

Causative verbs

Causative verbs are verbs that show the reason that something happened. They do not indicate something the subject did for themselves, but something the subject got someone or something else to do for them. The causative verbs are:
Make (force, require), Have, Get, Help and Let (allow, permit)

Make

Active :Make + person + Bare infinitive

He makes me surrender myself.

Our freedom fighters made the Pakistani soldiers surrender on 16th December.

Passive: He was made to go home. (Infinitive, not bare infinitive)

Have

Active: Have + Person+ Verb (base form)

I have had him type my application.

Passive: Have + Thing + P.P. of verb.

I have had my application typed. They had their car repaired.

Get

Active: Get + Person+ Verb (infinitive)

I got him to type my application.

Passive: Get + Thing + P.P. of verb.

I have got my application typed. They got their chair repaired.

Help

Help + person + infinitive/ bare infinitive

They helped her clean her house.

They helped her to clean her house.

Sally helps me do my homework every night.

Sally helps me to do my homework every night.

Let

Active: Let him do his work with full attention. (bare infinitive)

Passive:Let the work be done by him with full attention

Active: Make, Have, let (bare infinitive)
Help (infinitive/ bare infinitive)
Get (infinitive)

+ Person

Passive: have/get (v3)
make/help (infinitive)

+Things

The causative verb 'let' cannot be used in the passive voice.

Four main kinds of conditionals:

Zero Conditional: If + first clause (sub+ base form of verb) + 2nd clause (sub + base form of verb)

Example: If he comes to my house, I offer him tea.
If we mix hydrogen and oxygen, we get water.

First Conditional: If + first clause (sub+ base form of verb) + 2nd clause (sub + will/shall + base form of verb)

Example: If he works hard, he will succeed.
You will keep good health if you exercise regularly.

Second Conditional: If + first clause (sub+ past form of verb) + 2nd clause (sub + would/ could + base form of verb)

Example: If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.
I would help him if he were my brother.

Third Conditional. (if + past perfect, ... would + have + past participle)

Example: If he had invited me, I would have attended his program.

Phrase & idioms

A black ship (unwanted): He is a black ship of his family.

A lot of (A good number of) A lot of students attended the seminar.

A rainy day (hard day): Save something for your rainy day.

Above all (Finally) Above all, he is an honest man.

At finger's end (fully known) All the matters are at his finger's end.

At home (skilled) I feel at home in mathematics.

At a loss (puzzled, in a fix) He is at a loss what to do.

Add fuel to the fire: (to make a situation worse) Don't add fuel to the fire of his injury.

Bag and baggage (with everything) He left the country bag and baggage.

Blue blood (aristocracy) He feels proud of his blue blood.

Bread and butter (livelihood) Rickshaw pullers work hard for their bread and butter.

Come round (to be cured) He came round when he started jogging in the morning.

Crying need (very essential) A mobile set is crying need nowadays.

Conducive to (useful) Walking in the morning is conducive to health.

Crocodile tears (emotional crying) The woman showed her crocodile tears to her step son.

Daggers drawn (Enmity) His neighbor is at daggers drawn with him.

Far and wide (everywhere) The fame of Dr. Fahim has spread far and wide.

For the sake of (for the interest of): He sacrificed his life for the sake of his country.

From hand to mouth: Poor people now live from hand to mouth.

Fish out of water:(discomfort) I was like a fish out of water in the hall room.

Ged rid of (to be free) Finally, he got rid of his untold plight.

Give up (to leave) Please give up your bad habits.

Good at (skilled, efficient) My younger brother is very good at English.

Hard and fast (fixed) There is no hard and fast rules in this regard.

Heart and soul (wholeheartedly) He is trying heart and soul to have a solution.

In a nutshell (in brief) Answer the question in a nutshell.

In black and white (in written form) Submit your proposal in black and white.

In pursuit of (for the sake of / behind) He has spent his life in pursuit of money and worldly happiness.

In the long run (consequently) Truth prevails in the long run.

Lame excuse (unacceptable cause) Don't show any lame excuse for your absence.

Make haste (to be hurried) Don't make haste in writing your answers.

Make out (to understand) Students could make out the lecture of the speaker.

Null and void (rejected) Rules of this office are null and void.

On behalf of: Sumon represents on behalf of his fellow mates.

