



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...  
 సోక్రేట్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,  
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,  
 హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.  
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



# Vocabulary

**1. Comprehend** = Understand something completely (అవగాహన/ అర్థం చేసుకోవడం.)  
 \* **Comprehension** = Understanding completely. (In all English exams, there is always a passage followed by a number of questions. This is to test the ability of the candidate to understand what they read.)  
**Eg:** I was not able to comprehend what he spoke at the conference.  
 Comprehend x Misapprehend / misunderstand (అపార్థం చేసుకోవడం)



**2. Flaw** = Defect / weakness in somebody's character. (తోపం)  
**Eg:** 1) There is some flaw in the computer, so it is not showing the file we want.  
 2) There is a flaw in the gem.  
 3) A serious flaw in the Dharmaraja's character is his weakness for his gambling.  
 Flaw x Virtue / Strength (సుగుణం/ బలం)  
**3. Calamity** = A great danger / a bad event causing a lot of suffering (విపత్తు)  
**Eg:** The death of their father was a calamity from which they could never recover.  
 Calamity x Fortune /boon (అదృష్టం/ వరం)  
**4. Defer** = Postpone (వాయిదా వేయడం)  
**Eg:** We have deferred our decision, as we do not have complete information.  
 Defer x Advance (ముందుకు జరపడం - ఏదైనా కార్యక్రమాన్ని)  
**5. Stringent** = Strict (కఠినమైన)  
**Eg:** The laws against smuggling are not stringent enough.  
 Stringent x Lenient / lax

- **D. Ananya, Visakhapatnam**  
**Q:** Sir, please explain the following words.  
 1) Bail and Bale 2) Faint  
**A:** 1) Bail = Amount of money paid in the court as a guarantee that a person who faces a complaint will appear in the court whenever wanted. (ముద్దాయి పోలీస్ నిర్బంధం నుంచి కానీ కోర్టులో కేసు జరుగుతున్న సమయంలో కానీ కేసు పూర్తయ్యే వరకు పారిపోవని కోర్టులో చెల్లించే డబ్బు.)  
 \* **Bale** = A large quantity of paper / cotton / cloth tied together in a bundle. (కాగితాలు/ పత్తి/ దుస్తులు లాంటి వాటి పెద్ద కట్టు)  
**Eg:** Bales of paper / cotton, etc.  
 2) **Faint** = i) Weak = గమనించలేనంత తక్కువగా ఉండటం (of smell, etc.)  
 Faint burning smell = very little smell of something burning.  
 ii) **Weak and dizzy** (నీరసంగా కళ్లు తిరుగుతున్నట్లు అనిపించడం) and about to become unconscious (స్పృహ కోల్పోయే స్థితి) / to lose consciousness (స్పృహ కోల్పోవడం.)

# Q AM, PM పూర్తి రూపం..?

- **Sudarshan Reddy**



**Q:** Peter is the Shakespeare of our class./ Peter is a Shakespeare of our class. - Please explain the above sentences. And also tell how to use articles before proper nouns.  
**A:** Peter is the Shakespeare of our class - correct. '..... a Shakespeare of our class' - Wrong.  
 \* We place the articles before proper nouns when we refer to qualities for which the names are very famous. For example, here Shakespeare was a great dramatist. If you feel that Peter also can write as well as Shakespeare, you say, 'He is the Shakespeare of our class.' (ఏదైనా గుణాలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందిన వ్యక్తితో ఎవరినైనా సమానమని చెప్పేటప్పుడు, we use 'the' before proper nouns.)  
 - **Margam Arun**  
**Q:** Sir, how can I use adjectives when I compare two different elements of one person?  
**A:** When you compare two qualities of the same person, you use, 'more' and not the comparative degree suffixes, '-er' / '-r'.

**Eg:** He is more tall than strong. (not, 'taller than stronger') = అతనికి బలం కంటే పొడవు ఎక్కువ.  
 - **K.S.P.Rao, Vizag**  
**Q:** Sir, please tell me how can I write abbreviations / short forms to the following words.  
 1) Anti-meridian 2) Post meridian 3) Air condition 4) Account 5) Please 6) Quantity 7) Quality  
**A:** 1) AM (Ante Meridiem = Before midday, not Anti-meridian) 2) PM (Post Meridiem, not post meridian = after midday) 3) AC - Air condition 4) A/C - Account 5) Plz - Please 6) Qnt / Quan - Quantity 7) Qlt / Qual - Quality  
 - **Nuraswar**  
**Q:** Sir, please tell me translation of this Telugu sentence is correct or not?  
 నీకు ముందు ఈ ప్రపంచం ఎలా ఉండో నీ తర్వాతా అలాగే ఉంటుంది. (This world as it was before you as it will be even after you.)  
**A:** The world (that will be) after you will be the same as the world was before you.

