

যেভাবে প্রশ্ন হবে :

এক্ষেত্রে দশটি শব্দন্যস্থানসহ একটি Text থাকবে। শব্দন্যস্থানগুলোকে Numbering করার জন্য a-j ব্যবহার করা হবে। লক্ষ কর :

□ **Complete the text with suitable preposition.**

0.5 × 10 = 5

Uluru is located (a) — central Australia. The place is also known (b) — Ayers Rock (c) — honour (d) — Sir Henry Ayers, who was a Premier (e) — South Australia (f) — 1873. Uluru is listed (g) — a World Heritage Area (h) — both its natural and cultural values. It is a sacred place (i) — the Aboriginal people (j) — the area.

[NCTB Sample Question]








যেভাবে উত্তর লিখতে হবে :

শিক্ষার্থীরা শুধু Number ব্যবহার করে সঠিক Preposition লিখবে। বাক্যের শুরুতে শব্দন্যস্থান থাকলে এবং সেখানে কোনো Preposition ব্যবহার করতে হলে তা Capital letter হবে। তবে, এধরনের ভুলের জন্য কোনো Marks কর্তন করা হয় না। প্রতিটি শব্দন্যস্থানের জন্য 0.5 করে মোট Marks থাকবে 05।

Solution: (a) in (b) as (c) in (d) of (e) of (f) in (g) as (h) for (i) to (j) in

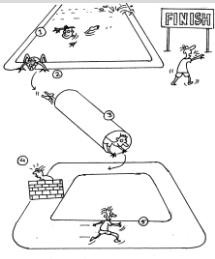
Presentation

ছবির পাশে লেখা প্রশ্ন ও উত্তরগুলো দেখ।

1) 	1) Where is the cat ? It is on the computer....
2) 	2) Where is the cat ? It is under the computer.
3) 	3) Where is the cat ? It is on the screen of the computer.
4) 	4) Where is the cat ? It is between the T.V set and the computer.
5) 	5) Where is the cat ? It is behind the computer.
6) 	6) Where is the cat ? It is beside the computer.
7) 	7) Where is the cat ? It is running towards/ to the computer.

এখানে দেখা যাচ্ছে আমাদের স্থানের পূর্বে Preposition ব্যবহার করেছি এবং এই Preposition গুলো অন্য শব্দের সাথে যুক্ত হয়ে পরিপূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশে সাহায্য করে। এখানে Verb গুলো অবস্থান প্রকাশ করে। তাই এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত Preposition গুলোকে Preposition of Position বলে।

নিচের ছবিটি দেখ এবং পাশের বর্ণনাটি পড়।



The boy dives **into** the pool water and swims **across** the pool. Then he gets **onto** the land and runs **to** the tunnel and creeps **through** it. Getting out **of** the tunnel, he stands **up** and starts running along the track **round** the field. **On** the way, he faces a wall. He climbs **up** the wall and jumps down. Then he again starts running. He again faces another wall. He jumps **over** the wall and speeds **up** his running **to** the finishing line. And at last, he reaches the spot.

উপরের পাঠ্যগোষ্ঠীতে ব্যবহৃত স্থানের পূর্বে বিভিন্ন Preposition ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে যা অন্যান্য শব্দকে পরিপূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশে সাহায্য করে। এখানের সবগুলো Verb গতি প্রকাশক। তাই এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত Preposition গুলোকে Prepositions of movement বলে।

Preposition of Movement and Place

Presentation

Above
(উপরে)

- (i) কোনো নির্দিষ্ট তাপমাত্রা, উচ্চতা, শব্দ, পদমর্যাদার চেয়ে বেশি : The temperature is three degrees above zero.
(ii) ঠিক সরাসরি উপরে নয় : The fan is moving above our head.

Beyond (উর্ধ্বে)

- (i) কোনো স্থান বা সংখ্যার বাইরে বা চিন্তার বাহিরে : The mysteries of Eastern Island went far **beyond** its statues.
(ii) সময়সীমা সামর্থ্য বোঝাতে :
He must not go there beyond this week.
We should not care about anything beyond our ability.

Up (উপরে)

- (i) নিচ থেকে উপরে যাওয়া : He went up the hill.

- (ii) কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থান থেকে অধিকতর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থান বা কেন্দ্রে যাওয়া : He goes up to Dhaka every Friday.

Over (উপরে)

- (i) না ছুঁয়ে সরাসরি যে জিনিসের উপর আছে তার পর্বে: The sun shone brightly over the village.
(ii) যার উপর দিয়ে যায় : The cat jumped over the wall.
(iii) কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ, বয়স, গতির চেয়ে বেশি: There are over fifty thousand people. He is over ninety now.
(iv) যাকে আবৃত করে রাখে তার পর্বে: Veil over the face. Dust over the floor.
(v) সর্বত্র জুড়ে: His fame spread all over Bangladesh.
(vi) এপার থেকে ওপার পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত: There is a bridge over the river.

Down
(নিচে)

- (i) নিচের দিকে পড়েছে বা নামছে বুঝাতে : The man is coming down the stairs.
(ii) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বা কেন্দ্রীয় স্থান থেকে কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানের দিকে যাওয়া বুঝাতে: She lives down the street.

Practice

2.1. Use above/ beyond/ up/ over/ down as necessary.

1.The stone rolled — the hill.2.She put a blanket — the sleeping child.3.She climbed — the flight of steps.4.The road continues — the village up into the hills.5.The water came — our knees.6.They held a large umbrella — her.7.Go — the road till you reach the traffic lights.8.The village is further — the valley.9.Our village is — the river.

Presentation

About (সম্পর্কে)

- (i) স্থান বা সংখ্যা অর্থে কাছাকাছি/ আশেপাশে : He is walking about the street.
(ii) সম্বন্ধে, সম্বন্ধে বিষয়ে : I know nothing about the incident.

Around
(চারদিকে)

- (i) কোনো কিছুর চারদিকে ঘোরা, অবস্থান করা: They are running around/ round the track.
He puts his arms around her shoulders. There are many things around us. [CtgB '10]
(ii) আশেপাশে: I saw him around the place yesterday.

Round (ঘিরে/
চারদিকে)

- (i) ঘিরে/ চারদিকে : We're sitting round the campfire.
আশেপাশে/ নানাদিকে : There are industries round Dhaka city.

Across (আড়াআড়িভাবে)

- (i) কোনো কিছু তলের এপার থেকে ওপারে যাওয়া(প্রস্থের দিক দিয়ে) বা ওপারে অবস্থান করা : (i) The girl is running across the road. (ii) I live across the street from you.

Along
(বরাবর)

- (i) দৈর্ঘ্যের দিক দিয়ে বরাবর যাওয়া/ অবস্থান: The man is walking along the corridor.
Flowers grow along the side of the wall.

After (পর/ পিছনে)

- (i) কারো পিছনে : He shut the door after her.
(ii) কারো পর বা কোনো কিছুর পর: C comes after B.
(iii) কোনো কিছুর বা কারো খোঁজ/পিছু ধাওয়া: We ran after the thief. She is after a job.

Before
(সামনে)

- (i) কারো উপস্থিতিতে : I can tell this before all.
(ii) সামনাসামনি : The accused was brought before the judge.

Practice

2.2. Use about/ around/ round/ across/ along/ after/ before as necessary.

1.They knelt — the throne.2.He ran — her with the book. 3.They walked slowly — the road.4.He walked — the field.5.The earth moves — the sun.6.The bus came — the bend.7.Everywhere people were going — their daily business.8.There she is, coming — the corner.9.Go — the road to get the hospital.10.I looked — the shelves for the book I needed.11.Your name comes — mine in the list.12.They had the advantage of playing — their home crowd.13.He looked — the room.14.They walked — the lake.

Presentation

Against (বিরুদ্ধে/
বিপরীতে)

- (i) শারীরিক বা বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক দিক দিয়ে কারো বা কোনো কিছুর বিপরীত বা বিরুদ্ধ : We are swimming against the current.
He was leaning against the wall.

He stood against me.

For (জন/র)

- (i) যার উদ্দেশ্যে থাকে বা রওনা হয় তার পক্ষে : I was ready for the function. [DinajB '9]
(ii) কোনো কিছু বা কারো পক্ষে, কারো জন্য সহায়তায় কিছু করা/চাকুরী করা : He works for a large company.
(iii) অর্থ বা কোনো কিছুর বিনিময়ে : I am speaking for the workers.

Among (বহুর মধ্যে)

- (i) তিন/ততোধিকের মধ্যে থাকা, কাজ করা, কিছু দেয়া : The house is among the trees.
We are working among the poor.
They are distributing the books among the students.

Between (দুই এর মধ্যে)

- (i) দুয়ের মধ্যে বুঝাতে : I have lost my keys somewhere between the car and the house. Rafi sat between Ripon and Dipon.
(ii) দুয়ের মাঝে দূরত্ব বুঝাতে : We need two metres between the windows.

Practice

2.3. Use against/ for/ among/ between as necessary.

1.They strolled — the crowds.2.Q comes — P and R in the English alphabet.3.They voted — independence in a referendum.4.We are playing — the league champions.5.They divided the money — their three children.6.The paper had fallen down — the desk and the wall.7.I am speaking — everyone in this department.8.The love story unfolds — a background of civil war.

Presentation

At (এ/তে/য়)

- (i) কোনো নির্দিষ্ট দিকে দৃষ্টি : She often smiles at me. এভাবে look at, stare at, wave at, wink at, shout at, rush at somebody. They started throwing stones at them.
(ii) কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু অবস্থান যখন নির্দিষ্ট করে বলা হয় : Delay to attend the function at your residence.
(iii) বিল্ডিং, রেস্টোরাঁ, থিয়েটার, দোকান, স্কুল ইত্যাদির নামের পক্ষে, লেখাপড়া বা চাকুরির স্থানের পক্ষে (অফিসে কাজে ব্যস্ত অর্থে at বসে) : He is at the office now.
She works at the hospital.
(iv) ঠিকানার পক্ষে : He lives at 322/F Rampura, Dhaka.
(v) কেউ কিছু করার চেষ্টা করেছে কিন্তু ব্যর্থ : Try to guess at the meaning.
(vi) অবস্থা বা চলমান কাজে ব্যস্ত বুঝাতে : He put me at risk.
Call the children at play.
(vii) মাল্যের হার বা দ্রুততার গতি বুঝাতে : I am now driving at 70 mph.
You can get shirts at 50% discount.
(viii) নির্দিষ্ট কিছু বিশেষ্য ও বিশেষণ এর পর : He is good at English. এভাবে clever at, skilled at, hopeless at, busy at, impatient at, amused at, delighted at, puzzled at. Genius at, anger at.
(ix) নির্দিষ্ট ঘটনা বুঝাতে : Education begins at birth and ends only at death.
Due to environmental pollution the earth is now at stake.

In (মধ্যে)

- (i) একটি ত্রিমাত্রিক স্থানের মধ্যে অবস্থিত বা কিছু হচ্ছে : The world we live in is full of different things.
(ii) একটি বড় স্থানের কোথায় আছে তা যদি নির্দিষ্ট করে বলা না হয় : He has been lost in Dhaka City.
(iii) কোনো বিশেষ পোশাকে সজ্জিত বুঝাতে : The lady in the blue.
(iv) একটা অবস্থা বুঝাতে : He is in good health.
(v) প্রাইভেট যানবাহনে চড়া বুঝাতে : He came in a car.
(vi) কোনো মাধ্যম (ভাষা বা উপকরণ) বোঝাতে : This book is the best in English.
(vii) ক্ষেত্র বুঝাতে : I got first prize in the debate competition.
You have stood first in the exam.

Into (ভিতরে)

- (i) বাহির থেকে কোনো ত্রিমাত্রিক স্থানের ভিতরে নেয়া বা যাওয়া : We are moving our bed into our room.
(ii) পরিবর্তিত হয়ে নতুন কোনো অবস্থায় যাওয়া : We should not turn a clean environment into a bad polluted one.
(iii) তবে linking verb এর পর adjective থাকলে কোনো preposition বসে না : He turned pale.

