

SPOKEN ENGLISH
ఆంగ్లభాషణ 792

- Mujahid, Warangal.

Q: Do away with him - Say in Telugu.
A: Kill him.
Q: వారు practical jokes చేస్తారు/ practical గా ఉంటారు. - Please say in English.
A: They make practical jokes/ They are practical.
Q: Summary/ gist/ synopsis - Please let me know the difference.
A: They mean more or less the same, though 'gist' is shorter than the others.
Q: Go - నో, so- సో - Are these right?
A: Go - 'go' is pronounced 'gəʊ' (British English) - గవ్, goʊ - American - గోవ్. 'So' కూడా అంతే.
Q: Singer/ songster
A: Singer.
Q: Confabulate/ deduce
Are these words used in English language? - Please explain
A: **Confabulate** = Have conversation/ converse (సంభాషణ పెట్టుకోవడం/ సంభాషించడం)/ Chat.
Deduce = ఉన్న సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఒక నిర్ధారణకు రావడం/ అభిప్రాయం ఏర్పరచుకోవడం (form an opinion on the basis of information available.)

- M.K. Rao, Vizag.

Q: నేను ఒక standard English Grammar Book లో కింది విధంగా చదివాను: **Might** meaning 'would perhaps' and 'Might' (but not may) can have a conditional meaning.
e.g.1) If you went to bed for an hour, you **'might'** feel better. (= perhaps you would feel better).
2) Don't play with knives. You **'might'** get hurt (= perhaps you would get hurt)
పైన పేర్కొన్న రెండు వాక్యాలను తెలుగులోకి అనువదించి, 'Might' ను పై రెండు వాక్యాలలో ఎలా, ఏ సందర్భంలో use చేశారో వివరించండి.
A: 1) If you went to bed for an hour, you might feel better = నువ్వు ఓ గంటసేపు పడుకుంటే (ఆ అవకాశం ఇప్పుడు లేదు - Present improbable) అంటే పడుకోవటం అంటూ జరిగితే, నువ్వు కులాసాగా (ఇప్పటికంటే) ఉంటావు.



2) చాకులు/ కత్తులతో ఆడకు. గాయపడే అవకాశం ఉంది. (ఇప్పుడది జరక్కపోవచ్చు)
1st example, If you went to bed for an hour - ఇది జరగదు, ఇదే గనక జరిగితే You might feel better - నీ పరిస్థితి మెరుగవచ్చు ఇది improbable present అంటారు - నువ్వు గంటసేపు నిద్రపోయే అవకాశం లేదు, నీ పరిస్థితి మెరుగయ్యే అవకాశం లేదు.
రెండోది: ఇది warning = హెచ్చరిక. కత్తులు/ చాకులతో ఆడితే గాయపడవచ్చు నువ్వు. ఇక్కడ might - probability- జరిగే అవకాశాన్ని తెలుపుతుంది.

- N. Pentaiah, Medak.

Q: కింది ప్రశ్నల మధ్య తేడా ఏమిటి?
i) Why are you going? ii) Why you are going I don't know.
A: Both i) and ii) - i) Why are you going? and ii) Why you are going I don't know.
i) as a question and ii) as a statement- both are correct.



- M. Suresh, Parakala.

Q: Plateau is a high land comparatively with plain - Please translate into Telugu and let me know the use of the above underlined.
A: Plateau is a high land = a land at a high level compared with (Comparatively) a plain = Plateau (వీరభూమి) అంటే ఎత్తయిన భూమి, అంటే సముద్రమట్టానికి దాదాపు సమంగా ఉన్న భూమితో పోలిస్తే (Comparatively) ఇంకా కొంచెం ఎత్తుగా ఉన్న భూమి అని అర్థం. దాదాపు తెలంగాణ మొత్తం plateau (వీరభూమి), ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ (కోస్తా, రాయలసీమ) ప్రాంతాలలో పోలిస్తే.
Q: ఆయన tuck చేసుకుని ఉన్నాడు. ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?



A: He has tucked his shirt in. Tuck up కు మనం మామూలుగా pants లోకి shirt దోపి పెట్టుకోవడం అనే అర్థం రాదు.
Q: Forum - ఇక్కడ 'r' ని పలుకుతారు అని మీరు ఒక సారి చెప్పారు. Dictionary లో మరోలా ఉంది?
A: మీరు 29 June 2014, Lesson No.791 చూడండి.

- Ramachandra, Ananthapuram.

