

**Technical English for Engineers**  
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**Lecture - 15**  
**Tenses (Continued)**

**Hello.** So, we have been talking about tenses and we have already talked about simple past. I wrote on the board simple past. We have also talked about other tenses.

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**Now, let me,** I am going to talk about present perfect tense, simple present today. **I now look at me, watch me. I am writing on the board.** I am writing on the board, this is not your simple present. I am writing **now.** **T**he action is over. So, I will say I wrote on the board. I am writing when I was writing, it was a present continuous tense. It was a present continuous tense which you as technical people as a scientist and engineers, you would not need. So, much of you need, you need not to use this particular tense to a very large extent, to a very great extent, but what you definitely use and you need to have a complete control over if present, simple present, simple past, present perfect is those are and then, you should be able to make the sentences into passive voices.

I mean I am doing so much of grammar, you may wonder why. So, much of grammar and perhaps you have had already a substantial amount of grammar in your background. I am very sure that you have had all this kind of exposure, but many a time we subconsciously choose to ignore or maybe we forget whatever we have learnt at school level.

So, these are the things we have to keep ourselves reminding that how the sentences are written accurately and appropriately. This is very important and therefore, so much of emphasis on this. I am moving all of you towards more complex level of reading and writing. That is the major thought behind whatever we are doing. Now, coming to present simple or simple present tense, we use it to express thoughts and feelings.

I feel bad about the whole thing, I feel very happy. These are abstract nouns, right. Happiness, bitterness, synergism, these are abstract nouns. These cannot be seen and touched with hands. These are non-tangible emotions. So, the present simple expressive expression 03 29 is a state. I like music, I like singing, she loves reading, he believes in honesty, they believe in hard work. So, all these are like see, loves, like, hate, dislikes, believes, these are abstract nouns and these are thoughts and feelings.

Present simple tense is also used to suggest repeated actions. The doctor does the rounds at 1 pm. You know in hospital we call a doctor, the doctor doing his rounds when he goes to look at the admitted patients. So, he does the rounds. So, here is only one main verb that is 'does', we come here every day; we walk in this campus every day. This is a repeated habitual action. Simple tense is also present simple is also use to denote universal facts and the his 04 42 state of things. That is the way they are.

A table has four legs or a chair has four legs. It has to be that way. A chair has to be. Of course, nowadays we have all kinds of fancy furniture, but the way we understand as a table is an object that has four legs like he said, but I will give you more something that will never change and that is the sun rises in the east. It will never change. The earth revolves round the sun. It will never change. So, universal fact is state of things, just the way it is like it or not, chalk and cheese are different. Like it or not, you cannot substitute one for the other.

English is an international language. It is a state of affairs state of things, **you** like it or not. Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system. That is the way it is, or the hottest world if you call Venus **and another** world. So, it is hottest planet, hottest world in the solar system. So, that is the way it is. So, you cannot change the tense. You cannot substitute that tense here at all. Now, remember present tense verbs have a 's' or 'es'. When we make verbs, so develop and it becomes, you add s and it becomes develops.

So, when the subject especially you have to remember that present tense verbs have a 's' or 'es' at the end, when the subject is he or she. Let say a person or a singular uncountable noun, we cannot say I likes flowers. It is he likes flowers, she likes flowers, she likes poetry, not I likes poetry. So, he **or** she, it **is** a person or a singular or uncountable noun. So, then we have the present tense verb within s or e s. For example, let say a yard measures 0.19104, meter measures gold sells. Gold you know the act of selling. So, gold **sells shines** always diamond sparkles. What **we** are you doing? You are changing the verb into simple present tense by adding an s at the end.

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### Sample text: Present tense

- Many celebrities use an app called [Dubsmash](#), an app that lets you record videos of yourself lip syncing to sound clips ranging from pop songs, to famous movie lines, to viral YouTube videos.
- On Dubsmash, you can choose an audio recording of a well known quote from a list and record a video of themselves in which they dub the quote. The app founders are Roland Grenke, Jonas Drüppel and Daniel Taschik.

Now, I would like you to look at this sample text in present tense. Please look at the text. Many celebrities use an app called Dubsmash, an app that lets you record. Please note let us is, let is a verb. Let me do it, let me open the door for, you let me start the experiment

and you can follow later, let it be told, let the truth be told, but it something, let us you do something, this is something that enables you. So, therefore, let us please observe these subtle new answers of the English language, where you are supposed to add an extra s and where you do not have to do it at all. So, record videos of yourself lip syncing to sound **clippings** ranging from pop songs, to famous movie lines, to viral Youtube videos.

