

I want to join the four-week course



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Which are Correct?

- I want to join the four weeks course. (✗)
- I want to join the four weeks' course. (✓)
- I want to join the four week course. (✗)
- I want to join the four-week course. (✓)

Similarly

- I wish to revise Chapter 2 once again. (✓)
 - I wish to revise the 2nd Chapter again. (✓)
 - I wish to revise Chapter II again. (✓)
 - I wish to revise the II Chapter again. (✓)
- పై వాక్యాల్లో (-) పెట్టడం ద్వారా మనం four-week course అనే compound noun ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం. అలాగే కింది వాక్యాల్ని 4 రకాలుగా చెప్పవచ్చు.

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs are **idiomatic expressions**, combining **verbs** and prepositions to make new verbs whose meaning is often not obvious from the dictionary definitions of the **individual** words. వీటిని దైనందిన జీవితంలో చాలా విరివిగా వాడతాం. Verb ఒకటి ఉంటుంది కానీ, ఒక్కో preposition తో ఒక్కో అర్థం వస్తుంది. ఇవి వేల సంఖ్యలో ఉంటాయి. వీటికి ప్రత్యేకంగా dictionaries కూడా ఉన్నాయి. కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైనవి నేర్చుకుంటే చాలు.

Let's see how several meanings can be derived from one verb, but by changing the preposition:

look:

- » for (search)
Eg. He is looking for a job.
- » after (take care of)

Vocabulary

jealous - zealous:

jealous [జెలస్] అంటే అసూయ పడు. zealous [జీలస్] అంటే ఉత్సాహంగా ఉండు

- She was jealous of her friend as she got more marks.
- He works very zealously.

tasty, palatable, delectable, delicious:

- Broadly speaking all the four words mean the same but '**delicious**' is more common. **Eg.** Bengali sweets are mostly **palatable**. [మధురంగా]
- Delicious and tasty are saying something is good to eat. **Delicious** is more formal. "**Tasty**" is informal. But they both refer to how good the food **tastes**. ఈ రెండింటి అర్థం ఇంచుమించుగా ఒకటే. Delicious అనే పదాన్ని కొంచెం అధికారిక భాషలో వాడతాం. Tasty అనేది సాధారణ భాషలో వాడతాం. **Eg.** The soup is tasty.
- What is pleasing to the taste is **tasty** [రుచికరంగా]. **Eg.** Their sambar is very tasty.
- The food served at the wedding dinner was delicious.



- **Delectable** is used to express "highly pleasing". **Eg.** It was a delectable biryani.
- There are also other words to talk about food and drink: *mouthwatering, succulent (juicy), toothsome, yummy, finger-licking, smacking, appetizing* (for soups and drinks etc.) One who evaluates food and wine very well is called '**gourmet**' [గౌర్ మై] - French word

continuous - continual:

- Continual (నిరంతర) Continuous (ఎడతెగని).
- **Continual** means repeated but with breaks in between. **Eg:** The continual problem of our car's not starting forced us to sell it.
- **Continuous** means without interruption in an unbroken stream of time or space. **Eg.** The **continuous** rain in Mumbai flooded several areas very badly.

What is the difference?

Hotel - Restaurant - Motel - Mess - Canteen - Pantry - Cafeteria

- A **hotel** has rooms to stay and also it will have a restaurant.



Cafeteria

SPELLINGS

- **camouflage**- protective colouring with surroundings. పరిసరాలతో ఇమిడి పోయే రంగును ధరించడం. ఊసరవెల్లులు, కొన్నిరకాలైన కప్పలు ఇది చేస్తాయి. 'mou' దగ్గర కానీ, 'flage' దగ్గర కానీ తప్పు చేస్తారు. Soldiers also do this in warfare not to be detected by the enemy.
- **incessant**- ఎడ తెగని. *Incessant rains lash Mumbai. She talks incessantly.* Two times 'ss' should not be omitted.
- **slaughter** - to kill mercilessly వధించు. 'aughter' దగ్గర తప్పు చేస్తారు.
- **sandwich** - Something put between two slices of bread. Like for 'witch' [మంత్రగత్తె] people tend to put 't' between 'i' and 'c'
- **pharmacist** - మందుల దుకాణదారుడు. People make mistake at 'cist'.



- » up (destroy completely)
Eg. Trouble seems to be blowing in Iran.
- » after (chase) **Eg.** They went after the thieves and nabbed them.
- » into (examine) **Eg.** Please go into the matter and find out the truth.
- » through (examine) **Eg.** He went through the papers to ascertain the truth.
- » on (continue) **Eg.** Please go on, I'm listening.
- » off (leave) **Eg.** He went off the field as a protest.
- » forward (proceed) **Eg.** Let's go forward with the proposal.

back:

- » out (withdraw) **Eg.** He assured his investment. But in the end he backed out.
- » up (support) **Eg.** Police vehicles always have back up of other vehicles.
- » off (move backward in fear)
Eg. He backed off when he saw the police.

put:

- » up (stay temporarily or present) **Eg.** Where are you put up? Please put up the papers.
- » into (examine) **Eg.** I don't want to go into the details. Tell me just the outline!
- » through (connect) **Eg.** You may put through the call.
- » off (shocked) **Eg.** We were put off by his rude conduct.
- » on (add, wear). **Eg.** He put on weight. She put on a dazzling dress.
- » by (save) **Eg.** We should put by some money for the rainy day. (difficult times)

go:

- » for (search) **Eg.** The Indian army decided to go for the terrorist camps.

call:

- » out (shout) **Eg.** The teacher called out the names of the students.
- » off (to suspend something) **Eg.** The match was called off due to rain.
- » for (order) **Eg.** The Secretary called for the file.
- » upon (appeal) **Eg.** The PM called upon the citizens to follow Swatch Bharat.
- » Through (connect) **Eg.** Please put my call through.
- » in (to pay a short visit) **Eg.** Since we had time, we called in our friends before we boarded the train.

Replace the underlined words in the sentences by a phrasal verb from the given choices

1. He dropped into our house yesterday. (he visited us/not visited us)
2. The teacher overlooked the spelling errors. (ignored/forgot)
3. The instructor oversaw the work. (ignored/supervised)
4. He deals in diamonds. (does business/cuts, polishes)
5. Yesterday evening I ran into an old classmate of mine. (dashed/met accidentally)
6. On hearing the news, she broke down. (fell down/cried)
7. Because of good diet, he put on weight. (lifted/increased)
8. He became impatient and gave up his job. (got promoted/left)
9. The match was called off. (announced/postponed)
10. The doctor sternly told my boss to give up smoking; other face dire consequences. (stop/increase)

Key

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|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) visited | 2) ignored |
| 3) supervised | 4) does business |
| 5) met accidentally | 6) cried |
| 7) increased | 8) left |
| 9) postponed | 10) stop |

We will have more and more Phrasal Verbs in the forthcoming issues.