

- Aditya Sarma, Hyderabad.

Q: Sir, please give differences between the following

- a) Film and Movie
- b) Start and Begin
- c) End and Finish
- d) Narration and Description
- e) Story, Essay and Review
- f) Finish and Complete
- g) Listen and Hear

A: a) Film and movie are more or less the same. However, film is the celluloid strip on which a movie is shot.
 b) Start = Begin
 c) To end something is to finish something. They both mean the same. However, finish has the other meaning of giving polish and an attractive appearance to an object made of wood. The table has an attractive finish.
 d) Narration is telling something, usually a story. Sometimes it refers to reporting in detail something that has happened.

★ Description is telling what somebody or something is like. **Eg:** After returning from Kashmir, he gave us a description of the beauty of the place.
 e) A story is telling or describing a series of connected events, usually imagined and sometimes true. **Eg:** Every movie has a story.
 ★ An essay is a piece of writing, in which the author expresses their views on some topic.
 ★ A review is pointing out the merits and defects of a piece of writing, a movie, a drama, etc.
 f) Finish = Complete.
 g) 'Hear' is what reaches your ears, whether you try to hear or not. As you walk along the street, you hear the noise of traffic. You don't pay attention to them. **Eg:** You hear the noises on the street.
 ★ Listen is what you try to hear. **Eg:** You listen to the teacher in the class.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పౌకెస్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- K. Murali, B. Ashok

Q: Sir, please explain the difference between "I" and "I am", "you" and "your" and when to use it?

A: I = నేను.
Eg: I go there every day (నేను రోజూ అక్కడికి వెళ్తాను).
 ★ I am = నేను ఉన్నాను.
Eg: I am at home (నేను ఇంట్లో ఉన్నాను).
 ★ You = నువ్వు/ మీరు.
Eg: You are a student (నువ్వు/ మీరు విద్యార్థి/ విద్యార్థిణులు).
 ★ Your = నీ/ మీ.
Eg: This is your book (ఇది నీ/ మీ పుస్తకం).



I had had a bike before..

- Bollempalli Sarada, Navuduru

Q: Sir, please let me know which of the sentences is correct?

- 1) Please grant me leave for one and a half days.
- (OR)
- 2) Please grant me leave for one and half days.

A: Please grant me leave for one and a half days / Please grant me leave for a day and a half - Correct

Q: Sir, please explain First and Foremost.

A: Most important. The first and foremost thing when we start a business is the money for investment.

- K. Haritha Devi, K. Harish.

Q: Sir, please explain meanings of the words.

- 1) Underbelly
- 2) Attitude
- 3) Character
- 4) Umbrage

A: 1) The soft underside portion of the stomach of an animal (జంతువు పొట్ట కింద ఉండే మెత్తనైన భాగం).
 2) The way you understand, think of something and the way you behave towards somebody.
 3) The combination of all the qualities of a person (మన వ్యక్తి శీలం - అతని/ ఆమె గుణాల కలయిక).
 4) Feel disturbed or angry because someone has not given you proper respect.

- Purushotham Voddhe, Maldives.

Q: Sir, please explain the following phrases with examples in Telugu.

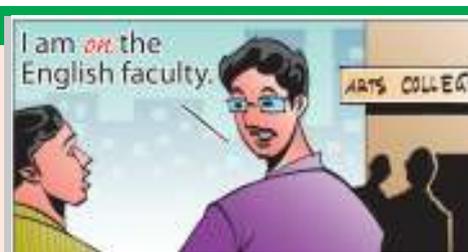
- 1) Pros and Cons
- 2) One and the same

A: 1) The advantages and disadvantages of a situation.

Eg: Before you start doing it, think carefully of the pros and cons of it. (దీన్ని చేసే ముందు, దాని వల్ల వచ్చే మంచి చెడుల గురించి జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించు).

2) Exactly the same person or thing.

Eg: The person I am talking about, and the person who you are referring to, are one and the same.



Q: Sir, I am English faculty - is this correct?

- Ashok

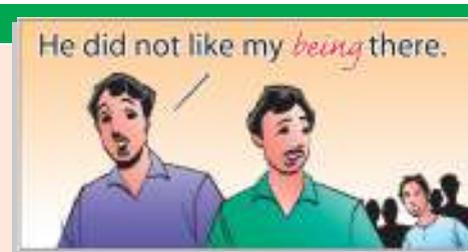
A: 'Faculty' is only in colleges. The correct sentence is: I am on the English faculty / I am a member of the English faculty / I am a member of the faculty of English.

★ 'I am English faculty' - Wrong, because faculty means a group of departments of a subject (British)/ or a group of lecturers teaching a particular subject (American).

- M. Veena

Q: Sir, I am afraid of using the word 'being'. Please elaborate the usage of 'being' with examples.

A: **Being** = i) ఉండటం.
Eg: He did not like my being there. (నేనక్కడ ఉండటం అతనికి ఇష్టం లేకపోయింది).
 ii) వల్ల.
Eg: The day being hot (ఆ రోజు ఎండ ఎక్కువగా)



ఉండటం వల్ల, I did not go out.

- Harsha

Q: Sir, can you explain the difference among the usages of the following in detail.

- i) Have + Had
- ii) Has + Had
- iii) Had + Have
- iv) Had + Had

A: i) Have had (used with I / we / you / they) - Somebody Having something, till now or even now.

Eg: I have had this car for the past three years / for three years so far.

ii) Has had (used with he / she / it) - The same meaning as above.

Eg: My friend has had this bike for the past four years.

iii) Had have - No such expression in English - it is meaningless.

iv) Had had = Somebody having something in the past, before / till they had something else.

Eg: I had had a bike before I bought this car = I bought a car sometime ago. Before buying the car, I had a bike.

Vocabulary

1. **Digest** (Pron: 'daijest') = i) Assimilate (జీర్ణం చేసుకోవడం).

Eg: I cannot digest fatty substances easily.

ii) To understand the material that you read or hear (అర్థం చేసుకోగలగడం/ తట్టుకోగలగడం).

Eg: He was unable to digest the news of his son's failure.

iii) A summary of a piece of writing (ఒక రచనా సంగ్రహం).

Eg: The Reader's Digest.

Digest × Elaboration (విపులీకరణ/ వివరించడం)

2. **Expedite** = Speed up (వేగవంతం చేయడం)

Eg: The government is trying to expedite the work on the dam.

Expedite × Delay (ఆలస్యం చేయడం)

3. **Likeness** = Resemblance / similarity (పోలిక- దీనికి Like కి తేడా ఉంది. Like = ఇష్టపడు. Liking = అభిమానం).

Eg: Though they are twins, there is no likeness in their appearance.

Likeness × Unlikeness / dissimilarity (పోలిక లేకపోవడం)



4. **Notorious** = Infamous (చెడుకు పేరుపొందిన).

Eg: That area in the city is notorious for group fights (మూలా తగాదాలకు ఆ ప్రాంతం పెట్టింది పేరు).

Notorious × Reputable / famous (మంచి పేరున్న/ ప్రసిద్ధి తెచ్చిన)

5. **Hand in glove** = Working in close association / colluding (ఇద్దరూ అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ మంది వ్యక్తులు కుమ్మక్కై నేరం చేయడం).

Eg: The brothers acted hand in glove in cheating their sister of her property (ఆ అన్నదమ్ములు కుమ్మక్కై, వాళ్ల చెల్లెలి ఆస్తిని కాజేశారు.)

Hand in glove × Severally (విడివిడిగా ఒకరితో ఒకరికి సంబంధం లేకుండా)

Eg: Those who committed the theft of the huge amount acted severally without any of them colluding with the others. (వాళ్లు ఒకరితో ఒకరికి సంబంధం లేకుండా ఆ పెద్ద మొత్తాన్ని కాజేశారు).

- S. Sivanagi Reddy, Shik Sana.

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into Telugu.

- 1) Gods must be crazy.
- 2) It's my privilege.
- 3) It's time we started work hard.
- 4) It's time you came home.

A: 1) దేవతలు పిచ్చివాళ్లయి ఉండాలి.

2) అది నా ప్రత్యేక హక్కు/ సౌకర్యం/ అవకాశం.

3) It's time we started work hard - Wrong.

The correct sentence is: It's time we started working hard = మనం కష్టపడి పనిచేయాల్సిన సమయం ఎప్పుడో వచ్చేసింది/ ఇంతకు ముందే మనం కష్టపడటం ప్రారంభించాల్సింది.

4) నువ్వు ఇంటికి రావాల్సిన సమయం ఎప్పుడో వచ్చేసింది.

Q: Sir, please explain the sentences.

1) My uncle has gone to New York 5 time.

2) My uncle has been to New York 5 times.

3) My uncle went to New York 5 times.

A: 1) My uncle has gone to New York five times - Wrong.

The Correct form - My uncle had been to NY five times.

2) Correct.

3) My uncle went to New York 5 times - Wrong.

Vocabulary

- 1. Credulous** = Easily believing others; gullible (ఇతరులను సులభంగా నమ్ము).
Eg: He is credulous and can be deceived easily.
Credulous × Critical/ skeptical (అనుమానించే)
- 2. Destitute** = Poor (నిరుపేద అయిన).
Eg: The young girl is not only an orphan but also destitute.
Destitute × Wealthy / affluent (సంపద ఉన్న)
- 3. Fragrant** = Sweet smelling/ having an attractive smell (సువాసన ఉన్న).
Eg: The jasmine (మల్లె) is very fragrant.
Fragrant × Stinking (మురుగుకంపుతో ఉన్న)

- 4. Impostor** = One who falsely claims to be someone else (తనను ఇంకొక వ్యక్తిగా చెప్పుకునే వాళ్లు)/ a cheat (మోసగాడు).
Eg: I did not know he was an impostor, pretending to be a government officer who could get me a job.
Impostor × An honest person
- 5. Rampant** = Widespread / spreading uncontrolled (విపరీతంగా ప్రబలి ఉన్న).
Eg: Corruption is rampant in India.
Rampant × Controlled / limited

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘం కోసం చూడండి..
www.eenadupratibha.net



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిన్న చిరునామా...
స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer
- M. Suresan



Corruption is rampant...

- K. Bhavagna
Q: 'A total of 282 cyber crimes were registered against 370 last year'.
I read this sentence in a news paper. My doubt is "instead of against, shall we use, as compared to or in comparison to"- which one is suitable for that? Please explain
A: The correct sentence is '..... as against 370 last year'. This is as correct as 'as compared to'. 'In comparison to' is wrong. 'In comparison with' is correct.
Q: Sir, his relationships with leaders all over the world are 'Second to none' - Explain in Telugu.
A: ఎవరికన్నా కూడా తక్కువ కాదు/ అద్వితీయుడు. (అందరికంటే గొప్ప).

- G. Saveen
Q: Sir, please explain the following.
1) Deterrence 2) Meant 3) Intent
4) Modalities 5) Pegging up
A: 1) Deterrence - Preventing / stopping someone from doing something (అడ్డుపడటం).
Eg: The fear of punishment leads to deterrence of crimes.
2) Meant - The past tense of mean = Give the meaning of (అర్థం ఇవ్వడం/ కలిగి ఉండటం).
Eg: His not coming to the marriage meant that he did not like it.
3) Intent = Be seriously interested in something (ఎక్కువ ఆసక్తి చూపడం).
Eg: a) He was intent on joining the IAS.
b) She had an intent look on her face (look

The car finally pegged out.

of concentration
4) Modalities = A way of doing something (దేన్నయినా విధానం చే విధానం).
Eg: They have yet to think of the modalities of their plan.
5) Pegging up - No such expression. 'Peg out' is there = stop working.
Eg: The car finally pegged out (= stopped moving).

- Md Jainoddin
Q: Sir, please translate below words into Telugu. 1) Mission impossible, 2) Accomplished and 3) Trinity.
A: 1) Mission = Some important task (work) given to a person / a person gives themselves - some important work they want to achieve.
Eg: Gandhiji's mission was to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity.
★ Mission impossible = A mission which is not possible to achieve (అసాధ్యమైన పని).
2) Achieved (సాధించటం). Eg: Tenzing accomplished the task of climbing Mt Everest.
3) A set of three (ముగ్గురున్న జట్టు).
Eg: The Hindus believe in the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheswara.

- S. Srinidhi
Q: Sir, please clarify the following words / phrases.
1) Optional 2) Call upon
3) Conceded 4) To do so
1) Optional = Left to our choice = if we like it, we can do it, and if we don't like it we need not do it (మన ఎంపికకు వదిలేసిన / బిచ్చికమైన).
2) Call upon = a) Visit a person. (ఒకరిని సందర్శించడం / కలవడం, వాళ్ల నివాసంలో).
Eg: The Prime Minister and the opposition leaders now and then call upon (visit) the President.
b) To ask somebody to do something (formally - ఎవరినైనా ఏదైనా చేయమని అడగటం-

సంప్రదాయరీతిలో).
Eg: I call upon the students to be ready to serve the aged people and the week.
3) Conceded = a) To admit, often unwillingly, that something is true (అయిష్టంగా దేన్నయినా నిజమని ఒప్పుకోవడం).
Eg: The Government has conceded that demonetization has caused some trouble to the poor.
b) To admit that you have been defeated. (మన ఓటమి ఒప్పుకోవడం) Eg: He conceded defeat = He agreed that he had been defeated.
4) To do so = to do as someone has asked you to (అలాచేయడం). Eg: He told her to arrange the dinner, and she agreed to do so.

- R. Santosh
Q: Sir, please tell me about 'subject to' (in a sentence). How do we use this? - Explain with examples and Telugu meaning also.
A: Subject to - షరతులకు లోబడి.
Eg: He can go out now subject to the condition that he will be back in the evening.
Q: Sir, please explain difference between following
1) Contender and Contestant
2) Proclaim and Promulgate
3) Ordinance and Draft
A: 1) A contender is also a contestant, that is, one who contests for something, and

has a good chance of winning. (విజయావకాశాలు ఉన్న పోటీదారుడు).
★ Contestant = A person who takes part in a contest (పోటీలో పాల్గొనే వారు).
2) Proclaim = Announce / declare (ప్రకటించడం).
★ Promulgate = Enforce as a rule (ఒక నిబంధనను అమలు పరచడం).
3) An ordinance is a law that is enforced when the parliament is not in session, and in six months it has to get the parliament's approval (అసెంబ్లీలు, పార్లమెంట్ సమావేశాలు లేనప్పుడు, అత్యవసరంగా తీసుకొచ్చి అమలుపరచే చట్టం).
★ A draft is the text of a rule / law that is first prepared (ముసాయిదా).

- M. Vijay, Naveen
Q: Sir, please explain more about Lied and what is the meaning of lied to?
A: Lied is the past tense (V2) of lie = Utter a falsehood / be untrue.
Eg: He lied to me that he had passed the exam. (Lie × Truth)
Q: Sir, could you please explain the below given sentence.
"The friendship has cost India, its democratic balance."
A: Because of the friendship, India lost its democratic stability = Because of the friendship India's democracy has become unsteady.
Q: Sir, please explain the words More or Less, and Thus.
A: More or Less = దాదాపు
Thus = ఈ విధంగా.

- B. Venkatesh, A. Prasad
Q: Sir please explain the following words in Telugu.
1. Consolidate 2. Professional
A: 1) Consolidate - స్థిరపరుచుకొను / బలపరుచుకొను.
Eg: He consolidated his position with the support of his friends.
2) Professional - i) వృత్తిగా కలిగిన
Eg: All film actors are professionals / professional film actors.
ii) వృత్తికి సంబంధించిన
Eg: How a doctor treats their patients is a professional matter.
Q: Sir, please tell me the following binomials in Telugu.
1) Part and parcel 2) Rough and ready
3) Leaps and bounds 4) Bread and butter
5) Odds and ends

He consolidated his position...

A: 1) Part and parcel - ముఖ్యమైన భాగం.
2) Rough and ready - అవసరానికి పనికిచేస్తే, అంత నాణాకుగా లేకపోయినా.
3) Leaps and bounds - చాలా వేగంగా.
4) Bread and butter - జీవనాధారమైన ఆహారం.
5) Odds and ends - రకాల వస్తువులు, అంతగా అవసరం లేనివి, అంత ముఖ్యం కానివి.
Q: Sir, please explain afterwards and upon which.
A: Afterwards = తర్వాత
Upon which = ఆ మీదట

- P. Saroja
Q: Sir, please translate following words into Telugu and vice versa.
1) Prosperity 2) Labels
3) Different meanings of Experiences
4) మసి 5) నుసి
A: 1) Prosperity = Wealth, success and happiness (వైభవం). The Tatas, the Ambanies and the Birlas enjoy a lot of prosperity.
2) Label = A piece of paper stuck to a thing giving its name, and uses (సీసాలు, డబ్బాలు మీద ఉన్న పట్టీ- కంపెనీ పేరు తెలిపేవి).
3) Experiences - Only one meaning = Real touch with something and personal observation of facts and events (అనుభవాలు)
4) మసి = Soot
5) నుసి = Dust made by an insect (కిటికాల వల్ల కలిగే నుసి)/ dust caused by oldness (వస్తువులు జాగా పాతవై పాడైపోతే వచ్చే నుసి).

- SaiKiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please explain the following which are related to Gated community.

- 1) Venture
- 2) Concern
- 3) Assign
- 4) Attach
- 5) Forfeiture
- 6) Pawn
- 7) Mortgage
- 8) Security Charge

A: 1) Venture - A new risky activity, usually a business which requires us to invest a lot of money without our knowing whether we get profit or loss. It has other meanings too.

2) Concern - A company. **Eg:** It is a real estate concern.

3) Assign - It means asking somebody or allotting someone a job / work. In the context of real estate it means, a piece of land government gives to someone for cultivation, without their having any right to sell it.

4) Attach - Taking away of a person's property if they are

unable to pay back debts to others or debts and taxes to the government.

5) Forfeiture - Losing the fight to a property or things as a punishment for wrong doing, or the inability to pay back debts.

6) Pawn - Offering something valuable as a guarantee for the repayment of a loan. Till the loan is repaid, the article pawned is kept with the lender. Once the loan is repaid, the article is returned to the borrower.

7) Mortgage is offering a property, usually a house, house site, land as a guarantee for the repayment of a loan. The mortgaged property is in the possession of the borrower, and the lender has the right to take over the property, if the lender fails to repay the debt.

8) Security Charge - No such expression. It is either 'security' or 'charge' = something offered as a guarantee for the repayment of a loan.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) నేను ఎవరికీ తక్కువ కాదు.
- 2) నాకేం తక్కువ?
- 3) నువ్వు చేస్తే సరిపోయిందా? మిగిలిన వాళ్లు చెయ్యొద్దా?

A: 1) You are second to none.
2) How am I less than others / inferior to others?
3) Is it enough if you do it? What about the others?

- Rahul Kakkireni

Q: Sir, I have some doubts to be clarified. I want the English meanings of these words.

- 1) గొడవ
- 2) బతిమాలు
- 3) స్థిరపడటం

- Please explain the English meanings of these words to me.

A: 1) గొడవ - A heated argument.
2) బతిమాలు - To plead
3) స్థిరపడటం - Settle

- Gollapalli Jeevani

Q: "She had to go through a lot of difficulties in her life" - Please explain the meaning of the sentence.



If the meaning of the above sentence is "she is going to face many difficulties in future" then, is it correct to use the sentence like "She has to face a lot of difficulties in her life"?

A: She has to face in her life = She is facing now and will continue to face.

★ She will have to face many difficulties in future - This refers to the future.

★ In the past, she had to experience a lot of trouble in her life. (had to - refers to the past)

Q: Sir, please explain the difference between 'Me too' and 'I too' and when do we use them?

A: Me too = I too. However, nowadays, 'me too' is more common than 'I too'.



'Must' express command..!

- K. Swetha Priya

Q: Sir, please explain the usage of the following words.

- 1) Must
- 2) Should
- 3) Have to

A: Must = should = have to - express command (order), duty and necessity. (ఆజ్ఞ, విధిగా చేయాల్సింది, అవసరానికి చేయాల్సింది).

Examples:

- 1) You must / should / have to be here every day from 10 to 6 - Order.
- 2) I must / should be / have to be at the office at 10 - Duty.
- 3) I must / should / have to go to the station before ten or I will miss the train - Necessity.

- Ashoka

Q: Sir, could you please translate the below conversation into Telugu.

Kumar: Hello, Ranji ! why are you looking so sad? lost the game today?

Rajini: "yes, we lost the match"

A: కుమార్: ఎందుకంత దిగ్భ్రాంతంగా కనిపిస్తున్నావు? క్రీడ (గేమ్)లో ఓడిపోయావా?

రజిని: అవును, మేము ఓడిపోయాం.

- Jeevan Bhaskar

Q: Sir, in following expressions which one is right 'God's gift' or 'God gift' - Kindly explain.

A: God's gift (Correct) = Gift given by God.

- L. Kavitha Jabbar

Q: Sir, please say the difference between below words briefly.

- 1) Governor and Lieutenant governor
- 2) Sate and Union territory

A: A governor usually does not have any powers. The council of ministers of a state, and the chief minister have all the powers, and the governor has to give his consent what the cabinet of the assembly decides.

★ A union territory is a state, Eg: Delhi, directly under the rule of the president of India, and the chief minister and cabinet ministers of the union territory do not have any powers. The head of the administrators is under the control of the President, who rules the state through the Lieutenant Governors. While other states have governors, union territories have Lt Governors.

- B. Ashok

Q: Sir, what is meant by hometown? I am living in a village. Shall I mention my hometown as my village name or it is near by town? - Please explain.

A: Hometown, as you say is a town or a city where a person is born and spent his youth. For people like you, born in a village, you can say 'I am a native of such and such a village, near such and such a town.' 'Native place' is not correct English.

Vocabulary

1. **Despair** = Loss of hope (నిరాశగా ఉన్న).

Eg: They are in despair over the condition of their father (వాళ్ల నాన్న పరిస్థితిని గురించి వాళ్లు ఆశ వదులుకున్నారు).
Despair × Hope

2. **Excel** = Do something extremely well / to be very good at a subject (ఏదైనా బాగా చేయడం). We have the word 'excellent' from the word 'excel'.

Eg: She excelled at music and her concerts drew good audience (ఆమె సంగీతం బాగా పాడేది, ఆమె కచేరీలకు జనం ఎక్కువగా వచ్చే వారు).
Excel × Fail (విఫలమవడం)

3. **Slight** = i) Very little (స్వల్పమైన)

Eg: There is a slight increase in the price of gold.
Slight × Large



ii) Insult (అవమానించడం).

Eg: Duryodhana slighted the Pandavas after they lost the game of dice.
Slight × Compliment (మెచ్చకోవడం)

4. **Tangible** = Something that can be touched / solid / real (మనం చేతితో ముట్టుకోగల - అంటే మనం స్పృశ్యచగలిగింది)

Tangible × Impalpable (Imperceptible - మన ఇంద్రియాలకు అతీతమైనవి/unreal = అవాస్తవమైన)

5. **Masculine** = Having manly qualities / the characteristics of a man (పురుషులకు సంబంధించిన, పురుషత్వం కనిపించే).

Eg: Bhima was masculine.

Masculine × Feminine (స్త్రీ లక్షణాలున్న)

- Sujana Navulur

Q: Sir, what is meant by idioms? Explain with examples.

A: An idiom: A group of words, the meaning of which as a whole is different from the meanings of the words in the idiom. It may or may not have a verb in it.

Eg: Kiss of death = An action that puts an end to something.

Q: Sir, explain the difference between phrase and phrasal verb. Define them with examples.

A: A phrase: A group of words without a verb.

Eg: In the evening, outside the college, etc.

★ A phrasal verb: A group of words with a verb in it, followed by a preposition or an adverb or both.

Eg: Look down upon = to ill treat / insult somebody. The Whites look down upon the Blacks.

- Narasimha Reddy Nune

Q: I saw two sentences in the dictionary.

1) A life without a friend is a life without a sun. (I wonder if I can say "Life without a friend is life without a sun." - Is this sentence correct? When should I put the "a" before "life"?)

2) With close friends in their lives, people develop courage and positive attitudes. (You see the phrase "in their lives", and I want to know why "life" is in plural from in this sentence. Can I say "in their life"?)

- I'm a little confused. Can you help me?

A: 1) 'A life' and 'a sun' are not correct. When we use life with the meaning of human life in general, we don't use any article. 'Sun' being only one of its kind, must have 'the' before it. The correct sentence is, 'Life without a friend is life without the sun.'

2) When you refer to more than one person, the plural of life, 'lives' is used and it is correct.

Eg: The lives of great people like Mahatma Gandhi are examples for us.

'స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Vocabulary

3. **Malady** = Illness / Ailment (జబ్బు / వ్యాధి)

Eg: He is down with an incurable malady.

Malady × Remedy / Cure (నివారణ)

4. **Prompt** = Timely / immediate (సకాలానికి / అనుకున్న సమయానికి / తక్షణం / వెంటనే)

Eg: The doctor's prompt arrival saved the patient's life.

Prompt × Tardy (delaying and slow moving)

5. **Zeal** = Enthusiasm / Eagerness (ఉత్సాహం)

Eg: He set out on a cycle tour of the country with great zeal.

Zeal × Apathy (నిరుత్సాహం / నిరాసక్తి)

1. **Decay** = Rot (మురిగిపోవడం / కుళ్లిపోవడం) / be gradually damaged (క్రీణింబిపోవడం).

Eg: The body of the man killed in the accident began to decay.

Decay × Flourish (శక్తితో ఆరోగ్యంతో పెరగడం)

2. **Feasible** = Practicable / possible / doable (చేయగలిగి / ఆచరణ సాధ్యమైన).

Eg: Our CM believes that cashless transactions are feasible

Feasible × Impracticable / unpractical (ఆచరణ సాధ్యంకాని, ఊహకు మాత్రమే పరిమితమైన)



Writer

- M. Suresan

- SaiKiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please explain the following in Telugu.

- Horizons
- Folks
- Mass
- Heathens and nerds
- Better half
- Resurgence
- Resurrection
- Restoration
- Surgical strike

A: 1) Horizon - two meanings: i) the line along which the sky and the earth's surface appear to meet (అకాశం భూమి కలుసుకునే వలయం - దీన్ని దిక్ చక్రం అనికూడా అంటారు.) You will see this if you stand in a wide open field.

ii) The limit of a person's knowledge, experience or interest. (ఒక వ్యక్తి విజ్ఞానం, అనుభవం, ఆసక్తి పరిధి).

Eg: She wanted to go on a foreign tour to expand / widen her horizons (Improve her knowledge, experience and interest).

2) Folks = People in general, especially people of a particular group (జానాలు/ ముఖ్యంగా ఒక బృందానికి చెందిన ప్రజలు).

3) Mass = A large number of people, affecting a large number of people (ప్రజా బాహుళ్యం - ప్రజలందరూ కలిసి).

4) Heathens and nerds - Heathens = Non-Christians (క్రైస్తవులు కాని వాళ్లు).

★ Nerd = i) A foolish person, especially a man who does not know how to behave in society (మూర్ఖుడు, ముఖ్యంగా నలుగురితో ఎలా మెలగాలో తెలియని వాడు). ii) An expert in a particular field, especially computers. (పదైనారంగంలో నిష్ణాతుడు, ముఖ్యంగా కంప్యూటర్స్ లో).

5) Better half = The wife of a man, or the husband of a woman (అన్యోన్యంగా ఉన్న భర్తకు భార్య, భార్యకు భర్త).

6) Resurgence = Interest in a subject that has been forgotten for sometime (కొంతకాలంగా పట్టించుకొని విషయంలో మళ్ళీ ఆసక్తి పెరగడం).

7) Resurrection - a) Bringing back a dead person to life (చనిపోయిన వ్యక్తిని తిరిగి బతికించటం - ముఖ్యంగా క్రీస్తు పునరుజ్జీవం).

b) Bringing back into use something that has not long been in use. (నిరుపయోగంగా పడిఉన్న వస్తువును మళ్ళీ ఉపయోగంలోకి తేవడం).

8) Restoration = Bringing back something into earlier good condition after a period of disuse (ఉపయోగకరమైన వస్తువైనా కొంతకాలం వాడకుండా వదిలేసి మళ్ళీ వాడటం).

9) Surgical strike = Attacking and destroying the target without causing loss to any surrounding buildings, vehicles or general public (కట్టడాలకు, వాహనాలకు, ప్రజల ప్రాణాలకు ఏవిధమైన నష్టం కలగకుండా నిర్దిశిత లక్ష్యాన్ని నాశం చేయటం).



Dear, Beloved మధ్య తేడా...?

- Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: Sir, please translate the sentence into English.

'నువ్వు క్లాస్ విననప్పుడు క్లాస్ లో ఉన్నా ఒక్కటే క్లాస్ బయట ఉన్నా ఒక్కటే'

A: When you don't listen, your presence in the class is as good as your staying out.

Q: Sir, 'పూర్ణకుంభం', 'కాలి మెట్టెలను' English లో ఏమంటారు?

A: No exact English word for Purnakumbham because the English do not have the custom.

★ కాలి మెట్టెలు = Toe rings. This is not an accurate translation either.

Q: Sir, say these in English.

- సుత్తి మాట్లాడకు/ సుత్తి చెబుతున్నాడు
- చాలా దారుణం
- సృష్టి ధర్మం

A: 1) Don't talk rubbish/ nonsense. Don't bore me.

2) Very horrible

3) The nature of creation/ the characteristic of creation

Q: Sir, is this sentence right or wrong? And also explain meaning of the sentence.

I'll give it a go.

A: The sentence is correct = I will try / I will make an attempt. It should be = It must be = అది ఉండాలి/ జరగాలి (ఆజ్ఞ/ ధర్మం/ అవసరం).

- Madhavilatha Kotta



Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into Telugu.

- నేను ఇప్పటి వరకు ఉయ్యాల ఊగాను/ నేను ఉయ్యాల ఊగుతున్నాను.
- మా నాన్నగారు అయ్యప్పస్వామి మాల వేశారు.
- అయ్యప్పస్వామి మాలలో ఉన్నార.

A: 1) I have swung / rocked so far in a swing. I am rocking / swinging in a swing. (ఇది పెద్దవాళ్లు ఊగే ఊయల.) Cradle = చిన్న పిల్లలను పడుకోబెట్టి ఊపే తొట్టి

2) My dad has worn Ayyappa mala / He is on Ayyappa deeksha.

3) He is on an oath to go on a pilgrimage to Sabarimala.

- K. Kameswara Rao

Q: Sir, when do we use "Dear" and "Beloved"?

A: Dear does not express the same amount of love as beloved.

Dear = liked or loved.

Beloved = Loved very much.

★ We use 'dear' for any of our friends, relatives, students, audience, etc. But we use 'beloved' only for those who are very dear to our hearts for example, wife, husband, children, etc.

Q: Sir, could you please tell me the English words of the following.

- గారెలు
- సకీనాలు
- మురుకులు

A: No English words for the above, as the English people don't cook or eat them.

- Zohra Begum

Q: Sir, can you explain the difference between the following sentences in Telugu.

1) My uncle had been to New York 5 times.

2) My uncle has been to New York 5 times.

A: 1) My uncle had been to New York 5 times = Sometime in the past, before something else happened.

Eg: మా మామయ్య గతంలో న్యూయార్క్ కు అయిదుసార్లు వెళ్లి వచ్చాడు ఇంకేదో జరిగే ముందు.

Imp: 'Had been' ను ఒక ఉండటానికి మాత్రం వాడం. రెండు ఉండటాల్లో ముందు ఉన్న ఉండటానికి వాడతాం.

Eg: He had been to New York five times before he retired from his job.

2) My uncle has been to New York five times = He has visited New York five times so far (till now) / or at a time not mentioned. (మా మామయ్య ఇంతవరకు న్యూయార్క్ కు అయిదుసార్లు వెళ్లివచ్చాడు.)

Q: How to learn construction of sentences?

A: Read short story books, the English newspaper and listen to the news on the TV.

Q: Where we use Relative Pronouns?

A: We have explained 'Relative Pronouns' a number of times in the Spoken English page. Refer to old lessons or any good grammar book.

'సాక్రెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- P. Thirupathi



Q: Sir, how to identify the words like noun, verb, adverb, conjunction? - Please explain with examples.

A: A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or animal. It is a word/ words acting as the subject of a sentence, object (direct / indirect) of a verb, object of a preposition. What a sentence talks about is its subject.

Examples:

a) The teacher teaches the subject well. Here the subject of the sentence is teacher - so it is a noun.

b) The teacher teaches science. Here 'science' is the object of the verb 'teaches', so 'science' - the name of a subject - is a noun.

c) He gave his friend the book - Here 'friend' is the indirect object of 'gave' so 'friend' is a noun.

d) He threw a stone at the boy - 'boy' here is the object of the preposition 'at', so 'boy' is a noun.

★ A verb tells us of a) the 'being' of the subject, or b) the action of the subject.

Eg: i) India is a vast country. Here 'is' talks about the being of India, so 'is' is the verb.

ii) He sings well. 'Sings' tells us of the action of the subject, he. So 'sings' is a verb.

★ An adverb talks of how an action is done by the subject.

Eg: Sujatha sings well. Here 'well' tells us about how Sujatha sings, so 'well' is an adverb.

★ A conjunction joins two words, two phrases, or two clauses.

Eg: He and his friends are coming today. 'And' here joins he, his friends. So 'and' is a conjunction. So are but, so, etc.

Any good grammar book will give you all this information.

Vocabulary

1. **Destiny** = Fate (విధి/ తలరాత)

Eg: It was Pandavas' destiny to suffer in the forests for thirteen years.

Destiny □ Free will/ choice (ఐచ్ఛికమైన)

★ To be destined = To have the fate of (అలా రాసిపెట్టి ఉండటం).

Eg: The Pandavas were destined to suffer, and they did.

2. **Stress / Emphasize** = Give importance to something while speaking / writing (నొక్కి చెప్పడం).

Eg: Gandhi stressed / emphasized the need for peace and non-violence.

Stress □ Play down / understate (ఉపేక్షించడం)

3. **Nostalgic** = Longing and affection for a period in the past / a feeling of pleasure and sadness when we think of the past



(గత స్మృతుల్లో ఆనందం పొందడం). **Eg:** When I remember my school days, I become nostalgic.

Nostalgic □ Pragmatic

4. **Pallid** = Pale because of ill-health (అనారోగ్యం వల్ల పాలిపోవడం).

Eg: Two weeks of jaundice made him pallid.

Pallid □ Florid (రక్తం బాగా ఉండటం వల్ల ఎర్రగా ఉండటం) / full-blooded (రక్త వృష్టి ఉండటం)



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలివ్న చిరునామా...

స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

- Dammaraju, Aditya Sarma

Q: Sir, can you explain the meaning of the below sentence with example.

"He's out of his senses".

A: Out of one's senses = Not able to think properly / mad.

Eg: He is out of his senses (mad) to spend so much money on such a cheap thing.

Q: Sir, please explain word "Matter of Fact".

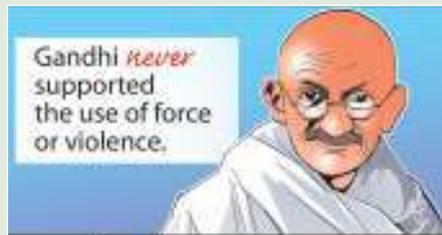
A: i) Used to stress (నొక్కి చెప్పడం) what you are saying.

Eg: I don't like to meet him. As a matter of fact I don't like him (అసలు చెప్పాలంటే).

ii) Sometimes we use it to stress the opposite of what we are saying (ఒక్కోసారి మనం చెప్పినదానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా చెప్పేందుకు కూడా వాడతాం).

Eg: I don't want to go away from this place. As a matter of fact, I want to settle down here.

Q: Sir, will you explain usage of Never and Ever.



A: i) Never = Not at any time (ఎప్పుడూ లేదు).

Eg: Gandhi never supported the use of force or violence.

Never □ Ever = Always (ఎల్లప్పుడూ)

Eg: I am ever your friend, and you can ask me for anything.

Q: Sir, let me know the differences between Wages and Income, Mix and Mingle. - Please clarify it with examples.

A: Wage is the amount paid to a worker for a day's work or for a week's work.

★ Income is the amount of money one earns over a month or a year.

★ 'Mix' is used both for things and human beings.

Examples: a) People mix milk with water (Both are substances).

b) My teacher advised me not to mix with those bad students.

★ 'Mingle', on the other hand, is used only for human beings moving with other human beings.

Eg: His father doesn't like his daughter mingling with girls of a lower status.

'స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net



Mingle ఎప్పుడు వాడతామంటే..?

- K.V. Rao, Tuni.

Q: They lit out across the fields to get away.

A: Lit out - the past tense (PT) of light out = to get out in a hurry. They out across the fields to get away. (ఆ పొలాల వెంబడి వాళ్లు పారిపోయారు, తప్పించుకోవడానికి.)

Q: He got away with thousands of rupees worth of gold.

A: Got away - the past tense (PT) of get away = escape. He got away (= escaped) with thousands of rupees worth of gold. (వేలాది రూపాయలు విలువ చేసే బంగారంతో వాళ్లు ఉడాయించారు.)

Q: The thieves made their get away in a stolen car.

A: Made their getaway (single expressions) - PT of make their getaway = escape after committing a crime. The thieves escaped after stealing the jewellery) (అనారాధనను

- Badugu, Ramesh

Q: Sir, where we use "as to" in English sentence. Please give some examples using "as to" in English sentences and translate them into Telugu.

A: As to = with regard to (దాన్ని గురించి/ ఆ విషయానికొస్తే).

Eg: His health is not so good. As to his studies, he is doing well = అతని ఆరోగ్యం బాగా లేదు. ఇక చదువు విషయానికొస్తే అతను బాగానే చదువుతున్నాడు.

★ As to his financial position, it is good = అతని ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితిని గురించి/ అతని ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితిని గురించుతే, అది బాగానే ఉంది.

- D.V. L. Sravya

Q: Sir, consider the sentences "I dream of becoming.." and "I dream about becoming..." - Could you please clarify when we use "dream about" and "dream of" with examples.

A: Dream of = Dream about - no difference between the two.

Q: Sir, please explain these with examples.

- i) Idioms
- ii) Phrases
- iii) Proverbs
- iv) Sayings
- v) Quotations

A: i) An idiom is a group of words, the meaning of the whole group being different from the meaning of each word in the group.

Eg: He is high as a kite - Here high as a kite, has no connection with kite (ఎత్తుతో కాని, గాలిపటంతో కాని సంబంధం లేదు). The meaning of the group of words, 'He is as high



Writer

- M. Suresan

దొంగలించి వాళ్లు పారిపోయారు.)

Q: I don't know what he is up to, but he sneaks away from work early.

A: Sneaks away = goes away secretly. I don't know what he wants to do, he goes away from work early secretly. (వాడేం చేయాలనుకుంటాడో నాకు తెలియదు. పని చేస్తూ చేస్తూ ఇబ్బంది తెలియకుండా వెళ్లిపోతాడు.)

Q: When all are busy talking. I slipped out.

A: Slip out = go away without others noticing it. When all were talking busily, I left the place secretly. (అందరూ కబుర్లు చెప్పుకుంటుంటే, నేనక్కడి నుంచి మెల్లిగా జారుకున్నా.)

- Vijay, Ghanpur.

Q: He peered closely at the photo - Is the underlined word necessary to be written or said?

A: There is nothing wrong in saying, 'peer closely' = look very carefully from a short distance.

Q: We shall be going to Agra in the later part of October - Please let me know the meaning of the above underlined.

A: Later part of October = In the 2nd half of the month - any time between 16th October and 31st October.

Q: Is the 'time' followed by the articles?

- T. Purnachandar, Avunoor.

Q: 2nd person లో కింది question tag ఏ సందర్భంలో వాడాలి? ఏది సరైంది? ఏది తప్పు? రెండింటి మధ్య తేడా వివరించగలరు.

a) Do you go to college?

b) Are you going to college?

A: a) Do you go to college? b) Are you going to college? - These two are not question tags, but questions.

★ Do you go to college? - This question (not question tag) means, 'Do you go to college regularly/ every day?/ Are you a college student?'

★ Are you going to college? - This question means, 'Are you going to college now? / 'Are you on your way to college? In this sentence the person going to college, may not be a student.

a time/ the time.

A: They are.

a) There was a time when he had a lot of money.

b) I don't have the time to do it now. (Time in the sentences above is not followed, but preceded by 'a' and 'the', that is, we use, 'a' and 'the' before time, depending on the situation).

Q: Why is your son not doing homework - Please change the above sentence into passive voice.

A: The teacher asked the parent why his son was not doing the homework.

Proverbs, Sayings ఒకటేనా...?

as a kite' is that he is drunk or on drugs.

ii) A phrase is a group of words without a verb.

Eg: In the evening, outside the college, while playing a game, etc.

iii) Proverbs = iv) Sayings.

There is, however, a little difference between the two. While proverb is a statement of popular origin or whose author is not usually known, a saying is usually, what a great person has said.

Examples

Proverbs:

- 1) Time and tide waits for none. (= Time passes on without stopping for anybody).
- 2) Honesty is the best policy.

Saying:

'Do not think of the past, do not dream of the future, but concentrate on the present'

- The Buddha

v) Quotations are the words of great people, which we repeat exactly as they have said. Quotations also mean the words which others say, and we repeat them exactly as they have said. For example, the Buddha's saying given above is a quotation.

Q: Sir, could I come in sir? - Is it right or not. If not please explain it

A: Why use 'Sir' twice? You say either, 'Sir, could I come in?' or 'Could I come in, sir?' Then it is correct.

Venkat, Bhanu, Vijayawada.

Q: Sir, please say the following in English.
i) నేను ఆ పనిని చేయకుండా ఉండటానికి, నేనేమీ చేతకాని మనిషిని కాదు
ii) నువ్వు ఎప్పుడు ఎలా ఉంటావో నాకు అర్థం కాదు
A: i) I am not inept not to do it.
ii) I just can't (cannot) understand what kind of person you are at a particular point of time. అయితే, ఇది మళ్ళీకి మళ్ళీ అనువాదం. (True translation.) అసలు English లో చెప్పాలంటే It's (It is) impossible for me to predict you / you are unpredictable.
Q: Sir, i) I won't let them come here ii) I don't let them come here లకు అర్థంలో ఉన్న తేడా ఏమిటి?
A: i) I won't (will not) let them come here = భవిష్యత్ లో రానివ్వను.
ii) I don't let them come here = ఇక్కడికి రానివ్వను, ఇప్పుడూ / ఎప్పుడూ.

Q: Sir, what is the difference between "I am leaving this afternoon for Hyderabad" , "I am going this afternoon for Hyderabad". Here leaving means వదిలివేయడం కదా?
A: 'Leave' అంటే వదలడమే కాదు.
There is another meaning for leave.
★ Leave = go away from a person/ place (ఒక వ్యక్తి నుంచి/ ఒక ప్రదేశం నుంచి/ ఒక వ్యక్తిని/ ప్రదేశాన్ని వదిలి వెళ్ళిపోవడం).
★ I am going this afternoon to (for కాదు) Hyderabad = I am leaving this afternoon for Hyderabad. (Leave అంటే వదిలిపెట్టడమే కాదు; రెండో అర్థం వదిలి వెళ్ళిపోవడం)
Q: i) What the hell going on here? ii) Go to hell - Say in Telugu.
A: What the hell? - ఏంటసలు? - విసుగ్గా, కోపంగా ఏం జరుగుతుంది క్కడ? ఏమవుతోందిక్కడ? / ఏంటి సంగతి? అని అడగటం.
★ Go to hell = నాశనమైపో అని శాపనారాలు పెట్టడం. (పెద్దవాళ్ళు, గౌరవనీయుల సమక్షంలో ఈ 'hell' పదాలు వాడటం bad manners.)

ప్రతిభ SPOKEN ENGLISH 927
మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
సోఫిస్టెడ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

Kavya, Sindhu

Q: Please let me know the meaning of "I have never seen such a girl"
A: I have never seen such a girl = I have not seen such a girl at any time. (అలాంటి అమ్మాయిని నేనెంతవరకూ ఎప్పుడూ చూడలేదు.)
Q: Please translate the below statement into English.
i) Marriage ఎలా జరిగింది?
ii) Differences between the saw and seen?
A: i) How did the marriage go off?
ii) Saw is the past tense of see. (saw = చూశాను / చూశావు / చూశాడు / చూశారు).
Eg: She saw the movie last night = నిన్న రాత్రి ఆమె సినిమా చూసింది.
★ Seen is the past participle = చూడబడిన. (The film seen by us yesterday was good = నిన్న మన చేత చూడబడిన సినిమా బాగుంది).
- Lavanya, Palakollu.
Q: Sir, "Rather than" ను ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలో వివరించండి.
A: 1) When we compare two things of different kinds, we use rather than in the comparative degree.
Eg: a) I would rather walk than go by bus.
b) He is rather industrious than intelligent.
Q: He will do it surely/ Surely he will do it - Which is correct?
A: He will do it surely = His doing it is certain (అతడు చెప్పాడు తప్పక దాన్ని).
★ Surely he will do it = He is sure to do it (కచ్చితంగా అతడు దాన్ని చేస్తాడు).
Q: Have you been to the class? Is this correct?
A: Correct.
Q: It is used instead of a noun or a pronoun/ pronoun - Which is correct?
A: It is used instead of a noun/ a pronoun.
Q: వాళ్ళు చాలాసేపట్టుంచి ఎదురుచూస్తూ ఉన్నారు - They have been waiting for a long/ the long time - Can the above be correct?
A: The have been waiting for long/ for a long time - Correct.
Q: సర్, నీ చదువు ఎలా సాగుతోంది అని అడగాలంటే..
1) How is your studies?
2) How are your studies? ఈ రెండిటిలో ఏది కరెక్ట్?
A: The second sentence is correct. 'Studies' is plural, so 'are' is correct.
Q: Write the words reading/ reading them out = రాస్తూ (పదాలు) చదవండి - చదువుకుంటూ రాయండి. ఈ అనువాదం కరెక్ట్ నా?
A: Correct.



I would rather walk than..

Kumar, Renu, Vizag

Q: He got away with thousands of rupees worth of gold - Please explain.
A: Got away - the past tense (PT) of get away = escape. He got away (= escaped) with thousands of rupees worth of gold. (వేలాది రూపాయలు విలువ చేసే బంగారంతో వాళ్ళు ఉడాయిం చారు.)
Q: When scolded by his father, he wanted to slink away and be by himself - Please explain in Telugu.
A: Slink away = go away without others seeing you. When his father scolded him, he usually went away secretly to be alone. (వాళ్ళ నాన్న వాడిని కేకలేస్తున్నప్పుడు, వాడక్కడి నుంచి తెలియకుండా వచ్చేస్తాడు, ఒంటరిగా ఉండే దుకు.)
Q: He is getting busy - Please translate into Telugu, and say why the underlined word is used here?
A: అతనికి తీరిక ఉండటం లేదు. Get అసలు అర్థం పొందటం. (అయితే గ్రేట్ ను చాలా అర్థాలతో వాడతాం.)
eg: Get sick / ill / a fever, etc., get somebody on the phone / get angry / get to know (తెలియడం మొదలవడం), etc. ఇవన్నీ idiomatic uses of 'get'.
Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?
i) నీకు తలనొప్పి వచ్చిందా? / వస్తుందా?
ii) నువ్వు ఆ హీరోలా ధరించావు/ ధరించి ఉన్నావు.
A: i) Have you a headache? Will you have /get a headache?
ii) You are dressed like that hero.



Writer

- M. Suresan

Venu, Guntur.

Q: Sir, please let me know the difference between say and tell with examples.
A: 1) 'Say' is not always followed by the person who something is said to, whereas 'tell' must always be followed by the person who something is told to.
Eg: He says (to somebody - this is not always necessary.) that he is not interested in movies. He tells (me/ him/ them/ somebody - this is compulsory) that he is not ..
2) 'Say' is followed by 'to', but 'tell' is not followed by 'to'.
Eg: He said to me/ somebody He told me / somebody.
3) 'Say' is not followed by the infinitive. (Eg: to go, to come, etc.) but 'tell' is followed by the infinitive: He said to me to go - Wrong. He told me to go - Right.
4) 'Tell' is used to give an order. I tell (order) you to go.
★ 'Say' is not used to give orders: These are some of the important differences between 'say' and 'tell'.
Q: When we use "as = because"?
A: As = because. As/ because it is very hot we do not want to go out.

Vocabulary

- 1. Loyal = Faithful (giving or showing constant support to a person - విధేయత ఉన్న)
Eg: Anjaneya was loyal to Lord Sri Rama.
★ Loyal X Disloyal (or) Unfaithful అవిధేయత తో ఉన్న/ విశ్వాసం లేని.
2. Jolly = Jovial / happy and cheerful (సంతోషంగా, సరదాగా ఉన్న). Eg: I had a jolly group of friends when I was at college.
★ Jolly X Serious (గంభీరంగా ఉన్న)/ gloomy (విచారంగా ఉన్న)
3. Miser = One who doesn't spend money even on necessities / Niggard (పిసినిగొట్టు).
Eg: Someone stole the money the miser had hidden in a hole under his bed.
★ Miser X Spendthrift (దుబారాగా ఖర్చు పెట్టే)/ liberal (ఉదారమైన)
4. Credulous = Believing others too easily / Over-trusting (ఎవరేది చెప్పినా నమ్మేటటువంటి/ అమాయకుడైన)
Eg: The girl was too credulous to understand his deceitful (మోసకరమైన) nature.
★ Credulous X Skeptical / suspicious.
5. Grave = i) Serious and angry. (గంభీరంగా, కోపంగా ఉన్న). Eg: When I asked him how he had spent my money, he became grave.
ii) A hole dug in the ground where a dead body is buried (సమాధి).
★ Grave X Trivial (అంతగా పట్టించుకోని/ ప్రాముఖ్యత లేని).

- Laxmi, Rajole.

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts. He is to have been at home / He has to have been at home - Explain.
A: He is to have been at home = He should be at home NOW but perhaps he is not there (ఇప్పుడు ఇంట్లో ఉండాల్సినతను బహుశా అక్కడ లేడు).
★ He was to have been at home = SOMETIME IN THE PAST, he should have been at home but perhaps he was not there. (గతంలో ఎప్పుడో ఇంట్లో ఉండాల్సినతను అక్కడ లేడప్పుడు).
Q: I always feel, I am young - Are these correct?
A: Correct.
Q: Please keep silent / silence - Please say the right one and translate into Telugu as well.
A: Please keep silent = నిశబ్దంగా ఉండండి, దయ చేసి.
Q: Is there any enhance of your / yours taking

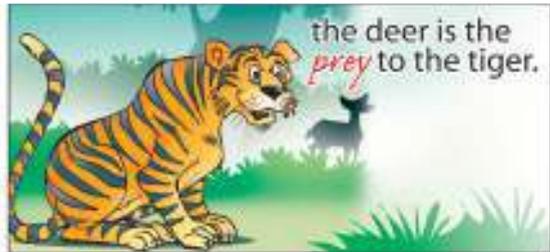
additional sheets - Is this right?
A: Is there any chance of your taking additional sheets? - Correct
Q: I am to give you the leave letter / I give you the leave letter - ఈ రెండిటికీ తేడా ఏమిటి?
A: i) I am to give you the leave letter = నేను నీకు సెలవు చీటీ ఇవ్వాలి.
ii) I give you the leave letter = నేను నీకు సెలవు చీటీ ఇస్తాను.
Q: It wasn't a propitious time to start a new business - Please say in Telugu.
A: వ్యాపారం ప్రారంభించడానికి ఇది శుభప్రదమైన/ ఫలప్రదమైన సమయం కాదు.
Q: He is a jerk / prune అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?
A: Jerk = A young man capable of attracting girls and after enjoying them leaves them (ఆడపిల్లలను వలలో వేసుకోగలిగి, వాడుకుని వదిలేసే వాడు).
★ Prune - a very unpleasant person. (అనాహు దకరమైన వ్యక్తి).

- Srinu, Medak.

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts.
Transitory freedom - అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?
A: Temporary freedom.
Q: I am no more virtuous or self - sacrificing than the next man- Please translate into Telugu.
A: ఇతరుల కంటే/ పక్కనవాడి కంటే నేనేమీ ఎక్కువ గుణవంతుడిని గానీ త్యాగశీలిని గానీ కాదు.
Q: He was here / He had been here when you came / had come here. - Explain.
A: He was here - అతనిక్కడ ఇంతకుముందు ఉన్నాడు. (ఇప్పుడు లేడు). Had been - గతంలో ఒకదానికంటే ఇంకొకటి ముందే ఉండి, రెండోది జరిగేదాకా ఉండటం కొనసాగితే, వాడే మాట. He had been here when you came = అతను నువ్వు రాకముందే ఇక్కడ న్నాడు, వచ్చినప్పుడూ ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాడు.
Q: టీ చల్లారపోతుంది. దీన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?
A: 1) The tea has gone cold.

- B.Ramakrishna, Southmopur.

Q: Sir, what is the difference between the following words?
 1. Advise, Advice 2. Weather, Whether
 3. Alter, Altar 4. Bare, Bear
 5. Whole, Hole 6. Prey, Pray
A: 1) 'Advise' is a verb, and 'advice' is a noun. Advise = give advice.



2) Weather = the condition of heat, cold, sunshine, cloudiness, wind, rain etc. on a day.
 ★ Whether = used to express a choice between two things.
Eg: I do not know whether to stay here or go home.
 3) Alter = Change.
 ★ Altar = a sacred place in a church / a temple where holy things are kept.
 4) Bare = i) Naked / nude ii) Without (covering, leaves, etc. The cyclone left the trees bare).
 ★ Bear = tolerate
 5) Whole = complete / entire.
 ★ Hole = a place dug in the earth.
 6) Prey = An animal that is killed and eaten as food by another animal.
Eg: The deer is the prey to the tiger.
 ★ Pray = Request / ask God for something you want.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పోకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Kantipudi Kameswara Rao

Q: Is it correct to write that "The Govt College is remain closed tomorrow on account of DEEPAVALI - Some one says that we should not use "remain closed" for educational Institutions, clarify.
A: 'is remained / remain closed' / 'will remain close' are all wrong grammatically. 'Remain closed' means it has already been closed and will continue to be closed. So, it is better to say, "The college will be closed tomorrow on account of Deepavali".
 ★ The best of them all is, 'Tomorrow will be a holiday on account of Deepavali'.

- A. Manikanta, R. Hari

Q: Sir, let me know the difference between Amid and Amidst.
A: Amid = Amidst
Q: "Awaiting for worthy academic discussions. May it be possible ever?" - In the above sentence is it correct to use "may" for questioning? Instead can we use "can"? - Please explain sir.
A: Awaiting is not followed by 'for'. Wait for = await. I am waiting for his reply = I am awaiting his reply.
 ★ The correct form of your sentence is: 'Waiting for/ awaiting worthy discussions. May it be possible ever?' is OK. The person putting the question doubts whether the discussion will ever take place.

- SaiKiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please explain the following in Telugu?
 1. Shoot from the hip 2. Second to none
 3. Stand by 4. Fittest



'Second to none' అంటే..?

- Reddi Srihari, K. Madhavi.

Q: Sir, could you please explain about "no longer" in Telugu.
A: No longer = ఇక లేదు **Eg:** He is no longer my friend = అతను నా స్నేహితుడు ఇంకెంత మాత్రం కాదు.
Q: Could you please translate the following sentence into English.
 'నేను ఈ విషయాన్ని బాస్ దృష్టికి తీసుకుని వెళ్తాను'
A: I will take this to the notice of the boss.
Q: Sir, how could we write this sentence into passive voice. "Someone stole my book from my bag".
A: My book was stolen by someone from my bag.



