



The Dictionary of Personal Words

AN ILLUSTRATED COLLECTION



Arafat Hasan

A

abandon /ə'band(ə)n/ বর্জন করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Complete lack of inhibition or restraint. ◇ she sings and sways with total abandon **SYN** uninhibitedness, recklessness, lack of restraint, lack of inhibition, unruliness, wildness, impulsiveness, impetuosity, immoderation, wantonness

■ *verb*

1 Cease to support or look after (someone); desert. ◇ her natural mother had abandoned her at an early age **SYN** desert, leave, leave high and dry, turn one's back on, cast aside, break with, break up with 2 Give up completely (a practice or a course of action) ◇ he had clearly abandoned all pretence of trying to succeed **SYN** renounce, relinquish, dispense with, forswear, disclaim, disown, disavow, discard, wash one's hands of 3 Allow oneself to indulge in (a desire or impulse) ◇ they abandoned themselves to despair **SYN** indulge in, give way to, give oneself up to, yield to, lose oneself in, lose oneself to **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French abandoner, from a- (from Latin ad 'to, at') + bandon 'control' (related to ban). The original sense was 'bring under control', later 'give in to the control of, surrender to' (abandon (sense 3 of the verb)).

abduct /əb'dʌkt/ অপহরণ করা *verb* 1 Take (someone) away illegally by force or deception; kidnap. ◇ the millionaire who disappeared may have been abducted **SYN** abduct, carry off, capture, seize, snatch, hold to ransom, take as hostage, hijack 2 (of a muscle) move (a limb or part) away from the midline of the body or from another part. ◇ the posterior rectus muscle, which abducts the eye **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin abduct- 'led away', from the verb abducere, from ab- 'away, from' + ducere 'to lead'.

abductor /əb'dʌktə/ অপহরণকারী *noun* 1 A person who abducts another person. ◇ she endured a two-hour ordeal at the hands of her abductors 2 ◇ Police rescued an abducted boy of comilla district and arrested the abductor from haji eidgah math area at dimla upazila in nilphamari on saturday, police sources said. **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (as a term in anatomy): modern Latin (see abduct).

ablaze /ə'bleiz/ বহিমান *adjective* 1 Burning fiercely. ◇ his clothes were ablaze **SYN** alight, aflame, on fire, in flames, flaming, burning, blazing, raging, fiery, lit, lighted, ignited A housewife succumbed to her injuries today four days after she set herself ablaze as she was tortured by her husband allegedly for dowry.

abound /ə'baʊnd/ উড়া *verb* 1 Exist in large numbers or amounts. ◇ rumours of a further scandal abound **SYN** be plentiful, be abundant, be numerous, proliferate, superabound, thrive, flourish, be thick on the ground Illegally modified vehicles abound **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'overflow, be abundant'): from Old French abunder, from Latin abun-

dare 'overflow', from ab- 'from' + undare 'surge' (from unda 'a wave').

absorb /əb'zɔ:b/ শোষণ করা *verb* 1 Take in or soak up (energy or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action. ◇ buildings can be designed to absorb and retain heat **SYN** soak up, suck up, draw in, draw up, take in, take up, blot up, mop up, sponge up, sop up 2 Take up the attention of (someone); interest greatly. ◇ she sat in an armchair, absorbed in a book **SYN** preoccupy, engross, captivate, occupy, engage **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin absorbere, from ab- 'from' + sorbere 'suck in'.

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ কিস্তুতিকিমাকার *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Wildly unreasonable, illogical, or inappropriate. ◇ the allegations are patently absurd **SYN** preposterous, ridiculous, ludicrous, farcical, laughable, risible

■ *noun*

1 An absurd state of affairs. ◇ the incidents that followed bordered on the absurd Don't be absurd **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin absurdus 'out of tune', hence 'irrational'; related to surdus 'deaf, dull'.

abundant /ə'band(ə)nt/ প্রচুর *adjective* 1 Existing or available in large quantities; plentiful. ◇ there was abundant evidence to support the theory **SYN** plentiful, copious, ample, profuse, rich, lavish, liberal, generous, bountiful, large, huge, great, bumper, overflowing, superabundant, infinite, inexhaustible, opulent, prolific, teeming **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin abundans- 'abounding', from the verb abundare (see abound).

abundantly /ə'band(ə)ntli/ প্রচুর পরিমাণে *adverb* 1 In large quantities; plentifully. ◇ the plant grows abundantly in the wild **SYN** copiously, plentifully, amply, profusely, exuberantly, prolifically, luxuriantly, in profusion, in abundance, in great quantity, in large quantities, in plenty, aplenty, in huge numbers, freely, extensively, everywhere, all over the place

abysmal /ə'bɪz(ə)m(ə)l/ অতল; ভয়ঙ্কর *adjective* 1 Extremely bad; appalling. ◇ the quality of her work is abysmal **SYN** very bad, dreadful, awful, terrible, frightful, atrocious, disgraceful, deplorable, shameful, woeful, hopeless, lamentable, laughable, substandard, poor, inadequate, inferior, unsatisfactory 2 Very deep. ◇ waterfalls that plunge into abysmal depths **SYN** profound, extreme, utter, complete, thorough, deep, endless, immeasurable, boundless, incalculable, unfathomable, bottomless "I think over the last few months the behaviour has been abysmal in international cricket," arthur, who is currently pakistan's head coach, said. **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (used literally as in abysmal (sense 2)): from abysm. abysmal (sense 1) dates from the early 19th century.

accomplice /ə'kʌmplɪs/ যোগদানকারী *noun* 1 A person who helps another commit a crime. ◇ an accomplice in the murder **SYN** abetter, accessory, partner in crime, associate, confederate, collaborator, fellow conspirator, co-conspirator **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century alteration (probably by association with accompany) of Middle English complice 'an associate', via Old French from late Latin complex, complic- 'allied', from com- 'together' + the root of plicare 'to fold'.

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ সাধা *verb* 1 Achieve or complete successfully. ◇ the planes accomplished their mission **SYN** fulfil, achieve, succeed in, realize, attain, manage, bring about, bring off, carry out, carry off, carry through, execute, conduct, effect, fix, engineer, perform, do, perpetrate, discharge, complete, finish, consummate, conclude **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French accompliss-, lengthened stem of accomplir, based on Latin ad- 'to' + complere 'to complete'.

accord /ə'kɔ:d/ চুক্তি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An official agreement or treaty. ◇ opposition groups refused to sign the accord **SYN** pact, treaty, agreement, settlement, deal, entente, concordat, concord, protocol, compact, contract, convention

■ *verb*

1 Give or grant someone (power, status, or recognition) ◇ the powers accorded to the head of state **SYN** give, grant, tender, present, award, hand, vouchsafe, concede, yield, cede 2 (of a concept or fact) be harmonious or consistent with. ◇ his views accorded well with those of Merivale **SYN** correspond, agree, tally, match up, concur, coincide, be in agreement, be consistent, equate, harmonize, be in harmony, be compatible, be consonant, be congruous, be in tune, dovetail, correlate We have an accord **ORIGIN** Old English, from Old French acorder 'reconcile, be of one mind', from Latin ad- 'to' + cor, cord- 'heart'; influenced by concord.

account /ə'kaʊnt/ হিসাব *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A report or description of an event or experience. ◇ a detailed account of what has been achieved **SYN** description, report, version, story, narration, narrative, statement, news, explanation, exposition, interpretation, communiqué, recital, rendition, sketch, delineation, portrayal, tale 2 A record or statement of financial expenditure and receipts relating to a particular period or purpose. ◇ the barman was doing his accounts **SYN** financial record, book, ledger, journal, balance sheet, financial statement, results 3 An arrangement by which a body holds funds on behalf of a client or supplies goods or services to them on credit. ◇ a bank account **SYN** bank account 4 An arrangement by which a user is given personalized access to a computer, website, or application, typically by entering a username and password. ◇ we've reset your password to prevent others from accessing your account 5 Importance. ◇ money was of no account to her **SYN** impor-

tance, import, significance, consequence, moment, momentousness, substance, note, mark, prominence, value, weightiness, weight, concern, interest, gravity, seriousness

■ *verb*

1 Consider or regard in a specified way. ◇ her visit could not be accounted a success **SYN** consider, regard as, reckon, hold to be, think, think of as, look on as, view as, see as, take for, judge, adjudge, count, deem, rate, gauge, interpret as 2 Give or receive an account for money received. ◇ after 1292 he accounted to the Westminster exchequer **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'counting', 'to count'): from Old French acont (noun), aconter (verb), based on conter 'to count'.

accuse /ə'kjuz/ অভিযুক্ত করা *verb* 1 Charge (someone) with an offence or crime. ◇ he was accused of murdering his wife's lover **SYN** charge with, indict for, arraign for, take to court for, put on trial for, bring to trial for, prosecute for **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French acuser, from Latin accusare 'call to account', from ad- 'towards' + causa 'reason, motive, lawsuit'.

accustom /ə'kʌstəm/ অভ্যস্ত করা *verb* 1 Make someone or something accept (something) as normal or usual. ◇ I accustomed my eyes to the lenses **SYN** adapt, adjust, acclimatize, attune, habituate, accommodate, assimilate, acculturate, inure, harden, condition, reconcile, become resigned, resign **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French acostumer, from a- (from Latin ad 'to, at') + costume 'custom'.

ace /eɪs/ টেকা *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Very good. ◇ an ace swimmer **SYN** excellent, very good, first-rate, first-class, marvellous, wonderful, magnificent, outstanding, superlative, formidable, virtuoso, masterly, expert, champion, fine, consummate, skilful, adept

■ *noun*

1 A playing card with a single spot on it, ranked as the highest card in its suit in most card games. ◇ the ace of diamonds 2 A person who excels at a particular sport or other activity. ◇ a motorcycle ace **SYN** expert, master, genius, virtuoso, maestro, professional, adept, past master, doyen, champion, star, winner 3 (in tennis and similar games) a service that an opponent is unable to return and thus wins a point. ◇ Nadal banged down eight aces in the set

■ *verb*

1 (in tennis and similar games) serve an ace against (an opponent) ◇ he can ace opponents with serves of no more than 62 mph 2 Achieve high marks in (a test or exam) ◇ I aced my grammar test **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting the 'one' on dice): via Old French from Latin as 'unity, a unit'.

ace /eɪs/ টেকা *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a person) having no sexual feelings or desires; asexual. ◇ I didn't realize that I was ace for a long time

■ **noun**

1 A person who has no sexual feelings or desires. ◇ both asexual, they have managed to connect with other aces offline **ORIGIN** Early 21st century abbreviation of asexual, with alteration of spelling on the model of ace.

ache /eɪk/ ব্যাথা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A continuous or prolonged dull pain in a part of one's body. ◇ the ache in her head worsened **SYN** pain, dull pain, pang, twinge, throb

■ **verb**

1 Suffer from a continuous dull pain. ◇ my legs ached from the previous day's exercise **SYN** painful, achy, sore, stiff, hurt, tender, uncomfortable, troublesome **ORIGIN** Old English æce (noun), acan (verb). In Middle English and early modern English the noun was spelled atche and rhymed with 'batch' and the verb was spelled and pronounced as it is today. The noun began to be pronounced like the verb around 1700. The modern spelling is largely due to Dr Johnson, who mistakenly assumed its derivation to be from Greek akhos 'pain'.

acquire /ə'kwɪə/ অর্জন **verb** 1 Buy or obtain (an asset or object) for oneself. ◇ I managed to acquire all the books I needed **SYN** obtain, come by, come to have, get, receive, gain, earn, win, come into, come in for, take possession of, take receipt of, be given 2 Learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality) ◇ you must acquire the rudiments of Greek **SYN** learn, learn thoroughly, become proficient in, know inside out, know backwards, become expert in, acquire, pick up, grasp, understand **ORIGIN** Late Middle English acquere, from Old French aquerre, based on Latin acquirere 'get in addition', from ad- 'to' + quaerere 'seek'. The English spelling was modified (c1600) by association with the Latin word.

acquisition /ə'kwɪzɪʃ(ə)n/ অর্জন; অধিগ্রহণ **noun** 1 An asset or object bought or obtained, typically by a library or museum. ◇ the legacy will be used for new acquisitions **SYN** purchase, accession, addition, asset 2 The learning or developing of a skill, habit, or quality. ◇ the acquisition of management skills **SYN** assumption, assuming, taking on, acquiring, acquisition, affecting, affectation, espousal, advocacy, promotion, appropriation, arrogation Land acquisition **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'act of acquiring something'): from Latin acquisitio(n-), from the verb acquirere (see acquire).

acting /'æktɪŋ/ অভিনয় **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Temporarily doing the duties of another person. ◇ the acting supervisor **SYN** substitute, deputy, reserve, fill-in, stand-in, caretaker

■ **noun**

1 The art or occupation of performing fictional roles in plays, films, or television. ◇ she studied acting in New York **SYN** drama, the theatre, the stage, the performing arts, dramatic art, dramatics, dramaturgy, stagecraft, theatricals, theatrics, the thespian art, show business

adamant /'adəm(ə)nt/ হীরক **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind. ◇ he is adamant that he is not going to resign **SYN** unshakeable, immovable, inflexible, unwavering, uncompromising, resolute, resolved, determined, firm, rigid, steadfast

■ **noun**

1 A legendary rock or mineral to which many properties were attributed, formerly associated with diamond or lodestone. ◇ As for the magical metal, asiceton, it sounds like adamant. **ORIGIN** Old English (as a noun), from Old French adamaunt-, via Latin from Greek adamas, adamant-, 'untameable, invincible' (later used to denote the hardest metal or stone, hence diamond), from a- 'not' + daman 'to tame'. The phrase to be adamant dates from the 1930s, although adjectival use had been implied in such collocations as 'an adamant heart' since the 16th century.

adaptation /ədəp'teɪʃ(ə)n/ অভিযোজন **noun** 1 The action or process of adapting or being adapted. ◇ the adaptation of teaching strategy to meet students' needs **SYN** converting, conversion, alteration, modification, adjustment, changing, transformation **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French, from late Latin adaptatio(n-), from Latin adaptare (see adapt).

addendum /ə'dendəm/ অভিযোজ্য বস্তু **noun** 1 An item of additional material added at the end of a book or other publication. ◇ **SYN** appendix, codicil, postscript, afterword, tailpiece, rider, coda, supplement, accompaniment 2 The radial distance from the pitch circle of a cogwheel or wormwheel to the crests of the teeth or ridges. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century Latin, 'that which is to be added', gerundive of addere (see add).

adequate /'ædɪkwət/ পর্যাপ্ত **adjective** 1 Satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity. ◇ this office is perfectly adequate for my needs **SYN** sufficient, enough, ample, requisite, apposite, appropriate, suitable **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin adaequatus 'made equal to', past participle of the verb adaequare, from ad- 'to' + aequus 'equal'.

adhere /əd'hɪə/ মেনে চলে **verb** 1 Stick fast to (a surface or substance) ◇ paint won't adhere well to a greasy surface **SYN** stick, stick fast, cling, hold fast, cohere, bond, attach 2 Believe in and follow the practices of. ◇ I do not adhere to any organized religion **SYN** get involved with, take up with, join up with, go around with, string along with, become friendly with, make friends with, strike up a friendship with, start seeing, make the acquaintance of **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from Latin adhaerere, from ad- 'to' + haerere 'to stick'.

adjourn /ə'dʒɔːn/ স্থগিত রাখা **verb** 1 Break off (a meeting, legal case, or game) with the intention of resuming it later. ◇ the meeting was adjourned until December 4 **SYN** end, bring to an end, come to an end, conclude, finish, terminate, wind up, break off,

halt, call a halt to, discontinue, dissolve **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘summon someone to appear on a particular day’): from Old French *ajorner*, from the phrase *a jorn* (nome) ‘to an (appointed) day’.

admit /əd'mɪt/ সত্য বলিয়া স্বীকার করা *verb* 1 Confess to be true or to be the case. ◇ the Home Office finally admitted that several prisoners had been injured **SYN** acknowledge, confess, reveal, make known, disclose, divulge, make public, avow, declare, profess, own up to, make a clean breast of, bring into the open, bring to light, give away, blurt out, leak 2 Allow (someone) to enter a place. ◇ old-age pensioners are admitted free to the museum **SYN** let in, allow entry, permit entry, grant entrance to, give right of entry to, give access to, give admission to, accept, take in, usher in, show in, receive, welcome 3 Accept as valid. ◇ the courts can refuse to admit police evidence which has been illegally obtained 4 Allow the possibility of. ◇ the need to inform him was too urgent to admit of further delay **SYN** allow, permit, authorize, sanction, condone, indulge, agree to, accede to, approve of **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *admittere*, from *ad-* ‘to’ + *mittere* ‘send’.

adolescence /ədə'les(ə)ns/ কৈশোর *noun* 1 The period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult. ◇ Mary spent her childhood and adolescence in Europe **SYN** teenage years, teens, youth, young adulthood, young days, early life **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from French, from Latin *adolescencia*, from *adolescere* ‘grow to maturity’ (see *adolescent*).

adulterant /ə'dʌlt(ə)r(ə)nt/ ভেজাল *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Used in adulterating something. ◇ They argued that because the bacteria is naturally occurring, it is not an “adulterant” substance subject to regulation by the government.

■ *noun*

1 A substance used to adulterate another. ◇ **SYN** contaminant, adulterant, pollutant, foreign body **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from Latin *adulterant-* ‘corrupting’, from the verb *adulterare* (see *adulterate*).

adulteration /ədʌlt(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n/ ভেজাল দেয়া *noun* 1 The action of making something poorer in quality by the addition of another substance. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 16th century from Latin *adulterat-* ‘corrupted’, from the verb *adulterare* + *-ion*.

adverse /'advɜ:s/ প্রতিকূল *adjective* 1 Preventing success or development; harmful; unfavourable. ◇ taxes are having an adverse effect on production **SYN** unfavourable, disadvantageous, inauspicious, unpropitious, unfortunate, unlucky, untimely, untoward Adverse impact **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *advers*, from Latin *adversus* ‘against, opposite’, past participle of *advertere*, from *ad-* ‘to’ + *vertere* ‘to turn’. Compare with *averse*.

aedes /eɪ'di:z/ এডিস; মশা বিশেষ *noun* 1 A large and widespread genus of small mosquitoes (family *Culi-*

cidae) including several vectors of human disease, notably *Aedes aegypti*, the principal carrier of yellow fever. Also (in form *aedes*): a mosquito of this genus (more fully “*aedes mosquito*”). ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century. From scientific Latin *Aedes* from ancient Greek unpleasant, disagreeable from - + delight, pleasure from the same Indo-European base as sweet.

aerial /'ɛəriəl/ বায়বীয় *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Existing, happening, or operating in the air. ◇ an aerial battle **SYN** raised, upraised, uplifted, lifted up, high up, aloft, aerial, overhead, hoisted

■ *noun*

1 A rod, wire, or other structure by which signals are transmitted or received as part of a radio or television transmission or receiving system. ◇ **SYN** flagpole, flagstaff, pole, post, rod, support, upright 2 A type of freestyle skiing in which the skier jumps from a ramp and carries out manoeuvres in the air. ◇ 1. The dhaka city corporation (dcc) is now ready for aerial spraying of larvicide to combat mosquitoes. 2. The indian border security force yesterday said it has no plan to deploy unmanned aerial vehicles, popularly known as drone. **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense ‘thin as air, imaginary’): via Latin *aerius* from Greek *aerios* (from *aēr* ‘air’) + *-al*.

aesthetic /i:s'tetɪk/ নান্দনিক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty. ◇ the pictures give great aesthetic pleasure

■ *noun*

1 A set of principles underlying the work of a particular artist or artistic movement. ◇ the Cubist aesthetic **ORIGIN** Late 18th century (in the sense ‘relating to perception by the senses’): from Greek *aisthētikos*, from *aisthēta* ‘perceptible things’, from *aisthesthai* ‘perceive’. The sense ‘concerned with beauty’ was coined in German in the mid 18th century and adopted into English in the early 19th century, but its use was controversial until much later in the century.

aesthetically /i:s'tetɪkli/ নান্দনিক *adverb* 1 In a way that gives pleasure through beauty. ◇ the buildings and gardens of the factory have been aesthetically designed and laid out

affect /ə'fekt/ প্রভাবিত *verb* 1 Have an effect on; make a difference to. ◇ the dampness began to affect my health **SYN** affect, influence, exert influence on, act on, work on, condition, touch, interact with, have an impact on, impact on, take hold of, attack, infect, strike, strike at, hit **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘attack as a disease’): from French *affecter* or Latin *affect-* ‘influenced, affected’, from the verb *afficere* (see *affect*).

affect /ə'fekt/ প্রভাবিত *verb* 1 Pretend to have or feel (something) ◇ as usual I affected a supreme unconcern **SYN** pretend, feign, fake, counterfeit, sham, simulate, fabricate, give the appearance of, make a show of, make a pretence of, play at, go through

the motions of **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from French affecter or Latin affectare 'aim at', frequentative of afficere 'work on, influence', from ad- 'at, to' + facere 'do'. The original sense was 'like, love', hence '(like to) use, assume, etc.'

affect /ə'fekt/ প্রভাবিত **noun** 1 Emotion or desire as influencing behaviour. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 19th century coined in German from Latin affectus 'disposition', from afficere 'to influence' (see affect).

affiliate /ə'filiət/ শাখা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A person or organization officially attached to a larger body. ◇ the firm established links with American affiliates **SYN** office, bureau, agency

■ **verb**

1 Officially attach or connect (a subsidiary group or a person) to an organization. ◇ they are national associations affiliated to larger organizations **SYN** associate with, be in league with, unite with, combine with, join with, join up with, join forces with, ally with, form an alliance with, align with, amalgamate with, merge with, coalesce with, federate with, confederate with, form a federation with, form a confederation with, team up with, band together with, cooperate with **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from medieval Latin affiliat- 'adopted as a son', from the verb affiliare, from ad- 'towards' + filius 'son'.

affiliation /ə'fili'eɪʃ(ə)n/ অন্তর্ভুক্তি **noun** 1 The state or process of affiliating or being affiliated. ◇ the group has no affiliation to any preservation society **SYN** annexing, attaching, connecting, joining, bonding, uniting, combining, associating, aligning, allying, amalgamation, amalgamating, merging, incorporation, incorporating, integration, integrating, federating, federation, confederating, confederation, coupling, fusion **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from French, from medieval Latin affiliatio(n-), from the verb affiliare (see affiliate).

affluent /ə'fluənt/ ধনী **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (especially of a group or area) having a great deal of money; wealthy. ◇ the affluent societies of the western world **SYN** wealthy, rich, prosperous, opulent, well off, moneyed, cash rich, with deep pockets, well-to-do, comfortable 2 (of water) flowing freely or in great quantity. ◇ He replied that the water was affluent and that they had not reviewed this in detail.

■ **noun**

1 A tributary stream. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in affluent (sense 2 of the adjective)): via Old French from Latin affluent- 'flowing towards, flowing freely', from the verb affluere, from ad- 'to' + fluere 'to flow'.

afire /ə'faɪə/ আগুন **adjective** 1 On fire; burning. ◇ the whole mill was afire **SYN** blazing, ablaze, burning, on fire, afire, in flames, aflame Set afire

aforementioned /ə'fɔ:mənʃənd/ উপরোক্ত **adjective** 1 Denoting a thing or person previously mentioned. ◇ songs from the aforementioned album **SYN** foregoing, previous, prior, former, precursory, earlier,

above, above-mentioned, aforementioned, above-stated, above-named, antecedent

aforethought পূর্বকল্পিত

afraid /ə'freɪd/ **adjective** 1 Feeling fear or anxiety; frightened. ◇ I'm afraid of dogs **SYN** frightened, scared, scared stiff, terrified, fearful, petrified, nervous, scared to death I'm afraid not **ORIGIN** Middle English past participle of the obsolete verb affray, from Anglo-Norman French afrayer (see affray).

aftermath /'ɑ:ftəmaθ/ ভবিষ্যৎ ফল **noun** 1 The consequences or after-effects of a significant unpleasant event. ◇ food prices soared in the aftermath of the drought **SYN** repercussions, after-effects, by-product, fallout, backwash, trail, wake, corollary 2 New grass growing after mowing or harvest. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in aftermath (sense 2)): from after (as an adjective) + dialect math 'mowing', of Germanic origin; related to German Mahd.

aggravate /'agrəveɪt/ বাড়ি **verb** 1 Make (a problem, injury, or offence) worse or more serious. ◇ military action would only aggravate the situation **SYN** worsen, make worse, exacerbate, inflame, compound 2 Annoy or exasperate. ◇ **SYN** annoy, irritate, exasperate, anger, irk, vex, put out, nettle, provoke, incense, rile, infuriate, antagonize, get on someone's nerves, rub up the wrong way, make someone's blood boil, ruffle someone's feathers, ruffle, try someone's patience, make someone's hackles rise **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin aggravat- 'made heavy', from the verb aggravare, from ad- (expressing increase) + gravis 'heavy'.

aggregate /'agrɪgət/ দলী **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Formed or calculated by the combination of several separate elements; total. ◇ the aggregate amount of grants made **SYN** total, combined, whole, gross, accumulated, added, entire, complete, full, comprehensive, overall, composite

■ **noun**

1 A whole formed by combining several separate elements. ◇ the council was an aggregate of three regional assemblies 2 A material or structure formed from a mass of fragments or particles loosely compacted together. ◇ the specimen is an aggregate of rock and mineral fragments **SYN** collection, mass, cluster, lump, clump, pile, heap, bundle, quantity

■ **verb**

1 Form or group into a class or cluster. ◇ socio-occupational groups aggregate men sharing similar kinds of occupation **SYN** combine, put, group, bunch, aggregate, unite, pool, mix, blend, merge, mass, join, fuse, conglomerate, coalesce, consolidate, collect, throw, consider together **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin aggregat- 'herded together', from the verb aggregare, from ad- 'towards' + grex, greg- 'a flock'.

agitate /'adʒɪteɪt/ উদ্বেগজনক **verb** 1 Make (someone) troubled or nervous. ◇ the thought of questioning Toby agitated him extremely **SYN** upset, perturb, fluster, ruffle, disconcert, unnerve, disquiet, disturb, distress, unsettle, bother, concern, trou-

ble, cause anxiety to, make anxious, alarm, work up, flurry, worry 2 Stir or disturb (something, especially a liquid) briskly. ◇ agitate the water to disperse the oil **SYN** stir, whisk, beat, churn, shake, toss, blend, whip, whip up, fold, roil, jolt, disturb 3 Campaign to arouse public concern about an issue in the hope of prompting action. ◇ they agitated for a reversal of the decision **SYN** campaign, strive, battle, fight, struggle, crusade, push, press **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'drive away'): from Latin agitat- 'agitated, driven', from agitare, frequentative of agere 'do, drive'.

agitation /ədʒɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ চাণ্ডা **noun** 1 A state of anxiety or nervous excitement. ◇ she was wringing her hands in agitation **SYN** anxiety, perturbation, disquiet, distress, concern, trouble, alarm, worry, upset 2 Brisk stirring or disturbance of a liquid. ◇ the techniques mostly involve agitation by stirring **SYN** stirring, whisking, beating, churning, shaking, turbulence, tossing, blending, whipping, folding, rolling, jolting 3 The arousing of public concern about an issue and pressing for action on it. ◇ widespread agitation for social reform **SYN** campaigning, striving, battling, fighting, struggling, crusading **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense 'action, being active'): from Latin agitatio(n-), from the verb agitare (see agitate).

agitator /'ədʒɪteɪtə/ প্রচারক **noun** 1 A person who urges others to protest or rebel. ◇ a political agitator **SYN** troublemaker, rabble-rouser, demagogue, soap-box orator, incendiary 2 An apparatus for stirring liquid. ◇

agonize /'agənəɪz/ মানসিক যন্ত্রণাদায়ক **verb** 1 Undergo great mental anguish through worrying about something. ◇ I didn't agonize over the problem **SYN** worry, fret, fuss, upset oneself, rack one's brains, wrestle with oneself, be worried, be anxious, feel uneasy, exercise oneself, brood, muse **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French agoniser or late Latin agonizare, from Greek agōnizesthai 'contend', from agōn 'contest'.

agree to disagree To agree not to argue anymore about a difference of opinion He likes golf and his wife likes tennis, so when it comes to sports, they have agreed to disagree.

aid /eɪd/ সাহায্য **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Help, typically of a practical nature. ◇ he saw the pilot slumped in his cockpit and went to his aid **SYN** assistance, support 2 A grant of subsidy or tax to a king or queen. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Help or support (someone or something) in the achievement of something. ◇ women were aided in childbirth by midwives **SYN** help, assist, abet, come to the aid of, give assistance to, lend a hand to, be of service to **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French aide (noun), aidier (verb), based on Latin adjuvare, from ad- 'towards' + juvare 'to help'.

AID সাহায্য **abbreviation** 1 Artificial insemination by

donor. ◇

alibi /'alɪbaɪ/ অপরাধের অনুষ্ঠানকালে অন্যত্র থাকার অজুহাতে রেহাই পাইবার দাবি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A claim or piece of evidence that one was elsewhere when an act, typically a criminal one, is alleged to have taken place. ◇ she has an alibi for the whole of yesterday evening

■ **verb**

1 Provide an alibi for. ◇ her friend agreed to alibi her **SYN** cover for, give an alibi to, provide with an alibi, shield, protect **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (as an adverb in the sense 'elsewhere'): from Latin, 'elsewhere'. The noun use dates from the late 18th century.

allegation /əlɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/ অভিযোগ **noun** 1 A claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof. ◇ he made allegations of corruption against the administration **SYN** claim, assertion, declaration, statement, proclamation, contention, argument, affirmation, averment, avowal, attestation, testimony, certification, evidence, witness, charge, accusation, suggestion, implication, hint, insinuation, indication, intimation, imputation, plea, pretence, profession **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin allegatio(n-), from allegare 'allege'.

allege /ə'ledʒ/ অভিযোগ করা **verb** 1 Claim or assert that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof. ◇ he alleged that he had been assaulted **SYN** claim, assert, declare, state, proclaim, maintain, advance, contend, argue, affirm, aver, avow, attest, testify, swear, certify, give evidence, bear witness, charge, accuse, suggest, imply, hint, insinuate, indicate, intimate, impute, plead, pretend, profess **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'declare on oath'): from Old French esligier, based on Latin lis, lit- 'lawsuit'; confused in sense with Latin allegare 'allege'.

allegedly /ə'ledʒɪdli/ অভিযোগে **adverb** 1 Used to convey that something is claimed to be the case or have taken place, although there is no proof. ◇ he was allegedly a leading participant in the coup attempt **SYN** reportedly, supposedly, reputedly, purportedly, ostensibly, apparently, by all accounts, so the story goes, putatively, presumedly, presumably, assumedly, declaredly, avowedly

allegiance /ə'li:dʒ(ə)ns/ আনুগত্য **noun** 1 Loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause. ◇ those wishing to receive citizenship must swear allegiance to the republic **SYN** loyalty, faithfulness, fidelity, obedience, fealty, adherence, homage, devotion, bond **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French, variant of Old French ligeance, from lige, liege (see liege), perhaps by association with Anglo-Latin alligantia 'alliance'.

alley /'ali/ সরু গলি **noun** 1 A narrow passageway between or behind buildings. ◇ he took a short cut along an alley **SYN** passage, passageway, alleyway, back alley, backstreet, lane, path, pathway, walk

ORIGIN Late Middle English from Old French *alee* ‘walking or passage’, from *aler* ‘go’, from Latin *ambulare* ‘to walk’.

alley /'ali/ সরু গলি **noun** 1 A toy marble made of marble, alabaster, or glass. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 18th century perhaps a diminutive of alabaster.

alliance /ə'laɪəns/ জোট **noun** 1 A union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations. ◇ a defensive alliance between Australia and New Zealand **SYN** association, union, league, treaty, pact, compact, entente, concordat **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *aliance*, from *alier* ‘to ally’ (see *ally*).

ally /'ali/ মিত্র **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A state formally cooperating with another for a military or other purpose. ◇ debate continued among NATO allies

■ **verb**

1 Combine or unite a resource or commodity with (another) for mutual benefit. ◇ he allied his racing experience with his father's business acumen **SYN** combine, marry, couple, merge, amalgamate, join, pool, fuse, weld, knit **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): from Old French *alier*, from Latin *alligare* ‘bind together’, from *ad-* ‘to’ + *ligare* ‘to bind’; the noun is partly via Old French *alie* ‘allied’. Compare with *alloy*.

ally মিত্র

altercation /ɒltə'keɪʃ(ə)n/ ঝগড়াঝাঁটি **noun** 1 A noisy argument or disagreement, especially in public. ◇ I had an altercation with the ticket collector **SYN** argument, quarrel, squabble, fight, shouting match, contretemps, disagreement, difference of opinion, dissension, falling-out, dispute, disputation, contention, clash, acrimonious exchange, war of words, wrangle **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *altercatio(n-)*, from the verb *altercari* (see *altercate*).

amalgam /ə'malgəm/ মিশ্রণ **noun** 1 A mixture or blend. ◇ a curious amalgam of the traditional and the modern **SYN** combination, union, merger, blend, mixture, mingling, compound, fusion, marriage, weave, coalescence, synthesis, composite, composition, concoction, amalgamation **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from French *amalgame* or medieval Latin *amalgama*, from Greek *malagma* ‘an emollient’.

ambiguity /əmbɪ'ɡju:ti/ অস্পষ্টতা **noun** 1 The quality of being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness. ◇ we can detect no ambiguity in this section of the Act **SYN** ambivalence, equivocation **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *ambiguite* or Latin *ambiguitas*, from *ambiguus* ‘doubtful’ (see *ambiguous*).

amendment /ə'men(d)m(ə)nt/ সংশোধন **noun** 1 A minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation, etc. ◇ an amendment to existing bail laws **SYN** revision, alteration, change, modification, qualification, adaptation, adjustment **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘improvement, correction’):

from Old French *amendement*, from *amender* (see *amend*).

amiable /'eɪmiəb(ə)l/ বন্ধুসুলভ **adjective** 1 Having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner. ◇ the amiable young man greeted me enthusiastically **SYN** friendly, affable, amicable, cordial **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (originally in the senses ‘kind’, and ‘lovely, lovable’): via Old French from late Latin *amicabilis* ‘amicable’. The current sense, influenced by modern French *aimable* ‘trying to please’, dates from the mid 18th century.

amid /ə'mɪd/ মধ্যে **preposition** 1 Surrounded by; in the middle of. ◇ our dream home, set amid magnificent rolling countryside **SYN** in the middle of, surrounded by, among, amongst, between, in the thick of **ORIGIN** Middle English *amidde(s)* (see *a*, *mid*).

ample /'amp(ə)l/ প্রশস্ত **adjective** 1 Enough or more than enough; plentiful. ◇ there is ample time for discussion **SYN** enough, sufficient, adequate, plenty of, abundant, more than enough, enough and to spare **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via French from Latin *amplus* ‘large, capacious, abundant’.

ancestral /an'sestr(ə)l/ পৈতৃক **adjective** 1 Of, belonging to, or inherited from an ancestor or ancestors. ◇ the family's ancestral home **SYN** inherited, hereditary, familial **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *ancestrel*, from *ancestre* (see *ancestor*).

anchorage /'aŋk(ə)rɪdʒ/ নঙ্গর বাঁধবার উপকরণ **noun** 1 An area off the coast which is suitable for a ship to anchor. ◇ **SYN** moorings, harbour, port, roads 2 An anchorite's dwelling place. ◇

Anchorage /'aŋk(ə)rɪdʒ/ নঙ্গর বাঁধবার উপকরণ **proper noun** 1 The largest city in Alaska, a seaport on an inlet of the Pacific Ocean; population 279,243 (est. 2008). ◇

ankle /'aŋk(ə)l/ গোড়ালি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The joint connecting the foot with the leg. ◇ Jennie fell downstairs, breaking her ankle

■ **verb**

1 Walk. ◇ we can ankle off to a new locale 2 Flex the ankles while cycling in order to increase pedalling efficiency. ◇ at higher cadences, the feet tend to flap when you are attempting to ankle **ORIGIN** Old English *ancleow*, of Germanic origin; superseded in Middle English by forms from Old Norse; related to Dutch *enkel* and German *Enkel*, from an Indo-European root shared by *angle*.

annoy /ə'noɪ/ বিরক্ত করা **verb** 1 Make (someone) a little angry; irritate. ◇ the decision really annoyed him **SYN** irritate, vex, make angry, make cross, anger, exasperate, irk, gall, pique, put out, displease, get someone's back up, put someone's back up, antagonize, get on someone's nerves, rub up the wrong way, ruffle, ruffle someone's feathers, make someone's hackles rise, raise someone's hackles 2 Harm or attack repeatedly. ◇ a gallant Saxon, who annoyed this Coast **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘be hateful to’): from Old French *anoier* (verb), *anoi* (noun), based on Latin *in odio* in the

phrase mihi in odio est 'it is hateful to me'.

anomaly /ə'nom(ə)li/ ব্যতিক্রম *noun* 1 Something that deviates from what is standard, normal, or expected. ◇ there are a number of anomalies in the present system **SYN** oddity, peculiarity, abnormality, irregularity, inconsistency, incongruity, deviation, aberration, quirk, freak, exception, departure, divergence, variation 2 The angular distance of a planet or satellite from its last perihelion or perigee. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century via Latin from Greek anōmalia, from anōmalos (see anomalous).

anonymity /anə'nimɪti/ অপ্রকাশিতনামা *noun* 1 The condition of being anonymous. ◇ the official spoke on condition of anonymity

anticipate /an'tɪsɪpɪt/ অপেক্ষা করা; কহা *verb* 1 Regard as probable; expect or predict. ◇ she anticipated scorn on her return to the theatre **SYN** expect, foresee, predict, think likely, forecast, prophesy, foretell, contemplate the possibility of, allow for, be prepared for 2 Act as a forerunner or precursor of. ◇ he anticipated Bates's theories on mimicry and protective coloration **SYN** foreshadow, precede, antedate, come before, go before, be earlier than Much-anticipated **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the senses 'to take something into consideration', 'mention something before the proper time'): from Latin anticipat- 'acted in advance', from anticipare, based on ante- 'before' + capere 'take'.

apart /ə'pa:t/ পাশাপাশি *adverb* 1 (of two or more people or things) separated by a specified distance in time or space. ◇ two stone gateposts some thirty feet apart **SYN** away from each other, distant from each other 2 To or on one side; at a distance from the main body. ◇ Isabel stepped away from Joanna and stood apart **SYN** to one side, aside, to the side 3 So as to be shattered; into pieces. ◇ he leapt out of the car just before it was blown apart **SYN** to pieces, to bits, in pieces **OTHER** apart from **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from Latin a parte 'at the side'.

apathy /'apəθi/ উদাসীন্য *noun* 1 Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. ◇ widespread apathy among students **SYN** indifference, lack of interest, lack of enthusiasm, lack of concern, unconcern, uninterestedness, unresponsiveness, impassivity, passivity, passiveness, detachment, dispassion, dispassionate-ness, lack of involvement, phlegm, coolness **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French apathie, via Latin from Greek apatheia, from apathēs 'without feeling', from a- 'without' + pathos 'suffering'.

aphrodisiac /'afrə'dɪziæk/ কামোদ্দীপক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Of the nature of an aphrodisiac; stimulating sexual desire. ◇ the aphrodisiac effects of ylang-ylang oil **SYN** erotic, sexy, sexually arousing, stimulative, stimulant

■ *noun*

1 A food, drink, or other thing that stimulates sexual desire. ◇ power is the ultimate aphrodisiac **SYN** love potion, philtre **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from Greek aphrodisiakos, from aphrodisios, from

Aphroditē (see Aphrodite).

apparatus /,apə'rentəs/ যন্ত্রপাতি *noun* 1 The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular activity or purpose. ◇ firemen wearing breathing apparatus **SYN** equipment, gear, rig, tackle, gadgetry, paraphernalia 2 The complex structure of a particular organization or system. ◇ the apparatus of government **SYN** structure, system, framework, organization, set-up, network 3 ◇ one thing about the book's apparatus does irritate: the absence of an index of titles **ORIGIN** Early 17th century Latin, from apparare 'make ready for', from ad- 'towards' + parare 'make ready'.

apparel /ə'par(ə)l/ পোশাক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Clothing. ◇ they were dressed in bright apparel **SYN** clothes, clothing, garments, dress, attire, wear, garb, wardrobe

■ *verb*

1 Clothe (someone) ◇ all the vestments in which they used to apparel their Deities **SYN** equip, kit out, fit out, fit up, rig out, supply, issue, furnish with, provide, provision, stock, arm **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb in the sense 'make ready or fit'; as a noun 'furnishings, equipment'): from Old French apareillier, based on Latin ad- 'to' (expressing change) + par 'equal'.

apparently /ə'parəntli/ স্পষ্টতই *adverb* 1 As far as one knows or can see. ◇ the child nodded, apparently content with the promise **SYN** seemingly, evidently, it seems, it seems that, it would seem, it would seem that, it appears, it appears that, it would appear, it would appear that, as far as one knows, by all accounts, so it seems

applause /ə'plɔ:z/ সাধুবাদ *noun* 1 Approval or praise expressed by clapping. ◇ they gave him a round of applause **SYN** clapping, handclapping, cheering, whistling, ovation, standing ovation, acclamation, cheers, whistles, bravos **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from medieval Latin applausus, from the verb applaudere (see applaud).

apprehension /'aprɪ'hensj(ə)n/ চেতনা *noun* 1 Anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen. ◇ he felt sick with apprehension **SYN** anxiety, angst, alarm, worry, uneasiness, unease, nervousness, misgiving, disquiet, concern, agitation, restlessness, edginess, fidgetiness, nerves, tension, trepidation, perturbation, consternation, panic, fearfulness, dread, fear, shock, horror, terror 2 Understanding; grasp. ◇ his first apprehension of such large issues **SYN** understanding, grasp, comprehension, realization, recognition, appreciation, discernment, perception, awareness, cognizance, consciousness, penetration 3 The action of arresting someone. ◇ they acted with intent to prevent lawful apprehension **SYN** arrest, capture, seizure, catching **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'learning, acquisition of knowledge'): from late Latin apprehensio(n-), from apprehendere 'seize, grasp' (see apprehend).

apprise /ə'praɪz/ অবগত করান *verb* 1 Inform or tell (someone) ◇ I thought it right to apprise Chris of what had happened **SYN** inform, notify, tell, let know, advise, brief, intimate, make aware of, send word to, update, keep posted, keep up to date, keep up to speed, enlighten **OTHER** apprise of We are apprised of the sufferings and hardships of women in our society. **ORIGIN** Late 17th century from French *appris*, *appriser*, past participle of *apprendre* 'learn, teach', from Latin *apprehendere* (see *apprehend*).

apropos /ə'prə'pəʊ/ এতৎ সম্পর্কে *adjective, preposition*

■ *adjective*

1 Very appropriate to a particular situation. ◇ the composer's reference to child's play is *apropos* **SYN** appropriate, pertinent, relevant, apposite, apt, applicable, suitable, germane, material, becoming, befitting, significant, to the point, to the purpose

■ *preposition*

1 With reference to; concerning. ◇ she remarked *apropos* of the initiative, 'It's not going to stop the abuse' **SYN** with reference to, with regard to, with respect to, regarding, concerning, respecting, on the subject of, in the matter of, touching on, dealing with, connected with, in connection with, about, re That's not *apropos* **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from French *à propos* '(with regard) to (this) purpose'.

arbitration /ə'bɪ'treɪʃ(ə)n/ সালিসি *noun* 1 The use of an arbitrator to settle a dispute. ◇ Tayside Regional Council called for arbitration to settle the dispute **SYN** adjudication, mediation, mediatorship, negotiation, conciliation, intervention, interceding, interposition, peacemaking **ORIGIN** Use an arbitrator to settle a dispute.

arduous /'ɑ:dʒuəs/ শ্রমসাধ্য *adjective* 1 Involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring. ◇ an arduous journey **SYN** onerous, taxing, difficult, hard, heavy, laborious, burdensome, strenuous, vigorous, back-breaking, stiff, uphill, relentless, Herculean **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin *arduus* 'steep, difficult' + *-ous*.

areola /ə'ri:ələ/ ব্রণ বা ফোড়ার চারপাশের গোলাকার লালচে জায়গা *noun* 1 A small circular area, in particular the ring of pigmented skin surrounding a nipple. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (in the sense 'small space or interstice'): from Latin, literally 'small open space', diminutive of *area* (see *area*).

armor /'ɑ:mər/ বর্ম *noun, transitive verb*

■ *noun*

1 The metal coverings formerly worn by soldiers or warriors to protect the body in battle. ◇ knights in armor **SYN** protective covering, armour plate

■ *transitive verb*

1 Provide (someone) with emotional, social, or other defenses. ◇ the knowledge armored him against her **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *armure*, from Latin *armatura*, from *armare* 'to arm' (see *arm*).

armpit /'ɑ:mpɪt/ বগল *noun* 1 A hollow under the arm at the shoulder. ◇ **ORIGIN** Deeply involved in a particular unpleasant situation or enterprise.

arrears /ə'riəz/ বকেয়া *plural noun* 1 Money that is owed and should have been paid earlier. ◇ he was suing the lessee for the arrears of rent **SYN** money owing, outstanding payment, outstanding payments, debt, debts, liabilities, indebtedness, dues **ORIGIN** Middle English (first used in the phrase in *arrear*): from *arrear* (adverb) 'behind, overdue', from Old French *arere*, from medieval Latin *adretro*, from *ad-* 'to-wards' + *retro* 'backwards'.

arrestee /ə'rest'i:/ আটক *noun* 1 A person who has been or is being legally arrested. ◇

arson /'ɑ:s(ə)n/ অগ্নিসংযোগ *noun* 1 The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property. ◇ police are treating the fire as arson **SYN** incendiarism, pyromania, firebombing arson attack **ORIGIN** Late 17th century an Anglo-Norman French legal term, from medieval Latin *arsio(n-)*, from Latin *ardere* 'to burn'.

ask out 1. To ask someone to go on a date. 2. To invite someone to a social event or special occasion. 3. To invite someone to a distant location. 1. you are asking me out? 2. Bill still hasn't asked me out—maybe he doesn't have romantic feelings for me after all. 3. I'm sorry, we're busy on Friday night—my boss has asked us out to the theater. 4. I have asked hannah out to our new place, but she never wants to drive all the way from the city.

aspiration /ə'spə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ শ্বাসঘাত *noun* 1 A hope or ambition of achieving something. ◇ the needs and aspirations of the people **SYN** desire, hope, longing, yearning, hankering, urge, wish 2 The action or process of drawing breath. ◇ These factors lead to either inhalation or aspiration of pathogens into the respiratory tract. 3 The action of pronouncing a sound with an exhalation of breath. ◇ there is no aspiration if the syllable begins with s **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in *aspiration* (sense 3)): from Latin *aspiratio(n-)*, from the verb *aspirare* (see *aspire*).

assailant /ə'seɪl(ə)nt/ আততীয় *noun* 1 A person who physically attacks another. ◇ the police have no firm leads about the identity of his assailant **SYN** attacker, mugger

assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ লাঞ্ছনা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A physical attack. ◇ his imprisonment for an assault on the film director **SYN** violence, physical violence, battery, mugging, actual bodily harm, ABH 2 A concerted attempt to do something demanding. ◇ a winter assault on Mt Everest

■ *verb*

1 Make a physical attack on. ◇ he pleaded guilty to assaulting a police officer **SYN** hit, strike, physically attack, aim blows at, slap, smack, beat, thrash, spank, thump, thwack, punch, cuff, swat, knock, rap **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *asaut* (noun), *assauter* (verb), based on Latin *ad-* 'to' + *saltare*, frequentative of *salire* 'to leap'. Compare with *assail*.

assert /ə'sɜ:t/ জাহির করা *verb* 1 State a fact or belief confidently and forcefully. ◇ the company

asserts that the cuts will not affect development
SYN declare, maintain, contend, argue, state, claim, propound, submit, posit, postulate, adduce, move, advocate, venture, volunteer, aver, proclaim, announce, pronounce, attest, affirm, protest, profess, swear, insist, avow **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin *asserere* 'claim, affirm', from *ad-* 'to' + *serere* 'to join'.

assess /ə'ses/ পরিমাপ করা **verb** 1 Evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of. ◇ the committee must assess the relative importance of the issues **SYN** evaluate, judge, gauge, rate, estimate, appraise, form an opinion of, check out, form an impression of, make up one's mind about, get the measure of, determine, weigh up, analyse **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *assesser*, based on Latin *assidere* 'sit by' (in medieval Latin 'levy tax'), from *ad-* 'to, at' + *sedere* 'sit'. Compare with *assize*.

assume /ə'sju:m/ অনুমান **verb** 1 Suppose to be the case, without proof. ◇ topics which assume detailed knowledge of local events **SYN** presume, suppose, take it, take for granted, take as read, take it as given, presuppose, conjecture, surmise, conclude, come to the conclusion, deduce, infer, draw the inference, reckon, reason, guess, imagine, think, fancy, suspect, expect, accept, believe, be of the opinion, understand, be given to understand, gather, glean 2 Take or begin to have (power or responsibility) ◇ he assumed full responsibility for all organizational work **SYN** accept, shoulder, bear, undertake, take on, take up, take on oneself, manage, handle, deal with, get to grips with, turn one's hand to 3 Begin to have (a specified quality, appearance, or extent) ◇ militant activity had assumed epidemic proportions **SYN** acquire, take on, adopt, come to have **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *assumere*, from *ad-* 'towards' + *sumere* 'take'.

assurance /ə'ʃʊə(ə)ns/ আশ্বাসন **noun** 1 A positive declaration intended to give confidence; a promise. ◇ he gave an assurance that work would begin on Monday **SYN** word of honour, word, guarantee, promise, pledge, vow, avowal, oath, bond, affirmation, undertaking, commitment 2 Confidence or certainty in one's own abilities. ◇ she drove with assurance **SYN** self-confidence, confidence, self-assurance, belief in oneself, faith in oneself, positiveness, assertiveness, self-possession, self-reliance, nerve, poise, aplomb, presence of mind, phlegm, level-headedness, cool-headedness 3 Insurance, specifically life insurance. ◇ **SYN** insurance, indemnity, indemnification, protection, security, surety, cover, coverage **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in *assurance* (sense 2)): from Old French, from *assurer* 'assure'.

assure /ə'ʃʊə/ নিশ্চিত করা **verb** 1 Tell someone something positively to dispel any doubts. ◇ Tony assured me that there was a supermarket in the village **SYN** reassure, convince, satisfy, persuade, guarantee, promise, tell 2 Make (something) certain to happen. ◇ victory was now assured 3 Cover (a life)

by assurance. ◇ we guarantee to assure your life **SYN** insure, provide insurance for, cover, indemnify, guarantee, warrant **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *assurer*, based on Latin *ad-* 'to' (expressing change) + *securus* (see *secure*).

assuredly /ə'ʃʊərədli/ নিশ্চয় **adverb** 1 Confidently. ◇ the lad kept his cool and assuredly slipped the ball between the posts 2 Used to express the speaker's certainty that something is true. ◇ potted roses will most assuredly not survive winter without protection

asylum /ə'saɪləm/ আশ্রয় **noun** 1 The protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee. ◇ she applied for asylum and was granted refugee status 2 An institution for the care of people who are mentally ill. ◇ he'd been committed to an asylum **SYN** psychiatric hospital, mental hospital, mental institution, mental asylum, institution **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'place of refuge', especially for criminals): via Latin from Greek *asulon* 'refuge', from *asulos* 'inviolable', from *a-* 'without' + *sulon* 'right of seizure'. Current senses date from the 18th century.

attenuate /ə'tenjueɪt/ কুশ **adjective, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Reduced in force, effect, or physical thickness. ◇ the doctrines of Christianity became very attenuate and distorted **SYN** thin, slender, slim, skinny, spindly, bony, gaunt, skeletal

■ **verb**

1 Reduce the force, effect, or value of. ◇ her intolerance was attenuated by an unexpected liberalism **SYN** weakened, reduced, lessened, decreased, diminished, impaired, enervated 2 Reduce in thickness; make thin. ◇ **SYN** thin, slender, slim, skinny, spindly, bony, gaunt, skeletal **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin *attenuat-* 'made slender', from the verb *attenuare*, from *ad-* 'to' + *tenuare* 'make thin' (from *tenuis* 'thin').

attorney /ə'tə:ni/ আটর্নি **noun** 1 A person, typically a lawyer, appointed to act for another in business or legal matters. ◇ **SYN** deputy, representative, substitute, delegate, agent, surrogate, stand-in, attorney, ambassador, emissary, go-between, envoy, frontman **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *atorne*, past participle of *atorner* 'assign', from *a-* 'towards' + *torner* 'to turn' (see *attorn*).

aubergine /'əubəʒi:n/ বেগুন **noun** 1 The purple egg-shaped fruit of a tropical Old World plant, which is eaten as a vegetable. ◇ a puree of aubergine 2 The large plant of the nightshade family which bears aubergines. ◇ The capsicums are a genus of the family *Solanaceae*, and are therefore related to the New World tomato and potato, and, in the Old World, to the aubergine and deadly nightshade. **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from French, from Catalan *alberginia*, from Arabic *al-bāḍinjān* (based on Persian *bādingān*, from Sanskrit *vātingaṇa*).

auburn /'ɔ:bən/ পিঙ্গল **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (of hair) of a reddish-brown colour. ◇ **SYN** reddish brown, red-brown, dark red, Titian, Titian red, tawny, russet, chestnut, chestnut-coloured, copper, coppery, copper-coloured, rust-coloured, rufous, henna, hennaed

■ **noun**

1 A reddish-brown colour. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French auborne, alborne, from Latin alburnus 'whitish', from albus 'white'. The original sense was 'yellowish white', but the word became associated with brown because in the 16th and 17th centuries it was often written abrune or abroun.

augment /ɔ:g'ment/ বৃদ্ধি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A vowel prefixed to past tenses of verbs in Greek and certain other Indo-European languages. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Make (something) greater by adding to it; increase. ◇ he augmented his summer income by painting houses **SYN** increase, make larger, make bigger, make greater, add to, supplement, top up, build up, enlarge, expand, extend, raise, multiply, elevate, swell, inflate **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French augmenter (verb), augment (noun), or late Latin augmentare, from Latin augere 'to increase'.

autocrat /'ɔ:təkrət/ একনায়ক **noun** 1 A ruler who has absolute power. ◇ like many autocrats, Franco found the exercise of absolute power addictive **SYN** absolute ruler, dictator, despot, tyrant, monocrat **ORIGIN** Early 19th century from French autocrate, from Greek autokrates, from autos 'self' + kratos 'power'.

autopsy /'ɔ:tɒpsi/ ময়না **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A post-mortem examination to discover the cause of death or the extent of disease. ◇ a Home Office pathologist carried out the autopsy **SYN** post-mortem, PM, necropsy

■ **verb**

1 Perform an autopsy on (a body or organ) ◇ the animal must be autopsied as soon as possible **ORIGIN** Mid

17th century (in the sense 'personal observation'): from French autopsie or modern Latin autopsia, from Greek, from autoptēs 'eyewitness', from autos 'self' + optos 'seen'.

autotroph /'ɔ:tə(ʊ)trəʊf/ **noun** 1 An organism that is able to form nutritional organic substances from simple inorganic substances such as carbon dioxide. ◇

aversion /ə'veɜːʃ(ə)n/ বিরাগ **noun** 1 A strong dislike or disinclination. ◇ they made plain their aversion to the use of force **SYN** dislike of, distaste for, disinclination, abhorrence, hatred, hate, loathing, detestation, odium, antipathy, hostility **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (originally denoting the action of turning away or averting one's eyes): from Latin aversio(n-), from avertere 'turn away from' (see avert).

avert /ə'veɜːt/ প্রতিহত করা **verb** 1 Turn away (one's eyes or thoughts) ◇ she averted her eyes while we made stilted conversation **SYN** turn aside, turn away, turn to one side 2 Prevent or ward off (an undesirable occurrence) ◇ talks failed to avert a rail strike **SYN** prevent, stop, avoid, nip in the bud **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'divert or deter someone from a place or a course of action'): from Latin avertere, from ab- 'from' + vertere 'to turn'; reinforced by Old French avertir.

awe /ɔ:/ সন্ত্রস্ত **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A feeling of reverential respect mixed with fear or wonder. ◇ they gazed in awe at the small mountain of diamonds **SYN** wonder, wonderment, amazement, astonishment

■ **verb**

1 Inspire with awe. ◇ they were both awed by the vastness of the forest **SYN** filled with wonder, wonder-struck, awestruck, amazed, filled with amazement, astonished, filled with astonishment, lost for words, open-mouthed **ORIGIN** Old English ege 'terror, dread, awe', replaced in Middle English by forms related to Old Norse agi.

B

backdrop /'bʌkdrɒp/ ব্যাকড্রপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A painted cloth hung at the back of a theatre stage as part of the scenery. ◇ **SYN** stage set, set, flats, backdrop, drop curtain

■ *verb*

1 Lie behind or beyond; serve as a background to. ◇ the rolling hills that backdropped our camp

backwash /'bʌkwɒʃ/ প্রতিক্রিয়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The motion of receding waves. ◇ the backwash is reduced in energy by the percolation of water into the shingle **SYN** wake, wash, slipstream, backflow

■ *verb*

1 Clean (a filter) by reversing the flow of fluid through it. ◇ the very fine mesh is backwashed to remove solids

badly /'bʌdli/ খারাপভাবে *adverb* 1 In an unsatisfactory, inadequate, or unsuccessful way. ◇ England have played badly this year **SYN** poorly, incompetently, ineptly, inexpertly, inefficiently, imperfectly, deficiently, defectively, unsatisfactorily, inadequately, incorrectly, faultily, shoddily, amateurishly, carelessly, negligently 2 Used to emphasize the seriousness of an unpleasant event or action. ◇ the building was badly damaged by fire **SYN** severely, gravely, badly, critically, acutely, sorely, grievously, desperately, alarmingly, dangerously, perilously 3 In a guilty or regretful way. ◇ I felt badly about my unfriendliness **ORIGIN** At a disadvantage, especially by being poor.

baffling /'bʌf(ə)lɪŋ/ বিভ্রান্তিকর *adjective* 1 Impossible to understand; perplexing. ◇ the crime is a baffling mystery for the police **SYN** puzzling, bewildering, perplexing, mystifying, bemusing, confusing, unclear, difficult to understand, hard to understand, beyond one, above one's head

bail /beɪl/ জামিন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes on condition that a sum of money is lodged to guarantee their appearance in court. ◇ he has been released on bail **SYN** surety, security, collateral, assurance, indemnity, indemnification

■ *verb*

1 Release or secure the release of (a prisoner) on payment of bail. ◇ nine were bailed on drugs charges **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, literally 'custody, jurisdiction', from bailler 'take charge of', from Latin bajulare 'bear a burden'.

bail /beɪl/ জামিন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Either of the two crosspieces bridging the stumps, which the bowler and fielders try to dislodge with the ball to get the batsman out. ◇ the Lancashire captain was at full stretch as the wicketkeeper took off the bails 2 A bar on a typewriter or computer printer which holds the paper steady. ◇ 3 A fastening that secures a cram-

pon to the sole of a boot. ◇ 4 A bar or pole separating horses in an open stable. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Confront (someone) with the intention of robbing them. ◇ they bailed up Mr Dyason and demanded his money 2 Secure (a cow) during milking. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting the outer wall of a castle): from Old French baile 'palisade, enclosure', baillier 'enclose', perhaps from Latin baculum 'rod, stick'.

bail /beɪl/ জামিন *verb* 1 Scoop water out of (a ship or boat) ◇ the first priority is to bail out the boat with buckets 2 Abandon a commitment, obligation, or activity. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from obsolete bail 'bucket', from French baille, based on Latin bajulus 'carrier'.

banality /bə'nalɪti/ তুচ্ছতা *noun* 1 The fact or condition of being banal; unoriginality. ◇ there is an essential banality to the story he tells **SYN** triteness, platitude, vapidness, pedestrianism, conventionality, predictability, staleness, unimaginativeness, lack of originality, lack of inspiration, prosaicism, dullness, ordinariness

bandit /'bʌndɪt/ ডাকাত *noun* 1 A robber or outlaw belonging to a gang and typically operating in an isolated or lawless area. ◇ the bandit produced a weapon and demanded money **SYN** robber, raider, mugger **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Italian bandito, 'banned', past participle of bandire 'to ban'.

bankroll /'bʌŋkrɔːl/ টাকা যোগান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A roll of banknotes. ◇ **SYN** bundle, roll, bankroll, pile, stack, sheaf, pocketful, load

■ *verb*

1 Support (a person, organization, or project) financially. ◇ the project is bankrolled by wealthy expatriates **SYN** sponsor, support, back, insure, indemnify, provide security for, take the risk for, subsidize, contribute to, pay for, provide capital for, finance, fund

barber /'bɑːbə/ নাপিত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who cuts men's hair and shaves or trims beards as an occupation. ◇ he had his hair cut at the local barber's

■ *verb*

1 Cut or trim (a man's hair) ◇ his hair was neatly barbered **SYN** cut short, cut, clip, trim, snip, shear, shave **ORIGIN** Middle English via Anglo-Norman French from Old French barbe (see barb).

barbershop /'bɑːbəʃɒp/ সেলুন *noun* 1 A shop where a barber works. ◇ 2 A popular style of close harmony singing, typically for four male voices. ◇ a barbershop quartet

bargain /'bɑːɡɪn/ কারবারী *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An agreement between two or more people or groups as to what each will do for the other. ◇ bargains between political parties supporting the government **SYN**

agreement, arrangement, understanding, deal 2 A thing bought or offered for sale much more cheaply than is usual or expected. ◇ the table was a real bargain **SYN** good buy, cheap buy

■ **verb**

1 Negotiate the terms and conditions of a transaction. ◇ he bargained with the local council to rent the stadium **SYN** haggle, barter, negotiate, discuss terms, hold talks, deal, wheel and deal, trade, traffic 2 Be prepared for; expect. ◇ I got more information than I'd bargained for **SYN** expect, anticipate, be prepared for, allow for, plan for, reckon with, take into account, take into consideration, contemplate, imagine, envisage, foresee, predict, look for, hope for, look to **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *bargaine* (noun), *bargaignier* (verb); probably of Germanic origin and related to German *borgen* 'borrow'.

barrage /'bærɑːʒ/ বাঁধ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A concentrated artillery bombardment over a wide area. ◇ his forces launched an artillery barrage on the city **SYN** bombardment, gunfire, cannonade, battery, blast, broadside, salvo, volley, fusillade 2 An artificial barrier across a river or estuary to prevent flooding, aid irrigation or navigation, or to generate electricity by tidal power. ◇ they are considering a tidal barrage built across the Severn estuary **SYN** dam, weir, barrier, dyke, defence, embankment, wall, obstruction, gate, sluice

■ **verb**

1 Bombard (someone) with questions, criticisms, complaints, etc. ◇ his doctor was barraged with unsolicited advice **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century (in *barrage* (sense 2 of the noun)): from French, from *barrer* 'to bar', of unknown origin.

barring /'bærɪŋ/ ছাড়া **preposition** 1 Except for; if not for. ◇ barring accidents, we should win **SYN** except for, with the exception of, excepting, if there are no, if there is no, bar, discounting, short of, apart from, but for, other than, aside from, excluding, omitting, leaving out, save for, saving **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from the verb *bar*+ -ing.

bastard /'bɑːstəd/ জারজ **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (of a thing) no longer in its pure or original form; debased. ◇ a bastard Darwinism **SYN** hybrid, alloyed 2 Born of parents not married to each other; illegitimate. ◇ a bastard child **SYN** illegitimate, born out of wedlock

■ **noun**

1 An unpleasant or despicable person. ◇ he lied to me, the bastard! **SYN** scoundrel, villain, rogue, rascal, brute, animal, weasel, snake, monster, ogre, wretch, devil, good-for-nothing, reprobate, wrongdoer, evil-doer 2 A person born of parents not married to each other. ◇ **SYN** illegitimate child, child born out of wedlock **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from medieval Latin *bastardus*, probably from *bastum* 'packsaddle'; compare with Old French *fil de bast*, 'packsaddle son' (i.e. the son of a mule driver who uses a packsaddle for a pillow and is gone by morning).

battered /'batəd/ ক্ষত **adjective** 1 Injured by repeated blows or punishment. ◇ he finished the day battered and bruised

battered /'batəd/ ক্ষত **adjective** 1 (of food) coated in batter and deep-fried until crisp. ◇

bay /beɪ/ উপসাগর **noun** 1 A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards. ◇ a boat trip round the bay **SYN** cove, inlet, estuary, indentation, natural harbour, gulf, basin, fjord, ria, sound, arm, bight, firth, anchorage **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *baie*, from Old Spanish *bahia*, of unknown origin.

bay /beɪ/ উপসাগর **noun** 1 An evergreen Mediterranean shrub with deep green leaves and purple berries. Its aromatic leaves are used in cooking and were formerly used to make triumphal crowns for victors. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting the laurel berry): from Old French *baie*, from Latin *bacca* 'berry'.

bay /beɪ/ উপসাগর **noun** 1 A space created by a window line projecting outwards from a wall. ◇ **SYN** alcove, recess, niche, nook, cubbyhole, opening, hollow, cavity, corner, indentation, booth 2 A compartment with a specified function in a vehicle, aircraft, or ship. ◇ a bomb bay **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *baie*, from *baer* 'to gape', from medieval Latin *batare*, of unknown origin.

bay /beɪ/ উপসাগর **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (of a horse) brown with black points. ◇

■ **noun**

1 A bay horse. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *bai*, from Latin *badius*.

bay /beɪ/ উপসাগর **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The sound of baying. ◇ the bloodhounds' heavy bay **SYN** baying, howl, howling, bark, barking, cry, crying, growl, growling, bellow, bellowing, roar, roaring, clamour, clamouring

■ **verb**

1 (of a dog, especially a large one) bark or howl loudly. ◇ the dogs bayed **SYN** howl, bark, yelp, yap, cry, growl, bellow, roar, clamour, snarl **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a noun): from Old French (a) *bai* (noun), (a) *baiier* (verb) 'to bark', of imitative origin.

bead /biːd/ গুটিকা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A small piece of glass, stone, or similar material that is threaded with others to make a necklace or rosary or sewn on to fabric. ◇ long strings of beads **SYN** ball, pellet, pill, globule, spheroid, spherule, sphere, oval, ovoid, orb, round, pearl 2 A drop of a liquid on a surface. ◇ beads of sweat **SYN** droplet, drop, blob, bubble, dot, dewdrop, teardrop 3 A small knob forming the foresight of a gun. ◇ 4 The reinforced inner edge of a pneumatic tyre that grips the rim of the wheel. ◇ 5 An ornamental plaster moulding resembling a string of beads or having a semicircular cross section. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Decorate or cover with beads. ◇ I beaded the jacket

by hand 2 Cover (a surface) with drops of moisture. ◇ his face was beaded with perspiration **ORIGIN** Old English gebed 'prayer', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch bede and German Gebet, also to bid. Current senses derive from the use of a rosary, each bead representing a prayer.

bearable /'beɪəb(ə)l/ সহনীয় *adjective* 1 Able to be endured. ◇ things to make life in the tropics more bearable **SYN** tolerable, endurable, supportable, sufferable, brookable, sustainable

beaver /'bi:və/ বাঁবর *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A large semiaquatic broad-tailed rodent native to North America and northern Eurasia. It is noted for its habit of gnawing through trees to fell them in order to make dams. ◇ 2 ◇

■ *verb*

1 Work hard. ◇ Bridget beavered away to keep things running smoothly **SYN** work hard, toil, labour, work one's fingers to the bone, work like a dog, work like a Trojan, work day and night, exert oneself, keep at it, keep one's nose to the grindstone, grind, slave, grub, plough, plod, peg **ORIGIN** Old English beofor, befor, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch beber and German Biber, from an Indo-European root meaning 'brown'.

beaver /'bi:və/ বাঁবর *noun* 1 The lower part of the face guard of a helmet in a suit of armour. The term is also used to refer to the upper part or visor, or to a single movable guard. ◇ The ghost wears the beaver, or visor, of the helmet raised. **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from Old French baviere 'bib', from baver 'slaver'.

beaver /'bi:və/ বাঁবর *noun* 1 A woman's genitals or pubic area. ◇ 2 A bearded man. ◇ Skittish young girls would rush up to a bearded man in the street and tug his beard, yelling Beaver! . **ORIGIN** Early 20th century of unknown origin.

befall /br'fɔ:l/ ঘটনা *verb* 1 (especially of something bad) happen to (someone) ◇ a tragedy befell his daughter **SYN** happen to, overtake, come upon, fall upon, hit, strike, be visited on **ORIGIN** Old English befeallan 'to fall' (early use being chiefly figurative); related to German befallen.

befitting /br'fitɪŋ/ যুগোপযোগী *adjective* 1 Appropriate to the occasion. ◇ a country which can run the prestigious tournament in a befitting manner

befuddle /br'fʌd(ə)l/ বেহেড করা *verb* 1 Cause to become unable to think clearly. ◇ even in my befuddled state I could see that they meant trouble **SYN** confused, muddled, addled, bewildered, disoriented, disorientated, all at sea, mixed up, fazed, perplexed, stunned, dazed, dizzy, stupefied, groggy, foggy, fuzzy, fuddled, benumbed, numbed, numb, vague

behave /br'heɪv/ আচরণ করা *verb* 1 Act or conduct oneself in a specified way, especially towards others. ◇ he always behaved like a gentleman **SYN** conduct oneself, act, acquit oneself, bear oneself, carry oneself 2 Conduct oneself in accordance with

the accepted norms of a society or group. ◇ 'Just behave, Tom,' he said **SYN** act correctly, act properly, conduct oneself well, act in a polite way, show good manners, mind one's manners, mind one's Ps and Qs **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from be-'thoroughly' + have in the sense 'have or bear (oneself) in a particular way'.

belligerent /bə'lidʒ(ə)r(ə)nt/ যুদ্ধমান *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Hostile and aggressive. ◇ the mood at the meeting was belligerent **SYN** hostile, aggressive, threatening, antagonistic, pugnacious, bellicose, truculent, confrontational, argumentative, quarrelsome, disputatious, contentious, militant, combative

■ *noun*

1 A nation or person engaged in war or conflict, as recognized by international law. ◇ ships and goods captured at sea by a belligerent **SYN** militarist, hawk, jingoist, sabre-rattler, aggressor, provoker, belligerent **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin belligerant- 'waging war', from the verb belligerare, from bellum 'war'.

benevolent /br'nev(ə)l(ə)nt/ হিতৈষী *adjective* 1 Well meaning and kindly. ◇ he was something of a benevolent despot **SYN** kind, kindly, kind-hearted, warm-hearted, tender-hearted, big-hearted, good-natured, good, gracious, tolerant, benign, compassionate, caring, sympathetic, considerate, thoughtful, well meaning, obliging, accommodating, helpful, decent, neighbourly, public-spirited, charitable, altruistic, humane, humanitarian, philanthropic **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French benivolent, from Latin bene volent- 'well wishing', from bene 'well' + velle 'to wish'.

berth /bə:θ/ নৌগরস্থান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A ship's allotted place at a wharf or dock. ◇ the vessel had left its berth **SYN** docking site, anchorage, mooring 2 A fixed bunk on a ship, train, or other means of transport. ◇ I'll sleep in the upper berth **SYN** bunk, bed, bunk bed, cot, couch, hammock 3 (often in a sporting context) a position in an organization or event. ◇ he looked at home in an unfamiliar right-back berth

■ *verb*

1 Moor (a ship) in its allotted place. ◇ they planned to berth HMS Impregnable at Portsmouth **SYN** moor, berth, harbour, be at anchor, tie up 2 (of a passenger ship) provide a sleeping place for (someone). ◇ **SYN** accommodate, sleep, provide beds for, put up, house, shelter, lodge **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (in the sense 'adequate sea room'): probably from a nautical use of bear+ -th.

beyond /br'jɒnd/ তার পরেও *noun, preposition & adverb*

■ *noun*

1 The unknown, especially in references to life after death. ◇ messages from the beyond

■ *preposition & adverb*

1 At or to the further side of. ◇ he pointed to a spot beyond the concealing trees **SYN** on the far side of, on the farther side of, on the other side of, further on than, behind, past, after 2 Happening or continuing

after (a specified time, stage, or event) ◇ training beyond the age of 14 **SYN** later than, past, after 3 Having progressed or achieved more than (a specified stage or level) ◇ we need to get beyond square one 4 To or in a degree or condition where a specified action is impossible. ◇ the landscape has changed beyond recognition **SYN** outside the range of, beyond the capacity of, beyond the power of, outside the limitations of, surpassing 5 Apart from; except. ◇ beyond telling us that she was well educated, he has nothing to say about her **SYN** apart from, except, other than **ORIGIN** Old English *begeondan*, from *be* 'by' + *geondan* of Germanic origin (related to *yon* and *yonder*).

bid /bɪd/ বিদার প্রস্তাব *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An offer of a price, especially at an auction. ◇ at the fur tables, several buyers make bids for the pelts **SYN** offer, tender, proposal, submission 2 An attempt or effort to achieve something. ◇ he made a bid for power in 1984 **SYN** attempt, effort, endeavour, try

■ *verb*

1 Offer (a certain price) for something, especially at an auction. ◇ a consortium of dealers bid a world record price for a snuff box **SYN** offer, make an offer of, put in a bid of, put up, tender, proffer, propose, submit, put forward, advance 2 Make an effort or attempt to achieve. ◇ she's now bidding to become a top female model **SYN** try to obtain, try to get, make a pitch for, make a bid for **ORIGIN** Old English *bēodan* 'to offer, command', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *bieden* and German *bieten*.

bid /bɪd/ বিদার প্রস্তাব *verb* 1 Utter (a greeting or farewell) to. ◇ James bade a tearful farewell to his parents **SYN** wish 2 Command or order (someone) to do something. ◇ I did as he bade me **SYN** order, command, tell, instruct, direct, require, enjoin, charge, demand, call upon **ORIGIN** Old English *biddan* 'ask', of Germanic origin; related to German *bitten*.

bladder /'blædər/ *noun* 1 A muscular membranous sac in the abdomen which receives urine from the kidneys and stores it for excretion. ◇ patients were asked to empty their bladders before going to bed 2 An inflated or hollow flexible bag or chamber. ◇ a dried bladder of seaweed **SYN** bag, pouch, bladder, blister I have to void my bladder **ORIGIN** Old English *blædre*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *blaar* and German *Blatter*, also to *blow*.

blanket /'blæŋkɪt/ কব্বল *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Covering all cases or instances; total and inclusive. ◇ a blanket ban on tobacco advertising **SYN** whole-sale, across the board, outright, indiscriminate, overall, general, mass, umbrella, inclusive, all-inclusive, all-round, sweeping, total, complete, comprehensive, thorough, extensive, wide-ranging, far-reaching, large-scale, widespread

■ *noun*

1 A large piece of woollen or similar material used as a covering on a bed or elsewhere for warmth. ◇ I slept on

the ground covered by my blanket **SYN** cover, covering, rug, afghan, quilt, eiderdown, duvet 2 A rubber surface used for transferring the image in ink from the plate to the paper in offset printing. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Cover completely with a thick layer of something. ◇ the countryside was blanketed in snow **SYN** cover, coat, carpet, overlay, overlie, overspread, extend over, cap, top, crown 2 Take wind from the sails of (another craft) by passing to windward. ◇ That should blanket the spinnaker behind the mainsail so that there is very little pressure on it. **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting undyed woollen cloth): via Old Northern French from Old French *blanc* 'white', ultimately of Germanic origin.

blast /blɑːst/ বিস্ফোরণ *exclamation, noun, verb*

■ *exclamation*

1 Expressing annoyance. ◇ 'Blast! The car won't start!' **SYN** damn, damnation, blast, hell, heck, Gordon Bennett

■ *noun*

1 A destructive wave of highly compressed air spreading outwards from an explosion. ◇ they were thrown backwards by the blast **SYN** shock wave, pressure wave, bang, crash, crack 2 A strong gust of wind or air. ◇ the icy blast hit them **SYN** gust, rush, blow, gale, squall, storm, wind, draught, waft, puff, flurry, breeze 3 A single loud note of a horn, whistle, or similar. ◇ a blast of the ship's siren **SYN** blare, blaring, honk, bel-low, boom, roar, screech, wail 4 A severe reprimand. ◇ I braced myself for the inevitable blast **SYN** reprimand, rebuke, reproof, admonishment, admonition, reproach, reproof, scolding, remonstrance, upbraiding, castigation, lambasting, lecture, criticism, censure 5 An enjoyable experience or lively party. ◇ it could turn out to be a real blast **SYN** social gathering, gathering, social occasion, social event, social function, function, get-together, celebration, reunion, festivity, jamboree, reception, at-home, soirée, social

■ *verb*

1 Blow up or break apart (something solid) with explosives. ◇ the school was blasted by an explosion **SYN** blow up, bomb, blow, blow to pieces, dynamite, explode 2 Produce or cause to produce loud continuous music or other noise. ◇ music blasted out at full volume **SYN** honk, sound loudly, trumpet, blare, boom, roar 3 Kick or strike (a ball) hard. ◇ the striker blasted the free kick into the net 4 Criticize fiercely. ◇ the school was blasted by government inspectors **SYN** reprimand, rebuke, criticize, upbraid, berate, castigate, reprove, rail at, flay 5 (of a wind or other natural force) wither, shrivel, or blight (a plant) ◇ corn blasted before it be grown up **SYN** blight, kill, destroy, wither, shrivel **ORIGIN** Old English *blæst*, of Germanic origin; related to *blaze*.

blatant /'bleɪt(ə)nt/ স্থূল *adjective* 1 (of bad behaviour) done openly and unashamedly. ◇ blatant lies **SYN** flagrant, glaring, obvious, undisguised, unco- cealed, overt, open, transparent, patent, evident, manifest, palpable, unmistakable Blatant abuse of

power ORIGIN Late 16th century perhaps an alteration of Scots blatand 'bleating'. It was first used by Spenser as an epithet for a thousand-tongued monster produced by Cerberus and Chimaera, a symbol of calumny, which he called the blatant beast. It was subsequently used to mean 'clamorous, offensive to the ear', first of people (mid 17th century), later of things (late 18th century); the sense 'unashamedly conspicuous' arose in the late 19th century.

bleak /blik/ নিরানন্দ *adjective* 1 (of an area of land) lacking vegetation and exposed to the elements. ◇ a bleak and barren moor SYN bare, exposed, desolate, stark, arid, desert, denuded, lunar, open, empty, windswept ORIGIN Old English blāc 'shining, white', or in later use from synonymous Old Norse bleikr; ultimately of Germanic origin and related to bleach.

bleak /blik/ নিরানন্দ *noun* 1 A small silvery shoaling fish of the carp family, found in Eurasian rivers. ◇ ORIGIN Late 15th century from Old Norse bleikja.

blindfold /'blam(d)fəʊld/ বেপরোয়াভাবে *adjective, adverb, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Wearing a blindfold. ◇

■ *adverb*

1 With a blindfold covering the eyes. ◇ the reporter was driven blindfold to meet the gangster

■ *noun*

1 A piece of cloth tied round the head to cover someone's eyes. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Deprive (someone) of sight by tying a piece of cloth round the head so as to cover the eyes. ◇ he was blindfolded and trussed up in a cupboard ORIGIN Mid 16th century alteration, by association with fold, of blindfeld, past participle of obsolete blindfell 'strike blind, blindfold', from Old English geblind-fellan (see blind, fell).

blond /blænd/ স্বর্ণকেশী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of hair) fair or pale yellow. ◇ short-cropped blond hair SYN fair, light, light-coloured, light-toned, yellow, flaxen, tow-coloured, strawberry blonde, yellowish, golden, silver, silvery, platinum, ash blonde

■ *noun*

1 A person with fair or pale yellow hair (typically used of a woman). ◇ ORIGIN Late 15th century from French blond, blonde, from medieval Latin blundus 'yellow', perhaps from Germanic.

bluff /blʌf/ শুধু ধমকি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An attempt to deceive someone into believing that one can or is going to do something. ◇ the offer was denounced as a bluff SYN deception, subterfuge, pretence, sham, fake, show, deceit, false show, idle boast, feint, delusion, hoax, fraud, masquerade, charade

■ *verb*

1 Try to deceive someone as to one's abilities or intentions. ◇ he's been bluffing all along SYN pretend, sham,

fake, feign, put on an act, put it on, lie, hoax, pose, posture, masquerade, dissemble, dissimulate ORIGIN

Late 17th century (originally in the sense 'blindfold, hoodwink'): from Dutch bluffen 'brag', or bluf 'bragging'. The current sense (originally US, mid 19th century) originally referred to bluffing in the game of poker.

bluff /blʌf/ শুধু ধমকি *adjective* 1 Direct in speech or behaviour but in a good-natured way. ◇ a big, bluff, hearty man SYN plain-spoken, straightforward, blunt, direct, no-nonsense, frank, open, candid, outspoken, to the point, forthright, unequivocal, downright, hearty ORIGIN Early 18th century (in the sense 'surly, abrupt in manner'): figurative use of bluff. The current positive connotation dates from the early 19th century.

bluff /blʌf/ শুধু ধমকি *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a cliff or a ship's bows) having a vertical or steep broad front. ◇

■ *noun*

1 A steep cliff, bank, or promontory. ◇ SYN cliff, ridge, promontory, headland, crag, bank, slope, height, peak, escarpment, scarp, precipice, rock face, overhang 2 A grove or clump of trees. ◇ ORIGIN Early 17th century (as an adjective, originally in nautical use): of unknown origin.

blunt /blʌnt/ ভোঁতা *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a cutting implement) not having a sharp edge or point. ◇ a blunt knife SYN not sharp, unsharpened, dull, dulled, worn, worn down, edgeless 2 (of a person or remark) uncompromisingly forthright. ◇ a blunt statement of fact SYN straightforward, frank, plain-spoken, candid, direct, bluff, to the point, forthright, unequivocal, point-blank, unceremonious, undiplomatic, indelicate

■ *noun*

1 A hollowed-out cigar filled with cannabis. ◇ SYN cannabis cigarette, marijuana cigarette

■ *verb*

1 Make or become less sharp. ◇ wood can blunt your axe SYN make less sharp, make blunt, make dull ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'dull, insensitive'): perhaps of Scandinavian origin and related to Old Norse blunda 'shut the eyes'.

boast /bəʊst/ দর্প *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of talking with excessive pride and self-satisfaction. ◇ I said I would win and it wasn't an idle boast SYN brag, self-praise

■ *verb*

1 Talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions, or abilities. ◇ she boasted about her many conquests SYN brag, crow, swagger, swank, gloat, show off, blow one's own trumpet, sing one's own praises, congratulate oneself, pat oneself on the back 2 (of a person, place, or thing) possess (a feature that is a source of pride) ◇ the hotel boasts high standards of comfort SYN possess, have,

own, enjoy, pride itself on, pride oneself on, be the proud owner of **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a noun): of unknown origin.

boast /bəʊst/ **দর্প** *noun* 1 (in squash) a stroke in which the ball is made to hit one of the side walls before hitting the front wall. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 19th century perhaps from French bosse denoting a rounded projection in the wall of a court for real tennis.

bodacious /bəʊ'deɪʃəs/ very large or important, or something that people enjoy or admire *adjective* 1 Excellent, admirable, or attractive. ◇ bodacious babes **SYN** delightful, pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, likeable, endearing, lovely, lovable, adorable, cute, sweet, appealing, attractive, good-looking, prepossessing It was a bodacious concert! **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century (in sense 'complete, thorough'): perhaps a variant of SW dialect boldacious, blend of bold and audacious.

bombard /bɒm'bɑːd/ **বোমা ছুড়িয়া মারা** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A cannon of the earliest type, which fired a stone ball or large shot. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Attack (a place or person) continuously with bombs, shells, or other missiles. ◇ the city was bombarded by federal forces **SYN** shell, torpedo, pound, blitz, strafe, pepper, fire at, fire on, bomb **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a noun denoting an early form of cannon, also a shawm) from Old French bombarde, probably based on Latin bombus 'booming, humming' (see bomb). The verb (late 16th century) is from French bombardier.

boo /buː/ **ছি-ছি** *exclamation, noun, verb*

■ *exclamation*

1 Said suddenly to surprise someone who is unaware of one's presence. ◇ 'Boo!' she cried, jumping up to frighten him 2 Said to show disapproval or contempt. ◇ 'There's only one bar.' 'Boo!'

■ *noun*

1 An utterance of 'boo' to show disapproval of a speaker or performer. ◇ the audience greeted this comment with boos and hisses **SYN** shout, yell, cry, howl, scream, shriek, whoop, whistle

■ *verb*

1 Say 'boo' to show disapproval of a speaker or performer. ◇ they booed and hissed when he stepped on stage **SYN** taunt, mock, scoff at, ridicule, laugh at, sneer at, deride, tease, insult, abuse, jibe, jibe at, scorn, shout disapproval, shout disapproval at **ORIGIN** Early 19th century (in boo (sense 2 of the exclamation)): imitative of the lowing of oxen.

boo /buː/ **ছি-ছি** *noun* 1 A person's boyfriend or girlfriend. ◇ **ORIGIN** 1980s origin uncertain; probably an alteration of French beau 'boyfriend, male admirer'.

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ **ধার করা** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A slope or other irregularity on a golf course which must be compensated for when playing a shot. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Take and use (something belonging to someone else) with the intention of returning it. ◇ he had borrowed a car from one of his colleagues **SYN** take, take for oneself, help oneself to, use as one's own, abscond with, carry off, appropriate, commandeer, abstract 2 Allow (a certain distance) when playing a shot to compensate for sideways motion of the ball due to a slope or other irregularity. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English borgian 'borrow against security', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch and German borgen.

borrower /'bɒrəʊə/ **অধমর্গ** *noun* 1 A person or organization that takes and uses something belonging to someone else with the intention of returning it. ◇ my last pair of secateurs were ruined by a careless borrower

bosom /'bʊz(ə)m/ **বক্ষ** *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a friend) very close or intimate. ◇ the two girls had become bosom friends **SYN** close, boon, intimate, confidential, inseparable, faithful, constant, devoted, loving

■ *noun*

1 A woman's chest or breasts. ◇ her ample bosom **SYN** bust, chest **ORIGIN** Old English bōsm, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch boezem and German Busen.

bouquet /bu'keɪ/ **ফুলের তোড়া** *noun* 1 An attractively arranged bunch of flowers, especially one presented as a gift or carried at a ceremony. ◇ **SYN** bunch of flowers, posy, nosegay, spray, sprig 2 The characteristic scent of a wine or perfume. ◇ the aperitif has a faint bouquet of almonds **SYN** aroma, nose, smell, fragrance, perfume, scent, odour, redolence, whiff, tang, savour **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from French (earlier 'clump of trees'), from a dialect variant of Old French bos 'wood'. bouquet (sense 2) dates from the mid 19th century.

bow /bəʊ/ **নম** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A knot tied with two loops and two loose ends, used especially for tying shoelaces and decorative ribbons. ◇ a girl with long hair tied back in a bow **SYN** loop, knot 2 A weapon for shooting arrows, typically made of a curved piece of wood joined at both ends by a taut string. ◇ **SYN** longbow, crossbow, recurve 3 A long, partially curved rod with horsehair stretched along its length, used for playing the violin and other stringed instruments. ◇ 4 A curved stroke forming part of a letter (e.g. b, p). ◇ 5 A metal ring forming the handle of a key or pair of scissors. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Play (a stringed instrument or music) using a bow. ◇ the techniques by which the pieces were bowed **ORIGIN** Old English boga 'bend, bow, arch', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch boog and German Bogen, also to bow.

bow /baʊ/ **নম** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of bending the head or upper body as a sign of respect or greeting. ◇ the man gave a little bow **SYN** inclination, obeisance, nod, curtsy, bob, salaam, salu-

tation

■ **verb**

1 Bend the head or upper part of the body as a sign of respect, greeting, or shame. ◇ he turned and bowed to his father **SYN** incline the body, incline the head, make an obeisance, make a bow, nod, curtsy, drop a curtsy, bob, salaam, genuflect, bend the knee, kowtow 2 Bend with age or under pressure. ◇ the roof trusses bowed as the wind fought to rip the roof free 3 (of a new film or product) be premiered or launched. ◇ the trailer bowed in theaters nationwide on December 23 **ORIGIN** Old English *būgan* 'bend, stoop', of Germanic origin; related to German *biegen*, also to bow.

bow /bau/ নম **noun** 1 The front end of a ship. ◇ water sprayed high over her bows **SYN** prow, front, forepart, stem, rostrum, ram, nose, head, bowsprit, cutwater **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Low German *boog*, Dutch *boeg*, 'shoulder or ship's bow'; related to bough.

bowel /'bauəl/ অন্ত্র **noun** 1 ◇ he felt his bowels loosen **SYN** intestine, intestines, small intestine, large intestine, colon **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *bouel*, from Latin *botellus*, diminutive of *botulus* 'sausage'.

bowel movement অন্ত্র-আন্দোলন; an act of passing usually solid waste through the rectum and anus He had a two-day history of right lower abdominal pain... without bowel movements.

brace /breis/ যুগল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A device fitted to something, in particular a weak or injured part of the body, to give support. ◇ a neck brace **SYN** support, caliper, truss, surgical appliance 2 A pair of straps that pass over the shoulders and fasten to the top of trousers at the front and back to hold them up. ◇ 3 A pair of something, typically of birds or mammals killed in hunting. ◇ thirty brace of grouse **SYN** pair, couple, duo, twosome, duology 4 Either of the two marks { and }, used either to indicate that two or more items on one side have the same relationship as each other to the single item to which the other side points, or in pairs to show that words between them are connected. ◇ **SYN** bracket, parenthesis

■ **verb**

1 Make (a structure) stronger or firmer with wood, iron, or other forms of support. ◇ the posts were braced by lengths of timber **SYN** support, shore up, prop up, hold up, buttress, carry, bear, underpin **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb meaning 'clasp, fasten tightly'): from Old French *bracier* 'embrace', from *brace* 'two arms', from Latin *braccia*, plural of *brachium* 'arm', from Greek *brachion*.

bravery /'breiv(ə)ri/ সাহস **noun** 1 Courageous behaviour or character. ◇ perhaps I'll get a medal for bravery **SYN** courage, courageousness, pluck, pluckiness, braveness, valour, fearlessness, intrepidity, intrepidness, nerve, daring, audacity, boldness, dauntlessness, doughtiness, stout-heartedness, hardihood, manfulness, heroism, gallantry **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense 'bravado'): from

French *braverie* or Italian *braveria* 'boldness', based on Latin *barbarus* (see barbarous).

brawny /'brɔ:ni/ পেশীবহুল **adjective** 1 Physically strong; muscular. ◇ a great brawny brute **SYN** strong, as strong as an ox, muscular, well muscled, muscly, muscle-bound, well built, powerfully built, powerful, mighty, Herculean, strapping, burly, robust, sturdy, husky, lusty, sinewy, well knit, rugged

breach /bri:tʃ/ লঙ্ঘন **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct. ◇ a breach of confidence **SYN** contravention, violation, breaking, non-observance, infringement, transgression, neglect, dereliction 2 A gap in a wall, barrier, or defence, especially one made by an attacking army. ◇ a breach in the mountain wall **SYN** break, rupture, split, crack, fracture, rent, rift

■ **verb**

1 Make a gap in and break through (a wall, barrier, or defence) ◇ the river breached its bank **SYN** break, break through, burst, burst through, rupture, force itself through, split 2 (of a whale) rise and break through the surface of the water. ◇ we saw whales breaching in the distance **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *breche*, ultimately of Germanic origin; related to break.

breather /'bri:ðə/ সাময়িক বিশ্রাম **noun** 1 A person or animal that breathes in a particular way. ◇ a heavy breather 2 A brief pause for rest. ◇ let's take a breather **SYN** break, rest, pause, interval, respite, breathing space, lull, recess, time out 3 A vent or valve to release pressure or to allow air to move freely around something. ◇ a cask breather **SYN** outlet, inlet, opening, aperture, vent hole, hole, gap, orifice, space, cavity, cleft, slit, pore, port

breathtaking /'breθteɪkɪŋ/ উত্তেজনাপূর্ণ **adjective** 1 Astonishing or awe-inspiring in quality, so as to take one's breath away. ◇ the scene was one of breathtaking beauty **SYN** spectacular, magnificent, wonderful, awe-inspiring, awesome, astounding, astonishing, amazing, stunning, stupendous, incredible

brew /bru:/ ফন্দি আঁটা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A kind of beer. ◇ small breweries which are able to offer rare brews **SYN** beer, ale 2 A cup or mug of tea or coffee. ◇ she took a sip of the hot reviving brew **SYN** drink 3 A mixture of events, people, or things which interact to form a more potent whole. ◇ a dangerous brew of political turmoil and violent conflict **SYN** mixture, mix, blend, combination, compound, amalgam, concoction, pot-pourri, melange

■ **verb**

1 Make (beer) by soaking, boiling, and fermentation. ◇ within five years the company will brew as much beer in China as in Australia **SYN** ferment, make 2 Make (tea or coffee) by mixing it with hot water. ◇ I've just brewed some coffee **SYN** prepare, infuse, make 3 (of an unwelcome event or situation) begin to develop. ◇ there was more trouble brewing as the miners went on strike **SYN** develop, gather force, loom, be close, be omi-

nously close, be on the way, be on the horizon, be in the offing, be in the wings, be imminent, be threatening, be impending, impend, be just around the corner **ORIGIN** Old English brēowan (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch brouwen and German brauen.

bribe /braɪb/ ঘুষ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sum of money or other inducement offered or given to bribe someone. ◇ lawmakers were caught accepting bribes to bring in legalized gambling **SYN** inducement, incentive

■ *verb*

1 Dishonestly persuade (someone) to act in one's favour by a gift of money or other inducement. ◇ they attempted to bribe opponents into losing **SYN** buy off, pay off, suborn, give an inducement to, corrupt **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French briber, brimber 'beg', of unknown origin. The original sense was 'rob, extort', hence (as a noun) 'theft, stolen goods', also 'money extorted or demanded for favours', later 'offer money as an inducement' (early 16th century).

bribery /'braɪbəri/ উৎকোচ গ্রহণ *noun* 1 The giving or offering of a bribe. ◇ his opponent had been guilty of bribery and corruption **SYN** corruption, subornation

bridal /'braɪd(ə)l/ দাম্পত্য *adjective* 1 Of or concerning a bride or a newly married couple. ◇ her white bridal gown **SYN** nuptial, wedding, marriage, matrimonial, marital, connubial, conjugal **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old English brȳd-ealu 'wedding feast', from brȳd 'bride' + ealu 'ale-drinking'. Since the late 16th century, the word has been associated with adjectives ending in -al.

brim /brɪm/ ধারি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The projecting edge around the bottom of a hat. ◇ a soft hat with a turned-up brim **SYN** peak, visor, bill, projection, shield, shade 2 The upper edge or lip of a cup, bowl, or other container. ◇ he filled her glass to the brim **SYN** rim, lip, brink, edge, margin

■ *verb*

1 Be full to the point of overflowing. ◇ my eyes brimmed with tears **SYN** be full, be filled up, be filled to the top, be full to capacity, be packed with, overflow, run over, well over **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting the edge of the sea or other body of water): perhaps related to German Bräme 'trimming'.

brink /brɪŋk/ কিনারা *noun* 1 The extreme edge of land before a steep slope or a body of water. ◇ the brink of the cliffs **SYN** edge, verge, margin, rim, lip **OTHER** brink of **ORIGIN** Middle English of Scandinavian origin.

brisk /brɪsk/ প্রাণবন্ত *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Active and energetic. ◇ a good brisk walk **SYN** quick, rapid, fast, swift, speedy, fleet-footed

■ *verb*

1 Quicken something. ◇ Mary brisked up her pace **ORIGIN** Late 16th century probably from French

brusque (see brusque).

broker /'brɔʊkə/ দালাল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who buys and sells goods or assets for others. ◇ the centralized lenders operate through brokers **SYN** dealer, broker-dealer, agent, negotiator, trafficker

■ *verb*

1 Arrange or negotiate (an agreement) ◇ fighting continued despite attempts to broker a ceasefire **SYN** arrange, organize, orchestrate, work out, thrash out, hammer out, settle, clinch, contract, pull off, bring about, bring off **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting a retailer or pedlar): from Anglo-Norman French brocour, of unknown ultimate origin.

brutal /'bru:t(ə)l/ পাশবিক *adjective* 1 Savagely violent. ◇ a brutal murder **SYN** savage, cruel, bloodthirsty, vicious, ferocious, barbaric, barbarous, wicked, murderous, cold-blooded, hard-hearted, harsh **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense 'relating to the lower animals'): from Old French, or from medieval Latin brutalis, from brutus 'dull, stupid' (see brute).

bulky /'bʌlki/ ভারী *adjective* 1 Taking up much space; large and unwieldy. ◇ a bulky carrier bag **SYN** large, big, great, huge, of considerable size, sizeable, substantial, voluminous, girthy, immense, enormous, colossal, massive, mammoth, vast, goodly, prodigious, tremendous, gigantic, giant, monumental, stupendous, gargantuan, elephantine, titanic, mountainous, monstrous

bully /'buli/ তর্জন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who habitually seeks to harm or intimidate those whom they perceive as vulnerable. ◇ he is a ranting, domineering bully **SYN** persecutor, oppressor, tyrant, tormentor, browbeater, intimidator, coercer, subjugator

■ *verb*

1 Seek to harm, intimidate, or coerce (someone perceived as vulnerable) ◇ her 11-year-old son has been constantly bullied at school **SYN** persecute, oppress, tyrannize, torment, browbeat, intimidate, cow, coerce, strong-arm, subjugate, domineer **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century probably from Middle Dutch boele 'lover'. Original use was as a term of endearment applied to either sex; it later became a familiar form of address to a male friend. The current sense dates from the late 17th century.

bully /'buli/ তর্জন *adjective* 1 Very good; excellent. ◇ the statue really looked bully **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (originally used of a person, meaning 'admirable, gallant, jolly'): from bully. The current sense dates from the mid 19th century.

bully /'buli/ তর্জন *noun* 1 Corned beef. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century alteration of bouilli.

bully /'buli/ তর্জন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of starting play in field hockey, in which two opponents strike each other's sticks three times and then go for the ball. ◇

■ **verb**

1 (in field hockey) start play with a bully. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 19th century (originally denoting a scrum in Eton football): of unknown origin.

bum /bʌm/ পশ্চাদ্দেশ *adjective, noun, verb*

■ **adjective**

1 Of poor quality; bad or wrong. ◇ not one bum note was played **SYN** bad, poor, inferior, second-rate, second-class, unsatisfactory, inadequate, unacceptable, substandard, not up to scratch, not up to par, deficient, imperfect, defective, faulty, shoddy, amateurish, careless, negligent

■ **noun**

1 A vagrant. ◇ bums had been known to wander up to their door and ask for a sandwich **SYN** tramp, vagrant, vagabond, homeless person, derelict, down-and-out 2 A person who devotes a great deal of time to a specified activity. ◇ a ski bum

■ **verb**

1 Travel with no particular purpose. ◇ he bummed around Florida for a few months **SYN** loaf, lounge, idle, laze, languish, moon, stooze, droop, dally, dawdle, amble, potter, wander, drift, meander 2 Get by asking or begging. ◇ they tried to bum quarters off us **SYN** scrounge, beg, borrow **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century probably from bummer.

bum /bʌm/ পশ্চাদ্দেশ *noun* 1 A person's buttocks or anus. ◇ if you sit there you'll get a cold bum **SYN** buttocks, bottom, cheeks, hindquarters, haunches, rear, rump, rear end, backside, seat **ORIGIN** Late Middle English of unknown origin.

buoy /bɔɪ/ বয়া; বজায় রাখা; ভাসাইয়া রাখা *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 An anchored float serving as a navigation mark, to show reefs or other hazards, or for mooring. ◇ **SYN** marker, anchored float, navigation mark, guide, beacon, signal

■ **verb**

1 Keep (someone or something) afloat. ◇ the creatures could swim, both buoyed up and cooled by the water **SYN** buoyant, floating, buoyed up, non-submerged, suspended, drifting, above the surface, on the surface, above water, keeping one's head above water 2 Mark with a buoy. ◇ the wreck is often buoyed during summer months **ORIGIN** Middle English probably from Middle Dutch boye, boeie, from a Germanic base meaning 'signal'. The verb is from Spanish boyar 'to float', from boya 'buoy'.

burden /'bɜːd(ə)n/ বোঝা *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 A load, typically a heavy one. ◇ **SYN** load, cargo, freight, weight 2 The main theme or gist of a speech, book, or argument. ◇ **SYN** gist, substance, drift, impli-

cation, intention, thrust, meaning, significance, signification, sense, essence, thesis, import, purport, tenor, message, spirit 3 The refrain or chorus of a song. ◇ **SYN** refrain, burden, strain

■ **verb**

1 Load heavily. ◇ she walked forwards burdened with a wooden box **SYN** load, weight, charge **ORIGIN** Old English byrthen, of West Germanic origin; related to bear.

burial /'beriəl/ সমাধি *noun* 1 The action or practice of burying a dead body. ◇ his remains were shipped home for burial **SYN** burial, burying, committal, entombment, inhumation **ORIGIN** Old English byrgels 'place of burial, grave' (interpreted as plural in Middle English, hence the loss of the final -s), of Germanic origin; related to bury.

buried /'berid/ শোখিত *adjective* 1 Placed or hidden underground. ◇ buried treasure

burst /bɜːst/ বিস্ফোরণ *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 An instance of breaking or splitting as a result of internal pressure or puncturing; an explosion. ◇ the mortar bursts were further away than before **SYN** rupture, breach, split, blowout 2 A sudden brief outbreak. ◇ a burst of activity **SYN** outbreak, outburst, eruption, flare-up, explosion, blow-up, blast, blaze, attack, fit, spasm, paroxysm, access, rush, gale, flood, storm, hurricane, torrent, outpouring, surge, upsurge, spurt, effusion, outflow, outflowing, welling up 3 A period of continuous and intense effort. ◇ he sailed 474 miles in one 24-hour burst **SYN** spell, period, time, stretch, stint, turn, run, session, round, cycle

■ **verb**

1 Break open or apart suddenly and violently, especially as a result of an impact or internal pressure. ◇ one of the balloons burst **SYN** split open, burst open, break open, tear open, rupture, crack, fracture, fragment, shatter, shiver, fly open 2 Issue suddenly and uncontrollably. ◇ the words burst from him in an angry rush 3 Suddenly begin doing or producing something. ◇ Sophie burst out laughing **SYN** break out in, launch into, erupt in, have a fit of 4 Separate (continuous stationery) into single sheets. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English berstan, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch bersten, barsten.

bustling /'bʌslɪŋ/ শব্দব্যস্ততা *adjective* 1 (of a place) full of activity. ◇ the bustling little town

buttock /'batək/ নিতম্ব *noun* 1 Either of the two round fleshy parts of the human body that form the bottom. ◇ **SYN** backside, bottom, behind, seat, rump, rear, rear end, cheeks, hindquarters, haunches **ORIGIN** Old English buttuc, probably from the base of butt+ -ock.

