

The Causative:

КАУЗАТИВ

**HAVE
SOMETHING
DONE**

Hello, boys and girls!

- Сегодня мы с вами повторим материал прошлого урока
- Внимательно изучите правила на следующих слайдах

- Для действий, которые выполняете не вы сами, а кто-то, нанятый вами, используется конструкция **have something done**.

В английской грамматике эта конструкция носит название **'The Causative'**

The construction

Subject

+

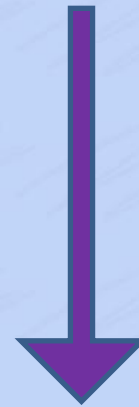
have

+

object

+

V_3/V_{ed}



Jane

is having

her flat

painted

Present causative

- **Present Simple Causative**

Jane paints her flat

Jane has her flat painted

- **Present Continuous Causative**

Jane is painting her flat

Jane is having her flat painted

- **Present Perfect Causative**

Jane has painted her flat

Jane has had her flat painted

- **Present Perfect Continuous Causative**

Jane has been painting her flat

Jane has been having her flat painted

Past causative

- **Past Simple Causative**

Jane painted her flat

Jane had her flat painted

- **Past Continuous Causative**

Jane was painting her flat

Jane was having her flat painted

- **Past Perfect Causative**

Jane had painted her flat

Jane had had her flat painted

- **Past Perfect Continuous Causative**

Jane had been painting her flat

Jane had been having her flat painted

Future causative

- **Future Simple Causative**

Jane will paint her flat Jane will have her flat painted

- **Future Continuous Causative**

Jane will be painting her flat Jane will be having her flat painted

- **Future Perfect Causative**

Jane will have painted her flat Jane will have had her flat painted

Infinitive causative

- **Jane wants to paint her flat – Jane wants to have her flat painted**

V₃ / Ved

- **Jane likes painting her flat –
Jane likes having her flat painted**

Modal verbs

- **Jane should paint her flat –
Jane should have her flat painted**

ПИСЬМЕННО!

Wednesday, the twelfth of April

Classwork

- **Make sentences using the causative form (have something done)**
- 1) Kate(her wallet /steal) from her bag while she was out shopping.
- 2) Peter(his flat/ burglary) while he was out at work.
- 3) Mr and Mrs Woods (the roof of their house/ damage) in a storm.
- 4) Lena(the radio / steal) from her car.
- 5) My brother (his nose/ break) in a football match.
- 6) We(our roof/ repair) at the moment.

CLAUSES

**Рассмотрите примеры на
следующих слайдах**

Concession (to express a contrast)

but

He had a good voice **but** he never sung in public.

although

Although it was hot he wore boots.

even though
(more emphatic)

Even though it was hot he wore boots.

though
(informal, used in everyday speech, can be put at the end of the sentence)

He wore boots **though** it was hot.

It was hot. He wore boots, **though**.

in spite of / despite of +
noun / -ing form

In spite of / Despite of his
talent, he couldn't find a job.

He couldn't find a job in
spite of / despite of his talent.

in spite of/despite of the fact
that

In spite of/Despite of the fact
that he had a talent, he
couldn't get a job.

Clauses of result

(to express result)

as a result

therefore

consequently

as a

consequence

The hole in the ozone layer is becoming bigger and bigger. **As a consequence** the Earth's temperature is rising at an alarming rate.

so

I was feeling lonely, **so** I went to visit my friend.

such a/an + adj + singular
countable noun

Jack is **such a good singer**
that everybody loves him.

such + adj + plural/
uncountable noun

They were **such nice people** that
I will never forget their
kindness.

It was **such heavy luggage** that
we had to pay excess baggage
charge at the airport.

such + a lot of + plural/
uncountable noun

He has got **such a lot of books** that he has to buy a new bookcase.

There was **such a lot of work** to do that I couldn't finish on time.

so + adjective / adverb

She felt **so embarrassed** that she blushed.

The thief ran **so fast** that nobody was able to catch him.

so much/little + uncountable
noun

so many/few + plural noun

There was **so much smog** that I couldn't see the view.

I've got **so little money** that I can't pay the rent.

There were **so many mistakes** in the book that it had to be reprinted.

He had **so few plastic cups** that he had to go and buy more.

however/nevertheless

MIND: a comma is always used after it.

He left early.**However/Nevertheless,**
he missed the bus.

while / whereas

She is blonde, **while / whereas** her brother has dark brown hair.

yet (formal) / still

It was June, **yet** it was quite cold.

My house is old. **Still**, it is in very good condition.

however/no matter how+
adj/adv+subject+verb

We couldn't convince him
however/no matter how hard
we tried.

on the other hand

My new house is in a safer area.
On the other hand, it is much
smaller than my old one.

Clauses of Purpose

(to explain why smb does smth)

to – infinitive

Mary phoned the doctor **to**
make an appointment.

in order to / so as to +
infinitive (formal)

The editor requested that everyone work overtime **in order to meet** the newspaper deadline.

so that + can / will
(present / future reference)

Take my number **so that you can call** me when you get there.

so that + could/would
(past reference)

He finished his homework
early **so that he could go** out
with us.

in case + present tense
(present/future reference)

Take a coat **in case it is** cold.

in case + past tense
(past reference)

She had taken her cell phone **in case** she **needed** it.

MIND: **in case** is never used with **will** or **would**.

for + noun

(expresses the purpose of an
action)

They went to their friend's
house **for dinner**.

for + ing form

(expresses the purpose of smth
or its function)

Knives are also used **for cutting**
meat.

with a view to + ing form

The Richardsons saved
money with a view to buying
a house.


To express negative purpose:
in order not to/so as not
to+infinitive

He made a list of the things he had
to buy **so as not to** forget anything.

prevent + noun/pronoun (+from) +
-ing form

Violent winds prevented the plane
(from) departing.

Home task. In writing!

31  Choose the correct item.

- 1 The match went ahead **despite/although** the heavy rain.
- 2 I'm going to solve this problem **even though/however** long it takes.
- 3 I'll write it down **so that/in case** I forget it.
- 4 **In spite of the fact that/Despite** she is poorly-paid, she is always well-dressed.
- 5 **Yet/Even though** he bought a car to get to work, he was still late almost every day.
- 6 Nicky didn't expect to pass the exam. **Despite/Nevertheless**, she was disappointed when she didn't.
- 7 **Despite/Although** he ran well, he only finished third.
- 8 **However/Even though** I have a good memory, I still write shopping lists.
- 9 **While/Despite** being very handsome, he didn't have a lot of confidence.
- 10 Philip is studying history **in case/so that** he can become a teacher.