

The sofa is good. But the price is a rip off.



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Can I begin a sentence with 'To'?

YES, of course. You can construct infinitive sentences beginning with 'To'. "To be, or not to be" is the famous opening phrase of a soliloquy [talking to one self] uttered by Prince Hamlet in William Shakespeare's play **Hamlet**. Not only Shakespeare, but we can also make sentences beginning with "To".

Look at the following Infinitive sentences:



- To err is human; to forgive is divine.
- To go to USA is the ambition of most of the engineering graduates.
- To find fault with others is easy.
- To eat on time, to sleep early and to wake up early are the key factors for good health.
- To tell you the truth, I am disgusted with him.
- To drive an automatic car has been my dream.

IDIOMS

- Trojan horse** - (cause of destruction) The **Trojan Horse** is a story from the Trojan War about the wooden horse that the Greeks used to enter the independent city of Troy and win the war. After a fruitless 10-year siege [ముట్టడి], the Greeks designed a huge wooden horse, and hid a select force of men inside including Odysseus, who emerged out of it in the night and opened the gates of the city. This is now used as something that leads to the destruction.
Eg. The M.D. realize upon that section head



too much; he may prove to be his Trojan Horse ultimately.

- head over shoulders** - [తల మునకలుగా] 
Eg. He fell in love with her head over shoulders.
- rip off** - (too expensive) చాలా ఖరీదైన
Eg. The sofa is good. But the price is a rip off.
- mumbo jumbo** - (To call something total nonsense) Words or activities that seem complicated or mysterious but have no real meaning: **Eg. You don't believe in horoscopes or vastu. You feel all that is mumbo jumbo, don't you?**
- icing on the cake** - (something additional that changes good to better) Normally icing (powdered sugar mixed with cream) is put on the top of the cakes for extra taste and look. If anything is given extra than the promised one, it would mean 'icing on the cake'.

Eg. The new employer offered him a good package, and also provided him accommodation. It was like an icing on the cake.

WHO ARE THESE? తేడా ఏంటి?

Lawyer > Advocate > Pleader > Attorney > Notary > Prosecutor

- Lawyer** - Someone whose job is to give advice about the law and prepare court cases or speak for one side of a case in court. This is a basic term that refers to any person who has a law degree. లాయర్లందరూ advocates కావాల్సిన అవసరం లేదు. బార్లో నమోదు చేసుకున్న వాళ్ళే advocates. There can be different types of lawyers, such as advocates, attorneys, solicitors, etc.
- Advocate** is a person who argues your case before the court. Any law graduate enrolled in the Bar Council of his state is called an advocate. Advocate అంటే courtలో వాదించే న్యాయవాది. A company's in-house lawyer cannot be an advocate as Bar Council of India



- rules prevent advocates from accepting any full-time employment.
- Pleader** - There is not much legal difference between an **advocate** and a **pleader**. Although in India, in a colloquial sense, **advocate** refers to **lawyer**. **Pleader** refers to a **lawyer** who is appointed by the govt to represent it in a court of law. అందుకే govt pleaderలు ఉంటారు కాని, government advocates ఉండరు.
- Prosecutor** - క్రిమినల్ కేసుల్ని courtలో present చేయడానికి, ప్రభుత్వం నియమించిన advocateను prosecutor అంటారు .
- Attorney** - Attorney is an authorized advocate. The Power of Attorney for appearing on your behalf in a Court for any case is called a *Vakalatnama* in India, and can be executed in favour of any advocate in India. No advocate is entitled to appear in a case without filing *Vakalatnama* in court.
- Notary** - A notary is a lawyer or legal practitioner appointed by the government. Notarization is authentication of the identity. It simply is certifying that the signatures are genuine. In India notaries are found in courts or their individual offices. Many countries insist that the academic certificates are countersigned by a notary on the back side of the degrees to be sure that they are genuine signatures.

- barrister** - A barrister is an expert advocate. They provide specialist legal advice in specific areas of law. Barristers spend much of their time representing individuals and businesses in court. However, in India, this term is not much in use after independence.
మీకు తెలుసా?
మొక్కపాటి నరసింహశాస్త్రి బారిష్టర్ పార్వతీశం అనే హాస్య నవలను రాశారు.

