

• ఈ వారం విద్యలో

సామాన్య	మంగళవారం	బుధవారం	గురువారం	శుక్రవారం	శనివారం	ఆదివారం
జనరల్ స్టడీస్- పాలిటీ Banks - Quantitative Aptitude	జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - హిస్టరీ Banks - Reasoning	ఆర్ఆర్బి - మ్యాథమెటిక్స్ Banks - General English	జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - కరెంట్ అఫైర్స్ General Studies - Geography	జనరల్ స్టడీస్- ఇండియన్ ఎకనామీ జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - సైన్స్	జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - జాగ్రఫీ జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - హిస్టరీ	లెర్న్ ఇంగ్లీష్/ Learn English General Studies - Current Affairs



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COLLOCATIONS contd....

start, commission, commence, institute,
inaugurate, begin

- Let's ____ the show!
- You have to ____ our journey from Amaravati.
- The train is about to ____.
- When are you planning to ____ the new cinema house that you had constructed?
- Everybody thinks that the PM will ____ the project this month.
- The government is going to ____ an enquiry committee to look into the allegations.

Key

- 1) begin 2) commence 3) start
4) inaugurate 5) commission 6) institute

Some more Collocations

- strong:** strong smell, strong sense, strong denial, strong feeling
- deep** love
- to **make** the bed, to **take** a risk, etc.
- security blanket** Eg. *The security blanket for the VVIP was impregnable.* (చొరపడలేని విధంగా)
- cash flow** *The cash flow has come down after demonetization.*
- opinion poll:** make money Eg. He made money in politics. **counterfeit money** (సరికలీ నోట్లు)
key in a PIN Eg. *For drawing the money, one should key in a PIN in an ATM.*
- go bankrupt-** Eg. *While his brother is flourishing, the younger one went bankrupt.*
- hard-earned money, deposit a check, close a deal** (in real estate or business), **open an account**

Some more IDIOMS

- think outside the box** = to think creatively with a new and different perspective (సృజనాత్మకంగా, సూతన పంథాలో ఆలోచించడం)
Eg. *Unless you think outside the box, you may not be able to solve this puzzle.*



- to let the cat out of the bag** = to reveal a secret (రహస్యాన్ని బట్టబయలు చేయడం)
Eg. *The new MLA let the cat out of the bag and therefore the government's new taxation policy was in the public before the budget presentation.*



- walking on egg shells** = trying not to offend someone or do anything wrong. Eg. *We have to walk on eggshells. The company is downsizing (reducing) the staff.*



- biting off more than one could chew** = trying to do more than one can do (మింగలేనంత నోట్ల పెట్టుకోవడం)
Eg. *Some government projects are just like biting off more than one could chew.*



- a tough cookie** = a very determined person (often difficult to handle (కొరుకుడు పడని వ్యక్తి))
Eg. *It may not be possible to convince him. He is a tough cookie.*



ఇంగ్లీష్లో polite పదాలను వాడటాన్ని ఏమంటారు?

LEST - How do we use it?

Lest is a conjunction. 'Lest' means 'for fear that' and it is followed by **should + infinitive**. But Lest is slowly becoming archaic (పాత బడిన, వాడుకలో ఎక్కువగా లేని) expression. People are using it less and less.

Eg: *The actor doesn't dare leave the hotel lest he should be recognized and mobbed.*

If your hands are dirty, don't touch this new dress, lest you should spoil it.

Lest is a Subordinating Conjunction. It is used in Complex Sentence.

The rule of using **lest** in a sentence is that **should** must be used with it.

Eg: *Put away your toys from the floor lest someone should fall.*

Similarly,

Take an umbrella with you, lest you should get caught in the rain.