Inside (ভিতরে)

- (i) কোনো ত্রিমাত্রিক স্থানের ভিতরে অবস্থান বা কিছু করা : You should not stay inside the room all the evening. The cat is inside the room.

Practice

2.4. Use at/ in/ into/ inside as necessary.

1. Come — the house. 2. Go — the house. 3. She nibbled — a sandwich. 4. I fell — a disadvantage. 5. The kids were playing — the street. 6. He was lying — bed. 7. He dived — the water. 8. He clutched wildly — the rope as he fell. 9. He is sitting — an armchair. 10. The fruit can be made — jam.

Presentation

On (উপরে)

- (i) কোনো তলের উপর অবস্থান বা কিছু ঘটনা : The girl is on the mat.
(ii) কোনো কমিটি, স্টাফ বা বোর্ডের সদস্য বুঝাতে : He is on the committee.

- (iii) যে অবস্থান তার পিছনে : The factory is on the fire.
 (iv) যে জিনিসের কাছাকাছি অবস্থিত তার পিছনে : My house on the river.
 (v) ফ্লোর এর পিছনে : A flat on the third floor.
 (vi) পাবলিক যানবাহন এ চড়া : He got on the bus.
 (vii) একের পর এক : Misfortune on misfortune.
 (viii) যার উপর ভর করে থাকে : He had a bag hung on his shoulder. [JB '10]
 (ix) কোনো 'বিষয়ের' উপর আলোচনা বা লেখা বুঝতে : The debate competition on the topic "The importance of English." [DB '09]

Onto (উপরে)

- (i) কোনো তলের উপর পড়েছে বুঝতে : The boy jumped onto the mat. I have fallen onto the way of misery.

Out of (কোনোকিছুর বাইরে)

- (i) কোনো ত্রিমাত্রিক স্থানের ভিতর থেকে বাইরে নেওয়া বা যাওয়া বা অবস্থান : The villagers were out of their cottages. [JB '10]
 (ii) নাগালের/নিয়ন্ত্রণের/কর্মস্থলের বাইরে বুঝতে : out of reach/station/fashion/stock.
 (iii) প্রাইভেট যানবাহন থেকে নামা বুঝতে : He got out of the car.

Outside (বাইরে)

- (i) কোনো ত্রিমাত্রিক স্থানের বাইরে : Can you wait outside the room?
 (ii) ব্যতীত বা ছাড়া : He does practically nothing outside his office work.
 (iii) যে উপাদান দিয়ে তৈরি-এক্ষেত্রে উপাদানটি পুরোপুরি পরিবর্তিত হয় না : The table is made of wood.

Practice



2.5. Use on/ onto/ out of/ outside as necessary.

1.He was standing — one foot. 2.I came — my bike. 3.Move the books — the second shelf. 4.I got — bed. 5.Don't lean — the window. 6.There was nothing they could do, — of hoping things would get better. 7.The bird came — the cage. 8.The window looked out — the terrace. 9.He stepped down from the train — the platform. 10.We lived — an estate.

Presentation

Behind (পিছনে)

- (i) কোনো ব্যক্তির বা বস্তু পিছনে অবস্থান করা বা কিছু করা : The man is cycling behind the tractor. Work behind the counter. The sun disappeared behind the mountain.

Below (নিচে)

- (i) কোনো উচ্চতা, তাপমাত্রা, অবস্থান করা বা পদমর্যাদার চেয়ে নিচে অবস্থান : Do not write below this line. Skirts must be below the knee.
 The body was visible below.
 The temperature remained below freezing all day.
 A sergeant is below an inspector.
 The standard of his work is below the average.
 (ii) সরাসরি নিচে নয় বা সরাসরি নিচ দিয়ে না যাওয়া : You can cross the river a short distance below the waterfall.

Under/ beneath (নিচে)

- (i) কোনো কিছুর নিচে/ কোনো কিছু দিয়ে ঢাকা কিন্তু তল ছুঁয়ে আছে : The cat is under the table.
 (ii) কোনো নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ/দৈর্ঘ্য/বয়সের নিচে : If you are under 35, you can apply.
 (iii) কোনো ব্যক্তি বা নিয়মের অধীন : There are three officers under him. India was under British rule.
 (iv) যা দিয়ে আবৃত করা হয় তার পিছনে : What are you wearing under your shirt?
 (v) নির্ণীয়মান, বিবেচনাধীন, বিচারধীন : Under construction.

Beside (পাশে)

- (i) কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু পাশে : A table by/ beside the bed.
 (ii) কোনো কিছুর সাথে তুলনা করতে : Beside your earlier work, this piece seems rather disappointing.

Besides/ with (পাশাপাশি/ সাথে)

- (i) কোনো কিছু করা বা থাকা ছাড়াও : Besides a table, I need a chair. I need a chair with a table.

With (সঙ্গে/ সাথে)

- (i) সহ : Some are content with what they have. [CB '09]
 (ii) যে জিনিসের সাহায্য করা : A jug filled with water. Write with pen.
 (iii) সঙ্গে/ সাথে : You should communicate with others in English. [DB '11]

Without (বাতীত/ ছাড়া)

- (i) ব্যতীত : To work without pause is tiresome. [RB '09]
 No one can be great without taking education. [CB '13]

By (দ্বারা/ নিকটে)

- (i) কাছে, নিকটে : He lives in the house by the river. (he can see it).
 (ii) যার দ্বারা বা যার মাধ্যমে কাজটি সমাধিত হয় তার পিছনে : Those who became great have become so by hard labour. [SB

'09]

- (iii) যে নিয়ম বা মান অনুসারে বলা হ \square ছ বা করা হ \square ছ: It is 10 by my watch.
A teacher by profession, a German by birth. World population increases by 72 million human beings each year. [BB '10]
- (iv) দৈর্ঘ্য-প্রস্থ মাপ বলার জন্য: The table is 5 feet by 3 feet.
- (v) যার নামে শপথ করা হয় তার প \square র্বে: by God, by Christ.
- (vi) যে পথে বা যানে যাওয়া হয় তার প \square র্বে: by bus, by land, by backdoor.
- (vii) পর্যায়ক্রমিক একক, গ্র \square প বা ডিগ্রী improving day by day, little by little, bit by bit. The boys came in two by two.
- (viii) যে অঙ্গ বা পোশাকের মাধ্যমে কাউকে ধরা হয় : I took him by the (his) hand.
Seize somebody by the hair, collar, scruff etc.

Close to (নিকটে/ সংলগ্ন)

- (i) নিকটে : Our house is close to the supermarket.
Police are close to the investigation.

In front of (সামনে)

- (i) সামনাসামনি : Our house is in front of the supermarket. কারো আগেই He reached there in front of me.
(iii) কারো উপস্থিতে : Are you prepared to say in front of the judge?

Near (কাছে/ নিকটে)

- (i) কোনো কিছুর নিকটে : Our house is near the supermarket.
তবে by বলতে খুব নিকটে বুঝায়।

**Next to (পরবর্তী/
পাশে)**

- (i) পাশে : Our house is next to the supermarket.

**Opposite (অপর
পাশে)**

- (i) বিপরীতে অবস্থান বা অভিমুখে : Our house is opposite the supermarket.

Practice



2.6. Use behind/ below/ under/ beneath/ beside/ with/ without/ by/ close to/ in front of/ near/ next to/ opposite as necessary.

1. I stood — him. 2. Do you live — here? 3. We sat — each other. 4. He sat — me. 5. Don't go — me. 6. Sit — me. 7. I could tell — the look on her face that something terrible had happened. 8. He spoke — much enthusiasm. 9. He lives — her parents. 10. — working as a doctor he also writes novels in his spare time. 11. He sat — her. 12. Have you looked — the bed? 13. He dived — the surface of the water. 14. Stay close — me. 15. The new library is — my school.

Presentation

**From (হতে/
থেকে)**

- (i) যে কাজের ফলে কিছু ঘটে তার প \square র্বে: Two or three frogs died from injury.
(ii) যে উৎস থেকে আসে তার প \square র্বে: Climatic change results from pollution.
I have heard from your brother. [SB '11]
(iii) যে উপাদান দিয়ে তৈরি— এক্ষেত্রে উপাদানটি পুরোপুরি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে যায়: Paper is made from bamboo.
(iv) কোনো কিছু থেকে দ \square রে থাকা বুঝাতে : He will remain aloof from civilized world. [DB '09]
(v) যে স্থান/ বস্তু থেকে দ \square রতে আছে তার প \square র্বে : About 2000 miles from the western coast of Chile. [JB '11]

Like (মতো)

- (i) কোনো কিছুর মতো/ ন্যায় : He can swim like a fish.
Note : মতো অর্থে like preposition। পছন্দ করা অর্থে like verb

Of (এর)

- (i) এর/ সম্বন্ধে, যোগস \square ত্র, মালিকানা বোঝাতে: Description of the project/incident.
(ii) যে উৎস দিয়ে জাত: He comes of a noble family.
(iii) যা দিয়ে তৈরি হয় তার প \square র্বে : The table is made of wood.

Off (ছাড়া)

- (i) কোনো নির্দিষ্ট তল থেকে বাইরে যাওয়া বা বি \square ছন্ন হওয়া বুঝায়: The cat jumped off the roof.
He fell off the tree.
(ii) পাবলিক যানবাহন থেকে নামা বুঝাতে: Let's get off the bus.
(iii) নতুন রাস \square বের হয় যে ম \square ল রাস \square থেকে তার প \square র্বে: We walked down a lane off the main street.
(iv) কোনো কিছু থেকে কিছুটা দ \square রে অবস্থান বুঝাতে: She stood off the company.
A new bungalow off the river bank.

Past (ছাড়িয়ে)

- (i) যে ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু পাশ দিয়ে অতিক্রম করে যাওয়া হয় তার প \square র্বে: Go past the post office.
(ii) যার অদ \square রে অন্য কিছুর অবস্থান বুঝায় তার প \square র্বে : You can see the house past the church.
(iii) কোনো কিছু করার আওতার বাহিরে: The pain was past enduring.

**Through (মধ্য \square
দিয়ে)**

- (i) কোনো কিছুর মধ্য দিয়ে অতিক্রম করা: His heroes pass through ups and downs of life. [BB '11]
(ii) প্রথম থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত : Read the story through. Go through the story.
(iii) কোনো স্থান হয়ে অন্য স্থানে যাওয়া : You will pass through Dhaka next week. [RB '10]

(iv) দাগ দেয়া অর্থে : Pen through the line.

Throughout (পুরোপুরি/
সর্বত্র)

(i) ব্যাপিয়া/ জুড়ে : Protest was arranged throughout the country.

To (দিকে/
পত্তি)

- (i) কোনো স্থানের দিকে/ উদ্দেশ্যে/ প্রতি/ অভিমুখে: Take me to the airport please.
In reply to your request, we have allotted you room n. 315. [CtgB '09]
- (ii) পর্যন্তে : Counting of votes went to midnight.
- (iii) অনুযায়ী : The results are nothing to our expectation.
For/of এর পরিবর্তে: Secretary to the Chief Minister.

Toward (দিকে/ অভিমুখে)

Note : গনত্বে না পৌছানো পর্যন্তে/দিকে toward হবে।

(i) কোনো কিছুর দিকে/পানে/ অভিমুখে (কিন্তু ঐ স্থানের কাছে না) : Drive toward the city limits and turn north.
His attitude toward his son.