Q: Intellectual - Please say the meaning in Telugu.
A: **Intellectual** = 1) Using one's ability to think logically - మేధోవంతుడైన
2) మేధావంతులు (బాగా చదువుకుని తమ జ్ఞానాన్ని బాగా వినియోగించుకునే వాళ్ళు).
★ Intelligentsia = సమాజంలోని మేధావి వర్గం.
Q: 'Intellectual help' - Let me know the meaning in Telugu.
A: **Intellectual help** = ఆలోచనలో తోడ్పాటు.
Q: 'Tax allowance' - Explain in Telugu.
A: పన్ను భత్యం- ఉద్యోగి కట్టే ఆదాయపన్ను పూర్తిగా కానీ, కొంతగానీ, యజమాని/ కంపెనీ భర్తీ చేయటం.
4. "Will they end up together" - Please say the meaning in Telugu.
A: ఇద్దరూ కలిసే వివరిదాకా ఉంటారా? (సందర్భం తెలిస్తే కానీ కరెక్ట్ అర్థం చెప్పటం కష్టం.)
Q: నేను ఇప్పుడు కారు/ బస్/ ట్రైన్ లో ఉన్నాను/ ప్రయాణం చేస్తున్నాను/ వస్తాను- Please say in English.
A: I am now on a bus/ in a car/ on a train, I am (now) travelling by bus/ by car/ by train.
★ I'll come by bus/ by car/ by train.
Q: I have been watching the T.V during five hours/ for five hours - Please translate the both into Telugu.
A: I have been watching the TV during five hours - a better form of the sentence is: during the past / last five hours = గత 5 గంటల సమయంలో నేను నిర్విరామంగా కాకుండా అప్పుడప్పుడు చూస్తున్నాను. (I have watched... during the last 5 hours - better.)
★ I have been watching the TV for (the last/ past) five hours = Starting five hours ago, till now/ even now without break.
Q: They are watching TV/ the TV - Please clarify.
A: Both are correct.

Q If I have the time..

- Vijay, Warangal.



Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts.
They should think creatively- Please say in Telugu.
A: **Creatively** = చాలా ఊహ/ తెలివి తేటలతో కొత్తగా (ఇంతకు ముందున్న వాటిని అనుకరించకుండా) ఆలోచించే విధంగా/ సృజనాత్మకంగా.
Q: All of you should stand in heighwise/ heightwise - అంటే పొడవుగా ఉన్న వాళ్ళ వెనక నిలబడాలి (Students) - Which is correct?
A: Line లో ఒకరి వెనుక ఒకరు అని అర్థం వచ్చేలా అయితే, All of you stand heightwise from the least tall/ shortest to the tallest.
Q: The king put himself on / in the other pan- Please say the right one.
A: The king put himself ('sat' is better) in the other pan.
Q: I will take the students to ground/ to the ground - I have to make them play it. Means the students will get a special purpose i.e. playing, so here to the ground may not be correct - Say the right one.

A: to the ground - Correct, because you are referring to the ground in the school - Known to you and your listeners.
Q: If I have time/ the time- Please explain.
A: If I have the time - Correct, because you are referring to the time for a particular purpose.
Eg: Kumar: Will you attend the meeting?
Vinay: If I have the time (time for attending the meeting), I will.
Q: The Intercity Express (train) - Is this right?
A: Right.
Q: I have been wanting to give more of my time and thought to birds - Say if the above is right.
A: 'I have been wishing/ desiring' is better. 'Want' is usually not used in the 'Continuous' tenses.
Q: I call them by/ with this name - Which one is right?
A: I will call them by this name - Correct.

It is well-built, isn't it?

Prakash: I didn't expect the college to be so good. (College అంత మంచిగా ఉంటుందని నేననుకోలేదు.)
Giridhar: It is well-built, isn't it? (చాలా బాగా కట్టారు కదా?)
Prakash: Yea. It is very well planned. The class rooms are spacious, airy and well ventilated (అవును. అది మంచి ప్రణాళికతో కట్టారు. తరగతి గదులన్నీ విశాలంగా, గాలి, వెలుతురు బాగా వచ్చేట్టున్నాయి.)
Giridhar: Yes, most colleges nowadays are built in very small areas. The class rooms are small and congested. The ventilation is poor and students do not feel like studying

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

there. (ఈ రోజుల్లో చాలా కళాశాలలను చాలా తక్కువ వైశాల్యంతో కడుతున్నారు. తరగతి గదులన్నీ చిన్నవి, ఇరుకీరుకుగా ఉంటాయి. గాలి, వెలుతురు సరిగా రావు, విద్యార్థులకు చదవాలని అనిపించదు.)
Prakash: They violate all government specifications and the government turns a blind eye. (ప్రభుత్వ నిబంధనలన్నింటినీ ఉల్లంఘిస్తారు, ప్రభుత్వం పట్టించుకోదు.)
Giridhar: Let us wish better days will come. (మంచి రోజులొస్తాయని ఆరిద్దాం.)

వివరణలు..

- 1) Well-built
 - 2) Well-planned
 - 3) Spacious, airy and well ventilated.
 - 4) Small and congested.
- ఇవన్నీ కూడా schools, colleges కి ఉండాలి వసతులను సూచించే మాటలు..
- 1) **Well-built** = Built well = బాగా కట్టిన, సరైన plan, అన్ని వసతులతో.
★ The college is well-built, strictly according to a very well-drawn plan. = బాగా వేసిన plan ప్రకారం చక్కగా నిర్మితమైన college అది.
2) **Well-planned** = (Buildings, etc. built according to a plan drawn very well) = కట్టడాలు, చక్కటి ప్రణాళిక ప్రకారం కట్టినవి.
Asish: New Delhi is a well-planned city with all the buildings built to a plan. (కొత్తడిల్లీ చక్కటి ప్రణాళికతో నిర్మించిన నగరం, కట్టడాలన్నీ ప్రణాళికాబద్ధంగా నిర్మితమయ్యాయి.)
Anurag: So is Chandigarh (చండీగడ్ కూడా అంతే.)