STILL MORE PHRASAL VERBS

- break out** - erupt
Eg. *People feel that violence will break out in Srinagar.*
- break into** - Eg. *On hearing the news she broke into tears. Also means forceful entry.*
Eg. *On reaching home, they realized that someone broke into the house.*
- break up**-
Eg. *The couple broke up in spite of passionate counsel of their parents.*
- break away** - to become separate. Eg. *The break away action of 17 MLAs in Karnataka Assembly, led to the collapse of the serving CM's government.*
- break through** - (a) to go higher than a certain or expected level IT officials are happy that the tax collection this year **broke through** their targets.
(b) to appear from behind something *Chandrayan-2 rocket broke through earth's gravitation and entered its orbit in just 16 seconds.*
- break down** - (a) To stop working (usually referring to a machine or vehicle)



Eg. *Our bus broke down, while we were on our way to Vijayawada.*

(b) to become weak or collapse (often due to exertion) (అలసట) Eg. *His work was so stressful that he had a break down and had to be moved to the hospital.*

(c) to cause something to be destroyed
I will have to break down this door if you can't find the key!

EUPHIMISMS

మనం తెలుగులో కూడా కొన్ని సందర్భాల్లో కటువుగా/ అనాగరికంగా ఉండే పదాల బదులు కొంచెం వినయంగా నాగరికంగా ఉండే పదాలను వాడాల్సి వస్తుంది. Eg. 'అతను పొయ్యాడు' బదులు అతను మరణించాడు/ కాల ధర్మం చెందాడు/ శివ సాయిజ్యం పొందాడు లాంటివి వాడుతాం. అలాగే ఇంగ్లీష్లో కూడా polite పదాల్ని వాడటాన్ని Euphemisms అంటారు.

The term euphemism refers to polite, indirect expressions that replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite, or which suggest something unpleasant. Euphemism is an idiomatic expression. euphemism is just an attempt to hide its unpleasantness. For example, 'deceased' is a euphemism that describes the death of a person. Many organizations use the term 'downsizing' for the distressing act of

'firing / removing' its employees. 'Professional foul' is just a euphemism for 'cheating'. In other words, euphemism masks a rude or impolite expression, but conveys the concept clearly but politely. That is underplaying, softening.

It may be in the form of abbreviations, such as O. (body odour), and W.C. (toilet).

- Foreign words may be used to replace an impolite expression, such as *faux pas* (foolish error).
- Sometimes, they are abstractions, such as *before I go* (before I die).
- They may also be indirect expressions replacing direct ones that may sound offensive, such as **rear-end** (one's back side or buttocks), unmentionables (underwear or lingerie).
- He is a **little tipsy** (drunk).

Soft Word	Harsh Word
boss	Manager, supervisor, director
portly, big boned	over weight
adult beverages	beer, liquor
comfort woman	prostitute
WC, rest room	toilet, loo, bathroom
break wind, flatulence	fart, pass gas
economical with the truth	liar
domestic help	house maid
sanitation person	garbage man
vertically challenged	short
secretary	office help, PA
janitor	sweeper, caretaker
adult entertainment	pornography
special child	slow learner, mentally challenged
in the family way	pregnant
thin on top	bald
ethnic cleansing	genocide
collateral damage	accidental deaths.
non-performing assets	bad debts
economical	cheap
correctional facility	prison
embarking on a journey of self-discovery	jobless

CLOZE PASSAGE

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the help of the alternatives given. First, you may fill in the blanks without looking at the given choices. Then do it, looking at the given choices. Finally, check your answers.

Ancestors and dead relations were believed to punish their living ____ (1) for sins, both of commission and ____ (2) The ancestors were the guardians of ____ (3) society's morality, and they chastised those ____ (4) failed in their duty. The explanation ____ (5) heard was : 'He told lies about the ____ (6) and the ancestors killed him', or ____ (7) uncle's ghost killed him because he ____ (8) to look after his children', or his ____ (9) felt disgraced by his conduct, ____ (10) killed him.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) people | b) descendants | 7. a) the | b) that |
| c) acquaintances | d) friends | c) his | d) their |
| 2. a) remission | b) permission | 8. a) failed | b) rejected |
| c) omission | d) mission | c) tried | d) objected |
| 3. a) a b) the c) any d) some | | 9. a) friends | b) ancestors |
| 4. a) which b) what | | c) tribesmen | d) spirits |
| 5. a) often b) always | | 10. a) enemies | b) someone |
| c) inevitably d) seldom | | c) therefore | d) ghosts |
| 6. a) riches b) property | | | |
| c) wealth d) land | | | |

Key:

- 1) b 2) c 3) d 4) d 5) a
6) b 7) c 8) a 9) b 10) c