PASSIVE INFINITIVE

Normal infinitive: I make a cake: A cake is made by me.

(Present Simple: make → Present Simple of "to be"+Past Participle of the verb= A cake is made by me).

To create a passive infinitive, we need to do the following.

Verb followed by *to Infinitive* (want, decide, arrange, expect, agree, promise… -SEE UNIT 3).

Ex. "I <u>want</u> doctors <u>to inform</u> me about my medical results".

We leave the first part of the sentence as it is "*I want*" and then we change the next verb to passive.

"To inform" (infinitive) → "to be informed" (Infinitive of "to be"+Past Participle).

"I want to be informed about my medical results".

PASSIVE GERUND

When the sentences uses a verb that is followed by a gerund, we do something similar.

Verb followed by a gerund (admit, avoid, consider, deny, recommend, risk, suggest… UNIT 3).

Ex. "Sam <u>insists on</u> Mary <u>helping</u> him with his homework".

We maintain the first part of the sentence "Sam insists". We change the next verb to passive.

"Helping" (gerund) → "being helped" (Gerund of "to be"+Past Participle).

"Sam insists on being helped with his homework (by Mary).

VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

There are two possible structures in active voice:

"I give Mary the book" (Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object)

"I give the book to Mary" (Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Indirect Object)

Therefore, there are two possible structures to create their passive sentence:

"*Mary is given the book*" (by me) (Indirect Object becomes Passive Subject)
"*The book is given to Mary*" (by me)(Direct Object becomes Passive Subject)

Verbs with which two objects are common:

Give	Send	Tell	Show	Lend	Pay	Promise
	Refuse	Offer	Teach	Bring	Buy	

CAUSATIVES

We use a causative verb when we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. It means that the subject caused the action to happen, but didn't do it themselves. Maybe they paid, or asked, or persuaded the other person to do it. For example, we can say:

- I cleaned my house. (This means I cleaned it myself).

- A cleaner cleaned my house. (If I paid someone to clean it).

- I had my house cleaned. (Causative construction).

The important thing is that the house is now clean. We don't focus on who did the cleaning.

1. a) Have + object + past participle (have something done)

We usually use 'have something done' when we are talking about paying someone to do something for us. It's often used for services. The form is 'subject + have + object + past participle'.

- I had my car washed. (BY)
- John will have his house painted. (BY)

1. b) Get + object + past participle (get something done)

We can also use 'subject + get + object + past participle'. Less formal than 'have'.

- The students get their essays checked. (BY)
- I'll get my hair cut next week. (BY)
- He got his washing machine fixed. (BY)

2. a) Have someone do something (have + person + infinitive WITHOUT TO)

We can also use the construction 'subject + have + person + infinitive'. This has a very similar meaning to 'have something done', which we've already talked about, but this time we say who did the thing - we talk about the person who we asked to do the thing for us.

- I had the electrician look at my broken light.
- The doctor will have the nurse call the patients.
- The teacher had the students write the answers on the whiteboard.

2. b) Get someone to do something (get + person + to + infinitive)

It has the same meaning as the previous one, but it is followed by the infinitive with to. 'Subject + get + person + to + infinitive'.

- She gets her son to do his homework by promising him ice cream when he's finished.
- I got the cleaner to clean under the cupboards.

For different tenses: change the tense of *have* or *get*.

I am having my friend prepare dinner tonight.
I got my sister to wash my clothes.

DETERMINERS AND QUANTIFIERS

SINGULAR COUNT.	PLURAL COUNT.	PLURAL C.+ UNCOUNTABLE	SINGULAR+PLURAL COUNTABLE + UNCOUNTABLE
Each	A (large/small) number of	None of	All / all of
Every	Each of	Some	Most / most of
	Every one of		No

None -> never followed by another noun. "*There are seven students. None are English*".

Each and every + verbs in singular. *Each person is different. Every smile makes me happy.*

Some, most + noun. *Some people. Most animals.*

Some of, most of + determiner + noun. *Some of the people. Most of the animals.*

All. It does not need "of" if there is a determiner. *All (of) the children are young.*