

12. The cyclist ____ his leg broken in an accident last month.
a) has
b) had
c) is having
d) has had
13. I'm going to ____ my wedding dress made by a designer.
a) have
b) had
c) having
d) get to
14. She can't ____ her car repaired until Friday.
a) got
b) getting
c) gets
d) get
15. We ____ our photo taken in front of the Eiffel Tower during our trip to Paris.
a) have
b) had
c) are having
d) have had
16. You ought to ____ the brakes checked before a long drive.
a) had
b) having
c) have
d) has
17. They ____ their house broken into last night.
a) had
b) have
c) are having
d) will have
18. I ____ my computer upgraded next week.
a) have
b) had
c) am having
d) was having
19. Before that day, she ____ never ____ such an expensive dress made.
a) has ... had
b) is ... having
c) will ... have
d) had ... had
20. How often do you ____ your teeth checked?
a) make
b) have
c) let
d) do



Answers

1. c) am having
2. a) has had
3. d) were having
4. b) have
5. c) have
6. a) have ... had
7. d) had
8. b) have
9. a) has ... had
10. c) have
11. d) will have had
12. b) had
13. a) have
14. d) get
15. b) had
16. c) have
17. a) had
18. c) am having
19. d) had ... had
20. b) have



Explanations

1. “am having” (c)

Present continuous causative: 'am/is/are + having + object + past participle'. 'At the moment' shows the renovation is in progress right now.

2. “has had” (a)

Present perfect causative: 'has/have + had + object + past participle'. 'So far this year' requires present perfect. 'She has had her car serviced' = she has arranged for it three times.

3. “were having” (d)

Past continuous causative: 'was/were + having + object + past participle'. 'When the storm hit' shows an action was already in progress at a specific past moment. The painting arrangement was ongoing when the storm interrupted.

4. “have” (b)

Modal causative: 'should + have + object + past participle'. 'Should have your eyes tested' is advice about arranging an eye test. After modals (should, must, can, etc.), use the base form 'have'.

5. “have” (c)

Future causative with 'will': 'will + have + object + past participle'. 'I'll have the report printed' = I will arrange for someone to print it before the meeting.

6. “have ... had” (a)

Present perfect causative: 'have/has + just + had + object + past participle'. 'Just' with present perfect means very recently. 'They have just had their pool cleaned.'

7. “had” (d)

'Have something done' can also describe a negative experience — something bad that happened to you, not something you arranged. 'She had her bag stolen' = someone stole her bag. 'Yesterday' requires past simple 'had'.

8. “have” (b)

Modal causative: 'must + have + object + past participle'. After modal verbs, we use the base form 'have' (not 'to have' or 'having').

9. “has ... had” (a)

Present perfect causative: 'has + already + had + object + past participle'. 'Already' signals present perfect. 'He has already had the documents translated.'

10. “have” (c)

Modal causative: 'might + have + object + past participle'. After modal verbs like 'might', use the base form 'have'. 'We might have it catered' = we are considering arranging catering.

11. “will have had” (d)

Future perfect causative: 'will + have + had + object + past participle'. 'By next month' triggers future perfect — the redecoration will be complete before that time.

12. “had” (b)

Negative experience causative in past simple: 'had + object + past participle'. 'Last month' requires past simple. 'He had his leg broken' = his leg was broken in an accident — this was not arranged! This is the same 'have something done' structure used for unfortunate events.

13. “have” (a)

'Be going to + have + object + past participle' for future plans. 'I'm going to have my wedding dress made' = I plan to arrange for a designer to make it.

14. “get” (d)

Modal causative with 'get': 'can't + get + object + past participle'. After modals, use the base form. Both 'have' and 'get' work in causative structures after modals.

15. “had” (b)

Past simple causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'During our trip to Paris' refers to a completed past event. 'We had our photo taken' = someone took our photo for us.

16. “have” (c)

Modal causative: 'ought to + have + object + past participle'. 'Ought to' is followed by the base form. This gives advice about arranging a brake check.

17. “had” (a)

Negative experience causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'Had their house broken into' = someone broke into their house. 'Last night' confirms past simple. This was not arranged — it was an unfortunate event.

18. “am having” (c)

Present continuous for future arrangements: 'am having + object + past participle'. 'Next week' with present continuous shows a definite future arrangement that has already been scheduled.

19. “had ... had” (d)

Past perfect causative: 'had + never + had + object + past participle'. 'Before that day' clearly refers to a time before a past event, requiring past perfect.

20. “have” (b)

Present simple causative question: 'How often do you have + object + past participle?' This asks about the frequency of dental check-ups arranged with a dentist.