Well-planned X ill-planned/ haphazard. (ఏ ప్రణాళిక లేకుండా)
3) **Spacious, airy and well ventilated** = Having a lot of space, allowing plenty of air and light = విశాలమైన, గాలి, వెలుతురు బాగా వచ్చే వీలుతో.
★ All prestigious institutions like IITs, IIMs etc have spacious, airy and ventilated rooms. (అన్ని ప్రతిష్టాత్మకమైన సంస్థలు, IIT, IIM ల లాంటివి విశాలమైన, గాలి, వెలుతురు బాగా వచ్చే గదులతో ఉంటాయి.)
4) **Small and congested** = చిన్న, ఇరుకైన.
★ Indian cities are highly congested = భారతీయ నగరాలు చాలా ఇరుకైనవి.
Congested = Cramped.

SBI Clerks

General English

Directions (Q.1-5): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error if any will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'no error', the answer is 5.

- The priest then request (1)/ all the wealthy people to (2)/ donate at least some money (3)/ for repairing the temple. (4)/ No error (5).
- His brother is (1)/ not only a good (2)/ guitarist but also (3)/ a good singer. (4)/ No error (5).
- His teacher was pleasantly (1)/ surprised when she learnt (2)/ that despite the all problems (3)/ he participated in the meeting. (4)/ No error (5).
- Ajay handed over (1)/ the keys to the watchman (2)/ before leaving the office (3)/ by the day. (4)/ No error (5).
- The manager says (1)/ that his P.A. has (2)/ noted down (3)/ all the details. (4)/ No error (5).

Directions (Q.6-10): Which of the phrases 1), 2), 3) and 4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentences grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

- The painter never let anyone **sneaks a peek** at his work before it was finished.
 - sneak a peeks
 - sneak a peek
 - sneak and peek
 - sneaking and peeking
 - No correction required
- Came what may**, she never deceived anyone.
 - Come whatever may
 - Come what may
 - Come whatever may be
 - Came what may be
 - No correction required
- Ravi won the race **fair and square**.
 - fare and square
 - fairly and square
 - fair square
 - fair not square
 - No correction required
- He decided to **play in time** in the hope that the prices would decrease.
 - play the time
 - played for the time
 - play for time
 - play the timing
 - No correction required
- Instead of going through the preliminaries we must get to the **heart in the matter**.
 - heart for the matter
 - heart that mattered
 - heart of matters
 - heart of the matter
 - No correction required

Directions (Q.11-15): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and answer the questions given below.

- The Indian princes aped their masters.
 - Hunting acquired a snob value, like golf.
 - It was during the British Raj that hunting assumed enormous proportions.
 - It was given a respectable name of "sport" and the animal shots were "game".
 - Hunters measured the pelts of big cats, the horns of gaur and the tusks of elephants and competed to get the largest.
 - To break the monotony of their lives, Britishers took to hunting in a big way.
11. Which of the following sentence is the **FIRST** after rearrangement?

- ★ Most of the candidates from village background feel 'General English' as one of the toughest sections in bank exams. But the difficulty level of this section will be similar to 9th or 10th standard.
- ★ Reading English dailies and watching English news helps you to get good marks in this section and also useful for General Awareness section.



He was greeted with a rousing..

- 1) E 2) A 3) B 4) D 5) C
12. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
1) D 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) F
13. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
1) F 2) B 3) C 4) E 5) A
14. Which of the following is the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
1) D 2) E 3) C 4) A 5) F
15. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
1) E 2) D 3) F 4) B 5) C

Directions (Q.16-20): In each of these questions two sentences I and II are given. Each sentence has a blank in it. Five words 1), 2), 3), 4) and 5) are suggested. Out of these, only one fits at both the places in the context of each sentence. The number of that word is the answer.

- I) Students played the lesser parts and sang in
II) He was greeted with a rousing of 'Happy Birthday'.
1) music 2) beat 3) chorus 4) tune 5) fear
- I) The accident took place when the driver was a roundabout.
II) India is a currency swap deal with the U.S.
1) challenging 2) speeding 3) bargaining 4) negotiating 5) deciding
- I) They wanted the army to a police force.
II) He was to begging for a living.
1) converted 2) elevated 3) equivalent 4) reduced 5) sufficient
- I) There was nothing at all in this place to distract him.
II) He always was a man.
1) miserable 2) single 3) comfortable 4) beautiful 5) handsome
- I) His eyes were always when he looked at her.
II) They have only a idea of the amount oil available.
1) clear 2) transparent 3) opaque 4) vague 5) acceptable

