



**T. Sankara Rao,**  
**Machilipatnam**

**Q:** Translate the following into English.

- ధర్మరాజు అజాత శత్రువు.
- వాణ్ణి ఇరకాటంలో పెడితేగాని దారిలోకి రాదు.

- స్నేహాన్ని ఏడాదిపాటు పెంచి పోషించుకున్నాను.
- నిజం చెప్పమని నిలదీశాను.
- విలాసాల్లో ఆనందం ఉందని ప్రతి మనిషి అపోహపడతాడు.
- ఆ విషయం విన్నప్పటి నుంచి ఆనందం పొంగిపొరలుతోంది.
- చీత్యారాలు ఎవరుమాత్రం భరించగలరు?

**A: 1)** As far as I know we don't have an exact equivalent in English for 'అజాత శత్రువు'. We can roughly translate it as:



Dharmaraja's enemies are yet to be born.  
**2)** Unless we embarrass / harass him he won't listen to

us / oblige us.

- I nurtured (somebody's) friendship for a year.
- I insisted that he come out with **truth**.
- People have the wrong notion that pleasures make for happiness.
- Eversince I heard the news my heart has been overflowing with joy.
- Who can bear others' disdain / contempt?

**Q:** Job Profile - అంటే ఏమిటి?

**A:** Job profile = job description = duties of the job, salary, perks, privileges, term (period) of contract, etc - All details of the job.

**Q:** Proactive - meaning & use in 2 sentences.

**A:** Making things happen, without waiting for things to happen, and reacting to them = Taking the initiative = చొరవతో పనిచేసుకుంటూ సాగిపోవడం.

**Q:** No expenses barred on the sets.

**A:** Ready to spend any amount of money = ఎంత ఖర్చుకూ వెనకాడకపోవడం. On the sets = సినిమా set కయ్యే ఖర్చు

**Q:** I could not have asked for a better birthday gift.

**A:** This is the **best** birthday gift I can expect.

**Q:** Stand your ground.

**A:** Continue with your opinions / intentions though somebody is opposing you = ఎవరు ఎంత వ్యతిరేకించినా మన అభిప్రాయాలను, ఆశయాలను, ఉద్దేశాలను మార్చుకోక పోవడం.

Whatever the opposition, once Gandhi took a decision, he **stood his ground** = ప్రతికూలత ఎంత ఉన్నా, గాంధీజీ ఒక నిర్ణయం తీసుకుంటే దానికి కట్టుబడి ఉండేవారు.

**Q:** No - Holds - barred.

**A:** No holds barred - a very good and useful phrase = unrestrained = పరిమితలేని/ అపదులలేని/ unlimited.

★ Students participated in the celebrations, with enthusiasm **no holds barred** = అవదులలేని ఉత్సాహంతో విద్యార్థులు ఆ వేడుకల్లో పాల్గొన్నారు.



**Q:** Take somebody for granted - meaning & use in 2 sentences.

**A:** Take somebody for granted = not to recognise / understand the real value of something = మనకెప్పుడూ ఉన్న వస్తువు / మనిషి విలువ తెలియకపోవడం.

Don't take him for granted = Don't think he will always be with you / supporting you.

**Q:** Niceties - meaning, 2 sentences

**A:** Niceties = of something the **small** details which are very **important** / మెలకువలు

Social niceties = సామాజిక గౌరవమర్యాదల్లో పాటించాల్సిన మెలకువలు

Legal niceties = చట్టం విషయంలో మెలకువలు.

**Seetharama Sastry, Khammam**

**Q:** Rama is not the cleverest of all boys in the class - Say the other degrees.

**A: Comparative:** Some other boys in the class are cleverer than Rama.

**Positive:** Some other boys in the class are as clever as Rama.

**Q:** Rama is not cleverer than some other boys / most other boys / than many other boys in the class - Clarify.

**A:** This means there are some other boys who are as clever as Rama

(Rama is among the cleverest boys in the class).

**Q:** Some boys in the class are atleast as clever as Rama / Many boys in the class are atleast as clever as Rama / very few / most boys in the class are atleast as clever as Rama - Which one is right?

**A:** Refer to No.1 alone.

⊕ A good number of boys in the class are equally clever as Rama.

⊕ Very few: Rama is clever than most of the boys in the class.

⊕ There are a good number of boys in the class whose cleverness is equal to Rama's.

# He stood his ground



**Deenanad Chouhan,**  
**Bhadrachalam**



M. SURESAN

**Q:** Say whether the following translations are correct or not.

i) ఆ బొమ్మ తనలా లేదని ఆ వ్యాపారి చెప్పాడు = The businessman said that the figure didn't resemble him.

ii) దాంతో చిత్రకారుడు విచారంగా కూర్చున్నాడు = With that the artist sat sullen.

iii) అటుగా వెళ్తున్న రామలింగడు ఆ చిత్రకారుడిని పలకరించి అతడి బాధకు కారణమడిగాడు = Ramalinga who was going that way wished the artist and asked him the reason of his worry.

iv) అంతా విన్నాక వ్యాపారికి బుద్ధివచ్చేలా ఒక ఉపాయం చెప్పాడు = After listening to him Ramalinga told him a device to teach the businessman a lesson.

v) రామలింగడు చెప్పినట్లే చేశాడు ఆ చిత్రకారుడు = The artist did the same as was said by Ramalinga.

vi) వ్యాపారి రాజీకొచ్చి క్షమాపణ కోరాడు.

