

1-9



Mpbian

Prepositions

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Basic Concept

about

Prepositions

preposition = N
~ al = Adj.

Traditional Grammar অনুসারে,

- Pre = পূর্বে
- Position = অবস্থান

1. Preposition → Prepositional obj (N / PN / N clause / N phrase)

clause হলে এমন একগুচ্ছ word যেমন sub ও finite verb ২টি।

Examples: # phrase " " " " " " sub ও finite verb গঠন ২টি।

a. He lives in Dhaka. (Noun) He is interested in Hena.

b. She is interested in him. (Pronoun)

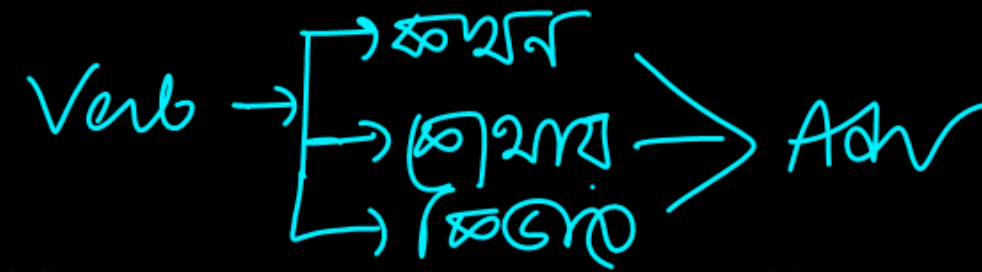
c. She is interested in what I have. (Noun clause)

d. She is interested in this beautiful spot. (Noun phrase)

2. Preposition এর পরে N/ PN/ N clause/ N phrase না থাকলে উক্ত

Preposition-টি adverb এর কাজ করে।

Examples:



a. He came into my room. (into → Preposition)
prep N

b. He came into. (into → Adverb)
V Adv

c. The ship went down the sea. (down → Preposition)
prep NOUN

d. The ship went down. (down → Adverb)
V Adv

Traditional Grammar অনুসারে,

3. Determiner ও Noun এর মাঝে Prep থাকলে তা adj এর কাজ করে।

Examples:

a. Please write to me at the above address. (above → Adj)

Det

Adj

Noun

(40th BCS)

b. The up train went down.

Det

Adj

Noun

Adv

Traditional Grammar অনুসারে,

4. কোন **preposition** দ্বারা দুইটি **clause/ sentence** যুক্ত হলে সেই **preposition-টি** তা **conjunction** এর কাজ করে।

Examples:

- a. He came here **after** independence. (after → preposition)
Sentence prep Noun
- b. He came here **after** I had left. (after → conjunction)
sent conj sent



Practice Section

1

“Please look above the trees.” Here ‘above’
is a/ an _____.

- A. preposition
- B. adjective
- C. adverb
- D. noun

2

“Please look above.” Here ‘above’ is a/ an _____.

A. preposition

B. adjective

~~**C. adverb**~~

D. noun

4

“The above sentence is an example of a passive voice.” Here ‘above’ is a/ an _____.

A. preposition

~~B. adjective~~

C. adverb

D. noun

নিচের ৪ টি অংশে ভাগ করে **Prepositions** এর ব্যবহার শিখলে
বুঝতে সুবিধা হবে

→ **1. Prepositions of Positioning/ Place** (স্থিতি)

2. Prepositions of Movement (সংজ্ঞা)

3. Prepositions of Time (কাল)

→ **4. Others**

→ Appropriate prepositions, group verb, phrase

T.M

Preps of Position (ଅବସ୍ଥା) — stagnant

ଅବସ୍ଥା — on — over — above

COVER ଉପର
over ଅଧିକ

Preposition of Positioning/ Place (স্থির)