C

cakewalk /'keɪkwɔ:k/ সহজ কাজ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An absurdly or surprisingly easy task. ◇ winning the league won't be a cakewalk for them **SYN** easy task, easy job, child's play, five-finger exercise, gift, walkover, nothing, sinecure, gravy train 2 A dancing contest among black Americans in which a cake was awarded as a prize. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Achieve or win something easily. ◇ he cakewalked to a 5-1 triumph 2 Walk or dance in the manner of a cakewalk. ◇ a troupe of clowns cakewalked by

calf /kɑ:f/ বাছুর *noun* 1 A young bovine animal, especially a domestic cow or bull in its first year. ◇ a heifer calf **SYN** cow, heifer, bull, bullock, calf, ox 2 A floating piece of ice detached from an iceberg. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English cælf, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch kalf and German Kalb.

calf /kɑ:f/ বাছুর *noun* 1 The fleshy part at the back of a person's leg below the knee. ◇ the calf muscles **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old Norse kálfi, of unknown origin.

caliform

call /kɔ:l/ ডাকা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A cry made as a summons or to attract someone's attention. ◇ a nearby fisherman heard their calls for help **SYN** cry, shout, yell, whoop, roar, scream, shriek 2 The characteristic cry of a bird or other animal. ◇ it is best distinguished by its call, a loud 'pwit' **SYN** cry, song, sound 3 An instance of speaking to someone on the phone or attempting to contact someone by phone. ◇ I'll give you a call at around five **SYN** phone call, telephone call 4 A brief visit, especially one made for social reasons. ◇ we paid a call on Ben and his family **SYN** visit, social call 5 An appeal or demand for something to happen or be done. ◇ the call for action was welcomed **SYN** appeal, request, plea, entreaty 6 An order or request for someone to be present. ◇ he was delighted that so many former players had heeded the call to attend the conference **SYN** summons, request 7 (in sport) a decision or ruling made by an umpire or other official, traditionally conveyed by a shout, that the ball has gone out of play or that a rule has been breached. ◇ he was visibly irritated with the umpire's calls 8 A command to execute a subroutine. ◇ parameter values may be changed by calls to a special purpose input specification subroutine 9 A demand for payment of lent or unpaid capital. ◇ 10 (in a bar, club, etc.) denoting or made with relatively expensive brands of alcohol which customers request by name. ◇ try wines by the glass for \$5, beer for \$3, and call drinks for \$8

■ *verb*

1 Give (a baby or animal) a specified name. ◇ they called their daughter Hannah **SYN** name 2 Cry out (a word or words) ◇ he heard an insistent voice calling his name **SYN** cry out, cry, shout, yell, sing out, whoop,

bellow, roar, halloo, bawl, scream, shriek, screech 3 Contact or attempt to contact (a person or number) by phone. ◇ could I call you back? **SYN** phone, telephone, get on the phone to, get someone on the phone, dial, make a call to, place a call to, get, reach 4 Order or request the attendance of. ◇ representatives of all three teams have been called to appear before the Monaco stewards 5 Announce or decide that (an event, especially a meeting, election, or strike) is to happen. ◇ there appeared to be no alternative but to call a general election **SYN** convene, summon, call together, order, assemble 6 (of a person) pay a brief visit. ◇ I've got to call at the bank to get some cash 7 (of an umpire or other official in a game) pronounce (a ball, stroke, etc.) to be the thing specified. ◇ the linesman called the ball wide 8 Cause (a subroutine) to be executed. ◇ one subroutine may call another subroutine (or itself) **OTHER** call off **ORIGIN** Late Old English ceallian, from Old Norse kalla 'summon loudly'.

cannabis /'kanəbɪs/ ভাং *noun* 1 A tall plant with a stiff upright stem, divided serrated leaves, and glandular hairs. It is used to produce hemp fibre and as a drug. ◇ **ORIGIN** From Latin, from Greek kannabis.

cannibalism /'kanɪbəlɪz(ə)m/ নরমাংসভক্ষণপ্রথা *noun* 1 The practice of eating the flesh of one's own species. ◇ the film is quite disturbing at points with references to cannibalism

canny /'kani/ মিতব্যয়ী *adjective* 1 Having or showing shrewdness and good judgement, especially in money or business matters. ◇ canny investors will switch banks if they think they are getting a raw deal **SYN** shrewd, astute, sharp, sharp-witted, discerning, acute, penetrating, discriminating, perceptive, perspicacious, clever, intelligent, wise, sagacious, sensible, judicious, circumspect, careful, prudent, cautious 2 Pleasant; nice. ◇ she's a canny lass **SYN** friendly, agreeable, amiable, affable, nice, genial, likeable, amicable, lovely, good-humoured, personable, congenial, hospitable, approachable, good-natured, companionable **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (originally Scots): from can (in the obsolete sense 'know') + -y.

canyon /'kanjən/ গভীর খাদ *noun* 1 A deep gorge, typically one with a river flowing through it, as found in North America. ◇ the Grand Canyon **SYN** ravine, gorge, gully, pass, defile, couloir **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from Spanish cañón 'tube', based on Latin canna 'reed, cane'.

capsize /kəp'saɪz/ উলটান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An instance of capsizing. ◇ do you know what to do in the event of a capsizing?

■ *verb*

1 (of a boat) be overturned in the water. ◇ the craft capsized in heavy seas **SYN** overturn, turn over, turn upside down, upset, upend, knock over, flip over, tip over,

topple over, invert, keel over, turn turtle **ORIGIN**
Late 18th century perhaps based on Spanish capuzar 'sink (a ship) by the head', from cabo 'head' + chapuzar 'to dive or duck'.

captive /'kaptɪv/ বন্দী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Imprisoned or confined. ◇ the farm was used to hold prisoners of war captive **SYN** confined, caged, incarcerated, locked up, penned up 2 (of a facility or service) controlled by, and typically for the sole use of, an organization. ◇ a captive power plant

■ *noun*

1 A person who has been taken prisoner or an animal that has been confined. ◇ the policeman put a pair of handcuffs on the captive **SYN** prisoner, convict, detainee, inmate **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin captivus, from capere 'seize, take'.

captivity /kəp'tɪvɪti/ বন্দিদশা *noun* 1 The condition of being imprisoned or confined. ◇ he was released after 865 days in captivity **SYN** imprisonment, confinement, internment, incarceration, custody, detention, restraint, constraint, committal, arrest **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin captivitas, from captivus 'taken captive' (see captive).

caramel /'kærəm(ə)l/ দক্ষ শর্করা *noun* 1 Sugar or syrup heated until it turns brown, used as a flavouring or colouring for food or drink or combined with butter or cream to form a thick, sweet sauce. ◇ a gâteau frosted with caramel **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from French, from Spanish caramelo.

caravan /'kærəvən/ ভ্রমণকারী মরুযাত্রিদল *noun* 1 A vehicle equipped for living in, typically towed by a car and used for holidays. ◇ they spent a fishing holiday in a caravan **SYN** mobile home, camper, caravanette 2 A group of people, especially traders or pilgrims, travelling together across a desert in Asia or North Africa. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in caravan (sense 2)): from French caravane, from Persian kār-wān. The sense 'covered horse-drawn wagon' dates from the early 19th century.

cardamom /'kɑ:dəməm/ এলাচ *noun* 1 The aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, used as a spice and also medicinally. ◇ 2 The SE Asian plant that bears cardamom seeds. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French cardamome or Latin cardamomum, from Greek kardamōmon, from kardamon 'cress' + amōmon, the name of a kind of spice plant.

carpenter /'kɑ:p(ə)ntə/ সূত্রধর *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who makes and repairs wooden objects and structures. ◇ **SYN** woodworker, joiner, cabinetmaker

■ *verb*

1 Make by shaping wood. ◇ the rails were carpentered very skilfully **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French, from Old French charpentier, charpentier, from late Latin carpentarius (artifex) 'carriage (maker)', from carpentum 'wagon', of Gaulish origin; related to car.

carry /'kəri/ বহা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of carrying something from one place to another. ◇ we did a carry of equipment from the camp 2 The range of a gun or similar weapon. ◇ 3 The maintenance of an investment position in a securities market, especially with regard to the costs or profits accruing. ◇ if other short-term interest rates are higher than the current yield, the bond is said to involve a negative carry

■ *verb*

1 Support and move (someone or something) from one place to another. ◇ medics were carrying a wounded man on a stretcher **SYN** convey, transfer, move, take, bring, bear, shift, switch, fetch, transport 2 Support the weight of. ◇ the bridge is capable of carrying even the heaviest loads **SYN** support, sustain, stand, prop up, shore up, bolster, underpin, buttress 3 (of a sound, ball, missile, etc.) reach a specified point. ◇ his voice carried clearly across the room **SYN** be audible, travel, reach, be transmitted 4 Assume or accept (responsibility or blame) ◇ they must carry management responsibility for the mess they have got the company into **SYN** undertake, accept, assume, bear, shoulder, support, sustain 5 Have as a feature or consequence. ◇ being a combat sport, karate carries with it the risk of injury **SYN** entail, involve, lead to, result in, occasion, have as a consequence, have 6 Approve (a proposed measure) by a majority of votes. ◇ the resolution was carried by a two-to-one majority **SYN** approve, vote for, accept, endorse, ratify, authorize, mandate, support, back, uphold 7 Transfer (a figure) to an adjacent column during an arithmetical operation (e.g. when a column of digit adds up to more than ten). ◇ **OTHER** carry away: **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French carier, based on Latin carrus 'wheeled vehicle'.

cassava /kə'sɑ:və/ কাসাভা *noun* 1 The starchy tuberous root of a tropical tree, used as food in tropical countries. ◇ 2 The shrubby tree from which cassava is obtained, native to tropical America and cultivated throughout the tropics. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Taino casávi, cazábbi, influenced by French cassave.

casting /'kɑ:stɪŋ/ ঢালাই *noun* 1 An object made by pouring molten metal or other material into a mould. ◇ bronze castings **SYN** expulsion, expelling, banishment, banishing, exile, exiling, transportation, transporting, extradition, extraditing, expatriation, expatriating, repatriation, repatriating, re-foulement

castration /kə'streɪf(ə)n/ খোজাকরণ *noun* 1 The removal of the testicles of a male animal or man. ◇ the castration of male calves was initiated to reduce fighting

casualty /'kæʒjuəlti/ দুর্ঘটনা *noun* 1 A person killed or injured in a war or accident. ◇ the shelling caused thousands of civilian casualties **SYN** victim, fatality, mortality **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'chance, a chance occurrence'): from medieval

Latin *casualitas*, from *casualis* (see *casual*), on the pattern of words such as *penalty*.

catastrophe /kə'tɑstrəfi/ বিপর্যয়কারী ঘটনা *noun* 1 An event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering; a disaster. ◇ an environmental catastrophe **SYN** disaster, calamity, cataclysm, crisis, holocaust, ruin, ruination, tragedy, blow, shock 2 The denouement of a drama, especially a classical tragedy. ◇ This is an old insight, of course - as old as the domestic catastrophes of classical Greek drama. **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense 'denouement'): from Latin *catastrophā*, from Greek *katastrophē* 'overturning, sudden turn', from *kata-* 'down' + *strophē* 'turning' (from *strephein* 'to turn').

catastrophic /kə'tɑstrəfik/ সর্বনাশা *adjective* 1 Involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering. ◇ a catastrophic earthquake **SYN** destructive, ruinous, disastrous, catastrophic, calamitous, cataclysmic

categorically /kə'tɑgɒrɪk(ə)li/ সুনিশ্চিতভাবে *adverb* 1 In a way that is unambiguously explicit and direct. ◇ the rules state categorically, 'No Violence' Myanmar categorically denied the army's involvement in murder:

cater /'keɪtə/ খাদ্যাদি পরিবেশন করা *verb* 1 Provide people with food and drink at a social event or other gathering. ◇ my mother helped to cater for the party **SYN** provide food for, feed, serve, cook for, wine and dine, regale, provide for, provision 2 Provide with what is needed or required. ◇ the school caters for children with learning difficulties **SYN** serve, provide for, oblige, meet the needs of, meet the wants of, accommodate, entertain, receive **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from obsolete *cater* 'caterer', from Old French *acateur* 'buyer', from *acater* 'buy' (see *cate*).

catering /'keɪtərɪŋ/ ক্যাটারিং *noun* 1 The provision of food and drink at a social event or other gathering. ◇ high standards of catering

caterpillar /'kætəpɪlə/ ঝুঁয়াপোকা *noun* 1 The larva of a butterfly or moth, which has a segmented wormlike body with three pairs of true legs and several pairs of appendages similar to legs. ◇ 2 ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps from a variant of Old French *chatepelose*, literally 'hairy cat', influenced by obsolete *piller* 'ravager'. The association with 'cat' is found in other languages, e.g. Swiss German *Teufelskatz* (literally 'devil's cat'), Lombard *gatta* (literally 'cat'). Compare with French *chaton*, English *catkin*, which resembles a hairy caterpillar.

cavort /kə'vɔ:t/ তিড়িং-তিড়িং করিয়া লাফান *verb* 1 Jump or dance around excitedly. ◇ the players cavorted about the pitch **SYN** skip, dance, romp, jig, caper, cut capers, frisk, gambol, prance, frolic, play, lark **ORIGIN** Late 18th century (originally US): perhaps an alteration of *curvet*.

cease /sis/ ক্ষান্তি *verb* 1 Come or bring to an end. ◇ the hostilities ceased and normal life was resumed **SYN** come to an end, come to a halt, come to a stop, end, halt, stop, conclude, terminate, finish, wind

up, draw to a close, be over, come to a standstill **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *cesser*, from Latin *cessare* 'stop', from *cedere* 'to yield'.

cemetery /'semitri/ কবরস্থান *noun* 1 A large burial ground, especially one not in a churchyard. ◇ a military cemetery **SYN** graveyard, churchyard, burial ground, burial place, burying place, burying ground, garden of remembrance **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via late Latin from Greek *koimētērion* 'dormitory', from *koiman* 'put to sleep'.

cereal /'sɪəriəl/ খাদ্যশস্য *noun* 1 A grain used for food, for example wheat, maize, or rye. ◇ **SYN** cereal, cereal crops 2 A breakfast food made from roasted grain, typically eaten with milk. ◇ a bowl of cereal **ORIGIN** Early 19th century (as an adjective): from Latin *cerealis*, from *Ceres*.

certainly /'sɜ:t(ə)nli/ নিশ্চিত ভাবেই *adverb* 1 Used to emphasize the speaker's belief that what is said is true. ◇ the prestigious address certainly adds to the firm's appeal **SYN** unquestionably, surely, assuredly, definitely, beyond question, without question, beyond doubt, unequivocally, indubitably, undeniably, irrefutably, indisputably, incontrovertibly, incontestably, obviously, patently, manifestly, evidently, plainly, clearly, transparently, palpably, unmistakably, conclusively, undisputedly, undoubtedly It certainly is...

cetacean /sɪ'teɪʃn/ তিমি-সম্বন্ধীয় *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Relating to or denoting cetaceans. ◇

■ *noun*

1 A marine mammal of the order Cetacea; a whale, dolphin, or porpoise. ◇

chant /tʃɑ:nt/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A repeated rhythmic phrase, typically one shouted or sung in unison by a crowd. ◇ a group of young people set up a chant of 'Why are we waiting?' **SYN** shout, cry, slogan, rallying call, war cry, chorus, chanting 2 A short musical passage in two or more phrases used for singing unmetrical words; a psalm or canticle sung to such music. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Say or shout repeatedly in a sing-song tone. ◇ protesters were chanting slogans **SYN** shout, sing, chorus, carol Chanting slogans **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'sing'): from Old French *chanter* 'sing', from Latin *cantare*, frequentative of *canere* 'sing'.

chaos /'keɪs/ বিশৃঙ্খলা *noun* 1 Complete disorder and confusion. ◇ snow caused chaos in the region **SYN** disorder, disarray, disorganization, confusion, mayhem, bedlam, pandemonium, madness, havoc, turmoil, tumult, commotion, disruption, upheaval, furore, frenzy, uproar, hue and cry, babel, hurly-burly **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (denoting a gaping void or chasm, later formless primordial matter): via French and Latin from Greek *khaos* 'vast chasm, void'.

cheek /tʃi:k/ গাল *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 Either side of the face below the eye. ◇ tears rolled down her cheeks 2 Talk or behaviour regarded as rude or lacking in respect. ◇ he had the cheek to complain **SYN** impudence, impertinence, insolence, cheekiness, audacity, temerity, brazenness, presumption, effrontery, nerve, gall, pertness, boldness, shamelessness, impoliteness, disrespect, bad manners, unmannerliness, overfamiliarity

■ **verb**

1 Speak impertinently to. ◇ Frankie always got away with cheeking his elders **SYN** answer back to, talk back to, be cheeky to, be impertinent to **ORIGIN** Old English cē(a)ce, cēoce ‘cheek, jaw’, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch kaak.

cherish /ˈtʃerɪʃ/ **লালিত** **verb** 1 Protect and care for (someone) lovingly. ◇ he needed a woman he could cherish **SYN** adore, hold dear, love, care very much for, feel great affection for, dote on, be devoted to, revere, esteem, admire, appreciate **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘treat with affection’): from Old French cheriss-, lengthened stem of cherir, from cher ‘dear’, from Latin carus.

chill /tʃɪl/ **শীতলতা** **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Chilly. ◇ the chill grey dawn **SYN** cold, chilly, cool, crisp, fresh, brisk 2 Very relaxed or easy-going. ◇ in general, I am a pretty chill guy

■ **noun**

1 An unpleasant feeling of coldness in the atmosphere, one’s surroundings, or the body. ◇ there was a chill in the air **SYN** coldness, chilliness, coolness, iciness, crispness, rawness, bitterness, nip, bite, sting, sharpness, keenness, harshness, wintriness, frigidity 2 A metal mould, often cooled, designed to ensure rapid or even cooling of metal during casting. ◇ Thus, dry sand cores often are used in green sand molds, and metal chills can be used in sand molds to accelerate local cooling.

■ **verb**

1 Make (someone) cold. ◇ they were chilled by a sudden wind 2 Horrify or frighten (someone) ◇ the city was chilled by the violence **SYN** scare, frighten, petrify, terrify, alarm, appal, disturb, disquiet, unsettle 3 Calm down and relax. ◇ they like to get home, have a bath, and chill out **SYN** relax, unwind, loosen up, ease off, ease up, let up, slow down, de-stress, unbend, rest, repose, put one’s feet up, take it easy, take time off, take time out, slack off, be at leisure, take one’s leisure, take one’s ease, laze, luxuriate, do nothing, sit back, lounge, loll, slump, flop, idle, loaf, enjoy oneself, amuse oneself, play, entertain oneself **ORIGIN** Old English cele, ciele ‘cold, coldness’, of Germanic origin; related to cold.

chop /tʃɒp/ **চপ** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A downward cutting blow or movement, typically with the hand. ◇ an effective chop to the back of the neck 2 A thick slice of meat, especially pork or lamb, adjacent to and often including a rib. ◇ he lived on liver or chops 3 A person’s share of something. ◇ 4 Crushed or ground grain used as animal feed. ◇ the

pile of chop was dropped into the calves’ feeder 5 The broken motion of water, owing to the action of the wind against the tide. ◇ we started our run into a two-foot chop

■ **verb**

1 Cut (something) into pieces with repeated sharp blows of an axe or knife. ◇ they chopped up the pulpit for firewood **SYN** cut up, cut into pieces, chop up 2 Abolish or reduce the size of (something) in a way regarded as ruthless. ◇ their training courses are to be chopped **SYN** reduce drastically, cut **ORIGIN** Late Middle English variant of chap.

chop /tʃɒp/ **চপ** **verb** 1 Change one’s opinions or behaviour repeatedly and abruptly. ◇ teachers are fed up with having to chop and change with every twist in government policy **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘barter, exchange’): perhaps related to Old English cēap ‘bargaining, trade’; compare with chap- in chapman.

chop /tʃɒp/ **চপ** **noun** 1 A trademark; a brand of goods. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 19th century from Hindi chāp ‘stamp, brand’ (see chaap).

chuckle /ˈtʃʌk(ə)l/ **মৃদুহাস** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A quiet or suppressed laugh. ◇ Melissa gave a chuckle **SYN** chuckle, chortle, guffaw, giggle, titter, ha-ha, tee-hee, snigger, roar of laughter, hoot of laughter, shriek of laughter, peal of laughter, belly laugh

■ **verb**

1 Laugh quietly or inwardly. ◇ I chuckled at the astonishment on her face **SYN** chortle, giggle, titter, laugh quietly, tee-hee, snicker, snigger **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense ‘laugh convulsively’): from chuck meaning ‘to cluck’ in late Middle English.

chum /tʃʌm/ **অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধু** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A close friend. ◇ she shared the cake with her chums **SYN** friend, companion, intimate, familiar, confidant, alter ego, second self 2 Used as a friendly or familiar form of address between men or boys. ◇ it’s your own fault, chum

■ **verb**

1 Form a friendship with someone. ◇ his sister chummed up with Sally **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (originally Oxford University slang, denoting a room-mate): probably short for chamber-fellow. Compare with comrade and crony.

chum /tʃʌm/ **অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধু** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Chopped fish and other material thrown overboard as angling bait. ◇ the anglers anchored down and put out their blood chum

■ **verb**

1 Fish using chum as bait. ◇ chumming is always a must when flounder fishing **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century of unknown origin.

chum /tʃʌm/ **অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধু** **noun** 1 A large North Pacific salmon that is commercially important as a food fish. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 20th century from Chinook Jargon tzum (samun), literally ‘spotted (salmon)’.

cinnamon /ˈsɪnəmən/ দারুচিনি **noun** 1 An aromatic spice made from the peeled, dried, and rolled bark of a SE Asian tree. ◇ a teaspoon of ground cinnamon 2 The tree which yields cinnamon. ◇ A Daoist tradition in China holds that the source of immortality, or at least long life, is the cinnamon tree in the moon, a tree that no amount of chopping can fell. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French cinnamome (from Greek kinnamōmon), and Latin cinnamon (from Greek kinnamon), both from a Semitic language and perhaps based on Malay.

circumference /səˈkʌmf(ə)r(ə)ns/ পরিধি **noun** 1 The enclosing boundary of a curved geometric figure, especially a circle. ◇ **SYN** perimeter, border, boundary **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French circumference, from Latin circumferentia, from circum ‘around, about’ + ferre ‘carry, bear’.

cite /saɪt/ উদ্ধৃত **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A citation. ◇ **SYN** citation, quote, reference, mention, allusion, excerpt, extract, selection, passage, line, cutting, clip, clipping, snippet, reading, section, piece, part, fragment, portion, paragraph, verse, stanza, canto, sentence, phrase

■ **verb**

1 Refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence for or justification of an argument or statement, especially in a scholarly work. ◇ authors who are highly regarded by their peers tend to be cited **SYN** quote, reproduce 2 Praise (someone, typically a member of the armed forces) in an official report for a courageous act. ◇ he has been cited many times for his contributions in the intelligence area **SYN** commend, pay tribute to, praise, recognize, give recognition to 3 Summon (someone) to appear in court. ◇ the writ cited only four of the signatories of the petition **SYN** summon, summons, serve with a summons, subpoena, serve with a writ, call **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in cite (sense 3 of the verb), originally with reference to a court of ecclesiastical law): from Old French citer, from Latin citare, from ciere, cire ‘to call’.

civility /sɪˈvɪlɪti/ ভদ্রতা **noun** 1 Formal politeness and courtesy in behaviour or speech. ◇ I hope we can treat each other with civility and respect **SYN** courtesy, courteousness, politeness, good manners, mannerliness, gentlemanliness, chivalry, gallantry, graciousness, consideration, respect, gentility **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French civilite, from Latin civilitas, from civilis ‘relating to citizens’ (see civil). In early use the term denoted the state of being a citizen and hence good citizenship or orderly behaviour. The sense ‘politeness’ arose in the mid 16th century.

clap /klap/ হাততালি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of striking together the palms of the hands. ◇ when they stop I give them a clap **SYN** round of applause, hand, handclap 2 An explosive sound, especially of thunder. ◇ a clap of thunder echoed through the valley **SYN** crack, crash, bang, boom

■ **verb**

1 Strike the palms of (one’s hands) together repeatedly, typically in order to applaud someone or something. ◇ Agnes clapped her hands in glee **SYN** applaud, clap one’s hands, give someone a round of applause, put one’s hands together 2 Slap (someone) encouragingly on the back or shoulder. ◇ as they parted, he clapped Owen on the back **SYN** slap, strike, hit, smack, crack, bang, thump, cuff **ORIGIN** Old English clappan ‘throb, beat’, of imitative origin. clap (sense 1 of the verb) dates from late Middle English.

clap /klap/ হাততালি **noun** 1 A venereal disease, especially gonorrhoea. ◇ she has given him the clap **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Old French clapoir ‘venereal bubo’.

clash /klaʃ/ সংঘর্ষ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A violent confrontation. ◇ there have been minor clashes with security forces **SYN** confrontation, skirmish, brush, encounter, engagement, collision, incident, conflict, fight, battle 2 A mismatch of colours. ◇ a clash of tweeds and a striped shirt **SYN** mismatch, discordance, discord, lack of harmony, incompatibility, jarring 3 A loud jarring sound, as of metal objects being struck together. ◇ a clash of cymbals **SYN** striking, bang, clang, crash, clatter, clank

■ **verb**

1 Meet and come into violent conflict. ◇ protestors demanding self-rule clashed with police **SYN** fight, skirmish, contend, come to blows, be in conflict, come into conflict, engage, war, grapple 2 (of colours) appear discordant or ugly when placed close to each other. ◇ the yellow shirt clashed with her purple skirt **SYN** be incompatible, not match, not go, be discordant, jar 3 Strike (cymbals) together, producing a loud discordant sound. ◇ **SYN** bang, strike, clang, crash, smash, clank, clatter **ORIGIN** Early 16th century imitative.

clatter /ˈklɑːtə/ ঝনঝন শব্দ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A continuous rattling sound as of hard objects falling or striking each other. ◇ the horse spun round with a clatter of hooves **SYN** uproar, racket, loud noise, confused noise, commotion, cacophony, babel, hubbub, tumult, fracas, clangour, crash, clatter, clash

■ **verb**

1 Make or cause to make a continuous rattling sound. ◇ her coffee cup clattered in the saucer **SYN** rattle, clank, clink, clunk, clang, bang **ORIGIN** Old English (as a verb), of imitative origin.

clause /klaʊz/ দফা **noun** 1 A unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank and in traditional grammar said to consist of a subject and predicate. ◇ **SYN** expression, group of words, word group, construction, clause, locution, wording, term, turn of phrase, idiom, idiomatic expression, set phrase, phrasal idiom, phrasal verb 2 A particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso in a treaty, bill, or contract. ◇ **SYN** section, paragraph, article, subsection, note, item, point, passage, part, heading **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French

clause, based on Latin *claus-* ‘shut, closed’, from the verb *claudere*.

cleavage /ˈkli:vɪdʒ/ **বিদারণ** *noun* 1 A sharp division; a split. ◇ the old cleavage between the forces of the right and left **SYN** breaking, breakage, cracking, cleavage, rupture, shattering, fragmentation, splintering, splitting, separation, bursting, disintegration 2 The hollow between a woman’s breasts when supported, especially as exposed by a low-cut garment. ◇ Holly and Bridget checked their cleavages and rearranged their hair

clinical /ˈkliːnɪk(ə)l/ **রোগশয্যা** *adjective* 1 Relating to the observation and treatment of actual patients rather than theoretical or laboratory studies. ◇ clinical medicine 2 Very efficient and without feeling; coldly detached. ◇ nothing was left to chance—everything was clinical **SYN** detached, impersonal, dispassionate, objective, uninvolved, distant, remote, aloof, removed, cold, indifferent, neutral, unsympathetic, unfeeling, unemotional, non-emotional, unsentimental **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from Greek *klinikē* ‘bedside’ (see *clinic*) + *-al*.

cluster /ˈklastə/ **গুচ্ছ** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A group of similar things or people positioned or occurring closely together. ◇ clusters of creamy-white flowers **SYN** bunch, clump, collection, mass, knot, group, clutch, bundle, nest

■ *verb*

1 Form a cluster or clusters. ◇ the children clustered round her skirts **SYN** congregate, gather, collect, group, come together, assemble **ORIGIN** Old English *clyster*; probably related to *clot*.

clutch /klatʃ/ **নিষ্কৃত** *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (in sport) denoting or occurring at a critical situation in which the outcome of a game or competition is at stake. ◇ they both are hard-nosed players who seem to thrive in clutch situations

■ *noun*

1 A tight grasp. ◇ she made a clutch at his body 2 A mechanism for connecting and disconnecting an engine and the transmission system in a vehicle, or the working parts of any machine. ◇ she let the clutch in and the car surged forward 3 A clutch bag. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Grasp (something) tightly. ◇ he stood clutching a microphone **SYN** grip, grasp, clasp, cling to, hang on to, clench, hold **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘bend, crook’): variant of obsolete *clitch* ‘close the hand’, from Old English *clyccan* ‘crook, clench’, of Germanic origin.

clutch /klatʃ/ **নিষ্কৃত** *noun* 1 A group of eggs fertilized at the same time, laid in a single session and (in birds) incubated together. ◇ they lay fewer than ten eggs in a clutch **SYN** group, batch, nestful **ORIGIN** Early 18th century probably a southern variant of northern English dialect *clutch*, related to Middle English *cleck* ‘to hatch’, from Old Norse *klekja*.

cognitive /ˈkɒɡnɪtɪv/ **জ্ঞানীয়** *adjective* 1 Relating to cognition. ◇ the cognitive processes involved in reading **SYN** mental, emotional, intellectual, inner, non-physical, cerebral, brain, rational, cognitive, abstract, conceptual, theoretical **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from medieval Latin *cognitivus*, from *cognit-* ‘known’, from the verb *cognoscere*.

cognizance /ˈkɒ(g)nɪz(ə)ns/ **জ্ঞান** *noun* 1 Knowledge or awareness. ◇ the Renaissance cognizance of Greece was limited **SYN** awareness, notice, knowledge, consciousness, apprehension, perception, realization, recognition, appreciation 2 A distinctive emblem or badge formerly worn by retainers of a noble house. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English *conisance*, from Old French *conoissance*, based on Latin *cognoscere* ‘get to know’. The spelling with *g*, influenced by Latin, arose in the 15th century and gradually affected the pronunciation.

coitus /ˈkəʊɪtəs/ **মৈথুন** *noun* 1 Sexual intercourse. ◇ **SYN** sexual intercourse, sex, lovemaking, making love, sex act, act of love, sexual relations, intimate relations, intimacy, coupling, mating, going to bed with someone, sleeping with someone **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from Latin, from *coire* ‘go together’ (see *coition*).

collagen /ˈkɒlədʒ(ə)n/ **কোলাজেন** *noun* 1 The main structural protein found in skin and other connective tissues, widely used in purified form for cosmetic surgical treatments. ◇ vitamin C plays a vital role in the formation of collagen **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from French *collagène*, from Greek *kolla* ‘glue’ + French *-gène* (see *-gen*).

collapse /kəˈlaps/ **পতন** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An instance of a structure falling down or giving way. ◇ the collapse of a railway bridge **SYN** cave-in, giving way, subsidence, crumbling, disintegration

■ *verb*

1 (of a structure) suddenly fall down or give way. ◇ the roof collapsed on top of me **SYN** cave in, fall in, subside, fall down, sag, slump, settle, give, give way, crumble, crumple, disintegrate, fall to pieces, come apart 2 (of a person) fall down and become unconscious as a result of illness or injury. ◇ he collapsed from loss of blood **SYN** faint, pass out, black out, lose consciousness, fall unconscious, keel over 3 Fail suddenly and completely. ◇ the talks collapsed last week over territorial issues **SYN** break down, fail, fall through, fold, founder, fall flat, miscarry, go wrong, come to nothing, come to grief, be frustrated, be unsuccessful, not succeed, disintegrate 4 Fold or be foldable into a small space. ◇ some cots collapse down to fit into a holdall **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (as collapsed): from medical Latin *collapsus*, past participle of *collabi*, from *col-* ‘together’ + *labi* ‘to slip’.

collateral /kəˈlat(ə)r(ə)l/ **সমান্তরাল** *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Additional but subordinate; secondary. ◇ the collateral meanings of a word **SYN** incidental, accidental, unintended, secondary, subordinate, ancillary, collateral,

concomitant, accompanying, contingent, resulting, resultant, consequential, derived, derivative 2 Descended from the same stock but by a different line. ◇ a collateral descendant of Robert Burns 3 Situated side by side; parallel. ◇ collateral veins **SYN** side by side, aligned, collateral, equidistant

■ **noun**

1 Something pledged as security for repayment of a loan, to be forfeited in the event of a default. ◇ she put her house up as collateral for the bank loan **SYN** security, surety, guarantee, guaranty, pledge, bond, assurance, insurance, indemnity, indemnification, pawn, backing 2 A person having the same ancestor as another but through a different line. ◇ A few days later, two powerful Sandhanvalia Sardars, Atar Singh and Ajit Singh, collaterals of the royal contenders for the throne, arrived in Lahore and took over control. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as an adjective): from medieval Latin collateralis, from col- 'together with' + lateralis (from latus, later- 'side'). collateral (sense 1 of the noun) (originally US) is from the phrase collateral security, denoting something pledged in addition to the main obligation of a contract.

collide /kə'laɪd/ ধাক্কা লাগা **verb** 1 Hit by accident when moving. ◇ she collided with someone **SYN** crash, crash into, come into collision, come into collision with, bang, bang into, slam, slam into, impact, impact with **OTHER** collided with **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (in the sense 'cause to collide'): from Latin collidere, from col- 'together' + laedere 'to strike'.

colonoscopy /kələ'nɒskəpi/ **noun** 1 A procedure in which a flexible fibre-optic instrument is inserted through the anus in order to examine the colon. ◇ a colonoscopy did not show any problem

combat /'kɒmbat/ বিরোধিতা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Fighting between armed forces. ◇ five Hurricanes were shot down in combat **SYN** battle, fighting, action, hostilities, conflict, armed conflict, war, warfare, bloodshed

■ **verb**

1 Take action to reduce or prevent (something bad or undesirable) ◇ an effort to combat drug trafficking **SYN** fight, battle against, do battle with, wage war against, take up arms against, strive against, contend with, tackle, attack, counter, oppose, resist, withstand, stand up to, face up to, make a stand against, put up a fight against, confront, defy **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (originally denoting a fight between two people or parties): from French combattre (verb), from late Latin combattere, from com- 'together with' + battere, variant of Latin batuere 'to fight'.

come /kʌm/ আসা **noun, preposition, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Semen ejaculated at an orgasm. ◇

■ **preposition**

1 When a specified time is reached or event happens. ◇ I don't think that they'll be far away from honours come the new season

■ **verb**

1 Move or travel towards or into a place thought of as near or familiar to the speaker. ◇ Jess came into the kitchen **SYN** move nearer, move closer, approach, advance, near, draw nigh, draw close, draw closer, draw near, draw nearer 2 Occur; happen; take place. ◇ twilight had not yet come **SYN** happen, occur, take place, come about, transpire, fall, present itself, crop up, materialize, arise, arrive, appear, surface, ensue, follow 3 Take or occupy a specified position in space, order, or priority. ◇ prisons come well down the list of priorities 4 Pass into a specified state, especially one of separation or disunion. ◇ his shirt had come undone **SYN** break up, fall to bits, fall to pieces, come to bits, come to pieces, disintegrate, splinter, come unstuck, crumble, separate, split, tear, collapse, dissolve 5 Be sold, available, or found in a specified form. ◇ the cars come with a variety of extras **SYN** be available, be made, be produced, be for sale, be on offer 6 Have an orgasm. ◇ **SYN** climax, achieve orgasm, orgasm **OTHER** come on in: **ORIGIN** Old English cuman, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch komen and German kommen.

commendable /kə'mendəb(ə)l/ প্রশংসনীয় **adjective** 1 Deserving praise. ◇ he showed commendable restraint **SYN** admirable, praiseworthy, laudable, estimable, meritorious, creditable, exemplary, exceptional, noteworthy, notable, honourable, worthy, deserving, respectable, sterling, fine, excellent **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin commendabilis, from commendare (see commend).

commuter /kə'mju:tə/ যে ব্যক্তি পরিবহনসংস্থাদির যানবাহনে যাতায়াত করে; নিত্যযাত্রী **noun** 1 A person who travels some distance to work on a regular basis. ◇ a fault on the line caused widespread delays for commuters **SYN** daily traveller, traveller, passenger

compel /kəm'pel/ বাধ্য করা **verb** 1 Force or oblige (someone) to do something. ◇ a sense of duty compelled Harry to answer her questions **SYN** force, coerce into, pressurize into, pressure, impel, drive, press, push, urge, prevail on **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin compellere, from com- 'together' + pellere 'drive'.

compelling /kəm'pelɪŋ/ বাধ্যকারী **adjective** 1 Evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way. ◇ his eyes were strangely compelling **SYN** enthralling, captivating, gripping, engrossing, riveting, spellbinding, entrancing, transfixing, mesmerizing, hypnotic, mesmeric, absorbing, fascinating, thrilling, irresistible, addictive

compensate /'kɒmpensət/ ক্ষতিপূরণ করা **verb** 1 Give (someone) something, typically money, in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury incurred; recompense. ◇ payments were made to farmers to compensate them for cuts in subsidies **SYN** recompense, repay, pay back, reimburse, remunerate, recoup, requite, indemnify 2 Reduce or counteract (something unwelcome or unpleasant) by exerting an opposite force or effect. ◇ the manager is hoping for victory to compensate for the team's dismal league

campaign **SYN** make amends, make up, make restitution, make reparation, make recompense, recompense, atone, requite, pay **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (in the sense 'counterbalance'): from Latin compensat- 'weighed against', from the verb compensare, from com- 'together' + pensare (frequentative of pendere 'weigh').

compensation /kəmpen'seɪʃ(ə)n/ ক্ষতিপূরণ *noun* 1 Something, typically money, awarded to someone in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury. ◇ he is seeking compensation for injuries suffered at work **SYN** recompense, repayment, payment, reimbursement, remuneration, requital, indemnification, indemnity, redress, satisfaction 2 The process of concealing or offsetting a psychological difficulty by developing in another direction. ◇ 3 The money received by an employee from an employer as a salary or wages. ◇ send your CV and current compensation to Executive Search Consultant **SYN** salary, wages, wage, pay, earnings, fee, fees, remuneration, take-home pay, gross pay, net pay **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin compensatio(n-), from the verb compensare 'weigh against' (see compensate).

complainant /kəm'pleɪnənt/ বাদী *noun* 1 A plaintiff in certain lawsuits. ◇ **SYN** litigator, opponent in law, opponent, contestant, contender, disputant, plaintiff, claimant, complainant, petitioner, appellant, respondent, party, interest, defendant, accused **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from French complainant, present participle of complaindre 'to lament' (see complain).

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ অভিযোগ *noun* 1 A statement that something is unsatisfactory or unacceptable. ◇ I intend to make an official complaint **SYN** protest, protestation, objection, remonstrance, statement of dissatisfaction, grievance, charge, accusation, criticism 2 An illness or medical condition, especially a relatively minor one. ◇ she is receiving treatment for her skin complaint **SYN** disorder, disease, infection, affliction, illness, ailment, sickness, malady, malaise, infirmity, indisposition, weakness, condition, problem, upset **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French complainte, feminine past participle of complaindre 'to lament' (see complain).

complement /'kɒmplɪm(ə)nt/ পূরক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thing that contributes extra features to something else in such a way as to improve or emphasize its quality. ◇ local ales provide the perfect complement to fine food **SYN** accompaniment, companion, addition, supplement, accessory, adjunct, trimming, finishing touch, final touch 2 A number or quantity of something, especially that required to make a group complete. ◇ at the moment we have a full complement of staff **SYN** amount, total, aggregate, contingent, company 3 One or more words, phrases, or clauses governed by a verb (or by a nominalization or a predicative adjective) that complete the meaning of the predicate. In generative

grammar, all the constituents of a sentence that are governed by a verb form the complement. ◇ 4 A group of proteins present in blood plasma and tissue fluid which combine with an antigen-antibody complex to bring about the lysis of foreign cells. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Contribute extra features to (someone or something) in such a way as to improve or emphasize their qualities. ◇ a classic blazer complements a look that's smart or casual **SYN** accompany, go with, round off, set off, suit, harmonize with, be the perfect companion to, be the perfect addition to, add the finishing touch to, add the final touch to, add to, supplement, augment, enhance, complete **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'completion'): from Latin complementum, from complere 'fill up' (see complete). Compare with complement.

complementary /kəm'plɪ'ment(ə)ri/ পরিপূরক *adjective* 1 Combining in such a way as to enhance or emphasize the qualities of each other or another. ◇ they had different but complementary skills **SYN** harmonizing, harmonious, complementing, supportive, supporting, reciprocal, interdependent, interrelated, compatible, corresponding, matching, twin 2 Relating to complementary medicine. ◇ complementary therapies such as aromatherapy

compliant /kəm'plaɪənt/ অনুবর্তী *adjective* 1 Disposed to agree with others or obey rules, especially to an excessive degree; acquiescent. ◇ a compliant labour force **SYN** acquiescent, amenable, biddable, tractable, complaisant, accommodating, cooperative, adaptable 2 Meeting or in accordance with rules or standards. ◇ food that is compliant with safety regulations 3 Having the property of compliance. ◇ the conversion of the gel to a much less compliant, rigid glass **OTHER** compliant to

comply /kəm'plaɪ/ মেনে চলতে *verb* 1 Act in accordance with a wish or command. ◇ we are unable to comply with your request **SYN** abide by, act in accordance with, observe, obey, adhere to, conform to, follow, respect **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Italian complire, Catalan complir, Spanish cumplir, from Latin complere 'fill up, fulfil' (see complete). The original sense was 'fulfil, accomplish', later 'fulfil the requirements of courtesy', hence 'to be agreeable, to oblige or obey'. Compare with compliment.

comprehensible /kəm'pri'hensɪb(ə)l/ বোধগম্য *adjective* 1 Able to be understood; intelligible. ◇ clear and comprehensible English **SYN** intelligible, understandable, easy to understand, digestible, user-friendly, accessible **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from French compréhensible or Latin comprehensibilis, from comprehens- 'seized, comprised', from the verb comprehendere (see comprehend).

compromise /'kɒmprəmaɪz/ আপস *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making concessions. ◇ eventually they reached a compromise **SYN** agreement, understanding, settlement, terms, accommodation 2 The expedient

acceptance of standards that are lower than is desirable.

◇ sexism should be tackled without compromise

■ **verb**

1 Settle a dispute by mutual concession. ◇ in the end we compromised and deferred the issue **SYN** meet each other halfway, find the middle ground, come to terms, come to an understanding, make a deal, make concessions, find a happy medium, strike a balance 2 Expediently accept standards that are lower than is desirable. ◇ we were not prepared to compromise on safety **SYN** change one's mind, give way, give in, yield, acquiesce, compromise, adapt, retract, do a U-turn, eat one's words 3 Bring into disrepute or danger by indiscreet, foolish, or reckless behaviour. ◇ situations in which his troops could be compromised Concentration camp:

ORIGIN Late Middle English (denoting mutual consent to arbitration): from Old French *compromis*, from late Latin *compromissum* 'a consent to arbitration', neuter past participle of *compromittere*, from *com-* 'together' + *promittere* (see *promise*).

conception /kən'sepʃ(ə)n/ ধারণা **noun** 1 The action of conceiving a child or of one being conceived. ◇ an unfertilized egg before conception **SYN** inception of pregnancy, conceiving, fertilization, impregnation, insemination 2 The forming or devising of a plan or idea. ◇ the time between a product's conception and its launch **SYN** inception, genesis, origination, creation, formation, formulation, invention **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin *conceptio(n)-*, from the verb *concipere* (see *conceive*).

conclude /kən'klud/ শেষ করা **verb** 1 Bring or come to an end. ◇ they conclude their study with these words **SYN** finish, end, come to an end, draw to a close, wind up, be over, stop, terminate, close, cease 2 Arrive at a judgement or opinion by reasoning. ◇ the doctors concluded that Esther had suffered a stroke **SYN** come to the conclusion, deduce, infer, draw the inference, gather, judge, decide **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'convince'): from Latin *concludere*, from *con-* 'completely' + *claudere* 'to shut'.

conclusive /kən'klusɪv/ চূড়ান্ত **adjective** 1 (of evidence or argument) having or likely to have the effect of proving a case; decisive. ◇ conclusive evidence **SYN** incontrovertible, incontestable, irrefutable, unquestionable, undeniable, indisputable, unassailable, beyond dispute, beyond question, beyond doubt, beyond a shadow of a doubt, certain, decisive, convincing, clinching, definitive, definite, positive, final, ultimate, categorical, demonstrative, unequivocal, unarguable, unanswerable, uncontroversial **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'summing up'): from late Latin *conclusivus*, from Latin *conclus-* 'closed up', from the verb *concludere* (see *conclusion*).

concussion /kən'kʌʃ(ə)n/ আঘাত **noun** 1 Temporary unconsciousness or confusion and other symptoms caused by a blow on the head. ◇ he was carried off

the pitch with concussion **SYN** temporary unconsciousness, temporary loss of consciousness, bang on the head 2 A violent shock as from a heavy blow. ◇ the ground shuddered with the concussion of the blast **SYN** force, impact, shock **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *concussio(n)-*, from the verb *concutere* 'dash together, shake' (see *concuss*).

condemn /kən'dem/ নিন্দা করা **verb** 1 Express complete disapproval of; censure. ◇ most leaders roundly condemned the attack **SYN** censure, criticize, castigate, attack, denounce, deplore, decry, revile, inveigh against, blame, chastise, berate, upbraid, reprimand, rebuke, reprove, reprehend, take to task, find fault with, give someone a bad press, give something a bad press 2 Sentence (someone) to a particular punishment, especially death. ◇ the rebels had been condemned to death **SYN** sentence, pass sentence on **ORIGIN** Middle English (in *condemn* (sense 2)): from Old French *condemner*, from Latin *condemnare*, from *con-* (expressing intensive force) + *damnare* 'inflict loss on' (see *damn*).

condescension /kɒndr'senʃn/ অনুকম্পা **noun** 1 An attitude of patronizing superiority; disdain. ◇ a tone of condescension

conduct /'kɒndʌkt/ আবহ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The manner in which a person behaves, especially in a particular place or situation. ◇ they were arrested for disorderly conduct **SYN** behaviour, way of behaving, performance, comportment, demeanour, bearing, deportment 2 The manner in which an organization or activity is managed or directed. ◇ the conduct of the elections **SYN** management, managing, running, direction, control, controlling, overseeing, supervision, regulation, leadership, masterminding, administration, organization, coordination, orchestration, handling, guidance, carrying out, carrying on

■ **verb**

1 Organize and carry out. ◇ in the second trial he conducted his own defence **SYN** manage, direct, run, be in control of, control, oversee, supervise, be in charge of, preside over, regulate, mastermind, administer, organize, coordinate, orchestrate, handle, guide, govern, lead, carry out, carry on 2 Lead or guide (someone) to or around a particular place. ◇ he conducted us through his personal gallery of the Civil War **SYN** escort, guide, lead, usher, pilot, accompany, show, show someone the way 3 Transmit (a form of energy such as heat or electricity) by conduction. ◇ heat is conducted to the surface **SYN** transmit, convey, carry, transfer, pass on, hand on, communicate, impart, channel, bear, relay, dispatch, mediate 4 Direct the performance of (a piece of music or an orchestra, choir, etc.) ◇ the concert is to be conducted by Sir Simon Rattle 5 Behave in a specified way. ◇ he conducted himself with the utmost propriety **SYN** behave, perform, act, acquit oneself, bear oneself, carry oneself **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin *conduct-* 'brought together', from the verb *conducere*. The term originally denoted a provision for safe pas-

sage, surviving in safe conduct; later the verb sense 'lead, guide' arose, hence 'manage' and 'management' (late Middle English), later 'management of oneself, behaviour' (mid 16th century). The original form of the word was conduit, which was preserved only in the sense 'channel' (see conduit); in other uses the spelling was influenced by Latin.

confer /kən'fə:/ প্রদায়ক *verb* 1 Grant (a title, degree, benefit, or right) ◇ the Minister may have exceeded the powers conferred on him by Parliament **SYN** bestow on, present to, present with, grant to, award to, decorate with, honour with, give to, give out to, gift with, endow with, vest in, hand out to, extend to, vouchsafe to, accord to 2 Have discussions; exchange opinions. ◇ the officials were conferring with allies **SYN** consult, have discussions, discuss things, exchange views, talk, have a talk, speak, converse, communicate, have a chat, have a tête-à-tête **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the general sense 'bring together', also in confer (sense 2)): from Latin conferre, from con- 'together' + ferre 'bring'.

confess /kən'fes/ স্বীকার করা *verb* 1 Admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong. ◇ he confessed that he had attacked the old man **SYN** admit, acknowledge, reveal, make known, disclose, divulge, make public, avow, declare, blurt out, profess, own up to, tell all about, bring into the open, bring to light **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French confesser, from Latin confessus, past participle of confiteri 'acknowledge', from con- (expressing intensive force) + fateri 'declare, avow'.

confessional /kən'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ স্বীকারোক্তিমূলক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of speech or writing) in which a person reveals private thoughts or admits to past incidents, especially ones about which they feel ashamed or embarrassed. ◇ the autobiography is remarkably confessional 2 Relating to confessions of faith or doctrinal systems. ◇ the confessional approach to religious education

■ *noun*

1 An enclosed stall in a church divided by a screen or curtain in which a priest sits to hear confessions. ◇ the secrets of the confessional 2 An acknowledgement that one has done something shameful or embarrassing; a confession. ◇ tabloid confessionals Confessional statement: **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as an adjective): the adjective from confession + -al; the noun via French from Italian confessionale, from medieval Latin, neuter of confessionalis, from Latin confessio(n-), from confiteri 'acknowledge' (see confess).

confidence /'kɒnfɪd(ə)ns/ বিশ্বাস *noun* 1 The feeling or belief that one can have faith in or rely on someone or something. ◇ we had every confidence in the staff **SYN** trust, belief, faith, credence, conviction 2 The telling of private matters or secrets with mutual trust. ◇ someone with whom you may raise your suspicions in confidence **ORIGIN** Late Mid-

dle English from Latin confidentia, from confidere 'have full trust' (see confident).

confidential /kɒnfi'denʃ(ə)l/ গোপনীয় *adjective* 1 Intended to be kept secret. ◇ confidential information **SYN** private, personal, intimate, privileged, quiet

confine /kən'faɪn/ পুরা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The borders or boundaries of a place, especially with regard to their restricting freedom of movement. ◇ within the confines of the hall escape was difficult **SYN** limits, outer limits, borders, boundaries, margins, extremities, edges, fringes, marches

■ *verb*

1 Keep or restrict someone or something within certain limits of (space, scope, or time) ◇ he does not confine his message to high politics **SYN** enclose, incarcerate, imprison, intern, impound, hold captive, trap **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a noun): from French confins (plural noun), from Latin confinia, from confinis 'bordering', from con- 'together' + finis 'end, limit' (plural fines 'territory'). The verb senses are from French confiner, based on Latin confinis.

confiscate /'kɒnfiskeɪt/ বাজেয়াপ্ত করা *verb* 1 Take or seize (someone's property) with authority. ◇ the guards confiscated his camera **SYN** impound, seize, commandeer, requisition, appropriate, expropriate, take possession of, sequester, sequesterate, take away, take over, take, annex **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin confiscat- 'put away in a chest, consigned to the public treasury', from the verb confiscare, based on con- 'together' + fiscus 'chest, treasury'.

confrontation /,kɒnfrən'teɪʃn/ মুকাবিলা *noun* 1 A hostile or argumentative situation or meeting between opposing parties. ◇ a confrontation with the legislature **SYN** conflict, clash, brush, fight, battle, contest, encounter, head-to-head, face-off, engagement, tangle, skirmish, collision, meeting, duel, incident, high noon **OTHER** confrontation over

congestion /kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n/ পূর্ণতা *noun* 1 The state of being congested. ◇ the new bridge should ease congestion in the area **SYN** crowding, overcrowding **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin congestio(n-), from congere 'heap up', from con- 'together' + gerere 'bring'.

conquest /'kɒŋkwɛst/ বিজয় *noun* 1 The subjugation and assumption of control of a place or people by military force. ◇ the conquest of the Aztecs by the Spanish **SYN** defeat, beating, conquering, vanquishment, vanquishing, trouncing, annihilation, overpowering, overthrow, subduing, subjugation, rout, mastery, crushing **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French conquest(e), based on Latin conquerere (see conquer).

consent /kən'sent/ সম্মতি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. ◇ no change may be made without the consent of all the partners **SYN** agreement, assent, con-

currence, accord

■ **verb**

1 Give permission for something to happen. ◇ he consented to a search by a detective **SYN** agree to, assent to, allow, give permission for, sanction, accept, approve, acquiesce in, go along with, accede to, concede to, yield to, give in to, submit to, comply with, abide by, concur with, conform to **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *consente* (noun), *consentir* (verb), from Latin *consentire*, from *con-* ‘together’ + *sentire* ‘feel’.

consequence /'kɒnsɪkw(ə)ns/ ফল; পরিণতি **noun** 1 A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant. ◇ abrupt withdrawal of drug treatment can have serious consequences **SYN** result, upshot, outcome, out-turn, sequel, effect, reaction, repercussion, reverberations, ramification, end, end result, conclusion, termination, culmination, denouement, corollary, concomitant, aftermath, fruit, fruits, product, produce, by-product 2 Importance or relevance. ◇ the past is of no consequence **SYN** importance, import, significance, account, moment, momentousness, substance, note, mark, prominence, value, weightiness, weight, concern, interest, gravity, seriousness 3 A game in which a narrative is made up by the players in turn, each ignorant of what has already been contributed. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin *consequentia*, from *consequent-* ‘following closely’, from the verb *consequi*.

considerable /kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l/ গণ্যমান্য **adjective** 1 Notably large in size, amount, or extent. ◇ a position of considerable influence **SYN** sizeable, substantial, appreciable, significant **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘capable of being considered’): from medieval Latin *considerabilis* ‘worthy of consideration’, from Latin *considerare* (see *consider*).

considerably /kən'sɪd(ə)rəbli/ অনেক **adverb** 1 By a notably large amount or to a notably large extent; greatly. ◇ things have improved considerably over the last few years **SYN** greatly, much, very much, a great deal, a lot, lots, a fair amount

consigliere /kɒnsɪ'ljɛrɪ/ আশুসহায়ক **noun** 1 A member of a Mafia family who serves as an adviser to the leader and resolves disputes within the family. ◇ **SYN** counsellor, mentor, guide, consultant, consultant, confidant, confidante, guide, right hand man, right hand woman, aide, helper **ORIGIN** Italian, literally ‘a member of a council’.

consignment /kən'saɪnm(ə)nt/ চালান **noun** 1 A batch of goods destined for or delivered to someone. ◇ a consignment of drugs **SYN** delivery, shipment, load, containerload, shipload, boatload, lorryload, truckload, cargo

conspiracy /kən'spɪrəsi/ চক্রান্ত **noun** 1 A secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful. ◇ a conspiracy to destroy the government **SYN** plot, scheme, stratagem, plan, machination, cabal, intrigue, palace intrigue **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French *conspiracie*, alteration

of Old French *conspiration*, based on Latin *conspirare* ‘agree, plot’ (see *conspire*).

conspire /kən'spɪəriə/ চক্রান্ত **verb** 1 Make secret plans jointly to commit an unlawful or harmful act. ◇ they conspired against him **SYN** plot, hatch a plot, form a conspiracy, scheme, plan, lay plans, intrigue, collude, connive, collaborate, consort, machinate, manoeuvre, be hand in glove, work hand in glove **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *conspirer*, from Latin *conspirare* ‘agree, plot’, from *con-* ‘together with’ + *spirare* ‘breathe’.

constipated /'kɒnstɪpətɪd/ কোষ্ঠকাঠিন্য **adjective** 1 Affected with constipation. ◇ regular heroin users can become constipated **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin *constipat-* ‘crowded or pressed together’, from the verb *constipare*, from *con-* ‘together’ + *stipare* ‘press, cram’.

contain /kən'teɪn/ অন্তর্ভুক্ত **verb** 1 Have or hold (someone or something) within. ◇ the cigarettes were thought to contain cannabis **SYN** hold, have capacity for, have room for, have seating for, have space for, carry, accommodate, seat 2 Control or restrain (oneself or a feeling) ◇ he must contain his hatred **SYN** restrain, curb, rein in, suppress, repress, stifle, subdue, quell, limit, swallow, bottle up, keep under control, keep back, hold in, keep in check **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *contenir*, from Latin *continere*, from *con-* ‘altogether’ + *tenere* ‘to hold’.

contaminated /kən'tamɪnɪtɪd/ কলুষিত **adjective** 1 Having been made impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance. ◇ contaminated blood products

contemplate /'kɒntempleɪt/ চিন্তা **verb** 1 Look thoughtfully for a long time at. ◇ he contemplated his image in the mirrors **SYN** look at, view, regard, examine, inspect, observe, survey, study, scrutinize, scan, stare at, gaze at, eye, take a good look at **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin *contemplat-* ‘surveyed, observed, contemplated’, from the verb *contemplari*, based on *templum* ‘place for observation’.

contemporary /kən'temp(ə)r(ə)rɪ/ সমসাময়িক **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Living or occurring at the same time. ◇ the event was recorded by a contemporary historian 2 Belonging to or occurring in the present. ◇ the tension and complexities of our contemporary society **SYN** modern, present-day, present, current, present-time, immediate, extant

■ **noun**

1 A person or thing living or existing at the same time as another. ◇ he was a contemporary of Darwin **SYN** peer, fellow **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from medieval Latin *contemporarius*, from *con-* ‘together with’ + *tempus*, *tempor-* ‘time’ (on the pattern of Latin *contemporaneus* and late Latin *contemporalis*).

contempt /kən'tem(p)ɪt/ অবজ্ঞা **noun** 1 The feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration. ◇ Pam stared at the girl with total contempt

SYN scorn, disdain, disrespect, deprecation, disparagement, denigration, opprobrium, odium, obloquy, scornfulness **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin contemptus, from contemnere (see contemn).

contemptible /kən'tem(p)təb(ə)l/ নীচ *adjective* 1 Deserving contempt; despicable. ◇ a display of contemptible cowardice **SYN** despicable, detestable, hateful, reprehensible, deplorable, loathsome, odious, revolting, execrable, unspeakable, heinous, shocking, offensive **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from late Latin contemptibilis, from Latin contemnere (see contemn).

content /kən'tent/ সন্তুষ্ট *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 In a state of peaceful happiness. ◇ he seemed more content, less bitter **SYN** contented, satisfied, pleased

■ *noun*

1 A state of satisfaction. ◇ the greater part of the century was a time of content **SYN** contentedness, content, satisfaction, fulfilment 2 A member of the British House of Lords who votes for a particular motion. ◇ The chairman of the committee said he was disappointed at the prospect of the contents of the house leaving the country.

■ *verb*

1 Satisfy (someone) ◇ nothing would content her apart from going off to Barcelona **SYN** soothe, pacify, placate, appease, please, mollify, make happy, satisfy, still, quieten, silence **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin contentus 'satisfied', past participle of continere (see contain).

content /'kɒntent/ সন্তুষ্ট *noun* 1 The things that are held or included in something. ◇ she unscrewed the top of the flask and drank the contents **SYN** things inside, content, load **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from medieval Latin contentum (plural contenta 'things contained'), neuter past participle of continere (see contain).

contention /kən'tenʃ(ə)n/ তর্ক *noun* 1 Heated disagreement. ◇ the captured territory was the main area of contention between the two countries **SYN** disagreement, dispute, disputation, argument, variance 2 An assertion, especially one maintained in argument. ◇ Freud's contention that all dreams were wish fulfilment **SYN** argument, claim, plea, submission, allegation **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin contentio(n-), from contendere 'strive with' (see contend).

contest /'kɒntest/ প্রতিযোগিতা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An event in which people compete for supremacy in a sport or other activity, or in a quality. ◇ a tennis contest **SYN** competition, match, tournament, game, meet

■ *verb*

1 Engage in competition to attain (a position of power) ◇ she declared her intention to contest the presidency **SYN** compete for, contend for, vie for, challenge for, fight for, fight over, battle for, struggle for, tussle for 2 Oppose (an action or theory) as mistaken or wrong.

◇ the former chairman contests his dismissal **SYN** oppose, object to, challenge, dispute, take a stand against, resist, defy, strive against, struggle against, take issue with **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (as a verb in the sense 'swear to, attest'): from Latin contestari 'call upon to witness, initiate (by calling witnesses)', from con- 'together' + testare 'to witness'. The senses 'wrangle, struggle for' arose in the early 17th century, whence the current noun and verb senses.

context /'kɒntekst/ প্রসঙ্গ *noun* 1 The circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood. ◇ the proposals need to be considered in the context of new European directives **SYN** circumstances, conditions, surroundings, factors, state of affairs To put this in context: **ORIGIN**

Late Middle English (denoting the construction of a text): from Latin contextus, from con- 'together' + texere 'to weave'.

contextual /kən'tekstʃuəl/ বর্ণনাপ্রাসঙ্গিক *adjective* 1 Depending on or relating to the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea. ◇ he included contextual information in footnotes

contraband /'kɒntrəbænd/ নিষিদ্ধ *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Imported or exported illegally, either in defiance of a total ban or without payment of duty. ◇ contraband brandy **SYN** smuggled, black-market, bootleg, bootlegged, under the counter, illegal, illicit, unlawful

■ *noun*

1 Goods that have been imported or exported illegally. ◇ customs men had searched the carriages for contraband **SYN** booty, spoils, plunder, stolen goods, contraband, pillage **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Spanish contrabanda, from Italian contrabando, from contra- 'against' + bando 'proclamation, ban'.

contrast /'kɒntrɑːst/ বিপরীত হওয়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The state of being strikingly different from something else in juxtaposition or close association. ◇ the day began cold and blustery, in contrast to almost two weeks of uninterrupted sunshine **SYN** difference, dissimilarity, disparity, dissimilitude, distinction, contradistinction, divergence, variance, variation, differentiation

■ *verb*

1 Differ strikingly. ◇ his friend's success contrasted with his own failure **SYN** differ from, be at variance with, be contrary to, conflict with, go against, be at odds with, be in opposition to, disagree with, clash with **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (as a term in fine art, in the sense 'juxtapose so as to bring out differences in form and colour'): from French contraste (noun), contraster (verb), via Italian from medieval Latin contrastare, from Latin contra- 'against' + stare 'stand'.

controversial /kən'trəvɜːʃ(ə)l/ বিতর্কমূলক *adjective* 1 Giving rise or likely to give rise to controversy or public disagreement. ◇ years of wrangling over a controversial bypass **SYN** contentious, disputed,

contended, at issue, moot, disputable, debatable, arguable, vexed, open to discussion, open to question, under discussion **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from late Latin *controversialis*, from *controversia* (see *controversy*).

controversy /ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi/ বিতর্ক *noun* 1 Prolonged public disagreement or heated discussion. ◇ the design of the building has caused controversy **SYN** disagreement, dispute, argument, debate, dissension, contention, disputation, altercation, wrangle, quarrel, squabble, war of words, storm **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *controversia*, from *controversus* ‘turned against, disputed’, from *contro-* (variant of *contra-* ‘against’) + *versus*, past participle of *vertere* ‘to turn’.

convenience /kənˈviːniəns/ সুবিধা *noun* 1 The state of being able to proceed with something without difficulty. ◇ services should be run to suit the convenience of customers, not of staff **SYN** benefit, use, good, comfort, ease, enjoyment, satisfaction 2 A public toilet. ◇ the large council car park next to the public conveniences **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *convenientia*, from *convenient-* ‘assembling, agreeing’, from the verb *convenire* (see *convene*).

conventional /kənˈven(ə)ʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ প্রচলিত *adjective* 1 Based on or in accordance with what is generally done or believed. ◇ a conventional morality had dictated behaviour **SYN** normal, standard, regular, ordinary, usual, traditional, typical, common 2 (of a bid) intended to convey a particular meaning according to an agreed convention. ◇ West made a conventional bid showing a hand with at least 5 spades **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense ‘relating to a formal agreement or convention’): from French *conventionnel* or late Latin *conventionalis*, from Latin *conventio(n-)* ‘meeting, covenant’, from the verb *convenire* (see *convene*).

convict /kənˈvɪkt/ আসামি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person found guilty of a criminal offence and serving a sentence of imprisonment. ◇ two escaped convicts kidnapped them at gunpoint **SYN** prisoner, inmate

■ *verb*

1 Declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law. ◇ the thieves were convicted of the robbery **SYN** declare guilty, find guilty, pronounce guilty **ORIGIN** Middle English from Latin *convict-* ‘demonstrated, refuted, convicted’, from the verb *convincere* (see *convince*). The noun is from obsolete *convict* ‘convicted’.

conviction /kənˈvɪkʃ(ə)n/ দণ্ডাজ্ঞা *noun* 1 A formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence. ◇ she had a previous conviction for a similar offence **SYN** declaration of guilt, pronouncement of guilt, sentence, judgement 2 A firmly held belief or opinion. ◇ she takes pride in stating her political convictions **SYN** belief, opinion,

view, thought, persuasion, idea, position, stance **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *convictio(n-)*, from the verb *convincere* (see *convince*).

convince /kənˈvɪns/ সন্তুষ্ট *verb* 1 Cause (someone) to believe firmly in the truth of something. ◇ Robert’s expression had obviously convinced her of his innocence **SYN** persuade, satisfy, prove to, cause to feel certain **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense ‘overcome, defeat in argument’): from Latin *convincere*, from *con-* ‘with’ + *vincere* ‘conquer’. Compare with *convict*.

convincing /kənˈvɪnsɪŋ/ বিশ্বাসী *adjective* 1 Capable of causing someone to believe that something is true or real. ◇ there is no convincing evidence that advertising influences total alcohol consumption **SYN** cogent, persuasive, powerful, potent, strong, forceful, compelling, irresistible, telling, conclusive, incontrovertible, unanswerable, incontestable, unsailable

cop /kɒp/ পুলিশ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A police officer. ◇ a cop in a patrol car gave chase **SYN** policeman, policewoman, officer of the law, law enforcement agent, law enforcement officer, officer 2 Shrewdness; practical intelligence. ◇ he had the cop-on to stay clear of Hugh Thornley

■ *verb*

1 Catch or arrest (an offender) ◇ he was copped for speeding 2 Receive or attain (something welcome) ◇ she copped an award for her role in the film 3 Strike (an attitude or pose) ◇ I copped an attitude—I acted real tough **ORIGIN** Early 18th century (as a verb): perhaps from obsolete *cap* ‘arrest’, from Old French *capere* ‘seize’, from Latin *capere*. The noun is from *copper*.

cop /kɒp/ পুলিশ *noun* 1 A conical mass of thread wound on to a spindle. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 18th century possibly from Old English *cop* ‘summit, top’.

COP পুলিশ *abbreviation* 1 Colombian peso(s). ◇

copper /ˈkɒpə/ তামা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 ◇ 2 Brown coins of low value made of copper or bronze. ◇ 3 A large copper or iron container for boiling laundry. ◇ 4 A reddish-brown colour like that of copper. ◇ she had copper-coloured hair 5 A small butterfly with bright reddish-brown wings. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Cover or coat (something) with copper. ◇ some iron hulls were sheathed with wood and then coppered **ORIGIN** Old English *copor*, *coper* (related to Dutch *koper* and German *Kupfer*), based on late Latin *cuprum*, from Latin *cyprum aes* ‘Cyprus metal’ (so named because Cyprus was the chief source).

copper /ˈkɒpə/ তামা *noun* 1 A police officer. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from *cop* + *-er*.

cordon /ˈkɔːd(ə)n/ বেটনী *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A line or circle of police, soldiers, or guards preventing access to or from an area or building. ◇ the crowd was halted in front of the police cordon **SYN** barrier, line,

column, row, file, ranks, chain, ring, circle 2 A fruit tree trained to grow as a single stem. ◇ 3 A projecting course of brick or stone on the face of a wall. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Prevent access to or from an area or building by surrounding it with police or other guards. ◇ the city centre was cordoned off after fires were discovered in two stores **SYN** close off, seal off, tape off, fence off, rope off, screen off, curtain off, shut off, partition off, separate off, isolate, segregate, quarantine **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting an ornamental braid): from Italian cordone, augmentative of corda, and French cordon, diminutive of corde, both from Latin chorda 'string, rope' (see cord). cordon (sense 3 of the noun), the earliest of the current noun senses, dates from the early 18th century.

corporal /'kɔ:p(ə)r(ə)l/ শারীরিক **noun** 1 A rank of non-commissioned officer in the army, above lance corporal or private first class and below sergeant. ◇ 2 ◇ 3 another term for fallfish ◇ Corporal punishment: **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French, obsolete variant of caporal, from Italian caporale, probably based on Latin corpus, corpor- 'body (of troops)', with a change of spelling in Italian due to association with capo 'head'.

corporal /'kɔ:p(ə)r(ə)l/ শারীরিক **adjective** 1 Relating to the human body. ◇ **SYN** bodily, fleshly, corporeal, carnal, mortal, earthly, worldly, physical, material, real, actual, tangible, substantial Corporal punishment: **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin corporalis, from corpus, corpor- 'body'.

corporal /'kɔ:p(ə)r(ə)l/ শারীরিক **noun** 1 A cloth on which the chalice and paten are placed during the celebration of the Eucharist. ◇ Corporal punishment: **ORIGIN** Middle English from medieval Latin corporale (pallium) 'body (cloth)', from Latin corpus, corpor- 'body'.

corpse /kɔ:ps/ মড়া **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A dead body, especially of a human being rather than an animal. ◇ the corpse of a man lay there **SYN** dead body, body, cadaver, carcass, skeleton

■ **verb**

1 Spoil a piece of acting by forgetting one's lines or laughing uncontrollably. ◇ Peter just can't stop himself corpsing when he is on stage **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting the living body of a person or animal): alteration of corse by association with Latin corpus, a change which also took place in French (Old French cors becoming corps). The p was originally silent, as in French; the final e was rare before the 19th century, but now distinguishes corpse from corps.

correspondent /kɒrɪ'spɒnd(ə)nt/ সংবাদদাতা **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Corresponding. ◇ However, correspondent payment can involve payment between two banks in the same jurisdiction, if payment is to be in foreign currency. **SYN** corresponding, equivalent, comparable, parallel, match-

ing, related, similar, analogous, commensurate

■ **noun**

1 A person who writes letters on a regular basis. ◇ she wasn't much of a correspondent **SYN** letter writer, penfriend, pen pal 2 A person employed to report for a newspaper or broadcasting organization. ◇ a cricket correspondent **SYN** reporter, journalist, columnist, writer, contributor, newspaperman, newspaperwoman, newsmen, newswoman, commentator, chronicler **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as an adjective): from Old French correspondant or medieval Latin correspondent- 'corresponding', from the verb correspondere (see correspond).

counsel /'kaʊns(ə)l/ পরামর্শ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Advice, especially that given formally. ◇ with wise counsel a couple can buy a home that will be appreciating in value **SYN** advice, guidance, direction, instruction, information, enlightenment 2 A barrister or other legal adviser conducting a case. ◇ the counsel for the defence **SYN** barrister, lawyer, counsellor, legal practitioner

■ **verb**

1 Give advice to (someone) ◇ careers officers should counsel young people in making their career decisions **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French conseil (noun), conseiller (verb), from Latin consilium 'consultation, advice', related to consulere (see consult). Compare with council.

counterpart /'kaʊntəpa:t/ প্রতিরূপ **noun** 1 A person or thing that corresponds to or has the same function as another person or thing in a different place or situation. ◇ the minister held talks with his French counterpart **SYN** equivalent, opposite number, peer, equal, parallel, complement, match, twin, mate, fellow, brother, sister, analogue, correlative 2 One of two copies of a legal document. ◇ **SYN** copy, carbon copy, carbon, photocopy, facsimile, mimeo, mimeograph, reprint

coup /ku:/ ষা **noun** 1 ◇ he was overthrown in an army coup **SYN** seizure of power, overthrow, takeover, ousting, deposition, regime change 2 An instance of successfully achieving something difficult. ◇ it was a major coup to get such a prestigious contract **SYN** success, triumph, feat, successful manoeuvre, stunt, accomplishment, achievement, attainment, stroke, master stroke, stroke of genius 3 A direct pocketing of the cue ball, which is a foul stroke. ◇ 4 (among some North American Indian peoples) an act of touching an armed enemy in battle as a deed of bravery, or an act of first touching an item of the enemy's in order to claim it. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from French, from medieval Latin colpus 'blow' (see cope).

courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/ সাহস **noun** 1 The ability to do something that frightens one; bravery. ◇ she called on all her courage to face the ordeal **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting the heart, as the seat of feelings): from Old French corage, from Latin cor 'heart'.

court /kɔ:t/ আদালত; অনুগ্রহ প্রার্থনা করা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 ◇ she will take the matter to court **SYN** court of law, law court, bench, bar, court of justice, judicature, tribunal, forum, chancery, assizes 2 A quadrangular area, either open or covered, marked out for ball games such as tennis or squash. ◇ a squash court **SYN** playing area, enclosure, field, ground, ring, rink, green, alley, stadium, track, arena 3 The courtiers, retinue, and household of a sovereign. ◇ the emperor is shown with his court **SYN** royal household, establishment, retinue, entourage, train, suite, escort, company, attendant company, staff, personnel, cortège, following, bodyguard 4 The qualified members of a company or a corporation. ◇ The decision on the succession rests with the nomination committee of the court of directors.

■ **verb**

1 Be involved with (someone) romantically, with the intention of marrying. ◇ he was courting a girl from the neighbouring farm **SYN** woo, go out with, be involved with, be romantically linked with, pursue, run after, chase, seek the company of, make advances to, make up to, flirt with 2 Pay special attention to (someone) in an attempt to win their support or favour. ◇ Western politicians courted the leaders of the newly independent states **SYN** curry favour with, make up to, play up to **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French cort, from Latin cohors, cohort- 'yard or retinue'. The verb is influenced by Old Italian cortiare, Old French courtoyer. Compare with cohort.

courtesy /'kɜ:tisi/ শ্রীলতা **noun** 1 The showing of politeness in one's attitude and behaviour towards others. ◇ he treated the players with courtesy and good humour **SYN** politeness, courteousness, good manners, civility, respect, respectfulness, deference, chivalry, gallantry, good breeding, gentility, graciousness, kindness, consideration, thought, thoughtfulness, cordiality, geniality, affability, urbanity, polish, refinement, courtliness, decorousness, tact, discretion, diplomacy 2 A curtsy. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French cortesie, from corteis (see courteous).

cradle /'kreɪd(ə)l/ শৈশবাবস্থা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A baby's bed or cot, typically one mounted on rockers. ◇ the baby slept peacefully in its cradle **SYN** crib, bassinet, Moses basket, cot, carrycot 2 A framework on which a ship or boat rests during construction or repairs. ◇ **SYN** framework, rack, holder, stand, base, support, mounting, mount, platform, prop, horse, rest, chock, plinth, bottom, trivet, bracket, frame, subframe, structure, substructure, chassis

■ **verb**

1 Hold gently and protectively. ◇ she cradled his head in her arms **SYN** hold, support, prop up, rest, pillow, bolster, cushion, shelter, protect 2 Place (a telephone receiver) in its cradle. ◇ she cradled the receiver gently **ORIGIN** Old English cradol, of uncertain origin; perhaps related to German Kratte 'basket'.

craft /kra:ft/ নৈপুণ্য **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An activity involving skill in making things by hand. ◇ the craft of cobbling **SYN** activity, pursuit, occupation, work, line, line of work, profession, job, business, line of business, trade, employment, position, post, situation, career, métier, vocation, calling, skill, field, province, walk of life 2 Skill used in deceiving others. ◇ her cousin was not her equal in guile and evasive craft **SYN** cunning, craftiness, guile, wiliness, artfulness, deviousness, slyness, trickery, trickiness 3 A boat or ship. ◇ sailing craft **SYN** boat, sailing boat, ship, yacht, craft, watercraft

■ **verb**

1 Exercise skill in making (an object), typically by hand. ◇ he crafted the chair lovingly **ORIGIN** Old English cræft 'strength, skill', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch kracht, German Kraft, and Swedish kraft 'strength'. craft (sense 3 of the noun), originally in the expression small craft 'small trading vessels', may be elliptical, referring to vessels requiring a small amount of 'craft' or skill to handle, as opposed to large ocean-going ships.

cram /kram/ গাঁসা **verb** 1 Completely fill (a place or container) to the point of overflowing. ◇ the ash-tray by the bed was crammed with cigarette butts **SYN** stuff, pack, jam, fill, crowd, throng 2 Study intensively over a short period of time just before an examination. ◇ lectures were called off so students could cram for the semester finals **SYN** study intensively, revise **ORIGIN** Old English crammian, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch krammen 'to cramp or clamp'.

crap /krap/ বিষ্ঠা **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Extremely poor in quality. ◇ **SYN** substandard, poor, inferior, second-rate, second-class, unsatisfactory, inadequate, unacceptable, not up to scratch, not up to par, deficient, imperfect, defective, faulty, shoddy, amateurish, careless, negligent

■ **noun**

1 Something of extremely poor quality. ◇ 2 Excrement. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Defecate. ◇ 2 Talk at length in a foolish or boring way. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English related to Dutch krappe, from krappen 'pluck or cut off', and perhaps also to Old French crappe 'siftings', Anglo-Latin crappa 'chaff'. The original sense was 'chaff', later 'residue from rendering fat', also 'dregs of beer'. Current senses date from the late 19th century.

crap /krap/ বিষ্ঠা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A losing throw of 2, 3, or 12 in craps. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Make a losing throw at craps. ◇ he put all his chips on the table and rolled the dice—sooner or later he had to crap out **ORIGIN** Early 20th century from craps.

crawl /kro:ɪ/ হামাগুড়ি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of moving on one's hands and knees or drag-

ging one's body along the ground. ◇ they began the crawl back to their own lines 2 A swimming stroke involving alternate overarm movements and rapid kicks of the legs. ◇ she could do the crawl and so many other strokes

■ **verb**

1 Move forward on the hands and knees or by dragging the body close to the ground. ◇ they crawled from under the table **[SYN]** creep, go on all fours, move on hands and knees, inch, drag oneself along, pull oneself along, drag, trail, slither, slink, squirm, wriggle, writhe, scrabble, worm one's way, advance slowly, advance stealthily, sneak 2 Behave obsequiously or ingratiatingly in the hope of gaining someone's favour. ◇ a reporter's job can involve crawling to objectionable people **[SYN]** grovel to, be obsequious towards, ingratiate oneself with, be servile towards, be sycophantic towards, kowtow to, pander to, abase oneself to, demean oneself to, bow and scrape to, prostrate oneself before, toady to, truckle to, dance attendance on, fawn on, fawn over, curry favour with, cultivate, seek the favour of, try to win over, try to get on the good side of, make up to, play up to 3 Be covered or crowded with (insects or people), to an extent that is objectionable. ◇ the floor was dirty and crawling with bugs **[SYN]** be full of, overflow with, teem with, abound in, abound with, be packed with, be crowded with, be thronged with, be jammed with, be alive with, be overrun with, swarm with, be bristling with, be infested with, be thick with 4 (of a program) systematically visit (a number of web pages) in order to create an index of data. ◇ its automated software robots crawl websites, grabbing copies of pages to index **[ORIGIN]** Middle English of unknown origin; possibly related to Swedish *kravla* and Danish *kravle*.

credible /'kredɪb(ə)l/ বিশ্বাসযোগ্য **adjective** 1 Able to be believed; convincing. ◇ few people found his story credible **[SYN]** acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable, sure, good, valid **[ORIGIN]** Late Middle English from Latin *credibilis*, from *credere* 'believe'.

creep /kri:p/ হামাগুড়ি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A detestable person. ◇ I thought he was a nasty little creep **[SYN]** rogue, villain, wretch, reprobate 2 Slow steady movement, especially when imperceptible. ◇ an attempt to prevent this slow creep of costs 3 An opening in a hedge or wall for an animal to pass through. ◇ low in the wall are creeps, through which ewes gain access to grazing from the pastures behind 4 Solid food given to young farm animals in order to wean them. ◇ we've started to wean the lambs earlier and to keep them on creep

■ **verb**

1 Move slowly and carefully in order to avoid being heard or noticed. ◇ he crept downstairs, hardly making any noise **[SYN]** crawl, move on all fours, move on hands and knees, pull oneself, inch, edge, slither, slide, squirm, wriggle, writhe, worm, worm one's way, insinuate oneself 2 (of a negative characteristic or fact) occur or develop gradually and almost imperceptibly. ◇ errors crept into his game **[SYN]** penetrate, invade, intrude

on, insinuate oneself into, worm one's way into, sneak into, slip into, creep into, impinge on, trespass on, butt into **[ORIGIN]** Old English *crēopan* 'move with the body close to the ground', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *kruipen*. Sense 1 of the verb dates from Middle English.

creepy /'kri:pi/ ছশ্মে **adjective** 1 Causing an unpleasant feeling of fear or unease. ◇ the creepy feelings one often gets in a strange house **[SYN]** frightening, scaring, terrifying, hair-raising, spine-chilling, blood-curdling, chilling, petrifying, alarming, shocking, harrowing, horrifying, horrific, horrible, awful, nightmarish, macabre, ghostly

crimson /'krɪmz(ə)n/ আরক্ত **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Of a rich deep red colour inclining to purple. ◇ she blushed crimson with embarrassment **[SYN]** red, reddish, scarlet, vermilion, crimson, blood red, rose red, pink, roseate

■ **noun**

1 A rich deep red colour inclining to purple. ◇ a pair of corduroy trousers in livid crimson, they were horrid to behold **[SYN]** flush, blush, rosiness, pinkness, redness, crimson, scarlet, reddening, ruddiness, high colour

■ **verb**

1 (of a person's face) become flushed, especially through embarrassment. ◇ my face crimsoned and my hands began to shake **[SYN]** flush, blush, redden, go red, colour, colour up, go pink, crimson, go scarlet, be suffused with colour **[ORIGIN]** Late Middle English from obsolete French *cramoisin* or Old Spanish *cremesin*, based on Arabic *qirmizī*, from *qirmiz* (see *kermes*). Compare with *carmine*.

cruel /kruəl/ নিষ্ঠুর **adjective, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Wilfully causing pain or suffering to others, or feeling no concern about it. ◇ people who are cruel to animals **[SYN]** brutal, savage, inhuman, barbaric, barbarous, brutish, bloodthirsty, murderous, homicidal, cut-throat, vicious, ferocious, fierce

■ **verb**

1 Spoil or ruin (an opportunity or a chance of success) ◇ Ernie nearly cruelled the whole thing by laughing **[SYN]** wreck, ruin, spoil, disrupt, undo, upset, play havoc with, make a mess of, put an end to, end, bring to an end, put a stop to, terminate, prevent, frustrate, blight, crush, quell, quash, dash, scotch, shatter, vitiate, blast, devastate, demolish, sabotage, torpedo **[ORIGIN]** Middle English via Old French from Latin *crudelis*, related to *crudus* (see *crude*).

cruise /kru:z/ সমুদ্রভ্রমণ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure or as a holiday and usually calling in at several places. ◇ a cruise down the Nile **[SYN]** boat trip

■ **verb**

1 Sail about in an area without a precise destination, especially for pleasure. ◇ they were cruising off the California coast **[SYN]** sail, steam, voyage, journey 2 (of a motor vehicle or aircraft) travel smoothly at a moder-

ate or economical speed. ◇ we sit in a jet, cruising at some 30,000 ft **SYN** coast, drift, meander, drive slowly, travel slowly, travel aimlessly 3 (of a young child) walk while holding on to furniture or other structures, prior to learning to walk without support. ◇ my daughter cruised at seven months and didn't walk until just after her first birthday **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (as a verb): probably from Dutch kruisen 'to cross', from kruis 'cross', from Latin crux.

crunch /krʌn(t)/ ক্রাঞ্চ শব্দ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A loud muffled grinding sound like that of something hard or brittle being crushed. ◇ Marco's fist struck Brian's nose with a crunch 2 A crucial point or situation, typically one at which a decision with important consequences must be made. ◇ when it comes to the crunch you chicken out **SYN** moment of truth, critical point, crux, crisis, decision time, zero hour, point of no return 3 A physical exercise designed to strengthen the abdominal muscles; a sit-up. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Crush (a hard or brittle foodstuff) with the teeth, making a loud but muffled grinding sound. ◇ she paused to crunch a ginger biscuit **SYN** munch, chew noisily, chomp, champ, bite, gnaw, masticate 2 (especially of a computer) process (large quantities of information) ◇ the program crunches data from 14,000 sensors to decipher evolving patterns **ORIGIN** Early 19th century (as a verb): variant of 17th-century cranch (probably imitative), by association with crush and munch.

cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə/ শসা *noun* 1 A long, green-skinned fruit with watery flesh, usually eaten raw in salads or pickled. ◇ 2 The climbing plant of the gourd family that yields cucumbers, native to the Chinese Himalayan region. It is widely cultivated but very rare in the wild. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French cocombre, coucombre, from Latin cucumis, cucumer-.

cue /kju:/ সূত্র *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thing said or done that serves as a signal to an actor or other performer to enter or to begin their speech or performance. ◇ she had not yet been given her cue to come out on to the dais **SYN** signal, sign, indication, prompt, reminder, prompting 2 A facility for playing through an audio or video recording very rapidly until a desired starting point is reached. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Give a cue to or for. ◇ Ros and Guil, cued by Hamlet, also bow deeply 2 Set a piece of audio or video equipment in readiness to play (a particular part of the recorded material) ◇ there was a pause while she cued up the next tape **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century of unknown origin.

cue /kju:/ সূত্র *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A long straight tapering wooden rod for striking the ball in snooker, billiards, etc. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Use a cue to strike the ball. ◇ Mark cued well early on **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century (denoting a long plait or pigtail): variant of queue.

cuisine /kwɪ'zi:n/ রন্ধনপ্রণালী *noun* 1 A style or method of cooking, especially as characteristic of a particular country, region, or establishment. ◇ much Venetian cuisine is based on seafood **SYN** cooking, cookery, fare, food **ORIGIN** Late 18th century French, literally 'kitchen', from Latin coquina, from coquere 'to cook'.

culpability /ˌkʌlpə'bɪlɪti/ নিন্দনীয়তা *noun* 1 Responsibility for a fault or wrong; blame. ◇ a level of moral culpability **SYN** guilt, blame, fault, responsibility, accountability, liability, answerability

culprit /ˈkʌlprɪt/ অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি *noun* 1 A person who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed. ◇ the car's front nearside door had been smashed in but the culprits had fled **SYN** guilty party, offender, wrongdoer, person responsible **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (originally in the formula Culprit, how will you be tried?, said by the Clerk of the Crown to a prisoner pleading not guilty): perhaps from a misinterpretation of the written abbreviation cul. prist for Anglo-Norman French Culpable: prest d'averrer notre bille '(You are) guilty: (We are) ready to prove our indictment'; in later use influenced by Latin culpa 'fault, blame'.

cumin /'kʌmɪn/ জিরা *noun* 1 The aromatic seeds of a plant of the parsley family, used as a spice, especially ground and used in curry powder. ◇ add a pinch of cumin 2 The small, slender plant which bears cumin seeds, occurring from the Mediterranean to central Asia. ◇ Yarrow, alyssum, fennel, cumin, & coriander all attract beneficial insects as well. **ORIGIN** Old English cymen, from Latin cuminum, from Greek kuminon, probably of Semitic origin and related to Hebrew kammōn and Arabic kammūn; superseded in Middle English by forms from Old French cumon, comin, also from Latin.

curb /kɜ:b/ প্রতিবন্ধক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A check or restraint on something. ◇ plans to introduce tougher curbs on insider dealing **SYN** restraint, restriction, check, brake, rein, control, limitation, limit, constraint, stricture 2 ◇ 3 variant spelling of kerb ◇ 4 A swelling on the back of a horse's hock, caused by spraining a ligament. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Restrain or keep in check. ◇ she promised she would curb her temper **SYN** restrain, hold back, keep back, hold in, repress, suppress, fight back, bite back, keep in check, check, control, keep under control, rein in, keep a tight rein on, contain, discipline, govern, bridle, tame, subdue, stifle, smother, swallow, choke back, muzzle, silence, muffle, strangle, gag 2 Lead (a dog being walked) near the curb to urinate or defecate, in order to avoid soiling buildings, pavements, etc. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (denoting a strap fastened to the bit): from Old French courber 'bend, bow', from Latin

curvare (see curve).

curse /kɜ:s/ অভিশাপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A solemn utterance intended to invoke a supernatural power to inflict harm or punishment on someone or something. ◇ she'd put a curse on him **SYN** malediction, the evil eye, imprecation, execration, voodoo, hoodoo 2 An offensive word or phrase used to express anger or annoyance. ◇ at every blow there was a curse **SYN** swear word, expletive, oath, profanity, four-letter word, dirty word, obscenity, imprecation, blasphemy, vulgarity

■ *verb*

1 Invoke or use a curse against. ◇ it often seemed as if the family had been cursed **SYN** put a curse on, put the evil eye on, execrate, imprecate, hoodoo 2 Utter offensive words in anger or annoyance. ◇ he cursed loudly as he burned his hand **SYN** swear, utter profanities, utter oaths, use bad language, use foul language, be foul-mouthed, blaspheme, be blasphemous, take the Lord's name in vain, swear like a trooper, damn **ORIGIN** Old English, of unknown origin.

cursory /'kɜ:s(ə)ri/ দ্রুত *adjective* 1 Hasty and therefore not thorough or detailed. ◇ a cursory glance at the figures **SYN** perfunctory, desultory, casual, superficial, token, uninterested, half-hearted, inattentive, unthinking, offhand, mechanical, automatic, routine **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin cursorius 'of a runner', from cursor (see cursor).

custody /'kʌstədi/ হেফাজত *noun* 1 The protective care or guardianship of someone or something. ◇ the property was placed in the custody of a trustee **SYN** care, guardianship, charge, keeping, safe keeping, wardship, ward, responsibility, protection, guidance, tutelage 2 Imprisonment. ◇ my father was being taken into custody **SYN** imprisonment, detention, confinement, incarceration, internment, captivity **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin custodia, from custos 'guardian'.

cutie pie Someone who is pretty and makes you laugh and pokes you every once in a while The girl I like is my cutie pie.

cynical /'smɪk(ə)l/ কঠোর; মানববিশ্বেষী *adjective* 1 Believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. ◇ he was brutally cynical and hardened to every sob story under the sun **SYN** bitter, resentful, cynical, soured, distorted, disenchanted, disillusioned, disappointed, pessimistic, sceptical, distrustful, suspicious, misanthropic 2 Concerned only with one's own interests and typically disregarding accepted standards in order to achieve them. ◇ a cynical manipulation of public opinion "I have to say from the experience of the last 10 to 12 days, the russian engagement in the minsk process is rather cynical," british foreign secretary philip hammond said in the estonian capital tallinn.