5. Nag 6. Henpeck

A: 1) Shoot from the hip - To act / react suddenly without thinking of the consequences. (పర్వసనానాలు ఆలోచించకుండా వెంటనే ఏదైనా చేసేయడం).
 2) Second to none = అద్వితీయుడు/ ఎవరికీ తీసిపోని వాడు.
 3) Stand by = a) ఏదైనా జరుగుతుంటే పక్కన నిలబడి ప్రేక్షకపాత్రవహించడం.
 b) అవసరమైనప్పుడు ఒకరికి తోడుగా నిలబడటం.
 c) మన ఆదర్శాలను వదులుకోకుండా ఉండటం.
 4) Fittest = అత్యంత అర్హుడైన
 5) Nag = నన పెట్టడం/ వేధించడం
 6) Henpeck = భార్యలు భర్తలను నన పెట్టడం

- G. Navya.

Q: Sir, can you please translate it into English. 'మధ్యమధ్యలో తెలుగు మాట్లాడినా తెలుగు మాట్లాడినట్టు ఉండకూడదు.'
A: Even if you speak in the middle, it should not look you are speaking Telugu.
Q: Sir, please tell the differences between the following sentences.
 When did you come?
 When did you came!
A: When did you came? - Wrong. When did you come? - Correct. When you use the past simple (V2) in a question, it becomes 'did + V1)

- Anil, Guntur.

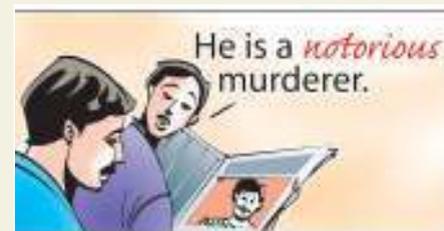
Q: Sir, please translate these Telugu words into English.
 1) విచ్చల విడి 2) యోగక్షేమాలు
 3) నిప్పులు గక్కడం 4) గల్లంతు అవ్వడం
A: 1) విచ్చల విడిగా = Licence / License (American) / unrestricted freedom
 2) యోగక్షేమాలు = Well being
 3) నిప్పులు గక్కడం = Spitting fire
 4) గల్లంతు అవ్వడం = Vanish / disappear

'స్పోకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- T. Murali Krishna

Q: Sir, please tell me the sentences with 'strong' and 'notorious' as verbs.
A: 'Strong' and 'notorious' tell us about the quality of a person or a thing, they are adjective, and are never used as verbs.
 ★ The verb form of 'strong' is strengthen (= make something strong).
Eg: The support he had from his friends strengthened him.
 ★ There is no verb form for 'notorious'.
 ★ Notorious = To be well-known for bad things. **Eg:** He is a notorious murderer.
Q: Let me know the difference between 'itself' and 'itself it is'. And please explain different usages of 'itself'.
A: It is not 'itself it is'. The correct form is, 'By itself it is' = Just that.
Eg: By itself it is enough for us to travel all the way = ఈ ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి అది సరిపోతుంది.
Q: What is the difference between I am to attend a meeting and I have to attend a meeting? - Explain with examples



A: I am to attend a meeting - Somebody has ordered you to attend the meeting (ఎవరో ఇచ్చిన ఆజ్ఞానుసారం నేను మీటింగ్ కు హాజరవ్వాలి).
 ★ I have to attend the meeting - You are attending the meeting because it is your duty / somebody's order / your necessity. (విధిగా/ ఎవరిదో ఆజ్ఞమేరకు/ మన అవసరం వల్ల).
Q: Sir, Principal, కి Principle మధ్య తేడా ఏమిటి?
A: Principal = i) Main (person) ii) The original amount as a loan iii) The head of a college iv) The important / senior person in a group.
 ★ Principle = A rule or belief that a person follows. **Eg:** Mahatma Gandhi followed the principle of truth and non-violence.

Vocabulary

1. Distinct = Clear/ different (స్పష్టమైన/ తేడా ఉన్న)
Examples:
 1) Though they are twins, they appear distinct (వాళ్లు కవలలైస్తుంటేకీ తేడాగా కనిపిస్తారు).
 2) I am getting a distinct smell of coffee here (ఇక్కడ స్పష్టంగా కాఫీ వాసన వస్తోంది).
Distinct Vague / unclear (అస్పష్టమైన)
Eg: I have a vague idea of his address (అతని నివాసం గురించి నాకంత స్పష్టమైన అవగాహన లేదు).
2. Feature = i) Characteristic (లక్షణం)
Eg: An important feature of his character is his kindness (అతని శీలం ముఖ్య లక్షణం అతని దయ).
 ii) A characteristic of land (ఒక ప్రదేశపు వైసర్లిక స్వరూపం).
Eg: The Himalayas are an important feature of India (హిమాలయాలు భారతదేశపు వైసర్లిక స్వరూపంలో ముఖ్య అంశం).
 iii) The part of a face of a person (ముఖ కవళిక)
Eg: His pointed nose is an important feature of his face (అతని కొనదేరిన ముక్కు అతని ముఖ్య ముఖ లక్షణం).



iv) A regular article that appears in a newspaper/ a magazine. (ఒక వార్తాపత్రికలోని/ కథాసంచికలోని ముఖ్య శీర్షిక).
Eg: Antaryami is a regular feature on the editorial page of the Eenadu daily.
3. Likeness = Similarity.
Eg: The likeness between the brothers is so much that I often mistake one for the other.
 Likeness Dissimilarity
4. Plunder = Rob/ sack (కొల్లగొట్టడం)
Eg: Muhammed Gory and other Muslim invaders plundered India
 Plunder Restore
5. Scant = Scanty = very little (చాలా తక్కువైన)
Eg: I have scant respect for people who do not keep their promises.
 Scant Abundant/ plenty (ఎక్కువగా ఉన్న/ విస్తారమైన)
Eg: There is abundant variety of fish in the Kolleru Lake.

- Rama Thanmaya

Q: Sir, please explain how can we say the following sentences in English.

- 1) నడుం పట్టేసింది
- 2) బొట్టు పెట్టుకోలేదు ఎందుకు?
- 3) Pencil ని సరిగ్గా (sharp) చెక్కు.
- 4) దేవుడికి కొబ్బరికాయ కొట్టావా?
- 5) తను నా పుస్తకం పోగొట్టింది.
- 6) జడవేయడం ఒక ఆర్ట్

- A: 1) I have a sprained waist.
 2) Why don't you have dot on your forehead?
 3) Sharpen the pencil properly.
 4) Did you offer a coconut to God?
 5) She lost my book.
 6) Plaiting hair is an art.



Q: Sir, when will 'had had' is used? And can I use "has" to plural forms? - Explain with examples.

A: 'Has' is used only for the subjects, He / she / it. 'Had had' is used when somebody had something before they had something else.

Eg: He had had a bike before he bought this car. (ఈ కారు కొనేముందు అతనికి బైక్ ఉండేది.)



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా...

స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Bhavaghi Gupta D.

Q: Sir, in which cases we have to use "has, has been, had, had been, could have been, would have been, should have been?" - Is there any time sense for these auxiliary verbs? - Please clarify.

- A: Has - (he, she, it) possesses.
 Eg: i) He / she has a car.
 ii) A car (it) has four wheels.
 ★ Has been - i) Being here at a time not mentioned in the past, (గతంలో ఏ సమయంలో అని చెప్పకుండా ఉండటాన్ని తెలిపేది.)
 ii) Being at a place from something in the past till now / even now (కొంతకాలం నుంచి ఇప్పటివరకు ఉండటం.)
 iii) 'Being' here just now if you use the word just / just now. (Just / just now తో వాడితే ఇప్పటివరకు ఇక్కడే ఉండటం.)
 ★ Had = Possessed sometime in the past.
 Eg: He had a car till two years ago.



He is so laid-back...!

- Sandeep Kuntala

★ Had been - Used for two past states of being, one before the other. Eg: He had been a minister before he was a governor.

★ Could have been = Had the ability to be something, but was not (గతంలో ఉండగలిగే వాడే కానీ లేడు.)

★ Would have been = Was supposed to be in the past, but was not. Eg: He would have been here (ఉండేవాడే కానీ లేడు.)

★ Should have been = Expected to be but not. (ఉండాల్సింది, కానీ లేడు). Eg: He should have been here yesterday itself. (అతడు నిన్నటికే ఇక్కడ ఉండాల్సింది కానీ లేడు.)

Q: Sir, I am pretty confused in using prepositions. So please help out when to use what kind of prepositions.

A: There are no rules for the use of prepositions. You can know it mostly by reading and speaking. Any good grammar book will give you an idea of which preposition to be used where.

Q: నలుగురిలో నిలదీయడాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారు? ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలరు.

A: Confront someone in public.
 Eg: I confronted him publicly with his wrong doings.

Q: Sir, translate below sentences into English.

- 1) తన మాట విన్నగానీ పట్టరాని కోపం/ ఆగ్రహంతో తన తల వంగుకోట్టాడు.
- 2) వాళ్లిద్దరూ ప్రేమించుకుంటున్నారని తెలియగానే పట్టరాని కోపంతో రగిలిపోయాడు.
- 3) ఖనం పెళ్లిచూపుల రోజే వాళ్ల నాన్నని ఒప్పించేందుకు వాళ్లింటికి వెళ్లాడు.

- A: 1) He got wild when he heard this and broke the head of the other man.
 2) He was wild with rage when he heard that they were in love with each other.
 3) On the very day of his meeting the girl proposed for him, he will go to his beloved's house to convince her father.

Vocabulary



1. **Denounce** = Condemn / Criticize someone strongly in public.
 Eg: We denounce very strongly the corrupt nature of Indian politicians and bureaucrats.
 Denounce □ Praise
2. **Laid-back** = Relaxed in manner / not easily worried.
 Eg: I have never seen him worried about anything. He is so laid-back.
 Laid-back □ Tense
3. **Muscle** = One of the many tissues of the body which helps us to move our body parts. Stomach muscles/ facial muscles etc.
 Eg: Because of constant exercise he has developed powerful muscles. (Muscular = Having strong muscles)
 Muscle □ Weak
4. **Notion** = Belief / idea.
 Eg: There is a notion that violence in movies encourage the young to be violent.
 Notion □ Reality
5. **Lenient** = Not as strict as expected (punishment).
 Eg: The judge let the guilty off with a lenient punishment.
 Lenient □ Severe/ strict

- Anish Mannam, Naresh Amera.

Q: Sir, please say the difference between primarily and basically, explain with sentence.

- A: Primarily = basically.
 Eg: i) Primarily / basically most computers are used for storing information.
 ii) Primarily / basically he is a Telugu scholar.

Q: Sir, please tell me about punctuation marks clearly.

- A: The important punctuation marks are..
 i) The full stop used at the end of a sentence / after each letter in an abbreviation.
 ii) The comma, to separate a number of words in a list.
 iii) Quotations or inverted commas to say exactly what someone has said.
 iv) The dash used in place of brackets.
 v) The semicolon to indicate a stop in the



middle of a sentence.
 Q: Sir, please help me in putting these words in different types of sentences and also explain.

1. Prima facie 2. Sobriety 3. Intrigue
- A: 1) Prima facie = Based on the first impression, and accepted as correct till it is proved wrong. Eg: There is a prima facie evidence to show that this man has committed a murder (= all evidence shows that he has committed the murder).

2) Sobriety = i) Not being drunk.
 Eg: We can discuss the matter with him because he is in a state of sobriety.

ii) Being calm, serious and balanced.
 Eg: He maintains sobriety even in difficulties.

3) Intrigue = i) Plan secretly to do something wrong.
 Eg: Terrorists are planning intrigues with the local anti-Indian people to disturb the peace in Kashmir.

ii) To arouse the interest of a person.
 Eg: His actions are quite intriguing.

Q: Sir, I can't understand the use of "get" in English please explain about it.

A: Get has a number of meanings. Refer to any good English Dictionary. You can get there the different meanings of 'get' and how it is used.

- Srinivas, Ashoka

Q: Sir, please say how to use 'on which, for which, in which' in a sentence. Explain with examples.

A: Which = a) This is the table on which I kept the books. b) This is the book for which I am searching. c) This is the box in which I kept the books.

Q: Sir, could you please translate the following Telugu words, phrases into English?

1. ఊతపదం
2. పిండివంటలు
3. ఇంట్లో ఎవరైనా ఉన్నారా?

4. ఉన్నావా? పోయావా? 5. అంతా మన మంచికే
- A: 1. Catch word / catch phrase
 2. No exact word in English for this. We can say flour cookies.
 3. Is anybody in?
 4. Are you here or gone?
 5. All is for our good / Everything is for our good / Whatever happens is for our good

'స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..
www.eenadupratibha.net

- SaiKiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please explain the following in Telugu.

1. Logistics
2. Hypocrisy
3. Unmatched
4. Stereotype
5. Predominantly

A: 1) Logistics = The activity of transporting goods to customers (రవాణా).

2) Hypocrisy = Saying and doing the opposite of what someone really believes (చెప్పేది నమ్మేది ఒకటి, చేసేది దానికి విరుద్ధమైంది).

3) Unmatched = Unequalled (అసమానమైన)

4) Stereotype = An idea, especially a wrong one about what someone / something is like (ఎవరైనా/ ఏదైనా ఎలా ఉండాలనే తప్పు భావన).

5) Predominantly = Mostly or mainly (ముఖ్యంగా)

Q: Sir, what is the best book of learning English completely with Telugu explanation?

A: There are a number of books, but you can learn English only by studying / reading English story books, and newspapers and watching English news telecasts.

- Kantipudi Kameswararao

Q: Sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.

- 1) Every now and then
- 2) Little was know
- 3) On the ball
- 4) Miss the boat
- 5) Last straw

A: 1) Every now and then = అప్పుడప్పుడు తరచుగా (Frequently)

2) Little was know - ఇది తప్ప దీని సరైన రూపం - Little was known = దాదాపు తెలియదు (దేని గురించైనా).

3) On the ball = కొత్త ఆలోచనలూ, పద్ధతులూ తెలుసుకుంటూ, వాటికి వెంటనే స్పందించడం. Eg: He is always in touch with the government officials and that keeps him on the ball.

4) Miss the boat = Miss an opportunity (అవకాశాన్ని వినియోగించుకోలేకపోవడం).



5) Last straw = The last blow (చివరి దెబ్బ) - అంతకు ముందే చాలా బాధలుపడి, పతనమయ్యే స్థితిలో ఉండి, ఇంకో బాధతో పూర్తిగా కోలుకోలేని పరిస్థితికి వెళ్ళిపోవడం.

Eg: In his old age, the death of his son was the last straw. (వృద్ధాప్యంలో, అతని కొడుకు మరణం ఆయనను కోలుకోలేకుండా చేసిన చివరి దెబ్బ).



మీ ప్రశ్నల పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పెషియల్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- A. Syam, R. Arun

Q: Sir, please clarify which one is correct.

I have to attend to my "brother's son's marriage" (Or) I have to attend to my "brother son's marriage"

A: I have to attend my brother's son's marriage - Correct. Attend = హాజరవుడం, Attend to = take care of (ఒకరిని జాగ్రత్తగా చూసుకోవడం / ఒక విషయం, ఏర్పాట్లు లాంటివి చూసుకోవడం).

Q: సేనికా 4 నెలలు ఉండాలి' sir, please translate the sentence into English.

A: I have to be here for another four months.

Q: Sir, 'it could be made out' అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?

A: Deal with a situation successfully.

Eg: It could be done successfully (మనం విజయవంతంగా చేయవచ్చు).

- D. Sahiti, Anantapuram.



Q: Sir, please translate the following words into Telugu and give some examples.

- 1) Imbibe
- 2) Yore
- 3) Repute
- 4) Sagacity
- 5) Liaison

A: 1) Imbibe - అనుభవించు. తాగుడు. అయితే ఈ మాటను ఎక్కువగా గొప్ప భావాలను పెంచుకోవడం అనే అర్థంలో వాడతారు.

Eg: Many imbibe patriotism from Gandhi (గాంధీ వల్ల చాలామంది దేశభక్తిని పెంపొందించుకున్నారు).

2) Yore - చాలా కాలం కిందట (గత స్మృతులను గుర్తుకు తెచ్చే).

Eg: Lord Rama's reign was a golden rule of yore (శ్రీరాముడి పాలన చాలా యుగాలనాటి సుపరిపాలన).

3) Repute - పేరుగాంచిన - మంచికి గానీ, చెడుకు గానీ. Eg: This is an institute of great repute = ఇది గొప్ప సంస్థగా పేరుగాంచింది. (Bad repute = చెడుకు పేరొందిన).

4) Sagacity - Intelligence / wisdom = తెలివి, జ్ఞానం.

Eg: Bhishma was famous for his sagacity = భీష్ముడు తెలివితేలిక / జ్ఞానానికి పేరు గాంచినవాడు

5) Liaison - వ్యక్తులు, ప్రజల మధ్య గానీ, సంస్థల మధ్య గానీ సత్సంబంధాలు, సహకారాలు ఉండటం.

Eg: Anand works in close liaison with the department. (అనంద్ ఆ శాఖలో మంచి సంబంధాలు, సహకారంతో పనిచేస్తాడు.)



He hit the jagged edges of..

- Victor Gollapalli

Q: Sir, please translate the following into English

- 1) మురిచెట్టు ఊడలు
- 2) మురికి గుంతలు
- 3) వాళ్ళకి అన్యాయం చేయొద్దు

A: 1) The prop roots of the banyan tree. 2) Dirt pools / stagnant pools. 3) Don't do injustice to them.

- Kanike Veerashekar

Q: Sir, please explain the below sentence in Telugu with example.

"Let not my winged days. Be spent in vain"

A: The sentence is, 'Let not my winged days be spent in vain' (నా స్వేచ్ఛా జీవితాన్ని నిర్లక్ష్యంగా యోగంగా గడపనివ్వకు).

- U. Gayathri

Q: Sir, could you please say the word పాద యాత్ర in English and what is the meaning of "Suck"??

A: పాదయాత్ర - A journey on foot

★ Suck - Draw into the mouth (చప్పించడం / నోటి లోపలికి వేగడం).

Eg: He sucked the juice of the mango.

- Sai Kiran Sutori

Q: Sir, please explain the following in Telugu.

- 1. Nuptial
- 2. Capitol
- 3. Poke
- 4. Classified information
- 5. A-la-carte

A: 1) Nuptial = పెళ్లి, పెళ్లికి సంబంధించిన. అయితే మనదేశంలో ఈ మాటలు శోభనానికి వాడతారు. ఈ మాటలు ఇప్పుడు అంగ్లంలో వాడుకలో లేదు. 2) Capitol = అధికార భవనం.

3) Poke = i) గుచ్చడం - దబ్బనం, మోచేయి లాంటి వాటితో. ii) పొయ్యి లాంటి వాటిలో నిప్పులను బాగా ముడతలా చేయడం

4) Classified information = అధికారంలో ఉన్న కొందరు మాత్రమే తెలుసుకోగల సమాచారం.

5) A-la-carte = హోటళ్ళలో మామూలు భోజనంలో భాగంగా కాకుండా, మనం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆర్డర్ చేసి తెప్పించుకునే ఆహార పదార్థాలు, మేను కార్డులో ఉన్నవి.

- Venky Medasani



Q: Sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.

- 1) Jagged
- 2) Idiocy
- 3) Ingenious
- 4) Infuriate
- 5) Ignoramus
- 6) Savage

A: 1) Jagged = మొనతేలి బయటికి పొడుచుకొచ్చిన ట్టుండే; Jagged edges = మొనతేలి పొడుచుకొచ్చిన ట్టుండే అంచులు.

Eg: As he fell from the top of the mountain, he hit the jagged edges of the rock and was severely injured. (పర్వత శిఖరం నుంచి ఆయన కిందపడినప్పుడు, మొనదేలిన బండలకు తగిలి తీవ్ర గాయాలయ్యాయి).

2) Idiocy = మూర్ఖత్వం. Eg: His idiocy made him lose all his money.

3) Ingenious = చాలా తెలివైన, కొత్తదైన, ఇంతకు ముందు లేని (ఊహలు, యంత్రాలు లాంటివి).

Eg: The computer is an ingenious device (చాలా తెలివితో రూపొందించిన యంత్రం).

4) Infuriate = విపరీతమైన కోపం తెప్పించడం. Eg: His marrying the girl he loved infuriated his father (తాను ప్రేమించిన అమ్మాయిని పెళ్ళాడటం వాళ్ళ నాన్నకు విపరీతమైన కోపం తెప్పించింది).

5) Ignoramus = మూర్ఖుడు. Eg: He is an ignoramus (ఆయన మూర్ఖుడు).

6) Savage = అనాగరికుడు / చాలా క్రూరుడు.

- Madhavi Katta

Q: Sir, కింది వాక్యాల సరైనవో కావో తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) Which movie shall we go to?
- 2) When did you go?
- 3) You feel like easy and other fell may difficult.

A: 1) Correct form: Which movie shall we go to?

- 2) Correct
- 3) You feel it (is) easy but others may feel it difficult.

'స్పెషియల్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Vocabulary

1. Determine = i) Decide strongly (గట్టి నిర్ణయం తీసుకోవడం).

Eg: They determined not to go to college and participate in the strike.

Determine Waver (నిర్ణయం తీసుకోలేక ఊగిసలాడటం).

Eg: He wavered whether to join the course his father suggested or to do the course he was interested in.

ii) To decide / find out the cause of something (కారణం నిర్ణయించడం).

Eg: I am trying to determine what led to the quarrel between the wife and the husband.

Determine Be uncertain (కచ్చితంగా లేకపోవడం)

2. Pricey = Expensive / costly (ఖరీదైన)

Eg: The house is too pricey and I cannot buy it (ఆ ఇల్లు ఖరీదు ఎక్కువ, నేను కొనలేను).

Pricey Cheap

Eg: House sites are cheap in that area.

3. Heal = Cure (an injury / wound / person) (నయం కావడం).

Examples:

i) His injuries the accident had caused took a long time to heal (ప్రమాదం వల్ల అతడికిైన గాయాలు చాలా కాలానికి నయమయ్యాయి).

ii) Time can alone heal the pain of her son's untimely death (కుమారుడి అకాల మరణం వల్ల ఆమెకు కలిగిన దుఃఖాన్ని కాలమొక్కటి తీర్చగలదు).

Heal Worsen / Aggravate (ఇంకా ఎక్కువకావడం)

Eg: Her injuries instead of being healed have worsened.

4. Melodious = (of music) very sweet (సంగీతానికి వాడే మాట - మధురమైన)

Examples:

i) The songs in the movie are melodious. (Of somebody's voice) very sweet, and pleasant to listen to (ఎవరిగొంతునైనా తియ్యగా ఉండటం).

ii) She has a melodious voice and she ought to have learnt music.

Melodious Harsh (very unpleasant - కర్కరతోలిన)

5. Gutsy = Showing courage and determination (సాహసం, ధైర్యం ఉన్న)

Eg: Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, a gutsy fighter, we got our freedom.

Gutsy Cowardly (పిరికిన)

- Sai Kiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please explain the following.

- 1. Transitional
- 2. Thematic
- 3. Thumbnail
- 4. Speak of the devil
- 5. Bark up wrong tree
- 6. To cut corners

A: 1) Transitional - Changing from one state to another.

Eg: The country is in a transitional change from the machine age to the computer age.

2) Thematic - Connected with or related to the subject matter of a writing / drama / movie.

3) Thumbnail - The nail of the thumb. A thumbnail sketch = a short description of something including only important details.

4) Speak of the devil - There is no such expression. The saying is, 'Speak of the devil and he is there'.

- 5) Bark up wrong tree - Blame the wrong person for something.
- 6) To cut corners - Do something in the fastest and the cheapest manners.

- Bhagawan

Q: Sir, would you please clear my doubt that I have read one sentence in a newspaper stating that...

"The just born babies will be given a special kit worth Rs.2,000 containing items required for a baby" - My doubt is a special kit worth Rs.2000/-. Why "s" is not added to worth just like a special kit worths Rs. 2000/-? Please clarify.

A: Worth = having the value of . It is an adjective and does not have a plural. We don't say 'He is a good'. We say only 'He is good'.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

సెన్సిటివ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Eppakayala Prasad

Q: Sir, how to learn English and how to understand English and how can I speak English? Give some suggestions.

A: Read the English news paper every day, whether you understand it or not. Don't keep referring to the dictionary when you read the newspaper.

★ Only after completing reading the newspaper if you remember any difficult words, you refer to the dictionary.

★ Read short story books. Listen to news telecasts in English.

★ Whenever you have an opportunity to speak English, speak the language, without the fear of making mistakes. Mistakes are our friends. They help us to learn correct things.



Yes, and pigs might fly..!

- N. Harika, Nandigama.



Q: Sir, using the word sounding like "Know" or "No" at the end of line like the following to ascertain something:

- 1) I am correct know? or I am correct no?
- 2) I can call you know? or I can call you no?
- 3) You are okay know? or you are okay no?

- I would like to know if this is correct atleast in Spoken English?

A: 1) It is not 'know'. It is, 'You know'. The correct form is, 'I am correct, you know?'

2) I can call you, you know?

3) You are OK, aren't you? (You know is not suitable here).

- T. Murali Krishna

Q: Sir, ఏది పదాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏముంటే తెలుపగ వచ్చు.

- a) అస్థికలు
- b) చింతవిగురు
- c) ఒళ్లు విరవడం

A: 'The below words' is wrong. You say either, 'the words below' or the 'following words'.

- a) అస్థికలు = Ashes
- b) చింతవిగురు = Tamarind sprouts
- c) ఒళ్లు విరవడం = Stretch the body

Q: Sir, please say the plurals of these words...

- i) Audience ii) Formula iii) Fruit

A: i) Audience - Audience is a collective noun, referring to a group of people listening to or watching a show. However, sometimes the word 'audiences' is also used. It is not wrong. But 'audience' is more often used than audience.

ii) Formula - Two plural forms for formula - formulae and formulas

iii) Fruit - If you refer to more than one fruit of only one kind, the plural is fruit, and if you refer to different varieties of fruit, the plural is fruits.

- Kishore Kumar, Hyderabad.



Q: Sir, please make sentences from these idioms and phrases.

- 1) When pigs fly
- 2) To cost an arm and a leg
- 3) A piece of cake
- 4) Let the cat out of the bag
- 5) To feel under the weather

6) To hit the nail on the head
A: 1) When pigs fly - Something we cannot believe.

Eg: A: 'We will certainly win the match'.

B: 'Yes, and pigs might fly' (= I do not believe it).

2) To cost an arm and a leg - Very expensive.

Eg: You want to buy that car? It will cost you an arm and a leg. (Cost a lot of money).

3) A piece of cake - Very easy.

Eg: Defeating that team is a piece of cake for us.

4) Let the cat out of the bag - Reveal a secret unintentionally.

Eg: While talking to me he let the cat out of the bag about their going to a movie.

5) To feel under the weather - Not to feel very well.

Eg: I feel a little under the weather today. I think I have a fever.

6) To hit the nail on the head - Do the exactly right thing.

Eg: He hit the nail on the head when he said that they were unfit for the job.

Q: Why don't we use "if I was you" instead of using "if I were you" - Please explain with example sir.

A: We can use both 'If I was you' and 'If I were you' - they have the same meaning. But 'If I were you' is better than 'If I was you'.

Eg: 'If I was you / If I were you', I would do it'.

- Y. Kaliprasad Rao, P. Ashok

Q: Sir, please explain the meaning of following sentences and also give some examples.

- 1. Oh! there you are.
- 2. I see you

A: 1) Here is what you wanted. There you are. Here is the book you wanted.

★ To prove you are right - There you are. I told you he would not come, and see, he is not coming.

2) You appear to me.

Q: Sir, please translate the sentence into English.

రూల్స్ అనేవి చెప్పుకోవడానికే, పాటించడానికే కాదు.

A: Rules are there only for saying but not for practice.

- B . Shivashankar

Q: Sir, when we make questions, we use auxiliaries, but can we make questions without auxiliaries?

Eg: Who wrote the Gitanjali? - But why don't the question is like this... Who did write the Gitanjali? Please explain with examples.

A: Yes, only for questions starting with, 'who', and sometimes for questions starting with 'what', we do not use auxiliaries.

★ We don't say, 'Who did write Gitanjali?' We don't say either, 'What did happen?'

★ When what is followed by verbs like, go, goes, went, write, write, wrote etc., we don't use auxiliaries.

Vocabulary



1. **Facton** = A small group in a party which differs from the majority of the party (ఒక పార్టీలోని మూతా) / a small party within a party (ఒక పార్టీలో ఉండే వర్గం).

Facton Whole (మొత్తం)

2. **Appropriate** = Proper/ suitable (ఉచితమైన).
Eg: The title of the movie is not appropriate as there is no connection between the title and the story.

Appropriate Inappropriate/ improper (సరికాని)

3. **Blink** = Shut and open eyes very quickly (కళ్ళారృదం)

Eg: As he came out of the dark room into the open he blinked, unable to face the sunlight (చీకటి గదిలో నుంచి బయటకు వెలుతురు కి రాగానే, వెలుతురును చూడలేక కళ్ళారృదం).

Blink Stare (కళ్ళారృదం / ఉరిమి చూడటం)

4. **Merry** = Happy and cheerful (సంతోషంగా సరదాగా ఉండటం).

Eg: They spent the holidays merrily in Ooty.

Merry Sad/ sorrowful (దుఃఖంగా / విచారంగా)

5. **Obscure** = Not well-known (బయటి ప్రపంచానికి అంతగా తెలియని).

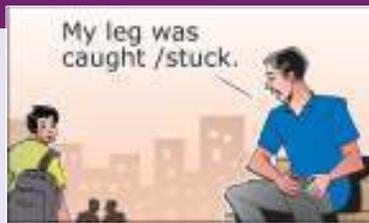
Eg: He was born in an obscure little village but rose to great fame (obscure has other meanings too - ప్రపంచానికి అంతగా తెలియని గ్రామంలో పుట్టాడు, కానీ చాలా ప్రసిద్ధి పొందాడు).
Merry Famous (ఖ్యాతి గాంచిన)

'సెన్సిటివ్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంకలన కోసం సూచించండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- Malan Shereen Imran, Kothagudem

- Q: No one should keep their eyes opened / open while doing meditation - Sir, please correct it.
- A: No one should keep their eyes open while doing meditation - Correct.
- Q: వాళ్ళబ్బాయి బడికి వెళ్ళనని మారాం చెప్పాడు - Please say in English.
- A: Their son is stubborn about not going to school
- Q: That is at your cost - Please say the meaning.
- A: You have to pay the price for it / You have to suffer for that.
- Q: నాకు ఆయాసం వస్తోంది - Please say in English.
- A: I am panting.
- Q: నా కాలు ఇరుక్కుపోయింది/ పోతుంది. - Sir, please say in English.



- A: My leg was caught / stuck.
- Q: You needn't go there - Sir, please say the question tag.
- A: You needn't go there, need you?
- Q: అతను పడిపోయాడు (He has fell down) - ఈ translation సరైనదేనా? వివరించగలరు.
- A: He fell down.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

సెన్సైట్వ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

The sky is clouded over..!



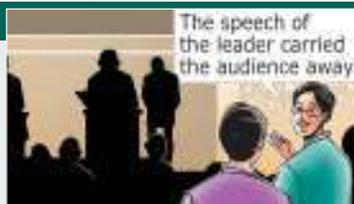
Writer

- M. Suresan



- P. Hari, Juturu.

- Q: సర్, కింది Phrasal verbs కు తెలుగులో అర్థాలు తెలుపుతూ, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలరు.
- 1. Scaling down 2. Miffed over
- 3. Go around 4. Singled out
- 5. Walk off 6. Carry away
- 7. Scurrying away
- A: 1) **Scaling down** = Reducing the size of something without changing the shape (ఆకారంలో మార్పులేకుండా పరిమాణాన్ని తగ్గించడం). / Reducing the cost of something (దేని ధరనైనా తగ్గించడం).
- Eg: Because the company was making losses, the management scaled down the salaries of the employees
- 2) **Miffed** (not 'miffed over') = Be angry at somebody's behaviour towards you (మనపట్ల ఒకరి ప్రవర్తనకు మనకు కోపం రావడం).
- Eg: The boy did not do what his father had asked him to do, so the father was miffed.
- 3) **Go around** = Avoid dealing with someone (ఎవరినైనా తప్పించుకుని తిరగడం).
- Eg: They go around the teacher so that they may not be punished.
- 4) **Singled out** = Blame someone / praise



- someone in particular (ఎవరినైనా తిట్టడం/ పొగడటం).
- Eg: a) I didn't do worse than the others in the exam, but the teacher singled me out.
- b) Our teacher singled me out for praise as I did well in the exam.
- 5) **Walk off** = Go away in anger from some place (కోపంతో వెళ్లిపోవడం).
- Eg: The students walked off in protest when the teacher insulted them.
- 6) **Carry away** = Become very excited and enthusiastic (వాలా ఉత్సాహంగా ఉండటం).
- Eg: The speech of the leader carried the audience away. (నాయకుడి ఉపన్యాసం వాళ్ళను చాలా ప్రభావితం చేసింది).
- 7) **Scurrying away** = Run in quick short steps.
- Eg: The thieves scurried away at the sight of the police.

- R. Radhakrishna, Vizag.

- Q: Sir, kindly explain the of following with examples.
- 1. Condescending 2. Equivo cate
- 3. Re condite 4. Entities
- 5. Veneer 6. Feisty
- 7. Para pursuing 8. Presuppose
- 9. Persona 10. Sinnm-deep
- A: 1) **Condescending** = Talk / behave as if doing a favour.
- Eg: Some teachers are very condescending to their students.
- 2) **Equivo cate** = Talk in a way that the meaning is not clear.
- 3) **Re condite** = Difficult to understand
- 4) **Entities** = Something that is independent.
- 5) **Veneer** = A thin layer of wood or other material that is attached to the surface of something /outward appearance of a person
- 6) **Feisty** = Active, determined and courageous
- 7) **Para pursuing** = Simplify something written or spoken by others.
- 8) **Presuppose** = Accept something as true before it is proved to be true
- 9) **Persona** = Character that a person appears to have and that is different from their real character
- 10) **Sinnm-deep** = Not deep enough

- L. Hemanth, Rajolu.

- Q: సర్, కింది పదాలకు అర్థాలను తెలుపగలరు.
- 1. Edge over
- 2. Bow out
- A: 1) **Edge over** = Have an advantage over (ఇంకొకరి కంటే మనకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశం ఉండటం).
- 2) **Bow out** = Blow out a fire or a light (మంటను/ దీపాన్ని ఆర్పడం).
- Q: Sir, కింది idioms ను వివరించగలరు.
- 1. Cast in the same mould
- 2. Carry the can
- 3. From cradle to grave
- 4. Fingers and thumbs
- 5. Foot in mouth
- 1) **Cast in the same mould** - Of the same nature (ఒకే స్వభావం ఉన్న).
- 2) **Carry the can** - Take responsibility for a mistake (పొరపాటుకు బాధ్యత వహించడం).
- 3) **From cradle to grave** - From birth to death (పుట్టుక నుంచి మరణం వరకు).
- 4) **Fingers and thumbs** - Be clumsy or confused in one's actions (కంగారు కంగారుగా/ గందరగోళంగా ఉండటం).
- 5) **Foot in mouth** - Say something that you should not say and something that embarrasses others (మనం చెప్పకూడని, ఇతరులకు ఇబ్బంది కలిగించే మాటలు).

- B. Karthik, Juturu.

- Q: Sir, please explain the following Phrasal verbs with suitable examples.
- 1. Edge out 2. Flag off
- 3. Chiselling away 4. Clocking up
- 5. Cloud over 6. In a big blow
- 7. Break for
- 1) **Edge out** = To push away. Eg: India edged out Australia in the last cricket match.
- 2) **Flag off** = Start something (దేనినైనా ప్రారంభించడం).
- Eg: The minister flagged off the new train.
- 3) **Chiselling away** = Carving away with a chisel (ఉతితో చెక్కడం).
- 4) **Clocking up** = Measuring the time of an activity with instruments other than a clock (గడియారంతోకాకుండా మరదైనా వస్తువుతో ఒక పనిని పట్టే కాలాన్ని కొలవడం).
- 5) **Cloud over** = Covered with clouds.
- Eg: The sky is clouded over (ఆకాశం మేఘావు తమింది).
- 6) **In a big blow** = Something that obstructs progress (ప్రగతిని అడ్డగించేది).
- 7) **Break for** = Stop doing something temporarily (ఏ పనినైనా తాత్కాలికంగా ఆపడం).

- P. Sreenath Reddy, T. Cheruvu.

- Q: Sir, కింది idioms ను తెలుగులో అర్థాలు, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలరు.
- 1. Zigged before you zagged
- 2. Zip your lip
- 3. Work out
- 4. End in Smoke
- 5. Don't throw bricks when you live in a glass house.
- A: 1) **Zigged before you zagged**: make a mistake / take a false step (పొరపాటు చేయడం / తప్పుబడుగు చేయడం).
- Eg: At the end of the chess game, I understood that I zigged before I zagged.
- 2) **Zip your lip**: Shut up your mouth (నోరు మూయమనడం).
- 3) **Work out**: For something to be successful in the end (అంతలో విజయం పొందడం).
- 4) **End in smoke**: Producing no result (ఫలితాన్ని పొందలేకపోవడం).
- 5) **The correct proverb is**: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones = Those who have faults in themselves should not find fault with others (తమలో తప్పులు ఉన్నప్పుడు ఇతరుల తప్పులు ఎంచకూడదు).

Vocabulary

- 1. **Foster** = a) bring up a child (పెంచి పోషించడం).
- Eg: They did not have children, so they fostered the child of their cousin.
- Foster Neglect (పట్టించుకోకపోవడం)
- ★ Foster parents = Parents who adopt somebody else's child.
- b) Help to grow (ఎదగడానికి తోడ్పడటం).
- Eg: The teacher was so good that he fostered in his pupils a love for studies
- Foster Obstruct (అడ్డగించడం)
- 2. **Extinguish** = Put out a fire (మంటను ఆర్పడం)
- Eg: A fire broke out in the cinema, but the fire service people extinguished it at once.
- Extinguish Ignite (Light up a fire - మంటను రాజేయడం)
- 3. **Hazard** = Danger/ risk (ప్రమాదకరమైన పనిని సాహసించడం).
- Eg: They faced the hazard of being dis-



- missed from the college for ragging.
- Hazard Safety
- 4. **Marvellous** = Amazing / wonderful (అద్భుతమైన/ ఆశ్చర్యం కలిగించే).
- Eg: His skill in dancing is marvellous.
- Marvellous Ordinary (సాధారణమైన)
- 5. **Rectify** = Correct an error / mistake (తప్పును సరిదిద్దడం).
- Eg: When I pointed out the error to him, he immediately rectified it
- Rectify Worsen (ఇంకా తప్పు చేయడం)
- Eg: In spite of my advice, he worsened the mistake instead of rectifying it.

సెన్సైట్వ్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంఘాల కోసం చూడండి... www.eenadupratibha.net

- M. Kameswar, Thimamanacheruvu.

Q: Sir, కింది Phrasal verbs/ idioms కి తెలుగులో అర్థం తెలిపి, తగిన ఉదాహరణలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

- 1) Pick up
- 2) Duck out
- 3) Live up
- 4) Let off
- 5) Dispose off

A: 1) Pick up - Increase or improve (మెరుగుపడటం).

Examples:

- i) His health picked up after the doctor had treated him.
- ii) When the phone rang he picked it up.
- iii) The lorry slowly picked up speed.
- 2) Duck out - In cricket, to be out without scoring any runs (క్రికెట్లో పరుగులు ఏమీ తీయకుండానే అవుట్ అవడం).
- 3) Live up - Achieve what is expected. (మన నుంచి ఇతరులు ఆశించింది సాధించడం). Eg: Her performance in the movie lived up to our expectations.



- 4) Let off - Not give any punishment (శిక్షించకుండా వదిలేయడం) Eg: The police let him off without any punishment (పోలీసులు అతడిని శిక్షించకుండా వదిలేశారు).
- 5) Dispose of (not off) - Sell (అమ్మడం) Eg: He disposed of the house to clear his debts.
- * (Court) a judge settling a case. Eg: The judge disposed of the case.



మీ ప్రశ్నల పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

సెన్సైవ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



Aghast అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి..?

- M. Kamesh, Tadipatri

Q: సర్, మీరు ఒక lessonలో 'అడగనిదే అమ్మయినా అన్నం పెట్టదు' అనే సామెతకు Even a mother if unasked does not feed her child అని ఇవ్వారు. కానీ, Advanced spoken English book లో "Ask and it will be given" అని ఉంది - దయ చేసి ఏది సరైనదో వివరించగలరు.

A: Ask and it will be given = అడగండి, అది ఇస్తారు అని కదా? అమ్మయినా అడగనిదే అన్నం పెట్టదు, అనే దానికీ దీనికీ సంబంధం లేదు కదా?

Q: Sir, please translate the following proverb into English.

ఆకారం పుష్టి నైవేద్యం నష్టి

A: ఆకారం పుష్టి నైవేద్యం నష్టి - Appearances are deceptive.

- M. Kameswar & P. Srinath

Q: Sir, please translate the following proverbs into Telugu.

- 1. A fault confessed is half redressed.
- 2. A hedge between keeps friendship green.
- 3. A good conscience is a soft pillow.
- 4. Beauty is only skin deep.
- 5. Diligence is mother of good fortune.
- 6. Charity begins at home.
- 7. Clear moon, frost soon.

A: 1) చేసిన తప్పును ఒప్పుకుంటే దాన్ని సగం సరిదిద్దు కున్నట్లే. 2) స్నేహితులు సరిచూపు దాటకుండా ఉంటే, స్నేహం ఎప్పుడూ ఉంటుంది.

- 3) స్వచ్ఛమైన అంతరాత్మ మెత్తటి దిండు లాంటిది.
- 4) అందం అనేది పైకి మాత్రమే కనిపించేది.
- 5) శ్రమించడం అభ్యుదయికి తల్లి లాంటిది.
- 6) మనవాళ్ల అవసరాలను తీర్చగ్గా మన మొట్టమొదటి బాధ్యత.
- 7) చంద్రుడు ప్రకాశవంతుడై, ఉంటే త్వరలో మంచు కురుస్తుంది.

Q: Sir, how can we change the following sentence in other degrees of comparison? Gummadi was the best actor in Andhra Pradesh.

A: Gummadi was better than any other actor in AP - comparative. Positive: No other actor was so/as good as Gummadi.

- K. V. Rao, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Sir, కింద పొందుపరచిన వాక్యాలలో Underline చేసిన పద సముదాయాల అర్థాన్ని వివరిస్తూ, తెలుగు అనువాదం చేయగలరు.

- 1. Coupled with M/s ABC Ltd the business house stood tall with strong market leadership. It expanded its horizons and consolidated its hold in Northern India.
- 2. Prakash, driven by jealous, didn't permit Kumari to go out alone.
- 3. I drove home the point that we need extra staff, but the boss did not agree.
- 4. He christened her bubbling beauty.

A: 1) ABC Ltd Company తో జత కలిసిన ఈ వ్యాపార నిలయం. మార్కెట్లో నాయకత్వం వహించడంలో ధైర్యంగా, గర్వంగా నిలబడి (stood tall), బాగా విస్తరించి కొత్త



విషయాలను నేర్చుకుని (expanded its horizons), ఉత్తర భారతంలో తన స్థానాన్ని బలపరుచుకుంది (consolidated). 2) కుమారిని ఇతరులెవరైనా పొందుతారేమోనన్న అసూయతో ప్రభావితమై (driven by jealousy) ఆమెను ఒంటరిగా బయటకు వెళ్లించుకు అనుమతించలేదు. 3) అదనపు సిబ్బంది కావాలనే అంశాన్ని (point) మా బాస్ కు అర్థమయ్యేట్లు చెప్పినా (drive home) ఆయన ఒప్పుకోవడం లేదు. 4) అతడొకరిని ఉత్సాహంతో ఉన్న అందాల రాశి అని పేరు పెట్టాడు (christened).

- Ch. Sri Ram, Rebaka.

Q: Sir, కింది పదాలకు అంగ్ పదాలను తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) చట్టస్థం
- 2) చైతన్యం
- 3) ఘంటికలు
- 4) తాలింపు
- 5) ఊరేగింపు, ఉత్సవాలు
- 6) రచ్చబండ
- 7) తిండిపోతు
- 8) పొలమారిపోవడం
- 9) కుయ్యకులు
- 10) పకడ్బందీగా

A: 1) చట్టస్థం - No proper word for it in English. 2) చైతన్యం - Dynamism 3) ఘంటికలు - No proper word for it in English. 4) తాలింపు - Condiment 5) ఊరేగింపు, ఉత్సవాలు - Procession 6) రచ్చబండ - A platform for discussion 7) తిండిపోతు - Glutton 8) పొలమారిపోవడం - Choke 9) కుయ్యకులు - Evil tricks 10) పకడ్బందీగా - Systematically

- K. Kishor, Renigunta.

Q: Sir, కిందివాటికి Abbreviations తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) S.M.S.
- 2) M.M.S.
- 3) E.M.I.
- 4) U.I.D.
- 5) U.S.S.D.

A: 1) S.M.S. - Short message service 2) M.M.S. - Multi-media messaging service 3) E.M.I. - Equated monthly installment 4) U.I.D. - User Identity 5) U.S.S.D. - Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

- Malan Shareen Imran

Q: వాళ్లను ఇంతవరకు మేము పెద్ద మనుషులా భావించాం. కానీ వాళ్ల నిజస్వరూపం నిన్ననే బయట పడింది = We rated them so far to be gentlemen. But their true colours were revealed just yesterday - Is this correct?

A: We had rated them so far as gentlemen, but they were out in their true colours / but their true colours were revealed yesterday.

Q: The position of either of us is alike we both are sailing in the same boat - Is this correct?

A: Correct.

Q: Now you are repenting for the blunders you had committed earlier. But what's the

use of your repenting when things have got out of hands - Is this right?

A: Correct, but it is 'repenting of', but not 'repenting for'

Q: We have known each other/ one another - Please say which one is right?

A: 'Each other' if you are talking of only two. If you are talking of more than two, it is 'one another'.

Q: She goes out of the office on some pretext - Is this correct?

A: Correct

Q: ఏంటి వాళ్లతో వచ్చిన సమస్య - Please say in English.

A: What's the problem with them?

- S. Nazim, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Sir, please clarify the meanings of the following words in Telugu

- 1) Ruckus
- 2) Maligned
- 3) Precinct
- 4) Aghast

A: 1) Ruckus - Quarrel or a commotion (పోట్లాట, గొడవ)

2) Maligned - Speak badly / spread bad talk about others (ఇతరుల గురించి చెడుగా ప్రచారం చేయడం).

3) Precinct - Within the boundaries of some area (ఒక ప్రదేశపు సరిహద్దుల్లో)

4) Aghast - Shocked and horrified (దిగ్భ్రాంతికి, భయానికి గురవడం)

'సెన్సైవ్ ఇంగ్లీష్' వాత సంకలన కోసం చూడండి...

www.eenadupratibha.net

- S. Maruthi Rao, Pamarru.

Q: Sir, I request you to explain present participle with examples. When it be used for second action? And also explain other important uses of it.

A: The present participle is the 'ing' form. Eg: Going, coming, singing, walking, dancing, etc. It is used sometimes as the subject of a sentence, the object of a verb, object of a preposition, etc.

Examples:

- i) Walking is a good exercise. Here, walking is the subject of the sentence.
- ii) I like walking - Here, walking is the object of the verb like.
- iii) With the idea of helping him, I went to his place - Here, 'helping' is the object of the preposition, 'of'.

These are the important uses of the present participle.

★ It can be used in place of the infinitive too.

Examples:

- i) To smoke is bad for health = Smoking is bad for health.
- ii) To walk all the distance can be tiring = Walking all the distance can be tiring.

★ It is sometimes used after certain verbs, instead of the infinitive. **Eg:** I prefer cycling to going by bus.

★ The present participle forms a verb with a 'be' form before it.

Eg: He is working hard - Here, the verb is, 'is working' - is + present participle.

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘాల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలివిన చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



Do not mince words..!

- Malan Shereen Imran, Kothagudem.

Q: వాళ్లకు గర్వ భంగమయింది/ భంగం చేశారు - Please translate into English and give a few examples.

A: Their pride has been pricked.

Q: The criminal hide his face in his hands in a bid to save himself from the sight of the police. (So that the police shouldn't see him) - Please say the sentence above is right or not.

A: The sentence is correct.

Q: Don't be seen talking/ going/ setting sluggishly - Please say in Telugu.

A: చురుకుదనం లేనట్లుగా మాట్లాడుతూ/ వెళ్తూ/ కూర్చుని కనపడకు.

Q: You seem to be learning the essay/ to have been learning the essay - Please say the difference.

A: You seem to be learning essay = You appear to be learning the essay now.

★ You appear to have been learning the essay = You appear to have been learning the essay for the past some time.

Q: మీరు ఏదో జన్మలో పాపం చేసి ఉంటారు. అందుకే ఈ జన్మలో ఇన్ని కష్టాలు అనుభవిస్తున్నారు = You sinned in some previous birth, we suppose. That's why you are put to all these adversities in this/ life/ birth - Is this translation right?

A: You must have sinned in your past birth.

That's why you are experiencing all these adversities in this birth.

Q: It is nothing but self - deception, if anybody says they (male/ female) had never lied in life/ lives - Is it correct?

A: It is nothing but self-deception if anybody says they have never lied in their life.

Q: It is only in business matters that they and he/ he and they have parted ways in other - Is it correct?

A: Correct.

Q: Modi bats newsmen regarding demonetisation - Is it correct?

A: Modi deals with newsmen about demonetization.

Vocabulary



1. The haves and the have-nots = The rich and the poor.

Eg: Some haves look down upon the have-nots.

2. Forgo = Give up.

Examples:

i) Lord Sri Rama had to forgo the opportunity of becoming the king, to keep his father's word.

ii) I find it difficult to forgo the opportunity of going abroad
Forgo □ Retain

3. Innumerable = Countless / numberless.

Eg: He had innumerable opportunities to become a minister, but he preferred social service
Innumerable □ Few

4. Plenty = Abundant / a lot

Eg: There is plenty of fish in the Kolleru lake.
Plenty □ Scarce

5. Sincerity = Honesty/ Wholeheartedness.

Eg: His sincerity to his work cannot be doubted.
Sincere □ Deceit

- P. Srinath, Anakapalli.

They were in league with one another to pull down the government.



Q: Sir, please translate the following idioms into Telugu and give some examples.

- 1) Cranks and cog wheels
- 2) Put on an extra spurt
- 3) In league with
- 4) Send shivers down the spine

A: 1) Cog = Toothed wheel (చక్ర చక్రం).

Shaft = a rod like thing that drives the wheels (రెండు మూడు చక్రాలను కలిపే ఇనుప బద్దె. అది ఉంటే అన్నీ కలిసి తిరుగుతాయి).

Eg: The cycle has a cog wheel. The railway steam engine has a shaft.

2) Move with sudden speed (ఉన్నట్టుండి వేగంగా కదలడం). Put on an extra spurt - move suddenly and faster (ఉన్నట్టుండి ఇంకా ఎక్కువ వేగంతో కదలడం).

Eg: The train engine put on an extra spurt = ఆ ఇంజిన్ ఉన్నట్టుండి ఎక్కువ వేగాన్ని అందుకుంది.

3) Conspiring with others (ఇతరులతో కలిసి కుట్ర పన్నడం).

Eg: They were in league with one another to pull down the government.

4) Cause fear in somebody (భయం కలిగించడం/ దడ పుట్టించడం).

Eg: The sight of the tiger sent shivers down my spine.

Don't lie to yourself...

- V.P. Krishna, Guntur.

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా రాయాలో తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) నిజాయతీగా బతకాలనే ప్రయత్నంలో రోజూ మన వ్యక్తిత్వం పరీక్షకు గురవుతూ ఉంటుంది.
- 2) ఇవాళ మనలో నీతి, నిజాయతి, చదువు, విజ్ఞానం, పనిచేసే వైపుణ్యం, దేశభక్తి, క్రమశిక్షణలాంటివి ఉన్నా, లేకపోయినా, పుష్కలంగా ఉన్నవి మాత్రం మనోభావాలు! మనకున్న పెద్ద ఆస్తి అది.
- 3) ఎంత తక్కువ మాట్లాడితే అంత తక్కువ శత్రువులు తయారవుతారు.
- 4) ఇవాళ అబద్ధమే ఒక వ్యక్తిత్వం అయిపోయింది.
- 5) సత్యం మాట్లాడటం చాలా కష్టం.
- 6) అబద్ధం నేటి జీవనవిధానం.
- 7) సత్యవాక్య పాలన చేయడంలో ఆనందం వస్తుంది.
- 8) నీతో నువ్వు అబద్ధం చెప్పుకోకు.

A: 1) Your attempt at honest living subjects your personality to a daily ordeal.

2) Today whether we have morals, honesty, education, knowledge, skill at doing something, patriotism, discipline, or not, we have certainly in plenty a strong desire for them; that is our great asset.

3) The less you talk, the fewer enemies you make / have.

4) Lying has become the dominant trait of our personality today.

5) To be truthful is very difficult

6) Falsehood is our way of life today.

7) Adherence to truth gives you joy.

8) Don't lie to yourself.

- B. Ampaiah, Palakollu.



Q: Sir, please translate the following idioms into Telugu and give some examples.

- 1) Salt and pepper
- 2) Bats a hundred
- 3) A cold plunge
- 4) Not mince words
- 5) Snapout of
- 6) Get cracking
- 7) At sixes and sevens

A: 1) Pepper and salt - used to describe a person's hair which is a mixture of grey hair and dark hair (నల్ల వెంట్రుకలు, నెరిసిన వెంట్రుకలు కలిసి ఉన్న).

2) Nobody bats a hundred / bats a thousand = nobody is perfect (తప్పుచేయని మానవుడు లేడు). In doing any work nobody is batting a hundred / thousand = Nobody does anything without some mistake or the other. It is impossible for human beings to be perfect (తప్పు చేయని మానవుడంటూ ఉండడు).

3) Jumping into cold water after a hot water bath (వేడి నీళ్లతో స్నానం చేసిన తర్వాత చల్లటి నీళ్లలో మునగడం. దీన్ని sauna bath అంటారు).

4) Not mince words = Not hesitate to say something (సందేహించకుండా మనసులో ఉన్నది

చెప్పడం).

Eg: Do not mince words. Tell us what you really feel.

5) Stop experiencing unpleasant things (అనాహ్లాదకరమైన విషయాలనుంచి బయటపడటం).

Eg: He is unable to snap out of the loss he has incurred in his business.

6) Act quickly and decisively (త్వరితగతిన గట్టి నిర్ణయంతో చర్యకు పూనుకోవడం).

Eg: You have everything that you need. Get cracking and finish the job

7) In total confusion (గందరగోళం).

Eg: Everything in the house was at sixes and sevens. It took two days for us to set the house in order.

