

• ఈ వారం విద్యలో

సామాన్య విద్య	మంగళవారం	బుధవారం	గురువారం	శుక్రవారం	శనివారం	ఆదివారం
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What is the difference?

- **He used to go for long walks.** పాత అలవాటు గురించి మాట్లాడుతున్నాం. ఇప్పుడు అతను వెళ్లడం లేదు అని అర్థం. Past habit is expressed with "**used to**". *He used to smoke.* (ie. Now he has stopped it.) Past habits can also be expressed in Simple Past Tense.
Eg. *He always wore white clothes for work. (Now he doesn't work)*
- **He is used to long walks.** అతనికి long walks కు వెళ్లడం అలవాటే అని అర్థం. *He is used to hard work.* (కష్టపడి పనిచేయడం అతనికి అలవాటే)
- **He is used to her shouting.** (ఆమె అరుపులు అతనికి అలవాటే)
- **She used to shout at her husband.** (ఆమె తన భర్త మీద అరిచేది. కానీ ఇప్పుడు అరవడం లేదు). Reason: She became soft. **Or** Now they are reconciled to each other.

» **OK**- This roughly means "YES". It expresses agreement or acceptance. This is equivalent to American "yep". Indians use OK very frequently, just to make sure everything is OK. But people now a days tend to use it as a verb too. Eg. *He okayed it.* This means, he approved it.

» **all right** - This means it is satisfactory. Mostly used as an adverb. Eg. *The work is all right.* Only just good enough. Excellent కాదు. పరవాలేదు అని అర్థం.

Eg. *"What did you think of the movie?" "It was all right. Nothing special."*
The food was all right, I suppose, but I've had better.

COLLOCATION

A **collocation** is made up of two or more words that are commonly used together in English.... Strong **collocations** are word pairings that are expected to come together. Good collocation examples of this type of word pairing are combinations with 'make' and 'do'. *You make a cup of tea, but you do your homework.* తెలుగులో దీపం ఆరిపోయింది అంటారు. ఇంగ్లీష్‌లో The flame died out. కానీ తెలుగులో దీపం చచ్చిపోయింది అనం కదా? అలాగే పొగ తాగటం అంటారు కానీ పొగ పీల్చడం అనం కదా! Similarly in English we say "Eat the soup slowly. It is scalding hot!" scalding hot అంటే బొబ్బలాచేయంత వేడిగా. Similarly, *we say to go on a picnic. NOT They*



went to a picnic. (picnic is a mood; not a place) We can go on a picnic even in the backyard of our house.

You have a presentation tomorrow, so make sure that you come prepared.

Indian team needs to find a replacement for Dhoni as soon as possible.

- **pitch a tent** - You do not say build a tent or do a tent.
- **erect a tower** - *The telephone company erected a tower in our university for*

local food, but most of the preparations, including the sweets, were with coconut oil! We were served boiled rice. That was not **nice**⁷.

The next day, we were taken on a cruise in the **nice**⁸ backwaters of Alleppey, from Fort Kochi and travelled through the famous inland



waterways of Kerala by a traditional houseboat. The night we spent there was very **nice**⁹. The brightly shining stars gave us a canopy (like an umbrella) as we lied on the upper deck of our houseboat. Our colleague, Kalyani sang **nice**¹⁰ songs and added extra thrill to the **nice**¹¹ experience.

The next day, we visited Periyar lake and

did some boating and watched wild elephants around. They were **nice**¹² and not chased us. We visited spice gardens and bought some fresh cardamom (యాలకులు) and cloves (లవంగాలు). They were fresh and **nice**¹³.

Sadly, we were on the train in the evening. Uhh.... all **nice**¹⁴ things should end too. But we carry the memories and **nice**¹⁵ photos with us.

KEY

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (1) wonderful | (2) exotic |
| (3) splendid | (4) famous |
| (5) lush / green | (6) marvellous |
| (7) tasty | (8) cool |
| (9) romantic | (10) melodious |
| (11) thrilling | (12) gentle |
| (13) aromatic (సువాసనగా) | |
| (14) good | (15) memorable |

This is an open-ended exercise. You may find different suitable word. Even if you have done 7 or 8 that match the key, you have good vocabulary.

Let's

LEARN
ENGLISH

Suppose, when we say heavy rain instead of big or strong rain, it conveys the meaning that it is raining heavily.

We will discuss some more in the forthcoming issues.

IDIOMS revisited

- **hammer and tongs** - If you say that someone was going at something **hammer and tongs**, you mean that they were doing it with great enthusiasm or energy. అంటే, అన్ని ఉపకరణాల్ని ఉపయోగించి పనిచేయడం
- **a needle in a haystack** - something that is difficult/impossible to find because it is hidden among many other things. గడ్డి వాములో సూదిని వెతకటమంత కష్టమని అర్థం
- **grass roots** - at the most basic level of an organization మూలాల నుంచి. Eg. *It is time that Congress Party started rebuilding itself from grass root levels.*
- **out of the woods** - out of danger Eg. *The government is out of the woods because it is able to produce adequate food from its own resources.* కష్టాల నుంచి బయటపడటం.
- **to nip something in the bud** - to put an end to something before it has the chance to grow out of hand and into a problem. మొగ్గ దశలోనే తుంచి వేయడం అని అర్థం.
Eg. *We should nip his rebellious attitude in the bud itself.*

VOCABULARY

famous - well known - great, popular - notorious

- **famous** - పేరున్న
Eg. *He is a famous writer.*
- **well known** - బాగా పరిచయం ఉన్న/ తెలిసిన వ్యక్తి.
Eg. *That politician is well known in his state.* (not famous)
- **great** - గొప్ప
Eg. *Nehru is a great politician.* (We use this term only for really big people / event)
Eg. *Gavaskar played great innings in West Indies in 1971. where he scored a double century in the first innings and a century in the second innings.*
- **popular** - దాదాపు అందరికీ తెలుసు
Eg. *That newspaper is quite popular in the Telugu states.*
- **notorious** - అందరికీ తెలిసినవాడు, కానీ చెడ్డ విషయాల్లో/పనుల్లో.
This is opposite of famous, which is used for good things.
Eg. *He is a notorious criminal.*
- **later** - తర్వాత
Eg. *I will eat it later. The CM will expand the cabinet later.*
- **the latter** - తరువాత చెప్పబడినది.
Eg. *Of the two, Meenakshi and Sweta, the latter is taller.*
- **the former** - ముందు చెప్పిన.
Eg. *Of the two, Sidharth and Vishal, the former is more punctual ie. Sidharth*
- **the farmer** - రైతు.
Eg. *Unfortunately, in our country, the most neglected professional is the farmer*

SUBSTITUTE the word "nice" in the given passage with a more apt (suitable) word.

On the occasion of getting a new contract, the management has given us a **nice**¹ treat. They took us to a **nice**² location in Kerala. The local tour conductor received us and took us to



a star hotel. The sceneries in the mountains were **nice**³. Luckily, we could watch the **nice**⁴ annual snake boat race.

We were taken to **nice**⁵ tea estates in Thekkady and Munnar route. The valley view was **nice**⁶. We tasted the

