SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాషణ 844

ప్రతిభ

'కచ్చితంగా' కొంటే.. certainly!

- S. Salman Raju, Pedajagarlamudi.

Q: Sir, "be going to" ను Future తెలియజేయడానికి ఎలా ఉపయోగిస్తాం? అలాగే కింది వాక్యాలకు తెలుగులో అర్థం వివరించగలరు.

1. I am going to have to find a new job soon.
2. I am going to be changing jobs soon.

A: We use 1) will / shall and 2) be going to, to indicate future. Will / shall indicate indefinite future (అంత కచ్చితంగా చెప్పలేని భవిష్యత్ విషయం) - future about which we are not certain. But 'am / is/ are going to' indicates a definite action in the future. (కచ్చితంగా జరగబోయే పనిని తెలుపుతాయి).

a) He will buy a car soon - this is not definite = He has the idea of buying car but he may / may not buy a car. (అతడు కారు కొనొచ్చు/ కొన కపోయే అవకాశం కూడా ఉంది).

He *is going to* buy a car.

b) He is going to buy a car - this is definite = He will certainly buy a car (అతడు కారు కచ్చితంగా కొనబోతున్నాడు).

1) I am going to have to find a new job = I will soon have the necessity of finding a job. (నేను కొత్త ఉద్యోగం వెతుక్కోవాల్సిన అవసరం రాబోతుంది). The necessity is definite. But 'I am going to have to find a job', is not a very good construction. A better way is, 'I will have to find a new job soon'. ('Have to' here indicates definiteness.)

2) I am going to be changing jobs soon - this means that I will continuously change jobs in the near future. (త్వరలోనే నేను ఉద్యోగాలు మార్చబోతుంటాను - అంటే తరచూ ఉద్యోగాలు మార స్తూంటారా మీ అర్థం? అదే మీ అర్థమైతే ఇది సరైందే). But this is not good construction either. A better way to say it is, I am going to be changing job (singular) soon. But even this is not good. The best is, I am going to change job soon.

Q: Sir, కింది ప్రశ్నలకు తెలుగులో అర్థాలు వివరించగలరు. అలాగే ఈ వాక్యాల్లో past tense ఎందుకు వాడారో తెలుపగలరు.

1. I was just thinking what a long way it is.
2. Why do you want to know? No particular reason. I was just wondering.
3. I wanted to know when it starts.

A: This refers to the past. It means, 'till a few minutes ago, I was thinking that it was a very long way off'. (కొద్దిసేపటి కిందటి వరకూ నేననుకుంటున్నాను, అది చాలా దూరమని.)

2) I was just wondering = I was only trying to know definitely. (అసలేంటి విషయం తెలుసుకోవాలనుకున్నా).

3) I wanted to know when it starts - not correct. The correct sentence is, I wanted to know when it would start (గతంలో తెలుసుకో వాలనుకున్నా ఎప్పడి మొదలవుతుందని) / I want to know when it starts / it will start (అది ఎప్పుడు మొదలవుతుందో తెలుసుకోవాలనుకుంటున్నా - ఇప్పుడు). I wanted to know - I had the wish to know (in the past - గతంలో తెలుసుకోవాలను కున్నా). But sometimes it can refer to the present too (ఒక్కోసారి వర్తమానానికి కూడా దీన్ని వాడతాం).

- Vijay, Kiran, Hanmakonda.

M. SURESAN

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts.

1. Once you wrote in a lesson - 'I really felt happy <u>when I heard that our team had won the match</u>' - You said that only the above underlined part is a clause, Isn't the part of the above sentence which is not underlined a clause?

A: In the lesson you referred to, there is no reference to clauses at all. The clause, 'When I heard that . . . won the match' was underlined not because it was the only clause. It was just to show how we can shorten and simplify the sentence by using an infinitive in place of the underlined clause. Read that part of the lesson once again carefully.

Q: We feel difficulty/ difficult whenever/ when we are asked to explain <u>punctuation marks</u>, how can it be overcome? Moreover is it necessary to learn punctuation marks and simple, complex & compound sentences to speak English fluently?

A: If it is only to <u>speak</u> English, you need not know punctuation marks and simple, complex and compound sentences. However knowing simple, complex and compound sentences can help you to have variety in your speech.

- N Srinivasulu, Adoni.

Q: Sir, please explain the difference between the following words with examples.
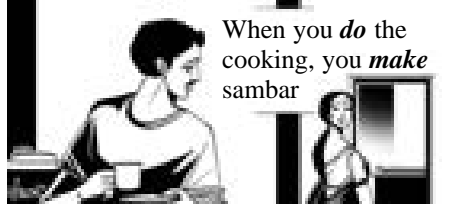
1) Make - Do
2) Cash for Vote - Vote for Cash.

A: 1) 'Do' is used for things we perform.

Eg: <u>Do</u> some work.

★ When you 'do' something, you don't produce anything. Perhaps you change one thing into another, like do the cooking, do the teaching, do the garden work, etc.

★ Make, on the other hand, is to produce something.

When you *do* the cooking, you *make* sambar

★ When you <u>do</u> the cooking, you make sambar, chatni, etc. You <u>do some work</u>, you <u>make something</u>.

2) Cash for vote - giving cash to make a person to vote for you / your candidate.

Vote for cash - taking cash from the candidate or their people and promising to vote for the candidate.

Afzal Hangs.. అనొచ్చా..?

- Irshad Siddiqui, Kazipeta.

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts.
I will have been working in Vijayawada <u>in 2016/ since 2016</u> - Which one is correct and why?

A: Both are correct, with, of course, different meanings.

★ I will have been working in Vijayawada <u>in 2016</u> = I will have reached Vijayawada even before / at the beginning of 2016, and started working there. (2016 కు నేను విజయవాడలో పనిచేస్తారు. అంటే <u>2016</u> కు గానీ అంతకు ముందే గానీ పనిచేయడం మొదలుపెడతాను, అప్పటికిం కొనసాగిస్తుంటాను).

★ I will have been working there <u>since 2016</u> = I will have started working there from 2016, and continuing to work there. (2016 కు నేను విజయవాడలో పనిచేస్తుంటాను, అంటే 2016 లోనే ప్రారంభించి అక్కడే పనిచేస్తుంటాను.)

Q: ఆయన handicapped అయ్యాక ఆయన salary తగ్గించారు- Please say in English.

A: His salary was reduced after he became handicapped / They reduced his salary after he became handicapped.

Q: Houses /హౌజిజ్/ (z-sound) - Similarly can the word with "es" be pronounced in the same way? Like Cases, friends, etc.

A: Yes, if the plural suffix 'es' is added to words ending with, 's' or 'z'.

- Veerababu, Tuni.

Q: Simple, Compound, Complex వాక్యాలను ఒక వాక్యం నుంచి మరొక వాక్యంలోకి ఎలా మార్చాలి. వివరించగలరు.

A: For transformation of simple, compound and complex sentences into one another, please refer to earlier lessons. In one of the lessons from No. 800 onwards you find a table with the rules for transformation.

Q: ఇంగ్లిష్ పదాలను కరెక్టుగా పలికేందుకు మీరిచ్చే సలహా ఏమిటి? "Phonetics" గురించి వివరించండి.

A: It is not possible to explain in writing, phonetics. You should hear it, rather than read about it. There are a number of CDs in the market describing English speech sounds and how they should be pronounced. They are very helpful.

- Rama Swamy Chigurupati.

Q: Sir, could you explain the meanings of the following sentences in Telugu?
1) I need time to talk/ think over your proposal.
2) There's no point in arguing over something so unimportant.

A: 1) నీ ప్రతిపాదనను గురించి మాట్లాడేందుకు/ ఆలో చించడానికి నాకు సమయం కావాలి.
2) ప్రాముఖ్యం లేని ఆ విషయాన్ని గురించి చర్చించడం అర్థం లేని పని.