**A: i)** correct

**ii)** Ok

**iii)** It disappointed the artist and he was sad. (sullen = bad tempered/ angry)

**iv)** ....the reason for his worry.

**v)** .... Ramalinga gave him an idea which could teach the businessman a lesson.

**vi)** The artist did what Ramalinga had told him to do.

**vii)** The merchant compromised with the artist and begged his pardon.

**Usha Kiran Malhotra, Vijayawada**

**Q:** కింది వాక్యాలు కరెక్ట్ నా?

i) I have met my mother today.

ii) Did you return that book to the library?

iii) I was writing and listening to the complaints at the same time.

**A: i)** I met my mother today. When you mention the time (as in this sentence, 'today') the tense to be used is past simple.

**ii)** Correct, but 'Have you returned the book?' is better, because the time of action is not stated here.

**iii)** Correct.

**Q:** He walked in the/ on the desert - Which one is correct?

**A:** He walked across the desert.

**Q:** నాకు ఆయాసం వస్తోంది - Say this in English.

**A:** I am gasping.

**Q:** Either Kiran or his friends are /is in the school.

**A:** Either Kiran or his friends are here - Correct.



**Ujwal:** May I borrow some books from the library? (గ్రంథాలయం నుంచి నేను పుస్తకాలు తీసుకోవచ్చా?)

**Kanchan:** You may not, unless you become a member. (వీల్లేదు. నువ్వు సభ్యుడివైతే తప్ప).

**Ujwal:** If I become a member, may I borrow even the reference books? (సభ్యుడివైతే నేను Reference books కూడా తీసుకోవచ్చా?)

Reference books = Dictionaries, directories, ఇతర ముఖ్యమైన పుస్తకాలు, సమాచారం/ పరిశోధనల కోసం పనికొచ్చే పుస్తకాలు

**Kanchan:** You may, for only overnight study. (తీసుకోవచ్చు ఒకరోజు మాత్రమే.)

**Ujwal:** How many books may I borrow at a time? (ఒకసారి ఎన్ని పుస్తకాలు తీసుకోవచ్చు?)

**Kanchan:** You may not borrow more than three books at a time, for a period of fifteen days. (మూడు పుస్తకాల కంటే తీసుకోవడానికి లేదు. అది 15 రోజులకు మాత్రమే.)

**Ujwal:** What is the membership fee? (సభ్యత్వ రుసుము ఎంత?)

**Kanchan:** A refundable deposit of Rs.500/- plus an annual membership fee of Rs.300/- (తిరిగి పొందగల అయిదువందల రూపాయల ధరావతూ, ఏడాదికి మూడువందల రూపాయలు).

**Ujwal:** Thank you.

## You may not, unless you are...

**Look at the following expressions from the dialogues above:**

- You may not, unless you are a member.
- You may borrow, but for only overnight study.
- You may not borrow more than three books at a time.



మనం కిందటిసారి 'May' కున్న ముఖ్యమైన ఉపయోగం, ముఖ్యంగా question form లో మర్యాదపూర్వకమైన అనుమతి కోరేందుకు వాడతాం అని తెలుసుకున్నాం కదా? (e.g.: May I leave now? - ఇప్పుడు నేను వెళ్లవచ్చా?). అంతకుముందు, probability ని తెలిపేందుకు 'may' వాడతాం అని చూశాం.

ఇప్పుడు, may కున్న మరో ఉపయోగం (పై - sentences లో వాడిన విధంగా) చూద్దాం.

1) May, with you, he, she, and they has the force of 'shall' indicating **prohibition** in a polite manner. అంటే చేయకూడని పనిని చాలా మర్యాదపూర్వకంగా తెలిపేందుకు వాడతాం: పై sen-

tences లో మొదటిది చూద్దాం.

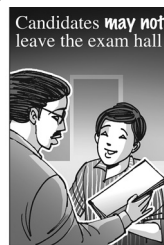
1) You may not, unless you are a member = సభ్యుడైతేకాని మీరు తీసుకునే వీలులేదు.

**Sunanda:** Sir, may I leave office half an hour early today? (ఇవాళ ఒక అరగంట ముందు వెళ్లిపోవచ్చాడి?)

**Officer:** You may not, as there is an inspection today. (వీల్లేదు, తనిఖీ ఉన్నందువల్ల)

**Important:** You, he, she, it and they తో may not మర్యాదపూర్వకమైన నిషేధాన్ని (polite prohibition ను) తెలుపుతుంది.

★ Candidates may not leave the exam hall without the permission of the supervisor (అభ్యర్థులు అధికారి అనుమతి లేకుండా, పరీక్ష గదిని వదిలి వెళ్లకూడదు - నిషేధం/ prohibition).



**Visitor:** Why are you stopping me? (ఎందుకు నన్నాపుతున్నావు?)

**Security Person:** Excuse me, sir, you may not enter, without being scanned. (క్షమించండి. మీరు పరీక్ష లేకుండా లోనికి వెళ్లకూడదు -

Prohibition.)

**Clerk:** You have submitted all your certificates but not your fee receipt. (మీ certificates అన్నీ ఇచ్చారు, కానీ fee receipt ఇవ్వలేదు).

