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| Causatives: Overview |
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| **FORM:** | Causatives have both an active and a passive form.Passive Causatives: Use the **past participle** after the verbs ‘**have**’ and ‘**get**’ to give the causative a passive meaning (the doer of the action is understood, obvious, or unimportant, so it is not stated). When used in the passive both ‘**have**’ and ‘**get**’ share the same meaning.*Ex. I had the car washed.* (by someone) *I got the car* *washed.* (by someone)Active Causatives: Use the **simple form** of the verb, not an infinitive, after ‘**make,**’ ‘**have**,’ and ‘**let**”. With the active causative, the doer of the action is stated. The verb ‘**make**’ means that the ‘causer’ **forces** the ‘doer’ to perform the action. ‘**Have**’ means that the ‘causer’ **asks** the ‘doer’ to do something. ‘**Let**’ suggests that the ‘causer’ gives the ‘doer’ **permission** to act. *Ex. Mr. Anderson always makes his son cut the grass.* *The teacher had the students clean her boards.* *Gretchen lets her children stay up to watch the hockey match on*  *Saturday nights.*Use a **full infinitive** after the verb ‘**get**’ to say that the ‘causer’ **persuades** the ‘doer’ to do something. Other causatives followed by the **full infinitive** are: **allow, permit, force, cause, require, motivate, encourage and want**. *Ex: Rick will get his little brother to keep his secret from his parents.* *The manager requires employees to be on time.* *NOTE:* ‘**Help**’ can be followed by either a **full infinitive** or the **simple form** of the verb.*Ex: Could you help me lift these boxes?* *I helped my husband to clean the garage.* |  |
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| **USE:** | **Make**, **have**, and **get** can be used to express the idea that person ‘A’ causes or arranges for person ‘B’ to do something. |
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| *Create a passive or active causative sentence using MAKE, HAVE, or GET.* |

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| 1. | Helen washes her windows every spring. |
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| 2. | Eva repaired her rocking chair. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. | I must paint my house. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. | She feeds the baby at six o’clock. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5.  | George cleaned his garage. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6.  | They mow the lawn every week. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7.  | I must remove this stain. |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| *Complete the sentences in the CAUSATIVE forms with the words in parentheses.* |

1. Mr. Robinson had his lawn (mow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Nick needed a suit for his sister’s wedding. He finally found one that he liked, but he needed to get the pants (shorten) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they were too long.

3. The cold weather makes my eyes (water) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Mrs. Thompson always gets the neighborhood kids (rake)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 her leaves in the fall.

5. Before their long road trip, Thelma and Louise had the oil and tires

 (check) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The doctor has made the patient (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed for two weeks.