Above

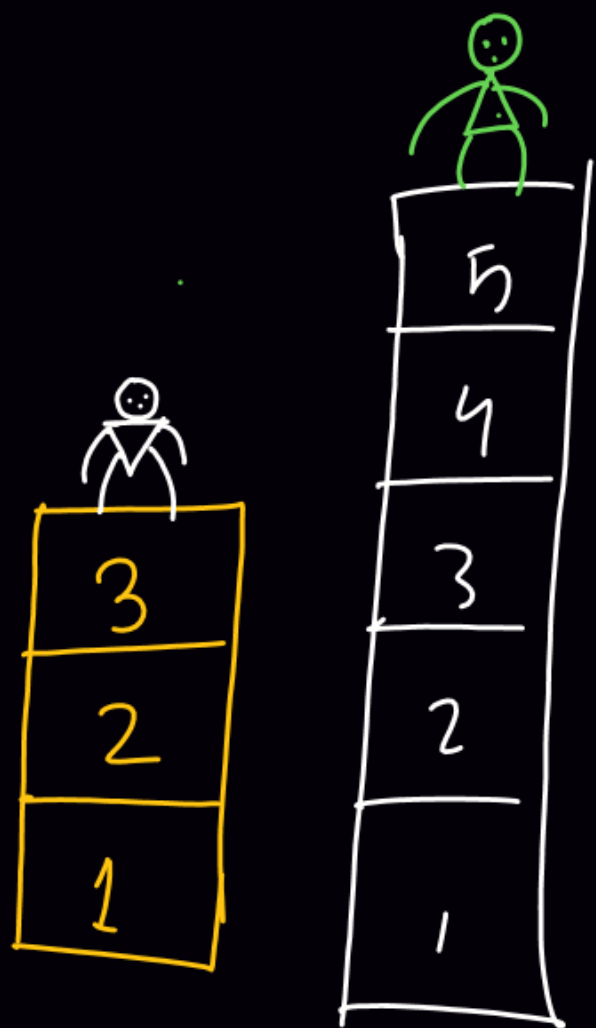
সরাসরি গায়ের উপরে নয়,
বরং উচ্চতার দিক থেকে
উপরে বা পাশের দিক
থেকে উপরে বুঝাতে
above ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Over

স্পর্শ করে বা স্পর্শ না
করে সম্পূর্ণ বা আংশিক
কাভার করা বা ঢেকে রাখা
বুঝাতে over ব্যবহৃত
হয়।

On

স্পর্শ করে উপরে থাকা
বুঝালে on বসে।
তবেএক্ষেত্রে কাভার করা
বা ঢেকে রাখা মুখ্য
উদ্দেশ্য নয়।