Phrases/ Idioms (বাক্যবিশেষ/
বাগধারা)

- (i) Fixed phrase/ Idioms-এ যে Preposition থাকবে তা বসবে।
A bed of roses.
The family, the society and the whole world at large educate us. [DinajB '13]

Appropriate Preposition (যথোপযুক্ত পদাবয়বী
অবস্থা)

- (ii) Appropriate preposition এর ক্ষেত্রে নির্দিষ্ট Preposition বসাতে হবে।
He is popular with his students.
You should abstain from smoking. [DB '13]

Practice

2.7. Use from/ like/ of/ off/ past/ through/ throughout/ to/ toward/ phrases/ idioms/ as necessary.

1. These products were sold — the country. 2. I walked — the office. 3. The meadows lead down — the river. 4. They were heading — the German border. 5. Fish abounds — the pond. 6. We arrived — the station. 7. He parted — his friend. 8. He ran — the wind. 9. The committee consists — ten members. 10. I fell — the ladder. 11. We live — Main Street. 12. He hurried — them without stopping. 13. The Charles River flows — Boston. 14. The children are too young to sit — a concert. 15. He stared — me.

Practice

2.8. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition :

(i)



- 1) The clock isthe wall.
- 2) The ball isthe table.
- 3) The cat isthe armchair.
- 4) The table isthe armchair.
- 5) The carpet isthe floor.
- 6) The lamp isthe table.
- 7) The flowers arethe vase.
- 8) The table isthe chair and the armchair.

(ii)

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence.



A newspaper is _____ the pillow. (in, on, under)



A ball is _____ the car. (in, on, under)



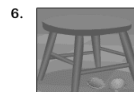
Clothes are _____ the closet. (in, on, under)



A cat is _____ the chair. (in, on, under)



Candy is _____ a bag. (in, on, under)



Shells are _____ the stool. (in, on, under)

Production

2.1. Look at the picture and write about the mouse using appropriate prepositions.



Preposition of Time

Presentation

In

- (a) When was Jane born? ~ He was born **in** July.
 (b) When did you pass HSC? ~ I passed HSC **in** 2012.
 (c) When was he there? ~ He was there **in** autumn.
 (d) We are **in** the twenty-first century.
 (e) The leaves are beautiful **in** the fall.
 (f) I hope to see you **in** the future.
 (g) I like a cup of tea **in** the morning.

In { মাস
 বছর
 শতাব্দী
 ঋতু
 রাত, দুপুর ও ভোর ছাড়া দিনের অন্যান্য ভাগ

At

- (a) We usually have lunch **at** noon.
 (b) The moon shines **at** night.
 (c) Our college remains closed **at** Christmas.
 (d) She has an appointment **at** 3:15.
 (e) I'm using the computer **at** the moment.
 (f) She got married **at** 35.

At { (i) রাত, দুপুর, ভোর ও সাপ্তাহিক ছুটির দিনের ক্ষেত্রে
 (ii) ঘড়ির সময়
 (iii) উৎসব
 (iv) বয়স
 (v) fixed phrases

On:

- (a) Marriage ceremony will be held **on** Sunday.
 (b) Classes will start **on** September 12.
 (c) We will go to cinema **on** Christmas day.
 (d) She was lost **on** the morning of September the 11th.
 (e) **On** reading the letter, she started weeping.

On { (i) সপ্তাহের দিন ও সপ্তাহের ছুটির দিন
 (ii) মাসের তারিখ
 (iii) দিনযুক্ত উৎসবের নাম
 (iv) দিনের বিশেষ ভাগ এর সাথে তারিখ থাকলে
 (v) কোনো ঘটনা ঘটায় সাথে সাথে বুঝতে

Practice



2.9. Use in/ at/ on as necessary.

1. This year HSC Examination will commence — the thirteenth March. 2. You can meet me — 10 o'clock. 3. The summer vacation will begin — spring. 4. I will see you — Friday. 5. We sleep — night. 6. — summer classes begin in the morning. 7. I will come to your place — Monday. 8. We will go for a picnic — the weekend. 9. I passed SSC — 2011. 10. The examination will begin — 25 November. 11. We arrived — 10 o'clock. 12. This year Eid will take place — November. 13. Independence Day celebrations are held — 26 December. 14. We will meet — lunch time. 15. They will meet me — the summer holidays. 16. She usually comes — Fridays. 17. He gets up — 6 : 30. 18. They will play — the afternoon. 19. Our college will open — the 2nd May. 20. He will come — noon. 21. There are 31 days — May. 22. — arriving home I discovered they had gone. 23. We woke — dawn. 24. I haven't seen him — this year. 25. He was born — February 10. 26. Only two people can see me — a time. 27. He

went to America — 2001.28.Bangladesh became independent — 1971.29.The plane landed — 4 : 55 p.m.30.They will put on new dress — Eid Day.

Presentation

After, Before, Ago :

after	(i) কোনো মুহূর্তে, ঘটনা, অবস্থা বা নির্দিষ্ট কিছু সময়কাল পর বুঝাতে (ii) পুনঃপুনঃ	(i) I will meet you after school. (ii) He fired shot after shot.
before	(i) নির্দিষ্ট কোনো মুহূর্তে, ঘটনা বা অবস্থার পূর্বে (ii) used with past perfect	(i) I will return the book before Christmas. (ii) I bought a car in August. I had got my driving test two months before.
ago	কতটুকু সময়কাল আগে ঘটেছে তা বুঝায়	Have you seen Rimi? ~ Yes, just a few minutes ago.

For, Since :

for	(ii) নির্দিষ্ট কিছু সময়কাল ব্যাপিয়া অর্থাৎ কতক্ষণ ধরে হলে তা বুঝায় (ii) used to show that sth is arranged or intended to happen at a particular time	(i) You have been ill for two weeks. (ii) We're invited for 7.30.
since	নির্দিষ্ট একটা মুহূর্ত পর্যন্ত কতটুকু সময় তা বুঝানোর জন্য	He has been ill since Monday.

By, Within, Till, Until

by	কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে বুঝাতে point of time এর পূর্বে (নির্দিষ্ট মুহূর্তে, সময়, দিন, মাস, বছর এর মধ্যে)	I'm very busy this week. I've to finish the report by Thursday.
within	নির্দিষ্ট কিছু সময়কাল এর মধ্যে	I'm very busy this week. I've to finish the report within seven days.
till/until**	নির্দিষ্ট মুহূর্তে, সময়, দিন, মাস, বছর পর্যন্ত	I'm very busy this week. I won't be free until Friday.

During, Throughout, While

during*	নির্দিষ্ট দিনের ভাগ, দিন, মাস, বছর, ছুটি, অনুষ্ঠানের পুরো সময় ব্যাপিয়া	Please remain seated during the performance.
throughout/ through	ব্যাপিয়া / পুরো	He danced throughout the night. It rained the whole night through.

Between, From ... to

between	two days, years, events দুয়ের মধ্যে	They will see you between Monday and Friday.
from....to/ from...till, until	কোনো একটা মুহূর্ত থেকে অন্য একটা মুহূর্ত পর্যন্ত	We're open from 8 to 7 every day.

HELP NOTE :

* 'How long' দিয়ে করা প্রশ্নের জন্য যখন কিছু ঘটে বলতে 'During' ব্যবহার করা হয়। I stayed in London for a week. Incorrect : I stayed in London during a week.

** লেখার ক্ষেত্রে 'till' 'until' এর তুলনায় বেশি ব্যবহৃত হয়। At the beginning of a sentence, until is usually used.

Practice

2.10. Use after/ before/ ago/ for/ since/ by/ within/ till/ until/ during/ throughout/ while/ between/ from to as necessary.

1.Children must attend school — the ages of 5 and 16.2.Let's wait — the rain stops.3.There are extra flights to Colorado — the winter.4.The museum is open daily — the year.5.He will not live — the night.6.Can you finish the work — five o'clock.7.You should receive a reply — seven days. 8.We are open — 6 o'clock.9.I am going away — a few days.10.We have lived here — 2005.11.They arrived shortly — 5.12.Something ought to have been done — now. 13.How long — did you buy it?14.He has been here — four o'clock.15.He did not get back — four o'clock.16.I will come — tomorrow.17.He joined office two years —18.I shall go to Delhi — a week.19.I slept — the day.20.He works - morning to night.

Place of Preposition

আমরা লক্ষ্য করেছি যে Preposition বাক্যের বিভিন্ন স্থানে বসে।

- দুটি nouns/ pronouns/ noun phrases এর মাঝে: The boy in the class room is my brother.
- Verb ও Adverbial এর মাঝে: I live in Dhaka.
- Adjective ও NP এর মাঝে (adjective যদি ঐ Noun কে বর্ণনা না করে) : I am proud of my son.
- বাক্যের শেষে : Give me a chair to sit on. (প্রকৃতপক্ষে, পূর্বেই Preposition টির Object 'chair' উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে) নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ্য কর :

Who did you talk to? (wh-interrogatives)

I need someone to go with. (relative clauses)

It's the only garage which we have any confidence in. (relative clauses)

Tell me what they are so afraid of. (indirect wh-interrogatives)

It's being looked into. (passives)

It's too slippery to walk on. (infinitive complements)

তবে Preposition এর অর্থ সূচক হলে আমরা বিশেষ করে informal conversation এর ক্ষেত্রে এ ধরনের Preposition ব্যবহার করি না :

A : Do you like Tokyo?

B : Yes, it's a very safe place to live.(understood: Yes, it's a very safe place to live in.)

A : I'm going out tonight.

B : Oh yeah, where? (understood: Where to?)

Appropriate Preposition

Noun, Adjective এবং Verb-এর পরে যে বিশেষ Preposition বিশেষ অর্থে বসে তাকে Appropriate Preposition বলে। নিচে কিছু উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো :

(Note : sth →something; swl →somewhere; sb→ somebody)

A

abhorance of (ঘৃণা)—A liar has no abhorance of telling lies.

abhorant to (ঘৃণ্য)—Dishonesty is abhorant to me.

abide by sth (কোনো কিছু মেনে চলা)—They do not abide by social rules. [JB '14]

abide in swl (কোথাও থাকা)—Man abides in society.

abide with (সঙ্গে থাকা)—My cousin abides with me.

abound in (প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা)—Fishes abound in the pond.

abound with (পূর্ণ থাকা)—The pond abounds with fishes.

abreast of (কারো বা কিছুর পাশাপাশি থাকা)—Keep abreast of the latest events.

absent from (অনুপস্থিত)—He was absent from the class.

absolve from (কাউকে মুক্ত করা)—The judge absolved him from blame.

absolve of (কোনো কিছু থেকে মুক্ত করা)—May Allah absolve me of sin.

absorbed in sth/sb/swl/ doing sth (কোনো ব্যক্তি বা কোনো কিছুতে মগ্ন)—He is seen absorbed in deep meditation.

abstain from sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু থেকে বিরত থাকা)—We should abstain from evil deeds.[CtgB '14; DB '13]

accede to (রাজী হওয়া)—My boss accedes to my proposal.

access/ accessible to sth/swl (কোনো কিছুতে প্রবেশাধিকার)—The students had easy access to his room.

accessible to (অভিগম্য)—He is not accessible to all.

accommodate to (খাপ খাওয়ানো)—We should accommodate ourselves to any circumstances.

accommodate with (সাহায্য করা)—He accommodated me with money.

accompanied by (সঙ্গে যাওয়া)—The president accompanied by the secretary joined the meeting.

accomplished in (দক্ষ)—The boy is accomplished in music.

accord to (প্রদান করা)—The current students accord a grand reception to the freshers.

according to (অনুসারে)—He works according to the rules of Islam.

according to sth (কোনো কিছু অনুসারে)—He leads his life according to religion.

account for (কোনো কিছুর জন্য জবাবদিহি করা)—We should account for our deed

account to (কারও কাছে জবাবদিহি করা)—We must account to Allah.

accountable to (কারও কাছে কোনো কিছুর জন্য দায়ী থাকা)—We are accountable to our parents

accuse sb of sth/ doing sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছুর জন্য দায়ী করা)—Mr. Rahman was accused of theft.

accustomed to (অভ্যস্ত)—The boy is accustomed to telling lies.

accustomed to sth (কোনো কিছুতে অভ্যস্ত)—A man accustomed to hard work is not afraid.