- P. Parameswara Rao, Tenali.

I have retired from service

Q: a. I have completed work.
b. I have enjoyed the journey.
c. I have enough money in my pocket.
d. I have taken cool drink.

పై expressions లో 'I' చేసిన పని, possession గురించి వివరిస్తోంది. కానీ, I have retired from service - అనొచ్చా? I am retired/ I was retired from service అని ఉండాలి కదా?

A: 1) 'Have' is used 1) with the meaning of possessing / owning something (దేన్నయినా కలిగి ఉండటం).

Eg: I have a car = I possess / own a car. (నాకు కారు ఉంది).

2) 'Have' is also used as <u>a part of the verb</u>, in the present perfect, and present perfect continuous tenses.

Eg: have taken, have been teaching. 'Have' here is only a part of the verb and indicates a tense. It is a helping verb and <u>doesn't have the meaning of 'possess' / 'own'</u>. ('Have' ను పై చెప్పిన సందర్భాల్లో verb లో భాగంగా వాడతాం. అది అప్పుడు verb లో భాగం అవుతుంది, 'tense' తెలిపేందుకు, అంతే గానీ దానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా అర్థం ఉండదు).

In the sentences a), b), and d) you have written, 'have' is only a part of the verbs, have completed, have enjoyed, and have taken. That is 'have' here is a helping verb. In sentence c) only, 'have' means possess.

I have retired from service - correct. 'I am retired from service' - correct too, but the meaning is different. Somebody forced me to retire. (నేను రిటైర్ అయ్యానని కాదుగానీ, నన్ను బలవంతంగా రిటైర్ చేశారు, నేనేదో తప్పు చేయడం వల్ల అని). I <u>was</u> retired from service = I <u>was forced to retire</u>. (ఇది కూడా, దీని ముందరి వాక్యంలాగానే నన్ను వరో రిటైర్ చేయించారు అనే అర్థం వస్తుంది.)
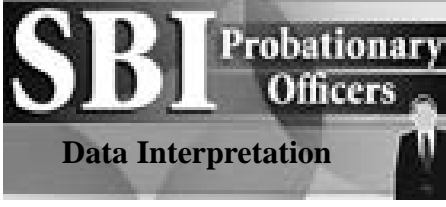
Q: When Afzal Guru was hanged, leading English News Paper - The Hindu లో Headlines ఇలా రాశారు:

Afzal Hangs

ఇక్కడ Afzal ఉరి తీయబడ్డాడు. Afzal hanged అనో Afzal was hanged అనో ఉండాలి కదా?

Third person action ని present tense లో చెప్ప డానికి <u>verb</u> ను singular లోకి మారుస్తాం. ఇక్కడ third person Afzal action ఏమీలేదు. కాబట్టి <u>Afzal Hanged</u> - అని ఉండాలి కదా? వివరించగలరు.

A: Afzal hangs - correct. 'Hang' is used both ways - both as a transitive and intransitive verb. Afzal hangs / Afzal hanged - the use of the verb hang here is the same as has been (if the time is not mentioned) / was hanged (if the time is mentioned). Of course, there is a change of tense, which is the practice in <u>newspaper headlines</u>. In <u>newspaper headlines</u>, present simple tense is used even for past actions. That is why, the headline reads, 'Afzal Hangs'. It means, Afzal hanged = Afzal was hanged (this morning - time mentioned).

SBI Probationary Officers

Data Interpretation

Dr. G.S. Giridhar

★ *Skip questions that need more calculations.*

★ *Try to find out the trend of the graph so that some questions can be answered without calculations.*

ప్రతిభ

Number of girls failed...?

Tables

Directions (Q. 1-5): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow. Following table gives the distribution of House Loans (in Rs.Crores) by five banks A, B, C, D and E.

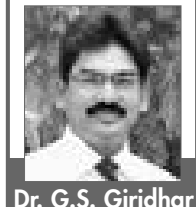| Bank	Distribution of House Loans for the year					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A	20	24	42	36	70	65
B	24	24	30	42	34	59
C	25	28	25	19	18	35
D	28	22	22	28	44	48
E	16	18	28	38	41	32

1. In which of the following banks the distribution of loans continuously increase over the years?
1) B   2) A   3) D   4) C   5) None

2. What was the approximate percentage increase in distribution of loans of all the banks together from 2011 to 2012?
1) 13%   2) 10%   3) 15%
4) 110%   5) None of these

3. If the minimum target in 2010 was 20% of the total distribution of loans in 2009, how many banks reached the target?
1) 2   2) 1   3) 4   4) 3   5) 5

4. The distribution of loans by E and C in 2013 was same as the distribution of loans by B in the year?
1) 2011   2) 2009   3) 2014
4) 2012   5) None of these

5. In which year was the distribution of loans of all banks put together the least, compared to the average distribution of loans over the years?
1) 2009   2) 2013   3) 2011
4) 2010   5) 2012

Directions (Q. 6-10): Study the following table to answer the given questions.
Following table gives the number of books of different price ranges bought in different months for a library.

MONTHS → PRICE RANGE ↓	JANUARY	MARCH	MAY	JULY	SEPTEMBER	NOVEMBER
More than Rs.5000	60	90	5	20	25	65
Rs.4000 - Rs.5000	120	400	60	125	300	350
Rs.3000 - Rs.3999	50	150	80	115	160	220
Rs.2000 - Rs.2999	250	300	100	210	130	350
Rs.1000 - Rs.1999	140	360	220	225	175	400
Rs.500 - Rs.999	220	200	25	400	75	520
Less than Rs.500	75	125	110	180	50	45

6. In which month was maximum number of books bought?
1) March   2) November   3) July
4) September   5) None of these

7. For which price range was maximum number of books bought for the given months together?
1) Rs.500 - Rs.999   2) Rs.2000 - Rs.2999
3) Rs.1000 - Rs.1999   4) Rs.3000 - Rs.3999
5) None of these

8. How much is the difference in the number of books bought in September and November?
1) 845   2) 775   3) 1020
4) 1310   5) None of these

9. The number of books of price range Rs.3000 - Rs.3999 bought in May is approximately what percent that of the books of the same range in November?
1) 30%   2) 70%   3) 275%   4) 35%   5) 25%

10. What is the respective ratio of books of price range Rs.500 - Rs.999 bought in July to that of January?
1) 11 : 20   2) 17 : 20   3) 22 : 9
4) 20 : 11   5) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-15): Study the given table carefully to answer the following questions.
Following table gives the number of ball bearings (in crores) manufactured by Six Companies over the years

Year → Company ↓	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A	35.4	23.3	41.4	33.4	48.3	29.7
B	43.7	45.2	45.9	29.5	24.5	34.5
C	43.5	42.1	38.4	34.2	49.3	47.2
D	23.6	39.9	34.6	44.1	44.3	32.9
E	36.8	39.4	58.5	39.2	36.4	38.7
F	45.1	34.7	43.3	44.7	33.8	43.1

11. What is the approximate percent decrease in the number of ball bearings manufactured by Company C in the year 2011, from the previous year?
1) 30%   2) 52%   3) 44%   4) 11%   5) 65%

12. What is the total number of ball bearings manufactured by all companies together in the year 2012?
1) 2351000000   2) 225100000
3) 23510000000   4) 2251000000
5) None of these

13. What is the respective ratio of number of ball bearing manufactured by Company B in the year 2008 to those manufactured by Company D in the year 2009?
1) 16 : 17   2) 17 : 16   3) 23 : 21
4) 21 : 23   5) None of these

14. Number of ball bearings manufactured by Company E in the year 2012 is approximately what percent of the total number of ball bearings manufactured by it in all the years together?
1) 24%   2) 32%   3) 17%   4) 29%   5) 15%

15. How many more ball bearings need to be manufactured by Company B in the year 2013 to make the ratio between the number of ball bearings manufactured by Company B to those manufactured by Company E in the year 2013, 41 : 43 respectively?
1) 320000000   2) 24000000
3) 37000000   4) 2000000   5) None

Directions (Q.16-20): Study the following table and answer the questions below that.
The Following table shows the result of the boys and girls in an exam of three subjects in a college.

