

Preposition

যে সকল Parts of speech “Noun/Pronoun” এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে অন্যান্য parts of speech এর সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে তাদেরকে preposition বলে।

Preposition of time (In, On, At)

সুনির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে “at” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. I will go there at 5 o'clock.
- b. He may come at 6 p.m

কোন দিনের নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে “at” হয়। কিন্তু সম্পূর্ণ দিন বোঝালে “on” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. The child becomes afraid at night.
- b. I will meet you at Christmas.
- c. I will do the work on Friday.
- d. On the following day, on 16th instant, on May first.
- e. At that time, at breakfast time, at brunch time, at noon, at midnight

রাতের নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে “In the” ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু সম্পূর্ণ রাত বোঝাতে at ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. I woke up several times in the night.
- b. I usually have my window opened at night.

সকাল(morning), বিকাল (afternoon), সন্ধ্যা (evening) এদের আগে “in the” ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু দিনের সকাল,বিকাল এবং সন্ধ্যা বোঝাতে “On” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. The man has come to meet me in the afternoon.
- b. The man has come to meet me on the afternoon of Victory day.
- c. Cocks crow in the morning.
Cocks crow on Sunday morning.

Note:- early morning, late night এবং late evening এর ক্ষেত্রে “in the” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. I heard the news in the late afternoon.
- b. The government managed the political violence in the early morning.

মনে রাখুন:- This morning, this week, last August, last week, last summer, next Monday, next week, next year, everyday, every week, at/in/on

- a. Are you going out this evening. (Not in this evening)
- b. The garden was lovely last summer. (Not in last summer)
- c. I am going to holiday next Monday. (Not on next Monday)

মাস, সাল এবং সিজন সূচক In ব্যবহৃত হয়। বৈশিষ্ট্য:-

- The president will meet the press in January.
- Thousands of people died in a road mishap in 1997.
- We had to make the negotiation in summer.

নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের শুরু থেকে শেষের মধ্যে বোঝাতে In ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- He finished the job in three months.
- We will meet in three months' time.
- I have to make the steps in six months.

কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের শুরু থেকে শেষের মধ্যে বোঝাতে “in” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Hurry! The train leaves in five minutes. (It leaves five minutes from now)
- Goodbye! I will see you in a few days. (A few days from now)
- He will finish the work in three months. (In the space of three months from when it starts)
- The man will meet me in five months time. (In the space of five months from when it starts)

Particular period of time বোঝাতে “in” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- It's the first letter I have had in ten years.
- I haven't seen him in years.
- She is the first lady we met in twenty years.

Holiday period বোঝাতে British English এ at হয় কিন্তু American English এ on ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- I will see you at the weekend. (British English)
I will see you on the weekend. (American English)
- My sister will meet me at Christmas. (British English)
My sister will meet me on Christmas. (American English)

দিনের/রাতের বেলা (During the day/night) বোঝাতে by day/by night হয়।

- We prepared travelling by night. (During the night)
- We stayed here by day. (During the day)

Hourly (এক ঘণ্টা পরপর 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock ইত্যাদি) বোঝাতে “on” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Train leaves the station on the hour.
- On the hour, the teacher comes to the class.

বয়স বোঝাতে At ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- She got married at eighteen.
- The old man died at seventy.
- My mother has taken the steps at the age of fifty.

Preposition of place (In, On, At)

লাইব্রেরি, অফিস, সিনেমা, থিয়েটার, হাসপাতাল, শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান ইত্যাদিতে স্বাভাবিক অবস্থান(on duty/on respective work/institutional/functional aspect) বোঝাতে at বসে।

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- a. The man is at the office. (On duty তাই at)
- b. The teacher is at the university to conduct classes. (On duty তাই at)
- c. Jonathans are at the theatre. (Watching a play/on duty)
- d. We were at the library. (Choosing a book/on duty)
- e. Ann has been at the university. (As a student/on duty)

কিন্তু লাইব্রেরি, অফিস, সিনেমা, থিয়েটার, শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান ইত্যাদিতে কোন ভবন/Building এ অবস্থান করা বোঝাতে/ভিন্ন উদ্দেশ্যে থাকা বোঝাতে “in” হয়।

- a. The man is in the office. (Inside the office not on duty)
- b. Jonathans are in the theatre to meet me. (Inside the theatre not for watching a play)
- c. It was cold in the library. (Inside the library)
- d. Nitu has been in the university to meet VC. (as a visitor not student)

তার মানে হল:-

The man is at the office to do necessary work. (দায়িত্বরত)

My friend is in my office to gossip with me. (দায়িত্বরত)

এবার নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিন:

- a. The doctor is ----- hospital to consult his patients.
- b. The doctor is ----- the hospital to make the negotiation.
- c. My father was ----- my office to know my physical condition.
- d. My father was ----- his office to do his necessary work.
- e. The student is ----- college to meet his teacher.

Sizeable territories যেমন দেশ, মহাদেশ, রাজ্য, শহর, জেলা ইত্যাদির পূর্বে “in” হয়।

- a. The president is in Asia to make a negotiation.
- b. We live in Bangladesh in Dhaka.

কিন্তু Global distance বোঝাতে শহরের পূর্বে at ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. Our plane refueled at London on its way from New York to Moscow. (Global distance)
- b. Prime minister landed at Tokyo while she was going to Brazil. (Global distance)

Sea, river, lake, swimming pool ইত্যাদির পূর্বে in/at উভয়ই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। in ব্যবহৃত হলে পানির মধ্যে থাকা বোঝায় অন্যদিকে at ব্যবহৃত হলে পানির কাছাকাছি বোঝায়।

- a. The children are swimming in the river. (in the water)
- b. The children are at the river. (near/beside the river)
- c. The man was in the sea. (in the water)
- d. The man was at the sea. (near/beside the sea)

Note :- তবে at sea (the না থাকলে) মানে হল জাহাজের উপর (on ship)

- a. He is swimming in the sea. (in the water)
- b. He is at the sea. (near/beside the sea)
- c. He is at sea. (on ship)

কিন্তু Village/town এর ক্ষেত্রে at/in ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- a. Shakespeare was born in/at Stratford-upon-Avon.
- b. Mark was in/at sylhet to conduct a training.

touching, respecting, barring, regarding, concerning, pending, considering, during এবং notwithstanding ইত্যাদি present participle সমূহ Noun/pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে কখনো কখনো preposition এর কাজ করে।

- Barring (apart from/expecting) accident, the mail will arrive tomorrow.
- Concerning (about) his experience, the authority recruited him.
- Notwithstanding (in spite of) has riches, he was not able to buy a new car.
- Considering (taking into account) the quality, the price is not high.
- Touching (with regard to) this matter, I have not yet made up my mind.

