

The straw that broke the camel's back



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CONDITIONAL (IF) CLAUSES Type 2

Type 2: ఈ typeలో ఊహజనితమైన వాక్యాల్ని చెబుతాం. In this type we talk about hypothetical or even imaginary situations. Since we do not have this type in our languages, we have to pay special attention to the construction of this type of clauses. ఇవి అవాస్తవమైనవి కాబట్టి **past tense is used in both the clauses.** This type deals with imagined situations. కొన్ని జరిగేవి ఉంటాయి, కొన్ని జరగనివి ఉంటాయి. The speaker/writer imagines that something can happen. We can also use 'could' and 'might' instead of 'would' in unreal conditional clauses.

Eg.

- If I were a millionaire, I would buy two cars.
- If wishes were horses, fools would ride them.
- If you were a good salesman, you would sell a fridge even to an Eskimo.
- If I had money, I could spend it. (I would be able to spend it)
- If Anushka maintained her weight, she would get more acting chances. (తన బరువుని కాపాడుకోలేకపోయింది కాబట్టి, సినిమా అవకాశాలు తగ్గాయి)

VOCABULARY

- **co-brother - co-sister** In Indian culture, families living together is very common esp in villages. That is why these words are very popular in Indian culture / languages. Western societyలో ఎక్కువగా వాడరు.
- **co-brother-in-law.** Noun. (plural co-

brothers-in-law) One's wife's sister's husband; or more generally one's spouse's **brother-in-law,** (తోడల్లుడు)

- **co-sister-in-law.** Noun. (plural co-sisters-in-law) One's husband's brother's wife; (తోడికోడలు)

impound, confiscate, seize:

- **impound** అంటే తాత్కాలికంగా withhold చెయ్యడం **Eg.** The government impounded his passport until the case against him is settled.

- **confiscate** అంటే ఒక చట్ట విరుద్ధమైన వస్తువుని చట్టం శాశ్వతంగా తీసుకోవడం.

Eg. The customs officials confiscated the gold brought illegally from Dubai.

- **seize** - hold something by force **Eg.** They seized the car as it did not have any required documents. You should seize the opportunity at the right time.



IDIOMS

- **a dime a dozen** - several easily available ఎక్కడబడితే అక్కడే **Eg.** Now-a-days, engineers are available, a dozen a dime in India.
- **blessing in disguise** - a setback which ultimately works out for our good **Eg.** He did not get the job in that office; but it worked out as a blessing in disguise, as he got a much better offer.
- **cut corners** - economize **Eg.** With increased fuel and food prices, we have to cut corners to live debt free.
- **best of both worlds** - want every advantage **Eg.** Some people are very greedy. They want best of both worlds. **Eg.** "You can get this item for cheap, but you'll have to compromise on quality. You cannot have the

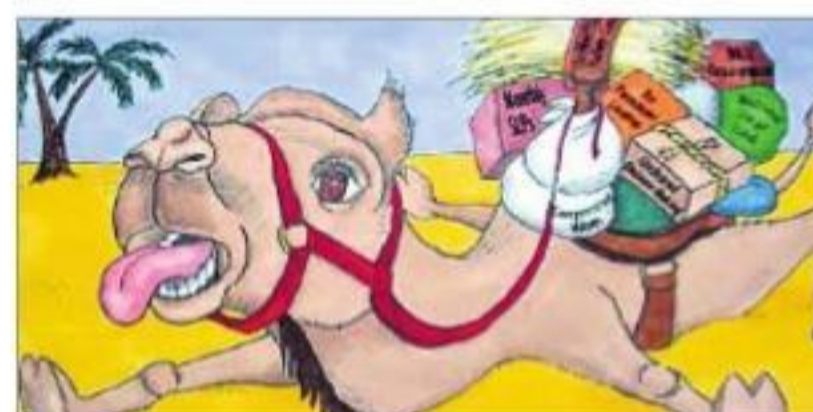


best of both

worlds." Buy this house, you can get best of both worlds - rural greenery



- **the straw that broke the camel's back** - saturation point దీని సామెత "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back", అంటే



చూడటానికి చిన్నది అయినా ఊహించని విధంగా పెద్ద ఫలితం. ఇది చిన్న చిన్న పనుల వల్ల జమ కూడిన ఫలితం. (cumulative effect of small actions).

Eg. The worker tolerated his employer's outbursts for several months. Ultimately, a little insulting comment by his employer acted like a straw that broke the camel's back.

" తెలుగులో నిండు బండికి చేట బరువు" అనే సామెత లాగ.

Use **Walked** with different words according to the context!