Description	Boys	Girls
Number of students appeared the exam	1374	1226
Number of students passed in all three subjects	1147	1022
Number of students failed in one subject	142	164
Number of students failed in two subjects	80	30
Number of students failed in all three subjects	5	10

16. How many students have passed in the exam?
1) 1737   2) 1649   3) 2569
4) 2169   5) None of these

17. What is the ratio of total number of boys who have failed to the total number of girls who have failed?
1) 21 : 17   2) 10 : 7   3) 27 : 19
4) 21 : 19   5) None of these

18. What is the overall passing percentage approximately?
1) 75%   2) 85%   3) 90%
4) 65%   5) 79%

19. The total number of boys who have passed in all the three subjects is what percent of total number of students appeared the exam (rounded off to two digits after decimal)?
1) 45.22%   2) 36.91%   3) 42.19%
4) 44.11%   5) None of these

20. What is the respective ratio between the number of girls who failed in two subjects and the number of boys who failed in three subjects?
1) 1 : 6   2) 3 : 4   3) 3 : 8
4) 5 : 1   5) None of these

Key

1-5	5-1	9-4	13-3	17-5
2-2	6-2	10-4	14-5	18-2
3-4	7-3	11-4	15-2	19-4
4-3	8-5	12-5	16-4	20-5.

(Writer - Director, RACE Institute, Hyderabad)

Explanations

2. Required Percent = $\dfrac{163-147}{147} \times 100$

$= \dfrac{16}{147} \times 100 = 10.88\%$

3. Total distribution of loans in 2009 = 113
20% of 113 = 22.6
only A, B and C are above this figure.

4. E and C together in 2013 = 41 + 18 = 59
∴ In 2014, B's distribution of loans is 59

5. Without comparing with the average, it is obvious that whichever the year the total is lowest, that is the answer. In 2009 it is lowest.

7. > 5000; 60 + 90 + 5 + 20 + 25 + 65 = 265
4000 - 5000; 120 + 400 + 60 + 125 + 300 + 350 = 1355
3000 - 3999; 50 + 150 + 80 + 115 + 160 + 220 = 775
2000 - 2999; 250 + 300 + 100 + 210 + 130 + 350 = 1340
1000 - 1999; 140 + 360 + 220 + 225 + 175 + 400 = 1520
500 - 999; 220 + 200 + 25 + 400 + 75 + 520 = 1440
< 500; 75 + 125 + 110 + 180 + 50 + 45 = 585
∴ 1000 - 1999 range is having the highest number of books

8. Number of books bought in September
= 25 + 300 + 160 + 130 + 175 + 75 + 50 = 915
Number of books bought in November
= 65 + 350 + 220 + 350 + 400 + 520 + 45 = 1950
∴ The difference is 1950 − 915 = 1035

9. Required percent = $\dfrac{80}{220} \times 100 = 36.36 \approx 35\%$

10. Required ratio = 400 : 220 ⇒ 20 : 11

11. $\dfrac{38.4 - 34.2}{38.4} \times 100 = \dfrac{4.2}{38.4} \times 100 = 10.94\%$

12. Total = 48.3 + 24.5 + 49.3 + 44.3 + 36.4 + 33.8 = 236.6 Crores

13. Required Ratio = 43.7 : 39.9 = 23 : 21

14. $\dfrac{36.4}{236.6} \times 100 \approx 15\%$

15. Let the extra ball bearings be 'x'
$\dfrac{(34.5 + x)\text{cr}}{38.7} = \dfrac{41}{43} \Rightarrow x = 2.4$ Cr = 24000000

16. Number of students passed
= 1147 + 1022 = 2169

17. Required Ratio = 142 + 80 + 5 : 164 + 30 + 10
⇒ 227 : 204

18. Required Pass Pecentage
$= \dfrac{1147 + 1022}{1374 + 1226} \times 100 \Rightarrow \dfrac{2169}{2600} \times 100 \approx 85\%$

19. Required Pecentage $= \dfrac{1147}{1374 + 1226} \times 100$
$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1147}{2600} \times 100 = 44.11\%$

20. Required Ratio = 30 : 5 = 6 : 1

SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాష 845

ప్రతిభ

- Surya, Nirmal.

Q: What is unaware to Surya - Is this correct?

A: What is Surya is unaware of, - this is the correct expression.

Q: What is the meaning of the following sentence?

The opposition cuts the ice

A: We don't have the expression, 'cut ice,' but 'cut no ice' which means, 'not to have any effect on something' or 'not cause any change' (ఏం ప్రభావం చూపకపోవడం).

Eg: My words cut no ice with my father = My words did not change my father's opinion / did not make him agree with me (నా మాటలు ఆయన్నేమీ మార్చలేకపోయాయి).

Q: You advise us to make reading practice of English language. But how can we pronounce the words correctly as we don't know phonetics, stress, rising and falling tones?

A: First of all if you can read correctly and speak correctly, pronunciation, stress, rising and falling intonations come next. Being able to say in correct English what you want to say is more important than pronunciation and other things. They are important but the ability to speak correctly is the first thing. If you are able to speak well, then you think of correct pronunciation, stress, etc.

Q: నేను post office దాటి వెళ్లాను/ post office ముందు నుంచి వెళ్లను/ వెళ్తూ ఉంటే ఆయన నాకు కలిశాడు. - Please say in English.

A: a) He went past the post office = పోస్టాఫీస్ దాటి వెళ్లా.

b) I passed by the post office = పోస్టాఫీస్ ముందు నుంచి వెళ్లాను.

c) As I was passing by the post office he met me = నేను పోస్టాఫీస్ ముందు నుంచి వెళ్తుంటే, ఆయన నన్ను కలిశాడు.

Q: They have to be doing that activity - Please say in Telugu.

A: వాళ్లు ఆ పని చేస్తూనే ఉండాలి.

Q: The bell didn't ring.

The bell was rung. - Please say in Telugu

A: గంట మోగలేదు. గంట మోగించబడింది.

- K.A. Naidu.

Q: Sir, please let me know the following sentences in Telugu.

i) Nine Kg's of gold apparently being smuggled from abroad to India was recovered.

ii) Youth held for extortion bid.

iii) She is my would be.

A: i) విదేశాల నుంచి అనుమతి లేకుండా భారత్‌కు దొంగతనంగా తీసుకువస్తున్న (ఇది తెలిసిన విషయమే) - బంగారాన్ని స్వాధీనం చేసుకున్నారు.

ii) బెదిరించి డబ్బు గుంజుతున్న యువకుడి నిర్బంధం.

iii) ఆమె నా కాబోయే భార్య (అంటే ఆమె నా భార్య కావాలని ఇష్టపడుతోంది).

జరగని విషయాలకూ... were!

- G. Lakshmi, Kakinada.

Q: Sir, please clarify the following doubts. Do, did, does తర్వాత వచ్చే verb ఎప్పుడూ plural, V₁ form లోనే ఉండాలా?

Eg: Did you eat or Did you ate - Which is correct? 'Did' simple past లో use చేస్తాం కదా? Simple past లో V₂ form వాడాలి కదా?

A: Do, does and did are always followed by the V₁ form of the verb - do / does / did + sing / walk / go / know etc. (all of them are V₁ forms.) So, did ate and such other forms are wrong. You say either, ate (in statements) or did eat (in questions or with 'not').

Q: Unreal past, future ను తెలపడానికి simple past tense ని use చేస్తాం. మరి past tense లో be forms singular కి was, plural కి were వాడాలి కదా? కింది వాక్యాల్లో were ఎందుకు వాడారు?