Correct use of some prepositions

- Absorbed এর পর in হয় at নয়।
 - Nitu is absorbed at her hopes. (Incorrect)
Nitu is absorbed in her hopes. (Correct)
 - He was absorbed at his study. (Incorrect)
He was absorbed in his study. (Correct)
- Absent এর পর from হয়। at নয়।
 - Nitu is absented at the meeting. (Incorrect)
Nitu is absented from the meeting. (Correct)
 - Some students absented themselves at going to school. (Incorrect)
Some students absented themselves from going to school. (Correct)
- Await এর পর for হয় না। কারণ await মানেই wait for.
 - They are awaiting for my response. (Incorrect)
They are awaiting my response. (Correct)
 - My mother is awaiting for my result. (Incorrect)
My mother is awaiting my result. (Correct)
- Afraid এরপর of হয়। from নয়।
 - He is afraid from the sin. (Incorrect)
He is afraid of the sin. (Correct)
 - I am afraid from the dark. (incorrect)
I am afraid of the dark. (Correct)
- Angry with somebody (ব্যক্তি), কিন্তু angry at something (বস্তু)
 - They were angry at Nitu. (Incorrect)
They were angry with Nitu. (Correct)
 - I was angry with pollution. (Incorrect)
I was angry at pollution. (Correct)
- Accustomed/Unaccustomed এরপর সর্বদাই to হয়। with নয়।
 - The man is accustomed with doing the job. (Incorrect)
The man is accustomed to doing the job. (Correct)
 - Trump is unaccustomed with thesis writing. (Incorrect)
Trump is unaccustomed to thesis writing. (Correct)
- Accuse এর পর of হয়। for নয়।
 - He is accused for murder. (Incorrect)
He is accused of murder. (Correct)
 - The criminal was accused for stealing our property. (Incorrect)
The criminal was accused of stealing our property. (Correct)

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Note:- তবে charge শব্দটির পর with হয়।

- a. The man was charged of stealing. (incorrect)
The man was charged with stealing. (Correct)
 - b. Do you know that the boy has been charged of taking drugs? (Incorrect)
Do you know that the boy has been charged with taking drugs? (Correct)
8. Aim এরপর at হবে। to নয়।
- a. The farmer aimed to the tiger. (Incorrect)
The farmer aimed at the tiger. (Correct)
 - b. Jonathan aimed to the track. (Incorrect)
Jonathan aimed at the track. (Correct)
9. Ashamed এরপর of হয়। from নয়।
- a. Nitu and Nasim were ashamed from not coming here. (Incorrect)
Nitu and Nasim were ashamed of not coming here. (Correct)
 - b. They are ashamed from their misconduct. (Incorrect)
They are ashamed of their misconduct. (Correct)
10. Arrive এর পর at/in হয়। to নয়।
- a. My cousin arrived to London. (Incorrect)
My cousin arrived in London. (Correct)
 - b. Prime minister along with other ministers has arrived to Australia last year.(Incorrect)
Prime minister along with other ministers has arrived in Australia last year. (Correct)
11. Acquit এরপর of হয়। from নয়।
- a. The jury acquitted him from murder. (Incorrect)
The jury acquitted him of murder. (Correct)
 - b. The jade was acquitted from the charge of extremism. (Incorrect)
The jade was acquitted of the charge of extremism. (Correct)
12. Anxious মানে উদ্বেগ বোঝালে এর পর about হবে। অন্যদিকে anxious মানে অভি উৎসাহ বোঝালে এর পর for হবে।
- a. I am anxious for my father's health. (Incorrect)
I am anxious about my father's health. (Correct)
 - b. My elder brother is anxious about my result. (Incorrect)
My elder brother is anxious for my result. (Correct)
13. Annoy এরপর with হয় যদি ব্যক্তি দ্বারা বিরক্ত বোঝায়। অন্যদিকে annoy এর পর at হয় যদি বস্তু/ব্যক্তির আচরণে বিরক্ত বোঝায়।
- a. Nitu was annoyed at him. (Incorrect)
Nitu was annoyed with him. (Correct)
 - b. I was annoyed with his coming late. (Incorrect)
I was annoyed at his coming late. (Correct)
 - c. The man is annoyed with my behavior. (Incorrect)
The man is annoyed at my behavior. (Correct)
14. Benefit এর পর by হয়। from নয়।
- a. Every child should be benefited from it's parents money . (Incorrect)
Every child should be benefited by it's parents money. (Correct)

b. The mosque will be benefited from the charitable fund my father founded. (Incorrect)

The mosque will be benefited by the charitable fund my father founded. (Correct)

তবে Benefit শব্দটি noun হলে এর পর from হয়।

The old man got much benefit of the trust. (Incorrect)

The old man got much benefit from the trust. (Correct)

এখানে Determiner এবং preposition এর মাঝে ব্যবহৃত হওয়া benefit শব্দটি noun হয়েছে।

15. Believe এর পর in হয়। to নয়।

a. He believes to his religion. (Incorrect)

He believes in his religion. (Correct)

দ্রষ্টব্য:- Believe in মানে বিশ্বাস করা (to have faith in) অন্যদিকে শুধু believe মানে সত্য বলে বিবেচিত হওয়া (regard as true)

b. I believe in his strength. (আমি তার শক্তিতে বিশ্বাস করি)