On the eve of (before): They organized a meeting on the eve of his arrival.

Part and parcel (essential) Exam is the part and parcel of our student life.

Pros and cons (in detail) Describe us the pros and cons of the agreement.

Red handed () The thief was caught red handed.

Run out (to be exhausted) Try to do the work before the time runs out.

Sine die (for uncertain period) The university has been closed sine die.

Well and woe (happiness and sorrows) You can depend on him in your well and woe.

Joining of two or more sentences

USING PRESENT PARTICIPLE

1. My brother has lost his watch. It is costly watch.

Answer:-My brother has lost his costly watch.

Q:- The boy is poor. He reads in class VII.

Ans:- The poor boy reads in class VII.

1. I saw the girl. The girl was dancing.

Ans:- I saw the girl dancing.

Q. I saw him. He was playing.

Ans:- I saw Rahim playing.

Q:- I saw my friend. He was sitting in that shop.

Ans:- I saw my friend sitting in that shop.

I saw my friend who was sitting in that shop.

Q:- I saw the man. The man was shouting.

Ans:- I saw the man shouting

1. He opened the drawer. He took out the pistol.

Ans:- Opening the drawer, he took out the pistol.

2. They opened the door. They entered the room.

Ans:- Opening the door, they entered the room.

3. He was ill. He could not go to school.

Ans:- Being ill, he could not go to school.

4. The boy finished the work. The boy left the place.

Ans:- Finishing the work, the boy left the place.

Note:- **Present participle form of Was/Were is Being**

Q:- Rohim was tired .He rested for an hour.

Ans:-Being tired, Rohim rested for an hour..

Q:- He was ill. He could not come to school.

Ans:- Being ill, he could not come to school.

Q:- The sun had risen. Fog vanished.

Ans:- The sun having risen ,fog vanished.

Q:- Rain had stopped. We started our journey.

Ans:- Rain having stopped, we started our journey.

Past participle:

The passengers were injured. They were sent to nearby hospital.

Ans:- The injured passengers were sent to nearby hospital.

3. She gave me a mobile phone. It was broken.

Ans:- She gave me a broken mobile phone

4. The travelers were tired. They took rest for a while.

Ans:- The tired travelers took rest for a while.

Too.... To

Q:-She is very weak .She cannot walk. (When the subjects of both sentences are same)

Ans:-She is too weak to walk.

The watch is very costly. The poor boy cannot purchase it. (when the subjects of both sentences are not same)

Ans: The watch is too costly for the poor boy to purchase.

So...that

She is very weak .She cannot walk.

Ans:- She is so week that she can not walk

The weather is very rough. He cannot go to university.

Ans: The weather is so rough that he cannot go to university.

Infinitive

Q:-He has a large family. He must maintain it.

Ans:-He has a large family to maintain.

He works hard. He wants to succeed.

He works hard to succeed.

-He had no money. He could not buy the book.

Ans:-. He had no money to buy the book.

So that

Q:-His father went to Agra. His object was to visit the Taj Mahal.

Ans:- His father went to Agra so that he could visit the Taj Mahal.

Q:-The robber took out a knife. He wanted to frighten the old man.

Ans:-The robber took out a knife so that he could frighten the old man.

Q:-He reads late at night. He wants to do well in the examination.

Ans:- He reads late at night so that he can do well in the examination.

Q:-Tony visits the village every month. she wants to do some social work.

Ans:- Tony visits the village every month so that she can do some social work.

In spite of/ Despite

He is weak. He still works.

Ans:- In spite of/despite his being weak, he works.

Ans:- Inspite of his weakness, he works.

Q:- He made a promise. He did not keep it.

Ans:-In spite of/despite making a promise, he did not keep it

The watch was costly. I bought it..(subjects are different)

In spite of/despite the watch being costly, I bought it.

Though/ Although

He is weak. He still works.

Ans:- Though he is weak, he still works.

Ans:- Although he is weak, he still works.

Q:- He made a promise. He did not keep it.

Ans:- Though/although he made a promise, he did not keep it.

Not only...but also

(Both are followed with the same parts of speech)

He is very tired. He is frustrated too.

He is not only tired but also frustrated. (Both are adjectives)

My elder brother is a poet. He is also an author.

My elder brother is not only a poet but also an author. (Both are nouns)