

La forme causative avec have et get – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : La forme de have/get something done

Choisissez le mot ou l'expression qui complète correctement chaque phrase, ou choisissez la phrase correcte.

- 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

Partie 2 : Have someone do / get someone to do, négation et questions

Choisissez la proposition qui complète correctement chaque phrase, ou choisissez la question ou la réponse correcte.

- 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

Partie 3 : Sens, emploi et correction d'erreurs

Choisissez le sens correct, la réponse correcte, la partie fautive de la phrase ou la proposition qui complète le mieux la phrase.

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

Corrigé – La forme causative avec have et 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

Explications

- B** – La structure causative est have + complément + participe passé : have my hair cut.
- C** – Après have + complément, on emploie le participe passé : had our kitchen painted.
- D** – Une habitude s'exprime au présent simple (present simple), et la troisième personne du singulier prend un -s : she gets.
- A** – Le participe passé de « put » est « put » ; la structure est donc having a new roof put on.
- C** – L'ordre des mots est have + complément + participe passé : had my eyes tested.
- B** – Après l'auxiliaire « did », on emploie la base verbale : did you get.
- D** – « Used to » est suivi de la base verbale : used to have.
- A** – Le prétérit en be + -ing (past continuous) décrit une action en cours au moment où autre chose s'est produit : were having the windows cleaned.
- C** – Les modaux comme « should » sont suivis de la base verbale : should get.
- B** – Le complément se place avant le participe passé : have it repaired.
- D** – Have + personne est suivi de la base verbale sans « to » : had the mechanic check.
- A** – Get + personne est suivi de l'infinitif avec to : got my brother to help.
- C** – Une question au présent simple sur une habitude nécessite l'auxiliaire « do » : do you usually have.
- B** – Le présent en be + -ing à la forme négative (aren't having) exprime une décision ou un projet déjà arrêté pour l'avenir.
- D** – Une réponse courte reprend l'auxiliaire de la question : Did you...? – No, I didn't.
- B** – Get + personne + infinitif avec to signifie persuader quelqu'un ou lui demander de faire quelque chose : get the children to take.
- A** – Have + personne se construit avec la base verbale : had all the staff complete.
- D** – La question se construit avec « do » + sujet + get + complément + participe passé.
- C** – Get + complément + infinitif avec to s'emploie aussi pour faire fonctionner une machine : get the printer to work.
- C** – « Since » exige le present perfect, et la forme négative est hasn't + le participe passé had.
- B** – Have + complément + participe passé peut décrire un événement désagréable subi par quelqu'un, et non une action qu'il a organisée.
- C** – Il faut le participe passé « replaced » : have my phone screen replaced.
- D** – Get + personne exige l'infinitif avec to : got the plumber to fix.
- A** – Après « did », le verbe principal doit être à la base verbale : Did you have.
- B** – « Had my bike repaired » signifie que quelqu'un d'autre a effectué la réparation pour le locuteur.
- D** – « I had it styled » signifie qu'un coiffeur s'en est chargé ; « I had styled it » est au plus-que-parfait (past perfect) et signifie que le locuteur l'a fait lui-même.
- B** – Il faut get + complément + participe passé, car la coupe est examinée par quelqu'un d'autre : get that cut looked at.
- A** – En anglais familier, « get something done » signifie souvent simplement terminer quelque chose, peu importe qui fait le travail.
- C** – Le regret portant sur le passé s'exprime avec should + have + participe passé, et le « have » causatif devient « had » : should have had.

30. **B** – Le futur antérieur (future perfect : will have + participe passé) se combine avec la forme causative : we'll have had the house cleaned.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Le test progresse de la forme de base (have/get + complément + participe passé) vers la causative active, puis vers le sens, le repérage d'erreurs et des temps plus complexes. Les distracteurs ciblent les erreurs fréquentes au niveau B2 : emploi de la base verbale au lieu du participe passé, confusion entre « have someone do » et « get someone to do », ordre des mots incorrect et double marque du temps dans les questions (« Did you had... »). En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger cinq phrases sur des services qu'ils utilisent ou sur des choses qu'ils ont récemment fait faire, en employant au moins trois temps différents.