

• ఈ వారం విద్యలో..

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Present Perfect tense is a sort of mixture...



GSRK Babu Rao

Simple Past > Present Perfect Tense

Prof Tongue (RK): Has Prof Bansal come?

Sreenivas, the Secretary: Yes sir, he came.

Prof Tongue: How is it he left? We have a meeting at 3.00 pm.

Sreenivas: No sir, he is there in his room.

Prof Tongue: Then, why have you said that 'he came'? It means he had left.

Prof RK Tongue was a Britisher. He rightly understood "he came" ie. 'He came and left'. But Sreenivas being an Indian could not make a distinction between "He came." and "He has come." This is the parody of Perfect Tense as we do not have that tense in Indian languages. This means, we have to learn how to use "Present Perfect Tense" and "Simple Past Tense" attentively.

Simple Past tense is used for actions that are complete and have no connection with the present. Whereas, **Present Perfect tense** is a sort of mixture of the Past and the Present. It implies a strong connection with the recent past. For example, if you say, "*He has met with an accident.*", it means that he is still in hospital or recovering. "*The lift has broken down.*", means you have to use the stairs. "*She has appeared for the examination.*", means, she is waiting for the results.

It is also used with "ever" "never". "*Have you ever smoked?*" "No, I have never smoked." "*Have you ever visited Varanasi?*" means so far. In the case of a dead person, you should ask, "*Did your father (deceased) visit Varanasi?*" means when he was alive.

When the action is complete, we should use Simple Past. The house was built in 2010. In past actions if there is a point of time, we should use



Simple Past. "*When did you return from USA?*" Here the response will be with a point of time like. "Last Monday." "On 23rd of this month." Similarly, "*When were you born?*" should be answered with a specific point of time such as "*On May 10, 1992.*"

The following exercise helps you in differentiating the use of both the tenses:

Simple Past OR Present Perfect

- I ____ (see) him twice since morning.
- He ____ (join) the university ____ in 2001 as Asst Professor.
- I ____ (not eat) meat so far.
- ____ the postman ____ (come)? Not, yet.
- As she put on weight, she ____ (go) for a walk in the mornings for a year.
- ____ the milk ____ (not boil) yet?
- He ____ (appear) for the EAMCET and is anxious about his rank.
- Since he ____ (meet) with an accident, he ____ (admit) into the hospital. (He is still there.)
- Since the lift ____ (break down), we must ____ (use) the stairs.
- Satish ____ (win) a bumper prize in the lottery. Therefore, he is going to add another floor to his house.



KEY

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) have seen | 2) joined |
| 3) have never eaten | 4) Has ...come |
| 5) went | 6) Has....not boiled |
| 7) has appeared | 8) has met, was admitted |
| 9) has broken down, use | 10) has won |

Foreign Words and Phrases (revisited)

- locus standi (L):** no right to intervene జోక్యం చేసుకోలేక పోవడం
- lien:** keeping a legal claim (L) చట్టరీత్యా హక్కు కలిగి ఉండటం
- incumbent (L):** a person in possession of a position (official/political) అనుభవదారు
- ex-parte:** in the absence of the party concerned కక్షిదారుడు లేకుండా
- dies non (Fr):** neither a break of service (not counted for any purpose) nor part of service. A kind of punishment for unauthorized absence or suspension period in government service.

Spellings .. again

- boutique** (బూ . టిక్) A small shop selling fashionable clothes, shoes etc.
- acquiesce** (silently expressing consent) akw'ɛsn/ సమ్మతించడం **Eg.** Women normally give their acquiescence in most of the matters in sensitive issues. **Assent** is agreement, act of agreeing, while **acquiescence** is a silent or passive assent or submission.
- exhilarate** (make someone very happy) ఇగ

జిలరీయట్/ ఉబ్బిపోవటం **Eg.** Victory in 12 out of 15 seats exhilarated BJP ranks.

- weird** (strange) వియర్డ్ **Eg.** She always wears weird clothes, much to the annoyance of her family.
- perseverance** (ability to not give up) **Eg.** Sreedevi's perseverance got her Ph.D. degree in spite of several obstacles.
- belligerence** (hostile and aggressive) **Eg.** That MP is always belligerent and hence people keep away from him.

Vegetarians - Non-Vegetarians -Vegans
Pescatarians -Lacto Ovo Vegetarians

We all know that **Vegetarians** are those who do not any meat including eggs. **Non-Vegetarians** are those who eat vegetarian food and also **all kinds of** meat.



Vegans are those who avoid any form of food coming from animals ie. milk, curd, ice-cream, etc.

Pescatarians (Pescetarians) are those who do not eat meat, but do eat fish.



Lacto-Ovo-Vegetarians are those who take milk, eggs in addition to Vegetarian food. (Some colloquially say 'eggarians')

Punctuation

HYPHEN (-)

The **hyphen** (-) is a punctuation mark used to join words, and to separate syllables of a single word. The use of **hyphens** is called hyphenation. ... The **hyphen** should not be confused with dashes (— — —), which are longer and have different uses.

- Hyphen is used in compound nouns such as father-in-law, three-hour show, two-thirds majority etc.
- Used to divide a word into syllables. **Eg.** r-e-a-s-o-n, pho-to-graph, bu-reau (బ్యూరో)
- To separate parts of a compound number **Eg.** thirty-seven, one-half-hour.
- To form certain compound nouns. **Eg.** cease-fire, post-mortem, editor-in-

chief. [But now-a-days, people do not use hyphens in most of such cases.]

- To connect the elements of a compound modifier when used before the noun, it modifies. **Eg.** hand-to-hand fight, hand-to-mouth existence, a well-known expert
- To prevent possible confusion in pronunciation if the prefix results in the doubling of a letter, especially a vowel. **Eg.** anti - inflationary, re-election, co-ordinate, re-entry etc. [But, now a days, hyphen is dropped by several people.]
- Certain prefixes and suffixes are used before/after the main word of a compound. **Eg.** ex-prime minister, co-pilot, self-defence, president-elect etc.,

Vocabulary

Look at the following words and use them in the blanks. All of them mean "saw"

glimpsed (see or perceive briefly or partially), **sighted** (కనపడింది), **glanced at**, **noticed**, **observed**, **gazed** (గేయణ్ణి) **at** (look fixedly in admiration or surprise), **spotted**, **spied**, **examined**, **stared at**

- The girl ____ at the prospective bride-groom very shyly.
- The Bangladesh team could not play well as defeat ____ them.
- The editor ____ an error in the news item in the last minute.
- Moon was ____ and hence the festival of Ramdan (Ramzan) will be celebrated tomorrow.
- I didn't go through it carefully, but just ____ at.

- Recently in New Zealand, some tourists ____ an unusual trembling of the ground and ran away before the volcano (vol-kei-now) (అగ్నిపర్వతం) erupted (బద్దలు కావడం).
- The gardener ____ the fruits in the orchard (పండ్ల తోట) were dropping off due to some infection.
- The audience ____ at the new model admiring her beauty and personality.
- While we were going for an evening stroll, my friend ____ a snake in the grass.
- The doctor ____ the patient carefully before arriving at his diagnosis. (రోగ నిర్ధారణ)

Key

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|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) glimpsed | 2) stared at | 3) spotted |
| 4) sighted | 5) glanced | 6) noticed |
| 7) observed | 8) gazed | 9) spied |
| 10) examined | | |