acquainted with (পরিচিত হওয়া)—There I became acquainted with a boy named Jerry. [CtgB '11]

acquiesce in (রাজী হওয়া)—I acquiesce in your proposal.

acquit of (বেকসুর খালাশ)—The judge acquitted him of theft.

act on advice/ order/ information for sb (কারো জন্য কোনো ইজিত, পরামর্শ, নিয়ম অনুসারে করা)—You can depend on my words as I always act on the belief of my own.

adapted for (উপযোগী)— This show is not adapted for those who have heart disease.

adapted from (গৃহীত)—The story is adapted from a hollywood movie.

add sth to sth (কোনো কিছুতে কিছু যোগ করা)—You will add glory to your society.

add to (যোগ দেওয়া)—He wanted to add some money to his income.

addicted to (খারাপ কাজে আসক্ত)—This boy is addicted to smoking.

addicted to sth (কোনো কিছুতে নেশাগ্রস্ত)—People addicted to smoking often suffer from various diseases, including cancer.[DB '13]

addiction to (মন্দকাজে আসক্তি)—Your addiction to using facebook is hampering your study.

adequate to (পর্যাপ্ত)—The relief they sent is not adequate to the flood victims.

adhere to sth (কোনো কিছুর সাথে লেগে থাকা; অবিচল থাকা)—He adheres to his studies.

adjacent to sth (কোনো কিছুর নিকটে)— Our farm land was adjacent to the river.

adjourned to, for (মুলতবী থাকা)— The judge announced that the court would be adjourned for two days.

admit of (অবকাশ থাকা)—The present schedule does not admit of further modifications.

admit sb to/into swl (ভর্তি হওয়া)—But I have decided to get myself admitted into Ideal School.

advantageous to (সুবিধাজনক)—His decisions are advantageous to all of us.

adverse to (প্রতিকূল)– People started to think that the new law is adverse to them.

affection for, towards (স্নেহ)–He has great affection for/towards his kids.

affectionate to, towards (স্নেহপরায়াণ)–My mother is very affectionate to/towards me.

affinity between (সাদৃশ্য)–There are some affinities between the two sisters.

affix to, on (এঁটে দেওয়া)–She affixed a stamp to/on the envelope.

afflicted with sth (কোনো কিছুর দ্বারা কষ্ট পাওয়া)–A number of people were afflicted with various desires.

afloat in swh (কোথাও ভাসমান)–It is hope that keeps life afloat in the sea of the world.

afraid of sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে ভীত)–A man accustomed to hard work is not afraid of any work.

agree to a suggestion/ proposal (প্রসঙ্গে একমত হওয়া)–I agree to your plan. [RB '10]

agree with sb about/on sth (কারো সাথে একমত হওয়া)–I agree with my mother about most things.

ahead of (সামনে)–Tipu walked on ahead of us.

aim at (লক্ষ্য করা)–The king aimed at a fawn.

akin to (সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ)–They speak a language akin to French.

alarmed at, by (ভীত সন্থিত)– Suddenly I was alarmed at a sound.

alarmed for (আতঙ্কগ্রস্ত)–The people are alarmed for hearing the news.

align with (সহযোগিতা করা)–Newspapers sometimes align themselves with certain political parties.

all on a sudden (হঠাৎ করে)–All on a sudden, they saw some frogs were swimming in the pond. [CB '10]

allegiance to (আনুগত্য)–The opposition party showed allegiance to the ruling party.

alliance with (মিত্রতা)–Pakistan wished to form an alliance with India.

allocate to (বরাদ্দ করা)–The government has allocated an huge sum of money to the flood victim people.

allot to (বন্টন করা)–Equal time was alloted to the two boys.

allow of (মেনে নেওয়া)–The situation allows of no delay.

along with sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তি সহ)–The mela was duly observed gorgeously along with a number of daily programas for the week. [RB '11]

aloof from sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু থেকে দূরে থাকা)–If we avoid English, we will keep ourselves aloof from the civilized world. [DB '09]

alternative to sth (কোনো কিছুর বিকল্প)–There is no alternative to death.

amazed at/by sb/sth (কোনো কিছু বা কারো দ্বারা বিস্মিত)–King Midas, amazed at his golden touch, went back quickly to the palace.

ambition of being sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা)–He has strong ambition of worldly belongings

ambitious for sb/of (কেউ ভালো করবে এমন উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা)–The parents are ambitious for their younger son.

amenable to (অনুগত)–He is amenable to his parents and teachers.

amused at, by, with (আনন্দ পাওয়া)–I was amused at/ by/ with your performance in the show.

analogy between (সাদৃশ্য/ মিল)–The two brothers have analogy between them.

angry with sb about/at/over sth (রাগান্বিত)–I am angry with you about your delay.

annoyed with sb at/ by/ about sth (কোনো কারণে কারো প্রতি বিরক্ত)– He got very annoyed with me about my carelessness.

annoyed with sb for doing sth (কোনো কিছু করার জন্য কারো প্রতি বিরক্ত)–I got annoyed with them for making delay.

antagonistic to (শত্রু ভাবাপন্ন)–He was antagonistic to the chairman's reform.

anxious about sth/sb (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে উদ্বেগ)–I am very anxious about your studies. [DinajB '10]

anxious for sth (কোনো কিছু পাবার অগ্রহ)–There are plenty of graduates anxious for work.

apart from sth (কোনো কিছু ছাড়া)–Apart from heavy rainfall during the monsoon, we have one of the largest networks of rivers in the world.

apathy towards (অনীহা)–He has apathy towards hollywood movie.

apologise for (কোন কিছুর জন্য ক্ষমা চাওয়া)–You should apologise to your parents for the misbehaviour.

apologise to sb for sth (দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা)–We must apologies to you for disturbing.

appeal to/ for (কারো কাছে আবেদন করা/ কারো কাছে কোন কিছুর জন্য আবেদন করা)–The old lady appealed to the court for justice.

appear before sb (কারো সামনে উপস্থিত হওয়া)–He appeared before the judicial committee.

appear in sth (কোনো কিছুতে থাকা)–The news appeared in some papers.

appear to sb (কারো কাছে মনে হওয়া)–It appeared to the committee that he was innocent.

appetite for (ক্ষুধা)–He has appetite for doing well in the examination.

apply for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য আবেদন করা)–He applied for the post. [SB '12]

appoint to (কোনো ক্ষেত্রে নিয়োগ দেয়া)–I appointed him to the post. [SB '12]

appoint to (নিয়োগ করা)–They want to appoint me to the post.

apprehensive about (উদ্বেগ)–He felt apprehensive about going home.

appropriate to (উপযুক্ত)–Your remark was not appropriate to the situation.

approve of (অনুমোদন করা)–I don't approve of his appeal.

aptitude for (স্বাভাবিক দক্ষতা)—She showed a great aptitude for music.

argue with sb about/over sth (কোনো ব্যাপারে কারো সাথে যুক্তি দেখানো)—I had seen him argued with Hasan over smoking.

arrive at (ক্ষুদ্র স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে পৌঁছানো অর্থে)—When did you arrive at the pont?

arrive at/in sw (পৌঁছানো)—When did you arrive in England?

ashamed for (লজ্জিত)—I was ashamed for my conduct.

ashamed of sth/sb (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে লজ্জিত)—He was ashamed of the news.

ask for sth (চাওয়া)—Can I ask for a favour?/[SB '10]

aspire to sth (কোনো কিছু পাওয়ার বা হবার তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষা থাকা)—He does not aspire to riches.

assign to (নির্দিষ্ট করে দেওয়া)—He was assigned to do a lot of duties.

associate in (কোন বিষয়ে জড়িত)—They were associated in the conspiracy.

associate with (কারো সাথে জড়িত)—I associated wealth with freedom.

assure of (নিশ্চিত করা)—Tony assured me of his confidence.

astonished at (বিম্মিত)—I was astonished at your performance.

at a time (এক সাথে)—Do only one thing at a time.

at any place (institution) (নির্দিষ্ট স্থানের পক্ষে)—The meeting was held at our school.

at level (স্তরে/ পর্যায়ে)—Create awareness at personal level about this impact.

atone for doing sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য প্রায়শ্চিত্ত করা)—In the long run a sinner atones for doing his sins.[RB '14]

attacked by (আক্রান্ত)—They were attacked by a gang of robbers.

attain to (অর্জন করা/লাভ করা)—He attained to sagacity in Philosophy.

attempt to sb/ sb's life to do sth (কোনো কিছু করার চেষ্টা করা)—Men attempt to escape death.

attend to sb/sth (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তির যত্ন নেয়া বা মনোযোগ দেয়া)—A nurse attends to her patients.

attend X workplace (উপস্থিত হওয়া)—A nurse attends her workplace in time.

attentive to (মনোযোগী)—You are not attentive to your study.

attraction of sb to sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য আকর্ষণ)—Drug addiction means strong attraction to harmful things like heroin, opium, marijuana etc.

authority on sth (কোনো কিছুর উপর বিশেষ জ্ঞান)—He has authority on English. [SB '12]

authority over (আধিপত্য)—The chairman has lost his authority over the party.

authority to (ক্ষমতা)—Mr. Ibrahim has been given full authority to dismiss anyone from the office.

available in (প্রাপ্য)—All that is best in modern civilization is available in English.[DB '09]

available to (ব্যবহার অথবা অর্জন করার সক্ষমতা)—This opportunity is available to the members only.

aversion to (ঘৃণা/বিতৃষ্ণা)—I have a great aversion to dowry

aware of sth (কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে সচেতন)—He is aware of his duties.

awareness of sth (কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে সচেতনতা)—So all concerned should create awareness of the dangerous impact of addiction.

(B)

ban from (কারো কোনো কার্যকলাপের উপর নিষেধাজ্ঞা জারি করা)—The politicians were banned from holding meetings in the street.

bar from (কোনো কিছু থেকে বিরত রাখা)—He was barred from doing crime.

bargain for, on (কথাবার্তা বলা)—They bargained with the hotel management for/on the accommodation of the guest.

based on sth (কোনো কিছুর উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত)—Honesty is based on truth.

bask in (রোদ পোহানো)—In winter, villagers bask in the sun.

because of sth (cause) (কারণে)—He cannot attend the office and other places in time because of traffic jam.

beforehand with (আগেভাগে)—When you go on a journey, it is a good thing to be beforehand with your packing.

beg for (প্রার্থনা করা)—The poor lady goes from door to door and begs for alms.

beg of (মিনতি করা)—The thief begged of us to release him.

beguile sb into (ছলনা করা/ প্রতারিত করা)—They were beguiled into forming an unwise alliance.

beguiled with (আনন্দে সময় কাটানো)—Our train journey from Dhaka to Chittagong was beguiled with pleasant talks.

belief in (বিশ্বাস/ আস্থা)—The Muslims have belief in Allah.

believe in (কোনো কিছুতে বিশ্বাস করা)—I believe in God.

belong on (কোনো স্থানের অন্তর্গত থাকা)—The Sundarbans belong on the Bagerhat district.

belong to (কারো অধিকারে থাকা)—This palace belongs to the orphanage. [CtgB '11]

beneficial to sth/sb (উপকারী)—In other words it can be said that it is not beneficial to health.

benevolent to, towards (দয়ালু)—He was benevolent to/ towards us.

bent on sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছু করতে হয় না)—Everyone should be bent on giving up smoking.

bereft of sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে বঞ্চিত)—He is bereft of his mother's love.

beset with (বেষ্টিত)—The company is beset with so many problems.

bestow sth on/upon sb (কাউকে প্রদান করা)—Hope is one of the greatest gifts that Almighty has bestowed on us.

beware of (সতর্ক হওয়া)—Beware of dogs.

bleat out (ক্ষীণ স্বরে কিছু বলা)—She was bleating out. I couldn't hear anything.

blessed with sth/sb (কোনো কিছুর দ্বারা আশীর্বাদপূর্ণ)—She feels proud for being blessed with a technical knowledge and motherly affection.