# He has carved out...



- **Vamsi, Yalamanchili.**  
**Q:** Sir, please elucidate the meaning of the following words.  
 1) Ambiguous 2) Connotation 3) Gunggho 4) Pinning hopes 5) Carve out  
**A:** **Ambiguous** = Having more than one meaning. For example when you say, 'Her statement was ambiguous,' it means, she was not clear about what she said. (సందిగ్ధం కలిగించే/ రెండు అంశకంటే ఎక్కువ అర్థాలు వచ్చే విధంగా మాట్లాడటం.)  
**Connotation** = The idea a word suggests (ఒక మాట వల్ల మనకు స్ఫురించే భావం.)  
**Eg:** Devil (సైతాను) - the actual meaning of the word is Satan, enemy of God. But when we say he is a devil we mean that he is a very bad person. So the word devil has the connotation of a bad person. (చాలా చెడ్డవాడు అనే అర్థం స్ఫురిస్తుంది.)  
**Gunggho** = Very enthusiastic about something. **Eg:** He organized the picnic with gunggho. (అతను పిక్నిక్ ను చాలా ఉత్సాహంతో నిర్వహించాడు.)  
**Pinning hopes** = Hope very strongly that someone / something will help you (ఒకరి/

ఒక దానిమీద ఆశలు పెట్టుకోవడం.)  
**Eg:** He has pinned all his hopes on his son to take care of him in his old age.  
**Carve out** = Create or get by your skill and abilities something that will help you. (మన సొంత తెలివితేటలతో మనకు అనుకూలమైంది సాధించుకోవడం.)  
**Eg:** He has carved out a place in people's hearts by his selfless services.  
 - **Krishna Tulasi**  
**Q:** Sir, what is the meaning of black and blue?  
**A:** 'Black and blue' = Body severely injured. This expression is often used as a part of the sentence, 'Beat somebody black and blue' = Beat somebody severely causing injuries all over their body. (శరీరం మీద గాయాలు కనిపించేంతగా కొట్టడం.)  
**Q:** What is the meaning of third degree?  
**A:** Third degree torture / Third degree method = causing severe pain to a criminal to make them reveal the truth / confess their crime. (వివరీతమైన బాధ కలిగించే విధంగా హింసించడం.)  
 - **M. Suresh**  
**Q:** Sir please clarify my doubt.  
 Why don't we use "if I was you" instead of using "if I were you"?  
**A:** It is a matter of usage (ఇది వాడుక - కాబట్టి దీనికి వ్యాకరణంతో సంబంధం లేదు.) 'Were' in expressions like, 'If I were you' suggests something that doesn't happen in the present. It is only an imagined situation in the present. (ఇది మనం ప్రస్తుతం అనుకునే/ కోరుకునే విషయం మాత్రమే - జరగదు.)

- **Murali Krishna**  
**Q:** Sir, could you please advise the way to improve fast speaking in American English and also suggest the books for writing skills & email writing.  
**A:** There are a good number of CDs and books on the subject. You can make especially of the CDs as far as American accent is concerned. Regarding writing skills you have very good books published by Orient Black Swan Co. and Macmillan Co.



- **T. Mohana Krishna, Kadapa**  
**Q:** Sir, let me know about the difference between can and could? While we are asking questions to someone we do like this "Could you explain about this (any topic)?" - Why we are not using can instead could? Please explain in detail.  
**A: 'Could' has a number of uses:**  
 1) It is the past form (V2) of can, so it expresses ability in the past.  
**Eg:** He could pass the exam = He was able to pass the exam - in the past. (అతను పరీక్ష పాసవ్వగలడు - ఇంకో అర్థం పాసయ్యే వాడే ప్రయత్నిస్తే.)  
 2) 'Could' expresses probability (జరిగే అవకాశం ఉండే విషయం.)  
**Eg:** He could be here any moment. (అతను ఏ క్షణంలోనైనా ఇక్కడ ఉండే అవకాశం ఉంది.)  
 3) 'Could' in the question form expresses the politest request. (అతి మర్యాదకరంగా మనం చేసే విజ్ఞప్తికి కూడా Could వాడతాం.) So, 'Could you explain this topic?'  
 \* 'Explain' is not followed by about, that is, 'explain about' is wrong.

- **Sivaram, Adoni**  
**Q:** Defining future of humanity is not so much its political character as its rationality. - Please explain the meaning of above sentence.  
**A:** The future of humanity is more in its ability to think logically than in the type of politics it follows.  
**Q:** I do not dispute that he may have contributed to accelerate the course of events by moral influence of the affront. - Please explain the meaning of above sentence.  
**A:** Somebody was insulted (affront). The speaker of the sentence agrees that the person insulted speeded up the happenings by the force of his morals. (ఎవరినో ఎవరో అవమానించారు. ఈ వాక్యాన్ని చెబుతున్న వ్యక్తి ఇలా అంటున్నాడు: అవమానానికి గురైన ఆ వ్యక్తి తన నైతిక బలం వల్ల తర్వాతి సంఘటనలను వేగవంతం చేశాడు.)