Eg: 1) If I were you I would do something....
2) He behaves as if he were a landlord.

A: We don't use simple past tense for 'unreal (imaginary) past. We use, had been / had + past participle (V₃) / had been + past participle (V₃) in the clause beginning with 'If'.

M. SURESAN

Eg: If he had been here, If he had seen her, If she had been seen by him, etc.

'Were' is used with even with singular subjects, only in improbable present. (ప్రస్తుతం జరగని విషయాలకు).

If I were you, (నేను నువ్వైతే - ఇది జరగదు కదా); if he were here now (అతనిప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఉంటే - అతనిప్పుడు ఇక్కడ లేడు/ ఉండటం జరగదు), etc. (That is, it talks about what does not happen NOW - అంటే ఇప్పుడు అసంభవమైన విషయాలను చెబుతుంది.

Q: 1) Even I was thinking about that....
2) It was amazing.... ఈ వాక్యాల్లో 1) 'నేను అదే ఆలోచిస్తున్నా' అంటే present continuous use చేయాలి కదా? (I have been thinking about that) అలాగే was amazing (or) beautiful ఎందుకు?

A: a) Even I was thinking about it = I was also thinking about it. (నేనూ/ నేను కూడా అదే ఆలోచిస్తున్నా).

b) It was amazing: here, amazing is not the present continuous form. It is an adjective, with the meaning, causing amazement. (ఆశ్చర్యకరంగా ఉంది).

c) It is amazing = now it is causing amazement.

Home, House తేడా ..?

- Ahalya, Gopalapuram.

Q: He used to have coffee/ He was/ got used to having coffee/ He had got used to having coffee - Please let me know the right one among the above.

A: a) He used to have coffee = In the past he used to take coffee regularly. (అతను గతంలో కాఫీ తీసుకునేవాడు, క్రమం తప్పకుండా).

b) He was used to having coffee = He got used to having coffee = In the past, he regularly had coffee, and was perhaps not able to get on without it. (అతను గతంలో కాఫీకి అలవాటు పడిపోయాడు - బహుశా అది లేకపోతే అతనికి గడవ దేమో)

c) He had got used to having coffee - 'had got' is wrong here, because, when there is only one verb in the sentence it cannot be in the past perfect tense. The correction is, He got used to coffee = He was / got used to having coffee, the meaning is given above. All the three are correct.

Q: All the best, Good luck etc - When are these words used? Please explain in detail.

A: These are the wishes we express when somebody is making an attempt - expressing our wishes for their success. (ఎవరైనా ఏదైనా, ప్రయత్నం చేయబోతున్నప్పుడు, పరీక్షలు రాయబోతున్నప్పుడు, గొప్ప పని మొదలుపెడుతున్నప్పుడు, మనం వారికి విజయం కలగాలని, వాళ్లు అదృష్టవంతులుగా ఉండాలని కోరుకోవడం).

Q: టీ చల్లారిపోతోంది - Please say in English.

A: The tea is going cold.

- Sohel, Maheboob, Kothagudem.

Q: I can't understand his nature/ attitude - Please elucidate/ explain.

A: అతని స్వభావం (nature)/ వైఖరి (attitude) నేను అర్థం చేసుకోలేకున్నాను.

Q: డబ్బులు కట్టిన 4 నెలలకు కూడా నీకు reservation దొరకదు. You won't get reservation even after four months you paid the money - Is the translation correct?

A: You won't get reservation even four months after you pay the money - correct.

Q: Phenomena, Aspect, Event, Incident - Please explain in Telugu.

A: a) Phenomenon (phenomena - plural): మనం చూడగల/ గమనించదగ్గ యథార్థం గానీ, జరిగే సంఘటన గానీ, ముఖ్యంగా దానికి కారణం కచ్చితంగా తెలియకపోవచ్చు

ఉదా: సూర్యచంద్ర (గ్రహణాలు, యుద్ధాలు, తోకచుక్కలూ వగైరా.

b) Aspect = అంశం. Honesty was an important aspect of Gandhi's character. (గాంధీ శీలంలో ముఖ్యమైన అంశం ఆయన నిజాయతీ).

c) Event = incident = happening = సంఘటన 'Event' has the meaning of contest / competition (పోటీ).
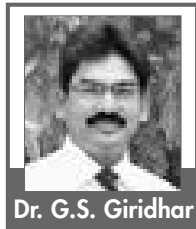
- T. Lakshmaiah, Gollapalli.

Q: My home is a house near a wood - Please explain the above title of a lesson.

A: Home is a place where you live with your people - your parents, your wife and children, etc. A house is any place where people generally live, or some other thing is done.

Eg: A cinema house = a building in which movies are shown. Your home may be a building which you may or may not own. Your house, on the other hand, is a building where you may not live, but own it.

Q: Sir, I found a sentence in a competitive exam.

She pronounced the word quite correctly. The part of speech of the underlined word here it is an adverb. But why should we take correctly also an adverb (correct, can't we?) Does an adverb modifies another adverb? Please give examples.

A: An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective and another adverb. That is, it adds to the meaning of not only a verb, an adjective but also another adverb.

Eg: a) He eats slowly - here 'slowly' is an adverb modifying the verb, eats.

b) The train is very slow - here , 'very' is an adverb modifying an adjective, 'slow'.

c) The train is moving very slowly - Here the adverb modifies another adverb 'slowly'.

In your sentence, She pronounced the word quite correctly, 'quite' is an adverb modifying another adverb, 'correctly'.

- Sneha, Rajole.

Q: మేం ప్రయాణిస్తున్న train Vijayawada దాటింది/ దాటి గుంటూరుకు దగ్గర్లో ఉన్నాం - Please say in English.

A: The train we are travelling by has passed Vijayawada and is nearing Guntur.

Q: The role of uneducated woman is confined to their homes - Is this correct?

A: The role of an uneducated woman / uneducated women is to be confined to her / their homes.

Q: Why do we use 'passive voice'?

A: When we do not know the doer of an action, we have to use the passive voice.

Eg: The results will be declared soon.

We do not know exactly who declares the results. In such cases, we use passive voice, not otherwise. The road was repaired. We do not know which particular person repaired the road, so we say 'the road was repaired', in passive voice.

Q: నువ్వు షాప్ పెట్టుకున్న నాలుగు నెలలకు నువ్వు అభివృద్ధిని గమనిస్తావు - You will notice/ observe the progress four months after you open the shop - Is this correct?

A: Correct.

IBPS
probationary officers
Quantitative Aptitude

Dr. G.S. Giridhar

Always read arithmetic problems completely and carefully before solving. If you glance at a question too quickly you may misunderstand what really needs to be done.

ప్రతిభ

Who scored lowest marks..?

Directions (Q.1 - 3): What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

1. $\frac{5}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{15}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$ of 20412 = ?

  1) 362   2) 468   3) 344   4) 100   5) None

2. 38% of 1365 – 23% of 278 = ?

  1) 464.66   2) 454.76   3) 478.43

  4) 430.24   5) None of these

3. $120 \times ? = 10 \div \dfrac{126 \times 0.5}{63 \times 2} \times 18$

  1) 8   2) 2   3) 5   4) 3   5) None

Directions (Q.4 - 5): In each of the questions below, two equations are provided. On the basis of these you have to find out the relation between P and Q.

  Give answer 1) if P = Q

  Give answer 2) if P > Q

  Give answer 3) if P < Q

  Give answer 4) if P ≥ Q

  Give answer 5) if P ≤ Q

4. $P^2 - 16P + 63 = 0$; $3Q^2 - 23Q + 14 = 0$

5. $P(P + 4) + 3 = P^2 + 2P + 29$;

  $Q(Q - 1) = Q^2 - 13$

Directions (Q.6 - 10): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions.