blind of eye(অন্ধ)—Rahim's father is blind of his one eye.

blind to sth/sb (কারো ভুল না দেখা বা কারো প্রতি অনীহা)—He is not blind to his son's fault.

blow off (ফুঁ দিয়ে নিভিয়ে দেওয়া)—Riya blew off the candle and cut the cake.

blow out (নিমূল করা)—I wanted mountain air to blow out malaria. [CtgB '11]

boast of (দম্ভ করা)—Don't boast of your success.

bored with doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে)—We are often bored with eating vegetables.

born in (কোথাও জন্ম নেয়া)—He was born in a prosperous family in 1832.

born of (জাত)—He was born of poor parents.

borrow from (ধার নেওয়া)—He borrowed from him a huge sum of money.

bound for(কোনো স্থানের উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা)—The Parabat Express is bound for Sylhet.

bow to (নত হওয়া)—Everyone must bow to the Almighty.

bring about sth (কোনো কিছু ঘটানো)—Evil deeds bring about ruin. [CtgB '12]

brood on, over (বিষণ্ণভাবে চিন্তা করা)—I brooded on/ over the matter but didn't find any way.

brought out/bring out (বের করা)Garment workers of a factory brought out a procession.

build castle in the air (আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা করা)—Nobody should build castle in the air.

build up sth (নির্মাণ করা)—Education will build up their character.

burdened with (ভারাক্রান্ত)—He was burdened with grief.

burst into (কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া)—Hearing the news, she burst into tears.

burst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া)— Hearing the news, Sophie burst out laughing.

busy with sth/sb (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে ব্যস্ত)—He is always busy with a lot of commitments.

by dint of (বলে, কারণে)—Very few students can do well in the examination by dint of merit.[SB '09]

C

callous to (উদাসীন)—You cannot remain callous to your study.

capable of doing sth (কোনো কিছু করতে সমর্থ)—They are capable of earning practical knowledge.

care about sth/sb (কোনো ব্যক্তিকে গুরুত্ব দেয়া)—But I don't care about money.

care for sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তির যত্ন নেয়া)—The dog had been cared for that morning.

careful of/with/about sth (যত্নবান)—They are not careful of their health.

carry out sth/ carry on (পালন করা, চালিয়ে যাওয়া)—Indomitable spirit of adventure has inspired him to undertake and carry out dangerous tasks.

cautious about sth/sb (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে সতর্ক)—She is always cautious about money, too.

cling to sth/sb (কোনো কিছুতে লেগে থাকা)— He clings to his faith.

collection of sth (কোনো কিছুর সংগ্রহ)—A library is a collection of books.

come forward to (এগিয়ে আসা)—The doctors and the nurse came forward to help the student.

come out of sth (কোনো কিছুর ভিতর থেকে বের হয়ে আসা)—They have come out of their cocoons.

come round (সুস্থ হওয়া)—I hope you will come round soon. [SB '11]

communicate with sb (কারো সাথে যোগাযোগ রাখা)—We should learn English to communicate with others.

comparable to sth/sb (কোনো কিছুর সমতুল)—The daffodils, stretching along a lake, were comparable to the stars in a Milky Way.

compare sb with sb (কাউকে কারো সাথে তুলনা করা)—Compare him with my brother.

compensate for sth (ক্ষতিপূরণ দেয়া)—We will have to compensate for the loss.

compete with sb (কারো সাথে প্রতিযোগিতা করা)—They are competing with man.

competent for doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে যোগ্য)—You are competent for the post.

concentrate on sth (কোনো কিছুতে মনোযোগ দেয়া)—I just try to forget all the problems and concentrate on the job.

concerned for/ about sth (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে উদ্দিগ্ন)—A man named Iphitos was concerned about such wasteful strifes.

concerned with sth (কোনো কিছুর সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট)—I am concerned with a publication.

confine sb/sth to/in sth (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তিকে কোনো সীমার মধ্যে রাখা)—Women are no longer confined to the four walls of their house.[DinajB '13]

congenial to sth/sb (কোনো কিছুর অনুকূলে)—Fresh air is congenial to our health.

congratulate sb on sth (কাউকে কোনো ক্ষেত্রে সফলতার জন্য অভিবাদন)—I congratulate you heartily on your brilliant success in the HSC examination. [DB '12; DinajB '11]

conscious of sth (কোনো কিছুর সম্মুখে সচেতন)—He was conscious of his duties and responsibilities.[CB '12]

consciousness in sb (কারো মধ্যে সচেতনতা)—A library widens the area of knowledge of the people and raised consciousness in them.

consist in sth (কোনো কিছুর মধ্যে বিদ্যমান থাকা)—Happiness consists in contentment.

consist of sth (কোনো কিছুর সমন্বয়ে গঠিত)—Our family consists of five members.

contact with sb/sth (কোনো কিছুর/ ব্যক্তির সংসর্গে)—Nobody can keep contact with the outside world without it.

content with sth (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে তৃপ্ত)—Some are content with what they have. [DinajB '12; CB '09]

contiguous to/ with sth (নিকটে)—My house is contiguous to my office.

contribute sth to/towards sth (কোনো কিছুতে অবদান রাখা)—His contribution to Bengali literature as well as to the world literature is praiseworthy. [RB '11]

co-operative to/ towards sb (সহযোগী)—They are co-operative to their guests.

cope with sb/sth (কোনো কিছুর সাথে সমান তালে চলা)—The government cannot cope with the corrupt people.

coupled with sth (সংযুক্ত)—This curiosity to know more coupled with.

covered with sth (আবৃত্ত)—About 72 percent of the surface of the earth is covered with water.

cut sth down (কোনো কিছু কেটে ফেলা)—Forests are being cut down on a large scale.

D

dangerous for sth/ sb (কারো/ কোনো কিছুর জন্য বিপজ্জনক)—Nicotine in tobacco is very dangerous for your health.

daunt sb from sth (কাউকে বিরত রাখা)—Nothing can daunt him from the path of his aims and goals.

deal in sth (কোনো কিছুর ব্যবসা করা)—He deals in books.

deal with sth/sb (কোনো কিছু আলোচনা করা/সমাধান করা)—You should deal with your problem.

decorated by sb with sth (সাজানো)—We decorated the school building with flags and flowers.

dedicate to sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে নিবেদিত করা)—He has dedicated his life to the service of mankind.

depart from sth for sth (কারো থেকে চলে যাওয়া)—One day he has to depart from this world for his heavenly abode.

depend/ dependent on sb/ sth (But independent) (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তির উপর নির্ভর করা)—The future of a country depends on the students.

deprive oneself of sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে বঞ্চিত করা)—You should not deprive yourself of education. [CB '13]

derive sth from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে আহরণ করা)—He derives pleasure from beneficial activities.

derived from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে উদ্ভূত হওয়া)—The word library is derived from the Latin word 'libre'

desire for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য আকাঙ্ক্ষা)—Everyone has desire for wealth.

[Note : desire যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এরপর preposition বসে না। Everyone desires x wealth.]

determined to do/for doing (কোনো কিছু করতে দৃঢ়)—So he should be determined for giving up smoking.

detrimental to sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য ক্ষতিকর)—Smoking is detrimental to health. [CtgB '14]

deviate from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে সরে যাওয়া)—He does not deviate from the path of honesty.

devoid of sth (বর্জিত)—They are devoid of honesty. [JB '14]

devoted to sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তির প্রতি একান্তভাবে নিয়োজিত)—Zilani was devoted to his mother. When a sinner becomes really penitent, he is seen devoted to God. [RB '14]

die of/die from/die for (কোনো রোগে মরা/ কোনো কারণে মরা/ আত্মত্যাগ করা)—He died of cholera. Two or three frogs died from stones thrown by the boys. [CB '10]

different from/to sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু থেকে ভিন্নতর)—Noise is different from sound.

difficulty with sth/in doing sth (কোনো ক্ষেত্রে জটিলতা)—I have difficulty with my travel arrangements.

disagree with sb about/on/over sth (কোনো ব্যাপারে কারো সাথে ভিন্নমত পোষণ করা)—You will never disagree with me about the usefulness of library in our life.

divert to (কোনো দিকে মূরিয়ে দেয়া)—Our attention was diverted to the chirping of the pigeons.

divide among/ between people (কারো মধ্যে ভাগ করে দেয়া)—Divide the mangoes among the boys.

divide sth into parts (কোনো কিছুকে অংশে ভাগ করা)—Greece was divided into many cities

do away with sth/sb (বিলোপ করা)—Despite much effort to do away with dowry, this curse prevails in our country.

do without sb/sth (কোনো কিছু ছাড়া চলা)—I cannot do without a secretary.

dressed in (পরিহিত)—Who is the woman dressed in green.

drop at (অলক্ষণের জন্য কোথাও নামা)—Sometimes, I drop at my friend's house.

due to sth (কোনো কিছুর কারণে)—But my return was belated due to fog.

E

effect on sth (কোনো কিছুর উপর প্রভাব)—Smoking has a bad effect on health.

efficient at (দক্ষ)—Bangladeshi women are very efficient at needle work.

enchanted with (মুগ্ধ)—You will be enchanted with the beauty of tea gardens in Sylhet.

encroach on sth (কোথাও অনভিপ্রেতভাবে প্রবেশ করা)—Foreign culture encroaches on our country.

end in sth (ভালমন্দ কোনো পরিণতি লাভ করা)—My effort did not end in smoke. [DinajB '11]

endow sb/sth with sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু দেয়া)—A person should be endowed with this virtue.

enjoy sth with sb (কোনো কিছু উপভোগ করা)—I enjoyed the day with my friends.

enter/ place—enter এরপর place থাকলে preposition বসে না। He entered the room.

entered into sth (কোনো কিছুতে প্রবেশ করা)—The students entered into the argument.

equipped sb/sth with sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু দিয়ে সজ্জিত করা)—Indeed, a library is a place which is well equipped with books and furniture.

escape from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে মুক্তি)—Man has no escape from death.

essential to/ for sb for occurring sth (কারো কাছে কোনো কিছুর জন্য প্রয়োজন)—Holidays are essential to/ for our life. [RB '13; '09]

excel sb in/at an activity (কোনো ব্যক্তি/ কিছুকে ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া)—He tried to excel himself in his profession as a teacher.

existence on/ in this earth (কোনো স্থানে অস্তিত্ব)—They are absolutely necessary for our existence on this earth.

expose to/ sb (ব্যাখ্যা করা)—Somebody exposes to noise exceeding 70 decibel.

F

faced with sth (সম্মুখীন)—The village I live in is faced with arsenic poisoning.

faith in sth/ sb (কোনো কিছুতে কাহারও উপর বিশ্বাস থাকা)—Everyone must have faith in Allah.

fall victim to sth (কোনো কিছুর শিকার হওয়া)—Many people fall victim to damages as well as diseases. (কিন্তু Victim এর পূর্বে Fall না থাকলে Victim of হবে।)

familiar to sb (কারো সাথে পরিচিত)—Mr. Ranjit is familiar to Mr. Prokash but he is not.

familiar with sth (কোনো কিছুর সাথে পরিচিত)—I am familiar with the job.

fed up with sb/sth (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে বিরক্ত)—We are fed up with the job.

fill sb with sth (কোনো কিছু দিয়ে পূর্ণ করা)—The cities are filled with fume and smoke from motor vehicles, mills and factories.

find out sth/sb (খুঁজে বের করা)—Medical science is yet to find out a cure for it.

fit for (যোগ্য/উপযুক্ত)—The people of developed countries are fit for travelling.

fond of sth (কোনো কিছুর অনুরাগী)—A good student is fond of books.

foreign to (অজানা) Idleness is foreign to his nature.

free for sth/sb (কোনো কিছু/ ব্যক্তির জন্য অবসর)—Sarah is free for lunch.

free sb from sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু থেকে মুক্ত করা)—We will free our country from the oppressors.

from time to time (মাঝে মাঝে)—Many important international sporting events are organized from time to time.

full of sth (কোনো কিছু দিয়ে পূর্ণ)—The world we live in is full of different things. [CtgB '10]

full to the brim (কানায় কানায় পূর্ণ)—The river is full to the brim.