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...  
 స్కికెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,  
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,  
 హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.  
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



- Kaliprasad Rao Yellumohanty

**Q:** Sir, is it wrong to write when there are some sentences ..... a group of words arranged in an order makes a sentence (singular sentence) ..... groups of words arranged in an order make sentences (plural sentences). - Please clarify.

**A:** It is wrong. A sentence is a group of words arranged in a meaningful order. Meaningful is important. Sentences (plural) are groups of words arranged in a meaningful order.

**Q:** What is the English word for Telugu word నీటి కుంటలు (now a days digging everywhere for preservation of rainy / used unwanted water). - Please explain.

**A:** Rainwater harvesting is the equivalent for neeti kuntalu.

- Pranay Kumar

**Q:** Indirect speech of He said, "She is my wife" is, He said that she is his wife. (or) He said that she was his wife.- Which one is correct?

**A:** The indirect speech for, He said, 'She is my wife' is He said that she was his wife. However, if you are talking about wife and husband who are alive, and if the statement is true, then the Indirect speech is, He said that she is his wife.

# Anglophile అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి..?

- Sivaram, Adoni

**Q:** When Higgins excused his indifference to young women on the ground that they had an irresistible rival in his mother, he gave clue for his bachelordom. - Please explain the meaning of above sentence.



M. SURESAN

**A:** The reason for Higgins' remaining a bachelor and not showing interest in young women was that he found in his mother a rival to them; that is, he found his mother as good / impressive as them. (Higgins remained a bachelor because young women did not interest him because he could not find among them any one equal to his mother.)

**Q:** Eliza was incapable of explaining to herself Higgins's resistance to the charm that prostrated Freddy at the first glance. - Please explain the meaning of above sentence.

**A:** Eliza could not understand why her charm which attracted Freddy did not attract Higgins.

**Q:** I thought you had come off it when you saw a chance of getting back as a bit of what you chucked at me last night. - Please explain the meaning of above sentence.

**A:** You had a chance of throwing back something at me last night. When I saw that I thought you no longer wished that I should love you.

- T. Mohan Krishna, Kadapa.

**Q:** Sir, please explain the following idioms:

1. A drop in the ocean
2. Cabbages and kings
3. Sack cloth and ashes

**A:** 1) A very small amount compared with what is needed.

**Eg:** Rs.Ten thousand for a project which needs crores of rupees is a drop in the ocean. (సముద్రంలో కాకి రెట్టు)

2) No special meaning as such for this expression. However, the word 'cabbages' might refer to something done easily and with dignity.

3) Sack cloth and ashes = Feeling sorry for what you have done / repentance.

**Eg:** He was in sack cloth and ashes for years (feeling sorry for his actions) for cheating his friend.

- Yamini Athota

**Q:** Sir, is it "if I was you" or "if I were you" - What should we use?

**A:** 'If I were you' is the correct thing to say.

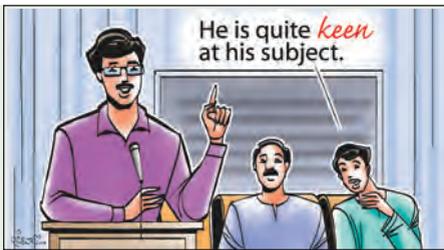
- Krishna T

**Q:** Sir, what is the correct word Labours or labourers?

**A:** Labour (labours - plural) = hard work; Labourer = One who works hard for his daily earnings.

## Vocabulary

- 1. Violate** = break rules / go against rules. (ఉల్లంఘించడం)  
**Eg:** He violated the rule by smoking in an area where smoking was prohibited  
Violate × Observe / follow / abide by (అనుసరించడం - నిబంధనలు లాంటివి)
- 2. Keen** = i) Enthusiastic / eager (ఉత్సాహం ఉన్న/ ఆతురత ఉన్న)  
**Eg:** He is a keen cricketer. (క్రికెట్ పట్ల అతనికి చాలా ఉత్సాహం.)  
ii) Very intelligent (సునిశితమైన మేధస్సు ఉన్న)  
**Eg:** He is quite keen at his subject.  
Keen × Uninterested / dull
- 3. Martyr** = A person killed because of his religious or political beliefs (తన ఆశయాల



కోసం/ తన నమ్మిన వాటికోసం చనిపోయినవాళ్లు.)