Directions (Q.21-30): Each sentence below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- They invited all the members of the association the inauguration.
1) had, by 2) has, at 3) can, in 4) have, for 5) want, by
- They their best, but were to retrieve any data from that computer.
1) gave, sorry 2) showed, able 3) thought, happy 4) sent, unsuccessful 5) tried, unable
- The of rural schools is poor as to their urban counterparts.
1) functions, like 2) progress, unlike 3) condition, compared 4) state, matched 5) situation, contrast
- She would prefer travel early rather during peak hours.
1) for, to 2) to, than 3) in, so 4) not, if 5) at, about



B. Krishna Kumar

- Her purse was at the bus stop so she complaint at the nearest police station.
1) taken, did 2) stolen, filed 3) given, gave 4) left, register 5) sneaked, put
- The artist had to a lot before recognised for his talent.
1) struggle, being, 2) toil, he 3) practise, performing 4) effort, he was 5) strive, the
- Most of the members of the committee in favour of the of a new dam in that village.
1) was, building 2) are, proposing 3) were, construction 4) not, assembly 5) still, breaking
- She to learn basic German as she will be for Germany next month.
1) likes, reaching 2) wants, leaving 3) intends, visiting 4) tries, touring 5) knows, going

- They a sound infrastructure in order to with the new challenges.
1) want, handle 2) got, meets 3) have, give 4) need, cope 5) had, reach
- As soon as she the branch office, she was asked to to the head - office, immediately.
1) came, go 2) went, attend 3) reached, report 4) found, look 5) saw, remind

Directions (Q.31-40): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage, against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Once upon a time a foolish brahmin ...**(31)**... to Birbal with a strange request. He wanted to be ...**(32)**... as a pandit. Now, the term pandit ...**(33)**... to a man of knowledge.

But unfortunately this poor brahmin was uneducated. Birbal tried to explain the difference to him saying that it was not correct to call an uneducated a pandit and because of this very reason it would be improper to call him so. But the brahmin had his heart ...**(34)**... on this title. Birbal came up with a brilliant solution and said that as the brahmin was uneducated man he should ...**(35)**... abuses and stones at anyone who dared to address him by the very same title. Then Birbal called all his servants and ordered them to call this brahmin a pandit. The brahmin was very pleased. But the moment the servants started calling out to him as 'Pandit', he pretended to be very angry and ...**(36)**... abusing them loudly. Then he picked up a few stones and hurled them in their direction. All this shouting and screaming ...**(37)**... a crowd. When people realised that this brahmin was erupting every time some one called him 'Pandit', they all started to ...**(38)**... him. Over the next couple of days, he would constantly hear the word 'pandit' wherever he went. Very soon, the whole town started referring to him as 'pandit' much to his ...**(39)**.... The foolish brahmin never realised why people were calling him a 'pandit'. He was extremely pleased with the result. He ...**(40)**... Birbal from the bottom of his heart.

- 1) came 2) got 3) reached 4) visited 5) asked
- 1) call 2) referring 3) addressed 4) knows 5) written
- 1) is 2) given 3) told 4) refers 5) said
- 1) give 2) set 3) put 4) steal 5) broken
- 1) hurl 2) give 3) stick 4) keep 5) say
- 1) telling 2) finish 3) hit 4) push 5) started
- 1) drew 2) selected 3) get 4) saw 5) scared
- 1) remember 2) help 3) watch 4) tease 5) hurl
- 1) plight 2) delight 3) happiness 4) toughness 5) indifference
- 1) supported 2) praised 3) requested 4) commanded 5) thanked

Meanings

- (Q.6-10):** Sneak = to steal
Fair and square = honestly
- (Q.11-15):** Ape = imitate
Snob = one who thinks high of himself, high class
Pelt = throw (v), piece (N)
Gaur = a sort of an animal
Monotony = boredom
- (Q.16-20):** Opaque = a glass too thick to see through
Vague = unclear
Swap = take part in change
- (Q.21-30):** Retrieve = get back
Counterpart = competitor
- (Q.31-40):** Abuse = scold
Hurl = throw
Screaming = crying
Erupting = outbreaking

Answers

- 1-1; Replace 'request' with 'requested'.
2-5; No error.
3-3; 'the all problems' should be replaced with 'all the problems'.
4-4; Replace 'by the day' with 'by the end of the day'.
5-5; No error.
6-2 7-2 8-5 9-3 10-4
(Q.11-15): C F A D B E
11-5 12-5 13-5 14-1 15-4
16-3 17-4 18-4 19-1 20-4
21-4 22-5 23-3 24-2 25-2
26-1 27-3 28-3 29-4 30-3
31-1 32-3 33-4 34-3 35-1
36-5 37-1 38-4 39-2 40-5.

(Writer - Senior Faculty,
Banking Services Chronicle, Hyderabad)



- Rehan, Warangal.

Q: I am a doctor - Please let me know the subject in the above sentence.

A: Why the doubt? The subject of a sentence is what the sentence talks about. Here the sentence talks about 'I', so 'I' is the subject.

Q: Say the difference between the following sentences.