Percentage marks obtained by different students in various subjects

Subjects → Students ↓	Maths (150)	Science (150)	Social (100)	English (100)	Hindi (50)	Telugu (75)	Computers (50)
A	42	90	72	85	94	84	48
B	50	82	60	45	34	56	78
C	90	74	69	73	48	92	64
D	60	90	84	64	82	68	84
E	64	94	66	76	68	72	92
F	84	86	64	54	48	52	36

6. What are the average marks obtained by all the students in Hindi? (Rounded off to two digits after decimal).

  1) 31.39   2) 35.56   3) 39.48

  4) 31.17   5) 33.61

7. How many marks did 'E' get in all subjects together?

  1) 537   2) 513   3) 564

  4) 520   5) None of these

8. What is B's overall percentage marks in all the subjects together?

  1) 59.4%   2) 60%   3) 57.5%

  4) 49.65%   5) None of these

9. How many students have scored highest marks in more than one subject?

  1) Two   2) One   3) Three

  4) Four   5) None of these

10. Who has scored lowest marks in all the subjects together?

  1) D   2) E   3) B   4) F   5) A

Directions (Q. 11 - 15): In each of the number series questions, one number is wrong. You have to identify that number.

11. 6   8   18   45   135   472.5

  1) 472.5   2) 18   3) 8

  4) 135   5) None of these

12. 8   19   41   82   173   349

  1) 173   2) 82   3) 19

  4) 349   5) None of these

13. 4   7   13   21   31   43

  1) 7   2) 43   3) 13   4) 31   5) None

14. 46   72   137   262   478   821

  1) 72   2) 478   3) 137

  4) 43   5) None of these

15. 6   1.5   0.75   0.75   1.25   6

  1) 6   2) 0.75   3) 1.5

  4) 1.25   5) None of these

16. From a well shuffled pack of cards two cards are drawn at random one after the other without replacement. Find the probability that the cards are spade cards.

  1) $\frac{2}{3}$ 2) $\frac{1}{17}$ 3) $\frac{17}{21}$ 4) $\frac{2}{17}$ 5) None

17. Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in 12 and 16 minutes respectively. Both pipes are opened together but 4 minutes before the cistern is full, pipe A is closed. How much time will the cistern take to fill?

  1) $9\frac{5}{7}$ min   2) $8\frac{1}{3}$ min   3) $9\frac{1}{7}$ min

  4) $8\frac{4}{7}$ min   5) None of these

18. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 3 : 4. If the second train runs 320 kms in 4 hours, find the speed of the first train.

  1) 62 kmph   2) 80 kmph   3) 76 kmph

  4) 60 kmph   5) None of these

19. The salaries of A, B and C are in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. If their salaries increased by 15%, 10% and 20% respectively, find the new ratio of their salaries.

  1) 5 : 5 : 9   2) 4 : 3 : 5   3) 3 : 2 : 4

  4) 3 : 3 : 10   5) None of these

20. There was a hostel for 30 boarders. On the number of boarders being increased by 10, the expenses of the hostel increased by Rs.1300 per month, while average expenditure per head diminished by Rs.5. Find the original monthly expenses.

  1) Rs.150   2) Rs.145   3) Rs.4350

  4) Rs.4500   5) None of these

Key			
1-5	6-4	11-3	16-2
2-2	7-2	12-2	17-3
3-4	8-1	13-5	18-4
4-4	9-3	14-1	19-5
5-1	10-3	15-4	20-4.

(Writer - Director, RACE Institute, Hyderabad)

Explanations

1. $\frac{5}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{15}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$ of 20412

$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{2}{15} \times \frac{3}{7} \times 20412 = 648$

2. 38% of 1365 – 23% of 278

$\Rightarrow 518.7 - 63.94 = 454.76$

3. $120 \times ? = 10 \div \dfrac{126 \times 0.5}{63 \times 2} \times 18$

$\Rightarrow 120 \times ? = 10 \div \frac{1}{2} \times 18$

$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{360}{120} = 3$

4. $P^2 - 16P + 63 = 0$

$\Rightarrow P^2 - 9P - 7P + 63 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (P - 9)(P - 7) = 0 \Rightarrow P = 9$ or 7

$3Q^2 - 23Q + 14 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3Q^2 - 21Q - 2Q + 14 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (3Q - 2)(Q - 7) = 0$

$\Rightarrow Q = 7$ or $\frac{2}{3}$

$\therefore P \geq Q$

5. $P(P + 4) + 3 = P^2 + 2P + 29$

$\Rightarrow P^2 + 4P + 3 = P^2 + 2P + 29$

$\Rightarrow 2P = 26 \Rightarrow P = 13$

$Q(Q - 1) = Q^2 - 13$

$\Rightarrow Q^2 - Q = Q^2 - 13 \Rightarrow Q = 13$

$\therefore P = Q$

6. Marks of A $= \frac{94}{100} \times 50 = 47$

$B = \frac{34}{2} = 17$; $C = \frac{48}{2} = 24$

$D = \frac{82}{2} = 41$; $E = \frac{68}{2} = 34$

$F = \frac{48}{2} = 24$

$\therefore$ Average marks

$= \dfrac{47 + 17 + 24 + 41 + 34 + 24}{6}$

$= 31.17$

7. 'E' Marks in Maths $= \frac{64}{100} \times 150$

$= 96$

Science $= \frac{94}{100} \times 150 = 141$

Social $= \frac{66}{100} \times 100 = 66$

English $= \frac{76}{100} \times 100 = 76$

Hindi $= \frac{68}{100} \times 50 = 34$

Telugu $= \frac{72}{100} \times 75 = 54$

Computers $= \frac{92}{100} \times 50 = 46$

$\therefore$ Total marks

$= 96 + 141 + 66 + 76 + 34 + 54 + 46$

$= 513$

8. B Marks in Maths $= \frac{50}{100} \times 150$

$= 75$

Science $= \frac{82}{100} \times 150 = 123$

Social $= \frac{60}{100} \times 100 = 60$

English $= \frac{45}{100} \times 100 = 45$

Hindi $= \frac{34}{100} \times 50 = 17$

Telugu $= \frac{56}{100} \times 75 = 42$

Computers $= \frac{78}{100} \times 50 = 39$

Total marks

$= 75 + 123 + 60 + 45 + 17 + 42 + 39$

$= 401$

$\therefore$ Percentage marks $= \frac{401}{675} \times 100$

$= 59.4\%$

9. Subject and student who got highest marks:

  Maths   C;   Science   E

  Social   D;   English   A

  Hindi   A;   Telugu   C

Computers   E

$\therefore$ Three students C, E and A scored highest marks in more than one subject

11. $6 \times 1.5 = 9$; $9 \times 2 = 18$

$18 \times 2.5 = 45$; $45 \times 3 = 135$

$135 \times 3.5 = 472.5$

wrong number is 8

12. $8 \times 2 + 3 = 19$

$19 \times 2 + 3 = 41$

$41 \times 2 + 3 = 85$

$85 \times 2 + 3 = 173$

$173 \times 2 + 3 = 349$

wrong number is 82

13. $2^2 - 1 = 3$; $3^2 - 2 = 7$

$4^2 - 3 = 13$; $5^2 - 4 = 21$

$6^2 - 5 = 31$; $7^2 - 6 = 43$

wrong number is 4

14. $46 + 3^3 = 73$

$73 + 4^3 = 137$

$137 + 5^3 = 262$

$262 + 6^3 = 478$

$478 + 7^3 = 821$

wrong number is 72

15. $6 \times 0.25 = 1.5$

$1.5 \times 0.5 = 0.75$

$0.75 \times 1 = 0.75$

$0.75 \times 2 = 1.5$

$1.5 \times 4 = 6$

wrong number is 1.25

16. $\dfrac{^{13}C_1}{^{52}C_1} \times \dfrac{^{12}C_1}{^{51}C_1} = \dfrac{13 \times 12}{52 \times 51} = \dfrac{1}{17}$