- Eg:** Mahatma Gandhi.
- 4. Unfounded** = Baseless (నిరాధారమైన)  
**Eg:** His fears about his being arrested are unfounded. (తను అరెస్ట్ అవుతాననే భయం నిరాధారమైంది.)  
Unfounded × Real (నిజమైన / నమ్మదగిన)
  - 5. Adverse** = Unfavourable (జీవితంలో ప్రతికూల పరిస్థితులు ఎదుర్కొవడం.)  
Adverse × Favourable (అనుకూల)

- Sudarshan Reddy

**Q:** Sir, please explain correct usage of the following adjectives.  
1) Little, A little, The little  
2) Few, A few, The few  
3) Each, Every

- A:**
- Little - Refers to uncountables**  
★ Little = Almost nil. (దాదాపు లేదు)  
**Eg:** I have little respect for these politicians.
  - ★ A little = A small quantity. (ఏదో కొద్దిగా)  
**Eg:** There is a little (a small quantity of) milk in the glass.
  - ★ The little = The small quantity that is there. (ఉన్న ఆ కొద్ది)  
**Eg:** The cat lapped up the little milk in the glass.
  - ★ Very little = Very little quantity. (చాలా కొద్దిగా)  
**Eg:** He had very little money.



Little - Refers to uncountables	Few - Refers to countables
★ Little = Almost nil. (దాదాపు లేదు) <b>Eg:</b> I have little respect for these politicians.	Few = Almost none. (దాదాపు లేని) <b>Eg:</b> Few students attended class today.
★ A little = A small quantity. (ఏదో కొద్దిగా) <b>Eg:</b> There is a little (a small quantity of) milk in the glass.	A few = A small number (ఏవో కొన్ని) <b>Eg:</b> A few (a small number of) students attended class today.
★ The little = The small quantity that is there. (ఉన్న ఆ కొద్ది) <b>Eg:</b> The cat lapped up the little milk in the glass.	The few = The small number that is there. (ఉన్న ఆ కొన్ని) <b>Eg:</b> The few students that attended the class left in the afternoon.
★ Very little = Very little quantity. (చాలా కొద్దిగా) <b>Eg:</b> He had very little money.	Very few = Very small number. (చాలా స్వల్ప సంఖ్యలో) <b>Eg:</b> Very few students attended class today.



- Sudari R

**Q:** Sir, please explain correct usage of Some, Any, with examples.

**A:** 'Some' can be used with both countables and uncountables.  
**Eg:** Some milk (Uncountable); Some students (Uncountable)

'Any' refers to both countables and uncountables:

★ If it is used with countables, it means 'one of more than two' things / persons.  
**Eg:** Any student (countable) here can answer your question.

★ If it is used with uncountables it means any quantity. **Eg:** 'Is there any milk in the glass?'

- Nandigam Keerthi

**Q:** Sir, I read this sentence in a paragraph about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.  
"An **infracaninophile**, he was a man of varied interests."

What does the word **infracaninophile** in the above sentence mean? And how to pronounce it? - Please explain its meaning with examples and give its phonetic transcription.

**A:** An **infracaninophile** is a person who loves the underdog. An underdog is a) a person who cannot win a competition (పోటీలో ఓడిపోయేవాళ్లు).  
b) a person who is weak and has little status in society. (అశక్తులూ, అన్యాయానికి గురైన వాళ్లు.)  
'Phile' means a lover. 'Anglophile' means a person who loves everything English.

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

EACH	EVERY
★ Refers to both of two things / persons. <b>Eg:</b> There was a mark on each of his hands / each hand of his.	★ Each / Every refers to more than two things / persons. <b>Eg:</b> Every student / each student carried a bagful of books. (more than two)
★ 'Each' can be used as a pronoun. <b>Eg:</b> There were some ten books. <u>Each</u> was very useful.	★ 'Every' cannot be used as a pronoun. 'Every' is always followed by a noun / pronoun. <b>Eg:</b> Everyone / Every student carried a handful of books.
★ Not used with adverbs	★ Used with adverbs. <b>Eg:</b> Practically / nearly every one of them had a book in their hands.
★ Not used with <u>repeated</u> / <u>regular events</u> .	★ Used with <u>repeated</u> / <u>regular events</u> . <b>Eg:</b> Every Sunday he meets me.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...  
 స్యాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,  
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,  
 హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.  
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



- Nagaraju Thamatam

Q: Sir, could you please explain degrees of comparison?

A: There are three degrees - positive, comparative and superlative. Most often the comparative and superlative degrees of an adjective are formed by adding 'er' and 'est' respectively.

Eg: Great (positive), greater (comparative) and greatest (superlative).

★ For adjectives ending with 'e' the comparative and superlative are formed by adding 'r' and 'st' respectively.

Eg: Fine (positive), finer (comparative) and finest (superlative).

★ For some other adjectives, the comparative and the superlative are formed by adding, more and most before the adjectives respectively. Eg: Beautiful (positive), more beautiful (comparative) and most beautiful (superlative).

- Manideep Latchupatula

Q: Sir, I request you provide meanings for difficult words in the sentences.