What a beautiful scene! / What a beautiful scene it is!

A: What a beautiful scene! = What a beautiful scene it is!

Q: Post the letter to your friend - Is this correct?

A: Correct.

Q: If you know your mistake, you will feel sorry/ you feel sorry - Which is correct?

A: Both are correct.

Q: If I were there, I could see him - Is this correct?

A: Correct.

Q: He is younger than me/ to me - Please say the correct one.

A: He is younger than I/ than me.

Q: You can express your opinion to them only if someone asks for it - Is this correct?

A: You can express your opinion if someone asks for it - Correct.

Q: 'He plays cricket' - Can we tell the students that the above sentence is in simple present tense or the above sentence belong to simple present tense?

A: He plays cricket - A sentence has no tenses. It is the verb that has tenses. The verb here, plays, is in simple present tense. (Not belongs).



- T. Lakshmaiah, Gollapalli.

Q: I saw a book and its title:

Why I am not a Hindu = నేను హిందువునైతే.

నేను హిందువునెందుకు కాను? - Say in English.

A: Why I am not a Hindu = నేను హిందువునెందుకు కాను. (The sentence 'Why I am not a Hindu' is not a question) = The reason for my not being a Hindu.



- Vishali, Warangal.

Q: Encircle/ darkness - Say the difference.

A: Encircle = surround = చుట్టుముట్టడం
darkness = చీకటి. ఇవి ఒకదానికొకటి సంబంధమే లేనివి కదా.

Encircled in darkness = చీకటిలో చుట్టుముట్టి నట్లున్న

The house was encircled in darkness = ఆ ఇంటి చుట్టూ చీకటి.



Monkeys make faces..

- Mayuri, Rangasipeta.

Q: 1. Ordinary - ఓడిన్/ ఆర్డినరీ. - Please let me know the correct one.

2. Call/ K O: I కోల్/ కాల్. - Which is correct?

A: Ordinary - Pronunciation: ɔ: dɪn θrɪ = 'అ' కు 'బ' కు మధ్య శబ్దం + డిసరి - ఇంగ్లీష్ లో 'O': పెదవులు గుండ్రంగా పెట్టి, నాలుక కింద పెట్టి పలుకుతాం.

Call - Call లో a కూడా O: - పైన చెప్పినట్లే.

Q: He got an advertisement published in the newspaper/ He gave an advertisement in the newspaper - Say the right one.

A: He got an advertisement published in the newspaper is correct; so is he gave an advertisement in the newspaper - both are correct, but 'He gave an advertisement in the newspaper' - Simple.

Q: Direct - డి/ డైరెక్ట్ - Say the right one.

A: డై/డిరెక్ట్ - రెండూ correct.



M. SURESAN

Q: Manipulate means what? Explain with an example.

A: To manipulate is to control or influence something or somebody in a way, often dishonestly, to your advantage = మన స్వార్థం కోసం, పరిస్థితులను, మనుషులను, మోసపూరితంగా మనకనుకూలంగా మార్చుకోవడం/ మలచుకోవడం.

a) He manipulated the people of the other party into joining his party = తన పార్టీలో చేరేలా ఇతరులను మార్చేశాడు (మోసపూరితంగా).

b) He manipulated their opinion in such a way that they all supported him. (తనను వాళ్లందరూ సమర్థించే విధంగా వాళ్ల అభిప్రాయాలను మార్చేశాడు.)

Q: A replica of the Eiffel Tower - Say in Telugu.

A: A model/ an exact copy of something = నమూనా.

Q: Holiday - హాలిడేయ్/ హాలిడేయ్ - ఏది కరెక్ట్?

A: హాలిడేయ్ - కరెక్ట్.

- Sohel, Warangal.

Q: Monkeys make faces at children. - Please translate into Telugu.

A: కోతులు పిల్లలను వెళ్ళిరిస్తాయి (= make faces).

Q: They are snapping/ They are snapping their fingers/ they are flickering/ flickering their fingers - వాళ్ళ చిటికెలు వేస్తున్నారని చెప్పడానికి ఇందులో ఏ వాక్యం సరైనది?

A: They are snapping their fingers - Correct. Flicker = దీపం వెలుగుతూ ఆరుతూ ఉండటం.

Q: మీరు మీ దుస్తులకు scent పెట్టుకున్నారా? - Have you dabbed scent to your clothes? - Is this correct?

A: Have you dabbed scent on your clothes? - Correct.



సభకు అధ్యక్షత వహించేటప్పుడు..

- N. Pentaiah, Medak.

Q: ఏదైనా సభకు అధ్యక్షత వహించాల్సి వస్తే.. ప్రభావం తగ్గా ఎలా మాట్లాడాలో తెలపండి.

