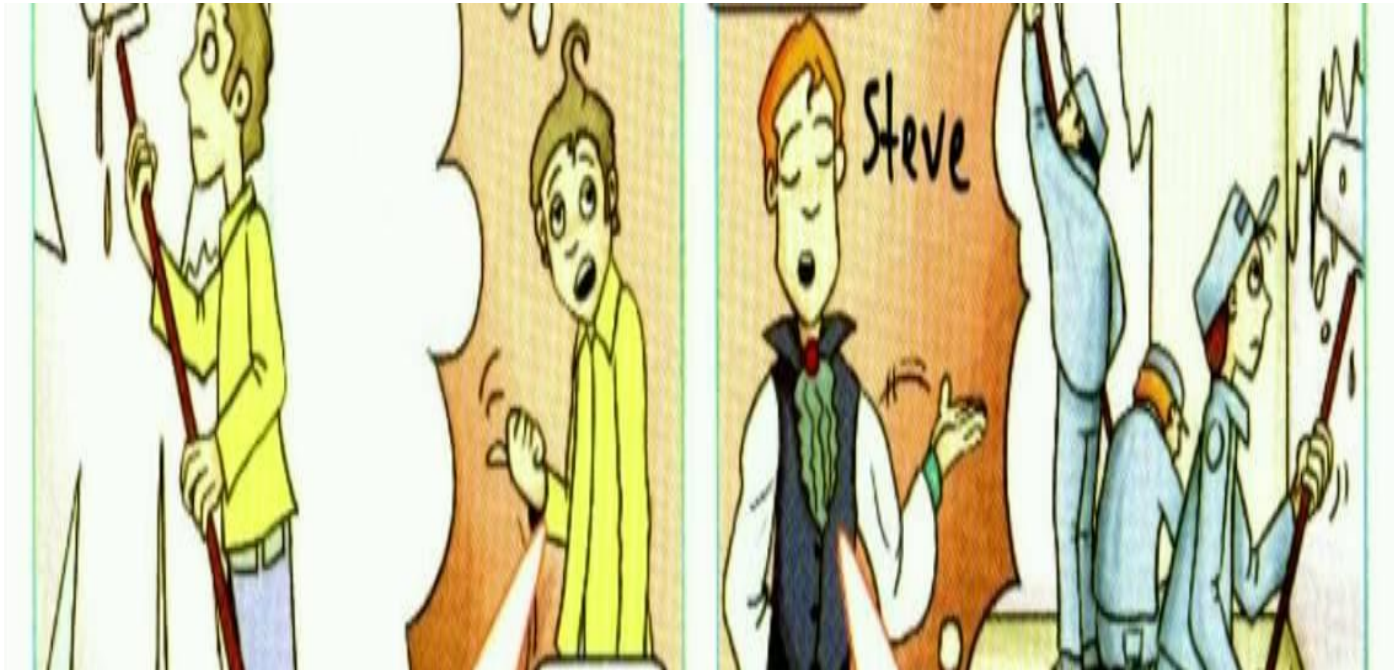


Max needs to wallpaper



**By himself**

**Hired someone**



We use the **causative form** in English to say that *we have arranged for someone to do something for us = instead.*

## Causative Form

- We use **have + object + past participle** to say that we have arranged for someone to do something for us. *David arranged for the builder to build a shed. David had a shed built. (He didn't do it himself – the builder did it.)*

Present Simple	She <b>paints</b> her portrait.	She <b>has</b> her portrait painted.
Present Continuous	She <b>is painting</b> her portrait.	She <b>is having</b> her portrait painted.
Past Simple	She <b>ainted</b> her portrait.	She <b>had</b> her portrait painted.
Past Continuous	She <b>was painting</b> her portrait.	She <b>was having</b> her portrait painted.
Future Simple	She <b>will paint</b> her portrait.	She <b>will have</b> her portrait painted.
Future Continuous	She <b>will be painting</b> her portrait.	She <b>will be having</b> her portrait painted.
Present Perfect	She <b>has painted</b> her portrait.	She <b>has had</b> her portrait painted.
Present Perf. Cont.	She <b>has been painting</b> her portrait.	She <b>has been having</b> her portrait painted.
Past Perfect	She <b>had painted</b> her portrait.	She <b>had had</b> her portrait painted.
Past Perfect Cont.	She <b>had been painting</b> her portrait.	She <b>had been having</b> her portrait painted.
Infinitive	She can <b>paint</b> her portrait.	She can <b>have</b> her portrait painted.
-ing form	She likes <b>painting</b> her portrait.	She likes <b>having</b> her portrait painted.



