

12. He got his watch ____ at the jeweller's.
a) repair
b) repaired
c) repairing
d) to repair
13. I need to have my passport ____ before the trip.
a) renewed
b) renew
c) renewing
d) to renew
14. "Did you paint the kitchen yourself?" "No, I ____ it painted."
a) have
b) was
c) got to
d) had
15. We're going to ____ the car serviced next week.
a) make
b) have
c) do
d) let
16. She had her nails ____ for the wedding.
a) do
b) did
c) done
d) doing
17. How often do you have your hair ____?
a) cut
b) cutting
c) to cut
d) cuts
18. Mark got his laptop screen ____ because it was cracked.
a) replace
b) replacing
c) replaced
d) to replace
19. I always ____ my shirts ironed at the dry cleaner's.
a) am
b) do
c) make
d) have
20. Where can I ____ this document photocopied?
a) make
b) get
c) let
d) do



Answers

1. c) A hairdresser cut my hair for me.
2. a) have
3. d) had
4. b) get
5. c) had
6. a) Someone repaired my phone for me.
7. d) have
8. b) have
9. a) get
10. c) has
11. d) have
12. b) repaired
13. a) renewed
14. d) had
15. b) have
16. c) done
17. a) cut
18. c) replaced
19. d) have
20. b) get



Explanations

1. “A hairdresser cut my hair for me.” (c)

'Have something done' means you arrange for someone else to do something for you. 'I had my hair cut' = a hairdresser (or someone else) cut my hair — I didn't do it myself.

2. “have” (a)

The causative structure is 'have + object + past participle'. For present simple habits, we use 'have': 'I have my car washed every weekend' means I arrange for someone to wash it regularly.

3. “had” (d)

Past simple causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'Last week' tells us to use the past form 'had'. 'She had her dress cleaned' = she arranged for someone to clean it.

4. “get” (b)

'Get something done' is an informal alternative to 'have something done'. Both mean arranging for someone else to do something. 'Get' is more common in everyday spoken English.

5. “had” (c)

Past simple causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'Last month' is a past time marker, so we use 'had'. 'Tom had his eyes tested' = he went to an optician.

6. “Someone repaired my phone for me.” (a)

'Get something done' (past: got something done) means you arrange for someone else to do it. 'I got my phone fixed' = someone fixed it for me, not I did it myself.

7. “have” (d)

Present simple causative for regular arrangements: 'have + object + past participle'. 'Every five years' shows it's a regular habit. 'They have the house painted' = they hire painters.

8. “have” (b)

The causative question form in past simple: 'Where did you have + object + past participle?' 'Have your suit made' means arrange for a tailor to make it. 'Get to' means 'arrive at' or 'have the opportunity' — a completely different meaning.

9. “get” (a)

'Get + object + past participle' is a common causative structure, especially in informal English. 'I get my bicycle repaired' = I arrange for someone at the shop to repair it.

10. “has” (c)

Present simple causative: 'has + object + past participle'. 'She has it done at a salon' means she arranges for the salon to do her hair. The sentence contrasts doing it yourself vs having someone else do it.

11. “have” (d)

Present simple causative: 'have + object + past participle'. This describes a regular arrangement — they pay someone to clean their windows monthly.

12. “repaired” (b)

The causative structure 'get + object + past participle' requires the past participle form. 'Got his watch repaired' = he arranged for the jeweller to repair it.

13. “renewed” (a)

In the causative 'have + object + past participle', the verb after the object must be in past participle form. 'Have my passport renewed' = arrange for someone at the passport office to renew it.

14. “had” (d)

Past simple causative in response to a past tense question. 'I had it painted' = I didn't paint it myself; I arranged for someone else to paint it. 'Did you...?' requires past simple 'had' in the answer.

15. “have” (b)

'Be going to + have + object + past participle' expresses a future causative plan. 'We're going to have the car serviced' = we plan to take the car to a mechanic.

16. “done” (c)

The causative 'have + object + past participle' requires the past participle form. 'Done' is the past participle of 'do'. 'She had her nails done' = she went to a nail salon.

17. “cut” (a)

'Cut' is both the base form and the past participle (cut–cut–cut). In 'have your hair cut', 'cut' is the past participle. 'How often do you have your hair cut?' asks about the frequency of getting a haircut.

18. “replaced” (c)

'Get + object + past participle': 'got his laptop screen replaced' means he arranged for someone to replace it. The past participle 'replaced' is required after the object.

19. “have” (d)

Present simple causative for regular habits: 'have + object + past participle'. 'I always have my shirts ironed' = I regularly arrange for the dry cleaner to iron them.

20. “get” (b)

'Get + object + past participle' is commonly used in questions about services. 'Where can I get this document photocopied?' asks about where to arrange for photocopying. 'Get' is the natural choice in informal questions like this.