A: జ్యోతి ప్రజ్వలన, ప్రార్థన గీతం తర్వాత సభ ప్రారంభమవుతుంది. సభికులందరూ కూర్చున్న తర్వాత.. సామాన్యంగా కార్యక్రమంలో మొదటి అంశం (The first item on the programme is, President's Opening Remarks) అధ్యక్షుల తొలి పలుకులు. అది అధ్యక్షులు (President) చదువుతారు. ఈ తొలి పలుకులు ఎంత క్లుప్తంగా ఉంటే అంత మంచిది. అందులో ఈ అంశాలు ఉండొచ్చు

అందరినీ - వేదిక మీద ఉన్నవారిని, సభికులను సంబోధించి, (వేదిక మీద మరీ ఎక్కువమంది ఉన్నట్లయితే, మరీ ముఖ్యులైన వారి పేర్లు, హోదాలతో సంబోధించి, మిగతా వారందరినీ, and the other honoured guests on the dais (డెయ్స్ - దయాన్ కాదు.) అని ప్రస్తావించి...

★ సభ ఉద్దేశం గురించి రెండు మూడు వాక్యాలు చెప్పవచ్చు. ఇలా: We are assembled here this evening to listen to Sri (Name of the Chief Guest/ Speaker on the occasion) on (Topic of the Chief Guest's Speech). ఇక్కడ ముఖ్య అతిథి ఉపన్యాసాంశం (ఉదాహరణకు The Importance of sports and games in Education = విద్యార్థులలో క్రీడల ప్రాముఖ్యం అనుకుండా) గురించి మీరు President గా క్లుప్తంగా మాట్లాడాలి. ఇలా ఉండవచ్చు You all know education means the development of both mind and body. A sound mind in a sound body is what we, as educators, should help our students to acquire. Nowadays more importance, and in most



institutions all importance only to studies, and no importance at all, to sports and games. ఇలా మరికొన్ని అంశాలు చెప్పిన తర్వాత, we can hear more about it from our guest Speaker, respected Mr/ Sri so and so - అని President's opening remarks తర్వాత...

Introduction of the Chief Guest/ Guest Speaker/ Guest of the Occasion Sri so and so, అని ముఖ్య అతిథి/ వక్తను పరిచయం చేసే కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రకటిస్తాం. ఆ పరిచయం చేసే వ్యక్తి పేరు చెబుతూ, ఆ వ్యక్తిని పరిచయం చేసేందుకు అవకాశాన్ని ఇస్తాం ఈ విధంగా: Sri so and so (name) will introduce the Chief Guest to the gathering (of course, the Chief Guest Sri/ Smt doesn't need any introduction (= ఆయన్ని/ ఆమెను పరిచయం చేయాల్సిన అవసరం లేదు - ప్రముఖ వ్యక్తి కాబట్టి) but the formality (లాంఛనం) has to be followed).

The person introducing the Chief Guest will introduce the Chief Guest. (మీటింగ్ ప్రారంభానికి ముందే, ముఖ్యఅతిథి దగ్గర వారి వివరాలను తెలుసుకుని బాగా prepare అవడం, పరిచయం చేసే వ్యక్తికి చాలా ముఖ్యం). మిగతా వచ్చే వారం..

They are travelling by..

- Geethanjali, Vizianagaram.

Q: Shastry the lion - దీని అర్థం తెలుగులో వివరించగలరు.

A: సింహం లాంటి శాస్త్రి/ సింహానికి ఎవరైనా పెట్టిన పేరు కావచ్చు

Q: Dasara holidays last/ are lasted for ten days.

A: Dasara holidays last for 10 days = దసరా సెలవులు సామాన్యంగా 10 రోజులుంటాయి. Dasara holidays are lasted - WRONG.

Q: It didn't last for ten days/ It wasn't lasted for ten days - Please say the right one of the above two mentioned sentences.

A: It didn't last for ten days - Correct.

Q: Make mind - Explain the meaning.

A: Make mind - no meaning. Make up ones mind = decide.

He made up his mind not to waste any more time.

Q: They are travelling on/ in the train/ in the bus/ lorry/ car/ auto - Which is right?



A: They are travelling by train/ by bus/ by lorry/ by car/ by auto.

Q: If he hadn't come, we would have been to Vijayawada - Is this correct? And please say the meaning.

A: If he had not come, we would have been to Vijayawada - Correct. (But in this particular situation, we would have gone - better.)

Meaning: He had come, so we didn't go to Vijayawada.

Q: If he hadn't come, we would have been to the teacher - Let me know the meaning.

A: He had come, so we couldn't go to the teacher and come back (= had been).

Q: ఏరా! ఏమే! రాజుగాడు, శ్రీనుగాడు లాంటి expressions English లో ఉన్నాయా?

A: 'ఏరా, ఏమే' అనేందుకు English లో లేదు. అయితే Hey, you అని సంబోధించటం, ఏరా / ఏమేకు దగ్గరగా వస్తుంది. Hey, you guy అని కూడా అంటారు.

Q: I saw a lesson in English translation from Telugu. But the translator used as it is Akkayya, Bavagaru, Maridigaru, Nannagaru, Karivepaku, Gongurapulusu.. Is it correct?

A: Strictly speaking it is not correct. (కరెక్టుగా చెప్పాలంటే అవి కరెక్టుకాదు. కానీ, కథలో తెలుగు వాతావరణం సృష్టించేందుకు అలా వాడుతుంటారు.)



