## **CAUSATIVES**

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## have / get something done

We use have / get + object + past participle to mean that we arrange for another person to do something for us. We can use <math>by + agent to mention the agent, but in many cases the agent is obvious and doesn't need to be mentioned.

I'm going to **get my eyes tested** next week. (= by the optician)

I had the parcel delivered to my workplace. (= by the courier)

Notice that we don't usually use get something done in the present perfect. (not *Have you got your hair cut?*)

We can also use *get* + object + past participle to say that the person did something themselves or something happened by accident.

I'll try to get the report finished today. (= I'll do it myself) She got her fingers caught in the elevator doors. (= by accident)

I'll try to have the report finished today is also possible, but in this case it is unclear if the speaker or another agent will be involved.

We can use the verbs want, would like, need + object + past participle to talk about things we need or would like to be arranged to be done.

We need (to get) the roof repaired. It's leaking.
I'd like (to get) this suit cleaned by next Thursday.

#### ► Exercise 1

# have someone do / get someone to do

We can use have + person object + infinitive or get + person object + to + infinitive to describe that we are arranging for something to be done for us. We use these forms when we want to specify who the person doing the job is.

I had an architect draw up some plans.

We need to get a professional translator to do this.

# get something to do / doing

We use get + object + to + infinitive to say that we managed or didn't manage to make something work.

She got the phone to switch on again. I couldn't get the key to fit in the lock.

We sometimes use *get* + object + -*ing* to talk about things that we manage to set in motion.

I'd like to **get the discussion going** with a question about ...

How did you manage to **get the washing machine** working again?

Exercises 2 and 3

### **EXPRESSIONS WITH GO AND GET**

We use go or get + adjective like the verb become, to say that something has started to have that quality. Often it describes changes for the worse.

These oranges are **going bad**. We can't eat them. Sorry, I'm **getting confused**. Can you explain that again?

Adjectives with go include: go bad, go bald, go bankrupt, go blind, go crazy, go deaf, go missing, go quiet, go red in the face, go rusty, go sour, go well/fine, go wrong

Adjectives with get include: get angry, get annoyed, get confused, get dark, get ill/sick, get involved, get lost, get married, get old, get pregnant, get ready, get started, get tired, get upset

With somewhere, nowhere and anywhere, go and get have a slightly different meaning.

He's **going nowhere**. (= He is staying where he is.)

Are you **getting anywhere** in your discussions with John?
(= making any progress)

#### Exercise 4

### REPORTED SPEECH

We use reported speech to report someone's words or thoughts. When we report people's words, we put the verb we are reporting one step back in the past.

'I'm waiting for Jo.'  $\rightarrow$  He said (that) he was waiting for Jo. 'I'll think about it.'  $\rightarrow$  She said (that) she would think about it.

With the modal verbs could, should, would, might, ought to and with verbs in the past perfect, the verb remains the same.

'You **should see** them.' → He said (that) I **should see** them. 'If I **had known**, I **would have left**.' → She claimed that if she **had known**, she **would have left**.

If the situation you are reporting is still true when you report it (or true from your point of view at the time), the tense of the verb can stay the same.

'I **hate** eating fish.' → He said that he **hates / hated** eating fish.

'I didn't want to go.' → She said that she didn't want / hadn't wanted to go.

When we report questions, we don't use auxiliary verbs or question marks and the subject-verb order is affirmative.

- We use the same wh-question word to report questions.
   'When are you leaving?' → He asked me when I was leaving.
- For yes/no questions, the reported question is introduced with if or whether.

'Have you heard of them?' → She asked if I'd heard of them.

When we report speech, we often need to change other words, such as time phrases or demonstrative pronouns.

'I like **these** games.' → He said (that) he liked **those** games. 'I saw the film **yesterday**.' → She said (that) she had seen the film **the day before**.

Exercises 5 and 6

## **EXERCISES**

1	Complete these conversations using <i>get</i> or <i>have</i> + object + past participle of the verbs given.	4 Complete the text with the correct form of go or get.
	A: Your hair looks a different colour. Have you  1? (it / dye)  B: No, it's the same colour. I <sup>2</sup> last week, though. (cut)  2  A: Your finger looks very sore.  B: I know. I <sup>3</sup> in a drawer at home. (it / stick)  A: You should <sup>4</sup> by a doctor. (it / look at)  3  A: Our neighbours have an amazing house. They	The company 1 out of business last mont I don't know what 2 wrong exactly, but I think it was because Jenny, the manager 3 ill earlier in the year and had to take several months off. So she left her deputy in charge, but then the deputy took time off to 4 married. The guy who took over didn't really know what he was doing and the whole thing 5 from bad to worse. So in the end, Jenny, who was 6 crazy by this point, went back to try and rescue the situation, but by then things had 7 out of control. A lot of their customers had 8 frustrated with the situation and had found other companies to work with.
	by a professional architect. (design)  B: When did they <sup>6</sup> ? (do)	5 Read the statements. Then complete the reported statements.
2	A: How's your book coming along? Have you written it?  B: No, I probably won't 7 until the end of the year. (finish)  5  A: Is Sarah painting her bedroom?  B: Yes, but it's going very slowly. She's only managed to 8 (one wall / paint)  Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.	<ul> <li>1 'Have I seen that face somewhere before?' I asked myself</li></ul>
	1 Can you have Francesca call / to call me as soon as she's free?	6 'You really ought to think hard before you make such a big decision.'
	<ul> <li>2 If you made a lot of mistakes, the teacher would get you do / to do the whole exercise again.</li> <li>3 That documentary we saw last night got me to think /</li> </ul>	He advised me that
	<ul><li>thinking. Why couldn't I do a cycle ride for charity?</li><li>It was so cold this morning that I couldn't get the car started / starting.</li></ul>	<ul><li>6 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.</li><li>1 What do I have to do to get you understanding?</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>5 Because we didn't know much about Venezuela, we had a travel agent organize / organized the whole trip for us.</li> <li>6 Can you help me get this window to open / opening? It</li> </ul>	2 I like him as a teacher because he always gets you think
	seems to be stuck.  7 You'll never guess how much it cost me to get my suit to	3 I need to have my passport to be renewed.
	<ul><li>dry clean / dry cleaned.</li><li>Why did James have you pick / to pick him up at the airport? There's a bus that runs every fifteen minutes.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>4 I'm going to the hairdresser's to cut my hair.</li> <li>5 She told me yesterday that she is having a horrible day at work.</li> </ul>
3	Put the words in order to make sentences.	at work.
	1 your / need / tested / eyes / you / get / to	6 I needed to know what time were they arriving.
	2 at work / the flowers / to / get / I'll / delivered / her	
	medium rare / would like / cooked / my steak / l	
	4 never / me / to / get / you'll / go / on a motorbike	

5 the meeting / who / to / started / get / would like / ?