**Student:** Is that necessary? (అవసరమా?)

**Clerk:** You may not attend classes without submitting it. (అది ఇవ్వనిదే, మీరు క్లాసులకు వెళ్లేందుకు వీల్లేదు - మర్యాదగా చెప్పడం).

Must } వీటన్నింటినీ, విధిగా, అజ్ఞానుసారం,  
should } అవసరానికి చేయాల్సిన  
have to } పనులకు వాడతాం.  
has to }

May ను not తో politely expressed prohibition (చేయకూడని పనులకు మర్యాదపూర్వకంగా వాడతాం - ఇది very formal).

తీవ్రతలో, must అన్నింటికంటే ఎక్కువ, తర్వాత should, ఆ తర్వాత, have to, has to.

May విషయంలో, not తో మాత్రమే చేయకూడని పనులు, మర్యాదపూర్వకంగా తెలుపుతాం. Observe the following.

★ He may not come today (అతడు ఈ రోజు రాక పోవచ్చు - probability).

★ You may not leave before five. (మీరు అయిదింటికి ముందు వెళ్లడానికి వీల్లేదు - చేయకూడని పనిని మర్యాదగా తెలుపుతాం).



**Aakash Agnihotri, Mahabadi**

**Q:** I was making it up as I went along and watching them; at the least sign that it wouldn't work I'd drop it, fast - Say the meaning in Telugu.

**A:** I was making... watching them- difficult to give the meaning of the sentence, unless we know the context. (When, where and who it was said by).

At the least sign, I would drop it = If there was any sign of it failing/ going wrong, I would stop it at once (నేననుకున్నది పనిచేయదని ఏ చిన్న సంతేతం వచ్చినా నేను అది మానేస్తాను/ మానేద్దామనుకున్నాను- అదీ వెంటనే).

**Q:** I tried to pitch my voice into its most informally pleasant register - Say in Telugu.

**A:** I tried to talk in an informal and very friendly manner - చాలా స్నేహపూర్వకంగా హాయిగా



శ్రీకృష్ణా...

అనిపించే విధంగా మాట్లాడేందుకు ప్రయత్నించాను.

**Q:** Tone / Voice / Verbal / Oral.

**A:** Voice = Sound we make when we speak = మన గొంతు / కంఠం.

Tone = The quality / change in our voice when we express a feeling = మనం ఏదైనా భావాన్ని తెలియజేసేందుకు, మన గొంతులో వచ్చే మార్పు. (Angry tone, sad tone, happy tone).

Verbal = in words (Written or spoken)

Oral = spoken.

**Q:** Give oral / verb answers.

**A:** Give oral answers = Give spoken answers. (మాటల్లో జవాబు చెప్పడం).

Verbal answers = Written / spoken answers.

**Q:** He is physically present / materially present - Say in Telugu.

**A:** Physically / materially present = Being at some place = ఎక్కడైనా శారీరకంగా ఉండటం.

**Arpitha Pallavi, Vijayanagaram**

**Q:** సువ్య మూడు నెలలు కష్టపడి సంపాదించే సంపాదన నేను ఒక నెలలో సంపాదిస్తాను. - Please translate into English.

**A:** I can earn in one month what you earn in three months.

**Q:** I have seen an English movie. In the movie there is a scene that is as follows

"A man was buying something at a shop at that time another man was sitting beside the shop says "its on me" - Say the meaning of the above underlined words.

**A:** "It's on me" = I will pay for it.

**Q:** Frequently / often

**A:** 'Often' means something happening a number of times, but the time gap between something happening once and the next time, may be short or long.

Frequently means often, but refers to something being repeated very fast.

**Q:** Materialise / realise the dream



**A:** Materialize = 1) Usually used with 'not' - not materialize = something not happening as we have planned.

His plans of becoming a CM did not materialize (did not happen / come true).

2) To appear suddenly as if from nowhere = (ప్రత్యక్షమవడం). Just when we were talking about him he materialised before us.

Realise = achieve something.

Your dreams materialize = Your dreams come true. (But remember, materialize is used only with 'not')

You realise your dreams.

(materialize = నిజమవడం; నిజంకాలేదనే అర్థంతో, దాదాపు ఎప్పుడూ 'not' తోనే వాడతాం. Realise = మనం సాధించడం, మన కలలలాంటి వాటిని.)

# I am watching the Red Fort

**Suresh Choudari, Kakinada**

**Q:** Can the words "tell" and "ask" be used with the object? for example: He asks to go there

**A:** a) Tell is not the same as 'say'. 'Tell' should always be followed by who we are telling something, and what we are telling them.

a) He told me that he would buy a car.

b) They tell me/ everyone that they know this place.

c) She told Lata a story.

d) Hemanth tells me of his plans.

'Tell' should NOT be followed by a 'that' clause (a clause beginning with 'that').

She told that she wanted some books - (Wrong).

She told me/ you/ her/ them, etc. that.... - Correct.



She told Lata a story

b) Ask is followed by the person who is asked of something, and / or 'for', and sometimes by 'to'.

a) He asked me for my help.

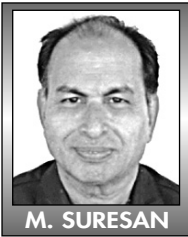
b) Subodh asked me to meet him immediately.

c) When he bought the car, he was asking for trouble.

a) He asks to go there - Wrong.

b) He asks me/ him/ her, etc... to go there.