Or drawing one after the other is nothing but drawing two cards at a time

$\dfrac{^{13}C_2}{^{52}C_2} = \dfrac{\frac{13 \times 12}{2 \times 1}}{\frac{52 \times 51}{2 \times 1}} = \dfrac{13 \times 12}{52 \times 51} = \dfrac{1}{17}$

17. Let the cistern be filled in 'x' minutes

Pipe A fills water for (x – 4) minutes

Pipe B fills water for x minutes

Amount of water filled by A

$= \dfrac{x - 4}{12}$

Amount of water filled by B $= \dfrac{x}{16}$

$\therefore \dfrac{x - 4}{12} + \dfrac{x}{16} = 1$ (full cistern)

$\Rightarrow 16x - 64 + 12x = 192$

$\Rightarrow 28x = 256 \Rightarrow x = 9\frac{1}{7}$ min

18. Let the speeds of two trains be 3x and 4x

$4x = \dfrac{320}{4} = 80 \Rightarrow x = 20$

$\therefore$ Speed of first train $= 3 \times 20$

$= 60$ kmph

19. Let the salaries be 2x, 3x and 5x respectively

A's new salary = 115% of 2x

$= \dfrac{23x}{10}$

B's new salary = 110% of 3x

$= \dfrac{33x}{10}$

C's new salary = 120% of 5x = 6x

$\therefore$ New ratio $= \dfrac{23x}{10} : \dfrac{33x}{10} : 6x$

$= 22 : 33 : 60$

Shortcut:

New Ratio

= 115% of 2 : 110% of 3 : 120% of 5

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{115 \times 2}{100} : \dfrac{110 \times 3}{100} : \dfrac{120 \times 5}{100}$

$= 22 : 33 : 60$

20. Let the average expenditre of the boarder be Rs.x

Total expenditure = Rs.30x

After 10 boarders join

Average expenditure = Rs.(x – 5)

Total expenditure = 40 (x – 5)

$\therefore 40(x - 5) - 30x = 1300$

$\Rightarrow x = Rs.150$

$\therefore$ Original monthly expenditure

$= 30 \times Rs.150 = Rs.4500$

SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాష 846

ప్రతిభ

- Irshad Zahadi, Gopalapuram.

Q: Sir, please explain following doubts.

1) నేను మీ ఇంటి ముందు నుంచి వెళ్తూ ఉన్నప్పుడు నిన్ను చూశాను. - Please say in English.

2) 'Where are you going?' She asked - Is this correct?

3) Keep silence - is this correct?

4) I one of the staff members / I am one of the staff. - Please let me know the right one.

5) It was / It were there yesterday. - Is this correct?

6) పాలు చల్లారిపోతున్నాయి. - Please say in English.

A: 1) Passing by your home / place I saw you.

2) Correct

3) Keep Silent / maintain silence. - Correct

4) I am one of the staff members / I am on the staff.

5) It was I who was there yesterday - Correct. How can you use were after I? 'Were,' is used after I only in improbable condition - If I were you. (నేను నువ్వయితే - అయ్యే అవకాశం లేదు).

6) The milk is going / growing cold.

- A. Lakshminarayana, Ponnuru.

Q: i) I have seen with my eyes

ii) I have seen with my own eyes (నేను నా సొంత కళ్లతో చూశాను)

- పై వాక్యాల్లో ఏది సరైంది?

A: Both are correct, but 'I have seen with my own eyes,' is more emphatic. (రెండూ సరైనవే, అయితే, with my own eyes అన్నప్పుడు, ఇంకొంచెం నొక్కి చెప్పడం అవుతుంది. 'నేను నా కళ్లారా చూశాను' అనే అర్థంతో.

విషయానికి రెండోవైపే... flip side

-V.S. Rao, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Respected Sir, please tell the meanings of the following in Telugu with examples.

1) Seamlessly,   2) Orientation,
3) Straddle,   4) Raison d'etre,
5) Fringe elements, 6) hindsight,
7) On the flip side, 8) Overlap,
9) Whiff,   10) Narcissite.

M. SURESAN

A: 1) అసలర్థం - చుట్టు లేని / కనపడని. అయితే ఇంకో అర్థం, సాఫీగా సాగిపోయే విషయం అని.

Eg: The change from the old system to the new system was seamless.

2) కొత్త పరిస్థితులను తట్టుకునేందుకు/ అలవాటు పడేందుకు ఇచ్చే శిక్షణ.

Eg: The students have an orientation programme to make them understand the system of this college.

3) రెండు కాళ్లు చాపి నిలబడటం, అయితే దీన్ని మామూలుగా అధికారదర్పం కనబడేలా ప్రవర్తించడం అనే అర్థంలో వాడతారు.

Eg: He straddles the business world like a giant (అందరి కంటే ఘనుడుగా అతను వాణిజ్య ప్రపంచాన్ని ఏలుతున్నాడు).

4) ఉనికికి కారణం.

Eg: The raison d'etre of the President of the country is to protect the constitution. (రాజ్యాంగ రక్షణకోసమే అధ్యక్షుడున్నారు).

5) మామూలు దోరణులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా నడుచుకునే విపరీత వాదులు.

Eg: The fringe elements of the BJP are creating problems for the ruling party. (విపరీత

వాదులు, భాజపాకు సమస్యలు కలిగిస్తున్నారు).

6) ఒక సంఘటన జరిగిన తర్వాత దాన్ని విశ్లేషించి తప్పు చేశామా? సరిగ్గానే చేశామా? అనే ఆలోచన.

Eg: On hindsight, I feel I did a good thing in not attending the function. (ఇప్పుడు, అంతా అయిపోయింతర్వాత ఆలోచిస్తే నేను పార్టీకి వెళ్లకపోవడమే మంచిదనిపిస్తుంది).

7) ఒక విషయానికి రెండో వైపు.

Eg: On the flip side of the coin we have some dishonest people in the ruling party. (ఇంకో వైపేమో పాలిస్తున్న పార్టీలో నిజాయితీ లేనివాళ్లు ఉన్నారు).

8) ఒకదాని మీద ఇంకొకటి పడటం.

Eg: This training programme overlaps the other one. (ఈ శిక్షణ పూర్వపు ముందే అది ప్రారంభమవుతుంది).

9) గాలి తెమ్మెర.

I went out for a whiff of fresh air

Eg: I went out for a whiff of fresh air. (తాజా గాలి తెమ్మెర కోసం బయటికెళ్లాను)

10) తమకు తాము చాలా అందగాడనుకునే తత్వం ఉన్న.

Eg: He has narcissist tendencies. (అతను తనకు తానే అందం కలవాడని / గొప్పవాడని అనుకునే ధోరణి కలవాడు).

- P. Siva Rao, Vijayawada.

Q: Please give the meanings of the following words in Telugu and also give their usage.

1) a) oblige   b) phenomenon
   c) molest   d) hypothesis

2) What are the differences between the following expressions?
   A) seeing the tiger, he ran away
   B) Having seen the tiger, he ran away

3) What is the difference between classic and classical?

A: 1) a) Oblige = i) compel = force somebody to do something (విధిగా చేయాల్సిన విషయం)

ii) do someone a favour (ఒకరికి ఏదైనా ఉపకారం చేయడం)

iii) be grateful (కృతజ్ఞులుగా ఉండటం).

b) Phenomenon - see last week's Spoken English

c) Molest = harass a woman sexually (స్త్రీలను హింసించడం, ముఖ్యంగా లైంగికంగా వేధించడం, బలాత్కారం చేయడం లాంటివి).

d) Hypothesis = theory (సిద్ధాంతం - అయితే పూర్తి రుజువు లేనిది).

