

# Everyone fell about when they heard the little...



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## Comparisons

In our life, we have to make comparisons on several occasions. Between two persons, between two houses, between two vehicles, between movies etc. Comparison is normally done with adjectives using only one adjective. **Eg. heavy - heavier, tall - taller.** But this is not always. We have to use more connectors, conjunctions to compare two persons, things etc. Let's see how we do it. **First we do simple comparisons with one adjective:**

1. Our uncle's car is much \_\_\_\_ than ours. (fast)
2. Scuba diving (under water diving) is \_\_\_\_ than trekking. (fascinating)
3. His thirst grew \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ as climbed up the hill. (big, big)
4. Many parents think that their second child is \_\_\_\_ than the first one. (naughty)
5. Jyotsna's smile is \_\_\_\_ than Shreya's. (bright)
6. Playing football is \_\_\_\_ than playing Cricket. (strenuous)
7. The workers were given \_\_\_\_ bonus than last year (high), as the firm made \_\_\_\_ profits. (much)
8. My friend lives in a \_\_\_\_ house. But his uncle lives in a much \_\_\_\_ house. (big)
9. New York is as \_\_\_\_ as Washington. (big)
10. This suitcase is \_\_\_\_ than the other one. (heavy)

### KEY

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) faster         | 2) more fascinating |
| 3) bigger, bigger | 4) naughtier        |
| 5) brighter       | 6) more strenuous   |
| 7) higher, more   | 8) big, bigger      |
| 9) big            | 10) heavier         |

## Comparisons using linking words

Most common linking words for comparison and contradiction

**but, whereas, on the other hand, yet, despite, on the contrary, none the less,**

- A motorcycle is cheaper, **but** a car is more comfortable.
- A city has all the facilities, **on the other hand**, country (village) is more peaceful.
- Some birds have wings, **yet** they cannot fly.
- **Despite** a lot of wealth, he does not enjoy good health.
- Some politicians are always in power, on the **contrary**, they change parties very frequently.
- An apartment is safer, **none the less** an independent house has its own can also advantages.



To further your language, write for yourself a two-columned comparative table using comparisons and full sentences between Car and Motorcycle.

## Phrasal Verbs

There are several verbs with "fall". But only some are handpicked for you.

- **fall about:** laugh or smile  
Eg. *Everyone fell about when they heard the little girl's reply.*
- **fall for:** Eg. *Having listened to her songs, Ranga fell for her.*
- **fall away** [డూరం అవడం]:  
Eg. *Some people fall away from God because they did not get from Him what they wanted.*
- **fall behind:** [వెనక బడటం]  
Eg. *However hard the parents tried, their boy fell behind in studies.*
- **fall back:** to take support of [ఆధార పడటం]  
Eg. *We should always keep some portion of our income to fall back in our difficult times.*

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ENGLISH



- **fall flat:** [ఎవరి పట్ల అయినా ఆకర్షణ అవడం]  
Eg. *Many youngsters fell flat for her beauty.*
- **fall off:** [తగ్గి పోవడం]  
Eg. *There is a steady fall off in the sale of cars during the past one year.*
- **fall into:** [లోబడడం/ పడిపోవడం]  
Eg. *With nobody taking proper care of him, he fell into bad company.*
- **fall out:** [విడి పోవడం]  
Eg. *The two friends fell out just for political affiliations.*
- **fall short of** [తక్కువ అవడం]  
Eg. *Since he fell short of small money, he was asked to disembark (get off) the bus.*
- **fall over** [అకర్షణలో పడిపోవడం]  
Eg. *Strangely she fell over his charm, without thinking of the economic factors.*

## ointment - balm - cream - gel - paste - lotion - grease

- A **cream** is a sort of a medication for use on the skin. It will have a water base.
- **Ointment** contains less water. The more the oil, the greasier and stickier the product. For medical purpose, ointment is preferred because it will have longer effect. It is thicker than cream.



- A **balm**, in general, is thick and has more consistency. It is normally free from water content and is prepared with oil or bee wax as its base. It is used for soothing purpose like Zandu Balm, Tiger Balm, Amrutanjan.
- A **lotion** has the lightest consistency with high water base and low oil content. Jinda Tilasmath, a popular in Telangana is a lotion. Lacto Calamine (a beauty aid) is a lotion. A lotion has the lightest consistency, with high water base and low oil content.
- A **gel** is thinner than ointment. Gels are used to style hair, as a variant of tooth paste. Silica is added to create transparent look to gels. There are thick and soft gels according to the needs of hair styling.



- A **paste** has a thick texture and contains some wax. Vicks VapoRub is a paste. It is a mixture of powder and ointment which allows the skin to breathe through the ointment. Of course, tooth pastes too.
- **grease** - a thick oily substance, especially used as a lubricant. In the west fat is also expressed as grease. Grease the palms means giving bribe.



## Language Functions - Inviting persons

There are a number of expressions for inviting to a particular function. For inviting someone to a party, we can use one of the following expressions:

1. I'd like you to attend my birthday party this evening.
2. Why don't you attend my birthday party this evening?
3. I should be delighted if you could attend my birthday party this evening.

Of the three expressions, the first one can be used to a person just known to you, a sort of neutral situation: the second to your intimate friend, an informal situation and the third to your employer or someone highly respectable, a formal situation. Along with these three kinds of situations we need to consider the following four main factors before using an invitation: **The setting:** Where you are and when you speak. **The topic:** What you are talking about. **Your social relationship:** Who you are talking to. **Your attitude:** What you feel about the topic or the other person. All the four factors combine to influence the way we speak, especially invite.



## A very good English is not good English!



This is because of use of 'very'. You can use a single word without using **very** like '**excellent**'. We can still use '**very**' but other words are **more appropriate and effective**.

very able	- proficient	very nasty	- obnoxious
very boring	- tedious	very old	- ancient
very confused	- baffled	very shy	- timid
very dirty	- filthy	very tired	- exhausted
very easy	- effortless	very wicked	- malicious
very funny	- hilarious	very comfortable	- cozy
very glad	- over joyed	very quarrelsome	- cantankerous
very happy	- ecstatic	very big	- massive
very interesting	- fascinating	very clean	- spotless
very joyful	- exuberant	very angry	- furious
very kind	- compassionate	very boring	- dull
very large	- huge	very short	- brief