

• ఈ వారం విద్యలో..

ఆదివారం	సోమవారం	మంగళవారం	బుధవారం	గురువారం	శుక్రవారం	శనివారం
ఇంగ్లీష్/English Language General Studies- Current Affairs	జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్జీ IBPS Exams special	జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్జీ IBPS Clerks Prelims	జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్జీ Tenth Class Special	జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్జీ Tenth Class Special	జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్జీ Intermediate Special	జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్జీ Intermediate Special

ఇవి తెలుసుకుంటే... ఇంగ్లీష్లో ప్రశ్నించడం సులువే!



GSRK Babu Rao

ASKING - ANSWERING QUESTIONS

మన జీవితాలు ప్రశ్నలు అడగటంతోనే మొదలవుతాయి. ముఖ్యంగా పిల్లలు ఎక్కువగా ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తారు. మనం ఇంగ్లీష్లో ప్రశ్నల్ని ఎలా సందించాలో, వాటికి జవాబులు ఎలా ఇవ్వాలో తెలుసుకుందాం. Sometimes, even when you know English, you may have difficulty in finding the right words or phrases to answer some questions. Similarly, you may also stutter (తడబడటం) in asking questions. Here are some common questions in English, some with sample responses. ఇక్కడ ఇచ్చిన జవాబులే కాకుండా మీరు వేరేవి కూడా ఇవ్వవచ్చు. వచ్చే సంచికల్లో ఇంకా కొన్ని చర్చిద్దాం.

1. What do you do?

I'm a student. / I work in ... /
I am self-employed./ I am retired.

2. Are you married?

No, not yet. / Yes, for two years now. / I'm divorced.

3. What do you do in your free time?

Watch TV. / Go to movies/gym. / Travel,
when I have money.
Read my favourite books.

4. What's the weather like? / How's the weather?

» Hot and humid.(ఉక్కుపోతగా ఉంది).
» It's going to be pouring; take an umbrella.
(వాన వచ్చేటట్లుంది)
» A little chilly; you had better take a light
sweater. (కొంచెం చల్లగా ఉంది)
» Gorgeous, A perfect day! (చాలా బాగుంది)
» It's quite cold. Make sure to wear a heavy
sweater.

5. What time is it now?

half past ten. / quarter to five. / seven o' clock.
Sorry, I don't have a watch. / Let me check
with my phone.

6. May I help you? / Do you need any help?

» Thank you, I can manage.
» No thanks, I'm just checking. (In a shop)
» Yes, do you have this in a larger size?

Let's

LEARN
ENGLISH

» Yes, where are the trial rooms? (In a cloth
store to check if it fits well.)
» Yeah, can you tell me how much this is?
» Yeah, I'm looking for something under
Rs 1000.

7. How's it going?

Great! Couldn't be better! (Excellent.) /Fine.
How are things with you?
Not bad. / I can't complain.

8. How do you feel?

Great! Never better. / I'm all right. / A little
depressed.
Really awful. (Both for physical and
emotional pain)

9. How was your day?

Really good! / Pretty uneventful.
(Nothing particular or special happened.)
Very productive. / Super busy. / A total
nightmare. (Horrible)

10. Have you liked the movie?

It was fantastic. / It was terrible. / It wasn't bad.
It's one of the best I've ever seen.
No, I didn't think it lived up to the hype.
(Not as good as the publicity given.)

11. How was the party?

Crazy, it was absolutely packed. (crowded)
It was a good time. / Small, but fun.
There was hardly anybody there.
Boring, I couldn't wait to get out from there.

12. Can you give me a hand? (Will you please help?)

Of course! / I'd be glad to. /Will it take long...?
Sure, just a second. / Sorry, I'm a bit busy at
the moment.

13. What's the matter? (What's the problem?)

You can ask it to someone who appears sad
or upset.
Oh, I'm just having a rough (bad/difficult)
day. / I'm not feeling so good.
I just found out (someone told me) that my
mother's in hospital.
I'd rather not talk about it. / Nothing, I'm fine.

14. Are you ready to order? (in a restaurant)

Not quite. I think we need a little more time.
What are the specials today?
Yes, I'll have an onion dosa.
Almost. I just have a couple of questions.

15. What would you like to drink? (hotel/bar)

A lemonade for me. / What do you have?
Could we see the menu? / Nothing for me,
thanks.