M. SURESAN

Q: నేను మీకు (students)/ (pupils) చెప్పింది చదువుకుంటూ రాయండి - How can the above be said in English?
A: As I dictate, you write/ you write to my dictation.
Q: Are the first letters of numbers capitalised? For e.g. Twenty, One, Two, Three, Twenty One.
A: No, they shouldn't be, unless we begin the sentence with them.

- Rashmi, Warangal.



- Vijay, Khammam.

Q: He sells and buys / buy the vehicles.
 - Is this right?
A: He buys and sells vehicles - Correct.
Q: Cosmopolitan city means people belong to different cultures and religions - If this is right, why can't we say cosmopolitan town/ state/ village? Where people of different cultures, religions live - Don't they?
A: Only cities can be cosmopolitan.
 A town/ a village are small places, so can't be cosmopolitan. Same is the case with a state - a whole state can't be of mixed cultures. (cosmopolitan).
 Only a city can attract people of different cultures, but not towns and villages. A state is a state because people in it have the same culture. Then only they form into a state.
Q: She sticks labels to the curry powder packets - Is the underlined preposition correctly used here?
 Or the preposition 'on' should have been there? Please say the right one.
A: She sticks labels on curry powder packets - Correct. (Stick labels to - Wrong).



వాడుకలో మారితే.. corrupt form

- Neha, Narsampeta.

Q: Alexander's name was corrupted to Jhan - Please say in Telugu.
A: To be corrupted - a word/ an expression being changed into another form very close to it. No connection between, Alexander and John (NOT Jhan). We may say, 'Jhan' is a corrupt form of John, or 'Alisandra' is a corrupt form of Alexander.
 ఏదైనా ఒక మాట వాడుకలో కొద్దిగా మార్పు చెందితే ఆ మాట corrupt అవుతుంది. తెలుగులో ప్రకృతి, వికృతల విషయంలో, వికృతులన్నీ corrupt forms.
Q: Since they started/ have started troubling/ trouble him - Is this correct?
A: Depends on the meaning of 'since'.
 You know since = 1) from sometime in the past and 2) Because.
 If 'since' means, 'from sometime in the past', since they started troubling me....., is correct.
 But, if since means because, since they have started troubling me.... is correct.
Q: Immigrate/ migrate/ emigrate - Please say the difference.
A: Please see the week before last spoken English lesson.
Q: Tell the teacher in your class = మీ class లో ఉన్న teacher కి చెప్పండి - Is this correct?
A: Correct.
Q: In the course of their activity they went to

Japan - Please say in Telugu.

A: వాళ్ల కార్యకలాపాల సందర్భంగా వాళ్లు జపాన్ వెళ్లారు.
Q: You shouldn't be at it again - Say in Telugu.
A: నువ్వు మళ్ళీ అది చేయకూడదు.
Q: They grew older/ old - What's the difference here?
A: They grew older - వాళ్లంతకు ముందు కంటే పెద్ద వాళ్లయారు.
 They grew old - వాళ్లు పెద్దవాళ్లయారు.
Q: Have you been there/ been to there - అక్కడికి వెళ్లి వచ్చారా? - Is this correct?
A: Have you been there? - Correct = అక్కడికి వెళ్లి వచ్చారా? / వచ్చావా?
Q: The office was a good five miles away - Please let me know the meaning in Telugu.
A: ఆ కార్యాలయం కనీసం అయిదు మైళ్ల దూరం అయినా ఉంది.
Q: The taller (Students) should be behind (in a queue/ line) - Can the above be correct?
A: The taller - Wrong. The taller students should be behind in the line - Correct.



- Ujwala, Bhimavaram.

Q: i) మీ engagement అయ్యిందా?
 ii) చదవడం practise/ practice చేయండి.
 iii) మా ఇల్లు bustand అవతల ఉంది.
 - (అంటే మీరు bustand దాటి వెళ్లాలి మా ఇంటిని చేరుకోవాలంటే).
 - Please translate the above into English.
A: i) Is your engagement over?
 ii) Practise reading.
 iii) Our home/ place is past the busstand/ beyond the busstand.
Q: మూగ సైగలు - How can we said this in English?
A: Signs and gestures (జెస్చర్స్)
Q: They gave an advertisement/ They got a piece of news published/ printed in the newspaper for wanting teachers - Please let's know the right one.
A: They advertized in The Hindu/ They gave an advertizement in The Hindu, for the post of teachers.
Q: Bathe - దీన్ని 'బేయిద్' అని చదువుతారా? They are bathing (బేయిడింగ్) కరక్షేనా?
A: బేయిద్.
 They are bathing - They are బేయిడింగ్.

- Sana, Hanmakonda.

Q: నాకు ఆ answer వచ్చింది - అంటే నేను మీకు అప్ప జెప్పగలను (చూడకుండా) - Please say in English.
A: I have learnt the answer and can recite it to you.
Q: మీకు ఆ answers వచ్చాయా? వస్తే నాకు అప్పజెప్పండి = Have you learnt the answers? If you have learnt recite them to me - Is this correct?
A: Have you got the answers by heart? Then recite them to me (Have you learnt the answers - Also correct).
Q: మీరందరూ రాస్తూనో, చదువుతూనో కనిపించాలి =

- Sohel, Balanagar.