D

daunt /dɔːnt/ ভীত করা *verb* 1 Make (someone) feel intimidated or apprehensive. ◇ some people are daunted by technology **SYN** intimidate, abash, take aback, shake, ruffle, throw, demoralize, discourage **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French danter, from Latin domitare, frequentative of domare 'to tame'.

daunting /'daʊntɪŋ/ কঠিন *adjective* 1 Seeming difficult to deal with in prospect; intimidating. ◇ a daunting task **SYN** intimidating, formidable, disconcerting, unnerving, unsettling, dismaying

deadlock /'dedlɒk/ অচল অবস্থা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A situation, typically one involving opposing parties, in which no progress can be made. ◇ an attempt to break the deadlock **SYN** stalemate, impasse, checkmate, stand-off 2 A type of lock requiring a key to open and close it, as distinct from a spring lock. ◇ **SYN** bolt, lock, latch, catch, fastening, fastener

■ *verb*

1 Cause (a situation or opposing parties) to come to a point where no progress can be made because of fundamental disagreement. ◇ the meeting is deadlocked **SYN** tie, draw, dead heat 2 Secure (a door) with a deadlock. ◇ you can deadlock any exit door from the outside **SYN** bolt, lock, fasten, padlock, secure, latch, deadlock, block, barricade, obstruct

deaf /def/ বধির *adjective* 1 Lacking the power of hearing or having impaired hearing. ◇ I'm a bit deaf so you'll have to speak up **SYN** hard of hearing, hearing-impaired, with impaired hearing, unhearing, stone deaf, deafened, profoundly deaf **ORIGIN** Old English dēaf, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch doof and German taub, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek tūphlos 'blind'.

debt /det/ ঋণ *noun* 1 A sum of money that is owed or due. ◇ I paid off my debts **SYN** bill, account, tally, financial obligation, outstanding payment, amount due, money owing **ORIGIN** Middle English dette from Old French, based on Latin debitum 'something owed', past participle of debere 'owe'. The spelling change in French and English was by association with the Latin word.

deceased /di'siːst/ মৃত *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Recently dead. ◇ the deceased man's family **SYN** dead, expired, departed, gone, no more, passed on, passed away

■ *noun*

1 The recently dead person in question. ◇ the judge inferred that the deceased was confused as to the extent of his assets

deceive /di'si:v/ ছলনা *verb* 1 Deliberately cause (someone) to believe something that is not true, especially for personal gain. ◇ I didn't intend to deceive people into thinking it was French champagne

SYN swindle, defraud, cheat, trick, hoodwink, hoax, dupe, take in, mislead, delude, fool, outwit, misguide, lead on, inveigle, seduce, ensnare, entrap, beguile, double-cross, gull **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French deceivre, from Latin decipere 'catch, ensnare, cheat'.

decent /'diːs(ə)nt/ শালীন *adjective* 1 Conforming with generally accepted standards of respectable or moral behaviour. ◇ a decent clean-living individual **SYN** respectable, upright, upstanding, honourable, honest, on the level, decent, right-minded, law-abiding 2 Of an acceptable standard; satisfactory. ◇ people need decent homes **SYN** satisfactory, reasonable, fair, acceptable, adequate, sufficient, sufficiently good, good enough, ample, up to scratch, up to the mark, up to standard, up to par, competent, not bad, all right, average, tolerable, passable, suitable **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense 'suitable, appropriate'): from Latin decent- 'being fitting', from the verb decere.

decline /di'klaɪn/ পতন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A gradual and continuous loss of strength, numbers, quality, or value. ◇ a serious decline in bird numbers **SYN** reduction, decrease, downturn, downswing, lowering, devaluation, depreciation, lessening, diminishing, diminution, slackening, waning, dwindling, fading, ebb, falling off, abatement, drop, slump, plunge, tumble

■ *verb*

1 (typically of something regarded as good) become smaller, fewer, or less; decrease. ◇ the birth rate continued to decline **SYN** decrease, reduce, get smaller, grow smaller, lessen, get less, diminish, wane, dwindle, contract, shrink, fall off, taper off, tail off, peter out 2 Politely refuse (an invitation or offer) ◇ Caroline declined the coffee **SYN** turn down, reject, brush aside, refuse, rebuff, spurn, disdain, look down one's nose at, repulse, repudiate, dismiss, forgo, deny oneself, pass up, refuse to take advantage of, turn one's back on 3 (especially of the sun) move downwards. ◇ the sun began to creep round to the west and to decline **SYN** go down, sink, decline, descend, drop, subside 4 (in the grammar of Latin, Greek, and certain other languages) state the forms of (a noun, pronoun, or adjective) corresponding to case, number, and gender. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French decliner, from Latin declinare 'bend down, turn aside', from de- 'down' + clinare 'to bend'.

declining /di'klaɪnɪŋ/ পড়ন্ত *adjective* 1 Becoming smaller, fewer, or less; decreasing. ◇ declining budgets

deem /di:m/ বিবেচনা করা *verb* 1 Regard or consider in a specified way. ◇ the event was deemed a great success **SYN** regard as, consider, judge, adjudge, hold to be, look on as, view as, see as, take to be, take for, class as, estimate as, count, rate, find, esteem, calculate to be, gauge, suppose, reckon, account, in-

terpret as **ORIGIN** Old English *dēman* (also in the sense ‘act as judge’), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *doeman*, also to *doom*.

defamation /ˈdefəmeɪʃ(ə)n/ **মানহানি** *noun* 1 The action of damaging the good reputation of someone; slander or libel. ◇ she sued him for defamation **SYN** libel, slander, character assassination, defamation of character, calumny, vilification, traducement, obloquy, scandal, scandalmongering, malicious gossip, tittle-tattle, backbiting, aspersions, muckraking, abuse, malediction The defamation case filed against the *barguna uno*

defamatory /dɪˈfəmət(ə)ri/ **মানহানিকর** *adjective* 1 (of remarks, writing, etc.) damaging the good reputation of someone; slanderous or libellous. ◇ a defamatory allegation **SYN** libellous, slanderous, defaming, calumnious, calumniatory, vilifying, traducing, scandalous, scandalmongering, malicious, vicious, backbiting, muckraking, abusive, maledictory, maledictive

default /dɪˈfɔːlt/ **ডিফল্ট** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Failure to fulfil an obligation, especially to repay a loan or appear in a law court. ◇ the company will have to restructure its debts to avoid default **SYN** non-payment, failure to pay, non-remittance 2 A preselected option adopted by a computer program or other mechanism when no alternative is specified by the user or programmer. ◇ the default is fifty lines

■ *verb*

1 Fail to fulfil an obligation, especially to repay a loan or to appear in a law court. ◇ the dealer could repossess the goods if the customer defaulted **SYN** fail to pay, not pay, renege, fail to honour, back out, backtrack, backslide 2 (of a computer program or other mechanism) revert automatically to (a preselected option) ◇ when you start a fresh letter the system will default to its own style **SYN** revert **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *default*, from *defaillir* ‘to fail’, based on Latin *fallere* ‘disappoint, deceive’.

defeat /dɪˈfi:t/ **পরাজয়** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An instance of defeating or being defeated. ◇ a 1–0 defeat by Grimsby **SYN** loss, beating, conquest, conquering, besting, worsting, vanquishing, vanquishment, game, set, and match

■ *verb*

1 Win a victory over (someone) in a battle or other contest; overcome or beat. ◇ Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan army **SYN** beat, conquer, win against, win a victory over, triumph over, prevail over, get the better of, best, worst, vanquish **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘undo, destroy, annul’): from Old French *desfait* ‘undone’, past participle of *desfaire*, from medieval Latin *disfacere* ‘undo’.

defecate /ˈdefɪkeɪt/ **মলত্যাগ করা** *verb* 1 Discharge faeces from the body. ◇ **SYN** excrete, discharge faeces, excrete faeces, pass faeces, have a bowel movement, have a BM, evacuate one’s bowels, open one’s bowels, void excrement, relieve oneself, go to

the lavatory **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘clear of dregs, purify’): from Latin *defaecat* ‘cleared of dregs’, from the verb *defaecare*, from *de-* (expressing removal) + *faex*, *faec-* ‘dregs’. The current sense dates from the mid 19th century.

deficiency /dɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nsi/ **অভাব** *noun* 1 A lack or shortage. ◇ deficiencies in material resources **SYN** insufficiency, lack, shortage, want, dearth, inadequacy, deficit, shortfall

defile /dɪˈfaɪl/ **গরিসঙ্কট** *verb* 1 Damage the purity or appearance of; mar or spoil. ◇ the land was defiled by a previous owner **SYN** spoil, sully, mar, impair, debase, degrade **ORIGIN** Late Middle English alteration of obsolete *defoul*, from Old French *defouler* ‘trample down’, influenced by obsolete *befile* ‘befoul, defile’.

defile /dɪˈfaɪl/ **গরিসঙ্কট** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A steep-sided narrow gorge or passage (originally one requiring troops to march in single file) ◇ the twisting track wormed its way up a defile to level ground

■ *verb*

1 (of troops) march in single file. ◇ we emerged after defiling through the mountainsides **ORIGIN** Late 17th century from French *défilé* (noun), *défiler* (verb), from *dé* ‘away from’ + *file* ‘column, file’.

deflection /dɪˈflekʃ(ə)n/ **বিনিময়তা** *noun* 1 The action or process of deflecting or being deflected. ◇ the deflection of the light beam **SYN** turning aside, turning away, turning, diversion, drawing away **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from late Latin *deflexio* (n-), from *deflectere* ‘bend away’ (see *deflect*).

delegate /ˈdelɪɡət/ **প্রতিনিধি** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person sent or authorized to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference. ◇ congress delegates rejected the proposals **SYN** representative, envoy, emissary, commissioner, agent, deputy, commissary

■ *verb*

1 Entrust (a task or responsibility) to another person, typically one who is less senior than oneself. ◇ she must delegate duties so as to free herself for more important tasks **SYN** assign, entrust, give, pass on, hand on, hand over, turn over, consign, devolve, depute, transfer **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *delegatus* ‘sent on a commission’, from the verb *delegare*, from *de-* ‘down’ + *legare* ‘depute’.

delegation /ˈdelɪɡeɪʃ(ə)n/ **প্রতিনিধিদল** *noun* 1 A body of delegates or representatives; a deputation. ◇ a delegation of teachers **SYN** deputation, delegacy, legation, mission, diplomatic mission, commission 2 The action or process of delegating or being delegated. ◇ the delegation of power to the district councils **SYN** assignment, entrusting, giving, committal, devolution, deputation, transference **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (denoting the action or process of delegating; also in the sense ‘delegated power’): from Latin *delegatio* (n-), from *delegare* ‘send on a commission’ (see *delegate*).

delight /dɪ'laɪt/ আনন্দ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Great pleasure. ◇ the little girls squealed with delight
[SYN] pleasure, happiness, joy, joyfulness, glee, gladness, gratification, relish, excitement, amusement

■ *verb*

1 Please (someone) greatly. ◇ an experience guaranteed to delight both young and old [SYN] please greatly, charm, enchant, captivate, entrance, bewitch, thrill, excite, take someone's breath away [ORIGIN] Middle English from Old French delitier (verb), delit (noun), from Latin delectare 'to charm', frequentative of delicere. The -gh- was added in the 16th century by association with light.

delinquency /dɪ'ɪŋkw(ə)nsi/ কর্তব্যে অবহেলা *noun* 1 Minor crime, especially that committed by young people. ◇ social causes of crime and delinquency [SYN] crime, wrongdoing, criminality, lawbreaking, lawlessness, misconduct, misbehaviour 2 Neglect of one's duty. ◇ he relayed this in such a manner as to imply grave delinquency on the host's part [SYN] negligence, dereliction of duty, remissness, neglectfulness, irresponsibility [ORIGIN] Mid 17th century from ecclesiastical Latin delinquentia, from Latin delinquent- 'offending' (see delinquent).

deluge /'delju:dʒ/ মহাপ্লাবন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A severe flood. ◇ this may be the worst deluge in living memory [SYN] flood, flash flood, torrent

■ *verb*

1 Overwhelm with a flood. ◇ caravans were deluged by the heavy rains [SYN] flood, inundate, engulf, submerge, swamp, drown [ORIGIN] Late Middle English from Old French, variant of diluve, from Latin diluvium, from diluere 'wash away'.

demo /'deməʊ/ ডেমো *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A demonstration of a product or technique. ◇ a cookery demo [SYN] exhibition, presentation, display, illustration, exposition, teach-in 2 A public meeting or march protesting against something or expressing views on a political issue. ◇ a peace demo [SYN] protest, protest march, march, parade, rally, lobby, sit-in, sit-down, sleep-in, stoppage, strike, walkout, picket, picket line, blockade

■ *verb*

1 Record (a song or piece of music) to demonstrate the capabilities of a musical group or performer or as preparation for a full recording. ◇ they've already demoed twelve new songs 2 Demonstrate the capabilities of (software or another product) ◇ Apple is expected to demo the newest version of its mobile operating system at the conference next week [ORIGIN] Early 20th century abbreviation of demonstration and demonstrate.

demo /'deməʊ/ ডেমো *noun* 1 short for demographic ◇ both channels managed to maintain ratings among young male demos

demography /dɪ'mɒɡrəfi/ জনসংখ্যা *noun* 1 The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing

structure of human populations. ◇ [ORIGIN] Mid 19th century from Greek dēmos 'the people' + -graphy.

demonstration /dɪ'mɒn'streɪʃ(ə)n/ প্রদর্শন; বিক্ষোভ *noun*

1 An act of showing that something exists or is true by giving proof or evidence. ◇ his demonstration of the need for computer corpora in language study is convincing [SYN] proof, substantiation, confirmation, affirmation, corroboration, verification, validation 2 A practical exhibition and explanation of how something works or is performed. ◇ a microwave cookery demonstration [SYN] exhibition, presentation, display, illustration, exposition, teach-in 3 A public meeting or march protesting against something or expressing views on a political issue. ◇ a pro-democracy demonstration [SYN] protest, protest march, march, parade, rally, lobby, sit-in, sit-down, sleep-in, stoppage, strike, walkout, picket, picket line, blockade [ORIGIN] Late Middle English (also in the senses 'proof provided by logic' and 'sign, indication'): from Latin demonstratio(n-), from demonstrare 'point out' (see demonstrate). demonstration (sense 3) dates from the mid 19th century.

denial /dɪ'naɪ(ə)l/ অস্বীকার *noun* 1 The action of denying something. ◇ she shook her head in denial [SYN] contradiction, counterstatement, refutation, rebuttal, repudiation, disclaimer, retraction, abjuration

deny /dɪ'naɪ/ অস্বীকার করা *verb* 1 State that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of. ◇ both firms deny any responsibility for the tragedy [SYN] contradict, repudiate, gainsay, declare untrue, dissent from, disagree with, challenge, contest, oppose 2 Refuse to give (something requested or desired) to (someone) ◇ the inquiry was denied access to intelligence sources [SYN] refuse, turn down, reject, rebuff, repulse, decline, veto, dismiss [ORIGIN] Middle English from Old French deni-, stressed stem of deneier, from Latin denegare, from de- 'formally' + negare 'say no'.

depart /dɪ'pɑ:t/ চরা *verb* 1 Leave, especially in order to start a journey. ◇ they departed for Germany [SYN] leave, go, go away, go off, take one's leave, take oneself off, withdraw, absent oneself, say one's goodbyes, quit, make an exit, exit, break camp, decamp, retreat, beat a retreat, retire [ORIGIN] Middle English from Old French departir, based on Latin dispartire 'to divide'. The original sense was 'separate', also 'take leave of each other', hence 'go away'.

deportation /dɪ'pɔ:t(ə)ʃ(ə)n/ বিতাড়িতা *noun* 1 The action of deporting a foreigner from a country. ◇ asylum seekers facing deportation [SYN] expulsion, expelling, banishment, banishing, exile, exiling, transportation, transporting, extradition, extraditing, expatriation, expatriating, repatriation, repatriating, refolement

depose /dɪ'pəʊz/ প্রত্যায়ন করা *verb* 1 Remove from office suddenly and forcefully. ◇ he had been deposed by a military coup [SYN] overthrow, overturn, topple, bring down, remove from office, remove, unseat,

dethrone, supplant, displace 2 Testify to or give (evidence) under oath, typically in a written statement. ◇ every affidavit shall state which of the facts deposed to are within the deponent's knowledge **SYN** swear, testify, attest, undertake, assert, declare, profess, aver, submit, claim **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French deposer, from Latin deponere (see deponent), but influenced by Latin depositus and Old French poser 'to place'.

deprecate /'depri:kət/ গভীর করা **verb** 1 Express disapproval of. ◇ what I deprecate is persistent indulgence **SYN** disapprove of, deplore, abhor, find unacceptable, be against, frown on, take a dim view of, look askance at, take exception to, detest, despise, execrate 2 another term for depreciate (sense 2) ◇ he deprecates the value of children's television **SYN** belittle, disparage, denigrate, run down, discredit, decry, cry down, play down, make little of, trivialize, underrate, undervalue, underestimate, diminish, depreciate, deflate **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (in the sense 'pray against'): from Latin deprecari 'prayed against (as being evil)', from the verb deprecari, from de- (expressing reversal) + precari 'pray'.

depression /di'preʃ(ə)n/ **noun** 1 Feelings of severe despondency and dejection. ◇ self-doubt creeps in and that swiftly turns to depression **SYN** melancholy, misery, sadness, unhappiness, sorrow, woe, gloom, gloominess, dejection, downheartedness, despondency, dispiritedness, low spirits, heavy-heartedness, moroseness, discouragement, despair, desolation, dolefulness, moodiness, pessimism, hopelessness 2 A long and severe recession in an economy or market. ◇ the depression in the housing market **SYN** recession, slump, decline, downturn, slowdown, standstill 3 The action of lowering something or pressing something down. ◇ depression of the plunger delivers two units of insulin 4 A region of lower atmospheric pressure, especially a cyclonic weather system. ◇ hurricanes start off as loose regions of bad weather known as tropical depressions 5 The angular distance of an object below the horizon or a horizontal plane. ◇ Land depression **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin depressio(n-), from deprimere 'press down' (see depress).

deprive /di'praɪv/ বঞ্চিত **verb** 1 Prevent (a person or place) from having or using something. ◇ the city was deprived of its water supplies **SYN** dispossess, strip, divest, relieve, bereave **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'depose from office'): from Old French depriver, from medieval Latin deprivare, from de- 'away, completely' + privare (see private).

derision /di'ri:ʒ(ə)n/ উপহাস **noun** 1 Contemptuous ridicule or mockery. ◇ my stories were greeted with derision and disbelief **SYN** mockery, ridicule, jeering, jeers, sneers, scoffing, jibing, taunts **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from late Latin derisio(n-), from deridere 'scoff at'.

derive /di'raɪv/ উদ্ভূত **verb** 1 Obtain something from (a specified source) ◇ they derived great comfort from

this assurance **SYN** obtain, get, take, gain, acquire, procure, extract, attain, glean **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'draw a fluid through or into a channel'): from Old French derivare or Latin derivare, from de- 'down, away' + rivus 'brook, stream'.

derogatory /di'rɒɡət(ə)ri/ হানিকর **adjective** 1 Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude. ◇ she tells me I'm fat and is always making derogatory remarks **SYN** disparaging, denigratory, belittling, diminishing, slighting, deprecatory, depreciatory, depreciative, detracting, deflating **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (in the sense 'impairing in force or effect'): from late Latin derogatorius, from derogat- 'abrogated', from the verb derogare (see derogate).

descend /di'send/ নামা **verb** 1 Move or fall downwards. ◇ the aircraft began to descend **SYN** go down, come down 2 (of a road, path, or flight of steps) slope or lead downwards. ◇ a side road descended into the forest **SYN** slope, dip, slant, decline, go down, sink, fall away 3 Make a sudden attack on. ◇ the militia descended on Rye **SYN** attack, make a raid on, assault, set upon, descend on, swoop on, harass, harry, blitz, make inroads on, assail, storm, rush, charge 4 Be a blood relative of (a specified ancestor) ◇ John Dalrymple was descended from an ancient Ayrshire family **SYN** be a descendant of, originate from, issue from, spring from, have as an ancestor, derive from Flood water has already started descending in many districts **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French descendre, from Latin descendere, from de- 'down' + scandere 'to climb'.

designate /'deziɡneɪt/ নামকরণ করা; মনোনীত করা **adjective, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Appointed to an office or post but not yet installed. ◇ the Director designate

■ **verb**

1 Appoint (someone) to a specified office or post. ◇ he was designated as prime minister **SYN** appoint, nominate, depute, delegate **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (as an adjective): from Latin designatus 'designated', past participle of designare, based on signum 'a mark'.

desire /di'zʌɪə/ ইচ্ছা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen. ◇ he resisted public desires for choice in education **SYN** wish, want

■ **verb**

1 Strongly wish for or want (something) ◇ he never achieved the status he so desired **SYN** wish for, want, long for, yearn for, crave, set one's heart on, hanker after, hanker for, pine after, pine for, thirst for, itch for, be desperate for, be bent on, have a need for, covet, aspire to **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French desir (noun), desirer (verb), from Latin desiderare (see desiderate).

desperate /'desp(ə)rət/ মরিয়া **adjective** 1 Feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad

as to be impossible to deal with. ◇ a desperate sadness enveloped Ruth **SYN** despairing, hopeless 2 (of a person) having a great need or desire for something. ◇ I am desperate for a cigarette **SYN** in great need of, urgently requiring, craving, in want of, lacking, wanting **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'in despair'): from Latin desperatus 'deprived of hope', past participle of desperare (see despair).

desperation /dɛspə'reɪʃn/ হতাশা **noun** 1 A state of despair, typically one which results in rash or extreme behaviour. ◇ she wrote to him in desperation **SYN** hopelessness, despair, distress **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from Latin desperatio(n-), from the verb desperare (see despair).

despicable /dɪ'spɪkəb(ə)l/ ঘৃণ্য **adjective** 1 Deserving hatred and contempt. ◇ a despicable crime **SYN** contemptible, loathsome, hateful, detestable, reprehensible, abhorrent, abominable, awful, heinous, beyond the pale **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from late Latin despicabilis, from despicari 'look down on'.

despite /dɪ'spaɪt/ সত্ত্বেও **noun, preposition**

■ **noun**

1 Contemptuous treatment or behaviour; outrage. ◇ the despite done by him to the holy relics 2 Contempt; disdain. ◇ the theatre only earns my despite **SYN** contempt, scorn, scornfulness, contemptuousness, derision, disrespect

■ **preposition**

1 Without being affected by; in spite of. ◇ he remains a great leader despite age and infirmity **SYN** in spite of, notwithstanding, regardless of, in defiance of, without being affected by, in the face of, for all, even with, undeterred by **ORIGIN** Middle English (originally used as a noun meaning 'contempt, scorn' in the phrase in despite of): from Old French despit, from Latin despectus 'looking down on', past participle (used as a noun) of despicere (see despise).

destabilize /dɪ'steɪb(ə)laɪz/ অস্থিতিশীল **verb** 1 Upset the stability of (a region or system); cause unrest or instability in. ◇ the accused were charged with conspiracy to destabilize the country **SYN** undermine, weaken, impair, damage, subvert, sabotage, unsettle, upset, disrupt, wreck, ruin

detain /dɪ'teɪn/ আটক করা **verb** 1 Keep (someone) from proceeding by holding them back or making claims on their attention. ◇ she made to open the door, but he detained her **SYN** delay, hold up, make late, retard, keep, keep back, slow up, slow down, set back, get bogged down **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'be afflicted with sickness or infirmity'): from Old French detenir, from a variant of Latin detinere, from de- 'away, aside' + tenere 'to hold'.

detention /dɪ'tenʃ(ə)n/ আটক **noun** 1 The action of detaining someone or the state of being detained in official custody. ◇ the fifteen people arrested were still in police detention **SYN** custody, imprisonment, confinement, incarceration, internment, captivity,

restraint, arrest, house arrest, remand, committal **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'withholding of what is claimed or due'): from late Latin detentio(n-), from Latin detinere 'hold back' (see detain).

deteriorate /dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt/ ধসা; অবনতি **verb** 1 Become progressively worse. ◇ relations between the countries had deteriorated sharply **SYN** worsen, get worse, decline, be in decline, degenerate, decay **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'make worse'): from late Latin deteriorat- 'worsened', from the verb deteriorare, from Latin deterior 'worse'.

detonate /'detəneɪt/ বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া **verb** 1 Explode or cause to explode. ◇ two other bombs failed to detonate **SYN** explode, go off, be set off, blow up, burst apart, shatter, erupt **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from Latin detonat- 'thundered down or forth', from the verb detonare, from de- 'down' + tonare 'to thunder'.

devastating /'devəsteɪtɪŋ/ বিধ্বংসী **adjective** 1 Highly destructive or damaging. ◇ a devastating cyclone **SYN** destructive, ruinous, disastrous, catastrophic, calamitous, cataclysmic

devise /dɪ'vaɪz/ উইল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A clause in a will leaving something, especially real estate, to someone. ◇ The issue, however, is whether the language of the devise of the Somerset Estate can fairly be interpreted so as to include the rights under the s. 2 reverter.

■ **verb**

1 Plan or invent (a complex procedure, system, or mechanism) by careful thought. ◇ a training programme should be devised **SYN** conceive, think up, come up with, dream up, draw up, work out, form, formulate, concoct, design, frame, invent, coin, originate, compose, construct, fabricate, create, produce, put together, make up, develop, evolve 2 Leave (something, especially real estate) to someone by the terms of a will. ◇ All the residue of my estate, including real and personal property, I give, devise, and bequeath to Earlham College. **SYN** leave, leave in one's will, will, make over, pass on, hand on, hand down, cede, consign, commit, entrust, grant, transfer, convey **ORIGIN** Middle English the verb from Old French deviser, from Latin divis- 'divided', from the verb dividere (this sense being reflected in the original English sense of the verb); the noun is a variant of device (in the early sense 'will, desire').

devour /dɪ'vaʊə/ থাস করা **verb** 1 Eat (food or prey) hungrily or quickly. ◇ he devoured half of his burger in one bite **SYN** eat hungrily, eat quickly, eat greedily, eat heartily, eat up, swallow, gobble, gobble down, gobble up, guzzle, guzzle down, gulp, gulp down, bolt, bolt down, cram down, gorge oneself on, wolf, wolf down, feast on, consume Brahmaputra continues devouring houses, land **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French devorer, from Latin devorare, from de- 'down' + vorare 'to swallow'.

dictate /dɪk'teɪt/ নির্দেশ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An order or principle that must be obeyed. ◇ the dictates of fashion **SYN** order, command, decree, edict, rule, ruling, ordinance, dictum, directive, direction, instruction, pronouncement, mandate, requirement, stipulation, injunction, ultimatum, demand, exhortation

■ *verb*

1 State or order authoritatively. ◇ the tsar's attempts to dictate policy **SYN** give orders to, order about, order around, boss, boss about, boss around, impose one's will on, lord it over, bully, domineer, dominate, tyrannize, oppress, ride roughshod over, control, pressurize, browbeat 2 Say or read aloud (words to be typed, written down, or recorded on tape) ◇ I have four letters to dictate **SYN** say aloud, utter, speak, read out, read aloud, recite **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in dictate (sense 2 of the verb)): from Latin dictat- 'dictated', from the verb dictare.

dietary /ˈdaɪə(ə)ri/ খাদ্যতালিকাগত *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Relating to or provided by diet. ◇ dietary advice for healthy skin and hair

■ *noun*

1 A regulated or restricted diet. ◇ Dietary fiber **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a noun): from medieval Latin dietarium, from Latin diaeta (see diet).

dignity /ˈdɪɡnɪti/ সম্মান *noun* 1 The state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect. ◇ the dignity of labour 2 A composed or serious manner or style. ◇ he bowed with great dignity **SYN** stateliness, nobleness, nobility, majesty, regality, regality, royalness, courtliness, augustness, loftiness, exaltedness, lordliness, impressiveness, grandeur, magnificence **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French dignete, from Latin dignitas, from dignus 'worthy'.

dilapidated /dɪˈlæpɪdətɪd/ জীর্ণ *adjective* 1 (of a building or object) in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect. ◇ old, dilapidated buildings **SYN** run down, tumbledown, ramshackle, broken-down, in disrepair, shabby, battered, rickety, shaky, unsound, crumbling, in ruins, ruined, decayed, decaying, deteriorating, deteriorated, decrepit, worn out

dilemma /dɪˈlemə/ উভয়সঙ্কট *noun* 1 A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable. ◇ he wants to make money, but he also disapproves of it: Den's dilemma in a nutshell **SYN** quandary, predicament, difficulty, problem, puzzle, conundrum, awkward situation, tricky situation, difficult situation, difficult choice, catch-22, vicious circle, plight, mess, mud-dle **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (denoting a form of argument involving a choice between equally unfavourable alternatives): via Latin from Greek dilēmma, from di- 'twice' + lēmna 'premise'.

dilettante /ˌdɪlɪˈtɑntə/ অপটু কর্মী *noun* 1 A person who cultivates an area of interest, such as the arts, without real commitment or knowledge. ◇ a wealthy lit-

erary dilettante **SYN** dabbler, potterer, tinkerer, tri-fler, dallier **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from Italian, 'person loving the arts', from dilettare 'to delight', from Latin delectare.

dire /ˈdaɪə/ ভয়ানক *adjective* 1 Extremely serious or urgent. ◇ misuse of drugs can have dire consequences **SYN** terrible, dreadful, appalling, frightful, awful, horrible, atrocious, grim, unspeakable, distressing, harrowing, alarming, shocking, outrageous 2 Of a very poor quality. ◇ the concert was dire **SYN** substandard, below standard, below par, bad, deficient, defective, faulty, imperfect, inferior, mediocre **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin dirus 'fearful, threatening'.

direct /dɪˈrekt/ সরাসরি *adjective, adverb, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Extending or moving from one place to another without changing direction or stopping. ◇ there was no direct flight that day **SYN** straight, undeviating, unswerving 2 Without intervening factors or intermediaries. ◇ the complications are a direct result of bacteria spreading **SYN** face to face, personal, unmediated, head-on, immediate, first-hand 3 (of a person or their behaviour) going straight to the point; frank. ◇ he is very direct and honest **SYN** frank, straightforward, honest, candid, open, sincere, straight, straight to the point, blunt, plain-spoken, outspoken, forthright, downright, uninhibited, unreserved, point blank, no-nonsense, matter-of-fact, bluff, undiplomatic, tactless 4 Perpendicular to a surface; not oblique. ◇ a direct butt joint between surfaces of steel

■ *adverb*

1 With no one or nothing in between. ◇ they seem reluctant to deal with me direct **SYN** directly, straight, in person, without an intermediary

■ *verb*

1 Control the operations of; manage or govern. ◇ an economic elite directed the nation's affairs **SYN** administer, manage, run, control, govern, conduct, handle 2 Aim (something) in a particular direction or at a particular person. ◇ heating ducts to direct warm air to rear-seat passengers **SYN** aim, point, level 3 Give (someone) an official order or authoritative instruction. ◇ the judge directed him to perform community service **SYN** instruct, tell, command, order, give orders to, charge, call on, require, dictate **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin directus, past participle of dirigere, from di- 'distinctly' or de- 'down' + regere 'put straight'.

directoriate /dɪˈrekt(ə)rət/ পরিচালকের দপ্তর *noun* 1 The board of directors of a company. ◇ **SYN** committee, council, panel, directorate, commission, group, delegation, delegates, trustees, panel of trustees, convocation 2 A section of a government department in charge of a particular activity. ◇ the Food Safety Directorate **SYN** administration, executive, regime, authority, powers that be, directorate, council, leadership, management

disappear /dɪsəˈpiə/ অদৃশ্য *verb* 1 Cease to be visible. ◇ he disappeared into the trees **SYN** vanish, pass from sight, cease to be visible, vanish from sight,

recede from view, be lost to sight, be lost to view, fade, fade away, melt away **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from dis- (expressing reversal) + appear, on the pattern of French disparaître.

disburse /dis'bɜ:s/ নির্বাহ করা **verb** 1 Pay out (money from a fund) ◇ \$67 million of the pledged aid had already been disbursed **SYN** pay out, lay out, spend, expend, dole out, hand out, part with, donate, give **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Old French desbourser, from des- (expressing removal) + bourse 'purse'.

disbursement /dis'bɜ:sm(ə)nt/ বিতরণ **noun** 1 The payment of money from a fund. ◇ they established a committee to supervise the disbursement of aid **SYN** payment, disbursal, paying out, laying out, spending, expending, expenditure, disposal, outlay, doling out, handing out, parting with, donation, giving

discard /di'ska:d/ বাতিল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A thing rejected as no longer useful or desirable. ◇ **SYN** substandard article, discard, second

■ **verb**

1 Get rid of (someone or something) as no longer useful or desirable. ◇ Hilary bundled up the clothes she had discarded **SYN** dispose of, throw away, throw out, get rid of, toss out **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (originally in the sense 'reject (a playing card)'): from dis- (expressing removal) + the noun card.

disclose /dis'kləʊz/ প্রকাশ করা **verb** 1 Make (secret or new information) known. ◇ they disclosed her name to the press **SYN** reveal, make known, divulge, tell, impart, communicate, pass on, vouchsafe, unfold **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French desclos-, stem of desclore, based on Latin claudere 'to close'.

disclosure /dis'kləʊʒə/ প্রকাশ **noun** 1 The action of making new or secret information known. ◇ a judge ordered the disclosure of the government documents **SYN** revelation, surprising fact, divulgence, declaration, announcement, news, report She said there should be a standardised information disclosure policy **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from disclose, on the pattern of closure.

discontent /di'skɒntənt/ অসন্তোষ **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Dissatisfied. ◇ he was discontent with his wages **SYN** dissatisfied, disgruntled, fed up, disaffected, discontent, malcontent, unhappy, aggrieved, displeased, resentful, envious

■ **noun**

1 Dissatisfaction with one's circumstances; lack of contentment. ◇ voters voiced discontent with both parties **SYN** dissatisfaction, disaffection, discontentment, discontentedness, disgruntlement, grievances, unhappiness, displeasure, bad feelings, resentment, envy

discreet /di'skri:t/ বিচক্ষণ **adjective** 1 Careful and prudent in one's speech or actions, especially in order to keep something confidential or to avoid embarrassment. ◇ we made some discreet inquiries

SYN careful, circumspect, cautious, wary, chary, guarded, close-lipped, close-mouthed **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French discret, from Latin discretus 'separate', past participle of discernere 'discern', the sense arising from late Latin discretio (see discretion). Compare with discrete.

discriminate /di'skrimineɪt/ ভেদ করা **verb** 1 Recognize a distinction; differentiate. ◇ babies can discriminate between different facial expressions **SYN** differentiate, distinguish, draw a distinction, recognize a distinction, tell the difference, discern a difference 2 Make an unjust or prejudicial distinction in the treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, sex, or age. ◇ existing employment policies discriminate against women **SYN** be biased, show prejudice, be prejudiced **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin discriminat- 'distinguished between', from the verb discriminare, from discrimen 'distinction', from the verb discernere (see discern).

discriminatory /di'skrimiːn(ə)ri/ পক্ষপাতমূলক **adjective** 1 Making or showing an unfair or prejudicial distinction between different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. ◇ discriminatory employment practices **SYN** prejudicial, biased, prejudiced, preferential, unfair, unjust, invidious, inequitable, weighted, one-sided, partisan

disenchant /di'sm'tʃɑ:nt/ মোহমুক্তি করা **verb** 1 Cause (someone) to be disappointed. ◇ he may have been disenchanted by the loss of his huge following **SYN** disillusioned, disappointed, let down, fed up, dissatisfied, discontented, disabused, undeceived, set straight **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French désenchanter, from dés- (expressing reversal) + enchanter (see enchant).

disheveled /dɪ'shevəld/ অপরিচ্ছন্ন **adjective** 1 (of a person's hair, clothes, or appearance) untidy; disordered. ◇ a man with long disheveled hair **SYN** untidy, unkempt, scruffy, messy, in a mess, disordered, disarranged, rumpled, bedraggled **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from obsolete dishevely, from Old French deschevele, past participle of descheveler (based on chevel 'hair', from Latin capillus). The original sense was 'having the hair uncovered'; later, referring to the hair itself, 'hanging loose', hence 'disordered, untidy'. Compare with unkempt.

dismal /'dɪzm(ə)l/ অন্ধকারময় **adjective** 1 Causing a mood of gloom or depression. ◇ the dismal weather made the late afternoon seem like evening **SYN** dingy, dim, dark, gloomy, sombre, dreary, drab, dull, desolate, bleak, cheerless, comfortless, depressing, grim, funereal, inhospitable, uninviting, unwelcoming The bangladeshi athletes put up dismal performances in the 5th youth commonwealth games **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from earlier dismal (noun), denoting the two days in each month which in medieval times were believed to be unlucky, from Anglo-Norman French dis mal, from

medieval Latin dies mali 'evil days'.

dismantle /dis'mant(ə)l/ ইতি টেনে *verb* 1 Take (a machine or structure) to pieces. ◇ the engines were dismantled and the bits piled into a heap **SYN** take apart, take to pieces, take to bits, pull apart, pull to pieces, deconstruct, disassemble, break up, strip, strip down **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'destroy the defensive capability of a fortification'): from Old French desmanteler, from des- (expressing reversal) + manteler 'fortify' (from Latin mantellum 'cloak').

dispel /di'spel/ দুরীভূত করা *verb* 1 Make (a doubt, feeling, or belief) disappear. ◇ the brightness of the day did nothing to dispel Elaine's dejection **SYN** banish, eliminate, dismiss, chase away, drive away, drive off, get rid of, dissipate, disperse, scatter, disseminate **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin dispellere, from dis- 'apart' + pellere 'to drive'.

disperse /di'spə:s/ অদৃশ্য করা *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Denoting a phase dispersed in another phase, as in a colloid. ◇ emulsions should be examined after storage for droplet size of the disperse phase

■ *verb*

1 Distribute or spread over a wide area. ◇ storms can disperse seeds via high altitudes **SYN** scatter, disseminate, distribute, spread, broadcast, diffuse, strew, sow, sprinkle, pepper **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin dispers- 'scattered', from the verb dispergere, from dis- 'widely' + spargere 'scatter, strew'.

displeasure /dis'pleʒə/ অপ্রসন্নতা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A feeling of annoyance or disapproval. ◇ he started hanging around the local pubs, much to the displeasure of his mother **SYN** annoyance, irritation, crossness, infuriation, anger, vexation, wrath, pique, chagrin, rancour, resentment, indignation, exasperation

■ *verb*

1 Annoy; displease. ◇ not for worlds would I do aught that might displease thee **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French déplaisir (see displease), influenced by pleasure.

disposal /di'spəʊz(ə)l/ নিষ্পত্তি *noun* 1 The action or process of getting rid of something. ◇ the disposal of radioactive waste **SYN** throwing away, getting rid of, discarding, jettisoning, ejection, scrapping, destruction 2 The sale of shares, property, or other assets. ◇ the disposal of his shares in the company **SYN** distribution, handing out, giving out, giving away, allotment, allocation, donation, transfer, transference, making over, conveyance, bestowal, bequest 3 The arrangement of something. ◇ she brushed her hair carefully, as if her success lay in the sleek disposal of each gleaming black thread **SYN** arrangement, arranging, ordering, positioning, placement, lining up, setting up, organization, disposition **ORIGIN** Available for one to use whenever or however one wishes. Ready to assist the person concerned in any way they wish.

dispose /di'spəʊz/ মীমাংসা করা *verb* 1 Get rid of by

throwing away or giving or selling to someone else. ◇ the waste is disposed of in the North Sea **SYN** throw away, throw out, cast out, get rid of, do away with, discard, jettison, abandon, eject, unload 2 Incline (someone) towards a particular activity or mood. ◇ prolactin, a calming hormone, is released, disposing you towards sleep **SYN** incline, encourage, persuade, predispose, make willing, make, move, prompt, lead, induce, inspire, tempt, motivate, actuate 3 Arrange in a particular position. ◇ the chief disposed his attendants in a circle **SYN** arrange, order, place, put, position, orient, array, spread out, range, set up, form, organize, seat, stand **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French disposer, from Latin disponere 'arrange', influenced by dispositus 'arranged' and Old French poser 'to place'.

disproportionate /,disprə'pɔ:ʃ(ə)nət/ অনুপাতহীন *adjective* 1 Too large or too small in comparison with something else. ◇ people on lower incomes spend a disproportionate amount of their income on fuel **SYN** out of proportion to, not in proportion to, not appropriate to, not commensurate with, relatively too large for, relatively too small for **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from dis- (expressing absence) + proportionate, on the pattern of French disproportionné.

disproportionate /,disprə'pɔ:ʃ(ə)neɪt/ অনুপাতহীন *verb* 1 Undergo disproportionation. ◇ water disproportionates to oxygen and hydrogen

dispute /di'spjʊ:t/ বিতর্ক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A disagreement or argument. ◇ a territorial dispute between the two countries **SYN** debate, discussion, discourse, disputation, argument, controversy, contention, disagreement, altercation, falling-out, quarrelling, variance, dissension, conflict, friction, strife, discord, antagonism

■ *verb*

1 Argue about (something) ◇ the point has been much disputed **SYN** debate, discuss, exchange views 2 Compete for; strive to win. ◇ the two drivers crashed while disputing the lead **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin disputare 'to estimate' (in late Latin 'to dispute'), from dis- 'apart' + putare 'reckon'.

disrepute /,disri'pjʊ:t/ দুর্নাম *noun* 1 The state of being held in low esteem by the public. ◇ one of the top clubs in the country is bringing the game into disrepute **SYN** disgrace, shame, dishonour, infamy, notoriety, ignominy, stigma, scandal, bad reputation, lack of respectability

disrupt /dis'rʌpt/ চূর্ণবিচূর্ণ করা *verb* 1 Interrupt (an event, activity, or process) by causing a disturbance or problem. ◇ flooding disrupted rail services **SYN** throw into confusion, throw into disorder, throw into disarray, cause confusion in, cause turmoil in, play havoc with, derange, turn upside-down, make a mess of **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin disrupt- 'broken apart', from the verb disrumpere.

distinction /dɪ'stɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n/ পার্থক্য *noun* 1 A difference or contrast between similar things or people. ◇ there is a sharp distinction between domestic politics and international politics **SYN** difference, contrast, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, divergence, variance, variation 2 Excellence that sets someone or something apart from others. ◇ a novelist of distinction **SYN** importance, significance, note, consequence, account **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'subdivision, category'): via Old French from Latin *distinctio*(n)-, from the verb *distinguere* (see *distinguish*).

distract /dɪ'strakt/ বিভ্রান্ত করা *verb* 1 Prevent (someone) from concentrating on something. ◇ don't allow noise to distract you from your work **SYN** disturbing, unsettling, intrusive, disconcerting, bothersome, confusing **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (also in the sense 'pull in different directions'): from Latin *distract-* 'drawn apart', from the verb *distrāhere*, from *dis-* 'apart' + *trahere* 'to draw, drag'.

distress /dɪ'stres/ মর্মপীড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain. ◇ to his distress he saw that she was trembling **SYN** anguish, suffering, pain, agony, ache, affliction, torment, torture, discomfort, heartache, heartbreak 2 another term for *distract* ◇

■ *verb*

1 Cause (someone) anxiety, sorrow, or pain. ◇ I didn't mean to distress you **SYN** cause anguish to, cause suffering to, pain, upset, make miserable, make wretched 2 Give (furniture or clothing) simulated marks of age and wear. ◇ the manner in which leather jackets are industrially distressed **SYN** age, season, condition, mellow, weather, simulate age in **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *destresce* (noun), *destrecier* (verb), based on Latin *distringere* 'stretch apart'.

distressing /dɪ'stresɪŋ/ পীড়াদায়ক *adjective* 1 Causing anxiety, sorrow or pain; upsetting. ◇ some very distressing news **SYN** upsetting, worrying, affecting, painful, traumatic, agonizing, harrowing, tormenting

divergent /dɪvə:dʒ(ə)nt/ বিপথগামী *adjective* 1 Tending to be different or develop in different directions. ◇ divergent interpretations **SYN** differing, varying, different, dissimilar, unlike, unlike, disparate, contrasting, contrastive, antithetical 2 (of a series) increasing indefinitely as more of its terms are added. ◇

diversity /dɪvə:sɪti/ বৈচিত্র্য *noun* 1 The state of being diverse. ◇ there was considerable diversity in the style of the reports **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *diversite*, from Latin *diversitas*, from *diversus* 'diverse', past participle of *divertere* 'turn aside' (see *divert*).

divert /dɪvə:t/ সরাইয়া করা *verb* 1 Cause (someone or something) to change course or turn from one direction to another. ◇ a scheme to divert water from the river to irrigate agricultural land **SYN** reroute, redirect, change the course of, draw away,

turn aside, head off, deflect, avert, transfer, channel 2 Draw (the attention) of someone from something. ◇ public relations policies are sometimes intended to divert attention away from criticism **SYN** distract, detract, sidetrack, lead away, draw away, be a distraction, put off, disturb someone's concentration **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via French from Latin *divertere*, from *di-* 'aside' + *vertere* 'to turn'.

divine /dɪ'vaɪn/ ঐশ্বরিক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Of or like God or a god. ◇ heroes with divine powers **SYN** godly, godlike, angelic, seraphic, saintly, beatific 2 Very pleasing; delightful. ◇ he had the most divine smile **SYN** lovely, handsome, beautiful, good-looking, prepossessing, charming, delightful, appealing, engaging, winsome, ravishing, gorgeous, bewitching, beguiling

■ *noun*

1 A cleric or theologian. ◇ **SYN** theologian, clergyman, member of the clergy, churchman, churchwoman, cleric, ecclesiastic, man of the cloth, man of God, holy man, holy woman, preacher, priest 2 Providence or God. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin *divinus*, from *divus* 'godlike' (related to *deus* 'god').

divine /dɪ'vaɪn/ ঐশ্বরিক *verb* 1 Discover (something) by guesswork or intuition. ◇ mum had divined my state of mind **SYN** guess, surmise, conjecture, suspect, suppose, assume, presume, deduce, infer, work out, theorize, hypothesize 2 Have supernatural or magical insight into (future events) ◇ frauds who claimed to divine the future in chickens' entrails **SYN** foretell, predict, prophesy, forecast, foresee, prognosticate **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *deviner* 'predict', from Latin *divinare*, from *divinus* (see *divine*).

dizzy /'dɪzi/ হতবুদ্ধি *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Having or involving a sensation of spinning around and losing one's balance. ◇ Jonathan had begun to suffer dizzy spells **SYN** giddy, light-headed, faint, weak, weak at the knees, unsteady, shaky, wobbly, off-balance

■ *verb*

1 Make (someone) feel unsteady, confused, or amazed. ◇ the dizzying rate of change **ORIGIN** Old English *dysig* 'foolish', of West Germanic origin; related to Low German *dusig*, *dösig* 'giddy' and Old High German *tusic* 'foolish, weak'.

do /du:/ করা *auxiliary verb, noun, verb*

■ *auxiliary verb*

1 Used before a verb (except *be*, *can*, *may*, *ought*, *shall*, *will*) in questions and negative statements. ◇ do you have any pets? 2 Used to refer back to a verb already mentioned. ◇ he looks better than he did before 3 Used to give emphasis to a positive verb. ◇ I do want to act on this 4 Used with inversion of a subject and verb when an adverbial phrase begins a clause for emphasis. ◇ only rarely did they succumb

■ *noun*

1 A party or other social event. ◇ the soccer club Christ-

mas do **SYN** party, reception, gathering, celebration, function, affair, event, social event, social occasion, social function, social 2 short for hairdo ◇ a bowl-shaped do of perfect silky hair 3 ◇ the air was rancid with the smell of donkey doo 4 A swindle or hoax. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Perform (an action, the precise nature of which is often unspecified) ◇ something must be done about the city's traffic **SYN** carry out, undertake, discharge, execute, perpetrate, perform, accomplish, implement, achieve, complete, finish, conclude 2 Achieve or complete. ◇ 3 Act or behave in a specified way. ◇ they are free to do as they please **SYN** act, behave, conduct oneself, acquit oneself 4 Be suitable or acceptable. ◇ if he's anything like you, he'll do **SYN** suffice, be adequate, be satisfactory, be acceptable, be good enough, be of use, fill the bill, fit the bill, answer the purpose, serve the purpose, meet one's needs, pass muster 5 Beat up or kill. ◇ one day I'll do him 6 Prosecute or convict. ◇ we got done for conspiracy to cause GBH Do so:

ORIGIN Old English *dōn*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *doen* and German *tun*, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek *tithēmi* 'I place' and Latin *facere* 'make, do'.

do /dəʊ/ করা Do so:

dodge /dɒdʒ/ বুকাচুরি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A sudden quick movement to avoid someone or something. ◇ **SYN** dart, bolt, duck, dive, swerve, jump, leap, spring 2 The dodging of a bell in change-ringing. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Avoid (someone or something) by a sudden quick movement. ◇ marchers had to dodge missiles thrown by loyalists **SYN** dart, bolt, duck, dive, swerve, body-swerve, sidestep, veer, lunge, jump, leap, spring 2 Expose (one area of a print) less than the rest during processing or enlarging. ◇ 3 (of a bell in change-ringing) move one place contrary to the normal sequence, and then back again in the following round. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the senses 'dither' and 'haggle'): of unknown origin.

doom /duːm/ নিয়তি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Death, destruction, or some other terrible fate. ◇ the aircraft was sent crashing to its doom in the water **SYN** destruction, downfall, grim fate, terrible fate, ruin, ruination, rack and ruin, catastrophe, disaster

■ **verb**

1 Condemn to certain death or destruction. ◇ fuel was spilling out of the damaged wing and the aircraft was doomed **ORIGIN** Old English *dōm* 'statute, judgement', of Germanic origin, from a base meaning 'to put in place'; related to do.

douche /duːʃ/ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A shower of water. ◇ I felt better for taking a daily douche **SYN** wash, soak, dip, shower, douche, soaping, sponging, toilet 2 An obnoxious or contemptible person (typically used of a man) ◇ that guy is such a douche

■ **verb**

1 Spray or shower with water. ◇ she did not douche herself and the smell, at times, was off-putting **SYN** sprinkle, shower, spritz, spread in droplets, spatter **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century (as a noun): via French from Italian *doccia* 'conduit pipe', from *docchiare* 'pour by drops', based on Latin *ductus* 'leading' (see duct).

downfall /ˈdaʊnfɔːl/ সম্পূর্ণ বিনাশ **noun** 1 A loss of power, prosperity, or status. ◇ the crisis led to the downfall of the government **SYN** undoing, ruin, ruination, loss of power, loss of prosperity, loss of status 2 A heavy fall of rain or snow. ◇ the wind was whipping up the downfall into deep drifts on the moor

downpour /ˈdaʊnpɔː/ প্রবল বর্ষণ **noun** 1 A heavy fall of rain. ◇ a sudden downpour had filled the gutters and drains **SYN** rainstorm, cloudburst, torrent of rain, deluge

downward /ˈdaʊnwəd/ নিম্নাভিমুখ **adjective, adverb**

■ **adjective**

1 Moving or leading towards a lower place or level. ◇ a downward trend in inflation **SYN** descending, downhill, falling, sinking, going down, moving down, sliding, slipping, dipping, earthbound, earthward

■ **adverb**

1 Towards a lower place, point, or level. ◇ he was lying face downward **ORIGIN** Middle English shortening of Old English *adūnward*.

dowry /ˈdaʊ(ə)ri/ যৌতুক **noun** 1 An amount of property or money brought by a bride to her husband on their marriage. ◇ Elizabeth's dowry was to be £45,000 in diamonds **SYN** marriage settlement, portion, marriage portion **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting a widow's life interest in her husband's estate): from Anglo-Norman French *dowarie*, from medieval Latin *dotarium* (see dower).

draft /draːft/ খসড়া **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A preliminary version of a piece of writing. ◇ the first draft of the party's manifesto **SYN** version, edition, issue, model, mark, draft, form, impression, publication 2 A written order to pay a specified sum. ◇ **SYN** cheque, order, banker's order, money order, bill of exchange, postal order 3 Compulsory recruitment for military service. ◇ 25 million men were subject to the draft 4 US spelling of draught (noun) ◇

■ **verb**

1 Prepare a preliminary version of (a document) ◇ I drafted a letter of resignation 2 Select (a person or group of people) and bring them somewhere for a certain purpose. ◇ riot police were drafted in to break up the blockade **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century phonetic spelling of draught.

drastic /ˈdrastɪk/ প্রচণ্ড **adjective** 1 Likely to have a strong or far-reaching effect; radical and extreme. ◇ a drastic reduction of staffing levels **SYN** extreme, serious, forceful, desperate, dire, radical, far-reaching, momentous, substantial **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (originally applied to the effect of medicine): from Greek *drastikos*, from *dran* 'do'.

drawing /ˈdraː(r)ɪŋ/ অঙ্কন **noun** 1 A picture or diagram

made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint. ◇ a series of charcoal drawings on white paper **SYN** sketch, picture, illustration, representation, portrayal, delineation, depiction, composition, study, diagram, outline, design, plan, artist's impression 2 An instance of selecting the winner or winners in a lottery or raffle. ◇ entrants need not be present at the drawing

drawn /drɔ:n/ টানা *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a person) looking strained from illness, exhaustion, anxiety, or pain. ◇ Cathy was pale and drawn and she looked tired out **SYN** worn, pinched, haggard, gaunt, drained, wan, hollow-cheeked

■ *verb*

1 past participle of draw ◇

drool /dru:l/ আবোলতাবোল বকা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Saliva falling from the mouth. ◇ a fine trickle of drool leaked from the corner of his mouth **SYN** saliva, spit, spittle, dribble, slaver, slobber

■ *verb*

1 Drop saliva uncontrollably from the mouth. ◇ the baby begins to drool, then to cough **SYN** salivate, dribble, slaver, slobber, drivel, water at the mouth **ORIGIN** Early 19th century contraction of drivel.

dubito, ergo cogito, ergo sum I doubt, therefore i think, therefore i am

ducks and drakes The pastime of skimming flat stones or shells along the surface of calm water Play ducks and drakes with or make ducks and drakes of: played ducks and drakes with his money.

due /dju:/ কারণে *adjective, adverb, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Expected at or planned for at a certain time. ◇ the baby's due in August **SYN** expected, required, awaited, anticipated, scheduled for 2 Of the proper quality or extent. ◇ driving without due care and attention **SYN** proper, right and proper, correct, rightful, fitting, suitable, appropriate, apt, adequate, sufficient, enough, ample, satisfactory, requisite

■ *adverb*

1 (with reference to a point of the compass) exactly; directly. ◇ we'll head due south again on the same road **SYN** directly, straight, exactly, precisely, without deviating, undeviatingly, dead, plumb, squarely

■ *noun*

1 One's right; what is owed to one. ◇ he thought it was his due **SYN** rightful treatment, fair treatment, deserved fate, just punishment 2 An obligatory payment; a fee. ◇ he had paid trade union dues for years **SYN** fee, membership fee, subscription, charge, toll, levy **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'payable'): from Old French deu 'owed', based on Latin debitus 'owed', from debere 'owe'.

dummy /'dʌmi/ পুতুল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A model or replica of a human being. ◇ a waxwork dummy 2 An object designed to resemble and serve as

a substitute for the real or usual one. ◇ tests using stuffed owls and wooden dummies 3 (chiefly in rugby and soccer) a feigned pass or kick intended to deceive an opponent. ◇ 4 A stupid person. ◇ **SYN** idiot, fool, ass, halfwit, nincompoop, dunce, dolt, ignoramus, cretin, imbecile, dullard, moron, simpleton, clod 5 The declarer's partner, whose cards are exposed on the table after the opening lead and played by the declarer. ◇

■ *verb*

1 (chiefly in rugby and soccer) feign a pass or kick in order to deceive an opponent. ◇ Blanco dummied past a static defence 2 Create a mock-up of (a book, document, etc.) ◇ officials dummied up a set of photos **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from dumb+ -y. The original sense was 'a person who cannot speak', then 'an imaginary fourth player in whist' (mid 18th century), whence 'a substitute for the real thing' and 'a model of a human being' (mid 19th century).

dupe /dju:p/ প্রতরিত ব্যক্তি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A victim of deception. ◇ men who were simply the dupes of their unscrupulous leaders **SYN** victim, gull, pawn, puppet, instrument

■ *verb*

1 Deceive; trick. ◇ the newspaper was duped into publishing an untrue story **SYN** deceive, trick, hoodwink, hoax, swindle, defraud, cheat, double-cross, gull, mislead, take in, fool, delude, misguide, lead on, inveigle, seduce, ensnare, entrap, beguile **ORIGIN** Late 17th century from dialect French dupe 'hoopoe', from the bird's supposedly stupid appearance.

dupe /dju:p/ প্রতরিত ব্যক্তি

duress /dju(ə)'res/ জবরদস্তি *noun* 1 Threats, violence, constraints, or other action used to coerce someone into doing something against their will or better judgement. ◇ confessions extracted under duress **SYN** coercion, compulsion, force, pressure, pressurization, intimidation, threats, constraint, enforcement, exaction **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'harshness, severity, cruel treatment'): via Old French from Latin duritia, from durus 'hard'.

dust /dʌst/ ঝাড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Fine, dry powder consisting of tiny particles of earth or waste matter lying on the ground or on surfaces or carried in the air. ◇ the car sent up clouds of dust **SYN** fine powder, fine particles 2 An act of dusting. ◇ a quick dust, to get rid of the cobwebs **SYN** clean, sweep, wipe, dust, mop

■ *verb*

1 Remove the dust or dirt from the surface of (something) by wiping or brushing it. ◇ I broke the vase I had been dusting **SYN** wipe, clean, buff, brush, sweep, mop 2 Cover lightly with a powdered substance. ◇ roll out on a surface dusted with icing sugar **SYN** sprinkle, scatter, powder, dredge, sift, spray, cover, spread, strew 3 Beat up or kill someone. ◇ the officers dusted him up a little bit **ORIGIN** Old English dūst, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch duist 'chaff'.

duty-free /ˌdjuːtriˈfriː/ শুদ্ধমুক্ত *adjective & adverb, noun*

■ *adjective & adverb*

1 Exempt from payment of duty. ◇ the permitted number of duty-free goods

■ *noun*

1 Goods that are exempt from payment of duty. ◇ a bag of duty-free

dweller /ˈdwelə/ অধিবাসী *noun* 1 A person or animal that lives in or at a specified place. ◇ city dwellers

dwindle /ˈdwɪnd(ə)l/ ক্ষীণ হওয়া *verb* 1 Diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength. ◇ traffic has dwindled to a trickle SYN diminish, decrease, reduce, get

smaller, become smaller, grow smaller, become less, grow less, lessen, wane, contract, shrink, fall off, taper off, tail off, drop, fall, go down, sink, slump, plummet ORIGIN Late 16th century frequentative of Scots and dialect dwine ‘fade away’, from Old English dwīnan, of Germanic origin; related to Middle Dutch dwīnen and Old Norse dvína.

dysfunctional /dɪsˈfʌŋkʃənəl/ ক্রিয়াহীন *adjective* 1 Not operating normally or properly. ◇ the telephones are dysfunctional SYN troubled, distressed, unsettled, upset, distraught

E

earmark /'ɪəmə:k/ পরিচায়ক চিহ্ন; নির্দিষ্ট *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A characteristic or identifying feature. ◇ this car has all the earmarks of a classic **SYN** characteristic, attribute, feature, quality, essential quality, property, mark, trademark, hallmark 2 A congressional directive that funds should be spent on a specific project. ◇ 3 A mark on the ear of a domesticated animal indicating ownership or identity. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Designate (funds or resources) for a particular purpose. ◇ the cash had been earmarked for a big expansion of the programme **SYN** set aside, lay aside, set apart, keep back, appropriate, reserve, keep 2 Mark the ear of (a domesticated animal) as a sign of ownership or identity. ◇ Condition scoring is also useful for earmarking cattle as they come close to finish as sometimes farmers who are looking at the same cattle each day can be unaware of the degree of finish achieved.

earthy /'ɜ:θi/ পার্থিব *adjective* 1 Resembling or suggestive of earth or soil. ◇ an earthy smell **SYN** soil-like, dirtlike 2 (of a person or their language) direct and uninhibited, especially about sexual subjects or bodily functions. ◇ their good-natured vulgarity and earthy humour **SYN** bawdy, ribald, off colour, racy, rude, vulgar, lewd, crude, foul, coarse, uncouth, rough, dirty, filthy, smutty, unseemly, indelicate, indecent, indecorous, obscene

ease /i:z/ আরাম *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Absence of difficulty or effort. ◇ she gave up smoking with ease **SYN** effortlessness, no difficulty, no trouble, no bother, facility, facileness, simplicity

■ *verb*

1 Make (something unpleasant or intense) less serious or severe. ◇ a huge road-building programme to ease congestion **SYN** relieve, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, allay, soothe, soften, palliate, ameliorate, mollify, moderate, tone down, blunt, dull, deaden, numb, take the edge off 2 Move carefully or gradually. ◇ I eased down the slope with care **SYN** move slowly, ease, inch, edge, move, manoeuvre, steer, slip, squeeze, slide **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French aise, based on Latin adjacens 'lying close by', present participle of adjacere. The verb is originally from Old French aisier, from the phrase a aise 'at ease'; in later use from the noun.

eatery /'i:təri/ খাবারের দোকান *noun* 1 A restaurant or cafe. ◇

eavesdrop /'i:vzdrɒp/ আড়ি *verb* 1 Secretly listen to a conversation. ◇ my father eavesdropped on my phone calls **SYN** listen in, spy, intrude **ORIGIN** Early 17th century back-formation from eavesdropper (late Middle English) 'a person who listens from under the eaves', from the obsolete noun eavesdrop 'the ground on to which water drips from the eaves', probably from Old Norse upsardropi, from

ups 'eaves' + dropi 'a drop'.

echo /'ekəʊ/ প্রতিধ্বনি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sound or sounds caused by the reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener. ◇ the walls threw back the echoes of his footsteps **SYN** reverberation, reverberating, reflection, resounding, ringing, repetition, repeat, reiteration, answer 2 A close parallel to an idea, feeling, or event. ◇ his love for her found an echo in her own feelings **SYN** duplicate, copy, replica, facsimile, reproduction, imitation, close likeness, exact likeness, mirror image, twin, double, clone, match, mate, fellow, counterpart, parallel 3 A person who slavishly repeats the words or opinions of another. ◇ Clarendon, whom they reckoned the faithful echo of their master's intentions 4 A play by a defender of a higher card in a suit followed by a lower one in a subsequent trick, used as a signal to request a further lead of that suit by their partner. ◇ 5 A code word representing the letter E, used in radio communication. ◇ 6 Used in names of newspapers. ◇ the South Wales Echo

■ *verb*

1 (of a sound) be repeated or reverberate after the original sound has stopped. ◇ their footsteps echoed on the metal catwalks 2 (of an object or event) be reminiscent of or have shared characteristics with. ◇ a blue suit that echoed the colour of her eyes 3 Send a copy of (an input signal or character) back to its source or to a screen for display. ◇ for security reasons, the password will not be echoed to the screen 4 (of a defender) play a higher card followed by a lower one in the same suit, as a signal to request one's partner to lead that suit. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French or Latin, from Greek ēkhō, related to ēkhē 'a sound'.

Echo /'ekəʊ/ প্রতিধ্বনি *proper noun* 1 A nymph deprived of speech by Hera in order to stop her chatter, and left able only to repeat what others had said. ◇

effect /'fekt/ প্রভাব *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause. ◇ the lethal effects of hard drugs **SYN** affect, influence, exert influence on, act on, work on, condition, touch, interact with, have an impact on, impact on, take hold of, attack, infect, strike, strike at, hit 2 The lighting, sound, or scenery used in a play, film, or broadcast. ◇ the production relied too much on spectacular effects 3 Personal belongings. ◇ the insurance covers personal effects **SYN** belongings, possessions, personal possessions, personal effects, goods, worldly goods, chattels, goods and chattels, accoutrements, appurtenances

■ *verb*

1 Cause (something) to happen; bring about. ◇ the prime minister effected many policy changes **SYN** achieve, accomplish, carry out, succeed in, realize, attain, manage, bring off, carry off, carry through, execute, conduct, fix, engineer, perform, do, perpetrate,

discharge, fulfil, complete, finish, consummate, conclude **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from Latin effectus, from efficere ‘accomplish’, from ex- ‘out, thoroughly’ + facere ‘do, make’. effect (sense 3 of the noun), ‘personal belongings’, arose from the obsolete sense ‘something acquired on completion of an action’.

efficiency /i'fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ দক্ষতা **noun** 1 The state or quality of being efficient. ◇ greater energy efficiency **SYN** organization, order, orderliness, planning, regulation, logicity, coherence, productivity, effectiveness, cost-effectiveness **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense ‘the fact of being an efficient cause’): from Latin efficientia, from efficere ‘accomplish’ (see effect).

effigy /'efɪdʒi/ প্রতিকৃতি **noun** 1 A sculpture or model of a person. ◇ a tomb effigy of Eleanor of Aquitaine **SYN** statue, statuette, carving, sculpture, graven image, model, dummy, figure, figurine, guy **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin effigies, from effingere ‘to fashion (artistically)’, from ex- ‘out’ + fingere ‘to shape’.

electrocution /ɪlɛktrə'kjuːʃ(ə)n/ বিদ্যুৎপৃষ্ঠ; তড়িতাহত **noun** 1 The injury or killing of someone by electric shock. ◇ they switched off the power supply to avoid any risk of electrocution Five die from electrocution in panchagarh

elude /ɪ'l(j)uːd/ কৌশলে এড়ান; পালান **verb** 1 Escape from or avoid (a danger, enemy, or pursuer), typically in a skilful or cunning way. ◇ he tried to elude the security men by sneaking through a back door **SYN** evade, avoid, get away from, dodge, flee, escape, escape from, run from, run away from 2 (of an achievement or something desired) fail to be attained by (someone) ◇ sleep still eluded her **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense ‘delude, baffle’): from Latin eludere, from e- (variant of ex-) ‘out, away from’ + ludere ‘to play’.

elusive /ɪ'lʊːsɪv/ অধরা **adjective** 1 Difficult to find, catch, or achieve. ◇ success will become ever more elusive **SYN** difficult to catch, difficult to find, difficult to track down **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from Latin elus- ‘eluded’ (from the verb eludere) + -ive.

embankment /ɪm'baŋkm(ə)nt/ বাঁধ **noun** 1 A wall or bank of earth or stone built to prevent a river flooding an area. ◇ Chelsea Embankment

embarrassing /ɪm'barəsɪŋ/ হতবুদ্ধিকর **adjective** 1 Causing embarrassment. ◇ an embarrassing muddle **SYN** shaming, shameful, humiliating, mortifying, demeaning, degrading, ignominious

emerge /ɪ'mɑːdʒ/ উত্থান করা **verb** 1 Move out of or away from something and become visible. ◇ black ravens emerged from the fog **SYN** come out, appear, come into view, become visible, make an appearance 2 Become apparent or prominent. ◇ United have emerged as the bookies' clear favourite **SYN** become known, become apparent, become evident, be revealed, come to light, come out, transpire, come to the fore, enter the picture, unfold, turn out, prove

to be the case 3 Recover from or survive a difficult situation. ◇ the economy has started to emerge from recession **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense ‘become known, come to light’): from Latin emergere, from e- (variant of ex-) ‘out, forth’ + mergere ‘to dip’.

emeritus /ɪ'merɪtəs/ এমেরিটাস **adjective** 1 (of the former holder of an office, especially a university professor) having retired but allowed to retain their title as an honour. ◇ emeritus professor of microbiology **SYN** former, ex-, emeritus, past, in retirement, pensioned, pensioned off **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from Latin, past participle of emereri ‘earn one’s discharge by service’, from e- (variant of ex-) ‘out of, from’ + mereri ‘earn’.

eminent /'emɪnənt/ বিশিষ্ট **adjective** 1 (of a person) famous and respected within a particular sphere. ◇ one of the world’s most eminent statisticians **SYN** illustrious, distinguished, renowned, esteemed, pre-eminent, notable, noteworthy, great, prestigious, important, significant, influential, outstanding, noted, of note 2 (of a positive quality) present to a notable degree. ◇ the book’s scholarship and eminent readability **SYN** obvious, clear, conspicuous, marked, singular, signal, outstanding **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin eminent- ‘jutting, projecting’, from the verb eminere.

emphasis /'emfəsɪs/ জোর **noun** 1 Special importance, value, or prominence given to something. ◇ they placed great emphasis on the individual’s freedom **SYN** prominence, importance, significance 2 Stress given to a word or words when speaking to indicate particular importance. ◇ inflection and emphasis can change the meaning of what is said **SYN** stress, accent, accentuation, weight, force, prominence **ORIGIN** Late 16th century via Latin from Greek, originally ‘appearance, show’, later denoting a figure of speech in which more is implied than is said (the original sense in English), from emphaínein ‘exhibit’, from em- ‘in, within’ + phainein ‘to show’.

emphatically /ɪm'fatɪkli/ সজোরে **adverb** 1 In a forceful way. ◇ she closed the door behind her emphatically **SYN** vehemently, emphatically, fiercely, forcefully, sharply, bitterly, severely

en route On or along the way 1. He reads en route 2. Arrived early despite en route delays

enchanting /ɪn'tʃɑːntɪŋ/ আকর্ষণীয় **adjective** 1 Delightfully charming or attractive. ◇ enchanting views **SYN** captivating, charming, delightful, attractive, appealing, engaging, winning, dazzling, bewitching, beguiling, alluring, tantalizing, seductive, ravishing, disarming, irresistible, spellbinding, entrancing, enthralling, fetching, dreamy

encompass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ পরিবেষ্টন করা **verb** 1 Surround and have or hold within. ◇ this area of London encompasses Piccadilly to the north and St James’s Park to the south **SYN** surround, enclose, ring, encircle, circumscribe, skirt, bound, border, fringe 2 Cause to take place. ◇ an act designed to encom-

pass the death of the king

endeavour /ɪnˈdeɪvə/ চেষ্টা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An attempt to achieve a goal. ◇ an endeavour to reduce serious injury **SYN** attempt, try, bid, effort, trial, venture

■ *verb*

1 Try hard to do or achieve something. ◇ he is endeavouring to help the Third World **SYN** try, attempt, venture, undertake, aspire, aim, seek, set out **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘exert oneself’): from the phrase put oneself in devoir ‘do one’s utmost’ (see *devoir*).

enhance /ɪnˈhɑːns/ বাড়াই *verb* 1 Intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of. ◇ his refusal does nothing to enhance his reputation **SYN** increase, add to, intensify, magnify, amplify, inflate, strengthen, build up, supplement, augment, boost, upgrade, raise, lift, escalate, elevate, exalt, aggrandize, swell **ORIGIN** Middle English (formerly also as *inhance*): from Anglo-Norman French *enhauncer*, based on Latin *in-* (expressing intensive force) + *altus* ‘high’. The word originally meant ‘elevate’ (literally and figuratively), later ‘exaggerate, make appear greater’, also ‘raise the value or price of something’. Current senses date from the early 16th century.

enormous /ɪˈnɔːməs/ প্রচুর *adjective* 1 Very large in size, quantity, or extent. ◇ enormous sums of money **SYN** huge, vast, extensive, expansive, broad, wide **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin *enormis* ‘unusual, huge’ (see *enormity*) + *-ous*.

enquiry অনুসন্ধান

enroll /ɪnˈrɒl/ নথিভুক্ত করা *intransitive verb* 1 Officially register as a member of an institution or a student on a course. ◇ he enrolled in drama school **SYN** register, sign on, sign up, apply, volunteer, put one’s name down, matriculate **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (formerly also as *inroll*): from Old French *enroller*, from *en-* ‘in’ + *rolle* ‘a roll’ (names being originally written on a roll of parchment).

enrollment /ɪnˈrɒlmənt/ নিয়োগ; ভর্তি *noun* 1 The action of enrolling or being enrolled. ◇ the amount due must be paid on enrollment in October **SYN** employment, appointment, work, job, day job, post, situation 1. The public universities in the country enroll students once a year. 2. The gross enrollment rose to nearly 10 per cent during the last 11 years against the backdrop of stagnant primary school enrollment for almost 30 years, reports *bss*.

enthusiast /mˈθjuːziast/ কৌতূহলী ব্যক্তি *noun* 1 A person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject. ◇ a sports car enthusiast **SYN** fan, fanatic, devotee, aficionado, addict, lover, admirer, supporter, follower 2 A person of intense and visionary Christian views. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (denoting a person believing that he or she is divinely inspired): from French *enthousiaste* or ecclesiastical Latin *enthusiastes* ‘member of a heretical sect’, from Greek *enthusiastēs* ‘person inspired

by a god’, from the adjective *enthous* (see *enthusiasm*).

envoy /ˈenvɔɪ/ দূত *noun* 1 A messenger or representative, especially one on a diplomatic mission. ◇ the UN special envoy to Yugoslavia **SYN** representative, delegate, deputy, agent, intermediary, mediator, negotiator, proxy, surrogate, liaison, broker, accredited messenger, courier, spokesperson, spokesman, spokeswoman, mouthpiece, stand-in 2 A minister plenipotentiary, ranking below ambassador and above *chargé d’affaires*. ◇ **SYN** ambassador, emissary, diplomat, legate, consul, attaché, *chargé d’affaires*, plenipotentiary **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from French *envoyé*, past participle of *envoyer* ‘send’, from *en voie* ‘on the way’, based on Latin *via* ‘way’.

envy /ˈenvi/ ঘেঁষ; ঈর্ষা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A feeling of discontented or resentful longing aroused by someone else’s possessions, qualities, or luck. ◇ she felt a twinge of envy for the people on board **SYN** jealousy, enviousness, covetousness, desire

■ *verb*

1 Desire to have a quality, possession, or other desirable thing belonging to (someone else) ◇ he envied people who did not have to work at the weekends **SYN** be envious of, be jealous of **ORIGIN** Middle English (also in the sense ‘hostility, enmity’): from Old French *envie* (noun), *envier* (verb), from Latin *invidia*, from *invidere* ‘regard maliciously, grudge’, from *in-* ‘into’ + *videre* ‘to see’.

epidemic /ɛpiˈdɛmɪk/ মহামারী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Of the nature of an epidemic. ◇ shoplifting has reached epidemic proportions **SYN** rife, rampant, widespread, wide-ranging, extensive, sweeping, penetrating, pervading

■ *noun*

1 A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. ◇ a flu epidemic **SYN** outbreak, plague, scourge, infestation **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (as an adjective): from French *épidémique*, from *épidémie*, via late Latin from Greek *epidēmia* ‘prevalence of disease’, from *epidēmios* ‘prevalent’, from *epi* ‘upon’ + *dēmos* ‘the people’.

eradication /ɪˈrædɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ নির্মূল; উচ্ছেদ *noun* 1 The complete destruction of something. ◇ the eradication of poverty **SYN** elimination, removal, suppression Mosquito eradication programme:

ergo /ˈɜːɡəʊ/ অতএব *adverb* 1 Therefore. ◇ she was the sole beneficiary of the will, ergo the prime suspect **SYN** therefore, consequently, so, as a result, as a consequence, hence, thus, accordingly, for that reason, that being so, this being so, that being the case, this being the case, on that account, on this account **ORIGIN** Latin.

erode /ɪˈrəʊd/ ক্ষয় করা *verb* 1 (of wind, water, or other natural agents) gradually wear away (soil, rock, or land) ◇ the cliffs on this coast have been eroded by

the sea **SYN** erode, abrade, scour, scratch, scrape, rasp, rub away, rub down, grind away, fret, waste away, wash away, crumble, crumble away, wear down **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French *éroder* or Latin *erodere*, from *e-* (variant of *ex-*) ‘out, away’ + *rodere* ‘gnaw’.

erosion /ɪˈrəʊʒ(ə)n/ ক্ষয় **noun** 1 The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents. ◇ the problem of soil erosion River erosion: **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century via French from Latin *erosio(n)-*, from *erodere* ‘wear or gnaw away’ (see *erode*).

errant /ˈɛr(ə)nt/ ভ্রমণরত **adjective** 1 Erring or straying from the accepted course or standards. ◇ an errant husband coming back from a night on the tiles **SYN** offending, guilty, culpable, misbehaving, delinquent, lawless, lawbreaking, criminal, transgressing, aberrant, deviant, erring, sinning 2 Travelling in search of adventure. ◇ that same lady errant **SYN** travelling, wandering, itinerant, journeying, rambling, roaming, roving, drifting, floating, wayfaring, voyaging, touring **ORIGIN** Middle English (in *errant* (sense 2)): *errant* (sense 1) from Latin *errant-* ‘erring’, from the verb *errare*; *errant* (sense 2) from Old French *errant* ‘travelling’, present participle of *errer*, from late Latin *iterare* ‘go on a journey’, from *iter* ‘journey’. Compare with *arrant*.

escalate /ˈɛskəleɪt/ ধাপে ধাপে বৃদ্ধি করা **verb** 1 Increase rapidly. ◇ the price of tickets escalated **SYN** increase rapidly, soar, rocket, shoot up, mount, surge, spiral, grow rapidly, rise rapidly, climb, go up **ORIGIN** 1920s (in the sense ‘travel on an escalator’): back-formation from *escalator*.

escalation /ˈɛskəˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ তীব্রতাবৃদ্ধি **noun** 1 A rapid increase; a rise. ◇ cost escalations **SYN** rapid increase, rise, hike, advance, growth, leap, upsurge, upturn, upswing, climb, jump, spiralling

essence /ˈɛs(ə)ns/ সারাংশ **noun** 1 The intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, which determines its character. ◇ conflict is the essence of drama **SYN** quintessence, soul, spirit, ethos, nature, life, lifeblood, core, heart, centre, crux, nub, nucleus, kernel, marrow, meat, pith, gist, substance, principle, central part, fundamental quality, basic quality, essential part, intrinsic nature, sum and substance, reality, actuality 2 An extract or concentrate obtained from a plant or other matter and used for flavouring or scent. ◇ vanilla essence **SYN** extract, concentrate, concentration, quintessence, distillate, elixir, abstraction, decoction, juice, tincture, solution, suspension, dilution **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin *essentia*, from *esse* ‘be’.

ethos /ˈiːθɒs/ তত্ত্ব **noun** 1 The characteristic spirit of a culture, era, or community as manifested in its attitudes and aspirations. ◇ a challenge to the ethos of the 1960s **SYN** spirit, character, atmosphere, climate, prevailing tendency, mood, feeling, temper, tenor, flavour, essence, quintessence **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from modern Latin, from Greek *ēthos*

‘nature, disposition’, (plural) ‘customs’.

eunuch /ˈjuːnək/ নপুংসক **noun** 1 A man who has been castrated, especially (in the past) one employed to guard the women’s living areas at an oriental court. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English, via Latin *eunuchus* from Greek *eunoukhos*, literally ‘bedroom guard’, from *eunē* ‘bed’ + a second element related to *ekhein* ‘to hold’.

evacuate /ɪˈvækjuet/ উদ্বাসিত **verb** 1 Remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place. ◇ several families were evacuated from their homes **SYN** remove, clear, move out, shift, take away, turn out, expel, evict 2 Remove air, water, or other contents from (a container) ◇ when it springs a leak, evacuate the pond **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘clear the contents of’): from Latin *evacuāt-* ‘(of the bowels) emptied’, from the verb *evacuare*, from *e-* (variant of *ex-*) ‘out of’ + *vacuus* ‘empty’.

evade /ɪˈveɪd/ টালা **verb** 1 Escape or avoid (someone or something), especially by guile or trickery. ◇ friends helped him to evade capture for a time **SYN** elude, avoid, dodge, escape, escape from, stay away from, steer clear of, run away from, break away from, lose, leave behind, shake, shake off, keep at arm’s length, keep out of someone’s way, give someone a wide berth, sidestep, keep one’s distance from **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from French *évaɗer*, from Latin *evadere* from *e-* (variant of *ex-*) ‘out of’ + *vadere* ‘go’.

evaluate /ɪˈvæljuet/ মূল্যায়ন **verb** 1 Form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess. ◇ the study will assist in evaluating the impact of recent changes **SYN** assess, assess the worth of, put a price on, put a value on 2 Find a numerical expression or equivalent for (an equation, formula, or function) ◇ substitute numbers in a simple formula and evaluate the answer **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century (earlier (mid 18th century) as *evaluation*): from French *évaluer*, from *es-* (from Latin *ex-*) ‘out, from’ + Old French *value* ‘value’.

evasion /ɪˈveɪʒ(ə)n/ ছল **noun** 1 The action of evading something. ◇ their adroit evasion of almost all questions **SYN** avoidance, dodging, eluding, elusion, sidestepping, bypassing, circumvention, shunning, shirking **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘prevaricating excuse’): via Old French from Latin *evasio(n)-*, from *evadere* (see *evade*).

evidence /ˈeɪvɪd(ə)ns/ প্রমাণ **noun, verb**

■ noun

1 The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid. ◇ the study finds little evidence of overt discrimination **SYN** proof, confirmation, verification, substantiation, corroboration, affirmation, authentication, attestation, documentation

■ verb

1 Be or show evidence of. ◇ the quality of the bracelet, as evidenced by the workmanship, is exceptional **SYN** indicate, show, reveal, be evidence of, display, exhibit, manifest, denote, evince, signify **ORIGIN** Middle En-

glish via Old French from Latin *evidentia*, from *evident-* ‘obvious to the eye or mind’ (see *evident*).
excavation /ˈɛkskəˈveɪʃ(ə)n/ খনন **noun** 1 The action of excavating something, especially an archaeological site. ◇ the methods of excavation have to be extremely rigorous **SYN** unearthing, digging up, uncovering, revealing

excessive /ɪkˈsɛsɪv/ অত্যধিক **adjective** 1 More than is necessary, normal, or desirable; immoderate. ◇ he was drinking excessive amounts of brandy **SYN** immoderate, intemperate, imprudent, overindulgent, unrestrained, unrestricted, uncontrolled, uncurbed, unbridled, lavish, extravagant **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *excessif*, -ive, from medieval Latin *excessivus*, from Latin *excedere* ‘surpass’ (see *exceed*).

excrement /ˈɛkskrɪm(ə)nt/ মল **noun** 1 Waste matter discharged from the bowels; faeces. ◇ **SYN** faeces, excreta, stools, droppings **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French *excrément* or Latin *excrementum*, from *excernere* ‘to sift out’ (see *excrete*).

exemption /ɪɡˈzɛmpʃn/ অব্যাহতি **noun** 1 The action of freeing or state of being free from an obligation or liability imposed on others. ◇ vehicles that may qualify for exemption from tax **SYN** immunity, exception, dispensation, indemnity, exclusion, freedom, release, relief, absolution, exoneration **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from Latin *exemptio(n)-*, from *eximere* ‘take out, free’.

exile /ˈɛksaɪl/ নির্বাসন **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The state of being barred from one’s native country, typically for political or punitive reasons. ◇ he knew now that he would die in exile **SYN** banishment, expulsion, expatriation, deportation, eviction

■ **verb**

1 Expel and bar (someone) from their native country, typically for political or punitive reasons. ◇ a corrupt dictator who had been exiled from his country **SYN** expel, banish, expatriate, deport, ban, bar A year in exile ends tomorrow **ORIGIN** Middle English the noun partly from Old French *exil* ‘banishment’ and partly from Old French *exile* ‘banished person’; the verb from Old French *exiler*; all based on Latin *exilium* ‘banishment’, from *exul* ‘banished person’.

exotic /ɪɡˈzɒtɪk/ বহিরাগত **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Originating in or characteristic of a distant foreign country. ◇ exotic birds **SYN** foreign, non-native, tropical

■ **noun**

1 An exotic plant or animal. ◇ he planted exotics in the sheltered garden **ORIGIN** Late 16th century via Latin from Greek *exōtikos* ‘foreign’, from *exō* ‘outside’.

expatriate /ɪksˈpatriət/ প্রবাসীদের **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Denoting or relating to a person living outside their native country. ◇ expatriate workers **SYN** emigrant,

living abroad, working abroad, non-native, *émigré*

■ **noun**

1 A person who lives outside their native country. ◇ American expatriates in London **SYN** newcomer, settler, incomer, new arrival, migrant, emigrant

■ **verb**

1 Send (a person or money) abroad. ◇ we expatriated the prisoners of war immediately after the end of the war **SYN** settle abroad, live abroad, relocate abroad **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century (as a verb): from medieval Latin *expatriat-* ‘gone out from one’s country’, from the verb *expatriare*, from *ex-* ‘out’ + *patria* ‘native country’.

expedite /ˈɛkspɪdaɪt/ সুবিধায়ুক্ত **verb** 1 Make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly. ◇ he promised to expedite economic reforms **SYN** speed up, accelerate, hurry, hasten, step up, quicken, precipitate, rush **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense ‘perform quickly’): from Latin *expedire* ‘extricate (originally by freeing the feet), put in order’, from *ex-* ‘out’ + *pes*, *ped-* ‘foot’.

expel /ɪkˈspɛl/ বহিষ্কৃত **verb** 1 Officially make (someone) leave a school or other organization. ◇ she was expelled from school **SYN** throw out, bar, ban, debar, drum out, thrust out, push out, turn out, oust, remove, get rid of **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *expellere*, from *ex-* ‘out’ + *pellere* ‘to drive’.

exploitation /ˈɛksplɔɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ শোষণ **noun** 1 The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work. ◇ the exploitation of migrant workers **SYN** taking advantage, making use, abuse of, misuse, ill treatment, unfair treatment, bleeding dry, sucking dry, squeezing, wringing 2 The action of making use of and benefiting from resources. ◇ the Bronze Age saw exploitation of gold deposits **SYN** utilization, utilizing, use, making use of, putting to use, making the most of, capitalization on

expulsion /ɪkˈspʌlʃ(ə)n/ বিতাড়ন **noun** 1 The action of forcing someone to leave an organization. ◇ his expulsion from the union **SYN** removal, debarment, dismissal, exclusion, discharge, ejection, rejection, blackballing, blacklisting **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *expulsio(n)-*, from *expellere* ‘drive out’ (see *expel*).

extortion /ɪkˈstɔɪʃ(ə)n/ চাঁদাবাজি **noun** 1 The practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats. ◇ he used bribery and extortion to build himself a huge, art-stuffed mansion **SYN** demanding money with menaces, exaction, extraction, blackmail **ORIGIN** Middle English from late Latin *extortio(n)-*, from Latin *extorquere* ‘wrest’ (see *extort*).

exude /ɪɡˈzjuːd/ **verb** 1 (with reference to moisture or a smell) discharge or be discharged slowly and steadily. ◇ the beetle exudes a caustic liquid **SYN** give off, give out, discharge, release, send out, send forth, emit, issue, emanate 2 (of a person) display (an emotion or quality) strongly and openly. ◇ Sir Thomas exuded goodwill **SYN** emanate, radi-

ate, ooze, give out, give forth, send out, issue, emit
Probably because exude confidence. **ORIGIN** Late

16th century from Latin exsudare, from ex- 'out' +
sudare 'to sweat'.

F

fabulous /'fabjələs/ কল্পিত *adjective* 1 Extraordinary, especially extraordinarily large. ◇ fabulous riches **SYN** tremendous, stupendous, prodigious, phenomenal 2 Having no basis in reality; mythical. ◇ fabulous creatures **SYN** mythical, legendary, mythic, mythological, fabled, folkloric, fairy-tale, heroic, traditional **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'known through fable'): from French *fabuleux* or Latin *fabulosus* 'celebrated in fable', from *fabula* (see *fable*).

factoid /'faktɔɪd/ *noun* 1 An item of unreliable information that is reported and repeated so often that it becomes accepted as fact. ◇ he addresses the facts and factoids which have buttressed the film's legend

faint /feɪnt/ ভীৰু *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a sight, smell, or sound) barely perceptible. ◇ the faint murmur of voices **SYN** indistinct, vague, unclear, indefinite, ill-defined, obscure, imperceptible, hardly noticeable, hardly detectable, unobtrusive 2 Feeling weak and dizzy and close to losing consciousness. ◇ the heat made him feel faint **SYN** dizzy, giddy, light-headed, muzzy, weak, weak at the knees, unsteady, shaky, wobbly, off-balance, reeling

■ *noun*

1 A sudden loss of consciousness. ◇ she hit the floor in a dead faint **SYN** blackout, fainting fit, loss of consciousness, collapse

■ *verb*

1 Lose consciousness for a short time because of a temporarily insufficient supply of oxygen to the brain. ◇ I fainted from loss of blood **SYN** pass out, lose consciousness, fall unconscious, black out, collapse **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'feigned', also 'feeble, cowardly', surviving in faint heart): from Old French *faint*, past participle of *faindre* (see *feign*). Compare with *feint*.

faltering /'fɔ:lterɪŋ/ অস্থির *adjective* 1 Losing strength or momentum. ◇ his faltering career

famine /'famɪn/ দুর্ভিক্ষ *noun* 1 Extreme scarcity of food. ◇ drought resulted in famine throughout the region **SYN** scarcity of food, food shortages **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from *faim* 'hunger', from Latin *fames*.

fancy /'fansi/ অভিনব; কাল্পনিক *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Elaborate in structure or decoration. ◇ the furniture was very fancy **SYN** ornate, decorated, embellished, adorned, ornamented, fancy, over-elaborate, fussy, busy, ostentatious, extravagant, showy, baroque, rococo, florid, wedding-cake, gingerbread 2 (of a drawing, painting, or sculpture) created from the imagination rather than from life. ◇ I used to take a seat and busy myself in sketching fancy vignettes

■ *noun*

1 A superficial or transient feeling of liking or attraction.

◇ this was no passing fancy, but a feeling he would live by **SYN** desire, urge, wish, want 2 The faculty of imagination. ◇ he is prone to flights of fancy **SYN** imagination, imaginative faculty, imaginative power, creativity, creative faculty, creative power, conception, fancifulness, inventiveness, invention, originality, ingenuity, cleverness, wit, artistry 3 ◇ chocolate fancies 4 (in 16th and 17th century music) a composition for keyboard or strings in free or variation form. ◇ Division technique...penetrated nearly all 17th century English instrumental forms, including the venerable polyphonic fancy.

■ *verb*

1 Feel a desire or liking for. ◇ do you fancy a drink? **SYN** wish for, want, desire 2 Regard (a horse, team, or player) as a likely winner. ◇ I fancy him to win the tournament 3 Imagine; think. ◇ he fancied he could smell the perfume of roses **SYN** think, imagine, guess, believe, have an idea, suppose **ORIGIN** Late Middle English contraction of *fantasy*.

farcical /'fɑ:sɪk(ə)l/ হাস্যকর *adjective* 1 Relating to or resembling farce, especially because of absurd or ridiculous aspects. ◇ he considered the whole idea farcical **SYN** ridiculous, preposterous, ludicrous, absurd, laughable, risible, nonsensical

fare /feɪ/ ভড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The money paid for a journey on public transport. ◇ we should go to Seville, but we cannot afford the air fare **SYN** ticket price, transport cost, price, cost, charge, fee, payment, toll, tariff, levy 2 A range of food of a particular type. ◇ traditional Scottish fare **SYN** food, meals, board, sustenance, nourishment, nutriment, foodstuffs, refreshments, eatables, provisions, daily bread

■ *verb*

1 Perform in a specified way in a particular situation or over a particular period. ◇ the party fared badly in the elections **SYN** get on, proceed, get along, progress, make out, do, manage, muddle along, muddle through, cope, survive 2 Travel. ◇ a knight fares forth **ORIGIN** Old English *fær*, *faru* 'travelling, a journey or expedition', *faran* 'to travel', also 'get on (well or badly)', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *varen* and German *fahren* 'to travel', Old Norse *ferja* 'ferry boat', also to *ford*. Sense 1 of the noun stems from an earlier meaning 'a journey for which a price is paid'. Noun sense 2 was originally used with reference to the quality or quantity of food provided, probably from the idea of *faring* well or badly.

fatal /'feɪt(ə)l/ মারাত্মক *adjective* 1 Causing death. ◇ a fatal accident **SYN** deadly, lethal, mortal, causing death, death dealing, killing **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the senses 'destined by fate' and 'ominous'): from Old French, or from Latin *fatalis*, from *fatum* (see *fate*).

fatality /fə'tælɪti/ নশ্বরতা *noun* 1 An occurrence of death by accident, in war, or from disease. ◇ 80 per cent

of pedestrian fatalities occur in built-up areas **SYN** death, casualty, mortality, victim, loss, dead person 2 Helplessness in the face of fate. ◇ a sense of fatality gripped her **ORIGIN** Fatality rate:

Late 15th century (denoting the quality of causing death or disaster): from French fatalité or late Latin fatalitas, from Latin fatalis ‘decreed by fate’, from fatum (see fate). fatality (sense 1) dates from the mid 19th century.

fault /fɔ:lt/ দোষ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An unattractive or unsatisfactory feature, especially in a piece of work or in a person’s character. ◇ my worst fault is impatience **SYN** flaw, fault, failing, deficiency, weakness, weak point, weak spot, shortcoming, fallibility, frailty, infirmity, foible, inadequacy, limitation 2 Responsibility for an accident or misfortune. ◇ if books were not selling, it wasn’t the fault of the publishers **SYN** responsibility, liability, culpability, blameworthiness, guilt 3 An extended break in a rock formation, marked by the relative displacement and discontinuity of strata on either side of a particular plane. ◇ a landscape broken by numerous faults

■ *verb*

1 Criticize for inadequacy or mistakes. ◇ her superiors could not fault her dedication to the job **SYN** find fault with, find lacking 2 (of a rock formation) be broken by a fault or faults. ◇ the continental crust has been thinned and faulted as a result of geological processes **ORIGIN** Middle English faut(e) ‘lack, failing’, from Old French, based on Latin fallere ‘deceive’. The -l- was added (in French and English) in the 15th century to conform with the Latin word, but did not become standard in English until the 17th century, remaining silent in pronunciation until well into the 18th.

fauna /ˈfɔ:nə/ প্রাণিকুল *noun* 1 The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. ◇ the flora and fauna of Siberia **SYN** living things, living beings, living creatures, the living **ORIGIN** Late 18th century modern Latin application of Fauna, the name of a rural goddess, sister of Faunus.

faux /fəʊ/ ভুল *adjective* 1 Made in imitation; artificial. ◇ a rope of faux pearls **SYN** imaginary, imagined, pretended, make-believe, made-up, fantasy, fantasized, fancied, dream, dreamed-up, unreal, fanciful, invented, fictitious, fictive, mythical, feigned, fake, mock, imitative, sham, simulated, artificial, ersatz, dummy, false, faux, spurious, bogus, counterfeit, fraudulent, forged, pseudo **ORIGIN** French, ‘false’.

fear /fiə/ ভয় *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An unpleasant emotion caused by the threat of danger, pain, or harm. ◇ I cowered in fear as bullets whizzed past **SYN** terror, fright, fearfulness, horror, alarm, panic, agitation, trepidation, dread, consternation, dismay, distress

■ *verb*

1 Be afraid of (someone or something) as likely to be dangerous, painful, or harmful. ◇ I hated him but

didn’t fear him any more **SYN** be afraid of, be fearful of, be scared of, be apprehensive of, dread, live in fear of, go in terror of, be terrified of, be terrified by, cower before, tremble before, cringe from, shrink from, flinch from Feared dead:

ORIGIN Old English fæar ‘calamity, danger’, færan ‘frighten’, also ‘revere’, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch gevaar and German Gefahr ‘danger’.

feasible /ˈfi:zɪb(ə)l/ সাধ্য *adjective* 1 Possible to do easily or conveniently. ◇ it is not feasible to put most finds from excavations on public display **SYN** practicable, practical, workable, achievable, attainable, realizable, viable, realistic, sensible, reasonable, within reason, within the bounds of possibility **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French faisible, from fais-, stem of faire ‘do, make’, from Latin facere.

feat /fi:t/ কৃতিত্ব *noun* 1 An achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength. ◇ the new printing presses were considerable feats of engineering **SYN** achievement, accomplishment, attainment, coup, master stroke, triumph **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the general sense ‘action or deed’): from Old French fait, from Latin factum (see fact).

fella /ˈfɛlə/ বন্ধুরা *noun* 1 non-standard spelling of fellow, used in representing speech in various dialects ◇ you can’t blame the wee fella 2 A person’s boyfriend or lover. ◇ she took a fancy to her best friend’s fella **SYN** boyfriend, girlfriend, man friend, woman friend, lady friend, lady-love, beau, loved one, beloved, love, darling, sweetheart

fellow /ˈfeləʊ/ সহকর্মী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Sharing a particular activity, quality, or condition with someone or something. ◇ they urged the troops not to fire on their fellow citizens

■ *noun*

1 A man or boy. ◇ he was an extremely obliging fellow **SYN** man, boy 2 A person in the same position, involved in the same activity, or otherwise associated with another. ◇ he was learning with a rapidity unique among his fellows **SYN** companion, friend, crony, comrade, partner, associate, co-worker, colleague 3 A member of a learned society. ◇ a fellow of the Geological Society **SYN** subscriber, associate, representative, attender, insider, fellow, comrade, adherent, life member, founder member, card-carrying member **ORIGIN** Late Old English fēolaga ‘a partner or colleague’ (literally ‘one who lays down money in a joint enterprise’), from Old Norse félagi, from fé ‘cattle, property, money’ + the Germanic base of lay.

fellowship /ˈfeləʊ(ʃ)ɪp/ সহকারিতা *noun* 1 Friendly association, especially with people who share one’s interests. ◇ they valued fun and good fellowship as the cement of the community **SYN** companionship, companionability, sociability, comradeship, fraternization, camaraderie, friendship, mutual support, mutual respect, mutual liking 2 The status of a fellow of a college or society. ◇ a fellowship in mathematics

ferocity /fəˈrɒsɪti/ **হিংস্রতা** *noun* 1 The state or quality of being ferocious. ◇ the ferocity of the storm caught them by surprise **SYN** savagery, brutality, brutishness, barbarity, fierceness, violence, aggression, bloodthirstiness, murderousness **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French, or from Latin ferocitas, from ferox, feroc- ‘fierce’.

ferrite /ˈfɛrɪt/ **চুম্বক** *noun* 1 A ceramic compound consisting of a mixed oxide of iron and one or more other metals which has ferrimagnetic properties and is used in high-frequency electrical components such as aerials. ◇ 2 A form of pure iron with a body-centred cubic crystal structure, occurring in low-carbon steel. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from Latin ferrum ‘iron’ + -ite.

fetish /ˈfɛtɪʃ/ **ফেটিশ** *noun* 1 A form of sexual desire in which gratification is linked to an abnormal degree to a particular object, item of clothing, part of the body, etc. ◇ a man with a fetish for surgical masks **SYN** fixation, sexual fixation, obsession, compulsion, mania 2 An inanimate object worshipped for its supposed magical powers or because it is considered to be inhabited by a spirit. ◇ **SYN** juju, talisman, charm, amulet **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (originally denoting an object used by the peoples of West Africa as an amulet or charm): from French fétiche, from Portuguese feitiço ‘charm, sorcery’ (originally an adjective meaning ‘made by art’), from Latin facticius (see factitious).

fiancée /ˈfiːnsɛ/ **বাগদত্তা** *noun* 1 A woman to whom someone is engaged to be married. ◇ he went back to the valley to marry his fiancée **SYN** betrothed, wife-to-be, bride-to-be, future wife, prospective wife, prospective spouse **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from French (see fiancé).

fidelity /ˈfɪdəlɪti/ **বিশ্বস্ততা** *noun* 1 Faithfulness to a person, cause, or belief, demonstrated by continuing loyalty and support. ◇ his fidelity to liberal ideals **SYN** loyalty, allegiance, obedience, constancy, fealty, homage 2 The degree of exactness with which something is copied or reproduced. ◇ the 1949 recording provides reasonable fidelity **SYN** accuracy, exactness, exactitude, precision, preciseness, correctness, scrupulousness **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French fidelite or Latin fidelitas, from fidelis ‘faithful’, from fides ‘faith’. Compare with fealty.

filthy /ˈfɪlθi/ **অকথ্য** *adjective, adverb*

■ *adjective*

1 Disgustingly dirty. ◇ a filthy hospital with no sanitation **SYN** dirty, mucky, grimy, muddy, murky, slimy, unclean

■ *adverb*

1 To an extreme extent. ◇ he has become filthy rich **SYN** very, extremely, tremendously, immensely, vastly, hugely, remarkably

fiscal /ˈfɪsk(ə)l/ **রাজকোষ** *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Relating to government revenue, especially taxes. ◇ monetary and fiscal policy **SYN** tax, budgetary, revenue

■ *noun*

1 A legal or treasury official in some countries. ◇ As early as 1711, an Oberfiscal was appointed aided by a staff of fiscals who had to be secret appointments as they had the task of checking the honesty and integrity of government officials. 2 ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French, or from Latin fiscalis, from fiscus ‘purse, treasury’ (see fisc).

flagging /ˈflæɡɪŋ/ **ঝিমুনি** *adjective* 1 Becoming tired or less dynamic; declining in strength. ◇ she wants to revive her flagging career

flagship /ˈflæɡʃɪp/ **পোত-নায়কের জাহাজ** *noun* 1 The ship in a fleet which carries the commanding admiral. ◇

flamboyance /fləmˈbɔɪəns/ **ধুমধাম** *noun* 1 The tendency to attract attention because of one’s exuberance, confidence, and stylishness. ◇ he had a reputation for flair and flamboyance

flared /ˈfleɪd/ **উদ্ভীষ্ট** *adjective* 1 (especially of an item of clothing) having a shape that widens progressively towards the end or bottom. ◇ a flared skirt 2 (of the nostrils) dilated. ◇ horses snorted impatiently through flared nostrils **OTHER** flared up

flawed /ˈflaʊd/ **দ্বিধাযুক্ত** *adjective* 1 Having or characterized by a fundamental weakness or imperfection. ◇ a fatally flawed strategy **SYN** unsound, defective, faulty, distorted, inaccurate, incorrect, erroneous, imprecise, fallacious, wrong

flawless /ˈflaʊləs/ **নিষিদ্ধ** *adjective* 1 Without any imperfections or defects; perfect. ◇ her smooth flawless skin **SYN** perfect, without blemish, unblemished, unmarked, unimpaired

flee /ˈfliː/ **ভাগা** *verb* 1 Run away from a place or situation of danger. ◇ to escape the fighting, his family fled from their village **SYN** run, run away, run off, make a run for it, run for it, take flight, be gone, make off, take off, take to one’s heels, make a break for it, bolt, beat a retreat, beat a hasty retreat, make a quick exit, make one’s getaway, escape, absent oneself, make oneself scarce, abscond, head for the hills, do a disappearing act **ORIGIN** Old English flēon, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch vlieden and German fliehen.

fleet /ˈfliːt/ **বহর** *noun* 1 A group of ships sailing together, engaged in the same activity, or under the same ownership. ◇ the small port supports a fishing fleet **ORIGIN** Old English flēot ‘ship, shipping’, from flēotan ‘float, swim’ (see fleet).

fleet /ˈfliːt/ **বহর** *adjective* 1 Fast and nimble in movement. ◇ a man of advancing years, but fleet of foot **SYN** nimble, agile, deft, lithe, limber, lissom, acrobatic, supple, light-footed, nimble-footed, light, light of foot, light on one’s feet, spry, sprightly, lively, active **ORIGIN** Early 16th century probably from Old Norse fljótr, of Germanic origin and related to fleet.

fleet /ˈfliːt/ **বহর** *noun* 1 A marshland creek, channel, or ditch. ◇ Sam explained that the 3,000 acres of the Nature Reserve is the largest in the English lowlands, the main area being grazing marsh divided

by a network of ditches and fleets. 2 A stream, now wholly underground, running into the Thames east of Fleet Street. ORIGIN Old English flēot, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch vliet, also to fleet.

fleet /flɪt/ বহর **verb** 1 Move or pass quickly. ORIGIN a variety of expressions fleeted across his face ORIGIN Old English flēotan 'float, swim', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch vlieten and German fließen, also to flit and float.

fleet /flɪt/ বহর **adjective, adverb**

■ **adjective**

1 (of water) shallow. ORIGIN

■ **adverb**

1 At or to a small depth. ORIGIN Early 17th century perhaps based on an Old English cognate of Dutch vloot 'shallow' and related to fleet.

flirtation /flɜː'teɪʃn/ **noun** 1 Behaviour that demonstrates a playful sexual attraction to someone. ORIGIN Fabia was in no mood for his light-hearted flirtation SYN coquetry, teasing, trifling, toying, dalliance, philandering, romantic advances

flock /flɒk/ পাঁল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A number of birds of one kind feeding, resting, or travelling together. ORIGIN a flock of gulls SYN group, flight, congregation

■ **verb**

1 (of birds) congregate in a flock. ORIGIN sandgrouse are liable to flock with other species ORIGIN Old English flocc, of unknown origin. The original sense was 'a band or body of people': this became obsolete, but has been reintroduced as a transferred use of the sense 'a number of animals kept together'.

flock /flɒk/ পাঁল **noun** 1 A soft material for stuffing cushions, quilts, and other soft furnishings, made of wool refuse or torn-up cloth. ORIGIN flock mattresses ORIGIN Middle English from Old French floc, from Latin floccus (see floccus).

flora /'flɔːrə/ উদ্ভিদকুল; Flora and fauna: The flora and fauna of a place are its plants and animals. **noun** 1 The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. ORIGIN Britain's native flora 1. The flora and fauna of santal life have been clearly indicated in his work and captured with passion. ORIGIN Late 18th century from Latin flos, flor- 'flower'.

Flora /'flɔːrə/ উদ্ভিদকুল; Flora and fauna: The flora and fauna of a place are its plants and animals. **proper noun** 1 The goddess of flowering plants. ORIGIN 1. The flora and fauna of santal life have been clearly indicated in his work and captured with passion.

fluctuate /'flʌktʃueɪt/ অস্থির হওয়া **verb** 1 Rise and fall irregularly in number or amount. ORIGIN trade with other countries tends to fluctuate from year to year SYN vary, differ, shift, change, alter, waver, swing, oscillate, alternate, rise and fall, go up and down, see-saw, yo-yo, be unstable, be unsteady ORIGIN Mid 17th century (earlier (late Middle English) as fluctuation): from Latin fluctuat- 'undulated', from the verb fluctuare, from fluctus 'flow, current, wave',

from fluere 'to flow'.

flummox /'flʌmɒks/ বিহ্বল করা **verb** 1 Perplex (someone) greatly; bewilder. ORIGIN I was completely flummoxed by the whole thing SYN baffle, bewilder, mystify, bemuse, perplex, puzzle, confuse, confound, nonplus, disconcert, throw, throw off balance, disorientate, take aback, set thinking ORIGIN Mid 19th century probably of dialect origin; flummox 'to make untidy, confuse' is recorded in western counties and the north Midlands.

flunk /flʌŋk/ কার্যবিপত্তি **verb** 1 Fail to reach the required standard in (an examination, test, or course of study) ORIGIN I flunked biology in the tenth grade SYN be unsuccessful in, not pass ORIGIN Early 19th century (in the general sense 'back down, fail utterly'; originally US): perhaps related to funk or to US flink 'be a coward', perhaps a variant of flinch.

foil /fɔɪl/ পাত **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The track or scent of a hunted animal. ORIGIN 2 A setback in an enterprise; a defeat. ORIGIN

■ **verb**

1 Prevent (something considered wrong or undesirable) from succeeding. ORIGIN a brave policewoman foiled the armed robbery SYN thwart, frustrate, counter, oppose, balk, disappoint, impede, obstruct, hamper, hinder, snooker, cripple, scotch, derail, smash, dash ORIGIN Middle English (in the sense 'trample down'): perhaps from Old French fouler 'to full cloth, trample', based on Latin fullo 'fuller'. Compare with full.

foil /fɔɪl/ পাত **noun** 1 Metal hammered or rolled into a thin flexible sheet, used chiefly for covering or wrapping food. ORIGIN aluminium foil 2 A person or thing that contrasts with and so emphasizes and enhances the qualities of another. ORIGIN his white cravat was a perfect foil for his bronzed features SYN contrast, background, setting, relief, antithesis 3 A leaf-shaped curve formed by the cusping of an arch or circle. ORIGIN Middle English via Old French from Latin folium 'leaf'.

foil /fɔɪl/ পাত **noun** 1 A light, blunt-edged fencing sword with a button on its point. ORIGIN Late 16th century of unknown origin.

foil /fɔɪl/ পাত **noun** 1 Each of the structures fitted to a hydrofoil's hull to lift it clear of the water at speed. ORIGIN Abbreviation of hydrofoil.

folk /fɔːk/ লোক **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Relating to the traditional art or culture of a community or nation. ORIGIN a revival of interest in folk customs SYN racial, race-related, ethnological, genetic, inherited 2 Relating to folk music. ORIGIN a folk club

■ **noun**

1 ORIGIN some folk will do anything for money SYN people, humans, persons, individuals, souls, living souls, mortals 2 Folk music. ORIGIN a mixture of folk and reggae ORIGIN Old English folc, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch volk and German Volk.

fondle /'fɒnd(ə)l/ নেহ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of fondling. ◇ **SYN** stroke, stroking, touch, touching, fondle, fondling, skim, pat, nuzzle, nuzzling, kiss

■ **verb**

1 Stroke or caress lovingly or erotically. ◇ he kissed and fondled her **SYN** caress, stroke, pat, pet, pull, finger, touch, tickle, twiddle, play with, massage, knead **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (in the sense ‘pamper’): back-formation from obsolete fondling ‘much-loved or petted person’, from fond+ -ling.

forged /fɔːdʒd/ নকল **adjective** 1 Copied fraudulently; fake. ◇ they have illegally entered the UK using forged travel documents

formidable /ˈfɔːmɪdəb(ə)l/ দুর্দান্ত **adjective** 1 Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable. ◇ a formidable opponent **SYN** intimidating, forbidding, redoubtable, daunting, alarming, frightening, terrifying, petrifying, horrifying, chilling, disturbing, disquieting, dreadful, brooding, awesome, fearsome, ominous, foreboding, sinister, menacing, mean-looking, threatening, dangerous **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from French, or from Latin formidabilis, from formidare ‘to fear’.

fountainhead /ˈfaʊntɪnhed/ উৎস **noun** 1 An original source of something. ◇ he was the sole fountainhead of advice **SYN** source, fount, fountainhead, well head, wellspring, well

fowl /faʊl/ পাখি **noun** 1 ◇ **SYN** poultry **ORIGIN** Old English fugol ‘bird’, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch vogel and German Vogel, also to fly.

fragile /ˈfrædʒaɪl/ ভঙ্গুর **adjective** 1 (of an object) easily broken or damaged. ◇ fragile items such as glass and china **SYN** breakable, easily broken, brittle, frangible, smashable, splintery, flimsy, weak, frail, insubstantial, delicate, dainty, fine **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense ‘morally weak’): from Latin fragilis, from frangere ‘to break’. The sense ‘liable to break’ dates from the mid 16th century.

frame /freɪm/ ফ্রেম **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A rigid structure that surrounds something such as a picture, door, or windowpane. ◇ **SYN** setting, mount, mounting, surround, fixture, support, stand 2 A person’s body with reference to its size or build. ◇ a shiver shook her slim frame **SYN** body, figure, form, shape, physique, build, size, proportions 3 A basic structure that underlies or supports a system, concept, or text. ◇ the establishment of conditions provides a frame for interpretation **SYN** structure, framework, context 4 A structural environment within which a class of words or other linguistic units can be correctly used. For example I — him is a frame for a large class of transitive verbs. ◇ 5 A single complete picture in a series forming a cinema, television, or video film. ◇ video footage slowed down to 20 frames a second 6 The triangular structure for positioning the red balls in snooker. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Place (a picture or photograph) in a frame. ◇ he

had had the photo framed **SYN** mount, set in a frame 2 Formulate (a concept, plan, or system) ◇ staff have proved invaluable in framing the proposals **SYN** formulate, draw up, plan, draft, map out, sketch out, work out, shape, compose, put together, arrange, form, devise, create, establish, conceive, think up, hatch, originate, orchestrate, engineer, organize, coordinate 3 Produce false evidence against (an innocent person) so that they appear guilty. ◇ he claims he was framed **SYN** falsely incriminate, fabricate charges against, fabricate evidence against, entrap **ORIGIN** Old English framian ‘be useful’, of Germanic origin and related to from. The general sense in Middle English, ‘make ready for use’, probably led to frame (sense 2 of the verb); it also gave rise to the specific meaning ‘prepare timber for use in building’, later ‘make the wooden parts (framework) of a building’, hence the noun sense ‘structure’ (late Middle English).

freak /friːk/ খামখেয়াল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A very unusual and unexpected event or situation. ◇ the teacher says the accident was a total freak **SYN** fluke, anomaly, aberration, rogue, rarity, quirk, oddity, unusual occurrence, peculiar turn of events, twist of fate 2 ◇ a few freaks have been discovered, one amazing cat tipping the scales at no less than 43 lbs **SYN** aberration, abnormality, irregularity, oddity, monster, monstrosity, malformation, mutant 3 A person who is obsessed with a particular activity or interest. ◇ a fitness freak **SYN** enthusiast, fan, fanatic, addict, devotee, lover 4 A sudden arbitrary change of mind; a whim. ◇ follow this way or that, as the freak takes you **SYN** whim, whimsy, fancy, fad, vagary, notion, conceit, caprice, kink, twist, freak, fetish, passion, bent, foible, quirk, eccentricity, idiosyncrasy

■ **verb**

1 Behave or cause to behave in a wild and irrational way, typically because of the effects of extreme emotion or drugs. ◇ he freaked out and smashed the place up **SYN** go crazy, go mad, go out of one’s mind, go to pieces, crack, snap, lose control, lose one’s self-control, lose control of the situation, act wildly 2 Fleck or streak randomly. ◇ the white pink and the pansy freaked with jet **SYN** stripe, band, bar, fleck **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in freak (sense 4 of the noun)): probably from a dialect word.

frighten /ˈfraɪt(ə)n/ আতঙ্কিত **verb** 1 Make (someone) afraid or anxious. ◇ the savagery of his thoughts frightened him **SYN** scare, startle, alarm, terrify, petrify, shock, chill, appal, agitate, panic, throw into panic, fluster, ruffle, shake, disturb, disconcert, unnerve, unman, intimidate, terrorize, cow, daunt, dismay

frontier /ˈfrʌntɪə/ সীমান্ত **noun** 1 A line or border separating two countries. ◇ international crime knows no frontiers **SYN** border, boundary, partition, borderline, dividing line, bounding line, demarcation line **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French frontiere, based on Latin frons, front- ‘front’.

frustrate /frʌ'streɪt/ হতাশ *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Frustrated. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Prevent (a plan or attempted action) from progressing, succeeding, or being fulfilled. ◇ the rescue attempt was frustrated by bad weather **SYN** thwart, defeat, foil, block, stop, put a stop to, counter, spoil, check, balk, circumvent, disappoint, forestall, bar, dash, scotch, quash, crush, derail, nip in the bud, baffle, nullify, snooker 2 Cause (someone) to feel upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something. ◇ it frustrated me that more couldn't be done for her **SYN** exasperate, infuriate, annoy, anger, madden, vex, irritate, irk, embitter, sour, get someone's back up, try someone's patience **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin frustrat- 'disappointed', from the verb frustrare, from frustra 'in vain'.

frustration /frʌ'streɪʃn/ পরাজয় *noun* 1 The feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something. ◇ tears of frustration rolled down her cheeks **SYN** exasperation, annoyance, anger, vexation, irritation, bitterness, resentment 2 The prevention of the progress, success, or fulfilment of something. ◇ the frustration of their wishes **SYN** thwarting, defeat, foiling, blocking, stopping, countering, spoiling, checking, balking, circumvention, forestalling, dashing, scotching, quashing, crushing **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin frustratio(n-), from frustrare 'disappoint' (see frustrate).

fugitive /'fjuːdʒɪtɪv/ পলাতক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Quick to disappear; fleeting. ◇ the fugitive effects of light **SYN** fleeting, transient, transitory, ephemeral, evanescent, flitting, flying, fading, momentary, short-lived, short, brief, passing, impermanent, fly-by-night, here today and gone tomorrow

■ *noun*

1 A person who has escaped from captivity or is in hiding. ◇ fugitives from justice **SYN** escapee, escaper, runaway, deserter, refugee, renegade, absconder Fugitive abu borhan chowdhury, chairman of everest holding and technologies ltd, was convicted in a graft case filed over misappropriation of tk 15 core from rupali bank... **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French fugitif, -ive, from Latin fugitivus, from

fugere 'flee'.

fume /fjuːm/ ধূম *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An amount of gas or vapour that smells strongly or is dangerous to inhale. ◇ clouds of exhaust fumes spewed by cars **SYN** smoke, vapour, gas, exhalation, exhaust, effluvium, pollution

■ *verb*

1 Feel, show, or express great anger. ◇ 'We simply cannot have this', she fumed **SYN** be furious, be enraged, be angry, seethe, smoulder, simmer, boil, be livid, be incensed, bristle, be beside oneself, spit, chafe 2 Emit gas or vapour. ◇ fragments of lava hit the ground, fuming and sizzling **SYN** emit smoke, emit gas, smoke **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French fumer (verb), from Latin fumare 'to smoke'.

furthermore /fəːðə'mɔː/ তদ্ব্যতীত *adverb* 1 In addition; besides (used to introduce a fresh consideration in an argument) ◇ It was also a highly desirable political end. Furthermore, it gave the English a door into France **SYN** moreover, further, what's more, also, additionally, in addition, besides, as well, too, to boot, on top of that, over and above that, into the bargain, by the same token

furtive /fəːtɪv/ অলক্ষিত *adjective* 1 Attempting to avoid notice or attention, typically because of guilt or a belief that discovery would lead to trouble; secretive. ◇ they spent a furtive day together **SYN** secretive, secret, surreptitious **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French furtif, -ive or Latin furtivus, from furtum 'theft'.

fury /'fjuəri/ উন্মত্ততা *noun* 1 Wild or violent anger. ◇ tears of fury and frustration **SYN** rage, anger, wrath, passion, outrage, spleen, temper, savagery, frenzy, madness 2 Extreme strength or violence in an action or a natural phenomenon. ◇ the fury of a gathering storm **SYN** fierceness, ferocity, violence, turbulence, tempestuousness, savagery 3 ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French furie, from Latin furia, from furiosus 'furious', from furere 'be mad, rage'.

fuselage /'fjuːzələːʒ/ বিমানপোতের কাঠাম *noun* 1 The main body of an aircraft. ◇ **SYN** framework, frame, skeleton, shell, casing, structure, substructure, bodywork, body **ORIGIN** Early 20th century from French, from fuseler 'shape into a spindle', from fuseau 'spindle'.