2) a) As soon as he saw the tiger, he ran away (పులిని చూడగానే అతను పారిపోయాడు).

b) He had seen the tiger, so he ran away (పులిని చూసాడు, ఆ తర్వాత పారిపోయాడు - అన్నప్పుడు, వెంటనే అనే అర్థం రాదు).

3) Classic = of the highest quality, known over a long period / (చాలాకాలంగా అతిగొప్పది అని ప్రసిద్ధి చెందిన / అత్యంత గొప్పదైన).

★ Classical = of ancient Greek and Roman period. (ప్రాచీన గ్రీక, రోమన్ సంస్కృతికి చెందిన).

Q: While writing a situation which tense I have to use? - Please explain.

A: What tense you have to write in depends on the situation. If you are writing about a present incident, you use only the present tense. If you are describing what is past and over, you use past tense. When narrating a story, you can use either of the tenses, but maintain the same tense throughout.

★ However, if in the story that you have started with the present tense, the past incidents have to be in the past tense.

Q: Please give brief explanation on 'eldest' and 'youngest'.

A: If you have more than two children, the oldest of all them is 'The eldest' and least aged is the 'youngest'. The others are your second son / daughter, and the third son / daughter.

★ If you have just two children, the first of them is the elder and the second is the younger. You can say like this: I have two children, this is my son, the elder, and this is my daughter, the younger, OR

I have two children; the son is the elder, and the daughter the younger.

★ Usually when a person has just two children, we don't use the words, the eldest, and the youngest. They are used only when we talk about more than two children.

ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో 'మొహమాటం' లేదా..?

- Patro, Visakhapatnam.

Q: Sir, please explain following doubts.

1) నిజంగా అతని జన్మ ధన్యం.

2) 'మొహమాటాన్ని' ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారో వివరించగలరు?

3) Advice చేసేటప్పుడు/ రాసేటప్పుడు you had better అనే expression వాడతారు, like - You had better stop smoking. You had better reduce your weight. వాటితో Not వాడొచ్చా? అంటే - You had not better stop going home late night movies / you had not better not participating in ragging లాంటివి.

4) Opposite of unique?

5) a) అతను చేసేసి ఉండాల్సింది.
   b) అతను చేసేసి ఉంటాడు.
   c) అతనే ఆ పనిని చేసేసి ఉండాల్సింది.
   d) బహుశా అతనే చేసేసి ఉంటాడు.
   - వీటిని ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఎలా చెప్పాలో తెలుపగలరు.

6) గుండు గీసుకుని చిన్న స్టార్ట్‌లా తలవెనుక ఉంచే పిలకను ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారు?

7) పుణ్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారు?

8) 'బొట్టు' ను ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారు?

9) శనగపిండి, ఇడ్డీ నూక, గోధుమ నూక, మినప్పప్పు - వీటిని ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారు?

10) కావిడిని - భుజంపై మోసేది, బరబాటి, గోరుచిక్కుడు, బల్ల చిక్కుడులను ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారో దయ చేసి వివరించగలరు.

His is a fulfilled life

A: 1) His is a fulfilled life (అతనిది సార్థక జీవితం).

2) There is no correct word in English for మొహమాటం. We can say somebody is not assertive / unassertive / somebody cannot assert themselves.

3) You can use 'not' with 'You had better'.

Eg: You had better not waste money on that useless thing.

★ You had better not go to late night movies.

★ You had better not participate in ragging - These are all correct.

4) Unique × common / ordinary (ఏకైకమైన × మామూలు/ సర్వసాధారణం)

5) a) He should have done it (అతను చేసి ఉండాల్సింది కానీ చేయలేదు).

b) He might have done it / He must have done it (చేసి ఉంటాడేమో/ కచ్చితంగా చేసి ఉంటాడు).

c) He should have done it himself (తానే ఆ పని చేసుకొనుండాల్సింది).

d) Perhaps he has done it / Probably he has done it. (చేశాడేమో/ బహుశా చేశాడేమో).

6) Tuft.

7) No exact word in English for the concept of 'punyam' - the nearest word is 'merit earned / virtue earned.'

8) No exact word in English for 'bottu' as it is not their custom to wear a bottu. The nearest is, 'forehead dot.' But the English and the Americans don't understand it.

9) Bengal gram flour (శనగపిండి), Rice cream (బియ్యపు రవ్వ), wheat cream (గోధుమ రవ్వ), black gram (మినుములు / మినప్పప్పు).

10) బరబాటి - అంటే గోరుచిక్కుడు - cluster beans, బల్ల చిక్కుడు - cowpea beans.

No exact translation for 'Kavidi' - the nearest is, a 'bangy' / shoulder yoke. People understand 'Shoulder yoke' more easily.

- G. Ashok, Karimnagar.

Q: Sir, please explain following doubts.

తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించిన రాష్ట్ర చిహ్నాలైన తంగేడు పువ్వు, జింక, పాలపిట్టలను ఇంగ్లిష్‌లో ఏమంటారు?

A: తంగేడు పువ్వు = Tanner's cassia
జింక = deer
పాలపిట్ట = Indian Roller (Blue Jay అని కూడా అంటారు).

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ప్రతిభ

- L. Naveen Prasad.

Q: Sir, Articles ను ఎక్కడ? ఎప్పుడు వాడాలి?

A: Any good grammar text book will give you how and when we have to use articles. A/ an and the - articles. A/ an - indefinite article, and 'the' - the definite article. Countable, singular (లెక్క పెట్టే వాటి ఏకవచనం - singular) - ముందు a/ an ను వాడాలి. అ నుంచి ఔ వరకు ఉండే తెలుగు శబ్దాలతో ప్రారంభమయ్యే ఆంగ్ల పదాల ముందు an వాడతాం. మిగతావాటి ముందు a వాడతాం. An egg, an aunt, an umbrella, an Indian, an owl, etc. A book, a pen, a man, etc. ఏదైనా ఫలానాది అన్నప్పుడు, the వాడతాం.

Eg: I bought an umbrella. The umbrella is good.

రెండో వాక్యంలో ముందర ప్రస్తావించిన గొడుగును గురించి మాట్లాడుతున్నాం కాబట్టి, దాని ముందు the.

For other details about the use of the, refer to any good grammar book.

- M. Kameswar, Tadipatri.

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను ఆంగ్లంలో ఏమంటారో తెలుపగలరు.

1. మీరు దేవుడికి టెంకాయ కొట్టారా?
2. అతి వేగం అత్యంత ప్రమాదకరం.
3. రాత్రి కరెంట్ పోయింది.
4. అయ్యో! ఎంత పని చేశావు?
5. నువ్వు సైకిల్‌కి గాలి కొట్టావా?
6. అన్ని దానాల కంటే అన్నదానం గొప్పది.
7. వారు పూజలు చేస్తున్నారు.

A: 1. Have you offered coconut to God?
2. Too fast is too dangerous.
3. There was power failure for some time.
4. Oh! What have you done?
5. Have you had your tyres filled?/ Have you filled the tyre?
6. Giving food as charity is the best of all charities.
7. They are doing poojas.

Q: Coming up - Please translate this into Telugu.

A: దీని తర్వాత వస్తోంది.

- Sohel, Kothagudem.

Q: Baseless discrimination will only result in the secular fabric of this country being ruined - Please explain why the above underlined are there.

A: ' . . . being ruined' is underlined to stress (నొక్కి చెప్పేందుకు) the idea that it will be destroyed (నాశనమవుతుంది). మొత్తం వాక్యానికి అర్థం: నిర్హేతుకమైన తేడాలు/ వివక్ష ఫలితం మన దేశ లౌకిక నిర్మాణం నాశనమవడానికే.

- K.A. Naidu.

Q: Sir, please let me know the following sentence in Telugu.

An Inter Ist year student reportedly died of snakebite in Warangal district.

A: వరంగల్ జిల్లాలో - పాము కాటు వల్ల అంటున్నారు - ఇంటర్ మొదటి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థి చనిపోయాడు).