Q: Sir in a lesson you wrote:
Jayanthi: So is it with this college too. Dad won't be prepared to forgo such a huge amount I have paid.
Sharif: Neither would my dad be, who would be, for that matter?
 - Here will should have been there, shouldn't have? (I mean instead of the above underlined words).
A: Neither would....; who would - the use of would here is correct, because 'would' here indicates probability.
Q: Your dad said that? - This is not a question, why is a/ the question mark be put? - Please clarify.
A: In conversational English, sometimes we

All of you should be seen writing and studying.
A: Correct.
Q: ఆ answers చదవండి - (అంటే వాళ్లు చూడకుండా అప్పగించగలగాలి) = Study the answers and recite them to me - It this correct?
A: Learn the answers (Memorise the answers).
Q: Forest - ఫారెస్ట్, Dictionary - డిక్షనరీ, Environment - ఎన్వైరాన్మెంట్ - Are these correct?
A: Pronunciation of forest and dictionary are correct.
 Environment - ఎన్వైరయరన్మెంట్ - మామూలుగా 'ర' silent (పలకరు).

use such forms and they are not wrong (Only in conversation/ conversation quoted in writing.)
Another eg: You are going now? (Only in conversation - NOT in formal speech/ formal written English).
Q: No one should ask for a movie - సినిమాకి వెళ్లాలని నన్ను ఎవరు అడగవద్దు - Is this translation correct?
A: No one should ask me for permission to go to a movie.
Q: Everyone should bow before the pole who pass/ pass by the pole / Everyone should bend low who pass/ pass by the pole.
 - Please say the correct one.
A: Everyone who passes by the pole should bend low - Correct.

సభలో మలి పలుకులు ఇలా..

సభలకు / సమావేశాలకు అధ్యక్షత వహించేవారు ముఖ్య అతిథి (Chief Guest/ Guest of the occasion/ Guest of honour) ని పరిచయం (Introduction of the chief guest) చేసేటప్పుడు ఎలా మాట్లాడాలో కిందటిసారి తెలుసుకున్నాం. పరిచయం ముగిసాక chief guest తన ప్రసంగం కొనసాగిస్తారు. Chief guest speech అనంతరం, president of the meeting (అధ్యక్షత వహిస్తున్నవారు) చేయవలసిన పని / చెప్పాల్సింది...

You've (you have) just heard/ That was our honoured chief guest speaking about/ expressing his/ her views on the 'Importance of sports and games in education'. He/ She feels అని ముఖ్య అతిథి ఉపన్యాస సారాంశాన్ని అతి క్లుప్తంగా వివరించి, తర్వాతి వక్రను పిలవాలి. ఆయన/ ఆమె కూడా ప్రముఖ వ్యక్తి అయితే, వారిని కూడా పరిచయం చేయాలి. ఇవన్నీ సభ నిర్వాహకుల బాధ్యతలు.



ప్రసంగాలన్నీ అయిపోయిన తర్వాత అధ్యక్షుడి మలి పలుకులు (President's closing/ concluding remarks) ఉంటాయి. ఇవి కూడా అసందర్భ ప్రసంగం అవకుండా క్లుప్తంగా ఉండాలి. అందరి ప్రసంగాల సారాంశంతోపాటు అధ్యక్షుడు అంతకు ముందు ప్రసంగం చిన వారితో తాను ఎక్కడ ఏకీభవించేది/ ఎక్కడ విభేదిం చేది క్లుప్తంగా వివరించడం అవసరం.

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

తర్వాత Vote of thanks (వందన సమర్పణ) ప్రకటించాలి. ఆ తర్వాత national anthem (జనగణ మన) గీతం. ఇది అక్కడనున్న వాళ్లందరూ కలిసి పాడవచ్చు లేదా ఎవరినైనా దాని కోసం ప్రత్యేకంగా నియమించి ఉంటే వారిని పాడమని చెప్పొచ్చు లేదా CD ని ప్లే చేయవచ్చు అయితే అది ప్రారంభమయ్యే ముందు, అధ్యక్షులు, ఈ announcement చేయాలి.
 a) Let's all stand up and sing our national anthem in chorus OR
 b) Let's all stand up in honour of our national anthem. OR
 c) Let's all stand up as the national anthem is played (CD అయితే).
 అప్పుడు సభ సమాప్తం అవుతుంది.
 These are the responsibilities of the person presiding over a meeting.
 గమనిక: The president should be able to make spontaneous comments that suit the occasion (సందర్భానుసారంగా తన ప్రసంగంలో వ్యాఖ్యలు చేయగలిగి ఉంటే మంచిది. అందుకు ప్రసంగాంశాన్ని బాగా తెలుసు కుని అధ్యక్షత వహిస్తే బాగుంటుంది.)