G

galloping /ˈɡæləpɪŋ/ দ্রুতগতিতে বৃদ্ধি পায় এমন *adjective* 1 (of a horse) going at the pace of a gallop. ◇ the sound of galloping hooves 2 (of a process or event) progressing in a rapid and seemingly uncontrollable manner. ◇ galloping inflation

gamble /ˈɡamb(ə)l/ জুয়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of gambling. ◇ Dad likes a bit of a gamble [SYN] bet, wager, speculation 2 A risky action undertaken with the hope of success. ◇ we decided to take a gamble and offer him a place on our staff [SYN] risk, chance, hazard, speculation, venture, random shot, leap in the dark

■ *verb*

1 Play games of chance for money; bet. ◇ he gambles on football [SYN] bet, wager, place a bet, lay a bet, stake money on something, back the horses, try one's luck on the horses 2 Take risky action in the hope of a desired result. ◇ he was gambling on the success of his satellite TV channel [SYN] take a chance, take a risk, take a leap in the dark, leave things to chance, speculate, venture, buy a pig in a poke [ORIGIN] Early 18th century from obsolete gamel 'play games', or from the verb game.

garbled /ˈɡɑːb(ə)ld/ বিকৃত হয়ে *adjective* 1 (of a message, sound, or transmission) confused and distorted; unclear. ◇ I got a garbled set of directions

garlic /ˈɡɑːlɪk/ রসুন *noun* 1 A strong-smelling pungent-tasting bulb, used as a flavouring in cooking and in herbal medicine. ◇ garlic butter 2 The central Asian plant, closely related to the onion, which produces garlic. ◇ [ORIGIN] Old English gārleac, from gār 'spear' (because the shape of a clove resembles the head of a spear) + leac 'leek'.

gauge /ɡeɪdʒ/ হিসাব করার নিয়ম *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An instrument that measures and gives a visual display of the amount, level, or contents of something. ◇ a fuel gauge [SYN] measuring instrument, measuring device, meter, measure 2 The thickness, size, or capacity of something, especially as a standard measure. ◇ [SYN] size, measure, extent, degree, scope, capacity, magnitude 3 The position of a sailing ship to windward (the weather gage) or leeward (the lee gage) of another. ◇ the French fleet was heavily outnumbered but had the weather gage

■ *verb*

1 Estimate or determine the amount, level, or volume of. ◇ astronomers can gauge the star's intrinsic brightness [SYN] compute, calculate, work out 2 Measure the dimensions of (an object) with a gauge. ◇ when dry the assemblies can be gauged exactly [SYN] measure, calculate, compute, work out, determine, ascertain [ORIGIN] Middle English (denoting a standard measure): from Old French gauge (noun), gauger (verb), variant of Old Northern French jauge (noun), jauger (verb), of unknown origin.

generosity /dʒenəˈrɒsəti/ দাক্ষিণ্য *noun* 1 The quality of being kind and generous. ◇ I was overwhelmed by the generosity of friends and neighbours [SYN] liberality, lavishness, magnanimity, magnanimousness, munificence, open-handedness, free-handedness, bounty, unselfishness, indulgence, prodigality, princeliness 2 The quality or fact of being plentiful or large. ◇ diners certainly cannot complain about the generosity of portions [SYN] abundance, plentifulness, copiousness, amplitude, profuseness, richness, lavishness, liberality, munificence, largeness, superabundance, infinity, inexhaustibility, opulence [ORIGIN] Late Middle English (denoting nobility of birth): from Latin generositas, from generosus 'magnanimous' (see generous). Current senses date from the 17th century.

genital /ˈdʒenɪt(ə)l/ জনন সম্বন্ধীয় *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Relating to the human or animal reproductive organs. ◇ the genital area [SYN] generative, procreative, propagative

■ *noun*

1 A person's or animal's external organs of reproduction. ◇ [SYN] private parts, genitalia, sexual organs, reproductive organs, pudenda, nether regions, crotch, groin [ORIGIN] Late Middle English from Old French, or from Latin genitalis, from genitus, past participle of gignere 'beget'.

gesture /ˈdʒestʃə/ অঙ্গভঙ্গি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning. ◇ Alex made a gesture of apology [SYN] signal, signalling, sign, signing, motion, motioning, wave, indication, gesticulation

■ *verb*

1 Make a gesture. ◇ she gestured meaningfully with the pistol [ORIGIN] Late Middle English from medieval Latin gestura, from Latin gerere 'bear, wield, perform'. The original sense was 'bearing, deportment', hence 'the use of posture and bodily movements for effect in oratory'.

ginger /ˈdʒɪndʒə/ আদা *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (chiefly of hair or fur) of a light reddish-yellow or orange-brown colour. ◇ [SYN] reddish brown, tawny, chestnut, russet, coppery, copper, auburn, Titian, reddish, ginger, gingery, rusty, rufous

■ *noun*

1 A hot, fragrant spice made from the rhizome of a plant, which may be chopped or powdered for cooking, preserved in syrup, or candied. ◇ [SYN] flavour, taste, savour 2 A SE Asian plant, which resembles bamboo in appearance, from which ginger is taken. ◇ 3 A light reddish-yellow or orange-brown colour. ◇ 4 A quality of energy or spiritedness. ◇ the ginger had gone out of the men

■ *verb*

1 Flavour with ginger. ◇ gingered chicken wings 2 Make someone or something more lively. ◇ she slapped his hand lightly to ginger him up **SYN** encourage, act as a fillip to, act as a impetus to, act as a incentive to, act as a spur to, act as a stimulus to, prompt, prod, move, motivate, trigger, spark, spur on, galvanize, activate, kindle, fire, fire with enthusiasm, fuel, whet, nourish **ORIGIN** Late Old English gingifer, conflated in Middle English with Old French gingimbre, from medieval Latin gingiber, from Greek zingiberis, from Pali singivera, of Dravidian origin.

gladiator /'glædiətə/ প্রাচীন রোমের মল্লযোদ্ধা **noun** 1 (in ancient Rome) a man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin, from gladius 'sword'.

glimpse /glim(p)s/ আভাস **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A momentary or partial view. ◇ she caught a glimpse of the ocean **SYN** brief look, quick look

■ **verb**

1 See or perceive briefly or partially. ◇ he glimpsed a figure standing in the shade **SYN** catch sight of, catch a glimpse of, get a glimpse of, see briefly, get a sight of, notice, discern, spot, spy, sight, note, pick out, make out **OTHER** glimpse into 1. Europe's top central bankers who met their global peers in Japan this weekend may have caught a glimpse of their own future. 2. A glimpse into the pre-modern Islamic culture in Bengal. **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'shine faintly'): probably of Germanic origin; related to Middle High German glimsen, also to glimmer.

gloom /glu:m/ বিষাদ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Partial or total darkness. ◇ he strained his eyes peering into the gloom **SYN** darkness, semi-darkness, dark, gloominess, dimness, blackness, murkiness, murk, shadows, shade, shadiness, obscurity 2 A state of depression or despondency. ◇ a year of economic gloom for the car industry **SYN** despondency, depression, dejection, downheartedness, dispiritedness, heavy-heartedness, melancholy, melancholia, unhappiness, sadness, glumness, gloominess, low spirits, dolefulness, misery, sorrow, sorrowfulness, forlornness, woefulness, woe, wretchedness, lugubriousness, moroseness, mirthlessness, cheerlessness

■ **verb**

1 Have a dark or sombre appearance. ◇ the black gibbet glooms beside the way 2 Be or look depressed or despondent. ◇ Charles was always glooming about money **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a verb): of unknown origin.

glum /glʌm/ বিষাদগ্রস্ত **adjective** 1 Looking or feeling dejected; morose. ◇ the princess looked glum but later cheered up **SYN** gloomy, downcast, downhearted, dejected, disconsolate, dispirited, despondent, crestfallen, cast down, depressed, disappointed, disheartened, discouraged, demoralized, desolate, heavy-hearted, in low spirits, low-spirited,

sad, unhappy, doleful, melancholy, miserable, woe-begone, mournful, forlorn, long-faced, fed up, in the doldrums, wretched, lugubrious, morose, sepulchral, saturnine, dour, mirthless **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century related to dialect glum 'to frown', variant of gloom.

gobble /'gɒb(ə)l/ গরগর শব্দ **verb** 1 Eat (something) hurriedly and noisily. ◇ he gobbled up the rest of his sandwich **SYN** eat greedily, eat hungrily, guzzle, bolt, gulp, swallow hurriedly, devour, wolf, cram, gorge on, gorge oneself on, gorge oneself **ORIGIN** Early 17th century probably from gob.

gobble /'gɒb(ə)l/ গরগর শব্দ **verb** 1 (of a turkey-cock) make a characteristic swallowing sound in the throat. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century imitative, perhaps influenced by gobble.

godson /'ɡɒdsən/ ধর্মপুত্র **noun** 1 A male godchild. ◇ Freddie was a godson of his father's closest friend

goombah /gu:m'bɑ:/ **noun** 1 An associate or accomplice, especially a senior member of a criminal gang. ◇ **ORIGIN** 1960s probably a dialect alteration of Italian compare 'godfather, friend, accomplice'.

goon /gu:n/ গণ্ডমূর্খ **noun** 1 A silly, foolish, or eccentric person. ◇ **SYN** idiot, ass, halfwit, nincompoop, blockhead, buffoon, dunce, dolt, ignoramus, cretin, imbecile, dullard, moron, simpleton, clod 2 A bully or thug, especially a member of an armed or security force. ◇ a squad of goons waving pistols **SYN** thug, roughneck, scoundrel, villain, rogue, rascal, lout, hooligan, hoodlum, vandal, delinquent, rowdy, bully boy, bully, brute 3 A guard in a German prisoner-of-war camp during the Second World War. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century perhaps from dialect gooney 'booby'; influenced by the subhuman cartoon character 'Alice the Goon', created by E. C. Segar (1894–1938), American cartoonist.

goon /gu:n/ গণ্ডমূর্খ **noun** 1 Cheap wine, especially when sold in large cartons. ◇ we sat in the kitchen drinking the rest of the goon **ORIGIN** 1980s probably an alteration of flagon, possibly influenced by goom.

grab /grʌb/ দখল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A quick sudden clutch or attempt to seize. ◇ he made a grab at the pistol **SYN** lunge for, attempt to grab 2 A mechanical device for clutching, lifting, and moving things, especially materials in bulk. ◇ The lessons had still not been learned by November the following year, when the mechanical grab ripped up part of a late medieval barge near Trig Stairs.

■ **verb**

1 Grasp or seize suddenly and roughly. ◇ she grabbed him by the shirt collar **SYN** seize, grasp, snatch, seize hold of, grab hold of, take hold of, catch hold of, lay hold of, lay hands on, lay one's hands on, get one's hands on, take a grip of, fasten round, grapple, grip, clasp, clutch 2 Attract the attention of; make an impression on. ◇ how does that grab you? **SYN** make an impression on, have an impact on, influence, affect, leave a mark on, move, stir, rouse, excite, inspire, galvanize **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Middle Low

German and Middle Dutch grabben; perhaps related to grip, gripe, and grope.

grace /greɪs/ অনুগ্রহ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Smoothness and elegance of movement. ◇ she moved through the water with effortless grace **SYN** elegance, stylishness, poise, finesse, charm 2 Courteous good will. ◇ he had the good grace to apologize to her afterwards **SYN** courtesy, courteousness, politeness, manners, good manners, mannerliness, civility, decorum, decency, propriety, breeding, respect, respectfulness 3 (in Christian belief) the free and unmerited favour of God, as manifested in the salvation of sinners and the bestowal of blessings. ◇ **SYN** favour, good will, generosity, kindness, benefaction, beneficence, indulgence 4 A period officially allowed for payment of a sum due or for compliance with a law or condition, especially an extended period granted as a special favour. ◇ we'll give them 30 days' grace and then we'll be doing checks **SYN** deferment, deferral, postponement, suspension, putting back, putting off, adjournment, delay, shelving, rescheduling, interruption, arrest, pause 5 A short prayer of thanks said before or after a meal. ◇ **SYN** prayer of thanks, thanksgiving, blessing, benediction 6 Used as forms of description or address for a duke, duchess, or archbishop. ◇ His Grace, the Duke of Atholl 7 (in Greek mythology) three beautiful goddesses (Agliaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne) believed to personify and bestow charm, grace, and beauty. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Bring honour or credit to (someone or something) by one's attendance or participation. ◇ he is one of the best players ever to have graced the game **SYN** dignify, distinguish, add distinction to, add dignity to, honour, bestow honour on, favour, enhance, add lustre to, magnify, ennoble, glorify, elevate, make lofty, aggrandize, upgrade **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin gratia, from gratus 'pleasing, thankful'; related to grateful.

graft /gra:ft/ যুস *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A shoot or twig inserted into a slit on the trunk or stem of a living plant, from which it receives sap. ◇ **SYN** scion, cutting, shoot, offshoot, bud, slip, new growth, sprout, sprig 2 A piece of living tissue that is transplanted surgically. ◇ **SYN** transplant, implant, implantation

■ *verb*

1 Insert (a shoot or twig) as a graft. ◇ it was common to graft different varieties on to a single tree trunk 2 Transplant (living tissue) as a graft. ◇ they can graft a new hand on to the nerve ends **SYN** transplant, implant, transfer 3 Combine or integrate (an idea, system, etc.) with another, typically in a way considered inappropriate. ◇ old values have been grafted on to a new economic class **SYN** fasten, attach, add, fix, join, insert **ORIGIN** Late Middle English graft, from Old French grafe, via Latin from Greek graphion 'stylus, writing implement' (with reference to the tapered tip of the scion), from graphein 'write'. The final -t is

typical of phonetic confusion between -f and -ft at the end of words; compare with tuft.

graft /gra:ft/ যুস *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Bribery and other corrupt practices used to secure illicit advantages or gains in politics or business. ◇ sweeping measures to curb official graft **SYN** corruption, bribery, bribing, dishonesty, deceit, fraud, fraudulence, subornation, unlawful practices, illegal means, under-hand means

■ *verb*

1 Make money by shady or dishonest means. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century of unknown origin.

graft /gra:ft/ যুস *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Hard work. ◇ success came after years of hard graft **SYN** work, effort, endeavour, toil, labour, exertion, the sweat of one's brow, drudgery, donkey work

■ *verb*

1 Work hard. ◇ I need people prepared to go out and graft **SYN** work hard, exert oneself, toil, labour, hammer away, grind away, sweat **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century perhaps related to the phrase spade's graft 'the amount of earth that one stroke of a spade will move', based on Old Norse grǫftr 'digging'.

grapevine /'greɪpvʌɪn/ দ্রাক্ষালতা *noun* 1 A vine native to both Eurasia and North America, especially one bearing grapes used for eating or winemaking. ◇ 2 Used to refer to the circulation of rumours and unofficial information. ◇ I'd heard on the grapevine that the business was nearly settled **SYN** system, complex, interconnected structure, interconnected system, complex arrangement, complex system, nexus, web

grappling /'grap(ə)l/ কুস্তি করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of grappling. ◇ 2 An instrument for seizing hold of something; a grappling hook. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Engage in a close fight or struggle without weapons; wrestle. ◇ passers-by grappled with the man after the knife attack **SYN** wrestle, struggle, tussle 2 Seize or hold with a grappling hook. ◇ This said, they grappled him with more than hundred hooks. **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a noun denoting a grappling hook): from Old French grapil, from Provençal, diminutive of grapa 'hook', of Germanic origin; related to grape. The verb dates from the mid 16th century.

grasp /gra:sp/ উপলব্ধি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A firm hold or grip. ◇ the child slipped from her grasp **SYN** grip, hold

■ *verb*

1 Seize and hold firmly. ◇ she grasped the bottle **SYN** grip, clutch, clasp, hold, clench, lay hold of **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps related to grope.

gratitude /'gratɪtju:d/ কৃতজ্ঞতা *noun* 1 The quality of being thankful; readiness to show appreciation for and to return kindness. ◇ she expressed her gratitude to the committee for their support **SYN** grate-

fulness, thankfulness, thanks, appreciation, recognition, acknowledgement, hat tip, credit, regard, respect **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from medieval Latin *gratitudo*, from Latin *gratus* 'pleasing, thankful'.

grave /grev/ **noun** 1 A hole dug in the ground to receive a coffin or dead body, typically marked by a stone or mound. ◇ the coffin was lowered into the grave **SYN** burying place, tomb, sepulchre, vault, burial chamber, burial pit, mausoleum, crypt, catacomb The gravest ethno-religious cleansing of recent times **ORIGIN** Old English *græf*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *graf* and German *Grab*.

grave /grev/ **adjective** 1 Giving cause for alarm; serious. ◇ a matter of grave concern **SYN** serious, important, all-important, profound, significant, momentous, weighty, of great consequence 2 Serious or solemn in manner or appearance. ◇ his face was grave **SYN** solemn, earnest, serious, sombre, sober, severe The gravest ethno-religious cleansing of recent times **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (originally of a wound in the sense 'severe, serious'): from Old French *grave* or Latin *gravis* 'heavy, serious'.

grave /grev/ **verb** 1 Engrave (an inscription or image) on a surface. ◇ marble graved with exquisite flower, human and animal forms The gravest ethno-religious cleansing of recent times **ORIGIN** Old English *grafan* 'dig', of Germanic origin; related to German *graben*, Dutch *graven* 'dig' and German *begraben* 'bury', also to *grave* and *groove*.

grave /grev/ **verb** 1 Clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off the accretions and then tarring it. ◇ they graved the ship there and remained 26 days The gravest ethno-religious cleansing of recent times **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps from French dialect *grave*, variant of Old French *greve* 'shore' (because originally the ship would have been run aground).

grave /gra:'veɪ/ **adverb & adjective** 1 (as a direction) slowly; with solemnity. ◇ The gravest ethno-religious cleansing of recent times **ORIGIN** Italian, 'slow'.

graze /greɪz/ আচড় **verb** 1 (of cattle, sheep, etc.) eat grass in a field. ◇ cattle graze on the open meadows **SYN** feed, eat, crop, browse, ruminate, pasture, nibble, take nourishment **ORIGIN** Old English *grasian*, from *græs* 'grass'.

graze /greɪz/ আচড় **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A slight injury where the skin is scraped. ◇ cuts and grazes on the skin **SYN** scratch, scrape, abrasion, cut, injury, sore

■ **verb**

1 Scrape and break the surface of the skin of (a part of the body) ◇ she fell down and grazed her knees **SYN** scrape, abrade, skin, scratch, chafe, bark, scuff, rasp, break the skin of, cut, nick, snick **ORIGIN** Late 16th century perhaps a specific use of *graze*.

grief /gri:f/ বিষাদ **noun** 1 Intense sorrow, especially caused by someone's death. ◇ she was overcome

with grief **SYN** sorrow, misery, sadness, anguish, pain, distress, agony, torment, affliction, suffering, heartache, heartbreak, broken-heartedness, heaviness of heart, woe, desolation, despondency, dejection, despair, angst, mortification 2 Trouble or annoyance. ◇ we were too tired to cause any grief **SYN** trouble, annoyance, bother, irritation, vexation, harassment, nuisance **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *grief*, from *grever* 'to burden' (see *grieve*).

grieve /gri:v/ খিদ্যমান **verb** 1 Feel intense sorrow. ◇ she grieved for her father **SYN** mourn, lament, be mournful, be sorrowful, sorrow, be sad, be miserable **ORIGIN** Middle English (also in the sense 'harm, oppress'): from Old French *grever* 'burden, encumber', based on Latin *gravare*, from *gravis* 'heavy, grave' (see *grave*).

grieve /gri:v/ খিদ্যমান **noun** 1 An overseer, manager, or bailiff on a farm. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century related to *reeve*.

groan /graʊn/ গভীর আর্তনাদ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A deep inarticulate sound conveying pain, despair, pleasure, etc. ◇ she lay back with a groan **SYN** moan, murmur, whine, whimper, mewl, bleat, sigh 2 A low creaking sound made by an object under pressure. ◇ the protesting groan of timbers **SYN** creaking, creak, grating, grinding, jarring

■ **verb**

1 Make a deep inarticulate sound conveying pain, despair, pleasure, etc. ◇ Marty groaned and pulled the blanket over his head **SYN** moan, murmur, whine, whimper, mewl, bleat, sigh 2 (of an object) make a low creaking sound when pressure or weight is applied. ◇ James slumped back into his chair, making it groan **SYN** creak, grate, grind, jar **ORIGIN** Old English *grānian*, of Germanic origin; related to German *greinen* 'grizzle, whine', *grinsen* 'grin', also probably to *grin*.

grudge /gradʒ/ ঘেঁষ; গাভদাহ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A persistent feeling of ill will or resentment resulting from a past insult or injury. ◇ I've never been one to hold a grudge **SYN** grievance

■ **verb**

1 Be resentfully unwilling to give or allow (something) ◇ he grudged the work and time that the meeting involved **SYN** begrudge, resent, feel aggrieved about, feel bitter about, be annoyed about, be angry about, be displeased about, be resentful of, mind, object to, take exception to, regret **ORIGIN** Late Middle English variant of obsolete *grutch* 'complain, murmur, grumble', from Old French *grouchier*, of unknown origin. Compare with *grouch*.

grunt /graʊnt/ ঘোঁৎ ঘোঁৎ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A low, short guttural sound made by an animal or a person. ◇ with snorts and grunts the animals were coaxed down the ramp 2 A low-ranking soldier or unskilled worker. ◇ he went from grunt to senior executive vice president in five years **SYN** private soldier, common

soldier 3 Mechanical power, especially in a motor vehicle. ◇ what the big wagon needs is grunt, and the turbo does the business **SYN** driving force, horsepower, hp, acceleration 4 An edible shoaling fish of tropical coasts and coral reefs, able to make a loud noise by grinding its teeth and amplifying the sound in the swim bladder. ◇

■ **verb**

1 (of an animal, especially a pig) make a low, short guttural sound. ◇ an enormous pig grunted and shuffled in a sty outside **ORIGIN** Old English grunnettan, of Germanic origin and related to German grunzen; probably originally imitative.

guava /'gwɑ:və/ পেয়ারা **noun** 1 An edible, pale orange tropical fruit with pink juicy flesh and a strong sweet aroma. ◇ 2 The small tropical American tree which bears guavas. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Spanish guayaba, probably from Taino.

guilt /gɪlt/ দোষ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The fact of having committed a specified or im-

plied offence or crime. ◇ it is the duty of the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt **SYN** culpability, guiltiness, blameworthiness, wrongdoing, wrong, wrongfulness, criminality, unlawfulness, misconduct, delinquency, sin, sinfulness, iniquity

■ **verb**

1 Make (someone) feel guilty, especially in order to induce them to do something. ◇ Celeste had been guilted into going by her parents **ORIGIN** Old English gylt, of unknown origin.

gust /gʌst/ ঝড়ো **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A sudden strong rush of wind. ◇ **SYN** flurry, blast, puff, blow, rush, squall

■ **verb**

1 (of the wind) blow in gusts. ◇ the wind was gusting through the branches of the tree **SYN** bluster, flurry, blow, blast, roar Gusting wind: **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Old Norse gustr, related to gjósa 'to gush'.

H

hack /hak/ টাটু ঘোড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A rough cut, blow, or stroke. ◇ he was sure one of us was going to take a hack at him 2 An act of computer hacking. ◇ the challenge of the hack itself

■ *verb*

1 Cut with rough or heavy blows. ◇ I watched them hack the branches **SYN** cut, chop, hew, lop, saw 2 Gain unauthorized access to data in a system or computer. ◇ they hacked into the bank's computer 3 Cough persistently. ◇ I was waking up in the middle of the night and coughing and hacking for hours 4 Manage; cope. ◇ lots of people leave because they can't hack it **SYN** cope, manage, get on, get along, get by, carry on, muddle through, muddle along, come through, stand on one's own two feet, weather the storm Hack to death; one hacked to death by group of men **ORIGIN** Old English haccian 'cut in pieces', of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch hakken and German hacken.

hack /hak/ টাটু ঘোড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A writer or journalist producing dull, unoriginal work. ◇ Sunday newspaper hacks earn their livings on such gullibilities **SYN** journalist, reporter, correspondent, newspaperman, newspaperwoman, newsman, newswoman, writer, feature writer, contributor, columnist, Grub Street writer 2 A horse for ordinary riding. ◇ **SYN** nag, inferior horse, tired-out horse, worn-out horse, Rosinante 3 A taxi. ◇ You're going to have to take me or I'll turn you in and you'll lose your hack license. **SYN** taxi, cab, taxi cab, minicab, hackney cab

■ *verb*

1 Ride a horse for pleasure or exercise. ◇ some gentle hacking in a scenic setting Hack to death; one hacked to death by group of men **ORIGIN** Middle English (in hack (sense 2 of the noun)): abbreviation of hackney. hack (sense 1 of the noun) dates from the late 17th century.

hack /hak/ টাটু ঘোড়া *noun* 1 A board on which a hawk's meat is laid. ◇ 'Take up' is sometimes used to mean to withdraw a hawk from the mews or from hack with a view to preparing her for hunting. 2 A wooden frame for drying bricks, cheeses, etc. ◇ Hack to death; one hacked to death by group of men **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting the lower half of a divided door): variant of hatch.

hand /hand/ হাত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb. ◇ the palm of her hand **SYN** fist, palm 2 A pointer on a clock or watch indicating the passing of units of time. ◇ the second hand **SYN** pointer, indicator, needle, arrow, marker, index 3 Used in reference to the power to direct something. ◇ the day-to-day running of the house was in her hands **SYN** control, power, charge, authority 4 A person's workmanship, especially in artistic work. ◇ his idiosyn-

cratic hand 5 A person who engages in manual labour, especially in a factory, on a farm, or on board a ship. ◇ a factory hand **SYN** worker, factory worker, manual worker, unskilled worker, blue-collar worker, workman, workwoman, workperson, working man, labourer, operative, hired hand, hireling, roustabout, employee, artisan 6 The set of cards dealt to a player in a card game. ◇ he's got a good hand 7 A unit of measurement of a horse's height, equal to 4 inches (10.16 cm). ◇ Direct Access is no pony himself and at 17 hands is the biggest horse in Lungo's yard. 8 A bunch of bananas. ◇ mottled hands of bananas

■ *verb*

1 Pick (something) up and give it to (someone) ◇ he handed each man a glass **SYN** pass, give, reach, let someone have, throw, toss 2 Hold the hand of (someone) in order to guide them in a specified direction. ◇ he handed them into the carriage **SYN** assist, help, aid, give someone a hand, give someone a helping hand, give someone assistance 3 Take in or furl (a sail) ◇ hand in the main! **OTHER** hands off Hands off my sister **ORIGIN** Old English hand, hond, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch hand and German Hand.

handloom /'handlu:m/ তন্তু *noun* 1 A manually operated loom. ◇

handwoven /'handwəʊvn/ হাতে বুননকৃত *adjective* 1 (of fabric) woven by hand or on an unpowered loom. ◇

handy /'handi/ কুশলী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Convenient to handle or use; useful. ◇ a handy desktop encyclopedia **SYN** useful, convenient, practical, easy-to-use, well designed, user-friendly, user-oriented, helpful, functional, serviceable, utilitarian 2 Ready to hand. ◇ keep credit cards handy **SYN** readily available, available, at hand, to hand, near at hand, within reach, accessible, ready, close, close by, near, nearby, at the ready, at one's fingertips, at one's disposal, convenient 3 Skilful. ◇ he's handy with a needle **SYN** skilful, skilled, dexterous, deft, nimble-fingered, adroit, practical, able, adept, proficient, capable

■ *noun*

1 (in Europe) a mobile phone. ◇ But if you can manage not to ask questions about why they don't just use their mobiles/cell phones / handies, or why they don't just use email, this doesn't matter. **ORIGIN** Turn out to be useful.

hang /haŋ/ লেগে থাকা *exclamation, noun, verb*

■ *exclamation*

1 Used to express a range of strong emotions from enthusiasm to anger. ◇ hang, but I loved those soldiers!

■ *noun*

1 A downward droop or bend. ◇ the bullish hang of his head

■ *verb*

1 Suspend or be suspended from above with the lower part dangling free. ◇ that's where people are supposed

to hang their washing **SYN** be suspended, hang down, be pendent, dangle, swing, sway 2 Kill (someone) by tying a rope attached from above around their neck and removing the support from beneath them (often used as a form of capital punishment) ◇ he was hanged for murder **SYN** execute by hanging, hang by the neck, send to the gallows, send to the gibbet, send to the scaffold, gibbet, put to death 3 Remain static in the air. ◇ a black pall of smoke hung over Valletta **SYN** hover, float, drift, linger, remain static, be suspended, be poised 4 Come or cause to come unexpectedly to a state in which no further operations can be carried out. ◇ the machine has hung 5 Spend time relaxing or enjoying oneself. ◇ I guess I wasn't cool enough to hang with them anymore 6 Deliver (a pitch) which does not change direction and is easily hit by a batter. ◇ this leads to hanging a breaking ball **OTHER** hang on; hang out Hang out with friends **ORIGIN** Old English hangian (intransitive verb), of West Germanic origin, related to Dutch and German hangen, reinforced by the Old Norse transitive verb hanga.

hardship /'hɑ:dʃɪp/ কষ্ট **noun** 1 Severe suffering or privation. ◇ intolerable levels of hardship **SYN** privation, deprivation, destitution, poverty, austerity, penury, want, need, neediness, beggary, impecuniousness, impecuniosity, financial distress

harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/ ফসল **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The process or period of gathering in crops. ◇ farmers work longer hours during the harvest **SYN** gathering in of the crops, harvesting, harvest time, harvest home

■ **verb**

1 Gather (a crop) as a harvest. ◇ after harvesting, most of the crop is stored in large buildings **SYN** gather in, gather, bring in, take in **ORIGIN** Old English hærfeſt 'autumn', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch herfst and German Herbst, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin carpere 'pluck' and Greek karpōs 'fruit'.

hastily /'heɪstɪli/ ব্যস্তভাবে; ঝটিকা **adverb** 1 With excessive speed or urgency; hurriedly. ◇ maybe I acted too hastily **SYN** quickly, hurriedly, in a hurry, fast, swiftly, rapidly, speedily, briskly, expeditiously, without delay, post-haste, at high speed, at full speed, with all speed, at full tilt, at the speed of light, as fast as possible, with all possible haste, like a whirlwind, like an arrow from a bow, at breakneck speed, as fast as one's legs can carry one, at a run, at a gallop, hotfoot, on the double

hatch /hatʃ/ ডিম পাড়া **noun** 1 A door in an aircraft, spacecraft, or submarine. ◇ 2 The rear door of a hatchback car. ◇ a spare wheel mounted on the rear hatch 3 short for hatchback ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English hæcc (denoting the lower half of a divided door), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch hek 'paling, screen'.

hatch /hatʃ/ ডিম পাড়া **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A newly hatched brood. ◇ a hatch of mayflies

■ **verb**

1 (of an egg) open and produce a young animal. ◇ eggs need to be put in a warm place to hatch 2 Conspire to devise (a plot or plan) ◇ the little plot that you and Sylvia hatched up last night **SYN** devise, conceive, contrive, concoct, brew, invent, plan, design, formulate **ORIGIN** Middle English hacche; related to Swedish häcka and Danish hække.

hatch /hatʃ/ ডিম পাড়া **verb** 1 (in fine art and technical drawing) shade (an area) with closely drawn parallel lines. ◇ the unused space has been hatched with lines **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense 'inlay with strips of metal'): from Old French hacher, from hache (see hatchet).

haughty /'hɔ:ti/ উদ্ধত **adjective** 1 Arrogantly superior and disdainful. ◇ a look of haughty disdain **SYN** proud, vain, arrogant, conceited, snobbish, stuck-up, pompous, self-important, superior, egotistical, supercilious, condescending, lofty, patronizing, smug, scornful, contemptuous, disdainful, overweening, overbearing, imperious, lordly, cavalier, high-handed, full of oneself, above oneself **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century extended form of obsolete haught, earlier haut, from Old French, from Latin altus 'high'.

haul /hɔ:l/ টান **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A quantity of something that has been stolen or is possessed illegally. ◇ they escaped with a haul of antiques **SYN** booty, loot, plunder 2 A distance to be covered in a journey. ◇ the thirty-mile haul to Boston

■ **verb**

1 (of a person) pull or drag with effort or force. ◇ he hauled his bike out of the shed **SYN** drag, pull, tug, heave, hump, trail, draw, tow, manhandle 2 (of a vehicle) pull (an attached trailer or carriage) behind it. ◇ the engine hauls the overnight sleeper from London Euston 3 (especially of a sailing ship) make an abrupt change of course. ◇ my plan was to haul offshore, well clear of the land **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (originally in the nautical sense 'trim sails for sailing closer to the wind'): variant of hale.

havoc /'hævək/ ব্যাপক ধ্বংস **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Widespread destruction. ◇ the hurricane ripped through Florida causing havoc **SYN** devastation, destruction, damage, desolation, depredation, despoliation, ruination, ruin, disaster, ravagement, waste, catastrophe

■ **verb**

1 Lay waste to; devastate. ◇ The lack of participants is associated to a large storm that havocked Latvia in January 2005 and uprooted and destroyed large forest areas. **SYN** lay waste, devastate, ruin, leave in ruins, destroy, wreak havoc on, leave desolate, level, raze, demolish, wipe out, wreck, damage Flood wreaks havoc on croplands **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French havok, alteration of Old French havot, of unknown origin. The word was originally used in the phrase cry havoc (Old French crier havot) 'to give an army the order havoc', which was

the signal for plundering.

heading /ˈhedɪŋ/ শিরোনাম, অগ্রগতি *noun* 1 A title at the head of a page or section of a book. ◇ chapter headings **SYN** title, caption, legend, subtitle, sub-heading, wording, rubric, inscription, name, headline, banner headline 2 A direction or bearing. ◇ he crawled on a heading of 90 degrees until he came to the track 3 A horizontal passage made in preparation for building a tunnel. ◇ A top heading is first excavated, and then a bench that is sometimes split further into bench and invert sections is constructed. 4 A strip of cloth at the top of a curtain above the hooks or wire by which it is suspended. ◇ **OTHER** heading to: Floods heading to heartland

heartland /ˈhɑːtlənd/ ভূখণ্ড *noun* 1 The central or most important part of a country, area, or field of activity. ◇ wildlife sites in the heartland of Russia Floods heading to heartland

held /held/ দখলী

hello /həˈləʊ/ হ্যালো *exclamation, noun, verb*

■ *exclamation*

1 Used as a greeting or to begin a telephone conversation. ◇ hello there, Katie!

■ *noun*

1 An utterance of ‘hello’; a greeting. ◇ she was getting polite nods and hellos from people **SYN** greeting, welcome, salutation, saluting, hailing, address, hello, hallo

■ *verb*

1 Say or shout ‘hello’ ◇ I pressed the phone button and helloed **ORIGIN** Early 19th century variant of earlier hollo; related to holla.

helm /helm/ হাল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A tiller or wheel for steering a ship or boat. ◇ she stayed at the helm, alert for tankers **SYN** tiller, wheel

■ *verb*

1 Steer (a boat or ship) ◇ he helmed a sailing vessel **SYN** steer, captain, pilot, skipper, navigate, con, helm **ORIGIN** Old English helma; probably related to helve.

helm /helm/ হাল *noun* 1 A helmet. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch helm and German Helm, also to helmet, from an Indo-European root meaning ‘to cover or hide’.

herb /həːb/ ঔষধি *noun* 1 Any plant with leaves, seeds, or flowers used for flavouring, food, medicine, or perfume. ◇ bundles of dried herbs **SYN** flavouring, salt and pepper, herbs, spices, condiments, dressing, relish 2 Any seed-bearing plant which does not have a woody stem and dies down to the ground after flowering. ◇ the banana plant is the world’s largest herb **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin herba ‘grass, green crops, herb’. Although herb has always been spelled with an h, pronunciation without it was usual until the 19th century and is still standard in the US.

hike /haɪk/ ভাড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A long walk or walking tour. ◇ a five-mile hike across

rough terrain **SYN** walk, trek, tramp, trudge, traipse, slog, footslog, plod, march, journey on foot 2 A sharp increase, especially in price. ◇ a price hike **SYN** growth, rise, enlargement, expansion, extension, multiplication, elevation, swelling, inflation

■ *verb*

1 Walk for a long distance, especially across country. ◇ they hiked across the moors **SYN** walk, go on foot, trek, tramp, trudge, traipse, slog, footslog, plod, march 2 Pull or lift up (something, especially clothing) ◇ Roy hiked up his trousers to reveal his socks **SYN** hitch up, pull up, jerk up, lift, raise, hoist **OTHER** hike in:

Gas price hike in Bangladesh remains effective

ORIGIN Early 19th century (originally dialect, as a verb): of unknown origin.

hilarious /hɪˈleəriəs/ অত্যধিক হাসিখুশি *adjective* 1 Extremely amusing. ◇ her hilarious novel **SYN** very funny, extremely amusing, hysterically funny, hysterical, uproarious, riotous, farcical, side-splitting, rib-tickling, too funny for words **ORIGIN** Early 19th century from Latin hilaris (from Greek hilaros ‘cheerful’) + -ous. The sense ‘exceedingly amusing’ dates from the 1920s.

hindsight /ˈhaɪn(d)saɪt/ সংঘটনের পরে বোধোদয় *noun* 1 Understanding of a situation or event only after it has happened or developed. ◇ with hindsight, I should never have gone

hippie-dippie 1. of, relating to, or reflecting the far-out styles and values of hippies 2. Uncool, due to lack of forethought. Your hippie-dippie ideas lack a thorough understanding of reality.

hitherto /hɪðəˈtuː/ এ যাবৎ; এই সময় পর্যন্ত *adverb* 1 Until now or until the point in time under discussion. ◇ hitherto part of French West Africa, Benin achieved independence in 1960 **SYN** previously, formerly, earlier, so far, thus far, before, beforehand, to date, as yet

homicide /ˈhɒmɪsaɪd/ নরহত্যা *noun* 1 The killing of one person by another. ◇ he was charged with homicide **SYN** murder, killing, assassination, liquidation, extermination, execution, slaughter, butchery, massacre **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin homicidium, from homo, homin- ‘man’.

hooligan /ˈhuːlɪɡ(ə)n/ গুণ্ডা *noun* 1 A violent young troublemaker, typically one of a gang. ◇ a drunken hooligan **SYN** hoodlum, thug, lout, delinquent, tearaway, vandal, ruffian, rowdy, troublemaker **ORIGIN** Late 19th century perhaps from Hooligan, the surname of a fictional rowdy Irish family in a music-hall song of the 1890s, also of a cartoon character.

hoop /huːp/ পতর *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A circular band of metal, wood, or similar material, especially one used for binding the staves of barrels or forming part of a framework. ◇ **SYN** ring, band, circle, circlet, loop, wheel, round, girdle 2 A horizontal band of a contrasting colour on a sports shirt or jockey’s cap. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Bind or encircle with or as with hoops. ◇ a man was hooping a barrel **ORIGIN** Late Old English hōp, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch hoep.

horrible /'hɒrɪb(ə)l/ ভয়ঙ্কর *adjective* 1 Causing or likely to cause horror; shocking. ◇ a horrible massacre **SYN** dreadful, horrifying, horrific, horrendous, frightful, fearful, awful, terrible, shocking, appalling, hideous, grim, grisly, ghastly, harrowing, gruesome, heinous, vile, nightmarish, macabre, unspeakable, hair-raising, spine-chilling **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin horribilis, from horrere 'tremble, shudder' (see horrid).

hosiery /'həʊziəri/ হোসিয়ারি *noun* 1 Stockings, socks, and tights collectively. ◇ **SYN** stockings, tights, stay-ups, nylons

hostage /'hɒstɪdʒ/ জিম্মি *noun* 1 A person seized or held as security for the fulfilment of a condition. ◇ they were held hostage by armed rebels **SYN** captive, prisoner, detainee, internee **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, based on late Latin obsidatus 'the state of being a hostage' (the earliest sense in English), from Latin obses, obsid- 'hostage'.

hostile /'hɒstail/ প্রতিকূল *adjective* 1 Showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly. ◇ a hostile audience **SYN** antagonistic, aggressive, confrontational, belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious, militant, truculent, combative, warlike **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French, or from Latin hostilis, from hostis 'stranger, enemy'.

hover /'hɒvə/ বাতাসে ভাসিতে থাকা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of remaining in the air in one place. ◇ keep the model in a stable hover

■ *verb*

1 Remain in one place in the air. ◇ Army helicopters hovered overhead **SYN** be suspended, be poised, hang, float, levitate, drift, fly, flutter **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from archaic hove 'hover, linger', of unknown origin.

hue /hju:/ রঙ *noun* 1 A colour or shade. ◇ the water is the deepest hue of aquamarine **SYN** colour, tone, shade, tint, tinge, cast, tincture **ORIGIN** Old English hīw, hēow (also 'form, appearance', obsolete except in Scots), of Germanic origin; related to Swedish hy 'skin, complexion'. The sense 'colour, shade' dates from the mid 19th century.

Huế /hwei/ রঙ *proper noun* 1 A city in central Vietnam; population 233,800 (est. 2009). ◇

hum /hʌm/ গুণ গুণ শব্দ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A low, steady continuous sound. ◇ the hum of

insects **SYN** murmur, murmuring, drone, droning, vibration, purr, purring, buzz, buzzing, whir, whirring, throb, throbbing, thrum, thrumming

■ *verb*

1 Make a low, steady continuous sound like that of a bee. ◇ the computers hummed **SYN** purr, whir, throb, vibrate, murmur, buzz, thrum, drone 2 Be in a state of great activity. ◇ the house was humming with preparations for the dance **SYN** be busy, be active, be lively, buzz, bustle, be bustling, be a hive of activity, throb, vibrate, pulsate, pulse 3 Smell unpleasant. ◇ when the wind drops this stuff really hums **SYN** smell, stink, stink to high heaven, reek, have a bad smell, be malodorous **ORIGIN** Late Middle English imitative.

hum /hʌm/ গুণ গুণ শব্দ *exclamation* 1 Used to express hesitation or dissent. ◇ 'Ah, hum, Elsie, isn't it?' **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century imitative; related to the verb hum.

humanitarian /hjuˌmʌni'teəriən/ মানবিক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare. ◇ groups sending humanitarian aid **SYN** compassionate, humane

■ *noun*

1 A person who seeks to promote human welfare. ◇ **SYN** philanthropist, altruist, benefactor, social reformer, do-gooder, good Samaritan **ORIGIN** The primary sense of humanitarian is 'concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare'. Since the 1930s a new sense, exemplified by phrases such as the worst humanitarian disaster this country has seen, has been gaining currency, and is now broadly established, especially in journalism, although it is not considered good style by all. In the Oxford English Corpus the second most common collocation of humanitarian is crisis

humiliating /hjuˌmɪli'eɪtɪŋ/ অপমানকর *adjective* 1 Making someone feel ashamed and foolish by injuring their dignity and pride. ◇ a humiliating defeat

hurl /hɜ:l/ সজোরে নিক্ষেপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A ride in a vehicle; a lift. ◇ hey pal, any chance of a hurl?

■ *verb*

1 Throw or impel (someone or something) with great force. ◇ rioters hurled a brick through the windscreen **SYN** throw, toss, fling, pitch, cast, lob, launch, flip, catapult, shy, dash, send, bowl, aim, direct, project, propel, fire, let fly **ORIGIN** Middle English probably imitative, but corresponding in form and partly in sense with Low German hurreln.

IED আইডি *noun* 1 A simple bomb made and used by unofficial or unauthorized forces. ◇

if i could, i would, but i can't, so i shan't.

immense /ɪ'mens/ অপরিমেয় *adjective* 1 Extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree. ◇ the cost of restoration has been immense SYN huge, vast, massive, enormous, gigantic, colossal, cosmic, great, very large, very big, extensive, expansive, monumental, towering, mountainous, tremendous, prodigious, substantial ORIGIN Late Middle English via French from Latin immensus 'immeasurable', from in- 'not' + mensus 'measured' (past participle of metiri).

impaired /ɪm'peɪd/ হত *adjective* 1 Weakened or damaged. ◇ an impaired banking system 2 Having a disability of a specified kind. ◇ sight-impaired children

impasse /am'pɑ:s/ কানাগলি *noun* 1 A situation in which no progress is possible, especially because of disagreement; a deadlock. ◇ the current political impasse SYN deadlock, dead end, stalemate, checkmate, stand-off ORIGIN Mid 19th century from French, from im- (expressing negation) + the stem of passer 'to pass'.

impeccable /ɪm'pekəb(ə)l/ অনবদ্য *adjective* 1 In accordance with the highest standards; faultless. ◇ he had impeccable manners SYN flawless, faultless, unblemished, spotless, stainless, untarnished, perfect, exemplary, ideal, model ORIGIN Mid 16th century (in the theological sense): from Latin impeccabilis, from in- 'not' + peccare 'to sin'.

impede /ɪm'pi:d/ ঠেকান *verb* 1 Delay or prevent (someone or something) by obstructing them; hinder. ◇ the sap causes swelling which can impede breathing SYN hinder, obstruct, hamper, handicap, hold back, hold up, delay, interfere with, disrupt, retard, slow, slow down, brake, put a brake on, restrain, fetter, shackle, hamstring, cramp, cripple ORIGIN Late 16th century from Latin impedire 'shackle the feet of', based on pes, ped- 'foot'. Compare with impeach.

imperative /ɪm'perətɪv/ অনুজ্ঞাসূচক *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Of vital importance; crucial. ◇ immediate action was imperative SYN vitally important, of vital importance, all-important, vital, crucial, critical, essential, of the essence, a matter of life and death, of great consequence, necessary, indispensable, exigent, pressing, urgent 2 Giving an authoritative command; peremptory. ◇ the bell pealed again, a final imperative call SYN peremptory, commanding, imperious, authoritative, masterful, lordly, magisterial, autocratic, dictatorial, domineering, overbearing, assertive, firm, insistent, bossy, high-handed, overweening

■ *noun*

1 An essential or urgent thing. ◇ free movement of labour was an economic imperative SYN necessary con-

dition, precondition, condition, essential, requirement, requisite, necessity, proviso, qualification, imperative, basic, rudiment, obligation, duty 2 A verb or phrase in the imperative mood. ◇ ORIGIN Late Middle English (as a grammatical term): from late Latin imperativus (literally 'specially ordered', translating Greek prostatikē enklisis 'imperative mood'), from imperare 'to command', from in- 'towards' + parare 'make ready'.

impersonate /ɪm'pɜ:s(ə)neɪt/ ছদ্মবেশ ধারণ *verb* 1 Pretend to be (another person) for entertainment or fraud. ◇ it's a very serious offence to impersonate a police officer SYN imitate, mimic, do an impression of, ape ORIGIN Early 17th century (in the sense 'personify'): from in-'into' + Latin persona 'person', on the pattern of incorporate.

implausible /ɪm'plɔ:zɪb(ə)l/ অকল্পনীয় *adjective* 1 (of an argument or statement) not seeming reasonable or probable; failing to convince. ◇ this is a blatantly implausible claim SYN unlikely, not likely, improbable, questionable, doubtful, debatable

implement /'ɪmplɪm(ə)nt/ বাস্তবায়ন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A tool, utensil, or other piece of equipment that is used for a particular purpose. ◇ garden implements SYN tool, utensil, instrument, device, apparatus, contrivance, gadget, contraption, appliance, machine, labour-saving device 2 Performance of an obligation. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Put (a decision, plan, agreement, etc.) into effect. ◇ the scheme to implement student loans SYN execute, apply, put into action, put into effect, put into practice, carry out, carry through, perform, enact, administer ORIGIN Late Middle English (in the sense 'article of furniture, equipment, or dress'): partly from medieval Latin implementa (plural), partly from late Latin implementum 'filling up, fulfilment', both from Latin implere 'fill up' (later 'employ'), from in- 'in' + Latin plere 'fill'. The verb dates from the early 18th century.

implicate /'ɪmplɪkeɪt/ জড়িয়ে *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thing implied. ◇ The dual nature of the Heart represents the meeting of the changeless and the changing, the inevitable and the contingent, the implicate and the manifest.

■ *verb*

1 Show (someone) to be involved in a crime. ◇ he implicated his government in the murders of three judges SYN incriminate, compromise 2 Convey (a meaning) indirectly through what one says, rather than stating it explicitly. ◇ by saying that coffee would keep her awake, Mary implicated that she didn't want any SYN imply, suggest, hint, intimate, say indirectly, indicate, insinuate, give someone to understand, give someone to believe, convey the impression, signal ORIGIN Late Middle English from Latin implicatus 'folded in',

past participle of *implicare* (see *imply*). The original sense was ‘entwine’; compare with *employ* and *imply*. The earliest modern (*implicate* (sense 2 of the verb)), dates from the early 17th century.

implode /ɪmˈpləʊd/ কেদ্রীভূত করা *verb* 1 Collapse or cause to collapse violently inwards. ◇ both the windows had imploded **SYN** break up, break, break into pieces, crack apart, crack open, shatter, splinter, fracture, burst apart, explode, blow apart, implode **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from in- ‘within’ + Latin *plodere*, *plaudere* ‘to clap’, on the pattern of *explode*.

imply /ɪmˈplai/ পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ করা *verb* 1 Indicate the truth or existence of (something) by suggestion rather than explicit reference. ◇ salesmen who use jargon to imply superior knowledge **SYN** insinuate, suggest, hint, intimate, implicate, say indirectly, indicate, give someone to understand, give someone to believe, convey the impression, signal **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *emplier*, from Latin *implicare*, from in- ‘in’ + *plicare* ‘to fold’. The original sense was ‘entwine’; in the 16th and 17th centuries the word also meant ‘employ’. Compare with *employ* and *implicate*.

impose /ɪmˈpəʊz/ আরোপ করা *verb* 1 Force (an unwelcome decision or ruling) on someone. ◇ the decision was theirs and was not imposed on them by others **SYN** foist, force, thrust, inflict, obtrude, press, urge 2 Take advantage of someone by demanding their attention or commitment. ◇ she realized that she had imposed on Mark’s kindness **SYN** take advantage of, abuse, exploit, take liberties with, misuse, ill-treat, treat unfairly, manipulate 3 Arrange (pages of type) so as to be in the correct order after printing and folding. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense ‘impute’): from French *imposer*, from Latin *imponere* ‘inflict, deceive’ (from in- ‘in, upon’ + *ponere* ‘put’), but influenced by *impositus* ‘inflicted’ and Old French *poser* ‘to place’.

imposing /ɪmˈpəʊzɪŋ/ মনোরম *adjective* 1 Grand and impressive in appearance. ◇ an imposing 17th-century manor house **SYN** impressive, striking, arresting, eye-catching, dramatic, spectacular, staggering, stunning, awesome, awe-inspiring, remarkable, formidable

improbable /ɪmˈprɒbəb(ə)l/ অভাবনীয় *adjective* 1 Not likely to be true or to happen. ◇ this account of events was seen by the jury as most improbable **SYN** unlikely, not likely, doubtful, dubious, debatable, questionable, uncertain **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French, or from Latin *improbabilis* ‘hard to prove’, from in- ‘not’ + *probabilis* (see *probable*).

improvisation /ɪmˈprɒvaɪˈzeɪʃn/ অচিন্তিত রচনা *noun* 1 The action of improvising. ◇ she specializes in improvisation on the piano **SYN** extemporization, ad-libbing, spontaneity, lack of premeditation

improvise /ɪmˈprɒvaɪz/ আশুর্চনা করা *verb* 1 Create and perform (music, drama, or verse) spontaneously or without preparation. ◇ he invited actors to improvise dialogue **SYN** extemporize, ad lib, speak im-

promptu, make it up as one goes along, think on one’s feet, take it as it comes **ORIGIN** Early 19th century (earlier (late 18th century) as improvisation): from French *improviser* or its source, Italian *improvvisare*, from *improvviso* ‘extempore’, from Latin *improvisus* ‘unforeseen’, based on *provisus*, past participle of *providere* ‘make preparation for’.

inadequate /ɪnˈadɪkwət/ অপরিপূর্ণ *adjective* 1 Lacking the quality or quantity required; insufficient for a purpose. ◇ these labels prove to be wholly inadequate **SYN** insufficient, not enough, deficient, poor, scant, scanty, scarce, sparse, too little, too few, short, in short supply

inadvertently /ɪnədˈvɜːt(ə)ntli/ অসাবধানতাবসত *adverb* 1 Without intention; accidentally. ◇ his name had been inadvertently omitted from the list **SYN** accidentally, by accident, unintentionally, unwittingly

inauguration /ɪˌnɔːɡjuˈreɪʃ(ə)n/ উদ্বোধন *noun* 1 The beginning or introduction of a system, policy, or period. ◇ the inauguration of an independent prosecution service **SYN** initiation, institution, setting up, launch, establishment, foundation, founding, origination, formation

incapable /ɪnˈkeɪpəb(ə)l/ অসমর্থ *adjective* 1 Unable to do or achieve (something) ◇ Wilson blushed and was incapable of speech **SYN** unable to, not capable of, lacking the ability to, not equipped to, lacking the experience to 2 Unable to behave rationally or manage one’s affairs. ◇ the pilot may become incapable from the lack of oxygen **SYN** incapacitated, helpless, powerless, impotent **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French, or from late Latin *incapabilis*, from in- ‘not’ + *capabilis* (see *capable*).

incisive /ɪnˈsaɪsɪv/ ব্যঙ্গকারী *adjective* 1 (of a person or mental process) intelligently analytical and clear-thinking. ◇ she was an incisive critic **SYN** penetrating, acute, sharp, sharp-witted, razor-sharp, keen, rapier-like, astute, shrewd, trenchant, piercing, perceptive, insightful, percipient, perspicacious, discerning, analytical, intelligent, canny, clever, smart, quick 2 (of an action) quick and direct. ◇ the most incisive move of a tight match **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘cutting, penetrating’): from medieval Latin *incisivus*, from Latin *incidere* ‘cut into’ (see *incise*).

inclement /ɪnˈkleɪm(ə)nt/ ঝড়ো *adjective* 1 (of the weather) unpleasantly cold or wet. ◇ walkers should be prepared for inclement weather **SYN** cold, chilly, bitter, bleak, raw, wintry, freezing, snowy, icy **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French *inclément* or Latin *inclement-*, from in- ‘not’ + *clement-* ‘clement’.

incline /ɪnˈklaɪn/ ঢলা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An inclined surface or plane; a slope, especially on a road or railway. ◇ the road climbs a long incline through a forest **SYN** slope, gradient, pitch, ramp, bank, ascent, rise, acclivity, upslope, dip, descent, declivity, downslope

■ *verb*

1 Be favourably disposed towards or willing to do something. ◇ he was inclined to accept the offer **SYN** disposed, minded, of a mind, willing, ready, prepared 2 Have a tendency to do something. ◇ she's inclined to gossip with complete strangers **SYN** liable, likely, prone, disposed, given, apt, wont, with a tendency 3 Lean or turn away from a given plane or direction, especially the vertical or horizontal. ◇ the bunker doors incline outwards **SYN** lean, tilt, angle, tip, slope, slant, bend, curve, bank, cant, bevel **ORIGIN** Middle English (originally in the sense 'bend (the head or body) towards something'; formerly also as encline): from Old French encliner, from Latin inclinare, from in- 'towards' + clinare 'to bend'.

incur /ɪn'kʊ:/ **ভারাক্রান্ত করা** *verb* 1 Become subject to (something unwelcome or unpleasant) as a result of one's own behaviour or actions. ◇ I will pay any expenses incurred **SYN** suffer, sustain, experience, bring upon oneself, expose oneself to, lay oneself open to **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin incurrere, from in- 'towards' + currere 'run'.

indecent /ɪn'di:nsi/ **অশ্লীলতা** *noun* 1 Indecent behaviour. ◇ seven offences of rape and indecency **SYN** indecent behaviour, gross indecency, pornography

indictment /ɪn'dɪtm(ə)nt/ **অভিযোগ** *noun* 1 A formal charge or accusation of a serious crime. ◇ an indictment for conspiracy **SYN** charge, accusation, arraignment, citation, summons 2 A thing that serves to illustrate that a system or situation is bad and deserves to be condemned. ◇ these rapidly escalating crime figures are an indictment of our society **ORIGIN** Middle English enditement, inditement, from Anglo-Norman French enditement, from enditer (see indict).

indifferent /ɪn'dɪf(ə)r(ə)nt/ **উদাসীন** *adjective* 1 Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned. ◇ he gave an indifferent shrug **SYN** unconcerned about, apathetic about, apathetic towards, uncaring about, casual about, nonchalant about, off-hand about, uninterested in, uninvolved in, uninvolved with 2 Neither good nor bad; mediocre. ◇ a pair of indifferent watercolours **SYN** mediocre, ordinary, commonplace, average, middle-of-the-road, middling, medium, moderate, everyday, workaday, tolerable, passable, adequate, fair **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'having no partiality for or against'): via Old French from Latin indifferent- 'not making any difference', from in- 'not' + different- 'differing' (see different).

indiscriminate /ɪn'dɪskrɪmɪnət/ **বাহুবিসারহীন** *adjective* 1 Done at random or without careful judgement. ◇ the indiscriminate use of antibiotics can cause problems **SYN** non-selective, unselective, indiscriminating, uncritical, aimless, hit-or-miss, haphazard, random, unsystematic, unmethodical **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'haphazard, not selective'): from in- 'not' + Latin discriminatus, past participle of discriminare (see discriminate).

inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəb(ə)l/ **অনিবার্য** *adjective, noun*

■ adjective

1 Certain to happen; unavoidable. ◇ war was inevitable **SYN** unavoidable, inescapable, bound to happen, sure to happen, inexorable, unpreventable, assured, certain, for sure, sure, fated, predestined, predetermined, preordained, ineluctable

■ noun

1 A situation that is unavoidable. ◇ by the morning he had accepted the inevitable **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin inevitabilis, from in- 'not' + evitabilis 'avoidable' (from evitare 'avoid').

infatuation /ɪn'fatʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/ **মায়াদ** *noun* 1 An intense but short-lived passion or admiration for someone or something. ◇ he had developed an infatuation with the girl **SYN** passion for, love for, adoration of, desire for, fondness for, feeling for, regard for, devotion to, penchant for, preoccupation with, obsession with, fixation with, craze for, mania for, addiction to

infer /ɪn'fɜ:/ *verb* 1 Deduce or conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements. ◇ from these facts we can infer that crime has been increasing **SYN** deduce, reason, work out, conclude, come to the conclusion, draw the inference, conjecture, surmise, theorize, hypothesize **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense 'bring about, inflict'): from Latin inferre 'bring in, bring about' (in medieval Latin 'deduce'), from in- 'into' + ferre 'bring'.

inferior /ɪn'fɪəriə/ **নিম্ন** *adjective, noun*

■ adjective

1 Lower in rank, status, or quality. ◇ schooling in inner-city areas was inferior to that in the rest of the country **SYN** lower in status, lesser, second-class, second-fiddle, minor, subservient, lowly, humble, menial, not very important, not so important, below someone, beneath someone, under someone's heel 2 Low or lower in position. ◇ ulcers located in the inferior and posterior wall of the duodenum 3 (of a letter, figure, or symbol) written or printed below the line. ◇

■ noun

1 A person lower than another in rank, status, or ability. ◇ her social and intellectual inferiors **SYN** subordinate, junior, underling, minion, menial 2 An inferior letter, figure, or symbol. ◇ This mark indicates that the letter is superior to an inferior. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in inferior (sense 2 of the adjective)): from Latin, comparative of inferus 'low'.

infiltrator /ɪn'fɪltreɪtə/ **অনুপ্রবেশকারী**

inflatable /ɪn'fleɪtəb(ə)l/ **বাজে** *adjective, noun*

■ adjective

1 Capable of being filled with air. ◇ an inflatable mattress

■ noun

1 A plastic or rubber object that must be filled with air before use. ◇ three sailors manned the inflatable

influx /ɪn'flʌks/ **কোনো স্থানে লোকজনের ক্রমাগত আগমন** *noun* 1 An arrival or entry of large numbers of people or things. ◇ a massive influx of tourists **SYN** inundation, inrush, rush, stream, flood, incursion,

ingress 2 An inflow of water into a river, lake, or the sea. ◇ the lakes are fed by influxes of meltwater **SYN** inflow, inrush, flood, inundation The rohingya influx has caused 14.3 percent wage reduction of all labourers among the host community in tekna **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (denoting an inflow of liquid, gas, or light): from late Latin influxus, from influere ‘flow in’ (see influence).

infrac tion /m'frakʃ(ə)n/ ব্যত্যয় **noun** 1 A violation or infringement of a law or agreement. ◇ **SYN** infringement, contravention, breach, violation, transgression, breaking **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin infrac tio(n-), from the verb infringere (see infringe).

infuriate /m'fjuəriət/ প্রকুপিত **verb** 1 Make (someone) extremely angry and impatient. ◇ I was infuriated by your article **SYN** enrage, incense, anger, madden, inflame, send into a rage, make someone's blood boil, stir up, fire up **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from medieval Latin infuriat- ‘made angry’, from the verb infuriare, from in- ‘into’ + Latin furia ‘fury’.

infusion /m'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ আধান **noun** 1 A drink, remedy, or extract prepared by soaking tea leaves or herbs in liquid. ◇ a strong rosemary infusion **SYN** stock, broth, bouillon, juice, gravy, liquid, infusion, extract, concentrate, decoction 2 The introduction of a new element or quality into something. ◇ the infusion of \$6.3 million for improvements **SYN** introduction, instilling, infusion, imbuing, inculcation 3 The slow injection of a substance into a vein or tissue. ◇ a four-hour intravenous infusion **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting the pouring in of a liquid): from Latin infusio(n-), from the verb infundere (see infuse).

ingratiate /m'greɪʃiət/ অনুগ্রহ ভাজন করান **verb** 1 Bring oneself into favour with someone by flattering or trying to please them. ◇ a sycophantic attempt to ingratiate herself with the local aristocracy **SYN** curry favour with, find the favour of, cultivate, win over, get on the good side of, get in someone's good books **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin in gratiam ‘into favour’, on the pattern of obsolete Italian ingratiare, earlier form of ingraziare.

injury /'m(d)ʒ(ə)ri/ আঘাত **noun** 1 An instance of being injured. ◇ she suffered an injury to her back **SYN** wound, bruise, cut, gash, tear, rent, slash, gouge, scratch, graze, laceration, abrasion, contusion, lesion, sore 2 Damage to a person's feelings. ◇ compensation for injury to feelings **SYN** offence, abuse **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French injurie, from Latin injuria ‘a wrong’, from in- (expressing negation) + jus, jur- ‘right’.

innocence /'nəsəns/ নিরীহতা **noun** 1 The state, quality, or fact of being innocent of a crime or offence. ◇ they must prove their innocence **SYN** guiltlessness, blamelessness, freedom from guilt, freedom from blame, irreproachability, clean hands **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin innocentia, from innocent- ‘not harming’ (based on no-

cere ‘injure’).

inquiry /m'kwairi/ অনুসন্ধান **noun** 1 An act of asking for information. ◇ **SYN** question, query **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as enquiry): from inquire + -y.

insane /m'sem/ উন্মাদ **adjective** 1 In a state of mind which prevents normal perception, behaviour, or social interaction; seriously mentally ill. ◇ he had gone insane **SYN** mentally ill, severely mentally disordered, of unsound mind, certifiable, psychotic, schizophrenic 2 Shocking; outrageous. ◇ they were making insane amounts of money **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin insanus, from in- ‘not’ + sanus ‘healthy’.

insanity /m'sanəti/ বাতুলতা **noun** 1 The state of being seriously mentally ill; madness. ◇ he suffered from bouts of insanity **SYN** mental illness, mental disorder, mental derangement, madness, insanity, dementia, dementedness, lunacy, instability, unsoundness of mind, loss of reason **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin insanitas, from insanus (see insane).

inscrutable /m'skru:təb(ə)l/ অবর্ণনীয় **adjective** 1 Impossible to understand or interpret. ◇ Guy looked blankly inscrutable **SYN** enigmatic, unreadable, impenetrable, mysterious, impossible to interpret, cryptic **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from ecclesiastical Latin inscrutabilis, from in- ‘not’ + scrutari ‘to search’ (see scrutiny).

insight /'msaɪt/ সূক্ষ্মদৃষ্টি **noun** 1 The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something. ◇ his mind soared to previously unattainable heights of insight **SYN** intuition, perception, awareness, discernment, understanding, comprehension, apprehension, appreciation, cognizance, penetration, acumen, astuteness, perspicacity, perspicaciousness, sagacity, sageness, discrimination, judgement, shrewdness, sharpness, sharp-wittedness, acuity, acuteness, flair, breadth of view, vision, far-sightedness, prescience, imagination **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘inner sight, wisdom’): probably of Scandinavian and Low German origin and related to Swedish insikt, Danish indsig, Dutch inzicht, and German Einsicht.

insist /m'sɪst/ **verb** 1 Demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal. ◇ she insisted on carrying her own bag **SYN** stand firm, be firm, stand one's ground, make a stand, stand up for oneself, be resolute, be determined, show determination, hold on, hold out, be emphatic, not take no for an answer, brook no refusal **OTHER** insist on: **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense ‘persist, persevere’): from Latin insistere ‘persist’, from in- ‘upon’ + sistere ‘stand’.

insistence /m'sɪst(ə)ns/ গোঁ; জেদ **noun** 1 The fact or quality of insisting that something is the case or should be done. ◇ Alison's insistence on doing the washing-up straight after the meal **SYN** demand, bidding, command, dictate, instruction, requirement, request, entreaty, urging, exhortation,

importuning

instance /'inst(ə)ns/ এই ক্ষেত্রে *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An example or single occurrence of something. ◇ a serious instance of corruption **SYN** example, occasion, occurrence, case, representative case, typical case, case in point, illustration, specimen, sample, exemplar, exemplification

■ *verb*

1 Cite (a fact, case, etc.) as an example. ◇ I instanced Bob as someone whose commitment had certainly got things done **SYN** cite, quote, refer to, make reference to, mention, allude to, adduce, give, give as an example, point to, point out **OTHER** for instance: ; **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin *instantia* 'presence, urgency', from *instare* 'be present, press upon', from *in-* 'upon' + *stare* 'to stand'. The original sense was 'urgency, urgent entreaty', surviving in at the instance of. In the late 16th century the word denoted a particular case cited to disprove a general assertion, derived from medieval Latin *instantia* 'example to the contrary' (translating Greek *enstasis* 'objection'); hence the meaning 'single occurrence'.

institution /'insti'tju:ʃ(ə)n/ প্রতিষ্ঠান *noun* 1 An organization founded for a religious, educational, professional, or social purpose. ◇ an academic institution **SYN** organization, establishment, institute, foundation, centre 2 An established law or practice. ◇ the institution of marriage **SYN** practice, custom, phenomenon, fact, procedure, convention, usage, tradition, rite, ritual, fashion, use, habit, wont 3 The action of instituting something. ◇ a delay in the institution of proceedings **SYN** installation, instatement, induction, investiture, inauguration, introduction, swearing in, initiation **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in institution (sense 2, institution sense 3)): via Old French from Latin *institutio(n)-*, from the verb *instituire* (see institute). institution (sense 1) dates from the early 18th century.

instrument /'instrum(ə)nt/ যন্ত্র *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A tool or implement, especially one for precision work. ◇ a surgical instrument **SYN** implement, tool, utensil, device, apparatus, contrivance, gadget, contraption, appliance, mechanism 2 A measuring device used to gauge the level, position, speed, etc. of something, especially a motor vehicle or aircraft. ◇ a new instrument for measuring ozone levels **SYN** measuring device, gauge, meter, measure 3 ◇ the value of learning to play a musical instrument 4 A formal or legal document. ◇ execution involves signature and unconditional delivery of the instrument

■ *verb*

1 Equip (something) with measuring instruments. ◇ engineers have instrumented rockets to study the upper atmosphere **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, or from Latin *instrumentum* 'equipment, implement', from the verb *instruere* 'construct, equip'.

insufferable /in'saf(ə)rəb(ə)l/ অসহনীয় *adjective* 1 Too

extreme to bear; intolerable. ◇ the heat would be insufferable by July **SYN** intolerable, unbearable, unendurable, insupportable, unacceptable, oppressive, overwhelming, overpowering, impossible, not to be borne, past bearing, too much to bear, more than one can stand, more than flesh and blood can stand, enough to tax the patience of a saint, enough to test the patience of a saint, enough to try the patience of a saint **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps via French (now dialect) *insouffrable*, based on Latin *sufferre* 'endure' (see suffer).

integrity /in'tegriti/ অখণ্ডতা *noun* 1 The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. ◇ a gentleman of complete integrity **SYN** honesty, uprightness, probity, rectitude, honour, honourableness, upstandingness, good character, principle, principles, ethics, morals, righteousness, morality, nobility, high-mindedness, right-mindedness, noble-mindedness, virtue, decency, fairness, scrupulousness, sincerity, truthfulness, trustworthiness 2 The state of being whole and undivided. ◇ upholding territorial integrity and national sovereignty **SYN** unity, unification, wholeness, coherence, cohesion, undividedness, togetherness, solidarity, coalition **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in integrity (sense 2)): from French *intégrité* or Latin *integritas*, from *integer* 'intact' (see integer). Compare with entirety, integral, and integrate.

intended /in'tendɪd/ অভিপ্রেত *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Planned or meant. ◇ the intended victim escaped **SYN** deliberate, intentional, calculated, conscious, done on purpose, planned, considered, studied, knowing, wilful, wanton, purposeful, purposive, premeditated, preplanned, thought out in advance, prearranged, preceived, predetermined

■ *noun*

1 The person one intends to marry; one's fiancé or fiancée. ◇ she used to be my intended **SYN** fiancée, fiancé, wife-to-be, husband-to-be, bride-to-be, future husband, future wife, prospective husband, prospective wife, prospective spouse

intense /in'tens/ তীব্র *adjective* 1 Of extreme force, degree, or strength. ◇ the job demands intense concentration **SYN** great, acute, enormous, fierce, severe, extreme, high, exceptional, extraordinary, harsh, strong, powerful, potent, vigorous 2 Having or showing strong feelings or opinions; extremely earnest or serious. ◇ an intense young woman, passionate about her art **SYN** passionate, impassioned, ardent, earnest, fervent, fervid, hot-blooded, zealous, vehement, fiery, heated, feverish, emotional, heartfelt, eager, keen, enthusiastic, excited, animated, spirited, vigorous, strong, energetic, mesianic, fanatical, committed **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from Latin *intensus* 'stretched tightly, strained', past participle of *intendere* (see intend).

intensify /in'tensɪfaɪ/ প্রবল বা তীব্র করে *verb* 1 Become or make more intense. ◇ the dispute began to in-

tensify **SYN** escalate, step up, boost, increase, raise, sharpen, strengthen, augment, add to, concentrate, reinforce 2 Increase the opacity of (a negative) using a chemical. ◇ the negative may be intensified with bichloride **ORIGIN** Early 19th century coined by Coleridge.

intercept /ɪntə'sept/ পশ্চিমমুখে রোধ করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act or instance of intercepting something. ◇ he read the file of radio intercepts

■ *verb*

1 Obstruct (someone or something) so as to prevent them from continuing to a destination. ◇ intelligence agencies intercepted a series of telephone calls **SYN** stop, head off, cut off **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the senses 'contain between limits' and 'halt (an effect)'): from Latin intercept- 'caught between', from the verb intercipere, from inter- 'between' + capere 'take'.

intermittent /ɪntə'mɪt(ə)nt/ সর্বিরাম *adjective* 1 Occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady. ◇ intermittent rain **SYN** sporadic, irregular, fitful, spasmodic, broken, fragmentary, discontinuous, disconnected, isolated, odd, random, patchy, scattered Intermittent rain **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin intermittent- 'ceasing', from the verb intermittere (see intermit).

intern /ɪntə:n/ অন্তরীণ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A student or trainee who works, sometimes without pay, in order to gain work experience or satisfy requirements for a qualification. ◇ **SYN** trainee, apprentice, probationer, student, novice, learner, beginner

■ *verb*

1 Confine (someone) as a prisoner, especially for political or military reasons. ◇ the family were interned for the duration of the war as enemy aliens **SYN** imprison, incarcerate, impound, jail, put in jail, put behind bars, detain, take into custody, hold in custody, hold captive, hold, lock up, keep under lock and key, confine 2 Serve as an intern. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (as an adjective in the sense 'internal'): from French interne (adjective), interner (verb), from Latin internus 'inward, internal'. Current senses date from the 19th century.

interrogation /ɪn'terə'geɪʃ(ə)n/ জিজ্ঞাসাবাদ *noun* 1 The action of interrogating or the process of being interrogated. ◇ would he keep his mouth shut under interrogation? **SYN** questioning, cross-questioning, cross-examination, quizzing, probing, inquisition, catechism

intervene /ɪntə'veɪn/ হস্তক্ষেপ করা *verb* 1 Take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events. ◇ he acted outside his authority when he intervened in the dispute **SYN** intercede, involve oneself, get involved, interpose oneself, insinuate oneself, step in, cut in 2 Occur in the time between events. ◇ to occupy the intervening months she took a job in a hospital **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'come in as an extraneous factor

or thing'): from Latin intervenire, from inter- 'between' + venire 'come'.

intervention /ɪntə'ven(ə)n/ হস্তক্ষেপ *noun* 1 The action or process of intervening. ◇ a high degree of state intervention in the economy **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin interventio(n-), from the verb intervenire (see intervene).

intestine /ɪn'testɪn/ অন্ত্র *noun* 1 (in vertebrates) the lower part of the alimentary canal from the end of the stomach to the anus. ◇ the contents of the intestine **SYN** gut, guts, entrails, viscera Rotavirus causes gastroenteritis, an inflammation of the stomach and intestines. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin intestinum, neuter of intestinus, from intus 'within'.

intimacy /ɪntɪməsi/ অন্তরঙ্গতা *noun* 1 Close familiarity or friendship. ◇ the intimacy between a husband and wife **SYN** closeness, togetherness, affinity, rapport, attachment, familiarity, confidentiality, close association, close relationship, close attachment, close friendship, friendliness, comradeship, companionship, amity, affection, mutual affection, warmth, warm feelings, understanding, fellow feeling

intimate /ɪntɪmət/ অন্তরঙ্গ *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Closely acquainted; familiar. ◇ intimate friends **SYN** close, bosom, boon, dear, cherished, familiar, confidential, faithful, constant, devoted, fast, firm, favourite, special 2 Private and personal. ◇ intimate details of his sexual encounters **SYN** personal, private, confidential, secret

■ *noun*

1 A very close friend. ◇ his circle of intimates **SYN** close friend, best friend, bosom friend, constant companion, alter ego, confidant, confidante, close associate **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (as a noun): from late Latin intimatus, past participle of Latin intimare 'impress, make familiar', from intimus 'inmost'.

intimate /ɪntɪmeɪt/ অন্তরঙ্গ *verb* 1 State or make known. ◇ Mr Hutchison has intimated his decision to retire **SYN** announce, state, proclaim, set forth, make known, make public, make plain, impart, disclose, reveal, divulge **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (earlier (late Middle English) as intimation) from late Latin intimat- 'made known', from the verb intimare (see intimate).

intimidate /ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt/ ভয় দেখান *verb* 1 Frighten or overawe (someone), especially in order to make them do what one wants. ◇ the forts are designed to intimidate the nationalist population **SYN** frighten, menace, terrify, scare, alarm, terrorize, overawe, awe, cow, subdue, discourage, daunt, unnerve **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from medieval Latin intimidat- 'made timid', from the verb intimidare (based on timidus 'timid').

intimidation /ɪn'tɪmɪ'deɪʃn/ হুমকি *noun* 1 The action of intimidating someone, or the state of being intimidated. ◇ the intimidation of witnesses and jurors **SYN** frightening, menacing, terrifying, scaring,

alarming, terrorization, terrorizing, cowing, subduing, daunting, unnerving

intoxicate /m'tɒksɪkeɪt/ প্রমত্ত করা *verb* 1 (of alcoholic drink or a drug) cause (someone) to lose control of their faculties or behaviour. ◇ he was charged with operating a vehicle while intoxicated **SYN** drunk, inebriated, inebriate, drunken, tipsy, the worse for drink, under the influence 2 Poison (someone). ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'poison'): from medieval Latin intoxicare, from in- 'into' + toxicare 'to poison', from Latin toxicum (see toxic).

intravenous /ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs/ শিরায় প্রদানের জন্য *adjective* 1 Existing or taking place within, or administered into, a vein or veins. ◇ an intravenous drip

intricate /ˈɪntrɪkət/ জটিল *adjective* 1 Very complicated or detailed. ◇ an intricate network of canals **SYN** complex, complicated, convoluted, tangled, entangled, ravelled, twisted, knotty, maze-like, labyrinthine, winding, serpentine, circuitous, sinuous **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin intricat- 'entangled', from the verb intricare, from in- 'into' + tricare 'tricks, perplexities'.

intriguing /m'triːɡɪŋ/ কুচুটে *adjective* 1 Arousing one's curiosity or interest; fascinating. ◇ an intriguing story

intriguingly /m'triːɡɪŋli/ *adverb* 1 In a manner that arouses one's curiosity or interest; fascinatingly. ◇

inundate /ˈɪnʌndet/ প্রবাহিত করা *verb* 1 Overwhelm (someone) with things or people to be dealt with. ◇ we've been inundated with complaints from listeners **SYN** overwhelm, overpower, overburden, overrun, overload, swamp, bog down, besiege, snow under, bury, bombard, glut 2 Flood. ◇ the islands may be the first to be inundated as sea levels rise **SYN** flood, deluge, overflow, overrun, swamp, submerge, engulf, drown, immerse, cover **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (earlier (late Middle English) as inundation) from Latin inundat- 'flooded', from the verb inundare, from in- 'into, upon' + undare 'to flow' (from unda 'a wave').

invariably /m'veəriəbli/ অপরিবর্তনীয়ভাবে *adverb* 1 In every case or on every occasion; always. ◇ ranch meals are invariably big and hearty **SYN** always, every time, each time, on every occasion, at all times, without fail, without exception, whatever happens, universally

inveigle /m'viːɡ(ə)l/ মুঞ্চ করা *verb* 1 Persuade (someone) to do something by means of deception or flattery. ◇ we cannot inveigle him into putting pen to paper **SYN** cajole, wheedle, coax, persuade, convince, talk **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense 'beguile, deceive'; formerly also as enveigle): from Anglo-Norman French enveigler, alteration of Old French aveugler 'to blind', from aveugle 'blind'.

invoke /m'vəʊk/ ডাকা *verb* 1 Call on (a deity or spirit) in prayer, as a witness, or for inspiration. ◇ **SYN** pray to, call on, appeal to, plead with, supplicate, entreat, solicit, beseech, beg, implore, importune, petition 2 Cite or appeal to (someone or something) as an authority for an action or in support of an argument. ◇ the antiquated defence of insanity is rarely invoked in England **SYN** cite, refer to, adduce, instance 3 Cause (a procedure) to be carried out. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century from French invoquer, from Latin invocare, from in- 'upon' + vocare 'to call'.

involuntarily /m'vɒlənt(ə)rɪli/ অনিচ্ছাজনিত *adverb* 1 Without will or conscious control. ◇ she shuddered involuntarily at the memory 2 Against someone's will; without someone's cooperation. ◇ Alicia had her husband involuntarily hospitalized

ire /ˈɪə/ ক্রোধ *noun* 1 Anger. ◇ the plans provoked the ire of conservationists **SYN** anger, rage, fury, wrath, hot temper, outrage, temper, crossness, spleen **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin ira.

irk /ɜːk/ ক্লান্ত করে তোলা *verb* 1 Irritate; annoy. ◇ it irks her to think of the runaround she received **SYN** irritate, annoy, vex, gall, rattle, pique, rub up the wrong way, exasperate, try someone's patience, put out, displease **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'be annoyed or disgusted'): perhaps from Old Norse yrkja 'to work'.

irrelevant /ɪ'relɪv(ə)nt/ অপ্রাসঙ্গিক *adjective* 1 Not connected with or relevant to something. ◇ an irrelevant comment **SYN** beside the point, not to the point, immaterial, not pertinent, not germane, off the subject, neither here nor there, unconnected, unrelated, peripheral, tangential, extraneous, inapposite, inapt, inapplicable

it's not what it looks like. এটি দেখতে যেমন দেখাচ্ছে তেমন নয়।

J

jack /dʒak/ **নাবিক** *noun* 1 A device for lifting heavy objects, especially one for raising the axle of a motor vehicle off the ground so that a wheel can be changed or the underside inspected. ◇ 2 A playing card bearing a representation of a soldier, page, or knave, normally ranking next below a queen. ◇ 3 ◇ 4 A small white ball in bowls, at which the players aim. ◇ 5 A game played by tossing and catching small round pebbles or star-shaped pieces of metal or plastic. ◇ 6 ◇ he had that world-weary look of the working Jack who'd seen everything 7 A small version of a national flag flown at the bow of a vessel in harbour to indicate its nationality. ◇ At daylight we hoisted the jack for a pilot and a Delaware pilot came off, Boat C, but couldn't take us to New York. 8 Money. ◇ 9 A device for turning a spit. ◇ When running a spit from a weight driven clockwork jack, it is essential to ensure that the joint or bird is properly centred, or the spit may stop running. 10 A part of the mechanism in a spinet or harpsichord that connects a key to its corresponding string and causes the string to be plucked when the key is pressed down. ◇ 11 A marine fish that is typically laterally compressed with a row of large spiky scales along each side, important in many places as food or game fish. ◇ 12 The male of various animals, especially a merlin or (US) an ass. ◇ A mule results from a cross between a female horse, or mare, and a male donkey, or jack. 13 Used in names of animals that are smaller than similar kinds, e.g. jack snipe. ◇ The Jack Snipe is an extremely difficult bird to see, partly because they are not very common but mostly because they are so well-camouflaged they will often sit unnoticed and let you walk past them. 14 short for jack shit ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Jack, pet form of the given name John. The term was used originally to denote an ordinary man (jack (sense 6)), also a youth (mid 16th century), hence the 'knave' in cards and 'male animal'. The word also denoted various devices saving human labour, as though one had a helper (jack (sense 1, jack sense 3, jack sense 9, jack sense 10), and in compounds such as jackhammer and jackknife); the general sense 'labourer' arose in the early 18th century and survives in cheapjack, lumberjack, steeplejack, etc. Since the mid 16th century a notion of 'smallness' has arisen, hence jack (sense 4, jack sense 5, jack sense 7, jack sense 13).

jack /dʒak/ **নাবিক** *noun* 1 another term for blackjack (sense 5) ◇ 2 A sleeveless padded tunic worn by foot soldiers. ◇

jack /dʒak/ **নাবিক** *verb* 1 Take (something) illicitly; steal. ◇ what's wrong is to jack somebody's lyrics and not acknowledge the fact **ORIGIN** 1990s from hijack.

jack /dʒak/ **নাবিক** *adjective* 1 Tired of or bored with

someone or something. ◇ people are getting jack of strikes **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from jack up 'give up' (see jack up).

jackal /'dʒakəl/ **শৃগাল** *noun* 1 A slender long-legged wild dog that feeds on carrion, game, and fruit and often hunts cooperatively, found in Africa and southern Asia. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Turkish çakal, from Persian šagāl. The change in the first syllable was due to association with jack.

jealous /'dʒeləs/ **ঈর্ষান্বিত** *adjective* 1 Feeling or showing an envious resentment of someone or their achievements, possessions, or perceived advantages. ◇ she was always jealous of me **SYN** envious, covetous, desirous **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French gelos, from medieval Latin zelosus (see zealous).

jeopardize /'dʒepədʌɪz/ **বিপন্ন** *verb* 1 Put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure. ◇ a devaluation of the dollar would jeopardize New York's position as a financial centre **SYN** threaten, endanger, imperil, menace, risk, put at risk, expose to risk, put in danger, expose to danger, put in jeopardy, put on the line

jibber-jabber /'dʒɪbədʒabə/ Jibber jabber is Incoherent and unintelligible rapid speech often in slang or patois. Used in the UK as a disparaging name for other languages such as French, Spanish or American. *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Rapid and excited speech that is difficult to understand. ◇ enough jibber-jabber from me; let's get on with the story!

■ *verb*

1 Talk in a rapid and excited way that is difficult to understand. ◇ he was jibber-jabbering with his wife through the entire first piece "It was all jibber jabber. Couldn't understand a dam' word the wretched feller was sayin', Jeeves."

"But, Milord, he was an American."

"Yes?" **ORIGIN** Early 19th century related to gibber, jabber.

jolly /'dʒɒli/ **বলিষ্ঠ** *adjective, adverb, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Happy and cheerful. ◇ he was a jolly man full of jokes **SYN** cheerful, happy, cheery, good-humoured, jovial, merry, sunny, bright, joyful, light-hearted, in high spirits, in good spirits, sparkling, bubbly, exuberant, effervescent, ebullient, breezy, airy, lively, vivacious, full of life, sprightly, jaunty

■ *adverb*

1 Very; extremely. ◇ he is jolly busy **SYN** very, extremely, exceedingly, exceptionally, especially, tremendously, immensely, vastly, hugely

■ *noun*

1 A party or celebration. ◇ these events were jollies

■ *verb*

1 Encourage (someone) in a friendly way. ◇ he jollied

people along **SYN** encourage, urge, coax, cajole, persuade, wheedle **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *jolif*, an earlier form of *joli* ‘pretty’, perhaps from Old Norse *jól* (see Yule).

jolly /ˈdʒɒli/ বলিষ্ঠ **noun** 1 A clinker-built ship’s boat that is smaller than a cutter, typically hoisted at the stern of the ship. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 18th century perhaps related to *yawl*.

jolt /dʒɔʊlt/ অস্পষ্ট **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An abrupt rough or violent movement. ◇ he felt a jolt when the plane started to climb **SYN** bump, bounce, shake, jerk, lurch, vibration

■ **verb**

1 Push or shake (someone or something) abruptly and roughly. ◇ a surge in the crowd behind him jolted him

forwards **SYN** push, thrust **ORIGIN** Late 16th century of unknown origin.

jubilee /ˈdʒuːbɪliː/ জয়ন্তী **noun** 1 A special anniversary of an event, especially one celebrating twenty-five or fifty years of a reign or activity. ◇ to celebrate its jubilee, the club is holding a tournament **SYN** anniversary, commemoration 2 A year of emancipation and restoration, kept every fifty years. ◇ 3 A period of remission from the penal consequences of sin, granted by the Roman Catholic Church under certain conditions for a year, usually at intervals of twenty-five years. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *jubile*, from late Latin *jubilaeus* (annus) ‘(year) of jubilee’, based on Hebrew *yōbēl*, originally ‘ram’s-horn trumpet’, with which the jubilee year was proclaimed.

K

keen /ki:n/ উৎসাহী *adjective* 1 Having or showing eagerness or enthusiasm. ◇ a keen gardener **SYN** eager, anxious, impatient, determined, desirous, longing, wishing, itching, dying, yearning, ambitious, ready 2 (of a sense) highly developed. ◇ I have keen eyesight **SYN** acute, sharp, penetrating, discerning, sensitive, perceptive, piercing, clear, observant 3 (of the edge or point of a blade) sharp. ◇ the keen blade went through the weeds **SYN** sharp, sharp-edged, sharpened, honed, razor-like, razor-sharp, whetted, fine-edged 4 (of activity or feeling) intense. ◇ there could be keen competition to provide the service **SYN** intense, acute, extreme, fierce, violent, passionate, consuming, burning, fervent, fervid, ardent 5 Excellent. ◇ I would soon fly to distant stars—how keen! **ORIGIN** Old English *cēne* ‘wise, clever’, also ‘brave, daring’, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *koen* and German *kühn* ‘bold, brave’. Current senses date from Middle English.

keen /ki:n/ উৎসাহী *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An Irish funeral song accompanied by wailing in lamentation for the dead. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Wail in grief for a dead person. ◇ the body of Johnny was taken by his own people who keened over him **SYN** lament, mourn, weep, cry, sob, sorrow, grieve **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from Irish *caoinim* ‘I wail’.

kid /kɪd/ বাচ্চা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A child or young person. ◇ she collected the kids from school **SYN** child, youngster, little one, young one, baby, toddler, infant, boy, girl, young person, minor, juvenile, adolescent, teenager, youth, stripling 2 A young goat. ◇

■ *verb*

1 (of a goat) give birth. ◇ milk fever usually occurs in heavy milkers shortly after kidding 1. I kid you not: 2. I kid, of course. **ORIGIN** Middle English (in *kid* (sense 2 of the noun)): from Old Norse *kith*, of Germanic origin; related to German *Kitze*.

kid /kɪd/ বাচ্চা *verb* 1 Deceive (someone) in a playful way; tease. ◇ you’re kidding me! **SYN** joke, tease, jest, chaff, be facetious 1. I kid you not:

2. I kid, of course. **ORIGIN** Early 19th century perhaps from *kid*, expressing the notion ‘make a child or goat of’.

kid /kɪd/ বাচ্চা *noun* 1 A small wooden tub, especially a sailor’s mess tub for grog or rations. ◇ 1. I

kid you not:

2. I kid, of course.

ORIGIN Mid 18th century perhaps a variant of *kit*.

kiln /kɪln/ ভাটা *noun* 1 A furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying, especially one for calcining lime or firing pottery. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English *cylen*, from Latin *culina* ‘kitchen, cooking stove’.

kitty /'kɪti/ বিড়ালছানা *noun* 1 A fund of money for communal use, made up of contributions from a group of people. ◇ **SYN** fund, funds, reserves, resources, money, finances, wealth, cash, wherewithal, capital, assets, deep pockets, purse, kitty, pool, bank, treasury, exchequer 2 (in bowls) the jack. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 19th century (denoting a jail): of unknown origin.

kitty /'kɪti/ বিড়ালছানা *noun* 1 A pet name or a child’s name for a kitten or cat. ◇

kmn Abbreviation for “kill me now” Person 1: when will all these election ads be done?

Person 2: november.

Person 1: kmn

knee /ni:/ হাঁটু *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The joint between the thigh and the lower leg in humans. ◇ 2 An angled piece of wood or metal frame used to connect and support the beams and timbers of a wooden ship. ◇ The deck and hull are through bolted on an inward flange and structural knees and bulkheads are securely attached. 3 An abrupt obtuse or approximately right-angled bend in a graph between parts where the slope varies smoothly. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Hit (someone) with one’s knee. ◇ she kned him in the groin **ORIGIN** Old English *cnēow*, *cnēo*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *knie* and German *Knie*, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *genu* and Greek *gonu*.

knock (one) off (one’s) feet To thoroughly impress, overwhelm, or excite one. 1. you knocked me off my feet 2. The final 30 minutes of the film completely knocked me off my feet.

knowingly /'nəʊɪŋli/ জ্ঞাতসারে *adverb* 1 In a way that suggests one has secret knowledge or awareness. ◇ Amy looked at me knowingly **SYN** deliberately, intentionally, consciously, wittingly, with full knowledge, in full awareness, with one’s eyes open, on purpose, by design, calculatedly, premeditatedly, studiedly, wilfully, purposefully, willingly 2 In full awareness or consciousness; deliberately. ◇ when a journalist knowingly misleads their readers

L

laden /'leɪd(ə)n/ ভারাক্রান্ত *adjective* 1 Heavily loaded or weighed down. ◇ a tree laden with apples **SYN** loaded, burdened, weighed down, overloaded, weighted, piled high, fully charged, encumbered, hampered, oppressed, taxed **ORIGIN** Late 16th century past participle of lade.

lag /lag/ পিছনে ধীরে ধীরে চলা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 ◇ a time lag between infection and symptoms 2 A retardation in an electric current or movement. ◇ With a longitudinal bias field, there was a lag of about 3.5 ns as the magnetization responded to the switching pulse.

■ *verb*

1 Fail to keep up with another or others in movement or development. ◇ they waited for Tim who was lagging behind **SYN** fall behind, straggle, fall back, trail, trail behind, linger, dally, dawdle, hang back, delay, move slowly, loiter, drag one's feet, take one's time, not keep pace, idle, dither, saunter, bring up the rear 2 another term for string (sense 6 of the verb) ◇ Lag behind **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (as a noun in the sense 'hindmost person in a game, race, etc.', also 'dregs'): related to the dialect adjective lag(perhaps from a fanciful distortion of last, or of Scandinavian origin: compare with Norwegian dialect lagga 'go slowly').

lag /lag/ পিছনে ধীরে ধীরে চলা *verb* 1 Enclose or cover (a boiler, pipes, etc.) with material that provides heat insulation. ◇ all pipes and tanks in the attic should be lagged Lag behind **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from earlier lag 'piece of insulating cover'.

lag /lag/ পিছনে ধীরে ধীরে চলা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who has been frequently convicted and sent to prison. ◇ both old lags were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment

■ *verb*

1 Arrest or send to prison. ◇ they were nearly lagged by the constables Lag behind **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (as a verb in the sense 'carry off, steal'): of unknown origin. Current senses date from the 19th century.

landslide /'lan(d)slaɪd/ ভূমিস্থলন *noun* 1 A collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff. ◇ the road was blocked by a landslide **SYN** landslip, rockfall, mudslide, earthslip, earthfall 2 An overwhelming majority of votes for one party or candidate in an election. ◇ they won by a landslide **SYN** decisive victory, runaway victory, overwhelming majority, grand slam, triumph, walkover, game, set, and match

languish /'læŋɡwɪʃ/ শক্তিহীনতা *verb* 1 (of a person, animal, or plant) lose or lack vitality; grow weak. ◇ plants may appear to be languishing simply because they are dormant **SYN** weaken, grow weak, deteriorate, decline, go into a decline 2 Be forced to remain in an unpleasant place or situation. ◇ he has been languishing in jail since 1974 **SYN** waste away,

rot, decay, wither away, moulder, be abandoned, be neglected, be forgotten, suffer **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'become faint, feeble, or ill'): from Old French languiss-, lengthened stem of languir 'languish', from a variant of Latin languere, related to latus 'loose, lax'.

larva /'lɑ:və/ শুককীট *noun* 1 The active immature form of an insect, especially one that differs greatly from the adult and forms the stage between egg and pupa, e.g. a caterpillar or grub. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (denoting a disembodied spirit or ghost): from Latin, literally 'ghost, mask'.

lash /lɑʃ/ কশাঘাত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sharp blow or stroke with a whip or rope. ◇ he was sentenced to fifty lashes for his crime **SYN** stroke, blow, hit, strike, welt, bang, thwack, thump 2 An eyelash. ◇ she fluttered her long dark lashes

■ *verb*

1 Strike or beat with a whip or stick. ◇ they lashed him repeatedly about the head **SYN** whip, flog, beat, thrash, horsewhip, scourge, birch, switch, flay, belt, strap, cane, leather 2 (of an animal) move (a part of the body, especially the tail) quickly and violently. ◇ the cat was lashing its tail back and forth **SYN** swish, flick, twitch, switch, whip, wave, wag 3 Fasten (something) securely with a cord or rope. ◇ the hatch was securely lashed down **SYN** fasten, bind, tie, tie up, tether, hitch, attach, knot, rope, strap, leash, truss, fetter, make fast, secure **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'make a sudden movement'): probably imitative.

lath /lɑ:θ/ ছিলকা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thin flat strip of wood, especially one of a series forming a foundation for the plaster of a wall. ◇ **SYN** joist, purlin, girder, spar, support, strut, stay, brace, scantling, batten, transom, lintel, stringer, balk, board, timber, plank, lath, rafter

■ *verb*

1 Cover with laths. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English lætt, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch lat and German Latte, also to lattice.

laud /ləʊd/ প্রশংসা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Praise. ◇ all glory, laud, and honour to Thee Redeemer King

■ *verb*

1 Praise (a person or their achievements) highly. ◇ the obituary lauded him as a great statesman and soldier **SYN** praise, extol, hail, applaud, acclaim, commend, admire, approve of, make much of, sing the praises of, lionize, speak highly of, pay homage to, pay tribute to, eulogize, sing paeans to **ORIGIN** Late Middle English the noun from Old French laude, the verb from Latin laudare, both from Latin laus, laud- 'praise' (see also lauds).

lax /laks/ শিথিল *adjective* 1 Not sufficiently strict, se-

vere, or careful. ◇ lax security arrangements at the airport **SYN** slack, slipshod, negligent, neglectful, remiss, careless, heedless, unmindful, inattentive, slapdash, offhand, casual 2 (of the limbs or muscles) relaxed. ◇ muscles have more potential energy when they are stretched than when they are lax **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'loose', said of the bowels): from Latin *laxus*.

lax /laks/ শিথিল **noun** 1 Lacrosse. ◇ I wore pads and a helmet whenever I played lax **ORIGIN** 1950s abbreviation of lacrosse, with x representing crosse (by association with cross).

led /led/ চালিত **OTHER** led by

LED /eli'di:/ চালিত **noun** 1 A light-emitting diode (a semiconductor diode which glows when a voltage is applied) ◇ light sources can be fluorescent tubes, optical fibres, or LEDs **OTHER** led by **ORIGIN** 1960s abbreviation.

leer /liə/ অপাঙ্গদৃষ্টি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A lascivious or unpleasant look. ◇ he gave me a sly leer **SYN** lecherous look, lascivious look, suggestive look, ogle, sly glance, stare

■ **verb**

1 Look or gaze in a lascivious or unpleasant way. ◇ bystanders were leering at the nude painting **SYN** ogle, look lasciviously, look suggestively, give sly looks to, eye, watch, stare, goggle **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the general sense 'look sideways or askance'): perhaps from obsolete leer 'cheek', from Old English *hlēor*, as though the sense were 'to glance over one's cheek'.

leer অপাঙ্গদৃষ্টি

legacy /'legəsi/ উত্তরাধিকার **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Denoting or relating to software or hardware that has been superseded but is difficult to replace because of its wide use. ◇

■ **noun**

1 An amount of money or property left to someone in a will. ◇ my grandmother died and unexpectedly left me a small legacy **SYN** bequest, inheritance, heritage, bequeathal, bestowal, benefaction, endowment, gift, patrimony, heirloom, settlement, birthright, provision 2 An applicant to a particular college or university who is regarded preferentially because a parent or other relative attended the same institution. ◇ being a legacy increased a student's chance of being accepted to a highly selective college by up to 45 per cent **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (also denoting the function or office of a deputy, especially a papal legate): from Old French *legacie*, from medieval Latin *legatia* 'legate-ship', from *legatus* 'person delegated' (see *legate*).

legitimate /li'dʒɪtɪmət/ বৈধ **adjective, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Conforming to the law or to rules. ◇ his claims to legitimate authority **SYN** legal, lawful, licit, legalized, authorized, permitted, permissible, allowable, allowed, admissible, recognized, sanctioned, approved, licensed, statutory, constitutional, within the law, going by the

rules, above board, valid, honest, upright 2 Able to be defended with logic or justification; valid. ◇ a legitimate excuse for being late **SYN** valid, sound, admissible, acceptable, well founded, justifiable, reasonable, sensible, tenable, defensible, supportable, just, warrantable, fair, bona fide, proper, genuine, plausible, credible, believable, reliable, understandable, logical, rational 3 Constituting or relating to serious drama as distinct from musical comedy, revue, etc. ◇ the legitimate theatre

■ **verb**

1 Make lawful or justify. ◇ the regime was not legitimated by popular support **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'born of parents lawfully married to each other'): from medieval Latin *legitimus* 'made legal', from the verb *legitimare*, from Latin *legitimus* 'lawful', from *lex*, leg- 'law'.

lending /'lendiŋ/ ঋণদান **noun** 1 The action of allowing a person or organization the use of a sum of money under an agreement to pay it back later. ◇ balance sheets weakened by unwise lending

lentil /'lent(ə)l/ মসুর **noun** 1 A high-protein pulse which is dried and then soaked and cooked prior to eating. ◇ 2 The plant which yields lentils, native to the Mediterranean and Africa and grown also for fodder. ◇ Settlements began to encourage the growth of plants such as barley and lentils and the domestication of pigs, sheep and goats. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *lenticille*, from Latin *lenticula*, diminutive of *lens*, lent- 'lentil'.

lest /lest/ পাছে **conjunction** 1 With the intention of preventing (something undesirable); to avoid the risk of. ◇ he spent whole days in his room, wearing headphones lest he disturb anyone **ORIGIN** Old English *thȳ læs* the 'whereby less that', later the *læste*.

levy /'levi/ ধার্য **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of levying a tax, fee, or fine. ◇ police forces receive 49 per cent of their funding via a levy on the rates **SYN** tax, tariff, toll, excise, duty, fee, imposition, impost, exaction, assessment, tithe, payment 2 An act of enlisting troops. ◇ Edward I and Edward II had made substantial use of the feudal levy for raising an army

■ **verb**

1 Impose (a tax, fee, or fine) ◇ a tax of two per cent was levied on all cargoes **SYN** impose, charge, exact, demand, raise, collect, gather 2 Enlist (someone) for military service. ◇ he sought to levy one man from each vill for service **SYN** conscript, call up, enlist, mobilize, rally, muster, marshal, press, recruit, raise, assemble, round up **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a noun): from Old French *levee*, feminine past participle of *lever* 'raise', from Latin *levare*, from *levis* 'light'.

liable /'laɪəb(ə)l/ দায়ী **adjective** 1 Responsible by law; legally answerable. ◇ the credit-card company is liable for any breach of contract **SYN** responsible, legally responsible, accountable, answerable, chargeable, blameworthy, at fault, culpable, sub-

ject, guilty, faulty, censurable 2 Likely to do or to be something. ◇ patients were liable to faint if they stood up too suddenly **SYN** likely, inclined, tending, disposed, apt, predisposed, prone, given **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps from Anglo-Norman French, from French *lier* 'to bind', from Latin *lig-* are.

libido /lɪˈbiːdəu/ কামশক্তি **noun** 1 Sexual desire. ◇ loss of libido **SYN** sex drive, sexual appetite, sexual passion, sexual urge, sexual longing **ORIGIN** Early 20th century from Latin, literally 'desire, lust'.

lice /laɪs/ উকুন

lift /lɪft/ উত্তোলন **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A platform or compartment housed in a shaft for raising and lowering people or things to different levels. ◇ Alice went up to the second floor in the lift **SYN** elevator, hoist 2 An act of lifting. ◇ weightlifters attempting a particularly heavy lift **SYN** push, hoist, heave, thrust, shove, uplift, a helping hand 3 A free ride in another person's vehicle. ◇ Miss Green is giving me a lift to school **SYN** car ride, ride, run, drive, transportation, journey 4 A feeling of confidence or cheerfulness. ◇ winning this match has given everyone a lift **SYN** boost, fillip, pick-me-up, stimulus, impetus, encouragement, spur, reassurance, aid, help, push

■ **verb**

1 Raise to a higher position or level. ◇ he lifted his trophy over his head **SYN** raise, hoist, heave, haul up, uplift, heft, boost, raise aloft, raise up, upraise, elevate, thrust, hold high, bear aloft 2 Pick up and move to a different position. ◇ he lifted her down from the pony's back **SYN** pick up, grab, scoop up, gather up, snatch up, swoop up 3 Raise (a person's spirits or confidence) ◇ we heard inspiring talks which lifted our spirits **SYN** boost, raise, buoy up, elevate, give a lift to, cheer up, perk up, enliven, uplift, brighten up, lighten, ginger up, gladden, encourage, stimulate, arouse, revive, restore 4 Formally remove or end (a legal restriction, decision, or ban) ◇ the European Community lifted its oil embargo against South Africa **SYN** cancel, raise, remove, withdraw, revoke, rescind, annul, void, discontinue, countermand, relax, end, stop, terminate 5 Carry off or win (a prize or event) ◇ she staged a magnificent comeback to lift the British Open title **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old Norse *lypta*, of Germanic origin; related to *loft*.

light-headed 1. লঘুচিতি 2 : mentally disoriented : dizzy 3 : lacking in maturity or seriousness : frivolous **adjective** 1 Dizzy and slightly faint. ◇ she felt light-headed with relief **SYN** dizzy, giddy, faint, unsteady, light in the head, weak-headed, muzzy

liquor /ˈlɪkə/ পানীয় **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Alcoholic drink, especially distilled spirits. ◇ **SYN** alcohol, spirits, alcoholic drink, strong drink, drink, intoxicating liquor, intoxicant 2 Liquid in which something has been steeped or cooked. ◇ These had been slightly glazed with concentrated poaching liquor and dusted with what tasted like ground-down, caramelised peach crisps.