They believed what I did. (আমি যা করেছিলাম তা তাদের কাছে সত্য বলে মনে হয়েছে)

Believe একটি stative verb তাই এর continuous tense হয় না।

We are believing in astrology. (Incorrect)

We believe in astrology. (Correct)

16. Bias against মানে কারো বিরুদ্ধে পক্ষপাতের অভিযোগ। অন্যদিকে bias towards মানে কারো পক্ষে পক্ষপাতিত্ব।

a. The jury was biased towards our rivals. (পক্ষে পক্ষপাত)

The jury was biased against our rivals. (বিরুদ্ধে পক্ষপাত)

b. He is biased against the new law. (বিরুদ্ধে পক্ষপাত)

He is bias towards the new law. (পক্ষে পক্ষপাত)

17. Boast এর পর of/about হয়। for নয়।

a. Marry boasted for her wealth. (Incorrect)

b. Marry boasted of her wealth. (Correct)

18. Burst এর পর into হয়। in হয়।

a. Some politicians burst in tears to see the mutiny. (Incorrect)

Some politicians burst into tears to see the mutiny. (Correct)

b. The girl burst in tears. (Incorrect)

The girl burst into tears. (Correct)

19. Buy এর পর দাম উল্লেখ থাকলে for হয়। with নয়।

a. I bought the shirt with five hundred taka. (Incorrect)

I bought the shirt for five hundred taka. (Correct)

b. The government bought wheat with one crore taka. (Incorrect)

The government bought wheat for one crore taka. (Correct)

20. দাম উল্লেখ না থাকলে At হয়।

a. I bought the shirt for a high price. (Incorrect)

I bought the shirt at a high price. (Correct)

b. We have bought this book for the highest amount. (Incorrect)

We have bought this book at the highest amount. (Correct)

21. দাম নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে বোঝালে At হয়।

a. The price of the land was fixed with 50 lac taka. (Incorrect)

The price of the land was fixed at 50 lac taka. (Correct)

- b. Nitu fixed the price of the land with one crore taka. (Incorrect)
Nitu fixed the price of the land at one crore taka. (Correct)
22. Capable এর পর of হয়। for নয়।
They are capable for completing the work. (Incorrect)
They are capable of completing the work. (Correct)
23. Complain এর পর for/against হয় না। কিন্তু of হয়।
The people usually complain for/against load shielding. (Incorrect)
The people usually complain of load shielding. (Correct)
24. তবে Complaint এর পর against ব্যবহৃত হয়।
He lodged a complaint for us. (Incorrect)
He lodge a complaint against us. (Correct)
25. Careful এর পর of হয়। for নয়।
You should be careful for your exam. (Incorrect)
You should be careful of your exam. (Correct)
26. Congratulate এর পর on হয়। for নয়।
I congratulate you for your success. (Incorrect)
I congratulate you on your success. (Correct)
তবে Thesis বা অন্য কোন গবেষণার ক্ষেত্রে for হয়।
যেমন:- I congratulated him for his research.
27. Consist এর পর of হয়। from নয়।
A week consists from seven days. (Incorrect)
A week consists of seven days. (Correct)
28. মনে রাখবেন Consist শব্দটির continuous tense এবং passive হয় না।
a. The team is consisting of eleven players. (Incorrect)
The team consists of eleven players. (Correct)
b. The committee is consisted of seven members. (Incorrect)
The committee consists of seven members. (Correct)
29. Confidence এর পর in হয়। about নয়।
I have confidence about his potentiality. (Incorrect)
I have confidence in his potentiality. (Correct)
30. Confidence শব্দটি adjective হলে তার পর of হয়।
I am confident on my prosperity. (Incorrect)
I am confident of my prosperity. (Correct)
31. তবে In confidence মানে হল গোপন করা।
I have informed you the issue in confidence. (আমি বিষয়টি গোপনে তোমাকে জানিয়েছি)
32. Clash এর পর with হয়। against নয়।
He clashed against his friend. (Incorrect)
He clashed with his friend. (Correct)
33. Comment এর পর on/upon হয়। about নয়।
They commented about me. (Incorrect)
They commented on/upon me. (Correct)
34. Composed এর পর of হয়। from/with নয়।

It is composed with some good components. (Incorrect)

It is composed of some good components. (Correct)

35. Conform এর পর to হয়। with নয়।

He had to conform with the rules. (Incorrect)

He had to conform to the rules. (Correct)

36. তবে Comply এর পর with হয়। to নয়।

They should comply to my proposal. (Incorrect)

They should comply with my proposal. (Correct)

37. Cure এর পর of হয়। from নয়।

Did the medicine cure him from cancer? (Incorrect)

Did the medicine cure him of cancer? (Correct)

38. তবে Cure শব্দটি noun হলে for ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

There is no cure of blood cancer. (Incorrect)

There is no cure for blood cancer. (Correct)

39. একটি পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করা বোঝাতে Come of হয়। from নয়।

Nitu has come from a noble family. (Incorrect)

Nitu has come of a noble family. (Correct)

40. কিন্তু কোন স্থানে জন্মগ্রহণ করা বোঝাতে Come from হয়। of নয়।

Nitu has come of Nepal. (Incorrect)

Nitu has come from Nepal. (Correct)

41. Come/go by bus/train হয়। with নয়।

They went there with bus, but Nitu came with train. (Incorrect)

They went there by bus, but Nitu came by train. (Correct)

মনে রাখুন:-

We go on foot/on a donkey/on a bicycle/in a taxi/in a cab/in a carriage/by boat/by train/by bus/by sea/by land

42. Covered এর পর with হয়। by নয়।

The book is covered by a red cover. (Incorrect)

The book is covered with a red cover. (Correct)

43. Deprive এর পর of হয়। from নয়।

He is deprived from the property. (Incorrect)

He is deprived of the property. (Correct)

44. Doubt এর পর of হয়। for নয়।

I have no doubt for his qualification. (Incorrect)

I have no doubt of his qualification. (Correct)

