

She handed over the charge on her transfer.



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PAST PROGRESSIVE (Continuous) TENSE

Present Progressive tenseని మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు జరుగుతున్న దాని గురించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు వాడతామని తెలుసుకున్నాం. మరి Past Progressiveని ఎప్పుడు వాడాలి? Simple, గతంలో జరుగుతున్న దాని గురించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు వాడాలి. అంటే గతంలో, ఒక రోజు కానీ, ఒక సమయంలో గానీ జరిగిన విషయం గురించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు వాడతాం.

- This tense is also used for past actions which continued up to a point in the past. **E.g** *He was working up to 2 am last night.*
- It is also used to talk about an action that was in progress at a point of time in the past. **E.g.** *In 1970, I was studying B.Sc., in NG College, Nalgonda*
- When we talk about two actions that took place almost simultaneously, one of them is used in Simple Past and the other in Past Progressive.

Action 1 Past tense



Action 2 Past Progressive

When I studied (**Action 1**) in college, she was teaching (**Action 2**) Chemistry.
When I saw (**A 1**) him in the park, he was talking (**A 2**) to a girl.

కొన్ని వాక్యాల్లో రెండు actionsని అటు ఇటు మార్చుకోగలం. పైన ఇచ్చిన వాటిలో అలా చేయలేం.



Use either Simple Past or Past Progressive Tense for the verbs given after the blanks.

- When we ____ (reach) home, the children ____ (quarrel).
- The children ____ (make) noise when their grandfather ____ (sleep) after lunch.
- Some students ____ (chat) while the lecturer ____ (give) the class.
- The husband ____ (read) the newspaper merrily as his wife ____ (choke) in the kitchen.
- The child ____ (sleep) peacefully in the make-shift cradle while his mother ____ (work) in the farm.
- By the time we ____ (reach) the wedding hall, the workers ____ (clean) the vessels.
- While the teacher ____ (explain) some grammar items, that girl ____ (text) on her mobile.

Key

- 1) reached, were quarrelling
- 2) were making, slept
- 3) were chatting, gave
- 4) read, was choking
- 5) slept, was working
- 6) reached, were cleaning
- 7) explained, was texting



Using Hand in English

- hand in hand** = together
Eg. *The friends work hand in hand.*
- give me a hand** = help me
Eg. *Excuse me, will you please give a hand in lifting this?*
- hand in** = give
Eg. *He handed in his apology.*
- hand over** = transfer
Eg. *She handed over the charge on her transfer.*
- get a good hand** = in cards, a good deal (మంచి ముక్కలు రావడం)
Eg. *We could see from his face that he got a good hand.*
- hands down** = very easily
Eg. *New Zealand won all the one-day matches hands down recently.*
- to give a hand** = cheat [మోసగించు].
Eg. *After winning the election, he gave a hand to his party just to get a ministerial berth.*
- to hand down** = to deliver a verdict [తీర్పు]
Eg. *The Warangal Fast Track court handed down the verdict just in 45 days.*
- to hand on** = transfer knowledge

Eg. *In Puttur (Chittoor) the treatment of fractured bones is handed on from generation to generation.*

How to say sorry / apologize?

- Please, forgive me for my...
- I'm really ashamed of what I did.
- I'm really sorry about what I said.
- That was rude of me. I'm sorry.
- I hope you'll forgive me for...
- I do apologize for...
- Please excuse me my responding late.
- I beg your pardon.
- Forgive me for what I said earlier. I didn't mean to hurt you.

How to accept apologies? (When they say "sorry")

- Don't mention it.
- That's OK.
- I quite understand.
- You couldn't help it.
- Forget about it.
- Don't worry about it.
- That's all right.
- It doesn't matter.

Good Cars but

Pronunciation is not good!

A number of foreign cars are being used in cities. But their names are pronounced wrongly. Here is a selected list of such cars.



Brand Name

Audi
Chevrolet
Hyundai
Lexus
Mercedes
BMW (Bayerish Motoron Werke)
Volks Wagon [People's Vehicle]
Lamborghini
Peugeot
Plymouth
Porsche
Renault
Skoda (Czech)

Pronunciation

ow-dee (ఔడీ)
shev-ro-ley (షెవరోలే)
hyon-de(y) (హైదే)
lek-suhs (లెక్సుస్)
mur-say-dees (మూరిసెడీస్)
bee-em-vee (బీ ఎం వీ)
folks-va-gun (ఫోక్స్ వేగన్)
lam-ber-gini (లాంబెర్గిని)
poo-zho or pyoo-zho] (ప్యూజో)
pli-muth [ప్లిమత్]
por-sha [పోర్షా]
re-no ('l' and 't' are silent) (రీనో)
sh-ko-da [షోకొడా]

GUNS GALORE

Many people wonder what is the difference between a **revolver** and a **pistol**, a **rifle** and a **gun**. Of course, there are differences.

Any weapon with a bullet is a gun. Be it a hand held one, or a bigger one held by a police or soldiers, or a very big gun.

Revolver > < Pistol

A **revolver** contains a revolving cylinder in which bullets (usually six) are loaded.

A **pistol** is any handgun that does not have bullets in a revolving cylinder. **Pistols** have a removable magazine into which bullets (more than 6) are loaded.

Rifle has a long barrel, fired from a shoulder. In its barrel there will be grooves (గాడి, గాలా). This will make the bullet spin and fire more accurately. They are used for long range. All guns including rifles will

have bores (గొట్టం లోపలి వ్యాసం). It is also called calibre. .202 and .303 are the bores of weapons used by police.

Army guns have higher caliber and accuracy and range. They load automatically with a big cartridge. Body guards usually have guns with a short barrel but can fire rapidly, which are called **Carbines**. **Sten guns** also are the same.

In actual battle field, Soldiers have to use long range and high precision guns. They will have even telescopic fitting to see the target clearly. They are called **sniper guns**

There are also double-barrel guns, which have two barrels and big shells. These are not useful for war, but only for hunting. In movies we will see 'bandits' carrying them with a belt across their shoulder full of shells.

Armies use Light Machine Guns and Heavy Machine Guns for continuing firing.

Join the armed / police forces and know more about them!