■ **verb**

1 Dress (leather) with grease or oil. ◇ 2 Steep (something, especially malt) in water. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting liquid or something to drink): from Old French *lic(o)ur*, from Latin *liquor*; related to *liqueure* 'liquefy', *liqueure* 'be fluid'.

livelihood /ˈlɪvliːhʊd/ জীবিকা **noun** 1 A means of securing the necessities of life. ◇ people whose livelihoods depend on the rainforest **SYN** income, source of income, means of support, means, living, subsistence, keep, maintenance, sustenance, nourishment, daily bread, upkeep **ORIGIN** Old English *liflād* 'way of life', from *lif* 'life' + *lād* 'course' (see *lode*). The change in the word's form in the 16th century was due to association with *lively* and *-hood*.

livestock /ˈlɪvstɒk/ পশুসম্পত্তি **noun** 1 Farm animals regarded as an asset. ◇ markets for the trading of livestock **SYN** livestock, farm animals, cattle, beasts

loathe /ləʊð/ অতিশয় অপছন্দ করা **verb** 1 Feel intense dislike or disgust for. ◇ she loathed him on sight **SYN** hate, detest, abhor, despise, abominate, dislike greatly, execrate **ORIGIN** Old English *lāthian*, of Germanic origin; related to *loath*.

lob /lɒb/ ডেলা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 (in sport) a ball lobbed over an opponent or a stroke producing this result. ◇ Federer played a lob and Nadal's high volley was in the net **SYN** stroke, hit, strike

■ **verb**

1 Throw or hit (a ball or missile) in a high arc. ◇ he lobbed the ball over their heads **SYN** throw, toss, fling, pitch, shy, hurl, pelt, sling, loft, cast, let fly with, flip **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the senses 'cause or allow to hang heavily' and 'behave like a lout'): from the archaic noun *lob* 'lout', 'pendulous object', probably from Low German or Dutch (compare with modern Dutch *lubbe* 'hanging lip'). The current sense dates from the mid 19th century.

lobby /ˈlɒbi/ লবি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A room providing a space out of which one or more other rooms or corridors lead, typically one near the entrance of a public building. ◇ they went into the hotel lobby **SYN** entrance hall, hallway, hall, entrance, vestibule, foyer, reception area, outer room, waiting room, anteroom, antechamber, porch 2 (in the UK) any of several large halls in the Houses of Parliament in which MPs may meet members of the public. ◇ 3 A group of people seeking to influence legislators on a particular issue. ◇ members of the anti-abortion lobby **SYN** pressure group, interest group, interest, movement, campaign, crusade, lobbyists, supporters

■ **verb**

1 Seek to influence (a legislator) on an issue. ◇ they insist on their right to lobby Congress **SYN** seek to influence, try to persuade, bring pressure to bear on, importune, persuade, influence, sway **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense 'monastic cloister'): from medieval Latin *lobia*, *lobium* 'covered walk, portico'.

The verb sense (originally US) derives from the practice of frequenting the lobby of a house of legislature to influence its members into supporting a cause.

lobster /ˈlɒbstə/ গলদা চিংড়ি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A large marine crustacean with a cylindrical body, stalked eyes, and the first of its five pairs of limbs modified as pincers. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Catch lobsters. ◇ he has been lobstering in Maine for 50 years **ORIGIN** Old English lopustre, alteration of Latin locusta ‘crustacean, locust’.

lodged /ˈlɒdʒd/ দায়ের *adjective* 1 (of a crop) flattened by wind or rain. ◇ in lodged crops there is rapid leaf decay

lofty /ˈlɒfti/ অহংকারী *adjective* 1 Of imposing height. ◇ the elegant square was shaded by lofty palms **SYN** tall, high, giant, towering, soaring, sky-high, skyscraping 2 (of wool and other textiles) thick and resilient. ◇ Because fleece is such a lofty, stretchy fabric, use a 3 mm or 3.5 mm stitch length. **ORIGIN** Middle English from loft, influenced by aloft.

loggerhead /ˈlɒɡəhed/ বিবদমান *noun* 1 ◇ 2 ◇ 3 A foolish person. ◇ **SYN** idiot, ass, halfwit, nincompoop, blockhead, buffoon, dunce, dolt, ignoramus, cretin, imbecile, dullard, moron, simpleton, clod Two groups of recruiting agencies are at loggerheads over the saudi embassy move to start visa service centres in dhaka under two leading recruiting agents. **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in loggerhead (sense 3)): from dialect logger ‘block of wood for hobbling a horse’ + head.

logistics /ləˈdʒɪstiks/ *plural noun* 1 The detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation. ◇ the logistics of a large-scale rock show demand certain necessities **SYN** organization, planning, plans, management, arrangement, administration, masterminding, direction, orchestration, regimentation, engineering, coordination, execution, handling, running **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from French logistique, from loger ‘to lodge’.

loin /lɔɪn/ কোমর *noun* 1 The part of the body on both sides of the spine between the lowest (false) ribs and the hip bones. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French loigne, based on Latin lumbus.

loiter /ˈlɔɪtə/ ঘুরাফেরা করিতে *verb* 1 Stand or wait around without apparent purpose. ◇ she saw Mary loitering near the cloakrooms **SYN** linger, potter, wait, skulk **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps from Middle Dutch loteren ‘wag about’.

lone /ləʊn/ নির্জন *adjective* 1 Having no companions; solitary or single. ◇ I approached a lone drinker across the bar **SYN** solitary, single, solo, unaccompanied, unescorted, alone, all alone, by itself, by oneself, sole, without companions, companionless 2 (of a place) unfrequented and remote. ◇ houses in lone rural settings **SYN** deserted, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, unpopulated, desolate, barren, isolated, remote, marooned, out of the way,

secluded, sequestered, off the beaten track, in the back of beyond, in the middle of nowhere, godforsaken **ORIGIN** Late Middle English shortening of alone.

long-drawn অযথা প্রলম্বিত *adjective* 1 Continuing for a long time, especially for longer than is necessary. ◇ long-drawn-out negotiations **SYN** prolonged, protracted, lengthy, lasting, long-lasting, marathon, overlong, extended, drawn-out, spun-out, dragged-out, dragging, time-consuming, seemingly endless, lingering, interminable **OTHER** long-drawn-out

loo /lu:/ পায়খানা *noun* 1 A toilet. ◇ loo paper **SYN** lavatory, WC, water closet, convenience, public convenience, facilities, urinal, privy, latrine, outhouse, earth closet, jakes **ORIGIN** 1940s many theories have been put forward about the word’s origin: one suggests the source is Waterloo, a trade name for iron cisterns in the early part of the century; the evidence remains inconclusive.

loo /lu:/ পায়খানা *noun* 1 A gambling card game, popular from the 17th to the 19th centuries, in which a player who fails to win a trick must pay a sum to a pool. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century abbreviation of obsolete lanterloo from French lanturlu, a meaningless song refrain.

loom /lu:m/ তাঁত *noun* 1 An apparatus for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English gelōma ‘tool’, shortened to lome in Middle English.

loom /lu:m/ তাঁত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A vague and often exaggerated first appearance of an object seen in darkness or fog, especially at sea. ◇ the loom of the land

■ *verb*

1 Appear as a vague form, especially one that is large or threatening. ◇ vehicles loomed out of the darkness **SYN** emerge, appear, become visible, come into view, take shape, materialize, reveal itself, appear indistinctly, come to light, take on a threatening shape **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century probably from Low German or Dutch; compare with East Frisian lōmen ‘move slowly’, Middle High German lüemen ‘be weary’.

lube /lu:b/ পিচ্ছিলকারক পদার্থ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A lubricant. ◇ a wide variety of lubes and waxes **SYN** lubricant, lubrication, grease

■ *verb*

1 Lubricate (something) ◇ lube the hinge with some oil **SYN** lubricate, grease **ORIGIN** 1930s abbreviation. lucky duck An incredibly lucky person; one who falls into good fortune. A: “I won another bet in the basketball tournament—that’s three in a row now!” B: “Wow, you lucky duck!”

lucrative /ˈlu:kɹətv/ লাভজনক *adjective* 1 Producing a great deal of profit. ◇ a lucrative career as a stand-up comedian **SYN** profitable, profit-making, gainful, remunerative, moneymaking, paying, high-income, well paid, high-paying, bankable, cost-

effective **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *lucratus*, from *lucrat-* ‘gained’, from the verb *lucrari*, from *lucrum* (see *lucre*).

lump sum একটি একক সমষ্টিগত অর্থ **noun** 1 A single payment made at a particular time, as opposed to a number of smaller payments or instalments. ◇ your pension plan can provide a cash lump sum at retirement as well as a regular income

lurch /lɜ:tʃ/ সহসা জাহাজের কাৎ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An abrupt uncontrolled movement, especially an unsteady tilt or roll. ◇ the boat gave a violent lurch and he missed his footing

■ **verb**

1 Make an abrupt, unsteady, uncontrolled movement or series of movements; stagger. ◇ the car lurched forward **SYN** stagger, stumble, sway, reel, roll, weave, totter, flounder, falter, wobble, slip, move clumsily **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (as a noun denoting the sudden leaning of a ship to one side): of unknown origin.

lurch /lɜ:tʃ/ সহসা জাহাজের কাৎ **noun** 1 Leave an associate or friend abruptly and without assistance or support when they are in a difficult situation. ◇ he left you in the lurch when you needed him most

SYN leave in trouble, let down, leave helpless, leave stranded, leave high and dry, abandon, desert, betray

ORIGIN Mid 16th century (denoting a state of discomfiture): from French *lourche*, the name of a game resembling backgammon, used in the phrase *demeurer lourche* ‘be discomfited’.

lynch /lɪn(t)ʃ/ **verb** 1 (of a group of people) kill (someone) for an alleged offence without a legal trial, especially by hanging. ◇ her father had been lynched for a crime he didn’t commit **SYN** hang, hang by the neck It is abhorrent and disgusting to see people falling victims of public lynching in several parts of the country over a period of several days. **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from *Lynch’s law*, named after Capt. William Lynch, head of a self-constituted judicial tribunal in Virginia c1780.

M

macaque /mə'kɑ:k/ একজাতের ছোটো লেজওয়ালা বাঁদর
noun 1 A medium-sized, chiefly forest-dwelling Old World monkey which has a long face and cheek pouches for holding food. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century via French and Portuguese; based on the Bantu morpheme *ma* (denoting a plural) + *kaku* 'monkey'.

machete /mə'tʃeti/ চপাতি **noun** 1 A broad, heavy knife used as an implement or weapon, originating in Central America and the Caribbean. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Spanish, from *macho* 'hammer'.

macho /'matʃəu/ পৌরুষপূর্ণ ব্যক্তি **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Masculine in an overly assertive or aggressive way. ◇ the big macho tough guy **SYN** male, aggressively male, masculine, unpleasantly masculine

■ **noun**

1 A man who is aggressively proud of his masculinity. ◇ I realized just what a macho I was at heart **SYN** red-blooded male, macho man, muscleman **ORIGIN** 1920s from Mexican Spanish, 'masculine or vigorous'.

MACHO /'matʃəu/ পৌরুষপূর্ণ ব্যক্তি **noun** 1 A relatively dark, dense object, such as a brown dwarf, a low-mass star, or a black hole, of a kind believed to occur in a halo around a galaxy and to contain a significant proportion of the galaxy's mass. ◇ **ORIGIN** 1990s acronym from Massive (Astrophysical) Compact Halo Object.

magistrate /'madʒɪstrət/ হাকিম **noun** 1 A civil officer who administers the law, especially one who conducts a court that deals with minor offences and holds preliminary hearings for more serious ones. ◇ **SYN** judge, magistrate, Her Honour, His Honour, Your Honour **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *magistratus* 'administrator', from *magister* 'master'.

magnetite /'magnɪtaɪt/ ম্যাগনেটাইট **noun** 1 A grey-black magnetic mineral which consists of an oxide of iron and is an important form of iron ore. ◇ **SYN** lodestone, magnetite **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from *magnet* + *-ite*.

maim /meɪm/ পঙ্গু করা **verb** 1 Wound or injure (a person or animal) so that part of the body is permanently damaged. ◇ 100,000 soldiers were killed or maimed **SYN** injure, wound, hurt, disable, put out of action, incapacitate, impair, mar, mutilate, lacerate, disfigure, deform, mangle **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *mahaignier*, of unknown origin.

makeover /'meɪkəʊvə/ পরিবর্তন **noun** 1 A complete transformation of the appearance of someone or something. ◇ win one of our special pampering makeovers **SYN** improvement, betterment, amelioration, refinement, rectification, correction, rehabilitation

makeshift /'meɪkʃɪft/ অস্থায়ী **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Acting as an interim and temporary measure. ◇ arranging a row of chairs to form a makeshift bed **SYN** temporary, make-do, provisional, stopgap, standby, rough and ready, substitute, emergency, improvised, ad hoc, impromptu, extemporary, extempore, thrown together, cobbled together

■ **noun**

1 A temporary substitute or device. ◇

malice /'malɪs/ আক্রোশ **noun** 1 The desire to harm someone; ill will. ◇ I bear no malice towards anybody **SYN** spitefulness, spite, malevolence, maliciousness, animosity, hostility, ill will, ill feeling, hatred, hate, bitterness, venom, vindictiveness, vengefulness, revenge, malignity, malignance, evil intentions, animus, enmity, devilment, devilry, bad blood, backbiting, gall, rancour, spleen, grudge **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from Latin *malitia*, from *malus* 'bad'.

malign /mə'laɪn/ অপবাদ **adjective, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Evil in nature or effect. ◇ she had a strong and malign influence **SYN** harmful, evil, bad, baleful, hostile, inimical, destructive, malevolent, evil-intentioned, malignant, injurious, spiteful, malicious, vicious

■ **verb**

1 Speak about (someone) in a spitefully critical manner. ◇ don't you dare malign her in my presence **SYN** defame, slander, libel, blacken someone's character, blacken someone's name, smear, run a smear campaign against, vilify, speak ill of, spread lies about, accuse falsely, cast aspersions on, run down, misrepresent, calumniate, traduce, denigrate, disparage, slur, derogate, abuse, revile **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French *maligne* (adjective), *malignier* (verb), based on Latin *malignus* 'tending to evil', from *malus* 'bad'.

mangle /'mang(ə)l/ ম্যাঙ্গলেড **verb** 1 Destroy or severely damage by tearing or crushing. ◇ the car was mangled almost beyond recognition **SYN** mutilate, maim, disfigure, damage, injure, crush, crumple **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French *mahangler*, perhaps a frequentative of *mahaignier* 'maim'.

mangle /'mang(ə)l/ ম্যাঙ্গলেড **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A machine having two or more rollers turned by a handle, between which wet laundry is squeezed to remove excess moisture. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Press or squeeze with a mangle. ◇ the hard household labour often involved pounding clothes in a dolly tub and mangling them with a hand wringer **ORIGIN** Late 17th century from Dutch *mangel*, from *mangelen* 'to mangle', from medieval Latin *mango*, *manga*, from Greek *manganon* 'axis, engine of war'.

mannequin /'manɪkɪn/ মানবমূর্তি **noun** 1 A dummy used

to display clothes in a shop window. ◇ **SYN** dummy, model, figure **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from French (see manikin).

mare /me:/ ঘোড়কী **noun** 1 The female of a horse or other equine animal. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English mearh 'horse', mere 'mare', from a Germanic base with cognates in Celtic languages meaning 'stallion'.

mare /me:/ ঘোড়কী **noun** 1 A very unpleasant or frustrating experience. ◇ this week is going to be a bit of a mare but at least the end is in sight **SYN** ordeal, horror, torment, trial **ORIGIN** 1990s abbreviation of nightmare.

mare /'ma:reɪ/ ঘোড়কী **noun** 1 A large, level basalt plain on the surface of the moon, appearing dark by contrast with highland areas. ◇ the maria are largely confined to the near side of the moon **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century special use of Latin mare 'sea'; these areas were once thought to be seas.

marijuana /,mari'hwa:nə/ গাঁজা **noun** 1 Cannabis, especially as smoked or consumed as a psychoactive (mind-altering) drug. ◇ the cops told us that he had been smoking marijuana **SYN** cannabis, hashish, bhang, hemp, kef, kif, charas, ganja, sinsemilla **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from Latin American Spanish.

maroon /mə'ru:n/ পানিবন্দি **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Of a brownish-red colour. ◇ ornate maroon and gold wallpaper

■ **noun**

1 A brownish-red colour. ◇ the hat is available in either white or maroon 2 A firework that makes a loud bang, used as a signal or warning. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (in the sense 'chestnut'): from French marron 'chestnut', via Italian from medieval Greek maraon. The sense relating to colour dates from the late 18th century.

maroon /mə'ru:n/ পানিবন্দি **verb** 1 Leave (someone) trapped and alone in an inaccessible place, especially an island. ◇ a novel about schoolboys marooned on a desert island **SYN** strand, leave stranded, cast away, cast ashore, abandon, leave behind, leave, leave in the lurch, desert, turn one's back on, leave isolated **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from Maroon, originally in the form marooned 'lost in the wilds'.

Maroon /mə'ru:n/ পানিবন্দি **noun** 1 A member of any of various communities in parts of the Caribbean who were originally descended from escaped slaves. In the 18th century Jamaican Maroons fought two wars against the British, both of which ended with treaties affirming the independence of the Maroons. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from French marron 'feral', from Spanish cimarrón 'wild', (as a noun) 'runaway slave'.

maternity /mə'tɜ:nɪti/ মাতৃত্ব **noun** 1 Motherhood. ◇ she is not a woman with an interest in maternity **SYN** motherhood, parenthood **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French maternité, from Latin mater-nus, from mater 'mother'.

mean /mi:n/ **verb** 1 Intend to convey or refer to (a particular thing); signify. ◇ I don't know what you mean **SYN** signify, convey, denote, designate, indicate, connote, show, express, spell out, stand for, represent, symbolize, imply, purport, suggest, allude to, intimate, hint at, insinuate, drive at, refer to 2 Intend (something) to occur or be the case. ◇ they mean no harm **SYN** intend, aim, plan, design, have in mind, have in view, contemplate, think of, purpose, propose, have plans, set out, aspire, desire, want, wish, expect 3 Have as a consequence or result. ◇ the proposals are likely to mean another hundred closures **SYN** entail, involve, necessitate, lead to, result in, give rise to, bring about, cause, engender, produce, effect **OTHER** by all means:

ORIGIN Old English mænan, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch meenen and German meinen, from an Indo-European root shared by mind.

mean /mi:n/ **adjective** 1 Unwilling to give or share things, especially money; not generous. ◇ she felt mean not giving a tip **SYN** miserly, niggardly, close-fisted, parsimonious, penny-pinching, cheese-paring, ungenerous, penurious, illiberal, close, grasping, greedy, avaricious, acquisitive, Scrooge-like 2 Unkind, spiteful, or unfair. ◇ I was mean to them over the festive season **SYN** unkind, nasty, spiteful, foul, malicious, malevolent, despicable, contemptible, obnoxious, vile, odious, loathsome, disagreeable, unpleasant, unfriendly, uncharitable, shabby, unfair, callous, cruel, vicious, base, low 3 (especially of a place) poor in quality and appearance; shabby. ◇ her home was mean and small **SYN** squalid, shabby, dilapidated, sordid, seedy, slummy, sleazy, insalubrious, poor, sorry, wretched, dismal, dingy, miserable, mangy, broken-down, run down, down at heel 4 Very skilful or effective; excellent. ◇ he's a mean cook **SYN** excellent, marvellous, magnificent, superb, fine, wonderful, outstanding, exceptional, formidable, first-class, first-rate, virtuoso, skilful, masterful, masterly **OTHER** by all means:

ORIGIN Middle English, shortening of Old English gemæne, of Germanic origin, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin communis 'common'. The original sense was 'common to two or more people', later 'inferior in rank', leading to mean (sense 3) and a sense 'ignoble, small-minded', from which mean (sense 1 and mean sense 2) (which became common in the 19th century) arose.

mean /mi:n/ **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (of a quantity) calculated as a mean; average. ◇ participants in the study had a mean age of 35 years **SYN** average, median, middle, halfway, centre, central, intermediate, medial, medium, normal, standard, middling 2 Equally far from two extremes. ◇ hope is the mean virtue between despair and presumption

■ **noun**

1 The value obtained by dividing the sum of several

quantities by their number; an average. ◇ acid output was calculated by taking the mean of all three samples 2 A condition, quality, or course of action equally removed from two opposite extremes. ◇ the measure expresses a mean between saving and splashing out **SYN** middle course, middle way, mid point, central point, middle, happy medium, golden mean, compromise, balance, median, norm, average **OTHER** by all means:

ORIGIN Middle English from Old French *meien*, from Latin *medianus* 'middle' (see *median*).

meant /ment/ অভিপ্রেত

measure /'meʒə/ পরিমাপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A plan or course of action taken to achieve a particular purpose. ◇ cost-cutting measures **SYN** action, act, course, course of action, deed, proceeding, procedure, step, means, expedient 2 A standard unit used to express the size, amount, or degree of something. ◇ a furlong is an obsolete measure of length **SYN** system, standard, units, scale 3 A certain quantity or degree of something. ◇ the states retain a large measure of independence **SYN** certain amount, amount, degree, quantity 4 The rhythm of a piece of poetry or a piece of music. ◇ The golden measure of poetry does not yet exist, only the rhythm of the maracas, the exact sound of the kettledrum. **SYN** metre, cadence, rhythm, foot 5 A group of rock strata. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units. ◇ the amount of water collected is measured in pints **SYN** take the measurements of, calculate, compute, estimate, count, meter, quantify, weigh, size, evaluate, rate, assess, appraise, gauge, plumb, measure out, determine, judge, survey 2 Assess the importance, effect, or value of (something) ◇ it is hard to measure teaching ability **SYN** choose carefully, select with care, consider, think carefully about, plan, calculate 3 Travel over (a certain distance or area) ◇ we must measure twenty miles today **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a noun in the senses 'moderation', 'instrument for measuring', 'unit of capacity'): from Old French *mesure*, from Latin *mensura*, from *mens-* 'measured', from the verb *metiri*.

mediate /'mi:diət/ মধ্যস্থতার *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Connected indirectly through another person or thing; involving an intermediate agency. ◇ public law institutions are a type of mediate state administration

■ *verb*

1 Intervene in a dispute in order to bring about an agreement or reconciliation. ◇ Wilson attempted to mediate between the powers to end the war **SYN** arbitrate, conciliate, moderate, umpire, referee, act as peacemaker, reconcile differences, restore harmony, make peace, bring to terms, liaise 2 Bring about (a result such as a physiological effect) ◇ the right hemisphere plays an important role in mediating tactile perception of direction **SYN** arbitrate, conciliate, moderate, umpire, referee, act as peacemaker, reconcile differences, restore

harmony, make peace, bring to terms, liaise **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as an adjective in the sense 'interposed'): from late Latin *mediatus* 'placed in the middle', past participle of the verb *mediare*, from Latin *medius* 'middle'.

Mediterranean /,medɪtə'reɪniən/ ভূমধ্য *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Of or characteristic of the Mediterranean Sea, the countries bordering it, or their inhabitants. ◇ a leisurely Mediterranean cruise

■ *noun*

1 The Mediterranean Sea or the countries bordering it. ◇ a permanent American naval presence in the Mediterranean 2 A native of a Mediterranean country. ◇ an admiring audience of Mediterraneans **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin *mediterraneus* 'inland' (from *medius* 'middle' + *terra* 'land') + *-an*.

menace /'menəs/ ভীতিপ্রদর্শন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person or thing that is likely to cause harm; a threat or danger. ◇ a new initiative aimed at beating the menace of drugs **SYN** danger, peril, risk, hazard, threat

■ *verb*

1 Be a threat or possible danger to. ◇ Africa's elephants are still menaced by poaching **SYN** threatening, ominous, black, thunderous, glowering, brooding, sinister, intimidating, frightening, terrifying, fearsome, mean-looking, alarming, forbidding, baleful, warning **ORIGIN** Middle English via Old French from late Latin *minacia*, from Latin *minax*, *minac-* 'threatening', from *minae* 'threats'.

mend /mend/ মেরামত করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A repair in a material. ◇ the mend was barely visible

■ *verb*

1 Repair (something that is broken or damaged) ◇ workmen were mending faulty cabling **SYN** repair, fix, put back together, piece together, patch up, restore, sew, sew up, stitch, darn, patch, cobble, botch, vamp, vamp up 2 Add fuel to (a fire) ◇ he mended the fire and turned the meat on the greenwood racks **SYN** stoke, stoke up, make up, charge, fuel **ORIGIN** Middle English shortening of *amend*.

merely /'mɪəli/ নিছক *adverb* 1 Just; only. ◇ Gary, a silent boy, merely nodded **SYN** only, purely, solely, simply, entirely, just, but

meteorologist /,mi:tɪə'ɒlədʒɪst/ আবহাওয়াবিদ *noun* 1 An expert in or student of meteorology; a weather forecaster. ◇ meteorologists predict rain for the rest of the week **SYN** weather forecaster, met officer, weatherman, weatherwoman, nowcaster, weather prophet

mild /maɪld/ হালকা *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Not severe, serious, or harsh. ◇ mild criticism **SYN** lenient, clement, light 2 Gentle and not easily provoked. ◇ she was implacable, despite her mild exterior **SYN** gentle, tender, soft, soft-hearted, tender-hearted, sensitive, sympathetic, warm, warm-hearted, unassuming, conciliatory, placid, meek, modest, docile, calm, tran-

quilt, serene, peaceful, peaceable, pacific, good-natured, amiable, affable, genial, easy, easy-going, mellow

■ **noun**

1 A kind of dark beer not strongly flavoured with hops. ◇ They still brew a delicious dark mild which is one of my favourite drinks. **ORIGIN** Old English milde (originally in the sense 'gracious, not severe in command'), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch and German mild, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin mollis and Greek malthakos 'soft'.

mildly /'mɪldli/ **আস্তে** *adverb* 1 In a mild or gentle manner. ◇ 'Don't be childish,' he reproved mildly **SYN** without severe punishment, easily, leniently, mildly **ORIGIN** Used to imply that the reality is more extreme, usually worse.

militant /'mɪlt(ə)nt/ **জসিদের** *adjective, noun*

■ **adjective**

1 Favouring confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause. ◇ the army are in conflict with militant groups **SYN** aggressive, violent, belligerent, bellicose, assertive, pushy, vigorous, forceful, active, ultra-active, fierce, combative, pugnacious

■ **noun**

1 A militant person. ◇ militants became increasingly impatient of parliamentary manoeuvres **SYN** activist, extremist, radical, enthusiast, supporter, follower, devotee, Young Turk, zealot, fanatic, sectarian, partisan **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'engaged in warfare'): from Old French, or from Latin militant- 'serving as a soldier', from the verb militare (see militate). The current sense dates from the early 20th century.

million /'mɪljən/ **মিলিয়ন** *cardinal number* 1 The number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a thousand; 1,000,000 or 10 ◇ a million people will benefit **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, probably from Italian milione, from mille 'thousand' + the augmentative suffix -one.

mimosa /mi'mɔʊzə/ **লজ্জাবতী লতা** *noun* 1 An Australian acacia tree with delicate fernlike leaves and yellow flowers. ◇ 2 A plant of a genus that includes the sensitive plant. ◇ 3 A drink of champagne and orange juice. ◇ **ORIGIN** Modern Latin, apparently from Latin mimus 'mime' (because the plant seemingly mimics the sensitivity of an animal) + the feminine suffix -osa.

minnow /'mɪnəʊ/ **দুর্বল** *noun* 1 A small freshwater Eurasian fish of the carp family, which typically forms large shoals. ◇ 2 A small or insignificant person or organization. ◇ the paper is a minnow in the national newspaper mass market **ORIGIN** Late Middle English probably related to Dutch meun and German Münne, influenced by Anglo-Norman French menu 'small, minnow'.

minuscule /'mɪnəskju:l/ **অণুমাত্র** *adjective, noun*

■ **adjective**

1 Extremely small; tiny. ◇ a minuscule fragment of DNA **SYN** tiny, minute, microscopic, nanoscopic, very small, little, micro, diminutive, miniature, baby, toy, midget, dwarf, pygmy, Lilliputian, infinitesimal 2 Of or

in lower-case letters, as distinct from capitals or uncials. ◇ The small (minuscule) letters are earth symbols- the (majuscule) capital letter A is a picture of the missing capstone from Khufu's pyramid.

■ **noun**

1 Minuscule script. ◇ the humanistic hands of the 15th century were based on the Carolingian minuscule **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from French, from Latin minuscula (littera) 'somewhat smaller (letter)'.

mire /maɪə/ **কর্দম** *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 A stretch of swampy or boggy ground. ◇ acres of land had been reduced to a mire **SYN** swamp, morass, bog, peat bog, marsh, mire, quag, marshland, fen, slough, quicksand 2 A complicated or unpleasant situation from which it is difficult to extricate oneself. ◇ the service is sinking in the mire of its own regulations

■ **verb**

1 Cause to become stuck in mud. ◇ sometimes a heavy truck gets mired down **SYN** get bogged down, sink, sink down, stick in the mud **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old Norse mýrr, of Germanic origin; related to moss.

mirth /mɜ:θ/ **আনন্দ** *noun* 1 Amusement, especially as expressed in laughter. ◇ his six-foot frame shook with mirth **SYN** merriment, high spirits, mirthfulness, cheerfulness, cheeriness, cheer, hilarity, glee, laughter, jocularity, levity, gaiety, buoyancy, blitheness, euphoria, exhilaration, elation, light-heartedness, joviality, joy, joyfulness, joyousness, fun, enjoyment, amusement, pleasure, merry-making, jollity, festivity, revelry, frolics, frolicsomeness **ORIGIN** Old English myrgth, of Germanic origin; related to merry.

misappropriation /ˌmɪsəˌprəʊprɪ'eɪʃn/ **আত্মসাৎ** *noun* 1 The action of misappropriating something; embezzlement. ◇ an alleged misappropriation of funds **SYN** embezzlement, expropriation, swindle, stealing, theft, thieving, pilfering, unauthorized removal

misbegotten /mɪsbɪ'ɡɒt(ə)n/ **জারজ** *adjective* 1 Badly conceived or planned. ◇ someone's misbegotten idea of an English country house **SYN** ill-conceived, ill-advised, ill-made, badly planned, badly thought-out, hare-brained, abortive

misconduct /mɪs'kɒndʌkt/ **অসদাচরণ** *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 Unacceptable or improper behaviour, especially by an employee or professional person. ◇ she was found guilty of professional misconduct by a disciplinary tribunal and dismissed **SYN** wrongdoing, delinquency, unlawfulness, lawlessness, crime, felony, criminality, sin, sinfulness, evil, evil-doing 2 Mismanagement, especially culpable neglect of duties. ◇ the general was pardoned for misconduct of the war **SYN** negligence, neglect, neglectfulness, delinquency, failure, non-performance

■ **verb**

1 Behave in an improper manner. ◇ the committee reprimanded two members who were found to have mis-conducted themselves **SYN** misbehave, do wrong, go

wrong, behave badly, misconduct oneself, be bad, be naughty, get up to mischief, get up to no good, act up, act badly, give someone trouble, cause someone trouble 2 Mismanage (an activity) ◇ there is no evidence that the premises were being misconducted **SYN** botch, bungle, fluff, fumble, make a mess of, mishandle, misdirect, misgovern, misconduct, mar, spoil, ruin, mangle, wreck

miscreant /'mɪskriənt/ দুর্বৃত্ত *adjective, noun*

■ **adjective**

1 (of a person) behaving badly or unlawfully. ◇ her miscreant husband **SYN** unethical, bad, morally wrong, wrongful, wicked, evil, unprincipled, unscrupulous, dishonourable, dishonest, unconscionable, iniquitous, disreputable, fraudulent, corrupt, depraved, vile, villainous, nefarious, base, unfair, underhand, devious

■ **noun**

1 A person who has done something wrong or unlawful. ◇ the police are straining every nerve to bring the miscreants to justice **SYN** criminal, culprit, wrongdoer, malefactor, offender, villain, black hat, lawbreaker, evildoer, convict, delinquent, sinner, transgressor, outlaw, trespasser, scoundrel, wretch, reprobate, rogue, rascal **ORIGIN** Middle English (as an adjective in the sense 'disbelieving'): from Old French mescreant, present participle of mescreire 'disbelieve', from mes- 'mis-' + creire 'believe' (from Latin credere).

miscuel

mislead /mis'li:d/ ভুল পথে চালিত করা *verb* 1 Cause (someone) to have a wrong idea or impression. ◇ the government misled the public about the road's environmental impact **SYN** deceive, delude, take in, lie to, fool, hoodwink, lead astray, throw off the scent, send on a wild goose chase, put on the wrong track, pull the wool over someone's eyes, pull someone's leg, misguide, misdirect, misinform, give wrong information to

misnomer /mis'nəʊmə/ অসার্থক নাম *noun* 1 A wrong or inaccurate name or designation. ◇ morning sickness is a misnomer for many women, since the nausea can occur any time during the day **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French, from the Old French verb mesnommer, from mes- 'wrongly' + nommer 'to name' (based on Latin nomen 'name').

mitigation /miti'geɪʃ(ə)n/ প্রশমন *noun* 1 The action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something. ◇ the identification and mitigation of pollution **SYN** alleviation, reduction, diminution, lessening, easing, weakening, lightening, assuagement, palliation, cushioning, dulling, deadening **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from Latin mitigatio(n-), from the verb mitigare 'alleviate' (see mitigate).

mob /mɒb/ উচ্ছৃঙ্খল জনতা *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 A large crowd of people, especially one that is disorderly and intent on causing trouble or violence. ◇ a mob of protesters **SYN** crowd, horde, multitude, rabble, mass, body, throng 2 The Mafia or a similar criminal

organization. ◇ he gambled at a time when the Mob ran gaming 3 A flock or herd of animals. ◇ a mob of cattle

■ **verb**

1 Crowd round (someone) or into (a place) in an unruly way. ◇ he was mobbed by autograph hunters **SYN** surround, swarm around, besiege, jostle Mobs beat to death five people, including two women, and injured 10 others on suspicion of being child kidnappers. **ORIGIN** Late 17th century abbreviation of archaic mobile, short for Latin mobile vulgus 'excitable crowd'.

mock /mɒk/ উপহাস *adjective, noun, verb*

■ **adjective**

1 Not authentic or real, but without the intention to deceive. ◇ a mock-Georgian red brick house **SYN** imitation, artificial, man-made, manufactured, simulated, synthetic, ersatz, plastic, so-called, fake, false, faux, reproduction, replica, facsimile, dummy, model, toy, make-believe, sham, spurious, bogus, counterfeit, fraudulent, forged, pseudo, pretended

■ **noun**

1 Mock examinations. ◇ obtaining Grade A in mocks 2 An object of derision. ◇ he has become the mock of all his contemporaries

■ **verb**

1 Tease or laugh at in a scornful or contemptuous manner. ◇ opposition MPs mocked the government's decision **SYN** ridicule, jeer at, sneer at, deride, treat with contempt, treat contemptuously, scorn, make fun of, poke fun at, laugh at, make jokes about, laugh to scorn, scoff at, pillory, be sarcastic about, tease, taunt, make a monkey of, rag, chaff, jibe at 2 Make a replica or imitation of something. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French mocquer 'deride'.

mockery /'mɒk(ə)ri/ উপহাস *noun* 1 Teasing and contemptuous language or behaviour directed at a particular person or thing. ◇ stung by her mockery, Frankie hung his head **SYN** ridicule, derision, jeering, sneering, contempt, scorn, scoffing, joking, teasing, taunting, sarcasm, ragging, chaffing, jibing **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French moquerie, from mocquer 'to deride'.

mocking /'mɒkiŋ/ বিদ্রূপকারী *adjective* 1 Making fun of someone or something in a cruel way; derisive. ◇ he got jeers and mocking laughter as he addressed the marchers

modest /'mɒdɪst/ বিনয়ী *adjective* 1 Unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements. ◇ he was a very modest man, refusing to take any credit for the enterprise **SYN** self-effacing, self-deprecating, humble, unpretentious, unassuming, unpresuming, unostentatious, low-key, free from vanity, keeping one's light under a bushel 2 (of an amount, rate, or level) relatively moderate, limited, or small. ◇ drink modest amounts of alcohol **SYN** moderate, fair, tolerable, passable, adequate, satisfactory, acceptable, unexceptional, small 3 (of a woman) dressing or behaving so as to avoid impropriety or indecency, especially to avoid attracting sexual at-

tention. ◇ the modest women wear long-sleeved dresses and all but cover their faces **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French *modeste*, from Latin *modestus* 'keeping due measure', related to *modus* 'measure'.

modesty /ˈmɒdɪsti/ **বিনয়** *noun* 1 The quality or state of being unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities. ◇ with typical modesty he insisted on sharing the credit with others **SYN** self-effacement, humility, lack of vanity, lack of pretension, unpretentiousness 2 The quality of being relatively moderate, limited, or small in amount, rate, or level. ◇ the modesty of his political aspirations **SYN** limited scope, moderation, fairness, acceptability, smallness 3 Behaviour, manner, or appearance intended to avoid impropriety or indecency. ◇ modesty forbade her to undress in front of so many people **SYN** unpretentiousness, simplicity, plainness, lack of pretension, inexpensiveness, lack of extravagance

mole /məʊl/ **আঁচিল** *noun* 1 A small burrowing mammal with dark velvety fur, a long muzzle, and very small eyes, feeding mainly on worms, grubs, and other invertebrates. ◇ **SYN** mouldwarp, mouldy-warp 2 A spy who gradually achieves an important position within the security defences of a country. ◇ a well-placed mole was feeding them the names of operatives **SYN** spy, agent, secret agent, double agent, undercover agent, operative, plant, infiltrator **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from the Germanic base of Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *mol*.

mole /məʊl/ **আঁচিল** *noun* 1 A small, often slightly raised blemish on the skin made dark by a high concentration of melanin. ◇ a mole on her arm had not been there at the beginning of the summer **SYN** mark, freckle, blotch, discoloration, spot, blemish **ORIGIN** Old English *māl* 'discoloured spot', of Germanic origin.

mole /məʊl/ **আঁচিল** *noun* 1 A large solid structure on a shore serving as a pier, breakwater, or causeway. ◇ **SYN** breakwater, groyne, dyke, pier, jetty, sea wall, embankment, causeway **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French *môle*, from Latin *moles* 'mass'.

mole /məʊl/ **আঁচিল** *noun* 1 The SI unit of amount of substance, equal to the quantity containing as many elementary units as there are atoms in 0.012 kg of carbon-12. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 20th century from German *Mol*, from *Molekul*, from Latin (see *molecule*).

mole /məʊl/ **আঁচিল** *noun* 1 An abnormal mass of tissue in the uterus. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from French *môle*, from Latin *mola* in the sense 'false conception'.

mole /ˈməʊleɪ/ **আঁচিল** *noun* 1 A highly spiced Mexican sauce made chiefly from chilli peppers and chocolate, served with meat. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mexican Spanish, from Nahuatl *molli* 'sauce, stew'.

monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A small to medium-sized primate that typically has

a long tail, most kinds of which live in trees in tropical countries. ◇ 2 A sum of £500. ◇ 3 ◇

■ *verb*

1 Behave in a silly or playful way. ◇ I saw them monkeying about by the shop **SYN** fool about, fool around, play about, play around, clown about, clown around, fiddle-faddle, footle about, footle around 2 Ape; mimic. ◇ then marched the Three who monkeyed our Great and Dead **SYN** imitate, copy, impersonate, do an impression of, take off, do an impersonation of, do, ape, caricature, mock, make fun of, parody, satirize, lampoon, burlesque, travesty **Monkey business:** **ORIGIN**

Mid 16th century of unknown origin, perhaps from Low German.

mooch /mʊtʃ/ **ছিঁকে চুরি করা** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An instance of loitering in a bored or listless manner. ◇ 2 A beggar or scrounger. ◇ **SYN** tramp, beggarman, beggarwoman, vagrant, vagabond, down-and-out, homeless person, derelict, mendicant

■ *verb*

1 Loiter in a bored or listless manner. ◇ he just mooched about his bedsit **SYN** loiter, linger, potter, skulk 2 Ask for or obtain (something) without paying for it. ◇ a bunch of your friends will show up, mooching food **SYN** beg, ask for, ask for money, borrow **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'to hoard'): probably from Old French *muchier* (Anglo-Norman *muscher*) 'hide, skulk' compare with *mitch*. Current senses date from the mid 19th century.

mooring /ˈmɔːrɪŋ/ **আঁচি** *noun* 1 A place where a boat or ship is moored. ◇ they tied up at Water Gypsy's permanent moorings **SYN** port, dock, haven, marina, dockyard, boatyard, mooring, anchorage, roads, waterfront

mope /məʊp/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person given to prolonged spells of low spirits. ◇ a bunch of totally depressed mopes **SYN** melancholic, depressive, pessimist, prophet of doom, killjoy, moaner

■ *verb*

1 Feel dejected and apathetic. ◇ no use moping—things could be worse **SYN** brood, sulk, be miserable, be gloomy, be sad, be despondent, pine, eat one's heart out, fret, grieve, despair **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (the early noun sense being 'fool or simpleton'): perhaps of Scandinavian origin; compare with Swedish dialect *mopa* 'to sulk'.

moron /ˈmɔːrɒn/ **গাধা, বোকা** *noun* 1 A stupid person. ◇ we can't let these thoughtless morons get away with mindless vandalism every weekend **SYN** idiot, ass, halfwit, nincompoop, blockhead, buffoon, dunce, dolt, ignoramus, cretin, imbecile, dullard, moron, simpleton, clod **ORIGIN** Early 20th century (as a medical term denoting an adult with a mental age of about 8–12): from Greek *mōron*, neuter of *mōros* 'foolish'.

mourn /mɔːn/ **শোক প্রকাশ করা** *verb* 1 Feel or show sorrow for the death of (someone), typically by following conventions such as the wearing of black clothes.

- ◇ Isobel mourned her husband **SYN** grieve for, sorrow over, lament for, weep for, shed tears for, shed tears over, keen over, wail over **ORIGIN** Old English *murnan*, of Germanic origin.
- mugging /'mʌɡɪŋ/ বোকা **noun** 1 An act of attacking and robbing someone in a public place. ◇ he was the victim of a brutal mugging **SYN** theft, robbery, raid, ram raid, burglary, larceny, thievery, break-in, hold-up
- mule /mju:l/ অশ্বতর **noun** 1 The offspring of a donkey and a horse (strictly, a male donkey and a female horse), typically sterile and used as a beast of burden. ◇ **SYN** ass 2 A hybrid plant or animal, especially a sterile one. ◇ 3 ◇ 4 A small tractor or locomotive, typically one that is electrically powered. ◇ The trolley pole is mounted on a cylindrical bearing member secured to the side of an electric mule or locomotive for pivotal movement about a vertical axis. 5 A coin with the obverse and reverse of designs not originally intended to be used together. ◇ There are three recognised mule coins from the Republic of India. **ORIGIN** Old English *mūl*, probably of Germanic origin, from Latin *mulus*, *mula*; reinforced in Middle English by Old French *mule*.
- mule /mju:l/ অশ্বতর **noun** 1 A woman's slipper or light shoe without a back. ◇ **SYN** mule, moccasin, house shoe **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French, 'slipper'.
- mull /mʌl/ তালগোল পাকান অবস্থা **verb** 1 Think about (a fact, proposal, or request) deeply and at length. ◇ she began to mull over the various possibilities **SYN** ponder, consider, think about, think over, reflect on, contemplate, deliberate, turn over in one's mind, chew over, weigh up, consider the pros and cons of, cogitate on, meditate on, muse on, ruminate on, ruminate over, brood on, have one's mind on, give some thought to, evaluate, examine, study, review, revolve **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century of uncertain origin.
- mull /mʌl/ তালগোল পাকান অবস্থা **verb** 1 Warm (an alcoholic drink, especially wine or beer) and add sugar and spices to it. ◇ a glass of mulled wine **ORIGIN** Early 17th century of unknown origin.
- mull /mʌl/ তালগোল পাকান অবস্থা **noun** 1 Humus formed under non-acid conditions. ◇ Humus should be of the mull type - ranging from acidic to calcareous, or moder in podsol. **ORIGIN** 1920s from Danish *muld* 'soil'.
- mull /mʌl/ তালগোল পাকান অবস্থা **noun** 1 A promontory. ◇ the Mull of Kintyre **ORIGIN** Middle English

compare with Scottish Gaelic *maol* and Icelandic *múli*.

mull /mʌl/ তালগোল পাকান অবস্থা **noun** 1 Thin, soft, plain muslin, used in bookbinding for joining the spine of a book to its cover. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century abbreviation, from Hindi *malmal*.

Mull /mʌl/ তালগোল পাকান অবস্থা **proper noun** 1 A large island of the Inner Hebrides; chief town, Tobermory. It is separated from the coast of Scotland near Oban by the Sound of Mull. ◇

mutiny /'mju:tɪni/ বিদ্রোহ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors against their officers. ◇ a mutiny by those manning the weapons could trigger a global war **SYN** insurrection, rebellion, revolt, riot, revolution, uprising, rising, coup, coup d'état, putsch, protest, strike

■ **verb**

1 Refuse to obey the orders of a person in authority. ◇ thousands of the soldiers mutinied over the non-payment of wages **SYN** rise up, rebel, revolt, riot, take part in an insurrection, take part in an uprising, oppose authority, resist authority, defy authority, disobey authority, refuse to obey orders **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from obsolete *mutine* 'rebellion', from French *mutin* 'mutineer', based on Latin *movere* 'to move'.

mystery /'mɪst(ə)ri/ রহস্য **noun** 1 Something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain. ◇ the mysteries of outer space **SYN** puzzle, enigma, conundrum, riddle, secret, unsolved problem, problem, question, question mark, closed book 2 A novel, play, or film dealing with a puzzling crime, especially a murder. ◇ the 1920s murder mystery, *The Ghost Train* **SYN** thriller, detective novel, detective story, murder story 3 The secret rites of Greek and Roman pagan religion, or of any ancient or tribal religion, to which only initiates are admitted. ◇ 4 A religious belief based on divine revelation, especially one regarded as beyond human understanding. ◇ the mystery of Christ **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'mystic presence, hidden religious symbolism'): from Old French *mistere* or Latin *mysterium*, from Greek *mustērion*; related to *mystic*.

mystery /'mɪst(ə)ri/ রহস্য **noun** 1 A handicraft or trade, especially when referred to in indentures. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from medieval Latin *misterium*, contraction of *ministerium* 'ministry', by association with *mysterium* (see *mystery*).

N

nachos /ˈnɑːʃəʊz/ *plural noun* 1 A dish of tortilla chips topped with melted cheese and often also with other savoury toppings. ◇ he made us nachos and chicken fajitas **ORIGIN** 1940s perhaps from Mexican Spanish Nacho, pet form of Ignacio, the first name of the chef credited with creating the dish. An alternative derivation is from Spanish nacho ‘flat-nosed’.

nagging /ˈnɑːɡɪŋ/ *বিরক্তি adjective* 1 (of a person) constantly harassing someone to do something. ◇ jokes about nagging wives and tyrannous mothers-in-law **SYN** shrewish, complaining, grumbling, fault-finding, scolding, carping, cavilling, criticizing 2 Persistently painful or worrying. ◇ a nagging pain **SYN** persistent, continuous, lingering, niggling, troublesome, unrelenting, unremitting, unabating

nail /neɪl/ *পেরেক noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A small metal spike with a broadened flat head, driven into wood to join things together or to serve as a hook. ◇ don't try and hammer nails into the ceiling joists **SYN** pin, spike, tack, rivet 2 A horny covering on the upper surface of the tip of the finger and toe in humans and other primates. ◇ she began to bite her nails **SYN** fingernail, thumbnail, toenail 3 A medieval measure of length for cloth, equal to 21/4 inches. ◇ 4 A medieval measure of wool, beef, or other commodity, roughly equal to 7 or 8 pounds. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Fasten with a nail or nails. ◇ the strips are simply nailed to the roof **SYN** fasten, attach, fix, affix, secure, tack, hammer, pin, post 2 Detect or catch (someone, especially a suspected criminal) ◇ have you nailed the killer? **SYN** catch, capture, apprehend, arrest, take into custody, seize, take in, bring in 3 (of a player) strike (a ball) forcefully and successfully. ◇ she was stretched to the limit and failed to nail the smash 4 Perform (an action or task) perfectly. ◇ she absolutely nailed the high notes 5 (of a man) have sexual intercourse with. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English nægel (noun), næglan (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch nagel and German Nagel, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin unguis and Greek onux.

narco-state /ˈnɑːkəʊsteɪt/ *noun* 1 A country whose economy is dependent on the trade in illegal drugs. ◇ he turned his nation into a narco-state by giving drug cartels free rein to produce and ship cocaine How a tiny west african country became the world's first narco state – the guardian headline **ORIGIN** 1970s from narco- + state.

narcotic /ˈnɑːˈkɒtɪk/ *মাদক adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Relating to or denoting narcotics or their effects or use. ◇ the substance has a mild narcotic effect **SYN** soporific, sleep-inducing, opiate, hypnotic

■ *noun*

1 An addictive drug affecting mood or behaviour, especially an illegal one. ◇ cultivation of a plant used to

make a popular local narcotic **SYN** drugs, narcotics, addictive drugs, recreational drugs, illegal drugs **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French narcotique, via medieval Latin from Greek narkōtikos, from narkoun ‘make numb’.

nasty /ˈnɑːsti/ *কদর্য adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Very bad or unpleasant. ◇ plastic bags burn with a nasty, acrid smell **SYN** unpleasant, disagreeable, disgusting, distasteful, awful, dreadful, horrible, terrible, vile, foul, abominable, frightful, loathsome, revolting, repulsive, odious, sickening, nauseating, nauseous, repellent, repugnant, horrendous, hideous, appalling, atrocious, offensive, objectionable, obnoxious, unpalatable, unsavoury, unappetizing, off-putting, uninviting, dirty, filthy, squalid 2 Behaving in an unpleasant or spiteful way. ◇ Harry was a nasty, foul-mouthed old devil **SYN** unkind, unpleasant, unfriendly, disagreeable, inconsiderate, uncharitable, rude, churlish, spiteful, malicious, mean, mean-spirited, ill-tempered, ill-natured, ill-humoured, bad-tempered, hostile, vicious, malevolent, evil-minded, surly, obnoxious, poisonous, venomous, vindictive, malign, malignant, cantankerous, hateful, hurtful, cruel, wounding, abusive 3 Damaging or harmful. ◇ a nasty, vicious-looking hatchet **SYN** poisonous, toxic, deadly, virulent

■ *noun*

1 An unpleasant or harmful person or thing. ◇ a water conditioner to neutralize chlorine and other nasties **ORIGIN** Late Middle English of unknown origin.

neat /niːt/ *বরবরে adjective* 1 Arranged in a tidy way; in good order. ◇ the books had been stacked up in neat piles **SYN** tidy, neat and tidy, as neat as a new pin, orderly, well ordered, in order, in good order, well kept, shipshape, shipshape and Bristol fashion, in apple-pie order, immaculate, spick and span, uncluttered, straight, trim, spruce 2 Done with or demonstrating skill or efficiency. ◇ a neat bit of deduction **SYN** skilful, deft, dexterous, adroit, adept, expert, practised, accurate, precise, nimble, agile, graceful, stylish 3 (of liquid, especially spirits) not diluted or mixed with anything else. ◇ he drank neat Scotch **SYN** undiluted, straight, unmixed, unadulterated, unblended, pure, uncut 4 Very good; excellent. ◇ it was really neat seeing the city **SYN** excellent, very good, superb, outstanding, magnificent, of high quality, of the highest quality, of the highest standard, exceptional, marvellous, wonderful, sublime, perfect, eminent, pre-eminent, matchless, peerless, supreme, first-rate, first-class, superior, superlative, splendid, admirable, worthy, sterling, fine **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense ‘clean, free from impurities’): from French net, from Latin nitidus ‘shining’, from nitere ‘to shine’; related to net. The sense ‘bright’ (now obsolete) was recorded in English in the late 16th century.

neat /ni:t/ **বাবাৰে** *noun* 1 A bovine animal. ◇ I had a pretty dinner for them, viz. a brace of stewed carp, six roast chickens and a jowl of hot salmon for the first course; a tanzey and two neats' tongues and cheese second. **ORIGIN** Old English, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch noot, also to the base of dialect nait meaning 'companion'.

NEAT /ni:t/ **বাবাৰে** *abbreviation* 1 Non-exercise activity thermogenesis (the energy dissipated as heat by a person during minor physical activity, such as fidgeting or shivering, that does not involve a large expenditure of energy and is not perceived as exercise). ◇

needful /'ni:ɪdʃl/ **প্ৰয়োজনীয়** *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Necessary; requisite. ◇ a further word was needful **SYN** obligatory, requisite, required, compulsory, mandatory, imperative, demanded, needed, called for, needful 2 Needy. ◇ she gave her money away to needful people **SYN** poor, deprived, disadvantaged, underprivileged, in want, needful, badly off, hard up, in reduced circumstances, in straitened circumstances, unable to make ends meet, unable to keep the wolf from the door, poverty-stricken, indigent, impoverished, on one's beam-ends, as poor as a church mouse, dirt poor, destitute, penurious, impecunious, penniless, moneyless

■ *noun*

1 What is necessary. ◇ I call upon the authorities to do the needful

needy /'ni:di/ **অতি দরিদ্র** *adjective* 1 (of a person) lacking the necessities of life; very poor. ◇ needy and elderly people **SYN** poor, deprived, disadvantaged, underprivileged, in want, needful, badly off, hard up, in reduced circumstances, in straitened circumstances, unable to make ends meet, unable to keep the wolf from the door, poverty-stricken, indigent, impoverished, on one's beam-ends, as poor as a church mouse, dirt poor, destitute, penurious, impecunious, penniless, moneyless 2 (of a person) needing emotional support; insecure. ◇

negotiate /ni'gəʊʃieɪt/ **দরাদরি করা** *verb* 1 Obtain or bring about by discussion. ◇ he negotiated a new contract with the sellers **SYN** arrange, work out, thrash out, hammer out, reach an agreement on, agree on, come to terms about, reach terms on, broker 2 Find a way over or through (an obstacle or difficult route) ◇ she cautiously negotiated the hairpin bend **SYN** get over, get past, get round, make one's way over, make one's way past, make one's way round, make it over, make it past, make it round, clear, cross, pass over 3 Transfer (a cheque, bill, or other document) to the legal ownership of another person, who thus becomes entitled to any benefit. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin negotiat- 'done in the course of business', from the verb negotiari, from negotium 'business', from neg- 'not' + otium 'leisure'.

negotiation /ni'gəʊʃieɪʃ(ə)n/ **আলাপালোচনা** *noun* 1 Discussion aimed at reaching an agreement. ◇ a worldwide ban is currently under negotiation **SYN** discus-

sion, discussions, talks, consultation, consultations, parleying, deliberation, deliberations, conference, debate, dialogue 2 The action or process of transferring legal ownership of a document. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (denoting an act of dealing with another person): from Latin negotiatio(n)-, from the verb negotiari (see negotiate).

negotiator /ni'gəʊʃieɪtə/ **আলাপালোচনাকারী** *noun* 1 A person who conducts negotiations. ◇ US trade negotiators **SYN** mediator, arbitrator, arbiter, moderator, go-between, middleman, intermediary, intercessor, interceder, intervener, conciliator

nerd /nɜ:d/ *noun* 1 A foolish or contemptible person who lacks social skills or is boringly studious. ◇ I was a serious nerd until I discovered girls and cars **SYN** bore, dull person **ORIGIN** 1950s (originally US): of unknown origin.

newly-wed **নবদম্পতি** *noun* 1 A recently married person. ◇ the newly-weds shared a kiss **SYN** husband and wife, twosome

nibble /'nɪb(ə)l/ **মৃদু কামড়** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act or instance of nibbling. ◇ I'm distracted by a nibble on my line **SYN** bite, gnaw, peck, taste 2 A show of interest in a commercial opportunity. ◇ I had been trying to unload my apartment for weeks without even a nibble

■ *verb*

1 Take small bites out of. ◇ he nibbled a biscuit **SYN** take small bites, take small bites from, pick, pick at, gnaw, gnaw at, peck at, pick over, eat listlessly, toy with, eat like a bird 2 Show cautious interest in a commercial opportunity. ◇ there's an American agent nibbling **ORIGIN** Late 15th century probably of Low German or Dutch origin; compare with Low German nibbeln 'gnaw'.

niche /ni:ʃ/ **কুলুঙ্গি** *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Denoting or relating to products, services, or interests that appeal to a small, specialized section of the population. ◇ other companies in this space had to adapt to being niche players

■ *noun*

1 A shallow recess, especially one in a wall to display a statue or other ornament. ◇ each niche holding a shepherdess in Dresden china **SYN** recess, alcove, nook, cranny, slot, slit, hollow, bay, cavity, cubbyhole, pigeon-hole, opening, aperture 2 A comfortable or suitable position in life or employment. ◇ he is now head chef at a leading law firm and feels he has found his niche **SYN** ideal position, calling, vocation, métier, place, function, job, slot, opportunity 3 A specialized segment of the market for a particular kind of product or service. ◇ he believes he has found a niche in the market

■ *verb*

1 Place (something) in a niche. ◇ these elements were niched within the shadowy reaches **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French, literally 'recess', from nicher 'make a nest', based on Latin nidus 'nest'.

nightmare /'naɪtmɛ:/ **দুঃস্বপ্ন** *noun* 1 A frightening or

unpleasant dream. ◇ I had nightmares after watching the horror movie **SYN** bad dream, night terrors
 2 A very unpleasant or frightening experience or prospect. ◇ the nightmare of racial hatred **SYN** ordeal, horror, torment, trial **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting a female evil spirit thought to lie upon and suffocate sleepers): from night+ Old English mære ‘incubus’.

nowhere /ˈnəʊweɪ/ কোথাও *adjective, adverb, pronoun*

■ *adjective*

1 Having no prospect of progress or success. ◇ a nowhere job

■ *adverb*

1 Not in or to any place; not anywhere. ◇ plants and animals found nowhere else in the world

■ *pronoun*

1 No place. ◇ there was nowhere for her to sit 2 A place that is remote, uninteresting, or nondescript. ◇ a stretch of road between nowhere and nowhere **ORIGIN** Old English nāhwær (see no, where).

nuke /nju:k/ পারমাণবিক অস্ত্র *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A nuclear weapon. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Attack or destroy with nuclear weapons. ◇ **ORIGIN** 1950s abbreviation of nuclear.

nullify /ˈnʌlɪfaɪ/ বাতিল করা *verb* 1 Make legally null and void; invalidate. ◇ judges were unwilling to nullify government decisions **SYN** annul, declare null and void, render null and void, void, invalidate, render invalid

O

oath /əʊθ/ শপথ *noun* 1 A solemn promise, often invoking a divine witness, regarding one's future action or behaviour. ◇ they took an oath of allegiance to the king **SYN** vow, sworn statement, promise, pledge, avowal, affirmation, attestation, word of honour, word, bond, guarantee, guaranty 2 A profane or offensive expression used to express anger or other strong emotions. ◇ he exploded with a mouthful of oaths **SYN** swear word, profanity, expletive, four-letter word, dirty word, obscenity, imprecation, curse, malediction, blasphemy **ORIGIN** Old English *āth*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *eed* and German *Eid*.

object /'ɒbdʒekt/ উদ্দেশ্য *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A material thing that can be seen and touched. ◇ he was dragging a large object **SYN** thing, article, item, piece, device, gadget, entity, body 2 A person or thing to which a specified action or feeling is directed. ◇ disease became the object of investigation **SYN** target, butt, focus, recipient, victim 3 A noun or noun phrase governed by an active transitive verb or by a preposition. ◇ in Gaelic the word order is verb, subject, object 4 A data construct that provides a description of anything known to a computer (such as a processor or a piece of code) and defines its method of operation. ◇ the interface treats most items, including cells, graphs, and buttons, as objects

■ *verb*

1 Say something to express one's opposition to or disagreement with something. ◇ residents object to the volume of traffic **SYN** protest, protest against, lodge a protest, lodge a protest against, express objections, raise objections, express objections to, raise objections to, express disapproval, express disapproval of, express disagreement, express disagreement with, oppose, be in opposition, be in opposition to, take exception, take exception to, take issue, take issue with, take a stand against, have a problem, have a problem with, argue, argue against, remonstrate, remonstrate against, make a fuss, make a fuss about, quarrel with, disapprove, disapprove of, condemn, draw the line, draw the line at, demur, mind, complain, complain about, moan, moan about, grumble, grumble about, grouse, grouse about, cavil, cavil at, quibble, quibble about I object:

ORIGIN Late Middle English from medieval Latin *objectum* 'thing presented to the mind', neuter past participle (used as a noun) of Latin *obicere*, from *ob-* 'in the way of' + *jacere* 'to throw'; the verb may also partly represent the Latin frequentative *objectare*.

objectionable /əb'dʒekʃ(ə)nəb(ə)l/ আপত্তিকর *adjective* 1 Arousing distaste or opposition; unpleasant or offensive. ◇ I find his theory objectionable in its racist undertones **SYN** offensive, unpleasant, disagreeable, distasteful, displeasing, unacceptable, off-putting, undesirable, obnoxious 1. Objec-

tionable remarks 2. India's supreme court today granted bail to journalist prashant kanojia who was arrested for allegedly making objectionable comments against uttar pradesh chief minister yogi adityanath on social media.

obnoxious /əb'nɒkʃəs/ আপত্তিকর *adjective* 1 Extremely unpleasant. ◇ obnoxious odours **SYN** disagreeable, irksome, troublesome, annoying, irritating, vexatious, displeasing, uncomfortable, distressing, nasty, horrible, appalling, terrible, awful, dreadful, hateful, detestable, miserable, abominable, execrable, odious, invidious, objectionable, offensive, obnoxious, repugnant, repulsive, repellent, revolting, disgusting, distasteful, nauseating, unsavoury, unpalatable, ugly **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'vulnerable to harm'): from Latin *obnoxiosus*, from *obnoxius* 'exposed to harm', from *ob-* 'towards' + *noxa* 'harm'. The current sense, influenced by *noxious*, dates from the late 17th century.

obscene /əb'siːn/ অশ্লীল *adjective* 1 (of the portrayal or description of sexual matters) offensive or disgusting by accepted standards of morality and decency. ◇ obscene jokes **SYN** pornographic, indecent, salacious, smutty, X-rated, lewd, rude, dirty, filthy, vulgar, foul, coarse, crude, gross, vile, nasty, disgusting, offensive, shameless, immoral, improper, immodest, impure, indecorous, indelicate, unwholesome, scabrous, off colour, lubricious, risqué, ribald, bawdy, suggestive, titillating, racy, erotic, carnal, sensual, sexy, lascivious, lecherous, licentious, libidinous, goatish, degenerate, depraved, amoral, debauched, dissolute, prurient **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French *obscène* or Latin *obscaenus* 'ill-omened or abominable'.

obscure /əb'skjʊə/ অস্পষ্ট *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Not discovered or known about; uncertain. ◇ his origins and parentage are obscure **SYN** unclear, uncertain, unknown, in doubt, doubtful, dubious, mysterious, hazy, vague, indeterminate, concealed, hidden 2 Not clearly expressed or easily understood. ◇ obscure references to Proust **SYN** abstruse, recondite, arcane, esoteric, *recherché*, occult

■ *verb*

1 Keep from being seen; conceal. ◇ grey clouds obscure the sun **SYN** hide, conceal, cover, veil, shroud, screen, mask, cloak, cast a shadow over, shadow, envelop, mantle, block, block out, blank out, obliterate, eclipse, overshadow **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *obscur*, from Latin *obscurus* 'dark', from an Indo-European root meaning 'cover'.

observe /əb'zɜːv/ পালন করা; মন্য করা *verb* 1 Notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant. ◇ she observed that all the chairs were already occupied **SYN** notice, see, note, perceive, discern, remark, spot, detect, discover, distinguish, make out 2 Make a remark. ◇ 'It's chilly,' she ob-

served **SYN** comment, remark, say, mention, note, declare, announce, state, utter, pronounce, interpose, interject 3 Fulfil or comply with (a social, legal, ethical, or religious obligation) ◇ a tribunal must observe the principles of natural justice **SYN** comply with, abide by, keep, obey, adhere to, conform to, heed, honour, respect, be heedful of, pay attention to, follow, acquiesce in, consent to, accept, defer to, fulfil, stand by **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in observe (sense 3)): from Old French observer, from Latin observare 'to watch', from ob- 'towards' + servare 'attend to, look at'.

observer /əb'zə:və/ পর্যবেক্ষক **noun** 1 A person who watches or notices something. ◇ to a casual observer, he was at peace **SYN** spectator, onlooker, watcher, looker-on, fly on the wall, viewer, witness, eyewitness, bystander, sightseer

obsess /əb'ses/ ভাববে **verb** 1 Preoccupy or fill the mind of (someone) continually and to a troubling extent. ◇ he was obsessed with the idea of revenge **SYN** preoccupy, be uppermost in someone's mind, prey on someone's mind, prey on, possess, haunt, consume, plague, torment, hound, bedevil, take control of, take over, become an obsession with, have a hold on, engross, eat up, have a grip on, grip, dominate, rule, control, beset, monopolize **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'haunt, possess', referring to an evil spirit): from Latin obsess- 'besieged', from the verb obsidere, from ob- 'opposite' + sedere 'sit'. The current sense dates from the late 19th century.

obsession /əb'seɪ(ə)n/ আবেশ **noun** 1 The state of being obsessed with someone or something. ◇ she cared for him with a devotion bordering on obsession **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (in the sense 'siege'): from Latin obsessio(n-), from the verb obsidere (see obsess).

obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/ সুস্পষ্ট **adjective** 1 Easily perceived or understood; clear, self-evident, or apparent. ◇ unemployment has been the most obvious cost of the recession **SYN** clear, plain, plain to see, crystal clear, evident, apparent, manifest, patent, conspicuous, pronounced, transparent, clear-cut, palpable, prominent, marked, decided, salient, striking, distinct, bold, noticeable, perceptible, perceivable, visible, discernible, detectable, observable, tangible, recognizable **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'frequently encountered'): from Latin obvius (from the phrase ob viam 'in the way') + -ous.

occupy /'ɒkjʊpɪ/ দখল করা **verb** 1 Reside or have one's place of business in (a building) ◇ the rented flat she occupies in Hampstead **SYN** inhabited, lived-in, tenanted, settled 2 Fill or preoccupy (the mind) ◇ her mind was occupied with alarming questions **SYN** engage, busy, employ, distract, absorb, engross, preoccupy, hold, hold the attention of, immerse, interest, involve, entertain, divert, amuse, beguile 3 Take control of (a place, especially a country) by military conquest or settlement. ◇ Syria was occupied by France under a League of Nations mandate

SYN capture, seize, take possession of, conquer, invade, overrun, take over, colonize, garrison, annex, dominate, subjugate, hegemonize, hold, commandeer, requisition **ORIGIN** Middle English formed irregularly from Old French occuper, from Latin occupare 'seize'. A now obsolete vulgar sense 'have sexual relations with' seems to have led to the general avoidance of the word in the 17th and most of the 18th century.

one /wʌn/ এক **cardinal number, pronoun**

■ **cardinal number**

1 ◇ there's only room for one person **SYN** a single, a solitary, a sole, a lone 2 The same; identical. ◇ all types of training meet one common standard **SYN** only, single, solitary, sole 3 A joke or story. ◇ the one about the Englishman, the Irishman, and the Yank 4 An alcoholic drink. ◇ a cool one after a day on the water 5 Alone. ◇ the time when you one tackled a field of cane and finished before the others had even started

■ **pronoun**

1 Referring to a person or thing previously mentioned or easily identified. ◇ her mood changed from one of moroseness to one of joy 2 A person of a specified kind. ◇ you're the one who ruined her life 3 Used to refer to the speaker, or any person, as representing people in general. ◇ one must admire him for his willingness **ORIGIN** Old English ān, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch een and German ein, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin unus. The initial w sound developed before the 15th century and was occasionally represented in the spelling; it was not accepted into standard English until the late 17th century.

onrush /'ɒnrʌʃ/ আমদানি **noun** 1 A surging rush forward. ◇ the mesmerizing onrush of the sea **SYN** assault, attack, offensive, aggression, advance, charge, onrush, rush, storming, sortie, sally, raid, descent, incursion, invasion, foray, push, thrust, drive, blitz, bombardment, barrage, salvo, storm, volley, shower, torrent, broadside

onshore /'ɒnʃɔ:/ ডাঙর দিকে **adjective & adverb, verb**

■ **adjective & adverb**

1 Situated or occurring on land (often used in relation to the oil and gas industry) ◇ an onshore oilfield

■ **verb**

1 (of a company) transfer (a business operation that was moved overseas) back to the country from which it was originally relocated. ◇ the case study showed improvement in many key areas once the company decided to onshore its call centre activity

onus /'ʌnəs/ ভার **noun** 1 Something that is one's duty or responsibility. ◇ the onus is on you to show that you have suffered loss **SYN** burden, responsibility, liability, obligation, duty, weight, load, charge, mantle, encumbrance **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from Latin, literally 'load or burden'.

optimistic /'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ আশাবাদী **adjective** 1 Hopeful and confident about the future. ◇ the optimistic mood of the Sixties **SYN** cheerful, cheery, positive, confident, hopeful, sanguine, bullish, buoyant,

bright

ore /ɔ:/ আকরিক *noun* 1 A naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably. ◇ a good deposit of lead-bearing ores **ORIGIN** Old English *ōra* 'unwrought metal', of West Germanic origin; influenced in form by Old English *ār* 'bronze' (related to Latin *aes* 'crude metal, bronze').

öre /'ɔ:rə/ আকরিক *noun* 1 A monetary unit of Sweden, equal to one hundredth of a krona. ◇ Today we use coins with the value 10 krona, 5 krona, 1 krona and 50 öre. **ORIGIN** Swedish.

ornate /ɔ:'neɪt/ অলঙ্কৃত *adjective* 1 Elaborately or highly decorated. ◇ an ornate wrought-iron railing **SYN** elaborate, decorated, embellished, adorned, ornamented, fancy, over-elaborate, fussy, busy, ostentatious, showy, baroque, rococo, florid, wedding-cake, gingerbread Ornate flying snake: **ORIGIN**

Late Middle English from Latin *ornatus* 'adorned', past participle of *ornare*.

orthodox /'ɔ:θədɒks/ গৌড়া *adjective* 1 Following or conforming to the traditional or generally accepted rules or beliefs of a religion, philosophy, or practice. ◇ Burke's views were orthodox in his time **SYN** conservative, traditional, observant, conformist, devout, strict, true, true blue, of the faith, of the true faith 2 Of the ordinary or usual type; normal. ◇ they avoided orthodox jazz venues **SYN** normal, average, ordinary, standard, regular, routine, run-of-the-mill, stock, orthodox, conventional, predictable, unsurprising, unremarkable, unexceptional 3 Relating to Orthodox Judaism. ◇ Orthodox Jewish boys 4 Relating to the Orthodox Church. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Greek *orthodoxos* (probably via ecclesiastical Latin), from *orthos* 'straight or right' + *doxa* 'opinion'.

ostracize /'ɒstrəsaɪz/ বহিস্কৃত করা *verb* 1 Exclude from a society or group. ◇ she was declared a witch and ostracized by the villagers **SYN** exclude, shun, spurn, cold-shoulder, give someone the cold shoulder, reject, repudiate, boycott, blackball, blacklist, cast off, cast out, shut out, avoid, ignore, snub, cut dead, keep at arm's length, leave out in the cold, bar, ban, debar, banish, exile, expel 2 (in ancient Greece) banish (an unpopular or overly powerful citizen) from a city for five or ten years by popular vote. ◇ Themistocles was indeed out of favour at Athens by the end of the 470s, when he was ostracized **SYN** banish, exile, deport, evict, expatriate, dismiss, displace **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from Greek *ostrakizein*, from *ostrakon* 'shell or potsherd' (on which names were written in voting to banish unpopular citizens).

ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/ উটপাখী *noun* 1 A flightless swift-running African bird with a long neck, long legs, and two toes on each foot. It is the largest living bird, with males reaching a height of up to 2.75 m. ◇ 2 A person who refuses to face reality or accept facts. ◇ don't be an ostrich when it comes to security systems **ORIGIN** Middle English

from Old French *ostriche*, from Latin *avis* 'bird' + late Latin *struthio* (from Greek *strouthiōn* 'ostrich', from *strouthos* 'sparrow or ostrich').

ouster /'austa/ বেদখল *noun* 1 Ejection from a property, especially wrongful ejection; deprivation of an inheritance. ◇ ouster proceedings to remove the husband from the matrimonial home 2 Dismissal or expulsion from a position. ◇ the junta's ouster of the Emperor **SYN** overthrow, overturning, toppling, downfall, removal from office, removal, unseating, dethronement, supplanting, displacement, dismissal, discharge, ousting, drumming out, throwing out, forcing out, driving out, expulsion, expelling, ejection, ejecting

outage /'aʊtɪdʒ/ বিজাট *noun* 1 A period when a power supply or other service is not available or when equipment is closed down. ◇ frequent power outages

outbreak /'aʊtbreɪk/ প্রাদুর্ভাব *noun* 1 A sudden occurrence of something unwelcome, such as war or disease. ◇ the outbreak of World War II **SYN** eruption, flare-up, upsurge, outburst, epidemic, break-out, sudden appearance, rash, wave, spate, flood, explosion, burst, blaze, flurry Dengue outbreak

outclass /aʊt'kla:s/ *verb* 1 Be far superior to. ◇ Villa totally outclassed us in the first half **SYN** surpass, be superior to, be better than, outshine, overshadow, eclipse, outdo, outplay, outmanoeuvre, outdistance, outstrip, outrun, outpace, out-think, get the better of, dwarf, put in the shade, upstage, transcend

outrage /'aʊtreɪdʒ/ অত্যাচার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An extremely strong reaction of anger, shock, or indignation. ◇ her voice trembled with outrage **SYN** indignation, fury, anger, rage, disapproval, wrath, shock, resentment, horror, disgust, amazement

■ *verb*

1 Arouse fierce anger, shock, or indignation in (someone) ◇ the public were outraged at the brutality involved **SYN** enrage, infuriate, incense, anger, scandalize, offend, give offence to, make indignant, affront, be an affront to, shock, horrify, disgust, revolt, repel, appal, displease **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the senses 'lack of moderation' and 'violent behaviour'): from Old French *ou(l)trage*, based on Latin *ultra* 'beyond'. Sense development has been affected by the belief that the word is a compound of *out* and *rage*.

outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/ ভয়ানক *adjective* 1 Shockingly bad or excessive. ◇ an outrageous act of bribery **SYN** shocking, disgraceful, scandalous, atrocious, appalling, abhorrent, monstrous, heinous 2 Very bold and unusual and rather shocking. ◇ her outrageous leotards and sexy routines **SYN** eye-catching, startling, striking, flamboyant, showy, flashy, gaudy, ostentatious, dazzling **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *outrageus*, from *outrage* 'excess' (see *outrage*).

overcast /'əʊvəka:st/ মেঘাচ্ছন্ন *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (of the sky or weather) marked by a covering of grey cloud; dull. ◇ a chilly, overcast day **SYN** cloudy, clouded, clouded over, overclouded, sunless, darkened, dark, grey, black, leaden, heavy, dull, murky, dirty, misty, hazy, foggy, louring, threatening, menacing, promising rain, dismal, dreary, cheerless, sombre 2 (of the edge of a piece of fabric) sewn with long slanting stitches to prevent fraying. ◇ Make new zipper stops by hand sewing a few overcast stitches on the edge of each tape just above the last tooth.

■ **noun**

1 Cloud covering a large part of the sky. ◇ the planes found the target obscured by overcast

■ **verb**

1 Cover with clouds or shade. ◇ the pebbled beach, overcast with the shadows of the high cliffs 2 Stitch over (a raw edge) to prevent fraying. ◇ finish off the raw edge of the hem by overcasting it

overhaul /əʊvə'haʊl/ পূর্থা পরিবর্তনের **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A thorough examination of machinery or a system, with repairs or changes made if necessary. ◇ a major overhaul of environmental policies

■ **verb**

1 Take apart (a piece of machinery or equipment) in order to examine it and repair it if necessary. ◇ the steering box was recently overhauled **SYN** service, maintain, repair, mend, fix up, patch up, rebuild, renovate, revamp, recondition, remodel, refit, refurbish, modernize 2 Overtake (someone), especially in a sporting event. ◇ Jodami overhauled his chief rival **SYN** overtake, pass, get past, go past, go by, go faster than, get ahead of, pull ahead of, outdistance, outstrip **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (originally in nautical use in the sense

‘release rope tackle by slackening’): from over-+ haul.

overplay /əʊvə'pleɪ/ বাড়াবাড়ি **verb** 1 Give undue importance to; overemphasize. ◇ he thinks the idea of a special relationship between sitter and artist is much overplayed **SYN** overstate, overemphasize, overstress, overestimate, overvalue, magnify, amplify, aggrandize, inflate **ORIGIN** 1 (in a card game) play or bet on one's hand with a mistaken optimism. 2 Spoil one's chance of success through excessive confidence in one's position.

overwhelming /əʊvə'welmiŋ/ অভিভূতকারী **adjective** 1 Very great in amount. ◇ his party won overwhelming support **SYN** very large, profuse, enormous, immense, inordinate, massive, huge, formidable, stupendous, prodigious, fantastic, staggering, shattering, devastating, sweeping

owe /əʊ/ ঋণগ্রস্ত থাকা **verb** 1 Have an obligation to pay or repay (something, especially money) in return for something received. ◇ they have denied they owe money to the company **SYN** be in debt, be in debt to, be indebted, be indebted to, be in arrears, be in arrears to, be under an obligation, be under an obligation to, be obligated, be obligated to, be beholden to **ORIGIN** Old English āgan ‘own, have it as an obligation’, of Germanic origin; from an Indo-European root shared by Sanskrit īś ‘possess, own’. Compare with ought.

owing /'əʊɪŋ/ করিতে ইহবে এমন **adjective** 1 (of money) yet to be paid. ◇ no rent was owing **SYN** unpaid, unsettled, to be paid, payable, receivable, due, overdue, undischarged, owed, outstanding, in arrears, in the red **ORIGIN** Because of or on account of.

P

pace /peɪs/ গতি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A single step taken when walking or running. ◇ Kirov stepped back a pace **SYN** step, stride, footstep 2 Speed in walking, running, or moving. ◇ he's an aggressive player with plenty of pace **SYN** speed, rate, swiftness, quickness, rapidity, velocity, tempo, momentum

■ *verb*

1 Walk at a steady speed, especially without a particular destination and as an expression of anxiety or annoyance. ◇ we paced up and down in exasperation **SYN** walk, stride, tread, march, pound, patrol, walk up and down, walk back and forth, cross, traverse 2 Move or develop (something) at a particular rate or speed. ◇ the action is paced to the beat of a perky march **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French pas, from Latin passus 'stretch (of the leg)', from pandere 'to stretch'.

pace /'pa:tʃeɪ/ গতি *preposition* 1 With due respect to (someone or their opinion), used to express polite disagreement or contradiction. ◇ narrative history, pace some theorists, is by no means dead **ORIGIN** Latin, literally 'in peace', ablative of pax, as in pace tua 'by your leave'.

PACE /'peɪsi/ গতি *abbreviation* 1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act. ◇

pale /peɪl/ স্নান *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Light in colour or shade; containing little colour or pigment. ◇ choose pale floral patterns for walls **SYN** light, light-coloured, pastel, neutral, light-toned, muted, subtle, soft, low-key, restrained 2 Inferior or unimpressive. ◇ the new cheese is a pale imitation of continental cheeses **SYN** inferior, poor, feeble, weak, insipid, wishy-washy, vapid, bland, puny, flat, inadequate, ineffectual, ineffective, half-hearted

■ *verb*

1 Become pale in one's face from shock or fear. ◇ I paled at the thought of what she might say **SYN** go white, turn white, become pale, grow pale, turn pale, blanch, blench, lose colour 2 Seem or become less important. ◇ all else pales by comparison **SYN** decrease in importance, lose significance, pale into insignificance **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French pale, from Latin pallidus; the verb is from Old French palir.

pale /peɪl/ স্নান *noun* 1 A wooden stake or post used with others to form a fence. ◇ **SYN** stake, post, pole, paling, picket, upright 2 An area within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction. ◇ The 3 major English Lords whose estates were within the Pale continued to exist, and formed alliances with the neighbouring Irish and became very powerful. 3 A broad vertical stripe down the middle of a shield. ◇ A narrow pale is more likely if it is uncharged, that is, if it does not have other objects placed on it. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French pal, from Latin palus 'stake'.

pamper /'pampə/ লাই দেওয়া *verb* 1 Indulge with every attention, comfort, and kindness; spoil. ◇ famous people just love being pampered **SYN** spoil, indulge, overindulge, cosset, mollycoddle, coddle, baby, pet, wait on someone hand and foot, cater to someone's every whim, feather-bed, wrap in cotton wool, overparent **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'cram with food'): probably of Low German or Dutch origin; compare with German dialect pampfen 'cram, gorge'; perhaps related to pap.

panacea /ˌpənə'si:ə/ সর্বব্যাহির ঔষধ *noun* 1 A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases. ◇ the panacea for all corporate ills **SYN** universal cure, cure-all, cure for all ills, universal remedy, sovereign remedy, heal-all, nostrum, elixir, wonder drug, perfect solution, magic formula, magic bullet **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century via Latin from Greek panakeia, from panakēs 'all-healing', from pan 'all' + akos 'remedy'.

pang /pɑŋ/ আকস্মিক তীব্র বেদনা *noun* 1 A sudden sharp pain or painful emotion. ◇ Lindsey experienced a sharp pang of guilt **SYN** pain, sharp pain, shooting pain, twinge, stab, spasm, ache, cramp **ORIGIN** Late 15th century perhaps an alteration of prong.

pang /pɑŋ/ আকস্মিক তীব্র বেদনা *adjective* 1 Crammed or densely packed. ◇ pang full of meat and bread **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century origin unknown.

panic /'pænɪk/ আতঙ্ক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Sudden uncontrollable fear or anxiety, often causing wildly unthinking behaviour. ◇ she hit him in panic **SYN** alarm, anxiety, nervousness, fear, fright, trepidation, dread, terror, horror, agitation, hysteria, consternation, perturbation, dismay, disquiet, apprehension, apprehensiveness

■ *verb*

1 Feel or cause to feel panic. ◇ the crowd panicked and stampeded for the exit **SYN** be alarmed, be scared, be nervous, be afraid, overreact, become panic-stricken, take fright, be filled with fear, be terrified, be agitated, be hysterical, lose one's nerve, be perturbed, get overwrought, get worked up, fall to pieces, go to pieces, lose control, fall apart **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French panique, from modern Latin panicus, from Greek panikos, from the name of the god Pan, noted for causing terror, to whom woodland noises were attributed.

panic /'pænɪk/ আতঙ্ক *noun* 1 A cereal and fodder grass of a group including millet. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin panicum, from panus 'ear of millet' (literally 'thread wound on a bobbin'), based on Greek pēnos 'web', pēnion 'bobbin'.

pants /pɑn(t)s/ প্যান্ট *plural noun* 1 Underpants or knickers. ◇ **SYN** underpants, briefs, Y-fronts, boxer shorts, boxers, long johns, knickers, French knickers, bikini briefs 2 Trousers. ◇ corduroy pants **SYN** trousers 3 Rubbish; nonsense. ◇ he thought we

were going to be absolute pants **SYN** substandard, poor, inferior, second-rate, second-class, unsatisfactory, inadequate, unacceptable, not up to scratch, not up to par, deficient, imperfect, defective, faulty, shoddy, amateurish, careless, negligent **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century abbreviation of pantaloons (see pantaloons).

papaya /pə'paɪə/ পেঁপে *noun* 1 A tropical fruit shaped like an elongated melon, with edible orange flesh and small black seeds. ◇ 2 ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Spanish and Portuguese (see pawpaw).

par /pa:/ 1. the established value of the monetary unit of one country expressed in terms of the monetary unit of another country using the same metal as the standard of value 2. common level *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The number of strokes a first-class player should normally require for a particular hole or course. ◇ Woosnam had advanced from his overnight position of three under par 2 The face value of a share or other security, as distinct from its market value. ◇ the 9 per cent unsecured loan stock is redeemable at par

■ *verb*

1 Play (a hole) in par. ◇ he calmly parred the 17th 1. Judged the recording to be on a par with previous ones. 2. A partition storyteller par excellence (about kuldip nayar) **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'equality of value or standing'): from Latin, 'equal', also 'equality'. The golf term dates from the late 19th century.

par /pa:/ 1. the established value of the monetary unit of one country expressed in terms of the monetary unit of another country using the same metal as the standard of value 2. common level *noun* 1 A paragraph. ◇ fifteen pars on the front page 1. Judged the recording to be on a par with previous ones. 2. A partition storyteller par excellence (about kuldip nayar) **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century abbreviation.

parade /pə'reɪd/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A public procession, especially one celebrating a special day or event. ◇ a St George's Day parade **SYN** procession, march, cavalcade, motorcade, carcade, cortège, ceremony, spectacle, display, pageant, concours, file, train, column 2 A public square or promenade. ◇ we were walking along South Parade **SYN** promenade, walk, walkway, esplanade, mall 3 A parade ground. ◇

■ *verb*

1 (of troops) assemble for a formal inspection or ceremonial occasion. ◇ the recruits were due to parade that day 2 Display (someone or something) while marching or moving around a place. ◇ they paraded national flags **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from French, literally 'a showing', from Spanish parada and Italian parata, based on Latin parare 'prepare, furnish'.

paradigm /'parədɪm/ দৃষ্টান্ত *noun* 1 A typical example or pattern of something; a pattern or model. ◇ society's paradigm of the 'ideal woman' **SYN** specimen, sample, exemplar, exemplification, instance,

case, representative case, typical case, case in point, illustration 2 A set of linguistic items that form mutually exclusive choices in particular syntactic roles. ◇ English determiners form a paradigm: we can say 'a book' or 'his book' but not 'a his book' 3 (in the traditional grammar of Latin, Greek, and other inflected languages) a table of all the inflected forms of a particular verb, noun, or adjective, serving as a model for other words of the same conjugation or declension. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century via late Latin from Greek paradeigma, from paradeiknunai 'show side by side', from para- 'beside' + deiknunai 'to show'.

paraffin /'parəfɪn/ *noun* 1 old-fashioned term for alkane ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from German, from Latin parum 'little' + affinis 'related' (from its low reactivity).

paralyzing /'perə'lɪzɪŋ/ *adjective* 1 Causing a person or part of the body to become partly or wholly incapable of movement. ◇ the snake's paralyzing venom

particularly /pə'tɪkjʊləli/ *adverb* 1 To a higher degree than is usual or average. ◇ I don't particularly want to be reminded of that time **SYN** especially, specially, very, extremely, exceptionally, singularly, peculiarly, distinctly, unusually, extraordinarily, extra, uncommonly, uniquely, remarkably, strikingly, outstandingly, amazingly, incredibly, awfully, terribly, really, notably, markedly, decidedly, surprisingly, conspicuously 2 So as to give special emphasis to a point; specifically. ◇ he particularly asked that I should help you **SYN** specifically, explicitly, expressly, in particular, especially, specially I think it's safe to say that we've all done some things we are not particularly proud of.

parting /'pɑ:tɪŋ/ ছাড়াছাড়ি *noun* 1 The action of leaving or being separated from someone. ◇ they exchanged a few words on parting **SYN** farewell, leave-taking, goodbye, adieu, departure, leaving, going, going away 2 The action of dividing something into parts. ◇ the parting of the Red Sea **SYN** division, dividing, separation, separating, splitting, breaking apart, breaking up, severance, disjoining, detachment, partition, partitioning 3 A line of scalp revealed in a person's hair by combing the hair away in opposite directions on either side. ◇ his hair was dark, with a side parting **ORIGIN** A point at which two people must separate or at which a decision must be taken.

parting ways বিভাজন উপায়

patriot /'patriət/ দেশভক্ত *noun* 1 A person who vigorously supports their country and is prepared to defend it against enemies or detractors. ◇ a true patriot **SYN** nationalist, loyalist 2 ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French patriote, from late Latin patriota 'fellow countryman', from Greek patriōtēs, from patrios 'of one's fathers', from patris 'fatherland'.

patriotic /'patri'ɒtɪk/ স্বদেশপ্রেমী *adjective* 1 Having or expressing devotion to and vigorous support for one's

country. ◇ today's game will be played before a fiercely patriotic crowd **SYN** nationalist, nationalistic, loyalist, loyal **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century via late Latin from Greek patriōtikos 'relating to a fellow countryman' (see patriot).

patronize /'patrənəɪz/ পিঠ চাপড়ান **verb** 1 Treat in a way that is apparently kind or helpful but that betrays a feeling of superiority. ◇ she was determined not to be put down or patronized **SYN** treat condescendingly, treat with condescension, condescend to, look down on, talk down to, put down, humiliate, treat like a child, treat as inferior, treat with disdain, treat contemptuously, treat scornfully, be snobbish to, look down one's nose at 2 Frequent (a shop, restaurant, or other establishment) as a customer. ◇ restaurants and bars regularly patronized by the stars were often crowded with paparazzi **SYN** do business with, buy from, shop at, be a customer of, be a client of, bring custom to, bring trade to, deal with, trade with

paved /'peɪvd/ বাঁধানো **adjective** 1 (of a piece of ground) covered with flat stones or bricks; laid with paving. ◇ a paved courtyard

pavement /'peɪvm(ə)nt/ ফুটপাথ **noun** 1 A raised paved or asphalted path for pedestrians at the side of a road. ◇ he fell and hit his head on the pavement **SYN** footpath, paved path, pedestrian way, walkway, footway **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin pavimentum 'trodden down floor', from pavire 'beat, tread down'.

paving /'peɪvɪŋ/ পাকা রাস্তা **noun** 1 A surface made up of flat stones laid in a pattern. ◇ weeds had forced their way up through the cracked paving

peculiar /prɪ'kjuːliə/ অদ্ভুত **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Different to what is normal or expected; strange. ◇ he gave her some very peculiar looks **SYN** strange, unusual, odd, funny, curious, bizarre, weird, uncanny, queer, unexpected, unfamiliar, abnormal, atypical, anomalous, untypical, different, out of the ordinary, out of the way 2 Particular; special. ◇ any attempt to explicate the theme is bound to run into peculiar difficulties **SYN** distinctive, characteristic, distinct, different, individual, individualistic, distinguishing, typical, special, specific, representative, unique, idiosyncratic, personal, private, essential, natural

■ **noun**

1 A parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocese in which it lies, and subject to the direct jurisdiction of the monarch or an archbishop. ◇ deans and canons of royal peculiars, notably Westminster Abbey and Windsor **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'particular'): from Latin peculiaris 'of private property', from peculium 'property', from pecu 'cattle' (cattle being private property). The sense 'strange' dates from the early 17th century.

peddler /'pedlɜ/ হকার; দালাল **noun** 1 A person who sells illegal drugs or stolen goods. ◇ a drug peddler **SYN** trafficker, dealer 2 variant spelling of pedlar ◇ **ORIGIN** See pedal

pedigree /'pedɪɡriː/ বংশতালিকা **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (of an animal) pure-bred. ◇ pedigree cats **SYN** pure-bred, thoroughbred, pure, pure-blooded, full-blooded

■ **noun**

1 The record of descent of an animal, showing it to be pure-bred. ◇ they are looking for animals with pedigrees 2 The recorded ancestry or lineage of a person or family. ◇ with a pedigree equal to many of the gentry **SYN** ancestry, descent, lineage, line, line of descent, genealogy, family tree, extraction, derivation, origin, heritage, parentage, paternity, birth, family, dynasty, house, race, strain, stock, breed, blood, bloodline, history, background, roots **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French pé de grue 'crane's foot', a mark used to denote succession in pedigrees.

peek /piːk/ উঁকি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A quick or furtive look. ◇ she sneaked a peek at the map **SYN** secret look, sly look, stealthy look, sneaky look, peep, glance, glimpse, brief look, hurried look, quick look, look, peer

■ **verb**

1 Look quickly or furtively. ◇ faces peeked from behind twitched curtains **SYN** peep, have a peep, have a peek, take a secret look, spy, take a sly look, take a stealthy look, sneak a look, glance, cast a brief look, look hurriedly, look, peer **ORIGIN** Late Middle English pike, pyke, of unknown origin.

peel /piːl/ খোসা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The outer covering or rind of a fruit or vegetable. ◇ pieces of potato peel **SYN** rind, skin, covering, zest 2 An act of exfoliating dead skin in the cosmetic treatment of microdermabrasion. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Remove the outer covering or skin from (a fruit, vegetable, or prawn) ◇ she watched him peel an apple with deliberate care **SYN** pare, skin, take the rind off, take the skin off, strip, shave, trim, flay 2 Remove a thin outer covering or part. ◇ I peeled off the tissue paper **SYN** trim, trim off, peel off, pare, strip, strip off, shave, shave off, remove, take off, flay 3 (of a surface or object) lose parts of its outer layer or covering in small strips or pieces. ◇ the walls are peeling **SYN** flake, flake off, peel off, come off in layers, come off in strips **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'to plunder'): variant of dialect pill, from Latin pilare 'to strip hair from', from pilus 'hair'. The differentiation of peel and pill may have been by association with the French verbs peler 'to peel' and piller 'to pillage'.

peel /piːl/ খোসা **noun** 1 A flat implement like a shovel, especially one used by a baker for carrying loaves or similar items of food into or out of an oven. ◇ a wooden pizza peel **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French pele, from Latin pala, from the base of pangere 'fasten'.

peel /piːl/ খোসা **noun** 1 A small square defensive tower of a kind built in the 16th century in the border

counties of England and Scotland. ◇ **ORIGIN** Probably short for synonymous peel-house peel from Anglo-Norman French pel 'stake, palisade', from Latin palus 'stake'.

peel /pi:l/ খোসা **verb** 1 Send (another player's ball) through a hoop. ◇ the better players are capable of peeling a ball through two or three hoops **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from the name of Walter H. Peel, founder of the All England Croquet Association, a leading exponent of the practice.

peep /pi:p/ উঁকি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A quick or furtive look. ◇ Jonathan took a little peep at his watch **SYN** quick look, brief look, sly look, stealthy look, sneaky look, peek, glance, glimpse, look, peer

■ **verb**

1 Look quickly and furtively at something, especially through a narrow opening. ◇ his door was ajar and she couldn't resist peeping in **SYN** look quickly, cast a brief look, take a secret look, spy, take a sly look, take a stealthy look, sneak a look, peek, have a peek, glance, peer **ORIGIN** Late 15th century symbolic; compare with peek.

peep /pi:p/ উঁকি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A feeble, high-pitched sound made by a young bird or mammal. ◇ **SYN** cheep, chirp, chirrup, tweet, twitter, chirr, pipe, piping, warble, squeak, chatter 2 A small sandpiper or similar wading bird. ◇ the peeps have returned to Fundy 3 A group of chickens. ◇ a peep of chickens pecking and scratching around the gate

■ **verb**

1 Make a brief, high-pitched sound. ◇ Don peeped on his whistle **SYN** cheep, chirp, chirrup, tweet, twitter, chirr, squeak **ORIGIN** Late Middle English imitative; compare with cheep.

peninsula /prɪˈnɪnsjələ/ উপদ্বীপ **noun** 1 A piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water. ◇ **SYN** cape, promontory, point, head, headland, foreland, ness, horn, bill, bluff, limb **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin paeninsula, from paene 'almost' + insula 'island'.

penis envy Supposed envy of the male's possession of a penis, postulated by Freud to account for some aspects of female behaviour (notably the castration complex) but controversial among modern theorists.

penpal কলম বন্ধু

perimeter /pəˈrɪmɪtə/ ঘের **noun** 1 The continuous line forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure. ◇ the perimeter of a rectangle **SYN** circumference, outside, outer edge 2 An instrument for measuring the extent and characteristics of a person's field of vision. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Latin from Greek perimetros, based on peri- 'around' + metron 'measure'.

perish /ˈperɪʃ/ বিনষ্ট করা **verb** 1 Die, especially in a violent or sudden way. ◇ a great part of his army perished of hunger and disease **SYN** die, lose one's

life, be killed, fall, expire, meet one's death, be lost, lay down one's life, breathe one's last, draw one's last breath, pass away, go the way of all flesh, give up the ghost, go to glory, meet one's maker, go to one's last resting place, cross the great divide 2 (of rubber, food, etc.) lose its normal qualities; rot or decay. ◇ an abandoned tyre whose rubber had perished **SYN** go bad, go off, spoil, rot, go mouldy, moulder, putrefy, decay, decompose 3 Be suffering from extreme cold. ◇ I was perished with cold before the end of the day **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French periss-, lengthened stem of perir, from Latin perire 'pass away', from per- 'through, completely' + ire 'go'.

perpetrate /ˈpəːpɪtreɪt/ **verb** 1 Carry out or commit (a harmful, illegal, or immoral action) ◇ a crime has been perpetrated against a sovereign state **SYN** commit, carry out, perform, execute, do, effect, bring about, be guilty of, be to blame for, be responsible for, accomplish, inflict, wreak **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin perpetrare 'performed', from the verb perpetrare, from per- 'to completion' + patrare 'bring about'. In Latin the act perpetrated might be good or bad; in English the verb was first used in the statutes referring to crime, hence the negative association.

perpetrator /ˈpəːpətreɪtə/ অপরাধী **noun** 1 A person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act. ◇ the perpetrators of this horrific crime must be brought to justice Malaysia wants the perpetrators of atrocities against the Rohingyas be tried immediately at the international criminal court (icc).

persist /pəˈsɪst/ জিদ করা **verb** 1 Continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition. ◇ the minority of drivers who persist in drinking **SYN** persevere, continue, carry on, go on, keep at it, keep on, keep going, keep it up, not give up, be persistent, be determined, follow something through, see something through, show determination, press ahead, press on, plod on, plough on, stay with something, not take no for an answer **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin persistere, from per- 'through, steadfastly' + sistere 'to stand'.

persistent /pəˈsɪst(ə)nt/ অধ্যবসায়ী **adjective** 1 Continuing firmly or obstinately in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition. ◇ one of the government's most persistent critics **SYN** tenacious, persevering, determined, resolute, purposeful, dogged, single-minded, tireless, indefatigable, pertinacious, patient, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, unflagging, untiring, unwavering, insistent, importunate, relentless, unrelenting 2 Continuing to exist or occur over a prolonged period. ◇ persistent rain will affect many areas **SYN** continuing, constant, continual, continuous, non-stop, lasting, never-ending, steady, uninterrupted, unbroken, interminable, incessant, unceasing, endless, unending, perpetual, unremitting, unrelenting, relentless, unrelieved, sustained 3 (of a part of an animal or plant, such as a horn, leaf, etc.) remaining attached in-

stead of falling off in the normal manner. ◇

personnel /pəˈsɒːnel/ কর্মিবৃন্দ *plural noun* 1 People employed in an organization or engaged in an organized undertaking such as military service. ◇ many of the personnel involved require training **SYN** staff, employees, workforce, workers, labour force, manpower, human resources, people, men and women **ORIGIN** Early 19th century from French (adjective used as a noun), contrasted with matériel ‘equipment or materials used in an organization or undertaking’.

pesticide /ˈpestɪsaɪd/ কীটনাশক *noun* 1 A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals. ◇

petition /pɪˈtɪʃ(ə)n/ আবেদন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause. ◇ she was asked to sign a petition against plans to build on the local playing fields **SYN** appeal, round robin, list of protesters, list of signatures

■ *verb*

1 Present a petition to (an authority) in respect of a particular cause. ◇ the organization is petitioning the EU for a moratorium on the patent **SYN** appeal to, request, ask, call on, entreat, beg, implore, beseech, plead with, make a plea to, pray, apply to, solicit, press, urge, adjure, present one’s suit to, importune **ORIGIN** Middle English from Latin petitio(n-), from petit- ‘aimed at, sought, laid claim to’, from the verb petere.

philanthropy /fɪˈlʌnθrəpi/ মানবপ্রীতি *noun* 1 The desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. ◇ he acquired a considerable fortune and was noted for his philanthropy **SYN** benevolence, generosity, humanitarianism, public-spiritedness, altruism, social conscience, social concern, charity, charitableness, brotherly love, fellow feeling, magnanimity, munificence, liberality, largesse, open-handedness, bountifulness, beneficence, benignity, unselfishness, selflessness, humanity, kindness, kind-heartedness, big-heartedness, compassion, humaneness **ORIGIN** Early 17th century via late Latin from Greek philanthrōpia, from philanthrōpos ‘man-loving’ (see philanthrope).

pick /pɪk/ গোছগোছ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act or the right of selecting something from a number of alternatives. ◇ take your pick from our extensive menu **SYN** choice, selection, option, decision 2 An act of blocking or screening a defensive player from the ball handler. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Detach and remove (a flower, fruit, or vegetable) from where it is growing. ◇ I went to pick some flowers for Jenny’s room **SYN** harvest, gather, gather in, collect, take in, pluck, pull, dig, crop, reap, bring home 2 Choose (someone or something) from a number of alternatives. ◇ maybe I picked the wrong career **SYN** choose, select, pick out, single out, include, hand-pick, decide

on, settle on, fix on 3 Repeatedly pull at something with one’s fingers. ◇ the old woman was picking at the sheet 4 Pluck the strings of (a guitar or banjo) ◇ people were singing and picking guitars **SYN** strum, twang, thrum, pluck, finger **OTHER** picking up Picking up steam **ORIGIN** Middle English (earlier as pike, which continues in dialect use): of unknown origin. Compare with Dutch pikken ‘pick, peck’, and German picken ‘peck, puncture’, also with French piquer ‘to prick’.

pick /pɪk/ গোছগোছ *noun* 1 A tool consisting of a long handle set at right angles in the middle of a curved iron or steel bar with a point at one end and a chisel edge or point at the other, used for breaking up hard ground or rock. ◇ 2 An instrument for picking. ◇ an ebony hair pick **OTHER** picking up Picking up steam **ORIGIN** Middle English variant of pike.

pier /pɪə/ জেটি *noun* 1 A platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat. ◇ 2 A long, narrow structure projecting from an airport terminal, giving passengers access to an aircraft. ◇ 3 A solid support designed to sustain vertical pressure. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from medieval Latin pera, of unknown origin.

pile /paɪl/ গাদা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A heap of things laid or lying one on top of another. ◇ he placed the books in a neat pile **SYN** heap, stack, mound, pyramid, mass, quantity, bundle, clump, bunch, jumble 2 A large imposing building or group of buildings. ◇ a Victorian Gothic pile **SYN** mansion, stately home, hall, manor, big house, manor house, country house, castle, palace 3 A series of plates of dissimilar metals laid one on another alternately to produce an electric current. ◇ 4 A nuclear reactor. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Place (things) one on top of the other. ◇ she piled all the groceries on the counter **SYN** heap, heap up, stack, stack up, make a heap of, make a pile of, make a stack of 2 (of a group of people) get into or out of (a vehicle) in a disorganized manner. ◇ ten of us piled into the minibus **SYN** crowd, climb, charge, tumble, stream, flock, flood, pack, squeeze, push, shove, jostle, elbow, crush, jam **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from Latin pila ‘pillar, pier’.

pile /paɪl/ গাদা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A heavy stake or post driven vertically into the bed of a river, soft ground, etc., to support the foundations of a superstructure. ◇ **SYN** post, rod, pillar, column, support, foundation, piling 2 A triangular charge or ordinary formed by two lines meeting at an acute angle, usually pointing down from the top of the shield. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Strengthen or support (a structure) with piles. ◇ an earlier bridge may have been piled **ORIGIN** Old English pīl ‘dart, arrow’, also ‘pointed stake’, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch pijl and German Pfeil, from Latin pilum ‘(heavy) javelin’.

pile /paɪl/ গাদা *noun* 1 The soft projecting surface of a carpet or a fabric such as velvet or flannel, consisting of many small threads. ◇ the thick pile of the new rugs **SYN** fibres, threads, loops **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'downy feather'): from Latin pilus 'hair'. The current sense dates from the mid 16th century.

pilgrim /ˈpɪlɡrɪm/ নবগত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons. ◇ **SYN** visitor to a shrine, worshipper, devotee, believer, traveller, wayfarer, crusader 2 ◇ This is a monument dedicated in 1910 to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 at Provincetown, where they wrote and signed the Mayflower Compact.