45. Divide এর পর into হয়। in নয়।

My mother has divided the oranges in four parts. (Incorrect)

My mother has divided the oranges into four parts. (Correct)

46. Dressed এর পর in হয়। with নয়।

a. The jill dressed with yellow. (Incorrect)

The jill dressed in yellow. (Correct)

b. The student dressed with white is my cousin. (Incorrect)

The student dressed in white is my cousin. (Correct)

47. Depend এর পর on/upon হয়। from নয়।

Everything depends from him. (incorrect)

Everything depends on/upon him. (Correct)

48. Doubt এর পর of/about হয়। for নয়।

I have doubt for his passing the exam. (Incorrect)

I have doubt of/about his passing in the exam. (Correct)

49. Doubtful এর পর about হয়।

I was doubtful for her success. (Incorrect)

I was doubtful about her success. (Correct)

50. Disappointed এর পর in/at হবে যদি আমরা যা আশা করেছিলাম তা না পেয়ে হতাশ হই। অন্যদিকে আমরা কোন কিছু পেতে ব্যর্থ হলে disappointed এর পর of হয়।

a. He was disappointed from my attitude. (Incorrect)

He was disappointed in my attitude. (Correct তিনি আরো ভালো কিছু আশা করেছিলেন)

b. I am disappointed in failing to make the agreement. (Incorrect)

I am disappointed of failing to make the agreement. (Correct এখানে আরো ভালো কিছু নয় বরং চুক্তিটি না হওয়াতে আমি হতাশ)

51. ব্যক্তি দ্বারা হতাশ হলে Disappointed with/in হয়।

My parents are disappointed of me as I have failed in the exam. (Incorrect)

My parents are disappointed with/in me as I have failed in the exam. (Correct)

52. Different এর পর from হবে than নয়।

His book is different than mine. (Incorrect)

His books is different from mine. (Correct)

53. নির্ভরশীলতা বোঝাতে Dependent on হয়।

The old man is dependent with his sons. (Incorrect)

The old man is dependent on his sons. (Correct)

54. রোগ/ক্ষুদা/ পিপাসা ইত্যাদি দ্বারা মৃত্যু বোঝালে Die of হয়।

a. One of my sisters has died from Malaria. (Incorrect)

One of my sisters has died of malaria. (Correct)

b. Jonathan has died from thirst. (Incorrect)

Jonathan has died of thirst. (Correct)

c. He died by hunger. (Incorrect)

He died of hunger. (Correct)

55. কিন্তু সংক্রামক রোগ/ মহামারী দ্বারা মারা গেলে Die by হয়।

My friend has died of pestilence. (Incorrect)

My friend has died by pestilence. (Correct)

56. সহিংসতা/তরবারি দ্বারা মারা গেলে Die by হয়।

a. Nitu died of violence. (Incorrect)

Nitu died by violence. (Correct)

b. He has died from the sword. (Incorrect)

He has died by the sword. (Correct)

57. অতিরিক্ত খাবার/অতিরিক্ত কাজ করার ফলে মারা গেলে Die from হয়।

a. He has died of overeating. (Incorrect)

He has died from overeating. (Correct)

- b. He has died by overwork.. (Incorrect)
He has died from overwork. (Correct)
58. দারিদ্রতা/যুদ্ধে মারা গেলে Die in হয়।
a. Mark has died of poverty. (Incorrect)
Mark has died in poverty. (Correct)
b. Mark has died by battle. (Incorrect)
Mark has died in battle. (Correct)
59. ফাঁসির মধ্যে মারা গেলে Die on হয়।
The criminal died in the scaffold. (Incorrect)
The criminal died on the scaffold. (Correct)
60. পণ করে মারা গেলে Die at হয়। ক্ষত হতে মারা গেলে die of/from হয়।
a. The man died in the stake. (Incorrect)
The man died at the stake. (Correct)
b. He has died by wounds. (Incorrect)
He has died at wounds. (Correct)
61. দেশের জন্য/অনির্দিষ্ট কারণে মৃত্যুবরণ করলে Die for হয়।
a. My father has died of the country. (Incorrect)
My father has died for the country. (Correct)
b. Marry died by a unknown reason. (Incorrect)
Marry died for a unknown reason. (Correct)
62. অনীহা দ্বারা মৃত্যুবরণ করলে Die through হয়।
The jade died for negligence. (Incorrect)
The jade died through negligence. (Correct)
63. Exception এর পর to হয়। of/for নয়।
The government has no exception for the new law. (Incorrect)
The government has no exception to the new law. (Correct)
64. কিন্তু With the exception এর পর of হবে।
He disliked all animals with the exception to the Lion. (Incorrect)
He disliked all animals with the exception of the Lion. (Correct)
65. Exchange এর পর for হবে। (বস্তুচক হলে)
He will exchange pounds by dollars. (Incorrect)
He will exchange pounds for dollars. (Correct)
66. কিন্তু Exchange এর পর with হবে। (ব্যক্তিবাচক হলে)
I will exchange the shirt for Raju. (Incorrect)
I will exchange the shirt with Raju. (Correct)
67. Engaged এর পর to হয়। with নয়।
The girl was engaged with my cousin. (Incorrect)
The girl was engaged to my cousin. (Correct)
68. Fail এর পর in হয়। at নয়।
He has failed at the exam. (Incorrect)
He has failed in the exam. (Correct)
69. Full এর পর of হয়। with/from নয়।
The tank was full from oil. (Incorrect)
The tank was full of oil. (Correct)

70. পারে হেঁটে কোথাও যাওয়া বোঝাতে On foot হয়।

My grandfather came here by foot. (Incorrect)

My grandfather came here on foot. (Correct)

71. Get rid এর পর of হবে। from নয়।

He should get rid from monotony. (Incorrect)

He should get rid of monotony. (Correct)

72. Good এর পর for হয়। to নয়।

Memorizing is not good to study. (Incorrect)

Memorizing is not good for study. (Correct)

73. অন্যদিকে দক্ষতা বোঝাতে Good এর পর at হয়। in নয়।

I am good in Civics. (Incorrect)