Simple ను complex చేయాలంటే..

- J. Venkata Swamy, Kurnool.

Q: Sir, కింది పదాలకు అర్థాలు తెలిపి, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలరు.

1) Block buster
2) Body language
3) Body chemistry

A: 1. Block Buster = A high cost hit movie with great actors - పెద్ద పెద్ద నటులతో, ఎక్కువ ఖర్చుతో ప్రజాకర్షణగా ఉన్న చిత్రం. ఎక్కువ ప్రజాదరణ పొందే చిత్రం.

★ Baahubali is a block buster.

2. Body language = The way we stand, sit or move, the position of our face, and the way we look, the way we move our hands and legs when we talk to others and when we do something. All these show our attitude or whether we are interested in the talk, or how we treat the people we are talking to (మనం మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు ఏదైనా చేసేటప్పుడు, నిల్చునే, కూర్చునే, కదిలే తీరు, మనం చూసే విధం, మన చేతులు, కాళ్లు ఉంచే/ కదిపే తీరు - ఇవన్నీ body language).

3. Body chemistry = This is purely a technical word, connected with the health of our body - not connected with our behaviour. (ఇది పూర్తిగా సాంకేతిక పదం - మన దేహంలోని రసాయనాల ప్రభావం, ప్రవర్తన గురించి తెలిపే శాస్త్రం - దీనికీ body language కీ సంబంధం లేదు.)

Q: Simple, compound, and complex sentences ను ఒక sentence నుంచి మరొక sentence లోకి మార్చేటప్పుడు ఎలాంటి అర్థం ఇచ్చే వాక్యాలను Main clause లేదా subordinate clause లోకి మార్చాలి? తెలుగులో ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించండి.

A: While changing one kind of sentences into another, there is no rule which idea should be in the main or the subordinate clause. The important thing is the meaning of the sentence should not change when you change one kind of sentence into another. (అలాంటి నిబంధనలేవీ లేవు. మనం గుర్తుంచుకోవాల్సిందల్లా, phrase ను clause గా మార్చగలగడం.)

★ **Phrase** = a group of words without a verb.

★ **Clause** = a group of words with a verb.

★ Simple sentence - One main clause (clause with complete meaning) + a phrase or no phrase.

★ Complex sentence - One main clause + one / more subordinate clauses (clause without complete meaning).

★ Compound sentence - Two or more main clauses.

సామాన్యంగా simple sentence ను complex/ compound చేయాలంటే complex లోకైతే phrase ను subordinate clause గా, compound లోకైతే phrase ను main clause గా మారిస్తే సరిపోతుంది. ఆదే complex ను compound గా మార్చాలంటే, subordinate clause ను main clause గా మారిస్తే compound అవుతుంది. అలాగే, complex, compound sentence లను simple గా మార్చాలంటే, వాటిలోని subordinate/ main clause లను phrase గా మారిస్తే simple అవుతుంది. ఇది మనం గుర్తుంచుకోవాల్సిన విషయం, ఒక రకమైన వాక్యాన్ని ఇంకో రకంలోకి మార్చేందుకు. *Look at the following table:*

Simple	Complex	Compound
1. Being rich he can buy anything.	Because / As / Since he is rich he can buy anything.	He is rich, so he can buy anything.
2. In spite of his bad health, he worked hard.	Though/ Although/ Even though his health was bad, he worked hard.	His health was bad, but he worked hard.
3. In view of / on account of / because of his bad health, he is on leave.	Because/ As/ Since his health is bad, he is on leave	His health is bad, so/ therefore he is on leave.
4. After his marriage, he went to London.	After he was/ got married, he went to London	He was/ got married and then he went to London.
5. Before his marriage he was my roommate.	Before he got/ was married he was my roommate	He was my roommate and then he got/ was married.

★ ఇవి ఉదాహరణకు మాత్రమే - phrase లను, clauses లోకి మార్చాలంటే. బాగా practice చేస్తే కానీ రావు.

Fine, Penalty మధ్య తేడా..?

- N. Srinivasulu, Adoni.

Q: What is the difference between the words - Fine and Penalty.

A: A fine is usually in the form of money paid for minor offences like traffic rule violations, not paying an amount by a fixed date, etc. A penalty is, on the other hand, more severe. It may be in the form of a jail term plus payment of money, or just payment of money for violating an agreement.
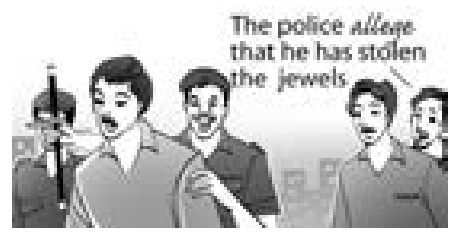
★ A penalty is a more severe punishment than crime. Penalty includes a fine too, but fine does not include penalty.

★ Fine అంటే అపరాధ రుసుం. చిన్న నేరాలకు - ట్రాఫిక్ ఉల్లంఘనలకూ, నిర్ణీత సమయానికి డబ్బు చెల్లించనందుకూ మొదలైన వాటికి విధించే జరిమానా. Penalty అంటే శిక్ష, జరిమానా కంటే తీవ్రమైంది. అది జైలు శిక్ష రూపంలో, అదనంగా జరిమానా కూడా ఉండొచ్చు ఒప్పంద ఉల్లంఘనలకు విధించే డబ్బు కూడా penalty నే. Penalty లో fine ఉండొచ్చు కానీ fine లో penalty ఉండదు.

Q: Please let me know the meanings of the following words and their usages:
1) Allege 2) Articulate 3) Attribute.

A: 1) Allege = state /say / declare that someone has done something bad or wrong or committed a crime = ఎవరి మీదైనా నేరం ఆరోపించడం.

The police allege that he has stolen the jewels

★ The police allege that he has stolen the jewels. (ఆ నగలు అతడు దొంగిలించాడని పోలీసులు ఆరోపిస్తున్నారు.)

2) Articulate = i) ability to speak fluently and clearly = స్పష్టంగా, ధారాళంగా మాట్లాడటం

★ He articulated his opinions - అతడు తన అభిప్రాయాలను స్పష్టంగా వ్యక్తపరిచాడు.

ii) Ability to pronounce clearly (స్పష్టంగా ఉచ్చరించగలగడం)

Eg: Though he is just two years of age, he can articulate all sounds. (అతడికింకా రెండేళ్లే అయినప్పటికీ, అన్ని శబ్దాలనూ, స్పష్టంగా ఉచ్చరించగలడు)

3) Attribute = i) say somebody has some quality (ఒకరికి ఏదైనా గుణం ఉందని చెప్పటం/ ఆపాదించడం)

★ He attributes selfishness to me. (అతను నాకు స్వార్థం అంటగడుతున్నాడు.)

ii) The quality a person has = ఒకరున్న గుణం.

★ His chief attribute is courage = అతనికున్న ముఖ్య గుణం, ధైర్యం.

- Satya, Nitya Vedanthi.

Q: You are the first person to have taken the risk - Please explain and as well as let's know 'to + have + present participle/ past participle'.

A: 'To have taken' refers to the past. The risk has already been taken, and 'you', the person referred is the person that has taken the risk already. 'To take the risk' refers to the present or the future. The person is taking / will take the risk. We never use, 'To have + present participle' (the '-ing' form - going, coming, taking, etc). In English expressions like 'to have taking', 'to have singing' etc., are never used and it is wrong. We use only, 'to have + past participle (PP / V3).

Eg: She is the first person to have done that = She has done it, and nobody else has done it before her.

To have + PP is called the Perfect Infinitive, whereas, to + Ist doing word (to do, to go, etc.) is called the simple infinitive.

★ He is the first person to do it = He does it/ he is doing it now, and no one has done it before him.

He was the first person to have done it = He did it for the first time, and no one had done it before him.