- 1) Kaushik held his nerve.
- 2) I am not yet sure why my friend is out for today's college. Must be a niggle.

A: 1) Hold one's nerve = Remain calm, steady and brave in difficulties and in dangerous circumstances. (ప్రమాదకర పరిస్థితుల్లో కూడా చలించకుండా ప్రశాంతంగా ఉండగలగడం.)

Eg: He held his nerve in the face of severe difficulties he had after his father's death.

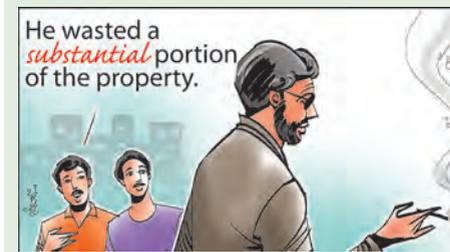
2) Niggle - This word actually means - i) to find fault with someone for unimportant things or give importance to even small details. (చిన్నచిన్న విషయాలకు కూడా ఇతరులను తప్పు పట్టడం.)

Eg: My friend is niggling me about the small amount of Rs.10 I owe him.

ii) A small doubt or worry. (మనల్ని వేదస్తున్న చిన్న సందేహం.)

Eg: He does not feel a niggle about his troubling others.

★ These are the meanings of the 'niggle', so it is difficult to say what your sentence means.



1. Accomplish = Achieve / finish something successfully (సాధించడం)

Eg: Tenzing Norgay accomplished the conquest of Mt Everest. Accomplish × Fail

2. Diligent = Industrious / painstaking. (శ్రమించే స్వభావం ఉన్న)

Eg: Being diligent at studies, she has not failed in a single exam so far.

Diligent × Indifferent (శ్రద్ధలేని/ పట్టించుకోని)

3. Desperate = Hopeless (నిరాశాకరమైన స్థితిలో ఉండడం - దానివల్ల వచ్చే తెగింపుతో ఏదైనా చేయ దానికి సిద్ధపడటం)

# Q Hold one's nerve..?

- M. Hanumantha Rao

Q: Sir, let me know whether the below sentence is correct or not. Payment made as per the desperate / expedite request made by the business.

A: Payment is made as per the desperate / expeditious (not expedite) request made by the business - Correct.

- Revathi Krishna

Q: Sir, may I know what does this quote actual mean?

Where does all my money go? It's like, hocus pocus I'm brokus.

A: I do not know where my money is all going / how I am spending all my money - it is meaningless talk to deceive somebody - the meaning of the whole sentence is, I don't know where my money is going. Somebody is deceiving me and I am broke (without any money - నా డబ్బుంతా ఎక్కడికి పోతోంది? అంతా మోసంగా ఉంది. ఫలితం నాకు డబ్బులేని స్థితి).

- I. Syamala Rao, Hyderabad.



Q: Sir, I am working as HR - executive in a pharma company. My manager and colleagues using "Let" in their conversation, I am unable to understand. So, please explain how to use "Let" in different contexts.

A: Let = allow (ఏదైనా చేయనివ్వడం).

★ Let him come in = Allow him to come in (అతడిని లోనికి రానివ్వ).

★ Let him do it = Allow him to do it (ఆ పని అతడిని చేయనివ్వ). Let us go = మనం వెళ్దాం పద.

# Vocabulary

Eg: The situation of the people in famine-hit region is very desperate (కరవు ప్రాంతం లోని ప్రజల పరిస్థితి చాలా నిరాశాజనకంగా ఉంది). Desperate × Hopeful (ఆశాపహం)

4. Brag = Talk boastfully / talk highly of oneself (గొప్పలు చెప్పుకోవడం)

Eg: He brags no end about his achievements as a young man. (తను యువకుడుగా ఉన్నప్పుడు చేసిన సాహస కృత్యాలను గురించి గొప్పలు చెప్పుకుంటాడు) Brag × Be modest (నిగర్విగా ఉండటం)

5. Substantial = In large quantity / of great value / of large portion. (పెద్ద మొత్తంలో/ పెద్ద విలువలు ఉన్న)

Eg: He wasted a substantial portion of the property his father had earned. Substantial × Slight (తక్కువ)



M. SURESAN

- Yamini Athota

Q: Sir, explain me the usage of has and have.

A: With I / we / you / they (my friends / these books, etc) we use 'have'. And with he (my father)/ she (my mother) / it (this fan) we use 'has'.

- Dharmendra Kumar

Q: Dear sir, I have one doubt on idioms. Can I use this idiom like "His grandfather kicked the bucket" in formal / official mail or not?