■ *verb*

1 Travel or wander like a pilgrim. ◇ he pilgrimed to his old sporting places **ORIGIN** Middle English from Provençal pelegrin, from Latin peregrinus 'foreign' (see peregrine).

pilgrimage /ˈpɪlɡrɪmɪdʒ/ তীর্থযাত্রা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A pilgrim's journey. ◇ he wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela **SYN** religious journey, holy expedition, crusade, mission, trip, journey, excursion

■ *verb*

1 Go on a pilgrimage. ◇ thousands pilgrimage there every year **ORIGIN** Middle English from Provençal pelegrinage, from pelegrin (see pilgrim).

pimp /pɪmp/ কুটনি; দালাল; ধান্দাবাজ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A man who controls prostitutes and arranges clients for them, taking a percentage of their earnings in return. ◇ **SYN** procurer, procuress 2 A telltale or informer. ◇ But he was put in a cell with two Hollywood labour leader pimps. **SYN** informant

■ *verb*

1 Act as a pimp. ◇ he was a good-looking guy, and some said he pimped on the side 2 Make (something) more showy or impressive. ◇ he pimped up the car with spoilers and twin-spoke 18-inch alloys 3 Inform on. ◇ they'd pimp on you as soon as look at you **SYN** break one's promise to, be disloyal to, be unfaithful to, break faith with, play someone false, fail, let down **ORIGIN** Late 16th century of unknown origin.

pine /paɪn/ *noun* 1 ◇ 2 A pineapple. ◇ **OTHER** pining for **ORIGIN** Old English, from Latin pinus, reinforced in Middle English by Old French pin.

pine /paɪn/ *verb* 1 Suffer a mental and physical decline, especially because of a broken heart. ◇ she thinks I am pining away from love **SYN** languish, decline, go into a decline, lose strength, weaken, waste away, dwindle, wilt, wither, fade, flag, sicken, droop, brood, mope, moon **OTHER** pining for **ORIGIN** Old English pīnian '(cause to) suffer', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch pijnen, German peinen 'experience pain', also to obsolete pine 'punishment'; ultimately based on Latin poena 'punishment'.

piss /pɪs/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Urine. ◇ 2 Alcoholic drink, especially beer. ◇ we'll need 70 cans of piss for the trip

■ *verb*

1 Urinate. ◇ **SYN** pass water, go to the loo, go to the toilet, go to the lavatory, relieve oneself **OTHER** piss off: **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French pisser, probably of imitative origin.

pit /pɪt/ কূপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A large hole in the ground. ◇ **SYN** hole, ditch, trench, trough, hollow, shaft, mineshaft, excavation, cavity, pothole, rut 2 A hollow or indentation in a surface. ◇ **SYN** pockmark, pock, mark, hollow, indentation, depression, dent, dint, concavity, dimple 3 An area at the side of a track where racing cars are serviced and refuelled. ◇ he had a flat tyre when he came into the pits 4 An orchestra pit. ◇ 5 A part of the floor of a stock exchange in which a particular stock or commodity is traded. ◇ pooled commodity funds liquidated positions in the corn and soybean pits 6 An enclosure in which animals are made to fight. ◇ a bear pit 7 A person's bed. ◇ 8 A person's armpit. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Set someone or something in conflict or competition with. ◇ you'll get the chance to pit your wits against the world champions **SYN** set against, match against, put in opposition to, put in competition with, measure against 2 Make a hollow or indentation in the surface of. ◇ rain poured down, pitting the bare earth **SYN** make holes in, make hollows in, hole, dent, indent, depress, dint, pothole 3 Drive a racing car into the pits for fuel or maintenance. ◇ he pitted on lap 36 with sudden engine trouble **ORIGIN** Old English pytt, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch put and German Pfütze, based on Latin puteus 'well, shaft'.

pit /pɪt/ কূপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The stone of a fruit. ◇ **SYN** stone, pip, seed

■ *verb*

1 Remove the pit from (fruit). ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century apparently from Dutch; related to pith.

pivotal /ˈpɪvətl/ কেন্দ্রগত *adjective* 1 Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else. ◇ Japan's pivotal role in the world economy **SYN** central, crucial, vital, critical, focal, essential, key, significant, important, determining, decisive, deciding 2 Fixed on or as if on a pivot. ◇ a sliding or pivotal motion

placate /pləˈkeɪt/ শান্ত করা *verb* 1 Make (someone) less angry or hostile. ◇ they attempted to placate the students with promises **SYN** appease, placate, pacify, mollify, propitiate, assuage, calm down, soothe, humour, reconcile, disarm, win over, make peace with **ORIGIN** Late 17th century from Latin placat- 'appeased', from the verb placare.

plague /pleɪg/ জ্বালাতন করা; প্লেগ রোগ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever

and delirium, typically with the formation of buboes (bubonic plague) and sometimes infection of the lungs (pneumonic plague). ◇ 2 An unusually large number of insects or animals infesting a place and causing damage. ◇ a plague of locusts **SYN** huge number, infestation, epidemic, invasion, influx, swarm, multitude, host 3 A thing causing trouble or irritation. ◇ staff theft is usually the plague of restaurants **SYN** bane, curse, scourge, affliction, blight, cancer, canker

■ **verb**

1 Cause continual trouble or distress to. ◇ he has been plagued by ill health **SYN** afflict, bedevil, cause suffering to, torture, torment, trouble, beset, dog, curse, rack **ORIGIN** Late Middle English Latin *plaga* 'stroke, wound', probably from Greek (Doric dialect) *plaga*, from a base meaning 'strike'.

plaintiff /'pleɪntɪf/ বাদী **noun** 1 A person who brings a case against another in a court of law. ◇ the plaintiff commenced an action for damages **SYN** litigator, opponent in law, opponent, contestant, contender, disputant, plaintiff, claimant, complainant, petitioner, appellant, respondent, party, interest, defendant, accused **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *plaintif* 'plaintive' (used as a noun). The -f ending has come down through Law French; the word was originally the same as *plaintive*.

plantain /'plɑːntɪn/ কলা **noun** 1 A low-growing plant that typically has a rosette of leaves and a slender green flower spike, widely growing as a weed in lawns. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from Latin *plantago*, *plantagin-*, from *planta* 'sole of the foot' (because of its broad prostrate leaves).

plantain /'plɑːntɪn/ কলা **noun** 1 A banana containing high levels of starch and little sugar, which is harvested green and widely used as a cooked vegetable in the tropics. ◇ 2 The plant which bears the plantain. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Spanish *plá(n)tano*, probably by assimilation of a South American word to the Spanish *plá(n)tano* 'plane tree'.

plausible /'plɔːzɪb(ə)l/ বিশ্বাসযোগ্য **adjective** 1 (of an argument or statement) seeming reasonable or probable. ◇ a plausible explanation **SYN** credible, reasonable, believable, likely, feasible, probable, tenable, possible, conceivable, imaginable, within the bounds of possibility, convincing, persuasive, cogent, sound, rational, logical, acceptable, thinkable **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (also in the sense 'deserving applause or approval'): from Latin *plausibilis*, from *plaus-* 'applauded', from the verb *plaudere*.

plea /pli:/ অজুহাত **noun** 1 A request made in an urgent and emotional manner. ◇ he made a dramatic plea for disarmament **SYN** appeal, entreaty, supplication, petition, prayer 2 A formal statement by or on behalf of a defendant or prisoner, stating guilt or innocence in response to a charge, offering an allegation of fact, or claiming that a point of law should apply. ◇ he changed his plea to not guilty **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'lawsuit'): from Old

French *plait*, *plaid* 'agreement, discussion', from Latin *placitum* 'a decree', neuter past participle of *placere* 'to please'.

please /pliːz/ অনুগ্রহ **adverb, verb**

■ **adverb**

1 Used in polite requests or questions. ◇ please address letters to the Editor **SYN** if you please, if you wouldn't mind, if you would be so good

■ **verb**

1 Cause to feel happy and satisfied. ◇ he arranged a fishing trip to please his son **SYN** nice, agreeable, pleasant, pleasurable, satisfying, gratifying, welcome, good, acceptable, to one's liking, enjoyable, entertaining, amusing, delightful, fine 2 Take only one's own wishes into consideration in deciding how to act or proceed. ◇ this is the first time in ages that I can just please myself **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *plaisir* 'to please', from Latin *placere*.

pleasing /'pliːzɪŋ/ আনন্দদায়ক **adjective** 1 Satisfying or appealing. ◇ the pleasing austerity of the surroundings

pleasure /'pleɪʒə/ পরিতোষ **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Used or intended for entertainment rather than business. ◇ pleasure boats

■ **noun**

1 A feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment. ◇ she smiled with pleasure at being praised **SYN** happiness, delight, joy, gladness, rapture, glee, satisfaction, gratification, fulfilment, contentment, contentedness, enjoyment, amusement

■ **verb**

1 Give sexual enjoyment or satisfaction to. ◇ tell me what will pleasure you **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *plaisir* 'to please' (used as a noun). The second syllable was altered under the influence of abstract nouns ending in -ure, such as *measure*.

pluck /plʌk/ টানিয়া সরাইয়া ফেলা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Spirited and determined courage. ◇ it must have taken a lot of pluck to walk along a path marked 'Danger' **SYN** courage, bravery, nerve, pluckiness, boldness, courageousness, braveness, backbone, spine, daring, spirit, intrepidity, intrepidity, fearlessness, mettle, determination, fortitude, resolve, resolution, stout-heartedness, hardihood, dauntlessness, valour, doughtiness, heroism, audacity 2 The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal as food. ◇ Put the pluck into cold salted water, boil, then skim and simmer for 1 hour.

■ **verb**

1 Take hold of (something) and quickly remove it from its place. ◇ she plucked a blade of grass **SYN** remove, pick off, pick, pull, pull off, pull out, extract, take, take off 2 Quickly or suddenly remove someone from a dangerous or unpleasant situation. ◇ the baby was plucked from a grim orphanage 3 Sound (a musical instrument or its strings) with one's finger or a plectrum. ◇ she picked up her guitar and plucked it idly **SYN** strum, pick, thrum, twang, plunk, finger **ORIGIN** Late Old English *ploccian*, *pluccian*, of Germanic origin; re-

lated to Flemish plokken; probably from the base of Old French (es)peluchier ‘to pluck’. Sense 1 of the noun is originally boxers’ slang.

plumber /ˈplʌmə/ সীসক *noun* 1 A person who fits and repairs the pipes, fittings, and other apparatus of water supply, sanitation, or heating systems. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (originally denoting a person dealing in and working with lead): from Old French plommier, from Latin plumbarius, from plumbum ‘lead’.

plunge /plʌŋ(d)z/ নিমজ্জন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of jumping or diving into water. ◇ fanatics went straight from the hot room to take a cold plunge

SYN jump, dive

■ *verb*

1 Jump or dive quickly and energetically. ◇ our little daughters whooped as they plunged into the sea **SYN** jump, dive, hurl oneself, throw oneself, fling oneself, launch oneself, catapult oneself, cast oneself, pitch oneself 2 Push or thrust quickly. ◇ he plunged his hands into his pockets **SYN** thrust, stick, ram, drive, jab, stab, push, shove, force, sink **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French plungier ‘thrust down’, based on Latin plumbum ‘lead, plummet’.

plus-size অতিরিক্ত আকার *adjective* 1 Denoting or relating to clothes of a size larger than those found in standard ranges. ◇ a new line of plus-size bathing suits Plus-size clothing

ply /plɪ/ অটলভাবে কাজ করা *noun* 1 A thickness or layer of a folded or laminated material. ◇ tiles that have a black PVC ply in the lamination **SYN** layer, thickness, strand, sheet, leaf, fold, insertion 2 short for plywood ◇ 3 (in game theory) the number of levels at which branching occurs in a tree of possible outcomes, typically corresponding to the number of moves ahead (in chess strictly half-moves ahead) considered by a computer program. ◇ This creates a ‘tree’ of analysis with moves branching at each ply. **OTHER** ply on **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘fold’): from French pli ‘fold’, from the verb plier, from Latin plicare ‘to fold’.

ply /plɪ/ অটলভাবে কাজ করা *verb* 1 Work steadily with (a tool) ◇ a tailor delicately plying his needle **SYN** use, wield, work, work with, employ, operate, utilize, manipulate, handle 2 (of a vessel or vehicle) travel regularly over a route, typically for commercial purposes. ◇ ferries ply across a strait to the island **SYN** go regularly, travel regularly, make regular journeys, travel, go back and forth, shuttle, commute 3 Provide someone with (food or drink) in a continuous or insistent way. ◇ she plied me with tea and scones **SYN** provide, supply, keep supplying, lavish, shower, regale, load, heap **OTHER** ply on **ORIGIN** Late Middle English shortening of apply.

poach /pəʊtʃ/ চোরশিকার *verb* 1 Cook (an egg) without its shell in or over boiling water. ◇ a breakfast of poached egg and grilled bacon **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French pochier, earlier in the

sense ‘enclose in a bag’, from poche ‘bag, pocket’.

poach /pəʊtʃ/ চোরশিকার *verb* 1 Illegally hunt or catch (game or fish) on land that is not one’s own or in contravention of official protection. ◇ 20 tigers are thought to have been poached from national parks **SYN** hunt illegally, catch illegally, kill illegally, trap illegally, plunder 2 (of an animal) trample or cut up (turf) with its hoofs. ◇ zero-grazing saves the fields from poaching **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (in the sense ‘push roughly together’): apparently related to poke; sense 1 is perhaps partly from French pocher ‘enclose in a bag’ (see poach).

ponder /ˈpɒndə/ চিন্তা করা *verb* 1 Think about (something) carefully, especially before making a decision or reaching a conclusion. ◇ I pondered the question of what clothes to wear for the occasion **SYN** think about, give thought to, consider, review, reflect on, mull over, contemplate, study, meditate on, muse on, deliberate about, cogitate on, dwell on, brood on, brood over, ruminate about, ruminate on, chew over, puzzle over, speculate about, weigh up, turn over in one’s mind **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense ‘appraise, judge the worth of’): from Old French ponderer ‘consider’, from Latin ponderare ‘weigh, reflect on’, from pondus, ponder- ‘weight’.

porch /pɔːtʃ/ বারান্দা *noun* 1 A covered shelter projecting in front of the entrance of a building. ◇ the north porch of Hereford Cathedral **SYN** vestibule, foyer, entrance, entrance hall, entry, portal, portico, lobby, anteroom **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French porche, from Latin porticus ‘colonnade’, from porta ‘passage’.

porpoise /ˈpɔːpəs/ শুশুক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A small toothed whale with a low triangular dorsal fin and a blunt rounded snout. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Move through the water like a porpoise, alternately rising above it and submerging. ◇ the boat began to porpoise badly **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French porpois, based on Latin porcus ‘pig’ + piscis ‘fish’, rendering earlier porcus marinus ‘sea hog’.

possession /pəˈzɛʃ(ə)n/ দখল *noun* 1 The state of having, owning, or controlling something. ◇ she had taken possession of the sofa **SYN** ownership, proprietorship, control, hands, keeping, care, custody, charge, hold, title, guardianship 2 Something that is owned or possessed. ◇ I had no money or possessions **SYN** asset, thing, article, item owned, chattel 3 The state of being controlled by a demon or spirit. ◇ they said prayers to protect the people inside the hall from demonic possession **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin possessio(n-), from the verb possidere (see possess).

postulate /ˈpɒstjuleɪt/ স্বীকার্য *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thing suggested or assumed as true as the basis for reasoning, discussion, or belief. ◇ perhaps the postulate of Babylonian influence on Greek astronomy is incorrect **SYN** hypothesis, thesis, conjecture, supposi-

tion, speculation, postulation, postulate, proposition, premise, surmise, assumption, presumption, presupposition, notion, guess, hunch, feeling, suspicion

■ **verb**

1 Suggest or assume the existence, fact, or truth of (something) as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or belief. ◇ his theory postulated a rotatory movement for hurricanes **SYN** put forward, suggest, advance, posit, hypothesize, take as a hypothesis, propose, assume, presuppose, suppose, presume, predicate, take for granted, theorize 2 (in ecclesiastical law) nominate or elect (someone) to an ecclesiastical office subject to the sanction of a higher authority. ◇ the chapter was then allowed to postulate the bishop of Bath **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in postulate (sense 2 of the verb)): from Latin postulat- 'asked', from the verb postulare.

pothole /'pɒθəʊl/ গর্ত *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 A deep natural underground cave formed by the erosion of rock, especially by the action of water. ◇ **SYN** cave, cavern, cavity, hollow, recess, alcove 2 A depression or hollow in a road surface caused by wear or subsidence. ◇ he drove very cautiously over the potholes in the road **SYN** wheel track, furrow, groove, track, trough, ditch, trench, gutter, gouge, crack, hollow, hole, pot-hole, cavity, crater

■ **verb**

1 Explore underground potholes as a pastime. ◇ they went potholing in the Pennines **SYN** make holes in, make hollows in, hole, dent, indent, depress, dint, pot-hole **ORIGIN** Early 19th century from Middle English pot 'pit' (perhaps of Scandinavian origin) + hole.

pragmatic /'prag'matɪk/ রাষ্ট্রীয় *adjective* 1 Dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations. ◇ a pragmatic approach to politics **SYN** empirical, hands-on, pragmatic, real, actual, active, applied, experiential, experimental, non-theoretical, in the field **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the senses 'busy, interfering, conceited'): via Latin from Greek pragmatikos 'relating to fact', from pragma 'deed' (from the stem of prattein 'do'). The current senses date from the mid 19th century.

praise /preɪz/ প্রশংসা *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 The expression of approval or admiration for someone or something. ◇ the audience was full of praise for the whole production **SYN** approval, acclaim, admiration, approbation, acclamation, plaudits, congratulations, commendation, applause, flattery, adulation 2 The expression of respect and gratitude as an act of worship. ◇ give praise to God **SYN** honour, thanks, glory, glorification, worship, devotion, exaltation, adoration, veneration, reverence, tribute

■ **verb**

1 Express warm approval or admiration of. ◇ we can't praise Chris enough—he did a brilliant job **SYN** commend, express approval of, express admiration for, ap-

plaud, pay tribute to, speak highly of, eulogize, compliment, congratulate, celebrate, sing the praises of, praise to the skies, rave about, go into raptures about, heap praise on, wax lyrical about, say nice things about, make much of, pat on the back, take one's hat off to, throw bouquets at, lionize, admire, hail, cheer, flatter 2 Express one's respect and gratitude towards (a deity), especially in song. ◇ we praise God for past blessings **SYN** worship, glorify, honour, exalt, adore, pay tribute to, pay homage to, give thanks to, venerate, reverence, hallow, bless **ORIGIN** Middle English (also in the sense 'set a price on, attach value to'): from Old French preisier 'to prize, praise', from late Latin pretiare, from Latin pretium 'price'. Compare with prize.

precedent /'presɪd(ə)nt/ নজির *adjective, noun*

■ **adjective**

1 Preceding in time, order, or importance. ◇ a precedent case **SYN** one-time, erstwhile, sometime, late, as was

■ **noun**

1 An earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances. ◇ there are substantial precedents for using interactive media in training **SYN** model, exemplar, example, pattern, previous case, prior case, previous example, previous instance, prior example, prior instance **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, literally 'preceding'.

precipitation /prɪ'sɪpɪteɪʃ(ə)n/ বৃষ্টিপাতের পরিমাণ *noun* 1

The action or process of precipitating a substance from a solution. ◇ 2 Rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground. ◇ these convective processes produce cloud and precipitation **SYN** frozen rain, hailstones, sleet, precipitation 3 The fact or quality of acting suddenly and rashly. ◇ Cora was already regretting her precipitation **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting the action of falling or throwing down): from Latin praecipitatio(n-), from praecipitare 'throw down or headlong' (see precipitate).

precise /prɪ'saɪs/ যথাযথ *adjective* 1 Marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. ◇ precise directions **SYN** exact, accurate, correct, error-free, pinpoint, specific, detailed, explicit, clear-cut, unambiguous, meticulous, close, strict, definite, particular, express **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French prescis, from Latin praecis- 'cut short', from the verb praecidere, from prae 'in advance' + caedere 'to cut'.

precisely /prɪ'saɪsli/ অবিকল *adverb* 1 In exact terms; without vagueness. ◇ the guidelines are precisely defined **SYN** exhaustively, painstakingly, systematically, meticulously, rigorously, scrupulously, punctiliously, in detail

premise /'premɪs/ প্রতিজ্ঞা *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 ◇ if the premise is true, then the conclusion must be true **SYN** proposition, assumption, hypothesis, thesis, presupposition, postulation, postulate, supposition,

presumption, surmise, conjecture, speculation, datum, argument, assertion, belief, thought

■ **verb**

1 Base an argument, theory, or undertaking on. ◇ the reforms were premised on our findings **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *premise*, from medieval Latin *praemissa* (propositio) '(proposition) set in front', from Latin *praemittere*, from *prae* 'before' + *mittere* 'send'.

premises /'premisɪz/ প্রাঙ্গণে **plural noun** 1 A house or building, together with its land and outbuildings, occupied by a business or considered in an official context. ◇ the company has moved to new premises **SYN** building, buildings, property, site, establishment, office, place

preposterous /pri'pɒst(ə)rəs/ অপ্রত্যাশিত **adjective** 1 Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous. ◇ a preposterous suggestion **SYN** absurd, ridiculous, foolish, stupid, ludicrous, farcical, laughable, comical, risible, hare-brained, asinine, inane, nonsensical, pointless, senseless, insane, unreasonable, irrational, illogical **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin *praeposterus* 'reversed, absurd' (from *prae* 'before' + *posterus* 'coming after') + *-ous*.

press /pres/ প্রেস **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A device for applying pressure to something in order to flatten or shape it or to extract juice or oil. ◇ a flower press 2 A printing press. ◇ **SYN** printing press, printing machine 3 Newspapers or journalists viewed collectively. ◇ the incident was not reported in the press **SYN** the media, the newspapers, the papers, the news media, journalism, the newspaper world, the newspaper business, the print media, the fourth estate 4 An act of pressing something. ◇ the system summons medical help at the press of a button 5 An act of raising a weight to shoulder height and then gradually pushing it upwards above the head. ◇ 6 A large cupboard. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Move or cause to move into a position of contact with something by exerting continuous physical force. ◇ he pressed his face to the glass **SYN** push, push down, press down, thumb, depress, bear down on, lean on, lower, pin, pinion, hold down, force, ram, thrust, cram, squeeze, compress, wedge 2 Apply pressure to (something) to flatten, shape, or smooth it, typically by ironing. ◇ she pressed her nicest blouse **SYN** smooth, iron, smooth out, remove creases from, put creases in 3 Forcefully put forward (an opinion, claim, or course of action) ◇ Rose did not press the point **SYN** plead, urge, advance insistently, file, prefer, lodge, tender, present, place, lay, submit, put forward 4 Raise (a specified weight) by lifting it to shoulder height and then gradually pushing it upwards above the head. ◇ 5 Try too hard to achieve distance with a shot, at the risk of inaccuracy. ◇ This is not a good golf course to start pressing on. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *presse* (noun), *presser* (verb), from Latin *pressare* 'keep pressing', frequentative of *premere*.

press /pres/ প্রেস **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A forcible enlistment of men, especially for the navy. ◇ Any English-speaking, able-bodied, man on leave in a port might find himself swept up in the press.

■ **verb**

1 Put someone or something to a specified use, especially as a temporary or makeshift measure. ◇ she was pressed into service as an interpreter 2 Force (a man) to enlist in the army or navy. ◇ At least a third had been pressed into the Navy. **ORIGIN** Late 16th century alteration (by association with press) of obsolete *prest* 'pay given on enlistment, enlistment by such payment', from Old French *prest* 'loan, advance pay', based on Latin *praestare* 'provide'.

pretext /'pri:tekst/ অজুহাত **noun** 1 A reason given in justification of a course of action that is not the real reason. ◇ the rebels had the perfect pretext for making their move **SYN** excuse, false excuse, ostensible reason, alleged reason, plea, supposed grounds **ORIGIN** Early 16th century from Latin *praetextus* 'outward display', from the verb *praetexere* 'to disguise', from *prae* 'before' + *texere* 'weave'.

prevail /pri'veil/ বোঝান **verb** 1 Prove more powerful or superior. ◇ it is hard for logic to prevail over emotion **SYN** win, win out, win through, triumph, be victorious, be the victor, gain the victory, carry the day, carry all before one, finish first, come out ahead, come out on top, succeed, prove superior, conquer, overcome, achieve mastery, gain mastery, gain ascendancy 2 Persuade (someone) to do something. ◇ she was prevailed upon to give an account of her work **SYN** persuade, induce, talk someone into, coax, convince, make, get, press someone into, win someone over, sway, bring someone round, argue someone into, urge, pressure someone into, pressurize someone into, bring pressure to bear on, coerce, influence, prompt **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *praevalere* 'have greater power', from *prae* 'before' + *valere* 'have power'.

prevalence /'prev(ə)l(ə)ns/ প্রাদুর্ভাব **noun** 1 The fact or condition of being prevalent; commonness. ◇ the prevalence of obesity in adults **SYN** commonness, currency, widespread presence, generality, pervasiveness, universality, extensiveness, ubiquity, ubiquitousness

prevalent /'prev(ə)l(ə)nt/ প্রভাবশালী **adjective** 1 Widespread in a particular area or at a particular time. ◇ the social ills prevalent in society today **SYN** widespread, prevailing, frequent, usual, common, general, universal, pervasive, extensive, ubiquitous, ordinary **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin *praevalent-* 'having greater power', from the verb *praevalere* (see prevail).

price /praɪs/ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something. ◇ land could be sold for a high price **SYN** cost, asking price, selling price, charge, fee, terms, payment, rate, fare, levy, toll, amount, sum, total, figure 2 An unwelcome experience or action un-

dergone or done as a condition of achieving an objective. ◇ the price of their success was an entire day spent in discussion **SYN** consequence, result, cost, toll, penalty, sacrifice, forfeit, forfeiture

■ **verb**

1 Decide the amount required as payment for (something offered for sale) ◇ the watches are priced at £55 **SYN** fix the price of, set the price of, put a price on, cost, value, rate, evaluate, assess, estimate, appraise, assay 2 Discover or establish the price of (something for sale). ◇ Price hike: **ORIGIN** Middle English the noun from Old French pris, from Latin pretium 'value, reward'; the verb, a variant (by assimilation to the noun) of earlier prise 'estimate the value of' (see prize). Compare with praise.

pricey /'praɪsi/ দামী **adjective** 1 Expensive. ◇ boutiques selling pricey clothes **SYN** expensive, dear, costly, high-priced, high-cost, high-end, big-budget

pride /praɪd/ গর্ব **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A feeling or deep pleasure or satisfaction derived from one's own achievements, the achievements of those with whom one is closely associated, or from qualities or possessions that are widely admired. ◇ the faces of the children's parents glowed with pride **SYN** pleasure, joy, delight, gratification, fulfilment, satisfaction, sense of achievement 2 Confidence and self-respect as expressed by members of a group, typically one that has been socially marginalized, on the basis of their shared identity, culture, and experience. ◇ 3 Consciousness of one's own dignity. ◇ he swallowed his pride and asked for help **SYN** self-esteem, dignity, honour, self-respect, ego, self-worth, self-image, self-identity, self-regard, pride in oneself, pride in one's abilities, belief in one's worth, faith in oneself 4 The best state of something; the prime. ◇ in the pride of youth 5 A group of lions forming a social unit. ◇ the males in the pride are very tolerant towards all the cubs

■ **verb**

1 Be especially proud of (a particular quality or skill) ◇ he prided himself on his honesty **SYN** be proud of, be proud of oneself for, take pride in, take satisfaction in, congratulate oneself on, flatter oneself on, preen oneself on, pat oneself on the back for, revel in, glory in, delight in, exult in, rejoice in, triumph over **ORIGIN** Late Old English prȳde 'excessive self-esteem', variant of prȳtu, prȳte, from prūd (see proud).

probable /'prɒbəb(ə)l/ সম্ভাব্য **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Likely to happen or be the case. ◇ it is probable that the economic situation will deteriorate further **SYN** likely, most likely, odds-on, expected, to be expected, anticipated, predictable, foreseeable, ten to one, presumed, potential, credible, quite possible, possible, feasible

■ **noun**

1 A person who is likely to become or do something, especially one who is likely to be chosen for a team. ◇ Merson and Wright are probables **ORIGIN** Late Mid-

dle English (in the sense 'worthy of belief'): via Old French from Latin probabilis, from probare 'to test, demonstrate'.

probe /praʊb/ তদন্ত **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A blunt-ended surgical instrument used for exploring a wound or part of the body. ◇ 2 A thorough investigation into a crime or other matter. ◇ a probe into city hall corruption **SYN** investigation, inquiry, examination, scrutiny, inquest, exploration, study, research, analysis, scrutinization 3 ◇ 4 A projecting device for engaging in a drogue, either on an aircraft for use in in-flight refuelling or on a spacecraft for use in docking with another craft. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Physically explore or examine (something) with the hands or an instrument. ◇ hands probed his body from top to bottom **SYN** examine, feel, feel around, explore, prod, poke, check Probe committee:

ORIGIN Late Middle English (as a noun): from late Latin proba 'proof' (in medieval Latin 'examination'), from Latin probare 'to test'. The verb dates from the mid 17th century.

procreate /'prɒkri:t/ সন্তান উৎপাদন করা **verb** 1 (of people or animals) produce young; reproduce. ◇ species that procreate by copulation **SYN** produce offspring, reproduce, multiply, propagate, breed **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin procreat- 'generated, brought forth', from the verb procreare, from pro- 'forth' + creare 'create'.

procure /prə'kjʊə/ রাজী করান **verb** 1 Obtain (something), especially with care or effort. ◇ food procured for the rebels **SYN** obtain, acquire, get, find, come by, secure, pick up, get possession of 2 Persuade or cause (someone) to do something. ◇ he procured his wife to sign the mandate for the joint account **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French procurer, from Latin procurare 'take care of, manage', from pro- 'on behalf of' + curare 'see to'.

procurement /prə'kjʊəmənt/ আসাদন **noun** 1 The action of obtaining or procuring something. ◇ financial assistance for the procurement of legal advice **SYN** obtaining, acquiring, gaining, gain, procuring, procurement, collecting, collection, attainment, appropriation, amassing

program কার্যক্রম

programme /'prəʊgram/ কার্যক্রম **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A set of related measures or activities with a particular long-term aim. ◇ an extensive programme of reforms **SYN** scheme, plan, plan of action, initiative, series of measures, project, strategy, solution 2 ◇ **SYN** program, software, routine, use 3 A presentation or item on television or radio, especially one broadcast regularly between stated times. ◇ a nature programme **SYN** broadcast, production, show, presentation, transmission, performance, telecast, simulcast, videocast, podcast 4 A sheet or booklet giving details of items or performers at an event or performance. ◇ a theatre programme **SYN** guide, list of artistes, list of perform-

ers, list of players

■ **verb**

1 ◇ it is a simple matter to program the computer to recognize such symbols 2 Arrange according to a plan or schedule. ◇ we learn how to programme our own lives **SYN** arrange, organize, schedule, plan, map out, lay out, timetable, line up, prearrange 3 Broadcast (an item) ◇ the station does not program enough contemporary works **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (in the sense 'written notice'): via late Latin from Greek *programma*, from *prographein* 'write publicly', from *pro* 'before' + *graphein* 'write'.

prolonged /prəˈlɒŋd/ দীর্ঘায়িত **adjective** 1 Continuing for a long time or longer than usual; lengthy. ◇ the region suffered a prolonged drought **SYN** continuous, ongoing, steady, continual, continuing, constant, running, prolonged, persistent, non-stop, perpetual, unfaltering, unremitting, unabating, unrelenting, relentless, unrelieved, unbroken, never-ending, unending, incessant, unceasing, ceaseless, round the clock

prom /prɒm/ নাচের **noun** 1 A paved public walk, typically one along the seafront at a resort. ◇ she took a shortcut along the prom 2 A ball or formal dance at a school or college, especially one held at the end of the academic year for students who are in their final year. ◇ he asked me to the school prom but I turned him down **SYN** ball, discotheque 3 ◇ the last night of the Proms **ORIGIN** Late 19th century (originally US, in sense 'formal dance'): short for *promenade*.

prominent /ˈprɒmɪnənt/ বিশিষ্ট **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Important; famous. ◇ she was a prominent member of the city council **SYN** important, well known, leading, eminent, pre-eminent, distinguished, notable, noteworthy, noted, public, outstanding, foremost, of mark, illustrious, celebrated, famous, renowned, acclaimed, famed, honoured, esteemed, respected, well thought of, influential, prestigious, big, top, great, chief, main 2 Projecting from something; protuberant. ◇ a man with big, prominent eyes like a lobster's **SYN** protuberant, protruding, projecting, jutting, jutting out, standing out, sticking out, proud, bulging, bulbous 3 Situated so as to catch the attention; noticeable. ◇ the new housing estates are prominent landmarks **SYN** conspicuous, noticeable, easily seen, obvious, evident, discernible, recognizable, distinguishable, unmistakable, eye-catching, pronounced, salient, striking, outstanding, dominant, predominant

■ **noun**

1 A stout drab-coloured moth with tufts on the forewings which stick up while at rest, the caterpillars of which typically have fleshy growths on the back. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'projecting'): from Latin *prominere* 'jutting out', from the verb *prominere*. Compare with *eminent*.

prompt /prɒm(p)t/ প্রস্তুত **adjective, adverb, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Done without delay; immediate. ◇ she would have died but for the prompt action of two ambulancemen

SYN quick, swift, rapid, speedy, fast, direct, immediate, instant, instantaneous, expeditious, early, punctual, in good time, on time, timely

■ **adverb**

1 Exactly (with reference to a specified time) ◇ I set off at three-thirty prompt **SYN** exactly, precisely, sharp, on the dot, dead, dead on, promptly, punctually, on the nail

■ **noun**

1 An act of encouraging a hesitating speaker. ◇ with barely a prompt, Barbara talked on 2 The time limit for the payment of an account, stated on a prompt note. ◇

■ **verb**

1 (of an event or fact) cause or bring about (an action or feeling) ◇ the violence prompted a wave of refugees to flee the country **SYN** give rise to, bring about, cause, occasion, result in, lead to, elicit, produce, bring on, engender, induce, call forth, evoke, precipitate, trigger, spark off, provoke, instigate 2 Encourage (a hesitating speaker) to say something. ◇ 'And the picture?' he prompted **SYN** remind, cue, give someone a cue, help out, coach, feed **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): based on Old French *prompt* or Latin *promptus* 'brought to light', also 'prepared, ready', past participle of *promere* 'to produce', from *pro-* 'out, forth' + *emere* 'take'.

prop /prɒp/ ঠেকনা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A pole or beam used as a temporary support or to keep something in position. ◇ he looked around for a prop to pin the door open **SYN** pole, post, beam, support, upright, brace, buttress, stay, shaft, strut, stanchion, shore, pier, vertical, pillar, pile, piling, bolster, truss, column, rod, stick 2 ◇ 3 A sudden stop made by a horse moving at speed. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Support or keep in position. ◇ she propped her chin in the palm of her right hand **SYN** hold up, shore up, bolster up, buttress, support, brace, underpin, reinforce, strengthen 2 (of a horse) come to a dead stop with the forelegs rigid. ◇ Kalanisi propped while galloping out and unseated exercise rider Wally Lowsby, who held on to the reins. **OTHER** prop up **ORIGIN** Late Middle English probably from Middle Dutch *proppe* 'support (for vines)'.

prop /prɒp/ ঠেকনা **noun** 1 A portable object other than furniture or costumes used on the set of a play or film. ◇ **OTHER** prop up **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century abbreviation of *property*.

prop /prɒp/ ঠেকনা **noun** 1 An aircraft propeller. ◇ **OTHER** prop up **ORIGIN** Early 20th century abbreviation.

prophylactic /ˌprɒfiˈlaktɪk/ প্রতিষেধক **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Intended to prevent disease. ◇ prophylactic measures **SYN** preventive, preventative, precautionary, protective, disease-preventing, pre-emptive, counteractive, preclusive, anticipatory, inhibitory, deterrent

■ **noun**

1 A medicine or course of action used to prevent disease. ◇ I took malaria prophylactics **SYN** preventive measure, precaution, safeguard, safety measure 2 A condom. ◇ **SYN** condom, sheath **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French prophylactique, from Greek prophulaktikos, from pro 'before' + phulassein 'to guard'.

proportional /prə'pɔːʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ সমানুপাতিক **adjective** 1 Corresponding in size or amount to something else. ◇ the punishment should be proportional to the crime **SYN** corresponding, proportionate, comparable, in proportion, pro rata, commensurate, equivalent, consistent, relative, correlated, correlative, analogous, analogical **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from late Latin proportionalis, from proportio(n-) (see proportion).

proposition /prəpə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ প্রতিজ্ঞা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A statement or assertion that expresses a judgement or opinion. ◇ the proposition that high taxation is undesirable **SYN** theory, hypothesis, thesis, argument, premise, postulation, theorem, concept, idea, statement 2 A suggested scheme or plan of action, especially in a business context. ◇ a detailed investment proposition **SYN** proposal, scheme, plan, project, programme, manifesto, motion, bid, presentation, submission, suggestion, recommendation, approach 3 A project, task, idea, etc. considered in terms of its likely success or difficulty. ◇ setting up your own business can seem an attractive proposition **SYN** task, job, undertaking, venture, activity, problem, affair

■ **verb**

1 Make a suggestion of sexual intercourse to (someone), especially in an unsubtle way. ◇ she had been propositioned at the party by a subeditor with bad breath **SYN** propose sex with, make sexual advances to, make sexual overtures to, make an indecent proposal to, make an improper suggestion to **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin propositio(n-), from the verb proponere (see propound).

prosecution /prə'sɪkjʊːʃ(ə)n/ প্রসিকিউশন **noun** 1 The institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge. ◇ the organizers are facing prosecution for noise nuisance **SYN** indictment, accusation, denunciation, prosecution, trial, charge, summons, citation 2 The continuation of a course of action with a view to its completion. ◇ the BBC's prosecution of its commercial ends **SYN** execution, application, carrying out, carrying through, performance, enactment, administration **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in prosecution (sense 2)): from Old French, or from late Latin prosecutio(n-), from prosequi 'pursue, accompany' (see prosecute).

prostate /'prɒstet/ প্রস্টেট **noun** 1 A gland surrounding the neck of the bladder in male mammals and releasing a fluid component of semen. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century via French from modern Latin prostata, from Greek prostatēs 'one that stands before', from pro 'before' + statos 'standing'.

provision /prə'vɪʒ(ə)n/ বিধান **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The action of providing or supplying something for use. ◇ new contracts for the provision of services **SYN** supplying, supply, providing, purveying, delivery, furnishing, equipping, giving, donation, allocation, distribution, presentation 2 An amount or thing supplied or provided. ◇ changing levels of transport provision **SYN** facilities, services, amenities, resource, resources, equipment, arrangements, solutions 3 A condition or requirement in a legal document. ◇ the first private prosecution under the provisions of the 1989 Water Act **SYN** term, clause, requirement, specification, stipulation 4 An appointment to a benefice, especially directly by the Pope rather than by the patron, and originally before it became vacant. ◇ Let us take another medieval example, the case of papal provisions in medieval England.

■ **verb**

1 Supply with food, drink, or equipment, especially for a journey. ◇ civilian contractors were responsible for provisioning these armies **SYN** supply, provide, furnish, arm, equip, fit out, rig out, kit out, accoutre, outfit, fit up 2 Set aside an amount in an organization's accounts for a known liability. ◇ financial institutions have to provision against loan losses **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (also in the sense 'foresight'): via Old French from Latin provisio(n-), from providere 'foresee, attend to' (see provide). The verb dates from the early 19th century.

provisionally /prə'vɪʒən(ə)li/ আপাতত **adverb** 1 Subject to further confirmation; for the time being. ◇ the film, provisionally entitled Skin, is due to be released next year **SYN** subject to confirmation, in an acting capacity, as a fill-in, short-term, pro tem, temporarily, for the interim, for the present, for the time being, for now, for the nonce

provocative /prə'vɒkətɪv/ উত্তেজক **adjective** 1 Causing anger or another strong reaction, especially deliberately. ◇ a provocative article **SYN** annoying, irritating, exasperating, infuriating, provoking, maddening, goading, vexing, galling **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French provocatif, -ive, from late Latin provocativus, from provocat- 'called forth, challenged', from the verb provocare (see provoke).

provoking /prə'vʊkɪŋ/ উদ্দীপক **adjective** 1 Causing annoyance; irritating. ◇ there is evidence of provoking conduct and loss of self-control 2 Giving rise to the specified reaction or emotion. ◇ fear-provoking

prowess /'praʊs/ পরাক্রম **noun** 1 Skill or expertise in a particular activity or field. ◇ his prowess as a fisherman **SYN** skill, skilfulness, expertise, effectiveness, mastery, facility, ability, capability, capacity, talent, genius, adroitness, adeptness, aptitude, dexterity, deftness, competence, competency, professionalism, excellence, accomplishment, experience, proficiency, expertness, finesse, know-how 2 Bravery in battle. ◇ the hereditary nobility had no monopoly of skill and prowess in war **SYN** courage, bravery, gallantry, valour, heroism, intrepidity,

intrepidity, nerve, pluck, pluckiness, doughtiness, hardihood, braveness, courageousness, dauntlessness, gameness, manfulness, boldness, daring, audacity, spirit, fearlessness **ORIGIN** Middle English (in prowess (sense 2)): from Old French proesce, from prou ‘valiant’. Sense 1 dates from the early 20th century.

puff /pʌf/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A short, explosive burst of breath or wind. ◇ a puff of wind swung the weathercock round **SYN** gust, blast, rush, squall, gale, whiff, breath, flurry, draught, waft, breeze, blow 2 A light pastry case, typically one made of puff pastry, containing a sweet or savoury filling. ◇ a jam puff 3 A review of a work of art, book, or theatrical production, especially an excessively complimentary one. ◇ the publishers sent him a copy of the book hoping for a puff **SYN** favourable mention, piece of publicity, favourable review, advertisement, promotion, recommendation, commendation, mention, good word, commercial 4 A gathered mass of material in a dress or other garment. ◇ 5 A powder puff. ◇ she sent her a box of dusting powder with a swansdown puff

■ *verb*

1 Breathe in repeated short gasps. ◇ exercises that make you puff **SYN** breathe heavily, breathe loudly, breathe quickly, breathe rapidly, pant, puff and pant, puff and blow, blow 2 Swell or become swollen. ◇ he suddenly sucked his stomach in and puffed his chest out **SYN** bulge, swell, swell out, stick out, distend, belly, belly out, balloon, balloon out, balloon up, expand, inflate, enlarge 3 Advertise with exaggerated or false praise. ◇ publishers have puffed the book on the grounds that it contains new discoveries **SYN** advertise, promote, give publicity to, publicize, push, recommend, commend, endorse, put in a good word for, beat the drum for Tank engine with real puffing smoke **ORIGIN** Middle English imitative of the sound of a breath, perhaps from Old English pyf (noun), pyf-fan (verb).

pull /pʊl/ টান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of pulling something. ◇ give the hair a quick pull and it comes out by the roots **SYN** tug, haul, jerk, heave 2 A force drawing someone or something in a particular direction. ◇ the pull of the water tore her away **SYN** tug, towing, haul, pull, drawing, drag, trailing, trawl 3 (in sport) a pulling stroke. ◇ 4 A printer's proof. ◇ Proof ‘pulls’ of World War propaganda posters are quite rare. **SYN** page proof, galley proof, galley, pull, slip, trial print

■ *verb*

1 Exert force on (someone or something) so as to cause movement towards oneself. ◇ he pulled them down on to the couch **SYN** tug, haul, drag, draw, trail, tow, heave, lug, strain at, jerk, lever, prise, wrench, wrest, twist 2 Move steadily in a specified direction or manner. ◇ the bus was about to pull away 3 Attract (someone) as a customer; cause to show interest in something. ◇ anyone can enter the show if they have a good act and

the ability to pull a crowd **SYN** attract, draw, pull in, bring in, lure, charm, engage, enchant, captivate, bewitch, seduce, catch the eye of, entice, tempt, beckon, interest, fascinate 4 Cancel or withdraw (an entertainment or advertisement) ◇ the gig was pulled at the first sign of difficulty 5 Play (the ball) round to the leg side from the off. ◇ 6 (of a lineman) withdraw from and cross behind the line of scrimmage to block opposing players and clear the way for a runner. ◇ he may be their best ever lineman—he can run and pull with the best 7 Print (a proof). ◇ A proof sheet would be pulled, and read against the manuscript. **SYN** set in print, send to press, run off, preprint, reprint, pull, proof, copy, reproduce **ORIGIN** Old English pullian ‘pluck, snatch’; origin uncertain; the sense has developed from expressing a short sharp action to one of sustained force.

pulsate /pʌl'seɪt/ স্পন্দিত *verb* 1 Expand and contract with strong regular movements. ◇ blood vessels throb and pulsate **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (earlier (Middle English) as pulsation): from Latin pulsat- ‘throbbed, pulsed’, from the verb pulsare, frequentative of pellere ‘to drive, beat’.

pulse /pʌls/ নাড়ি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A rhythmical throbbing of the arteries as blood is propelled through them, typically as felt in the wrists or neck. ◇ the doctor found a faint pulse **SYN** heartbeat, pulsation, pulsing, throb, throbbing, vibration, pounding, thudding, thud, thumping, thump, drumming 2 A single vibration or short burst of sound, electric current, light, or other wave. ◇ a pulse of gamma rays **SYN** burst, blast, spurt, eruption, impulse, surge 3 The central point of energy and organization in an area or activity. ◇ those close to the financial and economic pulse maintain that there have been fundamental changes 4 A measured amount of an isotopic label given to a culture of cells. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Throb rhythmically; pulsate. ◇ a knot of muscles at the side of his jaw pulsed **SYN** throb, pulsate, vibrate, palpitate, beat, pound, thud, thump, hammer, drum, thrum, oscillate, reverberate 2 Modulate (a wave or beam) so that it becomes a series of pulses. ◇ the current was pulsed **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin pulsus ‘beating’, from pellere ‘to drive, beat’.

pulse /pʌls/ নাড়ি *noun* 1 The edible seed of a leguminous plant, for example a chickpea, lentil, or bean. ◇ use pulses such as peas and lentils to eke out meat dishes **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French pols, from Latin puls ‘porridge of meal or pulse’; related to pollen.

pumpkin /ˈpʌm(p)kɪn/ কুমড়া *noun* 1 A large rounded orange-yellow fruit with a thick rind, the flesh of which can be used in sweet or savoury dishes. ◇ 2 The plant of the gourd family that produces pumpkins, having tendrils and large lobed leaves and native to warm regions of America. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century alteration of earlier pumpkin, from ob-

solete French pompon, via Latin from Greek pepōn 'large melon' (see pepo).

pundit /'pʌndɪt/ পণ্ডিত *noun* 1 An expert in a particular subject or field who is frequently called upon to give their opinions to the public. ◇ political pundits were tipping him for promotion **SYN** expert, authority, adviser, member of a think tank, member of a policy unit, specialist, consultant, doyen, master, mentor, guru, sage, savant 2 variant form of pandit ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (in pundit (sense 2)): from Sanskrit paṇḍita 'learned man', use as noun of paṇḍita 'learned, skilled'. pundit (sense 1) is first recorded in the early 19th century.

purr /pʊ:/ গরুর আওয়াজ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A purring sound. ◇ a contented purr **SYN** murmur, murmuring, drone, droning, vibration, purr, purring, buzz, buzzing, whirl, whirring, throb, throbbing, thrum, thrumming

■ *verb*

1 (of a cat) make a low continuous vibratory sound expressing contentment. ◇ the cat purred loudly, rubbing against her legs **ORIGIN** Early 17th century imitative.

purse /pɜ:s/ টাকার থলি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A small pouch of leather or plastic used for carrying money, typically by a woman. ◇ she had enough in her purse for bus fare **SYN** wallet, pouch, money bag 2 A handbag. ◇ a young woman with a purse hanging from her elbow **SYN** handbag, bag, clutch bag, shoulder bag, evening bag, pochette

■ *verb*

1 (with reference to the lips) pucker or contract, typically to express disapproval or irritation. ◇ Marianne took a glance at her reflection and pursed her lips disgustedly **SYN** press together, compress, contract, tighten, pucker, screw up, wrinkle, pout **ORIGIN** Late Old English, alteration of late Latin bursa 'purse', from Greek bursa 'hide, leather'. The current verb sense (from the notion of drawing purse strings) dates from the early 17th century.

pursue /pə'sju:/ অন্বেষণ করা *verb* 1 Follow or chase (someone or something) ◇ the officer pursued the van **SYN** go after, run after, follow, chase, give chase to 2 Continue or proceed along (a path or route) ◇ the road pursued a straight course over the scrubland **ORIGIN** Middle English (originally in the sense 'follow with enmity'): from Anglo-Norman French pursuer, from an alteration of Latin prosequi 'prosecute'.

pursuit /pə'sju:t/ সাধনা *noun* 1 The action of pursuing someone or something. ◇ the cat crouched in the grass in pursuit of a bird **SYN** chasing, pursuing, stalking, tracking, trailing, shadowing, dogging, hounding 2 An activity of a specified kind, especially a recreational or sporting one. ◇ a whole range of leisure pursuits **SYN** activity, leisure activity, leisure pursuit, leisure interest, hobby, pastime, diversion, avocation, recreation, relaxation, divertissement, sideline, entertainment, amusement, sport, game **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French pursueute 'following after', from pursuer (see pursue). Early senses included 'persecution, annoyance' and in legal contexts 'petition, prosecution'.

Q

quake /kweɪk/ ভূমিকম্প *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An earthquake. ◇ a big quake east of the Rocky Mountains **SYN** earth tremor, tremor, convulsion, shock, foreshock, aftershock

■ *verb*

1 (especially of the earth) shake or tremble. ◇ the rumbling vibrations set the whole valley quaking **SYN** shake, tremble, quiver, shiver, shudder, sway, rock, wobble, move, heave, convulse **ORIGIN** Old English cwacian.

query /'kwɪəri/ প্রশ্ন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A question, especially one expressing doubt or requesting information. ◇ if you have any queries please telephone our office **SYN** question, inquiry

■ *verb*

1 Ask a question about something, especially in order to express one's doubts about it or to check its validity or accuracy. ◇ many people queried whether any harm

had been done **SYN** ask, inquire, question **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century anglicized form of the Latin imperative quaere!, used in the 16th century in English as a verb in the sense 'inquire' and as a noun meaning 'query', from Latin quaerere 'ask, seek'.

quirky /'kwɜːki/ বিচিত্র *adjective* 1 Having or characterized by peculiar or unexpected traits or aspects. ◇ her sense of humour was decidedly quirky **SYN** eccentric, idiosyncratic, unconventional, unorthodox, unusual, off-centre, strange, bizarre, weird, peculiar, odd, freakish, outlandish, offbeat, out of the ordinary, Bohemian, alternative, zany

quite a lot কিছুটা

quizzical /'kwɪzɪk(ə)l/ ব্যঙ্গাত্মক *adjective* 1 (of a person's expression or behaviour) indicating mild or amused puzzlement. ◇ she gave me a quizzical look **SYN** puzzled, perplexed, baffled, questioning, inquiring, mystified, curious, sceptical

R

racist /ˈreɪsɪst/ বর্ণবাদী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Showing or feeling discrimination or prejudice against people of other races, or believing that a particular race is superior to another. ◇ we are investigating complaints about racist abuse at a newsagents

■ *noun*

1 A person who shows or feels discrimination or prejudice against people of other races, or who believes that a particular race is superior to another. ◇ I had a fear of being called a racist SYN racial bigot, racialist, xenophobe, chauvinist

raft /rɑːft/ ভেলা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A flat buoyant structure of timber or other materials fastened together, used as a boat or floating platform. ◇ SYN arrangement, assembling, assemblage, line-up, formation, ordering, disposition, marshalling, muster, amassing 2 A layer of reinforced concrete forming the foundation of a building. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Travel on or as if on a raft. ◇ I have rafted along the Rio Grande 2 Bring or fasten together (a number of boats or other objects) side by side. ◇ we rafted the boats together off the shores of Murchison Island ORIGIN Late Middle English (in the sense ‘beam, rafter’): from Old Norse raptr ‘rafter’. The verb dates from the late 17th century.

raft /rɑːft/ ভেলা *noun* 1 A large amount of something. ◇ a raft of government initiatives ORIGIN Mid 19th century alteration of dialect raff ‘abundance’ (perhaps of Scandinavian origin), by association with raft in the sense ‘floating mass’.

rafting /ˈrɑːftɪŋ/ ভেলা করিয়া লইয়া যাতায়া *noun* 1 The sport or pastime of travelling down a river on a raft. ◇ activities include rafting and tennis

raid /reɪd/ উপদ্রব *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft, or other armed forces. ◇ a bombing raid SYN surprise attack, hit-and-run raid, tip-and-run raid, assault, descent, blitz, incursion, foray, sortie

■ *verb*

1 Conduct a raid on. ◇ officers raided thirty homes yesterday SYN attack, make a raid on, assault, set upon, descend on, swoop on, harass, harry, blitz, make inroads on, assail, storm, rush, charge ORIGIN Late Middle English (as a noun): Scots variant of road in the early senses ‘journey on horseback’, ‘foray’. The noun became rare from the end of the 16th century but was revived by Sir Walter Scott; the verb dates from the mid 19th century.

RAID /reɪd/ উপদ্রব *abbreviation* 1 Redundant array of independent (or inexpensive) disks, a system for providing greater capacity, faster access, and security against data corruption by spreading data across several disk drives. ◇

rally /ˈrali/ দাম বেড়েছে *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A mass meeting of people making a political protest or showing support for a cause. ◇ a banned nationalist rally SYN meeting, mass meeting, gathering, assembly, tweetup 2 A long-distance race for motor vehicles over public roads or rough terrain, typically in several stages. ◇ a rally driver 3 A quick or marked recovery after a decline. ◇ the market staged a late rally SYN recovery, upturn, improvement, revival, comeback, rebound, resurgence, renewal, a turn for the better, reaction 4 (in tennis and other racket sports) an extended exchange of strokes between players. ◇ a rally of more than three strokes was a rarity

■ *verb*

1 (of troops) come together again in order to continue fighting after a defeat or dispersion. ◇ De Montfort’s troops rallied and drove back the king’s infantry SYN reassemble, regroup, re-form, reunite, gather together again, get together again 2 Recover or cause to recover in health, spirits, or poise. ◇ he floundered for a moment, then rallied again SYN recover, improve, get better, pick up, revive, come back, make a comeback, rebound, bounce back, perk up, look up, take a turn for the better, turn a corner, turn the corner, be given a new lease of life, take on a new lease of life 3 Drive in a rally. ◇ we’re driving off to Spain to rally ORIGIN Early 17th century (in the sense ‘bring together again’): from French rallier, from re- ‘again’ + al-lier ‘to ally’.

rally /ˈrali/ দাম বেড়েছে *verb* 1 Subject (someone) to good-humoured ridicule; tease. ◇ he rallied her on the length of her pigtail ORIGIN Mid 17th century from French railier ‘to rib, tease’ (see rail).

ram /rɑːm/ পিটান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An uncastrated male sheep. ◇ 2 A battering ram. ◇ 3 The falling weight of a piledriving machine. ◇ He says one man with a hoe ram on a Bobcat can break the same amount of concrete that two or three men could do with a jackhammer. 4 A hydraulic water-raising or lifting machine. ◇ Burnside Autocyl Ltd, Tullow is a European leader in the manufacture of hydraulic cylinders and rams.

■ *verb*

1 Roughly force (something) into place. ◇ he rammed his stick into the ground SYN force, thrust, plunge, stab, push, sink, dig, stick, cram, jam, stuff, pack, compress, squeeze, wedge, press, tamp, pound, drive, hammer, bang 2 (of a place) be very crowded. ◇ the club is rammed to the rafters every week ORIGIN Old English ram(m), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch ram.

RAM /rɑːm/ পিটান *abbreviation* 1 Random-access memory. ◇ SYN memory bank, store, cache, disk, RAM, ROM 2 (in the UK) Royal Academy of Music. ◇

ramble /ˈrɑːmb(ə)l/ ঘুরাঘুরি করা *noun, verb*

■ **noun**

1 A walk taken for pleasure in the countryside. ◇ **SYN** walk, hike, trek

■ **verb**

1 Walk for pleasure in the countryside. ◇ I spent most of my spare time rambling and climbing **SYN** walk, take a walk, go for a walk, hike, tramp, backpack, trek 2 Talk or write at length in a confused or inconsequential way. ◇ Willy rambled on about Norman archways **SYN** chatter, babble, prattle, prate, blather, blether, gabble, jabber, twitter, go on, run on, rattle away, rattle on, blither, maunder, drivel 3 (of a plant) put out long shoots and grow over walls or other plants. ◇ roses climbed, rambled, hung over walls **OTHER** ramble on **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in ramble (sense 2 of the verb)): probably related to Middle Dutch ramelen, used of animals in the sense 'wander about on heat', also to the noun ram.

rambling /'ræmblɪŋ/ অসংলগ্ন **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 (of writing or speech) lengthy and confused or inconsequential. ◇ a rambling six-hour speech **SYN** long-winded, garrulous, verbose, wordy, prolix 2 (of a plant) putting out long shoots and growing over walls or other plants. ◇ rambling roses **SYN** trailing, creeping, straggling, vining, prostrate

■ **noun**

1 The activity of walking in the countryside for pleasure. ◇ a rambling club

rampant /'ræmp(ə)nt/ প্রচণ্ড **adjective** 1 (especially of something unwelcome) flourishing or spreading unchecked. ◇ political violence was rampant **SYN** uncontrolled, unrestrained, unchecked, unbridled, widespread, pandemic, epidemic, pervasive 2 (of an animal) represented standing on one hind foot with its forefeet in the air (typically in profile, facing the dexter side, with right hind foot and tail raised) ◇ two gold lions rampant **SYN** upright, standing, standing up, erect, rearing, vertical, perpendicular, upended, on end **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a heraldic term): from Old French, literally 'crawling', present participle of ramper (see ramp). From the original use describing a wild animal arose the sense 'fierce', whence the current notion of 'unrestrained'.

randy /'randi/ কামুক **adjective** 1 Sexually aroused or excited. ◇ as nervous as a randy adolescent on a hot date **SYN** aroused, sexually excited, amorous, lustful, passionate 2 Having a rude, aggressive manner. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century perhaps from obsolete rand 'rant, rave', from obsolete Dutch randen 'to rant'.

rash /rəʃ/ ফুসকুড়ি **adjective** 1 Acting or done without careful consideration of the possible consequences; impetuous. ◇ it would be extremely rash to make such an assumption **SYN** reckless, impetuous, impulsive, hasty, overhasty, foolhardy, incautious, precipitate, precipitous, premature, careless, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, foolish, headstrong, adventurous, over-adventurous, hot-headed, dare-

devil, devil-may-care, overbold, audacious, indiscreet **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (also in Scots and northern English in the sense 'nimble, eager'): of Germanic origin; related to German rasch.

rash /rəʃ/ ফুসকুড়ি **noun** 1 An area of redness and spots on a person's skin, appearing especially as a result of illness. ◇ a red itchy rash appeared on her legs **SYN** spots, skin eruption, breakout 2 A series of things of the same type, especially when unwelcome, happening within a short space of time. ◇ a rash of strikes by health service workers **SYN** series, succession **ORIGIN** Early 18th century probably related to Old French rasche 'eruptive sores, scurf'; compare with Italian raschia 'itch'.

rashly /'ræʃli/ ত্বরায় **adverb** 1 Without careful consideration of the possible consequences; impetuously. ◇ he rashly promised crime would fall sharply by September

raucous /'rɔːkəs/ ককশ **adjective** 1 Making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise. ◇ raucous youths **SYN** harsh, strident, screeching, squawky, squawking, sharp, grating, discordant, dissonant, inharmonious, unmelodious, jarring, brassy **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from Latin raucus 'hoarse' + -ous.

ravage /'rævɪdʒ/ লুটপাট **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The destructive effects of something. ◇ his face had withstood the ravages of time **SYN** damaging effects, ill effects, scars

■ **verb**

1 Cause severe and extensive damage to. ◇ the hurricane ravaged southern Florida **SYN** lay waste, devastate, ruin, leave in ruins, destroy, wreak havoc on, leave desolate, level, raze, demolish, wipe out, wreck, damage **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from French ravager, from earlier ravage, alteration of ravine 'rush of water'.

raze /reiz/ **verb** 1 Completely destroy (a building, town, or other settlement) ◇ villages were razed to the ground **SYN** destroy, demolish, raze to the ground, tear down, pull down, knock down, knock to pieces, level, flatten, bulldoze, fell, wipe out, lay waste, ruin, wreck **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'scratch, incise'): from Old French raser 'shave closely', from Latin ras- 'scraped', from the verb radere.

rearguard /'riːgɑːd/ পশ্চাভাগরক্ষী সৈনিকগণ **noun** 1 The soldiers at the rear of a body of troops, especially those protecting a retreating army. ◇ the firing from our rearguard had stopped **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting the rear part of an army): from Old French reregarde.

reasonable /'riːz(ə)nəb(ə)l/ যৌক্তিক **adjective** 1 Having sound judgement; fair and sensible. ◇ no reasonable person could have objected **SYN** sensible, rational, open to reason, full of common sense, logical, fair, fair-minded, just, equitable, decent 2 As much as is appropriate or fair; moderate. ◇ a police officer may use reasonable force to gain entry **SYN**

within reason, practicable, sensible **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *raisonable*, suggested by Latin *rationabilis* ‘rational’, from *ratio* (see *reason*).

reassure /ri:ə'sʊ:/ প্রত্যয় জন্মান *verb* 1 Say or do something to remove the doubts or fears of (someone) ◇ he understood her feelings and tried to reassure her **SYN** put someone's mind at rest, set someone's mind at rest, dispel someone's fears, bolster someone's confidence, restore someone's confidence, raise someone's spirits, put someone at ease, encourage, hearten, buoy up, cheer up

rebel /'reb(ə)l/ বিদ্রোহী *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who rises in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader. ◇ Tory rebels **SYN** revolutionary, insurgent, revolutionist, mutineer, agitator, subversive, guerrilla, anarchist, terrorist

■ *verb*

1 Rise in opposition or armed resistance to an established government or leader. ◇ the Earl of Pembroke subsequently rebelled against Henry III **SYN** revolt, mutiny, riot, rise up, rise up in arms, take up arms, mount a rebellion, stage a rebellion, take to the streets, defy the authorities, refuse to obey orders, be insubordinate **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *rebelle* (noun), *rebeller* (verb), from Latin *rebellis* (used originally with reference to a fresh declaration of war by the defeated), based on *bellum* ‘war’.

rebellious /rɪ'beljəs/ বিদ্রোহী *adjective* 1 Showing a desire to resist authority, control, or convention. ◇ I became very rebellious and opted out **SYN** defiant, disobedient, insubordinate, unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, uncontrollable, turbulent, mutinous, wayward, obstreperous, recalcitrant, refractory, intractable, resistant, dissentient, disaffected, malcontent

rebound /rɪ'baʊnd/ প্রতিক্ষেপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 (in sporting contexts) a ball or shot that bounces back after striking a hard surface. ◇ he blasted the rebound into the net 2 An increase in value, amount, or strength after a previous decline. ◇ they revealed a big rebound in profits for last year

■ *verb*

1 Bounce back through the air after hitting something hard. ◇ his shot hammered into the post and rebounded across the goal **SYN** bounce, bounce back, spring back, ricochet, boomerang, glance, recoil 2 Recover in value, amount, or strength after a decrease or decline. ◇ the Share Index rebounded to show a twenty-point gain **SYN** recover, rally, bounce back, pick up, make a recovery, make a comeback 3 (of an event or action) have an unexpected adverse consequence for (someone, especially the person responsible for it) ◇ Nicholas's tricks are rebounding on him **SYN** backfire on, misfire on, boomerang on, have an adverse effect on, have unwelcome repercussions for, come back on, be self-defeating for, cause one to be hoist with one's

own petard **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *rebondir*, from *re-* ‘back’ + *bondir* ‘bounce up’.

rebound /rɪ'baʊnd/ প্রতিক্ষেপ

rebut /rɪ'bju:k/ তড়ন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An expression of sharp disapproval or criticism. ◇ he hadn't meant it as a rebuke, but Neil flinched **SYN** reprimand, reproach, reproof, scolding, admonishment, admonition, reproval, remonstrance, lecture, upbraiding, castigation, lambasting, criticism, censure

■ *verb*

1 Express sharp disapproval or criticism of (someone) because of their behaviour or actions. ◇ she had rebuked him for drinking too much **SYN** reprimand, reproach, scold, admonish, reprove, remonstrate with, chastise, chide, upbraid, berate, take to task, pull up, castigate, lambaste, read someone the Riot Act, give someone a piece of one's mind, haul over the coals, criticize, censure **ORIGIN** Middle English (originally in the sense ‘force back, repress’): from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French *rebuker*, from *re-* ‘back, down’ + *bukier* ‘to beat’ (originally ‘cut down wood’, from Old French *busche* ‘log’).

recall /rɪ'kɔ:l/ প্রত্যাহার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The action or faculty of remembering something learned or experienced. ◇ people's understanding and subsequent recall of stories or events **SYN** recollection, memory, remembrance 2 An act or instance of officially recalling someone or something. ◇ a recall of Parliament **SYN** summoning back, ordering back, calling back 3 The proportion of the number of relevant documents retrieved from a database in response to an inquiry. ◇ expert systems can produce solutions with the speed, recall, accuracy, and consistency that only a computer can provide

■ *verb*

1 Bring (a fact, event, or situation) back into one's mind; remember. ◇ I can still vaguely recall being taken to the hospital **SYN** remember, recollect, call to mind, think of 2 Officially order (someone) to return to a place. ◇ the Panamanian ambassador was recalled from Peru **SYN** summon back, order back, call back, bring back **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (as a verb): from *re-* ‘again’ + *call*, suggested by Latin *revocare* or French *rappeler* ‘call back’.

recede /rɪ'si:d/ ফিরিয়া যাতয়া *verb* 1 Go or move back or further away from a previous position. ◇ the floodwaters had receded **SYN** retreat, go back, move back, move further off, move away, withdraw 2 (of a quality, feeling, or possibility) gradually diminish. ◇ the prospects of an early end to the war receded **SYN** diminish, lessen, grow less, decrease, dwindle, fade, abate, subside, ebb, wane, fall off, taper off, peter out, shrink 3 (of a man's hair) cease to grow at the temples and above the forehead. ◇ his dark hair was receding a little **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense ‘depart from a usual state or standard’): from Latin *recedere*, from *re-* ‘back’ + *cedere* ‘go’.

reciprocity /ˈresiˈprɒsɪti/ ক্রিয়া-প্রতিক্রিয়া **noun** 1 The practice of exchanging things with others for mutual benefit, especially privileges granted by one country or organization to another. ◇ the Community intends to start discussions on reciprocity with third countries **SYN** exchange, trade, trade-off, swap, switch, barter, substitute, substitution, reciprocity, reciprocation, return, payment, remuneration, amends, compensation, indemnity, recompense, restitution, reparation, satisfaction **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century from French *réciprocité*, from *réciproque*, from Latin *reciprocus* ‘moving backwards and forwards’ (see *reciprocate*).

reckon /ˈrek(ə)n/ শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা **verb** 1 Establish by calculation. ◇ his debts were reckoned at £300,000 **SYN** calculate, compute, work out, put a figure on, figure, number, quantify 2 Be of the opinion. ◇ he reckons that the army should pull out entirely **SYN** believe, think, be of the opinion, be of the view, be convinced, suspect, dare say, have an idea, have a feeling, imagine, fancy, guess, suppose, assume, surmise, conjecture, consider 3 Rely on or be sure of. ◇ they had reckoned on a day or two more of privacy **SYN** rely on, depend on, count on, place reliance on, bargain on, plan on, reckon on, calculate on, presume on **ORIGIN** Old English (ge)reccenian ‘recount, relate’, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch *rekenen* and German *rechnen* ‘to count (up)’. Early senses included ‘give an account of items received’ and ‘mention things in order’, which gave rise to the notion of ‘calculation’ and hence of ‘being of an opinion’.

recognize /ˈrekəɡnaɪz/ চেনা **verb** 1 Identify (someone or something) from having encountered them before; know again. ◇ I recognized her when her wig fell off 2 Acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of. ◇ the defence is recognized in British law **SYN** acknowledge, accept, admit, concede, allow, grant, confess, own **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (earliest attested as a term in Scots law): from Old French *reconnaissance*, stem of *reconnaissance*, from Latin *recognoscere* ‘know again, recall to mind’, from *re-* ‘again’ + *cognoscere* ‘learn’.

red tape আমলাতন্ত্র 1. Just because of red tape, a container full of relief materials donated by the Indian navy for the victims of cyclone mora has been lying abandoned at the chittagong port for nearly seven months.

redeem /rɪˈdiːm/ খালাস করা; মুক্ত করা **verb** 1 Compensate for the faults or bad aspects of. ◇ a disappointing debate redeemed only by an outstanding speech **SYN** compensating, compensatory, extenuating, offsetting, qualifying, redemptive 2 Gain or regain possession of (something) in exchange for payment. ◇ statutes enabled state peasants to redeem their land **SYN** retrieve, regain, recover, get back, reclaim, repossession, have something returned, rescue 3 Fulfil or carry out (a pledge or promise) ◇ the party prepared to redeem the pledges of the past three years **SYN** fulfil, carry out, discharge, make

good, execute 1. We will redeem the old promise 2. Bangladesh’s footballers will get a chance to redeem themselves after a disappointing show **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘buy back’): from Old French *redimer* or Latin *redimere*, from *re-* ‘back’ + *emere* ‘buy’.

redundant /rɪˈdʌnd(ə)nt/ প্রয়োজনাতিরিক্ত; অপৎকালীন **adjective** 1 Not or no longer needed or useful; superfluous. ◇ an appropriate use for a redundant church **SYN** unnecessary, not required, inessential, unessential, needless, unneeded, uncalled for, dispensable, disposable, expendable, unwanted, useless **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense ‘abundant’): from Latin *redundant-* ‘surging up’, from the verb *redundare* (see *redound*).

reef /riːf/ প্রবালপ্রাচীর **noun** 1 A ridge of jagged rock, coral, or sand just above or below the surface of the sea. ◇ **SYN** shoal, bar, sandbar, sandbank, spit **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (earlier as *riff*): from Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *rif*, *ref*, from Old Norse *rif*, literally ‘rib’, used in the same sense; compare with reef.

reef /riːf/ প্রবালপ্রাচীর **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Each of the several strips across a sail which can be taken in or rolled up to reduce the area exposed to the wind. ◇ We had to sail her with ‘two reefs in’, a reduced sail area for the rough conditions.

■ **verb**

1 Take in one or more reefs of (a sail) ◇ reef the mainsail in strong winds **ORIGIN** Middle English from Middle Dutch *reef*, *rif*, from Old Norse *rif*, literally ‘rib’, used in the same sense; compare with reef.

reel /riːl/ ঘুরপাক **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A cylinder on which film, wire, thread, or other flexible materials can be wound. ◇ a cotton reel 2 A lively Scottish or Irish folk dance. ◇ we put on the record player and danced reels

■ **verb**

1 Wind something on to a reel by turning the reel. ◇ sailplanes are often launched by means of a wire reeled in by a winch 2 Lose one’s balance and stagger or lurch violently. ◇ he punched Connolly in the ear, sending him reeling **SYN** stagger, lurch, sway, rock, stumble, totter, wobble, falter, waver, swerve, pitch, roll 3 Dance a reel. ◇ Anyone who wanted to dance could reel to the sound of the ceilidh band playing at the Butter Cross.

ORIGIN Old English *hrēol*, denoting a rotatory device on which spun thread is wound; of unknown origin.

referendum /ˌrefɪˈrendəm/ গণভোট **noun** 1 A general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. ◇ **SYN** public vote, plebiscite, popular vote, ballot, poll **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century from Latin, gerund (‘referring’) or neuter gerundive (‘something to be brought back or referred’) of *referre* (see *refer*).

refrain /rɪˈfreɪn/ বিরত থাকা **verb** 1 Stop oneself from

doing something. ◇ she refrained from comment **SYN** abstain, desist, hold back, stop oneself, withhold Per our roommate agreement, kindly refrain, from raucous laughter. **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'restrain a thought or feeling'): from Old French *refrener*, from Latin *refrenare*, from *re-* (expressing intensive force) + *frenum* 'bridle'.

refrain /rɪ'freɪn/ বিরত থাকা **noun** 1 A repeated line or number of lines in a poem or song, typically at the end of each verse. ◇ Per our roommate agreement, kindly refrain, from raucous laughter. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from *refraindre* 'break', based on Latin *refringere* 'break up' (because the refrain 'broke' the sequence).

refute /rɪ'fju:t/ খণ্ডন করা **verb** 1 Prove (a statement or theory) to be wrong or false; disprove. ◇ these claims have not been convincingly refuted **SYN** disprove, prove false, prove wrong, prove to be false, prove to be wrong, show to be false, show to be wrong, rebut, confute, give the lie to, demolish, explode, debunk, drive a coach and horses through, discredit, invalidate **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century: from Latin *refutare* 'repel, rebut'.

regard /rɪ'gɑ:d/ গণ্য করা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Attention to or concern for something. ◇ the court must have regard to the principle of welfare **SYN** consideration, care, concern, sympathy, thought, mind, notice, heed, attention, interest 2 Best wishes (used to express friendliness in greetings) ◇ give her my regards **SYN** best wishes, good wishes, greetings, kind regards, kindest regards, felicitations, salutations, respects, compliments, best, love

■ **verb**

1 Consider or think of in a specified way. ◇ she regarded London as her base **SYN** consider, look on, view, see, hold, think, think of, contemplate, count, judge, deem, estimate, evaluate, interpret, appraise, assess, make of, find, put down as, take for, account, reckon, treat, adjudge, size up, value, rate, gauge, sum up, weigh up 2 (of a thing) relate to; concern. ◇ if these things regarded only myself, I could stand it with composure **SYN** apply to, be relevant to, have relevance to, concern, refer to, have reference to, belong to, pertain to, be pertinent to, have to do with, bear on, have a bearing on, appertain to, affect, involve, cover, touch **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *regarder* 'to watch', from *re-* 'back' (also expressing intensive force) + *garder* 'to guard'.

regarding /rɪ'gɑ:dm/ সংক্রান্ত **preposition** 1 In respect of; concerning. ◇ your recent letter regarding the above proposal **SYN** concerning, as regards, with regard to, in regard to, with respect to, in respect of, with reference to, relating to, respecting, as for, as to, re, about, apropos, on the subject of, in connection with

regardless /rɪ'gɑ:dləs/ নির্বিশেষে **adverb** 1 Despite the prevailing circumstances. ◇ they were determined to carry on regardless **SYN** anyway, anyhow, in any case, nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstand-

ing, despite everything, in spite of everything, for all that, after everything, no matter what, even so, just the same, all the same, be that as it may, in any event, come what may, rain or shine, come rain or shine, whatever the cost

regime /rei'zi:m/ শাসন **noun** 1 A government, especially an authoritarian one. ◇ ideological opponents of the regime **SYN** government, authorities, system of government, rule, reign, dominion, sovereignty, jurisdiction, authority, control, command, administration, establishment, direction, management, leadership 2 A system or ordered way of doing things. ◇ detention centres with a very tough physical regime **SYN** system, arrangement, scheme, code **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense 'regimen'): French *régime*, from Latin *regimen* 'rule' (see *regimen*). Sense 1 dates from the late 18th century (with original reference to the *Ancien Régime*).

regret /rɪ'gret/ আফসোস **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A feeling of sadness, repentance, or disappointment over an occurrence or something that one has done or failed to do. ◇ she expressed her regret at Virginia's death **SYN** sadness, sorrow, disappointment, dismay, unhappiness, dejection, lamentation, grief, mourning, mournfulness

■ **verb**

1 Feel sad, repentant, or disappointed over (something that one has done or failed to do) ◇ she immediately regretted her words **SYN** be sorry about, feel contrite about, feel apologetic about, feel remorse about, feel remorse for, be remorseful about, rue, repent, repent of, feel repentant about, be regretful about, be regretful at, have a conscience about, blame oneself for **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *regreter* 'bewail (the dead)', perhaps from the Germanic base of *greet*.

regrettable /rɪ'gretəb(ə)l/ অনুশোচনীয় **adjective** 1 (of conduct or an event) giving rise to regret; undesirable; unwelcome. ◇ the loss of this number of jobs is regrettable **SYN** undesirable, unfortunate, unwelcome, sad, sorry, woeful, disappointing, distressing, too bad

rehab /rɪ'hɑ:b/ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A course of treatment for drug or alcohol dependence, typically at a residential facility. ◇ the star has been in rehab for a week 2 A building that has been rehabilitated or restored. ◇ a homeowner who discovers his rehab straddles the San Andreas fault **SYN** repair, repairing, fixing, mending, refurbishment, reconditioning, rehabilitation, rebuilding, reconstruction, remodelling, redecoration, revamping, revamp, makeover, overhaul 3 Financial assistance provided by the Rehabilitation Department, established to support returned servicemen after the Second World War. ◇ he'd had to bum around for a few years before approaching the Rehab

■ **verb**

1 Rehabilitate or restore. ◇ they don't rehab you at all

in jail **SYN** restore to health, restore to normality, reintegrate, readapt, retrain **ORIGIN** 1940s abbreviation of rehabilitate and rehabilitation.

rehabilitate /ri'hə'bilitet/ পুনর্বাসন করা **verb** 1 Restore (someone) to health or normal life by training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness. ◇ helping to rehabilitate former criminals **SYN** restore to health, restore to normality, reintegrate, readapt, retrain **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (earlier (late 15th century) as rehabilitation) (in the sense 'restore to former privileges'): from medieval Latin rehabilitat-, from the verb rehabilitare (see re-, habilitate).

rehabilitation /ri:ə'bilitetʃ(ə)n/ পুনর্বাসন **noun** 1 The action of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness. ◇ she underwent rehabilitation and was walking within three weeks Rohingya rehabilitation project suicidal

reign /rem/ রাজত্ব; আধিপত্য **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The period of rule of a monarch. ◇ the original chapel was built in the reign of Charles I **SYN** rule, sovereignty, monarchy

■ **verb**

1 Hold royal office; rule as monarch. ◇ Queen Elizabeth reigns over the UK **SYN** ruling, regnant **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French reignier 'to reign', reigne 'kingdom', from Latin regnum, related to rex, reg- 'king'.

reject /ri'dʒekt/ প্রত্যাখ্যান করা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A person or thing dismissed as inadequate or unacceptable. ◇ some of the team's rejects have gone on to prove themselves in championships **SYN** failure, loser, incompetent

■ **verb**

1 Dismiss as inadequate, unacceptable, or faulty. ◇ union negotiators rejected a 1.5 per cent pay award **SYN** banish, put away, set aside, lay aside, abandon, have done with, drop, disregard, brush off, shrug off, forget, think no more of, pay no heed to, put out of one's mind **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin reject- 'thrown back', from the verb reicere, from re- 'back' + jacere 'to throw'.

rejoinder /ri'dʒɔɪndə/ প্রতিবাদ **noun** 1 A reply, especially a sharp or witty one. ◇ she would have made some cutting rejoinder but none came to mind **SYN** answer, reply, response, retort, riposte, counter, sally **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French rejoindre (infinitive used as a noun) (see rejoin).

reliant /ri'laiənt/ আস্থাবান; নির্ভরশীল **adjective** 1 Dependent on someone or something. ◇ the company is heavily reliant on the baby market

relief /ri'li:f/ মুক্তি **noun** 1 A feeling of reassurance and relaxation following release from anxiety or distress. ◇ much to her relief, she saw the door open **SYN** reassurance, consolation, comfort, solace, calmness, relaxation, repose, ease 2 Financial or practical as-

sistance given to those in special need or difficulty. ◇ raising money for famine relief **SYN** help, aid, assistance, succour, care, sustenance 3 A person or group of people replacing others who have been on duty. ◇ the relief nurse was late **SYN** replacement, substitute, deputy, reserve, standby, stop-gap, cover, stand-in, supply, fill-in, locum, locum tenens, understudy, proxy, surrogate 4 The state of being clearly visible or obvious due to being accentuated. ◇ the setting sun threw the snow-covered peaks into relief **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, from relever 'raise up, relieve', from Latin relevare 'raise again, alleviate'.

relocate /ri:lə(u)'keɪt/ নতুন স্থান নির্দেশ করা **verb** 1 Move to a new place and establish one's home or business there. ◇ sixty workers could face redundancy because the firm is relocating **SYN** move, convey, shift, remove, take, carry, fetch, lift, bring, bear, conduct, send, pass on, transport, relay, change, relocate, re-settle, transplant, uproot

reluctance /ri'lʌkt(ə)ns/ অনিচ্ছা **noun** 1 Unwillingness or disinclination to do something. ◇ she sensed his reluctance to continue **SYN** unwillingness, disinclination, lack of enthusiasm 2 The property of a magnetic circuit of opposing the passage of magnetic flux lines, equal to the ratio of the magnetomotive force to the magnetic flux. ◇

reluctant /ri'lʌkt(ə)nt/ অনিচ্ছুক **adjective** 1 Unwilling and hesitant; disinclined. ◇ she seemed reluctant to answer **SYN** unwilling, disinclined, unenthusiastic, grudging, resistant, resisting, opposed, antipathetic **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (in the sense 'writhing, offering opposition'): from Latin reluctant- 'struggling against', from the verb reluctari, from re- (expressing intensive force) + luctari 'to struggle'.

remand /ri'ma:nd/ পুনঃপ্রেরণ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A committal to custody. ◇ the prosecutor applied for a remand to allow forensic evidence to be investigated **SYN** custody, imprisonment, confinement, incarceration, internment, captivity, restraint, arrest, house arrest, remand, committal

■ **verb**

1 Place (a defendant) on bail or in custody, especially when a trial is adjourned. ◇ he was remanded in custody for a week **SYN** imprison, jail, incarcerate, send to prison, put behind bars, put under lock and key, put in chains, put into irons, throw into irons, clap in irons, hold captive **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a verb in the sense 'send back again'): from late Latin remandare, from re- 'back' + mandare 'commit'. The noun dates from the late 18th century.

remark /ri'ma:k/ মন্তব্য **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A written or spoken comment. ◇ I decided to ignore his rude remarks

■ **verb**

1 Say something as a comment; mention. ◇ 'Tom's looking peaky,' she remarked **SYN** comment, say, observe,

mention, reflect, state, declare, announce, pronounce, assert 2 Regard with attention; notice. ◇ he remarked the man's inflamed eyelids **SYN** note, notice, observe, take note of, mark, perceive, discern **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in remark (sense 2 of the verb)): from French remarquer 'note again', from re- (expressing intensive force) + marquer 'to mark, note'.

remedial /rɪ'mɪdiəl/ আরোগ্যকর *adjective* 1 Giving or intended as a remedy or cure. ◇ remedial surgery **SYN** healing, curative, curing, remedial, medicinal, restorative, health-giving, tonic, sanative, reparative, corrective, ameliorative, beneficial, good, salubrious, salutary **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from late Latin remedialis, from Latin remedium 'cure, medicine' (see remedy).

remedy /'remɪdi/ প্রতিকার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A medicine or treatment for a disease or injury. ◇ herbal remedies for aches and pains **SYN** treatment, cure, medicine, medication, medicament, drug, restorative 2 The margin within which coins as minted may differ from the standard fineness and weight. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Set right (an undesirable situation) ◇ money will be given to remedy the poor funding of nurseries **SYN** put right, set right, set to rights, put to rights, right, rectify, retrieve, solve, fix, sort out, put in order, straighten out, resolve, deal with, correct, repair, mend, redress, make good **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French remedie, from Latin remedium, from re- 'back' (also expressing intensive force) + mederi 'heal'.

repatriation /rɪˈpatri'eɪʃ(ə)n/ প্রত্যাগমন *noun* 1 The return of someone to their own country. ◇ the voluntary repatriation of refugees

repel /rɪ'pel/ প্রতিরোধ করা *verb* 1 Drive or force (an attack or attacker) back or away. ◇ government units sought to repel the rebels **SYN** fight off, repulse, drive away, drive back, put to flight, force back, beat back, push back, thrust back 2 Be repulsive or distasteful to. ◇ she was repelled by the permanent smell of drink on his breath **SYN** revolt, disgust, repulse, sicken, nauseate, make someone feel sick, turn someone's stomach, be repulsive to, be extremely distasteful to, be repugnant to, make shudder, make someone's flesh creep, make someone's skin crawl, make someone's gorge rise, put off, offend, horrify 3 Refuse to accept (something, especially an argument or theory) ◇ the alleged right of lien led by the bankrupt's solicitor was repelled **SYN** refuse, decline, say no to, reject, rebuff, scorn, turn down, turn away, repudiate, treat with contempt, disdain, look down one's nose at, despise **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin repellere, from re- 'back' + pellere 'to drive'.

repetition /repi'tɪʃ(ə)n/ পুনরাবৃত্তি *noun* 1 The action of repeating something that has already been said or written. ◇ her comments are worthy of repetition **SYN** reiteration, repeating, restatement, retelling, iteration, recapitulation 2 The recurrence of an ac-

tion or event. ◇ there was to be no repetition of the interwar years **SYN** recurrence, reoccurrence, repeat, rerun, replication, duplication **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French repeticion or Latin repetitio(n-), from repetere (see repeat).

reportedly /rɪ'pɔ:tɪdli/ জানা *adverb* 1 According to what some say (used to express the speaker's belief that the information given is not necessarily true) ◇ he was in El Salvador, reportedly on his way to Texas **SYN** supposedly, seemingly, apparently, allegedly, reportedly, professedly, ostensibly, on the face of it, to all appearances, on the surface, to all intents and purposes, outwardly, superficially, purportedly, nominally, by its own account, by one's own account, on paper

reprieve /rɪ'pri:v/ সাময়িক উপশম *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A cancellation or postponement of a punishment. ◇ he accepted the death sentence and refused to appeal for a reprieve **SYN** stay of execution, cancellation of punishment, postponement of punishment, remission, suspension of punishment, respite

■ *verb*

1 Cancel or postpone the punishment of (someone, especially someone condemned to death) ◇ under the new regime, prisoners under sentence of death were reprieved **SYN** grant a stay of execution to, cancel someone's punishment, commute someone's punishment, postpone someone's punishment, remit someone's punishment **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (as the past participle reprieved): from Anglo-Norman French repris, past participle of reprehendre, from Latin re- 'back' + prehendere 'seize'. The insertion of -v- (16th century) remains unexplained. Sense development has undergone a reversal, from the early meaning 'send back to prison', via 'postpone a legal process', to the current sense 'rescue from impending punishment'.

reprisal /rɪ'praɪz(ə)l/ প্রতিধিকার *noun* 1 An act of retaliation. ◇ three youths died in the reprisals which followed **SYN** retaliation, counterattack, counterstroke, comeback **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French reprisaile, from medieval Latin reprisalia (neuter plural), based on Latin repraesens- 'seized', from the verb repraesendere (see reprehend). The current sense dates from the early 18th century.

requisite /'rɛkwɪzɪt/ প্রয়োজনীয় *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Made necessary by particular circumstances or regulations. ◇ the application will not be processed until the requisite fee is paid **SYN** necessary, required, prerequisite, essential, indispensable, vital, needed, needful

■ *noun*

1 A thing that is necessary for the achievement of a specified end. ◇ she believed privacy to be a requisite for a peaceful life **SYN** necessity, essential requirement, prerequisite, essential, precondition, specification, stipulation **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin requisitus 'searched for, deemed necessary', past

participle of *require* (see *require*).

resilience /rɪˈzɪliəns/ স্থিতিস্থাপকতা **noun** 1 The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness. ◇ the often remarkable resilience of so many British institutions 2 The ability of a substance or object to spring back into shape; elasticity. ◇ nylon is excellent in wearability, abrasion resistance and resilience **SYN** flexibility, pliability, suppleness, plasticity, elasticity, springiness, spring, give

resist /rɪˈzɪst/ প্রতিহত করা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A resistant substance applied as a coating to protect a surface during a process, for example to prevent dye or glaze adhering. ◇ new lithographic techniques require their own special resists

■ **verb**

1 Withstand the action or effect of. ◇ antibodies help us to resist infection **SYN** withstand, be proof against, hold out against, combat, counter **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *resister* or Latin *resistere*, from *re-* (expressing opposition) + *sistere* ‘stop’ (reduplication of *stare* ‘to stand’). The current sense of the noun dates from the mid 19th century.

respite /ˈrespait/ অবকাশ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant. ◇ the refugee encampments will provide some respite from the suffering **SYN** rest, break, breathing space, interval, intermission, interlude, recess, lull, pause, time out, hiatus, halt, stop, stoppage, cessation, discontinuation, standstill

■ **verb**

1 Postpone (a sentence, obligation, etc.) ◇ the execution was only respited a few months **SYN** postpone, put off, delay, defer, put back, hold off, hold over, carry over, reschedule, do later, shelve, stand over, pigeon-hole, hold in abeyance, put in abeyance, mothball To find some respite from the suffocating heat **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *respit*, from Latin *respectus* ‘refuge, consideration’.

restraint /rɪˈstreɪnt/ বাধা **noun** 1 A measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control. ◇ decisions are made within the financial restraints of the budget 2 Unemotional, dispassionate, or moderate behaviour; self-control. ◇ he urged the protestors to exercise restraint **SYN** self-control, self-restraint, self-discipline, control, moderation, temperateness, abstemiousness, non-indulgence, prudence, judiciousness **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *restreinte*, feminine past participle of *restreindre* ‘hold back’ (see *restrain*).

retain /rɪˈteɪn/ রাখা **verb** 1 Continue to have (something); keep possession of. ◇ Labour retained the seat **SYN** keep, keep possession of, keep hold of, hold on to, hold fast to, keep back, hang on to, cling to 2 Absorb and continue to hold (a substance) ◇ limestone is known to retain water 3 Keep (something) in place; hold fixed. ◇ remove the retaining bar 4 Keep (someone) engaged in one’s service. ◇

he has been retained as a freelance **SYN** employ, commission, contract, pay, keep on the payroll, have in employment **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Anglo-Norman French from Old French *retenir*, from Latin *retinere*, from *re-* ‘back’ + *tenere* ‘hold’.

retract /rɪˈtrakt/ প্রত্যাহার করা **verb** 1 Draw or be drawn back or back in. ◇ she retracted her hand as if she’d been burnt **SYN** pull in, draw in, pull back, sheathe, put away 2 Withdraw (a statement or accusation) as untrue or unjustified. ◇ he retracted his allegations **SYN** take back, withdraw, unsay, recant, disown, disavow, disclaim, abjure, repudiate, renounce, reverse, revoke, rescind, annul, cancel, go back on, backtrack on, do a U-turn on, row back on **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *retract-* ‘drawn back’, from the verb *retrahere* (from *re-* ‘back’ + *trahere* ‘drag’); the senses ‘withdraw (a statement)’ and ‘go back on’ via Old French from *retractare* ‘reconsider’ (based on *trahere* ‘drag’).

retreat /rɪˈtri:t/ পশ্চাদপসরণ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of moving back or withdrawing. ◇ a speedy retreat **SYN** withdrawal, pulling back, flight 2 A signal for a military force to withdraw. ◇ the bugle sounded a retreat 3 A quiet or secluded place in which one can rest and relax. ◇ their country retreat in Ireland **SYN** refuge, haven, resort, asylum, sanctuary, sanctum sanctorum 4 A decline in the value of shares. ◇ a gloomy stock market forecast sent share prices into a rapid retreat

■ **verb**

1 (of an army) withdraw from enemy forces as a result of their superior power or after a defeat. ◇ the French retreated in disarray **SYN** withdraw, retire, draw back, pull back, pull out, fall back, give way, give ground, recoil, flee, take flight, beat a retreat, beat a hasty retreat, run away, run off, make a run for it, run for it, make off, take off, take to one’s heels, make a break for it, bolt, make a quick exit, clear out, make one’s getaway, escape, head for the hills **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *retret* (noun), *retraiter* (verb), from Latin *retrahere* ‘pull back’ (see *retract*).

reveal /rɪˈvi:l/ প্রকাশ করা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 (in a film or television programme) a final revelation of information that has previously been kept from the characters or viewers. ◇ the big reveal at the end of the movie answers all questions

■ **verb**

1 Make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others. ◇ Brenda was forced to reveal Robbie’s whereabouts **SYN** divulge, disclose, tell, let out, let slip, let drop, let fall, give away, give the game away, give the show away, blurt, blurt out, babble, give out, release, leak, betray, open up, unveil, bring out into the open **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *reveler* or Latin *revelare*, from *re-* ‘again’ (expressing reversal) + *velum* ‘veil’.

reveal /rɪˈvi:l/ প্রকাশ করা **noun** 1 Either side surface

of an aperture in a wall for a door or window. ◇
ORIGIN Late 17th century from obsolete revale ‘to lower’, from Old French revaler, from re- ‘back’ + avaler ‘go down, sink’.

revert /rɪˈvɜ:t/ প্রত্যাবর্তন করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who has converted to the Islamic faith. ◇
 I am a revert to Islam from a very orthodox Christian family.

■ *verb*

1 Return to (a previous state, practice, topic, etc.) ◇
 he reverted to his native language **SYN** return, go back, come back, change back, retrogress, regress, default 2 Reply or respond to someone. ◇ we texted both Farah and Shirish, but neither of them reverted 3 Turn (one’s eyes or steps) back. ◇ on reverting our eyes, every step presented some new and admirable scene **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French revertir or Latin revertere ‘turn back’. Early senses included ‘recover consciousness’ and ‘return to a position’.

revive /rɪˈvaɪv/ পুনরায় জীবন করা *verb* 1 Restore to life or consciousness. ◇ both men collapsed, but were revived **SYN** resuscitate, bring round, bring to life, bring back, bring someone to their senses, bring someone back to their senses, bring back to consciousness, bring back from the edge of death **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French revivre or late Latin revivere, from Latin re- ‘back’ + vivere ‘live’.

revoke

revoke /rɪˈvəʊk/ রদ করা *verb* 1 Officially cancel (a decree, decision, or promise) ◇ the men appealed and the sentence was revoked **SYN** cancel, repeal, rescind, reverse, abrogate, annul, nullify, declare null and void, make void, void, invalidate, render invalid, quash, abolish, set aside, countermand, retract, withdraw, overrule, override 2 (in bridge, whist, and other card games) fail to follow suit despite being able to do so. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French revoquer or Latin revocare, from re- ‘back’ + vocare ‘to call’.

rhetoric /ˈrɛtərɪk/ অলঙ্কারশাস্ত্র *noun* 1 The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the exploitation of figures of speech and other compositional techniques. ◇ he is using a common figure of rhetoric, hyperbole **SYN** oratory, eloquence, power of speech, command of language, expression, way with words, delivery, diction **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French rethorique, via Latin from Greek rhētorikē (tekhnē) ‘(art) of rhetoric’, from rhētōr ‘rhetor’.

riddle /ˈrɪd(ə)l/ হেঁয়ালি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A question or statement intentionally phrased so as to require ingenuity in ascertaining its answer or meaning. ◇ they started asking riddles and telling jokes

■ *verb*

1 Speak in or pose riddles. ◇ he who knows not how to riddle **ORIGIN** Old English ræðels, ræðelse ‘opinion, conjecture, riddle’; related to Dutch raadsel,

German Rätsel, also to read.

riddle /ˈrɪd(ə)l/ হেঁয়ালি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A large coarse sieve, especially one used for separating ashes from cinders or sand from gravel. ◇ For inside the mill, the shelling stones began to turn, the riddles (large-meshed sieves) rhythmically shook and the mill-stones ground round and round.

