

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

University of Batna 02

Faculty of Technology

**Department of Mechanical Engineering
Mechanical Construction**

Lectures of Technical English

For Master one Students

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➤ Part one: Self Introduction

How to introduce yourself in college?

1

Read the following dialogue:

Serena: Tom, **this is** Carlos.
Carlos, this is Tom.

Tom: **Hello**, Carlos.

Carlos: Hello, Tom.

Tom: Which **subject** you study at university?

Carlos: I study **Mechanical Construction**.
What about you?

Tom: That's cool! we go to the same department. I study **Material Science Engineering**.

Carlos: Is **Mechanical Construction** hard?

Tom: As **Mechanical** student, I must say it is pretty hard. It will take a lot of effort to **graduate**. What about your field?

Carlos: Well, I think that all engineering is hard whether you chose mechanical or **electrical**.



➤ Terminology:

This is	It is the most commonly used phrase to introduce two people to each other. It is a different way of saying 'let me introduce you to...'
Subject	A branch of knowledge studied or taught in a school, college, or university.
Mechanical	Something operated by a machine or machinery.
Construction	The creation of an abstract entity.
Material	The matter from which a thing is or can be made.
Engineering	The branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures.
Graduate	Successfully complete an academic degree, course of training.
Electrical	Concerned with, operating by, or producing electricity.

➤ **Pronunciation:**

This is	[ðɪs] [ɪz]
Subject	[səb' dʒekt]
Mechanical	[mə' kæn.ɪ.kəl]
Construction	[kən' strʌkʃn]
Material	[mə' tɪriəl]
Engineering	[. ɛndʒɪ' nɪərɪŋ]
Graduate	['grædʒ.u.ət]
Electrical	[ɪ' lektɪkəl]

Vocabulary:

Mechanical **engineers** play key roles in a wide range of industries including automotive, aerospace, biotechnology, computers, electronics, microelectromechanical **systems**, energy conversion, robotics and automation, and **manufacturing**. Mechanical contractors oversee the mechanical projects for organizations. They are responsible for the heating or cooling systems, refrigeration, piping, and **plumbing** of a building. While some contractors may work on a project during production and **installation**, others may manage the ongoing **maintenance** and repair throughout the building's lifecycle.

Maintenance	the act of maintaining : the state of being maintained : support The building has suffered from years of poor maintenance.
Installation	1 : the act of installing : the state of being installed. 2 : something that is installed for use. 3 : a military camp, fort, or base.
Systems	a set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network; a complex whole.
manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery; industrial production.
engineers	a person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or structures.
repair	restore (something damaged, faulty) to a good condition..

Phrasal Verbs

1. What is a phrasal verb?

Phrasal Verbs are phrases that indicate actions. They are generally used in spoken English and informal texts. They consist of a **verb** whose meaning changes when it is accompanied by another element, typically either an **adverb**, a **preposition**, or a **combination of both**.

Examples:

1. Get up
Verb Adverb/ Preposition
2. Go through
Verb Adverb/ Preposition
3. Take after
Verb Adverb/ Preposition
4. Look forward to
Verb Adverb Preposition

Important Note!

- Up/Through/After are both adverbs and preposition.

How can I differentiate between a preposition and an adverb?

- A preposition is followed by a noun.
- An adverb is used without a following noun.

Important Note !

Separable Phrasal Verbs

1. Sometimes, the preposition or the adverb is placed after the object.

Example: Marry **made** the story **up**.

2. If the object is a pronoun, however, the preposition/ adverb has to be placed after the pronoun.

Example: She **made** it **up**.

2. What are the Types of Phrasal Verbs?

Phrasal verbs sometimes have a literal meaning and sometimes an idiomatic meaning.

A. Literal Meaning

Can be easily understood.

Example:

1. She opened the door and **looked outside**.
2. She was **walking across** the street when she heard the sound of an explosion.

B. Idiomatic meaning

Have a figurative meaning which makes them difficult to understand.

Example:

1. Can you **put me up** for tonight?
2. The car **broke down**.
3. The plane **took off** 10 minutes ago.

Helping Verbs

Helping verbs (A helping verb is also known as an auxiliary verb.) are used with a main verb to help express the main verb's tenses and form a question. There are two types of verbs that can be used as helping verbs in English: auxiliary and modal.

I. Auxiliary Verbs:

“To Be”, “To Have”, “To Do”

1. To Be:

Verb To Be تصريف الفعل		
Present	Past	Future
I am	I was	I will be
You are	You were	You will be
He/she/it is	He/she/it was	He/she/it will be
We are	We were	We will be
You are	You were	You will be
They are	They were	They will be

2. To Have:

Verb To Have تصريف الفعل		
Present	Past	Future
I have	I had	I will have
You have	You had	You will have
He/she/it has	He/she/it had	He/she/it will have
We have	We had	We will have
You have	You had	You will have
They have	They had	They will have

3. To Do:

Verb To Do تصريف الفعل		
Present	Past	Future
I do	I did	I will do
You do	You did	You will do
He/she/it does	He/she/it did	He/she/it will do
We do	We did	We will do
You do	You did	You will do
They do	They did	They will do

II. Model Verbs:

can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should
must	have to

Can:

- ✓ **Permission:** Can I go now?
- ✓ **Polite request:** Can you help me?
- ✓ **Ability:** I can run fast. Mary can play piano.
- ✓ **Offer:** I can send this letter for you.
- ✓ **Possibility:** It can get very hot there these days.

Could:

- ✓ **Possibility:** Extreme rain could cause the river to flood the village.
- ✓ **Permission:** Could I use your notebook please?
- ✓ **Polite request:** Could you tell me the way to the library please?
- ✓ **The past tense of can:** I could play the guitar when I was in school.

May:

- ✓ **Possibility:** That may be a better solution for you.
- ✓ **Permission:** You may buy something, if you wish of course.

Might:

- ✓ **Possibility:** This team might win the game, but I doubt it.
- ✓ **Reported speech** as the past of may: The doctor said he might be late.

Shall:

- ✓ **Advice:** What shall I do?
- ✓ **Offer:** Shall I carry your bag?

Should:

- ✓ **Give Advice:** I think you should buy the blue one.
- ✓ **Give Opinion:** I think we should go now.
- ✓ **Advice:** What should I do?

Will:

- ✓ **Future tense auxiliary:** Next week I will be in London.

Would:

- ✓ **Request:** Would you hand me the pencil?
- ✓ **Offer:** I would help you with Spanish.
- ✓ **Conditional:** If I had a car, I would drive around the world.
- ✓ **Future in the past:** She said that she would help them move next month.

Must: Have To

- ✓ **Obligation:** You must be back before nine. I have to sell it.
- ✓ **Prohibition:** You mustn't park your car here.

III. What is the difference between auxiliary and modal verbs?

- ✓ **Auxiliary verbs** indicate the tense and mood of the main verb.
- ✓ **Modal verbs** indicate possibility, probability, permission, obligation, necessity.