**Q:** I will give the meanings after completion of your writing the answers మీరు answers రాయడం పూర్తయిన తర్వాత నేను మీనింగ్స్ రాస్తాను. Is the above translation right?



M. SURESAN

**A:** I will give (you) the meanings after you complete writing the answers.

**Q:** The stranger is welcomed as such - Say the meaning the above underlined in Telugu.

**A:** They welcome the stranger, as a stranger, without asking them any questions as who they are, or knowing whether they are good or bad.

**Q:** I accompanied him to the station - Is this right?

**A:** Correct.

**Q:** This boy is better than that boy.

**A:** Correct.

**Q:** This is the boy who is industrious - Is it Demonstrative Pronoun or Adjective.

**A:** This here is a demonstrative pronoun.

**Sunaina Choupal, Kukatpalli**

**Q:** I am watching the Red Fort/ looking at the Red Fort/ seeing the Red Fort/ starring at the Red Fort. Say the correct one.

**A:** I am watching the Red Fort - I am viewing the Red Fort - looking at it for a **prolonged time**, to **enjoy the sight**.

I am looking at the Red Fort - I have turned my eyes towards the Red Fort and see it.

... Staring at the Red Fort - Something shocking / surprising **has happened there**, and my eyes are attracted to it.

**A reader, Nirmal**

**Q:** What is the meaning of "Howmanyeth"?

**A:** No such expression in English.

**Q:** What is the meaning of "Don't mess with the best"?

**A:** Don't spoil it (what is best) / Don't make dirty a place which is clean.

**Q:** చీకటిని తిడుతూ కూర్చోవడం కంటే, చిరుదీపం వెలిగించడం మేలు. దీనికి సరైన proverb English లో చెప్పండి.

**A:** It is better to light a candle than curse the darkness around.

**Q:** 'Duty' పదానికి Plural లేదన్నారు. కానీ Primary duties అంటారు కదా! Clarify.

**A:** I never said 'duty' has no plural. You perhaps read it wrongly.

**Chetan:** I hear it's your birthday today? Wish you a happy birthday and may you celebrate many more birthdays. (ఇవాళ నీ పుట్టినరోజుని విన్నాను? ఇవాళ నువ్వు చాలా సంతోషంగా ఉండాలని చాలా చాలా పుట్టినరోజులు చేసుకోవాలని నా కోరిక.)

**Sampath:** Thank you. May you live long enough to wish me happy happy birthdays. (ధన్యవాదాలు. సంతోషకరమైన జన్మదినాలు నేను గడపాలని కోరుకున్నందుకు, మీరు చాలాకాలం జీవించాలని నా కోరిక.)

**Chetan:** Yesterday I happened to meet Satish. He is such a big bore. Talking to him is the most unpleasant thing. May I never meet him again. (నిన్న సతీష్ కలుసుకోవడం జరిగింది. అబ్బాయి ఎంత విసిగిస్తాడో. అతనితో మాట్లాడడం విసుగిపిస్తుంది. మళ్ళీ అతన్ని కలుసుకోకూడా ఉండే ఎంత బాగుంటుందో!)

**Sampath:** I have the same feeling too. But his cousin Likhit is a nice type. He has a business and it is doing well. May it continue long so. (నాకూ అదే అనిస్తుంది. అయితే అతని cousin లిఖిత్ చాలా మంచిరకం. అతనికో లాభాల బాటలో ఉన్న వ్యాపారం ఉంది. అలాగే చాలాకాలం లాభాలు పొందాలని నా కోరిక.)

**Chetan:** Why did you meet him? (ఎందుకు కలుసుకున్నావతన్ని?)

**Sampath:** I meet him often so that I may learn some business tips. I may start my own business soon. (నేనతన్ని తరచుగా కలుసుకుంటాను,

## May you have a prosperous career!

వ్యాపార విషయాలను తెలుసుకునేందుకు. త్వరలోనే నేనూ వ్యాపారం ప్రారంభించాలనుకుంటున్నాను.)

**Chetan:** May you prosper in business. (వ్యాపారంలో నువ్వు అభివృద్ధికి రావాలని నా కోరిక.) ఇంతవరకు మనం చూసిన 'May' ఉపయోగాలు:

### FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

May 1) for probability (జరగవచ్చు అనే అర్థంతో) వాడతాం. It may rain (It's likely to rain)

2) In the question form for asking for formal permission (గౌరవప్రధంగా / మర్యాదతో అనుమతి పొందేందుకు ప్రశ్న రూపంలో May I / we, etc...? అని వాడతాం), and,

3) 'May' is also used for prohibitions (నిషిద్ధం / చేయకూడని వసులను) మర్యాదకరంగా చెప్పేందుకు) ఇప్పుడు 'May' కున్న ఇంకో ఉపయోగం చూద్దాం:

**Look at the following sentences from the conversation above:**

1) May you celebrate many

more birthdays. (మీరు మరన్ని జన్మదినోత్సవాలు జరుపుకోవాలని మా కోరిక)

2) May you live long enough to wish me many more birthdays. (నా జన్మదినోత్సవాలన్నీ చూసేందుకు మీరు చిరాయువులుగా ఉండాలని నా కోరిక)

3) May I never meet him again (నేను మళ్ళీ అతన్ని కలవకూడదని నా కోరిక)

4) May it continue long so.