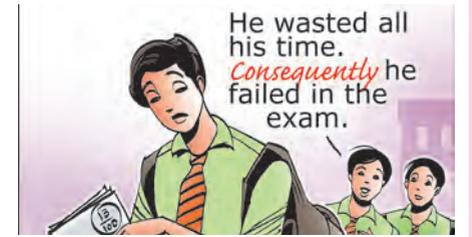
A: 'Kicked the bucket' is a slang (not decent enough) expression, meaning died. We don't use it for people we respect.

- N. Prabhakar

Q: Sir, please explain me when should I use have, had and was.

A: 'Have' is used with I / we / you / they to express possession in the present. Had is the past form (V2) of have and expresses possession (గతంలో కలిగి ఉండటం) in the past. Was expresses being (గతంలో ఉండటం) in the past.

- Ravuru Narasaiah, Puducherry.



Q: Sir, let me know how to use the following words in different contexts with examples?

- 1) Subsequently
- 2) Consequently
- 3) Given (preposition)

A: Subsequently = Happening after something. (దాని తర్వాత)

Eg: He soon realized that he scolded me unnecessarily. Subsequently, of course, he apologized. (నన్ను అనవసరంగా తిట్టానని తెలుసుకుని ఆ తర్వాత క్షమాపణ కోరాడు.)

★ Consequently = As a result of something. (దేని ఫలితంగానైనా)

Eg: He wasted all his time. Consequently he failed in the exam. (సమయమంతా వృధా చేశాడు. దాని ఫలితంగా పరీక్ష తప్పాడు.)

★ Given = Knowing about or considering the fact that. (అలాంటి పరిస్థితుల్లో)

Eg: Given that he knows the secret, what is the use of hiding it from him?

# వాక్య నిర్మాణంలో tense..!

- Pranaya .J

Q: Sir please explain the tenses in detail to develop sentence formations in English.

A: Three tenses in English - the present, the past and the future. Each tense again has

four aspects: the simple, the continuous, the perfect and the perfect continuous. Look at the following table. We are now going to study the tenses of the verb 'eat' in the active voice.

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	I/ we/ you/ they eat He / she / it eats Uses: Regular / frequent actions in the present.	Am/ is/ are eating Use: Actions taking place now.	I/ we/ you/ they have eaten Use: 1) Past action - time not stated. 2) Action starting in the past and continuing till now. 3) Action just completed, if you use - just / just now.	I/ we/ you/ they have been eating Use: Action starting in the past and continuing even now.
Past	Ate Use: Action at a definite time in the past.	Was / were eating Use: Action continuing at sometime in the past	Had eaten Use: Of two past actions, the earlier past action.	Head been eating Use: An earlier past action continuing until another past action.
Future	Shall / will eat Use: Future actions.	Shall be/ will be eating Use: action continuing sometime in the future.	Shall / will have eaten Use: Action likely to have been complete by sometime in the future.	Shall / will have been eating Use: Action likely to be continuing at sometime in the future.

★ Any good grammar book will give you all the details about tenses. Refer to it. A sentence usually has a subject (what the sentence talks about) and a verb (the being / the work that the subject does.) This is basic about a sentence.

Eg: She is a singer - 'She' - subject; is - verb (Being).

★ These are elementary aspects of a sentence. Depending on what we want to say, the sentence might include other things too.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...  
 స్యాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,  
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,  
 హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.  
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



K Pradeep, Warangal

Q: Sir, please clarify and explain following doubts.

- 1) Application forms (Banks/ other) లో సాధారణంగా అభ్యర్థి పేరు ముందు 'Mr/ Ms/ Sri/ Smt/ Kumari' అని ఉంటుంది. Mr (mister) అనే పదాన్ని తీసుకుంటే కేవలం unmarried persons (male) కే ఉపయోగించాలా? లేదా ఎవరికైనా వాడొచ్చా? అలాగే మిగతా వాటి గురించి కూడా వివరించగలరు.
- 2) గృహ ప్రవేశం, నామకరణం, పిల్లలకు చెవులు కుట్టించడం ఈ మూడు శుభకార్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమంటారు?

A: 1) Mr and Sri - used for all men, whether married or unmarried.  
 ★ Ms (Miss with capital M) used for women who don't like to be called Mrs or for women who we do not know whether they are married or not.  
 ★ Smt (Srimathi) is used for married women and Kumari, for unmarried women.

2) House warming ceremony = గృహ ప్రవేశం. Christening / naming ceremony = నామకరణం.  
 'చెవిపోగులు కుట్టించడం' అనేది చెప్పడానికి ఇంగ్లీష్ లో సరైన పదం లేదు.

Sk Siraj, Nellore

Q: Sir, please clarify my doubts. These sentences are in X class lesson.

i) Pair of canvas shoes would cost around Rs.12 and the remaining amount would be enough for to get to Bomdila.

Here what is Bomdila? Is it the name of shoes?

ii) "Manikda (as Satyajit Ray was affectionately called by his friends) was a shy person and always very discreet about displaying his emotions" said Roberge.