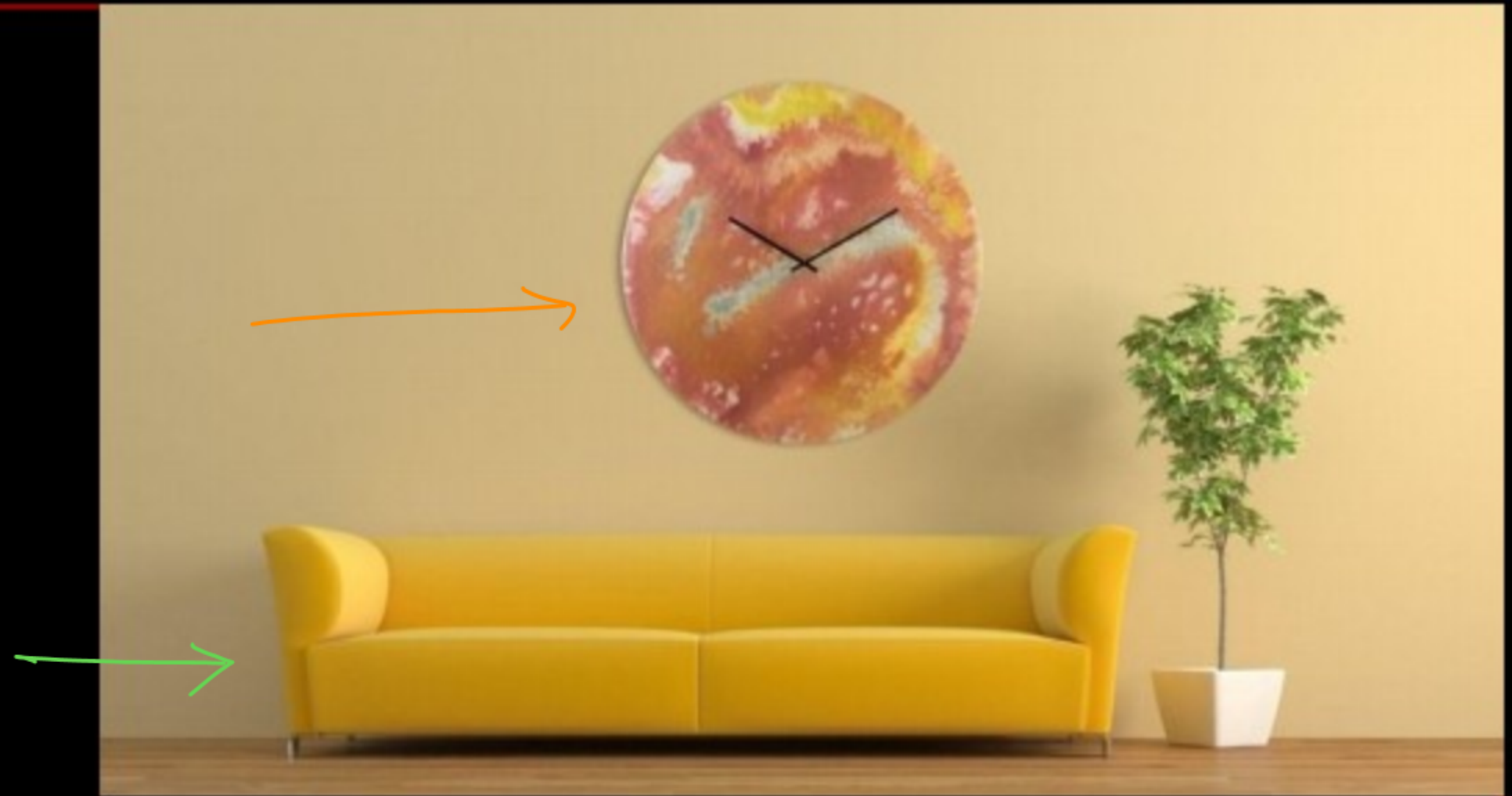


ଭୂମି

ଓରିଡ଼ା

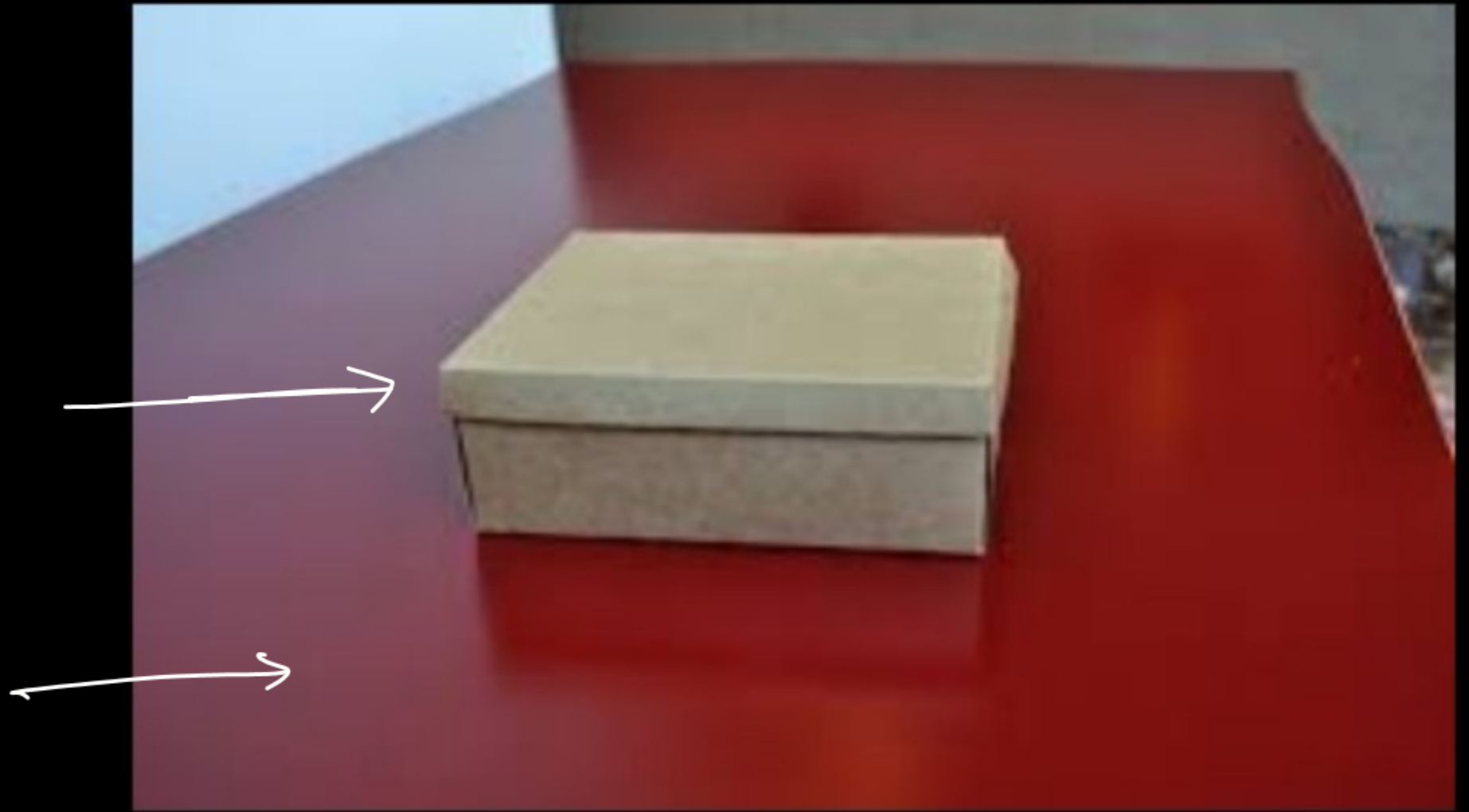
Anika is above Jewel

Above



There is a large clock above the sofa.

On



There is a box on the table.

Over



Handwritten green scribble.

There is a red tablecloth over the table.

Above



a. Number 1 is above number 2.

b. Number 2 is above number 3.

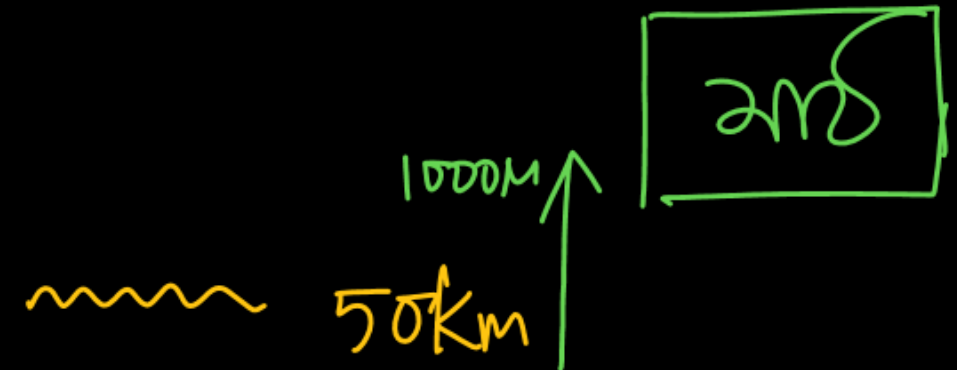
Use ON, OVER and ABOVE in the following gaps:

a) We played the match 1000 metres above the sea level.

b) The umbrella is on the table.

c) The umbrella is over her head.

d) Write your address above the line.



সিদ্দিকা

Use ON, OVER and ABOVE in the following gaps:

- e)** At first, she felt very nervous. When the plane got _____ the city, she became easy.
- f)** The blue box is _____ the desk.
- g)** Do you live in the apartment _____ the market?
- h)** She put the blanket OVER her little son.
- i)** Put some butter _____ the piece of bread.
- j)** She saw the book _____ the bed.

