

Present perfect tense

- for something that **started in the past** and **continues in the present**:

the **present perfect** is formed from the present tense of the verb **have** and the past participle of a verb.

We use the present perfect:

They've presented their reports

She **has lived** in Liverpool all her life.

- when we are talking about our **experience up to the present**:

I've **played** the guitar ever since I was a teenager.

He **has written** three books and he is working on another one.

- We often use the adverb **ever** to talk about experience up to the present:

My last birthday was the worst day I **have ever had**.

and we use **never** for the negative form:

- **Have you ever met** George?

Yes, but I've **never met** his wife.

We also use *yet with present perfect*

Yet used with the present perfect means 'at any time up to now'. We use it to emphasise that we expect something to happen soon. **Yet** (in this context) is only used in negative sentences and questions. Yet comes at the end of the sentence or question.

Have you finished your homework **yet**?

I haven't finished it **yet**. I'll do it after dinner.

A. Where's Sam? B: He hasn't arrived **yet**.

Yet comes at the end of the sentence or question

To Walk, present perfect

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked.	Have you walked?
He, she, it has walked	He, she, hasn't walked	Has he, she, it walked?
We have walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
They have walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked?

The present perfect is used to describe

- A repeated action in an unspecified period between the past and now.
We have visited Portugal several times.
- An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by 'just'.
I have just finished my work.
John has just brushed his teeth.

Terms

1.	Bascule bridge	جسر قلاب
2.	Base	طبقة اساس
3.	Beveling machine	اللة شطف حواف الانابيب
4.	Carbon oil	زيت الكربون
5.	Carbonate reservoir	مكمن من الصخور الكربونية
6.	carbonation	الكربنة /الفحمتة
7.	Circulating air	هواء التهوية المدور
8.	Combustion	حرق الزيت في المكمن (لزيادة الانتاجية)
9.	consistency	تماسك القوام
10	De –gasser	جهاز طرد الغاز من طين الحفر
11	Detector	كشاف
12	Drain valve	صمام تفريغ
13	Consolidation	تصلب
14	Rock Compressibility	انضغاط الصخور
15	Wettability	قابلية الترطيب

Petroleum engineering: is a field of engineering concerned with the activities related to the production of hydrocarbons, which can be either crude oil or natural gas.^[1] Exploration and production are deemed to fall within the upstream sector of the oil and gas industry. Exploration, by earth scientists, and petroleum engineering are the oil and gas industry's two main subsurface disciplines, which focus on maximizing economic recovery of hydrocarbons from subsurface reservoirs. Petroleum geology and geophysics focus on provision of a static description of the hydrocarbon reservoir rock, while petroleum engineering focuses on estimation of the recoverable volume of this resource using a detailed understanding of the physical behavior of oil, water and gas within porous rock at very high pressure.

The combined efforts of geologists and petroleum engineers throughout the life of a hydrocarbon accumulation determine the way in which a reservoir is developed and depleted, and usually they have the highest impact on field economics. Petroleum engineering requires a good knowledge of many other related disciplines, such as geophysics, petroleum geology, formation evaluation (well logging), drilling, economics, reservoir simulation, reservoir engineering, well engineering, artificial lift systems, completions and petroleum production engineering.