Vocabulary



1. Assassination = Murder for political or religious reasons (రాజకీయ/ మతకారణాలకు హత్య చేయడం).
Eg: Nathuram Vinayak Godse assassinated Mahatma

Gandhi.
 Assassination Victim (బాధితులు)
 ★ **Assassin** = One who murders another for political or religious reasons (రాజకీయ, మత కారణాలకు ఒకరిని హత్య చేయడం).
2. Aversion = Strong dislike (విపరీతమైన అయిష్టం).
Eg: I have an aversion for selfish and mean politicians.
 Aversion Love/ liking (ప్రేమించడం/ ఇష్టపడటం)
3. Frugal = Thrifty (పొదుపైన)
Eg: Wise people always lead frugal lives.
 Frugal Extravagant (దుబారా)
4. Sigh = To take in deep breath and let it out indicating you are disappointed or tired (నిరాశ వల్ల కానీ అలసట వల్ల కానీ నిట్టూర్పు/ నిట్టూర్పు).
 Sigh Refreshed (ఉత్తేజంతో ఉండటం)



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా...
 స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- M. Shereen Imran, Kothagudem.

Q: Sir, please say the following sentences are correct or not?

1. A vilification campaign is being carried against me in order to tarnish my image.
2. It is a consiparacy against me that was planned by my enemies in order to malign my image.
3. I keep telling them/ I go on telling them not to be negligent/ indifferent regarding/ towards studies.

A: Sentences 1 and 2 are correct.

3) I keep telling them/ I go on telling them not to be negligent about studies / indifferent towards studies.

Q: పేరుకు మాత్రమే ఆయన ఇంటికి పెద్ద, కానీ అన్ని విషయాలు వాళ్లవిడ చూసుకుంటుంది = Only for namesake he is the head of their family, in fact it is his wife who looks after everything - Is the above translation is correct?

A: He is just the head of the family only in name, but it is his wife who takes care of everything. Namesake = A person having the same name as another person.

Q: ఆమె చిన్నప్పటి నుంచి అంతే lazy = She has been lazy since her childhood - Is this correct?

A: She has been like that since her childhood - just lazy.

Q: ఆ కూర నాకు పడదు = The curry doesn't fit my health - Is this correct?

A: The curry doesn't suit me/ my health. - This is better than, 'The curry doesn't fit me'. 'పడదు' అంటే another meaning, 'don't like'. So you can say, 'I don't like that curry'.

- R. Ravindar, Kakinada.

Q: Sir, 'నిదానమే ప్రధానం' అనే సామెతలో "Slow and steady wins the race" అని ఉంటుంది, win అని కదా ఉండాలి, వివరించగలరు.

A: In the proverb, 'slow and steady' means, a person who is slow and steady. So the verb is singular.

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into English.

1. గాల్లో దీపం పెట్టి దేవుడా అన్నట్లు.
2. పిట్ట కొంచెం కూత ఘనం.

A: No correct translations in English for the proverbs. Only literal translation is possible:

- 1) Leaving an open lamp in the air, and leaving it to God to see that it is not blown off.
- 2) A small bird with a loud hoot.



Namesake అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి..?

- R. Radha, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Sir, kindly explain the Telugu meanings of following words with examples.

1. Condescending
2. Equivocate
3. Recondite
4. Entities
5. Veneer

A: 1) **Condescending** = ఇంకొకరిని మనకంటే తక్కువగానో, మనకంటే తెలివి తక్కువవాళ్లగానో చూడటం.

Eg: He spoke to me in a condescending manner.

2) **Equivocate** = నిజాన్ని దాచేందుకు, ఒక విషయం ఉద్దేశపూర్వకంగా అంత స్పష్టంగా చెప్పకపోవడం.

Eg: Her complaint is that her husband always equivocates with her (Hides the truth).

3) **Recondite** = చాలా మందికి తెలియని, అంత సులభంగా అర్థంకాని.

Eg: His explanation was recondite and I could not understand anything of what he said.



4) **Entities** = ఇతర వాటికంటే భిన్నంగా, స్వతంత్ర ఉని కిగల. **Eg:** Though there is a central government in India, each state government has its own entity.

5) **Veneer**: అసలర్థం: చవకగా ఉన్న వస్తువును అది చవకదని కనిపించకుండా/ తెలియకుండా ఉండటానికి ప్లాస్టిక్ లేదా మంచి చెక్కను దానిపై అతికించడం.

Eg: The table had a veneer covering over its plywood top.

★ **ఇంకో అర్థం:** ఇతరులకు అయిష్టమైనదాన్ని కానీ, ఇష్టం లేనిదాన్ని కానీ కప్పిపెట్టడం.

Eg: He is bad, but he hides it under a veneer of politeness.

She is a feisty young girl..

- R. Krishna, Vizag.



Q: Sir, kindly explain the Telugu meanings of following words with examples.

1. Feisty
2. Paraphrasing
3. Presuppose
4. Persona
5. Skin-deep

1) **Feisty** = చురుకుగా, మంచి బలంతో, గట్టి నిర్ణయంతో ఉండటం.

Eg: She is a feisty young girl.

2) **Paraphrasing** = అర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి కష్టంగా ఉన్న విషయాన్ని సంగ్రహంగా, సులభంగా చెప్పడం.

Eg: The teacher paraphrased the difficult poem for us.

3) **Presuppose** = ఏదైనా రుజువులేకుండానే అది నిజమని నమ్మడం.

Eg: He presupposes that everyone of his friends is bad.

4) **Persona** = ఒకరి నిజమైన స్వభావానికి భిన్నంగా పైకి కనిపించే వారి లక్షణాలు.

Eg: His public persona (the way he appears in public) of being bold hides his real character of being shy and timid.

5) **Skin-deep** = పై పైన మాత్రమే.

Eg: Politicians' interest in people is skin deep.

- G. Hariswar, Patha Cheruvu.

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into Telugu.

1. Improved user experiences and UI design.
2. Performance improvements and multiple features optimizations.
3. New help features for some products in different countries.
4. Bug fixes upgrade now?

A: 1) వినియోగదారుడి అనుభవాన్ని మెరుగుపరిచేందుకు కంప్యూటర్ తో వినియోగదారుడు నేరుగా సంప్రదించే వీలు.

2) ఒక యంత్రం సామర్థ్యాన్ని పెంచడంతోపాటు దాని బహుముఖ లక్షణాలను వీలయినంత ఎక్కువ చేయడం.

3) వివిధ దేశాల్లో కొన్ని ఉత్పత్తులను వినియోగించేందుకు సానుకూల లక్షణాలు.

4) కంప్యూటర్ ప్రోగ్రాంలో పొరపాటు/ సమస్యను తొలగించేందుకు మెరుగైన సౌకర్యం.

- Raju Dasari, Ramagundam.

Q: Sir, కింది వాక్యాలను దయచేసి తెలుగులోకి అనువదించగలరు.

1. The classical plays combined music and dance. Tragedy was and is, still discouraged otherwise; the range of themes covered is wide.
2. Our saints aspired to the realisation of infinite.
3. India is not a mere collection of separate peoples, traditions and conventions. India is much more than this. The best proof lies in the fact that Indian history has quickened into life.
4. The game, if it could be called a game, was not elaborate.

A: 1) భారతదేశ శాస్త్రీయ నాటకాల్లో సంగీతం, నృత్యం మిళితమై ఉండేవి. దుఃఖాంత నాటకాలకు అప్పుడూ ఇప్పుడూ అంత ప్రోత్సాహంలేదు. నాటకాల్లోని కథాసన్నుతుల శ్రేణి (అంటే వైవిధ్యం) చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉండేవి.

2) మన రుషుల సాధన అసంతృప్తి (దైవాన్ని) తెలుసుకోవాలనే ఉద్దేశమే.

3) భారతదేశం వివిధ ప్రజలు, సంప్రదాయాలు, ఆనవాలుతీల సమ్మిళితం కాదు. భారతదేశం అంతకంటే ఎక్కువే. దీనికి ఉత్తమమైన రుజువు భారత చరిత్ర చైతన్యవంతమవడం.

4) ఈ క్రీడ, దాన్ని మనం క్రీడ అనగలిగేంత సవివరమైంది కాదు.

- P. Srinath, Thimmana Cheruvu.

Q: Sir, enough, enough మధ్య తేడా వివరించగలరు.

A: 'Enough' is the old form of 'enough' = sufficient. 'Enough' is no longer in use.

Q: Aught, ought మధ్య తేడాను వివరించగలరు.

A: Aught = anything. 'Do you know aught of this man?' = Do you know anything about this man? 'Aught' is an outdated word, and not much used nowadays.

★ **Ought** = must. The difference is, 'ought' says something that you must do as a moral duty, whereas 'must' conveys something that you have to do to carry out an order, something you have to do as a duty or a necessity.
Eg: You ought to take care of your parents in their old age (It is your moral responsibility - నైతిక బాధ్యత).

Q: Antonyms పదాన్ని ఎలా పలకాలో తెలుపగలరు.

A: 'Antonyms' pronunciation - 'antonymz'.

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘికల కోసం చూడండి..

- M. Kamesh, Beluguppa.

Q: Sir, please translate the following phrases or idioms into Telugu and give one example each.

1. Lash out at
2. Nuzzle down
3. Work out
4. Gun down

A: 1) Lash out at = Beat with a whip / criticize severely (కొరడాతో కొట్టడం/ తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించడం.)

Examples:

- i) In some countries criminals are lashed as a punishment.
 - ii) The opposition party leader lashed out at the new taxes.
- 2) Nuzzle down = (of an animal) rub its nose affectionately against someone it likes (జంతువులు, ముఖ్యంగా పెంపుడు జంతువులు తమ ముక్కుతో తాము అభిమానించే వాళ్లను రాయడం.)



- Eg:** The dog nuzzled its master.
- 3) Work out = Prove to be all right in the end (వివరకి చేసిన ప్రయత్నం ఫలించడం.)
- Eg:** His method worked out in the end.
- 4) Gun down = Shoot with a gun (తుపాకీతో కాల్చడం.)
- Eg:** The police gunned down the man who turned against them.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer
 - M. Suresan

Floor test ఏ సందర్భంలో...?

- K. Balamma, Prakasam.

Q: Sir, please explain the following phrases or idioms in Telugu.

1. Nurse an ambition
2. A tip of iceberg

A: 1) Nurse an ambition = Have a desire (తీవ్రమైన కోరిక ఉండటం)

Eg: Since the completion of his studies, he has been nursing an ambition to become a minister.

2) A tip of iceberg = Just an indication of a more difficult and complex problem (పెద్ద సమస్యకు ఆరంభం/ సూచన).

- Examples:** i) The money missing from the bank is just the tip of the iceberg.
 ii) The strike by the employees is only the tip of the iceberg (It is only an indication of employees fighting against the management).

- S. Anuradha, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Sir, please state Telugu meaning of the following words.

- 1) Huggle
- 2) Winks
- 3) Extraneous
- 4) Oblique
- 5) Knocked off
- 6) Swapping
- 7) Impugned

- A:** 1) Huggle = కొగిలించుకుని, ఒడిలోకి చేర్చుకోవడం.
 2) Winks = కన్నుకొట్టడం/ కళ్లు ఆర్పుతూ, తెరుస్తూ ఉండటం.
 3) Extraneous = మాట్లాడుతున్న విషయానికి సంబంధం లేనిది.
 4) Oblique = వాలుగా ఉన్న/ ప్రత్యక్షంగా కాకుండా పరోక్షంగా ప్రస్తావించడం.
 5) Knocked off = తట్టడం (తలుపు లాంటివి)
 6) Swapping = Exchange (మార్చిడి)
 7) Impugned = ఒక విషయం యధార్థతను సందేహించడం.

- S Nazim, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Sir, kindly translate the following phrases in Telugu.

- 1) Ask and it will be given.
- 2) Better to ask the way than go astray.
- 3) Discontent is the first step in progress.
- 4) Idle folk have the least leisure.
- 5) Preservence conquers all difficulties.

- A:** 1) అడగండి, ఇవ్వబడుతుంది - మామూలు తెలుగు: అడగండి, ఇస్తారు.
 2) దారి తప్పడం కంటే, దారి అడిగి తెలుసుకోవడం మేలు.
 3) అసంతృప్తి అనేది ప్రగతికి మొదటిమెట్టు. (అయితే సాధించినదానితో సంతృప్తి చెందితే ఇంకా పురోగతి అనేది ఉండదు.)
 4) పనిలేని వాళ్లకు అసలు తీరిక ఉండదు.
 5) పట్టుదల అన్ని కష్టాలనూ జయిస్తుంది.

- A. Krishna, Saluru.

Q: Sir, infinite, non-infinite అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి? ఈ పదాలకు తగిన ఉదాహరణలను తెలుపగలరు.

A: Endless (అనంతమైన). Non-infinite = Not endless - something that ends at sometime or the other (అంతం కలది)/ temporary.

Eg: A mother has infinite patience with her children. Human life is non-infinite.

Q: Sir, item song అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?

A: Purely an Indian expression - meaning: usually a song/ item that is not connected with the main story of the movie.

Eg: The actress has an item song in the movie.

Q: Don't spare them - Please say in Telugu.

A: వాళ్లను శిక్షించకుండా వదిలిపెట్టద్దు.

- Malan Shereen Imran, Kothagudem.

Q: Sir, in one of the old lessons, you have said that if any is followed by noun/ pronoun they are prepositions. Please look at the below example.

Ever since she has been afraid of him - Isn't the above underlined followed by pronoun (she)? Explain.

A: I don't remember to have written that if 'any' is followed by a noun or a pronoun it is a preposition. 'Any' is always an adjective, because it qualifies the noun or the pronoun that follows.

Examples:

- a) Any book here is interesting. In this sentence, 'any' is an adjective qualifying the noun, 'book'.
- b) Any one can tell you where the singer lives. Here again, 'any' is an adjective, qualifying the pronoun 'one'.

★ However, your sentence is: Ever since she has been afraid of him. Where is 'any' in this sentence?

Q: I am substituted with/ by your teacher (as she is absent that's why I am sent to your class) - Is this right?

A: This sentence is wrong. The correct sentence is, 'I am substituting for your teacher'.

Q: Sir, please say the below sentences in English.

- 1) నాకు ఆయాసం వస్తోంది.
 - 2) ఆమె మారాం చేస్తోంది.
- A:** 1) I am gasping (for breath).
 2) She is being obstinate.

- R. Rama Swamy, Hyderabad.

Q: The workers have to fend for themselves to attend nature's call - Please say in Telugu.

A: Fend for oneself = Take care of and help oneself. Your sentence, "The workers have to fend for themselves to attend nature's call" has no meaning.

★ To attend nature's call = To ease themselves/ to go to the toilet. When one goes to the toilet to attend nature's call, where does the question of taking care arise?

Q: Life is longing itself - Please say in Telugu.

A: Longing = Wishing for something.

★ Life is longing itself = Life is wishing for itself. What does this mean? Where did you come across this sentence?

Vocabulary



1. Prescribe = i) Order / dictate

Eg: The rules prescribe that all children from the age of five should go to school.

Prescribe Obey

Eg: I don't see why I should obey what he prescribes.

ii) The medicines/ treatment a doctor advises their patient to take.

Eg: The doctor prescribed some pain killers for my injuries.

2. Scant = Very little and not enough.

Examples:

i) There is scant water in the pond in summer.

ii) He has scant respect for elders.

Scant Abundant

Eg: A mother has abundant love for her children.

3. Precious = Highly valuable.

Examples:

i) In our life every minute is precious / Gold and silver are precious metals.

ii) When a patient's condition is serious every drop of blood is precious.

Precious trivial (of no value / unimportant).

Eg: They quarrelled over a trivial matter.

4. Ignore = Disregard / not to care about

Eg: He ignored my warnings.

Ignore Take notice of / care about.

Eg: We cannot ignore doctor's advice.

5. Adequate = Enough / sufficient.

Eg: There is adequate water in the pond for the needs of summer.

Adequate Scant/ inadequate/ insufficient

'స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కొరం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- Malan Shereen Imran, Kothagudem.

- Q:** Sir, ఆమె వాళ్ళాయనతో తెగతెంపులు చేసుకుని వెళ్లిపోయింది. ఇప్పుడు డామె విడాకుల కోసం చూస్తోంది = She went away severing her ties with her husband. Now she is awaiting divorce - Is the above translation correct?
- A:** A better way of saying it is, 'She severed her ties with her husband and went away. She is waiting for a divorce.' 'Awaiting' is very formal.
- Q:** What his preaching of moral reflecting is - it is just like devils reciting the scriptures - Is this correct?
- A:** What his preaching of morals is reflecting is, it is the devil quoting the scriptures. A better way of saying it is, 'What his preaching of morals reflects is the devil quoting (not reciting) the scriptures.'
- ★ Better still -His preaching of morals reflects the devil quoting the scriptures.

- Q:** They have a unique trait of mixing themselves freely with the young and the old alike - ఇది కరణ్ణనా?
- A:** They have the unique trait of mixing freely with young and the old alike.
- Q:** ఈరోజు ఆమెకు జరిగిన అవమానమే రేపు నీకు జరగొచ్చు - The insult that was meted out today to her may be meted out to you too - Is this correct?
- A:** We don't use 'meted out' with 'insult'. A better way of saying it is, 'The insult she faced today, you may face tomorrow'.
- Q:** సర్, కింది సామెతలు/ సూక్తులను ఆంగ్లంలోకి అనువదించగలరు.
1. దిక్కు లేనివానికి దేవుడే దిక్కు.
 2. కారణం లేక కార్యం పుట్టదు
- A:** 1) God takes care of those who have none to care for them.
2) There can be no effect without a cause.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

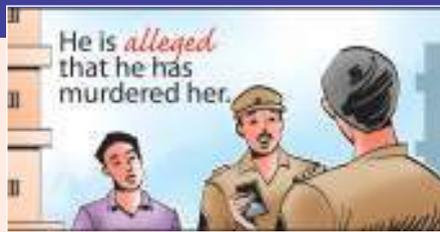
- M. Suresan



Simile is a figure of..

- K. V. Rao, Visakhapatnam.

- Q:** కింది పదాల అర్థాలు, వాటి ఉపయోగాలను వివరించగలరు.
- 1) Accusation
 - 2) Allegation
- A:** 1) 'Accusation' is stronger than allegation. 'Accusation' is making complaint against somebody with some proof. 'Allegation' is just making a complaint without the support of a proof.
- 2) Allege = complain without any proof.
- ★ Alleged:
- Eg:** He is alleged (people say, of course without proof) that he has murdered her.
- ★ Allegation = mere complaint without the support of a proof.
- Q:** కింద పేర్కొన్న రెండు వాక్యాల అర్థం ఒకటే అయినా, దేన్ని ఏ సందర్భంలో లేదా ఏ భావంలో appropriate గా ఉపయోగిస్తారు?
- 1) He is healthy & He is in good health.
 - 2) I felt proud & I felt a sense of pride.
 - 3) There is a short time & There is a short span of time
- A:** 1) Both are same. However, 'Healthy' means physically and mentally being in good condition, whereas 'in good health' means, not likely to become ill.
- 2) Both are same, though 'I felt a sense of pride' is more formal than 'I felt proud'.
- 3) There is a short time - not so correct.

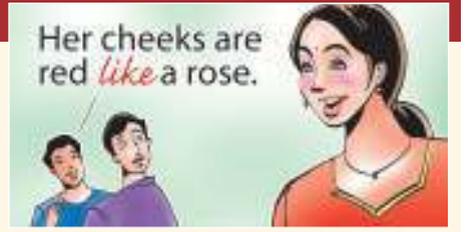


A better way of saying it is, 'the time is short' or 'there is little/ a little time'. 'There is a short span of time' is more formal than 'Time is short'.

- Q:** కింది పదాల అర్థాలు, వాటి ఉపయోగాలను వివరించగలరు.
- 1) Contention & Argument
 - 2) Sleep & Fall asleep
- A:** 1) 'A contention' is a strong argument; it is an angry disagreement between two people = dispute. It also means a belief or an opinion that one strongly supports.
- Eg:** His contention is that his bike hit the boy accidentally.
- ★ An argument, on the other hand, is just a discussion in which two or more people may participate.
- Eg:** We reached an agreement after some argument.
- 2) Sleep = Be in a state of sleep - sleeping.
- ★ Fall asleep = To go into sleep with or without somebody knowing it.

- P. Nivriti Srilekha, Secunderabad.

- Q:** Sir please explain the following words with examples.
- 1) Simile
 - 2) Metaphor
 - 3) Phrase
 - 4) Idiom
 - 5) Empathy
 - 6) Tepid
 - 7) Luke warm
 - 8) Boiling hot
 - 9) Simmer
- A:** 1) Simile is a figure of speech in which two things are compare.
- Eg:** Her cheeks are red like a rose.
- 2) Metaphor is also a figure of speech, in which we say that something is something else.
- Eg:** The camel is the ship of the desert. Here the camel is equated to the ship.
- 3) A phrase is a group of words without a verb.
- Eg:** In the evening, during the class hours, etc.
- 4) An idiom is a group of words. The meaning of the whole group, however, is different from the meaning of each word in it.
- Eg:** 'Be in hot water' = Be in trouble.
- 5) Empathy means imagining yourself in the position of another person and understand their feelings and troubles
- Eg:** He is of an aggressive nature.
- 6) Tepid = equal to the temperature of our surroundings.



- Her cheeks are red like a rose.
- 7) Luke warm = Just warm - less hot than tepid.
 - 8) Boiling hot = very hot.
 - 9) Simmer = (of water) just below the point when it boils.

- Shoeb Khan, Warangal.

- Q:** Sir, please say in English
- 1) వాళ్ల బాబు బడికి వెళ్లనని మారాం చేస్తున్నాడు.
 - 2) నాకు ఆయాసం వస్తోంది.
 - 3) నీ ఆకలి/ దాహం తీరిందా?
- A:** 1) Their son is refusing to go to school/ adamant about not going to school.
- 2) I am panting / gasping for breath.
- 3) Is your hunger is satisfied/ thirst slaked?
- Q:** సర్, కింది వాక్యం సరైందో కాదో వివరించగలరు.
You appear much better than last week
- A:** The sentence should have been: 'You appear much better than you did last week'. 'You appear much better than last week' is an error.
- Q:** Sir, కొలువుదీరడం - Please say in English.
- A:** The king held the court.

- Zohan Khan, Warangal.

- Q:** The day after/ the previous day/ the next day/ the following day - Please say the indirect speech of the above words, and also explain what the above ones become in IDS.
- A:** The day after/ the next day/ the following day, the previous day - these are all words used in INDIRECT SPEECH, and not in DIRECT SPEECH. Tomorrow, in direct Speech is changed in the indirect speech into 'the day after/ the next day/ the following day'. Yesterday in direct speech is changed into the 'previous day/ the day before' in indirect speech.
- Q:** Let him be there - Is this correct?
- A:** The sentence is quite right.
- Q:** I saw you lighting a cigarette/ I saw you go/ went - Is this correct?
- A:** I saw you lighting a cigarette = I saw you light a cigarette. I saw you go/ going - Correct. I saw you went - Wrong.

Vocabulary

1. **Snatch** = Take quickly and rudely from others. **Eg:** He snatched the currency notes from me and ran away.
Snatch Give
2. **Fragrance** = Sweet and attractive smell. **Eg:** The jasmine flower has a very good fragrance.
Fragrance Stink (unbearably bad smell)
Eg: The whole place is stinking with the rotting body of the dog.
3. **Giddy** = Dizzy. **Eg:** I felt giddy when the train picked up speed.
Giddy Normal
Eg: In spite of the speed of the train I felt normal.
4. **Invincible** = Unconquerable. **Eg:** Karna in the Mahabharatham was



- invincible.
Invincible Beatable/ conquerable
Eg: India was conquerable during the British days, because there was no unity among Indians.
5. **Servile** = Slavish. **Eg:** By nature he is servile and does not appreciate independence.
Servile Aggressive/ dominant
Eg: He is of an aggressive nature.

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..
www.eenadupratibha.net

- R. V. Radha, Saluru.

- Q:** కింది పదాల అర్థాలు వివరించగలరు.
- 1) Condition & Stipulation
 - 2) Go back on (a promise) & Back out (of a promise)
 - 3) Crispy & Crunchy
- A:** 1) 'Condition' is a rule or a decision you must agree to, as a part of a contract or an agreement.
- ★ Stipulation = stating clearly and firmly that something must be done or how it must be done.
- 2) Go back on a promise = Not to keep one's promise = back out of a promise. - No difference.
- 3) Crispy = hard and dry in a pleasant way.
Eg: A biscuit is crunchy if when we eat it, we feel it is hard and dry (fresh).
- ★ 'Crunchy', on the other hand, refers to the sound that is made when we eat something crispy.

Vocabulary

1. **Err** = Make a mistake.

Eg: He erred in calculating the money we need for the project.

Err Correct/ rectify

2. **Quest** = Search (అన్వేషణ).

Eg: Gandhi was always in quest of peace.

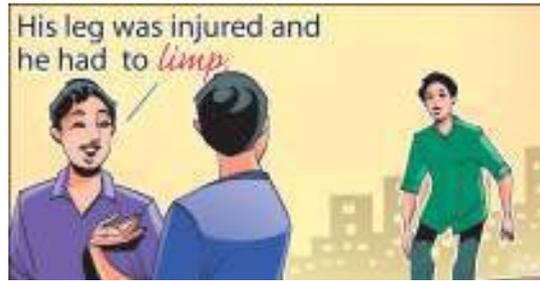
Quest Give up (వదిలేయడం)

3. **Levy** = Collect (taxes, fines, etc. - విధించడం, పన్నులులాంటివి)

Eg: The government want to levy goods and services tax urgently.

Levy Repeal (withdraw a tax - ఉపసంహరించడం)

Eg: The government wants to withdraw sales tax and impose goods and services tax in its place.



4. **Foretell** = Predict (tell the future of a person/ things - భవిష్యత్తు చెప్పడం). **Eg:** I foretell a very bright future for you. No proper antonym.

5. **Limp** = Walk slowly or unsteadily because of an injured / painful leg (కాలు గాయపడటం వల్ల కుంటిగా, బాధతో నడవడం).

Eg: His leg was injured and he had to limp.

Limp Walk normally (మామూలుగా నడవడం)



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



Drop shot అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి..?

- B. Naresh, Beluguppa.

Q: Sir, కింది idioms/ Phrasal verbs కి తెలుగులో అర్థాలు తెలిపి, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలుగు.

1. Guzzle down
2. Filter down
3. Buy in
4. Outlawed
5. Term at
6. Drop shot

A: 1) Guzzle down = Drink or sometimes eat greedily, frequently and plentifully (అత్రంగా తాగేయడం, తినడం). He guzzled down the whole bottle of drink.

2) Filter down = Move slowly to the lower levels of an organization (సమాచారం లాంటివి, ఒక సంస్థలో మెల్లిమెల్లిగా పై అధికారుల నుంచి కిందవారికి చేరడం).

3) Buy in = Buying of shares in a company

(కంపెనీ వాటాలను కొనడం).

4) Outlawed = i) Ban/ make illegal (నిషేధించడం)

ii) Make someone lose the protection of law. (వట్ట రక్షణను తొలగించడం)

5) Term at - No such expression in English

6) Drop shot = A shot in tennis usually with back spin, which drops abruptly at a short length. (తిరిగేటట్టుగా టెన్నిస్ బంతిని కొట్టడం, దాని వల్ల అది అనుకున్న చోటుకంటే ముందర పడుతుంది). He tried a drop shot and won the game.

- M. Kamesh, Beluguppa.

Q: Sir, కింది idioms/ Phrasal verbs కి తెలుగులో అర్థాలు తెలిపి, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలుగు.

1. Offloaded
2. Rain- gun number
3. Nod to
4. Crank up

A: 1) Offload = Unload goods/ responsibility (సరుకులు దింపడం - లారీ లాంటి వాటినుంచి, బాధ్యత వదిలించుకోవడం). The ship off loaded the goods at the harbour.

2) Rain- gun number - No such expression as 'rain-gun' number (ఈ మాట లేదు)

3) Nod to - Usually used as 'give a nod to' = agree to/ give permission to something (దేనికైనా తలూపడం). My father gave the nod to marrying that girl.

4) Crank something up = Make a machine work (యంత్రాన్ని ఆడించడం).

- B. Karthik, P. Hari, Jutur.



Q: Sir, please register your mobile number at branch for SMS alerts - ఈ వాక్యం తెలుగు అర్థాన్ని వివరించగలరు.

A: మీ ఖాతా జమ, ఖర్చులు మీకు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తెలియజేసేందుకు, మేము (bank) SMS పంపేందుకు మీ సెల్ నెంబర్ ను bank తో నమోదు చేసుకోండి.

Q: Ensure your accounts is KYC compliant - ఈ వాక్యం అర్థం ఏమిటి? KYC అంటే ఏమిటి?

A: మీ ఖాతా KYC (Know Your Customer) - అంటే బ్యాంక్ వాళ్లకు వాళ్ల ఖాతాదారుడి గురించి తెలిసేవిధంగా నిర్ధారణ చేసుకోండి.

Q: Sir, 'over', 'onwards' వదాలను ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలో తెలుపగలరు.

A: Over = ఒకదానికంటే పైన. Onwards = ఫలానా తేదీ నుంచి/ ఆ తర్వాత.

Q: Juice-up కి అర్థం తెలుపగలరు.

A: Juice up = శక్తి, ఉత్సాహం, ఆసక్తి కలిగించడం. **Eg:** They tried to juice up the party by dancing.

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి translate చేయగలరు.

1. బాటిల్స్ పట్టారా (నీళ్లు మొదలైనవి).
2. ఇక్కడ నిలబడకూడదు.
3. ఇంట్లో ఉన్న సామానంతా బయటపెట్టు/ బయట ఉంచు.

A: 1) Don't draw water/ collect water in bottles.

2) You should not stand here.

3) Keep all the articles outside.

- M. Kantharao, Vizag.



Q: Sir, కింది idioms/ Phrasal verbs కి తెలుగులో అర్థాలు తెలిపి, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలుగు.

1. Run for
2. Rose over
3. Takeover
4. Kid gloves

A: 1) Run for = i) Run for a safety to escape from danger (ప్రమాదం జరగబోతున్నప్పుడు, రక్షణ కోసం పరిగెత్తడం). **Eg:** They all ran for safety when there was a fire.

ii) To contest in an election. (ఎన్నికల్లో పోటీ చేయడం). **Eg:** He is running for the MLA seat.

2) Rose over - No such expression in English (ఇలాంటి మాటలేదు)

3) Takeover = Take the management of a company (యాజమాన్య బాధ్యతలు చేపట్టడం). **Eg:** He took over as the manager of the company yesterday.

4) Kid gloves = i) Gloves made of fine leather. (నాణ్యమైన తోలుతో చేసిన చేతి తొడుగులు). **Eg:** He was wearing expensive kid gloves.

ii) To handle a person with great care. **Eg:** A child has to be handled with kid gloves.

- K. Gangadhar, M. Kamesh, Chgikkapalli.

Q: Sir, కింది వాక్యాల సరైనవాో కావో తెలిపి, సరైనవాటి ని వివరించగలరు.

1. నేను బరువు తగ్గాను - I decreased down the weight.
2. నేను బస్ ఎక్కాను - I have taken the bus.
3. అతను పరుగుపందెంలో వెనుకబడ్డాడు - He has fallen back in running race
4. కొవ్వు పట్టడం - Get fat/ over weight
5. తన్నులు తినడం/ అతను తన్నులు తిన్నాడు - Got beaten/ He had beaten
6. మీ పని మీరు కానివ్వండి - Goahead your own work

A: 1) I have lost some weight
2) I got into the bus
3) He fell behind in the running race
4) Getting fat
5) He received blows/ got beaten/ was beaten
6) Go ahead/ carry on with your work.

- S. Venkata Rao, Tuni.

Q: సర్, కింది పదాల మధ్య తేడాలను తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) Form, Fourm
- 2) Farmer, Former
- 3) Data, Date

A: 1) Form = Shape (రూపం).
★ There is no word like fourm in English. The word is 'forum' - a place where people sit in a group and exchange ideas (చర్చా వేదిక).

2) Farmer = Cultivator (రైతు)

★ Former = ముందటి (Ram and Krishna came here yesterday. The former carried a bag. The former here means, the first man.

3) Data = Information about something (ఇచ్చిన సమాచారం). You can get a lot of data on this subject from the computer/ internet.

★ Date - The day of the month and the year తారీఖు/ ఖర్చార పండు. Arab countries are famous for dates.

- Malan Shereen Imran, Kothagudem.

Q: Sir, the image of her weeping when I shifted to my seat in the last row/ She looked utterly downcast when I shifted to my seat in the last row - Please say the Telugu meaning of the above sentence.

A: ఆమె నేను చివరి సీటుకు మారగానే, ఆమె దుఃఖంతో ఉన్న దృశ్యం - This is not a sentence because it is not a group of words with complete meaning.

★ ఆమె దుఃఖ వదనంతో ఉంది, నేను చివరి వరుసలో ఉన్న సీటుకు మారగానే. 'Shift' is not the proper word. 'Change' is the proper word.

Q: All the parents (of this students / pupils of our school) are informed to remit / pay

fees in old five hundred or thousand rupee notes - Please say the right one.

A: All parents are informed to remit / pay the fees in old five hundred or thousand rupee notes - Correct.

Q: They wouldn't like my meeting him (Imran, my husband) - Is the above sentence right? Please say the meaning of the above underlined word.

A: They wouldn't like my meeting him - correct. 'Would' here means 'wish to'.

Q: We have been here right from our childhood days/ since our childhood days - Sir, please correct it.

A: We have been here right from our

childhood days / We have been here ever since our childhoods - Correct.

Q: Exploring form and dissent through dance - Please say in Telugu.

A: నాట్యంతో రూపాన్ని, సంప్రదాయాన్ని శోధించడం. The word, dissent is wrong here. The correct word here is 'descent' (a family line.)

Q: కేవలం వినోదం కోసం సృష్టించినవే తప్ప ఎవరినీ ఉద్దేశించినవి కాదు. ఎవరినీ కించపరిచేందుకు కాదు - సర్, పై వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి translate చేయగలరు.

A: All the events and characters in the novel are purely fictitious and any coincidence is purely accidental. The author has no intention to offend anyone.

'స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- M. Kumar, Hindupur

Q: What are the differences among...

- i) Large, Huge, Big, Tall, Long, Heavy
- ii) Filter water, Distilled water, Mineral Water, Purified water.

A: i) Big and large both refer to things more than the usual size, extent, amount and capacity (a large building, a large area, a large amount, a large hall, etc.)

However, while large refers to measurement or size, big refers to more than usual weight.

- ★ **Big:** a big man (size), a big baby (size), big plan, etc.
- ★ **Huge** = something unusually big usually in size - a huge building = unusually large building.
- ★ **Tall** = of good height, refers to humans, animals, buildings, and mountain peaks.

★ **'Long'** refers to objects and duration (time) - a long river, long road, the long tail of the monkey, the long neck of the giraffe, long story, long distance, etc.

★ **Heavy** - refers to things with a lot of weight - Heavy metal, heavy stone, etc. Also, heavy work, heavy rain, etc.

ii) **Filter water** = water filtered to make it free from solid impurities.

★ **Distilled water** = water unmixed with any other substance, solid, liquid, or gas.

★ **Mineral water** = Natural water with some salts dissolved in it, sold as drinking water.

However in India, mineral water sold in bottles is purified water to which certain salts and mineral are added.

★ **Purified water** = water free from impurities.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పౌకెస్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- N. Bhagya, Srikakulam

Q: Sir, please explain the meanings for the following words with suitable examples and mention the antonyms for these words.

- 1) Teetotaler
- 2) Lunatic Asylum
- 3) Blasphemy
- 4) Transmigration
- 5) Swat

A: 1) A person who strictly avoids drink. Teetotaler × Alcoholic.

2) A hospital for mad people. Lunatic = mad person. Asylum = place of protection. Calling mentally imbalanced persons 'mad' is supposed to be bad, so no longer are mental hospitals are called so. They are called Lunatic asylums.

3) Talking badly / vulgarly about God and holy things (దేవుడు, ఇతర పవిత్ర విషయాల గురించి అసభ్యంగా మాట్లాడటం/ వాటిని కించపరచడం).
Blasphemy × Reverence (గాడమైన భక్తి కలిగి ఉండటం).

4) The soul leaving one body after death, and moving into another body - no opposite for this word (ఆత్మ చనిపోయిన దేహాన్ని వదిలి, ఇంకో దేహంలోకి ప్రవేశించడం/ పునర్జన్మ ఎత్తడం).

5) Hit with great force - no opposite.

Q: Sir, what is the difference between Everyday - Every day?

A: Everyday is an adjective. Eg: In everyday life, we don't meet many new people.

★ Every day is used to describe what we do every day. Eg: I start for college every day at 9.

Q: Sir, can you please clarify me the following doubts:

1) 2 / 3rd of the book is easy to read. But 3 parts of the lesson are yet to be completed. Why?

2) It was / were the students who wanted the teacher to declare holiday.

A: Two-third of the book - wrong. The correct expression is two-thirds of the book, as 'thirds' is plural, it should be, Two-thirds of the book are easy to read, because, two-thirds = two parts out of three. Two parts is plural, so we should say, two-thirds of the book are easy to read.

2) It was the students who wanted the teacher to declare holiday - 'was' is correct in such sentences. We say, 'It is the ministers who are responsible for it', and not, 'It are the ministers who are responsible for it' (Note, 'it' is singular.)



The movie was *drab*...

- Bhasker, Ajay, Nalgonda

Q: Sir, what is the difference between hobby and habit?

A: There is a lot of difference between the two. A hobby is what you do for pleasure (సరదాగా మనం చేసేది.) For example, photography, stamp collection, coin and currency collection - these are all hobbies, which people do for pleasure.

★ A habit on the other hand is what you do regularly, and which you cannot discontinue easily (అలవాటు / వ్యసనం) - a habit may be either good or bad. For example, getting up early in the morning, timely eating of food, etc are all good habits. Drinking, smoking, etc are all bad habits.

- B. Kiran, Guduvada

Q: What are the differences among...

- i) Large, Huge, Big, Tall, Long, Heavy

A: i) Big and large both refer to things more than the usual size, extent, amount and capacity (a large building, a large area, a large amount, a large hall, etc.)

However, while large refers to measurement or size, big refers to more than usual weight.

★ **Big:** a big man (size), a big baby (size), big plan, etc.

★ **Huge** = something unusually big usually in size - a huge building = unusually large building.

★ **Tall** = of good height, refers to humans, animals, buildings, and mountain peaks.

★ **'Long'** refers to objects and duration (time) - a long river, long road, the long tail of the

monkey, the long neck of the giraffe, long story, long distance, etc.

★ **Heavy** - refers to things with a lot of weight - Heavy metal, heavy stone, etc. Also, heavy work, heavy rain, etc.

- Srinu, Vijayawada

Q: Sir, please say the difference between Transmission, Transformation, Transfusion?

A: Transmission = i) The process of broadcasting something by radio or the TV, or the programmes aired on the TV or on the radio. (బీబీ, రేడియో మాధ్యమాల ద్వారా ప్రసారం చేయడం.)

Eg: The transmission of the programme over the TV was not allowed.

ii) Carrying electric power from the source to where it is used. (ఎలక్ట్రిక్ శక్తిని అది ఉండే మూలం నుంచి దాన్ని ఉపయోగించే చోటుకు తీసుకెళ్లడం.)

Eg: The transmission of electric power from Krishnapatnam port to the other place will soon be possible.

iii) The process of passing something from one person to another, as for example, a disease. (ఒకరి నుంచి ఇంకొకరికి అంటుడం/ వ్యాధిం చడం - ముఖ్యంగా వ్యాధుల్లాంటివి.)

Eg: He transmitted AIDS to his wife.

★ Transformation = change (మార్పు.)

Eg: His transformation from an ordinary person into a great actor is really surprising. (మామూలు వ్యక్తిగా ఉండే అతను గొప్ప నటుడిగా మారడం నిజంగా ఆశ్చర్యమే.)

★ Transfusion = the process of adding blood to a patient / animal etc. (రక్తంలాంటి వాటిని మనుషులు, జంతువుల శరీరంలోకి ఎక్కించడం)

Eg: The patient needs blood transfusion.

- K. Veena, Hyderabad.

Q: Sir, please explain the difference between the following words with an example.

- 1) Complement / Compliment.
- 2) Vocabulary / Phraseology.
- 3) Believe / Trust.

A: 1) 'Complement' is something which when joined with some other thing, completes a thing.

Eg: The roles of the husband and wife in a family are complementary. That is, neither of them individually can run the family. Only when they join can they run the family successfully.

★ 'Complement' means adding extra features to make it more attractive or to improve its quality. The beauty of the restaurant complemented the fine food we ate there.

★ 'Compliment' on the other hand has more than one meaning. It means,

- i) Praise. When somebody compliments (= praises) you, you say, 'Thank you for your compliments'.
- ii) This is my New Year compliment to you = my New Year gift to you.

2) Vocabulary means the words in a language. For example, we say English has a larger vocabulary than Telugu, which means there are more words in English than in Telugu.

★ Phraseology, on the other hand means, not just the individual words that are in a language, but also phrases, idioms, terminology (words used in a particular subject), the way sentences are framed by an author, etc. Phraseology includes vocabulary, but vocabulary does not include all aspects of phraseology.

3) 'Believe' is to accept something that somebody says as true for some time, and may not be completely.

★ 'Trust' means placing complete confidence in somebody and have no doubt whatever about what they say. 'Believe' thus is temporary, but 'trust' means believing somebody totally and for a long time.

- R. Kiran Kumar, Warangal.

Q: Sir, please explain the correct one and difference between the following:

Irregardless - Regardless

A: There is no such word as irregardless.

Regardless = In spite of.

Eg: Regardless of what his income, he has to take care of his mother = whatever his income he has to take care of his mother.

Vocabulary

1. **Drab** = Uninteresting / dull (అసాసక్తికరమైన, ఉత్సాహం కలిగించని).

Eg: The movie was drab, and was prolonged too much

Drab X exciting (ఉత్సాహాన్ని కలిగించే)

Eg: The circus was very exciting and did not allow us to turn our heads.

2. **Soak** = drench make something fully wet (నానబెట్టడం/ పూర్తిగా నీళ్లలో ముంచడం).

Eg: He soaked his clothes in soap water, before washing them

'స్పౌకెస్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Soak X dry up (ఎండబెట్టు)

Eg: After washing the clothes he dried them up.

3. **Fatal** = causing death (మరణకారకమైన).

Eg: He died in a fatal accident.

Fatal X safe (క్షేమకరమైన)

4. **Prosper** = flourish / be successful (పైకి రావడం/ అభివృద్ధి చెందడం).

Eg: He started a business and has prospered

Prosper X Decline (క్షీణించడం).

Eg: His business declined as he was unable to compete with the other merchants.

5. **Sane** = Not mad / having a healthy and normal mind (పిచ్చిలేకుండా మామూలుగా ఉండటం).

Eg: After treatment by the mental specialist, he has become sane

Sane X Insane / mad (పిచ్చిపట్టిన).

Eg: When he was insane he killed a child.

విద్యా-విజ్ఞాన-వార్తా సమాచారం గ్రూప్స్

☞ ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ మెటీరియల్

☞ జి.కె.

☞ కరెంట్ అఫైర్స్

☞ పి.పి.వార్తాపత్రికలు

☞ టి.ఎస్.వార్తాపత్రికలు

☞ ఇంగ్లీషు పేపర్లు

☞ మ్యాగజైన్స్

☞ బుక్స్

☞ విద్యా సమాచారం

☞ ఉద్యోగ సమాచారం

☞ క్రీడా సమాచారం

☞ చరిత్రలో ఈరోజు

విద్యా-విజ్ఞాన-వార్తా సమాచారం గ్రూప్స్

మీ మిత్రులకు షేర్ చేయండి.

(Share It To Your Friends)

☞ ☞ Click here to join ☞ ☞

<https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAEdQrr7Jhup5fdmvGw>

- Y.V. Rajesh Kumar, Siddipet.

Q: Sir, will you please say the right question tags for the following sentences.

- 1) Get out.
- 2) Post the letter.
- 3) Don't waste your time.
- 4) Don't play with fire.
- 5) Please help me.
- 6) Please wait for while.
- 7) Let's us work together.
- 8) Let me read the paper.
- 9) Let him write.
- 10) Let her speak first.
- 11) Let them watch the film.

A: 1) Get out, will you?
2) Post the letter, will you?
3) Don't waste time, won't you?
4) Don't play with fire, will you?
5) Please help me, will you?



- 6) Please wait for a while, will you?
- 7) Let's work together, shall we?
- 8) Let me read the paper, will you?
- 9) Let him write, will you?
- 10) Let her speak first, will you?
- 11) Let them watch the film, will you?



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Abhakari Nikhilesh



Write with either hand...

- Narasimha, Wanaparthy .

Q: Sir, please explain the following doubts.

- 1) I can write with either hand / hands.
- 2) Greek generals are not so good as ours. (Change into other degree)
- 5) I have been writing a story for the last week / since the last week.

A: 1) I can write with either hand - Correct. (Either = one of the two)
2) Our generals are better than Greek generals.
5) I have been writing the story for the last / past one week = I have been writing the story since last week. (for, used

for a period of time. Since = a point of time/ fixed time in the past.)

- P. Satish

Q: Sir, I have a doubt in using the phrases like 'Owing to' and 'due to' - Please elucidate the difference between these two.

A: Owing to = due to = because of. Till some years ago, it was considered wrong to begin a sentence with 'due to'. Instead of 'due to', 'Owing to' was used to begin a sentence.

★ Even now, 'due to' should have a 'be' form before it. But now beginning a sentence with 'due to' is accepted.

- D.S. Malleswar Reddy

Q: Please explain the below sentences with Telugu meaning.

- 1) Could have been eliminated
- 2) Would have been eliminated
- 3) Should have been eliminated
- 4) Had been making

A: 1) తొలగించబడగలిగేదే కానీ తొలగించబడలేదు.
2) తొలగించబడేదే కానీ తొలగించబడలేదు.
3) తొలగించబడాల్సిందే కానీ తొలగించబడలేదు.
4) గతంలో ఇంకో పని చేసే ముందు వాళ్లు దాన్ని చేస్తూ ఉండేవాళ్లు.

Q: I have been working since July 2006/ since 12 th July, 2006 - Is this correct?

A: Correct.

- Kamesh, Nellore.

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of 'remain and remains. Give me two examples and explain in Telugu.

A: Remain = Be (ఉండటం). 'Remain' is used with me, us, you, and them. 'Remains' is used with He / she / it.

Examples:

- i) I / we / you / they must remain here for a long time.
- ii) He / she / it remains here for a long time.
- iii) Let it remain there = దాన్ని అక్కడ ఉంచు.

Q: What is the meaning of 'cautions trader'? Please explain.

A: It is not cautious trader. The correct expression is 'cautious trader' = A businessman who does not take risks, and is very careful.



- Vaahnitha

Q: Sir, kindly translate below Telugu sentence to English.

1. హోంవర్క్ చేయించు.
2. ఆమెను నడిపించు.
3. ఆ పని చేయించు.
4. అది జరిగేటట్లు చూడు.
5. ఆమెకు తినిపించు.

A: 1) Make them do the homework.
2) Make her walk.
3) Make her do the work.
4) See that it is done.
5) Make her eat.

- Suresh Dharavath

Q: Sir, can you please explain superlative, positive, comparative degrees with some examples.

A: Model-1: He is the tallest boy / tallest boy of all in the class (superlative). He is taller than any other boy / all other boys in the class (comparative). No other boy in the class is as / so tall as he (positive).

★ **Model-2:** He is one of the tallest boys in the class (superlative). He is taller than many / most other boys in the class (Comparative). Very few boys in the class are as tall as he.

★ **Model-3:** He is not the tallest boy in the class (superlative) / Many other boys in the class are as tall as he (comparative) / He is not as tall as some other boys in the class.

★ **Model-4:** Ram is taller than Gopal (comparative). Gopal is not as / so tall as Ram



(positive).

★ **Remember:** When only two persons / two things are compared there is no superlative.

Q: Sir, could you please explain the following questions.

- 1) Where did you go?
- 2) Where/ what have you been?

A: 1) Where did you go? This question we ask after the person returns from a place where he had gone to.

2) What has been your job till now / even now.

- Naresh Amera

Q: Sir, explain fable, anecdote, tale and parable, with sentence along with Telugu.

A: Fable = A story with a moral (నీతి కథ).

★ Anecdote = A short funny story about a real person or incident (మనకు నిజంగా జరిగిన సంఘటనా వృత్తాంతం).

★ Parable = a story with animals as characters and carrying a moral (జంతువుల పాత్రలతో నీతిని బోధించే కథలు).

★ Tale = A story with unreal characters and incidents (కాల్పనిక కథ).

- Racha Durga Bhavani

Q: Sir, please give the meaning and examples of the following words.

- 1) Oath
- 2) Ballot
- 3) Moot
- 4) Saluted
- 5) Hitch
- 6) Recruitment

A: 1) Oath = Promise (ప్రమాణం).

Eg: Srirama started for forests to keep his father's oath to Kaikeyi.

2) Ballot = A system of voting secretly (రహస్య ఓటు పద్ధతి)

3) Moot = i) A debatable subject (వివాదాంశం) ii) An irrelevant point (అసంబంధమైన అంశం)

4) Saluted = Expressing respect, usually by raising your right hand to your head (చేతితో తలను తాకి గౌరవం సూచించడం).

5) Hitch = A temporary problem or difficulty (తాత్కాలిక సమస్య). There are other meanings too, but this is the most common meaning.

6) Recruitment = Appointing new people in the army / appoint (కొత్తవారిని నియమించడం, సైన్యంలో కానీ మామూలు ఉద్యోగాల్లో కానీ).

- N. Hasini, Rajahmundry.

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of "derogated" - Please give a sentence with that word.

A: De-rostered = A person's name removed from the list of soldiers or a list of people doing some job (సైనికుల జాబితాలో నుంచి కానీ, ఉద్యోగం చేస్తున్న వాళ్లలో నుంచి కానీ తొలగించడం).

- A. Narayana

Q: Sir, explain difference among the following words with sentence along with Telugu meaning.

- 1) Rectitude
- 2) Integrity
- 3) Dignity
- 4) Probity

A: Why don't you add, 'Please' when you ask for the clarification of a doubt?

1) Rectitude = Morally correct behaviour (వైతికంగా సరైన నడవడి).

2) Integrity = Honesty (నిజాయితీ).

3) Dignity = Respectable behaviour (హుందాగా ప్రవర్తించడం).

4) Probity = Having moral principles, honesty and dignity (ఆదర్శాలకు, నిజాయితీకి, హుందాకు కట్టుబడి ఉండటం).

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Vocabulary

- Deter** = Discourage (నిరుత్సాహపరుచు/ అడ్డగించు).
Eg: The heat of the summer in this place deters me from going out.
Deter × Encourage / Rouse (ప్రోత్సహించు/ ఉత్సాహపరుచు)
- Likely** = Probable (జరిగే అవకాశం ఉన్న).
Eg: His coming here today is likely, as he has some work here (అతను ఇవాళ వచ్చే అవకాశం ఉంది / రావచ్చు).
Likely × Improbable (అసంభవమైన)
Eg: Rain is improbable today (ఇవాళ వర్షం వచ్చే అవకాశం లేదు).
- Prosecute** = i) Continue (కొనసాగించు).
Eg: He wants to prosecute his further studies in the US.
ii) Charge/ make a legal complaint (చట్టపరంగా ఆరోపణచేయు).



- Eg: He was prosecuted for stealing.
Prosecute × Defend (సమర్థించు)
- Reluctant** = Unwilling (అసమ్మతితో ఉండటం).
Eg: She is reluctant to marry the young man her parents have suggested.
Reluctant × Willing (ఇష్టం చూపడం).
Eg: She is willing to take up the job.

వ్రతిభ
SPOKEN ENGLISH 941

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిస్తే చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- R. Shivani, Hyderabad

Q: Sir, how and where we have to use tags in grammar?
A: Do you mean question tags? What tag you use at the end of a sentence depends on the verb, and the subject (తెలుగులో అయితే కదా/ కాదా/ ఔనా/ లేదా?). But in English, the question tag changes from subject to subject, and from verb to verb.
Eg: It is a tall building, isn't it? In this sentence, 'It is a tall building' is the stem, and 'isn't it?' is the **question tag**.

This is how you form a question tag:

- ★ Place a comma after the stem. Note the verb in the stem - 'is'. There is no 'not' in the stem, so the question tag must have 'not' in the form of n't. The subject of the stem is, it'. Write 'it' after 'n't'. You have the question tag now - isn't it? So the sentence with the question tag is, 'It is a tall building, isn't it?'
- ★ For the present tense forms - for the V1 forms - without 's' - the question tag is, don't.
- Eg:** i) They come here every day, don't they?
ii) She sings well, doesn't she?
- ★ For the V2 forms, it is 'didn't'. He came here yesterday, didn't he?



Speak, Talk మధ్య తేడా ఏమిటి?

Always remember

- ★ No 'not' in the stem - not (n't) in the question tag. 'not' in the stem, no not (n't) in the tag.
 - ★ If in the stem, 'have/ has/ had' is used as the main verb, the question tag has, 'do/ does/ did'.
 - Eg:** i) They have all the books, don't they?
ii) She has a necklace, hasn't she?
iii) They had a car sometime ago, didn't they?
 - ★ But if have/ has/ had is used as the helping verb, you get have/ has/ had in the question tag.
Eg: i) He has bought a car, hasn't he?
ii) She has gone home, hasn't she?
iii) They had bought a small car, before they bought a big one, hadn't they?
- Look at the following:**
- ★ Will- Won't; ★ Shall- Shalln't
 - ★ Would- Wouldn't; ★ Should- Shouldn't
 - ★ Can- Can't; ★ Could- Couldn't
 - ★ Must- Mustn't; ★ Ought- Oughtn't
- ★ **Remember:** If there is 'not' in the stem, there is no not (n't) in the tag.
Eg: He is not clever, is he?

- Naresh Amera

- Q:** Sir, please explain the following words with exact Telugu meaning and examples.
- 1) Sustain
 - 2) Obtain
 - 3) Attain
 - 4) Sensitive
 - 5) Sensible
 - 6) Sensual
 - 7) Sensuous
 - 8) Cereal
- A:** 1) Sustain = i) Support (అండగా ఉండటం/ ఆధారమవుడం).
Eg: Oxygen sustains (supports) life.
ii) Suffer (బాధపడటం).
Eg: He sustained (suffered from) head injuries in the accident.
2) Obtain = Get (పొందడం).
Eg: He obtained the permission to go on a month's leave.
3) Attain = Achieve (సాధించడం).
Eg: He attained a very high status in life (జీవితంలో అతను చాలా ఉన్నత స్థితిని సాధించాడు.)
4) Sensitive = Easily upset / disturbed by what people say / do (సున్నితమైన మనసున్న).
Eg: He is very sensitive, so be careful while talking to him.
5) Sensible = Wise (తెలివి ఉన్న).



- Eg:** We are new to this place. It will be sensible (తెలివైన పని) to ask somebody for the way to the place.
- 6) Sensual = Expressing physical, especially sexual pleasure (శారీరక సుఖాలకు సంబంధించిన).
 - Eg:** She has a pair of sensual lips.
 - 7) Sensuous = Causing bodily pleasures with less importance to the mind (శారీరక సుఖాలకు మాత్రమే పరిమితమై, తెలివికి సంబంధం లేని)
 - 8) Cereal = Grain used as staple food; Example: Rice, wheat, grains like red gram, green gram etc (ధాన్యాలు, పప్పుదినుసులు, ముఖ్యమైన ఆహారంగా).
- Examples:**
- i) The staple food of south Indians is rice, which is a cereal.
 - ii) Indians use a lot of cereals like red gram, green gram, etc.