Preposition of Positioning/ Place (স্থির)

Under

underneath

(On ও over এর বিপরীত)

1. সরাসরি নিচে বুঝাতে under বসে।
2. অধিনস্থতা বুঝাতেও under বসে।
3. সংখ্যা বা বয়সের দিক থেকে কম বা
নিচে বুঝাতে under বসে। *under 16*
4. মানসিক চাপ বুঝাতে under বসে।

Below

(Above এর বিপরীত)

1. সরাসরি নিচে নয়, বরং উচ্চতার দিক
থেকে বা পাশের দিক থেকে নিচে
বুঝাতে below বসে।
2. তাপমাত্রার দিক থেকে নিচে বুঝাতেও
below বসে।

Use UNDER and BELOW in the following gaps:

a) The whole village was under water after the flood

Som b) Parts of the city are below sea level.

c) The baby is under the umbrella.

d) Write your name below the line. Hafsa

e) There are 300 employees under him.

f) There are under 8 players in each team.

g) You can't get an NID if you are under 18.

can't
cannot

cannot
vs cannot

~~I cannot do it, can't I?~~

cannot-
can't-

Use UNDER and BELOW in the following gaps:

- h) The temperature is five degrees _____ zero.**
- i) He is _____ mental pressure.**
- j) The cat is _____ the sofa.**
- k) He was wearing a blue shirt _____ his sweater.**

'Between' Vs. 'Among'

1. সাধারণভাবে দুইয়ের মধ্যে বুঝাতে
2. দুইয়ের অধিক proper noun এর মধ্যে বুঝাতে
3. দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, কোম্পানি, দেশ ইত্যাদির মধ্যে চুক্তি (treaty) বুঝাতে

1. সাধারণভাবে দুইয়ের অধিকের মধ্যে বুঝাতে
2. সংখ্যা উল্লেখ না থেকে শুধু plural কোন noun বা pronoun উল্লেখ থাকলে

2 boys
boys

Use **BETWEEN** and **AMONG** in the following gaps:

a) Distribute the books between the two boys.

b) Distribute the books among the boys.

c) Distribute the books among the three boys.

d) Distribute the books between Rana and Sumaiya.

e) Divide the pens between Rana, Sumi and Shamim.

Use BETWEEN and AMONG in the following gaps:

f) You should have read the treaty between the sixteen countries.

g) Iliana has been a favourite among them.

h) The last thing she wanted was ^{that} rivalry among the men.



"Walking is a good habit." ~~Here~~, what is

'walking' here in the above sentence?

A. Noun =

B. Verb ~~is~~ X

C. Gerund

D. None of above

Note: NO gerund - is Noun
किन्तु NO Noun - is gerund
नहीं।

~~Ming~~ Thing ~~Ping~~ phing Ting

Before



a. While having dinner, she sat before me.

In front of



a. The man in green is in front of the man in blue.

1

“While eating fuchka, Rupa sat ___ me.

- A. into**
- B. outside**
- C. Before**
- D. On**

2

**“In the line for the tickets, Rupa was
___ me.**

A. into

B. outside

C. Before

D. In front of

3

As the little boy was ____ the banyan tree, I couldn't see him.

A. Behind

B. outside

C. Before

D. In front of

4

**Mir Jalal Sumon lives _____ Mirpur _____
Dhaka.**

A. in, in

B. in, at

C. at, at

D. at, in

5

**Mir Jalal Sumon lives _____ Shewrapara
_____ Mirpur.**

A. in, in

B. in, at

C. at, at

D. at, in

Prepositions of Movement

**Over, under, past, across, through, to,
towards, up, down, along, round,
between, into, out of, onto, off, from,
against, behind etc.**

Prepositions of Movement

Across

সাধারণত সমতল বা বিস্তৃত স্থানের
এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্তে পার হয়ে
যাওয়া বা গমন করা বুঝাতে **across**
ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

He walked across the road.



Prepositions of Movement

Over

"Over" সাধারণত কোনো উচ্চতা বা বাধার উপর দিয়ে গমন করা/পার হওয়া বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

A bird flew over our heads.



Prepositions of Movement

Off

“off” সাধারণত স্থির অবস্থা থেকে নিচে পরে যাওয়া বা পতিত হওয়া বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Rifat jumped off the wall.



Prepositions of Movement

into

“**into**” সাধারণত বাহির থেকে ভিতরে প্রবেশ করা বা যাওয়া বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

They are going into the tent.



Prepositions of Movement

Out of

“out of” সাধারণত ভিতর থেকে বাহিরে যাওয়া বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Jack is coming out of the tent.



