







## Answers

1. b) had it fixed
2. d) to work
3. a) am having
4. c) to complete
5. b) stay
6. a) had
7. d) finish
8. c) to water
9. a) had
10. b) hide
11. d) checked
12. c) clean
13. a) ride
14. c) had
15. d) to take
16. b) have
17. a) to apologize
18. d) had ... had
19. b) have
20. c) keep



# Explanations

## 1. “had it fixed” (b)

Passive causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'I had it fixed by a plumber' = I arranged for a plumber to fix it. The past participle 'fixed' (not bare infinitive 'fix') is required because the object receives the action.

## 2. “to work” (d)

'Get + person + to-infinitive'. 'Got the students to work in groups' = persuaded or arranged for the students to work together. Remember: 'get + person' always requires 'to + infinitive'.

## 3. “am having” (a)

Present continuous causative for a definite future arrangement: 'am having + object + past participle'. 'Next week' with present continuous shows a planned arrangement.

## 4. “to complete” (c)

Passive of 'make': 'were made + TO + infinitive'. Active: 'The company made them complete a safety course' (bare infinitive) → Passive: 'They were made TO complete it' (to-infinitive). This is one of the most tested causative grammar points.

## 5. “stay” (b)

'Let + person + bare infinitive'. 'Let her daughter stay up late' = allowed her to stay up late. 'Let' always takes the bare infinitive — never 'to + infinitive'.

## 6. “had” (a)

Present perfect causative: 'have/has + had + object + past participle'. 'We've had the heating system checked' = we have arranged for someone to check it. 'Twice this winter' confirms present perfect.

## 7. “finish” (d)

'Have + person + bare infinitive'. 'Had his team finish the report' = he instructed his team to complete it. After 'have + person', use the bare infinitive. Note: 'had the report finished' (object + past participle) would be a passive causative with a different meaning.

## 8. “to water” (c)

'Get + person + to-infinitive'. 'Got my neighbour to water my plants' = I persuaded my neighbour to help. 'Get + person' requires 'to + infinitive'.

## 9. “had” (a)

Negative experience causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'Had his bicycle stolen' = someone stole his bicycle — this was not arranged! Context tells us this is an unfortunate experience, not a service.

## 10. “hide” (b)

'Make + person + bare infinitive' in active voice. 'Made the children hide' = caused them to hide out of fear. After 'make' in active sentences, always use the bare infinitive.

## 11. “checked” (d)

'Get + object + past participle' (passive causative). 'Get your blood pressure checked' = arrange for someone to check it. After 'get + object' (not a person), we use the past participle. Compare: 'get + person + to-infinitive' vs 'get + thing + past participle'.

## 12. “clean” (c)

'Make + person + bare infinitive'. 'Made the inmates clean' = forced them to clean. In active sentences, 'make' takes the bare infinitive.

### 13. “ride” (a)

'Let + person + bare infinitive'. 'Won't let me ride' = won't allow me to ride. Even with 'won't' (negative future), 'let' still takes the bare infinitive.

### 14. “had” (c)

Passive causative: 'had + object + past participle'. 'Had her wedding dress designed' = she arranged for a famous fashion house to design it. This is a service arrangement, not force (make) or permission (let).

### 15. “to take” (d)

Passive of 'make': 'was made + TO + infinitive'. Active: 'They made the captain take responsibility' → Passive: 'The captain was made TO take responsibility'. Remember: bare infinitive in active → to-infinitive in passive.

### 16. “have” (b)

Passive causative: 'have + object + past participle' for arranging services. 'Have these trousers shortened' = take them to a tailor to shorten them. 'Make', 'let', and 'do' don't fit this structure.

### 17. “to apologize” (a)

'Get + person + to-infinitive'. 'Got her son to apologize' = she persuaded her son to apologize. After 'get + person', always use 'to + infinitive'.

### 18. “had ... had” (d)

Past perfect causative: 'had + already + had + object + past participle'. 'By the time we arrived' triggers past perfect — the window replacement was completed before our arrival.

### 19. “have” (b)

'Have + person + bare infinitive' for arranging someone to do a task. 'I'll have someone look at it' = I will arrange for someone to examine it. 'Make' is grammatically possible here but means 'force', which doesn't fit the reassuring tone of 'Don't worry'. 'Let' means 'allow' (wrong meaning), and 'get to' means 'have the opportunity' (wrong structure).

### 20. “keep” (c)

'Have + person + bare infinitive'. 'Had me keep my mouth open' = instructed me to keep it open. After 'have + person', use the bare infinitive.