- What is the meaning of Manikda? Is it a Bengali word?

A: Bomdila is the name of a district headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh state. The sentence means that the speaker has some money. Of that he would spend Rs.12 on a pair of shoes and with the balance money will be enough for his fares /ticket to Bomdila.

ii) 'Da' in Manikda is a short form of dada in Bengali which means elder brother. Manikda = Manik anna. (మాణిక్ అన్న)

DS Naidu, Arilova, Vizag

Q: Please explain the use of 'Had' in different occasions.

- a) MLA had cases booked against him.
- b) I had posted the letter yesterday.

What is the meaning of the above two sentences?

A: a) ఎమ్మెల్యే అతడి మీద కేసులు నమోదు చేయించాడు.

b) I had posted the letter yesterday - this is wrong. 'Had posted', is the past perfect tense of 'post'. The past perfect tense (had + V3) is used for the earlier of two past actions. In this sentence there is only one past action. So 'had + V3' can't be used here.

The correct form of the sentence is: I posted (V2) the letter yesterday. (నిన్న నేను ఉత్తరాన్ని పోస్టు చేశాను).

# An early riser is..

Md Ghouse Mohiuddin, Kadapa

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

- 1) Coming together is a beginning
- 2) Keeping together is a progress
- 3) Working together is a success.
- 4) Technology is just a tool in terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.
- 5) An early riser is healthy, wealthy and wise.

A: I. 1) కలుసుకోవడం ప్రారంభం  
 2) కలిసి ఉండటం ప్రగతి  
 3) కలిసి పని చేయడం విజయం  
 4) సాంకేతికత అనేది పిల్లలను కలిపి శ్రమించేలా చేయడానికి, వాళ్లను ప్రేరేపించడానికి ఉపయోగపడే పని ముట్టు మాత్రమే. ఉపాధ్యాయులదే అన్నింటి కంటే ముఖ్యమైన పాత్ర.  
 5) పొద్దున్నే నిద్రలేచేవాళ్లు ఆరోగ్యవంతులు, ఆస్తివరులు, తెలివైనవాళ్లు.

Q: II. Sir, please let me know the meaning of following phrases.

- i) So all so
- ii) So much so
- iii) At the same time
- iv) In the long run
- v) In due course
- vi) On the one hand and on the other hand
- vii) In terms of

A: II. i) So also (not so all so) = similarly;  
 ii) So much so = to such a great degree.

Eg: It was a great play (drama), so much so it won the first prize.

iii) At the same time = a) the time of two or more happenings being the same b) but.

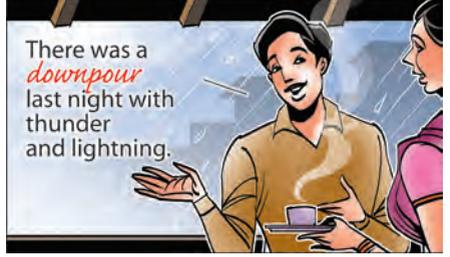
Eg: I would like to do it, but at the same time I am afraid of doing it.

iv) In the long run = over a long period of time

v) In due course = at the proper time

vi) This expression is used when you compare two different things, or two opposite things.

Eg: On the one hand I would like to go, but on the other (hand) I cannot leave my old mother alone.



vii) In terms of = in the form of

Q: III. కింది తెలుగు వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లోకి అనువదించగలరు.

- 1) నిన్నటి రాత్రి ఉరుములు, మెరుపులతో కూడిన వర్షం కురిసింది.
- 2) నాకు ఇంకా పెళ్లి కావాల్సిన ఇద్దరు అమ్మాయిలు (కుమార్తెలు) ఉన్నారు.
- 3) నా కుమార్తెలు పెళ్లిడుకు వచ్చారు. త్వరలోనే వారికి మంచి సంబంధం చూసి పెళ్లి చేయాలి.
- 4) పిండి జల్లెడ పట్టాలి.

A: III. 1) There was a downpour (జడివాన) last night with thunder and lightning.

2) My two daughters are yet to be married.

3) My daughters are of marriageable age. I have to get good matches for them and marry them off.

4) The flour has to be sieved. (sieve = జల్లెడ/ జల్లెడ పట్టడం)

Q: IV. 1) One who enters into the soul of the students, understand their mind and teach accordingly is a true teacher - స్వామి వివేకానంద చెప్పిన ఈ సూక్తిని (saying) తెలుగులో వివరించగలరు.

2) Birds of the same feather flock together (proverb) తెలుగులో అర్థం ఏమిటి?

A: 1) విద్యార్థుల ఆత్మల్లోకి ప్రవేశించి, వాళ్ల మనసులను అర్థం చేసుకుని, వారికి తగిన విధంగా బోధించగలవాడే నిజమైన ఉపాధ్యాయుడు.