I am good at Civics. (Correct)

74. Guard এর পর against হবে। from নয়।

He should guard from the bad company. (Incorrect)

He should guard against the bad company. (Correct)

75. Glance এর পর at হয়। on নয়।

They took a glance on the issue. (Incorrect)

They took a glance at the issue. (Correct)

76. Glad এর পর of/about হয়। with নয়।

He was glad with the issue. (Incorrect)

He was glad of the issue. (Correct)

77. কিন্তু ফলাফল দ্বারা আনন্দিত হলে Glad at হয়।

He is glad of the result. (Incorrect)

He is glad at the result. (Correct)

78. Guilty এর পর of হয়। for নয়।

One of my teachers is found guilty for murder. (Incorrect)

One of my teacher is found guilty of murder. (Correct)

79. Harmful এর পর to হয়। For নয়।

Smoking is harmful for our health. (Incorrect)

Smoking is harmful to our health. (Correct)

80. Helpful এর পর to হয়। For নয়।

The law is helpful for the people. (Incorrect)

The law is helpful to the people. (Correct)

81. Independent এর পর of হবে। from নয়।

He is independent from his elder brother. (Incorrect)

He is independent of his elder brother. (Correct)

82. Infest এর পর with হয়। by নয়।

Once, Hamelin was infested by rats. (Incorrect)

Once, Hamelin was infested with rats. (correct)

83. Indifferent এর পর to হয়। for নয়।

My friend is indifferent for business. (incorrect)

My friend is indifferent to business. (correct)

84. Insist এর পর on হয়। to নয়।

He insisted to my opinion. (incorrect)

He insisted on my opinion. (correct)

85. Interested এর পর in হয়। for নয়।

I am interested for banking. (incorrect)

I am interested in banking. (correct)

86. Inquire এর পর into হয়। about নয়।

Mina inquired about the issue. (incorrect)

Mina inquired into the issue. (correct)

87. Jealous এর পর of হয়। from নয়।

He is jealous from my wealth. (incorrect)

He is jealous of my wealth. (correct)

88. Keen এর পর on হয়। in নয়।

Marry is keen in her study. (incorrect)

Marry is keen on her study. (correct)

89. Live এর পর on হয়। for নয়।

The cow lives for grass. (incorrect)

The cow lives on grass. (correct)

90. Leave এর পর for হবে। to নয়।

They left to the place. (incorrect)

They left for the place. (correct)

91. তাকানো বোঝাতে Look at, দেখাশোনা বোঝাতে look after, খোঁজার চেষ্টা বোঝাতে look for, পরীক্ষা করা বোঝাতে look over, গভীর পর্যবেক্ষণ বোঝাতে look into, বিবেচনা বোঝাতে look upon, খারাপ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বোঝাতে look down upon, শ্রদ্ধা বোঝাতে look up to, ব্যতীত বোঝাতে look out for, এবং সতর্ক বোঝাতে look to হয়।

a. Look at the white board.

b. He looks after his parents.

c. I look for a new book.

d. They looked over the building.

e. Police looked into the case.

f. The president will look upon the matter.

g. Do not look down upon poor.

h. He looks up to his teachers.

i. The meeting was started without looking out for me.

j. He is looking to the alarming issue.

92. Married এর পর to হয়। with নয়।

Jerry married with my friend. (incorrect)

Jerry married to my friend. (correct)

93. Opposite এর পর to হবে। from নয়।

His office is opposite from ours. (incorrect)

His office is opposite to ours. (correct)

94. Object এর পর to হয়। against নয়।

Leo has objected against my step. (incorrect)

Leo has objected to my step. (correct)

95. কিন্তু Objection এর পর against /at হয়।

David has an objection at my proposal. (incorrect)

David has an objection to/against my proposal. (correct)

96. Pass এর পর by হবে। from নয়।

Can he pass from the market? (incorrect)

Can he pass by the market? (correct)

97. Persist এর পর in হয়। on নয়।

My sister persisted on her going there. (incorrect)

My sister persisted in her going there. (correct)

98. Play for a team হবে। with a team নয়।

They play with my team. (incorrect)

They play for my team. (correct)

99. Please এর পর with হয়। from নয়।

The president is pleased from me. (incorrect)

The president is pleased with me. (correct)

100. Popular এর পর with হবে। among নয়।

Karim is popular among his circle. (incorrect)

Karim is popular with his circle. (correct)

101. Prefer এর পর to হয়। from নয়।

I prefer tea from coffee. (incorrect)

I prefer tea to coffee. (correct)

102. Preferable এর পর to হয়। from নয়।

Death is preferable from dishonest. (Incorrect)

Death is preferable to dishonest. (Correct)

103. Proud এর পর of হয়। For নয়।

My father is proud for my result. (Incorrect)

My father is proud of my result. (Correct)

104. তবে Take a pride এর পর in হয়।

He takes a pride for his works. (Incorrect)

He takes a pride in his works. (Correct)

105. Preside এর পর at/over হয়। in নয়।

The headmaster presided in the meeting. (Incorrect)

The headmaster presided at/over the meeting. (Correct)

106. Rejoice এরপর at/in হয়। for নয়।

He rejoiced for my result. (Incorrect)

He rejoiced at/in my result. (Correct)

107. Related এর পর to হবে। with নয়।

The issue is related with my prestige. (Incorrect)

The issue is related to my prestige. (Correct)

108. Repentance এর পর for হয়।

I feel repentance to my mother. (Incorrect)

I feel repentance for my mother. (Correct)

109. কিন্তু Repent এর পর of হয়।

He repented for his wrongdoing. (Incorrect)

He repented of his wrongdoing. (Correct)