- Rambabu Lasa

Q: Sir, please clarify the difference between Transitive and Intransitive Verb? And also give some examples.
A: A transitive verb has an object, that is, put the question whom/ what to the verb. If you get the answer the verb is transitive. If you don't get the answer to the question whom / what put to the verb the verb is intransitive. (Verb కు ఎవరిని/ దేన్ని అని ప్రశ్నించుకుంటే జవాబువస్తే, అది transitive, జవాబు రాకుంటే అది intransitive verb.)



Eg: He runs a business (ఇక్కడ runs = నడపడం). Runs what? Answer: Runs a business. So 'runs' here is transitive.

- Shaik Sana

- Examples:**
- He killed the snake - Here the verb is 'killed'. Put the question, killed whom (ఎవరిని)/ killed what (దేన్ని)? You get the answer 'the snake'. So killed here is transitive.
 - He ran fast - The verb here is 'ran'. Ran what (దేని గురించి పరిగెత్తాడు?) / ran who (ఎవరి గురించి పరిగెత్తాడు?) - There is no answer. So 'run' is an intransitive verb.
- ★ Sometimes a verb having two or more meanings may be transitive or intransitive depending on the meaning.

- Q:** Sir, what is the difference between Speak and Talk, Reach and Arrive? Please explain in detail.
A: 'Speak' is one person talking to the others (ఒకరు ఇతరులతో మాట్లాడటం).
Eg: She spoke to her employees about the need for discipline.
★ 'Talk' means a conversation (సంభాషణ) or discussion (చర్చ).
★ Arrive is an intransitive verb, that is, it doesn't have an object (object లేనిది).
★ 'Reach' is a transitive verb. That is, put the questions reach what? / reach whom? - You get the answer. So it is transitive.

- B. Satvik

- Q:** Sir, I just want to know that when to use 'Thanks' and when to use 'Thank you'. I believe that these words should be used in different situations. Explain it with examples.
A: Thank you is more formal than thanks (మన కంటే పెద్దవాళ్ళకు, పరిచయం లేని/ తక్కువ పరిచయం ఉన్న వాళ్ళకు, అధికారంలో ఉన్న వాళ్ళకు 'Thank you' వాడతాం.)
★ We use thanks with our close friends, members of our family, and others who know us well (మనతో సన్నిహితంగా ఉండే వాళ్ళతో, బాగా పరిచయం ఉన్న వాళ్ళతో అయితే thanks అంటాం.)
★ Thank you is more formal and is used with others, who you show some respect to.

- Vanka Anjibabu

- Q:** Sir, where do we use "the" before proper nouns (exceptional cases)?
For example: i) Spiritual leader the Dalai lama.
ii) The Mukesh Ambani-led Reliance industries
- Explain with examples.
A: When you refer to the qualities a person is famous for, you use 'the' before proper

nouns. For example, Bhima was very famous for his strength. If you have a friend who is very strong, you say, 'He is the Bhima of our group'. If you have a friend who always wants peace, you say he is the Gandhi of our class.
★ Dalai Lama, Budha, etc., are not names but the titles given to them, or the positions they hold. So, 'the' is a must before such titles and positions.
★ The Mukhesh Ambani-led Reliance Industries = Industries led by Mukhesh Ambani. Here Mukhesh Ambani, acts like an adjective, so we use 'the' before it.

- Pooja Akkapally

- Q:** Sir, how we can find errors in paragraph (in editing 10th SSC English)?
A: That depends on the paragraph. Look mostly for grammatical and usage errors. Unless there is an example of a paragraph, it is difficult to say what kind of errors it has.

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Vocabulary



Shoddy × Refined (చాలా చక్కగా)

4. Immune = Protected (from diseases or unaffected by rules - వ్యాధులకూ/ నిబంధనలకూ అతీతుడుగా ఉండటం).

Immune × Susceptible (exposed to a disease - వ్యాధి జారిన పడే అవకాశాలు ఉండటం).

5. Hospitable = Inviting and treating guests warmly (మంచి ఆతిథ్యం ఇచ్చే)

Hospitable × Discourteous (అమర్యాదగా చూడటం).



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Kantipudi Kameswara Rao

Q: Sir, when do we use "On and off" and "Off and on"?

A: On and off = Off and on = Continuing with breaks (ఆగుతూ, సాగుతూ ఉండటం).

Example:

i) It rained on and off the whole day.

★ Please note and 'off and on' is rarely used.

Q: What is the difference between them and then?

A: Them = (వాళ్లను/ వాళ్లకు; వాటిని/ వాటికి, Then = అప్పుడు.

- Naresh Amera



Q: Sir, please say the meaning of the following words and also give its usage.

- 1) Ailurophile
- 2) Assemblage
- 3) Becoming
- 4) Beleaguer

A: 1) Ailurophile = A lover of cats.

Eg: He is such an ailurophile that he has four cats at home.

2) Assemblage = a) A collection or gathering of people

Eg: The assemblage of people there were all very cultured.

b) A machine or an object made of pieces fitted together.

Eg: The toy is an assemblage of a number of metal pieces joined.

c) A work of art by grouping together unrelated objects.

Eg: The artist made a beautiful object with the assemblage of different pieces of metal.

3) Becoming = Proper.

Eg: Your behaviour yesterday was not becoming of an educated man like you.

4) Beleaguer = a) A city / fort surrounded by enemy forces.

Eg: Enemy forces beleaguered the city.

b) A person having too many troubles.

Eg: He is beleaguered by all sorts of trouble in addition to his illness.



Toy is an *assemblage* of..

- S. Madhavi Latha, Vizag.

Q: Sir please explain the following.

1. Speed thrills but kills
2. Targeted discourses with indicators/features
3. Notary
4. Fitter
5. All rights reserved

A: 1) వేగం పులకరింపచేయొచ్చు కానీ చంపుతుంది. అతివేగం ప్రమాదకరమని అర్థం.

2) కొన్ని సూచికలతో/ లక్షణాలతో ఒక అక్షయం కోసం జరిపే చర్చలు.

3) Notary = కొన్ని చట్టబద్ధమైన లాంచనాలు చేయడానికి అనుమతి పొందిన న్యాయవాది.

4) Fitter = బిగించే వాడు

5) All rights reserved = ముఖ్యంగా పుస్తకాలకు ఈ పదాన్ని ఉపయోగిస్తారు. అర్థం: పుస్తకంలోని సర్వ హక్కులను రచయిత/ ప్రచురణకర్త అనుమతి లేకుండా ఇతరులు వాడుకోకూడదని అర్థం.

- A. Sarada, Sirasapalli

Q: Sir, please translate the following words/sentences into Telugu.

1. Toilet board
2. Foot board
3. Box office
4. Toll plaza

5. Power play

A: 1) Toilet కాదు, To let = ఇల్లు అద్దెకు; To let board = 'ఇల్లు అద్దెకు ఇవ్వబడును' అని తెలిపే బోర్డు.

2) Foot board = బస్ ఎక్కడానికి ఉన్న మొదటి మెట్టు

3) Box office = సినిమా టికెట్ల అమ్మే గది.

4) Toll plaza = రహదారి వాడుకున్నందుకు సుంకం వసూలు చేసే చిన్న ప్రదేశం.

5) Power play = ఒక వ్యక్తికి ఉన్న శక్తిని/ బలాన్ని/ పలుకుబడిని పెంచేందుకు ఉపయోగించే కిటుకులు.

- A. Swapna

Q: Sir, కింది సామెతలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారు?

- 1) మానవ సేవే మాధవ సేవ.
- 2) పిండి కొద్ది రొట్టె
- 3) ఆత్మస్తుతి, పరనింద

A: 1) Service to humanity is service to God

- 2) How many loaves of bread you can have depends on the quantity of dough. (No exact translation for this proverb in English)
- 3) Praising oneself and blaming others.

- R. Sujata, Yelamanchili

Q: Sir, please translate the following Telugu sentences into English.

- 1) నరేంద్రమోదీ భారతదేశానికి ఎన్నో ప్రధానమంత్రి?
- 2) నేను ఎప్పుడూ నవ్వుతూ ఉండటం నీకు నచ్చదా?
- 3) నీకంటే కింద ఉన్నవారిని చిన్నచూపు చూడకు.

A: 1) No correct translation for this sentence in English. The nearest thing you can say is: 'Where does Modi come in the order of the PMs of India?'

2) Don't you like my smiling always?

3) Don't look down upon people of lesser status than yours.

- N. Anuradha



Q: Sir, please say the meaning of the following words and also give its usage.

- 1) Brood
- 2) Bucolic
- 3) Bungalow

A: 1) Brood = a) a family of birds / other young animals born at the same time from eggs.

Eg: The brood of chicks followed the hen wherever it went.

b) Think deeply about something that makes you unhappy, angry or worried.

Eg: He has been brooding since yesterday about the losses he had in his business.

2) Bucolic = Connected with the joyful aspects of the village side and village life.

Eg: He is always attracted by bucolic (village side) lifestyle.

3) Bungalow is Telugu bangalaw (బంగ్లా)

Q: Sir, please tell me the difference between the following words with suitable examples.

- a) Being
- b) Been

A: a) Being = Being now (ఇప్పుడు ఉండటం/ ఇప్పుడు ఉండటం వల్ల)

b) Been = Being in the past (గతంలో ఉండటం)

Q: Sir, I'm studying final year engg. Please suggest me a book for verbal.

A: 'Word Power' by Norman Lewis is a very useful book.

Para must have a..

- Narasimha, Mahabubnagar.

Q: Sir, please let me know which one of the following is correct?

- 1) I can write with either hand / hands.
- 2) We have been working since July, 2006/ since 12th July, 2006.
- 3) They have been reading a novel since last week / for last week.

A: 1) I can write with either hand - Correct. 'Either' means one of only two, so it is followed by a singular verb.

2) Both are correct.

3) They have been reading the novel since last week / for the past / last one week.

Q: Sir, please explain the order of pronouns in formal English.

A: For either negative or positive meaning the order is: You, he and I. In formal English 'I' is never used first, either for a positive or a negative idea.

Q: Sir, what is the difference between hobbies and hobby?

A: 'Hobby' is singular and 'hobbies' is plural.

- Kamalakar Bunni, Nirmal

Q: Sir, please explain some important tips and tricks to write either article or topic on English grammar.

A: Before you start writing, write down all the points you wish to include in your writing. Go through them, and rearrange them - if two or more points deal with the same point, put them one after another. Then depending on the difference in the matter, arrange them into paragraphs.

★ First of all, start writing a short paragraph or two of a short length, say of 100 words. Check the para for correctness. Then start writing more paragraphs. Each para should lead logically to the next para. Every para must have a topic sentence, that is, a sentence which indicates what you are going to write in the para. First of all start with short paras.

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- Vasundhara Gandharva, Khammam

Q: Don't spare me - Please translate into Telugu.

A: నన్ను వదలొద్దు.

Q: The workers have to send for themselves to attend nature's call.

A: This sentence has no meaning. Fend for themselves = take care of themselves. Attend nature call = feel the need to use the toilet / latrine.

Q: Attorney General's argument was spurred by a lawyer - Please translate into Telugu.

A: ఒక లాయర్ అటార్నిజనరల్ తో వాదానికి పురిగొల్పింది.

Q: Sir, please translate into English.

- 1) వాళ్లు చలిమంటలు వేసుకుని చలి కాచుకున్నారు.
- 2) అదంతా magic నిజం కాదు. మన కళ్లు మోసం చెందుతాయి.
- 3) పోలీసు అమరవీరుల సంస్మరణ దినోత్సవం.

4) ఆమె నిలబడితే ఆ గోడకు ఉన్న calendar అంత ఎత్తు ఉంటుంది.

A: 1) They are warming themselves around a fire. No correct word for 'chali manta' in English.

2) That is just magic. Not true. Our eyes are deceiving us.

3) Police martyrs' day.

4) If she stands up her head touches the calendar hanging on the wall

Q: I am sent to your class as a substitution for your teacher (who is absent today)/ I am substituted for your teacher - For your teacher is absent I am sent - Is this correct?

A: I am sent to your class to substitute for your teacher - Correct.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

- Saikiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with suitable examples.

1. Rendezvous
2. Time bound
3. Sophisticated

A: 1) Rendezvous = Pronounced 'rondevoov' the word means, a meeting place. When two or more people agree to meet at a place, the place where they meet is 'rendezvous'.

2) Time bound = Within a certain time.

Eg: It is a time bound programme and should be completed by the month end.

3) Sophisticated = Highly advanced / highly fashionable.

Examples:

- a) Rocket science is a sophisticated science.
- b) She is a sophisticated girl.

- A. Nagamani Adduri

Q: The term/ sentence "Having been paid" used for previous payment is correct or not? In case that is not correct, what is correct sentence?

A: Your sentence is correct - it means someone has been paid earlier, that is, in the past.

Eg: Having been paid the money he demanded, he left.

- Madhu, Kurnool.

Q: Please let me know whether the following translations are right or wrong?

- i) Where all should I see for you ? = మీకోసం నేను ఎక్కడెక్కడ చూడాలి?
- ii) What all should I tell you ? = నేను ఏమేమి చెప్పాలి మీకు?

A: i) Where should I look/ search for you?

ii) What should I say?



Light-hearted అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?

- Bellala Kishore

Q: Could you tell me the passive form for the sentence - 'Don't you go to park?'

A: In your sentence the verb is, 'do go' = go. 'Go' is an intransitive verb, that is a verb without an object, and so no passive voice for it.

★ How do you know whether the verb has an object or not? Put the question whom / what to the verb. If you get an answer, the answer is the object, and the verb then has passive. If you don't get an answer, the verb has no object, and it has no passive. (వాక్యంలోని verb కు ఎవరిని, దేన్ని అనే ప్రశ్న వేస్తే, జవాబు వస్తే passive voice ఉంటుంది. లేకుంటే ఉండదు. మీ sentence లో verb, 'go' (వెళ్లడం) కదా? ఎవరిని వెళ్లడం దీన్ని వెళ్లడం అని ప్రశ్నించుకుంటే జవాబు రాదు. కానీ, అందుకని దీనికి passive voice ఉండదు. అయితే requests / orders లాంటి వాటికి (ఇంపెరిటివ్ sentences) కు passive వాయిస్ ఉంటుంది.)

AV: Get out. PV: You are ordered to get out.

- Suresh Dharavath

Q: Sir, could you please explain the difference between Would - Will and Could - Can?

A: 'Would' is the past form of 'will'.

Eg: He says (present tense) he will go there tomorrow.

★ 'Will' expresses future from the present.

Eg: He said (past tense) he would go there tomorrow.

★ 'Can' expresses ability in the present or the future.

- Examples: i) He can sing well (present ability).
ii) He can reach there tomorrow by 8 (He will be able to reach there by 8 tomorrow - future ability).

★ 'Could' expresses ability in the past.

Eg: My grandfather could swim very fast. (in the past, he was able to swim very fast).

- P. Mysoor Reddy, TMC

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఆంగ్లంలోకి అనువదించగలరు.

- 1) జ్ఞానాన్ని పంచితే అంతకంతకూ పెరుగుతూనే ఉంటుంది.
- 2) అభ్యాసం కూడా విద్య.
- 3) చదువు చేయగా ఉంటుంది. కానీ, దాని ఫలితమే అప్పుకని.

A: 1) The more you share your wisdom, the wiser you become

2) Practice makes us perfect

3) Learning is bitter, but its effect is nectarine

- Parsharamulu Thodenga

Q: Sir, please kindly explain the differences among when,while,whether with examples

A: When is used mostly with simple present, simple past and simple future tenses.

Examples:

- a) When he comes here, let me know. (present and future simple)
- b) When he went out he had a bag in his hand. (past simple)

★ While is mostly used with continuous tenses, especially in the past.

Eg: While he was singing, she was dancing.

★ Whether is used i) in the case of a doubt:

Eg: I don't know whether he is coming today or not.

ii) It is used while changing a 'non-wh' question from direct to indirect speech:

Eg: 'Did he come here yesterday?' said he to her. (Direct Speech)

He asked her if/ whether he had come there the day before.

- N Pujitha, Vijayawada.

Q: What then are we to say about a man who would rather write than do anything else? ఈ వాక్యానికి తెలుగులో అర్థం తెలుపగలరు. "What then are we to say" ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఏ సందర్భంలో ఉపయోగిస్తారు?

A: రాయడం తప్ప ఇంకేదీ చేయని వారి గురించి మనం ఇంకేం చెప్పాలి? = మనం ఇంకేం చెప్పాలి?

Q: If got bogged down temporarily on one he switched to another manuscript. Please translate it in Telugu.

A: ఒక అంశం తాత్కాలికంగా తానేమీ చేయలేనంత సంక్లిష్టంగా తయారైతే అతను ఇంకో రాత ప్రతిని తీసుకునేవాడు.

Q: His work was not just quantitative - Please translate it into Telugu.

A: అతని పని పరిమాణంలో (size లో) మాత్రమే ఎక్కువైంది కాదు (ప్రతిభలో కూడా గొప్పదని).



Q: Raju showed a drive for knowledge - పై వాక్యానికి అర్థాన్ని తెలుపగలరు.

A: రాజు విజ్ఞానం పొందడానికి చొరవ చూపేవాడు.

Q: Light-hearted అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?

A: అంతగా పట్టించుకోని. He takes everything light-heartedly = అతను దేన్నీ అంతగా పట్టించుకోడు.

- Shaik Sajjad Mohammad, Kadapa

Q: Sir, beside let we should use subjective case or objective case pronoun.

Eg: let him or let he explain with examples

A: Let is always followed by the objective case. 'Let him explain it with examples'.

Q: Sir, please change the following sentence into passive voice.

'Let Ram help him.'

A: The passive form: Let him be helped by Ram.

- Kanaka Rao

Q: Sir, are these sentences correct? Please correct if any mistakes.

1. This my car needs a through repair.
2. These her paintings are very impressive.
3. Whom can i trust ,if not him.
4. We scored as many goals as they.

- A: 1) Correct - but Meaningless
2) Correct, but better - 'These paintings of hers' are very impressive.
3) Correct, but better - Who can I trust if not him?
4) Correct

Q: Sir, please explain in Telugu "without excuse interferes".

A: కారణం లేకుండా జోక్యం చేసుకుంటాడు.

- P. Srinath Reddy, Thimmana Cheruvi.

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి translate చేయగలరు.

1. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలోని పాత్రలు/ సన్నివేశాలు/ సంభాషణలు అన్నీ పూర్తిగా కల్పితమైనవి.
2. బస్ కు యాభై అడుగుల దూరంలో ఉండండి.

A: 1) All the characters, events, conversations are fictitious

2) Keep at a distance of fifty feet from the bus.

- R.M. Buddhavarapu

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of: Staring down the barrel?

A: Someone is pointing a gun at you, and threatening to kill you.

- Desaiyas Aswini

Q: Sir, could you please help me to improve vocabulary, with meaning in Telugu .

A: You can improve your vocabulary by constant reading. Read the English newspaper every day, watch English news telecasts, and read comic stories.

★ This is the best way to improve your vocabulary.

★ While reading or listening don't look up the dictionary.

★ After completing reading if you remember any difficult words, look up the dictionary.

★ When you read regularly, the meanings of certain words suggest themselves to you.

- Naresh Amera

Q: Sir, what is the difference among the following? Explain with Telugu meaning.

- 1) Glossary
- 2) Lexicon
- 3) Catalogue,

A: 1) Glossary = An alphabetical list of the technical or subject related words with their meanings. (పుస్తకంలో ఉన్న సాంకేతిక పదాలకు వివరణ.)

2) Lexicon = Dictionary

3) Catalogue = A list of objects, books, etc., a company sells. (జాబితా - వస్తువులు, పుస్తకాలు మొదలైనవి.)

Q: Sir, why it is wrong to say "He will have gone" but to say "He will have gone". As 'He' is a third person singular, why 'has' should not be used in the above sentence?

A: Will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, need, etc., are always followed by 'have' and

never by 'has'. 'Has' is used only after he / she / it.

Q: Sir, please explain following sentences in Telugu, and explain the difference between them. Is there any mistake to use them in communication?

- 1) He is to invite me.
- 2) I am to be invited by him.

A: He is to invite me = a) He must invite me - it is his duty.

b) I am waiting for him to invite me.

c) Someone perhaps has ordered him to invite me.

Q: Sir, please explain the following sentence.

If your transaction is unsuccessful, meseva yet to be receive payment transaction from bank.

A: It is to be received = Somebody is waiting to receive something/ it has not yet been received. To be receive is wrong.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాటిక్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



It is imperative for you..?

- Ramya Shree



Q: Sir, please explain the meanings of the following words in Telugu and where they are used.

- 1) Thereto
- 2) Former, Latter
- 3) Passion
- 4) Prejudice
- 5) Legislation
- 6) Jurisdiction

A: 1) Thereto = To that or that place (దానికి/ ఆ చోటుకు).

Eg: He suggested that they go home, and his friend agreed thereto. But note that thereto is used only in legal language, that is, the language of lawyers and courts, and in agreements.

2) Former = Of two things or two persons the first mentioned (రెండింటిలో మొదట చెప్పిన); Latter = Of two things / two persons, the second mentioned (చెప్పిన వాటిలో రెండోది).

Eg: Between Vijayawada and Hyderabad, the former is much hotter than the latter. (That is, Vijayawada is hotter than Hyderabad).

3) A strong feeling (గాఢమైన భావం/ అనబంధం).

Eg: Mothers have strong passion for their children.

4) Having a wrong opinion of something/ somebody for no reason (కారణంలేని అయిష్టత)

Eg: A number of us have food prejudices = we don't like certain food items which others like very much. Indians have caste prejudices. Some of us have colour prejudices. (కొన్ని రంగులు మనకి నచ్చుతాయి, కొన్ని నచ్చవు.)

5) Legislation = Making of a law by the parliament or the assembly (పార్లమెంట్/ అసెంబ్లీ - శాసనసభలో కానీ చేసే చట్టాలు.)

Eg: The parliament has passed a legislation against dowry.

6) Jurisdiction = Official power to make legal decisions or judgments. (చట్టాలు, చట్టం ప్రకారం చేసే నిర్ణయాలు, చేసే అధికారం ఉండటం/ చట్ట ప్రకారం ఒకరి అధీనంలో ఉన్న ప్రదేశం.)

Eg: The collector of one district has no jurisdiction over another district.

- SK. Shakeer Shaik

Q: Sir, please say about the noun form of 'talkative' - Talked, Talk, Talking, Talkable.

A: The noun form of talkative is 'talkativeness', and none of the words talked, talk, talking, or talkable.

Q: Sir, OMNISCIENT - who knows everything. What do we call such type of words? Where can I get a list of such type of words (Eg: who walks in sleep etc...).

A: These words are from Latin language. There are good dictionaries (like Oxford Dictionary of Current English), which can give you the meanings of such words. You can find them in Google too.

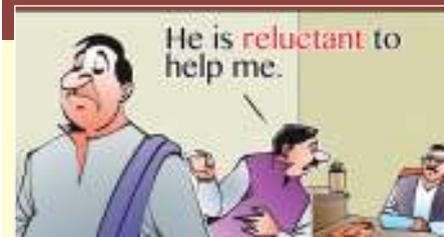
- K. Sai Venkatesh

Q: Sir, please explain which is correct from the below given sentences. Explain where which and that are used.

- i) Where are the spectacles which I kept here?
- ii) Where are the spectacles that I kept here?

A: Where are the spectacles that / which I kept here - Correct.

Vocabulary



1. Immense = Very big / vast (చాలా పెద్దదైన).

Examples:

- a) India is a vast country with an immense population.
- b) Oceans and seas are immense

2. Manual = i) Done with the human hands (మనుషులు చేసేటటువంటి).

Eg: They still type on the manual typewriter.

ii) A book containing rules of how a thing should be done (దేనివైనా ఎలా చెయ్యాలి తెలియజేసే పుస్తకం.)

Manual × Automatic

Eg: Automatic machine saves human energy.

3. Imperative = Compulsory (తప్పకుండా చెయ్యాలి పని).

Eg: It is imperative for you to see the doctor immediately.

Imperative × Voluntary/ optional (ఐచ్ఛికం)

Eg: Taking the exam is optional.

4. Perfect = Without any defect at all / faultless (పరిపూర్ణమైన/ దోషం లేని.)

Examples:

- a) His game yesterday was perfect.
- b) No human being is perfect (ఏ మానవుడూ పరిపూర్ణం కాదు)

Perfect × Defective (లోపాలున్న)

Eg: His way of dealing with the students is defective.

5. Reluctant = Unwilling (సుముఖంగా లేని).

Eg: He is reluctant to help me.

Reluctant × Willing (సుముఖంగా ఉన్న).

Eg: They are willing to support their friend as a candidate in the election.

- Venkataramana Vadla

Q: Sir, please explain the sentences with Telugu meaning.

- 1) Having done
- 2) Having been done
- 3) Being
- 4) Being done
- 5) To have done
- 6) To have been done
- 7) To do
- 8) To be done
- 9) Be done
- 10) To be doing

A: 1) Having done = అది చేయగానే/ అది చేసి

2) Having been done = అది చేయబడగానే/ అది చేయబడి (ఇది passive)

3) Being = ఆ కారణంగా/ అందువల్ల

4) Being done = చేయబడుతూ

5) To have done = చేసేసిన

6) To have been done = చేయబడిన (passive)

7) To do = చేయడానికి

8/9) To be done / Be done = చేయబడాల్సి ఉన్న

10) To be doing = చేస్తూ ఉన్న

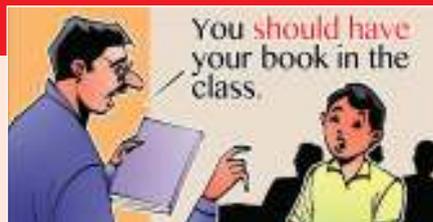
Q: Sir, please explain the meanings of the word - Whilst in Telugu and where it is used?

A: Whilst = While.

Eg: While he was singing, she was dancing.

'Whilst' (ఏదైనా చేస్తున్నప్పుడు) is an old form.

- Abhishek Padala



Q: Sir, can you please tell me how to use should have / could have / would have and also give some examples.

A: Should have = Must have (కలిగి ఉండాలి). It is compulsory for you to have something.

Eg: You should have your book in the class (rule).

★ Could have = have the ability to have something, usually in the past (గతంలో కలిగి ఉండటం). **Eg:** He could have (the ability to have) the praise of his teacher, because of his cleverness. 'Could have' is also used in the present. You could have the book if you want it.

★ Would have - The past tense of will have.

Eg: He told me that he would have a lot of property soon. All these verbs have other uses too.

- Sainadh Reddy Janga

Q: What is the meaning of "let's be off" in Telugu - Please explain sir.

A: మనం వెళ్లిపోదాం పద.

- Nandini, 10th Class

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of 'A good student should learn more from a bad teacher and a poor student should learn more from a skilled teacher' - I read this in the book 'Wings of Fire' by APJ Abdul Kalam.

A: A good student has a lot to learn from a bad teacher, because the student should know the bad aspects of life too. However, he should not do anything bad. It just helps to improve his knowledge of the world. Similarly, a dull student can learn many good things from a good teacher.

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of DASH BOARD in Telugu?

A: No correct word in Telugu for dashboard. Dashboard in a car is the part to which the steering wheel, the speedometer, fuel indicator, etc. are fixed.

- Aruna

Q: Sir please explain following words with examples.

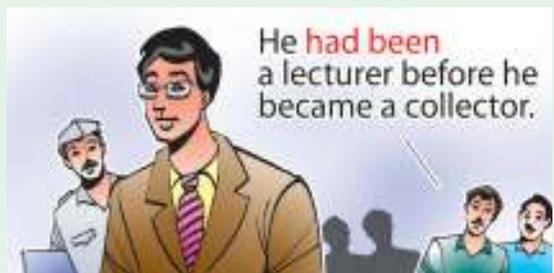
- 1) have 2) had 3) has 4) have been
- 5) has been 6) had been

A: 1 & 3) Have (with I/we/you/they) and has (with he/she/it) = possess / own (కలిగి ఉండటం).

Eg: i) I have a bike. ii) He/ she has a scooter. iii) The house (it) has many windows.

2) Had is the past tense of have / has. Eg: I had a bike (in the past, not now).

4 & 5) Have been (used with I/ we/ you/ they) / has been (with he /she /it) = a) be at a place sometime in the past (actual past time not stated) (ఉండటం - సమయం చెప్పని గతంలో). Eg: They have been in Mumbai for sometime in the past (వాళ్లు గతంలో ముంబయిలో ఉన్నారు - గతంలో - సమయం చెప్పడం లేదు).



b) Be at a place starting in the past and continuing till now or even now (కొంతకాలం నుంచి ఇప్పటి వరకు/ ఇంకా ఉండటం).

Eg: They have been here for the past one hour (గత గంట నుంచి వాళ్లు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నారు - ఇంకా ఉన్నారు).

6) Had been = be at a place sometime in the past before being at some other place, or doing some other job.

Eg: He had been a lecturer before he became a collector.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



'Make a pitch for' అంటే అర్థం..?

Vocabulary

1. **Nomads** = Wandering tribes (సంచార జాతులు)

Eg: Lambadas, Yerukalas, etc., are nomads / they belong to nomadic tribes.

★ Tribe = తెగ. That is, they belong to groups of people who do not have a fixed home but wander from place to place.

✦ Nomads X Settled (ఒక చోట స్థిర నివాసం ఉన్న)

2. **Discreet** = Careful in one's speech or actions (not wishing to cause embarrassment to others) - ఇతరులకు ఇబ్బంది కలగ కుండా మాట్లాడటం, ఏదైనా చేయడం.

Eg: He made discreet enquiries about the young man his daughter was going to marry.

✦ Discreet X Indiscreet / injudicious (మాట్లాడాల్సిన/ మాట్లాడకూడని విషయాలు తెలియకపోవడం, ఏ పని చేయాలో తెలియకపోవడం)

3. **Provide** = Supply (సరఫరా చేయడం).

Eg: The government wants to provide free midday meal to the school children.

✦ Provide X Deny (కాదనడం/ లేదనడం)



Indigenous

Exotic

4. **Indigenous** = Made or grown in the country (స్వదేశంలో తయారైన/ పెరిగి).

Eg: The mango is indigenous to India.

✦ Indigenous X Exotic (ఇతర దేశాల నుంచి తెచ్చి మన దేశంలో పెంచడం)

Eg: Grapes and apple are exotic to India.

5. **Sack** = i) A large bag, made of jute/ plastic/ any material (గోసెనవి లాంటి పెద్ద సంచి).

ii) Dismiss a person from a job (పనిలోంచి తొలగించడం).

Eg: Because he mismanaged the company the employees sacked him.

iii) Attacking a building/ country and steal the things from there (కొల్లగొట్టడం, దేశాలు, నగరాలు లాంటివాటిని).

Eg: Muhammed Ghori sacked India and carried away a lot of treasure.

✦ Sack X Retain (ఉంచుకోవడం).



Q: Dear sir, kindly explain the meaning of the following.

- 1) Regard 2) Being 3) Had to
- 4) Inasmuch as 5) In terms of 6) If at all

A: 1) **Regard** = i) Think of / consider (అనుకోవడం/ పరిగణించడం) -

Eg: I regard him as the best teacher in the college.

ii) Connected with (సంబంధించిన). Eg: The problem regards only me.

iii) Respect (గౌరవం). Eg: I have great regard for Gandhi.

2) **Being** = a) ఉండటం/ ఉండటంపల్ల. Eg: Being lazy he usually postpones his work.

b) Because of. The day being rainy, I did not go out.

3) **Had to** = forced to do something in the past.

- Laxmi Narayana Rao, Gunturu

Q: Sir, please give me the meanings of the following Idioms / Phrases in Telugu with one example for each.

1. Tone and Tenor
2. Walk a tight rope
3. Between the lines
4. To take sheen off
5. In the woods
6. Pitch for

A: 1) 'Tone and tenor' is not a Standard English expression. Tone means, the quality of the voice of a person, and tenor means, the highest level of a man's voice. You can take the meaning of tone and tenor as what you wish to say and the voice in which you say it. But this expression is not accepted as correct (మనం మాట్లాడే తీరు, ధోరణి).

2) To be very cautious / to do something in such a way that it does not hurt others (చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండటం/ ఇతరుల మనసుకు నొప్పి కలగ కుండా ఏదైనా మాట్లాడటం/ చేయడం). Eg: You have to walk a tight rope in a quarrel between two of your friends.

3) To try to understand the real meaning behind what a person says / to understand something that a person does not say directly (ఒకరి మాటల్లోని గూఢార్థం). Eg: To

- Veerendra, Hyderabad

Eg: I had to (I was forced to) go out at midnight to get some medicine for my mother.

4) **Inasmuch as** = Why or how something happens in the later part of a sentence. Eg: Inasmuch as (because) you are their teacher, you are responsible for their conduct.

5) **In terms of** = About something. Eg: We assure you the best in terms of standards in our school (we guarantee the best in the form of standards).

6) **If at all** = ఒకవేళ. Eg: He does not go out usually. If at all (ఒకవేళ వెళ్తే), he goes out only to see his friend.

- Immadisetty Sushma

Q: Sir, please give the meaning of Mum's the word? Which accent should we prefer for interviews among British and UK Accents?

A: Mum's the word = Let none of us talk of it / Let us be silent/ Let us keep it a secret. It depends. If the interview is in India, British accent is preferable, but if an American is interviewing you, American accent is better. But most of us in India speak with a British accent.



understand what he wanted to say, I had to read between the lines.

4) The phrase is not, 'to take sheen off', but, 'to take the shine off' = to make something less attractive / less enjoyable. (దేన్నైనా తక్కువ ఆకర్షణీయంగా చేయడం). Eg: His becoming my boss took the shine off my job. (It made my job less attractive)

5) To be in deep trouble. But there is no such idiom as, 'in the woods'. The phrase is, 'Out of the woods' = free from all troubles (సమస్యల నుంచి బయటపడటం). Eg: Oh, I am really happy. With the change of the boss, I am out of the woods. (జాను మారడంతో నా సమస్యలన్నీ తీరిపోయాయి).

6) Persuading other people give something to you (ఇతరులకు నచ్చజెప్పడం మనకేదైనా ఇవ్వమని). Eg: He is pitching for a promotion and discussed the matter with his boss. But the correct phrase is, 'make a pitch for' = to try to request others give you something.

- Vanka Anji Babu

Q: Respected sir, these words are driving me crazy. Would you mind explaining me the difference between these words with suitable examples?

1. Continuously and Continually
2. Dissatisfied and Unsatisfied
3. Credible and Credulous
4. Uncomparable and Incomparable
5. Uncomfort and Discomfort

A: 1. **Continuously** = Continuing without a break.

Eg: The rain was continuous the whole of this morning (ఆగకుండా సాగడం).

★ **Continually** = Continuing with breaks (ఆగి ఆగి సాగుతుండటం).

Eg: It rained continually the whole of yesterday. (That is, it rained for some time, then it stopped, again it started raining).

2) **Dissatisfied**: A person is dissatisfied with the salary he gets (not happy with his salary). Dissatisfied is used with for human beings.

★ 'Unsatisfied' on the other hand is used with reference to things and abstract ideas. Eg: Though he ate a lot of food, his hunger is unsatisfied.

3) **Credible** = Believable.

Eg: His description of what happened yesterday is credible = We can believe his description of what happened yesterday.

★ **Credulous** = Easily believing others and can easily be cheated. 1) Little children are credulous = They easily believe whatever they hear from others. 2) He is a credulous fool. (A fool who believes whatever others say).

4) **Uncomparable** = Two things of different kinds are uncomparable. However, this word is not found in Standard English, though it is useful.

Eg: A lion and a deer are uncomparable.

★ **Incomparable** = Something so good that nothing else can be compared with it.

Eg: Gandhi was incomparable in the matter of peace and non-violence.

5) 'Uncomfort' is not a part of Standard English.

★ **Discomfort** = Lack of comfort.

Eg: I experienced a lot of discomfort in the cold weather of the country.

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కొనుగోలు చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- Kantipudi Kameswara Rao, Mortha

Q: Respected Sir,

- 1) "Guy" represents man. Nice guys. Then what is the opposite of Guy?
- 2) In which context do we use 'Retire hurt'?
- 3) What is the meaning of 'not after today'?
- 4) Is it correct to write maintaining after to in the following sentence?

Generally, after to Verb-1 comes. But, here ing form was written.

"They are indifferent to maintaining academic excellence".

- A: 1) The opposite word is 'gal', but this is humorous and informal.
2) In cricket, if a player is injured and can no longer play, he is retired hurt (not retire hurt).

- 3) Only till today.
- 4) The sentence is correct. In this sentence, maintaining is used as a noun.

★ Certain words and phrases are followed by the 'ing' form and not by the infinitive.

Eg: With a view to, object to, etc. These are followed either by a noun or by an 'ing' form.

- RM Buddhavarapu

- Q: What is the meaning of 1. Misreading the tea leaves.
2. Punch bag?

- A: 1) Reading the tea leaves at the bottom of a cup means, looking for a sign of what will happen in the future. To misread means to wrongly understand.
2) A heavy bag hanging from a rope. Those learning boxing train themselves in boxing, by hitting the heavy bag.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



Never use 'Love' in..

- Gangadhar Jangam

Q: Dear sir, 5 Lakh / lakhs, which is correct and why?

A: When you mention just the number, you use the plural, 5 lakhs. But when you use it before an amount or number, you use the singular.

Eg: 5 lakh rupees/ 5 lakh people, etc.

- Narasimha Pathapally, Wanaparthy

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts in detail.

- 1) Anji and I have done this job OR I and Anji have done this job - ఏది కరెక్ట్?
- 2) When do I use relative pronouns 'That' and 'When'? Please differentiate both the words.

A: 1) 'Anji and I' is correct. In English, 'you' is always mentioned first, and 'I' always last.

Eg: You and I, You, he/ she/ they and I, He/ she/ they and I.

2) 'When' and 'that' have no connection. 'When' is used mostly with reference to the time of happening of something.

Eg: a) He came here when I was about to leave.

b) When he came home, there was none.
★ On the other hand, 'that' is used in place of 'when', 'which', 'who' and 'whom'.



Eg: i) This is the book that (which) I found very useful.

ii) He is the one that (who) gave me a lot of trouble.

iii) He is the man, that (whom) I want to see out of this place.

Note: In modern English, 'Whom' is rarely used. Instead 'who' is being increasingly used.

- Bakka Nayen

Q: Sir, please explain the difference among these words.

1. When and while
2. Speak and talk
3. Look, see and watch
4. Shall and will
5. Still, till and yet
6. From and since
7. Meanwhile and during
8. Hence, because and because of

A: 1) 'When' is used both before a verb and an 'ing' form. 'While' is used only before continuous tenses.

2) Speak is usually one person expressing his views to others/ talking to others, while others are silent. Speak is just a one-person talk. 'Talk' is conversation (that is, a number of persons talking among themselves).

3) Look - Our trying to see something.

★ See is what appears to us. If you look at the sky at night, you see the stars.

★ Watch = Look very closely/ observe carefully.

4) This has been explained a number of times earlier. Read the earlier lessons on Spoken English. In modern English, shall is not much used. Most often 'will' is used.

5) 'Still' has a number of meanings, but the meaning here is, even then.

★ Till = upto now. Yet = but / still.

6) From = 1) from a place 2) from now or in the future.

★ Since = from sometime in the past.

7) Meanwhile = in the mean time.

★ During = at any time in a period (During 2015- 2016 = at any time from 2015 to 16).

8) Hence = because = because of. Hence is outdated and not much used nowadays. Because is always followed by a clause, whereas because of is always followed by a noun / 'ing' form.

Vocabulary

1. **Incessant** = Continuous / Nonstop (నిరంతరంగా కొనసాగే)

Eg: We had incessant rain the whole of yesterday.

Incessant X Intermittent (continuing with breaks) (అగుతూ, సాగుతూ ఉండే)

Eg: My friend has had intermittent fever for the past two days.

2. **Competent** = Efficient (సామర్థ్యం ఉన్న).

Eg: India is in need of a competent Prime Minister and Chief Ministers.

Competent X Incompetent / inept (సామర్థ్యం లేని)

Eg: As a principal he is incompetent / inept.

3. **Stimulate** = Arouse / energise (అసక్తి, ఉత్సాహం కల్పించు)

Eg: Gandhi stimulated in us the love for independence.

Stimulate X Dampen/ depress (నిరుత్సాహం కలిగించు)

Eg: He dampened our enthusiasm for the picnic.

4. **Gutsy** = Showing courage and determination (ధైర్యం, నిర్ణయం చూపే)

Eg: He is a gutsy young man who can face any trouble.

Gutsy X Cowardly (పిరికి)

Eg: He is so cowardly that he is afraid of expressing his opinions.



5. **Nutrient** = Something that keeps a living being healthy and helps it to grow (శక్తి, ఆరోగ్యం కలిగించే).

Eg: Leafy vegetables are very good nutrients.

Nutrient X Unhealthy / enfeebling (బలహీనం కలిగించే)

- B.Srinivas, Thallasankeesa

Q: Sir, please explain the uses of

- 1) in line with
- 2) in accordance
- 3) accord to
- 4) in principle approval

A: 1) in accordance with (ఆ ప్రకారంగా)

Eg: The payment that he gets is in line with those of the companies in other countries.

2) The correct phrase is, 'in accordance with' = according to (ప్రకారం).

Eg: He paid them in accordance with the agreement between them.

3) Give or grant.

Eg: According to the powers accorded to (given to) the officer, he can dismiss anybody from a job.

4) Approved in theory but is to be put into practice / implemented.

Eg: The government has approved in principle, to sanction unemployment allowance (payment of money to unemployed people). (This is yet to be put into practice).

- Mahendar Reddy Marakala

Q: Sir, please elucidate the meaning and usage of following words in a sentence.

1. Fray
2. Entity
3. Teleological
4. Anvil

A: 1) **Fray**: a) Quarrel/ fight.

Eg: Mira Kumar has joined the fray for presidency.

b) If the threads of a cloth are separate, then the cloth is frayed.

Eg: It is the fashion now to wear frayed jeans.

2) **Entity**: Something that has independent existence.

Eg: Unfortunately Kashmir is treated as a separate entity from the rest of India, though it is a part of India.



3) **Teleological**: This is a term from philosophy. Meaning: Everything has a special purpose and use/ Any event happens for a special purpose.

Eg: The laws of nature are teleological.

4) **Anvil**: A heavy iron box on which metals are shaped into objects. It is on the anvil - The proposal is being considered.

- Jaya Prakash Ippili

Q: Sir, which of these sentences is correct?

1. She stands in the shade of a tree.
2. She is standing in the shade of a tree.
3. The temple is standing in the heart of the city.
4. She is loving her daughter

A: Sentence 1 refers to a regular action / action taking place now.

Sentence 2 refers only to action taking place now.

3) The temple stands in the heart of the city - correct.

4) 'Love' is never used in the present continuous tense. It is always used in the present simple tense. So, the correct sentence is, 'She loves her daughter'.

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- Sai Kiran Sutari

Q: Sir, please clarify the following in Telugu.

1. Dynamic
2. Dynamics
3. Dynamism
4. Sophisticate

A: 1) వైతన్యవంతమైన

- 2) భౌతికశాస్త్రంలో వస్తువుల కదలికలను గురించి అధ్యయనం చేసే భాగం
- 3) వైతన్యవంతమైన స్వభావం
- 4) అధునాతనమైన/ అధునాతన భావాలున్న

- Srinivas

Q: Sir, please tell the difference between killed, died and expired.

A: Kill = someone putting to death someone else (చంపడం).
Die = a person dying because of some disease, or because some has harmed them (చనిపోవడం).

Expire = life is over (చనిపోవడం). This is usually not used in daily spoken English.

- Arshad Joal

Q: Sir, are there any sentences without verb or helping verb in English? If yes, please explain.

A: There can be no sentence in English without the verb or the helping verb. However, in spoken English the helping verb is sometimes omitted.

Eg: You coming? (Are you coming?)

- J. Naveen Kumar

Q: Sir, please explain whether we use V₁ or V₄ after "in order to". Please give an example.

A: In order to = to. 'In order' is followed by the infinitive, that is, to + V₁. I went to Chennai, in order to meet my friend. But it is always better to use 'to' in place of in order to.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాట్లెండ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



House కి home కి తేడా ఏంటి..?

- Kantipudi Kameswara Rao

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of the following?

- 1) For long now
- 2) People running helter skelter and hues and cries all over.
- 3) Making impressive gains and suffering reverses.

A: 1) For a long time since sometime in the past.

2) People running in all directions, out of fear and in confusion, and shouting because they are in great danger. Eg: When the building was on fire, people ran helter-skelter, raising a hue and cry.

3) Winning sometimes and defeated at other times. Eg: Kamala's business was a mixed affair - winning sometimes (making profits) and defeated at other times (getting a loss).

Q: సర్, ఈ కింది వాక్యాల కరెక్ట్ కాదో తెలపండి.

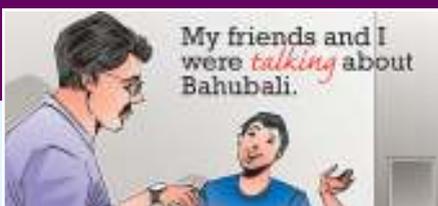
- i) He climbed the dais.
- ii) She is having patience.

A: i) He climbed up the dais - Correct. Better still: He went up the dais.

ii) She has patience. Have in the present continuous tense means to eat or to drink.

Eg: She is having her lunch / she is having coffee.

- Naveena, Bhimavaram



Q: Sir, please explain the differences of using the words "say, tell, speak and talk" with examples.

A: Say = tell. However, 'say' is not always followed by the person who you say something to. 1) I said that I was not interested = I told him/ her/ my friend, etc., that I was not interested.

★ 'Tell' should always be followed by the person who you say something to.

Eg: I told him/ her/ them etc. He told her that he was going home.

★ 'Speak' means one person talking without the other person saying little.

Eg: He spoke to her about his job.

★ 'Talk' means two or more persons talking to one another.

Eg: My friends and I were talking about Bahubali.

Vocabulary

1. **Abstain** (usually followed by 'from') = Avoid / refrain (ఏదైనా చెడ పనుల జోలికి పోకుండా ఉండటం).

Eg: My friend abstains from all kinds of alcoholic drinks.

★ Abstain X Indulge in (పాల్పడటం).

Eg: He indulges in all kinds of vices (bad habits).

2. **Breakthrough** = A sudden and important discovery (ఏదైనా ముఖ్యమైన, కొత్త విషయాన్ని అకస్మాత్తుగా కనుక్కోవడం).

Eg: There has been no breakthrough so far in our fight against AIDS.

★ Breakthrough X Drawback (disadvantage) (ముందుకు సాగకపోవడం).

Eg: The scheme suffers from a serious drawback (ఆ పథకం ముందుకు సాగడం లేదు).

- K. Saraswathi

Q: Sir, what is the main difference among the noun clause, adverb clause, adjective clause. Could you please explain in Telugu with suitable examples?

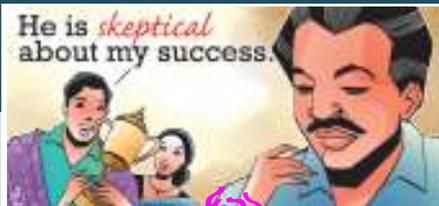
A: A clause is a group of words with a verb in it (verb ఉండే మాటల సమూహాన్ని clause అంటారు.)

Eg: a) If he comes here, b) Unless you tell me about it, c) He knows English etc.

A sentence is also a clause because a sentence is a group of words with a verb, but a clause is not always a sentence, because a clause may not have complete meaning.

★ A noun clause acts as the subject of a sentence, or the object of a verb / preposition (noun clause, noun చేసే పని చేస్తుంది - అంటే అది sentence కు subject గా కానీ verb కు/ preposition కు object గా గానీ ఉంటుంది.

Eg: 1) What he says is not true. Here the clause 'What he says' is the subject of the sentence, so it is a noun clause. 2) I know



3. **Precious** = Very valuable (చాలా విలువైన).

Eg: Gold is a precious metal.

★ Precious X Worthless / useless (విలువ లేని).

Eg: What he got is a worthless job.

4. **Precise** = Exact / accurate (కచ్చితమైన).

Eg: We are very precise in weighing such precious metals as gold.

★ Precise X Imprecise/ approximate (కచ్చితం కాని/ ఉజ్జాయింపుగా)

5. **Skeptic** = doubter/ doubting (సందేహించడం)

Eg: He is skeptical about my success.

★ Skeptic X Sure / certain (కచ్చితంగా ఉండటం).

Eg: He is sure of his success.

what he wants. 'What he wants' here is the object of the verb, know. So, 'What he wants' is a noun clause. 3) He laughed at what I said. 'What I said' is a noun clause again, because it is the object of the preposition 'at'.

★ An adverb clause modifies a verb, that is, it adds to the meaning of the verb (verb అర్థాన్ని అధికం చేస్తుంది).

Eg: He is working so slowly that he can never finish the work (అతడు పూర్తి చేయలేనంత నెమ్మదిగా పని చేస్తున్నాడు). Here, 'so slowly that . . . work' is adverb clause because it adds to the meaning of the verb 'working'.

★ An adjective clause qualifies a noun (Noun ను వర్ణించేది adjective clause).

Eg: He has bought a book which is very interesting. Here the clause, 'Which is very interesting' qualifies the book (అంటే అది ఎటువంటి పుస్తకమో తెలుపుతుంది). So it is an adjective clause.

- K. K. Rao

Q: Dear sir, please let me know which one is correct?

- 1) It is no easy (This is correct in my view, but can we say like 'It is not easy'?)
- 2) He engaged me to dinner (This is correct in my view), but can we say like "He invited me to dinner"?

A: 1) It is no easy - Wrong. It is not easy - Correct.



2) He engaged me to dinner - wrong. Engaged me = appointed me/ took me to do some work. 'He invited me to dinner' is correct.

- Kondaju Prasad, Nalgonda

Q: 1) Sir, what is the difference between believe and trust?

2) మా నాన్నగారు ఆకస్మికంగా చనిపోవడంతో నా చదువుకు అంతరాయం ఏర్పడింది = My studies received a setback with the sudden death of my father - Is this correct?

A: 1) Trust means to believe a person or what they say completely. Trust is much stronger than belief.

2) Correct. However, అంతరాయం = interruption. But the sentence you have written is also correct.

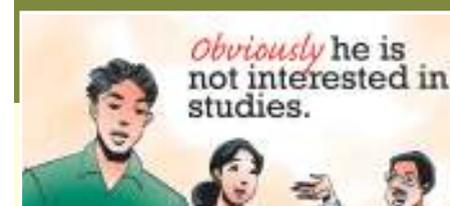
Q: Sir, please explain following words in Telugu.

1. Crawl out of pits
2. Ever seen / done

A: 1) గుంట నుంచి బయటికి పాకే

2) ఎప్పుడైనా చూశావా? / చేశావా?

- PV Madhu, Vamsi Behara



Q: Sir, please let me know the difference between

- i) Obviously and Absolutely
- ii) House and Home

A: i) **Obviously** = clearly. That is, it is very clear that somebody wants/ doesn't want to do something. Obviously (= clearly / it is clear) he is not interested in studies.

Absolutely = totally.

Eg: a) It is absolutely clear that he doesn't want to go.

b) He is absolutely honest.

ii) A house is a place where people live. It may sometimes mean the building in which a company is located.

★ A home on the other hand is a place where you live with your family.

Eg: I am going home. (= I am going to the place where I live with my family). My house = a house which you own, but you may not live there. My home = a house which you may not own, but still live in it.

'స్కాట్లెండ్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘాల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

- M. Chitti, Turakapalli

Q: Sir please translate the following words into Telugu.

- 1) Death sentence
- 2) Danger mark
- 3) Surgical strike
- 4) Post paid
- 5) Out patient
- 6) Pin point
- 7) Blue print
- 8) Pink book
- 9) Fellowship
- 10) Scale up

- A: 1) మరణ శిక్ష 2) ప్రమాద సూచిక
 3) లక్ష్యం మీదే దాడి చేయడం, ఇతర ఆస్తులకు, మామూలు ప్రజలకు హాని కలగకుండా.
 4) సేవలు వాడుకున్న అనంతరం డబ్బులు చెల్లించడం
 5) బయటి రోగులు, అంటే ఆసుపత్రిలో చేరకుండా ఆసుపత్రికి వచ్చి వైద్యం చేయించుకునే వాళ్ళు.
 6) చాలా కఠిన్గా దేన్నైనా గుర్తించగలగడం, మిగతా వాటి నుంచి దాన్ని వేరు చేసి చూపించడం
 7) పథకం

- 8) ఏడాది చివరన ఇంకా చెల్లించాల్సిన పద్దులను చూపే బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వ పత్రం.
 - 9) సమాన హోదాలో ఉన్నవారి సాంగత్యం/ విద్యార్థులకు లభించే ఉపకార వేతనాలు.
 - 10) పరిమాణానికి తగినట్లుగా దేన్నైనా పెంచడం
- Eg: Prices have been scaled up = ధరలు పెంచబడ్డాయి.
 Q: సర్, కింది పదాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారు తెలుపగలరు.
 a) రంగరించడం b) డ్రోహం
 c) సముదాయించడం d) తడవుగా
 e) మాట్టు వేయడం f) మైలురాము
 A: a) Mix b) Treachery c) Console/ comfort
 d) Immediately /seizing the opportunity
 e) Fix a hole in a vessel f) A mile stone



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer
 - M. Suresan



Pink book అంటే ...?

- M. Reddy, Marakala

Q: Sir please explain the difference between following words.

- 1) Dismissed
 - 2) Suspended
 - 3) Ousted
- A: 1) To be dismissed is to be removed permanently from a job.
 2) To be suspended is to be temporarily stopped from doing a job. This is a milder punishment than dismissal.
 3) Ousted = Dismissed / removed from a job.

- GV

Q: Sir, how to form a sentence using 'its time' and 'its high time' and 'its about time' and what is the difference? Please let me know.

- A: It's time = it's about time = it's high time = The time has already come for us to do something and we haven't yet done it.
 Eg: It's time / It's about time / It's about time that you started preparing seriously for the exam = The time has already come for you to prepare seriously for the exam, and you haven't yet started preparing.

- Yugandhar K

Q: Dear sir, could you please clarify my doubts? Somewhere I heard that 1. We shouldn't use "Myself" when we introduce each other.
 2. We shouldn't use "Pursuing" before Studies/ Qualification.

A: 1) We use 'myself' only when we want to stress that a person himself did something.
 Eg: I myself saw it.
 ★ 'Myself/ himself/ herself' are usually not used independently. Myself/ himself/ herself/ ourselves, etc., are emphatic pronouns. Using them independently, of course, is wrong. They usually follow the personal pronouns.
 Eg: a) He himself admitted that he had done it.
 b) They themselves accepted the responsibility for it.

2) We can use 'pursue' before a course of study, but that is too scholarly a word/ bookish (used mostly in books). A better word is, I am doing 4th year engineering.

- S. Kiran

Q: Sir, please clarify the following in Telugu with examples.

1. Majesty
 2. Majestic
 3. Freak
 4. Freak out
- A: 1) Majesty = రీవి/ ప్రజ్ఞా/ సారస్వభౌమాధికారం. చక్రవర్తులను 'Your majesty' అని పిలవాలి.
 2. Majestic = చాలా హుందా. రీపీ ఉన్న.
 Eg: The majestic Himalayan Mountains.
 3) Freak = a) దేనిమీదైనా అత్యంత ఆసక్తి ఉన్న వ్యక్తి.
 Eg: He is an exercise freak = వ్యాయామం అంటే అత్యంత ఆసక్తి ఉన్న వ్యక్తి.
 b) వింతగా మామూలు కంటే భిన్నంగా ప్రవర్తించే వ్యక్తి.



