

Causative Have and Get – Test 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30



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Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) for each question.

Part 1: Form of have/get something done

Choose the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence or choose the correct sentence.

- I'm going to _____ my hair cut tomorrow.
A make B have C do D let
- We had our kitchen _____ last month.
A paint B painting C painted D to paint
- She _____ her car serviced every six months.
A is gotten B get C getting D gets
- They're having a new roof _____ at the moment.
A put on B putting on C to put on D puts on
- Which sentence is correct?
A I've just had tested my eyes. B I've just my eyes had tested.
C I've just had my eyes tested. D I've just had my eyes test.
- Did you _____ your passport photo taken at the post office?
A got B get C getting D gotten
- When I was a child, my parents used to _____ our groceries delivered.
A having B had C be having D have
- We _____ the windows cleaned when it started raining.
A were having B had been C have D are had
- You should _____ that tooth looked at by a dentist.
A to get B getting C get D got
- I'm not going to fix the laptop myself; I'll _____ by a professional.
A have repaired it B have it repaired C repair it had D have it repair

Part 2: Have someone do / get someone to do, negatives and questions

Choose the option that correctly completes each sentence or choose the correct question or response.

- I had the mechanic _____ the brakes.
A to check B checked C checking D check
- I finally got my brother _____ me with the move.
A to help B help C helped D helping

13. Where — your suit cleaned?
A you usually have **B** are you usually having
C do you usually have **D** have you usually
14. We — the house painted this year – it still looks fine.
A haven't having **B** aren't having **C** don't have had **D** not having
15. "Did you have your car washed?" – "No, I —."
A hadn't **B** wasn't **C** haven't **D** didn't
16. Can you get the children — their shoes off before they come in?
A take **B** to take **C** taken **D** took
17. The manager had all the staff — a safety course.
A complete **B** to complete **C** completed **D** completing
18. Which question is correct?
A How often do you get cut your hair? **B** How often get you your hair cut?
C How often do you get your hair to cut? **D** How often do you get your hair cut?
19. I couldn't get the printer —, so I called the IT department.
A work **B** worked **C** to work **D** works
20. She — her flat redecorated since she moved in.
A didn't have **B** hasn't have **C** hasn't had **D** doesn't had

Part 3: Meaning, use and error correction

Choose the correct meaning, the correct response, the wrong part of the sentence or the option that best completes the sentence.

21. "Leila had her bag stolen on the train." What does this sentence mean?
A Leila paid someone to take her bag.
B Someone stole Leila's bag, which was a bad experience for her.
C Leila stole a bag on the train.
D Leila found her stolen bag on the train.
22. Which part of the sentence is wrong? "I need to have my phone screen replace soon."
A need to **B** have **C** replace **D** soon
23. Which part of the sentence is wrong? "Yesterday we got the plumber fix the leak."
A Yesterday **B** got **C** the plumber **D** fix
24. Which part of the sentence is wrong? "Did you had your blood pressure checked last week?"
A Did you had **B** your blood pressure
C checked **D** last week
25. Which sentence shows that the speaker did NOT do the work themselves?
A I repaired my bike. **B** I had my bike repaired.
C I've been repairing my bike. **D** I was repairing my bike.
26. "Your hair looks great!" – "Thanks, — yesterday."
A I had styled it **B** I had it style **C** I styled it had **D** I had it styled
27. You'd better get that cut — by a nurse.
A look at **B** looked at **C** looking at **D** to look at

28. "Don't worry about the report – I'll get it done by Friday." What does 'get it done' mean here?

A I'll finish it by Friday.

B Someone damaged the report.

C I'll start writing it on Friday.

D It was finished last Friday.

29. We should _____ the invitations printed last week; now it's too late.

A had have

B have having

C have had

D has had

30. By the time the guests arrive, we'll _____ the whole house cleaned.

A had

B have had

C having had

D have have

Answer key – Causative Have and Get – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 D	4 A	5 C	6 B	7 D	8 A	9 C	10 B
11 D	12 A	13 C	14 B	15 D	16 B	17 A	18 D	19 C	20 C
21 B	22 C	23 D	24 A	25 B	26 D	27 B	28 A	29 C	30 B

Explanations

- B** – The causative structure is have + object + past participle: have my hair cut.
- C** – After have + object, we use the past participle: had our kitchen painted.
- D** – A regular habit uses the present simple, and the third person singular needs -s: she gets.
- A** – The past participle of 'put' is 'put', so the structure is having a new roof put on.
- C** – The word order is have + object + past participle: had my eyes tested.
- B** – After the auxiliary 'did', we use the base form: did you get.
- D** – 'Used to' is followed by the base form: used to have.
- A** – The past continuous describes an activity in progress when something else happened: were having the windows cleaned.
- C** – Modal verbs like 'should' are followed by the base form: should get.
- B** – The object comes before the past participle: have it repaired.
- D** – Have + person is followed by the base form without 'to': had the mechanic check.
- A** – Get + person is followed by the to-infinitive: got my brother to help.
- C** – A present simple question about a habit needs the auxiliary 'do': do you usually have.
- B** – The negative present continuous (aren't having) is used for a decision or arrangement about the future.
- D** – A short answer repeats the auxiliary from the question: Did you...? – No, I didn't.
- B** – Get + person + to-infinitive means persuade or ask someone to do something: get the children to take.
- A** – Have + person takes the base form: had all the staff complete.
- D** – The question uses 'do' + subject + get + object + past participle.
- C** – Get + object + to-infinitive is also used for making a machine do something: get the printer to work.
- C** – 'Since' requires the present perfect, and the negative form is hasn't + past participle had.
- B** – Have + object + past participle can describe something unpleasant that happened to someone, not something they arranged.
- C** – It should be the past participle 'replaced': have my phone screen replaced.
- D** – Get + person needs the to-infinitive: got the plumber to fix.
- A** – After 'did', the main verb must be in the base form: Did you have.
- B** – 'Had my bike repaired' means someone else did the repair for the speaker.
- D** – 'I had it styled' means a hairdresser did it; 'I had styled it' is the past perfect and means the speaker did it.
- B** – Get + object + past participle is needed because the cut is examined by someone else: get that cut looked at.
- A** – In informal English, 'get something done' often simply means complete it, whoever does the work.
- C** – Regret about the past uses should + have + past participle, and the causative 'have' becomes 'had': should have had.
- B** – The future perfect (will have + past participle) combines with the causative: we'll have had the house cleaned.

Notes for teachers: The test moves from basic form (have/get + object + past participle) to the active causative and then to meaning, error spotting and more complex tenses. Distractors target frequent B2 errors: using the base form instead of the past participle, confusing 'have someone do' with 'get someone to do', wrong word order, and double tense marking in questions ('Did you had...'). As a follow-up, ask students to write five sentences about services they use or things they have recently had done, using at least three different tenses.