110. Revenge এর পর on হয়। against নয়।

- They have revenged against me. (Incorrect)
They have revenged on me. (Correct)
111. Rely এর পর on/upon হয়। to নয়।
My mother can rely to me. (Incorrect)
My mother can rely on/upon me. (Correct)
112. Serve এর পর on হয়। in নয়।
I want to serve in the committee. (Incorrect)
I want to serve on the committee. (Correct)
113. ব্যক্তি দ্বারা সন্তুষ্ট হলে Satisfied এর পর with হয়। আর বস্তু দ্বারা সন্তুষ্ট হলে at হয়।
a. He is satisfied with my attitude. (Incorrect)
He is satisfied at my attitude. (Correct)
b. The headmaster is satisfied at me. (Incorrect)
The headmaster is satisfied with me. (Correct)
114. Spend এর পর on হয়। For নয়।
I spend much time for my study. (Incorrect)
I spend much time on my study. (Correct)
115. Similar এর পর to হয়। with নয়।
The house is similar with mine. (Incorrect)
The house is similar to mine. (Correct)
116. Suspect এর পর of হয়। for নয়।
Police suspected him for stealing. (Incorrect)
Police suspected him of stealing. (Correct)
117. Suspicious এর পর of হয়। for নয়।
Opposition is suspicious for the government's attitude. (Incorrect)
Opposition is suspicious of the government's attitude. (Correct)
118. Desk/table ইত্যাদিতে বসা বোঝাতে sit at হয়।
a. The students have to sit on the desks. (Incorrect)
The students have to sit at the desks. (Correct)
b. Did the teachers sit on the table? (Incorrect)
Did the teachers sit at the table? (Correct)
119. কিন্তু Chair/bench/sofa ইত্যাদিতে বসা বোঝাতে sit on হয়।
Nitu sit in the chair/bench/sofa. (Incorrect)
Nitu sit on the chair/bench/sofa. (Correct)
120. Arm-chair ইত্যাদিতে বসা বোঝাতে sit in হয়।
He sat on an arm-chair. (Incorrect)
He sat in an arm-chair. (Correct)
121. Tree এর ক্ষেত্রে sit in/up হয়।
a) A bird sits at a tree. (Incorrect)
A bird sits in/up a tree. (Correct)
N.B. কখনো কখনো এক্ষেত্রে sit on ও হতে পারে। যেমন:-
b) A bird sometimes perches(sits) on a tree.
c) The bird sat on a big tree.
122. Superior এর পর to হয়। From নয়।
This is superior from that. (Incorrect)

This is superior to that. (Correct)

N.B. একইভাবে junior to, senior to, prior to, inferior to হয়।

123. Succeeded এর পর in হয়। at নয়।

He has succeeded at his work. (Incorrect)

He has succeeded in his work. (Correct)

124. কিন্তু সিংহাসন, সম্পত্তি, উপাধি ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে Succeeded to হয়।

a) They succeeded at the property. (Incorrect)

They succeeded to the property. (Correct)

একইভাবে,

b) He succeeded to the throne. (correct)

c) The child succeeded to his father's property. (Correct)

125. Surprise এর পর at হয়। for নয়।

I was surprised for his shortcoming. (Incorrect)

I was surprised at his shortcoming. (Correct)

126. Sure এর পর of হয়। for নয়।

My father is sure for my success. (Incorrect)

My father is sure of my success. (Correct)

127. Take এর পর by হয়। from নয়।

He took his brother from the hand. (Incorrect)

He took his brother by the hand. (Correct)

128. Tie এর পর to হয়। on নয়।

The horse was tied on the tree. (Incorrect)

The horse was tied to the tree. (Correct)

129. Tremble এর পর with হয়। from নয়।

He trembled from cold. (Incorrect)

He trembled with cold. (Correct)

130. Tired এর পর of হয়। from নয়।

He is tired from waiting for a long time. (Incorrect)

He is tired of waiting for a long time. (Correct)

131. তবে Tired এর পর with ও হতে পারে। সেক্ষেত্রে এর অর্থ হবে সম্পূর্ণ শক্তি শেষ হওয়া।

The man is tired with playing cricket. (Correct এবং বাক্যটির অর্থ হল ক্রিকেট খেলায় লোকটির কোন শক্তি অবশিষ্ট নেই)

132. Translated এর পর into হয়। to নয়।

Translate the lines to English. (Incorrect)

Translate the lines into English. (Correct)

133. Turn এর পর into হয়। to নয়।

If water freezes, it turns to ice. (Incorrect)

If water freezes, it turns into ice. (Correct)

134. Tolerant এর পর towards হয়। with নয়।

Government should be tolerant with opposition views. (Incorrect)

Government should be tolerant towards opposition views. (Correct)

135. Used এর পর to হয়। with নয়।

He is used with taking Thai food. (Incorrect)

He is used to taking Thai food. (Correct)

136. মনে রাখুন Used to এর পর verb এর Base form হয়। কিন্তু Be/Get used to এর পর verb +ing হয়।

- a. I used to speaking in English. (Incorrect)
I used to speak in English. (Correct)
- b. I am used to speak in English. (Incorrect)
I am used to speaking in English. (Correct)
- c. He gets used to go there. (Incorrect)
He gets used to going there. (Correct)

137. Write in ink হয়। with ink নয়।

- a. He wrote the article with ink. (Incorrect)
He wrote the article in ink. (Correct)

মনে রাখুন, কলম পেন্সিল, চক ইত্যাদি দিয়ে যে চিহ্ন তৈরি হয় তা বোঝাতে হয়।

- b. I have written in pencil. (আমরা তৈরি চিহ্ন/কালি হল পেন্সিলের) কিন্তু পেন্সিল দিয়ে লিখা বোঝালে হবে।
- c. I have written with pencil. (পেন্সিল দিয়ে)
- d. I have written in chalk. (চকের চিহ্ন/কালি)
- e. I have written with a piece of chalk. (চক দিয়ে)

138. Warn এর পর of হয়। about নয়।

- The criminal was warned about the danger. (Incorrect)
- The criminal was warned of the danger. (correct)

139. তবে কৃতকর্মের জন্য সচেতন করা হলে Warn against হয়।

- He was warned of his misconduct. (incorrect)
- He was warned against his misconduct. (correct)

140. To এর পর verb এর base form হয়।

- He came to mitigating the problem. (Incorrect)
- He came to mitigate the problem. (correct)

141. তবে Be adverse to, be conducive to, be compared to, be similar to, be opposed to, be addicted to, be closed to, be crucial to, be similar to, be used to, get used to, amount to, confess to, take to, contribute to, object to, prior to, barrier to, blockade to, deterrence to, drawback to, impediment to, setback to, roadmap to, look forward to, with a view to, object to, with an eye to, devoted to, relate to, adhere to, confess to, accustomed to, unaccustomed to এদের পর verb-ing হয়।

- a. I am looking forward to see you. (Incorrect)
I am looking forward to seeing you. (correct)
 - b. I went to market with a view to buy a car. (Incorrect)
I went to market with a view to buying a car. (correct)
 - c. He is accustomed to watch western movie. (Incorrect)
He is accustomed to watching western movie. (correct)
- Don not get puzzled with preposition.