- **paraded** (usually done by police or soldiers to be seen by a chief guest కవాతు)
- **sauntered** (walk leisurely without a particular direction పవార్లు చెయ్యడం)
- **marched** (rhythmic walk by soldiers or police personnel)
- **hiked** (climbing up the rough terrain like mountains అధిరోహించడం)
- **jogged** (run steadily mostly for exercise)
- **traversed** (travelling or walking from one side to another side long distance)
- **strolled** (leisure walk పికారు)
- **trudged** (walking unsteadily due to tiresomeness కాళ్ళిడ్చుకుంటూ నడవటం)
- **ambled** (unhurried leisurely walk)
- **cross** (going from one side to another side short distances దాటడం)

Fill in the blanks with above given verbs.

1. After playing for a long time in school, the boy _____ home.
2. Since we had a lot of time for the train, we _____ to the railway station.
3. Please _____ the road carefully only at zebra crossing.
4. The cadets _____ enthusiastically at their passing out parade.
5. The youth _____ in Nallamala forests and enjoyed themselves.
6. Sankaracharya _____ the country, from Kerala to Kedarinath, through thick forests.
7. The elderly couple ceremoniously _____ in the park until he fell ill.
8. My father always _____ for 30 minutes after his dinner.
9. She _____ both in the morning and the evening to lose weight.
10. The suspects were _____ before the victim for identification.

KEY

- 1) trudged
- 2) ambled
- 3) cross
- 4) marched
- 5) hiked
- 6) traversed
- 7) sauntered
- 8) strolled
- 9) jogged
- 10) paraded

Words Often Confused (గందరగోళానికి గురిచేసే పదాలు)

moral >< morale

- **moral:** An outlining ethical lesson. **Eg.** The moral of this story is : Don't try to cheat others.
- **morale:** self-confidence / esteem mood. **Eg.** Having lost all the matches with India, the morale of WI cricket team is very low.

dairy >< diary

- **dairy** is related to milk. **Eg.** Dairy farm. He lives by running a dairy farm.



(ఆవులు/గేదెల్ని పెంచుకుంటూ, పాల వ్యాపారం చేస్తారు)

- **diary** is a record of events. Some people write a diary very ritually. **E.g.** Many companies print diaries and gift them to their customers.

seize >< cease

- **seize** means to grab. **Eg.** He seized the opportunity. They laid a seize (దిగ్బంధం) of the fort for months.
- **cease** means to stop. **Eg.** It ceased to rain. He ceased to be the Principal.

ancient >< antique

- **ancient** is an adjective. **Eg.** There used to be human sacrifices in ancient times ie., long long ago. (పురాతన)
- **antique** is a noun. **Eg.** There used to be human sacrifices in ancient times ie., long long ago. (పురాతన) But, we say, something is an antique piece like a clock or gramophone or jewels.

SPELLINGS

- **cafeteria** - సాధారణంగా 'e' అయినా miss చేస్తారు. లేదా 'ta'గా రాస్తారు.
- **slaughter** - kill mercilessly or mechanically. 'au' దగ్గర తప్పు చేస్తారు. Spelling 'daughter' లాగా అని గుర్తు పెట్టుకుంటే మర్చిపోకుండా ఉంటాం.
- **sandwich** - 'witch' తో confuse అవుతారు. 'witch' అంటే మంత్రగత్తె
- **kleptomaniac** - ఇది ఒక మానసిక రుగ్మత. కొంత మంది తాము కొనగలిగిన వస్తువుల్ని కొట్టిస్తుంటారు. వాళ్లు పెద్ద పదవుల్లో ఉన్నారే.
- **exuberant**- 'xu' దగ్గర కానీ, 'berant' దగ్గర కానీ తప్పు చేస్తారు. చాలా సంతోషంగా ఉన్న mood అని అర్థం.

FUN WITH ENGLISH!

Can you guess what is a **PICTIONARY**? A dictionary has words listed alphabetically with their meaning, pronunciation, usage etc. If a book has pictures and words that are associated with it, we call it a **Pictionary**

OXYMORNS (తిరోధాభాసాలకారం)

Normally, if we want to improve the quality of a word, we use an adjective (ie intensifier). E.g. strong man; beautiful house etc. But in English, Oxymoron is a figure of speech, wherein words which have opposite meaning are used in a phrase. Sometimes they're used to make a person stop and think, whether that's to laugh or to wonder.

Look at the following phrases:

clearly misunderstood	pretty ugly
exact estimate	seriously funny
small crowd	fully empty
act naturally	only choice
found missing	original copiescold
comfort	the same difference
cruel kindness	living death

Just for Fun:
Happily Married