5) I meet him often so that I may learn some business tricks (వ్యాపార కిటుకులు నేర్చుకునేందుకు నేనతన్ని తరచుగా కలుసుకుంటాను)

Sentences (1) to (4) above express wishes, don't they? పైన 1 నుంచి 4 వరకు వాక్యాలు మన కోరికలను / ఆకాంక్షలను తెలుపుతున్నాయి కదా?

'May' కున్న ముఖ్య ఉపయోగాల్లో formal గా మన కోరికలను, ప్రధానంగా ఏదైనా లాంఛనప్రాయమైన ఆకాంక్షలను తెలిపేందుకు, ముఖ్యంగా శుభసందర్భాల్లో, వాడతాం.

a) Liliith: I've (I have) got the appointment orders. I've been posted MRO and am to join duty in 15 days. (నాకు ఉద్యోగం orders వచ్చాయి. MRO



May you celebrate many more birthdays

గా వేశారు, 15 రోజుల్లో విధుల్లో చేరాలి) Bhanu: Oh Congrats! May you have a prosperous career! (అభినందనలు. నువ్వు ఉద్యోగంలో బాగా పైకి రాలి (అని నాకోరిక))

b) Sunanda: The results of the admission test are out. I've (I have) got the seat. ప్రవేశ పరీక్ష ఫలితాలు వెలువడ్డాయి. నాకు ప్రవేశం వచ్చింది)

Chandrika: Congrats! May you study well and come out in flying colours (అభినందనలు. నువ్వు బాగా చదివి ప్రతిభావంతంగా పైకి రావాలని నాకోరిక)

గమనిక: Mayను blessings (అశీస్సులు)కు, ఆకాంక్షలు తెలపడానికి వాడటప్పుడు sentence, 'May' తోనే ప్రారంభం అవుతుంది.

eg: May you live long (దీర్ఘాయుష్కాంక్ష)

Mayను purpose (ఉద్దేశం) తెలిపేందుకూ వాడతాం.

Prabhas: Why are you here? (ఎందుకున్నావిక్కడ?)

Pradeep: I came here so that I may buy some books (పుస్తకాలు కొనేందుకు ఇక్కడికివచ్చా)

b) Chandan: We bought the books for the library so that students may benefit from them (విద్యార్థులు మేలు పొందేందుకు ఈ పుస్తకాలను లైబ్రరీకి కొన్నాం)

Madan: Display them so that the students may see them (ప్రదర్శనలో ఉంచువాటిని, విద్యార్థులు వాటిని చూసేందుకు).



**Vinod Mehra, Vikasnagar**

**Q:** అర్థశాస్త్రం రూపం దాల్చి ఇన్ని సంవత్సరాలైంది - Say in English.

**A:** It is this many years since Economics took shape.

**Q:** ఆయన ఇక్కడ ఎప్పుట్నుంచి పనిచేస్తున్నారు = Since when has he been working here? Is this correct?

**A:** Correct.

**Q:** నేనొచ్చిన పదినిమిషాలకు ఆయన వచ్చారు = He came after ten minutes I had come- Is this correct?

**A:** He came ten minutes after I had come.

**Q:** Link verb - Explain and give one example.

**A:** Refer to earlier lessons.

**Q:** కంచుకోట - Say in English.

**A:** A steel fortress. ఇది దీనికి సరైన expression.



కంచుకోటకు English మాట, Bronze fort - కానీ ఇది అనువాదం మాత్రమే, వాడరు. English లో లేదు.

**Q:** She is far better than her sister / she is much better than her sister - Explain in Telugu.

**A:** She is far better / much better = చాలా మెరుగు.

**Q:** He is seeing the doctor - is this correct?

**A:** Correct. Seeing (here) = meeting.

**Q:** He pays with life అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి?

**A:** He is doing foolish things and wasting valuable time.

**Q:** Are the books available which each one contain proper noun and common noun as well as?

**A:** Any ordinary grammar book can give you these details.

**Somaiah Sastry, Eluru**

**Q:** i) A group of words that expresses an action such as eat, drink - Say the meaning of above underlined word.

ii) Such as - Say the meaning.

**A:** i) and ii) Such as = like.

.... express an action such as eat and drink = ..... express an action like eat and drink.

**Q:** While returning to your class please write the time table on a piece of paper - Can we use the above sentence?

**A:** You can.

**Q:** I don't like their returning - Is this sentence right?

**A:** Correct.

**Q:** Organ/ limb.

**A:** Organ = Any part of the body limbs = Arms and legs.

**Q:** i) They will tell you that he goes to school regularly.

ii) When ever I look at you/ I turn towards you, you pretend as if you have been listening to me carefully, - Are the above two sentences right?

**A:** i) Correct.

ii) Whenever I look at you .....

..... pretend as if ..... - Wrong.

'Pretend' is not followed by 'as if', but usually by an infinitive and sometimes by a 'that'.... clause.

..... you pretend to be listening to me- Correct. You pretend that you are listening to me - Correct.

**SK. Siraj, Nandavaram**

**Q:** X Class English లో "Butterflies in Stomach" అనే Idiom ఉంది. దీన్ని Rattleకు పర్యాయపదంగా ఉపయోగించారు. వివరించండి.

**A:** Have butterflies in the stomach = to feel nervous, tension = to be rattled (One of the meanings of rattle is to make somebody afraid / tensed up).

