

He has taken a risk in saving the kid from..



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Conditional (If) Clauses Type 3 contd...

Conditional Clauses without using "If".

ఇంతకు ముందు మనం "If" క్లాజుల్ని 'Conditional Clauses' అని ఎందుకు అంటామో తెలుసుకున్నాం. If లేకుండా కూడా వాటిని చెప్పవచ్చు కాబట్టి అలా అనడం బాగుంటుంది.. If you recall, in the very beginning we said that it is possible to construct Conditional Clauses without using "if" and therefore it would be better to use the term Conditional Clauses than "If Clauses".

Let's see how we can do that. అలా ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలో ఇప్పుడు తెలుసుకొందాం.

The construction of such clauses is almost the same except that we do not use 'if'.

- The thieves did not leave any fingerprints behind. Therefore, the police could not identify them.
Had the thieves left some fingerprints behind, the police could have identified them.
- Many passengers were not wearing life jackets in the boat. That's why they lost their lives when the boat sank in the Godavari.
Had all passengers worn life jackets in the boat, they would not have lost their lives when the boat sank in the Godavari.
- I didn't have your telephone number. So, I couldn't call you.
Had I had your telephone number, I could have called you.
- The boys burst the crackers very loudly. So,

the baby woke up from its sleep.

Had the boys not burst the crackers very loudly, the baby would not have woken up from its sleep.

Now, let's do some practice with all the three types of Conditional Clauses.

Put in the correct phrases and form a Conditional Sentence (any type: I/II/III) by using the verbs given in the brackets.

1. If he had driven carefully, _____ he (not land) on the hospital bed.
2. If you _____ (do) your homework, the teacher would not have given you the punishment.
3. The bell boy _____ (come), if you press that red button.
4. If I _____ (am) you, I would not swim in unknown waters.
5. _____ India _____ (do) the fielding properly, it would not have lost the match.
6. If the signal _____ (turn) red, you should stop the vehicle.
7. If you won the bumper prize in the lottery, what _____ you _____ (do)?
8. _____ you _____ (be) late by even one minute, you _____ (not allow) to the exam.
9. Had our neighbouring countries _____ (are) friendly, we _____ (not spend) so much on defence.
10. Had he _____ (not step up) his speed in the last round, he _____ (not win) the gold medal in the race.

KEY

- 1) would not have landed
- 2) had done
- 3) comes
- 4) were
- 5) If, had done
- 6) turns
- 7) would, do
- 8) If, are, would not be allowed
- 9) been, would not spend
- 10) not stepped up, would not have won



Vocabulary

Plurals of some words

- **curriculum - curricula:** పాఠ్యాంశాలు [outline of a course indicating the objectives. A syllabus is just a list of topics of study.]
- **datum - data:** [people use only data, which is a plural form.]
- **index - indices:** An **index** is an indicator or measure of something esp in finance to indicate a statistical measure. In academic field it is a list of topics, names together with their page number, for easy reference of the reader of a book.
- **oasis - oases:** (Eg. *There are very few oases in Thar desert.*)
- **ox- oxen:** (Bulls are more aggressive. Oxen are docile. Oxen are used in the fields. Oxen are basically castrated (*making unfit for reproduction*) bulls. ఎద్దు, ఆంబోతు లాగా
- **formula- formulae:** a mathematical relationship or rule expressed in symbols. ఏదైనా తయారు చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించే procedure.

- **goose - geese :** [A duck like bird (which can fly long distances). It lives in colder regions near ponds and lakes]



- **mouse - mice:** (mice are relatively smaller than rats. Mice are not black and do not have long tail. [చుంచెలుక])



- **medium - media:** People use only the plural and are not familiar with the singular form. Eg. *The truth was brought out through print medium.* It was widely publicized in the media.

- **thesis - theses:** A scholarly publication with a hypothesis. Normally a PhD is awarded if it is accepted. Plural is theses. Eg. *Our library preserves the soft copies of all theses submitted to it.* A dissertation, on the other hand, is written for lesser degrees such as M.Phil.

Fill in the blanks in the below given sentences with one of the below given words, which fits in most aptly.

1. We were all _____ how the match slipped out of India's hands.
2. On not finding his papers, the father _____ on everyone as they were important.
3. The PA _____ something to the minister, after which there was tension on his face.
4. The patient at last _____ to the treatment.
5. The Principal _____ that such boys are really child prodigies.
6. The opposition _____ that a judicial probe be held on this death.
7. She loudly _____, "Why should all such things happen only to me?"
8. Although the candidate _____ all the questions well, he could not make it to the selection.
9. On being _____ for the pollution certification, the driver panicked and sped fast.
10. My student is _____ for national talent test.

KEY

- 1) exclaimed
- 2) shouted
- 3) whispered
- 4) responded
- 5) remarked
- 6) demanded
- 7) cried
- 8) replied
- 9) asked
- 10) called

SPELLINGS

- **embarrassed** - ఇబ్బందికరమైన పరిస్థితుల్లో పడటం. రెండు సార్లు 'r', రెండు సార్లు 'ss' వస్తుందని గుర్తు పెట్టుకోవాలి.
- **entrepreneur**- [on·truh·pruh·nuh] a person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit (సాధారణంగా 'enter' అని రాస్తారు. ఇంకా 'preneur' దగ్గర కూడా తప్పుగా రాస్తారు.)
- **definitely**: 'netly' అని రాస్తారు కొందరు
- **invigorate** [uhn·vi·guh·reit] శక్తినిచ్చు
- **rhythm** [రిథమ్]: అయ

Words Often Confused

stationery > < stationary

- **stationery:** items such as pen, pencil, paper, envelopes etc. Eg. *There is a small stationery shop in the school premises.*
- **stationary:** not moving (కదలకుండా ఉన్నది). Eg. *He hit the car against a stationary truck.*

hard > < hardly

- **hard:** Eg. *He works hard in his office.* (very well, puts in all efforts)
- **hardly:** rarely, very little. Eg. *He works hardly for two hours in office.*

risk > < trouble

- **risk** (ప్రమాదంలో పడే అవకాశం): face a danger to do or achieve something. Eg. *He has taken a risk in saving the kid from the burning house.*

- **trouble** (శ్రమ): put in extra effort. Eg. *You need not take the trouble of dropping me home. I will take a cab.* [Many people wrongly use 'risk' in place of 'trouble'.

disinterested > < uninterested

- An **uninterested** (శ్రద్ధ లేని) person is bored, unconcerned, or indifferent. Eg. *Many persons are uninterested in the outcome of the elections.*
- A **disinterested** (నిష్పక్షపాతమైన) person is impartial, unbiased, or has no interest in the outcome. Eg. *Like a cricket umpire.*

loath > < loathe

- **loath:** unwilling (ఇష్టపడని) Eg. *She was loath to marry the man selected by her parents.*
- **loathe:** (తీవ్రంగా అసహించుకునే) hate very intensely. Eg. *Some people loathe cockroaches.*

FOREIGN WORDS / PHRASES



- **tête-à-tête** [టిటా టి]: a private conversation between two persons; also used to a kind of furniture
- **prima facie** (ప్రయ్ మా పేషీ): based on the first impression. Used in police stations for registering a case. Prima facie evidence
- **pros and cons** (ప్రోజ్ అండ్ కాన్స్): advantages and disadvantages
- **ipso facto** (ఇప్సో ఫాక్టో): by the very fact
- **apropos** (అప్రో పే): with reference to
- **et al** (ఎట్ ఎల్): and others. Used in scholarly articles while citing many authors. Eg. *The article was written by Smith, Jones, Paul, et al.*