■ *verb*

1 Make many holes in (someone or something), especially with gunshot. ◇ his car was riddled by sniper fire **SYN** perforate, hole, make holes in, punch holes in, put holes in, pierce, penetrate, puncture, honeycomb, pepper 2 Pass (a substance) through a large coarse sieve. ◇ for final potting, the soil mixture is not riddled **SYN** sieve, sift, strain, screen, filter, purify, refine, winnow **ORIGIN** Late Old English hriddel, of Germanic origin; from an Indo-European root shared by Latin cribrum ‘sieve’, cernere ‘separate’, and Greek krinein ‘decide’.

rival /ˈraɪv(ə)l/ প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person or thing competing with another for the same objective or for superiority in the same field of activity. ◇ he has no serious rival for the job **SYN** competitor, opponent, contestant, contender, challenger

■ *verb*

1 Be or seem to be equal or comparable to. ◇ he was a photographer whose fame rivalled that of his subjects **SYN** compete with, vie with, match, be a match for, equal, emulate, measure up to, come up to, compare with, bear comparison with, be comparable to, be comparable with, parallel, be in the same league as, be in the same category as, be on a par with, be on a level with, touch, keep pace with, keep up with **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin rivalis, originally in the sense ‘person using the same stream as another’, from rivus ‘stream’.

rivalry /ˈraɪv(ə)lri/ দ্বন্দ্ব *noun* 1 Competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field. ◇ there always has been intense rivalry between the clubs **SYN** competitiveness, competition, contention, vying

robust /rə(ʊ)ˈbʌst/ শক্তসমর্থ *adjective* 1 Strong and healthy; vigorous. ◇ the Caplan family are a robust lot **SYN** strong, vigorous, sturdy, tough, powerful, powerfully built, solidly built, as strong as a horse, as strong as a ox, muscular, sinewy, rugged, hardy, strapping, brawny, burly, husky 2 (of wine or food) strong and rich in flavour or smell. ◇ a robust mixture of fish, onions, capers and tomatoes **SYN** strong, full-bodied, flavourful, full-flavoured, flavoursome, full of flavour, rich **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin robustus ‘firm and hard’, from robus, earlier form of robur ‘oak, strength’.

robustness /rə(ʊ)ˈbʌstnəs/ বলিষ্ঠতা *noun* 1 The quality or condition of being strong and in good condition. ◇ the overall robustness of national and international financial systems

round-the-clock /ˈraʊnd (tʰ)ə ˈklʌk/ *adjective* 1 Last-

ing all day and all night. ◇ round-the-clock surveillance

row /rəʊ/ সারি *noun* 1 A number of people or things in a more or less straight line. ◇ her villa stood in a row of similar ones **SYN** line, column, file, cordon A woman rows a boat carrying rice straw, to be used as cooking fuel. **ORIGIN** Old English *rāw*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *rij* and German *Reihe*.

row /rəʊ/ সারি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A spell of rowing. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Propel (a boat) with oars. ◇ out in the bay a small figure was rowing a rubber dinghy A woman rows a boat carrying rice straw, to be used as cooking fuel. **ORIGIN** Old English *rōwan*, of Germanic origin; related to rudder; from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *remus* 'oar', Greek *eretmon* 'oar'.

row /rau/ সারি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A noisy acrimonious quarrel. ◇ they had a row and she stormed out of the house **SYN** argument, quarrel, squabble, fight, contretemps, disagreement, difference of opinion, dissension, falling-out, dispute, disputation, contention, clash, altercation, shouting match, exchange, war of words 2 A loud noise or uproar. ◇ if he's at home he must have heard that row **SYN** din, noise, racket, clamour, uproar, tumult, hubbub, commotion, disturbance, brouhaha, ruckus, rumpus, pandemonium, babel

■ *verb*

1 Have a quarrel. ◇ they rowed about who would receive the money from the sale **SYN** argue, quarrel, squabble, bicker, have a fight, have a row, fight, fall out, disagree, fail to agree, differ, be at odds, have a misunderstanding, be at variance, have words, dispute, spar, wrangle, bandy words, cross swords, lock horns, be at each other's throats, be at loggerheads A woman rows a boat carrying rice straw, to be used as cooking fuel. **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century of unknown origin.

rumour /'ru:mə/ গুজব *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A currently circulating story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth. ◇ they were investigating rumours of a massacre **SYN** gossip, hearsay, talk, tittle-tattle

■ *verb*

1 Be circulated as an unverified account. ◇ it's rumoured that he lives on a houseboat **SYN** said to be, reported to be **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French *rumur*, from Latin *rumor* 'noise'.

ruse /ruz/ ছল *noun* 1 An action intended to deceive someone; a trick. ◇ Emma tried to think of a ruse to get Paul out of the house **SYN** ploy, stratagem, tactic, move, device, scheme, trick, gambit, cunning plan, manoeuvre, contrivance, expedient, dodge, subterfuge, machination, game, wile, smokescreen, red herring, blind **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a hunting term): from Old French, from *ruser*

'use trickery', earlier 'drive back', perhaps based on Latin *rursus* 'backwards'.

Ruse /'ru:seɪ/ ছল *proper noun* 1 An industrial city and the principal port of Bulgaria, on the River Danube; population 156,959 (2008). Turkish during the Middle Ages, it was captured by Russia in 1877 and ceded to Bulgaria. ◇

rush /rʌʃ/ তাড়াহুড়া; ভিড় *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sudden quick movement towards something, typically by a number of people. ◇ there was a rush for the door **SYN** dash, run, sprint, dart, bolt, charge, scramble, bound, break 2 An act of advancing forward, especially towards the quarterback. ◇ 3 The first prints made of a film after a period of shooting. ◇ after the shoot the agency team will see the rushes

■ *verb*

1 Move with urgent haste. ◇ Oliver rushed after her **SYN** in a hurry, running about, run off one's feet, rushing about, dashing about, pushed for time, pressed for time, time-poor 2 Dash towards (someone or something) in an attempt to attack or capture. ◇ to rush the bank and fire willy-nilly could be disastrous for everyone **SYN** attack, charge, run at, fly at, assail 3 Entertain (a new student) in order to assess suitability for membership of a college fraternity or sorority. ◇ 4 Make (a customer) pay a particular amount, especially an excessive one. ◇ how much did they rush you for this heap? The rush of dengue patients at the hospital... **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from an Anglo-Norman French variant of Old French *ruser* 'drive back', an early sense of the word in English (see *ruse*).

rush /rʌʃ/ তাড়াহুড়া; ভিড় *noun* 1 An erect, tufted marsh or waterside plant resembling a sedge or grass, with inconspicuous greenish or brownish flowers. Widely distributed in temperate areas, some kinds are used for matting, chair seats, and baskets. ◇ 2 A thing of no value (used for emphasis) ◇ not one of them is worth a rush The rush of dengue patients at the hospital... **ORIGIN** Old English *risc*, *rysc*, of Germanic origin.

rust /rʌst/ মরিচা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A reddish- or yellowish-brown flaking coating of iron oxide that is formed on iron or steel by oxidation, especially in the presence of moisture. ◇ paint protects your car from rust **SYN** discoloration, oxidation, rust, tarnishing, blackening, film, patina 2 A fungal disease of plants which results in reddish or brownish patches. ◇ 3 A reddish-brown colour. ◇ her rust-coloured coat **SYN** bronze-coloured, copper-coloured, copper, reddish brown, chestnut, metallic brown, rust-coloured, rust, henna, tan

■ *verb*

1 Be affected with rust. ◇ the blades had rusted away **SYN** corrode, oxidize, become rusty, tarnish **ORIGIN** Old English *rūst*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *roest*, German *Rost*, also to red.

S

sabotage /'səbətɑːʒ/ অন্তর্ঘাত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The action of sabotaging something. ◇ a coordinated campaign of sabotage **SYN** wrecking, deliberate damage, vandalism, destruction, obstruction, disruption, crippling, impairment, incapacitation

■ *verb*

1 Deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage. ◇ power lines from South Africa were sabotaged by rebel forces **SYN** wreck, deliberately damage, vandalize, destroy, obstruct, disrupt, cripple, impair, incapacitate **ORIGIN** Early 20th century from French, from saboter 'kick with sabots, wilfully destroy' (see sabot).

sack /sək/ বস্তা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A large bag made of a strong material such as hessian, thick paper, or plastic, used for storing and carrying goods. ◇ **SYN** bag, pack, pouch, pocket 2 ◇ 3 Dismissal from employment. ◇ he got the sack for swearing **SYN** dismissal, discharge, redundancy, termination of employment, one's marching orders 4 Bed, especially as regarded as a place for sex. ◇ **SYN** bed 5 A base. ◇ 6 An act of tackling of a quarterback behind the line of scrimmage. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Dismiss from employment. ◇ any official found to be involved would be sacked on the spot **SYN** dismiss, give someone their notice, throw out, get rid of, lay off, make redundant, let go, discharge, cashier 2 Tackle (a quarterback) behind the line of scrimmage. ◇ Oregon intercepted five of his passes and sacked him five times 3 Put into a sack or sacks. ◇ a small part of his wheat had been sacked **ORIGIN** Old English sacc, from Latin saccus 'sack, sackcloth', from Greek sakkos, of Semitic origin. Sense 1 of the verb dates from the mid 19th century.

sack /sək/ বস্তা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The pillaging of a town or city. ◇ the sack of Rome **SYN** laying waste, ransacking, plunder, plundering, sacking, looting, ravaging, pillage, pillaging, devastation, depredation, stripping, robbery, robbing, raiding

■ *verb*

1 (chiefly in historical contexts) plunder and destroy (a captured town or building) ◇ the fort was rebuilt in AD 158 and was sacked again in AD 197 **SYN** ravage, lay waste, devastate, ransack, strip, fleece, plunder, pillage, loot, rob, raid **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French sac, in the phrase mettre à sac 'put to sack', on the model of Italian fare il sacco, mettere a sacco, which perhaps originally referred to filling a sack with plunder.

sack /sək/ বস্তা *noun* 1 A dry white wine formerly imported into Britain from Spain and the Canaries.

◇ **ORIGIN** Early 16th century from the phrase wyne seck, from French vin sec 'dry wine'.

saliva /sə'laɪvə/ মুখের লালী *noun* 1 Watery liquid secreted into the mouth by glands, providing lubrication for chewing and swallowing, and aiding digestion. ◇ **SYN** spit, spittle, dribble, drool, slaver, slobber, sputum **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin.

salvage /'sɒlɪdʒ/ জাহাজ ও জাহাজের মাল রক্ষা করার কাজ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The rescue of a wrecked or disabled ship or its cargo from loss at sea. ◇ a salvage operation was under way **SYN** rescue, saving, recovery, raising, reclamation, restoration, salvation

■ *verb*

1 Rescue (a wrecked or disabled ship or its cargo) from loss at sea. ◇ an emerald and gold cross was salvaged from the wreck **SYN** rescue, save, recover, retrieve, raise, reclaim, get back, restore, reinstate **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (as a noun denoting payment for saving a ship or its cargo): from French, from medieval Latin salvagium, from Latin salvare 'to save'. The verb dates from the late 19th century.

salvo /'sɒlvəʊ/ ফাঁকি; সামরিক অভিযানের অঙ্গস্বরূপ একটানা তোপধ্বনি *noun* 1 A simultaneous discharge of artillery or other guns in a battle. ◇ a deafening salvo of shots rang out **SYN** barrage, volley, shower, deluge, torrent, burst, stream, storm, flood, spate, rain, tide, avalanche, blaze, onslaught **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (earlier as salve): from French salve, Italian salva 'salutation'.

Salvo /'sɒlvəʊ/ ফাঁকি; সামরিক অভিযানের অঙ্গস্বরূপ একটানা তোপধ্বনি *noun* 1 A member of the Salvation Army. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 19th century abbreviation of salvation.

sanction /'sɒŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n/ অনুমোদন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule. ◇ a range of sanctions aimed at deterring insider abuse **SYN** penalty, punishment, deterrent 2 Official permission or approval for an action. ◇ he appealed to the bishop for his sanction **SYN** authorization, consent, leave, permission, authority, warrant, licence, dispensation, assent, acquiescence, agreement, approval, seal of approval, stamp of approval, approbation, recognition, endorsement, accreditation, confirmation, ratification, validation, blessing, imprimatur, clearance, acceptance, allowance

■ *verb*

1 Give official permission or approval for (an action) ◇ the scheme was sanctioned by the court **SYN** authorize, consent to, permit, allow, give leave for, give permission for, warrant, accredit, license, give assent to, endorse, agree to, approve, accept, give one's blessing to, back, support 2 Impose a sanction or penalty on. ◇ foreigners in France illegally should be sent home, their employers

sanctioned and border controls tightened up **SYN** punish, discipline someone for **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a noun denoting an ecclesiastical decree): from French, from Latin *sanctio(n)-*, from *sancire* 'ratify'. The verb dates from the late 18th century.

savvy /'savi/ কাণ্ডজ্ঞান *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Shrewd and knowledgeable; having common sense and good judgement. ◇ Bob is a savvy veteran who knows all the tricks **SYN** shrewd, astute, sharp-witted, sharp, acute, intelligent, clever, canny, media-savvy, perceptive, perspicacious, sagacious, sage

■ *noun*

1 Shrewdness and practical knowledge; the ability to make good judgements. ◇ the corporate finance bankers lacked the necessary political savvy **SYN** shrewdness, astuteness, sharp-wittedness, sharpness, acuteness, acumen, acuity, intelligence, wit, canny, common sense, discernment, insight, understanding, penetration, perception, perceptiveness, perspicacity, perspicaciousness, knowledge, sagacity, sageness

■ *verb*

1 Know or understand. ◇ Charley would savvy what to do **SYN** realize, understand, comprehend, grasp, see, know, apprehend **ORIGIN** Late 18th century originally black and pidgin English imitating Spanish *sabe usted* 'you know'.

scale /skeil/ স্কেল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another. ◇ **SYN** plate 2 A thick, dry flake of skin. ◇ **SYN** flake 3 A flaky covering or deposit. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Remove scale or scales from. ◇ he scales the fish and removes the innards 2 (especially of the skin) form scales. ◇ the skin may scale and peel away with itching, stinging, or burning sensations in the infected area **ORIGIN** Middle English shortening of Old French *escale*, from the Germanic base of *scale*.

scale /skeil/ স্কেল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An instrument for weighing, originally a simple balance (a pair of scales) but now usually a device with an electronic or other internal weighing mechanism. ◇ bathroom scales **SYN** weighing machine, balance, pair of scales 2 A large drinking container for beer or other alcoholic drink. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Weigh a specified weight. ◇ some men scaled less than ninety pounds **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'drinking cup', surviving in South African English): from Old Norse *skál* 'bowl', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *schaal*, German *Schale* 'bowl', also to English dialect *shale* 'dish'.

scale /skeil/ স্কেল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A graduated range of values forming a standard system for measuring or grading something. ◇ a new salary scale is planned for all universities **SYN** calibrated

system, calibration, graduated system, system of measurement, measuring system, register 2 The relative size or extent of something. ◇ no one foresaw the scale of the disaster **SYN** extent, size, scope, magnitude, dimensions, range, breadth, compass, degree, reach, spread, sweep 3 An arrangement of the notes in any system of music in ascending or descending order of pitch. ◇ the scale of C major 4 ◇ the conversion of the number to the binary scale 5 The range of exposures over which a photographic material will give an acceptable variation in density. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Climb up or over (something high and steep) ◇ thieves scaled a high fence **SYN** climb, ascend, go up, go over, clamber up, shin, shin up, scramble up, mount 2 Represent in proportional dimensions; reduce or increase in size according to a common scale. ◇ 3 Estimate the amount of timber that will be produced from (a log or uncut tree) ◇ the operators were accustomed to having their logs scaled for inventory control **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *scala* 'ladder' (the verb via Old French *escalier* or medieval Latin *scalare* 'climb'), from the base of Latin *scandere* 'to climb'.

scaling /'skeilɪŋ/ আরোহী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (especially of skin or paint) tending to crack and come away in thin pieces. ◇ do not paint over loose or scaling paint

■ *noun*

1 The removal of the scales from something. ◇ fresh fish processing is highly labour-intensive, mainly in the scaling 2 The formation of scales, especially on the skin. ◇ moisturizers can ease drying and scaling

scalp /skalp/ মাথার খুলি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The skin covering the head, excluding the face. ◇ hair tonics will improve the condition of your hair and scalp 2 A bare rock projecting above surrounding water or vegetation. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Take the scalp of (an enemy) ◇ none of the soldiers were scalped 2 Resell (shares or tickets) at a large or quick profit. ◇ tickets were scalped for forty times their face value **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting the skull or cranium): probably of Scandinavian origin.

scanty /'skanti/ অত্যল্প *adjective, plural noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Small or insufficient in quantity or amount. ◇ they paid whatever they could out of their scanty wages to their families **SYN** meagre, scant, minimal, limited, modest, restricted, sparse

■ *plural noun*

1 Women's skimpy knickers or pants. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from *scant* + -y.

scare /skeɪ/ ভীতি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sudden attack of fright. ◇ gosh, that gave me a scare! **SYN** fright, shock, start, turn, jump

■ *verb*

1 Cause great fear or nervousness in; frighten. ◇ the

rapid questions were designed to scare her into blurting out the truth **SYN** frighten, make afraid, make fearful, make nervous, panic, throw into a panic **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old Norse skirra 'frighten', from skjarr 'timid'.

scary /'skeəri/ ভীতিকর **adjective** 1 Frightening; causing fear. ◇ a scary movie **SYN** frightening, scaring, hair-raising, terrifying, petrifying, spine-chilling, blood-curdling, chilling, horrifying, alarming, appalling, daunting, formidable, fearsome, nerve-racking, unnerving

scoliosis /'skɒli'əʊsɪs/ স্কলায়োসিস **noun** 1 Abnormal lateral curvature of the spine. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 18th century modern Latin, from Greek, from skolios 'bent'.

scour /'skaʊə/ পরিমার্জন **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The action of scouring or the state of being scoured, especially by swift-flowing water. ◇ the scour of the tide may cause lateral erosion 2 ◇

■ **verb**

1 Clean or brighten the surface of (something) by rubbing it hard, typically with an abrasive or detergent. ◇ she scoured the cooker **SYN** scrub, rub, clean, wash, cleanse, wipe 2 (of livestock) suffer from diarrhoea. ◇ he went out to deal with piglets who were scouring The number of piles has been optimised considering the scour depth at the bridge location and also to make the bridge earthquake resistant. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Middle Dutch, Middle Low German schüren, from Old French escurer, from late Latin excurare 'clean (off)', from ex- 'away' + curare 'to clean'.

scour /'skaʊə/ পরিমার্জন **verb** 1 Subject (a place, text, etc.) to a thorough search in order to locate something. ◇ David scoured each newspaper for an article on the murder **SYN** search, comb, hunt through, rummage through, sift through, go through with a fine-tooth comb, root through, rake through, leave no stone unturned, mine, look all over, look high and low in The number of piles has been optimised considering the scour depth at the bridge location and also to make the bridge earthquake resistant. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English related to obsolete scour 'moving hastily', of unknown origin.

scrap /skrap/ ছাঁট; বর্জিতাংশ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A small piece or amount of something, especially one that is left over after the greater part has been used. ◇ I scribbled her address on a scrap of paper **SYN** fragment, piece, bit, offcut, oddment, snippet, snip, tatter, wisp, shred, remnant 2 ◇ the steamer was eventually sold for scrap

■ **verb**

1 Discard or remove from service (a redundant, old, or inoperative vehicle, vessel, or machine), especially so as to convert it to scrap metal. ◇ a bold decision was taken to scrap existing plant **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a plural noun denoting fragments of uneaten food): from Old Norse skrap 'scraps'; related

to skrapa 'to scrape'. The verb dates from the late 19th century.

scrap /skrap/ ছাঁট; বর্জিতাংশ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A fight or quarrel, especially a minor or spontaneous one. ◇ they were involved in a goalmouth scrap and a player was sent off **SYN** quarrel, argument, row, fight, disagreement, difference of opinion, dissension, falling-out, dispute, disputation, contention, squabble, contretemps, clash, altercation, exchange, brawl, tussle, conflict, affray, war of words, shouting match, fracas, wrangle, tangle, misunderstanding, passage at arms, passage of arms, battle royal

■ **verb**

1 Engage in a minor fight or quarrel. ◇ the older boys started scrapping with me **SYN** quarrel, argue, have a fight, have a row, row, fight, disagree, fail to agree, differ, be at odds, have a misunderstanding, be at variance, fall out, dispute, squabble, brawl, bicker, chop logic, spar, wrangle, bandy words, cross swords, lock horns, be at each other's throats, be at loggerheads **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (as a noun in the sense 'sinister plot, scheme'): perhaps from the noun scrape.

scratchy /'skratʃi/ খর্খরে **adjective** 1 (especially of a fabric or garment) having a rough, uncomfortable texture and tending to cause itching or discomfort. ◇ a cardigan in a scratchy wool

scream /skri:m/ চিৎকার **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A long, loud, piercing cry expressing extreme emotion or pain. ◇ they were awakened by screams for help **SYN** shriek, screech, yell, howl, shout, bellow, bawl, cry, yawp, yelp, squeal, wail, squawk, squall, caterwaul, whoop 2 A loud, piercing sound. ◇ the scream of a falling bomb 3 An irresistibly funny person, thing, or situation. ◇ the movie's a scream **SYN** laugh

■ **verb**

1 Give a long, loud, piercing cry or cries expressing extreme emotion or pain. ◇ they could hear him screaming in pain 2 Make a loud, high-pitched sound. ◇ sirens were screaming from all over the city 3 Turn informer. ◇ he never got paid and my information is he's ready to scream **ORIGIN** Middle English origin uncertain; perhaps from Middle Dutch.

screen /skri:n/ পর্দা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A fixed or movable upright partition used to divide a room, give shelter from draughts, heat, or light, or to provide concealment or privacy. ◇ the Special Branch man remained hidden behind the screen for prosecution witnesses **SYN** partition, divider, room divider, dividing wall, separator, curtain, arras, blind, awning, shade, shutter, canopy, windbreak 2 A flat panel or area on an electronic device such as a television, computer, or smartphone, on which images and data are displayed. ◇ a television screen **SYN** display, monitor, visual display unit, VDU, cathode-ray tube, CRT 3 A transparent finely ruled plate or film used in half-tone reproduction. ◇ The halftone screen used to create the greys for the text was terrible, and you could see dots with the naked

eye. 4 A system of checking a person or thing for the presence or absence of something, typically a disease. ◇ services offered by the centre include a health screen for people who have just joined the company 5 A detachment of troops or ships detailed to cover the movements of the main body. ◇ HMS Prince Leopold and HMS Prince Charles sailed for Shetland with a screen of four destroyers 6 A large sieve or riddle, especially one for sorting substances such as grain or coal into different sizes. ◇ the material retained on each sieve screen is weighed in turn **SYN** sieve, riddle, sifter, strainer, colander, filter, winnow

■ verb

1 Conceal, protect, or shelter (someone or something) with a screen or something forming a screen. ◇ her hair swung across to screen her face **SYN** conceal, hide, mask, shield, shelter, shade, protect, guard, safeguard, veil, cloak, camouflage, disguise 2 Show (a film or video) or broadcast (a television programme) ◇ the show is to be screened by the BBC later this year **SYN** show, present, air, broadcast, transmit, televise, put out, put on the air, telecast, relay 3 Test (a person or substance) for the presence or absence of a disease. ◇ outpatients were screened for cervical cancer 4 Pass (a substance such as grain or coal) through a large sieve or screen, especially so as to sort it into different sizes. ◇ granulated asphalt—manufactured to 40 mm down or screened to 28 mm & 14 mm down **SYN** sieve, riddle, sift, strain, filter, sort, winnow 5 Project (a photograph or other image) through a transparent ruled plate so as to be able to reproduce it as a half-tone. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English shortening of Old Northern French *escren*, of Germanic origin.

scrotum /'skrʊtəm/ অণ্ডকোষ **noun** 1 A pouch of skin containing the testicles. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin.

scrumptious /'skram(p)ʃəs/ দারুণ **adjective** 1 (of food) extremely tasty; delicious. ◇ a scrumptious chocolate tart **SYN** delicious, gorgeous, tasty, good, mouth-watering, appetizing, inviting, palatable, delectable, delightful, succulent, rich, sweet, choice, dainty, savoury, flavoursome, flavourful, piquant, luscious, toothsome **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century of unknown origin.

sedate /sɪ'deɪt/ **adjective** 1 Calm, dignified, and unhurried. ◇ in the old days, business was carried on at a rather more sedate pace **SYN** calm, tranquil, placid, composed, serene, steady, unruffled, imperturbable, unflappable **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (originally as a medical term meaning 'not sore or painful', also 'calm, tranquil'): from Latin *sedatus*, past participle of *sedare* 'settle', from *sedere* 'sit'.

sedate /sɪ'deɪt/ **verb** 1 Calm (someone) or make them sleep by administering a sedative drug. ◇ she was heavily sedated **SYN** tranquillize, give a sedative to, put under sedation, calm down, quieten, pacify, soothe, relax, dope, drug, administer drugs to, administer narcotics to, administer opiates to, knock out, anaesthetize **ORIGIN** 1960s back-formation from sedation.

sedition /sɪ'dɪʃ(ə)n/ রাজদ্রোহ **noun** 1 Conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch. ◇ **SYN** incitement, incitement to rebellion, incitement to riot, agitation, rabble-rousing, fomentation, fomentation of discontent, troublemaking, provocation, inflaming **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'violent strife'): from Old French, or from Latin *seditio*(n-), from *sed-* 'apart' + *itio*(n-) 'going' (from the verb *ire*).

see /si:/ **verb** 1 Perceive with the eyes; discern visually. ◇ in the distance she could see the blue sea **SYN** discern, perceive, glimpse, catch a glimpse of, get a glimpse of, spot, notice, catch sight of, sight 2 Discern or deduce after reflection or from information; understand. ◇ I can't see any other way to treat it **SYN** understand, grasp, comprehend, follow, take in, realize, appreciate, recognize, work out, get the drift of, make out, conceive, perceive, fathom, fathom out, become cognizant of 3 Experience or witness (an event or situation) ◇ I shall not live to see it 4 Meet (someone one knows) socially or by chance. ◇ I saw Colin last night **SYN** meet, meet by chance, encounter, run into, run across, stumble across, stumble on, happen on, chance on, come across 5 Escort or conduct (someone) to a specified place. ◇ don't bother seeing me out **SYN** escort, accompany, show, walk, conduct, lead, take, usher, guide, shepherd, attend 6 Ensure. ◇ Lucy saw to it that everyone got enough to eat 7 (in poker or brag) equal the bet of (an opponent) and require them to reveal their cards in order to determine who has won the hand. ◇ If the discarded cards were also equal in rank then the player who was seen wins the tie. **OTHER** see off: ; to accompany one to the place where they will be departing and wish them farewell. John offered to see me off to the train station, but i was so sad to leave that i preferred to go alone. I'm just going to see our guests off. I'll be back shortly. **ORIGIN** Old English *sēon*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *zien* and German *sehen*, perhaps from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *sequi* 'follow'.

see /si:/ **noun** 1 The place in which a cathedral church stands, identified as the seat of authority of a bishop or archbishop. ◇ **SYN** diocese, bishopric **OTHER** see off: ; to accompany one to the place where they will be departing and wish them farewell. John offered to see me off to the train station, but i was so sad to leave that i preferred to go alone. I'm just going to see our guests off. I'll be back shortly. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French *sed*, from Latin *sedes* 'seat', from *sedere* 'sit'.

seek /si:k/ চাইতে **verb** 1 Attempt to find (something) ◇ they came here to seek shelter from biting winter winds **SYN** search for, try to find, look for, look about for, look around for, look round for, cast about for, cast around for, cast round for, be on the lookout for, be after, hunt for, be in quest of, quest, quest after, be in pursuit of **ORIGIN** Old English

sēcan, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch zieken and German suchen, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin sagire 'perceive by scent'.

seem /si:m/ মনে *verb* 1 Give the impression of being something or having a particular quality. ◇ Dawn seemed annoyed **SYN** appear, appear to be, have the air of being, have the appearance of being, give the impression of being, look, look like, look as though one is, look to be, have the look of, show signs of 2 Be unable to do something, despite having tried. ◇ he couldn't seem to remember his lines **ORIGIN** Middle English (also in the sense 'suit, befit, be appropriate'): from Old Norse scēma 'to honour', from scēmr 'fitting'.

seemingly /'si:mɪŋli/ আপাতদৃষ্টিতে *adverb* 1 So as to give the impression of having a certain quality; apparently. ◇ a seemingly competent and well-organized person **SYN** apparently, on the face of it, to all appearances, as far as one can see, as far as one can tell, on the surface, to all intents and purposes, outwardly, evidently, superficially, supposedly, avowedly, allegedly, professedly, purportedly

seize /siz/ বাজেয়াপ্ত করা *verb* 1 Take hold of suddenly and forcibly. ◇ she jumped up and seized his arm **SYN** grab, grasp, snatch, seize hold of, grab hold of, take hold of, lay hold of, lay hands on, lay one's hands on, get one's hands on, take a grip of, grip, clutch, take, pluck 2 Take (an opportunity) eagerly and decisively. ◇ he seized his chance to attack as Carr hesitated 3 (of a feeling or pain) affect (someone) suddenly or acutely. ◇ he was seized by the most dreadful fear 4 Strongly appeal to or attract (the imagination or attention) ◇ the story of the king's escape seized the public imagination 5 (of a machine with moving parts) become jammed. ◇ the engine seized up after only three weeks **SYN** stick, become stuck, catch, seize, seize up, become immobilized, become unable to move, become fixed, become wedged, become lodged, become trapped 6 ◇ the court is currently seized of custody applications 7 Fasten or attach (someone or something) to something by binding with turns of rope. ◇ Jack was seized to the gun and had his two dozen lashes **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French seisir 'give seisin', from medieval Latin sacire, in the phrase ad proprium sacire 'claim as one's own', from a Germanic base meaning 'procedure'.

seizure /'si:ʒə/ পাকড় *noun* 1 The action of capturing someone or something using force. ◇ the seizure of the Assembly building **SYN** capture, occupation, takeover, overrunning, annexation, annexing, invasion, conquering, subjugation, subjection, colonization 2 A sudden attack of illness, especially a stroke or an epileptic fit. ◇ the patient had a seizure **SYN** convulsion, spasm, paroxysm, collapse, sudden illness, attack, fit, bout

semantic /sɪ'mantɪk/ শব্দার্থিক *adjective* 1 Relating to meaning in language or logic. ◇ **SYN** language-producing, semantic, lingual, semasiological **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from French sēman-

tique, from Greek sēmantikos 'significant', from sēmainein 'signify', from sēma 'sign'.

settle /'set(ə)l/ বসতি স্থাপন করা *verb* 1 Resolve or reach an agreement about (an argument or problem) ◇ the unions have settled their year-long dispute with Hollywood producers **SYN** resolve, sort out, reach an agreement about, find a solution to, find an answer to, solve, clear up, bring to an end, fix, work out, iron out, smooth over, straighten out, deal with, put right, set right, put to rights, rectify, remedy, reconcile 2 Pay (a debt or account) ◇ his bill was settled by charge card **SYN** pay, pay in full, settle up, discharge, square, clear, defray, liquidate, satisfy 3 Adopt a more steady or secure style of life, especially in a permanent job and home. ◇ one day I will settle down and raise a family 4 Sit or come to rest in a comfortable position. ◇ he settled into an armchair **SYN** sit down, seat oneself, install oneself, plant oneself, ensconce oneself, plump oneself, flump **ORIGIN** Old English setlan 'to seat, place', from settle.

settle /'set(ə)l/ বসতি স্থাপন করা *noun* 1 A wooden bench with a high back and arms, typically incorporating a box under the seat. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English setl 'a place to sit', of Germanic origin; related to German Sessel and Latin sella 'seat', also to sit.

settlement /'set(ə)lm(ə)nt/ বন্দোবস্ত *noun* 1 An official agreement intended to resolve a dispute or conflict. ◇ unions succeeded in reaching a pay settlement **SYN** agreement, deal, arrangement, resolution, accommodation, bargain, understanding, pact 2 A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community. ◇ one of the oldest Viking settlements in western Europe **SYN** community, colony, outpost, encampment 3 An arrangement whereby property passes to a succession of people as dictated by the settlor. ◇ inheritance tax could be due if you make a substantial gift or settlement and then die within the following seven years 4 The action or process of settling an account. ◇ most suppliers will offer early settlement discounts **SYN** payment, discharge, defrayal, liquidation, settling, settling up, clearance, clearing, satisfaction 5 Subsidence of the ground or a structure built on it. ◇ a boundary wall, which has cracked due to settlement, is to be replaced

severe /sɪ'viə/ তীব্র *adjective* 1 (of something bad or undesirable) very great; intense. ◇ a severe shortage of technicians **SYN** acute, very bad, serious, grave, critical, dire, drastic, grievous, extreme, dreadful, terrible, awful, frightful, appalling, sore 2 (of punishment of a person) strict or harsh. ◇ the charges would have warranted a severe sentence **SYN** harsh, hard, bitter, bitterly cold, cold, bleak, freezing, icy, arctic, polar, Siberian, extreme, nasty 3 Very plain in style or appearance. ◇ she wore another severe suit, grey this time **SYN** plain, simple, restrained, unadorned, undecorated, unembellished, unornamented, austere, chaste, spare, stark, ultra-plain, unfussy, without frills, spartan, ascetic, monastic,

puritanical **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in severe (sense 2)): from French *sévère* or Latin *severus*.

severity /sɪ'verɪti/ **নিদয়তা** **noun** 1 The fact or condition of being severe. ◇ sentences should reflect the severity of the crime **SYN** acuteness, seriousness, gravity, graveness, severeness, grievousness, extremity

sewer /'su:ə/ **নর্দমা** **noun** 1 An underground conduit for carrying off drainage water and waste matter. ◇ **SYN** drain, sluice, sluiceway, culvert, spillway, flume, sewer **ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting a watercourse to drain marshy land): from Old Northern French *seuwiere* 'channel to drain the overflow from a fish pond', based on Latin *ex-* 'out of' + *aqua* 'water'.

sewer /'su:ə/ **নর্দমা** **noun** 1 A person that sews. ◇

shag /ʃag/ **কৌঁকড়া চুল** **noun** 1 A carpet or rug with a long, rough pile. ◇ wall-to-wall shag carpet **SYN** pile, fibres, threads, weave, shag, texture, feel, surface, grain 2 A thick, tangled hairstyle or mass of hair. ◇ her hair was cut short in a boyish shag 3 ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Old English *sceacga* 'rough matted hair', of Germanic origin; related to Old Norse *skegg* 'beard' and *shaw*.

shag /ʃag/ **কৌঁকড়া চুল** **noun** 1 A western European and Mediterranean cormorant with greenish-black plumage and a long curly crest in the breeding season. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century perhaps a use of shag, with reference to the bird's 'shaggy' crest.

shag /ʃag/ **কৌঁকড়া চুল** **noun** 1 A dance originating in the US in the 1930s and 1940s, characterized by vigorous hopping from one foot to the other. ◇ **ORIGIN** Of obscure derivation; perhaps from obsolete shag 'waggle'.

shag /ʃag/ **কৌঁকড়া চুল** **verb** 1 Chase or catch (fly balls) for practice. ◇ you run down to the field and hit a few baseballs and shag a few fly balls **ORIGIN** Early 20th century of unknown origin.

shag /ʃag/ **কৌঁকড়া চুল** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of having sex. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Have sex with (someone). ◇ **SYN** have sexual intercourse, have sexual intercourse with, make love, make love to, sleep together, sleep with, go to bed together, go to bed with **ORIGIN** Late 18th century of unknown origin.

sham /ʃam/ **মিথ্যা** **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Bogus; false. ◇ a clergyman who arranged a sham marriage **SYN** fake, pretended, feigned, simulated, false, artificial, bogus, synthetic, spurious, ersatz, insincere, not genuine, manufactured, contrived, affected, plastic, make-believe, fictitious

■ **noun**

1 A thing that is not what it is purported to be. ◇ our current free health service is a sham 2 short for pillow sham ◇

■ **verb**

1 Falsely present something as the truth. ◇ was he ill or was he shamming? **ORIGIN** Late 17th century

perhaps a northern English dialect variant of the noun shame.

shatter /'ʃatə/ **ধ্বংস করা** **verb** 1 Break or cause to break suddenly and violently into pieces. ◇ bullets riddled the bar top, glasses shattered, bottles exploded **SYN** smash, smash to smithereens, break, break into pieces, burst, blow out 2 Upset (someone) greatly. ◇ everyone was shattered by the news **SYN** devastating, crushing, staggering, severe, savage, overwhelming, traumatic, very great, dreadful, terrible, awful **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'scatter, disperse'): perhaps imitative; compare with scatter.

shield /ʃi:ld/ **ঢাল** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A broad piece of metal or another suitable material, held by straps or a handle attached on one side, used as a protection against blows or missiles. ◇ **SYN** buckler, target 2 A person or thing providing protection. ◇ a coating of grease provides a shield against abrasive dirt **SYN** protection, guard, defence, cover, screen, shade, safety, security, shelter, safeguard, support, bulwark, protector 3 A large rigid area of the earth's crust, typically of Precambrian rock, which has been unaffected by later orogenic episodes, e.g. the Canadian Shield. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Protect from a danger, risk, or unpleasant experience. ◇ he pulled the cap lower to shield his eyes from the glare **ORIGIN** Old English *scild* (noun), *scildan* (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *schild* and German *Schild*, from a base meaning 'divide, separate'.

shipwreck /'ʃɪprek/ **সর্বনাশ** **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The destruction of a ship at sea by sinking or breaking up, for example in a storm or after striking a rock. ◇ these islands have a history of shipwrecks and smuggling **SYN** wreck, shipwreck, ruin, shell, skeleton, hull, frame, framework, derelict

■ **verb**

1 (of a person or ship) suffer a shipwreck. ◇ the English envoy was shipwrecked off the coast of Sardinia and nearly drowned **SYN** foundered, ashore, beached, grounded, stuck, shipwrecked, wrecked, high and dry, on the rocks, on the bottom, on the ground

shoot-out /'ʃu:təut/ **বন্দুকযুদ্ধে** **noun** 1 A decisive gun battle. ◇ we had all got cap pistols for Christmas and gathered in Dr Hadley's backyard for a shoot-out **SYN** fight, conflict, armed conflict, clash, struggle, skirmish, engagement, dogfight, affray, fray, encounter, confrontation

shore /ʃə:/ **কূল** **noun** 1 The land along the edge of a sea, lake, or other large body of water. ◇ I made for the shore **SYN** seashore, seaside, beach, coast, coastal region, seaboard, sea coast, bank, lakeside, verge, edge, shoreline, waterside, front, shoreside, foreshore, sand, sands **OTHER** shore up: to give someone or something robust support in the face of difficulty or to prevent potential failure. a noun

or pronoun can be used between "shore" and "up." Workers are trying to shore up the levee to prevent a failure. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Middle Dutch, Middle Low German schōre; perhaps related to the verb shear.

shore /ʃɔː/ কূল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A prop or beam set obliquely against something weak or unstable as a support. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Support or hold up something with props or beams. ◇ rescue workers had to shore up the building, which was in danger of collapse **SYN** prop up, hold up, bolster up, support, brace, buttress, strengthen, fortify, reinforce, underpin, truss, stay **OTHER** shore up: to give someone or something robust support in the face of difficulty or to prevent potential failure. a noun or pronoun can be used between "shore" and "up." Workers are trying to shore up the levee to prevent a failure. **ORIGIN** Middle English from Middle Dutch, Middle Low German schore 'prop', of unknown origin.

shore /ʃɔː/ কূল **OTHER** shore up: to give someone or something robust support in the face of difficulty or to prevent potential failure. a noun or pronoun can be used between "shore" and "up." Workers are trying to shore up the levee to prevent a failure.

shortfall /ˈʃɔːtfaɪl/ ঘাটতি *noun* 1 A deficit of something required or expected. ◇ they are facing an expected \$10 billion shortfall in revenue **SYN** defect, blemish, fault, imperfection, deficiency, weakness, weak point, weak spot, inadequacy, shortcoming, limitation, failing, foible

shout /ʃaʊt/ চিৎকার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A loud cry expressing a strong emotion or calling attention. ◇ his words were interrupted by warning shouts **SYN** yell, cry, call, roar, howl, bellow, bawl, clamour, bay, cheer, yawp, yelp, wail, squawk, shriek, scream, screech, squeal, squall, caterwaul, whoop 2 One's turn to buy a round of drinks. ◇ 'Do you want another drink? My shout.'

■ *verb*

1 (of a person) utter a loud cry, typically as an expression of a strong emotion. ◇ she shouted for joy **SYN** yell, cry, cry out, call, call out, roar, howl, bellow, bawl, call at the top of one's voice, clamour, bay, cheer, yawp, yelp, wail, squawk, shriek, scream, screech, squeal, squall, caterwaul, whoop 2 Treat (someone) to (something, especially a drink) ◇ I'll shout you a beer **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps related to shoot; compare with Old Norse skúta 'a taunt', also with the verb scout.

shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ চিংড়ি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A small free-swimming crustacean with an elongated body, typically marine and frequently of commercial importance as food. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Fish for shrimps. ◇ some families still go shrimping

off the coast at Lytham **ORIGIN** Middle English probably related to Middle Low German schrem-pen 'to wrinkle', Middle High German schrumpfen 'to contract', also to scrimp.

shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ সঙ্কুচিত করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A psychiatrist. ◇ you should see a shrink

■ *verb*

1 Become or make smaller in size or amount. ◇ the workforce shrank to a thousand **SYN** get smaller, become smaller, grow smaller, contract, diminish, lessen, reduce, decrease, dwindle, narrow, shorten, slim, decline, fall off, drop off, condense, deflate, shrivel, wither 2 Move back or away, especially because of fear or disgust. ◇ she shrank away from him, covering her face **SYN** draw back, recoil, jump back, spring back, jerk back, pull back, start back, back away, retreat, withdraw **ORIGIN** Old English scrincan, of Germanic origin; related to Swedish skrynka 'to wrinkle'.

sigh /saɪ/ দীর্ঘশ্বাস *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A long, deep audible exhalation expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or similar. ◇ she let out a long sigh of despair **SYN** breath, breathing out

■ *verb*

1 Emit a long, deep audible breath expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or similar. ◇ Harry sank into a chair and sighed with relief **SYN** breathe out, exhale **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): probably a back-formation from sighte, past tense of siche, sike, from Old English sican.

sight /saɪt/ দৃষ্টিশক্তি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The faculty or power of seeing. ◇ Joseph lost his sight as a baby **SYN** eyesight, vision, eyes, faculty of sight, power of sight, ability to see, visual perception, observation 2 A thing that one sees or that can be seen. ◇ John was a familiar sight in the bar for many years 3 A device on a gun or optical instrument used for assisting a person's precise aim or observation. ◇ there were reports of a man on the roof aiming a rifle and looking through its sights

■ *verb*

1 Manage to see or observe (someone or something); catch an initial glimpse of. ◇ tell me when you sight London Bridge **SYN** glimpse, catch a glimpse of, get a glimpse of, catch sight of, see, spot, spy, notice, observe, make out, pick out, detect, have sight of 2 Take aim by looking through the sights of a gun. ◇ she sighted down the barrel **ORIGIN** Old English (ge)sihth 'something seen', of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch zicht and German Gesicht 'sight, face, appearance'. The verb dates from the mid 16th century (in sight (sense 2 of the verb)).

signatory /ˈsɪɡnə(ə)ri/ দস্তখতকারী *noun* 1 A party that has signed an agreement, especially a state that has signed a treaty. ◇ Britain is a signatory to the convention **ORIGIN** Late 19th century from Latin signatorius 'of sealing', from signat- 'marked (with a cross)', from the verb signare.

silt /sɪlt/ পলি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbour. ◇ **SYN** sediment, deposit, alluvium, mud, slime, ooze, sludge

■ *verb*

1 Become filled or blocked with silt. ◇ the river's mouth had silted up **SYN** become blocked, become choked, become clogged, fill up, fill up with silt, become filled, become dammed **ORIGIN** Late Middle English probably originally denoting a salty deposit and of Scandinavian origin, related to Danish and Norwegian sylt 'salt marsh', also to salt.

sin /sɪn/ পাপ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine law. ◇ a sin in the eyes of God **SYN** immoral act, wrong, wrongdoing, act of evil, act of wickedness, transgression, crime, offence, misdeed, misdeemeanour, error, lapse, fall from grace

■ *verb*

1 Commit a sin. ◇ I sinned and brought shame down on us **SYN** commit a sin, offend against God, commit an offence, transgress, do wrong, commit a crime, break the law, misbehave, go astray, stray from the straight and narrow, go wrong, fall from grace **ORIGIN** Old English synn (noun), syngian (verb); probably related to Latin sons, sont- 'guilty'.

sin /saɪn/ পাপ *abbreviation* 1 Sine. ◇

sixfold /'sɪksfəʊld/ ছয় গুণ *adjective, adverb*

■ *adjective*

1 Six times as great or as numerous. ◇ a sixfold increase in their overheads

■ *adverb*

1 By six times; to six times the number or amount. ◇ coal prices have risen sixfold

skid /skɪd/ পিছলাইয়া পড়া *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of skidding or sliding. ◇ the Volvo went into a skid **SYN** fit of rage, rage, fury, fit of bad temper, fit of ill temper, bad temper, tantrum, passion, paroxysm
2 A runner attached to the underside of an aircraft for use when landing on snow or grass. ◇ 3 A braking device consisting of a wooden or metal shoe preventing a wheel from revolving. ◇ 4 A beam or plank of wood used to support a ship under construction or repair. ◇ Contrast that with a gas turbine, which is shipped on a skid and essentially needs only to be hooked up.

■ *verb*

1 (of a vehicle) slide, typically sideways or obliquely, on slippery ground or as a result of stopping or turning too quickly. ◇ her car skidded and hit the grass verge **SYN** glide, move lightly, slide, sail, plane, scud, skate, float, coast
2 Fasten a skid to (a wheel) as a brake. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (as a noun in the sense 'supporting beam'): perhaps related to Old Norse skíth (see ski).

skinny /'skɪni/ চর্মসার *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a person or part of their body) unattractively thin. ◇ his skinny arms **SYN** thin, scrawny, scraggy, bony, angular, raw-boned, hollow-cheeked, gaunt, as thin as a rake, skin-and-bones, sticklike, size-zero, emaciated, skeletal, pinched, undernourished, underfed
2 (of a garment) tight-fitting. ◇ a skinny jumper
3 (of coffee) made with skimmed or semi-skimmed milk. ◇ one skinny latte to go, please

■ *noun*

1 A skinny person. ◇ 2 A pair of skinny jeans or trousers. ◇ if you're tired of squeezing into your skinies, bell-bottoms and flares are back in fashion
3 Confidential information on a particular person or topic. ◇ net managers who want the skinny on the latest in computer security

skipper /'skɪpə/ অধিনায়ক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The captain of a ship or boat, especially a small trading or fishing vessel. ◇ the skipper and one other man were convicted of smuggling **SYN** commander, master, skipper

■ *verb*

1 Act as captain of. ◇ the course teaches even complete beginners to skipper their own yachts **SYN** fly, be at the controls of, control, handle, manoeuvre, drive, operate, steer, regulate, monitor, direct, captain **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Middle Dutch, Middle Low German schipper, from schip 'ship'.

skipper /'skɪpə/ অধিনায়ক *noun* 1 A person or thing that skips. ◇ eight-year-old Mary is a tireless skipper

2 A small brownish mothlike butterfly with rapid darting flight. ◇ 3 The Atlantic saury (fish). ◇

skipper /'skɪpə/ অধিনায়ক *noun* 1 A long-sleeved sweat-shirt or T-shirt. ◇ **ORIGIN** Of unknown origin.

skirt /skɜ:t/ স্কাট *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A woman's outer garment fastened around the waist and hanging down around the legs. ◇ 2 Women regarded as objects of sexual desire. ◇ so, Sandro, off to chase some skirt? 3 A surface that conceals or protects the wheels or underside of a vehicle or aircraft. ◇ 4 An animal's diaphragm and other membranes as food. ◇ bits of beef skirt
5 A small flap on a saddle, covering the bar from which the stirrup leather hangs. ◇ I pulled myself slowly into the saddle, arranging the skirts carefully.

■ *verb*

1 Go round or past the edge of. ◇ he did not go through the city but skirted it **SYN** go round, move round, walk round, circle, circumnavigate
2 Attempt to ignore; avoid dealing with. ◇ they are both skirting the issue **SYN** avoid, evade, steer clear of, sidestep, dodge, circumvent, bypass, pass over, fight shy of **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old Norse skyrt 'shirt'; compare with synonymous Old English scyrte, also with short. The verb dates from the early 17th century.

slain /sleɪn/ নিহত

slaked lime চুন, জলে ভেজানোর পরে

slide /slaɪd/ স্লাইড *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A structure with a smooth sloping surface for children to slide down. ◇ Anna played on the slide **SYN** water slide, slide, flume, log flume, hydroslide 2 An act of moving along a smooth surface while maintaining continuous contact with it. ◇ use an ice axe to halt a slide on ice and snow 3 A decline in value or quality. ◇ the current slide in house prices **SYN** fall, decline, drop, slump, tumble, downturn, downswing 4 A part of a machine or instrument that slides. ◇ 5 A rectangular piece of glass on which an object is mounted or placed for examination under a microscope. ◇ 6 another term for hairslide ◇ her hair was held back with a tortoise-shell slide 7 A sandal or light shoe without a back. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Move smoothly along a surface while maintaining continuous contact with it. ◇ she slid down the bank into the water **SYN** glide, move smoothly, slip, slither, skim, skate, glissade, coast, plane **ORIGIN** Old English *slīdan* (verb); related to sled and sledge. The noun, first in the sense ‘act of sliding’, is recorded from the late 16th century.

slime /slɪm/ পাক **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An unpleasantly thick and slippery liquid substance. ◇ the cold stone was wet with slime **SYN** ooze, sludge, muck, mud, mire

■ **verb**

1 Cover with slime. ◇ what grass remained was slimed over with pale brown mud **ORIGIN** Old English *slīm*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *slijm* and German *Schleim* ‘mucus, slime’, Latin *limus* ‘mud’, and Greek *limnē* ‘marsh’.

sling /slɪŋ/ গুলিত ছোড়া **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A flexible strap or belt used in the form of a loop to support or raise a hanging weight. ◇ the horse had to be supported by a sling fixed to the roof 2 A simple weapon in the form of a strap or loop, used to hurl stones or other small missiles. ◇ 700 men armed only with slings **SYN** catapult, slingshot 3 A bribe or gratuity. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Suspend or arrange (something), especially with a strap or straps, so that it hangs loosely in a particular position. ◇ a hammock was slung between two trees **SYN** hang, suspend, string, dangle, swing, drape 2 Casually throw or fling. ◇ sling a few things into your knapsack **SYN** throw, toss, fling, hurl, cast, pitch, lob, launch, flip, shy, catapult, send flying, let fly with 3 Pay a bribe or gratuity. ◇ they didn’t forget to sling when the backhanders came in **ORIGIN** Middle English probably from Low German, of symbolic origin; compare with German *Schlinge* ‘noose, snare’. sling (sense 2 of the verb) is from Old Norse *slyngva*.

sling /slɪŋ/ গুলিত ছোড়া **noun** 1 A sweetened drink of spirits, especially gin, and water. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century of unknown origin.

slum /slʌm/ ঘিচি ঘিচি বসি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people. ◇ inner-city slums **SYN** hovel

■ **verb**

1 Spend time at a lower social level than one’s own through curiosity or for charitable purposes. ◇ he bought some second-hand clothes, and slumped among the metropolis’s underprivileged **ORIGIN** Early 19th century (originally slang, in the sense ‘room’): of unknown origin.

slumber party An overnight gathering especially of teenage girls usually at one of their homes

slump /slʌmp/ অতিমন্দা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A sudden severe or prolonged fall in the price, value, or amount of something. ◇ a slump in profits **SYN** steep fall, plunge, drop, collapse, tumble, plummet, downturn, downswing, slide, decline, falling off, decrease, lowering, devaluation, depreciation

■ **verb**

1 Sit, lean, or fall heavily and limply. ◇ she slumped against the cushions **SYN** sit heavily, flop, flump, collapse, sink, fall, subside 2 Undergo a sudden severe or prolonged fall in price, value, or amount. ◇ land prices slumped **SYN** fall steeply, plummet, plunge, tumble, drop, go down, slide, decline, decrease

1. Analyst say the ongoing slump has been heightened by a surge in sales in recent years... 2. China auto sales slump continues in april. **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (in the sense ‘fall into a bog’): probably imitative and related to Norwegian *slumpe* ‘to fall’.

slut /slʌt/ বেশ্যা **noun** 1 A woman who has many casual sexual partners. ◇ **SYN** promiscuous woman

2 A woman with low standards of cleanliness. ◇ Although she was handsome in a blowsy way, she was such a slut, with holes in her stockings and grubby straps showing. **ORIGIN** Middle English of unknown origin.

smoldering /ˈsmɒldərɪŋ/ ধিকিধিকি **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Burning slowly with smoke but no flame. ◇ a smoldering fire

■ **noun**

1 The process of burning slowly with smoke but no flame. ◇ the smoldering can go unnoticed for many days before smoke starts to be seen

snag /snag/ অপ্রত্যাশিত বাধা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An unexpected or hidden obstacle or drawback. ◇ there’s one small snag **SYN** obstacle, difficulty, complication, catch, hitch, stumbling block, pitfall, unseen problem, problem, issue, barrier, impediment, hindrance, inconvenience, setback, hurdle, disadvantage, downside, drawback, minus 2 A sharp, angular, or jagged projection. ◇ keep an emery board handy in case of nail snags **SYN** sharp projection, jag, jagged bit 3 A dead tree. ◇ dozens of species of birds and mammals use standing snags for nesting

■ **verb**

1 Catch or tear (something) on a sharp projection. ◇ thorns snagged his sweater **SYN** tear, rip, ladder, gash
 2 Catch or obtain. ◇ it's the first time they've snagged the star for a photo **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in snag (sense 2 of the noun)): probably of Scandinavian origin. The early sense 'stump sticking out from a tree trunk' gave rise to a US sense 'submerged piece of timber obstructing navigation', of which sense 1 is originally a figurative use. Current verb senses arose in the 19th century.

snag /snag/ অপ্রত্যাশিত বাধা **noun** 1 A sausage. ◇ I make my own snags, my own pies and pasties **ORIGIN** 1940s of unknown origin.

snail /sneɪl/ শামুক **noun** 1 A mollusc with a single spiral shell into which the whole body can be withdrawn. ◇ Snail's pace: an extremely slow pace **ORIGIN** Old English snæg(e)l, of Germanic origin; related to German Schnecke.

snap /snap/ ক্ষুদ্র তালী **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Done or taken on the spur of the moment, unexpectedly, or without notice. ◇ a snap decision **SYN** unrehearsed, unprepared, unscripted, extempore, extemporized, improvised, improvisational, improvisatory, improvisatorial, spontaneous, unstudied, unpremeditated, unarranged, unplanned, on the spot, snap, ad lib

■ **noun**

1 A sudden, sharp cracking sound or movement. ◇ she closed her purse with a snap **SYN** click, crack, pop, clink, tick, report, smack, whack, crackle 2 A hurried, irritable tone or manner. ◇ 'I'm still waiting,' he said with a snap 3 A snapshot. ◇ holiday snaps **SYN** photograph, picture, photo, shot, snapshot, likeness, image, portrait, study, print, slide, transparency, negative, positive, plate, film, bromide, frame, exposure, still, proof, enprint, enlargement 4 A card game in which cards from two piles are turned over simultaneously and players call 'snap' as quickly as possible when two similar cards are exposed. ◇ 5 A sudden brief spell of cold or otherwise distinctive weather. ◇ a cold snap **SYN** period, spell, time, interval, season, stretch, run 6 Food, especially food taken to work to be eaten during a break. ◇ I hurried to get the snap which just meant that I bodged the job and had to do it again. 7 An easy task. ◇ a control panel that makes operation a snap **SYN** easy task, easy job, child's play, five-finger exercise, gift, walkover, nothing, sinecure, gravy train 8 A quick backward movement of the ball from the ground that begins a play. ◇ 9 A small fastener on clothing, engaged by pressing its two halves together; a press stud. ◇ a black cloth jacket with a lot of snaps and attachments

■ **verb**

1 Break suddenly and completely, typically with a sharp cracking sound. ◇ guitar strings kept snapping **SYN** break, break in two, break into two, fracture, splinter, separate, come apart, part, split, crack 2 (of an animal) make a sudden audible bite. ◇ a dog was snapping at his heels **SYN** bite, gnash its teeth 3 Suddenly lose one's self-control. ◇ she claims she snapped after years of vio-

lence **SYN** lose one's self-control, crack, freak, freak out, get overwrought, go to pieces, get hysterical, get worked up, flare up 4 Take a snapshot of. ◇ he planned to spend the time snapping rare wildlife **SYN** photograph, get a photo of, get a photograph of, take a photo of, take a photograph of, take someone's photo, take someone's picture, get a picture of, take a picture of, picture, get a snap of, get a snapshot of, take a snap of, take a snapshot of, take, shoot, get a shot of, take a shot of, take a likeness of, record, film, capture on celluloid, capture on film, record on celluloid, record on film 5 Put (the ball) into play by a quick backward movement. ◇ time will not be resumed until the ball is snapped on the next play **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the senses 'make a sudden audible bite' and 'quick sharp biting sound'): probably from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German snappen 'seize'; partly imitative.

snatch /snaʊtʃ/ ছিনান **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of snatching or quickly seizing something. ◇ a quick snatch of breath 2 The rapid raising of a weight from the floor to above the head in one movement. ◇ 3 A woman's genitals. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Quickly seize (something) in a rude or eager way. ◇ she snatched a biscuit from the plate **SYN** grab, seize, seize hold of, grab hold of, take hold of, lay hold of, lay hands on, lay one's hands on, get one's hands on, take, pluck **ORIGIN** Middle English sna(c)che (verb) 'suddenly snap at', (noun) 'a snare'; perhaps related to snack.

sneak /sni:k/ ছিঁচকে চোর **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Acting or done surreptitiously, unofficially, or without warning. ◇ a sneak thief **SYN** furtive, secret, stealthy, sly, surreptitious, clandestine, covert

■ **noun**

1 (especially in children's use) someone who informs an adult or person in authority of a companion's misdeeds; a telltale. ◇ Ethel was the form sneak and goody-goody **SYN** informer, betrayer, stool pigeon 2 short for sneaker ◇

■ **verb**

1 Move or go in a furtive or stealthy way. ◇ I sneaked out by the back exit **SYN** creep, slink, steal, slip, slide, sidle, edge, move furtively, tiptoe, pussyfoot, pad, prowl 2 (especially in children's use) inform an adult or person in authority of a companion's misdeeds; tell tales. ◇ she sneaked on us **SYN** inform, inform against, inform on, act as an informer, tell tales, tell tales on, report, give someone away, be disloyal, be disloyal to, sell someone out, stab someone in the back **ORIGIN** Late 16th century probably dialect; perhaps related to obsolete snike 'to creep'.

sneeze /sni:z/ হাঁচি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act or the sound of sneezing. ◇ he stopped a sudden sneeze

■ **verb**

1 Make a sudden involuntary expulsion of air from the

nose and mouth due to irritation of one's nostrils. ◇ the smoke made her sneeze **ORIGIN** Middle English apparently an alteration of Middle English *fnese* due to misreading or misprinting (after initial *fn* had become unfamiliar), later adopted because it sounded appropriate.

snowflake /'snəʊfleɪk/ তুষারকণা **noun** 1 A flake of snow, especially a feathery ice crystal, typically displaying delicate sixfold symmetry. ◇ 2 An overly sensitive or easily offended person, or one who believes they are entitled to special treatment on account of their supposedly unique characteristics. ◇ these little snowflakes will soon discover that life doesn't come with trigger warnings **SYN** coward, namby-pamby, milksop, mouse, weakling, milquetoast 3 A white-flowered Eurasian plant related to and resembling the snowdrop, typically blooming in the summer or autumn. ◇

so it would seem

so, listen, fellas, who's up for little party this Saturday night?

soar /sɔ:/ উড্ডীন করা **verb** 1 Fly or rise high in the air. ◇ the bird spread its wings and soared into the air **SYN** fly up, wing, wing its way **ORIGIN** Late Middle English shortening of Old French *essorer*, based on Latin *ex-* 'out of' + *aura* 'breeze'.

sober /'səʊbə/ প্রশান্ত **adjective, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Not affected by alcohol; not drunk. ◇ **SYN** not drunk, not intoxicated, clear-headed, as sober as a judge 2 Serious, sensible, and solemn. ◇ a sober view of life **SYN** serious, sensible, solemn, thoughtful, grave, sombre, severe, earnest, sedate, staid, dignified, steady, level-headed, serious-minded, businesslike, down-to-earth, commonsensical, pragmatic, self-controlled, restrained, conservative

■ **verb**

1 Make or become sober after drinking alcohol. ◇ that coffee sobered him up **SYN** become sober, become clear-headed **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *sobre*, from Latin *sobrius*.

soil /sɔɪl/ মাটি **noun** 1 The upper layer of earth in which plants grow, a black or dark brown material typically consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles. ◇ blueberries need very acid soil **SYN** earth, loam, sod, ground, dirt, clay, turf, topsoil, mould, humus, marl, dust **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French, perhaps representing Latin *solium* 'seat', by association with *solum* 'ground'.

soil /sɔɪl/ মাটি **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 Waste matter, especially sewage containing excrement. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Make dirty. ◇ he might soil his expensive suit **SYN** dirty, get dirty, make dirty, get filthy, make filthy, blacken, grime, begrime, stain, muddy, splash, spot, spatter, splatter, smear, smudge, sully, spoil, defile, pollute, contaminate, foul, befoul **ORIGIN** Middle En-

glish (as a verb): from Old French *soiller*, based on Latin *sucula*, diminutive of *sus* 'pig'. The earliest use of the noun (late Middle English) was 'muddy wallow for wild boar'; current noun senses date from the early 16th century.

soil /sɔɪl/ মাটি **verb** 1 Feed (cattle) on fresh-cut green fodder (originally for the purpose of purging them). ◇ Indian corn makes an exceedingly valuable fodder, both as a means of carrying a herd of milch cows through our severe droughts of summer, and as an article for soiling cows kept in the stall.

ORIGIN Early 17th century perhaps from soil.

sole /səʊl/ একমাত্র **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The undersurface of a person's foot. ◇ the soles of their feet were nearly black with dirt

■ **verb**

1 Put a new sole on to (a shoe) ◇ he wanted several pairs of boots to be soled and heeled **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Latin *solea* 'sandal, sill', from *solum* 'bottom, pavement, sole'; compare with Dutch *zool* and German *Sohle*.

sole /səʊl/ একমাত্র **noun** 1 A marine flatfish of almost worldwide distribution, important as a food fish. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French, from Provençal *sola*, from Latin *solea* (see sole), named from its shape.

sole /səʊl/ একমাত্র **adjective** 1 One and only. ◇ my sole aim was to contribute to the national team **SYN** only, one, one and only, single, solitary, lone, unique, only possible, individual, exclusive, singular 2 (especially of a woman) unmarried. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (also in the senses 'secluded' and 'unrivalled'): from Old French *soule*, from Latin *sola*, feminine of *solus* 'alone'.

Sole /səʊl/ একমাত্র **proper noun** 1 A shipping forecast area in the north-eastern Atlantic, covering the western approaches to the English Channel. ◇

solely /'səʊli/ কেবলমাত্র **adverb** 1 Not involving anyone or anything else; only. ◇ he is solely responsible for any debts the company may incur **SYN** only, simply, just, merely, uniquely, exclusively, entirely, completely, absolutely, totally, wholly, alone, no more than, to the exclusion of everyone else, to the exclusion of everything else There was a time when Bangladesh was solely depended on importing computer machineries from abroad

solo /'səʊləʊ/ একাকী **adjective & adverb, noun, verb**

■ **adjective & adverb**

1 For or done by one person alone; unaccompanied. ◇ a solo album **SYN** unaccompanied, single-handed, companionless, unescorted, unattended, unchaperoned, independent, lonely, solitary

■ **noun**

1 A piece of vocal or instrumental music or a dance, or a part or passage in one, for one performer. ◇ the opening bassoon solo is relatively bland 2 An unaccompanied flight by a pilot in an aircraft. ◇ his first ride in his aircraft would also be his first solo 3 ◇ Solo whist is a plain-trick game with trumps and bidding, closely

related to the more elaborate and now obsolete game of Boston. 4 A motorbike without a sidecar. ◇ 50 races—solos and sidecars—should make for a thrilling showdown

■ *verb*

1 Perform an unaccompanied piece of music or a part or passage in one. ◇ you're in danger of forgetting that you're accompanying rather than soloing 2 Fly an aircraft unaccompanied. ◇ she had been flying for twelve years and had soloed on her seventeenth birthday **ORIGIN** Late 17th century (as a musical term): from Italian, from Latin solus 'alone'.

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkətɪd/ বাস্তববুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন *adjective* 1 Having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture. ◇ a chic, sophisticated woman **SYN** worldly, worldly-wise, experienced, enlightened, cosmopolitan, knowledgeable 2 (of a machine, system, or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity. ◇ highly sophisticated computer systems **SYN** advanced, highly developed, innovative, trailblazing, revolutionary

sordid /'sɔːdɪd/ নোংরা *adjective* 1 Involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives; arousing moral distaste and contempt. ◇ the story paints a sordid picture of bribes and scams **SYN** sleazy, seedy, seamy, unsavoury, shoddy, vile, foul, tawdry, louche, cheap, base, low, low-minded, debased, degenerate, corrupt, dishonest, dishonourable, disreputable, despicable, discreditable, contemptible, ignominious, ignoble, shameful, wretched, abhorrent, abominable, disgusting 2 Dirty or squalid. ◇ the overcrowded housing conditions were sordid and degrading **SYN** dirty, filthy, mucky, grimy, muddy, grubby, shabby, messy, soiled, stained, smeared, smeary, scummy, slimy, sticky, sooty, dusty, unclean, foul, squalid, flea-bitten, slummy **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a medical term in the sense 'purulent'): from French sordide or Latin sordidus, from sordere 'be dirty'. The current senses date from the early 17th century.

sought /sɔːt/ চাওয়া *Much-sought*

soul /səʊl/ আত্মা *noun* 1 The spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal, regarded as immortal. ◇ **SYN** soul, psyche, inner self, inner being, essential being 2 Emotional or intellectual energy or intensity, especially as revealed in a work of art or an artistic performance. ◇ their interpretation lacked soul **SYN** inspiration, feeling, emotion, passion, animation, intensity, fervour, ardour, enthusiasm, eagerness, warmth, energy, vitality, vivacity, spirit, spiritedness, commitment 3 The essence or embodiment of a specified quality. ◇ he was the soul of discretion **SYN** embodiment, personification, incarnation, epitome, quintessence, essence **ORIGIN** Old English sǣwol, sǣw(e)l, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch ziel and German Seele.

sour /sau/ টক *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Having an acid taste like lemon or vinegar. ◇ she sam-

pled the wine and found it was sour **SYN** acid, acidity, acidic, acidulated, tart, bitter, sharp, acetic, vinegary, pungent, acrid, biting, stinging, burning, smarting, unpleasant, distasteful 2 Feeling or expressing resentment, disappointment, or anger. ◇ he gave her a sour look **SYN** embittered, resentful, nasty, spiteful, sharp-tongued, irritable, irascible, peevish, fractious, fretful, cross, crabbed, crabby, crotchety, cantankerous, curmudgeonly, disagreeable, petulant, pettish 3 (of soil) deficient in lime and usually dank. ◇ Our soil is on the sour side and lays wet in spots, as the old-timers say. 4 (of petroleum or natural gas) containing a relatively high proportion of sulphur. ◇

■ *noun*

1 A drink made by mixing a spirit with lemon or lime juice. ◇ a rum sour

■ *verb*

1 Make or become sour. ◇ water soured with tamarind **ORIGIN** Old English sūr, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch zuur and German sauer.

sovereign /'sɒvrɪn/ সার্বভৌম *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Possessing supreme or ultimate power. ◇ in modern democracies the people's will is in theory sovereign **SYN** supreme, absolute, unlimited, unrestricted, unrestrained, unbounded, boundless, infinite, ultimate, total, unconditional, full, utter, paramount 2 Very good or effective. ◇ a sovereign remedy for all ills **SYN** effective, efficient, powerful, potent, efficacious, effectual

■ *noun*

1 A supreme ruler, especially a monarch. ◇ the Emperor became the first Japanese sovereign to visit Britain **SYN** ruler, monarch, supreme ruler, Crown, crowned head, head of state, potentate, suzerain, overlord, dynast, leader 2 A former British gold coin worth one pound sterling, now only minted for commemorative purposes. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French souverain, based on Latin super 'above'. The change in the ending was due to association with reign.

sow /sau/ বুনান *verb* 1 Plant (seed) by scattering it on or in the earth. ◇ fill a pot with compost and sow a thin layer of seeds on top **SYN** scatter, spread, broadcast, disperse, strew, disseminate, distribute 2 Disseminate or introduce (something undesirable) ◇ the new policy has sown confusion and doubt **SYN** cause, bring about, occasion, create, give rise to, lead to, produce, engender, generate, induce, invite, implant, plant, lodge, prompt, evoke, elicit, initiate, precipitate, instigate, trigger, spark off, provoke **ORIGIN** Old English sǣwan, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch zaaïen and German säen.

sow /sau/ বুনান *noun* 1 An adult female pig, especially one which has farrowed. ◇ 2 A large block of metal (larger than a 'pig') made by smelting. ◇ He said most of the stock is ingot, whereas more consumers prefer T-bar or sow. **ORIGIN** Old English sugu; related to Dutch zeug, German Sau, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin sus and Greek hus 'pig'.

spank /spank/ পাছায় বেত প্রভৃতি দিয়ে মারা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A slap or series of slaps with one's open hand or a flat object. ◇ when his father caught him he got a spank **SYN** blow, thump, punch, knock, bang, thwack, box, cuff, slap, smack, spank, tap, crack, stroke, welt

■ *verb*

1 Slap with one's open hand or a flat object, especially on the buttocks as a punishment. ◇ she was spanked for spilling ink on the carpet **SYN** smack, slap, slipper, put someone over one's knee, thrash, cane, belt, leather, cuff Physical punishment in our social context is not limited to a light disciplinary spanking.

ORIGIN Early 18th century perhaps imitative.

spare /speɪ/ অতিরিক্ত *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Additional to what is required for ordinary use. ◇ few people had spare cash for inessentials **SYN** extra, supplementary, additional, second, another, alternative, emergency, reserve, backup, relief, fallback, substitute, fresh, auxiliary, ancillary 2 With no excess fat; thin. ◇ a spare, bearded figure **SYN** slender, lean 3 Elegantly simple. ◇ her clothes are smart and spare in style

■ *noun*

1 An item kept in case another item of the same type is lost, broken, or worn out. ◇ the wheel's broken and it would be suicide to go on without a spare 2 (in tenpin bowling) an act of knocking down all the pins with two balls. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Give (something of which one has enough) to (someone) ◇ she asked if I could spare her a bob or two **SYN** afford, do without, manage without, get along without, dispense with, part with, give, let someone have, provide 2 Refrain from killing, injuring, or distressing. ◇ there was no way the men would spare her **SYN** not harm, leave uninjured, leave unhurt 3 Be frugal. ◇ but some will spend, and some will spare **ORIGIN** Old English spær 'not plentiful, meagre', sparian 'refrain from injuring', 'refrain from using', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch and German sparen 'to spare'.

speculate /ˈspekjʊlət/ ফটকা খেলা *verb* 1 Form a theory or conjecture about a subject without firm evidence. ◇ my colleagues speculate about my private life **SYN** conjecture, theorize, form theories, hypothesize, make suppositions, postulate, guess, make guesses, surmise 2 Invest in stocks, property, or other ventures in the hope of gain but with the risk of loss. ◇ he didn't look as though he had the money to speculate in shares **SYN** gamble, take a chance, take a risk, venture, take a venture, wager **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Latin speculāt- 'observed from a vantage point', from the verb speculari, from specula 'watchtower', from specere 'to look'.

spill /spɪl/ ঝরা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A quantity of liquid that has spilled or been spilt. ◇ wipe up spills immediately 2 A fall from a horse or bicycle.

cycle. ◇ **SYN** fall, tumble, accident 3 A vacating of all or several posts in a cabinet or parliamentary party to allow reorganization after an important change of office. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Cause or allow (liquid) to flow over the edge of its container, especially unintentionally. ◇ you'll spill that tea if you're not careful **SYN** knock over, tip over, upset, overturn 2 Reveal (confidential information) to someone. ◇ she ought not to be spilling out her troubles to you **SYN** reveal, disclose, divulge, let out, leak, blurt out, babble, betray, make known, tell 3 Cause to fall off a horse or bicycle. ◇ the horse was wrenched off course, spilling his rider **SYN** unseat, throw, dislodge, unhorse **ORIGIN** Old English spillan 'kill, destroy, waste, shed (blood)'; of unknown origin.

spill /spɪl/ ঝরা *noun* 1 A thin strip of wood or paper used for lighting a fire, candle, pipe, etc. ◇ In front of us stood a low oaken table on which there was more mead and wine, and, appropriately for the room, a collection of long clay pipes, loose tobacco and spills. **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'sharp fragment of wood'): obscurely related to spile. The current sense dates from the early 19th century.

spoil /spɔɪl/ লুণ্ঠন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Goods stolen or taken forcibly from a person or place. ◇ the looters carried their spoils away **SYN** booty, loot, stolen goods, plunder, ill-gotten gains, haul, pickings, takings 2 Waste material brought up during the course of an excavation or a dredging or mining operation. ◇ colliery spoil

■ *verb*

1 Diminish or destroy the value or quality of. ◇ I wouldn't want to spoil your fun **SYN** mar, damage, impair, blemish, disfigure, blight, flaw, deface, scar, injure, harm 2 Harm the character of (someone, especially a child) by being too lenient or indulgent. ◇ the last thing I want to do is spoil Thomas **SYN** overindulge, pamper, indulge, mollycoddle, cosset, coddle, baby, spoon-feed, feather-bed, wait on hand and foot, cater to someone's every whim, wrap in cotton wool, overparent, kill with kindness 3 Be extremely or aggressively eager for. ◇ Cooper was spoiling for a fight **SYN** eager for, itching for, looking for, keen to have, raring for, after, bent on, set on, on the lookout for, longing for 4 Rob (a person or a place) of goods or possessions by force or violence. ◇ the enemy entered into Hereford, spoiled and fired the city, and razed the walls to the ground **SYN** ransack, steal from, plunder, rob, raid, loot, rifle, sack **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'to plunder'): shortening of Old French espoille (noun), espoillier (verb), from Latin spoliare, from spolium 'plunder, skin stripped from an animal', or a shortening of despoil.

spontaneously /spɒn'teɪniəsli/ এমনি *adverb* 1 As a result of a sudden impulse and without premeditation. ◇ the crowd spontaneously burst into song **SYN** without being asked, of one's own accord, vol-

untarily, on impulse, impulsively, on the spur of the moment, extempore, extemporaneously

spot /spɒt/ অকুস্থল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A small round or roundish mark, differing in colour or texture from the surface around it. ◇ ladybirds have black spots on their red wing covers **SYN** mark, patch, pop, dot, speck, speckle, fleck, smudge, smear, stain, blotch, blot, splash, daub 2 A particular place or point. ◇ a nice secluded spot **SYN** place, location, site, position, point, situation, scene, setting, locale, locality, area, neighbourhood, region 3 A small amount of something. ◇ a spot of rain **SYN** bit, little, some, small amount, morsel, modicum, bite 4 Denoting a system of trading in which commodities or currencies are delivered and paid for immediately after a sale. ◇ trading in the spot markets 5 short for spotlight ◇ 6 ◇ 7 A banknote of a specified value. ◇ a ten-spot

■ *verb*

1 See, notice, or recognize (someone or something) that is difficult to detect or that one is searching for. ◇ Andrew spotted the advert in the paper **SYN** notice, see, observe, discern, detect, perceive, make out, pick out, distinguish, recognize, identify, locate 2 Mark or become marked with spots. ◇ the velvet was spotted with stains **SYN** stain, mark, fleck, speckle, blotch, mottle, smudge, streak, splash, spatter, bespatter 3 Rain slightly. ◇ it was still spotting with rain **SYN** rain lightly, drizzle 4 Place (a ball) on its designated starting point on a billiard table. ◇ 5 Give or lend (money) to (someone) ◇ I'll spot you \$300 **ORIGIN** Middle English perhaps from Middle Dutch spotte. The sense 'notice, recognize' arose from the early 19th century slang use 'note as a suspect or criminal'.

spotlight /'spɒtlaɪt/ স্পটলাইট *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A lamp projecting a narrow, intense beam of light directly on to a place or person, especially a performer on stage. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Illuminate with a spotlight. ◇ the dancers are spotlighted from time to time throughout the evening

spotted /'spɒtɪd/ তিলকিত *adjective* 1 Marked or decorated with spots. ◇ a red spotted handkerchief **SYN** mottled, dappled, dapple, pied, piebald, brindled, brindle, speckled, speckly, flecked, specked, stippled

sprawl /sprɔ:l/ টানাটানি করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An ungainly or carelessly relaxed position in which one's arms and legs are spread out. ◇ she fell into a sort of luxurious sprawl

■ *verb*

1 Sit, lie, or fall with one's arms and legs spread out in an ungainly way. ◇ the door shot open, sending him sprawling across the pavement **SYN** stretch out, lounge, loll, lie, lie down, lie back, recline, drape oneself, be recumbent, be prostrate, be supine, slump, flop, slouch **ORIGIN** Old English spreawlian 'move the limbs convulsively'; related to Danish sprælle 'kick or splash

about'. The noun dates from the early 18th century.

spread /sprɛd/ বিস্তার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The fact or process of spreading over an area. ◇ warmer temperatures could help reduce the spread of the disease **SYN** expansion, proliferation, extension, growth, mushrooming, increase, escalation, build-out, advance, advancement, development 2 The extent, width, or area covered by something. ◇ the male's antlers can attain a spread of six feet **SYN** span, width, extent, stretch, reach 3 The range or variety of something. ◇ a wide spread of ages **SYN** range, span, spectrum, sweep 4 A soft paste that can be applied in a layer to bread or other food. ◇ low-fat spreads **SYN** spread, pâté 5 An article or advertisement covering several columns or pages of a newspaper or magazine, especially one on two facing pages. ◇ a double-page spread 6 A large and impressively elaborate meal. ◇ his mother laid on a huge spread **SYN** elaborate meal, large meal, feast, banquet, repast 7 A bedspread. ◇ a patchwork spread **SYN** bedspread, bedcover, cover, coverlet, throw, afghan

■ *verb*

1 Open out (something) so as to extend its surface area, width, or length. ◇ I spread a towel on the sand and sat down **SYN** lay out, open out, unfurl, unroll, roll out, shake out 2 Extend over a large or increasing area. ◇ rain over north-west Scotland will spread south-east during the day **SYN** grow, increase, escalate, advance, develop, broaden, expand, widen, proliferate, mushroom 3 Apply (a substance) to an object or surface in an even layer. ◇ he sighed, spreading jam on a croissant **SYN** smear, daub, plaster, slather, lather, apply, put 4 Lay (a table) for a meal. ◇ On November 25, 2003, we sat down with family and friends around a table spread with food we grew and said thanks. **ORIGIN** Old English -sprædan (used in combinations), of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch spreiden and German spreiten.

spunk /sprʌŋk/ তেজ *noun* 1 Courage and determination. ◇ she's got no spunk, or she'd have left him long ago **SYN** courage, bravery, pluck, pluckiness, courageousness, braveness, valour, mettle, gameness, daring 2 Semen. ◇ 3 A sexually attractive person. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century (in the sense 'a spark, vestige'): of unknown origin; perhaps a blend of spark and obsolete funk 'spark'.

squirt /skwɔ:t/ ফোয়ারা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thin stream or small quantity of liquid squirted from something. ◇ a squirt of perfume **SYN** spurt, jet, spray, spritz, fountain, gush, stream, surge, flow 2 A puny or insignificant person. ◇ what did he see in this patronizing little squirt? **SYN** impudent person, insignificant person, gnat, insect 3 A compressed radio signal transmitted at high speed. ◇ The squirt signal is a burst of alternating voltage signal.

■ *verb*

1 Cause (a liquid) to be ejected from a small open-

ing in a thin, fast stream or jet. ◇ she squirted soda into a glass **SYN** squirt, shoot, spray, fountain, jet, erupt 2 Transmit (information) in highly compressed or speeded-up form. ◇ radio equipment could squirt a million words from one continent to another **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): imitative.

stab /stab/ ছুরিকাঘাত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A thrust with a knife or other pointed weapon. ◇ multiple stab wounds **SYN** lunge, thrust, jab, poke, prod, dig, punch 2 An attempt to do (something) ◇ Meredith made a feeble stab at joining in **SYN** attempt, try, effort, endeavour

■ *verb*

1 Thrust a knife or other pointed weapon into (someone) so as to wound or kill. ◇ he stabbed her in the stomach **SYN** knife, run through, skewer, spear, bayonet, gore, spike, stick, impale, transfix, pierce, prick, puncture, penetrate, perforate, gash, slash, cut, tear, scratch, wound, injure **ORIGIN** Late Middle English of unknown origin.

stacked /stakt/ স্তুপীকৃত *adjective* 1 (of a number of things) put or arranged in a stack or stacks. ◇ the stacked chairs 2 (of a pack of cards) shuffled or arranged dishonestly so as to gain an unfair advantage. ◇ you were playing against a stacked deck 3 (of a woman) having large breasts. ◇ **SYN** large-breasted, big-breasted, full-breasted, heavy-breasted, bosomy, large-bosomed, big-bosomed, full-bosomed 4 (of a task) placed in a queue for subsequent processing. ◇ an operating system that allows for stacked jobs

staggering /'stægərɪŋ/ উলটলায়মান *adjective* 1 Deeply shocking; astonishing. ◇ the staggering bills for maintenance and repair

stain /stem/ দাগ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A coloured patch or dirty mark that is difficult to remove. ◇ there were mud stains on my shoes **SYN** mark, spot, spatter, splatter, blotch, blemish, smudge, smear 2 A penetrative dye or chemical used in colouring a material or object. ◇ **SYN** tint, colour, dye, tinge, shade, pigment, colourant

■ *verb*

1 Mark or discolour with something that is not easily removed. ◇ her clothing was stained with blood **SYN** discolour, blemish, soil, mark, muddy, spot, spatter, splatter, smear, splash, smudge, blotch, blacken 2 Colour (a material or object) by applying a penetrative dye or chemical. ◇ wood can always be stained to a darker shade **SYN** colour, tint, dye, tinge, shade, pigment **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (as a verb): shortening of archaic distain, from Old French destaindre 'tinge with a colour different from the natural one'. The noun was first recorded (mid 16th century) in the sense 'defilement, disgrace'.

stale /steil/ মামুলি *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 (of food) no longer fresh and pleasant to eat; hard, musty, or dry. ◇ stale bread **SYN** dry, dried out, hard,

hardened, old, past its best, past its sell-by date

■ *verb*

1 Make or become stale. ◇ she would cut up yesterday's leftover bread, staling now **ORIGIN** Middle English (describing beer in the sense 'clear from long standing, strong'): probably from Anglo-Norman French and Old French, from estaler 'to halt'; compare with the verb stall.

stale /steil/ মামুলি *verb* 1 (of an animal, especially a horse) urinate. ◇ the horse staled while he was riding **ORIGIN** Late Middle English perhaps from Old French estaler 'come to a stand, halt' (compare with stale).

stall /stɔ:l/ স্থগিত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A stand, booth, or compartment for the sale of goods in a market or large covered area. ◇ fruit and vegetable stalls **SYN** stand, table, counter, booth, kiosk, compartment 2 An individual compartment for an animal in a stable or cowshed, enclosed on three sides. ◇ **SYN** pen, coop, sty, corral, enclosure, compartment, cubicle 3 A fixed seat in the choir or chancel of a church, enclosed at the back and sides and often canopied, typically reserved for a particular member of the clergy. ◇ 4 The seats on the ground floor in a theatre. ◇ a stalls seat **SYN** orchestra, parterre 5 An instance of an engine, vehicle, aircraft, or boat stalling. ◇ speed must be maintained to avoid a stall and loss of control

■ *verb*

1 (of a motor vehicle or its engine) stop running, typically because of an overload on the engine. ◇ her car stalled at the crossroads 2 Stop or cause to stop making progress. ◇ his career had stalled, hers taken off **SYN** obstruct, impede, interfere with, hinder, hamper, block, interrupt, hold up, hold back, stand in the way of, frustrate, thwart, balk, inhibit, hamstring, sabotage, encumber, restrain, slow, slow down, retard, delay, stonewall, forestall, arrest, check, stop, halt, stay, derail, restrict, limit, curb, put a brake on, bridle, fetter, shackle 3 Put or keep (an animal) in a stall, especially in order to fatten it. ◇ the horses were stalled at Upper Bolney Farm **ORIGIN** Old English steall 'stable or cattle shed', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch stal, also to stand. Early senses of the verb included 'reside, dwell' and 'bring to a halt'.

standoff /'stænd,ɒf/ বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তিতে *noun* 1 A stalemate or deadlock between two equally matched opponents in a dispute or conflict. ◇ the 16-day-old standoff was no closer to being resolved **SYN** deadlock, stalemate, impasse, standstill, dead end, draw, tie, dead heat

stare /ste:/ অনিমেষনেত্রে *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A long fixed or vacant look. ◇ she gave him a cold stare

■ *verb*

1 Look fixedly or vacantly at someone or something with one's eyes wide open. ◇ he stared at her in amazement **SYN** gaze, gape, goggle, gawk, glare, ogle, leer, peer, look fixedly, look vacantly **ORIGIN** Old English

starian, of Germanic origin, from a base meaning 'be rigid'.

station /ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/ সংস্থিত *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A place on a railway line where trains regularly stop so that passengers can get on or off. ◇ we walked back to the station and caught the train back to Brussels **SYN** stopping place, stop, halt, station stop, stage 2 A place or building where a specified activity or service is based. ◇ a research station in the rainforest **SYN** establishment, base, base camp, camp 3 A company involved in broadcasting of a specified kind. ◇ a radio station **SYN** channel, broadcasting organization 4 The place where someone or something stands or is placed on military or other duty. ◇ the lookout resumed his station in the bow **SYN** assigned position, post, area of duty, place, situation, location 5 A site at which a particular species, especially an interesting or rare one, grows or is found. ◇ Thus, the southernmost stations for the plant in natural habitats are on Virginia's James and Chickahominy Rivers. 6 short for Stations of the Cross ◇ The stations seem to have originated in the pious practice of pilgrims to the Holy Land who visited the sites of the life, suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus.

■ *verb*

1 Put in or assign to a specified place for a particular purpose, especially a military one. ◇ troops were stationed in the town **SYN** put on duty, post, position, place, set, locate, site **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a noun): via Old French from Latin statio(n-), from stare 'to stand'. Early use referred generally to 'position', especially 'position in life, status', and specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to 'a holy place of pilgrimage (visited as one of a succession)'. The verb dates from the late 16th century.

steep /sti:p/ *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a slope, flight of stairs, or angle) rising or falling sharply; almost perpendicular. ◇ she pushed the bike up the steep hill **SYN** precipitous, sheer, abrupt, sharp, perpendicular, vertical, bluff, vertiginous, dizzy 2 (of a price or demand) not reasonable; excessive. ◇ a steep membership fee **SYN** expensive, dear, costly, high, stiff

■ *noun*

1 A steep mountain slope. ◇ hair-raising steep **ORIGIN** Old English stēap 'extending to a great height', of West Germanic origin; related to steeple and stoop.

steep /sti:p/ *verb* 1 Soak (food or tea) in water or other liquid so as to extract its flavour or to soften it. ◇ the chillies are steeped in olive oil **SYN** marinade, marinate, soak, souse, macerate 2 Surround or fill with a quality or influence. ◇ a city steeped in history **SYN** imbue with, fill with, permeate with, pervade with, suffuse with, infuse with, perfuse with, impregnate with, soak in **ORIGIN** Middle English of Germanic origin; related to stoup.

steer /stiə/ হাল ধরা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The type of steering of a vehicle. ◇ some cars boast four-wheel steer 2 A piece of advice or information concerning the development of a situation. ◇ the need for the NHS to be given a clear steer as to its future direction

■ *verb*

1 Guide or control the movement of (a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft), for example by turning a wheel or operating a rudder. ◇ he steered the boat slowly towards the busy quay **SYN** guide, direct, manoeuvre **ORIGIN** Old English stīeran, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch sturen and German steuern.

steer /stiə/ হাল ধরা **ORIGIN** Old English stēor, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch stier and German Stier.

stereotype /ˈsteriə(u)taɪp/ ছকের *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing. ◇ the stereotype of the woman as the carer **SYN** conventional image, standard image, received idea, cliché, hackneyed idea, formula 2 A relief printing plate cast in a mould made from composed type or an original plate. ◇

■ *verb*

1 View or represent as a stereotype. ◇ the city is too easily stereotyped as an industrial wasteland **SYN** type-cast, pigeonhole, conventionalize, standardize, categorize, compartmentalize, label, tag **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from French stéréotype (adjective).

sterilize /ˈsterilaɪz/ জীবাণুমুক্ত করা *verb* 1 Make (something) free from bacteria or other living microorganisms. ◇ babies' feeding equipment can be cleaned and sterilized **SYN** disinfect, purify, fumigate, decontaminate, sanitize 2 Deprive (a person or animal) of the ability to produce offspring, typically by removing or blocking the sex organs. ◇ she fell pregnant despite having been sterilized **SYN** vasectomize, hysterectomize

stern /stɜ:n/ কঠোর *adjective* 1 (of a person or their manner) serious and unrelenting, especially in the assertion of authority and exercise of discipline. ◇ a smile transformed his stern face **SYN** serious, unsmiling, frowning, poker-faced, severe, forbidding, grim, unfriendly, sombre, grave, sober, austere, dour, stony, flinty, steely, unrelenting, unyielding, unforgiving, unbending, unsympathetic, disapproving **ORIGIN** Old English styrne, probably from the West Germanic base of the verb stare.

stern /stɜ:n/ কঠোর *noun* 1 The rearmost part of a ship or boat. ◇ he stood at the stern of the yacht **SYN** rear end, rear, back, tail, poop **ORIGIN** Middle English probably from Old Norse stjörn 'steering', from stýra 'to steer'.

stew /stju:/ ভাপে সিদ্ধ করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A dish of meat and vegetables cooked slowly in liquid in a closed dish or pan. ◇ lamb stew **SYN** casserole 2 A state of great anxiety or agitation. ◇ she's in a right old stew **SYN** agitated, anxious, in a state of nerves, nervous, in a state of agitation, in a panic, worked up,

keyed up, overwrought, wrought up, flustered, flurried, in a pother 3 A heated public room used for steam baths. ◇

■ **verb**

1 (with reference to meat, fruit, or other food) cook or be cooked slowly in liquid in a closed dish or pan. ◇ beef stewed in wine **SYN** braise, casserole, fricassee, simmer, boil 2 Remain in a heated or stifling atmosphere. ◇ sweaty clothes left to stew in a plastic bag **SYN** swelter, be very hot, perspire, sweat **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'cauldron'): from Old French estuve (related to estuver 'heat in steam'), probably based on Greek tuphos 'smoke, steam'. stew (sense 1 of the noun) (mid 18th century) is directly from the verb (dating from late Middle English).

stew /stju:/ ভাপে সিদ্ধ করা **noun** 1 A pond or large tank for keeping fish for eating. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French estui, from estoier 'confine'.

stew /stju:/ ভাপে সিদ্ধ করা **noun** 1 A flight attendant. ◇ But I'd be in favor of keeping the present policy of no weapon, period if the stews had access to non-lethal weapons and were trained in their use. **ORIGIN** 1970s abbreviation of stewardess.

stiff /stif/ শক্ত **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Not easily bent or changed in shape; rigid. ◇ a stiff black collar **SYN** rigid, hard, firm, hardened, inelastic, non-flexible, inflexible, ungiving 2 Severe or strong. ◇ they face stiff fines and a possible jail sentence **SYN** harsh, severe, hard, punitive, punishing, stringent, swingeing, crippling, rigorous, drastic, strong, heavy, draconian 3 Full of. ◇ the place is stiff with alarm systems 4 Having a specified unpleasant feeling to an extreme extent. ◇ she was scared stiff

■ **noun**

1 A dead body. ◇ **SYN** corpse, cadaver, dead body, body, remains, skeleton, relics 2 A boring, conventional person. ◇ ordinary working stiff in respectable offices 3 A sports club's reserve team. ◇ And unfortunately that's what we saw from Becks in the Portsmouth game so that explains why I dropped him to play with the stiff when the first team was at Blackburn.