G

get rid of sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে মুক্তি পাওয়া)—They help us to get rid of the din and bustle of life. [RB '13; '09]

give up sth/ sb (কোনো কিছু ত্যাগ করা)—It is high time we gave up the habit of covetousness. [CB '09]

glad about sth (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে খুশি)—My parents are also very glad about your glorious result.

glad of sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য কৃতজ্ঞ)—I am glad of your help.

go against sth/sb (কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া)—He cannot go against rules.

go on (চালিয়ে যাওয়া)—We should go on our study.

go through (পড়া)—You should go through English newspapers, story books etc.

go with/by (তাল মেলানো)—We should not go with the current.

good at sth (কোনো কিছুতে দক্ষ)—Hasan is good at English.

good in (তাল ব্যবহার)—The boy is good in the team.

graduated from institution (কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ডিগ্রি নেয়া)—He graduated from the Central School of Engineering.

grateful to sb for sth (কারো কাছে কোনো কিছুর জন্য কৃতজ্ঞ)—We should be grateful to our parents for their care.

greed for (কোনো কিছুর জন্য লোভ)—One shouldn't have greed for excessive money.

greedy for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য লোভী হওয়া)—You should not be greedy for it.

guilty of (দোষী)—The man is guilty of theft.

H

habit of doing sth (কোনো কিছু করার অভ্যাস)—I have the habit of reading.

hanker after/for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য লালায়িত হওয়া)—Some people hanker after riches. [CB '09]

harmful to sth (কোনো কিছুর/ কারো জন্য ক্ষতিকর)—It is harmful to our health.

hatred to sb (কারো জন্য ঘৃণা)—One should bear hatred to criminals.

headed by (কাউকে প্রধান করে)—A medical board was formed headed by Dr. Hasibur Rahman

hear of sth from sb (কারো কাছ থেকে কিছু জানা)—I have just heard from your brother that you got a prize in the play.

held in (কোথাও অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া)—The ceremony was held in our college last Friday.

held on (কোনো কিছুর/ বিষয়ের উপর অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া)— Seminars and symposium were held on the poet's life and literary works. [RB '11]

helpful for sb to do sth/ in doing sth (কোনো কিছু করতে কারো জন্য সহায়ক)—The book is helpful for me to make the report.

hinder sb/sth from sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছু করতে কাউকে বিঘ্নিত করা)—It hindered him from going abroad.

hindrance to sb/sth (কারো কাছে বা কোনো কিছুতে অংশরায়)–Poverty is a hindrance to success.

hit upon/on sth (হঠাৎ মনে কোনো কিছু উদয় হওয়া)–He hit upon a plan to set up peace in the country.

hope against hope (কোনো কিছুর আশা করা/ সম্ভাবনা ক্ষীণ থাকা সত্ত্বেও আশা করা)–It is better to hope against hope than lose all hope.

hopeful of/about (কোনো কিছু ঘটবে আশাবাদী)–He was hopeful of his success.

hostile to sb (বিরোধী)–The Pak armies were hostile to the freedom fighters.

I

idea about sth (কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে চিন্তা/ধারণা/ মত/ বিশ্বাস)–He has some strange ideas about education.

idea of sth (কোনো কিছুর চিত্র)–If you come, you will be able to get a fair idea of our village life.

Idea of/for (কোনো কিছুর পরিকল্পনা/ অভিপ্রায়/ উদ্দেশ্য)–He already had an idea for his next novel. I like the idea of living on a boat.

ignorant of sth/ sb (কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্বন্ধে অজ্ঞ)–Being ignorant of the current topics one can't be an enlightened person.

ignore of (অবহেলা করা)–Our women are ignored of decision making.

imbued with sth (কোনো কিছু দিয়ে অনুপ্রাণিত)–I was imbued with her love.

immerse in (নিমগ্ন থাকা)–He always immerses in deep studies.

impressed with/by sth (বিমোহিত হওয়া)–I was impressed with her beauty.

in a fix about (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে বিব্রত)–I am in a fix about this matter.

in accordance with sth (কোনো কিছু অনুসারে)–He leads his life in accordance with religion.

in brief (সংক্ষেপে)– I will now tell you in brief what I said there. [DB '09]

in honour of sb/sth (কোনো কিছু/ব্যক্তিকে সম্মান বা শ্রদ্ধা করার জন্য)–The farewell function was arranged in honour of the outgoing HSC students of our college.

in no way (কোনো ভাবেই না)–Man is, in no way, free from death.

in order of (sth) (কোনো কিছু অনুসারে)–You have stood first in order of merit. [SB '09]

in reply to (প্রতি উত্তর দেওয়া)–In reply to your request, we have allotted you room number 315 in the East Hall. [CtgB '09]

in spite of (সত্ত্বেও)–The village people, in spite of being poor are still very hospitable.

in time (যথাসময়ে)–I will come in time.

indifferent to (উদাসীন)–He is indifferent to his fame. [JB '13; CB '12]

indulge in (আসক্ত হওয়া)–Many boys are seen indulged in evil deeds. [DB '13]

inevitable to (অবশ্যম্ভাবী)–Everybody knows that death is inevitable to all.

inform sb of sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু অবহিত করা)–He informed me of the incident. [DB '13]

ingrained in sth (গভীরনিবন্ধ)–Honesty was ingrained in Jerry.

injured by (কারো দ্বারা আহত)–A man was injured by a criminal.

injured in (accident) (কোনো কিছুতে আহত)–At least 10 people including the train driver were injured in the accident.

injurious to sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য ক্ষতিকর)–Smoking is not only a bad habit but also injurious to health.

insisted on sth/doing sth (জোর দিয়ে বলা বা পীড়াপীড়ি করা)–You insisted on my early return.

interested in sth/sb (কোনো কিছুতে অনুরক্ত বা আগ্রহী)–If we fail to make our people interested in our own culture, the cultural invasion is a must. [BB '09]

involved in sth (কোনো কিছুতে জড়িত)–A large number of students of Bangladesh are now involved in politics.

J

judged by sth/ with (বিচার করা হয়)–The development of a country is judged by the standard of its communication system.

K

keen on (কৌতূহলী)–I have learnt that you are keen on learning English. [DB '11]

key to sth (কোনো কিছু সমাধানের সহায়ক)–It is rightly said that industry is the key to success. [SB '09]

kind to sb (কারো প্রতি দয়া করা)–He is always kind to me.

knocking at (স্নিকটে)–I am very anxious about your studies because your HSC Exam is knocking at the door. [DinajB '10]

know about/ of sth (কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে সচেতন বা জ্ঞাত থাকা)–He wants to know about the mystery of the universe.

knowledge of sth (কোনো কিছুর জ্ঞান)–Knowledge of English is necessary.

known to sb (কারো কাছে পরিচিত)–It might have been known to you that smoking is like taking slow poison to die.

L

lag behind sb/sth (পিছনে পড়ে থাকা)–Bangladesh lags behind due to corruption.

lay off (বন্ধ ঘোষণা করা)–Their factory is laid off without paying them.

lead sb to sth/sw (কাউকে কোনোদিকে নিয়ে যাওয়া)–Corruption has led our country to a complete ruin.

learnt about/ of sth (কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে জ্ঞাত হওয়া)–As the science advanced, we learnt more and more about the

earth and the universe.

lie in sth (কোনো কিছুতে নিহিত থাকা)—True happiness lies in contentment.

listen to sth (শোনা)—You can listen to BBC, CNN to improve your knowledge.[DB '11]

look after sb/ sth (দেখাশোনা করা)—She should look after her husband's welfare.

look for sb/ sth (কোনো কিছু খোঁজা)—I am looking for a good teacher.

look forward to sth (কোনো কিছুর প্রত্যাশায় থাকা)— We look forward to meeting you.

[DinajB '14; SB '10; CtgB '09]

look to sth (ভালো করার জন্য মনোযোগী হওয়া)—The government should look to the matter.

M

make up one's mind (মনস্থির করা)—I make up my mind to leave Dhaka.

matter of sth (কোনো কিছুর বিষয়)—It is a matter of tension.

merciful to sb (কারো প্রতি দয়ালু)—He must try to be honest, just and merciful to his private life.

mix with sth/sb (কারো/ কিছুর সাথে মিশানো)—He does not mix with wicked people.

mixture of sth (কোনো কিছুর মিশ্রণ)—This medicine is a mixture of different formula.

mourn for/ over sb/sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য শোক করা)—We mourn over the martyrs.

move round sth (কোনো কিছুর চারপাশে ঘোরা)—The earth moves round the sun.

moved to swh (কোথাও স্থানান্তর হওয়া)—I moved to UK at 18 and was still dreaming to be an artist.

N

name sb/ sth after sb/ sth (কোনো ব্যক্তি/ কোনো কিছুর নামে কোনো ব্যক্তি/কোনো কিছুর নাম রাখা)—Eiffel Tower was named after Gustave Eiffel.

necessary for sb/sth to do sth (কারো জন্য অপরিহার্য)—They are absolutely necessary for our existence.

O

object against (কারো বিরুদ্ধে যুক্তি দেখানো)—The board objected against his co-operation.

object to sth (বিরোধিতা করা)—He objected to the presence of non-members at the meeting..

obligate sb to do sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু করতে বাধ্য করা)—The owner obligated the servant to do the hard work.

oblivious of sth (অচেতন)—The poet was totally oblivious of the appearance.

obsession with sb/sth (যা মনকে আবিষ্ট করে, বন্ধ ধারণা)—The media's obsession with the young prince continues.

on any occasion (কোনো অনুষ্ঠানে)—I am telling you briefly what I said on that occasion.

on any subject (কোনো বিষয়ের উপর)—We are discussing on the importance of learning English.

on the bank of sth (কোনো কিছুর তীরে)—My village is on the bank of the Padma.

on/to the verge of sth/ doing sth (কোনো কিছু ঘটার একেবারে নিকটে)—The economy of the country is on the verge of collapse.

overburdened with sth (কোনো কিছুর দ্বারা অতিভারাক্রান্ত)—Bangladesh is overburdened with huge population.

owe sth to sb (কারো কাছে ঋণী)—I owe to my parents and teachers.[DinajB '11]

owing to sth (কারণে)—Gelert, a dog, was killed by his master owing to misunderstanding.