142. কোন বস্তু চাওয়া বোঝাতে Ask এর পর for হয়।

- He asked an interesting book. (Incorrect)
- He asked for an interesting book. (correct)

143. কোন কিছু স্বপ্নে দেখা বোঝাতে Dream of হয়।

- The child dreams glory and riches. (Incorrect)
The child dreams of glory and riches. (correct)
144. Dispose of a thing হয়। Dispose a thing নয়।
My father has disposed his property. (Incorrect)
My father has disposed of his property. (correct)
145. নিকটবর্তী বোঝাতে Knock at the door হয়।
The examination is knocking the door. (Incorrect)
The examination is knocking at the door. (correct)
146. কাউকে কিছু ব্যাখ্যা দেয়া বোঝাতে Explain to হয়।
They explained me the issue. (Incorrect)
They explained the issue to me. (correct)
147. Listen এর পর সবসময় to হয়।
He listened the music. (Incorrect)
He listened to the music. (correct)
148. Pay এর পর for হয়।
You have to pay the instrument. (Incorrect)
You have to pay for the instrument. (correct)
149. Point to / at a thing হয়।
My brother has pointed the map on the wall. (Incorrect)
My brother has pointed to/ at the map on the wall. (correct)
150. তবে নির্দেশনা বোঝাতে Point এর পর preposition হয় না।
Do not point at the gun this way. (Incorrect)
Do not point the gun this way. (correct)
151. Remind এর পর of ব্যবহৃত হয়।
He reminded me the matter. (Incorrect)
He reminded me of the matter. (correct)
152. কোন ব্যক্তিকে Reply করা বোঝালে reply to হয়।
They did not reply me. (Incorrect)
They did not reply to me. (correct)
153. কাউকে কিছু বলা=Say to a person
Karim said me, "have you taken your meal?" (Incorrect)
Karim said to me, "have you taken your meal?" (correct)
154. কাউকে কিছু সরবরাহ করা বোঝাতে Supply a person with হয়।
He supplied me all the basic needs. (Incorrect)
He supplied me with all the basic needs. (correct)
155. হারানো জিনিস খোঁজা বোঝাতে Search for a lost thing হয়।
Is he searching the pencil? (Incorrect)
Is he searching for the pencil? (correct)
156. তবে শুধু Search বলতে to look in বোঝায়।
The investigation team searched for his house. (Incorrect)
The investigation team searched his house. (correct)
157. কোন সুনির্দিষ্ট বিষয়ে কথা বলা বোঝালে Speak to a person হয়।
They shall speak me about the issue. (Incorrect)
They shall speak to me about the issue. (correct)

158. তবে বসোপকথন (conversation) বোঝালে speak with a person হবে।

I am speaking to my father now. (Incorrect)

I am speaking with my father now. (correct)

159. Share with a person হয়। share a person নয়।

Did he share the book to me? (Incorrect)

Did he share the book with me? (correct)

160. Think এর পর of হবে।

He thinks the recent political instability. (Incorrect)

He thinks of the recent political instability. (correct)

161. কোন ব্যক্তি/বস্তু জন্য অপেক্ষা করা বোঝাতে Wait for হবে।

My cousin will wait me there. (Incorrect)

My cousin will wait for me there. (correct)

Note: কিন্তু await এর পর কোন preposition হয় না।

He is awaiting me. (for me)

162. Write to a person হয়। write a person নয়।

He will write me tomorrow. (Incorrect)

He will write to me tomorrow. (correct)

163. তবে Write এর পর বস্তুবাচক object থাকলে preposition হয় না।

He will write to me a letter. (Incorrect)

He will write me a letter. (correct)

164. কোন কিছু জন্য আকাঙ্ক্ষা বোঝাতে Wish for হবে।

Jonathan did not wish this reward. (Incorrect)

Jonathan did not wish for this reward. (correct)

165. Went on a picnic হবে। went to a picnic নয়।

Our university went to a picnic in Cox's Bazar. (Incorrect)

Our university went on a picnic in Cox's Bazar. (correct)

166. একইভাবে Went on a journey হবে। went to a journey নয়।

They went to a journey last month. (Incorrect)

They went on a journey last month. (correct)

Appropriate preposition

Abide by(মেনে চলা/obey)- We should abide by our parents.

Abide in (বাস করা/Live) He abides in London.

Abstain from(বিরত থাকা/ refrain)- We should abstain from smoking.

Accused of(অভিযুক্ত/convicted)- The man was accused of theft.

Abound in(কোন জায়গায় প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা/ exist plentifully)- Fishes abound in our river.

Abound with(কোন কিছু প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা/ full of)- Our rivers abound with fishes.

Admit to(ভর্তি হওয়া/enroll)- He admitted himself to University of Dhaka.

Agree to(মত দেয়া/consent)-I did not agree to this proposal.

Aim at(লক্ষ করা/shoot at)- He aimed at the bird.

Appear before(জনসম্মুখে হাজির হওয়া/present publicly)-The man appeared before the court.

Appear in(পরিক্ষায় অংশগ্রহণ করা/set for exam)- We shall appear in the J.S.C examination.

Apply to(কারো কাছে আবেদন করা) for(কোন বিষয়ে আবেদন করা)-I applied to the Headmaster for leave.

