)



2. We have a notepad.  
(Hamare paas notepad hai.)



3. They have the whiteboard.  
(Unke paas whiteboard hain.)



4. His friends have ID cards.  
(Uske dost ke paas ID cards hain.)



5. Executives have briefcases.  
(Executive ke paas briefcase hain.)



6. My relatives have bungalows.  
(Mere rishtedaro ke paas bungalows hain.)



7. You have a good reception.  
(Aapke paas achchha reception hai.)



8. Shops have the display model.  
(Dukano ke paas dikhane ki model hain.)



9. Boxes have the bar code.  
(Dibbo pe bar code hain.)



10. Cloths have sale tags.  
(Kapdo pe sale tag hain.)

**Past Sentences:** Isme past ke liye aap 'had' ka prayog karenge. Singular & plural subjects dono ke sath 'had' hi prayog karte hain.

Sentence Frame: Subject + had + Object



1. I had a big family.  
(Mere bada parivar tha.)



2. He had an engagement ring.  
(Uske paas mangni ki anguthi thi.)



3. They had cash.  
(Unke paas cash tha.)



4. She had plenty of money.  
(Uske paas bahut sa paisa tha.)



5. You had satisfied customers.  
(Aapke paas santusht grahak the.)



6. It had many germs.  
(Usme bahut kitanu the.)



7. Minister had support.  
(Mantri ke paas samarthan tha.)



8. We had cheques.  
(Humare paas cheque tha.)



9. Mobile had low battery.  
(Mobile ki battery kam thi.)



10. I had one hour rest.  
(Mera ek ghanta aaram tha.)

**Negative Sentences:** Isme aap negative information ke liye singular subject ke sath "does not / doesn't" aur plural subject ke sath "do not / don't" ka prayog karenge. Past negative sentence mein aap "did not / didn't" ka prayog karenge.

Sentence Frame: Subject + don't / doesn't / didn't + have + Object

- He doesn't have wealth.
- They don't have any agenda.
- Shirin doesn't have chain.
- I don't have knowledge.
- You didn't have talent.

(Uske paas paisa nahin hai.)  
(Unke paas koi mudda nahin hai.)  
(Shirin ke paas zanjeer nahin hai.)  
(Mere paas jaankari nahin hai.)  
(Tumhare paas talent nahin tha.)

**Interrogative Sentences:** Pahle ki tarah isme bhi helping verb pahle rakha jayega.

Sentence Frame: Helping verb + Subject + have + Object

- Does she have that contract?
- Do we have time?
- Does he have the solution?
- Did Rina not have success?
- Did they have an agreement?

(Kya uske paas wah contract hai?)  
(Kya humare paas samay hai?)  
(Kya uske paas samadhan hai?)  
(Kya Rina ke paas safalta nahin thi?)  
(Kya unke paas agreement tha?)