On Dubsmash, you can choose, again choose is simple present tense and audio recording of a well known quote from a list and record a video of themselves in which they dub the quote. The app founders are, so again simple present. These are the names. When we talk about, now from simple tense **which we** move on to talk about present perfect tense. When we talk about something that has happened in the past, but we do not is specifically or where we do not specify precisely when it happened, we use the present perfect.

Let say for example, Floyd new weather has broken all records in boxing. I have found the file you wanted. So, this is the way you use your present perfect. Look at these sentences, look at this slide and I have given you certain examples of present perfect. Just look at the style, look at the way these things are done.

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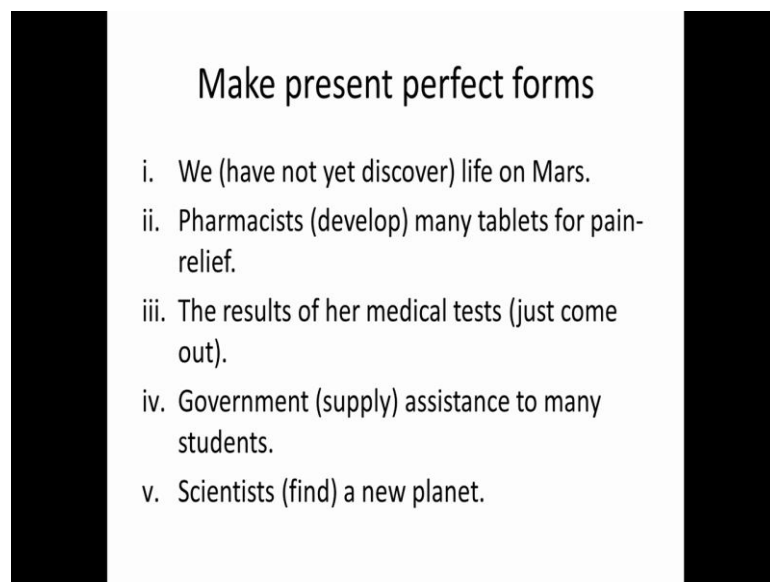
## Present Perfect

- i. The instruments have already boiled for 5 minutes.
- ii. The new phone has arrived.
- iii. Has the examination begun?
- iv. The problem ha been solved.
- v. The refrigerator has broken down twice this week.
- vi. More than 3 million posts have been uploaded to Instagram using the hashtag #Dubsmash, some of these coming from celebrities.

The instruments have already boiled; have already boiled for 5 minutes. The new phone has arrived, perhaps your, Iphone 6 or 7. So, the new phone has arrived, it is big news. Has the examination begun? Please look at begun. It is present perfect. We have already done a list of irregular verbs. The problem has been solved. Please do not mind. There is a typo error here. It is h a s, the problem has been solved. The refrigerator has broken down twice this week. The refrigerator broke down is simple past, but it has broken down means what are we trying to suggest that is action that is almost completed. So, more than 3 million posts have been uploaded to Instagram using the hash tag Dubsmash, some of these coming from celebrities.

Now, the present perfect is used in certain historical and news statements. Present perfect describes those activities that are carried out a little while before now or just before now. We remember it has been completed a little while before now or just before now. The researchers have just completed their survey of their area **facing** **placing** severe water shortage not to be confused with simple past that will slightly change the meaning of it.

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**Make present perfect forms**

- i. We (have not yet discover) life on Mars.
- ii. Pharmacists (develop) many tablets for pain-relief.
- iii. The results of her medical tests (just come out).
- iv. Government (supply) assistance to many students.
- v. Scientists (find) a new planet.

Now, here I am going to give an exercise, make present perfect forms. We have to use this word verb and complete it making present perfect forms. We life on mars, pharmacists develop many tablets for pain relief. The results of her medical tests just

come out, government, other government supply assistance to many students, scientists find a new planet. So, please take a look at this and make present perfect forms. So, let us solve it.

We have not yet discovered life on Mars, pharmacists have developed, pharmacists will develop many tablets for pain relief, the results of her medical tests have just come out, government has supplied the assistance to many students, and scientists have found a new planet. So, why use present perfect? So, present perfect is also used to suggest activities carried out at some unstated or unspecified time before.

