

My brother practices yoga regularly...



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PRONUNCIATION

- Espresso:** [es.pres.sow]
coffee making machine
- hierarchy:** hai-uh-raa-kee [హియ్ రా కీ]
అనువంశికంగా పదవి వచ్చే విధానం
Eg. Some TTD priests want continuation of their positions as hierarchy.
- chauffeur** [షాఫ్] 'r' silent An employed driver for a car (usually a luxury car - limousine.)
- ambulance:** [యాంబులన్స్] NOT [అంబులెన్స్]



Have you noticed?

shipment > < cargo.

When you transport something by car, it's called a shipment; but when you transport something by ship, it's called cargo.

Combine the following pairs of sentences using suitable linking words from the list given below:

when, what, where, which, while

- I met Pradeep in New Jersey.
He had gone there to pursue higher studies.
- Raju was married in 1990.
He was a young man of twenty five at that time.
- My brother practices yoga regularly.
It keeps him physically and mentally fit.
- I do not know the theme of this poem.
This is a difficult poem.

Key

- I met Pradeep in New Jersey where he had gone there to pursue higher studies.
- Raju was married in 1990 when he was a young man of 25.
- My brother practices yoga regularly what keeps him physically and mentally fit.
- I do not know the theme of this poem which is a difficult poem.

Walk and Walk



ఈ పదాలన్నీ 'walking' గురించి చెప్పేవే. వీటిని ఏ సందర్భాల్లో ఎలా వాడాల్సి చూద్దాం.
Fill in the blanks with words relating to walking.
tripped (జారడం, కాలికి తగిలించుకోవడం), stumbled (తడబడ్డాడు), paced (అటూ, ఇటూ కోపంగా తిరగడం), strode (అంగలు వేసుకుంటూ), paraded (ప్రదర్శించుకుంటూ), shuffle (కాళ్ళు ఈడ్చుకుంటూ), loiter (walk around aimlessly), strayed (దారి తప్పడం), tottered (తూలుకుంటూ)

- The speaker ___ on the cable and almost fell down on the dias.
- Though we started as a group in our trekking, some of us ___ off the route.
- When the VIP patient was brought into the

Punctuation contd..

Quotation Marks (" ")

Quotation marks enclose the exact words of a person. Do not use quotation marks around a paraphrase or summary. Quotation marks set off the titles of smaller works within larger works.

- Place periods and commas inside quotation marks. Place semicolons and colons outside quotation marks.
- Dashes, colons, and semicolons almost always go outside the quotation marks;
- However, if the quote does not include a question or exclamation, but the sentence itself is asking a question or exclaiming, the question mark or exclamation point sits outside of the quotation marks.
- Quotation marks show the beginning and end of a quotation or title of a short work.
Examples:
The best way to eat food, Vijaya says, "to make it yourself".

- Quotation marks are for when you want to use someone else's words in your writing. Let's say you want to write about something you heard your friend say. You could do it like this:

Everyone said, "We really appreciate the way police handled the culprits of Disha's case."

You can write about the same thing without using the quotation marks, with a couple of changes:

Everyone said they really appreciated the way police handled the culprits of Disha's case.

- The first sentence contains a **direct quote**, a quote in which you report the exact words people used. The second sentence contains an **indirect quote**, which is a paraphrased version of what people said. Quotation marks are used only with direct quotes.
- If a quotation comes within a quotation, it is marked by single quotes as in

casualty, the chief doctor ___ into the room.

- The tiger that has been caught, ___ in the cage angrily.
- Be careful! You might ___ over that step!
- The drunken husband ___ in the party, much to the agony of his wife.
- The lady ___ proudly in the party, showing off her diamond necklace.
- Kids and software persons, ___ to the bathroom on Monday mornings.
- As the train was due only after 2 hours, they ___ on the platform.

KEY:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) tripped; | 2) strayed; | 3) strode |
| 4) paced; | 5) stumble | 6) tottered ; |
| 7) paraded; | 8) shuffle; | 9) loitered |



She said, "'I can't trust him since he assured me, 'I'll not repeat this again.'"
Rewrite this short conversations putting in all the necessary punctuation and remembering to start a new line each time a different person speaks.

Where do you come from I come from miryalaguda whats it like there is it a big city no its only a small town

Rewritten version:

"Where do you come from?"

"I come from Miryalaguda."

"What's it like there? Is it a big city?"

"No, it's only a small town."

Punctuate these sentences, using capital letters, commas, speech marks and question marks wherever they are needed.

- When can we go home whined the little boy tired of waiting for the bus
- kartik whom I knew years ago has come back to live here murthy will be pleased they used to be great friends
- really queried lucy I think that's wrong
- is that your dog asked the policeman

Rewritten (Changes indicated in bold font.)

- "When can we go home?" whined the little boy, tired of waiting for the bus.

Over-Enthusiastic Salesman

A new vacuum cleaner salesman knocked on the door on the first house of the street. A tall lady answered the door. Before she could speak, the enthusiastic salesman barged into the living room and opened a big black plastic bag and poured all the cow dung onto the carpet.
"Madam, if I could not clean this up within 5 minutes with the use of this new powerful Vacuum cleaner, I will **EAT** all this dung!" boasted the eager salesman.
"Do you need chilly sauce or ketchup with that?" asked the lady. the bewildered salesman asked, "why, Madam?" "there's no electricity in the house ..." said the lady.



- Kartik whom I knew years ago, has come back to live here. Murthy will be pleased. They used to be great friends.
- "Really?" queried Lucy. "I think that's wrong."
- "Is that your dog?" asked the policeman.

This or That?

ambiguous > < ambivalent

[సందిగ్ధంగా] > < [అనిశ్చితంగా]

The adjective ambiguous means doubtful or unclear, open to more than one interpretation.
Eg. The message is ambiguous. We cannot decide the meanings as in: *I saw a man with telescope on the hill.* Here the confusion is "Who is on the hill? Who has the telescope? The speaker or the man on the hill."

The adjective "ambivalent" means holding opposing attitudes or feelings toward a person, object, or idea. **Eg.** Some politicians are ambivalent. We cannot tell which side they are.

Eg. He made an ambivalent statement on the police encounter of Chatanpally criminals. We cannot make out if he is supporting the police action or not.

As a general rule, statements and assertions can be **ambiguous**... and people can be **ambivalent**.

Some more onomatopoetic words (Words that sound as they mean)

- The large dog said, "**bow-wow!**"
- Her heels **clacked** on the hardwood floor. (టక టక అన్నాయి)
- The party started with the sound of clinking glasses. (గల గల అన్నాయి)
- If you want our team to win, **clap** your hands right now!
- The bridge collapsed creating a tremendous **boom**.
- Some infants burp after drinking milk. (త్రేస్సు)
- The rustling of silk sarees is very familiar in the weddings. (గర గర లాడే)
- The horse's hooves (గిట్టలు) **clip-clopped** on the stone path. (టక టక అన్నాయి)