4) Freak out = దిద్దూరితి పొందడం
 Eg: When they saw my haircut my parents freaked out.

- B. Malakondaiah, Nellore

Q: Sir, please do explain the following Rhythmic expressions.

1. Ding-dong
 2. Hotch-potch
 3. Sing-song
 4. Hurly-burly
 5. Super-super
 6. Topsy-turvy
 7. Dilly-dally
 8. Nitty-gritty
 9. Boogie-woogie
 10. Razzle-dazzle
- A: 1) Ding-dong is the sound a bell makes when you ring it.
 2) A confused mixture. It is a hotchpotch of different kinds of things = it is a mixture of different things without any order. Eg: The movie is a hotch-potch of different sequences having no connection with one another.
 3) If person's voice rises and falls in a musical way, 'He spoke in a 'sing-song' voice.

- 4) Doing things in a busy and noisy way.
 Eg: As the night fell, their hurly-burly activity came to an end.
- 5) No such expression. Super-super, if used at all, something very great.
- 6) Turning things upside down. While he was riding the bike, it hit a stone, and the bike turned topsy-turvy.
- 7) Take too long a time to do something and thus waste time. All through the year he dilly-dallied and in the end he failed.
- 8) The most important part of a situation.
 Eg: Coming to the nitty-gritty of the situation, I have decided not to buy the house.
- 9) A form of fast music, played on the piano.
- 10) Making a show in a noisy manner to attract attention. Eg: The movie was just a razzle-dazzle without a strong story base.

- Anu Teja

Q: Dear sir, please tell the meanings in Telugu.
 1. Is to be 2. Is to have
 3. To have 4. To have been
 A: 1) ఉండాల్సి రావడం. He is to be there tomorrow (రేపతను అక్కడ ఉండాలి) = 2) He is to have gone there = అక్కడికతడు వెళ్ళాల్సింది.
 3) కలిగి ఉండటం.
 4) గతంలో ఉండటం. To have been there for such a long time is very boring.

- Mahendar Reddy

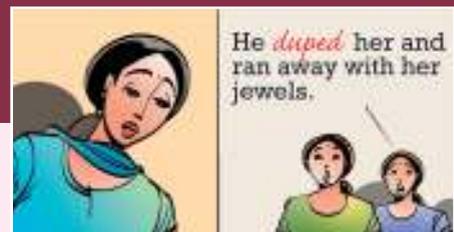
- Q: 1. Sir, please explain the meaning of Tryst in sentence "He spoke of a tryst with destiny".
 2. Could you please tell the usage of words Hails and Hailed as both words take numerous meanings?
 3. I always confuse to use "Has had" adjacently in same sentence. Please clarify my doubts sir.
- A: 1) Tryst = (actual meaning) a place where lovers meet secretly. Tryst with destiny = a secret meeting with our fate.
 2) 'Hail' means to call somebody by saying 'hello' to them.
 ★ 'Hail' also means welcome. However, the word is not used in ordinary conversation. The second meaning is, to describe something as very good.
 Eg: He hailed the event as an important one.
 ★ The third meaning is 'to call' someone/ something.
 Eg: He hailed (called) a taxi.



- ★ The fourth meaning is, pieces of ice falling down in the cold season.
 3) 'Has had' used with he/ she/ it means,
 a) Somebody having something at a time NOT MENTIONED IN THE PAST.
 Eg: He has had a car (sometime in the past - actual time not stated).
 b) Starting in the past and having it till now.
 Eg: He has had this car for the past two years = He bought the car two years ago, and has used it till now.
 c) If you add 'just' / 'just now' it means someone having something a few minutes ago.
 Eg: He has had coffee just now. (He has taken coffee just a few minutes ago).

Vocabulary

1. Competent = Efficient / able to do something (సామర్థ్యం ఉన్న).
 Eg: Because he is competent at his job, he got promotions very quickly.
 ★ Competent X incompetent (inefficient) (సామర్థ్యం లేని).
 Eg: He was incompetent as a principal of the college, and during his time the students lacked discipline.
2. Mobile = Capable of moving / moving freely (ఒకచోట స్థిరంగా ఉండకుండా కదులుతూ ఉండటం).
 Eg: Though his leg is fractured he is mobile.
 ★ Mobile X stationary / unmovable (ఒకచోట ఉండటం).
 Eg: A teacher's job is a stationary job.
3. Dupe = Deceive/ cheat (మోసగించు).
 Eg: He duped her and ran away with her jewels.



- ★ Dupe X be honest.
 Eg: He is honest enough to hand over the purse that he found on the road to the owner.
 4. Hamper = Obstruct (అడ్డగించు).
 Eg: Her laziness hampers her progress.
 ★ Hamper X promote / facilitate.
 Eg: His cleverness and industry help promote his business.
 5. Leap = Jump (గెంతడం)
 Eg: She scored the first prize by leaping a distance of two yards.
 ★ Leap X creep.
 Eg: The man crept up the stairs, as he was injured.

- K. V. Rao

Q: Sir, please translate the underlined words in the following sentences into Telugu.

1. He's not quite six feet tall, which is short for a boxer.
2. I don't think he's young, he must be pushing 50.
3. Dinner is just about ready.
4. The dinner is practically ready.
5. After 4 years, the building ready all about completed.
6. I signed the contract. The house as good as mine.
7. He had a big pay rise, so to all intents and purposes, he had been promoted.

A: 1) అతడు పూర్తిగా 6 అడుగుల పొడవు కాదు, అందుకని అతడికి జాక్సన్ కి ఉండాలిని ఎత్తు లేదు.
2) అతడు చిన్నవాడని నేను అనుకోవడం లేదు. దగ్గర దగ్గర 50 ఏళ్లు ఉండొచ్చని నేననుకుంటున్నాను.

- 3, 4) భోజనం దాదాపు సిద్ధమైంది.
- 5) నాలుగేళ్ల తర్వాత ఆ కట్టడం దాదాపు పూర్తయింది.
- 6) నేను కాంట్రాక్టు మీద సంతకం చేశాను. అది నా ఇంటి కిందే లెక్క.
- 7) అతడికి జీతం బాగా ఎక్కువగా పెరిగింది. కాబట్టి ముఖ్యమైన విషయం (to all intents and purposes), అతడికి పదోన్నతి వచ్చినట్లే.

- M. Kamesh, B. Ampaiah, Tadipatri

Q: Sir, please explain the meanings of the following proverbs in Telugu.

- 1) A thumbnail sketch
- 2) Speak of the devil and he is there

A: 1) A thumbnail sketch - ఒక వ్యక్తి/ వస్తువు ముఖ్యమైన లక్షణాలు తెలిపే వర్ణన, వివరణగా కాకుండా
2) Speak of the devil and he is there - ఒక దుర్మార్గుడిని గురించి మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు అతడు అక్కడికి వస్తే ఇలా అంటారు.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పాక్డ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



Cold water.. is not so pleasant!

- Prabhas Raju

Q: Sir, what is the difference between the following and where we use this words?

- i) Never - neverever
- ii) Cool water- cold water

A: i) Never = Never ever = Not at anytime. Never ever is stronger than never.

ii) Cool water is water is cool enough to drink with comfort. Cold water, on the other hand, is not so pleasant / easy to drink.

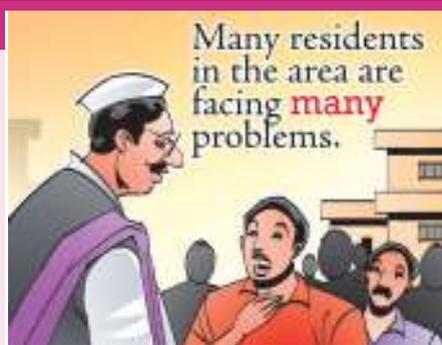
Q: Sir, shall we use both this words in one sentence?

- i) Many - More
- ii) Many - Many
- iii) Many - Longer
- iv) More - Longer

A: i) We can, of course. Many of the teachers in the school are more popular than those in the other schools.

ii) Many residents in the area are facing many problems.

iii) Many of them stayed here for a longer time than the others.



iv) More rivers in South America are longer than the rivers in the other areas.

Q: You are to pay Rs.6,000/ You have to pay Rs.6,000 - What is the difference? And which is correct?

A: Both are correct. Both the sentences mean almost the same. However, when you say, 'You are to pay Rs 6000, it means an order. When you say, 'You must pay Rs. 6000 - it may be an order/ duty/ necessity.

- C. Jagadeesh, Vizag.

Q: Sir, please let me know the meanings of the following words in Telugu.

- 1) Critically
- 2) Initially
- 3) Aptly
- 4) Nonchalantly
- 5) Cocktail
- 6) Attentively
- 7) Literally
- 8) Obviously
- 9) Elegantly

A: 1) Critically = విమర్శనాత్మకంగా/ ప్రాణాపాయ పరిస్థితిలో

2) Initially = ప్రారంభంలో

3) Aptly = సరిగ్గా

4) Nonchalantly = ఏం చింత పడకుండా

5) Cocktail = A mixture of a number of alcoholic drinks (వివిధ మత్తు పానీయాల కలయిక).

6) Attentively = శ్రద్ధగా

7) Literally = అసలు అర్థంలో

8) Obviously = తెలుస్తోనే ఉంది

9) Elegantly = నాజూకుగా

- R. Raghava

Q: Sir, please explain the meanings in Telugu.

- 1) Ramp up
- 2) Shut in
- 3) Dig out
- 4) On - board

A: 1) Ramp up = పెంచడం, ముఖ్యంగా ఒక వ్యాపార సంస్థ తయారు చేసే వస్తువులను. **Eg:** The company has planned to increase its production to 10,000 units.

2) Shut in = ఒక వ్యక్తిని గదిలో పెట్టి బంధించడం. **Eg:** The police shut in the thief.

3) Dig out = ఏ వస్తువునైనా తవ్వి తీయడం. **Eg:** They dug out the soil in front of their house and found some gold ornaments.

4) On - board = ఏదైనా వాహనం - బస్, ట్రైన్ లాంటి వాహనాల్లో.

Q: Sir, please explain the following proverbs.

- 1) To cut the corners
- 2) When pigs fly

A: 1) To cut the corners - ఒక పనిని అత్యంత సులభంగా, చౌకగా, అత్యంత త్వరగా చేయడం.

2) When pigs fly - ఏదైనా జరిగే అవకాశం లేదు అనేందుకు.

- Tarun Nagaraju

Q: Sir, are these sentences grammatically correct?

- i) Many more happy returns of the day
- ii) Many longer you live

A: i) Many more happy returns of the day - correct.

ii) This is wrong. The correct sentence is, 'May you live longer'.

Q: Sir, which one is correct? When we don't know how many corrections are there

- i) What is the difference between the sentences?

ii) What are the difference between the sentences?

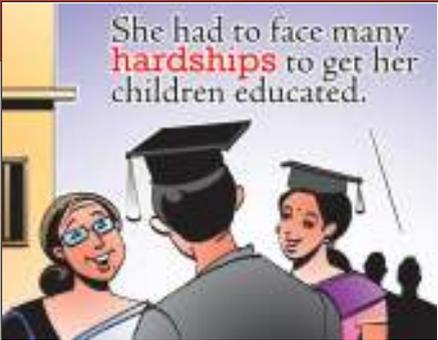
A: When you refer to one difference, 'What is the difference between the sentences' is correct. If you refer to more than one difference, 'What are the differences between the sentences' is correct.

Q: What is the difference between the following? i) I hope you are answer the letter.

ii) I hope you have answer the letter.

A: Both the sentences are wrong. The correct sentences are: a) I hope you will answer the letter, and b) I hope you have answered the letter.

- C. Srinu, Visakhapatnam



Q: Sir, please explain the meanings in Telugu.

- 1) Suicide hit
- 2) Wholesale markets
- 3) Down-the-line
- 4) Hardship
- 5) Cope with

A: 1) Suicide hit = ఆత్మహత్య అనే దెబ్బ

2) Wholesale markets = బోక వ్యాపారం (చిల్లర వ్యాపారం కాకుండా, పెద్ద మొత్తాన అమ్మడం).

3) Down - the - line = తర్వాత ఎప్పుడో లేకుండా మనం చెప్పలేని సమయంలో.

Eg: Somewhere down the line he may be caught for theft (ఎప్పుడో మనం చెప్పలేని సమయంలో అతడు దొంగతనానికి పట్టుబడవచ్చు).

4) Hardship = కష్టాలు. **Eg:** She had to face many hardships to get her children educated.

5) Cope with = తట్టుకోవడం. **Eg:** My mother is unable to cope with the rush of guests.

'స్పాక్డ్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Vocabulary

1. Submerge = Cause to be under water (నీళ్లలో మునిగి ఉండటం).

Eg: Because of the cyclone, the low-lying areas of the city are submerged.

Submerge × Float (తేలడం)

Eg: Many objects were floating on the flood water.

2. Rejoice = Feel very happy (సంతోషించడం).

Eg: His parents rejoiced at his success in the IAS exam.

Rejoice × Regret / be sad (చింతించడం)

Eg: I deeply regret his failure in the exam.

3. Faint = Become unconscious (స్పృహ తప్పడం)/ be weak (నీరసంగా ఉండటం).

Examples: a) She fainted on hearing the news of her father's death.

Faint × Conscious (స్పృహలో ఉండటం)

b) They had walked a long distance and were faint (weak) because they had nothing to eat.

Faint × Robust (Very strong - చాలా బలంగా ఉండటం).

c) He is a man of robust health. 'Faint' has several other meanings.

4. Integral = Be an important part of something / inseparable (ఒక వస్తువులో విడదీయలేని భాగం).



Eg: Mathematics is an integral part of school syllabus.

Integral × Inessential (Not so important - అంత ప్రాముఖ్యం లేని).

Eg: Several schools think physical exercise is an inessential part of the syllabus.

5. Surrender = i) Yield (లోంగిపోవడం).

Eg: After a bitter fight, the army of the country surrendered to the enemy.

Surrender × Resist (నిరోధించడం)

Eg: They resisted the enemy's attack with all their strength.

ii) Give away (ఇచ్చేయడం).

Eg: We surrender one half of our ticket at the cinema hall to the gate keeper.

Surrender × Retain (మన దగ్గరే ఉంచుకోవడం).

Eg: We retain the other half of the ticket with us.

- Kamesh, Nalgonda

- Q:** సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను తెలుగులోకి అనువదించగలరు.
1. The teaching in this school is very forward looking.
 2. He has a reputation as a social reformer with progressive views.
 3. Japan's industry has moved with times.
 4. Fortuna is a go-ahead computer company.
 5. Though she likes avant-garde music, Leela also plays Veena and Sitar.
 6. Your designs are a little too futuristic for our company.
 7. My gosh! It is freezing.
 8. Fabulous salary
 9. This cuisine traces its origin in 1500 A.D.C.
- A:** 1) They follow advanced methods of teaching in this school (ఈ పాఠశాలలో బోధన చాలా ప్రగతిశీలంగా ఉంటుంది).

- 2) ఆయనకు అభ్యుదయ భావాలను సంఘసంస్కర్తగా పేరుంది.
 - 3) జపాన్ పరిశ్రమల రంగం కాలానుగుణంగా ముందుకు సాగింది.
 - 4) ఫార్టూనా అనేది ముందుకు సాగే (ప్రగతిశీల) కంప్యూటర్ కంపెనీ.
 - 5) లీలాకు కొత్త ప్రయోగాత్మక సంగీతం ఇష్టమైనప్పటికీ, ఆమె సితార్, వీణ వాయిస్తుంది.
 - 6) మీ రూపకల్పనలు/ మీరు సృష్టించే ఆకృతులు మా కంపెనీకి కాస్త భావి ఆకృతులుగా ఉన్నాయి. (అంటే వాటినిప్పుడు మేము ఉపయోగించుకోలేము.)
 - 7) 'My gosh is another form of 'my God' - మీ వాక్యానికి అర్థం: ఓ దేవుడా, ఈ చలి గడ్డకట్టేట్టుగా ఉంది.
 - 8) నమ్మలేనంత ఎక్కువ జీతం.
 - 9) ఈ వంటకాలకు మూలం క్రీస్తు శకం 1500 వ సంవత్సరం నాటిది.
- Q:** i) Keep your eyes closed/ close. Please say the correct one.
- A:** i) Keep your eyes closed - Correct.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer
- M. Suresan

- Ch. Niranjani

- Q:** Sir, కింది పదాలను తెలుగు ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించండి.
- 1) Pull through
 - 2) Lole out
- A:** 1) Pull through = Get out of a difficult situation (క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితి నుంచి బయటపడటం).
Eg: Her friends tried their best to pull her through the difficulties she was in.
- 2) Lole out = It is not 'lole out'. It is loll out. To hang or flop out (బయటికి వేలాడుతూ కనిపించడం).
Eg: The dog's tongue lolled out in the hot sun.



He made a bolt to see..

- B. Ampaiah, P. Srinath

- Q:** Sir, please translate the following sentences into English.
- i) దిక్కులేని వాడికి దేవుడే దిక్కు.
 - ii) కారణం లేకుండా కార్యం వుట్టదు.
 - iii) నేను బస్ ఎక్కాను.
 - iv) నేను ఆటో దగ్గర నిలబడ్డాను.
- A:** i) God takes care of those who have none to take care for them.
 ii) There can be no result without a cause.
 iii) I got into the bus.
 iv) I stood near the auto.

- S. Nazim, Visakhapatnam.

- Q:** Sir, please clarify the following words and its meaning and how it pronounce in Telugu
- 1) Dangle
 - 2) Tantamount
 - 3) Reneged
- A:** 1) Dangle = Hang / swing loosely (పదులుగా వేలాడుతూ ఉండటం)
 2) Tantamount = Almost the same as (దాదాపు అదే)
 3) Reneged = Go back on a promise (మాట నిలుపుకోకపోవడం)

- L. Rambabu, B. Ramakrishna

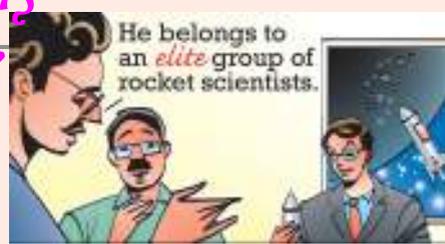
- Q:** Sir, please tell me how to introduce myself in interviews and also in schools and college level.
- A:** I am so and so (your name). I come from such and such a place. I am (mention your qualifications). Then mention your parents and say what they are. Talk about your siblings. Talk about the games you play, your extracurricular activities and hobbies.
- Q:** Sir, please explain the following:
1. Pink Slip
 2. White lie
 3. Have the blues
 4. Black out
 5. Once in a blue moon
 6. Golden opportunity
- A:** 1) Pink Slip - A document given to an employee telling them that they are removed from a job.
 2) White lie - A harmless lie told in order to be polite to someone or stop someone from being worried by truth.
 3) Have the blues - Feel sad
 4) Black out - Become unconscious for a short period.
 5) Once in a blue moon - Very rarely
 6) Golden opportunity - A very good / favourable opportunity.

- M. Kameswar, Thimamana Cheruvu.

- Q:** Sir, కింది Phrasal/ verbs/ idioms కి తెలుగులో అర్థం తెలిపి, తగిన ఉదాహరణలు ఇవ్వగలరు.
- 1) Carry out
 - 2) By and large
 - 3) At the outset
 - 4) Bed of roses
 - 5) Shout for success
 - 6) Pros and cons
 - 7) Back down
 - 8) Pass over
 - 9) Step out of
- A:** 1) Carry out = Do others' orders (ఇతరుల ఆజ్ఞను పాటించడం). He carried out his boss's orders.
 2) By and large = To a great extent (చాలా వరకు)
 3) At the outset = In the beginning (మొట్టమొదట)
 4) Bed of roses = Comfortable (సౌకర్యవంతం)
 5) Shout for success = Cry out that one should win (గెలుపు కోసం అరవడం).
 6) Pros and cons = The advantages and disadvantages of something (ఒకదాని మంచి చెడులూ/ లాభనష్టాలూ).
 7) Back down = Admit one's mistake or defeat / withdraw claim or assertion (వెనక్కి తగ్గడం)
 8) Pass over = Ignore or not mention something (ఉపేక్షించడం)
 9) Step out of = Leave a room or a place for a short time. (ఒక చోటును వదిలి వెళ్లడం తాత్కాలికంగా).

- K.V. Rao, Visakhapatnam.

- Q:** Sir, కింది పొందుపరచిన వాక్యాల్లో Underline చేసిన పద సముదాయాల అర్థాన్ని వివరిస్తూ, తెలుగు అనువాదం చేయగలరు.
- 1) Sardar Patel was dubbed Iron Man of India.
 - 2) He was labelled an anarchist.
 - 3) That politician is anxious to shake off the "Mafia Man" tag.
 - 4) I can only describe him as a creative genius.
 - 5) Critics are hailing it as the best movie in 2016.
- A:** 1) సర్దార్ వల్లభాయ్ పటేల్ గారిని భారత ఉక్కు (iron, of course is ఇనుము) మనిషి అని మారుపేరు పెట్టారు (dubbed).
 2) అరాచకవాది అని అతనికి ముద్ర వేశారు (was labelled).
 3) ఆ రాజకీయ నాయకుడు తన మీద ఉన్న నేర ముఠాకు (mafia) చెందినవాడని వర్ణించే పేరును (tag) వదిలించుకోవాలనే ఆశురతతో ఉన్నాడు.
 4) స్పృశనాత్మక మేధావి అనే (only) అతడిని నేను వర్ణించగలను.
 5) అది 2016 వ సంవత్సరంలో అతి గొప్ప చిత్రంగా ప్రత్యేకంగా చెబుతున్నారు (are hailing).



- M. Mahendar Reddy

- Q:** Sir, please explain the difference and where to use the following words.
- 1) Epic
 - 2) Elite
 - 3) Eminent
- A:** 1) Epic = An epic is the story of a great national hero who is worshipped as god. For example the Ramayanam, which is the story of lord Sri Rama a great hero and who we consider a god, is an epic. So are the Mahabharatham, and the Bhagavatham.
 2) Elite = A group of people who are greater than others in quality or merit. He belongs to an elite group of rocket scientists.
 3) Eminent = Respected and famous in a particular subject.
Eg: Sir CV Raman was one of the most eminent scientists of the world.

- Sanjeev Naddunuri

- Q:** Sir, please translate the below sentences into English.
- 1) ఈ పెన్ సరిగా రాయట్టదు మధ్యలో ఆగి ఆగి రాస్తోంది.
 - 2) పైపైన చదివేయకు.
- A:** 1) The pen is not writing well. It stops now and again and writes again.
 2) Don't read fast.
- Q:** Sir, please translate into English.
 'తను రాసిన తర్వాత నేను రాస్తాను'
- A:** I will write after he has written / writes.

- Sakkera Anuradha

- Q:** Sir, please explain the following.
- 1) Off one's chump
 - 2) Make a bolt
- A:** 1) Off one's chump = Mad (పిచ్చి/ పిచ్చిగా ఆలోచించడం).
Eg: He is off his chump if he thinks that he will be the next chief minister.
 2) Make a bolt = Run quickly for something or to someone (దేనికోసమైనా లేదా ఎవరికోసమైనా వేగంగా పరిగెత్తడం).
Eg: As soon as he heard that the film star was in town, he made a bolt to see her.

P. Mysoor Reddy

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into English.

- విద్యుత్ స్తంభం రహదారికి అడ్డంగా పడిపోయింది.
- కరెంటు స్తంభం ఇంటి పైకి ఒరిగింది.
- వైతులకు ఇబ్బంది కలగకుండా చూస్తాం.
- వాడి అంతు చూస్తాను.
- ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ ఆయన్ను ఆదర్శంగా తీసుకోవాలి.
- రోడ్డుపై రాకపోకలు నిలిచిపోయాయి.
- నాకు కళ్ళు తిరుగుతున్నాయి.
- ఎవరి పని వాళ్ళు చూసుకోండి. ఇతరులతో మీకేం పని.
- ఆమె కళ్ళాపి చల్లుతోంది.

- శ్రీకారం
- విస్తరాకు
- 1) The electricity pole is lying across the road.
- 2) The lamp post has bent towards the roof of the house.
- 3) We will see that the farmers are not put to any inconvenience.
- 4) I will see his end.
- 5) Everyone should take him as a role-model.
- 6) The traffic has come to a stand still.
- 7) My head is reeling.
- 8) Everyone had better mind his business, and leave others alone.
- 9) She is sprinkling dung water in

- front of her home.
10. Make a beginning.
11. No proper term for it in English. (A leaf on which to eat)

Harish Goud Makloor

Q: Sir, please suggest me a good grammar book. How can I improve my communication skills in short time?

A: The best and most useful book is, Living English Structure by Stannard Allen. The merit of the book is it is a regular practice book, instead of being a formal grammar book.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాట్లెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan



'Fair weather friend' ఎవరు?

M. Mahendar Reddy

Q: Sir, could you please elucidate meanings of 1) Radar 2) Defence Incubator?

A: 1) Radar is the abbreviation of Radio detection and ranging. With the help of radio waves, it detects an object by the waves it creates.

2) Defence incubator has no special meaning. Incubator is a device which protects children born before the 9th month of pregnancy.

Q: What is the meaning of Pegged in sentence "Service tax was currently pegged at around 7000 cr."

A: Peg = Limit/ fix the price of something at a particular level.

Eg: The price of this variety of rice is pegged at (fixed at) Rs.40 a kilo. (The actual meaning of peg is a big nail).

Khalid Sk Abbas

Q: Sir, please explain the difference between "have been" and "had been".

A: Have been, used with I, we, you and they refers to 1) being till now or even now.



Eg: I have been in Vijayawada for the past twenty years = I started being in Vijayawada twenty years ago and am still here.

2) Have been also refers to being in the past at a time not mentioned.

Eg: I have been in Bombay = I know Bombay.

3) Have been refers to being at a place just now, if you use the words just/ just now.

Eg: He has just been here = He has been here till just a few minutes ago.

⊛ Had been refers to the earlier of two past beings. **Eg:** He had been a teacher before he was a collector = First, he was a teacher, and later he was a collector. Now he is not a collector either.

'స్కాట్లెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Ch. Banti

Q: Sir, "used to" refer which tense? For example: I used to drink coffee. Here verb 'drink' refers present tense, but 'used to refers' past tense. So please let me know what is the complete tense of the sentence.

A: Used to refers to a repeated action in the past, so used to is past tense. I used to drink coffee = I regularly drank coffee in the past.

Ashok Pyarasani

Q: Sir is it correct to use yours faithfully as subscription to principal in letter writing?

A: If as a student you write to the principal, the subscription should be yours obediently. If you write as a lecturer to the principal, the correct subscription is, Yours faithfully.

P. Umesh, Narapuram

Q: Sir, please explain Independent clause and Dependent clause.

A: 1) A clause is a group of words with a verb. The number of clauses in a sentence is equal to the number of verbs in the sentence.

★ An independent clause is also called a main clause. A clause with complete meaning is an independent/ main clause.

Eg: He saw me when I was returning home. In this sentence there are two verbs - saw and was returning. Therefore there are two clauses - 1) He saw me and 2) when

He saw me when I was returning home.



I was returning home. The first clause has complete meaning, so it is the independent/ main clause. When I was returning home - the meaning of this clause is incomplete, so this is a dependent / subordinate clause.

Q: Sir, what is predicate? Explain with examples.

A: A predicate is what the sentence tells us about the subject.

Eg: He came here yesterday. He is the subject of the sentence and came here yesterday is the predicate.

Kantipudi Kameswara Rao, Mortha

Q: Respected sir, please let me know whether this sentence is correct or not.

Please pay the house rent to me from hereafter instead of my father.

A: The correct sentence is: From now on please pay the house rent to me instead of to my father.

M. Indra, M. Aswini

Q: Sir please let me know the meanings in Telugu for the following Idioms.

- Call to order
- Cut a sorry figure
- Crux of a problem
- Curtain lecture
- Cut to the quick
- Dance attendance on one
- Day in, day out
- Down and out
- Done to death
- Fly off at a tangent
- Escape notice
- Eat one's words
- Eat humble pie
- Fair weather friend
- Get upper hand
- Give a piece of mind
- Give the slip

- Haul over the coals
- Have a brush with
- Go off the deep end
- Green room

- A:** 1) సభలు, సమావేశాలు, పార్లమెంట్, అసెంబ్లీ సమావేశాలు లాంటివి లాంఛనంగా అధ్యక్షుడు ప్రారంభించడం.
- 2) ప్రయత్నం విఫలం అవడంతో పరువు పోవడం, సిగ్గుపడడాన్ని రావడం
- 3) సమస్య కీలకాంశం
- 4) భార్య పరోక్షంగా భర్తను నిందించడం
- 5) ఒకరి మనసును గాయపర్చడం
- 6) ఒకరి ఆజ్ఞలను జానిసలా పాటించడం
- 7) విరామం లేకుండా
- 8) పైసా డబ్బు లేకుండా బీదగా బతకడం
- 9) హత్య చేయబడటం
- 10) విపరీతంగా కోప్పడటం
- 11) ఏదైనా మనం గుర్తించకపోవడం, మనకు చెప్పాలనుకున్న సమాచారం మనదాకా రాకపోవడం

- మనం చెప్పింది తప్పై, మన మాటలను మనం వెనక్కి తీసుకోవాల్సి రావడం
- మన తప్పు మనం ఒప్పుకోవాల్సిన పరిస్థితి
- మంచి పరిస్థితుల్లోనే మనకు స్నేహితులుగా ఉండేవాళ్ళు
- మన ప్రాముఖ్యం ఎక్కువ అవడం, మన మాటే నెగ్గడం
- మనసులో ఉన్న మాటను కుండ బద్దలు కొట్టినట్లు చెప్పడం
- తప్పించుకుని పారిపోవడం
- ఎదుటివాళ్ళ ఇష్టపడని పాత ఆనాహ్లాదకర సంఘటనలను గురించి మాట్లాడటం / వాళ్ళను తిట్టడం / నిందించడం
- ఒకరితో ఘర్షణ పడటం
- ఆలోచన లేకుండా, ఆవేశంతో ఒక పనికి పూనుకోవడం.
- నటులు, నాటకానికి సంబంధించిన వాళ్ళు, మేకప్ వేసుకునే గది.

U. Tejaswini

Q: Sir please explain the difference between friends, friend's and friends'.

A: Friends = More than one friend. Friend's = Belonging to a friend. **Eg:** This is my friend's book = This is the book of my friend. Friends' = Belonging to more than one friend. These books are my friends' books (books of more than one friend).

Q: Sir please explain i) may have and ii) may have been.

A: i) జరగవచ్చు (ఇప్పుడు). He may have done it. అతడు అది ఇప్పుడు చేసి/ చేస్తూ ఉండొచ్చు అయితే may have done అంత సరైంది కాదు.

ii) ఉండి ఉండొచ్చు. He may have been there now.

Y. Yugandhar, Narsapuram

Q: Sir, please translate the following idioms into Telugu.

1. Sum and substance
2. Swallow the habit
3. Take a leap in the dark
4. Take one on his word
5. Stare one in the face
6. Turn the tables
7. With might and main
8. With bated breath
9. What's what
10. Up in arms
11. See how the land lies
12. Set at defiance

13. Snake in the grass

14. Small fry

- A: 1) సారాంశం
 2) ఇది సరైన వాక్యం కాదు. Swallow = మింగడం
 3) మనం చేయబోయే దాని ఫలితాలు తెలియకుండా తొందరపాటుతో పని చేయడం
 4) ఎవరైనా అన్న మాటను నిజంగా తీసుకోవడం
 5) ఒకరు చెప్పిన మాటకు ఒకరివైపు గుర్రంగా చూడటం
 6) ఎత్తుకు పై ఎత్తు
 7) శక్తింతా ఉపయోగించి
 8) ఊపిరి ఆపుకుని, దిగ్గ్రమ కలిగించే మాటను వినడం

9) ఏది ఏమిటి?

10) తిరగబడటం

- 11) అవకాశాలు ఎలా ఉన్నాయో పరిశీలించడం
- 12) ఎదురుతిరగడం
- 13) మనకు తెలియని శత్రువు
- 14) ప్రాముఖ్యంలేని విషయం

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా రాయాలో తెలుపగలరు.

1. నిజం చెప్పడంలోని రుచి తెలిశాక, దాన్ని వరూ వదులుకోరు.
2. నిజం చెప్పకపోతే తలదించుకోవాలి.

- A: 1) Once you taste truth you won't give it up.
 2) If you utter lies, you can't face others.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer
 - M. Suresan



Snake in the grass అంటే..?

- Narasimharao Vennela, Ongole



Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts. Shut the door, will you?
 Go to the store, won't you? - Though both are imperative statements, why do we use the different question tags in the above sentences? Please explain.

- A: 'Shut the door, will you?' is a request, whereas 'Go to the store, won't you?' is making sure whether one is going or not.
 Q: i) I shall win, shouldn't I?
 ii) We shall win, won't we?
 iii) Everybody is in the class, aren't they?
 iv) There is little water in the tank, isn't there?
 v) There are many books in the bag, aren't there?

Sir, please say the question tags in the above statements are correct or not?

- A: i, ii) The correct question tag for I shall win is 'shan't I?', so is 'shan't we' is the correct question tag for 'We shall win'.
 iii) Everybody may refer to both boys and girls. Earlier the question tag for a sentence beginning with everybody was he, later it was he/ she, but now in the present-day English it is 'they' as it includes both men and women.

iv, v) The question tags for the sentences 'There is little water in the tank' and 'there are many books in the bag' are correct.

Q: Do listen the news on television daily. Please correct the error.

A: 'Listen' is always followed by 'to'. So the correct sentence is, Do listen to the news on the TV.

Q: Have you understand? - Is this correct or not?

A: Have you understood? - this is correct. Auxiliary verbs like, have/has etc., are always followed by V3/ Past participle.

B. Chinna, Beluguppa

Q: సర్, దయచేసి కింది పదాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారో తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) నిప్పు అంటించడం
- 2) గోళ్లు కొరకడం
- 3) గజబిజి రాత
- 4) ఇరకాటంగా
- 5) మొహమాటం

- A: 1) Set fire 2) Biting nails
 3) Illegible handwriting 4) Embarrassing
 5) Unassertive

M. Lakshmi, Chikkepalli

Q: Sir, please translate the following words into Telugu.

- a) Set off box
- b) Juice - up
- c) Chunks of information
- d) Pull out
- e) Count down

- A: a) TV సంతకాలు పొందే పెట్టె - ఇది set top box, set off box కాదు.
 b) దేన్నయినా ఎక్కువ శక్తిమంతం చేయటం
 c) సమాచారాలు
 d) ఉపసంహరణ
 e) రాతెట్టా, బాంబులు పంపించేటప్పుడు ఎక్కువ సంఖ్య సుంచి సున్నా వరకూ తగ్గించడం

Q: Sir please translate the following idioms into Telugu.

- a) In good repair
- b) Flying colours
- c) At their wits end
- d) Clog and clutter

- A: a) సరైన పరిస్థితిలో ఉండటం
 b) ప్రస్తుతంగా కనిపించే విజయం
 c) ఏం చేయాలో తోచకపోవడం
 d) మురికినీటి ప్రవాహానికి అడ్డుగా ఏదైనా ఉంటే అది clog, Clutter అంటే చిందరవందరగా పడి ఉండటం.

M. Aswini, Timmana Cheruvu

Q: సర్, కింది పదాలకు తెలుగులో అర్థాలు తెలపండి.

- i) Obstinacy
- ii) Scoff
- iii) Ceases
- iv) Measly
- v) Proximity
- vi) Ensconce
- vii) Rot
- viii) Spurious
- ix) Illusion
- x) Rumble
- xi) Slop
- xii) Through

- A: i) మొండితనం ii) గేలి/ ఎగతాళి చేయడం
 iii) ఆగిపోవడం
 iv) చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్న / చాలా కొన్ని
 v) దగ్గర / సామీప్యం
 vi) సుఖంగా, హాయిగా ఎక్కడన్నా కూర్చోవడం
 vii) మురిగి / కుళ్లిపోవడం
 viii) నకిలీ
 ix) భ్రమ
 x) గాఢమైన రణగణ ధ్వని, భూకంపం లాంటివి వచ్చి నప్పుడు వినబడే శబ్దం
 xi) సరిగా పట్టుకోనందువల్ల ద్రవ పదార్థాల్లాంటివి కారి మీద పడటం.
 xii) గుండా / మీదుగా. This train passes through Vijayawada.

Q: సర్, ఆంగ్లంలో మొత్తం Helping verbs ఎన్ని ఉన్నాయి?

A: 23, 24 దాకా ఉన్నాయి.

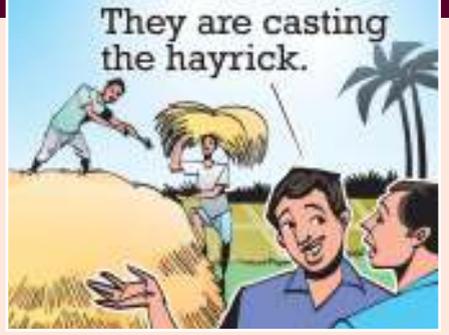
B. Shiva, Hyderabad

Q: i) Registration office, ii) draft copy, iii) running notes - ఈ పదాలకు తెలుగులో అర్థాలు వివరించగలరు.

- A: i) నమోదు కార్యాలయం.
 ii) ముసాయిదా (అంటే మొదటగా మనం రాసే విషయం - దానికి మార్పులు, చేర్పులు తర్వాత చేయాల్సి ఉంటుంది).
 iii) ఎవరైనా మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు, బోధిస్తున్నప్పుడు మనం నోట్ చేసుకునే అంశాలు.

wife and children.
 ❖ Abandon X Rescue/ save/ retain.
Eg: As a parent with a sense of responsibility he retained his interest in his wife and children. (Abandon has other meanings too).
4. Audible = Capable of being heard.
Eg: He was audibly cursing the man who has harmed him.
 ❖ Audible X inaudible.
Eg: His voice was inaudible and what he said nobody had heard.
5. Adequate = Enough / sufficient. Eg: The party has adequate majority in the assembly and can see that the bill is passed.
 ❖ Adequate X Meagre.
Eg: His monthly income is too meagre to support his family.

M. Ramalaxmi, Turkapalli



Q: సర్, కిందివాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?
 1. వారు గడ్డివాము వేస్తున్నారు.
 2. దిక్కులేని వాడికి దేవుడే దిక్కు.
 3. అతడు వాకిలికి తోరణాలు కడుతున్నాడు.
 4. కోడి కూత కూసుందా?
 5. అతడు కళ్లు తిరిగి కింద పడిపోయాడు.
 6. ఎండకు కాళ్లు కాలిపోతున్నాయి. చెప్పులు వేసుకో.
 7. ఎవరి పని వాళ్లు చూసుకోండి.

- A: 1) They are casting the hayrick.
 2) God takes care of those who have none to take care of them.
 3) No proper word for తోరణం in English, but festoon is the nearest word. You can say 'He is tying up festoon for the doorway'.
 4) Has the cock crowed?
 5) He fainted as his head ruled.
 6) The sun is burning the feet, wear footwear.
 7) Everyone minds his business.

C. Mounika, Chandana

Q: Sir, please translate the following proverbs into Telugu.

- a) Friends are kisses blown to us by angels.
- b) Tears are the silent language of grief.
- c) Love is the silent saying and saying of a single name.
- d) No man is worth your tears, but once you find one that is, he won't make you cry.
- e) Something better than nothing.

- A: a) దేవతలు అందించే ముద్దులే స్నేహితులు.
 b) దుఃఖపు నిశ్శబ్దపు మాటలే కన్నీళ్లు.
 c) ప్రేమ అనేది నిశ్శబ్దపు మాట, ఒకరి పేరే అనే మాట.
 d) ఎవరూ మన కన్నీళ్లకర్ణులు కారు, ఎవరైనా మన కన్నీళ్లకు అర్థులుగా కనిపిస్తే, వాళ్లు మనలను ఏడవ నివ్వరు.
 e) అసలు లేనిదానికంటే కొంత ఉండటం నయం.

'స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..
 www.eenadupratibha.net

Vocabulary

- 1. Erudite = Scholarly.**
Eg: Max Muller, the German scholar was erudite in Sanskrit.
 ❖ Erudite X ignorant
Eg: The boy is ignorant of any language other than his mother tongue.
- 2. Enormous = Huge/ very big.**
Eg: India is a very large country with an enormous population.
 ❖ Enormous X Tiny (very small)
Eg: It is a tiny island with a low population.
- 3. Abandon = Stop supporting or taking care of.**
Eg: The drunken husband abandoned his

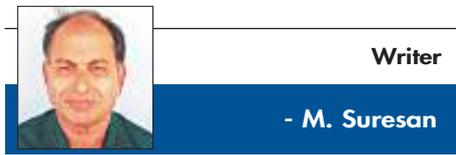
B. Sharada, Medak

Q: He had not had to buy / He had not to buy - Please let us know the difference.
A: He had not had to buy it - Correct if it is the earlier of two past actions.
Q: Is there any difference among the following words?
a) begin b) start c) speed
d) fast e) early f) soon
g) haste h) quick.
A: Begin = start. But there are a few differences between the two. We use only start and not begin before a journey.

Eg: The train starts at 8, but not, the train begins at 8 (X). With the meaning of 'to start' a vehicle too, we don't use 'begin'.
Speed, fast; Speed = the quality and the rate of being fast.
Fast = with speed / at (rate) of speed (so many kms per hour, etc). He runs fast = He runs with speed / at great speed.
Early = near the beginning of a period of time; Soon = in a short period.
'Early' refers to a point of time, and soon to period. Early = ప్రారంభానికి దగ్గరగా - Early in the morning = పొద్దుపొడవ గానే; Soon = త్వరగా
Haste = hurry = తొందరపాటు
Quick = with speed = త్వరగా.
Q: The baby is fed on milk - Is this correct?
A: Correct.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



I said it merely as a...

S. Ameer, Mydukuru

Chaitra, Narsapur

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into English.
1. ఇక్కడ నిలబడకూడదు
2. బాటిల్లోలో నీళ్లు పట్టకూడదు
3. దయచేసి చెప్పులు బయట వదలండి.
4. ఫుట్ బోర్డు మీద నిలబడటం ప్రమాదకరం.
5. చేతులు, తల బయటకు పెట్టకండి.
6. స్త్రీలను గౌరవించండి.
7. మొహమాట పడొద్దు.
A: Don't stand here.
2) Don't collect water in bottles.
3) Please leave your footwear outside.
4) Standing on the foot-board is dangerous.
5) Don't put your hands and head out of the window.
6) Respect women.
7) Don't be unassertive. (No suitable word for 'మొహమాటం' in English).

Q: Sir please explain about i) 'indeed' and 'merely' and ii) Question tags, Open the door, will you? Question Tag negative ఉండాలి కదా?
A: i) Indeed = really.
Look at the following: 'Did you say he was not here? You are wrong, indeed (really), he came to me yesterday and demanded money.
Merely = just / only. a) I said it merely (only) as a joke.
b) He came merely to enquire about my health.
ii) Sometimes, question tags can be positive too, as in your sentence, Open the door, will you? This, however, is another form of, 'Will you open the door?'

means వదిలివేయడం కదా?
A: 'Leave' అంటే వదలడమే కాదు. There is another meaning for leave.
Leave = go away from a person/ place (ఒక వ్యక్తి నుంచి/ ఒక ప్రదేశం నుంచి/ ఒక వ్యక్తిని/ ప్రదేశాన్ని వదిలి వెళ్లిపోవడం)
I am going this afternoon to (for కాదు) Goa = I am leaving this afternoon for Goa. (Leave అంటే వదిలి వెళ్లిపోవడమే కాదు; రెండో అర్థం వదిలి వెళ్లిపోవడం).

Silpa, Nellore

Q: What is the passive form for 'I am to do'? - Can we take it as 'I am made to do' or 'It is to be done by me' - Please explain which is correct.
A: 'It is to be done by me' is the correct passive for 'I am to do.'
But there is something we should always remember, that unless it is absolutely necessary, it is better to avoid passive voice.
For example, sentences like 'Traffic rules should be abided by, by citizens' sounds very awkward, and are to be avoided, especially when you can say in a more simple and straightforward way, Citizens should abide by traffic rules.

Hari, Khammam

Q: What is the difference between "I am leaving this afternoon for Goa" , "I am going this afternoon for Goa". Here leaving

Veena, Kothagudem

Q: I sat there like a stone image in the flesh. గీత గీసిన దానికి అర్థమేమిటి?
A: ఆ వెలుగులో, నేనొక శిల్పంలా కూర్చున్నాను - ఇది I sat there like a stone image (శిల్పం/ విగ్రహం)కు అర్థం. అయితే ఇది సరికాకపోవచ్చు ఈ sentence ఏ సందర్భంలో రాసిందో తెలిస్తే కానీ సరైన అర్థం చెప్పలేం.
Q: ఆమెకు చాలా పొగరు - She is very pride/ proud - Say the right one.
A: She is very haughty/ arrogant. (Proud = గర్వం కల; pride = గర్వం)
Q: He failed in the exam/ He failed the exam - say if the above are correct or not.
A: He failed the exam - Correct.
Q: Fall in అంటేనే line లో నిలబడటం అని Dictionaryలో ఉంది. మరి Fall in lines - అనకుండా All of you fall in - అంటే సరిపోతుంది కదా? Please clarify.

B. Naresh Kumar, Beluguppa

Q: Sir please translate the following sentences into Telugu.
a) Speed thrills but kills.
b) Dangers ponder at all places. Keep safe.
c) All doors have open to courtry.
d) Care is no cure.
e) The first blow is half the battle.
f) You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
g) Kindness cannot be bought for goods.
A: a) వేగం ఉల్లాసం, గగుర్పాటు కలిగించవచ్చు కానీ, చంపుతుంది.
b) ప్రమాదం అనేది అన్నిచోట్లా కాచుకుని ఉంటుంది, క్షేమంగా ఉండండి.
c) ఇది సరైన వాక్యం కాదు.
d) జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండటం నివారణ కాదు. అంటే మనం జాగ్రత్తగా ఉన్నంత మాత్రాన జబ్బు నయమవక పోవచ్చు.
e) మొదటి దెబ్బ సగం యుద్ధాన్ని గెలిచినట్లే.
f) ఆడ చంది చెవి నుంచి పట్టు పర్చును తయారు చేయలేం.
g) వస్తువులతో దయను కొనలేం.
Q: Sir కంప్యూటర్లో వాడే ఇంగ్లీష్ కి, మనం రాసే ఇంగ్లీష్ కి మధ్య తేడాను వివరించండి. లెటర్స్ ఎక్కడక్కడ ఉపయోగించాలి?
A: కంప్యూటర్లో వాడే ఇంగ్లీష్ కు గ్రామర్ నిబంధనలు, స్పెల్లింగ్ నిబంధనలు అంతగా పాటించవసరం లేదు. అదే మామూలుగా మనం రాసే ఆంగ్లం చాలా కరెక్టుగా ఉండాలి.

Ratna Kishore, Vijayawada.

Q: Sir, కింది పదాలకు అర్థం తెలుపగలరు.
1) Bloopers 2) Grapevine
3) Impasse 4) Negation
5) Rag pickers 6) Matinee Idol
A: 1) Bloopers = an embarrassing error. (ఇబ్బందికరమైన పొరపాట్లు. ఉదాహరణకు ఇతరులు ఉన్నా కూడా వాళ్ళున్నారని తెలియక వాళ్ళ గురించి చెబుతూ మాట్లాడటం).
2) Grapevine = rumours / unofficial information. (పుకార్లు, అసధికార వార్తలు/ ధ్రువీకరణ లేని వార్తలు, నలుగురూ అనుకునేవి).
3) Impasse = lack of progress / deadlock. (ప్రతిష్టంభన).
4) Negation = Not accepting something. (ఒప్పుకోకపోవడం).
5) Rag pickers = people who pick up torn paper / clothes / used plastic bags and sell them for livelihood. (చెత్త ఏరుకుని, అది అమ్మి జీవనం సాగించేవాళ్ళు).
6) Matinee Idol = a handsome actor who people admire / like for his good looks / glamour (అందరూ అభిమానించే, అందగాడైన నటుడు).

- Reddi Guruswamy

Q: Sir, I want to improve myself in good English. Please tell me the essay writing skill (is there any tricks).
A: First, plan your essay. That is, write down all the points you wish to include in your essay. Look at all the points carefully. If you find two or more points of the same kind, put them all together at one place, and renumber all the points. Then prepare a rough copy of the essay you want.
★ Remember: It should begin with an introduction of the topic. Suppose you are writing an essay on 'Corruption in India'. You begin with the definition of corruption, write how many forms of corruption can be there. In the next paragraph, explain each form of corruption. Then in the next para, write about the type of corruption that is most prevalent in India. In each paragraph, give specific

examples of corruption of each type in India. Discuss them thoroughly. Then in the next paragraph, suggest the ways and means of eradicating corruption in India. Mention further, how long it will take to root out corruption in India. The last para is the concluding para, where you summarize the points you have discussed in detail. This is how you go about writing an essay. It, however, needs a lot of practice.

Pillalamarri Ashok

Q: Sir, where should we use "due to, owing to, because of"?
A: In the present-day English, you can use all of them anywhere you like, including at the beginning of a sentence.
Eg: Due to heavy rain, the college has been closed = Owing to heavy rain the college has been closed = Because of heavy rain, the college has been closed.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



I would rather die than...



- T. Parshuram, Karimnagar

Q: Sir, kindly explain about would and over. I can't understand both of them how to use.
A: Please note that explain is not followed by about. It is just 'explain'.
Uses of would:
 1) In indirect speech, mostly would is used as the past form of will.
Eg: He said, 'I will come'. Indirect speech: He said that he would come.
 2) 'Would' in the question form expresses a formal and polite request (విన్నపం).
Eg: Would you lend me your pen please?
 3) 'Would' is sometimes used with the meaning of wish (కోరిక).
Eg: I would he were here now. (= I wish he were...).

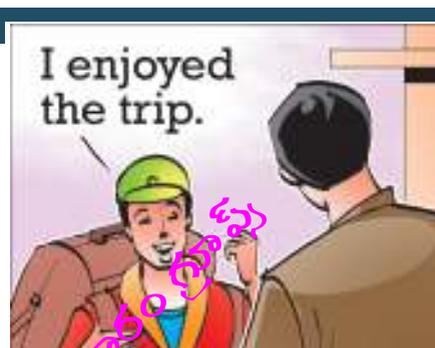
4) 'Would' sometimes expresses a preference (ఒకదానికంటే ఇంకొకదాన్ని ఎక్కువ ఇష్టపడటం).
Eg: I would rather die than tell a lie.
 5) 'Would' is used for unreal situations (ప్రస్తుతం అసాధ్యమైనవి).
Eg: I would like to visit America. (not possible right now).
 6) It expresses an improbable (ఇప్పుడు జరగని) condition:
Eg: If he came here now, I would be happy. (No chance of his coming here now, and no chance of my feeling happy)
 7) 'Would' with 'not' means refusal to do something.
Eg: I would never do that in my life (ఎప్పటికీ చేయను).

- Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: Sir please say in English - వాళ్లు మా అందరినీ ఔట్ చేశారు.
A: They got / had all of us out.

- Eswar

Q: Sir can we use 'as' after words like elected, considered, called and, appointed?
 Ex: Eswar was appointed as CEO.
A: Usually 'as' is not used after, appoint, call, consider, elect and promote. However, nowadays, as is being used after 'appoint, elect and promote'. Strictly speaking it is wrong. The proper sentence is, 'Eswar was appointed CEO'.
Q: Sir can we use gerund after verbs like enjoy, admit, deny, stop, appreciate, regret, avoid and consider?
A: Enjoy, admit, deny and stop - these verbs are usually followed by either a noun or an '-ing' form (gerund).
Eg: I enjoyed the trip (noun).
★ I enjoyed spending (gerund) time with my friend. So is the case with admit, deny and stop.
Eg: a) He admitted his mistake (noun) / He admitted committing (gerund) the crime.
 b) He denied participation (noun) in the party. He denied participating (gerund) in the



crime. Sometimes 'deny' is followed by a clause beginning with 'that'.
Eg: He denied that he had stolen the book.
 c) He has stopped his morning walks (noun). He has stopped taking (gerund) walking in the mornings.
★ Same is the case with appreciate, regret, avoid, and consider.

- Ashok Pyarasani

Q: Sir, why don't we use "to" in this sentence I am going to home?
A: That is a matter of usage (వాడుక). Usage is more powerful than grammar. Not using 'to' before home is a matter of usage.

Should conveys an...

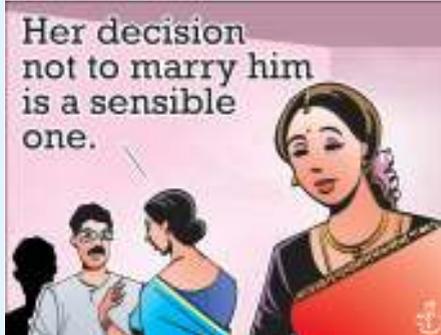
- Madhusudhan, Chintalapudi

Q: Sir, please let me know the difference between similar and identical. How to use them?
A: If two or more things resemble one another in shape, and not necessarily in size, they are similar. Identical means being similar and of the same size exactly. If a child is similar to either of its parents, it resembles them, but they may not be the same size. Identical means that they are the same appearance, and the same size.
Q: Sir, please explain the following
 1) How to use should and could?
 2) What is the difference between urge and ask?
A: 1) Should is used i) as the future from the past (direct speech 'shall' becomes 'should' in indirect speech, sometimes would), especially in indirect speech. ii) it conveys an order/ duty/ necessity.
Eg: a) You should do it immediately (Order).
 b) I should be at office by 10 (Duty).
 c) I should be at the station by 10, or I will

miss the train (Necessity).
 d) It conveys probability too. **Eg:** He should be knowing about it (probably he knows about it).
★ COULD is i) the past form of can. It means being able to do something in the past.
Eg: He could help me (He had the ability to help me. (But he might or might not have helped me).
Eg: I thought that he could help me.
 ii) It is used in indirect speech too, in place of can.
Eg: He said, 'I think he can help her'.
Indirect speech: He said that he could help her.
 iii) 'Could' expresses for probability.
Eg: He could be dangerous (= it is probable that he will cause danger).
 iv) 'Could' in the question form expresses the politest form of request.
Eg: Could you please help me?
2) Urge = Ask very strongly. 'Urge' means encourage too. 'Ask' means simply telling somebody to do something.

Vocabulary

- 1. Appropriate** = proper/ suitable (సరైన).
Eg: The title is appropriate for the movie
⊛ Appropriate X Improper/ inappropriate (అనువితమైన).
Eg: His behaviour at the dinner was very inappropriate.
- 2. Discriminate** = a) recognize the difference between (తేడా కనిపెట్టడం).
Eg: Pets can discriminate between their owners and others.
 b) Treat people unjustly on the basis of their religion, sex etc. (మతం, లింగ భేదం లాంటి అంశాలను బట్టి వివక్ష చూపించడం).
Eg: Present employment policies still discriminate against women.
⊛ Discriminate X Impartiality/ justice. (నిష్పక్ష పాతం/ న్యాయం)
- 3. Tenant** = A person who takes land on lease or a house for rent (కొలుదారుడు/ అద్దెకు స్తువాళ్ళు).
Eg: The tenant of the house is refusing to vacate the house.
⊛ Tenant X Landlord / owner. (భూస్వామి/ సొంతదారు)
- 4. Sensible** = Wise. (తెలివైన)



Eg: Her decision not to marry him is a sensible one.
⊛ Sensible X Foolish.
Eg: His decision to give up the job is foolish.
5. Prestigious = Causing respect and admiration / having high status (ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మకమైన)
Eg: My friend holds a prestigious post in the government.
⊛ Prestigious X insignificant (ప్రాముఖ్యం లేని, / modesty (నిరాడంబరత/ తక్కువైన).
Eg: His earnings are insignificant.