# To have smth done

=

# get smth done

- The verb **to have**, used in the causative, forms its *negations* and *questions* with *do/does* (Present Simple) and *did* (Past Simple). *She doesn't have her hair dyed. Did you have your curtains put up?*
- We can use the *causative* instead of the *passive* to express *accidents* or *misfortunes*. *She had her car stolen. (= Her car was stolen.) He had his leg broken. (= His leg was broken.)*
- *Get* can be used instead of *have* in the causative. *I had/got my tooth taken out yesterday. Get is stronger in meaning than have and can be used to suggest difficulty. Get the door repaired, will you? He finally got the seats booked.*

25

Tick (✓) the correct sentence for each picture, as in the example.



1

- A Sarah is painting her house. ☒
- B Sarah is having her house painted. ☐



2

- A Mary is fixing her car. ☐
- B Mary is having her car fixed. ☐



3

- A They are washing the dishes. ☐
- B They are having the dishes washed. ☐



4

- A The elderly man is examining his heart. ☐
- B The elderly man is having his heart examined. ☐



5

- A Lisa is taking a photo. ☐
- B Lisa is having her photo taken. ☐



6

- A Ann is cutting the grass. ☐
- B Ann is having the grass cut. ☐





What did Lisa do?

she / face / paint

*She had her face painted.*



What is Alan doing?

he / a suit / make



What is Rachael going to do?

she / her hair / cut



What has Frank done?

his / tap / fix



What will Jane do?

she / her car / repair

**Present Simple**

**Present Continuous**

**Past Simple**

**Past Continuous**

**Future Simple**

**Future Continuous**

**Present Perfect**

**Present Perf. Cont.**

**Past Perfect**

**Past Perfect Cont.**

She **has** her portrait painted.

She **is having** her portrait painted.

She **had** her portrait painted.

She **was having** her portrait painted.

She **will have** her portrait painted.

She **will be having** her portrait painted.

She **has had** her portrait painted.

She **has been having** her portrait painted.

She **had had** her portrait painted.

She **had been having** her portrait painted.

<b>MODALS &amp; SEMI-MODALS</b>	<b>can</b>	He can make Sushi.	He can have Sushi made.
	<b>could</b>	He could make Sushi.	He could have Sushi made.
	<b>must</b>	He must make Sushi.	He must have Sushi made.
	<b>should</b>	He should make Sushi.	He should have Sushi made.
	<b>ought to</b>	He ought to make Sushi.	He ought to have Sushi made.
	<b>may</b>	He may make Sushi.	He may have Sushi made.
	<b>might</b>	He might make Sushi.	He might have Sushi made.
	<b>will</b>	He will make Sushi.	He will have Sushi made.
	<b>have /has to</b>	He has to make Sushi.	He has to have Sushi made.
	<b>have / has got to</b>	He has got to make Sushi.	He has got to have Sushi made.
	<b>needs to</b>	He needs to make Sushi.	He needs to have Sushi made.
	<b>needn't</b>	He needn't make Sushi.	He needn't have Sushi made.
	<b>had better</b>	He had better make Sushi.	He had better have Sushi made.
	<b>used to</b>	He used to make Sushi.	He used to have Sushi made.

**26** Read the situations, then write sentences using the causative form.

- 1 Our house is small. We need to build an extension. What should we do?

*You should* .....



What should Paul do?

he / his trousers / shorten

.....



Home  
assignment

1)

29

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

A: Hi, Lisa. What are you doing in town today?

B: I 1) *am having my car serviced* ..... (my car/service) at the moment.  
It will be ready in an hour, so I 2) ..... (some photographs/  
**develop**) while I wait. What about you?

A: Well, right now, we 3) ..... (our roof/fix) so I decided to spend  
the morning in the city centre. An hour ago, I 4) ..... (my nails/  
**paint**) at the beautician's , and later this afternoon, I 5) .....  
(my hair/cut).

B: Lucky you! Well, I'd better go to the garage. See you later!

2. Think of 3 things you get done by someone else.