Complete > Finished

- Many feel that there is no difference between the two words. I personally feel there is some difference. I can say, "The show is completed." NOT "finished". He finished his course of study. Can you complete it today?
- Completed** - reached the end. The assembly of the machine is completed. You should complete the given blanks!
- Finished** - It means 'done'. He finished his lunch. NOT completed. The director of the linguistic conference threw this challenge: "Some say there is no difference between the words **complete** and **finished**. Please explain the difference between **complete** and **finished** in a way that is easy to understand." This was a man's smart answer: "When you marry the **right** woman, you are COMPLETE. But, when you marry the **wrong** woman, you are FINISHED. And when the right one catches you with the wrong one, you are COMPLETELY FINISHED!" His answer was received with a standing ovation lasting over five minutes!

calm > quiet

- Calm** అంటే ప్రశాంతంగా.
Quiet అంటే నిశబ్దంగా.
Calm is used to talk about state of mind ie., without any emotion. Tranquil ఇంకా ఎక్కువ stage.
- Quiet** - silently without making any sound opp: noisy.
Eg. Stay calm in a crisis. Be quiet! The baby is sleeping.



VOCABULARY

cv > resumé > bio-data > profile

- cv** - curriculum vitae (Latin word meaning "course of life") This is the academic background, experience etc., of a candidate. ఇది దాదాపు fixedగా ఉంటుంది. అప్పుడప్పుడూ, అవసరమైనప్పుడు మాత్రమే దీనిలో మార్పులు చేస్తారు. అవసరమైతే cover letterను మారుస్తూ, cvని జతపరుస్తారు. It is more detailed than a resume, generally 2 to 3 pages, or even longer as per the requirement. A cv lists out every skill, all the jobs and positions held, degrees, professional affiliations the applicant has acquired, and in chronological order. CVలో జనరల్ talent highlight చేస్తారు. Resumeలో apply చేస్తున్న jobకు కావాల్సిన ప్రత్యేకమైన skill

- పొందుపరుస్తారు.
- resumé** - (French word) ఇదీ cv లాంటిదే. కానీ, దీన్ని ఎవరికీ ఇస్తున్నాం అనే దాన్ని బట్టి, ఏ ఉద్యోగానికి apply చేస్తున్నామనే దాన్ని బట్టి, దీనిని మారుస్తుంటారు. ఇందులో తమ తమ education, skills and employment detailsను పొందుపరుస్తారు. This is normally in two pages. but only some specific skills customized to the target job profile. A resume is usually written in the third person to give it an objective and formal tone. Focus is on the most recent experiences (with responsibilities and accomplishments), and previous experiences are only presented as a summary.
- profile** - ఇందులో resumeలో ఇచ్చే details కంటే ఎక్కువ details ఇస్తారు. మొత్తం skills,

- experience details అన్నీ ఇస్తారు. క్లుప్తంగా చేసిన projects గురించి కూడా ఇస్తారు. ఇది cv కంటే lengthyగా ఉంటుంది
- bio-data**- ఇది పాత expression. Resumeకు CVకు కూడా వాడవచ్చు. ఇందులో focus వ్యక్తిగత విషయాల మీద ఉంటుంది - DOB, gender, residence, phone number, mail id, marital status etc. దీని తర్వాత వరుస క్రమంలో (chronological order)లో education గురించి మళ్ళీ అనుభవం గురించి చెప్తారు. The term bio-data is mostly used in India when people apply for government jobs, or for research grants where one has to submit descriptive essays. Bio-datas are not common in the international markets where personal information like age, gender, religion are not required to be submitted by candidates.

SPELLINGS

- almighty** - (సర్వశక్తి సంపన్నుడు) God. People tend to put in two "ll"s
- pamphlet** - (కరపత్రం) చాలా మంది 'p'కి 'a' కి మధ్య 'h' పెడతారు. రెండో చోట 'h'ని omit చేస్తారు.
- assuage** - (శాంత పరచు) రెండు 'ss'ల బదులు ఒకే 's' పెడతారు. 'ua' బదులు 'au' అని కూడా పెడతారు.
- mileage** - ('lea' బదులు 'lege' పెడతారు.) దీన్ని advantage అనే అర్థంలో కూడా వాడతారు.
Eg. Politicians often try to take mileage out of natural calamities, accidents etc.
- prerogative** - (exclusive privilege) [ప్రత్యేక అధికారం] **Eg. In Assembly and also in Parliament, the speaker will have certain prerogatives. His actions are not normally challenged in a court of law.** Spelling "re" దగ్గర కానీ 'ro' దగ్గర కానీ తప్పు చేస్తారు.