# Have butterflies in the stomach!

**Vishnu Vardhan Rao, Kakinada**

**Q:** They wish they had a holiday today/ They wish today were a holiday - Which is the right one? and also say whether the above sentences are called improbable present?

**A:** They wish they had a holiday today - improbable present, - They wish today were a holiday - improbable present too - Both are correct.

**Q:** The words teacher, principal, sir, etc are common nouns. But once you said that the first letters of the above words should be capital. Similarly the words judge, lawyer, inspector as they are professional words. - Explain.

**A:** The first letters of these words like principal, sir, judge, lawyer, inspector, etc., should be capitals when we

refer to a particular judge, particular principal (Principal of a particular college / school), inspector of a particular department, etc.

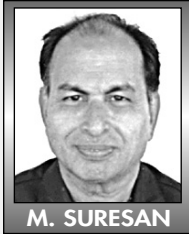
a) The principal of a college manages the college ('p' small letter)

b) The Principal, Vijaya Bharathi College, Pandit / Prof. Pandit, Principal of.... ('P' capital).

c) A police inspector visited the sight of the accident. (p - small)

d) The Inspector Mr. Prasad of III Town Police Station (observe capitals)

## SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంధ్రభాషణ 718



M. SURESAN

e) The president is the head of a republic. President Pranab Mukherjee of India / The President of India, Sri Pranab..../ Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, President of India etc.

**Q:** If your father did see you what would he think? - Is this right?

**A:** Correct.

**Q:** They wish they didn't have exams / had not have exams - Clarify.

**A:** They wish they did not have exams - Now

They wish they had not had exams - past.

**Ramprasad, Secunderabad**

**Q:** Translate into Telugu.

1. He was happy to be given this job.
2. He was happy being given this job.
3. To be given this job made him happy.
4. Being given this job made him happy.
5. We have people standing on our steps all day.
6. He only lent the car.
7. I had just enough money.
8. He lives a long way away.

**A:** Sentences 1-4 have the same meaning. Somebody gave him the job and that made him happy.

**Sentence 5:** People have been standing on our steps all day.

**Sentence 6:** అతడే car ఇచ్చాడు/ అతడు car ను మాత్రమే ఇచ్చాడు (అంతకంటే ఏం చేయలేదు).

**7.** The money I had was just enough = నా దగ్గర సరిగ్గా చాలినంత డబ్బు మాత్రమే ఉంది.

**8.** He lives a long way off (not away) = He lives at a distance = అతడు ఉండేచోటు చాలా దూరం.

## She thought she might be selected

**Sriharsha:** Phani told me that he might meet you. (నిన్ను కలుసుకోవచ్చని ఫణి నాతో అన్నాడు.)

**Siddhardha:** When did he say he might meet me? (నన్నెప్పుడు కలుసుకోవచ్చని చెప్పాడు?)

**Sriharsha:** He didn't tell me when. I think he might see you this evening. (ఎప్పుడో నాతో చెప్పలేదు. బహుశా ఈ సాయంత్రం కలుసుకోవచ్చేమో.)

**Siddhardha:** I might go out in the evening to buy some important books. I might not be home in the evening. (సాయంత్రం నేను బయటికి వెళ్లవచ్చేమో. అతడు వచ్చేటప్పుటికి నేను ఇంట్లో ఉండకపోవచ్చు.)

**Sriharsha:** Is that so important? (అదంత ముఖ్యమా?)

**Siddhardha:** Might I ask you something? I don't have my phone on me. Might you phone him and find out when he will be coming? (నేనొక విషయం అడగనా? నా phone నా దగ్గర లేదు. కాస్త అతడికి phone చేసి ఎప్పుడొస్తాడో కనుక్కుంటావా?)

**Sriharsha:** That I will do. But meet him certainly so that you might get information about your application.

**Siddhardha:** OK.

ఇంతకుముందు lesson లో May ఉపయోగాలు, వ్యాపహారిక ఆంగ్లం (Functional English)లో తెలుసు

## FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

కున్నాం. May ముఖ్యమైన ఉపయోగం ప్రస్తుతం (present) లోగానీ, భవిష్యత్ (future) లోగానీ ఏదైనా ఉండవచ్చు (May be)/ జరగవచ్చు (May + 1st Do, May go, May come, etc) అనే అర్థంతో వాడతాం. ఇప్పుడు May తో సంబంధం ఉన్న 'might' ఉపయోగాలు తెలుసుకోవాలి.

**Look at the following sentences from the conversation above between Siddhardha and Sriharsha:**

- 1) Phani told me that he might meet you.
- 2) When did he say he might meet me?
- 3) I think he might see you this evening.
- 4) I might go out in the evening.
- 5) Might I ask you something?

1) May ను present / future లో probability కి వాడినట్లు, might ను past probabilityకి వాడతాం.

Compare: Sunil says Kumar may help him (కుమార్ తనకు సాయం చెయ్యవచ్చని, సునీల్ అంటున్నాడు) - ఇది ఇప్పుడు సునీల్ అంటున్నాడు, కుమార్ తనకు సాయం చేయవచ్చని.)

దీన్ని past tense కు మారుద్దాం.

Sunil said that Kumar might help (past form of may help) him. (గతంలో Sunil చెప్పాడు, తనకు కుమార్ సాయం చేయవచ్చని.)