Kantipudi Kameswara Rao

Q: Respected sir, how many kinds of subscriptions are there in English letter writing?
A: i) Yours faithfully, when you write to higher authorities or superiors.
 ii) Yours sincerely, when you write to your friends, people who you don't know and you are writing for the first time.
 iii) Yours obediently, when you write to your teachers, head master, principal, etc.,
 iv) Yours truly, when you are writing to strangers,
 v) Yours affectionately/ yours lovingly when you are writing to the members of your family, and
 vi) Yours ever, when you are writing to your wife/ the girl you love. Nowadays, however, in email correspondence, no subscriptions are used.

Ch. Satyanarayana

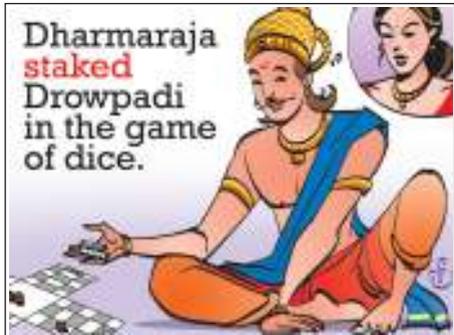
Q: Respected sir, could you please tell us the difference in use of the following words. Contain, Comprise, Consist.
A: Contain = have something within something else.
Eg: The purse contains her money = the purse has her money in it.
★ Comprise = consist of (to be made of or formed of something).
Eg: The book comprises twenty chapters = It consists of twenty chapters = the number of chapters included in the book are twenty.

N. Bhaktavatsalam, Nellore

Q: నిన్ను సాయంత్రం రోడ్డు మీద నడుస్తుంటే, రాయ తగిలి, బోర్లా పడ్డాను - ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి అనువదించగలరు.
A: As I was walking down the road, I slipped over a stone, and fell face downwards.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



K. Saraswathi

Q: Sir, let me know the meanings of the following with examples.
 1) Probe 2) Stake 3) Stand off
 4) Crack down 5) Sworn in
 6) Swearing in
 7) Inauguration, commencement
 8) Nipped in the buds.
A: 1) Probe = search / examine something carefully.
Eg: The CBI is probing into the corruption charges against the official.
 2) Stake: Three meanings; a) A share in business. **Eg:** He holds a 30% stake in the business.
 b) Costs / risks involved.
Eg: Competition has raised the stakes in Global business.
 c) Bet. **Eg:** Dharmaraja staked Drowpadi in the game of dice. (he offered her as a bet).
 3) Stand off: a) A competition in which neither side wins.
Eg: There was a stand off between the two teams (the game was a draw).
 b) A situation in which somebody threatens an official and prevents them from acting.
 4) Crack down: To take strong action to stop something bad from happening.
Eg: The tax officials and police cracked down on people with black money.
 5) Sworn in: Someone elected promising to people they would discharge their duties to the best of their best to serve people. **Eg:** The high court judge sworn in the governor.
 6) Swearing in = Promising to people that they would discharge their duties. (swear = promise)
 7) Inauguration = A formal beginning / formal induction of somebody into office.
Commencement = Beginning. Eg: The commencement of the match took place at 9 AM. However, beginning is simpler than commencement.
 8) Nip something in the bud (not, nipped in the buds) = stop something at an early stage, without allowing it to become a big problem. **Eg:** They should have nipped in the bud the agitation for a separate state.



Award, Reward మధ్య తేడా..?

Mahesh, Uravakonda

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాల మధ్య తేడాను తెలుగులో వివరించగలరు.
 1) He was punished
 2) He was to be punished.
 3) He is liable to be punished.
A: 1) అతడిని శిక్షించారు.
 2) అతడికి శిక్ష పడాల్సి ఉంది.
 3) అతడికి శిక్ష తప్పకుండా పడుతుంది.
Q: Sir, please translate the following into Telugu.
 1) A man who wanted to be a patriot.
 2) You have to develop proper instructions to be given to it.
 3) They are to get the same place.
 4) Two chlorine atoms has to be an s-p bond.
 5) To be or not to be is the problem.
 6) Do you like to be let alone?
 7) Cause to be done.
 8) Right to be elected and hold office.
 9) If the United Nations is to be a universal organisation in the true sense.
 10) Who are accepted to be a legal personality.
 11) The proposition seems to be unfeasible.
A: 1) దేశభక్తుడు కావాలనుకున్నతను.



2) నువ్వు తగిన సూచనలు పెంపొందించుకోవాలి, దానికి ఇవ్వడానికి - ఈ వాక్యానికి అర్థం లేదు.
 3) వాళ్లకు అదే స్థానం రావాలి.
 4) రెండు క్లోరిన్ అణువులు s - p బంధంలో ఉండాలి.
 5) ఉండటమా, పోవడమా (చనిపోవడమా) అనేదే సమస్య.
 6) నిన్ను ఒంటరిగా వదిలేయడం నీకు ఇష్టమా?
 7) చేయించడం
 8) ఎన్నికపడానికి, ఒక పదవిని స్వీకరించేందుకు హక్కు.
 9) ఐక్య రాజ్య సంస్థ నిజంగా విశ్వ సంస్థగా ఉండాలంటే.
 10) ఎవరినైతే చట్ట సమ్మతమైన వ్యక్తిగా అంగీకరిస్తారో.
 11) ఈ ప్రతిపాదన ఆమోదయోగ్యం కానిదిగా కనిపిస్తుంది.



Writer

- M. Suresan

Rafi

Q: Sir, I am a teacher in school. i) Could you please tell me the difference between the spoken English, functional English and Communicative English and also the difference between ii) he went off, away, and just he went.
A: i) Spoken English means, English as it is spoken. It is colloquial. Communicative English is English used for communication, both spoken and written. Functional English means English used for certain functions, like wishing people when you first meet them, opening conversation with familiar and unfamiliar people, asking for the way to a certain place, requesting people to help you etc.
 ii) He went off = He went away. 'He went' is not proper English unless it is followed by the place which he went to.

J. Satyanarayana

Q: Respected sir, please tell me the meaning of below mentioned sentence in Telugu. 'no one is indispensable'
A: ఎవరూ అంత అత్యవసరం కాదు./ ఎవరు లేకపోయినా పని జరిగిపోతుంది.

B. Devendra

Q: Sir what is the difference between Award and Reward ?
A: Award = Something given to a person in recognition of their services. Padmasree, Padmabhushan, etc., are awards. Rewards are things given to people for their particular achievements.

Vasa Mahesh, Visakhapatnam

Q: Good morning sir, can I use the "Idioms and phrases" in essay writing topics like IELTS or TOEFL exams?
A: Why not? While writing essays in exams like IELTS and TOEFL, you get even more marks for your idiomatic English than for your plain English. Go ahead, and learn as many idioms and phrases as you can and use them in TOEFL and IELTS.

Prince Revanth

Q: Sir, could you please tell me the meanings of following:
 1) Subjection 2) Arbitrary
A: 1) 'Subjection' is the ruling of one country by a single person, or by another country. Eg: India was under the subjection of the British Rule till 1947. India was under the subjection of the Moghul rule till the 17th century.
 2) Depending on a person's will or choice without any reason or logic. A king rules his country arbitrarily (that is, without any reason, logic, system, etc.) ఇష్టం వచ్చినట్లు.

Divvela Surya Teja

Q: Sir, please translate the following word into English. నీకెందుకు?
A: How are you concerned? / Is that any of your business? / What have you got to do with it?

'స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Y. Alekhya



Q: Sir, let me know the difference between 'when', while'. And in which contexts we can use the word towards?
A: When and while are almost the same. However, when is mostly used with simple tenses, while is used with continuous tenses.
 Examples: 1) When he returned home, he found his dog missing.
 2) While her sister was singing, she was dancing.

Sharanya. K

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentence. "It looks nice, isn't it?"
 What is the meaning of isn't it? when we use this? Please explain.
A: 'It looks nice, isn't it?' - here the question tag is wrong. The correct question tag is, 'It looks nice, doesn't it?' Question tags like 'isn't it', 'doesn't it' etc., in Telugu mean, ఔనా, కాదా, కదా, లేదా.

విద్యా-విజ్ఞాన-వార్తా సమాచారం గ్రూప్స్

☞ ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ మెటీరియల్

☞ జి.కె.

☞ కరెంట్ అఫైర్స్

☞ పి.పి.వార్తాపత్రికలు

☞ టి.ఎస్.వార్తాపత్రికలు

☞ ఇంగ్లీషు పేపర్లు

☞ మ్యాగజైన్స్

☞ బుక్స్

☞ విద్యా సమాచారం

☞ ఉద్యోగ సమాచారం

☞ క్రీడా సమాచారం

☞ చరిత్రలో ఈరోజు

విద్యా-విజ్ఞాన-వార్తా సమాచారం గ్రూప్స్

మీ మిత్రులకు షేర్ చేయండి.

(Share It To Your Friends)

☞ ☞ Click here to join ☞ ☞

<https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAEdQrr7Jhup5fdmvGw>

Y. Yugandhar, Narsapuram

Q: Sir, please translate the following idioms into Telugu and explain with examples in Telugu.

1. Sum and substance
2. Swallow the habit.
3. Take a leap in the dark.
4. Stare one in the face.
5. Turn the tables.
6. With might and main
7. With bated breath.
8. What's what
9. Up in arms.
10. See how the land lies
11. Set at defiance

A: 1) సారాంశం. దీని సారాంశం అతడు నీకు ఏ సహాయమూ చేయడం.
 2) ఈ సమానం ఆంగ్లంలో లేదు. అలవాటు మానుకోవడం అని అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు.
 3) చీకట్లోకి దూకడం - అంటే ఫలితాలు ఎలా ఉంటాయో తెలియకుండా ఏదైనా పని చేసేయడం. అతడు ఆ పని చేసేవాడు. ఫలితాలు ఎలా ఉంటాయో ఆలోచించకుండా.

- 4) ఒకరి వైపు ఉరిమి చూడటం. నేనా విషయం చెప్పగానే నా వైపు ఉరిమి చూశాడు.
- 5) ఎత్తుకు పై ఎత్తు వేయడం. అతడు నన్ను ఇరికించాలనుకుంటే, నేనే అతడిని అందులో ఇరికించాను.
- 6) ఉన్న శక్తిసంతా ఉపయోగించుకుని. అతడు తనకున్న శక్తిసంతా ఉపయోగించి ఆమెను కాపాడాలని ప్రయత్నించాడు.
- 7) ఆశ్చర్యంతో, దిగ్భ్రాంతితో చూడటం. అతడు అంత కష్టమైన పని సులభంగా చేసేస్తే వాళ్ళ ఆశ్చర్యంతో, దిగ్భ్రాంతితో నోరెళ్ళబెట్టుకుని చూశారు.
- 8) ఏది ఏమిటి?
- 9) దేన్నైనా తీవ్రంగా వ్యతిరేకించడం. పన్నులను పెంచడాన్ని ప్రజలు తీవ్రంగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు.
- 10) పరిస్థితి ఎలా ఉంది అని గమనించడం. అతడు పరిస్థితి ఎలా ఉందో గమనించి అడుగేశాడు.
- 11) లక్ష్యపెట్టకపోవడం/ ఉపేక్షించడం. అతడు పోలీసుల సలహాను లక్ష్యపెట్టలేదు.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిస్తే చిరునామా...

స్కాక్స్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

G. Ramesh, Battinapalli

Q: సర్, కింది ప్రసంగాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి అనువదించండి.

1. గాంధీజీ భారతదేశానికి ఎనలేని సేవలు చేశారు.
2. ఆయన చాలాసార్లు జైలుకు వెళ్ళాడు.
3. బ్రిటిష్ వారు ఇండియాను వదిలి దాదాపు 90 సంవత్సరాలు అవుతోంది.
4. బ్రిటిష్ వారు మనల్ని దాదాపు 200 సంవత్సరాలు పరిపాలించారు.
5. మనం మన సంస్కృతిని మర్చిపోయి, పరాయి సంస్కృతికి అలవాటుపడిపోయాం. అందువల్ల దేశం నాశనమవుతోంది.
6. ఈ అవకాశం ఇచ్చిన మిత్రులందరికీ ధన్యవాదాలు తెలుపుకుంటూ ఈ ప్రసంగం ముగిస్తున్నాను.

A: 1) Mahatma Gandhi rendered matchless services to India.
 2) He had been to jail / He has gone to jail a number of times.
 3) It is about 90 years since the British left india.
 4) The British ruled us nearly for 200 years.
 5) We have forgotten our culture and have got used to foreign culture, so the country is being ruined.
 6) I am concluding my speech offering thanks to all those who have given me this opportunity.



Effect, affect మధ్య తేడా..?



G. Raju Kumar, Proddatur

Q: Sir, please translate the following sentences into Telugu.

1. Keep it short and precise means?
2. What kind of dress do you want to have stitched?
3. By itself it is/ on its own it is.
4. I know you are not as good as you appear to be.

5. He makes banal jokes.
 6. The ceiling fans whirled in the room.
 7. He complied with the rules of department.
 8. He came and settled here way back the early 2000.
 9. The Indus valley civilization dates back to the 10th Century.
- A: 1) దాన్ని క్లుప్తంగా, కచ్చితమైన విధంగా (accurate) ఉంచు.
 2) ఏ విధమైన దుస్తులు కుట్టించుకోవాలనుకుంటున్నావు?
 3) దానంతటానే అది.
 4) నువ్వు కనపడేంత మంచివాడివి/ మంచిదానివి కాదు.
 5) దీనిని విని విసుగెత్తిపోయిన జోకులు వేస్తుంటాడు అతడు.
 6) ఆ గదిలో కప్పుకు అమర్చిన ఫ్యాన్ 'వర్వర్' అని శబ్దం చేస్తూ తిరుగుతోంది.
 7) ఆ శాఖ నిబంధనలను అతడు అనుసరించాడు.
 8) 2000 వ సంవత్సరానికి అతడిక్కడ స్థిర నివాసం ఏర్పరచుకున్నాడు.
 9) సింధు నాగరికత పదో శతాబ్దానికి ఉనికిలో ఉంది.



Writer

- M. Suresan

N. Sanjeev, M. Srinivas

Q: Please let me know to the following in English.

1. ఒకరి మొహాలు ఒకరు చూసుకుంటున్నారు ఎందుకు?
 2. అతడు చదువులో, రాయడంలో అందరి కంటే వెనకాల ఉన్నాడు.
 3. నాకు నెక్ట్ మంత్ చాలా ఖర్చులు ఉన్నాయి.
- A: 1) Why are you looking at each other's faces?
 2) He is backward in reading and writing.
 3) I have a lot of expenditure next month.
 Q: Many people don't believe that truths are self-evident. Please say in Telugu.
 A: నిజం దానంతటా అదే బహిష్కారమవుతుందని చాలా మందికి తెలియదు.

C. Sujatha, Kodimi

Q: Sir, please translate the following words into Telugu.

1. Riley
2. Cleats
3. Defender
4. Lobster
5. Bonfire
6. Crayons
7. Whiteboard
8. Nosepin
9. Drumstick
10. Lotion
11. Awning
12. Rucksack

1) Riley - ఏ చీకా చింతా లేని విలాస జీవితం.
 2) Cleats (plural), cleat (singular) = దీనికి చాలా అర్థాలు ఉన్నాయి. అయితే ముఖ్యమైన అర్థం, తాడు కట్టి దేన్నైనా నిలిపేందుకు కడలకుండా ఉండే కొయ్య/ ఓడలలో పెద్ద పెద్ద మోకులను కట్టడానికి వాడే కొయ్య.
 3) Defender - గెలుపును ఆపేవాడు.
 4) Lobster - ఒక రకమైన ఎండ్రకాయ. ముఖ్యంగా

- సముద్రాల్లో జీవించేది.
 5) Bonfire - సంబరాలు చేసుకునేందుకు ఖాళీ ప్రదేశంలో పనికిరాని వస్తువులను తగలబెట్టడం - భోగి మంటలాగా.
 6) Crayons - బొమ్మలకు రంగులు వేయడానికి వాడే రంగుల పెన్సిళ్ళు.
 7) Whiteboard - తెల్లగా ఉండే బోర్డు
 8) Nosepin - ఇది సరైన పదం కాదు. దీనికి దగ్గరి అర్థం - ముక్కుపుడక
 9) Drumstick - ముసక్కాయ
 10) Lotion - మందులకూ, అందానికి వాడే ద్రవం.
 11) Awning - షాపుల ముందు ఎండ రాకుండా పైన కట్టే పట్టా
 12) Rucksack - సామానులు మోసుకెళ్లేందుకు వీపు మీద తగిలించుకునే సంచి.



M. Kamalakar, Turakapalli

Q: Sir, please explain the words 'tap, geld, mantle' in Telugu and let me know the past, past participle tenses.

- A: 1) Tap - a) దేన్నైనా టక, టకా తట్టడం b) ఒక రకమైన నాట్యం c) ఎక్కువగా వాడే అర్థం: దేన్నైనా వాడుకోవడం/ దాని ఉన్న పనరులను వెలికి తీయడం. Eg: Teachers should tap the natural abilities of the students. (ఉపాధ్యాయులు విద్యార్థుల శక్తిని వెలికి తీయాలి). Tapped (past tense & past participle).
 2) Geld - ఎద్దులు ఆవులతో సంయోగం పొందకుండా ఉండేట్టు చేయడం, వ్యవసాయం చిత్తగొట్టి. Past tense & past participle - gelded, gelded.
 3) Mantle - పాత రోజుల్లో రాజులు, ప్రస్తుతం స్త్రీలు భుజాల మీద కప్పుకునే పెద్ద వస్త్రం.
 Q: Please translate the following words into English: 1) పిడకలు 2) కొర్రలు.
 A: 1) cow-dung cakes
 2) millets / fox tail millets.



P. Rama, Gorvimanupalli

Q: Sir, please translate the following proverbs into Telugu.

1. Every why has wherefore

2. Don't buy a pig in a poke.
 3. Trust not a broken staff.
 4. All his geese are swans.
 5. A proud mind and poor purse ill met.
 6. Cat after kind.
- A: 1) ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు ఒక సమాధానం ఉంటుంది.
 2) ఏ వస్తువునూ పరీక్షించకుండా కొనవద్దు.
 3) విరిగిన కర్ర మీద ఆధారపడవద్దు.
 4) అతడు ప్రతిదాన్ని ఎక్కువ చేసి చెబుతుంటాడు. Geese = బాతులు; Swans = హంసలు
 5) గర్విష్టులకు పేదరికానికి పడదు.
 6) దీనికి అర్థం సందర్భం తెలిస్తే కానీ చెప్పలేం.

'స్కాక్స్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..
www.eenadupratibha.net

T. Lakshmi Gollapalli

Q: Sir, please explain the usage of effect and affect. I saw these lines in 10th Social Book.

1. The U.S. brutally used chemical weapons on Vietnam, the country's farm land was affected by this poison.
2. Its effect has been continuing to affect people till today.
3. The effect of the war was felt within the US as well.
 Which word we use to indicate good and bad results?
 A: Effect is a noun, and affect is a verb. Effect means the result of some action

- (ప్రభావం/ ఫలితం).
 * Affect means to cause an effect = ప్రభావితం చేయడం/ ఫలితం కలిగించడం.
 1) The chemical weapons the US used on Vietnam farm lands had a bad result on the land.
 2) The Vietnamese still suffer from the bad results of the use of chemical weapons on the agricultural lands.
 3) The US also feels the bad results of the Vietnam War.
 * Effect means a good or bad result, affect means to cause good or bad result.
 Q: Desk - ఈ పదానికి తెలుగులో అర్థం ఏమిటి?
 A: మనం రాయడానికి వాడే బల్ల.

Kanaka Rao, Ramkumar Manchikarla

Q: How do we supply question tag to the imperative sentences whether Positive or negative sentences. Give me some examples.

A: For positive sentences, the question tag has the shortened form n't (not) at the end, because there is no 'not' in the sentence. For negative sentences, there is no 'n't' (not) in the question tag, because there is already not in the sentence:

Eg: Positive sentence: You are going there tomorrow, aren't you? (verb - are, no 'not' in the sentence, so 'n't' in the question tag, and then we add the subject / pronoun of the subject.)

Negative sentence: He is not coming here tomorrow, is he? (verb - 'coming'. Because there is 'not' already in the sentence, no 'not' in the question tag).

Q: a) How can we wish the couple when the marriage is going on? b) And when they celebrate marriage day.

A: a) Wish you both a long and happy married life.
b) When they celebrate the marriage day - Wish you many happy returns of the day, and a long and happy married life.

Q: What kind of sentences are 'let us walk, let me speak'?

A: They are imperative sentences. The subject of the sentences is 'You' - understood. Let us walk = You let (allow) us walk. Let me speak = You let (allow) me to speak.

Q: Sir, please translate this sentence into English

మనోహంసా సిద్ధిరస్తు.

A: May all your wishes/ desires be fulfilled.

Q: ఎవరెవరు అందులో పాల్గొన్నారు?

A: Who participated in it?

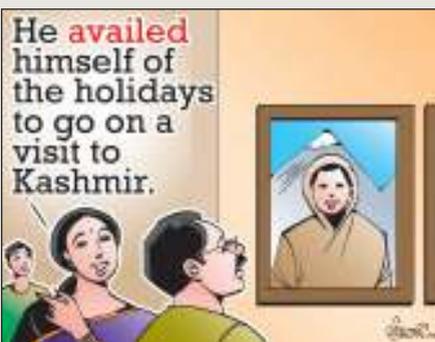


మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

VOCABULARY



1. Avail = make use of (ఉపయోగించుకోవడం).
Eg: He availed himself of the holidays to go on a visit to Kashmir.

Note: Avail is always followed by oneself and of.

You can avail yourself of the money to buy a bike.

✘ Avail X uselessness.

Eg: He felt sorry at the uselessness of his holidays.

2. Provide = supply / offer (సరఫరా చేయడం).

Eg: The job provides you house rent allowance.

✘ Provide X Deny (లేదను/ కాదను).

Eg: They denied him the opportunity of meeting the minister.

3. Hurdle = Obstruction / hindrance / obstacle (అడ్డంకి).

Eg: There are several hurdles to his promotion

✘ Hurdle X Advantage / ease (అనువైన పరిస్థితి).

Eg: He has the advantage of being the manager's cousin.

4. Aspiration = Hope or ambition of achieving something (ఏదైనా సాధించాలనే పట్టుదల).

Eg: His aspiration is to become a political leader.

✘ Aspiration X Indifference (నిరక్షణ/ కాంక్ష లేకపోవడం).

Eg: He is indifferent to his chances of promotion.

5. Succinct = Brief and clearly explained (సంక్షిప్తమైన).

Eg: Our teacher's teaching is succinct

✘ Succinct X Lengthy (విసుగు కలిగించే అంత నిడివిగా).

Eg: His explanation of the incident was lengthy and boring.



He is indifferent to...

M. Kamesh, Timmanacheruvu

Q: Sir, please explain the meanings of the following and give examples.

1. Apple of one's eye
2. An axe to grind
3. At one's finger tips or ends
4. To avail oneself of
5. Answer one's purpose

A: 1) Someone a person likes very much.

Eg: The youngest son is the apple of his mother's eye.



L. Manideep

Q: Hi sir, could you please translate the below sentences into Telugu?

- i) By late last month, Ebola was in abeyance.
- ii) Time is similarly thrown into abeyance when he acts.
- iii) Penalties are held in abeyance pending a decision on the appeal.
- iv) But administration officials acknowledged privately that non-urgent decisions are being held in abeyance.
- v) It's the first of several dig-in or go-home moments when the safety net of incremental saving is held in abeyance.
- vi) Utley was suspended for two games, discipline that was held in abeyance pending an appeal by the players' association.

A: i) పోయిన నెల చివర ఎబోలా జబ్బు ఆగింది.
ii) అతడు ఏదైనా పని చేసేటప్పుడు కాలం ఆగిపోయినట్లు ఉంటుంది.

iii) అతడు అప్పీల్ కి వెళ్ళినందువల్ల శిక్షను ఆపి ఉంచారు.

iv) పాలక అధికారులు కాస్త రహస్యంగా చెప్పారు అంత అవసరం కాని నిర్ణయాలను ఆపి పెట్టామని.

v) పదవిలో క్షేమకరంగా జీతం పెంచే రేటును ఆపి ఉంచి నప్పుడు మొట్టమొదటిసారిగా ఆ కార్యాలయంలో ఉండి పోవడమా, లేక ఇంటికి పోవడమా అనే విషయం మీద నిర్ణయం ఆగిపోయింది.

vi) అట్టేని రెండు ఆటలు ఆడకుండా ఆపి ఉంచారు, క్రీడాకారుల సంఘం అతడిని సస్పెండ్ చేయడం మీద అప్పీల్ కు వెళ్ళడం వల్ల.

2) Have a strong complaint / desire to take revenge against someone.

Eg: Kamala's neighbour stole her necklace, since then Kamala has had an axe to grind against her.

3) Readily available / ready with an answer.

Eg: The teacher liked the student very much because he had answers to her questions at his finger tips.

4) To make use of.

Eg: He availed himself of the holiday to go on a picnic with his friends.

5) Fulfil one's needs. **Eg:** I could not find the book I needed, but my friend gave me a book which answered my purpose.

Q: సర్, కింది సామెతలకు అర్థం వివరించగలరు.

1. A book holds a house of gold.
2. A bad excuse is better than none.
3. A constant guest is never than none
4. A danger foreseen is half avoided.
5. A friend to all is a friend to none.

A: 1) A book gives us a lot of knowledge,



Writer

- M. Suresan

which is equal to gold. It also means you can what you want by studying a good book.

2) Excuse here means an explanation. If, for your wrong action, you offer a bad explanation, that may be accepted. But if you offer no explanation, you will be criticized.

3) The correct proverb is, 'A constant guest is never better than none'. It means that if you have the same guest too often, you feel vexed (విసుగు).

4) If you can see in advance a danger you are going to face, you can take care in advance and take necessary precautions. Your problem will be less if you see it in advance.

5) One who is a friend to all people cannot concentrate on one friend, so he cannot be a close friend to anybody.



Gangadhar Jangam

Q: Sir, which sentence is correct?

The high court judge sworn in the governor or The high court judge sworn by the governor.

A: Neither is correct. The correct sentence is: The High Court judge was sworn in by the governor.

Vasu Chowdary

Q: Sir could you please translate the following words in English?

- a) పారేయడం
- b) దొరకడం
- c) నన్ను పోతో తీయవా?
- d) టీవీలో ఏ ప్రోగ్రామ్ వస్తోంది?
- e) ఇప్పటి నుంచి

A: a) Throw away / discard

b) To be found / found

c) Won't you take a snap of me?

d) What is the programme on the TV? / programme showing on the TV?

e) From now on.

Q: Sir, could you please explain following words in Telugu.

- 1) Not at all
- 2) Consider
- 3) Streak
- 4) Nobody else

A: 1) Not at all = కానేకాదు/ అసలు కాదు

2) Consider = పరిగణించు

3) Streak = చాళ

4) Nobody else = ఇంకెవరూ కాదు/ లేరు

Q: Sir, explain the following words in Telugu, & why we used "have" here?

A) Can I "have" your autograph please?

B) I am happy for "having" here.

A: a) Helping verbs like, do, does, did, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, need, have to, has to, had to, ought to, are always followed by V₁ or the first doing word.

b) Sentence B is wrong. The correct sentence is, I am happy for having been here (refers to the past) / I am happy for being here (Now).

G. Laxmi Narayana Rao

Q: Sir, which one of the following is correct?

Wish you a happy new year/ wish you happy new year.

A: Wish you a happy new year' is correct.

'స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘం కలెక్షన్ చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net



Lokesh Raj

Q: Sir which book is better for English language in competitive exams and what is the difference between sister in family and sister in hospital nurse both are same or not? Please explain.

A: The book published by S Chand & Co., is very useful for competitive exams. 'Sister' in a family is one's own sister, because the children in the family are born of the same mother. We call nurses in the hospitals sisters because they do a lot of service to us and help us to recover from our illness.

M. Kamalakar, Turakapalli

Q: Sir, please explain the difference between British English, American English, Indian English.

A: There is a lot of difference between American English

and British English in spelling, pronunciation, word meanings and vocabulary. While the English stress the first syllable of most of the words, the Americans stress the second syllable. Further, Americans speak with a nasal twang (ముక్కుతో మాట్లాడటం). Indian English differs from both American and British English in pronunciation, accent, vocabulary. Our English is more bookish (పాండిత్యం) and less conversational.

Q: Please translate the following words into English.

1. సజ్జలు
2. చలివేంద్రం
3. కనువిప్పు
4. ఉన్నమాట
5. చిలిపి ప్రశ్న

A: 1) No proper word in English for సజ్జలు - the nearest is bajra (Hindi).

- 2) No proper word for it in English
- 3) Eye opening / become aware / be aware.
- 4) The fact
- 5) Mischievous question



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

పెంపుడు కొడుకును ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారు?

T. Lakshmaiah, Gollapalli

Q: Sir I came across this question in a competitive exam.

1. People today use codes every time they make online payment.

- 1) a
- 2) an
- 3) the
- 4) no article

Which is correct answer?

A: 'an' is correct word.

B. Naresh, Lingapuram

Q: Sir, please translate the words into Telugu.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Milled rice | 2. Nuks |
| 3. Phyllatus | 4. Silo |
| 5. Reaper | 6. Weeder |
| 7. Water course | 8. Concubine |
| 9. Debauchee | 10. Descendants |
| 11. Foster son | 12. Atanist |

A: 1) మిల్లులో పట్టిన బియ్యం

2) సంఘటన/ వ్యక్తి/ ప్రాణం లేని వస్తువు 'Nukking off' అంటే మూర్ఖమైన/ నవ్వు పుట్టించే పని చేయడం.

3) The name of a plant found in hot and not so hot parts of the earth (సమశీతోష్ణ/ చలి ప్రదేశాల్లో పెరిగే మొక్క).

4) ధాన్యం నిల్వ చేసే కట్టడం

5) పంట కోత కోసేవాళ్లు.

6) కలుపు మొక్కలను తీసేవాడు

- 7) నీళ్లు ప్రవహించే మార్గం
- 8) ఉంచుకున్న స్త్రీ
- 9) వేశ్యాలోలుడు
- 10) వంశస్థులు
- 11) పెంపుడు కొడుకు
- 12) ఈ మాట అంగ్లంలో లేదు

Usha Mayuri, Khammam

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts.

1. They could have made it - Does it give positive meaning or negative?

2. The workers have to send themselves to attend nature's call - Please say in Telugu.

Q: Assure/ sure/ ensure - please explain.

A: 1) It has a negative meaning. It means, 'They were capable of doing it, but did not do it'.

2) The sentence is wrong. It should be, 'The workers have to attend nature call' = ఆ పని వాళ్లు మరుగుదొడ్డికి వెళ్లాల్సి వచ్చింది.

3) Assure = to give a word /guarantee something.

Q: 1) చెప్పేది ఒకటి చేసేది ఒకటి 2) ఎందుకు ఒకటి మొహం ఒకరు చూసుకుంటున్నారు - ఈ వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమని చెప్పాలి?

A: 1) What is said differs from what is done.

2) Why are you looking at each other's faces?



Writer

- M. Suresan

He is keen on doing...

VOCABULARY

1. Associate = Join or connect with somebody (ఒకరితో కలవడం). But when you use this with this meaning, it should be followed by '-self'.

eg: He associated himself with bad people and spoil his career.

★ Associate X dissociate / shun / avoid. (కలవకుండా ఉండటం)

2. Reform = Make changes to improve something (సంస్కరణ/సంస్కరించడం).

eg: Swamy Vivekananda reformed the Hindu society.

★ Reform X Impair (నష్టం కలిగించడం)

eg: The Muslim invaders of India impaired the Indian society. (ముస్లిం దండయాత్రకు భార తదేశానికి చాలా నష్టం కలిగించారు).

3. Liberal = Broadminded (విశాల హృదయం ఉన్న)

eg: Strangely, the father is very liberal but the son is against it (విచిత్రమేమిటంటే తండ్రి విశాల హృదయం ఉన్నవాడు, కొడుకు దానికి వ్యతిరేకం).

★ Liberal X conservative (మంచి మార్పుకి వ్యతిరేకం).

eg: Most old people are conservative. They don't like change, even if it is for better. (సామాన్యంగా పెద్దవాళ్లు మార్పుకి, (అది మంచిదైనా సరే) వ్యతిరేకం).



4. Keen = 1) Sharp (వాడిగా ఉన్న)

eg: He cut her throat with a keen knife.

2) Deeply interested (చాలా ఆసక్తిగల).

eg: He is keen on doing social service (సాంఘిక సేవ చేయటంలో అతనికి ఆసక్తి ఉంది.)

★ Keen X blunt (మొద్దుబారిన), Indifferent (నిరాసక్తత).

5. Eradicate = To end (అంతం చేయటం).

eg: The government is trying to eradicate illiteracy and poverty (ప్రభుత్వం నిరక్షరాస్యతను, పేదరికాన్ని రూపుమాపాలని చూస్తోంది).

★ Eradicate X promote (పెంచు).

eg: Some people try to promote casteism in India. (కొంతమంది భారతదేశంలో కులతత్వాన్ని పెంచాలని ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు)



Vighnesh: Hi, Madhav, we plan to go on a picnic tomorrow. Are you ready? (రేపు మనం పిక్నిక్ కు వెళ్లే ఆలోచనలో ఉన్నాం కదా నువ్వు రెడీనా?)

Madhav: Of course, I am. Who else are going with us? (కచ్చితంగా. ఇంకెవరు వస్తున్నారు మనతో?)

Vighnesh: Saradhi, Mallesh, Jayanth and Kumar. Be ready by 7 tomorrow morning. The place we are going to is on the seaside. (సారధి, మల్లేష్, జయంత్, కుమార్. రేపు ఏడు గంటలకు సిద్ధంగా ఉండాలి మనం వెళ్లే చోటు సముద్ర తీరంలో ఉంది).

Madhav: Bring along your cousin Prakash too. He is good at making jokes. Oh, what a fun it would be! (మీ మామయ్య కొడుకు ప్రకాశ్ ను కూడా తీసుకు రా).
 * Sentence (వాక్యం): A group of words giving complete meaning is called a sentence. (పూర్తి అర్థాన్నిచ్చే మాటల కూర్పును వాక్యం అంటారు.)
 Now look at these following sentences from the conversation above: పై వాక్యాలను చూడండి: అవి నాలుగు రకాలుగా ఉంటాయి. ఆ రకాలను కింద గమనించండి.
1. We plan to go on a picnic tomorrow.
 This sentence is a statement. That is, it states (says) something. A sentence which says something is called a statement (ఏదైనా ఒక విషయాన్ని చెప్పే వాక్యాన్ని 'statement' అంటారు).
Some more examples:
 a) The Pacific is the deepest ocean (పసిఫిక్ అన్ని సముద్రాల కంటే అత్యంత లోతైంది).

What a fun it would be..!

Vighnesh: We then make a group of six or seven. It will be really enjoyable. (మనం అప్పుడు 6, 7 గురు బృందం అవుతాం. అది నిజంగా సరదాగానే ఉంటుంది).

Madhav: I hope we can return by five in the evening. (మనం సాయంత్రం అయిదింటికల్లా తిరిగివస్తామని ఆశిస్తున్నా.)

Vighnesh: We certainly can. (తప్పకుండా)

★ Sentence (వాక్యం): A group of words giving complete meaning is called a sentence. (పూర్తి అర్థాన్నిచ్చే మాటల కూర్పును వాక్యం అంటారు.)
 Now look at these following sentences from the conversation above: పై వాక్యాలను చూడండి: అవి నాలుగు రకాలుగా ఉంటాయి. ఆ రకాలను కింద గమనించండి.
1. We plan to go on a picnic tomorrow.
 This sentence is a statement. That is, it states (says) something. A sentence which says something is called a statement (ఏదైనా ఒక విషయాన్ని చెప్పే వాక్యాన్ని 'statement' అంటారు).
Some more examples:
 a) The Pacific is the deepest ocean (పసిఫిక్ అన్ని సముద్రాల కంటే అత్యంత లోతైంది).

2) Mt Everest is the highest peak in the world (ప్రపంచంలోని అన్ని శిఖరాల్లోనూ, ఎవరెస్టు అత్యంత ఎత్తైంది).

3) My cousin has made it to the IAS., (మా మామయ్య కొడుకు ఐఎఎస్ లో ఉత్తీర్ణుడయ్యాడు), etc.

2. a) Who else are going with us? (ఇంకెవరెవరు మనతో వస్తున్నారు?)

b) Is she coming with us? (ఆమె మనతో వస్తోందా?)

The two sentences above, as you can see, are questions. These are sentences of the second type.

3. Be ready by 7 tomorrow morning. (రేపు ఏడింటికి సిద్ధంగా ఉండు).

This, you can see, is a sentence that asks somebody to do something. Sentences of this kind are usually used to ask somebody for something, request somebody, order somebody, etc. (ఈ రకమైన వాక్యాలు, ఒకరిని ఏదైనా చేయమని అడగటం, అభ్యర్థించడం, ఆజ్ఞలు ఇవ్వటం లాంటివి Here, 'Be ready' means 'You be ready'.)

4. What a fun it would be! (అది ఎంత సరదాగా ఉంటుందో!)

This is a sentence expressing surprise, or



a sudden feeling . So, this is called an exclamatory sentence.

* These are the four kinds of sentences in English.

It is important for us to know the subject and the verb in a sentence. What a sentence talks about is its subject. The first sentence above is: We are going on a picnic. This sentence talks about 'we', so 'we' is the subject of the sentence. The second sentence talks about 'who', who is the subject of the second sentence. The third sentence talks about 'you', so the subject of the third sentence is 'you'. The fourth sentence talks about 'it', so the subject of the fourth sentence is, 'it'.



M Seenappa, Sollaapuram

Q: Sir, కింది పదాలకు తెలుగులో అర్థాలు వివరించగలరు.

1. Elvis
2. Maltshop
3. Ponytails
4. Soda pop
5. Sun glasses
6. Back pack
7. Role play
8. Item girl
9. Bugspary

10. Campfire
11. Fishing pole
12. Flash light
13. Ice chest
14. Slipper
15. Step mother
16. Wand
17. Foot print
18. Thurman
19. Crockery
20. Collocations

A: 1) ఎల్విస్ అనేది ఒక ప్రముఖ హాలీవుడ్ నర్తకుడి పేరు

2) మొలకలతో తయారు చేసిన ద్రవం అమ్మే దుకాణం

3) అమ్మాయిలు తమ జుట్టును వెనక్కి దువ్వి, వాటిని తల వెనక వేయడం. Pony = పొట్టి జాతి గుర్రం. స్త్రీలు తమ వెంట్రుకలను తోకలాగ వేసుకుంటారు కాబట్టి దాన్ని ponytail అంటారు.

4) సోడా బుస్సున పొంగడం

- 5) ఎండ తగలకుండా వాడే నల్ల కళ్లజోడు
- 6) వీపుకు తగిలించుకునే సంచి లాంటిది
- 7) ఇంకొకరి పాత్ర వహించడం
- 8) ఐటమ్ సాంగ్ కి నాట్యం చేసే అమ్మాయి
- 9) నల్లలను చంపే రసాయనాన్ని జల్లుగా చల్లడం
- 10) ఏదైనా విహారయాత్రకు వెళ్ళినప్పుడు అక్కడ రాత్రిపూట వేసుకునే మంట
- 11) చేపలు పట్టేందుకు వాడే కర్ర (దీనికి దారం, ఎర తగిలిస్తారు)
- 12) టార్గెట్
- 13) ఐస్ క్రీమ్ కులు పెట్టే పెట్టె
- 14) చెప్పలలాంటివి
- 15) సపతి తల్లి
- 16) కర్రలాంటిది, ముఖ్యంగా మంత్రదండం
- 17) కాలి అడుగు
- 18) ఇది వ్యక్తి పేరు
- 19) ఫ్లేట్లూ, కప్పులూ, సాసర్లూ, చెంచాలు, ఫోర్ములలాంటివి
- 20) మాటల కలయిక. ఉదా: విపరీతమైన ద్వేషం (ఇక్కడ ద్వేషానికి ముందు విపరీతం వాడతాం)



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

ఉన్నది ఉన్నట్లు చెప్పడం..

P. Ashok

Q: Sir, what is the difference between subject and object and what is the meaning of objectivism? Sir I can understand the meaning of each word while reading a book, but can't get the sum and substance of what I am reading. What should I do to overcome this?

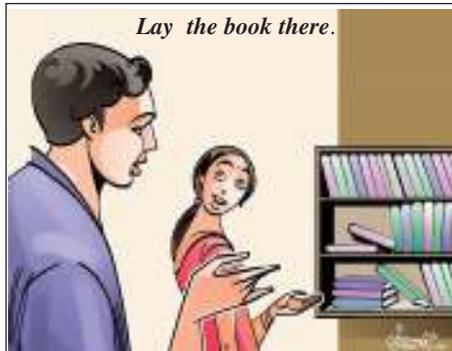
A: In grammar, what a sentence talks about is its subject.

Eg: India is a large country.

Here the sentence talks about India, so India is the subject of the sentence. Put the question 'whom' / 'what' to the verb, the answer you get is the object.

Eg: i) He bought a pen yesterday. The verb here is, 'bought'. He bought what? The answer is 'pen', so pen is the object.

ii) She bought a dress last night. The verb here is, bought. She bought what? The answer is 'dress' - so 'dress' is the object.



★ Objectivism = Forming an opinion about something without the effect of our personal feelings. If your enemy is a good person, you say that he is good, though he is your enemy. This is objectivism. (ఉన్నది ఉన్నట్లు చెప్పడం, మన మనోభావాలతో సంబంధం లేకుండా).

Keep reading, and in course of time, you will understand. Don't get discouraged.

M. Kambaiah, Turkapalli

Q: Sir, please translate the following quotations into Telugu?

1. Give girls a chance end child labour.



Writer

- M. Suresan

2. Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.
3. Skiing is a recreational activity and competitive winter sport in which the participant uses skis to glide on snow.

A: 1) బాలికా కార్మిక వ్యవస్థను అంతం చేయడానికి బాలికలకు ఒక అవకాశం ఇవ్వండి.

2) ప్రపంచాన్ని మార్చేందుకు ఉత్తమ అనేది అత్యంత శక్తి మంతమైన ఆయుధం.

3) స్కీయింగ్ అనేది వినోదాత్మక చర్య. శీతాకాలపు క్రీడ, దీనిలో పాల్గొనేవారు మంచు మీద జారేందుకు స్కీలను (చక్రాలులేని చెక్క పీట) వాడతారు.

Q: i) Do or die raid

ii) Item song - Please say in Telugu.

A: i) చావో, రేవో తేల్చుకునే దాడి

ii) ఇది సరైన ఆంగ్ల సమాసం కాదు. మన తెలుగు సినిమాల్లో, ఒక పాటకు నాట్యం చేయడాన్ని item song అంటారు.

VOCABULARY

He is quite decent and has a good name in the society.



1. Decent = Acceptable standards of behaviour / respectable / suitable / good.

Eg: He is quite decent and has a good name in the society. (మంచి ప్రవర్తన ఉన్న/ హుందాగా ఉండే)

Decent X mean (నీచమైన) / corrupt (అవినీతికరమైన).

Eg: In spite of his wealth, he is mean. He does not mind being corrupt. (అంత సంపద ఉన్నా అతడు చాలా నీచుడు. అవినీతికరంగా ఉన్నా పట్టించుకోడు.)

2. Stable = i) (of an object) firmly fixed (కదలని, ఊగని/ నిలకడగా ఉన్న)

ii) (of a patient's health condition) not worsening / not changing (steady - ఆరోగ్య పరిస్థితి నిశ్చలంగా/ దిగజారకుండా ఉన్న).

iii) Not easily changing (త్వరగా మారని)

a) The structure is quite stable (ఆ కట్టడం చాలా నిశ్చలంగా ఉంది). Stable X shaky (ఊగుతున్న),

b) The condition of the patient is stable, the doctor says.

Stable X Worsen /deteriorate. The patient's condition is worsening. (becoming worse)

3. Morale (pronounced moral) = Confidence (ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం).

Eg: The team is playing well as their morale is very high.

Morale X Weakness. (బలహీనత)

Eg: The team has all weaknesses.

4. Mean = 1) Have a meaning (అర్థం కలిగి ఉండటం). Eg: What do your words mean?

2) Average (సగటు).

Eg: What is the mean of 3, 4 and 5?

3) Base / low (నీచమైన). Eg: In spite of his wealth, he is very mean

Mean X noble (గొప్ప మనసున్న).

Eg: Though he does not have enough wealth, he is noble.

5. Impact = Effect (ప్రభావం).

Eg: His actions had a lot of impact on his followers (అతడి చర్యలు అతడి అనుచరుల మీద చాలా ప్రభావం చూపించాయి.)

Impact X Ineffective (ప్రభావం లేని).

Eg: His words were ineffective and did not change his followers. (అతడి మాటలు అతడి అనుచరుల మీద ఏం ప్రభావం చూపలేదు.)



In the last article, we have seen what the subject of a sentence is. Let us remember once again: The subject of a sentence is what the sentence talks about.

(వాక్యం దేన్ని గురించి చెబుతుందో దాన్ని subject అంటారు.)

Eg: a) Vijayawada is on the banks of the Krishna.

This sentence talks about Vijayawada, so, Vijayawada is the subject of the sentence.

b) i) Why are you here? This question talks about you, so you is the subject.

ii) Are you an Indian? This question talks about 'you', so 'you' is the subject of the sentence.

c) Please come in. The subject of the sentence is you, because please come in = You please come in.

d) How beautiful the Taj is!

This sentence talks about the Taj, so, Taj is the subject of the sentence.

In English, the verb is an important part of a sentence. In any English sentence next to the subject, the verb is important.

What is a verb..?

What is a verb? Other than the subject, a word or words which are very important for the sentence, and without which there is no sentence are the verb. (Subject తర్వాత ఏ మాట/ మాటలు వాక్యానికి ముఖ్యమో దాన్ని/వాటిని verb అంటారు.) Now look at the following sentence:

- a) Ramana comes here every day. Ramana, of course, is the subject of the sentence, because the sentence talks about 'he'. What is important to the sentence after the subject? It is, 'comes', because, without 'comes', the group of words, 'He here' has no meaning. So, 'comes' is the verb. Important: A verb may have just one word / more than one word.
- b) Where has Udaya gone? 'Udaya' is the subject of the sentence because the sentence talks about 'Udaya'. What then is the verb of this sentence? Take away has - the group of words, 'Where Udaya gone?' is not a sentence, because it has no meaning. Suppose we take away the word, 'gone', then we have the group of words: Where has udaya? - this again is not a sentence because this group of words has no meaning. So, both has and gone are important for the sentence. So the verb here is, 'has gone'.

This shows a verb may have just one word,

'స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

or more than one word. అంటే verb ఒక మాటగా అయినా ఉండొచ్చు లేకుంటే రెండు మూడు మాటలుగా అయినా ఉండొచ్చు.

Point out the subject and the verb in the following sentences:

- 1) The book is very interesting
- 2) We have seen all these movies
- 3) Sunil made a mistake yesterday
- 4) Is he coming now?
- 5) Where have all of you going?
- 6) Rahim does not know that we are here.
- 7) When did she arrive?
- 8) How many books has he read?
- 9) Did you find the book interesting?
- 10) Where has Ramu gone?

| ANSWERS | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| Sentence | Subject | Verb |
| 1 | The book | Is |
| 2 | We | Have seen |
| 3 | Sunil | Made |
| 4 | He | Is coming |
| 5 | All of you | Have gone |
| 6 | Rahim | Does know |
| 7 | She | Did arrive |
| 8 | Books | Has read |
| 9 | The book | Did find |
| 10 | Ramu | Has gone |

(To be continued in the next lesson)



Hari Krishna

Q: Dear sir, this is regarding English writing and speaking. I have been preparing for competitive exams although reading continuously for hours but unable to put the content on paper in English or unable to explain in English. Could you give me advise please?

A: First, take any topic of your interest and write a short paragraph of about 100 to 150 words. But before that plan your paragraph. Note down the points you wish to include in the paragraph. If you find two or more points connected with one another, put them together. Then write the para. After practicing writing paras, you plan writing essays. While writing essays also, plan them. Write down the points you wish to include in the essay. Remember, every para should have a topic sentence - that is, a sentence which gives the reader an idea of what

you are going to write in the para. Then plan the conclusion of the essay. The more you practice the better will you be able to write.

V. Satyanarayana Rao, ZPHS, Nagole

Q: Kindly tell difference in usage of the words granted and sanctioned.

A: Grant means give something to somebody, with or without someone asking for it. Sanction means to officially grant a request after careful consideration. Eg: The Government grants money to schools. The government sanctions permission or money to somebody, some institution, etc.

Kantipudi Kameswara Rao

Q: Please let me know the following in English.

చేతులు కాలాక ఆకులు పట్టుకుంటే సుఖమేంటి?

A: Building a dam after the water has flowed out.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాక్స్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

Vani, S.kota

Q: Sir, can we use would in the expression for wishes like "I wish the new year would bring you memorable moments"?

A: You can. There is nothing wrong in it.

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఆంగ్లంలో ఏమంటారో తెలపండి.

- 1) కాళ్ళు కడుక్కుని లోపలికి రండి.
- 2) వాళ్ళు అతడిని చెప్పులతో కొట్టారు.

- A:** 1) Wash your feet and then enter.
2) They hit him with their footwear.

Sathish Narayana

Q: Sir, can you please explain the below high-lighted words and sentence meaning.

By all accounts, the BJP wants the two factions to merge, and it can be expected to put added pressure on the AIADMK (PTA) to do so.

A: By all accounts = According to the information / reports available OR according to what people are saying.

Sneaked away అంటే..?

C. Kumari, Rayalacheruvu

Q: Sir, please translate the following words into Telugu.

1. Fireflies
2. Friendliness
3. Fireworks
4. Charmer
5. Grater
6. Mangrove
7. Pudding
8. Cookies
9. Rocky
10. Whipped
11. Diving
12. Rowing
13. Surfing
14. Rafting
15. Windsurfing
16. Goggles
17. Sunscreen
18. Trail
19. Disgust
20. Headquarters

- A:** 1) Fireflies = మిణుగురు పురుగులు
2) Friendliness = స్నేహభావం
3) Fireworks = టపాకాయలు
4) Charmer = మాంత్రికుడు/ ఆకర్షించేవాళ్ళు
5) Grater = కొబ్బరి తురిమేది
6) Mangrove = చిత్తడి నేల. ముఖ్యంగా అడవుల్లో ఉండేది

- 7) Pudding = బియ్యం పిండితో చేసే కేక్ లాంటి తినే పన్ను
- 8) Cookies = బ్రీటిష్ బిస్కెట్లు = అమెరికన్ కుకీస్
- 9) Rocky = గట్టి పెంకు ఉండి లోపల తినే పదార్థం ఉదా: Coconut
- 10) Whipped = కొరడా/ కొరడాతో కొట్టడం
- 11) Diving = నీళ్లలోకి కానీ, విమానంలోంచి గాలిలోకి కానీ దూకడం
- 12) Rowing = పడవ నడిపటం
- 13) Surfing = సముద్రపు అలల మీద ఆడే ఆట/ కంప్యూటర్లో సమాచారం వెదకడం
- 14) Rafting 15) Windsurfing దాదాపు సుర్ఫింగ్ లాంటివి
- 16) Goggles = ఎండ నుంచి కాపాడుకోవడానికి కళ్లకు పెట్టుకునే నల్ల కళ్లజోడు
- 17) Sunscreen = ఎండ వడకుండా అడ్డుకునే తెర
- 18) Trail = చాల్ / వాహనం వెళ్లిన మార్గం / అనుసరించడం
- 19) Disgust = అసహ్యం / విసుగు
- 20) Headquarters = ముఖ్య పట్టణం

Kalali Saraswathi

Q: Sir, let me elucidate the following words.

- 1) Step down
 - 2) Sneaked away
 - 3) Came down
 - 4) Set back
 - 5) Offset
 - 6) Political turmoil
- A:** 1) కిందికి దిగడం/ ఒక పదవిని వదులుకోవడం
2) దొంగతనంగా, ఇతరులకు తెలియకుండా జారుకోవడం
3) 'Come down' అంటే కిందికి దిగడం. Come down on somebody or something అంటే ఎవరినైనా, దేన్నైనా తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించడం.
4) ప్రగతి నిరోధకం
5) రెండింటి మధ్య వైరుధ్యం - Black offsets white
6) రాజకీయ గందరగోళం

VOCABULARY



- 1. Betray** = To reveal one's secrets to their enemies.
Eg: Mir Khasim betrayed his uncle Mir Jaffir to the British rulers.
✪ Betray X be loyal to
Eg: Anjaneya was always loyal to Lord Sri Rama.
- 2. Endanger** = Cause danger.
Eg: His fighting with people of greater strength endangered his life.
✪ Endanger X Save.
Eg: He saved the lives of the boys from drowning.
- 3. Casualty** = 1) To be badly injured / wounded in an accident. **Eg:** The bus moving on to the pavement caused many casualties.
2) a person badly injured or killed in an accident / war. **Eg:** Many Pak soldiers became casualties in the Indo-Pak war
✪ Casualty X Victim
- 4. Aspect** = A side of problem or an issue.
Eg: I did not think of this aspect of the problem
✪ Aspect X Whole
- 5. Intoxicate** = i) Drunk
ii) A strong feeling of excitement / happiness.
a) Having drunk too much, he was intoxicated.
b) He was intoxicated by the feeling that she loved him too.
✪ Intoxicate X Sober / balanced.
Eg: He is no longer drunk, he is sober.



Let us remember: 1) The subject of a sentence is what the sentence talks about. 2) The verb: Other than the subject, a word / words that are important for a sentence.

The verb in English is very, very important. Without a verb, there can be no sentence.

Important: The verb in English appears in 6 forms: they are, 1) the 'be' forms.

- 2) the 'be' form + the 'ing' form
- 3) the 'be' form + the past participle (v3)
- 4) Have / has / had/ shall have / will have, etc + Past participle (v3)
- 5) The Doing words and
- 6) Shall / should/ will / would / can / could, etc. + Ist Doing word.

Let us take the first form of the verbs in English - the 'be' forms. The 'be' forms are given below:

a) Am / is / are. ('I' తో 'am', He/ she/ it తో 'is', We/ You/ They తో 'are' వాడతాం). Am / is / are = ఇప్పుడు ఉండటం / క్రమం తప్పకుండా ఉండటం / ఎప్పుడూ ఉండటం

ఏ సందర్భంలో Could have been?

b) Was / Were. Was - singular - used with I / he, she, it and were - plural - used with we, you and they = గతంలో ఉండటం.