Now, noun you do not have to really give time. I have been to Calcutta or Kolkata. I have been to Hyderabad. So, it is not like I have never gone there. I have been there. Governor has signed the bill, the cabinet has approved the budget, and scientists have created the equivalent of a rechargeable lithium ion battery, the size of a Nano wire. So, all these have been done this has created this have created, have developed all this. All these things, they constitute present perfect. So important, such an important tense for you people to use especially in your written communication.

So, please remember we are soon going to embark on plenty of writing and plenty of again reading and various kinds of activities and exercises, especially writing. Therefore, all that we are doing right now is leading us towards that when we come to good writing, there is no scope for making errors especially in terms of word formation, especially in terms of referencing and then grammar of course. You cannot mix up tenses especially subject verb agreement.

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Make sentences with present perfect  
using the following:

Independent: This company has been independent  
of

Since, just, recently

Operational

In existence

In use

In operation/out of operation

Under consideration

Under discussion

**Now, here is a slide.** Please do this exercise. Use these words in your own language. Look at the slide, make sentences using a present perfect tense and you have to use the following words. I have done the first sentence for you. This company has been independent of let say management. So, I have done the first word for you. Also look at certain words since, just, recently, operational, in existence, in use, in operation, out of operation, under consideration, under discussion. Please look at these expressions.

They are extremely important in your field, in your domain of studies and try to use them and discuss it. Perhaps some of you are who are doing this course, of course is a self study, but if you have a friend who has also taken up this course, kindly sit with your friend and discuss the sentences, work together. Now, this is another exercise and I would like you to again do the same thing, do present perfect tense.

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- i. For the first time, a human heart ..... (create) using stem cells, a major step forward in organ generation.
- ii. Our country has regularly .....(undertake) space missions, including missions to the moon and the famed Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).
- iii. A project to build India's largest underground laboratory for advanced research on the smallest particle known to man .....(clear) by the prime minister's office.

Look at the first three sentences and then, look at these three sentences. Now, let us solve this exercise. For the first time, a human heart has been created using stem cells. Our country has regularly undertaken space missions. A project to build India's largest underground laboratory for advanced research on the smallest particle known to man has been cleared.

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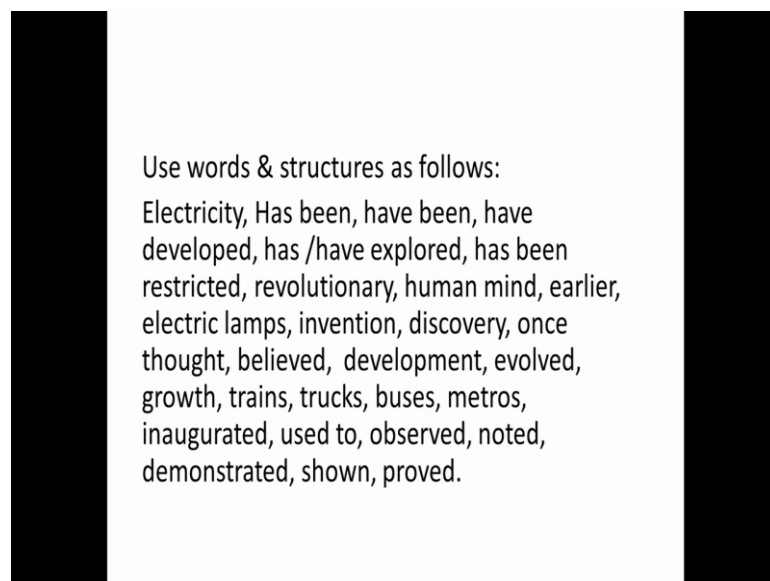
- iv. National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), .....(receive) proposals from various state governments for setting up of Science Cities.
- v. Special effects mixture of mechanical effects, and optical effects; initially, the visual effects .....(consider) as special effects as described above.
- vi. It is the e-age, and the special effects .....(has develop) to such an extent that today one can do virtually anything by merely picturizing the animated characters.



National Council of Science Museums has received, next is special effects mixture of mechanical effects and optical effects; initially the visual effects were considered. It is the e-age and the special effects have been developed to such an extent. So, now I would like you to start with some writing. So, now we are into more gravitating towards writing and using all the structures, using the grammar that you have been doing. So far, I would like you to write a short passage on any one of the topics that I am going to give now.

Just choose a topic of your comfort level and your topics are the development in robotics, the recent developments in robotics. The second topic is public transport in India and third one, the development or the recent development in information technology in India.