**Pranav:** Why were you so dull yesterday? (నిన్ను నువ్వు ఎందుకంత నిరుత్సాహంగా ఉన్నావు?)

**Nikhil:** I hoped I might be selected for the team, but I wasn't. (నన్ను జట్టులోకి ఎంపిక చేసుకోవచ్చని అనుకున్నా, కానీ, ఎంపిక చేయలేదు.)

**Charan:** I hope to get the book soon. (ఆ పుస్తకం త్వరలోనే పొందగలనని ఆశిస్తున్నా.)

**Damodar:** I told you that you might take mine. Why didn't you? (నా పుస్తకం తీసుకోవచ్చని చెప్పాను కదా. ఎందుకు తీసుకోలేదు?)

గమనించాం కదా? past లో probability తెలిపేందుకు Might వాడతాం. Compare:

- a) She thinks she may be selected (ఆమె ఇప్పుడనుకుంటోంది, తను ఎంపికవచ్చని.)
  - b) She thought she might be selected. (ఆమె గతంలో అనుకుంది, తను ఎంపికవచ్చని.)
- ఇదీ, 'might' కున్న మొదటి ఉపయోగం. మిగతా ఉపయోగాలు వచ్చేసారి.





Vijaya Grover, Khammam

Q: Say whether the following sentences are correct or not.

1. He and I am wrong / I are wrong.
2. Neither of the brothers are / is wrong.
3. Either he or you is / are wrong.
4. He as well as / and his parents is / are here.
5. He as well as / and his sister is / are here.
6. Many a student doesn't know / don't know this - Say meaning of the underlined words.
7. Good morning all of you / to all / everybody.
8. There was a big crowd.
9. Our team was no longer we had won the match - Say meaning of the above underlined word.

A: 1. He and I are wrong - Correct. When two subjects are joined by 'and' the verb is plural.  
2. Neither he nor his



- brothers are wrong - Correct (When two subjects are separated by neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also, the verb agrees with the second subject. Here the second subject, 'his brothers' is plural. So are is correct.)
3. Either he or you are wrong - Correct. See the rule above.
  4. He as well as his parents is here - Correct. When two subjects are joined by, as well as, with, together with or along with; the verb agrees with the first subject. Here the first subject is, 'He' - singular, so the verb is singular (is).
  5. See the rule above: He as well as his sister is here.
  6. Many a student doesn't know this = Many students don't (do not) know this. (But 'Many a student...' is formal. In ordinary conversation / writing, we don't use, 'Many a' - It is bookish- గ్రాంథికం).
  7. Both are correct.
  8. Correct.
  9. The sentence is wrong.

Roushni Malhothra, Hyderabad

Q: He is a man of few words - Translate.

A: అతడు చాలా తక్కువ మాట్లాడతాడు (చేసి చూపిస్తాడు).

Q: One can't be too careful of one's good name - Say in Telugu.

A: This is a good sentence.

Meaning: Whatever/ However much care a person takes to save his good name, it can never be enough. (పేరు కాపాడుకోవడానికి ఎంత జాగ్రత్త తీసుకున్నా అది తక్కువే) అంటే ఏదై సంత ఎక్కువ జాగ్రత్త తీసుకోవాలని అర్థం.

Q: If we have to write a definition we put a side heading. Do we have to write the first letter as capital after putting the side heading? For example: Adjective: Which / which qualifies a noun.

A: In a side heading, every word should begin with a capital letter. That is, the



first letter of every word in the side heading must be in capitals, but not every word in the definition.

Adjective: Which qualifies a noun - this is not a sentence.

Adjective: An Adjective is a word which qualifies a noun.

Q: I have seen in many books that the following symbols are put by the side heading. ":", "-" - please clarify

A: ':' - Colon- used before you explain something / give a list.

e.g.: There are three tenses : 1) The Present 2) The Past and 3) The Future.

':-' The colon and dash - after a side heading.

e.g.: The uses of a pen :- . But this is not much used nowadays'.

Rana Sangram Singh, Adilabad

Q: In a lesson you wrote the following. Vinai: That shouldn't be a problem - The meaning of the above sentence is given as సమస్య ఉండకపోవచ్చు ఇది అలాంటి భావాన్ని ఇవ్వలేదు. దాని బదులు That may not be a problem - అనొచ్చు కదా! Clarify.

A: That shouldn't be a problem అని English లో అంటారు, కానీ అది సమస్య కాకూడదు, అని తెలుగులో మాట్లాడటం అసంకదా. ఎక్కువగా సమస్య కాకపోవచ్చు అనే అంటారు. Hence the translation.

Q: Will you come here / will you please come here - Which is correct?

A: Will you please come here, is more polite than 'will you come here?'

Q: Could / would you come here / could you / would you please come here - Explain the difference among the above sentences.

A: Refer to the previous lessons.

Q: Can I have attendance? Sir విద్యార్థులను ఇలా అడగవచ్చా?

A: Give me your attendance / let me have your attendance. 'Can I... ?' ఇది asking for an informal permission. Attendance తీసుకునేందుకు students' permission అడగం కదా?

# The earth rotates around itself

Sonia Kaur, Kothagudem

Q: What is the meaning of AP/ What is meant by AP/ What does AP mean - Which question is correct?

A: What is the meaning of AP? = What is meant by AP? both are correct.

Q: The earth revolves / rotates / moves round the Sun/ around the Sun - Say the correct one.

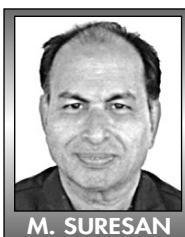
A: The earth revolves round the sun/ goes round the sun.

