

• ఈ వారం విద్యలో..

| సామాన్య | మంగళవారం | బుధవారం | గురువారం | శుక్రవారం | శనివారం | ఆదివారం |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| టెట్/డివిస్ - జనరల్ ఇంగ్లీష్ JEE Main - Maths | జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - పాలిటీ JEE Main- Physics | జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - హిస్టరీ JEE Main- Chemistry | జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - కరెంట్ అఫైర్స్ IBPS POs Prelims Grand Test | జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - ఇండియన్ ఎకనమీ IBPS POs Prelims Grand Test | జనరల్ స్టడీస్ - సైన్స్ IBPS POs Prelims Grand Test | లెర్న్ ఇంగ్లీష్/ Learn English IBPS POs Prelims Grand Test |

The wife angrily said to her husband..



GSRK Babu Rao

REPORTED SPEECH

Reported Speech ని కొంతమంది **Indirect-Speech** అని కూడా అంటారు. Reported Speech is a better expression. మనం వేరే వాళ్ల మాటలను **report** చేయాలంటే రెండు రకాలుగా చెయ్యవచ్చు (1) We can use **direct speech** with quotation marks ("I live in Hyderabad"), or we can use **Reported Speech** (He said that he lives in Hyderabad.) In **Reported Speech** the tenses, word-order and pronouns సాధారణంగా మారుతాయి. కానీ original sentence అర్థం మారకూడదు. సాధారణ వాక్యాల్ని 'that' తో కనెక్ట్ చేస్తాం.



Eg. The boy explained that his classmate had threatened him. మనం report చేసే సందర్భాన్ని బట్టి, **said, explained, wondered, questioned, shouted, exclaimed, threatened** లాంటి పదాల్ని వాడతాం.

ఇదేకాకుండా tenseను సందర్భానుసారంగా మార్చాలి. కొన్ని పదాలు కూడా మారతాయి. జరిగిన ఒక సంఘటన గురించి చెప్పబట్టప్పుడు **today, now** అని వస్తే, రెండు రోజుల తర్వాత దాన్ని చెప్పబట్టప్పుడు **today, now** అని చెప్పలేం. ఆరోజు, అప్పుడు అని చెప్పాలి.

We will see how **words** change and also how the **verb** changes.

Let's

LEARN
ENGLISH

may > might
shall > should
can > could
yesterday > the day before
tomorrow > the next day
today > that day
now > then
we > they
I > he/she
these > those

this > that
here > there

Reporting Questions

Reporting questions is done slightly differently. All **"Yes/No"** type questions are reported with the link words **"if"** or **"whether"**. If a question can be answered with a YES or NO, it is a Y/N type question.

Eg. Do you like this? Are you married?

Yes/No Type Questions

- Sheila asked me, "Are you married?"
Sheila asked me whether I am married.
- The boss angrily said to his secretary, "Don't you read the letter after you have keyed in (typed) it?"
The boss angrily asked his secretary if she doesn't read the letter after she had typed it.

Wh - Questions

Questions which have **"Wh-"** word (**how** is included in this) in them are reported with the same **"Wh-"** word. (**what, when, why, whose, how**) This type of questions cannot be answered with just YES or NO. You have to give full answer.

- The teacher said to the student, "Why are you late today?"
The teacher asked the student why she

was late that day.

- The wife angrily said to her husband, "When are we buying a flat?"
The wife angrily asked her husband when they were buying a flat.
- The tourist said to a pedestrian, "How do I go to Ameerpet from here?"
The tourist enquired with a pedestrian how he could go to Ameerpet from there.
- The children said to the parents, "When are we going to Goa?"
The children asked the parents when they were going to Goa.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

invention > < discovery

An **invention** is creating something totally new with one's own ideas and development. A new process or machine.
Eg. Wright brothers invented aeroplane. Alexander Graham Bell invented telephone. Marconi invented wireless system.

Telugu meaning for both words is "కనుగొనుట" Invent కు 'ఆవిష్కరించు' అని చెప్పవచ్చు Discovery means removing the cover i.e., uncover. అంటే అప్పటికే ఉన్నదాని బహిరంగం చేయడం.
Eg. Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin. Columbus discovered America.

barter > < buy

barter [వస్తుమార్పిడి] is originally exchange of goods of equal value without involvement of any cash. Now a days, it is used in extended use.

Eg. He bartered party change for a ministerial position.

buy – getting a thing by paying its price.

guess > < imagine > < visualize

Both **guess** and **imagine** can be used as verbs. As a verb **'guess'** is to reach partly (or totally) a conclusion.

Eg. If you have not come across that word, doesn't matter. Can't you guess it by the

context?

Guess is a prediction about the outcome of something.

Eg. What is your guess, who will win Huzurnagar election?

Whereas, **imagine** is to form a mental image of something in one's mind.

Eg. Imagine yourself to be in a crowded river boat. What precautions would you take for your safety?

Imagine as a verb is to form a mental image of something in one's mind.

Eg. Can you imagine a car which gives 40 km per a litre of petrol?

visualize – [విజువలైజ్] form a mental image
Eg. I can visualize our country's technological advance in 10 years.

price > < cost > < rate

Price అంటే ఒక వస్తువు ధర. దాన్ని తయారుచేసి, కొంత లాభం కలుపుకొని అమ్మే వెల(ధర).

Eg. What is the price of mangoes? The price includes taxes.

Cost అంటే, దాన్ని తయారు చేయడానికి అవసరమైన డబ్బుని cost అంటారు. cost కంటే తక్కువగా అమ్మితే నష్టం వస్తుంది.

Eg. It cost us Rs14,000 a piece to produce these items. After adding the profit, we will fix the price.

Rate అనేది ఒకవస్తువు తయారు చేయడానికి అయ్యే ఖర్చుని, దాని లాభాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని నిర్ణయించే ధర.

Direct Speech

Reported

Simple present

He said, "I never smoke."

Present progressive

"I'm working", she said.

Present perfect

He screamed, "I've got a job."

Present perfect progressive

Amba said, "I've been waiting for years."

Simple past

Dey said, "I warned him about it."

Future

Seeta said, "My lord will rescue me and kill you."

Future continuous

Raghu said, "I will be visiting Delhi on the 18th."

Simple past

He said that he never smokes.

Past progressive

She said that she was working.

Past perfect

He screamed that he had got a job.

Past perfect progressive

Amba said that she had been waiting for years.

Past perfect

Dey said that he had warned him about it.

Conditional Future

Seeta said that her lord would rescue her and kill him.

Conditional continuous

Raghu said that he would be visiting Delhi on the 18th."

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

alma mater (Latin) – The school / college / university that one has attended.

quid pro quo (Latin) – Something for something else, often a fair exchange, sometimes used in sexual harassment cases and also corruption cases.

ballet (Fr) a form of dance



buffet – [బఫే] [బూఫే] (French)

Several items of food are kept on long tables, counters to serve or self-serve from the dishes.



bon voyage (French) – Have a nice trip!



faux pas (French) – breach of social etiquette, social blunder.

Eg. I'm sorry for the faux pas created by me.

habeas corpus (Latin) "You should have the body" protection against unlawful imprisonment. Police ఎవరైనా వ్యక్తిని arrest చేసి courtలో ప్రవేశపెట్టకపోతే, habeas corpus petition High Court లో వేస్తారు.

lingua franca (Italian) - Common language. South India లో English is **lingua franca**. India మొత్తంలో, Hindi is **lingua franca**. North-East India లో English is the **lingua franca**.