2) ఒకే రకం మనస్తత్వం, పోకడలు ఉన్నవాళ్లు ఒక జట్టుగా ఏర్పడతారు. (తాగుబోతులందరూ ఒకేచోట చేరినట్లు).



M. SURESAN

## Vocabulary

He is *destined* to be the chief minister.



1. a) **Destination** = The place we want to reach (గమ్యం).

Eg: I am taking this Howrah-Chennai Express because my destination is Chennai. (నా గమ్యస్థానం చెన్నై. అందుకని నేను హౌరా - చెన్నై రైల్వే ప్రయాణిస్తున్నా).

☛ **Destination X Origin** (బయల్చేరే చోటు) / Starting point

b) **Destiny** = Fate (విధి/ కర్మ). To be destined

= to have the fate of. (విధి లిఖితం)

Eg: He is destined to be the chief minister, so he became one. (ఆయన ముఖ్యమంత్రి కావాలని రాసిపెట్టి ఉంది. అందుకని ఆయన ముఖ్యమంత్రి అయ్యాడు).

★ Synonyms: Chance, fortune, etc.

2. **Resume** = Begin again (after a break - మళ్ళీ ప్రారంభించడం/ కొనసాగించడం, ఆపిన తర్వాత).

☛ **Resume X Stop / terminate** (ఆపటం/ ముగించడం)

★ **Resume** - దీన్నే రెజ్యూమే గా ఉచ్చరిస్తే, మన జీవిత వృత్తి వివరాలను తెలిపే పత్రం = Bio-data, etc.

3. **Accelerate** = Speed up / become faster / expedite (వేగవంతం చేయడం)

☛ **Accelerate X Slow down / impede** (అలస్యం చేయడం/ ఆడ్డగించడం)

4. **Advance** = Progress / move forward (ముందుకెళ్లడం/ పురోగతి)

☛ **Advance X Recede** (వెనక్కి తగ్గడం) / move backward (వెనక్కి వెళ్లడం)

★ The waves of the sea advance and recede.

Sai Gayatri, Eluru

Q: Sir, what are the differences between 'Exception - Exemption' and 'Attitude - Aptitude'? Please explain these words with usages.

A: i) **Exception** = Someone or something a rule does not apply to (మినహాయింపు - నిబంధనల నుంచి).

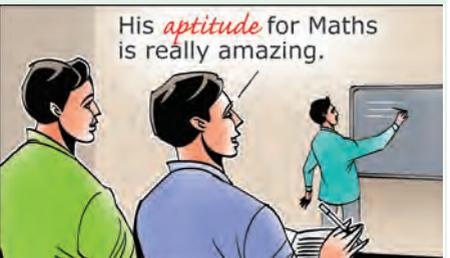
Eg: His books are very interesting but this new one is an exception. (అతడి పుస్తకాలన్నీ ఆసక్తికరంగా ఉంటాయి. కానీ ఈ కొత్త పుస్తకం దానికి మినహాయింపు).

☛ **Exemption** = Not having to follow a rule which others have to follow (నిబంధన వర్తింపజేయకపోవడం).

Eg: Though he is over-aged for the job, he has been given exemption. (ఉద్యోగానికి వయసు మించిపోయినప్పటికీ అతడికి ఆ నిబంధన వర్తింపదు.)

ii) **Attitude** = Behaviour caused by a feeling or an opinion. (వైఖరి)

Eg: Sri Rama's attitude (ఆయన వైఖరి) was that a good king should respect people's opinion.



☛ **Aptitude** = An ability or skill one gets by birth (సహజంగా/ పుట్టుకతో వచ్చే నైపుణ్యం/ సామర్థ్యం).

Eg: His aptitude for Maths is really amazing.

N. Srinivasulu, Adoni

Q: Sir, how to pronounce the word 'flour' in Telugu.

Eg: Flour mill, wheat flour

A: 'Flour' is pronounced the same way as 'flower'. Flour and flower have the same pronunciation. 'Flour mill' is pronounced 'Flower mill'.

K. Aravind, Khammam

Q: సర్, కింది వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలో తెలపండి.

- 1) నేను నిన్ను చంపిస్తాను
- 2) నేను నీతో చంపిస్తాను.

A: 1) I will have you / get you killed.  
 2) I will make you kill him.

Rangarao, Narasapur

Q: సర్, వర్ణకాలంలో వచ్చే వరి పంటను ఖరీఫ్ అని, ఎండకాలంలో వచ్చే పంటను రబీ అని అంటారు. ఈ రెండు పదాల ఏ భాషలోనివి? ఇంగ్లీష్ అయితే వాటికి spelling తెలపండి.

A: Kharif and Rabi are Hindustani words.

K. Giribabu, Srikakulam

Q: Sir, what is the difference between Fluency of English and Fluency in English? Which is correct one?

A: Fluency in English - Correct.