P

parallel to/ with someone (কোনো কিছুর সাথে সমানতাল সমকর্ষক)—No novelist stands parallel to Leo Tolstoy.[BB '11]

parody on/of sth (বিদ্রোপাত্মক নকল)—The song is a parody on/of a song of Abdul Jabbar.

part from sb (কোনো ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া)—He is parted from our group.

part with sth (কোনো বস্তু হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া)—I can not part with my bike.

partial to sb (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট)—We should not be partial to anybody.

pass through (অতিক্রম করা)—The heroes of Leo Tolstoy pass through ups and downs of life.[BB '11]

passion for sb/sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য তীব্র অনুভূতি)—His passion for her made him blind to everything else.

patience with (ধৈর্য)—The teacher has lost all his patiences with his students.

pay for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য প্রদান করা)—They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events.

play role in sth/ time (কোনো ক্ষেত্রে বা সময়ে ভূমিকা রাখা)—The media play role in the modern days.

plead for sth (আবেদন করা)—The convicted plead for justice.

pleasure in/of sth/ doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে সন্তুষ্টি)—You will find pleasure of swimming in our beautiful river.

polluted by smoke (কোনো কিছুর দ্বারা দূষিত হওয়া)—The air in the city is polluted by smoke and dust.

ponder over sth (গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা)—She is pondering over his mistakes.

popular with sb (কারো কাছে জনপ্রিয়)—He was very popular with his students. [CB '12]

prefer to (পছন্দ করা)—He prefers milk to meat.

prepare for sth (প্রস্তুত থাকা)—They are preparing for their exams.

preside over (প্রতিনিধিত্ব করা)—The Headmistress of our school presided over the function and the chairman of

Comilla Board was the chief guest. [CB '11]

pretend to (ভান করা)—He pretends to know the matter.

prevail in sw (বিরাজ করা)—Dowry prevails in Bangladesh.

prevalent in sw (বিরাজমান)—Violence at home against women is prevalent in our country.

prevent sb/sth from doing sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু করা থেকে বিরত রাখা)—There is no medicine in the world which can prevent a man from dying.

prey to (শিকার হওয়া)—We should not become prey to greed.

probe into sth (তদন্তে করা)—Bangladesh Railway formed two separate committee to probe into the accident.

proficient in any field (কোনো ক্ষেত্রে দক্ষ)—He was proficient in English.

profitable to sb (লাভজনক)—The cauliflower cultivation is profitable to the farmers.

prohibit from sth (বিরত রাখা)—The teacher prohibited the students from going outside.

prone to sth (কোনো কিছু প্রবণ)—Teens are prone to doing mistakes.

proportionate to sth (সমানুপাতিক)—Punishment should be proportionate to crime.

protect sb/sth from/against sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু থেকে রক্ষা করা)—He protects others from danger and temptation.

proud of sb/sth (গর্বিত)—We are very proud of his talent. [DB '12]

provide sb/ with sth (কাউকে কিছু যোগান দেয়া)—He provides his children with a lot of books.

provide sth/ for sb (কারো জন্য কিছু যোগান দেয়া)—Provide a lot of books for his children.

put on sth (পরিধান করা)—We put on warm clothes in winter.

put up with (সহ্য করা)—I will not put up with such an insult.

Q

quail at sth (ভয় পাওয়া)—He quailed at the prospect of his dismissal from the job.

qualified for sth (যোগ্য)—He is qualified for the post.

quarrel about sth (কোনো বিষয়ে ঝগড়া করা)—They quarrel about a piece of land.

quarrel with sb (কারও সাথে ঝগড়া করা)—Don't quarrel with one another.

queue up (সারিবন্দভাবে বা লাইনে দাঁড়ানো)—A lot of people queue up for getting bus ticket.

quibble over (কথার মারপ্যাচ ব্যবহার করা বা তুচ্ছ বিষয় নিয়ে তর্ক করা)—We must not quibble over the trifles.

quick at sth (চটপটে)—He is very quick at his works.

R

read out (উচ্চস্বরে পড়িয়ে শোনানো)—Our teacher read out the annual report.

ready for (প্রস্তুত হওয়া/ থাকা)—When I was ready for the function, my father, without giving me any information, came to me. [DinajB '09]

reason for (কারণ)—Show me reason for your absence.

rebel against (কারও বা কোনো কিছুর বিরুদ্ধে বিদ্রোহ করা)—The garments workers rebelled against their owner.

recitation from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে আবৃত্তি)—The function started with the recitation from the holy Quran.

reconcile to sth (মেনে নেওয়া)—How can one reconcile to such drudgery?

reconcile with sb (মিটমাট করা)—He reconciled with his wife.

recover from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে নিস্কার)—He will recover from illness soon.

reduce to (পরিণত বা পর্যবসিত করা)—The poor woman has been reduced to a beggar.

refer to (ইঙ্গিত করা)—The patient was referred to a doctor.

refrain from doing sth (কোনো কিছু করতে বাধা দেয়া)—Security forces refrain them from putting up barricade.

regular in sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে নিয়মিত)—The fact was that he was regular in his studies.

relevent to sth (প্রাসঙ্গিক)—His speech is not relevent to the main topic.

relief of/ from sth (কোনো কিছু থেকে মুক্ত)—They give us relief from heavy pressure of regular work or normal duties. [RB '13; '09]

relieved of (মুক্ত)—He was relieved of his mental agony.

rely on sth/sb (নির্ভর করা)—Success must rely on hard work.

remarkable for (বিখ্যাত)—Hazi Mohammad Mohsin is remarkable for his charity.

remedy for sth/against (problem) (কোনো কিছুর প্রতিকার)—There is no remedy for some fatal diseases.

remind of (মনে করিয়ে দেওয়া)—He was reminded of his duty.

repent for sth done (কোনো কিছুর জন্য অনুশোচনা করা)—Repent for your sin.

replace by sth (স্থানান্বয়িত করা)—Our old refrigerator is replaced by a new one.

requisite for (প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস)—A university degree has become a requisite for entry into most professions.

rescue sb/sth from sb/sth (উদ্ধার করা)—The government should go forward to rescue the nation from unemployment problem.

respectful to/ of sb (কারো প্রতি শ্রদ্ধাশীল)—I am respectful to my teachers. [CB '13]

respond to (জবাব দেওয়া)—If we perform our prayers properly, the Creator will respond to our calls.

responsible for sth (দায়ী)—He is responsible for the mess.

restricted to sth (সীমাবদ্ধ)—The World Cup Football is restricted to 32 teams.

result from sth (cause) (কোনো কিছু থেকে ঘটানো)—Misery results from vice.

resulting in/into sth (effect) (কোনো কিছুতে পর্যবসিত হওয়া/ কোনো কিছু ডেকে আনা)—Lack of oxygen results in respiration troubles. [CtgB '14]

retire from (অবসর গ্রহণ করা)—My father retired from his government service at the age of 57.

revenge for (কোনো কিছুর জন্য প্রতিশোধ নেওয়া)—The team wanted to get revenge for their earlier defeat in this season.

rob sb of sth (ছিনিয়ে নেওয়া)—The servant robbed me of everything.

run after sth/sb (কোনো কিছুর পিছু নেয়া)—We should not run after more and more money.

run sb/sth over (যানবাহন যখন ব্যক্তি বস্তুকে চাপা দেয়া)—Yesterday a college student was run over by a car.

rush to swth (তীব্র বেগে ছুটে যাওয়া)—The passers-by and the students of Dhaka College rushed to the spot.

S

sacrifice sth for sth/sb (কোনো কিছুর জন্য কিছু উৎসর্গ করা)—Everybody should sacrifice happiness for his parents.

sanguine of sth (আশাবাদী)—My mother is sanguine of my success.

satisfied with sb/sth (কারো প্রতি সন্তুষ্ট)—But man is not satisfied with what he has seen and known.

save from sth (রক্ষা করা)—So, we should try to save this art from ruination.

search for sth/sb (অনুসন্ধান করা)—The police are searching for the criminal.

secure from (নিরাপদ)—We are not secure from the danger of earthquake.

seek for (খোঁজ করা)—Everybody seeks for bread and butter.

set out for/on (যাত্রা করা)—He set out for travelling

sick of sth (ক্লান্ত)—We are sick of his false talk.

similar to (অনুরূপ)—Ignorance is similar to darkness.

sink into sth (কোনো কিছুতে ডুবে যাওয়া)—Never sink into daydream.

skim through (ভাসা ভাসা পড়া)—Sometimes I skim through the newspapers.

spring from (কোনো কিছু থেকে জন্ম নেয়া)—Great offence springs from a small one.

stand by/beside sb/sth (কারো/ কোনো কিছুর পক্ষে থাকা)—Our village stands by the river Bishkhali.

stand for sth (অর্থ হওয়া)—SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

stand up (দাঁড়িয়ে যাওয়া)—The students stood up as the national anthem was sung.

stare at (এক দৃষ্টিতে চাওয়া)—Jamil stares at Jamila.

start with sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছু দিয়ে শুরু করা)—The function started with the recitation of the holy Quran.

stay at/ in (কোথাও অবস্থান করা)—On Pahela Baishakh I stay at home.

step in (কোথাও প্রবেশ করা)—You should step in the classroom in time.

sth done to sb/by sb (কারো প্রতি কিছু করা/ কারো দ্বারা কিছু করা)—I begged pardon to them for any unintentional offence done to them by us.

stick sth on sth (কোনো কিছুর উপর কিছু লাগানো)—Stick the poster on the wall.

stick to sth (অবিচল থাকা)—They stick to their evil activities. [JB '14]

stretch along sth (কোনো কিছুর বরাবর ছড়িয়ে থাকা)—Daffodil stretches along the bank of the river.

struggle against (কোনো কিছু/ কারো বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রাম করা)—The heroes of Leo Tolstoy struggle against deprivation. [BB '11]

stuck in sth (কোনো কিছুতে লেগে থাকা)—She got the key stuck in the lock.

stuck with sth/sb (কোনো কিছুতে জড়িয়ে পড়া)—We're stuck with traffic for over an hour.

subject to sb/sth (কোনো কিছুর অধীন/ কোনো কিছুর দ্বারা আক্রান্ত হওয়া)—Man is subject to decay and death.

succeed in sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে সফল হওয়া)—This year Rahim succeeded in the examination. [DinajB '11]

success in sth/doing sth (কোনো কিছুতে সফলতা)—Really your unique success in the examination is a matter of great pride.

succumb to sth (পরাজিত হওয়া)—Finally, they succumb to many diseases.

suffer from sth (problem) (কোনো কিছু থেকে ভোগা/ কষ্ট পাওয়া)—Leo Tolstoy's heroes suffer from inner conflict. [BB '11]

suitable for (উপযুক্ত)—The authority thought that he is not suitable for the post.

superior to sb/ sth (কোনো কিছুর থেকে শ্রেষ্ঠ)—One may be superior to others.

supply with sth (সরবরাহ করা)—The flood affected people are supplied with necessary medicines.

sure of sth (কোনো ব্যাপারে নিশ্চিত)—You will be sure of this if you judge it.

sure to do (অবধারিত)—If a hunter pursues two hares, he is sure to miss both.

sweep over sth/sb (হঠাৎ কাউকে/ কিছুকে প্রভাবিত করা)—The western as well as Indian culture is sweeping over our culture. [BB '09]

T

take care of sb/sth (কারো/কোনো কিছুর যত্ন নেওয়া) She begged them to take good care of their father.

take leave of sb (ত্যাগ করা)—Cordellia took leave of her jealous sisters with tears in her eyes.

take leave of sb/ sth (কারো থেকে বিদায় নেয়া)—Take leave of her jealous sisters.

take part in sth (কোনো কিছুতে অংশগ্রহণ করা) He took part in the competition.

take pride in sth (কোনো কিছু বা কারো জন্য গর্ববোধ করা)–Nobody should take pride in his profession

take up sth as sth (কোনো কিছুকে কিছু হিসাবে গ্রহণ করা)–Don't take up my word as an insult.

talk over phone (ফোনে কথা বলা)–I also talk to my friends over mobile phone.

talk to/with sb about sth (কারো সাথে কোনো কিছু নিয়ে আলোচনা করা)–Let me talk of the natural disasters in Bangladesh.

teeming with sth (কোনো কিছু প্রচুর পরিমাণে ধারণ করা)–Bangladesh is teeming with huge population.

tell sb about sth (কাউকে কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে বলা)–Now I am telling you about the farewell ceremony.

tell upon sth (কোনো কিছুর উপর প্রভাব ফেলা)–Smoking tells upon health. [CtgB '14; DB '13]

thankful to sb for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য কারো প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞ)–He was thankful to Allah.

think about/ of sth (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে চিন্তা করা)–It leads people to think favorably of their fellowmen and do them good.

thirst for (কোনো কিছুর জন্য তৃষ্ণা) Man has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge.

through instrument (কোনো কিছুর মাধ্যমে)–Drugs are also taken through injection.

tired in (শক্তি শেষ হওয়া)– I am tired in walking.

tired of sth (কোনো কিছু নিয়ে তত্ত্ববিরক্ত)– The politicians are not tired of flattery.

to the letter (অক্ষরে অক্ষরে)–They should obey their teacher's instructions to the letter.

tolerant of sth (সহনশীল)–They are not tolerant of any criticism.

trouble sb for sth (কোনো কিছু করার কষ্ট স্বীকার করানো)–He always troubles me for going to new market.

true to one's word/ promise (কথা/ প্রতিশ্রুতি রাখা)–An honest man is true to his word.

turn (in) to sth/ turn sth into sth (নতুন কিছুতে পরিবর্তিত হওয়া/ করা)–Shock at the killings quickly turned to anger.

turn to (প□বের থেকে ভিন্ন কিছু করা বা হওয়া)–You will turn to be a great scholar in future.

turn up (ফিরে আসা)–We will turn up just two days after. [SB '10]

turned (প□বের থেকে ভিন্ন হয়)–Instantly she turned pale.