IDIOMS

• **Hobson's choice:** A Hobson's choice is a choice in which only one thing is offered. In other words, one may "take it or leave it". తప్పనిసరిగా స్వీకరించేది; గత్యంతరం లేనిది
Eg. The Supreme Court judgement was like a Hobson's choice for the government.
After looking at so many girls, ultimately, he had to marry his own cousin. It was a **Hobson's choice.**

• **to be in pink of health:** to be in good health
When someone's described as 'in the Pink', that means he is in peak physical condition.
Eg. Sambasiva Rao recovered from his illness in 3 months, and is now in the pink of

health.

- **pull one's leg:** to tease someone, to deceive someone playfully
Eg. We were just pulling your leg, don't worry! (ఆట పట్టించడం)
- **hit the sack:** to go to bed [The origin for this idiom has rural background. In olden days, beds were made of sacks filled with hay. Before sleeping farmers used to hit them with a stick just to make sure there is no dust/ or bugs.]
Eg. After a long drive, we hit the sack early.
- **to drive nuts:** to make someone crazy, to irritate someone [పిచ్చి ఎక్కించే విధంగా]
Eg. Our neighbour's dog's incessant (constant) barking drives me nuts.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

- **in situ** [ఇన్ సిట్యూ] in the original place
Eg. He was given an **in situ** promotion. (No change in designation or transfer).
Eg. After the recovery of stolen goods from the museum, the items were kept **in situ.** యథాతథంగా
- **inter alia** [ఇంటర్ ఎలియా] among other things
Eg. The striking RTC workers, demanded merge with government **inter alia** other demands. But the strike fizzled out. (failed)
- **inter se (Fr)** [ఇంటి సెయ్] between or among themselves. **Eg.** The office has recently published **inter se** seniority list for the cadre of Senior Assistants.
- **inognito** [ఇన్ కోగ్నిటోవ్] గుర్తు పట్టలేని విధంగా
An assumed or false identity **Eg.** The new Collector went to the government hospital **inognito** to check its functioning.
- **mutatis mutandis (Latin)** [మ్యూటటిస్ మ్యుటండిస్] (అవసరమైన మార్పులు చేయబడతాయి) having the changes what needs to be changed.
Eg. The changes proposed for the first contract apply **mutatis mutandis** to all other contracts.
- **malafide** [మాలా ఫీడేయ్] in bad faith, with an intention to deceive (చెడు /మోసం చేయాలనే ఆలోచనతో) **Eg.** We could see **malafide** intention in his proposal and hence not accepted it.

Some Interesting expressions

- **but for** - if it were not for [అది లేక /ఉండక పోయినట్లయితే]
Eg. But for some MLAs return to NCP, Uddhav Thackeray would not have formed the government.
- **notwithstanding** [అయినప్పటికీ]
Eg. Notwithstanding worldwide snubbing, Pakistan continues to raise Article 370 issue in all the international forums.
- **albeit** - although [అయినప్పటికీ]
Eg: He graduated albeit he got poor marks.

PUNCTUATION contd...

- **Colon (:)** A colon means "that is to say" or "here's what I mean."
Use a **colon** to introduce an item or a series of items. Do not capitalize the first item after the colon (unless it's a proper noun).
Eg: Items required to make tea: milk, tea powder, sugar, water
The key to success: hard work.
- **Semi-Colon (;)** Colons and semicolons should never be used interchangeably, వీటిని ఒకదాని బదులు ఒకటి వాడలేం.
A **semicolon** may be used between

independent clauses joined by a connector, such as, and, but, or, nor, etc.

The most common use of the **semicolon** is to join two independent clauses without using conjunctions 'like' 'and'. Do you use a capital letter after a **semicolon**? The general answer is **no**. A **semicolon** should be followed by a capital letter only if the word is a proper noun or an acronym. Also, when one or more commas appear in the first clause.

Eg: When I assume office, and I will soon, I'll be glad to help you; and that is a promise I will keep.

COMMONLY WRONGLY PRONOUNCED WORDS

- **asthma** [అస్మా] a breathing disorder - ఉబ్బసం
- **suspicious** [సస్.పి.షెస్ NOT సస్. పి. షియస్] అనుమానించే
- **plumber** [plumba 'r' silent]
- **February** [feh.bruh.ree]
- **pronunciation** [ప్రో నస్ సియేషన్ NOT ప్రొసాన్సియేషన్]
- **paradigm** [పారడైమ్] [రూపావళి] a typical example or pattern of something; a pattern or model in social life, linguistics, science
- **Eifel tower** [ఐఫిల్ టవర్ NOT ఈఫిల్ టవర్] in Paris.