The earth rotates around itself / The earth revolves on its axis.

Q: Three minutes is left - If this sentence is correct, can we say the following sentence?

Four months is left.

A: Correct. Any period of time is singular- so, four months is



M. SURESAN

left is correct.

Q: He goes on talking / He is going on talking - Clarify.

A: He goes on talking- his habit. He does it always. He is going on talking - Now

Q: He will see their going - is this sentence correct?

A: Correct.

Q: Shall I go to my brother - Is this correct?

A: Correct.

Q: What time do you make it - Say the meaning in Telugu.  
A: అది సామాన్యంగా ఎప్పుడు చేస్తుంటావు? (ఎక్కడికైనా వెళ్లడం, ఎవరినైనా కలుసుకోవడం, ఏదైనా చేయడం, etc.)



Sohel Arbaaz, Khammam

Q: He has started writing/ He has started to write - Which one is correct here?

A: He has started writing correct. Start, stop, end etc are always followed by an '-ing form / a noun.

e.g.: He has started teaching / He has started the lesson.

Q: నెలరోజులు ఉంటానన్న ఆయన ఆరు రోజులకే వెళ్లిపోతున్నందుకు సంతోషంగా ఉంది = I am happy of his departing as he has said that he will stay here for one month but he is departing only after six days - is this translation correct?

A: He said that he would stay for a month, but I am happy he is leaving after only six days.

Your sentence can be improved as:

I am happy about his departing (Not 'departing') only after six days, though he said that he would stay for a month.

Q: నెల రోజులుండి చేయాల్సిన పనిని ఆరురోజులకే Finish చేసేశాను = I completed within six days the work which takes one month for its completion - is this correct?

A: ... which takes one month for completion - Correct.



# He may buy that house

Venkat: Charan hasn't come yet. Prathap might know the reason. Where might he be? (చరణ్ ఇంకా రాలేదు. కారణమేమై ఉండొచ్చు? ఎక్కడుండొచ్చు అతడు?)

Sujan: He might be in his brother's place. It is too far off from here. That might be the reason. (అతడు వాళ్ల అన్న ఇంట్లో ఉండొచ్చు అది చాలా దూరం ఇక్కడికి. అది కారణం కావచ్చు)

Venkat: The programme might start even before six o'clock. It's already 5.50. We might be delayed by more than half an hour.



Look at the following sentences from the conversation above.

- 1) Prathap might know the reason.
  - 2) He might be in his brother's place.
  - 3) That might be the reason.
  - 4) The programme might start even before six.
- ఇంతవరకు మనం తెలుసుకున్నది: 1) Might is the past form of 'May'. అంటే ప్రస్తుతం (Present) / భవిష్యత్ (Future) లో probability (జరగవచ్చు అనే అర్థంతో) తెలుపుతుంది. అయితే గతం (Past) లో జరిగి ఉండవచ్చు అనే అర్థంతో 'might' వాడతాం. Compare:

- a) He says he may go.
- b) He said he might go.

a) అర్థం - అతడు తను వెళ్లవచ్చని అంటున్నాడు. (Present / Future).

b) అర్థం: అతడన్నాడు (గతంలో) అతడు వెళ్లవచ్చని (Past). ఇప్పుడు might రెండో ఉపయోగం: Present/ Future లో మరి సందేహం తెలిపేందుకు.

He may buy that house (అతడా ఇల్లు కొనవచ్చు - కొనే అవకాశం ఎక్కువ - Present / Future లో).

He might buy that house (అతడా ఇల్లు కొంటాడేమో - Present / Future లోనే. అయితే 'May' కంటే, 'might' ఎక్కువ సందేహాన్ని తెలుపుతుంది.

He might know the reason - అతడికి తెలుసేమో - More uncertain (in the present/ future) than,

He may know the reason.

a) Sravan: Where can you get reliable information about this job? (ఈ ఉద్యోగాన్ని గురించిన సమాచారం ఎక్కడ దొరుకుతుంది?)

Narayan: Supreeth might be the person (సుప్రీత్ సరైన మనిషి కావచ్చు - సందేహం).

b) Jayanth: Where do you think we can find him? (అతడెక్కడ దొరకొచ్చని అనుకుంటున్నావు?)

Ganesh: We might find him on the tank bund (అతడు మనకు tank bund లో దొరకవచ్చు - సందేహం)



Preethi Patekar, Kothagudem

Q: Our team was no longer obscure. We had won the match - Say in Telugu.

A: మా జట్టు గెలిచింది. అదింటే ఎవరికీ తెలియని పేరులేని జట్టు కాదు.

Q: In spite of hard work / working hard he failed - Which is right?

A: In spite of his hard work/ working hard he failed - Correct.

Q: He is looking great - The underlined word isn't used in present continuous tense - Explain.

A: 'Look' is used in the present continuous tense. 'See' is not used.

Q: He is seeing the manager - Here also the underlined word isn't used in present continuous tense - Explain.

A: 'See' has two meanings - 1) Something appearing to us 2) meet

With the meaning of something appearing to us (మనకు కనపడటం అనే అర్థంతో), am / is / are seeing, wrong. With the meaning of 'meet' (కలుసుకోవడం) 'see' is used in the 'am / is / are seeing' form

He is seeing the manager = He is meeting the manager.