1

A bird flew _____ our heads.

A. On

B. Over

C. Into

D. Off

2

The jackfruit fell _____ the tree.

A. On

B. Over

C. Onto

D. Off

3

Rana jumped ____ the wall when an angry dog chased him.

A. On

B. Over

C. Into

D. Off

4

**The prices of daily commodities are going
___ day by day.**

A. Down

B. Over

C. Above

D. Up

5

The living standard of the poor people is going ____ day by day for inflation.

A. Down

B. Over

C. Above

D. Up



The first ball of Mustafizur Rahman went ___ the ground with a huge six.

A. Into

B. In

C. Out of

D. From

7

Don't run _____ name and fame.

A. for

B. to

C. towards

D. after

8

He was going ____ college.

A. at

B. to

C. towards

D. after

9

**I am not sure about his destination.
Maybe he was going ____ college.**

A. at

B. to

C. towards

D. after

10

He entered ____ the room.

A. in

B. into

C. out of

D. No preposition needed

Prepositions of Time

*On, in, at, by, within, since, for, during,
after, before, till, until etc.*

- ❑ **On** → কোন নির্দিষ্ট দিনের নাম বা তারিখের আগে **on** বসে।
- ❑ **In** → মাস, ঋতু, বছর, দশক ও শতকের আগে **in** বসে।
- ❑ **Morning/ afternoon/evening-** এর আগে **in** বসে।
- ❑ তবে, **morning/afternoon/ evening** দ্বারা যদি এই সকল সময়কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বলা হয়, তবে এদের আগে **on** বসে।
- ❑ **Clock time** বা নির্দিষ্ট কোন সময় বুঝাতে **at** বসে।

Examples:

- a) It snows _____ January.
- b) He was born _____ Saturday.
- c) She came here _____ 6 pm.
- d) My son was born _____ 10th November, 2015.
- e) It was a trend _____ 1980s.
- f) My father swims _____ the morning.
- g) I'll meet you _____ Friday morning.

□ After/ before → কোন সময় শুরু পূর্বে বুঝাতে **before** এবং পরে বুঝাতে **after** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Examples:

- a) He gave up smoking after the birth of his first child.
- b) He came here before the war of independence.

- ❑ **Over + the phone** (phone এর পূর্বে **the** থাকলে তার পূর্বে **over** লিখতে হয়।)
- ❑ **By + phone** (phone এর পূর্বে **the** না থাকলে তার পূর্বে **by** লিখতে হয়।)
- ❑ **on + the phone** (কারো **phone** এর লাইনে থাকা বুঝাতে **on** লিখতে হয়।)

Examples (Try yourself):

- a) He informed me the news _____ the phone.
- b) He informed me the news _____ phone.
- c) He has been _____ phone for 15 minutes.
- d) We run our business _____ phone.
- e) We run our business _____ the phone.
- f) For my business, I'm almost always _____ the phone.

যে **verb**-গুলোর পরে সাধারণত
preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় না

যে verb-গুলোর পরে সাধারণত **preposition** ব্যবহৃত হয় না

Affect, Answer, Approach, Attend, demand, discuss, Check, Lack, Consider, Emphasize, reach, resemble, Tell, Seek, Influence, Describe, enter, Explain, Mention ইত্যাদি word গুলো verb হিসেবে থাকলে এদের পরে সাধারণত কোন **preposition** বসে না। তবে **noun** হিসেবে থাকলে এদের পরে **preposition** বসে। আবার **appropriate preposition** বা **group verb** এর ক্ষেত্রে এই verb গুলোর পরেও **preposition** বসতে পারে।

Examples:

- 1. I consider you as my brother.**
- 2. She attended in the meeting.**

যে verb-গুলোর পরে সাধারণত **preposition** ব্যবহৃত হয় না

Examples:

- 1. You still haven't answered ~~to~~ my question**
- 2. Abdullah resembles ~~like~~ his father.**
- 3. He just lacks ~~of~~ a little confidence.**
- 4. You resemble ~~like~~ your mother very closely.**
- 5. She emphasized the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables in the diet.**