- c) All forms ending in 'be':
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Shall be | Should be |
| Will be | Would be |
| Can be | Could be |
| May be | Might be |
| Must be | Need be |
| Ought to be | Dare be |

- 'Be' అంటే ఉండటం. కింద పేర్కొన్నవి కూడా వివిధ రకాల ఉండటాన్ని తెలుపుతాయి.
Shall be, will be - భవిష్యత్లో ఉండటం.
Should be / must be / have to be (with I / we / you and they) and has to be (with he / she and it) = ఉండాలి - ఆజ్ఞ, అవసరం / విధి.
✪ Would be - గతం నుంచి భవిష్యత్.
✪ Can be = ఉండగలగడం - ఇప్పుడూ, భవిష్యత్లో.
✪ Could be = గతంలో ఉండగలగడం.
✪ May be = ఉండొచ్చు - ఇప్పుడూ/ భవిష్యత్లో.
✪ Might be = గతంలో ఉండొచ్చు.
✪ Need be = ఉండే అవసరం.
✪ Ought be = నైతికంగా ఉండాలి.
✪ Dare be = ధైర్యంగా ఉండటం.

d) All forms ending in 'been'

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Have been / has been |
| Had been |
| Shall have been / Should have been |

- Shall have been / Will have been
Should have been
Would have been
Could have been
Might have been
Must have been
- I/ we/ you/ they తో have been, he / she / it తో has been = 1) గతంలో టైమ్ తెలియనప్పుడు ఉండటం. 2) గతంలో కొంతకాలం నుంచి ఇప్పటిదాకా, ఇంకా ఉండటం.
✪ Shall have been / will have been - భవిష్యత్లో ఒక సమయంలో ఉండటం. **Eg:** I / we shall have been there by this time tomorrow. He/ she/ it/ they will have been there by this time tomorrow.
✪ Should have been - ఉండాలి కానీ లేదు/ ఉండాలి కానీ లేదు/ అమె కానీ లేదు.
✪ Would have been - ఉండేది కానీ లేదు/ ఉండుండా వాడే/ ఉండుండా అమె కానీ లేదు.
✪ Could have been - ఉండగలిగింది/ ఉండగలిగి వాళ్లే కానీ లేదు.
✪ Might have been - ఉండి ఉండొచ్చు.
✪ Must have been - కచ్చితంగా ఉండే ఉంటుంది/ ఉండి ఉంటాడు.
మిగతా verbs వచ్చేవారం చూద్దాం.



I. Jaya Prakash, Vizianagaram

Q: What is correct usage and the difference among the following phrasal verbs?

1. A series of something (some plural noun)
2. A chain of something
3. A string of something
4. A slew of something

A: The fact that 'series,' 'chain,' 'string' and 'slew' are preceded by the indefinite article 'a' shows that they are all singular numbers, and are therefore followed by singular verbs. We use 'a' / 'an' only before countable singulars.

Karuturi Anjana Chowdary, Mortha

Q: Respected sir, among the following two sentences, which one is correct?

- i) You can buy the Demand draft.
- ii) You can purchase the Demand draft.

iii) The **FEES** go up.

iv) The **FEES** have gone up.

Can we use FEES plural in the above two sentences?

A: Sentences i) and ii) are both correct, but 'buy' is more common and simpler than 'purchase'. Both the sentences, 'The fees go up and 'The fees have gone up' are both correct with, of course, different meanings. 'The fees go up' means the fees are regularly increased. 'The fees have gone up' means the fees have been increased at sometime in the past, without the time being not stated.

Divya. K

Q: Sir, please explain what are the different meanings of the word 'conservative'?

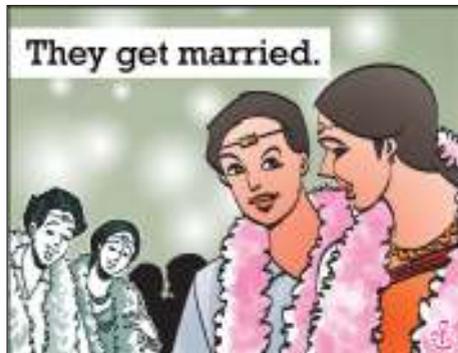
- A:** Conservative = 1. Against change.
2. A person who opposes change and sticks to traditional practices.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Vemula Manisha, Korutla

Q: Sir, please explain difference between these two sentence.

- 1) They get married.
- 2) They both get married.

A: They get married means that more than one person (the number of people not known) get married at a definite time in the past. 'They both get married' means perhaps two men or two women get married at a definite time in the past.

Sowjanya Guntoju

Q: Sir, please translate the words into Telugu.

1. Manipulation
2. Possessive
3. Defence
4. Diplomatic
5. Strategy
6. Literally
7. Ridiculous
8. Flirting
9. Unprofessional

A: 1) మనకు అనువుగా పరిస్థితులను మార్చుకోవడం,

Though he is more than 50..



Writer

- M. Suresan

అవి మంచివైనా, చెడ్డవైనా.

- 2) అన్నీ తనకే కావాలనుకోవడం, దాని కోసం ఆరాటపడటం.
- 3) i) దేశరక్షణ ii) ఎవరైనా తమను తాము సమర్థించుకోవడం iii) కోర్టులో ముద్దాయి చేసింది తప్పు కాదని గానీ, అసలా తప్పుచేయలేదని గానీ, వాదించటం (ఎవరైనా లాయరు)
- 4) ఎవరికీ బాధ కలిగించకుండా మాట్లాడే తీరు
- 5) పథకం
- 6) అక్షరాలా (అంటే ఎవరైనా మాట్లాడిన మాటలకు వాటికి ఉండే అసలు అర్థం, వేరే అర్థం కాకుండా)
- 7) హాస్యాస్పదం
- 8) ఒక పురుషుడు స్త్రీ పైనా, ఒక స్త్రీ పురుషుడి పైనా ప్రేమ నటించడం
- 9) అనైతిక (వృత్తి నియమాలకు విరుద్ధంగా)

Vasu

Q: Sir, could you please explain the following questions in English.

- 1) కావాలని చేశాడు
- 2) ఏదో చేయాలి కాబట్టి చేశాడు
- 3) బాధ
- 4) నాకు అడ్డం రాకుండా
- 5) చామన ఛాయ
- 6) రావాలి కాబట్టి వచ్చాడు
- 7) నీ పని బాగుందిలే

- 8) He did on purpose / He did it purposely
- 9) He did it because he had to do it
- 10) Pain / suffering
- 11) Don't obstruct me.
- 12) Neither fair nor dark.
- 13) He came because he had to.
- 14) You have a good time.

Kavi Pavan Kumar

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా రాయాలో తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) ఎక్కువ మార్కులు తెచ్చుకోవడం అనే మాట అటుంచితే అనిమలు అతను పాస్ అవనే లేదు.
- 2) అతను త్వరగా రావడం అనే మాట అటుంచితే అసలు అతను రానే లేదు.

- A:** 1) Let alone his getting high marks, he did not even pass.
2) Let alone his coming promptly / quickly, he did not come at all.

Vishwa Vissu

Q: Sir, please translate this sentence.

అతడు politics లోకి రాకుండా ఉంటే బాగుండేది.
A: It would have been better if he had not entered politics.

VOCABULARY



1. Extinguish = Put out a fire. (మంటలాత్మే యడం) **Eg:** The fire engine extinguished the fire in the theatre.

⊛ Extinguish X Ignite (మండించడం) **Eg:** The enemies of the land lord ignited the hay rick (గడ్డివాము) in his backyard.

2. Boisterous = Noisy and uncontrollable (భరించలేని గొడవ) **Eg:** As there was no teacher, the class was boisterous

⊛ Boisterous X calm (ప్రశాంతమైన) **Eg:** As the teacher was in the class, the class was very calm.

3. Lethargic = Inactive / lacking enthusiasm (బద్ధకంగా, నిరుత్సాహంగా ఉన్న) **Eg:** My friend is very lethargic and does not bother about her future.

⊛ Lethargic X Active / energetic (చురుకైన/ సజీవంగా ఉన్న) **Eg:** Though he is more than 50 years of age he is still energetic.

4. Authentic = Accurate / reliable / genuine. (అధికృతమైన/ నిజమైన) **Eg:** The information we have received is authentic, as it is from the head of the school.

⊛ Authentic X False / untrustworthy /unreliable. (నిరాధారమైన/ నమ్మతగని) **Eg:** The news we have received about his success is false.

5. Address = The usual meaning is the details of where a person lives (మామూలు అర్థం - విలాసం/చిరునామా), but it has another meaning as a verb - it means to deal with a matter (ఏదైనా విషయాన్ని/ సమస్యను ఎదుర్కోవడం). **Eg:** The government has taken every step to address the problem of corruption in the country

⊛ Address X Ignore. **Eg:** The government has ignored the problem of corruption in the country.



The last class of verbs..

past participle (V3). Eg: Is ('be' form) done, was seen, will be sung, has / have been seen, would have been taken, should have known, etc. Very imp: In this form the verb is in the passive voice. ఈ రూపంలో verb passive voice లో ఉంటుంది అంటే ఈ రకమైన verb కు అర్థం 'చేయబడటం', 'రాయబడటం' లాంటి అర్థాలు వస్తాయి. ఉదా: Ravana was killed by Rama ఇక్కడ verb was killed (was - 'be' form + killed (past participle V3) రావణుడు రాముడిచేత చంపబడ్డాడు. గుర్తుంచుకోవాల్సింది: be' ఫామ్ తర్వాత ఎప్పుడూ PP (V3) మాత్రమే వస్తుంది, V2 రాదు.

- ★ The fourth kind of verb is, Have / has / had / shall have / should have / will have / would have / could have / might have / must have, etc. + past participle (V3). **Eg:** Have done, has seen, had gone, shall have finished, will have known, would have done, could have understood, etc.
- ★ The Doing Words: These verbs talk about what we do. They appear in three forms: the I doing word, the II doing word, and the III doing word. (For example see the table)

| The 1 st Doing Word Used with I/ we/ you and they | The 2 nd Doing word Used with He/ She and it | The Past Doing Word (Talks of a past action at a definite time) |
|--|---|---|
| Sing | Sings | sang |
| Write | Wrote | Written |
| Take | Took | Taken |
| Give | Gave | Given |
| Talk | Talked | Talked |
| Smile | Smiled | Smiled |
| Bend | Bent | Bent |

★ Now the 6th, that is, the last class of verbs: Shall / should / will / would / can / could / may / might / must / have to / has to / had to / may / might / must, etc + the I DW. Any sentence in English must be a group of words, having one or the other of these 6 forms of verbs, and giving complete meaning. Otherwise it is not a sentence.



Kantipudi Kameswararao

Q: Respected sir, what is the difference between these two?
 i) I have joined the college in time.
 ii) I have joined the college on time.
A: i) I have joined the college in time = I joined the college well before the time (చేరాల్సిన సమయానికి ముందుగానే).
 ii) I have joined the college on time = I have joined the college exactly on time. If I had delayed, I could not have joined.
Q: i) I do seek your forbearance and support.
 ii) I seek your forbearance and support.
A: 'I do seek your forbearance and support' - 'do seek (do request)' in this sentence stresses seeking, whereas 'I seek your forbearance, etc.' does not stress the seeking.

Q: Kindly explain the following.
 1) Short afternoon naps. 2) Longer sleep hours
A: Short afternoon naps = sleeping in the afternoon for a short time. Longer sleep hours = sleeping, mostly at night for a long time.
Q: Respected sir, please let me know whether the following are Nouns or Adjectives. 1) Male 2) Female
A: Male and female are used both as nouns and adjectives. If the words refer to the gender, they are nouns, but if they are used before a noun, like, for example, a male / a female animal, then male and female are adjectives, as they describe the animals.
Q: Please let me know the difference between the two.
 1) He has only a daughter. 2) He has a daughter only.
A: He has only a daughter = He has a daughter only = He has no other children or may be, he has some sons.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్పృకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

Ganashraya, Asifabad

Q: Sir please translate into English.
 1. నేను రావాలంటే నువ్వు వెళ్లాలంటే
 2. పోతాడట, వెళ్తాడట, అతడు వెళ్తాడట
 3. వాళ్లు వస్తారట, వెళ్తారట
A: 1) If I have to come, you have to go.
 2) He would go, he wants to go.
 3) It seems they will come, and go.

Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: Sir, how to say this sentence in English?
 i) మా తమ్ముడు కళ్లు తిరిగి పడిపోయాడు.
 ii) తను కళ్లు తిరిగి పడిపోయింది
 i) My brother's head reeled and he fell down.
 ii) She fell down as her head reeled.

Akula Prathyusha

Q: Sir explain the following sentence.
 I'll marry a person who like my presence not my appearance.
A: The correct sentence is: I'll marry a person who likes my presence (not like). The meaning is: I will marry a person who likes my company and not my beauty / handsomeness.

Saleem, Guntakal

Q: Dear sir, can you explain the difference between i) occupation and profession, ii) corruption and bribe.
A: i) Occupation is something a person does to earn a living. It may be a job, and it may include a profession too. A profession, on the other hand, is what a person does, with a specialised knowledge in the field. A doctor's or a lawyer's job is a profession, because they have a knowledge of the subject. A job done by a person, just to earn a living, without specialised knowledge is occupation.
 ii) Corruption includes bribery (అంబం), favouritism (ఆశ్రిత పక్షపాతం), nepotism (బంధుప్రీతి), unlawful earning of money (అన్యాయార్జితం). Bribery is taking money for showing a favour to a person.

Mathangi Mallaiah

Q: Sir please translates the following sentences into Telugu.
 1. Did you understand? 2. Do you write?
 3. Does he under the problem?
A: 1) నీకర్థమైందా? 2) నువ్వు రాస్తావా?
 3) అతనికి సమస్య అర్థమవుతోందా?

Just to earn a living is..?

Let us continue from where we left off in the last lesson. In the last lesson we have seen the 6 kinds of verbs. Let us remember them:

- The 'be' forms (వివిధ రకాల ఉండటాన్ని గురించి చెప్పేవి)
- The 'be' form + the 'ing' form (Eg: Am doing / is singing / should be going, etc.)
- The 'be' form + the Past participle (V3) when the verb is the passive voice (Eg: is done, has been seen, should have been done, etc.)
- Have / has/ had / shall have / will have / should have / would have, etc. + the past participle (V3) (Eg: have done, has seen, should have gone, etc.)
- The Doing Words - the 1st Doing word, (Eg: see, like, love, teach, etc. used with I, we, you and they), the 2nd Doing Word (see, likes, loves, teaches, etc.) and the 3rd Doing Word (Eg: saw, liked, loved, taught, etc.), and
- Shall / should / will / would / can / could, etc. + the 1st Doing Word, (Eg: shall come, will do, can see, could know, etc.)

In English, the word order, that is, which word comes first and which word next is very important (ఇంగ్లీష్ లో తెలుగులో మాదిరి కాకుండా, వాక్యంలో ఏ మాట ఎక్కడ ఉండాలి, అక్కడే ఉండాలి. For example, the word order in a statement is different from the word order in a question.

Look at the following:
 Statement (ఏదైనా విషయాన్ని చెప్పే వాక్యం):
Hemu comes here every day. This is a statement. Look at the word order (మాటల వరస) in it:
 Subject + verb.

This is a statement. You see the order of words here: the subject comes first and the verb next (అంటే, ఆంగ్లంలో ఏదైనా చెప్పే వాక్యంలో, subject ముందు, ఆ తర్వాత verb వస్తాయి). This is the usual order of words in a statement. Imp: Note that in a statement, the subject comes first and the verb next.

Now look at the following questions and observe the order of words in them: In English



there are two types of questions:

- Those without 'wh' words - what, when, where, who, whom, whose, why and how ('wh' మాటలు లేకుండా ప్రారంభమయ్యే ప్రశ్నలు). These are 'non-wh' questions.
- Those beginning with 'wh' words: these are 'wh' questions ('wh' మాటలతో ప్రారంభమయ్యే ప్రశ్నలు). Let us look at the word-order in the two types:

Non-wh questions: a) Are you an Indian? The word order here is: Verb + Sub

2) Is he coming now? - the verb here is, 'Is coming'. When a verb has two or more words in it, the first word is called 'the helping verb' and the other words are called 'the main verb'. (ఒక verb లో రెండు, అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ మాటలుంటే, మొదటి మాటను helping verb అంటారు, తర్వాతి మాటలను Main verb అంటారు) so the word order in the second question is:

Helping verb (HV) + Sub + Main verb (MV)
 3) Who is he?
 'wh' word + Verb + Sub

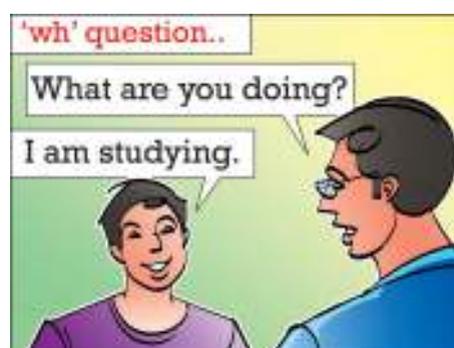
The word order in this question - this is a 'wh' question because it begins with a 'wh' word: the word order here is:

4) What are you doing?
 'wh' word + H.V + Sub + MV

So, we see whether it is 'non-wh' question or a 'wh' question, the verb always comes before the subject, or the subject is in between the helping verb and the main verb. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT IN ENGLISH. (non-wh question / wh ప్రశ్నలలో verb ఎప్పుడూ subject ముందు గానీ, Helping verb కూ, main verb కూ మధ్యలో గానీ వస్తుంది.)

We further see that the answer to a 'non-wh' question is, 'Yes' or 'no' whereas the answer to a 'wh' question is always a statement. (Non-wh ప్రశ్నకెప్పుడూ, సమాధానం 'yes' / 'no'. అదే 'Wh' ప్రశ్నకెప్పుడూ సమాధానం ఒక విషయం చెప్పే వాక్యం). Eg: Are you an Indian? - This is a non-wh question, and the answer to it is 'yes' or 'no'.

What are you doing? - This is a 'wh' question and the answer to it is: I am studying. This is a statement.



VOCABULARY



- Interfere = Take part in others' affairs without being invited / meddle (జోక్యం చేసుకోవడం).
Eg: Hari often interferes in the quarrel between the wife and the husband.
 ★ Interfere X Ignore (ఉపేక్షించడం).
Eg: He ignores the quarrels between his wife and mother.
- Intervene = Be involved in a situation to improve it (పరిస్థితిని మెరుగుపరచడానికి జోక్యం చేసుకోవడం).
Eg: She intervened in the situation and brought peace between the two quarrelling with each other.
 ★ Intervene X ignore (వట్టింతుకోకపోవడం).
Eg: He often ignores the disputes (వివాదం) between his two friends.
- Explore = 1) Search and discover (అన్వేషించి కనుక్కోవడం).
Eg: Columbus set sail to explore a sea route to India.
 ★ Explore X ignore (పట్టించుకోకపోవడం) / leave alone (ఉపేక్షించడం)
 2) Search for or discover resources like mineral deposits (ఖనిజ సంపదలాంటి వాటి కోసం వెదకడం) **Eg:** The Indian Oil Corporation is exploring for oil in the Godavari basin.
- Discuss in detail. (వివరంగా చర్చించడం)
Eg: He is trying to explore the ways of convincing his father about his marriage with a girl of another caste.
- Sanctity = Holiness (పవిత్రత).
Eg: They spoil the sanctity of the temple by throwing a piece of meat in it.
 ★ Sanctity X Profanity (Being irreligious) (మతవిరుద్ధమైన అపవిత్ర కార్యాల చేయడం)
Eg: The people around the temple did not allow anybody to cause profanity in the temple.
- Elaborate = Detailed (సవివరమైన).
Eg: He elaborated on the scheme he wanted to implement (తాను ఆచరించాలనుకున్న పథకాన్ని గురించి సవివరంగా చెప్పాడు).
 ★ Elaborate X concise / brief (క్షుప్రమైన).
Eg: He was very concise in his speech.



K. Saraswathi

Q: Sir, please explain the following.

1. Calls on
2. Showers sop
3. Tables (v)
4. Iron out
5. Lashed out
6. Sounded
7. Let (in which contexts we will use?)

A: Calls on - the phrase is call on = visit a person (ఒకరిని సందర్శించడం)

Eg: The Prime Minister called on the President last night.

2. Showers and sop are two different words. Showers = drops of water falling from above; slight rain (నీటి చుక్కలు పై నుంచి పడటం/ తువ్వర).

★ Sop = A thing of very little value to make people stop complaining (ఓదార్పు కోసం విలువ తక్కువగా ఉండే వస్తువులు ఇవ్వటం). Eg: The company offered sops to its

employees, to stop their complaints.

3. Tables (v) = a) present a topic for a discussion (అంశాన్ని చర్చకు పెట్టటం)

b) Postpone the discussion of a topic (ఒక అంశం మీద చర్చను వాయిదా వేయటం).

4. Iron out = Settle differences of opinion / solving problems (మనస్పర్ధలు/ భేదాభిప్రాయాలు తీర్చుకోవడం).

5. Lash out = a) beat with a whip / rope / stick (కొరడాతో గానీ, గట్టి తాడుతో గానీ, కర్రతో గానీ కొట్టడం).

b) Criticize severely (తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించడం).

6. Sounded = questioned somebody in a careful / cautious way. (నిదానంగా ఒకరిని ప్రశ్నలు వేయటం, సమాధానం రాబట్టడం కోసం)

7. Let = allow (సమ్మతించడం/ చెయ్యనివ్వడం).

Let him go = Allow him to go.

Let him come in = Allow him to come in.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Did you let off fireworks on the Deepavali day?

Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?

- i) నేను చాలా మొహమాటపడతాను.
- ii) దీపావళి రోజు క్రాకర్లు, బాంబులు కాలావా?

A: i) I am very unassertive.

ii) Did you let off fireworks on the Deepavali day?

Hapapu Bommisetty

Q: Sir, would you please explain the meaning of 'exploitation' in Telugu in different contexts?

- A: 1) మన స్వార్థం కోసం ఇతరులను వాడుకోవటం
- 2) ప్రకృతి వనరులను వెలికి తీయటం గనులు లాంటి వాటిలో నుంచి.

Komaragiri Venkatalakshmi

Q: Please clarify meanings of this words.

- 1) leprosy
- 2) ostracised
- 3) celestial

A: 1) కుష్టు రోగం

2) వెలివేయటం

3) Heavenly - స్వర్గలోకానికి సంబంధించిన/ ఆకాశానికి సంబంధించిన.

Harika Guntoju

Q: Sir, please translate the words into Telugu.

1. Clumsy
2. Prompting
3. Enthusiastic

A: 1) గజిబిజిగా, గందరగోళంగా ఉన్న

2) ప్రోత్సహించడం/ నాటకాల్లో నటులకు సంభాషణలు అందించడం

3) ఉత్సాహవంతమైన/ ఉత్సాహం ఉన్న

He was able to untangle..

కీందటిసారి చూశాం కదా - ఆంగ్లంలో మామూలుగా ఏదైనా విషయం చెప్పే వాక్యానికీ, ప్రశ్నకూ, word order లో తేడా ఉంటుంది. మరొక్కసారి చూద్దాం.

Statement word order: Subject + verb

Question word order:

- a) Verb + subject
- b) Helping verb + subject + main verb
- c) 'Wh' word + verb + subject
- d) 'Wh' word + helping verb + subject + main verb.

We have seen six classes of verbs: 1) The 'be' forms 2) The 'be' form + the 'ing' form, 3) the 'be' form + the past participle (V3) 4) have / has/ had/ should have / would have, etc., + past participle (V3) 5) the Doing Words and 6) shall / should / will / would / can / could, etc + the 1st doing word.

With all the other forms of the verb we form the negative sentence by just adding 'not', but, in the case of the V class of verbs, we do not form the negative sentence just by adding 'not'. We cannot form questions with the Doing Words straight away as we do with the other classes of verbs: ఇప్పుడు చూద్దాం - V class verbs (అంటే Doing words తో 'not' ఎలా వాడాలి? ప్రశ్నలు ఎలా వేయాలి, అని).

Look at the following:

★ They come here every day X They do not come here every day. (with 'not')

❖ Question: Do they come here every day? / When do they come? / Why do they come? / How do they come, etc.

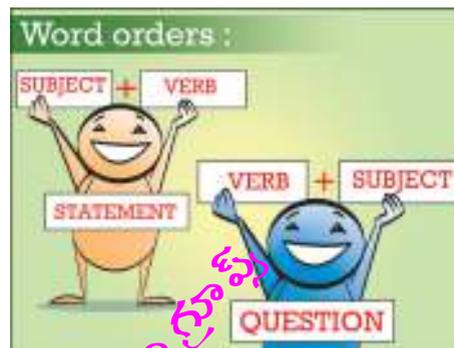
You see here that when you add 'not' to the 1st Doing Word, or when you form a question with the 1st Doing Word, we get the extra word, 'do'. (చూశారు కదా? 1st Doing word ను 'not' తో కానీ, ప్రశ్నలో కానీ వాడితే, 'do' వస్తుంటుంది). మరొక కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు చూడండి.

a) They speak English X They do not speak English.

★ Reasonable X irrational (నిర్ణేతుకమైన/ తార్కికం కాని.)

Eg: His arguments are irrational.

3. Tangle = Interlaced or a confused mass of



❖ Question: Do they speak English? / How well do they speak English? / When do they speak English? etc.

అలాగే IInd Doing word ను 'not' తో కానీ, ప్రశ్నలో కానీ వాడితే, 'does' వస్తుంది.

b) She sings well X She does not sing well.

❖ Question: Does she sing well? / How does

| Statement | With 'not' and questions |
|--|---|
| 1. They meet the teacher every Sunday. | a) They do not meet the teacher every Sunday (with not) b) Do they meet the teacher every Sunday? / When do they meet the teacher? (Questions) |
| 2. His friends visit him everyday. | a) His friends do not visit him every day. (with not) b) Do his friends meet him every day? / When do his friends meet him? (Questions) |
| 3. She sings very well. | a) She does not sing very well (with not). b) Does she sing well? / How well does she sing? (Questions) |
| 4. She goes home every Sunday. | a) She does not go home every Sunday (with 'not') b) Does she go home every Sunday? / When does she go home? (Questions) |
| 5. I called him last night. | a) I did not call him last night (with 'not') b) Did I / you call him last night? When did I / you call him. (Questions) |
| 6. He returned home last night. | a) He did not return home last night. (with 'not') b) Did he return home last night? When did he return home? (Questions) |



Writer

- M. Suresan

threads (చిక్కు చిక్కుగా ఉన్న).

Eg: She found it difficult to pull the tangle of wires out of the box.

★ Tangle X untangled / simple (చిక్కులేని).

Eg: He was able to untangle the knotty (చిక్కుముడిలా ఉన్న) problem he faced.

4. Sufficient = enough / adequate (చాలినంత).

Eg: He had sufficient courage to face the problem.

★ Sufficient X Scant / inadequate / insufficient

she sing? / When does she sing? etc.

చూశారు కదా? IInd Doing Word (DW) ను 'not' తో కానీ, ప్రశ్నలో కానీ వాడితే, does + Ist Doing Word (DW) అవుతుంది.

ఇప్పుడు Past Doing Word (PDW) సంగతి చూద్దాం: Examples of the Past Doing Word: came, sang, went, etc.

★ He came here yesterday X He did not come here yesterday.

❖ Question: Did he come here yesterday? / When did he come? / Why did he come? etc.

చూశారు కదా? 'came' not తో కానీ, question లో కానీ, 'did come' (did + Ist DW) అవుతుంది. అలాగే, sang, question లో కానీ, not తో కానీ, did sing, wrote - did write; went - did go, etc., అవుతాయి.

Exercise

ఈ కింది వాక్యాలలోని verbs ను not తో, questions లో వాడండి.

- 1) They meet the teacher every Sunday.
- 2) His friends visit him every day.
- 3) She sings very well.
- 4) She goes home every Sunday.
- 5) I called him last night
- 6) He returned home last night. (For Answers see the table)

VOCABULARY

1. Fascinate = Attract deeply / have someone's complete attention (విపరీతంగా ఆకర్షించే).

Eg: His action in the movie fascinated the audience. /The scenery of Kashmir is very fascinating.

★ Fascinate X repel (రోత కలిగించే).

Eg: The manner of his talking repelled me.

2. Reasonable = Logical (according to correct thinking) (హేతుబద్ధమైన/ తార్కికమైన). It has other meanings too.

Eg: He was reasonable enough to accept our argument.

(తక్కువైన/ చాలని).

Eg: The money his father had left him was too scant for his studies.

5. Incite = Encourage someone to do something bad or violent (దౌర్జన్య చర్యలకు రెచ్చగొట్టడం).

Eg: The opposition politicians incited the mob to destroy public property.

★ Incite X restrain (నియంత్రించడం) .

Eg: The leader's assurances and promises restrained the mob.

'స్పౌకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కొనుగోలు చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net



Nampalli Jhansi

Q: Sir could you please explain the difference between the following:

- i) whenever, when ever
- ii) however, how ever
- iii) whatever, what ever

A: i) Whenever = at any time. Whenever he comes to the city, he meets me. When ever = If at all, he comes here he certainly meets me.

ii) However = but. He has the book however (= but) he did not like to give it to me. How ever = How at any time? How did she ever meet the Prime Minister?

iii) Whatever = anything. Whatever you do, I like it. What ever - what has he ever done to help me? = has he done anything at any time to help me? But most often what ever is not used in English, side by side.

Srinivas, Sunkara Dhanalaxmi

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?

- 1) మానవ సేవే మాధవ సేవ.
- 2) ప్రార్థించే పెదవుల కన్నా సహాయం చేసే చేతులు మిన్న.
- 3) శోధించు, సమీకరించు, సాధించు.

A: 1) Service to humanity is service to God.
2) Helping hands are better than praying lips
3) Research, collect and achieve.

Q: సర్, బోజీ (ఏదైనా పాపు తెలివిన వెంటనే మనం చేసే తొలి కొనుగోలు) అనే మాటను ఆంగ్లంలో ఏమంటారు?

A: The first bargain / the first transaction. No correct word for బోజీ in English.

Gunapalli Venkata Sai Kiran

Q: Dear sir, what is the English translation for అతడు మాటలతో బూరెలు వండేస్తాడు.

A: He speaks very sweetly / His words specious

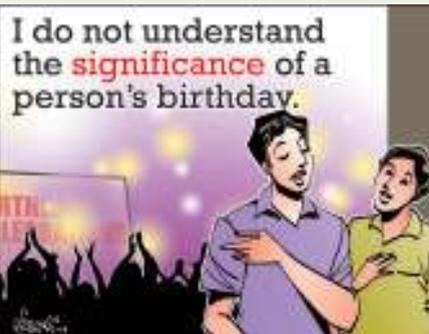


మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కాట్లెండ్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

VOCABULARY



1. Significance = i) Importance (ప్రాముఖ్యత).
Eg: Aug 15 is of significance in the history of India.

ii) The meaning of a word or an event (ఒక మాటకు గానీ, ఒక సంఘటనకు గానీ అర్థం).
Eg: I do not understand the significance of a person's birthday.

★ Significance X Trivial / insignificant (ప్రాముఖ్యత లేని)

2. Transaction = Buying or selling in business (లావాదేవీలు). It has a number of other meanings too (ఇంకా ఇతర అర్థాలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి).

Eg: I have entered into an agreement for buying a house, but the transaction is not yet complete.

★ Transaction X disagreement (nearest opposite) అనంగీకారం.

3. Indigenous = Produced / grown within the country (దేశీ/ దేశం లోపలే తయారైన/ దేశం లోపలే దారితే).

Eg: The mango is indigenous to India.

★ Indigenous X Imported (దిగుమతి చేసు కున్న).

Eg: We import a number of things from foreign countries / exotic (plants brought from outside the country and grown in the country - eg: tea, coffee, etc. ఇతర దేశాల నుంచి తెచ్చి మన దేశంలో పెంచే మొక్కలు, వగైరా).

The apple is exotic to India. (వేరే దేశం నుంచి తెచ్చి ఇక్కడ పెంచే).

4. Abundant = Plenty (పుష్కలమైన/ ఎక్కువగా ఉన్న)

Eg: Indian scientists have abundant talent.

★ Abundant X Scarce (కొరత)

5. Glutton = One who eats a lot without bothering about the taste (తిండిపోతు).

★ Glutton X starver (పస్తుండేవాళ్ళు)

Raise red flags అంటే..?



Writer

- M. Suresan

Hari Naga Priya

Q: Hello sir, In your article 963 of statement word order in a box you gave some sentences. In 3rd question she sings well. For that you gave beside as "does she sing well?". Sir can't we write the sentence as "do she sings well?" - Please explain.

A: For he/ she/ it we use 'does' and not 'do'.

Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: Sir please translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. పైపైన చదవకండి / చదవండి.
- 2. రెండు నిమిషాల పాటు మౌనం పాటిద్దాం.
- 3. నన్ను వాళ్ళ క్లాసులో పట్టించుకోరు.
- 4. క్లాస్ రూమ్ లో దూరం, దూరంగా కూర్చోకండి కూర్చో బెట్టాను.
- 5. కుబుసాన్ని (పాములు విడిచేది) ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారు?

A: 1. Don't read cursorily, read thoroughly.
2. Let us observe silence for two minutes.
3. They ignore me in the class.



- 4. Sit at some distance from one another / I made sit at a distance from one another.
- 5. The snake has sloughing or molting.

Lakshmi Narayana Rao, Anapalli

Q: Sir, kindly give the meanings of the following Idioms in Telugu and give one example for each.

- 1. Holding nerve
- 2. Blow it out of proportions
- 3. Raise red flags
- 4. Cooling one's heels in the jail
- 5. Press the panic button

A: 1. He held his nerve in the face of difficulties (కష్టాల్లో కూడా ఉద్రేకపడకుండా శాంతంగా

కిందటిసారిల మనం V class verbs (doing Words) ను 'not' తో గానీ, question లో గానీ వాడినప్పుడు Ist Doing word తో 'do', IInd Doing Word తో 'does', Past doing word తో 'did' వాడాలని తెలుసుకున్నాం.

ఇప్పుడు మనం Articles గురించి తెలుసుకోబోతున్నాం. Articles అంటే తెలుసు కదా: a / an, and the. ఆంగ్లంలో articles ఉపయోగం చాలా ముఖ్యం. ఇప్పుడు వాటి ఉపయోగం తెలుసుకునే ముందు, మనం Countables (లెక్కపెట్టేవి), Uncountables గురించి తెలుసుకోవాలి:

★ **Countables** అంటే లెక్కపెట్టేవన్నీ. ఉదా: book, pen, man, boy, girl, woman, city etc.

Eg: one book, two books, five books, one man, three men, five men, etc. వీటికి singulars (ఏకవచనాలు), plurals (బహువచనాలు) ఉంటాయి.

Countable singular number ముందు కచ్చితంగా 'a' / 'an' వాడాలి. వాడకపోతే తప్పే.

- Eg:** a) I bought a book yesterday.
- b) He gave me a pen yesterday.
- c) He takes an egg every day.
- d) She eats an apple before going to bed.

అయితే 'a' ఎప్పుడు వాడాలి? 'an' ఎప్పుడు వాడాలి? ఇది గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి మనం: తెలుగు అ, ఆ, ఇ, ఈ, ఉ, ఊ, ఊ, ఊ తో ప్రారంభమయ్యే countable singulars ముందంతా 'an' వాడతాం. మిగతా శబ్దాలతో ప్రారంభమయ్యే countable singulars ముందంతా 'a' వాడతాం.

English For Communication

ఉండు, ఉండు, ఉండు, ఉండు, ఉండు, ఉండు తో ప్రారంభమయ్యే countable singulars ముందంతా 'an' వాడతాం. మిగతా శబ్దాలతో ప్రారంభమయ్యే countable singulars ముందంతా 'a' వాడతాం.

Uncountables కు plural number (బహువచనం) ఉండదు Uncountables ముందు a/an వాడం. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యంగా గుర్తుంచుకోవాల్సిన విషయం. **Eg:** rice, sugar, milk, etc.

అయితే తెలుగులో మనం countables అనుకునే వాటిలో కొన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో uncountables. అంటే, వాటి ముందు 'a' కానీ, 'an' కానీ రాదు, వాటికి plurals ఉండవు; అలాంటి వాటిని ఈ కింద చూడండి. అయితే ఈ uncountable గా వాడే వదాల ముందు a lot of (చాలా) / some (కొంత) వాడవచ్చు మనం వాటిని singular లో వాడాలనుకుంటే, వాటిముందు, 'a piece of' అనీ, plural లో అయితే 'pieces of' అని వాడవచ్చు ఈ కిందివన్నీ English లో uncountable (లెక్కపెట్టలేనివి).

- Eg:** 1. Advice (a piece of / pieces of)
- 2. Bread (a loaf of) - ఒక బ్రెడ్ అయితే / loaves of (ఒకటికంటే ఎక్కువైతే) / A slice of / slices of (bread ముక్కలు).
- 3. Business (పని - some / a lot of. But business has the other meaning of trade (వ్యాపారం). With this meaning it is countable. **Eg:** The Tatas have a number of businesses. - Correct.
- 4. Furniture (కర్చీలు, సోఫాలూ లాంటివి) - a piece of

She eats an apple before going to bed.



- item of; pieces of / items of.
- 5. Hair (వెంట్రుక) - a strand of hair, strands of hair.
- 6. Information - a piece of / pieces of
- 7. Machinery - An item of / items of machinery. (Note: Machine is countable)
- 8. News - a piece of / pieces of
- 9. Paper - a piece of / pieces of / a sheet of / sheets of
- 10. Poetry (కవిత్వం) - a piece of / pieces of (but 'Poem' (పద్యం) is countable)
- 11. Soap - a bar / bars of soap; a cake of / cakes of soap.
- 12. Work - a piece of work / pieces of work. వీటినిన్నింటినీ గుర్తు పెట్టుకుందాం. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యం ఆంగ్లంలో.

Manideep Latchupatula

Q: Sir, I request you to translate the following into Telugu and the meanings for the Underlined words.

1. We never have to mince words.
2. He might be used to people looking at him. For me it's embarrassing.
3. The recapitalization plan will only help banks from choking, so they could keep functioning.
4. The incident happened after a village council ruled that the woman's family could retaliate by disrespecting his sister.
5. The police have started their investigation by questioning repeat offenders in the vicinity.
6. I can never have enough of sharing screen space with him.



- A: 1) Speak vaguely and indistinctly. But usually -mince words' is used with not - Not mince words = to say something directly and openly (ఉన్నది ఉన్నట్లు చెప్పేయటం, నీళ్లు నమలకుండా).
- 2) ఇతరులు అతని వైపు చూడటం అతనికి అలవాటుయ్యి ఉండొచ్చు కానీ నాకది ఇబ్బందిగా ఉంటుంది.
- 3) తిరిగి బ్యాంకుల్లో పెట్టుబడులు పెట్టడం, బ్యాంకులకు ఊపిరాడకుండా ఉండటం నుంచి రక్షించి అవి బాగా పని చేసేట్లు చేస్తుంది.
- 4) గ్రామ మండలి అతని సోదరికి సరైన గౌరవం చూపించకుండా దెబ్బకు తీయమని తీర్పు ఇచ్చిన తర్వాత ఈ సంఘటన జరిగింది.
- 5) ఆ పరిసరాలలో నేర చరిత్ర ఉన్నవారిని (మాటి మాటికి నేరం చేసేవారిని) ప్రశ్నించి, తమ పరిశోధన ప్రారంభించారు.
- 6) Screen space అనేది కంప్యూటర్ గ్రాఫిక్స్కు సంబంధించిన విషయం. ఈ వాక్యానికి అర్థం: అతనితో చాలినంత screen space పంచుకోవటం ఉండదు.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్పీకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామాజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

Ajay, Khammam

Q: Sir where we use the word 'off'?
And let me know the meanings of 'leaned, spurred, deprived'.

- A: Off = i) away (దూరంగా).
ii) మనం తెలుగులో తీసేయడం, కొట్టివేయటం, అని కొన్ని మాటల చివర 'వేయటం' అని వాడే మాటకు English లో 'off' అంటారు.
2) ఆనుకోవడం (lean against a wall - గోడకు ఆనుకోవడం.) Leaned = ఆనుకుంది/ ఆనుకున్నాడు (గతంలో)
3) ప్రరికొల్పడం (rouse somebody to action).
4) Make someone lose something = కోల్పోయేట్లు చేయటం.

Eg: His absence deprived him of the chance of meeting the minister.

Q: ఈ రోజు ఉదయం అతను అక్కడికి వచ్చాడా?

A: Did he come here this morning?

His absence deprived him..

Alavelli Venkateswara Rao

Q: Dear M.Suresan sir, please give a detailed explanation on simple, compound and complex sentences, how to identify, how to transform and their Telugu translation as well.

A: Before knowing anything about simple, compound and complex sentences, you must know about a 'clause'. A clause is a group of words with a verb (verb ఉండే మాటల కూర్పును clause అంటారు).

Eg: If he comes here, ('comes' verb); When they know of it ('Know' is a verb), etc.

The number of clauses in a sentence = the number of verbs in that sentence. (ఒక వాక్యంలో ఎన్ని verbs ఉంటే అన్ని clauses ఉన్నట్లు).

Main clause - A clause with complete meaning (పూర్తి అర్థం ఇచ్చేది main clause).
Subordinate clause - a clause without complete meaning (పూర్తి అర్థం లేనిది subordinate clause).

Eg: He knows English well, though he does not speak it.

In this sentence there are two verbs'

1) knows 2) does speak (= speaks). So, there are two clauses - 1) He knows English well, and 2) Though he does not speak it. Here 'He knows English' has complete meaning. So it is the main clause (దీనికి పూర్తి అర్థం ఉంది కాబట్టి ఇది main clause). Though he does not speak it (అతడు మాట్లాడకపోయానా) - This clause does not have complete meaning, so this is the subordinate clause. We have seen the six classes of verbs in the second of our spoken English lessons.

Note: to + 1st Doing word - Eg: to go, to come, to sing, etc.



VOCABULARY

The students participated with **zeal** in the sports competition.



1. **Zeal** = Enthusiasm (ఉత్సాహం).
Eg: The students participated with zeal in the sports competition.
★ Zeal X Apathy (నిరుత్సాహం).
Eg: The students had apathy to attend the new teacher's classes.
2. **Priority** = More important than other things (ప్రాధాన్యత)
Eg: The government wants to give priority to the education of scheduled castes and tribes.
★ Priority X Unimportant (ప్రాముఖ్యత లేని)
Eg: The government treats tourism as unimportant.
3. **Deceive** = Cheat (మోసగించడం).
Eg: He deceived the innocent customers by selling them what looked like gold.
★ Deceive X Be honest (నిజాయితీగా ఉండటం)
4. Groceries / provisions = food items such as rice, grams, sugar, etc (కిరాణిసరుకులు).
★ No opposite
5. Inevitable = Unavoidable (తప్పని).
Eg: Death is inevitable
★ Inevitable X avoidable / unlikely (తప్పకోగల, జరిగే అవకాశంలేని).
Eg: His coming here today is unlikely.

Grammar & Usage

Tenses

Tense indicates the time of action of the verb. There are three main tenses - the present, the past and the future. Each tense has

| Tense | Simple | Continuous | Perfect | Perfect continuous |
|---------|---|---|--|--|
| Present | Am/ is/ are; eat (I/ we/ you/ they) | Am being/ is being/ are being; am / is/ are eating | Have been / has been (I, we, you & they) have / (he, she, it) has eaten | Have been eating (I, we, you and they) / has been eating (he/ she/ it) |
| Past | Was (I/ he/ she/it)/ were (plural) Ate (with all subjects) | Was (singular) / were (plural) Was / were eating | Had been (all subjects) Had eaten (All subjects) | Had been eating (all subjects) |
| Future | Shall / will eat | Shall be/ will be eating | Shall have/ will have eaten | Shall have been eating/ will have been eating. |

The present simple tense

Am (with I), Is (with he/ she/ it), Are (with all plural subjects - we, you & they) talk of being now, regularly and always.

- a) I am / he, she, it is / we, you, they are here - Now (ఇప్పుడు).
b) I am / he, she and it is / we, you, they are

four divisions in the simple, the continuous, the perfect and the perfect continuous. Unlike in Telugu, in English tenses are very important. The 'be' form (we have seen it already) has tenses too. Look at the following table. Let us take the verb, 'eat', and know its tenses. The same form applies to the other verbs too:

- here every Sunday (Regular - క్రమం తప్పకుండా).
c) I am / he, she, and it is / we, you, and they are actor/ actors (Always - ఎప్పుడూ).
మిగతావి వచ్చేవారం.
పై పట్టికలో ఉన్న టెన్స్ ఫార్మ్స్ నేర్చుకోవడం చాలా ముఖ్యం.



DS Kumar, Gudem

Q: Sir please explain about To and for. To - verb కు, For - noun కు ఉపయోగించవచ్చు
A: To = కు / దగ్గరికి.
Eg: He went to England for higher studies. (ఇంగ్లండ్కు). He went to his friend for help (స్నేహితుడి దగ్గరికి).
★ For = కొరకు, కోసం.
Eg: I went to my friend for a book (పుస్తకం కోసం నేను నా స్నేహితుడి దగ్గరికి వెళ్ళాను.)



Writer

- M. Suresan

'స్పీకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘికల కోసం చూడండి..

www.eenadupratibha.net

Sandeep



- time is not being specified.

Is it correct to use Simple Past Tense with time sir?

A: He has gone - Here, has gone indicates a past action, time not stated. I went to my friend for a book - if, in the previous (ముందరి) sentence time is stated, then 'I went to my friend', is correct, because the time has already been mentioned in the first sentence.

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubt.

1. He has gone.
2. He went yesterday.

The above sentences are correct, but my doubt is - some times, in news papers or in your lessons also (for example on 12.11.2017 the sentence told by you "I went to my friend for a book") time not mentioned while using Simple Past Tense in sentence



GRAMMAR & USAGE

7) When you talk about something about which you have already said something.

Eg: a) The book which you gave me yesterday is interesting. Here, 'which you gave me yesterday,' talks something about the book, so 'the' must be used before it.

b) The Krishna I am talking about is not the same as the Krishna you are referring to.

8) Before a group of states forming a country without a common name. Eg: The USA (a group of states form the USA, the UAE, etc. Neither of them have a common name, so, we use 'the' before them. Same is the case with the UK. India is a group of states too, but all of them are part of a country called India. So, we don't say the India.)

9) Before titles and designations and official positions when they are used without personal names.

Eg: The Swamy (if you refer to Swamy Vivekananda, without mentioning his name), the District Collector, the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, etc. The must be omitted when you mention the names. Modi, PM of India, Chandrababu Naidu, CM of AP, etc.)

10) Before the superlative degree of the adjective; Mount Everest is the tallest peak in the world. The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world.

11) When only two things are compared, 'the' must be used before the comparative degree in sentences like, He is the taller of the two.



The definite article 'the' is used before the names of

1) Great and holy books.

Eg: The Ramayanam, the Mahabharatham, the Bible, the Koran, etc.

2) Oceans, seas and rivers.

Eg: The Indian Ocean, the Atlantic, The Arabian sea, the Bay of Bengal, The Red Sea, etc., The Godavari, the Krishna, etc.

3) Things only one of their kind.

Eg: the sky, the earth, the world, etc. (each of them is only one)

4) Ranges of mountains, but not before the name of a single mountain.

Eg: The Himalayas, the Vindhyas, etc. Imp: No 'the' before the name of a single mountain:

Eg: Mt Everest (only one mountain)

5) Groups of islands, but not before the name of a single island. The West Indies, the East Indies, the Philippines, etc. Sri Lanka is just one island, so no 'the' before it.

6) Before I, II, III, etc., but not before 1, 2, 3, etc. Eg: Tenzing was the first to climb Mt Everest. He is the second teacher to praise that student.

VOCABULARY

1. Inflammable / Flammable = Easily catching fire (సులభంగా మండిపోయేది.)

Eg: Petrol is highly inflammable / flammable (పెట్రోల్ సులభంగా మండిపోతుంది.)

★ Inflammable X Incombustible (అంత త్వరగా మండనిది.)

Eg: Some gases are incombustible (కొన్ని వాయువులు అంత సులువుగా అంటుకోవు.)

2. Extinguish = put out a fire (మంటను ఆర్పేయడం.)

Eg: The fire brigade extinguished the fire. (అగ్నిమాపక సిబ్బంది మంటలను ఆర్పేశారు.)

★ Extinguish X Ignite (set on fire - మండించడం.)

Eg: The villains ignited the whole village. (అదుర్దార్లు మొత్తం గ్రామాన్ని తగలబెట్టారు.)

3. Pamper = treat with too much affection and kindness (గారాబం చేయడం.)

Eg: The parents pampered the child and spoilt it.

★ Pamper X neglect (ఉపేక్షించడం.)

Eg: The step mother neglected the first wife's child.

4. Traditional = The passing off of customs and beliefs from generation to generation



(సంప్రదాయకమైన.)

Eg: The family has the tradition of feeding the poor on festive days (పండగ రోజు ఆ కుటుంబానికి బీదలకు అన్నదానం చేసే సంప్రదాయం ఉంది.)

★ Traditional X Modern (ఆధునాతనమైంది.)

Eg: They discontinued their traditional methods and chose modern methods.

5. Enormous = Very big or great (పెద్దది / గొప్పది)

Eg: a) The ancient palaces and forts are of enormous size (పురాతన కోటలు, దుర్గాలు అతి పెద్దవి).

b) She has enormous patience (ఆమెకు చాలా ఎక్కువ ఓర్పు.)

Enormous X Tiny (బాగా చిన్నదైన.)

Eg: The ant is a tiny creature.

Don't say 'the India'...!



Saikiran Sutari

Q: Sir please clarify my doubts in Telugu.

1. She "has had to" resign the job.

2. She "had to" resign the job.

3. Nothing for certain

4. Hands On

5. Endure

6. Sophisticated

A: 1) She has had to resign the job = She has been forced by circumstances / out of necessity to resign the job at a time not stated (ఆమె తప్పనిసరి పరిస్థితుల్లో ఉద్యోగానికి రాజీనామా చేయాల్సి వచ్చింది.)

2) She had to resign the job = In the past at some time (stated perhaps in the earlier sentences) she was forced to resign the job (గతంలో ఎప్పుడో ఆమె ఉద్యోగానికి రాజీనామా ఇవ్వాలి వచ్చింది.)

3) We are not sure of anything (ఎవరికైనా ఏదీ కచ్చితంగా తెలియదు.)

4) Practical experience (స్వానుభవం.)

5) bear (భరించు / సహించు.)

6) Highly fashionable (చాలా నాగరికంగా ఉన్న) / highly advanced / highly modern (ముఖ్యంగా ఆడవాళ్ల గురించి - చాలా ముందంజలో ఉన్న ఫ్యాషన్ అలాంటి మాటిల్లో).

MD Saleem, Guntakal

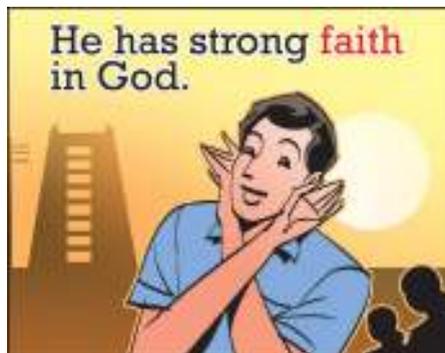
Q: 1) Dear sir, what is the difference between faith, trust and believe? And give some examples.

2) Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa or

Gandhiji returned back to India from South Africa - Which is correct?

3) Members of the family or family members which is correct?

A: 1) Faith is strong belief in something / somebody without a proof, especially without a proof. Trust, on the other hand,



is something that you get after observing somebody over a time. Belief is just believing somebody, without a proof. Belief is lighter than faith and trust.

Eg: a) He has strong faith in God / his friend.

b) The behaviour of his friend built a lot of trust in him (over a period of time).

c) I believe he has passed the exam.

2) 'Return' itself means 'come back', so returned back is wrong.

3) In Standard English, 'members of the family' is correct.

Vasu Chowdary

Q: Sir explain following sentences in Telugu.

1) Freak out 2) Don't mess with me

3) Figured out 4) By the way

5) Of course 6) Fall back

7) Give me a break

8) Kidding me

9) Sledging 10) Son of gun

11) Sort 12) Unless

13) Civil war 14) Magnificent

A: 1. Be suddenly excited or emotional or make someone behave this way (చాలా ఉద్వేగంతో ప్రవర్తించడం.)

2. There is no such sentence as, 'Don't make a mess with me', but the word mess means, a disorderly, confused and dirty condition (గందరగోళంగా / అశుభ్రంగా ఉన్న పరిస్థితి.)

Eg: He made a mess of everything.

3. Figure out = understand (అర్థం చేసుకోవడం) solve something (పరిష్కారం కనుక్కోవడం.)

4. When you want to change the topic in a conversation, we say, 'bye the way', (మాట్లాడుతున్న అంశాన్ని మార్చేందుకు చెప్పే మాట.)

5. Really / certainly (నిజానికి.)

6. Move back suddenly on seeing something you are shocked at or afraid of (భయంతో, దిగ్భ్రాంతిలో వెనక్కి తగ్గడం.)

7. Asking to allow you to stop doing some work (పనిలోనుంచి విరామం అడగడం.)

8. Playing with me (చెలగాటం ఆడటం/ అబద్ధం ఆడటం)

9. a) Moving on snow on a sledge (మంచు క్రీడ) b) In a game one player insulting another player (క్రీడాకారులు క్రీడలో తిట్టుకోవడం.)

10. Referring to someone in a joking way (సరదాగా ఎవరినైనా అనడం.)

11. Type (రకం) / separate a mixture of things into their various kinds (రకరకాలుగా విభజించడం.)

12) Without (ఎవరైనా ఏదైనా చేస్తే తప్ప)

13) A war between two groups of the same country / people (అంతర్గత యుద్ధం.)

14) Grand (చాలా గొప్పగా ఉన్న).



Writer

- M. Suresan

Grammar & Usage

TENSES

★ I am / he, she it, is / we, you, they are = ఇప్పుడు/ ఎప్పుడు/ క్రమం తప్పకుండా ఉండటం
I, we, you and they - go / come/ sing / walk / teach, etc. (1st Doing word). He / she / it goes / comes / sings / walks / teaches, etc. (2nd Doing words) - Actions which are

regular and done always (క్రమం తప్పకుండా జరిగే పనులు, ఎప్పుడూ జరిగే పనులకు వాడతాం.)
I / we / you / they start for college at 9 in the morning. He / She goes/ starts for college at 9 in the morning. (క్రమం తప్పకుండా జరిగే పని)
The sun (it) rises in the east / The earth goes around the sun.
The stars (they) appear at night.
More of this in the next lesson.



Yugan

Q: Tehran would have to have to balance the support it has garnered from the Europe while bargaining with the US.

- This sentence contains two times the word "have to" and what is the meaning of it?

A: Have to = must (తప్పక చేయాల్సి రావడం)

Q: Kindly tell me the difference between killed and dead. I've few examples of them.

1. Elphinstone Railway Station Stampede: 22 Dead, Many Injured Near Mumbai's Station.

2. Godman' Gurmeet Ram Rahim held guilty of rape, supporters run riot, 30 killed and 200 injured in violence in Haryana.

3. Liu Xiaobo, Nobel laureate and political prisoner, dies at 61 in Chinese custody. Sir, actually he died in custody (past) but why the news aired on channels he "dies" at 61). Please elucidate my doubts.

A: Killed = (a) Others putting an end to one's life = murder (చంపడం).

