My firewall stops viruses from reaching...

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LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

మనం భాషను వివిధ సందర్భాల్లో అనేక విధాలుగా వాడతాం. ఎప్పుడు, ఏ పదాల్ని వాడాలో, ఏ వాక్యాల్ని ఉపయోగించాలో తెలుసుకొని వాడగలిగితే బాగుంటుంది.

Introducing oneself

Hello/ Hi! I'm [Name]. *Do not add Mr before it. But Doctors, Professors and Defence Personnel could use their titles.*

May I have your name, please? (And you?)
Here's formal and an informal greeting you can use when you meet new persons. If the person doesn't tell you his/her name, you can ask "And you?" or "And what's your name?

Nice to meet you.
After you learn each other's names, it's polite to say
A: Hi Raghu, I'm Chandu,
B: Nice to meet you, Chandu.
A: Nice to meet you too.

Where are you from?
Ask this question to find out which place/ state/ country someone is from. You answer this question with "I'm from ~." Miryalaguda / Orissa / Ukrain.

How do we use them?

need > < require > < want > < desire
A **want** is something that you **desire** [కోరిక]

which an individual does not possess yet. Unlike a **need** [అవసరం], which is mandatory for existence Eg.We need food, water and oxygen to live. **Wants** are not mandatory for the existence.

```
        Need
       Want
     Desire
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Need - for Functional purpose
Want - for Physical benefit
Desire - for Emotional satisfaction

facilities [సౌకర్యాలు]/ amenities [వసతులు]

The main difference between **amenities** and **facilities** is that the **amenities** refer to things that are designed to provide comfort and enjoyment to the guests. Facilities [సౌకర్యాలు] యాత్రకు వచ్చే వాళ్లకు గదులు వగైరా. While amenities [వసతులు] అంటే ropeway /helicopter ప్రయాణం AC లాగ. Basically refer to places or even equipment built to facilitate guests in their specific needs. తిరుమలకు తిరుపతి నుంచి వెళ్లడానికి మెట్లు వేయడం amenity. Bus వేయడం facility.

Unscramble the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence.
(All of them deal the which Computers and Internet)

1) viruses / is / against / computer / my / protected.
2) latest / my / the / to/ email / version / I've / upgraded.
3) spam / full / of / inbox / my/ is
4) picture / often / icon / an / is / a / small.
5) internet /from/ music / often / download / we / the .
6) the / over / cursor / button / moved / my /I.
7) brother's / full / hardware / of / computer / bedroom / is / my.
8) stops / viruses / my / from / computer / my / firewall / reaching.
9) get / bank's / tried / hackers / to / into / the /system/ computer.
10) connection / my/ faster / is / Jio broadband / internet / with.

KEY
1) My computer is protected against viruses.
2) I've upgraded my email to the latest version.
3) My inbox is full of spam.
4) An icon is often a small picture.
5) We often download music from the internet.
6) I moved my cursor over the button.
7) My brother's bedroom is full of computer hardware.
8) My firewall stops viruses from reaching my computer.
9) Hackers tried to get into bank's computer system.
10) My internet connection is faster with Jio broadband.

Fun with Words
Homonyms
(కింది ఇచ్చిన వాక్యంలో మూడు ఖాళీల్ని, ఒకేలా పలికే, వివిధ పదాలతో పూరించాలి.)
1) The fragrant _____ I _____ you didn't cost me a _____.
2) Oh God! My moth (పురుగులు) -eaten shawl is ____! How can I wear it to a ___ place!

KEY
1) scent, sent, cent   2) holey, holy

Why do we use 'an' before some words even though they do not begin with a vowel letter ie a,e,i,o,u?

We should use **'an'** before <u>vowel sounds</u> NOT <u>vowel letters</u>.
Sounds are different from letters.
ఈ విషయంలో confusion పడొద్దు.
Look at the following examples:

We pronounce M.A, M.Com., MLA, MP, SOS message, L-board with the sound **'e' 'ఏ'** . We pronounce it as ' ఎమ్.ఎ., ఎమ్.కామ్., ఎమ్.ఎల్.ఎ., ఎమ్.పి., ఎస్.ఒ.ఎస్. message, ఎల్–board. Thus all of them begin with ఏ sound, which is a vowel. That is why, we should say, an MA degree, an M.Com degree, an MLA, an MP, an SOS message, an L-board etc.

అలాగే, vowel letter ఉన్నా కూడా , కొన్నిసార్లు మనం an వాడకూడదు.
Eg. a university, (sound యూ, a one-rupee coin (sound వ, a one-eyed man), a unit (sound యూ)
    కానీ, ఈ అక్షరాలు, vowels లాగా పలికితే, **an**నే వాడాలి
Eg. an umbrella (sound: అ) an orange (ఆ)

COLOURS and WORDS

అన్ని భాషల్లో రంగులతో పదాలు ఉంటాయి. తెలుగులో, పచ్చని జీవితం, నీలినీడలు, తెల్లముఖం మొదలైనవి.

» **White lie:** A **lie** implies personal deception for personal gain, while a **white lie** implies deception for a kind purpose.
» **Blue moon:** a rare phenomenon, happening very rarely
» **Red carpet:** used for a grand welcome
» **Blue Revolution:** The concept of rapid increase in the production of fish and marine products through package programme is called as **Blue Revolution.** It was a Govt of India sponsored project launched in 1985.
» **White Revolution,** known as Operation Flood, was launched in 1970 on the initiative by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) which ultimately transformed **India** from a milk deficient nation into one of the world's largest milk producers.
» **The Green Revolution,** is a set of research technology transfer initiatives in 1960's that increased agricultural production worldwide, particularly in the developing world.
» **Yellow Journalism**: Yellow Journalism is the concept of reporting ordinary news in sensational ways and reporting in a biased way. It has reached dangerous levels in the recent past.
» **Blue eyed boy**: Someone's **blue-eyed boy** is a young man who they like better than anyone else and receives better treatment than other people. It is another expression for 'most favourite person'.
» **White Paper** is an official report on a complex issue giving the status quo. Opposition parties often insist on releasing a White Paper.
» **Gray Lie:** Most of the **lies** we tell are **gray lies**, partly to help others and partly to help ourselves.