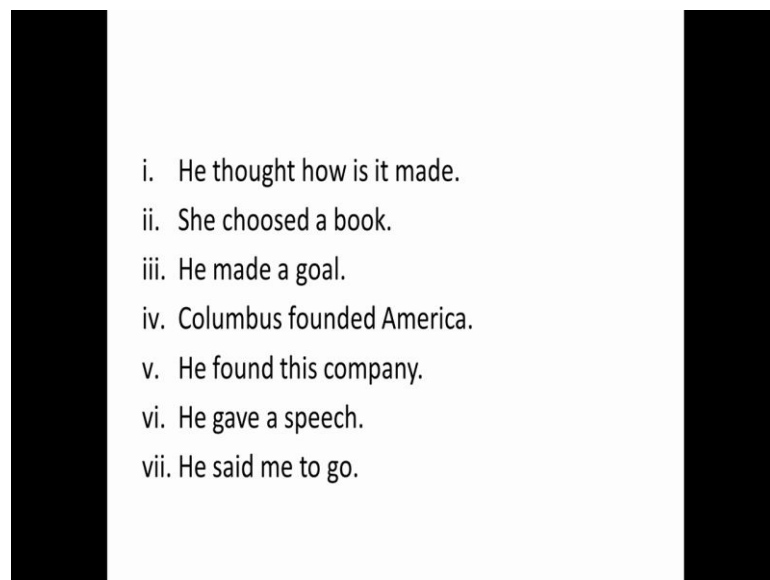
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Please look at the slide and this is the way you have to do. I am just giving you some hints. Now, I am not going to give you any answer. I think we have read enough; we have done enough practice in grammar vocabulary, although I will be focusing a little on word formation and vocabulary, little more on vocabulary also. However, I think that by now you should be very comfortable making flawless sentences, which are you know up to the mark, up to the standard and the reason why you opt it for this course in order to enhance your language.

So, these are the words and it structures that should be used in for this particular exercise that we have done with the three topics that I have given to you. When you are writing the passage, please use these words in structures and here is a list, not an exhaustive. **however unless you can use.** Electricity, Has been, have been, have developed, Has or have explored, has been restricted, revolutionary, human mind, earlier, electric lamps, invention, discovery, once thought, believed, development, evolved, growth, trains, trucks, buses, metros, inaugurated, used to, observed, noted, demonstrated, shown, proved. **These are the words or structures that you can use.**

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- i. He thought how is it made.
  - ii. She choosed a book.
  - iii. He made a goal.
  - iv. Columbus founded America.
  - v. He found this company.
  - vi. He gave a speech.
  - vii. He said me to go.

Now, here is another exercise for you. Please look at the slide. I would like you to all read. These sentences have errors. Please look at these sentences and correct the errors. Correct the following sentences. He thought how is it made. She choosed a book. He made a goal. Columbus founded America. He found this company. He gave a speech. He said me to go. Please look at the sentences and here are the answers.

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- i. He wondered how it was made.
- ii. She chose a book.
- iii. He scored a goal.
- iv. Columbus discovered America.
- v. He founded this company.
- vi. He made a speech.
- vii. He told me to go.

Please look at the slide. **Now,** **He** wondered how it was made and not he thought how it is made. She chose a book and not she choosed a book. He scored a goal. You scored a goal and you do not make a goal. Columbus discovered America and he did not find America. He founded this company. Remember, we have been taking about this when you establish something, establish a dynasty or company; you are the founding father of it. Then, past tense becomes founded. He made a speech. It is very important we do not say he gave a speech. It is very common error to use this sentence or this structure that he gave a speech, but we say correct form is he made a speech and he told me to go. Here is another exercise for you to do.

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**Definitions & uses**

- i. An opisometer.....
- ii. A pipette.....
- iii. A burette.....
- iv. A vernier.....
- v. A compass.....
- vi. An electroscope.....
- vii. A beehive shelf.....
- viii. A calliper.....

Please look at this slide and use **your** dictionaries, **right**. **Write** complete and flawless sentences with definition and then, try to work in pairs with your friends or your teachers and check your answers. An opisometer, A pipette, A burette, A vernier, A compass, An electroscope, A beehive shelf, A caliper.

So, thank you very much and have a good day.

***Tags***

Reading English, English for Engineers, English words, English Exercise, Exercises in English, Grammar usage, English Grammar, vocabulary, words and phrases, spoken communication, written communication, English writing, English speaking, scientific English, report writing, CV, formal letter, Speech-Preposition, Noun Phrases, Countable and uncountable nouns, singular, plural, Modals and Voice, Tenses

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