Passive with different prepositions

- 1. Annoy, charm, displease, marvel, please, satisfy, shock, stun, surprise, vex** ইত্যাদি **word** গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যক্তির দ্বারা বুঝালে এদের পরে **with** ব্যবহৃত হয়। অন্যদিকে বস্তুর দ্বারা অথবা ব্যক্তির আচরণ বা গুণের দ্বারা বুঝালে **at** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- 2. Cover, decorate, ornament, fill** ইত্যাদি **word** গুলোর পরে **with** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- 3. Embody, include, interest, contain, sworn** ইত্যাদি **word** গুলোর পরে **in** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- 4. Known** এর পরে সাধারণত **to** এবং **worried** এর পরে **about** বসে।

Passive with different prepositions

Examples:

1. I was vexed _____ Rupa.
2. I was vexed _____ her behavior.
3. Hena was interested _____ Rakib.
4. A tree is known _____ its fruits.
5. Prof. Dr. Yunus is known _____ all.
6. The new cabinet was sworn in _____ Dhaka.



Practice Section

1

He may come here _____ 2 hours.

A. by

B. in

C. for

D. from

2

He can't see properly. He is blind ___ eyes.

A. to

B. of

C. from

D. since

3

He is blind ___ his son's fault.

A. of

B. to

C. for

D. by

4

He relieved me ___ anxiety.

A. from

B. with

C. of

D. by

5

Hena has been ill ___ Friday.

A. from

B. for

C. since

D. by

6

Hena has been ill ___ 7 days.

A. from

B. for

C. since

D. by

7 The lady _____ blue is my better half.

A. with

B. in

C. of

D. beside

8

Lean the ladder _____ the wall.

- A. since**
- B. before**
- C. with**
- D. against**

8

“This is 10 O’ clock.” Here ‘o’ is a/ an ____.

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Preposition

D. Conjunction

9

“Our Blessings come from above.” Here ‘above’ is a/ an ____.

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Preposition

D. Adverb

10

“Down went the Titanic.” Here ‘down’ is a/ an ____.

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Preposition

D. Adverb

11

“The ship went down the sea.” Here ‘down’ is a/ an ____.

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Preposition

D. Adverb

12

“Please write to me at the above address.”

Here ‘above’ is a/ an ____. (40th BCS)

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Preposition

D. Adverb

13

“The patient had died before the doctor came.” Here ‘before’ is a/ an ___.

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Preposition

D. Conjunction

14

The train left the station _____ time.

A. in

B. against

C. to

D. on

15

He goes to Ramna Park_____ the weekend.

A. in

B. on

C. at

D. for

16

Paper is made _____ wood.

A. in

B. of

C. from

D. by

17

The chair is made _____ wood.

A. in

B. of

C. from

D. by

18

The chair was made _____ a Chinese carpenter.

A. in

B. of

C. from

D. by

19

The chair was made _____ China.

A. in

B. of

C. from

D. by

20

There is a large tree _____ the building.

A. in front of

B. before

C. at

D. in

21

We reached ____ Dhaka at 6pm.

A. in

B. at

C. from

D. No preposition needed

22

Abdullah resembles ____ his father.

A. like

B. of

C. since

D. No preposition needed

23

Himu married ____ Rupa.

A. to

B. of

C. with

D. No preposition needed

24

I will marry you ____.

A. to

B. of

C. with

D. off

25

The ambassador called _____ the President.

A. in

B. on

C. at

D. none of them

26

I could not go _____ for the examination due to rain.

A. in

B. by

C. to

D. on

27 You must adhere ____ your principle.

A. of

B. with

C. to

D. for

28

The Second World War broke _____ in September 1939.

A. out

B. through

C. away

D. in

29

The ministers arrived _____ a decision last night.

A. on

B. at

C. in

D. to

30

He has no control_____ himself.

A. on

B. by

C. with

D. over

31

Don't look down _____ the poor.

A. into

B. for

C. of

D. upon

32 He died _____ a terrible road accident.

A. in

B. for

C. of

D. by

33

He died _____ the betterment of his family members.

A. in

B. for

C. of

D. over

34

He died ____ cholera.

A. in

B. for

C. of

D. over

35

I am _____ the moon.

A. in

B. for

C. of

D. over

Thank you.