■ **verb**

1 Cheat (someone) out of something, especially money. ◇ several workers were stiffed out of their pay **SYN** swindle, defraud, deceive, trick, dupe, hoodwink, double-cross, gull 2 Ignore (someone) deliberately; snub. ◇ the stars are notorious for stiffing their hosts and sponsors at banquets **SYN** insult, slight, affront, humiliate, treat disrespectfully 3 Kill (someone) ◇ I want to get those pigs who stiffed your doctor **SYN** murder, cause the death of, end the life of, take the life of, do away with, make away with, assassinate, do to death, eliminate, terminate, dispatch, finish off, put to death, execute **ORIGIN** Old English stíf, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch stijf.

stigmatize /'stigmətaɪz/ কলঙ্কপূর্ণ করা **verb** 1 Describe or regard as worthy of disgrace or great disapproval. ◇ the institution was stigmatized as a last resort for the destitute **SYN** discredit, dishonour,

defame, disparage, stigmatize, reproach, censure, blame 2 Mark with stigmata. ◇ Francis, stigmatized in fashion as his Lord **SYN** condemn, denounce **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'mark with a brand'): from French stigmatiser or medieval Latin stigmatizare, from Greek stigmatizein, from stigma (see stigma).

sting /strɪŋ/ দংশন **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A small sharp-pointed organ at the end of the abdomen of bees, wasps, ants, and scorpions, capable of inflicting a painful or dangerous wound by injecting poison. ◇ 2 A carefully planned operation, typically one involving deception. ◇ five blackmailers were jailed last week after they were snared in a police sting **SYN** swindle, fraud, piece of deception, trickery, cheat, bit of sharp practice

■ **verb**

1 Wound or pierce with a sting. ◇ he was stung by a jellyfish **SYN** prick, wound, injure, hurt 2 Swindle or exorbitantly overcharge (someone) ◇ I had to buy some boxer shorts at the last minute and got stung for £42.50! **SYN** swindle, defraud, cheat, fleece, gull **ORIGIN** Old English sting (noun), stingan (verb), of Germanic origin.

stink /strɪŋk/ দুর্গন্ধ **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Having a strong unpleasant smell. ◇ 'What you doing with that stink dog?' 2 Contemptible; corrupt. ◇ the whole episode is so stink that the principal asked for an immediate transfer of the teacher

■ **noun**

1 A strong unpleasant smell; a stench. ◇ the stink of the place hit me as I went in **SYN** stench, reek, foul smell, bad smell, fetidness, effluvium, malodour, malodorousness, miasma 2 A row or fuss. ◇ a silly move now would kick up a stink we couldn't handle **SYN** fuss, commotion, rumpus, ruckus, trouble, outcry, uproar, brouhaha, furore

■ **verb**

1 Have a strong unpleasant smell. ◇ the place stank like a sewer **SYN** reek, smell bad, smell disgusting, smell foul, smell to high heaven, stink to high heaven, give off a bad smell 2 Be very unpleasant, contemptible, or scandalous. ◇ he thinks the values of our society stink **SYN** be very unpleasant, be abhorrent, be despicable, be contemptible, be disgusting, be vile, be foul **ORIGIN** Old English stincan, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch and German stinken, also to stench.

stipulate /'stɪpjuleɪt/ উপপত্রিক **verb** 1 Demand or specify (a requirement), typically as part of an agreement. ◇ he stipulated certain conditions before their marriage **SYN** specify, set down, set out, lay down, set forth, state clearly **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin stipulat- 'demanded as a formal promise', from the verb stipulari.

stipulate /'stɪpjulət/ উপপত্রিক **adjective** 1 (of a leaf or plant) having stipules. ◇ Both have woody trunks and woody roots as well as stipulate leaf bases. **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from Latin stipula (see

stipule) + -ate.

stirring /ˈstɜːrɪŋ/ মতন *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Causing excitement or strong emotion; rousing. ◇ stirring songs **SYN** exciting, thrilling, action-packed, gripping, riveting, dramatic, rousing, spirited, stimulating, moving, inspiring, inspirational, electrifying, passionate, impassioned, emotive, emotional, emotion-charged, heady, soul-stirring 2 Moving briskly; active. ◇ a stirring and thriving politician

■ *noun*

1 An initial sign of activity, movement, or emotion. ◇ the first stirrings of anger

stitch /stɪtʃ/ সেলাই *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A loop of thread or yarn resulting from a single pass or movement of the needle in sewing, knitting, or crocheting. ◇ 2 A sudden sharp pain in the side of the body, caused by strenuous exercise. ◇ he was panting and had a stitch **SYN** sharp pain, stabbing pain, shooting pain, stab of pain, pang, twinge, spasm

■ *verb*

1 Make, mend, or join (something) with stitches. ◇ stitch a plain seam with right sides together **SYN** sew, baste, tack, seam, hem 2 Manipulate a situation so that someone is placed at a disadvantage or wrongly blamed for something. ◇ he was stitched up by outsiders and ousted as chairman **SYN** falsely incriminate, get someone into trouble **ORIGIN** Old English stice ‘a puncture, stabbing pain’, of Germanic origin; related to German Stich ‘a sting, prick’, also to stick. The sense ‘loop’ (in sewing etc.) arose in Middle English.

stockpile /ˈstɒkpaɪl/ মজুদ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A large accumulated stock of goods or materials, especially one held in reserve for use at a time of shortage or other emergency. ◇ a stockpile of sandbags was being prepared **SYN** stock, store, supply, accumulation, collection, reserve, hoard, cache

■ *verb*

1 Accumulate a large stock of (goods or materials) ◇ he claimed that the weapons were being stockpiled **SYN** store up, amass, accumulate, hoard, cache, collect, gather, pile up, heap up, lay in, put away, put aside, set aside, put down, put by, put away for a rainy day, stow away, keep, keep in reserve, save

stone aggregates Bhutan exports significant quantity of stone aggregates to bangladesh using the time-consuming land route.

stout /staut/ স্থূলকায় *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a person) rather fat or of heavy build. ◇ stout middle-aged men **SYN** fat, fattish, plump, portly, rotund, roly-poly, pot-bellied, round, dumpy, chunky, broad in the beam, overweight, fleshy, paunchy, corpulent 2 (of an object) strong and thick. ◇ Billy had armed himself with a stout stick **SYN** strong, sturdy, heavy, solid, substantial, robust, tough, strongly made, durable, hard-wearing 3 Having or showing courage and

determination. ◇ he put up a stout defence in court **SYN** determined, full of determination, vigorous, forceful, spirited, stout-hearted

■ *noun*

1 A kind of strong, dark beer brewed with roasted malt or barley. ◇ there is a tradition in England of drinking stout while eating oysters **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French and Old French dialect, of West Germanic origin; perhaps related to stilt. The noun (late 17th century) originally denoted any strong beer and is probably elliptical for stout ale.

strait /streɪt/ প্রণালী *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a place) of limited spatial capacity; narrow or cramped. ◇ the road was so strait that a handful of men might have defended it **SYN** cramped, constricted, restricted, limited, confining, small, narrow, compact, tight, pinched, squeezed, poky, uncomfortable, inadequate, meagre

■ *noun*

1 ◇ the Straits of Gibraltar **SYN** channel, sound, narrows, inlet, stretch of water, arm of the sea, sea passage, neck 2 Used in reference to a situation characterized by a specified degree of trouble or difficulty. ◇ the economy is in dire straits **SYN** a bad situation, a difficult situation, a sorry condition, difficulty, trouble, crisis, a mess, a predicament, a plight, a tight corner **ORIGIN** Middle English shortening of Old French estreit ‘tight, narrow’, from Latin strictus ‘drawn tight’ (see strict).

strand /strand/ তীরভূমি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The shore of a sea, lake, or large river. ◇ a heron glided to rest on a pebbly strand **SYN** seashore, shore, beach, sands, foreshore, shoreline

■ *verb*

1 Drive or leave (a boat, sailor, or sea creature) aground on a shore. ◇ the ships were stranded in shallow water **ORIGIN** Old English (as a noun), of unknown origin. The verb dates from the early 17th century.

strand /strand/ তীরভূমি *noun* 1 A single thin length of something such as thread, fibre, or wire, especially as twisted together with others. ◇ strands of coloured wool **SYN** thread, filament, fibre **ORIGIN** Late 15th century of unknown origin.

streak /stri:k/ কষ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A long, thin line or mark of a different substance or colour from its surroundings. ◇ a streak of oil **SYN** band, line, strip, stripe, vein, slash, bar 2 An element of a specified kind in someone's character. ◇ there's a streak of insanity in the family **SYN** element, vein, trace, touch, dash, strain 3 An act of running naked in a public place so as to shock or amuse others. ◇ a streak for charity

■ *verb*

1 Cover (a surface) with streaks. ◇ tears streaking her face, Cynthia looked up **SYN** stripe, band, bar, fleck 2 Move very fast in a specified direction. ◇ the cat

streaked across the street **SYN** race, dash, rush, run, sprint, bolt, dart, gallop, career, charge, shoot, hurdle, hare, bound, fly, speed, zoom, go hell for leather, plunge, dive, whisk, scurry, scuttle, scamper, scramble 3 Run naked in a public place so as to shock or amuse others. ◇ the singer admitted to streaking in his home town in the seventies **ORIGIN** Old English *strica*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *streek* and German *Strich*, also to *strike*. The sense 'run naked' was originally US slang.

strenuous /ˈstrenjuəs/ শ্রমসাধ্য *adjective* 1 Requiring or using great effort or exertion. ◇ the government made strenuous efforts to upgrade the quality of the teaching profession **SYN** arduous, difficult, hard, tough, taxing, demanding, exacting, uphill, stiff, formidable, heavy, exhausting, tiring, fatiguing, gruelling, back-breaking, murderous, punishing **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin *strenuus* 'brisk' + *-ous*.

stretch /stretʃ/ প্রসারণ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of stretching one's limbs or body. ◇ I got up and had a stretch **SYN** reach out, hold out, put out, extend, outstretch, thrust out, stick out 2 A continuous area or expanse of land or water. ◇ a treacherous stretch of road **SYN** expanse, area, tract, belt, sweep, extent, spread, reach 3 A stretch limo. ◇ a chauffeur-driven stretch

■ *verb*

1 (of something soft or elastic) be made or be capable of being made longer or wider without tearing or breaking. ◇ my jumper stretched in the wash **SYN** be elastic, be stretchy, be stretchable, be tensile 2 Straighten or extend one's body or a part of one's body to its full length, typically so as to tighten one's muscles or in order to reach something. ◇ the cat yawned and stretched **SYN** extend, straighten, straighten out, unbend 3 Extend or spread over an area or period of time. ◇ the beach stretches for over four miles **SYN** extend, spread, continue, range, unfold, unroll, be unbroken 4 Make great demands on the capacity or resources of. ◇ the cost of the court case has stretched their finances to the limit **SYN** put a strain on, put great demands on, overtax, overextend, be too much for **ORIGIN** Old English *streccan*, of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch *strekken* and German *strecken*. The noun dates from the late 16th century.

stricken /ˈstri:k(ə)n/ অভিভূত *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Seriously affected by an undesirable condition or unpleasant feeling. ◇ the pilot landed the stricken aircraft **SYN** troubled, affected, deeply affected, afflicted, struck, hit, injured, wounded

■ *verb*

1 past participle of *strike* (sense 2 of the verb, ◇ **ORIGIN** Old and feeble.

strict /strikt/ কঠিন *adjective* 1 Demanding that rules concerning behaviour are obeyed and observed. ◇ my father was very strict **SYN** stern, severe, harsh, uncompromising, authoritarian, firm, austere, illib-

eral, inflexible, unyielding, unbending, no-nonsense 2 (of a person) following rules or beliefs exactly. ◇ a strict vegetarian 3 Exact in correspondence or adherence to something; not allowing or admitting deviation or relaxation. ◇ a strict interpretation of the law **SYN** precise, exact, literal, close, faithful, true, accurate, unerring, scrupulous, careful, meticulous, rigorous, stringent **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'restricted in space or extent'): from Latin *strictus*, past participle of *stringere* 'tighten, draw tight'.

stride /straɪd/ দীর্ঘ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A long, decisive step. ◇ he crossed the room in a couple of strides **SYN** step, long step, large step, pace, footstep 2 A step or stage in progress towards an aim. ◇ great strides have been made towards equality **SYN** make progress, make headway, gain ground, progress, advance, proceed, move, get on, get ahead, come on, come along, shape up, take shape, move forward in leaps and bounds 3 Trousers. ◇ 4 Denoting or relating to a rhythmic style of jazz piano playing in which the left hand alternately plays single bass notes on the downbeat and chords an octave higher on the upbeat. ◇ he's a noted stride pianist

■ *verb*

1 Walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction. ◇ he strode across the road **SYN** march, stalk, pace, tread, step, walk 2 Cross (an obstacle) with one long step. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English *stride* (noun) 'single long step', *strīdan* (verb) 'stand or walk with the legs wide apart', probably from a Germanic base meaning 'strive, quarrel'; related to Dutch *strijden* 'fight' and German *streiten* 'quarrel'.

strike /straɪk/ ধর্মঘট *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A refusal to work organized by a body of employees as a form of protest, typically in an attempt to gain a concession or concessions from their employer. ◇ dockers voted for an all-out strike **SYN** industrial action, walkout 2 A sudden attack, typically a military one. ◇ the threat of nuclear strikes **SYN** attack, air strike, air attack, assault, bombing, blitz 3 A discovery of gold, minerals, or oil by drilling or mining. ◇ the Lena goldfields strike of 1912 **SYN** find, discovery, unearthing, uncovering 4 A batter's unsuccessful attempt to hit a pitched ball. ◇ 5 The horizontal or compass direction of a stratum, fault, or other geological feature. ◇ the mine workings follow the strike of the Bonsor Vein 6 short for fly strike ◇

■ *verb*

1 Hit forcibly and deliberately with one's hand or a weapon or other implement. ◇ he raised his hand, as if to strike me **SYN** bang, beat, hit, pound 2 (of a disaster, disease, or other unwelcome phenomenon) occur suddenly and have harmful or damaging effects on. ◇ a major earthquake struck the island **SYN** affect, afflict, attack, hit, come upon, smite 3 (of a thought or idea) come into the mind of (someone) suddenly or unexpectedly. ◇ a disturbing thought struck Melissa **SYN** occur

to, come to, dawn on one, hit 4 (of a clock) indicate the time by sounding a chime or stroke. ◇ the church clock struck twelve 5 Ignite (a match) by rubbing it briskly against an abrasive surface. ◇ the match went out and he struck another **SYN** ignite, light 6 (of employees) refuse to work as a form of organized protest, typically in an attempt to obtain a particular concession or concessions from their employer. ◇ workers may strike over threatened job losses **SYN** take industrial action, go on strike, down tools, walk out, work to rule 7 Cancel, remove, or cross out with or as if with a pen. ◇ I will strike his name from the list **SYN** delete, strike out, strike through, ink out, score out, scratch out, block out, blank out, edit out, blue-pencil, cancel, eliminate, obliterate 8 Make (a coin or medal) by stamping metal. ◇ they struck similar medals on behalf of the Normandy veterans **SYN** mint, stamp, stamp out, strike, cast, punch, die, mould, forge, make, manufacture, produce 9 Reach, achieve, or agree to (something involving agreement, balance, or compromise) ◇ the team has struck a deal with a sports marketing agency **SYN** achieve, reach, arrive at, find, attain, effect, establish 10 Discover (gold, minerals, or oil) by drilling or mining. ◇ if they do strike oil, there will be another test well in a year's time **SYN** discover, find, come upon, light on, chance on, happen on, stumble across, stumble on, unearth, uncover, turn up 11 Move or proceed vigorously or purposefully. ◇ she struck out into the lake with a practised crawl **SYN** go, make one's way, set out, head, direct one's footsteps, move towards 12 Take down (a tent or the tents of an encampment) ◇ it took ages to strike camp **SYN** take down, pull down, bring down 13 Insert (a cutting of a plant) in soil to take root. ◇ best results are obtained from striking them in a propagator 14 Secure a hook in the mouth of a fish by jerking or tightening the line after it has taken the bait or fly. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English *strīcan* 'go, flow' and 'rub lightly', of West Germanic origin; related to German *streichen* 'to stroke', also to stroke. The sense 'deliver a blow' dates from Middle English.

string /striŋ/ **দড়ি** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Material consisting of threads of cotton, hemp, or other material twisted together to form a thin length. ◇ unwieldy packs tied up with string **SYN** twine, cord, yarn, thread, strand, fibre 2 A set of things tied or threaded together on a thin cord. ◇ she wore a string of agates round her throat **SYN** strand, rope, necklace, rosary, chaplet 3 A tough piece of fibre in vegetables, meat, or other food, such as a tough elongated piece connecting the two halves of a bean pod. ◇ 4 A G-string or thong. ◇ 5 short for stringboard ◇ Each of them is made of beautifully laid rough solid buff Cambridge-like brick with very precise precast concrete lintels and strings. 6 A hypothetical one-dimensional subatomic particle having the dynamical properties of a flexible loop. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Hang (something) so that it stretches in a long line. ◇ lights were strung across the promenade **SYN** hang,

suspend, sling, stretch 2 Fit a string or strings to (a musical instrument, a racket, or a bow) ◇ the harp had been newly strung 3 Remove the strings from (a bean). ◇ String the beans and break into lengths as for cooking. 4 Hoax or trick (someone) ◇ I'm not stringing you—I'll eat my shirt if it's not true 5 Work as a stringer in journalism. ◇ he strings for almost every French radio service 6 Determine the order of play by striking the cue ball from baulk to rebound off the top cushion, first stroke going to the player whose ball comes to rest nearer the bottom cushion. ◇ To begin a game of English billiards, both players "string". **ORIGIN** Old English *streng* (noun), of Germanic origin; related to German *Strang*, also to strong. The verb (dating from late Middle English) is first recorded in the senses 'arrange in a row' and 'fit with a string'. stringent /ˈstriŋ(d)ʒ(ə)nt/ **কঠোর** *adjective* 1 (of regulations, requirements, or conditions) strict, precise, and exacting. ◇ stringent guidelines on air pollution **SYN** strict, firm, rigid, rigorous, severe, harsh, tough, tight, exacting, demanding, inflexible, stiff, hard and fast, uncompromising, draconian, extreme **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century (in the sense 'compelling, convincing'): from Latin *stringent-* 'drawing tight', from the verb *stringere*.

strip /stri:p/ **ফালী** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of undressing, especially in a striptease. ◇ she got drunk and did a strip on top of the piano 2 The identifying outfit worn by the members of a sports team while playing. ◇ the team's away strip is a garish mix of red, white, and blue **SYN** outfit, clothes, clothing, garments, costume, suit, dress, garb

■ *verb*

1 Remove all coverings from. ◇ they stripped the bed 2 Leave bare of accessories or fittings. ◇ thieves stripped the room of luggage **SYN** empty, clear, clean out, plunder, rob, burgle, loot, rifle, pillage, ransack, gut, lay bare, devastate, sack, ravage, raid 3 Deprive someone of (rank, power, or property) ◇ the lieutenant was stripped of his rank **SYN** take away from, dispossess, deprive, confiscate, divest, relieve, deny, rob 4 Sell off (the assets of a company) for profit. ◇ 5 Tear the thread or teeth from (a screw, gearwheel, etc.). ◇ 6 (of a bullet) be fired from a rifled gun without spin owing to a loss of surface. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *stropen*. strip (sense 2 of the noun) arose in the late 20th century, possibly from the notion of clothing to which a player 'strips' down.

strip /stri:p/ **ফালী** *noun* 1 A long, narrow piece of cloth, paper, plastic, or some other material. ◇ a strip of linen **SYN** narrow piece, piece, bit, band, belt, ribbon, sash, stripe, bar, swathe, slip, fillet, shred 2 A comic strip. ◇ a strip cartoon 3 A programme broadcast regularly at the same time. ◇ he hosts a weekly two-hour advice strip **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from or related to Middle Low German *strippe* 'strap, thong', probably also to stripe.

struck /strʌk/ **তড়িত**

strumpet /'strʌmpɪt/ বারাদনা *noun* 1 A female prostitute. ◇ **SYN** sex worker, call girl **ORIGIN** Middle English of unknown origin.

strung /strʌŋ/ অনুবদ্ধ

stuck /stʌk/ আটকে পড়া

studious /'stjuːdiəs/ অধ্যয়নশীল *adjective* 1 Spending a lot of time studying or reading. ◇ he was quiet and studious **SYN** scholarly, academic, bookish, book-loving, intellectual, erudite, learned, donnish, serious, earnest, thoughtful, cerebral 2 Done deliberately or with a purpose in mind. ◇ his studious absence from public view **SYN** deliberate, wilful, conscious, calculated, intentional, volitional, designed, mannered, measured, studied, knowing, purposeful, contrived, artificial **ORIGIN** Middle English from Latin studiosus, from studium 'painstaking application'.

stumble /'stʌmb(ə)l/ পদস্থলন *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of stumbling. ◇ he broke a bone in his foot in a stumble down an Alpine pass **SYN** fall, trip, spill

■ *verb*

1 Trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall. ◇ her foot caught in the rug and she stumbled **SYN** trip, trip over, trip up, lose one's balance, lose one's footing, miss one's footing, founder, slip, pitch **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): from Old Norse, from the Germanic base of stammer.

stun /stʌn/ অচেতন করা *verb* 1 Knock unconscious or into a dazed or semi-conscious state. ◇ the man was stunned by a blow to the head **SYN** daze, stupefy, knock senseless, knock unconscious, knock out, lay out 2 Astonish or shock (someone) so that they are temporarily unable to react. ◇ the community was stunned by the tragedy **SYN** astound, amaze, astonish, startle, take someone's breath away, dumbfound, stupefy, overwhelm, stagger, shock, confound, take aback, shake up **ORIGIN** Middle English shortening of Old French estoner 'astonish'.

stutter /'stʌtə/ তেতলান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A tendency to stutter while speaking. ◇ 'She's perfectly j-justified,' he said with his intermittent stut-
ter **SYN** stammer, speech impediment, speech defect

■ *verb*

1 Talk with continued involuntary repetition of sounds, especially initial consonants. ◇ the child was stuttering in fright **SYN** stammer, stumble, speak haltingly, falter, speak falteringly, flounder, hesitate, pause, halt **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (as a verb): frequentative of dialect stut, of Germanic origin; related to German stossen 'strike against'.

stymie /'stɪmi/ কোণঠাসা করা *verb* 1 Prevent or hinder the progress of. ◇ the changes must not be allowed to stymie new medical treatments **SYN** impede, interfere with, hamper, hinder, obstruct, inhibit, frustrate, thwart, foil, spoil, stall, shackle, fetter, stop, check, block, cripple, handicap, scotch **ORIGIN** Mid 19th century (originally a golfing term, denoting a

situation on the green where a ball obstructs the shot of another player): of unknown origin.

sub-par Below average. Deriving from the term in golf "par" meaning average, and sub meaning below. 1. Bangladesh lost by two wickets to new zealand at the oval on wednesday after being all out for a sub-par 244. 2. According to stand-in captain mah-mudullah riyad, bangladesh's sub-par performances in the last six months is not about technique or lack of execution in skill.

sublime /sə'blaɪm/ মহিমাম্বিত *adjective, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Of very great excellence or beauty. ◇ Mozart's sublime piano concertos **SYN** exalted, elevated, noble, lofty, awe-inspiring, awesome, majestic, magnificent, imposing, glorious, supreme 2 (of a person's attitude or behaviour) extreme or unparalleled. ◇ he had the sublime confidence of youth **SYN** supreme, total, complete, utter, consummate, extreme

■ *verb*

1 (of a solid substance) change directly into vapour when heated, typically forming a solid deposit again on cooling. ◇ the ice sublimed away, leaving the books dry and undamaged 2 Elevate to a high degree of moral or spiritual purity or excellence. ◇ let your thoughts be sublimed by the spirit of God **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (in the sense 'dignified, aloof'): from Latin sublimis, from sub- 'up to' + a second element perhaps related to limen 'threshold', limus 'oblique'.

submerge /səb'mɑːdʒ/ নিমজ্জিত *verb* 1 Cause (something) to be under water. ◇ houses had been flooded and cars submerged **SYN** flood, inundate, deluge, engulf, swamp, immerse, drown New areas submerged in sherpur **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Latin submergere, from sub- 'under' + mergere 'to dip'.

subsequent /'sʌbsɪkw(ə)nt/ পরবর্তী *adjective* 1 Coming after something in time; following. ◇ the theory was developed subsequent to the earthquake of 1906 **SYN** following, ensuing, succeeding, successive, later, future, coming, upcoming, to come, next **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French, or from Latin subsequent- 'following after' (from the verb subsequi).

subsequently /'sʌbsɪkwəntli/ পরবর্তীকালে *adverb* 1 After a particular thing has happened; afterwards. ◇ the officer decided to stop and subsequently made an arrest **SYN** later, later on, at a later date, at some point in the future, at some time in the future, at a subsequent time, afterwards, in due course, following that, following this, eventually, then, next, by and by

subside /səb'saɪd/ থিতান *verb* 1 Become less intense, violent, or severe. ◇ I'll wait a few minutes until the storm subsides **SYN** abate, let up, moderate, quieten down, calm, lull, slacken, slacken off, ease, ease up, relent, die down, die out, peter out, taper off, recede, lessen, soften, alleviate, attenuate, remit, diminish, decline, dwindle, weaken, fade, wane, ebb, still, cease, come to a stop, come to an end, termi-

nate 2 (of water) go down to a lower or the normal level. ◇ the floods subside almost as quickly as they arise **SYN** recede, ebb, fall back, flow back, fall away, fall, go down, get lower, sink, sink lower **ORIGIN** Late 17th century from Latin subsidere, from sub- 'below' + sidere 'settle' (related to sedere 'sit').

subsidy /'sabsɪdi/ ভতুর্কি **noun** 1 A sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low. ◇ a farm subsidy 2 A parliamentary grant to the sovereign for state needs. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Anglo-Norman French subsidie, from Latin subsidium 'assistance'.

substandard /səb'stændəd/ নিম্ন মানের **adjective** 1 Below the usual or required standard. ◇ substandard housing **SYN** inferior, second-rate, low-quality, low-grade, poor, poor-quality, inadequate, imperfect, faulty, defective, jerry-built, shoddy, shabby, crude, unsound, unacceptable, unsatisfactory, unworthy, disappointing 2 another term for non-standard ◇ sub-standard spellings The court ordered the authorities concerned to stop production, selling or marketing of these substandard products and to take appropriate legal action against the persons responsible for producing, selling, marketing and supplying the products.

substantial /səb'stʌnʃ(ə)l/ সারগর্ভ **adjective** 1 Of considerable importance, size, or worth. ◇ a substantial amount of cash **SYN** considerable, real, material, weighty, solid, sizeable, meaningful, significant, important, notable, major, marked, valuable, useful, worthwhile 2 Concerning the essentials of something. ◇ there was substantial agreement on changing policies **SYN** fundamental, essential, basic 3 Real and tangible rather than imaginary. ◇ spirits are shadowy, human beings substantial **SYN** real, true, actual, existing **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French substantiel or Christian Latin substantialis, from substantia 'being, essence' (see substance).

subvert /səb'vɜ:t/ পরাভূত করা **verb** 1 Undermine the power and authority of (an established system or institution) ◇ an attempt to subvert democratic government **SYN** destabilize, unsettle, overthrow, overturn **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French subvertir or Latin subvertere, from sub- 'from below' + vertere 'to turn'.

successive /sək'sesɪv/ ধারাবাহিক **adjective** 1 Following one another or following others. ◇ they were looking for their fifth successive win **SYN** consecutive, in a row, straight, solid, sequential, succeeding, in succession, following, serial, running, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from medieval Latin successivus, from success- 'followed closely', from the verb succedere (see succeed).

suck /sʌk/ স্তন্যপান **exclamation, noun, verb**

■ **exclamation**

1 Used to express derision and defiance. ◇ sucks to them!

■ **noun**

1 An act of sucking something. ◇ the fish draws the bait into its mouth with a strong suck

■ **verb**

1 Draw into the mouth by contracting the muscles of the lips and mouth to make a partial vacuum. ◇ they suck mint juleps through straws **SYN** sip, sup, siphon, slurp, draw, drink, gulp, lap, guzzle, quaff, swill, swallow, imbibe 2 Involve (someone) in something without their choosing. ◇ I didn't want to be sucked into the role of dutiful daughter **SYN** implicate in, involve in, draw into 3 Be very bad or unpleasant. ◇ I love your country but your weather sucks **SYN** be very bad, be awful, be terrible, be dreadful, be horrible, be very unpleasant, be abhorrent, be despicable, be contemptible, be vile, be foul **ORIGIN** Old English sūcan (verb), from an Indo-European imitative root; related to soak.

sue /s(j)u:/ বিরুদ্ধে মামলা দায়ের **verb** 1 Institute legal proceedings against (a person or institution), typically for redress. ◇ she is to sue the baby's father **SYN** take legal action against, take to court, bring an action against, bring a suit against, proceed against 2 Appeal formally to a person for something. ◇ the rebels were forced to sue for peace **SYN** appeal, petition, ask, beg, plead, entreat, implore, supplicate **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French suer, based on Latin sequi 'follow'. Early senses were very similar to those of the verb follow.

suffocating /'sʌfəkeɪtɪŋ/ শ্বাসরোধী **adjective** 1 Causing difficulty in breathing. ◇ the suffocating heat Please, you are suffocating me.

sully /'sʌli/ নোংরা করা **verb** 1 Damage the purity or integrity of. ◇ they were outraged that anyone should sully their good name **SYN** taint, defile, soil, tarnish, stain, blemish, besmirch, befoul, contaminate, pollute, spoil, mar, spot, make impure, disgrace, dishonour, injure, damage **ORIGIN** Late 16th century perhaps from French souiller 'to soil'.

summit /'sʌmɪt/ শিখর **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The highest point of a hill or mountain. ◇ she climbed back up the path towards the summit **SYN** top, peak, mountaintop, crest, crown, apex, vertex, apogee, tip, cap 2 A meeting between heads of government. ◇ two binding treaties were agreed at the summit **SYN** meeting, negotiation, conference, talk, talks, discussion, conclave, consultation, deliberation, dialogue, parley, colloquy

■ **verb**

1 Reach the summit of (a mountain or hill) ◇ in 2013, 658 climbers summited Everest **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the general sense 'top part'): from Old French somete, from som 'top', from Latin summum, neuter of summus 'highest'.

suo moto Suo motu, meaning "on its own motion," is a Latin legal term, approximately equivalent to the term sua sponte. For example, it is used where a government agency acts on its own cognizance, as in "the Commission took suo motu control over the

matter." Example - "there is no requirement that a court suo motu instruct a jury upon these defenses." State v. Pierson.

superiority complex An attitude of superiority which conceals actual feelings of inferiority and failure.

surge /sə:dʒ/ ঢেউ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sudden powerful forward or upward movement, especially by a crowd or by a natural force such as the tide. ◇ flooding caused by tidal surges **SYN** gush, rush, outpouring, stream, flow, sweep

■ *verb*

1 (of a crowd or a natural force) move suddenly and powerfully forward or upward. ◇ the journalists surged forward **SYN** gush, rush, stream, flow, burst, pour, cascade, spill, overflow, brim over, well, sweep, spout, spurt, jet, spew, discharge, roll, whirl 2 (of a rope, chain, or windlass) slip back with a jerk. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (in the sense 'fountain, stream'): the noun (in early use) from Old French *sourgeon*; the verb partly from the Old French stem *sourge-*, based on Latin *surgere* 'to rise'. Early senses of the verb included 'rise and fall on the waves' and 'swell with great force'.

suspected /sə'spektɪd/ সন্দেহভাজন *adjective* 1 Believed to exist or to be true, without certain proof. ◇ a suspected heart condition

suspended /sə'spendɪd/ স্থগিত *adjective* 1 (of a sentence) imposed by a judge or court but not enforced as long as no further offence is committed within a specified period. ◇ he was given a suspended jail term of 22 months 2 (of solid particles) dispersed through the bulk of a fluid. ◇ suspended sediments inhibit the sun's energy from being used for reef building 3 Supported by attachment from above; hanging. ◇ small vents in the suspended ceilings supply fresh air

suspension /sə'spensj(ə)n/ সাসপেনশন *noun* 1 The action of suspending someone or something or the condition of being suspended. ◇ the suspension of military action **SYN** adjournment, interruption, postponement, delay, deferral, deferment, shelving, stay, moratorium, arrest, intermission, interlude, prorogation, tabling, abeyance 2 The system of springs and shock absorbers by which a vehicle is supported on its wheels. ◇ modifications have been made to the car's rear suspension 3 A mixture in which particles are dispersed throughout the bulk of a fluid. ◇ a suspension of maize starch in arachis oil **SYN** mixture, mix, blend, compound, suspension, tincture, infusion, emulsion, colloid, gel, fluid 4 A discord made by prolonging a note of a chord into the following chord. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from French, or from Latin *suspensio*(n-), from the verb *suspendere* (see *suspend*).

sustain /sə'steɪn/ বজায় রাখা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An effect or facility on a keyboard or electronic instrument whereby a note can be sustained after the key is released. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Strengthen or support physically or mentally. ◇ this thought had sustained him throughout the years **SYN** comfort, help, assist, encourage, succour, support, give strength to, be a source of strength to, be a tower of strength to, buoy up, carry, cheer up, hearten, see someone through 2 Undergo or suffer (something unpleasant, especially an injury) ◇ he sustained severe head injuries **SYN** undergo, experience, go through, suffer, endure 3 Cause to continue for an extended period or without interruption. ◇ he cannot sustain a normal conversation **SYN** continuous, ongoing, steady, continual, continuing, constant, running, prolonged, persistent, non-stop, perpetual, unfaltering, unremitting, unabating, unrelenting, relentless, unrelieved, unbroken, never-ending, unending, incessant, unceasing, ceaseless, round the clock 4 Uphold, affirm, or confirm the justice or validity of. ◇ the allegations of discrimination were sustained **SYN** uphold, validate, ratify, vindicate, confirm, endorse, approve **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *soustenir*, from Latin *sustinere*, from sub- 'from below' + *tenere* 'hold'.

swallow /'swɒləʊ/ গেলা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of swallowing something, especially food or drink. ◇ he downed his drink in one swallow

■ *verb*

1 Cause or allow (something, especially food or drink) to pass down the throat. ◇ she swallowed a mouthful slowly **SYN** eat, gulp down, consume, devour, eat up, put away, gobble, gobble up, bolt, bolt down, wolf down, stuff down, gorge oneself on, feast on, polish off 2 Take in and cause to disappear; engulf. ◇ the dark mist swallowed her up **SYN** engulf, swamp, devour, flood over, overwhelm, overcome, bury, drown, inundate **ORIGIN** Old English *swelgan*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *zwellen* and German *schwellen*.

swallow /'swɒləʊ/ গেলা *noun* 1 A migratory swift-flying songbird with a forked tail and long pointed wings, feeding on insects in flight. ◇ **ORIGIN** Old English *swealwe*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *zwaluw* and German *Schwalbe*.

swear /swe:/ শপথ *verb* 1 Make a solemn statement or promise undertaking to do something or affirming that something is the case. ◇ Maria made me swear I would never tell anyone **SYN** promise, vow, promise under oath, solemnly promise, pledge oneself, give one's word, take an oath, swear an oath, swear on the Bible, give an undertaking, undertake, affirm, warrant, state, assert, declare, aver, proclaim, pronounce, profess, attest, guarantee 2 Use offensive language, especially as an expression of anger. ◇ Peter swore under his breath **SYN** bad language, foul language, strong language **ORIGIN** Old English *swerian* of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *zweren*, German *schwören*, also to answer.

sweep /swi:p/ কুড়ান *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of sweeping something with a brush. ◇ I

was giving the floor a quick sweep **SYN** clean, sweep, wipe, dust, mop 2 A long, swift curving movement. ◇ a grandiose sweep of his hand **SYN** gesture, movement, move, action, stroke, wave 3 A procedure for inducing labour in a pregnant woman, in which a medical practitioner moves a finger around within the opening of the cervix to detach the amniotic membranes. ◇ I went in for a sweep at 41 weeks 4 A comprehensive search or survey of a place or area. ◇ the police finished their sweep through the woods **SYN** search, hunt, exploration, probe, forage, pursuit, quest 5 A long, typically curved stretch of road, river, country, etc. ◇ we could see a wide sweep of country perhaps a hundred miles across **SYN** expanse, tract, stretch, space, plain, extent, vastness, vista 6 A sweepstake. ◇ **SYN** lottery, draw, prize draw, sweepstake, sweep, tombola, ballot 7 An instance of winning every event, award, or place in a contest. ◇ a World Series sweep 8 A long, heavy oar used to row a barge or other vessel. ◇ a big, heavy sweep oar **SYN** oar, scull, sweep, blade, spoon, spade 9 A sail of a windmill. ◇ 10 A long pole mounted as a lever for raising buckets from a well. ◇

■ verb

1 Clean (an area) by brushing away dirt or litter. ◇ I've swept the floor **SYN** brush, clean, scrub, wipe, mop, dust, scour, scrape, rake, buff 2 Move swiftly and smoothly. ◇ a large black car swept past the open windows **SYN** glide, sail, dash, charge, rush, streak, speed, fly, zoom, swoop, whizz, hurtle 3 Search (an area) for something. ◇ the detective swept the room for hair and fingerprints **SYN** search, probe, check, explore, hunt through, look through, delve in, go through, sift through, scour, comb, go through with a fine-tooth comb, leave no stone unturned in **ORIGIN** Old English swāpan (verb), of Germanic origin; related to German schweifen 'sweep in a curve'.

sweeping /'swi:pɪŋ/ সুদূরপ্রসারিত *adjective, noun*

■ adjective

1 Extending or performed in a long, continuous curve. ◇ sweeping, desolate moorlands **SYN** broad, extensive, expansive, vast, spacious, roomy, boundless, panoramic 2 Wide in range or effect. ◇ we cannot recommend any sweeping alterations **SYN** extensive, wide-ranging, global, broad, wide, comprehensive, all-inclusive, all-embracing, far-reaching, across the board, worldwide, catholic, exhaustive, pervasive

■ noun

1 Dirt or refuse collected by sweeping. ◇ the sweepings from the house **SYN** debris, waste, waste matter, discarded matter, refuse, rubbish, litter, scrap, flotsam and jetsam, lumber, rubble, wreckage

sweetmeat /'swi:tmi:t/ মোদক *noun* 1 An item of confectionery or sweet food. ◇ he hurried back to his room like a schoolboy who has stolen a sweetmeat **SYN** piece of confectionery, chocolate, bonbon, fondant, toffee

swell /swel/ চিতান *adjective, adverb, noun, verb*

■ adjective

1 Excellent; very good. ◇ you're looking swell **SYN** excellent, marvellous, wonderful, splendid, magnificent, superb, first-rate

■ adverb

1 Excellently; very well. ◇ everything was just going swell

■ noun

1 A full or gently rounded shape or form. ◇ the soft swell of her breast 2 A gradual increase in amount, intensity, or volume. ◇ a huge swell in the popularity of one-day cricket **SYN** increase, rise, growth, expansion, escalation, acceleration, surge, stepping-up, proliferation, snowballing, mushrooming, skyrocketing 3 A slow, regular movement of the sea in rolling waves that do not break. ◇ there was a heavy swell **SYN** billow, billowing, undulation, surge, surging, wave, roll, rolling, bulge, bulging, rush, deluge, movement 4 A mechanism for producing a crescendo or diminuendo in an organ or harmonium. ◇ 5 A fashionable or stylish person of wealth or high social position. ◇ a crowd of city swells **SYN** fop, beau, man about town, bright young thing, glamour boy, rake

■ verb

1 (especially of a part of the body) become larger or rounder in size, typically as a result of an accumulation of fluid. ◇ her bruised knee was already swelling up **SYN** expand, bulge, distend, become distended, inflate, become inflated, dilate, become bloated, bloat, blow out, blow up, puff up, balloon, fatten, fill out, tumefy, intumesce 2 Become or make greater in intensity, number, amount, or volume. ◇ the low murmur swelled to a roar **SYN** grow larger, grow greater, grow, enlarge, increase, expand, rise, wax, mount, escalate, accelerate, step up, accumulate, surge, multiply, proliferate, snowball, mushroom, skyrocket **ORIGIN** Old English swellan (verb), of Germanic origin; related to German schwellen. Current senses of the noun date from the early 16th century; the informal adjectival use derives from noun swell (sense 5 of the noun) (late 18th century).

swimmer /'swɪmə/ সাঁতারু *noun* 1 A person or animal that swims. ◇ the fastest freestyle swimmer in the world

symposium /sɪm'pəʊziəm/ সম্মেলন *noun* 1 A conference or meeting to discuss a particular subject. ◇ **SYN** meeting, sitting, assembly, conclave, plenary 2 A drinking party or convivial discussion, especially as held in ancient Greece after a banquet (and notable as the title of a work by Plato). ◇ **SYN** lecture, speech, address, discourse, oration, presentation, report, sermon, disquisition, dissertation, symposium **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (denoting a drinking party): via Latin from Greek sumpōsion, from sumpotēs 'fellow drinker', from sun- 'together' + potēs 'drinker'.

T

tailoring /ˈteɪləɪŋ/ **দরজির কার্য** *noun* 1 The activity or trade of a tailor. ◇ they learnt woodwork, tailoring, and other trades

take a whiz 1. to take a piss; to urinate 2. to send urine out of the body I'll be right back. I have to take a whiz.

takeaway /ˈteɪkəweɪ/ **ছাড়াইয়া লওয়া** *noun* 1 A restaurant or shop selling cooked food to be eaten elsewhere. ◇ a fast-food takeaway 2 A key fact, point, or idea to be remembered, typically one emerging from a discussion or meeting. ◇ the main takeaway for me is that we need to continue to communicate all the things we're doing for our customers 3 another term for backswing ◇ many golfers ruin the swing with a poor takeaway 4 (in football and hockey) an act of regaining the ball or puck from the opposing team. ◇

tangle /ˈtæŋɡ(ə)l/ **জট** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A confused mass of something twisted together. ◇ a tangle of golden hair **SYN** snarl, mass, mat, cluster, knot, mesh, disorder, thatch, web 2 A fight, argument, or disagreement. ◇ she got into a tangle with staff

■ *verb*

1 Twist together into a confused mass. ◇ the broom somehow got tangled up in my long skirt **SYN** ravelled, entangled, snarled, snarled up, entwined, intertangled, twisted, knotted, knotty, enmeshed, coiled, matted, tangly, messy, muddled 2 Become involved in a conflict or fight with. ◇ they usually come a cropper when they tangle with the heavy mobs **SYN** come into conflict, become involved, have a dispute, dispute, argue, quarrel, fight, row, wrangle, squabble, contend, cross swords, lock horns **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'entangle, catch in a tangle'): probably of Scandinavian origin and related to Swedish dialect taggla 'disarrange'.

tangle /ˈtæŋɡ(ə)l/ **জট** *noun* 1 Any of a number of brown seaweeds, especially oarweed. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century probably from Norwegian tongul.

tariff /ˈtærɪf/ **শুল্ক** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports. ◇ the reduction of trade barriers and import tariffs **SYN** tax, duty, toll, excise, levy, assessment, imposition, impost, charge, rate, fee, exaction

■ *verb*

1 Fix the price of (something) according to a tariff. ◇ these services are tarified by volume **ORIGIN** Late 16th century (also denoting an arithmetical table): via French from Italian tariffa, based on Arabic 'ar-rafa 'notify'.

taunt /tɔːnt/ **বিক্রপ** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A remark made in order to anger, wound, or provoke someone. ◇ pupils will play truant rather than face the taunts of classmates about their ragged clothes **SYN**

jeer, gibe, sneer, insult, barb, catcall, brickbat, scoff, slap in the face

■ *verb*

1 Provoke or challenge (someone) with insulting remarks. ◇ pupils began taunting her about her weight **SYN** jeer at, gibe at, sneer at, scoff at, poke fun at, make fun of, get at, insult, tease, chaff, torment, provoke, goad, ridicule, deride, mock, heckle **ORIGIN** Early 16th century from French tant pour tant 'like for like, tit for tat', from tant 'so much', from Latin tantum, neuter of tantus. An early use of the verb was 'exchange banter'.

taunting /ˈtɔːntɪŋ/ **বিক্রপাত্মক** *adjective* 1 Intended to provoke someone in an insulting or contemptuous manner. ◇ taunting comments 1. The advertisement in a way is taunting the supporters. 2. New Zealand cricket have admonished a stadium announcer for taunting Pakistan fast bowler Mohammad Amir during the third T20 on Friday.

tear /teɪ/ **বিছিন্ন করা** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A hole or split in something caused by it having been pulled apart forcefully. ◇ there was a tear in her dress **SYN** rip, hole, split, rent, cut, slash, slit 2 A brief spell of erratic or unrestrained behaviour; a binge or spree. ◇ one of my drinking buddies came for the weekend and we went on a tear

■ *verb*

1 Pull (something) apart or to pieces with force. ◇ I tore up the letter **SYN** rip up, rip in two, pull apart, pull to pieces, shred 2 Move very quickly in a reckless or excited manner. ◇ she tore along the footpath on her bike **SYN** sprint, race, run, dart, rush, dash, hasten, hurry, scurry, scuttle, scamper, hare, bolt, bound, fly, gallop, career, charge, pound, shoot, hurtle, speed, streak, flash, whizz, zoom, sweep, go like lightning, go hell for leather, go like the wind 3 Be in a state of uncertainty between two conflicting options or parties. ◇ he was torn between his duty and his better instincts **SYN** torment, torture, rack, harrow, wring, lacerate **ORIGIN** Old English teran, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch teren and German zehren, from an Indo-European root shared by Greekerein 'flay'. The noun dates from the early 17th century.

tear /tiə/ **বিছিন্ন করা** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A drop of clear salty liquid secreted from glands in a person's eye when they cry or when the eye is irritated. ◇ a tear rolled down her cheek **SYN** teardrop

■ *verb*

1 (of the eye) produce tears. ◇ the freezing wind made her eyes tear **ORIGIN** Old English tēar, of Germanic origin; related to German Zähre, from an Indo-European root shared by Old Latin lacrima (Latin lacrima) and Greek dakru.

tease /tiːz/ **আঁচড়ান** *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who makes fun of someone playfully or unkindly. ◇ some think of him as a tease who likes to keep others guessing **[SYN]** tease, make fun of, chaff 2 An act of teasing someone. ◇ she couldn't resist a gentle tease

■ *verb*

1 Make fun of or attempt to provoke (a person or animal) in a playful way. ◇ I used to tease her about being so house-proud **[SYN]** make fun of, poke fun at, chaff, make jokes about, rag, mock, laugh at, guy, satirize, be sarcastic about 2 Gently pull or comb (tangled wool, hair, etc.) into separate strands. ◇ she was teasing out the curls into her usual hairstyle **[ORIGIN]** Old English *tæsan* (in *tease* (sense 2 of the verb)), of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch *teezen* and German dialect *zeisen*, also to *teasel*. Sense 1 is a development of the earlier and more serious 'irritate by annoying actions' (early 17th century), a figurative use of the word's original sense.

tempo /'tɛmpəʊ/ লয় *noun* 1 The speed at which a passage of music is or should be played. ◇ **[SYN]** cadence, speed, rhythm, beat, time, pulse 2 The rate or speed of motion or activity; pace. ◇ the tempo of life dictated by a heavy workload **[SYN]** pace, rate, speed, velocity **[ORIGIN]** Mid 17th century (as a fencing term denoting the timing of an attack): from Italian, from Latin *tempus* 'time'.

tempo /'tɛmpəʊ/ লয় *noun* 1 (in South Asia) a light three-wheeled delivery van. ◇ **[ORIGIN]** An invented word.

tenure /'tɛnjə/ ভোগদখল *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 The conditions under which land or buildings are held or occupied. ◇ **[SYN]** tenancy, occupancy, holding, occupation, residence 2 The holding of an office. ◇ his tenure of the premiership would be threatened **[SYN]** incumbency, term of office, term, period in office, period of office, time, time in office 3 Guaranteed permanent employment, especially as a teacher or lecturer, after a probationary period. ◇ tenure for university staff has been abolished

■ *verb*

1 Give (someone) a permanent post, especially as a teacher or lecturer. ◇ I had recently been tenured and then promoted to full professor **[ORIGIN]** Late Middle English from Old French, from *tenir* 'to hold', from Latin *tenere*.

terrestrial /tə'restriəl/ স্থলজ *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 On or relating to the earth. ◇ increased ultraviolet radiation may disrupt terrestrial ecosystems **[SYN]** earthly, worldly, mundane, earthbound 2 Of or on dry land. ◇ a submarine eruption will be much more explosive than its terrestrial counterpart

■ *noun*

1 An inhabitant of the earth. ◇ **[ORIGIN]** Late Middle English (in the sense 'temporal, worldly, mundane'): from Latin *terrestris* (from *terra* 'earth') + *-al*.

terrible /'terɪb(ə)l/ গুরুগম্ভীর *adjective* 1 Extremely bad or serious. ◇ a terrible crime **[SYN]** dreadful, aw-

ful, appalling, horrific, horrifying, horrible, horrendous, atrocious, abominable, abhorrent, frightful, fearful, shocking, hideous, ghastly, grim, dire, hateful, unspeakable, gruesome, monstrous, sickening, heinous, vile 2 Causing or likely to cause terror; sinister. ◇ the stranger gave a terrible smile **[ORIGIN]** Late Middle English (in the sense 'causing terror'): via French from Latin *terribilis*, from *terrere* 'frighten'.

theremin /'θerəmin/ *noun* 1 An electronic musical instrument in which the tone is generated by two high-frequency oscillators and the pitch controlled by the movement of the performer's hand towards and away from the circuit. ◇ **[ORIGIN]** Early 20th century named after Lev Theremin (1896–1993), its Russian inventor.

thesaurus /θɪ'sɔːrəs/ জ্ঞানভাণ্ডার *noun* 1 A book that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts. ◇ **[SYN]** wordfinder, wordbook, synonym dictionary, synonym lexicon **[ORIGIN]** Late 16th century via Latin from Greek *thēsauros* 'storehouse, treasure'. The original sense 'dictionary or encyclopedia' was narrowed to the current meaning by the publication of Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases* (1852).

think about it 1. Take into consideration, have in view; "he entertained the notion of moving to south america" 2. Used when someone says something that, in the hands of someone with a dirty mind, can sound sexual. "pound it!"

"lol!"

"what?"

"think about it!"

thoroughfare /'θʌrəfeɪ/ রাস্তা; জনসাধারণের যাতায়াতের পথ

noun 1 A road or path forming a route between two places. ◇ a scheme to stop the park being used as a thoroughfare **[SYN]** through route, access route, way, passage Buses clog up major thoroughfare in town throat /θrəʊt/ গলা *noun* 1 The passage which leads from the back of the mouth of a person or animal. ◇ her throat was parched with thirst **[SYN]** gullet, oesophagus **[ORIGIN]** Old English *throthe*, *throtu*, of Germanic origin; related to German *Drossel*. Compare with *throttle*.

thug /θʌg/ সহযোগী গুগরা *noun* 1 A violent person, especially a criminal. ◇ he was attacked by a gang of thugs **[SYN]** ruffian, hoodlum, bully boy, bully, bandit, mugger, gangster, terrorist, gunman, murderer, killer, hitman, assassin, hooligan, vandal, Yardie 2 ◇ **[ORIGIN]** Early 19th century (in *thug* (sense 2)): from Hindi *thag* 'swindler, thief', based on Sanskrit *sthagati* 'he covers or conceals'. *thug* (sense 1) arose in the mid 19th century.

tier /tiə/ স্তর *noun* 1 Each in a series of rows or levels of a structure placed one above the other. ◇ a tier of seats **[SYN]** row, rank, bank, line **[ORIGIN]** Late 15th century from French *tire* 'sequence, order', from *tirer* 'elongate, draw'.

tilt /tɪlt/ হেলানো *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sloping position or movement. ◇ the tilt of her head **SYN** slope, list, camber, gradient, bank, slant, incline, pitch, dip, cant, bevel, angle, heel 2 A combat for exercise or sport between two men on horseback with lances; a joust. ◇ **SYN** joust, tournament, tourney, lists, combat, contest, fight, duel 3 A small hut in a forest. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Move or cause to move into a sloping position. ◇ the floor tilted slightly **SYN** lean, tip, list, slope, camber, bank, slant, incline, pitch, dip, cant, bevel, angle, cock, heel, careen, bend, be at an angle 2 (in jousting) thrust at with a lance or other weapon. ◇ he tilts at his prey **SYN** charge, rush, run **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense ‘fall or cause to fall, topple’): perhaps related to Old English tealt ‘unsteady’, or perhaps of Scandinavian origin and related to Norwegian tylden ‘unsteady’ and Swedish tulta ‘totter’.

timid /ˈtɪmɪd/ ভীত **adjective** 1 Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. ◇ I was too timid to ask for what I wanted **SYN** easily frightened, lacking courage, fearful, apprehensive, afraid, frightened, scared, faint-hearted **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin timidus, from timere ‘to fear’.

tinkle /ˈtɪŋk(ə)l/ টুংটাং শব্দ করা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A light, clear ringing sound. ◇ the distant tinkle of a cow bell **SYN** ring, chime, peal, ding, ping, clink, chink, jingle, jangle 2 An act of urinating. ◇ you have to pay to go in for a tinkle

■ **verb**

1 Make or cause to make a light, clear ringing sound. ◇ cool water tinkled in the stone fountains **SYN** ring, jingle, jangle, chime, peal, ding, ping, clink, chink 2 Urinate. ◇ I needed to tinkle **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (also in the sense ‘tingle’): frequentative of obsolete tink ‘to chink or clink’, of imitative origin.

tipsy /ˈtɪpsɪ/ থমড **adjective** 1 Slightly drunk. ◇ tipsy revellers **SYN** merry, mellow, slightly drunk **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from the verb tip+ -sy.

tire /ˈtaɪə/ পাগড়ি **verb** 1 Feel or cause to feel in need of rest or sleep. ◇ soon the ascent grew steeper and he began to tire **SYN** exhausting, wearying, fatiguing, enervating, draining, sapping, stressful, wearing, trying, crushing 2 Lose interest in; become bored with. ◇ the media will tire of publicizing every protest **ORIGIN** Old English tēorian ‘fail, come to an end’, also ‘become physically exhausted’, of unknown origin.

tire /ˈtaɪə/ পাগড়ি

toddler /ˈtɒdlə/ শক্তিশালী **noun** 1 A young child who is just beginning to walk. ◇ **SYN** youngster, young one, little one, boy, girl

toll /təʊl/ উপশুল্ক **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A charge payable to use a bridge or road. ◇ motorway tolls **SYN** charge, fee, payment, levy, tariff, dues, tax, duty, impost 2 The number of deaths or casualties arising from a natural disaster, conflict, accident, etc. ◇ the toll of dead and injured mounted **SYN** number, count,

tally, total, running total, sum total, grand total, sum, score, reckoning, enumeration, register, record, inventory, list, listing, account, roll, roster, index, directory

■ **verb**

1 Charge a toll for the use of (a bridge or road) ◇ the report advocates motorway tolling **ORIGIN** Old English (denoting a charge, tax, or duty), from medieval Latin toloneum, alteration of late Latin teloneum, from Greek telōnion ‘toll house’, from telos ‘tax’. toll (sense 2 of the noun) (late 19th century) arose from the notion of paying a toll or tribute in human lives (to an adversary or to death).

toll /təʊl/ উপশুল্ক **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A single ring of a bell. ◇ she heard the Cambridge School bell utter a single toll

■ **verb**

1 (with reference to a bell) sound or cause to sound with a slow, uniform succession of strokes, as a signal or announcement. ◇ the cathedral bells began to toll for evening service **SYN** ring, ring out, chime, chime out, strike, peal, knell **ORIGIN** Late Middle English probably a special use of dialect toll ‘drag, pull’.

tongue /tʌŋ/ জিহ্বা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 The fleshy muscular organ in the mouth of a mammal, used for tasting, licking, swallowing, and (in humans) articulating speech. ◇ 2 Used in reference to a person’s style or manner of speaking. ◇ he was a redoubtable debater with a caustic tongue **SYN** manner of speaking, way of speaking, manner of talking, way of talking, form of expression, mode of expression, choice of words, verbal expression 3 A strip of leather or fabric under the laces in a shoe, attached only at the front end. ◇ 4 The free-swinging metal piece inside a bell which is made to strike the bell to produce the sound. ◇ 5 A long, low promontory of land. ◇ **SYN** promontory, headland, point, head, foreland, cape, peninsula, bluff, ness, naze, horn, spit, tongue 6 A projecting strip on a wooden board fitting into a groove on another. ◇ 7 The vibrating reed of a musical instrument or organ pipe. ◇ 8 A jet of flame. ◇ a tongue of flame flashed from the gun

■ **verb**

1 Sound (a note) distinctly on a wind instrument by interrupting the air flow with the tongue. ◇ Eugene has worked out the correct tonguing 2 Lick or caress with the tongue. ◇ the other horse tongued every part of the colt’s mane **ORIGIN** Old English tunge, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch tong, German Zunge, and Latin lingua.

tough /taʊ/ শক্ত **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 (of a substance or object) strong enough to withstand adverse conditions or rough handling. ◇ tough rucksacks for climbers **SYN** durable, strong, resilient, resistant, sturdy, rugged, firm, solid, substantial, sound, stout, indestructible, unbreakable, hard, rigid, stiff, inflexible, toughened 2 Able to endure hardship or pain. ◇ she was as tough as old boots **SYN** resilient, strong,

hardy, gritty, determined, resolute, dogged, stalwart 3 Demonstrating a strict and uncompromising approach. ◇ police have been getting tough with drivers **SYN** strict, stern, severe, hard, harsh, firm, hard-hitting, adamant, inflexible, unyielding, unbending, uncompromising, unsentimental, unsympathetic 4 Strong and prone to violence. ◇ tough young teenagers **SYN** rough, rowdy, unruly, disorderly, violent, wild, lawless, law-breaking, criminal

■ **noun**

1 A rough and violent man. ◇ a gang of toughs **SYN** ruffian, rowdy, thug, hoodlum, hooligan, brute, bully, bully boy, rough, gangster, desperado

■ **verb**

1 Endure a period of hardship or difficulty. ◇ **SYN** put up with it, grin and bear it, keep at it, keep going, stay with it, see it through, see it through to the end **ORIGIN** Old English tōh, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch taai and German zäh.

tout /taʊt/ টাউট **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 ◇ **SYN** ticket tout, illegal salesman 2 A person who offers racing tips for a share of any resulting winnings. ◇ 3 An informer. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Attempt to sell (something), typically by a direct or persistent approach. ◇ Sanjay was touting his wares 2 Offer racing tips for a share of any resulting winnings. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English tute 'look out', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch tuit 'spout, nozzle'. Later senses were 'watch, spy on' (late 17th century) and 'solicit custom' (mid 18th century). The noun was first recorded (early 18th century) in the slang use 'thieves' lookout'.

tout /taʊt/ টাউট **determiner** 1 Used before the name of a city to refer to its high society or people of importance. ◇ le tout Washington adored him **ORIGIN** French, suggested by le tout Paris 'all (of) Paris', used to refer to Parisian high society.

tow /taʊ/ কাতা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 An act of towing a vehicle or boat. ◇ the cruiser got a tow from a warship after its engine failed **SYN** tug, towing, haul, pull, drawing, drag, trailing, trawl

■ **verb**

1 (of a motor vehicle or boat) pull (another vehicle or boat) along with a rope, chain, or tow bar. ◇ a pickup van towing a trailer **SYN** pull, draw, drag, haul, tug, trail, lug, heave, trawl, hoist, transport **OTHER** towed away: 1. The other ship which came under attack, the norwegian-operated front altair, was being towed away from iranian waters and would undergo a damage assessment later saturday, said a spokeswoman for its operator. 2. workers in paris and other cities swept up broken glass and towed away burnt-out cars while the government warned of slower economic growth and the judiciary said it would come down hard on looting and attacks on police. **ORIGIN** Old English togian 'draw, drag', of Germanic origin; related to tug. The noun dates

from the early 17th century.

tow /taʊ/ কাতা **noun** 1 The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp prepared for spinning. ◇ In this process, which is much faster than that using guilotine cutters, tow is dyed, finished, cut, dried, screened, and bagged in one continuous operation.

OTHER towed away: 1. The other ship which came under attack, the norwegian-operated front altair, was being towed away from iranian waters and would undergo a damage assessment later saturday, said a spokeswoman for its operator. 2. workers in paris and other cities swept up broken glass and towed away burnt-out cars while the government warned of slower economic growth and the judiciary said it would come down hard on looting and attacks on police. **ORIGIN** Old English (recorded in towcraft 'spinning'), of Germanic origin.

TOW /taʊ/ কাতা **abbreviation** 1 Tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (missile). ◇ **OTHER** towed away: 1. The other ship which came under attack, the norwegian-operated front altair, was being towed away from iranian waters and would undergo a damage assessment later saturday, said a spokeswoman for its operator. 2. workers in paris and other cities swept up broken glass and towed away burnt-out cars while the government warned of slower economic growth and the judiciary said it would come down hard on looting and attacks on police.

trace /treɪs/ ট্রেস **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A mark, object, or other indication of the existence or passing of something. ◇ remove all traces of the old adhesive **SYN** vestige, sign, mark, indication, suggestion, evidence, clue 2 A very small quantity, especially one too small to be accurately measured. ◇ his body contained traces of amphetamines 3 A procedure to investigate the source of something, such as the place from which a telephone call was made. ◇ we've got a trace on the call 4 A line which represents the projection of a curve or surface on a plane or the intersection of a curve or surface with a plane. ◇ 5 A path or track. ◇ 6 The sum of the elements in the principal diagonal of a square matrix. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Find or discover by investigation. ◇ police are trying to trace a white van seen in the area **SYN** track down, find, discover, detect, unearth, uncover, turn up, hunt down, dig up, ferret out, run to ground 2 Copy (a drawing, map, or design) by drawing over its lines on a superimposed piece of transparent paper. ◇ trace a map of the world on to a large piece of paper **SYN** copy, reproduce, go over, draw over, draw the lines of **ORIGIN** Middle English (first recorded as a noun in the sense 'path that someone or something takes'): from Old French trace (noun), tracier (verb), based on Latin tractus (see tract).

trace /treɪs/ ট্রেস **noun** 1 Each of the two side straps, chains, or ropes by which a horse is attached to a vehicle that it is pulling. ◇ Ales broke off in

mid-explanation to dive into the crowd, reappearing clasping a handkerchief waving teenage girl, and yoking her into the cart's rope traces. **ORIGIN**

Middle English (denoting a pair of traces): from Old French *trais*, plural of *trait* (see *trait*).

traffic /'trafik/ পাচার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Vehicles moving on a public highway. ◇ a stream of heavy traffic **SYN** vehicles, cars, lorries, trucks 2 The messages or signals transmitted through a communications system. ◇ data traffic between remote workstations 3 The action of dealing or trading in something illegal. ◇ the traffic in stolen cattle **SYN** trade, trading, trafficking, dealing, commerce, business, peddling, buying and selling 4 Dealings or communication between people. ◇ **SYN** dealings, association, contact, communication, connection, relations, intercourse

■ *verb*

1 Deal or trade in something illegal. ◇ the government will vigorously pursue individuals who traffic in drugs **SYN** trade, deal, do business, peddle, bargain **ORIGIN** Early 16th century (denoting commercial transportation of merchandise or passengers): from French *traffique*, Spanish *tráfico*, or Italian *traffico*, of unknown origin. Sense 1 dates from the early 19th century.

trafficker /'trafika/ কারবারী; পাচারকারী *noun* 1 A person who deals or trades in something illegal. ◇ a convicted drug trafficker

tragic /'tradʒik/ মৃত্যুয্যতি *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Causing or characterized by extreme distress or sorrow. ◇ the shooting was a tragic accident **SYN** disastrous, calamitous, catastrophic, cataclysmic, devastating, terrible, dreadful, appalling, horrendous, dire, ruinous, gruesome, awful, miserable, wretched, unfortunate 2 Relating to tragedy in a literary work. ◇ the same rules apply whether the plot is tragic or comic

■ *noun*

1 A boring or socially inept person, typically having an obsessive and solitary interest. ◇ at school she's not a complete tragic, but she's not exactly popular either **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from French *tragique*, via Latin from Greek *tragikos*, from *tragos* 'goat', but associated with *tragōidia* (see *tragedy*).

trail /treil/ লেজ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A mark or a series of signs or objects left behind by the passage of someone or something. ◇ a trail of blood on the grass **SYN** series, stream, string, line, chain, row, succession, train 2 A long thin part or line stretching behind or hanging down from something. ◇ smoke trails **SYN** wake, tail, stream, slipstream 3 A beaten path through the countryside. ◇ country parks with nature trails **SYN** path, beaten path, pathway, way, footpath, track, course, road, route 4 A trailer for a film or broadcast. ◇ a recent television trail for 'The Bill' 5 The rear end of a gun carriage, resting or sliding on the ground when the gun is unlimbered. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Draw or be drawn along behind someone or something. ◇ Alex trailed a hand through the clear water **SYN** drag, sweep, be drawn, draw, stream, dangle, hang, hang down, tow, droop 2 Walk or move slowly or wearily. ◇ he baulked at the idea of trailing around the shops **SYN** trudge, plod, drag oneself, wander, amble, meander, drift 3 Follow (a person or animal) by using marks or scent left behind. ◇ Sam suspected they were trailing him **SYN** follow, pursue, track, trace, shadow, stalk, dog, hound, spoor, hunt, hunt down, course, keep an eye on, keep in sight, run to earth, run to ground, run down 4 Be losing to an opponent in a game or contest. ◇ the defending champions were trailing 10–5 at half-time **SYN** lose, be down, be behind, lag behind, fall behind, drop behind 5 Give advance publicity to (a film, broadcast, or proposal) ◇ the bank's plans have been extensively trailed **SYN** advertise, publicize, announce, proclaim 6 Apply (slip) through a nozzle or spout to decorate ceramic ware. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English (as a verb): from Old French *traillier* 'to tow', or Middle Low German *treilen* 'haul a boat', based on Latin *tragula* 'dragnet', from *trahere* 'to pull'. Compare with *trawl*. The noun originally denoted the train of a robe, later generalized to denote something trailing.

trample /'tramp(ə)l/ দৃঢ়ভাবে আচরণ করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act or the sound of trampling. ◇ destruction's trample treads them down

■ *verb*

1 Tread on and crush. ◇ the fence had been trampled down **SYN** tread, tramp, stamp, walk over **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'tread heavily'): frequentative of *tramp*.

trance /tra:ns/ সমাধি *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A half-conscious state characterized by an absence of response to external stimuli, typically as induced by hypnosis or entered by a medium. ◇ she put him into a light trance **SYN** daze, stupor, haze, hypnotic state, half-conscious state, dream, daydream, reverie, brown study, suspended animation

■ *verb*

1 Put into a trance. ◇ she's been tranced and may need waking **ORIGIN** Middle English (originally as a verb in the sense 'be in a trance'): from Old French *transir* 'depart, fall into trance', from Latin *transire* 'go across'.

transfusion /,trans'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ পরিব্যাপ্তি *noun* 1 An act of transferring donated blood, blood products, or other fluid into the circulatory system of a person or animal. ◇ major bleeding necessitating transfusions **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *transfusio*(n-), from the verb *transfundere* (see *transfuse*).

trash talk ফালতু কথা; in the course of a competitive situation putting down your opponent verbally or saying how good you think you are. 1) verbal abuse used during competition to upset the opposition. 2) to verbally abuse the opponent during competition.

3. Disparaging, often insulting or vulgar speech about another person or group. – wikipedia.org

tremendous /tri'mendəs/ অসাধারণ *adjective* 1 Very great in amount, scale, or intensity. ◇ Penny put in a tremendous amount of time **SYN** very great, huge, enormous, immense, colossal, massive, prodigious, stupendous, monumental, mammoth, vast, gigantic, giant, mighty, epic, monstrous, titanic, cosmic, towering, king-sized, king-size, gargantuan, Herculean, Brobdingnagian 2 Inspiring awe or dread. ◇ **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from Latin tremendus (gerundive of tremere 'tremble') + -ous.

triumph /'traɪəmf/ জয়জয়কার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A great victory or achievement. ◇ a garden built to celebrate Napoleon's many triumphs **SYN** victory, win, conquest, success 2 The processional entry of a victorious general into ancient Rome. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Achieve a victory; be successful. ◇ they had no chance of triumphing over the Nationalists **SYN** win, succeed, be successful, come first, be the victor, be victorious, gain a victory, carry the day, carry all before one, prevail, take the crown, take the honours, take the prize, come out on top 2 (of a Roman general) ride into ancient Rome after a victory. ◇ Caesar triumphed at Rome four times in the same month, with a few days between each triumph. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French triumphe (noun), from Latin triumph(h)us, probably from Greek thriambos 'hymn to Bacchus'. Current senses of the verb date from the early 16th century.

triumphant /traɪ'əmf(ə)nt/ জয়যুক্ত *adjective* 1 Having won a battle or contest; victorious. ◇ two of their triumphant Cup team **SYN** victorious, successful, winning, prize-winning, conquering Kenya's world 800m record holder david rudisha on friday made a triumphant return to his hometown of kilgoris in western kenya where he was crowned a masai warrior. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'victorious'): from Old French, or from Latin triumphant- 'celebrating a triumph', from the verb triumphare (see triumph).

troll /trɒl/ দানব *noun* 1 (in folklore) an ugly creature depicted as either a giant or a dwarf. ◇ **SYN** sprite, pixie, elf, imp, brownie, puck **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from Old Norse and Swedish troll, Danish trold. The first English use is from Shetland; the term was adopted more widely into English in the mid 19th century.

troll /trɒl/ দানব *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who makes a deliberately offensive or provocative online post. ◇ one solution is to make a troll's postings invisible to the rest of community once they've been recognized 2 A line or bait used in trolling for fish. ◇ **SYN** lure, decoy, fly, troll, jig, plug, teaser

■ *verb*

1 Make a deliberately offensive or provocative online post with the aim of upsetting someone or eliciting an

angry response from them. ◇ if people are obviously trolling then I'll delete your posts and do my best to ban you 2 Carefully and systematically search an area for something. ◇ a group of companies trolling for partnership opportunities 3 Walk in a leisurely way; stroll. ◇ we all trolled into town 4 Sing (something) in a happy and carefree way. ◇ he trolled a note or two **SYN** chant, intone, croon, carol, chorus, warble, trill, pipe, quaver **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in the sense 'stroll, roll'): origin uncertain; compare with Old French troller 'wander here and there (in search of game)' and Middle High German trollen 'stroll'. The computing senses (first recorded in 1992) are probably influenced by troll.

trombone /trɒm'bəʊn/ পিতলের বড় বাঁশ *noun* 1 A large brass wind instrument with straight tubing in three sections, ending in a bell over the player's left shoulder, different fundamental notes being made using a forward-pointing extendable slide. ◇ **ORIGIN** Early 18th century from French or Italian, from Italian tromba 'trumpet'.

tropical /'trɒpɪk(ə)l/ গ্রীষ্মপ্রধান *adjective* 1 Of, typical of, or peculiar to the tropics. ◇ tropical countries 2 Of or involving a trope; figurative. ◇ **SYN** metaphorical, non-literal, symbolic, allegorical, representative, emblematic

troubled /'traʊb(ə)ld/ অস্থির *adjective* 1 Beset by problems or difficulties. ◇ his troubled private life **SYN** difficult, problematic, full of problems, beset by problems, unsettled, hard, tough, stressful, dark Troubled water: a difficult or confusing situation **ORIGIN** A difficult situation or time.

truce /truːs/ সাময়িক যুদ্ধবিরতি *noun* 1 An agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time. ◇ the guerrillas called a three-day truce **SYN** ceasefire, armistice, suspension of hostilities, cessation of hostilities, peace **ORIGIN** Middle English trewes, trues (plural), from Old English trēowa, plural of trēow 'belief, trust', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch trouw and German Treue, also to true.

trunk /trʌŋk/ ট্রাঙ্ক *noun* 1 The main woody stem of a tree as distinct from its branches and roots. ◇ **SYN** main stem, bole, stock 2 A person's or animal's body apart from the limbs and head. ◇ **SYN** torso, body 3 The elongated, prehensile nose of an elephant. ◇ **SYN** proboscis, nose, snout 4 A large box with a hinged lid for storing or transporting clothes and other articles. ◇ **SYN** chest, box, storage box, crate, coffer **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Old French tronc, from Latin truncus.

turndown /'tɜːndaʊn/ প্রত্যাখ্যান করা *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 (of a collar) turned down. ◇ You can wear three basic types of shirts with a tuxedo: wing collar, turndown collar and mandarin collar.

■ *noun*

1 A rejection or refusal. ◇ no idea should meet a flat turndown if there's a chance of a pay-off **SYN** rejection, refusal, rebuff, dismissal, spurning, repudiation, repulse,

turndown, discouragement 2 A decline in something; a downturn. ◇ the company has suffered a dramatic turn-

down after a storm of bad publicity No reason to turn it down

U

ulterior /ʌl'tɪəriə/ ভবিষ্য *adjective* 1 Existing beyond what is obvious or admitted; intentionally hidden. ◇ could there be an ulterior motive behind his request? **SYN** secondary, underlying, undisclosed, undivulged, unexpressed, unapparent, under wraps, unrevealed, concealed, hidden, covert, secret, personal, private, selfish **ORIGIN** Mid 17th century from Latin, literally 'further, more distant'.

ulterior motive অশুভ উদ্দেশ্য; when a person is trying has a hidden motive or hidden objective with another person secretly.

umbrage /'ʌmbrɪdʒ/ অপমানবোধ *noun* 1 Offence or annoyance. ◇ she took umbrage at his remarks **SYN** take offence, be offended, take exception, bridle, take something personally, be aggrieved, be affronted, take something amiss, be upset, be annoyed, be angry, be indignant, get one's hackles up, be put out, be insulted, be hurt, be wounded, be piqued, be resentful, be disgruntled, get into a huff, go into a huff, get huffy 2 Shade or shadow, especially as cast by trees. ◇ **SYN** shade, shadowiness, darkness, gathering darkness, dimness, semi-darkness, twilight **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (in umbrage (sense 2)): from Old French, from Latin umbra 'shadow'. An early sense was 'shadowy outline', giving rise to 'ground for suspicion', whence the current notion of 'offence'.

unabated /ʌnə'beɪtɪd/ অখণ্ড, অপ্রতিহত *adjective* 1 Without any reduction in intensity or strength. ◇ the storm was raging unabated **SYN** persistent, continuing, constant, continual, continuous, non-stop, lasting, never-ending, steady, uninterrupted, unabated, unabating, unbroken, interminable, incessant, unstoppable, unceasing, endless, unending, perpetual, unremitting, unrelenting, unrelieved, sustained Road collapse as illegal sand lifting goes unabated

unabridged /ʌnə'brɪdʒd/ অসংক্ষেপিত *adjective* 1 (of a text) not cut or shortened; complete. ◇ an unabridged edition **SYN** complete, entire, whole, intact, full-length, uncut, unshortened, unreduced, uncondensed, unexpurgated

undaunted /ʌn'dɔːntɪd/ অকুতোভয় *adjective* 1 Not intimidated or discouraged by difficulty, danger, or disappointment. ◇ they were undaunted by the huge amount of work needed **SYN** unafraid, undismayed, unalarmed, unflinching, unshrinking, unabashed, unfaltering, unflagging, fearless, dauntless, intrepid, bold, valiant, brave, stout-hearted, lionhearted, courageous, heroic, gallant, doughty, plucky, game, mettlesome, gritty, steely, indomitable, resolute, determined, confident, audacious, daring, daredevil

undeniably /ʌndɪ'næɪəbli/ অনস্বীকার্য *adverb* 1 Used to emphasize that something cannot be denied or disputed. ◇ effective, responsive government undeniably benefits businesses

undergo /ʌndə'ɡəʊ/ মধ্য দিয়ে যাওয়া; সহ্য করা; বিশেষত

চিকিৎসার মধ্যে দিয়ে যাওয়া *verb* 1 Experience or be subjected to (something, typically something unpleasant or arduous) ◇ he underwent a life-saving brain operation **SYN** go through, experience, engage in, undertake, live through, face, encounter, submit to, be subjected to, come in for, receive, sustain, endure, brave, bear, tolerate, stand, withstand, put up with, weather, support, brook, suffer, cope with 1. Quader to undergo surgery today 2. Pathao undergoing massive downsizing **ORIGIN** Old English undergān 'undermine' (see under-, go).

unearth /ʌn'ɜːθ/ মৃত্তিকা খুঁড়িয়া তোলা *verb* 1 Find (something) in the ground by digging. ◇ workmen unearthed an ancient artillery shell **SYN** dig up, excavate, exhume, disinter, bring to the surface, mine, quarry, pull out, root out, scoop out, disentomb, unbury 2 Drive (an animal, especially a fox) out of a hole or burrow. ◇

unfold /ʌn'fəʊld/ বিছান *verb* 1 Open or spread out from a folded position. ◇ he unfolded the map and laid it out on the table **SYN** open out, spread out, stretch out, flatten, straighten out, unfurl, unroll, unravel, uncoil, unwind, extend 2 (of events or information) gradually develop or be revealed. ◇ there was a fascinating scene unfolding before me **SYN** develop, evolve, happen, take place, occur, transpire, unroll, emerge, grow, progress, mature, work out, untangle, bear fruit, blossom **ORIGIN** Old English unfealdan (see un-, fold).

unify /'juːnɪfaɪ/ একীভূত করা *verb* 1 Make or become united, uniform, or whole. ◇ the government hoped to centralize and unify the nation **SYN** unite, bring together, join, join together, merge, fuse, amalgamate, coalesce, combine, blend, mix, bind, link up, consolidate, integrate, marry, synthesize, federate, weld together **ORIGIN** Early 16th century from French unifier or late Latin unificare 'make into a whole'.

unlawful /ʌn'lɔːfʊl/ বেআইনী *adjective* 1 Not conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules. ◇ the use of unlawful violence **SYN** illegal, illicit, lawbreaking, illegitimate, against the law **ORIGIN** On the difference between unlawful and illegal, see illegal

unlikely /ʌn'lʌɪkli/ অসম্ভাব্য; ঘটার সম্ভাবনা নেই এমন *adjective* 1 Not likely to happen, be done, or be true; improbable. ◇ an unlikely explanation **SYN** improbable, not likely, doubtful, dubious, unexpected, beyond belief, implausible

unravel /ʌn'rav(ə)l/ ভেঙে *verb* 1 Undo (twisted, knitted, or woven threads). ◇ **SYN** untangle, disentangle, straighten out, separate out, unsnarl, unknot, unwind, untwist, undo, untie, unkink, unjumble 2 Investigate and solve or explain (something complicated or puzzling) ◇ they were attempting to unravel the cause of death **SYN** solve, resolve, work out, clear up, puzzle out, find an answer to, get to

the bottom of, explain, elucidate, fathom, decipher, decode, crack, penetrate, untangle, unfold, settle, reveal, clarify, sort out, make head or tail of

unrest /ʌn'rest/ অশান্তি *noun* 1 A state of dissatisfaction, disturbance, and agitation, typically involving public demonstrations or disorder. ◇ years of industrial unrest **SYN** disruption, disturbance, agitation, upset, trouble, turmoil, tumult, disorder, chaos, anarchy, turbulence, uproar

unruly /ʌn'ru:li/ অবশ *adjective* 1 Disorderly and disruptive and not amenable to discipline or control. ◇ a group of unruly children **SYN** disorderly, rowdy, wild, unmanageable, uncontrollable, disobedient, disruptive, attention-seeking, undisciplined, troublemaking, rebellious, mutinous, anarchic, chaotic, lawless, insubordinate, defiant, wayward, wilful, headstrong, irrepressible, unrestrained, obstreperous, difficult, intractable, out of hand, refractory, recalcitrant **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from un- 'not' + archaic ruly 'amenable to discipline or order' (from rule).

untangle /ʌn'taŋg(ə)l/ জটিলতামুক্ত করা *verb* 1 Free from a tangled or twisted state. ◇ fishermen untangled their nets **SYN** disentangle, unravel, unsnarl, unjumble, straighten out, sort out, untwist, untwine, untie, unknot, undo

unveil /ʌn'veil/ প্রকটিত করা *verb* 1 Remove a veil or covering from, in particular uncover (a new monument or work of art) as part of a public ceremony. ◇ the Princess unveiled a plaque

uphill battle চড়াই যুদ্ধ; a very difficult struggle Egypt faces uphill battle against corruption

uphold /ʌp'həuld/ সমর্থন করা *verb* 1 Confirm or support (something which has been questioned) ◇ the court upheld his claim for damages **SYN** confirm, endorse, sustain, validate, ratify, verify, vindicate, justify, approve

upscale /'ʌpskeil/ *adjective, adverb, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Relatively expensive and designed to appeal to affluent consumers; upmarket. ◇ Hawaii's upscale boutique hotels **SYN** magnificent, imposing, impressive, awe-inspiring, splendid, resplendent, superb, striking, monumental, majestic, glorious

■ *adverb*

1 Towards the more expensive or affluent sector of the market. ◇ once known as the low-cost cousin of beef, fish has moved upscale

■ *verb*

1 Increase the size or improve the quality of. ◇ he needs to extra funds to upscale the business 2 Convert

(an image or video) so that it displays correctly in a higher resolution format. ◇ your HDTV will automatically upscale the content you watch

urge /'ɜ:dʒ/ চলনা করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A strong desire or impulse. ◇ he felt the urge to giggle **SYN** desire, wish, need, impulse, compulsion, longing, yearning, hankering, craving, appetite, hunger, thirst, lust, fancy

■ *verb*

1 Try earnestly or persistently to persuade (someone) to do something. ◇ he urged her to come and stay with us **ORIGIN** Mid 16th century from Latin urgere 'press, drive'.

urging /'ɜ:dʒɪŋ/ অনুরোধ *noun* 1 The action of urging someone to do something. ◇ she bought a new one at Gregory's urging **SYN** demand, demands, call, calls, urging, insistence

usher /'ʌʃə/ উপস্থাপক *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A person who shows people to their seats, especially in a cinema or theatre or at a wedding. ◇ **SYN** attendant, escort, guide 2 An assistant teacher. ◇ It was modest in size, with perhaps 40 pupils taught by one master, assisted by an usher, in the room above the guildhall, both of which survive and are still used by the school.

■ *verb*

1 Show or guide (someone) somewhere. ◇ a waiter ushered me to a table **SYN** escort, accompany, help, assist, take, show, see, lead, show someone the way, lead the way, conduct, guide, steer, pilot, shepherd, convoy 2 Cause or mark the start of something new. ◇ the railways ushered in an era of cheap mass travel **SYN** herald, mark the start of, signal, announce, give notice of, ring in, show in, set the scene for, pave the way for, clear the way for, open the way for, smooth the path of **ORIGIN** Late Middle English (denoting a doorkeeper): from Anglo-Norman French usser, from medieval Latin ustiarius, from Latin ostiarius, from ostium 'door'.

usurp /ju'zə:p/ অন্যায়রূপে অধিকার করা *verb* 1 Take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force. ◇ Richard usurped the throne **SYN** seize, take over, expropriate, take possession of, take, appropriate, steal, wrest, arrogate, commandeer, annex, assume, lay claim to **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'appropriate a right wrongfully'): from Old French usurper, from Latin usurpare 'seize for use'.

utero

uvula /'ju:vju:lə/ আলজিভ *noun* 1 ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from late Latin, diminutive of Latin uva 'grape'.

V

vaguely /'veɪɡli/ অস্পষ্টভাবে *adverb* 1 In a way that is uncertain, indefinite or unclear; roughly. ◇ he vaguely remembered talking to her once **SYN** roughly, more or less, approximately, nearly, just about, practically, virtually, as near as dammit, for all practical purposes, to all intents and purposes 2 Slightly. ◇ he looked vaguely familiar **SYN** slightly, a little, a bit, somewhat, rather, moderately, to some degree, to a certain extent, in a way, to a slight extent, faintly, obscurely, dimly

vain /veɪn/ নিরর্থক *adjective* 1 Having or showing an excessively high opinion of one's appearance, abilities, or worth. ◇ their flattery made him vain **SYN** conceited, narcissistic, self-loving, in love with oneself, self-admiring, self-regarding, wrapped up in oneself, self-absorbed, self-obsessed, self-centred, egotistic, egotistical, egoistic, egocentric, egomaniac 2 Producing no result; useless. ◇ a vain attempt to tidy up the room **SYN** futile, useless, pointless, worthless, nugatory, to no purpose, in vain **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'devoid of real worth'): via Old French from Latin vanus 'empty, without substance'.

valiant /'valɪənt/ বীর *adjective* 1 Possessing or showing courage or determination. ◇ she made a valiant effort to hold her anger in check **SYN** brave, fearless, courageous, valorous, plucky, intrepid, heroic, stout-hearted, lionhearted, manly, manful, bold, daring, audacious, gallant, confident, spirited, stout, undaunted, dauntless, doughty, mettlesome, unalarmed, unflinching, unshrinking, unblenching, unabashed, undismayed **ORIGIN** Middle English (also in the sense 'robust, well-built'): from Old French valiant, based on Latin valere 'be strong'.

vandalism /'vand(ə)lɪz(ə)m/ খেলার বশে নির্বিচার ধ্বংসাত্মকতা; ধ্বংসোদ্ভাদনা *noun* 1 Action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property. ◇ an act of mindless vandalism **SYN** harm, injury, destruction, vandalization, vandalism

veer /viə/ ঢিলা করা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A sudden change of direction. ◇ In particular, Sword wants to discover what triggers the insects' specific movements - a sudden veer or turn or an increase in speed, for example. 2 An offensive play using a modified T-formation with a split backfield, which allows the quarterback the option of passing to the fullback, pitching to a running back, or running with the ball. ◇ The veer offensive requires the quarterback to make the decision to run or hand off the ball even faster.

■ *verb*

1 Change direction suddenly. ◇ an oil tanker that had veered off course **SYN** swerve, career, skew, swing, sheer, weave, wheel **OTHER** veer off **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from French virer, perhaps from an alteration of Latin gyrare (see gyrate).

veer /viə/ ঢিলা করা *verb* 1 Slacken or let out (a rope or cable) in a controlled way. ◇ **OTHER** veer off **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Middle Dutch vieren.

veil /veil/ ঘোমটা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A piece of fine material worn by women to protect or conceal the face. ◇ a white bridal veil **SYN** face covering, veiling 2 A membrane which is attached to the immature fruiting body of some toadstools and ruptures in the course of development, either (universal veil) enclosing the whole fruiting body or (partial veil) joining the edges of the cap to the stalk. ◇ Extending from the stem to the margin of the cap, and covering the gills, is the partial veil - a membranaceous, white texture of varying thickness.

■ *verb*

1 Cover with or as if with a veil. ◇ she veiled her face **SYN** envelop, surround, swathe, enfold, cover, cover up, conceal, hide, secrete, camouflage, disguise, mask, screen, shield, cloak, blanket, shroud, enwrap, canopy, overlay **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French veil(e), from Latin vela, plural of velum (see velum).

verbal /'vɜ:b(ə)l/ মৌখিক *adjective, noun, verb*

■ *adjective*

1 Relating to or in the form of words. ◇ the root of the problem is visual rather than verbal 2 Relating to or derived from a verb. ◇ a verbal adjective

■ *noun*

1 A word or words functioning as a verb. ◇ 2 ◇ just a bit of air-wave verbals **SYN** abuse, stream of abuse, torrent of abuse, teasing, hectoring, jeering, barracking, cursing, scolding, upbraiding, rebuke, reproof, castigation, revilement, vilification, vituperation, defamation, slander, flak 3 The lyrics of a song or the dialogue of a film. ◇ it is the responsibility of the directors to do better with the verbals 4 A verbal statement containing a damaging admission alleged to have been made to the police, and offered as evidence by the prosecution. ◇ But the mischief that McKinney, after two decades of cases, the mischief was exactly the problem of verbals.

■ *verb*

1 Attribute a damaging statement to (a suspect), especially dishonestly. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 15th century (describing a person who deals with words rather than things): from French, or from late Latin verbalis, from verbum 'word' (see verb).

verbally /'vɜ:b(ə)li/ শব্দগতভাবে *adverb* 1 By means of words. ◇ she claimed to have been verbally abused 2 With the function of a verb. ◇

verge /vɜ:dʒ/ কিনারা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An edge or border. ◇ they came down to the verge of the lake **SYN** edge, border, margin, side, brink, rim, lip, limit, boundary, outskirts, perimeter, periphery, borderline, frontier 2 An extreme limit beyond which

something specified will happen. ◇ I was on the verge of tears **SYN** brink, threshold, edge, point, dawn

■ **verb**

1 Be very close or similar to. ◇ despair verging on the suicidal **SYN** tend towards, incline to, incline towards, border on, approach, near, come near, be close to, be near to, touch on, be tantamount to, be more or less, be not far from, approximate to, resemble, be similar to **ORIGIN** Late Middle English via Old French from Latin *virga* 'rod'. The current verb sense dates from the late 18th century.

verge /və:dʒ/ কিনারা **noun** 1 A wand or rod carried before a bishop or dean as an emblem of office. ◇ 'I will carry on looking after the verges until they (the council) shoot me,' he said. **ORIGIN** Late Middle English from Latin *virga* 'rod'.

verge /və:dʒ/ কিনারা **verb** 1 Incline in a certain direction or towards a particular state. ◇ his style verged into the art nouveau school **ORIGIN** Early 17th century (in the sense 'descend to the horizon'): from Latin *vergere* 'to bend, incline'.

vermicelli /və:mɪ'tʃɛli/ ভর্মিসিলি; সেমাইবিশেষ **plural noun** 1 Pasta in the form of long slender threads. ◇ 2 Shreds of chocolate used to decorate cakes or other sweet foods. ◇ **ORIGIN** Italian, plural of *vermicello*, diminutive of *verme* 'worm', from Latin *vermis*.

vessel /'ves(ə)l/ বদনা **noun** 1 A ship or large boat. ◇ **SYN** boat, sailing boat, ship, yacht, craft, watercraft 2 A hollow container, especially one used to hold liquid, such as a bowl or cask. ◇ **SYN** container, receptacle, repository, holder, carrier 3 A duct or canal holding or conveying blood or other fluid. ◇ **SYN** duct, tube, channel, passage, pipe **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French *vessel(e)*, from late Latin *vascellum*, diminutive of *vas* 'vessel'.

veteran /'vet(ə)r(ə)n/ বানু **noun** 1 A person who has had long experience in a particular field. ◇ a veteran of two world wars **SYN** retired soldier **ORIGIN** Early 16th century from French *vétérane* or Latin *veteranus*, from *vetus* 'old'.

vicious /'viʃəs/ দুশ্চরিত্র **adjective** 1 Deliberately cruel or violent. ◇ a vicious assault **SYN** brutal, ferocious, savage, violent, dangerous, ruthless, remorseless, merciless, heartless, callous, cruel, harsh, cold-blooded, inhuman, fierce, barbarous, barbaric, brutish, bestial, bloodthirsty, bloody, fiendish, sadistic, monstrous, villainous, murderous, homicidal, heinous, atrocious, diabolical, terrible, dreadful, awful, grim 2 Immoral. ◇ every soul on earth, virtuous or vicious, shall perish **SYN** immoral, debauched, dissolute, abandoned, perverted, degener-

ate, profligate, degraded, wicked, sinful, vile, base, iniquitous, corrupt, corrupted, criminal, vicious, brutal, lewd, licentious, lascivious, lecherous, prurient, obscene, indecent, libertine 3 (of language or a line of reasoning) imperfect; defective. ◇ **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'characterized by immorality'): from Old French *vicious* or Latin *vitiosus*, from *vitium* 'vice'.

vintage /'vɪntɪdʒ/ মদ **adjective, noun**

■ **adjective**

1 Relating to or denoting wine of high quality. ◇ vintage claret **SYN** high-quality, quality, prime, choice, select, superior, best 2 Denoting something from the past of high quality, especially something representing the best of its kind. ◇ a vintage Sherlock Holmes adventure **SYN** high-quality, quality, prime, choice, select, superior, best

■ **noun**

1 The year or place in which wine, especially wine of high quality, was produced. ◇ 1982 is one of the best vintages of the century **SYN** year 2 The time that something of quality was produced. ◇ rifles of various sizes and vintages **SYN** period, era, epoch, time, origin **ORIGIN** Late Middle English alteration (influenced by *vintner*) of earlier *vendage*, from Old French *vendange*, from Latin *vindemia* (from *vinum* 'wine' + *demere* 'remove').

vow /vaʊ/ ব্রত **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A solemn promise. ◇ **SYN** oath, pledge, promise, bond, covenant, commitment, avowal, profession, sworn statement, affirmation, attestation, assurance, word, word of honour, guarantee

■ **verb**

1 Solemnly promise to do a specified thing. ◇ the rebels vowed to continue fighting **SYN** swear, state under oath, swear under oath, swear on the Bible, take an oath, pledge, promise, affirm, avow, undertake, give an undertaking, engage, commit, commit oneself, make a commitment, give one's word, give one's word of honour, give an assurance, guarantee 2 Dedicate to someone or something, especially a deity. ◇ I vowed myself to this enterprise **ORIGIN** Middle English from Old French *vou*, from Latin *votum* (see *vote*); the verb is from Old French *vouer*.

vulnerable /'vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l/ জেয় **adjective** 1 Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally. ◇ we were in a vulnerable position **SYN** in danger, in peril, in jeopardy, at risk, endangered, unsafe, unprotected, ill-protected, unguarded **ORIGIN** Early 17th century from late Latin *vulnerabilis*, from Latin *vulnerare* 'to wound', from *vulnus* 'wound'.

W

wade /weɪd/ *noun, verb*■ *noun*

1 An act of wading. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Walk with effort through water or another liquid or viscous substance. ◇ he waded out to the boat **SYN** paddle, wallow, dabble, slop, squelch, trudge, plod 2 Intervene in (something) or attack (someone) vigorously or forcefully. ◇ Seb waded into the melee and started to beat off the boys **SYN** attack, set upon, assault, launch oneself at, weigh into, fly at, let fly at, turn on, round on, lash out at, hit out at, fall on, jump at, jump on, lunge at, charge, rush, storm **ORIGIN** Old English wadan 'move onward', also 'penetrate', from a Germanic word meaning 'go (through)', from an Indo-European root shared by Latin vadere 'go'.

wage /weɪdʒ/ মজুরি *noun, verb*■ *noun*

1 A fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis. ◇ we were struggling to get better wages **SYN** pay, payment, remuneration, salary, emolument, stipend, fee, allowance, honorarium

■ *verb*

1 Carry on (a war or campaign) ◇ it is necessary to destroy their capacity to wage war **SYN** engage in, carry on, conduct, execute, pursue, undertake, prosecute, practise, proceed with, devote oneself to, go on with **OTHER** wages **ORIGIN** Middle English from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French, of Germanic origin; related to gage and wed.

waist /weɪst/ কোমর *noun* 1 The part of the human body below the ribs and above the hips, often narrower than the areas above and below. ◇ he put an arm around her waist 2 A narrow part in the middle of something, such as a violin or hourglass. ◇ Wellington, a long almond biscuit, rounded at each end with a narrower waist. 3 A blouse or bodice. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late Middle English apparently representing an Old English word from the Germanic root of wax.

waive /weɪv/ পরিত্যাগ করা *verb* 1 Refrain from insisting on or using (a right or claim) ◇ he will waive all rights to the money **SYN** relinquish, renounce, give up, abandon, reject, surrender, yield, cede, do without, dispense with, put aside, set aside, abdicate, abjure, sacrifice, refuse, turn down, spurn, sign away **ORIGIN** Middle English (originally as a legal term relating to removal of the protection of the law): from an Anglo-Norman French variant of Old French gaiver 'allow to become a waif, abandon'.

waiver /'weɪvə/ অধিকার পরিত্যাগের ঘোষণা *noun* 1 An act or instance of waiving a right or claim. ◇ their acquiescence could amount to a waiver **SYN** renunciation, surrender, repudiation, rejection, relinquishment, abdication, disavowal, refusal, disaffirmation,

dispensation, abandonment, deferral

wank /wʌŋk/ হস্তমৈথুন করা *noun, verb*■ *noun*

1 An act of masturbating. ◇

■ *verb*

1 (typically used of a man) masturbate. ◇ **ORIGIN** 1940s of unknown origin.

watchdog /'wɒtʃdɒg/ রক্ষী কুকুর *noun, verb*■ *noun*

1 A dog kept to guard private property. ◇ **SYN** guard dog, house dog

■ *verb*

1 Monitor (a person, activity, or situation) ◇ how can we watchdog our investments?

waterlog /'wɔ:təlɒg/ জলাবদ্ধতা *verb* 1 Saturate with water; make (something) waterlogged. ◇ the open roof allowed rain to waterlog the field **ORIGIN** Mid 18th century (originally in the sense 'make (a ship) unmanageable by flooding'): from water + the verb log.

weave /wi:v/ বুনা *noun, verb*■ *noun*

1 A particular style or manner in which something is woven. ◇ cloth of a very fine weave 2 A hairstyle created by weaving pieces of real or artificial hair into a person's existing hair, typically in order to increase its length or thickness. ◇ trailers show him with dyed blond hair and, in one scene, a flowing blond weave

■ *verb*

1 Form (fabric or a fabric item) by interlacing long threads passing in one direction with others at a right angle to them. ◇ textiles woven from linen or wool **SYN** entwine, lace, work, twist, knit, interlace, intertwine, interwork, intertwist, interknit, twist together, criss-cross, braid, twine, plait 2 Make (a complex story or pattern) from a number of interconnected elements. ◇ he weaves colourful, cinematic plots **SYN** invent, make up, fabricate, put together, construct, create, contrive, spin **ORIGIN** Old English wefan, of Germanic origin, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek huphē 'web' and Sanskrit ūrṇavābhi 'spider', literally 'wool-weaver'. The current noun sense dates from the late 19th century.

weave /wi:v/ বুনা *verb* 1 Twist and turn from side to side while moving somewhere in order to avoid obstructions. ◇ he had to weave his way through the crowds **SYN** thread, thread one's way, wind, wind one's way, work, work one's way, dodge, move in and out, swerve, zigzag, criss-cross **ORIGIN** Late 16th century probably from Old Norse veifa 'to wave, brandish'.

weaver /'wi:və/ তাঁতি *noun* 1 A person who weaves fabric. ◇ 2 ◇

weepy /'wi:pi/ ক্রন্দনশীল *adjective, noun*■ *adjective*

1 Tearful; inclined to weep. ◇ seeing a bride always made her feel weepy **SYN** tearful, in tears, crying, weep-

ing, sobbing, wailing, snivelling, whimpering

■ **noun**

1 A sentimental film, book, or song. ◇

weigh /wei/ ওজন **verb** 1 Find out how heavy (someone or something) is, typically using scales. ◇ weigh yourself on the day you begin the diet **SYN** measure the weight of, measure how heavy someone is, measure how heavy something is, put someone on the scales, put something on the scales 2 Assess the nature or importance of, especially with a view to a decision or action. ◇ the consequences of the move would need to be very carefully weighed **SYN** consider, contemplate, think about, give thought to, entertain the idea of, deliberate about, turn over in one's mind, mull over, chew over, reflect on, ruminate about, muse on I would like to weigh in here **ORIGIN** Old English wegan, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch wegen 'weigh', German bewegen 'move', from an Indo-European root shared by Latin vehere 'convey'. Early senses included 'transport from one place to another' and 'raise up'.

weigh /wei/ ওজন I would like to weigh in here **ORIGIN** Late 18th century from an erroneous association with weigh anchor (see anchor).

weird /wiəd/ অদ্ভুত **adjective, noun, verb**

■ **adjective**

1 Suggesting something supernatural; unearthly. ◇ weird, inhuman sounds **SYN** uncanny, eerie, unnatural, preternatural, supernatural, unearthly, other-worldly, unreal, ghostly, mysterious, mystifying, strange, abnormal, unusual 2 Connected with fate. ◇

■ **noun**

1 A person's destiny. ◇

■ **verb**

1 Induce a sense of disbelief or alienation in someone. ◇ blue eyes weirded him out, and Ivan's were especially creepy **ORIGIN** Old English wyrd 'destiny', of Germanic origin. The adjective (late Middle English) originally meant 'having the power to control destiny', and was used especially in the Weird Sisters, originally referring to the Fates, later the witches in Shakespeare's Macbeth; the latter use gave rise to the sense 'unearthly' (early 19th century).

well, look, who it is.

well-being /wel'bi:ɪŋ/ মঙ্গল **noun** 1 The state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy. ◇ an improvement in the patient's well-being **SYN** welfare, health, good health, happiness, comfort, security, safety, protection, prosperity, profit, good, success, fortune, good fortune, advantage, interest, prosperousness, successfulness

whisper /'wɪspə/ ফিস্ ফিস্ শব্দ **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A soft or confidential tone of voice; a whispered word or phrase. ◇ she spoke in a whisper **SYN** murmur, mutter, mumble, low voice, hushed tone, undertone

■ **verb**

1 Speak very softly using one's breath rather than one's throat, especially for the sake of secrecy. ◇ Alison was whispering in his ear **SYN** murmur, mutter, mumble, say

softly, speak softly, say in muted tones, speak in muted tones, say in hushed tones, speak in hushed tones, say sotto voce, speak sotto voce **ORIGIN** Old English hwisprian, of Germanic origin; related to German wispehn, from the imitative base of whistle.

whopping /'wɒpɪŋ/ খুব বড় **adjective** 1 Very large. ◇ a whopping £74 million loss **SYN** huge, massive, enormous, gigantic, very big, very large, great, giant, colossal, mammoth, vast, immense, tremendous, mighty, stupendous, monumental, epic, prodigious, mountainous, monstrous, titanic, towering, elephantine, king-sized, king-size, gargantuan, Herculean, Brobdingnagian, substantial, extensive, hefty, bulky, weighty, heavy, gross

whore /hɔ:/ বেশ্যা **noun, verb**

■ **noun**

1 A prostitute. ◇ **SYN** prostitute, promiscuous woman, sex worker, call girl

■ **verb**

1 (of a woman) work as a prostitute. ◇ she was forced to whore in order to support herself **SYN** work as a prostitute, prostitute oneself, sell one's body, sell oneself, walk the streets, be on the streets, solicit, work in the sex industry **ORIGIN** Late Old English hōre, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch hoer and German Hure, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin carus 'dear'.

wickedness /'wɪkɪdnəs/ পাপা **noun** 1 The quality of being evil or morally wrong. ◇ the wickedness of the regime **SYN** evil-doing, evil, evilness, sin, sinfulness, iniquity, iniquitousness, vileness, foulness, baseness, badness, wrong, wrongdoing, dishonesty, double-dealing, unscrupulousness, roguery, villainy, rascality, delinquency, viciousness, degeneracy, depravity, dissolution, dissipation, immorality, vice, perversion, pervertedness, corruption, corruptness, turpitude, devilry, devilishness, fiendishness

wig /wɪɡ/ পরচুলি **noun** 1 A covering for the head made of real or artificial hair, typically worn by judges and barristers in law courts or by people trying to conceal their baldness. ◇ **SYN** head of hair, shock of hair, mop of hair, mane **ORIGIN** Late 17th century shortening of periwig.

wig /wɪɡ/ পরচুলি **verb** 1 Rebuke (someone) severely. ◇ I had often occasion to wig him for getting drunk **SYN** scold, chastise, upbraid, berate, castigate, lambaste, rebuke, reprimand, reproach, reprove, admonish, remonstrate with, lecture, criticize, censure **ORIGIN** Early 19th century apparently from wig, perhaps from bigwig and associated with a rebuke given by a person in authority.

wildebeest /'wɪldəbi:st/ নু-হরিণ **ORIGIN** Early 19th century from Afrikaans, literally 'wild beast'.

willful /'wɪlfəl/ স্বেচ্ছাচারী **adjective** 1 (of an immoral or illegal act or omission) intentional; deliberate. ◇ willful acts of damage **SYN** deliberate, intentional, intended, done on purpose, premeditated, planned, calculated, purposeful, conscious, knowing **ORIGIN** Middle English from the noun will+ -ful.

wind up ওটান; 1. verb to tighten the spring inside an

item or device, as by twisting a knob. A noun or pronoun can be used between "wind" and "up." 2. verb to twist or coil something onto a particular surface or thing. A noun or pronoun can be used between "wind" and "up." 3. verb to cause someone or something to become more animated. A noun or pronoun can be used between "wind" and "up." 1. Let me try winding up your watch—maybe that will get it going again. 2. The cat will keep playing with that yarn, unless you wind it up on the spool. 3. Please don't wind the kids up right before bedtime.

wipe /waɪp/ মুছা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An act of wiping. ◇ Bert was giving the machine a final wipe over with an oily rag **SYN** rub, clean, mop, sponge, swab, polish 2 A disposable cloth treated with a cleansing agent, for wiping things clean. ◇ 3 A cinematographic effect in which an existing picture seems to be wiped out by a new one as the boundary between them moves across the screen. ◇

■ *verb*

1 Clean or dry (something) by rubbing with a cloth, a piece of paper, or one's hand. ◇ Paulie wiped his face with a handkerchief **SYN** rub, clean, mop, sponge, swab 2 Remove or eliminate (something) completely. ◇ their life savings were wiped out **SYN** obliterate, expunge, erase, blot out, remove, remove all traces of, blank out 3 Pass (a swipe card) over an electronic reader. ◇ a customer wipes the card across the reader and enters his/her identification number **OTHER** wipe out **ORIGIN** Old English wīpian, of Germanic origin; related to whip.

wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ জ্ঞান *noun* 1 The quality of having experience, knowledge, and good judgement; the quality of being wise. ◇ listen to his words of wisdom **SYN** sagacity, sagesness, intelligence, understanding, insight, perception, perceptiveness, perception, penetration, perspicuity, acuity, discernment, sense, good sense, common sense, shrewdness, astuteness, acumen, smartness, judiciousness, judgement, foresight, clear-sightedness, prudence, circumspection **ORIGIN** Old English wīsdōm (see wise, -dom).

woe /wəʊ/ দুর্ভাগ্য *noun* 1 Great sorrow or distress (often used hyperbolically) ◇ the Everton tale of woe continued **SYN** misery, sorrow, distress, wretchedness, sadness, unhappiness, heartache, heartbreak, despondency, desolation, despair, dejection, depression, gloom, melancholy **ORIGIN** Natural exclamation of lament: recorded as wā in Old English and found in several Germanic languages.

woeful /'wəʊfʊl/ শোচনীয় *adjective* 1 Characterized by, expressive of, or causing sorrow or misery. ◇ her face was woeful **SYN** sad, unhappy, miserable, woe-begone, doleful, forlorn, crestfallen, glum, gloomy, dejected, downcast, disconsolate, downhearted, despondent, depressed, despairing, dismal, melancholy, broken-hearted, heartbroken, inconsolable, grief-stricken 2 Very bad; deplorable. ◇ the remark was enough to establish his woeful ignorance about

the theatre **SYN** dreadful, very bad, awful, terrible, frightful, atrocious, disgraceful, deplorable, shameful, hopeless, lamentable, laughable, substandard, poor, inadequate, inferior, unsatisfactory

woo /wu:/ পাণিপ্রার্থনা করা *verb* 1 Seek the favour, support, or custom of. ◇ pop stars are being wooed by film companies eager to sign them up **SYN** seek the support of, seek the favour of, try to win, try to attract, try to cultivate, chase, pursue, try to ingratiate oneself with, curry favour with 2 Try to gain the love of (someone), especially with a view to marriage. ◇ he wooed her with quotes from Shakespeare **SYN** court, pay court to, pursue, chase, chase after, run after **ORIGIN** Late Old English wōgian (intransitive), āwōgian (transitive), of unknown origin.

woo /wu:/ পাণিপ্রার্থনা করা *noun & adjective* 1 variant form of woo-woo ◇

worrisome /'wɒrɪs(ə)m/ বামেলাপূর্ণ *adjective* 1 Causing anxiety or concern. ◇ a worrisome problem **SYN** worrying, daunting, alarming, perturbing, trying, taxing, vexatious, niggling, bothersome, troublesome, unsettling, harassing, harrying, harrowing, nerve-racking, distressing, dismaying, disquieting, upsetting, traumatic, unpleasant, awkward, difficult, tricky, thorny, problematic, grave

worth /wɜːθ/ মূল্য *adjective, noun*

■ *adjective*

1 Equivalent in value to the sum or item specified. ◇ jewellery worth £450 was taken 2 Sufficiently good, important, or interesting to be treated or regarded in the way specified. ◇ the museums in the district are well worth a visit

■ *noun*

1 The level at which someone or something deserves to be valued or rated. ◇ they had to listen to every piece of gossip and judge its worth 2 The amount that could be achieved or produced in a specified time. ◇ the companies have debts greater than two years' worth of their sales **ORIGIN** Old English w(e)orth (adjective and noun), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch waard and German wert.

wrath /rɒθ/ ক্রোধ *noun* 1 Extreme anger. ◇ he hid his pipe for fear of incurring his father's wrath **SYN** anger, rage, fury, annoyance, indignation, outrage, pique, spleen, chagrin, vexation, exasperation, dudgeon, high dudgeon, hot temper, bad temper, bad mood, ill humour, irritation, irritability, crossness, displeasure, discontentment, disgruntlement, irascibility, cantankerousness, peevishness, querulousness, crabbiness, testiness, tetchiness, snappishness **ORIGIN** Old English wræththu, from wrāth (see wroth).

wreak /rɪk/ প্রতিহিংসা গ্রহণ করা *verb* 1 Cause (a large amount of damage or harm) ◇ torrential rainstorms wreaked havoc yesterday **SYN** inflict, create, cause, result in, effect, engender, bring about, perpetrate, unleash, vent, bestow, deal out, mete out, serve out, administer, carry out, deliver, apply, lay on, impose, exact 1. flood wreaks havoc on croplands.

2. wreck it ralph **ORIGIN** Old English wrecan ‘drive (out), avenge’, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch wreken and German rächen; compare with wrack, wreck, and wretch.

wreckage /ˈrekɪdʒ/ **ধ্বংসাবশেষ** *noun* 1 The remains of something that has been badly damaged or destroyed. ◇ firemen had to cut him free from the wreckage of the car **SYN** wreck, debris, detritus, remainder

writ /rɪt/ **লেখন** *noun* 1 A form of written command in the name of a court or other legal authority to act,

or abstain from acting, in a particular way. ◇ the two reinstated officers issued a writ for libel against the applicants **SYN** summons, subpoena, warrant, arraignment, indictment, court order, process, decree 2 A piece or body of writing. ◇ And Percivale took it, and found therein a writ and so he read it, and devised the manner of the spindles and of the ship, whence it came, and by whom it was made.

ORIGIN Old English, as a general term denoting written matter, from the Germanic base of write.

writ /rɪt/ **লেখন** **ORIGIN** 1 Clear and obvious.

X

xenophobic /zenə'fəʊbɪk/ *adjective* 1 Having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against people from

other countries. ◇ xenophobic attitudes

Y

yam /jam/ রাঙা আলু *noun* 1 The edible starchy tuber of a climbing plant that is widely grown in tropical and subtropical countries. ◇ 2 The cultivated plant that yields the yam. ◇ 3 A sweet potato. ◇ **ORIGIN** Late 16th century from Portuguese in-hame or obsolete Spanish iñame, probably of West African origin.

yam /jam/ রাঙা আলু *verb* 1 (of a cat) miaow. ◇ a cat slips up the driveway, yamming and trying to talk yarn /jɑ:n/ সুতা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 Spun thread used for knitting, weaving, or sewing. ◇ hanks of pale green yarn **SYN** thread, cotton, wool, fibre, filament, strand 2 A long or rambling story, especially one that is implausible. ◇ he never let reality get in the way of a good yarn **SYN** story, tale, anecdote, fable, parable, traveller's tale, fairy story, rigmarole, saga, sketch, narrative, reminiscence, account, report, history

■ *verb*

1 Tell a long or implausible story. ◇ they were yarn-ing about local legends and superstitions **ORIGIN** Old English gearn; of Germanic origin, related to Dutch garen.

yawn /jɔ:n/ হাই তোলা *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A reflex act of opening one's mouth wide and inhaling deeply due to tiredness or boredom. ◇ he stretches and stifles a yawn

■ *verb*

1 Involuntarily open one's mouth wide and inhale deeply due to tiredness or boredom. ◇ he began yawning and looking at his watch **SYN** gaping, wide open, wide, cavernous, deep 2 Be wide open. ◇ a yawning chasm **SYN** gaping, wide open, wide, cavernous, deep **ORIGIN** Old English geonian, of Germanic origin, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin hiare and Greek khainein. Current noun senses date from the early 18th century.

yell /jel/ চিৎকার *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 A loud, sharp cry of pain, surprise, or delight. ◇ her foot slipped and she gave a yell of fear **SYN** cry, yelp, call, shout, howl, yowl, wail, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, squeal 2 An extremely amusing person or thing. ◇ **SYN** laugh

■ *verb*

1 Shout in a loud, sharp way. ◇ you heard me losing my temper and yelling at her **SYN** cry out, call out, call at the top of one's voice, yelp, shout, howl, yowl, wail, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, squeal What to do when your boss is yelling at you

ORIGIN Old English g(i)ellan (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch gillen and German gellen. yield /ji:ld/ উৎপাদ *noun, verb*

■ *noun*

1 An amount produced of an agricultural or industrial product. ◇ the milk yield was poor

■ *verb*

1 Produce or provide (a natural, agricultural, or industrial product) ◇ the land yields grapes and tobacco **SYN** produce, bear, give, supply, provide, afford, return, bring in, pull in, haul in, gather in, fetch, earn, net, realize, generate, furnish, bestow, pay out, contribute 2 Give way to arguments, demands, or pressure. ◇ the Western powers now yielded when they should have resisted **SYN** surrender, capitulate, submit, relent, admit defeat, accept defeat, concede defeat, back down, climb down, quit, give in, give up the struggle, lay down one's arms, raise the white flag, show the white flag, knuckle under 3 (of a mass or structure) give way under force or pressure. ◇ he reeled into the house as the door yielded **SYN** bend, give, flex, be flexible, be pliant The growers successfully overcame the situation by taking additional measures as per instructions of the agro-officials and experts, resulting in good yield. **ORIGIN** Old English g(i)eldan 'pay, repay', of Germanic origin. The senses 'produce, bear' and 'surrender' arose in Middle English.

yielding /'ji:ldɪŋ/ প্রদায়ক *adjective* 1 (of a substance or object) giving way under pressure; not hard or rigid. ◇ she dropped on to the yielding cushions **SYN** malleable, easily influenced, impressionable, flexible, adaptable, pliant, compliant, docile, biddable, tractable, like putty in one's hands, yielding, manageable, governable, controllable, amenable, accommodating, susceptible, suggestible, influenceable, persuadable, manipulable, responsive, receptive 2 Giving a product or generating a financial return of a specified amount. ◇ higher-yielding wheat Seed bodies of india and bangladesh yesterday formalised a move to cooperate on expediting trade of high-yielding varieties (hyv) of rice seeds for the benefit of the farmers of the two countries, and help boost food security.

you guys have a minute?

you owe me. You use this phrase to point out that you're doing something nice for someone that will have to be "paid back" later. You might also hear another version of this phrase, which is even stronger: you owe me, big time.

A: can you come and pick me up? Please?

B: ok, but you owe me one.