Eg: His enemies killed him.

b) Dead = die of natural causes or because of

some disease or some other reason (చావడం).

Eg: They found him dead on opening the door.

2) **Dead** = No more alive (చనిపోయిన)

★ **Dies** = No more alive (ఇది కూడా చనిపోయిన అనే).

In newspaper reports, usually, when a person is dead, they report it as 'dies'.

Manideep

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యల్లో underline చేసిన పదాలకు అర్థాలు వివరించగలరు.

1. We have regressed.
2. It's absolutely appaling.
3. Don't form any preconceived notions.
4. Being objectified is part of my job.
5. Technology will actually accentuate the difference between the well off and the poor.
6. I was getting niggles because of the amount of work that I have worked.

A: 1) We have returned to our earlier position (ముందరి స్థితికి రావడం)

2) Shocking (దిగ్భ్రాంతి కలిగించే)

3) Ideas formed before knowing or thinking of something (ఏదైనా తెలియక ముందే దాని గురించి ఒక అభిప్రాయానికి రావడం - ముఖ్యంగా తప్పు అభిప్రాయం)

4) a) Treating something / somebody as an object (ఎవరినైనా/ దేన్నైనా వస్తువుగా పరిగణించడం)

b) Express something in a concrete form (దేన్నైనా ఒక వస్తువు రూపంలో చెప్పడం)

5) Stress (నొక్కి చెప్పడం)

6. Cause or make a person angry / vexed. (ఒక వ్యక్తికి కోపం తెప్పించడం/ విసుగు కలిగించడం).



He spilled the beans..

Chary, Khammam

Q: Sir please translate following Telugu sentences into English.

1. నేను నిద్రపోతున్నాను
2. నేను పడుకున్నాను
3. నీకు ఎన్ని మంత్సే శాలరీ రాలేదు/ ఇవ్వలేదు
4. నీకు ఎంత మనీ కావాలి?

A: 1) I am sleeping

2) I have laid in the bed.

3) How many months' salary have you not received / got so far?

4) How much money do you want?

Q: Sir please explain following.

1. Sleep, Asleep, Go to bed

2. Take, Bring, Carry

3. Eat, Feed

4. Scare, Fear, Afraid, Frighten

A: 1) a) I sleep every day from 11 at night till 6 in the morning.

b) He is asleep. Don't disturb him.

c) I go to bed at 11 every night.

2. a) I take (carry) books to class every day.

b) Please bring (get) those books to me.

c) They carry their luggage

3. a) Eat = consume; feed = give someone something to eat.

Eg: We feed babies with milk.

4. a) To cause great fear

b) Fear = being afraid but less than scare

c) Afraid (adjective) = having fear

d) Frighten = make somebody afraid.

Sanjeev Naddunuri

Q: Sir please translate the following sentences into English

1. మంచి పేరు తెచ్చుకున్నాడు.
2. చెప్పే విధంగా చెబితే అతడు అర్థం చేసుకుంటాడు.
3. నేను రెడీ అయ్యాక వస్తాను.
4. నీకు మంచిగా చెబితే అర్థం కాదా? అల్లరి చేయకు.
5. పాము కుటుసం విడిచింది.
6. నువ్వు ఆ మాత్రం మార్పులు తెచ్చుకోవడమే గొప్ప.
7. చీపురు (broom) పుల్ల

A: 1. He has got a good name / reputation

2. Explain properly and he will understand easily.

3. I will come after I am ready

4. Don't you understand if I tell you in a good way? Don't make a noise.

5. The snake has sloughed off.

6. It is great of you to have got at least so many marks.

7. A piece of broom stick.

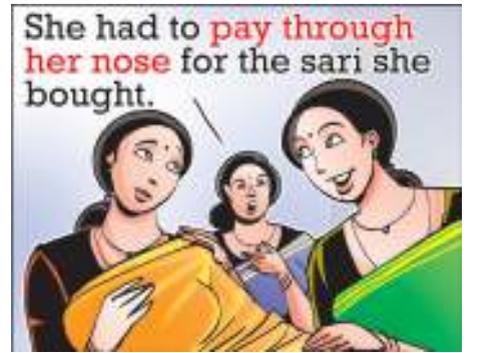
Mangati Chandra, Tirupathi

Q: సర్, కింది Idioms కు అర్థాలు తెలుపుతూ, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించండి.

1) Spill the bean = cat out of the bag = spill it out.

2) Set off = Hit the road = Half way through

3) Pay through the nose = an arm and a leg - వీటి అర్థం ఒక్కటేనా



4) Not break the bank

5) Laughing all the way to the bank

A: 1. Reveal a secret unintentionally.

Eg: a) He let the cat out of the bag / spilled the bean about our going to a matinee.

b) He spilled the beans / let the cat out of the bag about our going to America.

2. Set off = start.

Hit the road = Walk to some place on the road. Their meaning is almost the same (He set off / hit the road to Kaasi on a pilgrimage).

3. Pay through the nose = pay more than the actual price

Eg: She had to pay through her nose for the sari she bought.

★ Cost an arm and a leg = very expensive (It cost me an arm and leg to buy that car).

4. Break the bank = Very expensive. But very often, the phrase used is, 'Not break the bank'

Eg: There are some discounts, so I need not break the bank.

5. Laughing all the way to the bank = Earn money very easily / earning money easily in a way that others think is not good.

M. Kamesh, Timmana Cheruvu

Q: Sir please explain the following in English

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1) అలరించడం | 2) ఏకధాటిగా |
| 3) మార్గం సుగమం | 4) కలగావులగం చేయడం |
| 5) పానకం | 6) కాళ్ళ పట్టీలు |

A: 1) Celebrate

2) Without break

3) The way is easy / the method is easy

4) Mix up things

5) No correct word in English for it. The rough translation is jaggery, pepper water.

6) Anklets (rough translation)

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఆంగ్లంలో ఏమంటారో తెలుపగలరు.

- 1) అసలు నాకెందుకీలా జరిగింది?
- 2) ఈ పనంతా ఆ శ్రీనుాయే చేసి ఉంటాడు.

A: 1) Why did this happen to me at all?

2) It must be Sreenu's handiwork.

VOCABULARY

1. **Intimidate** = Frighten or threaten (బెదిరించడం/ భయపెట్టడం).

Eg: The stranger suddenly entered the bank and intimidated the clerks there.

★ Intimidate X Embolden (భైర్యం కలిగించడం).

Eg: The boy was emboldened by the support he got from his friend.

2. **Eliminate** = Completely remove something (తొలగించడం).

Eg: The Chief Minister wants to eliminate some of the ministers from his cabinet.

★ Eliminate X Include (చేర్చుకోవడం).

Eg: The Chief Minister included some more members in his cabinet.

3. **Require** = Need something (ఏదైనా అవసరమవుడం).

Eg: I require some more money to buy the car

★ Require X Have (కలిగి ఉండటం)

Eg: I have all the things I want; I don't need anything more.

4. **Fiction** = An imaginary story (కల్పించిన కథ/ కల్పన)

Eg: The film is based on pure fiction.

★ Fiction X Reality (వాస్తవం).



Eg: The film is based on events of reality.

5. **Squeeze** = Press something especially with your fingers (పిండటం).

Eg: He squeezed the lemon into the dish to make it tastier.

★ Squeeze X Release (వదిలేయడం).

Eg: After squeezing the lemon a little, he released it.

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లిష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to:
pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



Writer

- M. Suresan

N. Jhansi, Hyderabad

- Q: 1) What is the difference between can, may, able?
- 2) "I suppose she knows Bengali", what is the meaning of suppose?
- 3) 'I was sitting by myself' - What is the meaning of this sentence?

A: 1) Can = able = having the ability / capacity to do something (చేయగల - సామర్థ్యం). It has other meanings too. (ఇతర అర్థాలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి)

'May' indicates probability (జరిగే అవకాశం ఉన్న) Eg: It may rain today = It may or may not rain.
2) Suppose = think (అనుకోవడం)
3) By myself = alone (ఒంటరిగా)

Giri Konakondla

Q: నేను ఫ్రీ అయ్యాక మీతో కలుస్తాను. ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమని చెప్పాలి?
A: Once I am free I will meet you.



సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి.. www.eenadupratibha.net

'Courage' refers to...

SPOKEN ENGLISH

ఆంగ్లభాషణ 968

Atthe Shiva

Q: Sir how can we find adjectives and adverbs? Differentiate them with an example. In competitive exams in finding errors those are playing very crucial in my case, I am not able to find out every time.

A: An adjective talks about the qualities of a person, place, animal or thing (గుణాన్ని తెలిపే పదం adjective). Kumar is tall /short / fat / clever, etc. Here tall, short, fat, clever, etc., talk about the quality (గుణం) of the person, Kumar. So, they are all adjectives.

An adverb tells us how somebody does some work (verb). Eg: He walks slowly. In this sentence 'slowly' tells us how he walks. So, slowly is an adverb. Most adverbs end in '-ly'. Some adverbs may not end '-ly'.

Eg: He cut it fine. 'Fine' here is an adverb, though it does not end in '-ly'.

K.S. Rao, Martur

Q: Sir, please translate the following into Telugu.

1) He says that the civilization of India has many features which differentiate it from that of the other regions of the world, while they are common to the whole country in degree sufficient to justify its treatment as a unity in the history of human, social and intellectual development.

2) Even the early Indian history unmistakably shows that political consciousness of the people has from the very early times, grasped the whole of India as a unit and assimilated the entire area as a theatre of its activities.

A: 1) ఇతర ప్రాంతాల సంస్కృతి నుంచి మన దేశ సంస్కృతిని విలక్షణంగా చూపించే చాలా లక్షణాలు ఉన్నాయి. దేశం మొత్తం మీద మానవీయ, సామాజిక, మేధా లక్షణాల్లో చాలినంత సారూప్యాలు ఉన్నాయి మన దేశ సంస్కృతిని ఒకటిగా చూపించేందుకు.

2) పూర్వ భారతీయ చరిత్ర ఏ పొరపాటు లేకుండా చూపిస్తుంది, చాలా ప్రాచీన సమయాల నుంచి కూడా భారతీయులకు రాజకీయ స్పృహ ఉండేదని, మొత్తం భారతదేశం ఒకే జాతిగా ఉండేదని, అందరి చర్యలను ఒకే రంగంగా అభ్యసించారని (ఈ రెండింటి సారాంశం: భారత సంస్కృతి భిన్నత్వంలో ఏకత్వం అని).



V. Hari Krishna, Vizag

Q: Sir, please explain the difference of to, too and of, off

A: to = కు/ కి; Eg: to Ram = రామకు; too = అవసరమైనదాని కంటే ఎక్కువ, చెడు కలగొచ్చు దాని వల్ల; Eg: He is too proud = అతడికి మరి ఎక్కువ గర్వం. of = యొక్క. They are the sons of King Dasaradha. off = away (అవతలికి) He went off in anger (అతడు కోపంతో అవతలికి వెళ్లిపోయాడు).

M. Ravi, Turkapalle

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి అనువదించగలగారు.

1. చింతకాయలా చాలా పుల్లగా ఉంది.
 2. వాడికి రాయి తగిలి బోర్లా పడ్డాడు.
 3. నేను ఎద్దులను కాడికి కట్టాను.
 4. వాడు చాలా అధ్వానంగా తరవానయ్యాడు.
 5. ఈ మంచి అవకాశం ఇచ్చిన మీ అందరికీ ధన్యవాదాలు.
- A: 1) It is very sour like a tamarind fruit.
2) He stumbled over a stone and fell down.
3) I yoked the bullocks.
4) He is becoming worse and worse.
5) Thank you all for giving me this good opportunity.

Mahamad Saleem, M. Amarnath Babu

Q: Dear sir, what is the difference between brave and courage? Give some examples.

A: Bravery refers to the quality of being 'not afraid of anything' and facing dangers boldly. 'Courage' refers to mental or moral strength to face danger, without fear or difficulty.

Eg: 1) He has enough bravery to face the enemy.
2) Gandhi had the courage to face the British. This means he had the mental or moral courage to face the British force without any fear.

Q: Sir please translate the proverbs.

1. Wonders will never cease!
 2. Worry often gives a small thing a big shadow.
- A: 1) ఆశ్చర్యాలు ఏనాటికీ అంతం కావు.
2) మానసిక ఆందోళన చిన్న విషయాలను పెద్ద నీడలుగా చూపిస్తుంది.



Writer

- M. Suresan

VOCABULARY

1. **Astute** = Ability to see how to use a situation to your advantage (మనకు అనుకూలంగా పరిస్థితిని వాడుకునే తెలివి). Eg: He is an astute politician, so at a very young age, he became a minister.
◆ Astute X Ignorant (తెలియనితనం/ మూర్ఖత్వం)
Eg: He is too ignorant to understand this simple point. (ఈ చిన్న విషయాన్ని కూడా అర్థం చేసుకోలేనంత మూర్ఖుడు అతడు).
2. **Defy** = Refuse to obey / disobey (ఎదిరించడం)
Eg: He defied the orders of his boss, so he was removed from the job.
◆ Defy X Obey (అజ్ఞ పాటించడం)
Eg: He always obeys the orders of his boss.
3. **Fertile** = (of soil) suitable for the growth of crops (సారవంతమైన భూమి). Eg: The soil of the Godavari districts is very fertile.
◆ Fertile X barren (సాగుకు పనికిరాని) Eg: Most of Rayalaseema is barren. (Barren also means the inability to give birth to children = బిడ్డలు కనలేని వాళ్లను కూడా 'బర్రెన్' అంటారు. కానీ ఇది వాడటం మర్యాద కాదు).
4. **Sacrifice** = i) killing an animal or giving up an abject one has as an offering to God



- (బలిపర్పడం) Eg: In the past, offering animals as sacrifice to God was very common.
ii) A person giving up something valuable (త్యాగం). Eg: Lord Sri Rama sacrificed the throne (సింహాసనం) to keep his father's word.
◆ Sacrifice X Deny (కాదనడం). Eg: He denied equal rights in the property to his brothers.
5. **Treacherous** = Deceiving others in spite of their trust in us (నమ్మినవాళ్లకు ద్రోహం చేయడం)
Eg: Though he trusted his brother, he proved treacherous by supporting the enemy.
◆ Treacherous X Loyal (విధేయత ఉన్న). Lakshmana and Anjaneya were always loyal to Lord Sri Rama.

Grammar & Usage

కీం దబిసారి చూశాం కదా: I/ we/ you/ they కి Ist Doing Word (come, go, sing, walk, talk, etc.) వాడతాం. He/ she/ it కి 2nd Doing Word (comes, goes, sings, walks, talks, etc.) వాడతాం క్రమం తప్పకుండా జరిగే చర్యలకు, ఎప్పుడూ జరిగే చర్యలకు అని తెలుసుకున్నాం కదా. మనం 6 రకాల verbs ను చూశాం కదా. 1) 'be' forms, 2) 'be' forms + ing forms, 3) 'be' forms + past participle (V3) (passive voice), 4) have/ has/ had/ will have/ shall have etc. + Past participle (V3), 5) the Doing words: 1st, 2nd and past Doing Words (DW), 6) shall/ should, will/ would, can/could, etc + 1st DW.

ఒక్క doing words కు తప్ప మిగతా వాటన్నిటికీ, వ్యతిరేకం చెప్పాలంటే, not, Questions కి అయితే, verb ముందూ తర్వాత subject వస్తుంది. కానీ Doing words విషయంలో అలా కాదు. Not తో కానీ, questions తో కానీ, వాడటప్పుడు, 1st DW కు do, 2nd DW కు does, past DW కు did వస్తాయి. ఈ కింది ఉదాహరణలు చూడండి: I (నేను), we (మనం, మేం), you (నువ్వు/ మీరు), they (వాళ్లు/ అవి)తో 1st DW (come, sing, teach, etc.), he/ she/ it తో 2nd DW (comes, sings, teaches, etc. వాడతాం). అదే గతంలో నిశ్చిత సమయంలో జరిగిన పనులకైతే Past DW వాడతాం, ఈ మూడింటినీ not తో కానీ, question లో కానీ వాడితే ఏమవుతుందో ఇప్పుడు చూద్దాం.

Eg: 1) They go there every day X Opposite: They do not go there every day (go + not = do not go)
Question: Do they go there every day?/ When do they go there? /Why do they go there every day? etc. అంటే 1st DW ని not తో కానీ question లో కానీ వాడితే, అది Do + 1st DW అవుతుంది.
చూశారు కదా: మనం 1st DW ను not తో కానీ, questions తో కానీ వాడితే, do వస్తుంది. ఇది ఆంగ్లంలో చాలా ముఖ్యం. ఇప్పుడు 2nd DW ను 'not' తో కానీ,



question లో కానీ వాడితే (he/ she/ it తో), does వస్తుంది.
Eg: Usha (she) sings well X Opposite: Usha does not sing well.
Question: Does Usha sing well? / How does Usha sing? / When does Usha sing? Etc.
గమనించారు కదా? 2nd DW ను not తో కానీ, question లో కానీ వాడితే, అది does + 1st DW అవుతుంది.
ఇప్పుడు Past doing word (PDW) విషయం చూద్దాం. Eg: She went there yesterday X Opposite: She did not go there yesterday.
Question: Did she go there yesterday? / When did she go there yesterday? / Why did she go there yesterday? etc.
చూశారు కదా? Past doing word ను not తో కానీ, question లో కానీ వాడితే, did + 1st DW అవుతుంది. ఈ మూడూ మనం తప్పకుండా గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి. ఒకసారి మళ్ళీ చూద్దాం.
1) 1st DW (1st Doing Word) + not /question = Do + 1st DW
2) 2nd DW (2nd Doing Word) + not / question = Does + 1st DW
3) Past DW (Past Doing Word) + not / question = Did + 1st DW.

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలని చిరునామా...
సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
Email your questions to:
pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

Raju Surla

Q: Sir, please explain difference of could have, would have in detail with Telugu examples. And usage of "of".

A: 1) Could have = కలిగి ఉండగలిగేదే కానీ లేదు/ కలిగి ఉండగలిగేవాడే కానీ లేదు. **Eg:** He could have it = He had the chance of having it, but he did not have it.
2) Would have = కలిగి ఉండేదే కానీ లేదు/ కలిగి ఉండగలిగేవాడే కానీ లేదు. ఇంకో అర్థం: కావాలని కోరుకుంది/ కోరుకున్నాడు. **Eg:** He / she would have it + he / she wished to have it.

అయితే 'could have', పక్కన past participle (V3) చేరిస్తే, ఆ పని చేసి ఉండగలిగేదే/ గలిగేవాడే గానీ చేయలేదు, 'would have' పక్కన (V3) చేరిస్తే ఆ పని చేసి ఉండేవాడే గానీ చేయలేదు అనే అర్థం వస్తుంది.

Eg: He could have won the game easily (= He had the ability to win the game, but did not win it - perhaps he did not play the game).

He would have won the game easily (= He had the chance of winning the game, but he did not win it - perhaps he did not play the game).



సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి.. www.eenadupratibha.net

VOCABULARY



1. Flattery = Praising others for selfish purposes (మన స్వార్థం కోసం ఇతరులను పొగడటం)
Eg: He is mean enough to flatter others and get favours from them (ఇతరులను పొగడి వాళ్ల అనుగ్రహం పొందేంత నీచుడతడు).

❖ Flattery X Blame (నిందించడం). **Eg:** She always blames others for her mistakes.

2. Gratitude = Gratefulness / Being indebted for the help one receives from others (కృతజ్ఞత).
Eg: She expressed her gratitude / gratefulness to the man for saving her from those who attacked her.

❖ Gratitude X Ingratitude / Ungratefulness / thanklessness (కృతఘ్నత/ చేసిన మేలు మరిచిపో వడం).
Eg: I helped him a lot, but I was shocked at his ingratitude.

3. Concise = Brief with all details (అన్ని వివరాలతో సంక్షిప్తంగా ఉండటం).
Eg: His report about the incident was concise without needless information.

❖ Concise X Elaborate (very detailed - అన్ని వివరాలతో కూడి ఉండటం, ఒక్కోసారి అవసరం లేని వాటితో కూడా).
Eg: She gave an elaborate description of what happened the day before.

4. Sterile = a) Free from bacteria and other living microorganisms (క్రిములు, సూక్ష్మజీవులు లేకుండా).
Eg: Doctors use sterile needles to give injections and sterile implements (సాధనాలు) to do surgery (శస్త్రచికిత్స).

❖ Sterile X contaminated
b) Being unable to give birth to children (పిల్లలు కనలేని)
Eg: The disease has made her sterile.

❖ Sterile X Productive (సంతానం పొందగల)
5. Sumptuous = (of meal, dinners, etc.) Grand and expensive (చాలా గొప్పగా, ఖరీదైన)
Eg: He gave us a sumptuous dinner last night.

❖ Sumptuous X Frugal (పొదుపైన).
Eg: We had a frugal meal at his place last night.

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా...

సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

We had a frugal meal..

SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాషణ 969

Ravuru Narasaiah

Q: Sir, please let me know the difference between misuse and abuse in Telugu with example.

A: Misuse = Using something for the wrong purpose. (అధికారాన్ని/ మందులను దుర్వినియోగం చేయడం)

Eg: He misused the drug without knowing its purpose and it caused him a lot of trouble.

Abuse = Excessive use of something, especially drugs and power (ఉన్న అధికారాన్ని, మందులను, అతిగా వాడటం - ఇతరులను, మనల్ని ఇబ్బంది పెట్టడానికి)

Eg: He abused his power to help his favourites. He abused the drug.

Q: ఫ్యాక్షన్ వ్యవస్థ తీవ్రంగా పాడుకుని గ్రామాన్ని రెండు మూలగా మార్చేసింది - ఇక్కడ underline చేసిన పదాన్ని English లో ఏమంటారు?

A: Struck roots (struck is the past tense of strike). The factions in the village has struck deep roots and divided the village people into two groups.

Q: "Sociologists argue that inequalities in



industrial societies are being reduced". ఇక్కడ argue అంటే తెలుగులో అర్థం ఏమిటి? (వాదించు అనే అర్థం కాకుండా)

A: Argue here means they point out very strongly. (చాలా గట్టిగా సూచించడం)

Kaja Syamala

Q: ఆరవేయడం, ఆరబెట్టడం, బట్టలు ఆరేస్తున్నాను, పప్పులు ఎండలో ఆరబెడుతున్నాను - వీటిని ఇంగ్లీష్లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?

A: Drying up

I am drying up clothes.

I am drying up grains.

Q: నేను ఉతికిన బట్టలు ఆరేస్తున్నాను.

తడి బియ్యం ఎండలో ఆరబెట్టాను - వీటిని ఇంగ్లీష్లో ఏమని చెప్పాలి?

A: 1) I am drying up the washed clothes.

2) I am drying up in the sun, the soaked rice.

Grammar & Usage

The last time we have seen the uses of 'do', 'does' and 'did'. When the Ist Doing Word (Ist DW) is used with 'not' and in questions, it becomes Do + Ist DW. When the IInd Doing Word (IInd DW) is used with 'not' and the question, it becomes Did + Ist DW, and when the Past Doing Word is used with 'not' and in the question, it becomes Did + Ist DW.

Eg: Come (with not/ question) = Do + Ist DW.

Eg: Come + not/? = Do + Come:

Comes + not/? = Does + Come:

Came + not/? = Did + Come.

In the lesson before last we have seen, a part of tenses. The Ist and IInd Regular doing words ఎప్పుడూ, క్రమం తప్పకుండా జరిగే పనులను తెలుపుతాయని తెలుసుకున్నాం కదా? తర్వాత am + ing / is + ing / are + ing - ఇవి ఇప్పుడు జరుగుతున్న పనులను తెలుపుతాయి.

ఉదా: a) I am reading = నేను చదువుతున్నాను (ఇప్పుడు)

b) We/ you/ they are reading = మేము/ నువ్వు/ మీరు/ వాళ్లు చదువుతున్నాం/ చదువుతున్నావు/ చదువుతున్నారు (ఇప్పుడు).

He/ She/ the train (it) is coming (అతడు వస్తున్నాడు (ఇప్పుడు)/ ఆమె/ ఆ రైలు (అది) వస్తోంది (ఇప్పుడు)

ఇదే am / is / are + ing తో సమయాన్ని గమనిస్తే తెలివితే భవిష్యత్లో జరిగే పనులను కూడా తెలుపుతాయి:

Eg: I am / We, You. They are / He, She, It is going there tomorrow. (tomorrow అని భవిష్యత్ సమయాన్ని తెలుపడం వల్ల భవిష్యత్లో జరిగే పనులను కూడా తెలుపుతుంది)

తర్వాతి 'be' forms: Have been / Has been. ఇవి 'be' forms కాబట్టి ఉండటాన్ని తెలుపుతాయి. ఇవి మూడు రకాల ఉండటాన్ని తెలుపుతాయి. 1) గతంలో సమయం తెలియనప్పుడు ఉండటం, 2) గతం నుంచి ఇప్పటి వరకు/ ఇంకా ఉండటాన్ని, 3) just కానీ, just now కానీ వాడితే ఇప్పుడే ఉండటాన్ని తెలుపుతాయి. ముఖ్యం: I / we / you / they (వాళ్లు/ అవి)తో have been, he / she / it తో has been వాడతాం. (ఎప్పుడూ గుర్తుంచుకోవాల్సిన విషయం: I, we, you, they (వాళ్లు, అవి) తో have, he, she, it తో has వాడతాం.)

❖ Have been / has been ను మూడు సందర్భాల్లో వాడతాం:

1) Being at a place in the past, time not stated (గతంలో సమయం చెప్పనప్పుడు)

Eg: a) I / we / you / they have been in Chennai (past - time not stated) (నేను/ మేము/ మనం/ వాళ్లు ఒకప్పుడు చెన్నైలో ఉన్నాం/ఉన్నాం/ ఉన్నాం)

b) He / she / it has been in Chennai for some time (past - time not stated) (అతడు/ ఆమె/ అది చెన్నైలో ఉన్నాడు/ ఉండింది ఒకప్పుడు)

2) Starting sometime in the past and continuing till now or even now (గతంలో ఒక సమయం నుంచి ఇప్పటి వరకు గానీ, ఇంకా గానీ ఉండటం)

a) I / we / you / they have been in Chennai



for the past/ last four years. (నేను/ మేము/ మనం/ నువ్వు/ మీరు/ వాళ్లు/ అవి గత నాలుగేళ్లుగా చెన్నైలో ఉంటున్నాం/ ఉంటున్నాం/ ఉంటున్నావు/ ఉంటున్నావు).

b) He / she / it has been here since yesterday. (అతడు/ ఆమె/ అది నిన్నటి నుంచి (గతం నుంచి) ఇక్కడే ఉన్నాడు)

3) Being at a place just now. **Eg:** a) I / we / you / they have been here just now (నేను/ మేము/ మనం/ మీరు/ నువ్వు/ వాళ్లు/ అవి ఇప్పుడే ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాం/ ఉన్నాం/ ఉన్నావు/ ఉన్నావు)

b) He / she / it has been here just now. (అతడు/ ఆమె/ అది ఇక్కడే ఇప్పుడే ఉన్నాడు/ ఉంది).



Writer

- M. Suresan

Sandhya Koppadi

Q: Respected sir, Noun which denotes action is a abstract noun. Please give some examples based on this sir.
A: The names of things which we cannot touch, see or feel are abstract nouns.
Eg: Courage, beauty, etc. We can see courageous people, but we cannot see courage. Similarly, we can see beautiful things, but cannot see 'beauty' as it is. These are abstract nouns.

Veera, Manchiryal

Q: Sir please translate the following sentences into English.
1) మీరు ఉన్నారు అని నాకు తెలియదు.
2) మీరు వస్తారు అని మాకు ఎలా తెలుస్తుంది?
3) రాము అనే వారు అక్కడ ఉంటారు.
A: 1) I did not know you were here / I do not know you are here.
2) How do we know that you will come?
3) The man called Ramu is there.



సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి.. www.eenadupratibha.net

He is very capricious...

SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాషణ 970

Raju, Darsi

Q: Sir I am confusing to use 'to have' in sentences. Please explain the following sentences in detail. Thanking you.
1) He was supposed to have left for Ongole.
2) At best he might be said to have read every word correctly.
3) Mr. Reddy who is the only Cheif Minister to have served a full time C.M.
4) He is reported to have eliminated over a dozen innocent people.
5) It is not mandatory to have I.D.Cards.
6) The confusion has made the leadership to have fears about Mr. Rao's chances in both seats.
7) These encounters are believed to have been fake.
8) 180 passengers are believed to have been on board.
9) To have the books bought.
A: 1) To have left (ఒంగోలుకు వెళ్ళినట్లుగా అనుకుంటున్నారు.)
2) To have read (అతడు అన్ని పదాలను సరిగా చదివినట్లుగా అనుకుంటున్నారు)
3) To have served (పూర్తి కాలం ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా రెడ్డిగారు ఒక్కరే చేశారు.)
4) To have eliminated (అతడొక డజను అమాాయకులను కడతేర్చినట్లుగా సమాచారం ఉంది) - all these refer to past actions.
5) and 6) own / possess (కలిగి ఉండటం)
7) People believe that these encounters were false but not real face to face fights.
8) To have been = People believe that 180 people were travelling on the train / plane at that time.
9) To buy the books (in the past).

Srinivas Rao

Q: Explain about has been, had been with suitable examples.
A: Has been, used with He/ she/ it indicates being sometime in the past, time not mentioned/ being till now from sometime in the past. Eg: 1) He has been here sometime ago.
2) She has been here for the past two days.
★ Had been refers to a past state of being before another past state of being. Eg: He had been a lecturer before he joined IAS.

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా... సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా. Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

His ability to understand others' psychology is apodictic.



Mounika Surla

Q: Sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.
1. Apodictic 2. Asperity
3. Beatitude 4. Capricious
A: 1) clearly proved or beyond any doubt (నిస్సందేహమైన)
Eg: His ability to understand others' psychology is apodictic.
2) Harshness of tone or manner (స్వరంలో కానీ/ ప్రవర్తనలో కానీ కఠినమైన ప్రదర్శించడం)
Eg: He spoke to the people there with a lot of asperity.
3) Being blessed / complete happiness that comes from being blessed (దైవబ్రహ్మణ్యం పొందడం)
Eg: The vision of Jesus filled her with beatitude (జీసస్ దృశ్యం ఆమెను దైవబ్రహ్మణ్యంతో ముంచి వేసింది)
4) Changing moods or behaviour suddenly and unexpectedly. (మనస్థితి, ప్రవర్తన ఉన్నట్టుండి మారడం)
Eg: He is very capricious, and we do not know



In the last lesson we have seen that 'Have been' with I/ we/ you/ they, and 'Has been' with he/ she/ it, talks of three states of being:
1) Being in the past, time not stated (సమయం తెలియని గతం)
2) Starting from sometime in the past and continuing till now / even now (గతంలో నుంచి ఇంత వరకు గానీ/ ఇంకా గానీ ఉండటం), and
3) Being somewhere just now. (ఇప్పుడే ఉండి వెళ్లిపోవడం)
Now let us look at Have + Past participle (V3) with I / we / you / they, and Has + PP (V3) with he / she / it. These are action words, that is, they talk about three kinds of actions:

when he changes his mind.
Aravind Emba
Q: Sir kindly mention question tags for these sentences:
1. Everybody is asleep 2. I am an actor
A: 1) Aren't they? In the present-day English, 'everybody' may refer to both men and women. So 'they' is used mostly, instead of he/ she which is very inconvenient.
2) I am an actor, aren't I? (When 'am' is the verb not followed by 'not', the question tag is, 'aren't I?').
If 'am' is followed by 'not', the question tag is, 'am I? I am not an actor, am I?
Satturi Srikanth
Q: a) I got my sister married with him.
b) I got my sister married by him.
Which one is right sentence?
A: a) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct. The correct sentence is, I got my sister married to him.
Q: He will want to come in the future = భవిష్యత్ లో అతడు రావాలని అనుకుంటాడు - is this correct? If not give me right translation above sentence.
A: The meaning of sentence 'He will want to come in future' is correct.
Bhaskar Rao, Vizianagaram
Q: May I come in sir?. I wanted to talk to you. These are the lines from A.P.S.S.C English text book. Kindly explain how to teach them this.
A: 'May I come in, sir?' is asking for permission in a polite and formal way. I want to talk to you - correct. I wanted to talk to you - wrong in this context.

VOCABULARY



Mohan is very hardy and can bear any kind of difficulty.
1. Emulate = Be equal to or be greater than someone by imitation (ఒకరిని అనుకరించి వాళ్లతో సమానంగా అవడం గానీ, వాళ్లను మించిపోవడం గానీ) Eg: Let us emulate the example of Mahatma Gandhi and spread peace.
★ Emulate X Disregard. Eg: He disregarded the way of life of his father and followed his own way.
2. Hardy = Able to bear difficult conditions / strong and healthy. Eg: Mohan is very hardy and can bear any kind of difficulty
★ Hardy X Weak. Eg: He is too weak to live in this kind of climate.
3. Stinking = Giving out unbearably bad smell. Eg: The room was stinking as the dead body lay there for a weak
★ Stinking x Fragrant. Eg: The perfume he sprinkled on himself was very fragrant.
4. Sneak = Move out or go out of a place / do something in a secret manner. Eg: As soon as the police came, he sneaked out of the room.
★ Sneak X Plain and honest. Eg: As he was not guilty, he was plain and honest.

Grammar & Usage

1) a past action, time not stated (సమయం తెలియని గతంలో జరిగిన పని)
Eg: a) We have seen the movie (action completed, time not stated). (మేం/ మనం ఆ సినిమా చూశాం - సమయం కచ్చితంగా చెప్పని గతం).
b) My friends (they) have passed the exam (మా మిత్రులు పరీక్ష పాసయ్యారు - ఇదీ సమయం చెప్పని గతం).
c) He / She / the train (it) has left the place. (అతడు/ ఆమె/ ఆ రైలు ఇక్కడి నుంచి వెళ్లిపోయాడు/ వెళ్లిపోయింది - ఇదీ సమయం తెలియని గతం).
2) Action starting in the past, and continuing till now. (గతంలో ప్రారంభమై ఇప్పటి వరకు కొనసాగిన చర్య)
a) I / we / you / the workers (they) have lived here for the past three years. (నేను/ మనం/ మేము/ ఆ పనివాళ్లు మూడేళ్లుగా ఇప్పటి వరకు ఇక్కడ నివసించాను/ నివసించాం/ నివసించారు) - గతం నుంచి ఇప్పటి వరకు జరిగిన చర్య.
b) Mr. Raj (He) / Miss Rathna (she) has seen 10 movies so far, this year (రాజ్/ రత్న, ఈ సంవత్సరం ఇప్పటి వరకు 10 సినిమాలు చూశారు).
c) The teacher (he/she) has worked here for the past ten years. (ఆ టీచర్ (ఆమె/ అతడు) ఇక్కడ గత పదేళ్లు పని చేశారు)
d) My car (it) has covered ten thousand kilometers so far (నా కారు ఇప్పటి వరకు 10,000 కి.మీ. ప్రయాణం చేసింది.)
3) Action that has taken place just now, if you use the words, just / just now, etc. (ఇప్పుడే ముగిసిన చర్య).
a) I / we / you / the students (they) have returned from the theatre just now (action just completed) (నేను/ నువ్వు/ మీరు/ ఆ విద్యార్థులు (వాళ్లు) ఇప్పుడే సినిమా నుంచి తిరిగి వచ్చారు/ వచ్చావు/ వచ్చారు.)
b) Gopal (he) / Latha (she) has just finished his/ her meal. (గోపాల్/ లత ఇప్పుడే భోజనం చేశారు.)
c) The train (it) has left just now. (ఆ రైలు ఇప్పుడే బయలుదేరి వెళ్లింది).



Writer - M. Suresan

P. Satyakrishnaprasad

Q: Sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.

- 1) Apathetic
- 2) Appalling
- 3) Appraise
- 4) Archaic
- 5) Archetypal
- 6) Augment

A: 1) Apathetic = శ్రద్ధ, ఆసక్తి లేకపోవడం. Eg: The minister is apathetic to the sufferings of the people.

2) Appalling = దిగ్భ్రాంతి కలిగించే. Eg: The sanitation of the place is appalling.

3) Appraise = ఒకరికి ఒక విషయం గురించిన సమాచారం తెలియ

జేయడం. Eg: He appraised me of what happened at the meeting.

4) Archaic = పాతబడిన. Eg: Some words in English language have become archaic. Eg: thee (yours), thou (you).

5) Archetypal = ఒక వస్తువు మొదటి నమూనా/ ఒక వస్తువుకి మంచి ఉదాహరణ. Eg: The scientists have developed the archetypal rocket.

6) Augment = ఎక్కువ చేయడం/ పెంచడం. Eg: The supply of ration stocks have been augmented.



సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి.. www.eenadupratibha.net

VOCABULARY



1. **Incentive** = Something that encourages someone to do something (ప్రోత్సాహకం).

Eg: The company offers incentives to its employees to make them work better.

Incentive X Deterrent (నిరోధం).

Eg: The attitude of the management acted as a deterrent to the employees (యాజమాన్య వైఖరి అక్కడి ఉద్యోగులకు నిరుత్సాహకరంగా పని చేస్తోంది).

2. **Sensational** = Causing a lot of excitement and interest (సంచలనం కలిగించే).

Eg: The news channels were enthusiastic about the news of the sensational mass murder (సంచలనాత్మకమైన మూకుమ్మడి హత్యలు వార్తా ఛానళ్లకు ఉత్సాహం కలిగించాయి)

Sensational X unexciting (ఉత్సాహం కలిగించని)

Eg: Most often the news telecasts are unexciting (చాలాసార్లు టీవీలో వచ్చే వార్తలు అంత ఆసక్తి/ సంచలనం కలిగించవు).

3. **Conventional** = Following the usual practices of the past (మామూలుగా ఉన్న/ గత ఆచారాలను పాటించడం).

Eg: The marriage was performed in the conventional manner.

Conventional X Rare (అరుదైన).

Eg: Inter-caste marriages are no longer rare. (అంతర కుల వివాహాలు ఇప్పుడంత అరుదుగా లేవు)

4. **Inevitable** = Unavoidable (తప్పని).

Eg: Death is inevitable (మరణం తప్పదు)

Inevitable X Unlikely (జరిగే అవకాశం లేని)

Eg: His coming here is unlikely. (అతడిక్కడికి వచ్చే అవకాశం లేదు)

5. **Foresee** = Understand something before it happens (సంఘటన జరిగే ముందే ఊహించుకోవడం).

Eg: He was able to foresee the need for cars causing less pollution (తక్కువ కాలుష్యం కలిగించే కార్ల అవసరం అతడు ముందే ఊహించాడు)

Foresee X Overlook (ఉపేక్షించడం).

Eg: He overlooked the importance of money to start business.

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలి న చిరునామా...

సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం, ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ, అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

He is using *dilatory* tactics..

Srinivas Jampa

Q: Dear sir, many of the writers use the word "metaphor" in the sentences. How to use it? Please explain.

A: Metaphor is an indirect comparison.

Eg: He is lion in courage.

Pillalamarri Ashok

Q: Sir, please explain the meaning of following words.

- 1) Indeed
- 2) Ironic
- 3) Riddle
- 4) So-called
- 5) Bizarre
- 6) Offshoots
- 7) Subjectivism
- 8) Outraging the modesty of
- 9) Rancour
- 10) Personal stake

A: 1) Really. Eg: Indeed, I never met him.

2) Something happening in a way that is opposite to what we think.

Eg: Ironically, while her father was saying she would marry the young man he would choose, she came to him with the man who she had married against her father's will.

3) A question that is difficult to answer or explain. Eg: He spoke in riddles and I could not understand a word of what he spoke.

4) People call or name it in a way, but it may not be real. Eg: The so-called great people may not be fit to be great.

5) Strange and unusual. Eg: It is bizarre to see people eating human flesh.

6) Something that develops from something that already exists. Eg: This experience is

SPOKEN ENGLISH

ఆంగ్లభాషణ 971

an offshoot of my friendship with that bad fellow.

7) It is not subjectivism, but subjectivity. Subjectivity means influenced by our personal feelings and beliefs. Our opinion about a movie is purely subjective. That is, some may like it, and others may not like it.

8) Talking or behaving in a way that spoils the character of a girl.

Eg: He outraged her modesty. That is, he raped her.

9) A feeling of hatred or strong dislike.

10) A person's interest in something. Eg: He will not allow her participation in the business, because he is afraid he will lose his stakes.

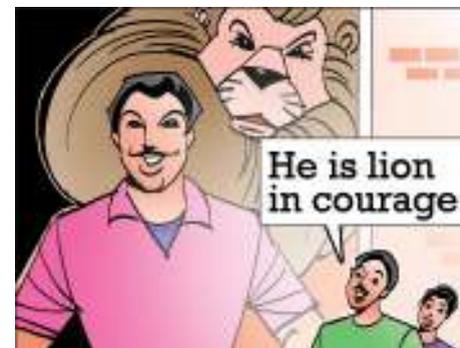
Mounika Surla

Q: Sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.

1. Captious
2. Choleric
3. Cornucopia
4. Denouement
5. Dilatory

A: 1) Criticising unimportant matters (ప్రాముఖ్యం లేని విషయాలను విమర్శించడం).

Eg: He is captious enough to find fault with unimportant matters.



2. Easily made angry (సులభంగా కోపం రావడం).

Eg: Even a small matter makes him choleric.

3. A large supply of something (ఎదైనా బాగా ఎక్కువగా ఉండటం).

Eg: There was a cornucopia of every item of food for the dinner. 4. The end of a story, in which everything is clearly explained (అన్ని సంక్లిష్ట విషయాలను విడదీసి చెప్పే కథ ముగింపు).

Eg: The denouement of the drama was very interesting. 5. Delaying (ఆలస్యం చేయడం).

Eg: He is using dilatory tactics to repay the amount he has borrowed. (తిరిగి ఇవ్వాలైన దబ్బును మాయమాటలు చెప్పి ఆలస్యం చేస్తున్నాడు)

Hari Chepuri, K. Kameswara Rao

Q: Sir, I want to say the below sentence in English. Could you help me?

నేను మావాడికి పెళ్లి చేద్దాం అని అనుకుంటున్నాను.

A: I am thinking of marrying off my son / getting my son married.

Q: How do we say the following in English? ఏమిటి విశేషాలు?

A: What news?

Grammar & Usage

In the last lesson we have seen the present tense forms. Now we are going to see the past tense forms.

Was / were, you know are 'be' forms (గతంలో ఉండటాన్ని తెలిపే పదాలు). They talk about being (ఉండటం) at a definite time in the past (గతంలో ఒక కచ్చితమైన సమయంలో ఉండటం).

Eg: a) My friend was here last week (మా స్నేహితుడు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాడు గత వారం).

b) Some actors were here yesterday (కొంతమంది నటులు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నారు నిన్న).

c) Was your brother here two days ago? (రెండు రోజుల కిందట మీ తమ్ముడు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నాడా?)

d) My sisters were not here last week. (నా చెల్లెళ్లు పోయిన వారం ఇక్కడ లేరు).

e) Where were you last night? (నిన్న రాత్రి ఎక్కడ ఉన్నావు నువ్వు?)

Now let us look at the action words (పనిని తెలిపే పదాలు): First let us talk about the simple past / past doing word. Examples of the simple past tense or the past doing word: gave, sang, took, talked, loved, smelt, etc.

The simple past / the past doing word talks about an action that took place at a definite

time (time stated) in the past. (గతంలో కచ్చితంగా ఒక సమయంలో జరిగిన పనుల గురించి past doing word మాట్లాడుతుంది).

Eg: He gave me a book yesterday (past action - time stated).

We have already seen that when the past doing word is used with 'not' and in a question, it becomes did + Ist Doing Word.

He gave me a book yesterday X (with not): He did not give me a book yesterday.

Question: Did he give you a book yesterday? When did he give you a book? Etc.

Very Imp: The verbs 'have / has + PP (V3)' talk about a past action, time not stated (గతంలో సమయం కచ్చితంగా తెలియని సమయంలో జరిగిన పని గురించి తెలుపుతాయి - have / has + PP (V3). But the past simple / past doing word talks about a past action, time stated. Look at the following sentences:

a) He has given me a book - past action, time not stated.

b) He gave me a book yesterday - past action, at a time stated.

He gave me a book yesterday.



This difference is very important in English. However, if in the first sentence, time is mentioned, in the second sentence the time need not be stated. Eg: He came here yesterday చూశారా: came అన్నప్పుడు సమయాన్ని కచ్చితంగా తెలుపుతాం. He met a number of people and had discussions with them. కానీ ఈ రెండో వాక్యంలో సమయాన్ని తెలపడం లేదు, ఎందుకంటే మొదటి వాక్యంలోనే సమయాన్ని తెలిపాం కాబట్టి మరి కొంత వచ్చే వారం



Writer

- M. Suresan

Beesula Rajaiah, Mahadevpur

Q: Respected sir, please explain the meanings of the following words in Telugu with examples.

1. Perception
2. Perpetuate
3. Crave for
4. Take leave of
5. Supervision
6. Astonishment
7. Case of

A: 1) దేన్నైనా మనం అర్థం చేసుకునే తీరు. Eg: My perception of his nature is different from the others' perception of his nature.

2. Do something bad. Eg: He perpetuated the murder.

3. పరితపించి పోవడం. Eg: Having lost his mother in his early age, he is craving for a mother's love.

4. వీడ్కోలు పలకడం. Eg: He took leave of his father before going to America.

5. పర్యవేక్షణ. Eg: Under his supervision the work was done well.

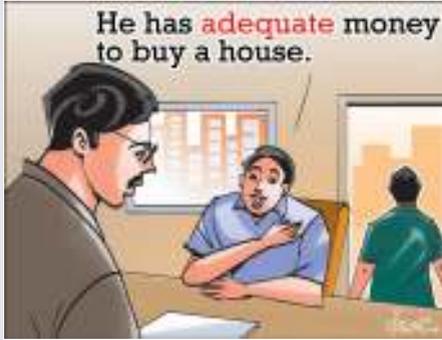
6. విపరీతమైన ఆశ్చర్యం. Eg: I was filled with astonishment when I heard that I won a lakh rupees in the lottery.

7. The correct expression is 'in case of' = ఆ పరిస్థితిలో
Eg: In case of serious illness go to a doctor.



సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్ పాఠ సంఘికల కోసం చూడండి.. www.eenadupratibha.net

VOCABULARY



1. Expedite = Speed up. (వేగవంతం చేయడం)

Eg: The manager wanted the setting up of another branch of the company expedited.

Expedite X Slow down (తాత్పారం చేయడం).

Eg: The progress of the work on the bridge has slowed down.

2. Interrupt = To cause a break (అంతరాయం కలిగించడం).

Eg: To announce something, he interrupted the programme.

Interrupt X Continue (కొనసాగించడం).

Eg: They continued the programme without any interruption.

3. Sedentary = Not moving / seated at a place / stationary (ఒకచోట కూర్చుని చేసే పని)

Eg: A clerk's job is a sedentary job (because they are seated most of the time and do not move).

Sedentary X mobile (moving) (కదిలే).

Eg: A police constable's job is mobile.

4. Transparent = a) Allowing light to pass through so that objects on the other side can be seen (పారదర్శకమైన).

Eg: Glass is transparent X opaque (కాంతిని అడ్డుకునే)

b) Easy to understand (సులభంగా అర్థం చేసుకునే).

Eg: His ideas are very transparent

Transparent X dark / difficult to understand (అర్థం కాని).

5. Adequate = Enough (చాలినంత)

Eg: He has adequate money to buy a house.

Adequate X Inadequate / meagre (తక్కువైన).

Eg: His earnings are so meagre that he cannot buy a house.



Writer

- M. Suresan

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాలిని చిరునామా...

సాఫ్ట్వేర్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
అనాజ్ పూర్, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to:
pratibhadesk@eenadu.net

Wish strongly for something...

Chinna Gowd

Q: Sir, please define the following words in Telugu with some examples.

1. Conjugation of tenses
2. Voice (active & passive)
3. Transcoding information
4. Vowel
5. Consonant
6. Diphthongs
7. Semi-vowels
8. Spotting errors
9. Paronyms
10. Aspect.

A: 1) Conjugation of tenses means forming the present tense, the past tense and the future tense of a verb, along with the subdivisions - the simple, continuous, the perfect and the perfect continuous tenses of a verb. (ఒక verb కు Tenses ఏర్పరచడాన్ని conjugation అంటారు. ప్రస్తుతం, ఎప్పుడూ, అలవాటు ప్రకారం చేసేది present tense. గతంలో ఉండటం, జరిగిన వాటిని past tense అంటారు. భవిష్యత్లో జరిగేదాన్ని future tense అంటారు.)

2. In the active voice, we say, somebody does something, and in the passive voice, we say something is done by somebody (Active voice అంటే ఒకరు ఒక పని చేశారు అని చెప్పడం. Passive voice అంటే ఒకరి చేత ఒక పని చేయబడింది అని చెప్పడం).

Eg: Active Voice: Ramana says something. Passive voice: Something is said by Ramana.

Only verbs with objects have passive voice, except in the case of imperative sentences like, orders, requests, etc. (ఆజ్ఞలు, విన్నపాలు లాంటి వాక్యాలకు తప్ప, object లేని verbs కు passive voice ఉండదు.)

3. Transcoding information is adapting information to the digital version. This is technical, and however much it may be explained here, it is difficult to understand. (డిజిటల్ పర్ఫెక్ట్ తో సమాచారాన్ని మార్చడాన్ని Transcoding అంటారు. ఇది పూర్తిగా సాంకేతికం.)

4. Vowel sounds are sounds which we utter

SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాషణ 972

with our mouths open, vowel sounds అంటే తెలుగులో అచ్చులు. and the tongue or the lips not touching the other parts of the mouth. Vowels are not letters but the sounds of speech made by the organs of the mouth. (అచ్చులు అంటే అక్షరాలు కావు. నోటితో ఉచ్చరించే శబ్దాలు. In English the sounds represented by a, e, i, o, and u are vowel sounds. ఆంగ్లంలో a, e, i, o, u లు తెలిపే శబ్దాలను vowels అంటారు.)

5. Consonant sounds are those which are made by the contact of one organ of the mouth with another organ of the mouth. Except the sounds represented by a, e, i, o and u are consonants. Consonants అంటే హల్లులు. ఆంగ్లంలో a, e, i, o, u లతో లేని శబ్దాలను consonants అంటారు.

6. Diphthongs are sounds formed by a combination of two vowels in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel, and moves towards another. Eg: Coin, loud, side. In coin, the sound begins with o and moves towards i. So here, the combination of the sounds of 'o' and 'i' is a diphthong.

7. A semivowel is a sound that is between a vowel and a consonant. Eg: H and Y.

8. Spotting errors means finding out the mistakes in a sentence.

9. Paronyms are euphemisms, that is, expressing an unpleasant matter in a pleasant manner. Eg: He is not such a fool as to be cheated by anybody.

10. Aspect is the positioning of something - it has other meanings too.



In the last lesson we have seen the uses of was/were, the past doing word (Eg: saw, went, took, loved, linked, etc.) Now we are going to see the past perfect forms and the past perfect continuous forms.

Examples of the past perfect continuous tense:

a) Had been, b) had + PP (past participle / V3).

'Had been' talks of an earlier of two past states of being (గతంలో రెండు ఉండటాలు

ఉన్నప్పుడు, ముందర ఉన్నదానికి had been వాడతాం.) He had been an MLA, before he was a minister. (అతడు మంత్రిగా ఉండే ముందు MLA గా ఉన్నాడు. అంటే ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగా కూడా లేడు.)

He had been in Vijayawada and then he was in Mumbai (మొదట విజయవాడలో ఉన్నాడు. తర్వాత ముంబయిలో ఉన్నాడు - ఇప్పుడు ముంబయిలో కూడా లేడు)

'Had been' అనేది 'be' form కదా, అంటే అది ఉండటాన్ని తెలుపుతుంది. ఇప్పుడు had + PP (V3) గురించి తెలుసుకుందాం. ఉదా: had seen, had gone, had done, etc. This verb talks about an action earlier than another past action. అంటే గతంలో రెండు చర్యల్లో ముందు జరిగిన చర్యకు had + PP (V3) వాడతాం.

Eg: a) He told me yesterday that he had seen the movie. (నిన్న నాతో చెప్పాడు తాను ఆ సినిమా (అంతకు ముందే) చూశానని - గమనించండి: ఇక్కడ



Kaja Syamala

Q: Please let me know the following in English

ఈ రోజుల్లో వచ్చే సినిమా హీరో, హీరోయిన్లను చూడ లేకపోతున్నాం. చూడటానికి ఎవరూ బాగుండటం లేదు - ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమనాలి?

A: We find it difficult to see / we cannot see the heroes and heroines of today, as none of them is good looking.

Raju Surla

Q: Dear sir, please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.

1. Convulsed with
2. Convicted of
3. Convinced of
4. Distinguish from
5. Die for

A: 1. బాగా వణికిపోవడం, మన అదుపు లేకుండా
Eg: Because of a high fever, he was convulsing.

2. Punished (శిక్షపడటం). Eg: The judge convicted him to six months in jail.

3. This is the same as No 2.

4. Make a difference (వ్యత్యాసం చూపడం).

Eg: The teacher distinguished him from the others in the class because he was very clever.

5. Wish strongly for something.

Eg: Having lost his parents he is dying for parental love.

Grammar & Usage

గతంలో జరిగిన రెండు చర్యల్లో ముందు జరిగిన చర్యకు had + PP (V3) వాడతాం.

b) The train had left before I entered the station (నేను స్టేషన్లోకి ప్రవేశించకముందే రైలు వెళ్లిపోయింది) - ఇక్కడ కూడా, రెండు గతంలో జరిగిన పనులు ఉన్నాయి. ముందు జరిగింది రైలు వెళ్లిపోవడం, తర్వాత నేను ప్రవేశించడం. ఇది had + PP (V3) ఉపయోగం. తర్వాతి verb, had been + ing: ఇది గతంలో ముందు ప్రారంభమై, రెండో పని జరిగే వరకు కొనసాగిన పనిని తెలుపుతుంది.

Eg: She had been working here until she got transferred (ఆమె బదిలీ అయ్యేవరకు ఇక్కడే పని చేస్తూ ఉండేది). ఇక్కడ ఆమె పని చేయడం, ఆమె బదిలీ అయ్యేవరకు కొనసాగింది. అందుకని ఒక పని ముందర ప్రారంభమై, రెండో పని జరిగే వరకు కొనసాగిన పనిని had been + ing form లో తెలుపుతాం. ఇవన్నీ కూడా past tense forms. మరి కొన్ని వివరాలు వచ్చేవారం.

విద్యా-విజ్ఞాన-వార్తా సమాచారం గ్రూప్స్

☞ ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ మెటీరియల్

☞ జి.కె.

☞ కరెంట్ అఫైర్స్

☞ పి.పి.వార్తాపత్రికలు

☞ టి.ఎస్.వార్తాపత్రికలు

☞ ఇంగ్లీషు పేపర్లు

☞ మ్యాగజైన్స్

☞ బుక్స్

☞ విద్యా సమాచారం

☞ ఉద్యోగ సమాచారం

☞ క్రీడా సమాచారం

☞ చరిత్రలో ఈరోజు

విద్యా-విజ్ఞాన-వార్తా సమాచారం గ్రూప్స్

మీ మిత్రులకు షేర్ చేయండి.

(Share It To Your Friends)

☞ ☞ Click here to join ☞ ☞

<https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAEdQrr7Jhup5fdmvGw>