U

unfit for (কোনো কিছুর জন্য অনুপযোগী)–The housing was unfit for habitation.

urge on/upon (গুর□ ত্ব আরোপ করা)–He urged on/upon his son the importance of being honest.

urge to do sth (কোনো কিছু করার জন্য পীড়াপীড়ি করা)–The shopkeeper urged her to buy a new dress.

use for (ব্যবহার করা)–The blue files are used for storing old invoices.

use up sth (খরচ করা)–He used up all his father's money.

used to sth (অভ্যস্ত)–I will never get used to this kind of life.

useful to sb for sth/doing sth (উপকারী)–Many animals are very useful to man.

V

vary from A to B (আলাদা হওয়া)–It varies from man to man.

verge on/upon sth (প্রায় বর্তী/সন্নিকটবর্তী হওয়া)–He is verge on/upon madness.

versed in (দক্ষ)–He is well versed in English literature.

vest in (ন্যস্ত/অর্পণ করা)–Overall authority is vested in the Supreme Council.

vest with (ন্যস্ত/অর্পণ করা)– The Supreme Council is vested with overall authority.

victim to (কোনো কিছুর শিকার)–So he does not fall a victim to any greed.

vie for (কোনো কিছুর জন্য পাল-া দেওয়া/প্রতিযোগিতা করা)–They are all vying for a place in the team.

vie with (কারও সাথে পাল-া দেওয়া/প্রতিযোগিতা করা)–The boys would vie with each other to impress her.

visit sth on/upon sb/sth (পিতৃপাপে সন্তানকে দণ্ডিত করা)–The sins of the fathers are visited on/upon the children.

visit with sb (কারও সাথে দেখা/সাক্ষাৎ করা)–He is going to visit with his friend.

void of sth (বর্জিত)–The sky was void of stars.

vote against sb/sth (বিপক্ষে ভোট দেওয়া)–Majority of the voters voted against him.

vote for sb/sth (পক্ষে ভোট দেওয়া)–Majority of the voters voted for him.

vouch for (জামিন হওয়া)–Who will vouce for the truth of his statements?

W

wait for sb/sth (অপেক্ষা করা)–He waited for his friend.

wait on/upon sb (সেবা বা খেদমত করা)–The boy waits on/upon his mother.

wake up (ঘুম থেকে জাগা)–He usually wakes up early in the morning.

walk away from sb (প্রতিযোগিতায় অন্যায়সে কাউকে হারানো)– Usain Bolt walked away everybody in the 100 meter race.

walk out (ধর্মঘট করা)–The opposition members of the parliament have walked out from the assembly.

wander about sth (উদ্দেশ্যহীনভাবে ঘুরে বেড়ানো)–Wandering about the hills and valleys, Wordsworth was delighted to see a host of golden flowers called daffodils.

want of sth (অভাব)–I have want of money.

ward off (দ□রে রাখা)–He wards us off from the danger.

wink at sb/sth (না দেখার ভান করা)–Normally parents wink at their son's fault.

wish for sth (বাসনা করা)—Everyone wishes for happiness.

with a view to sth/ doing sth (লক্ষ্যে/ উদ্দেশ্যে)—We had a visit to my village home with a view to passing the vacation with my parents.

wonder at (অবাক হওয়া)—He wondered at the beauty of the Taj Mahal.

work for institution (কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে কাজ করা)—I work for a railway construction company.

worried about sth/sb (কাউকে বা কোনো কিছু নিয়ে উদ্বেগ)—I was worried about the dog.

worthy of sth (কোনো কিছুর যোগ্য/ দাবীদার)—He was really worthy of everybody's praise.

X
yearn for sth (কোনো কিছুর জন্য আকুল আকাগুখা অনুভব করা)—Everyone yearns for wealth but a few people attain it.

yell out (তীব্রস্বরে কোনো কিছু বলা)—He yelled out in refusal.

yield to (আত্মসমর্পণ করা)—I shall not yield to your temptation.

Z
zeal for sth (উৎসাহ)—Dipon has great zeal for cricket.
zealous for sth (উৎসাহী)—Young generation is always zealous for sports.
zest for sth (কোনো কিছুতে আগ্রহ)—He has a great zest for music.

✍ Production.....

2.2

□ Complete the text with suitable preposition :

0.5×10 = 5

- A good stock (a) — words is necessary (b) — anybody who wants to use a language. Vocabulary is an essential components (c) — successful communication. It is an integral part (d) — reading skill. While grammar is important, a lack (e) — vocabulary may result (f) — complete failure to convey a message. Vocabulary includes conceptual knowledge (g) — words that go well (h) — an ordinary dictionary meaning. Students' vocabulary knowledge is a building process that occurs (i) — time as they tend to make connections (j) — other words. **[DB '16]**
2. Once an English and a Bengalee gentlemen were travelling (a) — the same train and they were in the same compartment. The Englishman was very proud (b) — himself because he was an Englishman. He looked (c) — upon the Bengalee gentleman who, however, took no notice (d) — it and went to sleep (e) — peace. As soon as the Bengalee gentleman was asleep, the Englishman picked (f) — the gentleman's shoes and threw them (g) — the window and went to sleep. When the Bengalee gentleman woke up, he looked for his shoes and understood it. Then he took the Englishman's long coat (h) — the wall and threw it outside the window and returned (i) — bed laughingly. Next morning the Englishman became startled and shouted, 'Where's my coat gone?' "Your coat has gone to fetch my shoes," said the gentleman (j) — a smile. The Bengalee gentleman was Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. **[RB '16]**
3. Greenhouse effect is the gradual warming (a) — the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped (b) — environment pollution. This is exemplified (c) — the destruction and burning (d) — of tropical rain forests, (e) — traffic that clogs (f) — city streets, (g) — the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). (h) — packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents like washing (i) — liquids and so (j) —. **[DinajB '16]**
4. A teacher is an architect (a) — a nation. He plays an important role (b) — building up an educated nation. He dispels the darkness (c) — ignorance (d) — the lot of a nation. He is an actor, so to speak. He has to suit his act according (e) — the need of his audience which is his class. He is a clear speaker (f) — a good, strong and pleasing voice which is (g) — his control. He does not sit motionless (h) — his class. Everybody has something valuable (i) — him. A good teacher discovers the treasure hidden inside each student. He also wants the students happy and for this he keeps them busy. A good teacher never hankers (j) — money. **[JB '16]**
5. A good student is never indifferent (a) — his studies. He always adheres (b) — his studies. He does not learn things (c) — rote. He does not hunt (d) — traditional guide books. Moreover he has great thirst (e) — knowledge. For this he does not confine himself (f) — the traditional studies. He is always aware (g) — the current affairs (h) — the world. He abides (i) — his teachers' advice and jots (j) — their lectures. **[CB '16]**
6. Flowers are the excellent gift of nature. They have existed (a) — the earth (b) — prehistoric time. Since then they have been treated (c) — the symbol of beauty. It is an undeniable fact that flowers are used (d) — various spheres (e) — our life. It is used mostly (f) — decoration. People (g) — all walks of life use flowers usually (h) — national occasion and (i) — wedding. Everyone prefers flowers (j) — expressing their love and devotion. **[CtgB '16]**
7. The science fair held (a) — our college paved a new way for us to gather practical knowledge. Many of our friends took part (b) — the fair (c) — their projects. We showed genuine interest (d) — them. Most of the projects were made (e) — consistent (f) — the prevailing world situation. They were intended (g) — acquaint us (h) — the solutions (i) — some common problems we are facing specially in regard to the environment we live in. We were sanguine (j) — achieving success and we really achieved it. **[SB '16]**
8. During holidays when my mother went to sleep (a) — noon, we went to the railway line. There, along with other children I watched how the trains passed (b) — innumerable unknown facts. My father got an appointment (c) — a town school and he moved (d) — the town immediately with all the members of the family. I was admitted (e) — my father's school. I felt that my school fellows had no feeling (f) — one another as we had in the village. However, I have gradually adjusted myself (g) — town life. I am happy with my new friends but my heart aches (h) — the happy childhood days. Childhood is free (i) — worries and has infinite capacity (j) — enjoyment. **[BB '16]**
9. The environment plays a vital role (a) — our life. (b) — short, what we have (e) — us including people, houses, air, water etc. is called environment. These are the main elements (d) — our environment. (e) — ensuring

sound life the balance (f) — the natural elements is very significant. Sometimes (g) — lack of knowledge, we don't realize the importance (h) — it. As a result, we are polluting our environment unknowingly. Living (i) — a polluted environment is undoubtedly a matter (j) — great regret.

10. I am glad to know that you have stood first (a) — order (b) — merit. I knew you would do well (c) — the examination, as you worked hard. So it is rightly said that industry is the key (d) — success. Very few students can do well in the examination (e) — dint of merit. It is seen that those who become great (f) — this mundane world have become so (g) — hard labor. So you must work hard (h) — order to do well in all the examinations. I pray (i) — God (j) — your success.
11. Some people get pleasure (a) — reading books. Reading books is a good habit. The pleasure (b) — reading books is different (c) — the pleasure of hearing songs. Books are our best companion (d) — life. Reading books keeps us free (e) — tension and anxiety. It gives relief (f) — a while (g) — our monotonous life. So, all (h) — us should develop the habit (i) — reading books (j) — pleasure.
12. The ship sailed out (a) — the icy waters (b) — another sea. Day after day the sailors stayed (c) — that silent sea. It was like a painted ship (d) — a painted ocean. There was no cloud in the sky to guard them (e) — the burning sun. The other sailors were very angry (f) — the old man. They blamed him (g) — their sufferings. So they hung the dead albatross (h) — his neck. They were filled (i) — fear and there was not a breath (j) — wind.
13. Unhealthy eating, especially (a) — a long term, can be a risk factor (b) — chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, obesity and heart disease. Some estimates say at least 30% of cancers are linked (c) — poor diet. Healthy eating and drinking is an important part of looking (d) — your heart. You'll be surprised (e) — how easy it is to make some changes that can improve your health. A healthy lifestyle involves many choices. (f) — them, choosing a balanced diet or healthy eating plan is very important, a diet of fruit and vegetables, (g) — combination with exercise, extended life expectancy (h) — women in their 70s. Soft drinks can easily be replaced (i) — healthier and fresh water. Why pay for expensive beauty products when you can improve your skin (j) — your diet?
14. I object (a) — your proposal because this kind of ideas originate (b) — evil motives. We should remember that we must not be a prey (c) — greed. We should be plunged (d) — deep study. Although people are oblivious (e) — the past, they remember the evil things. We have to be mindful (f) — our studies and avoid merging (g) — bad boys. I was moved (h) — the pathetic condition of the freedom fighters who once fought (i) — our country. We should mourn (j) — the fallen.
15. Bayazid's mother was sleeping (a) — her bed. He was reading sitting (b) — her bed. Suddenly she woke (c) — . She told him to give her a glass (d) — water. He stood (e) — from his seat. He went to the jar to fetch water. But there was no water in the jar. The whole locality was (f) — deep sleep. He went (g) — of the house and looked (h) — water but in vain. He remembered the fountain. The fountain was at the other side of the locality. He made (i) — his mind to go there. He went to the fountain with the jar. He filled the jar (j) — water and returned home. But he found his mother lost in deep sleep.