

GRAMMAR

STD-VIII

SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CHAPTER NUMBER: 6
PERIOD NUMBER : 1
CHAPTER NAME : CAUSATIVE VERBS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Understand the basics of grammar
- Being acquainted with the chapter and its tenets
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the beauty of grammar and use in day to day life
- Developing LSRW Skills

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- Understand the basics of grammar
- Being acquainted with the chapter and its tenets
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the beauty of grammar and use in day to day life
- Developing LSRW Skills

CAUSATIVE VERBS....

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZyfLxDTIsOQ>

Causative verbs are verbs which show that another person does something for you. For example, we don't (usually) repair our own washing machines, or cut our own hair. Instead, we pay someone else to do these services for us – and we can use a causative verb to say this in English.

Verb structure 1

Get + object + past participle

This is very common in spoken English. Here are some examples for different tenses:

“I need to get my washing machine repaired.”

“That's the place where I got my nails done.” (Past tense)

“I'm going to get my hair cut next week.” (Future)

“He might get his offer accepted.” (With a modal auxiliary)

CAUSATIVE VERBS---

Verb structure 2

Get + person / object + infinitive

With this structure, you focus on the person / thing doing the action (rather than on the action.)

“Can you get him to call me when he comes back?”

“I can’t get this printer to work.”

“She got them to install her washing machine for her.”

CAUSATIVE VERBS—LET AND MAKE

- Structure:
- **LET + PERSON/THING + base form of the VERB**
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- Examples:
- I don't **let** my toddler **play** at the dining table.
- She doesn't **let** us **go** on a trip alone.
- They won't **let** her **see** John again.
- I **let** all these unfortunate events **happen**.
- Don't **let** them **get** to you.
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- Good to know: Let is also the past tense of let.
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- If the aim is to express a more formal sentence, the verbs allow and permit can be used. With the use of allow and permit, we have to use to + verb:
- I don't **allow** my toddler **to play** at the dining table.
- She doesn't **permit** us **to go** on a trip alone.

CAUSATIVE VERBS—LET AND MAKE

- **MAKE** = Require or Force Someone To Do Something
- Grammatical structure:
- **MAKE + PERSON + base form of the VERB**
- Examples:
- They **made** him **clean** the entire house by himself. After all, he was the one who made all the mess.
- My teacher **made** me **read** seven novels in one month.
- Just the same with the use of allow and permit, we must also use **to + verb** when using the verbs force and require.
- The company **requires** the employees **to wear** their company ID.
“Require” is usually used when there is a rule that has to be followed.
- She was **forced to surrender** all her valuables at knife point.
“Force” is usually used when there is coercion and a threat of violence.

Homework---

Solve exercise-1,2 & 3 in notebook, 1 page handwriting

THANK YOU
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