Appear to (মনে হওয়া/seem)-It appears to me that she had no fault on this regard.

Attend to(মনোযোগ দেয়া/যোগদান)-You should attend to your your lesson.

Attend on/upon(দেখাশোনা করা/look after)-The nurse is attending on/upon the patients.

Absent from(অনুপস্থিত/not present)-He was absent from school.

Addicted to(থারাপ কাজে আসক্ত/habituated to evil things)-Don't be addicted to smoking.

Accompanied by(সাথে/with)-He went to Dhaka accompanied by his father.

Afraid of(ভীত/frightened)-Everybody is afraid of snakes.

Attentive to(মনোযোগী/mindful)-You should be attentive to studies.

Affectionate to(স্নেহশীল/fond of)- The teachers are very affectionate to their students.

Access to(প্রবেশাধিকার/entrance)- I have no access to this club.

Adjacent to(নিকটে/close to)- My office is adjacent to my residence.

Appetite for(ক্ষুধা/hunger)- Exercise increases appetite for food.

Ambition for(উচ্চাশ্রা/strong desire) -Almost everybody has ambition for fame.

Aware of(সচেতন/conscious) -You should be aware of this fact.

Angry with(রাগান্বিত) -He is angry with you.

Anxious about(চিন্তিত/worried) -Father is anxious about my result.

Ashamed of(লজ্জিত/feeling shame) -I am ashamed of your work.

Adequate to(পয্যাপ্ত/sufficient) - Water supply is not adequate to our needs.

According to(অনুসারে/in harmony with) -He worked according to my advice.

Beware of(সচেতন/having caution) - Beware of pickpockets.

Bask in(উষ্ণতা পোহানো/enjoy warmth and light) -The were basking in the sun.

Believe in(বিশ্বাস/to have faith) - We believe in Allah.

Blind of(অন্ধ/having no power to see) -He is blind of one eye.

Blind to(কারো প্রতি অন্ধ/indifferent) -He is blind to his son's fault.

Boast of(গর্বিত/feel proud) -He is boast of his riches.

Born of(জন্ম নেয়া/come of) - He is born of a lower class family.

Bound for(প্রস্তুত/ready to start) -The train is bound for Sylhet.

Burst into(হটাৎ কান্না/ suddenly begin to cry) - Hearing the news, she burst into tears.

Burst out(হটাৎ হাসি/suddenly begin to laugh) The whole class burst out laughing.

Beneficial to(উপকারি/good at) -Walking is beneficial to health.

Care for(পরোয়া করা/dare) –I don't care for anybody.

Close to(নিকটে/near) –My house is close to our school.

Compare with(একই জিনিষের সাথে তুলনা করা) –Nazrul is compared with Shelly.

Compare to(ভিন্ন জিনিষের সাথে তুলনা করা) –Anger is often compared to Fire.

Commit to memory(মুখস্থ করা/memorize) –Can you commit this large poem to memory?

Charge against(অভিযোগ/complaint) – What is the charge against him?

Complain against(অভিযোগ দায়ের করা/bring charge) –They complain against him.

Comply with(রাখা/keep) –Please comply with my request.

Competent for(যোগ্য/fit for) –He is competent for the post.

Consist of(গঠিত/contain) –Happiness consist of contentment.

Compensate for(ক্ষতিপূরণ/make up) –Who will compensate for the loss.

Congratulate on(অভিনন্দন/ expres pleasure for one's success) – He congratulate me on my result.

Condemn to(মৃত্যুদণ্ড/ sentence to) –The killer was condemn to death.

Conductive to(উপযোগী/good for) – Early rising is conductive to health.

Congenial to(উপযোগী/good for) –Polluted water is not congenial to health.

Convict of(দোষী ঘোষণা করা/declare guilty) –He was convicted of theft.

Cure for(সমাধান/remedy) –There is no cure for AIDS.

Credit to(স্থানান্তর করা/deposit) Credit the amount to my account.

Deal in(ব্যবসা করা/do business) His uncle deals in rice.

Deal with(আচরণ/ behave) He deals well with all.

Deficient in(দুর্বল/weak) He is deficient in English.

Deliver to(হস্তান্তর করা/hand over) The postman deliver the letter to me.

Deprived of(not allowed to enjoy rights) The poor are deprived of their rights.

Die of(রোগের কারনে মৃত্যু/die of a disease) The man died of malaria.

Die from(অতিরিক্ত কোন কিছু করার কারণে মৃত্যু/die because of harmful effect) The boy died from over-eating.

Die for(মহৎ কাজে মৃত্যু/sacrifice) Soldiers die for their country.

Die by(স্বদুঃখটনায় মৃত্যু/die by own hand) The man died by suicide.

Devoid of(অভাব/empty of) He is devoid of commonsense.

Cause of(কারণ/reason) What is the cause of your failure?

Cause for(কারণ/reason for a future event) There is no cause for anxiety.

Depend on(নির্ভর করা/rely) We should not depend on foreign aids.

Different from(আলাদা/not the same) This book is different from yours.

Differ with(মতপার্থক্য/disagree) I differ with you on this point.

Dull at(দুর্বল/not bright) He is dull at Mathematics.

Difference between(দুয়ের মধ্যে পার্থক্য/the state of being not the same) Do you know the difference between a poet and a scientist?

Disqualified for(অযোগ্য/not qualified) Only a B. A. is disqualified for the post of Headmaster.

Fond of(প্রিয়/favorite) The cat is fond of milk.

Faith in(বিশ্বাস/belief) We have faith in Allah.

Faithful to(বিশ্বাসী/loyal) The dog is faithful to its master.

Famous for(বিখ্যাত/reputed) Rajshahi is famous for mangoes.

Feed on(বঁচে থাকা/live on) The cow feeds on grass.
Expert in(দক্ষ/skilled) He is an expert in English.
Expect from(কারো কাছে আশা করা/hope) We expect a good result from you.
Fit for (উপযুক্ত/suitable) He is fit for the post.
Fine for(জরিমানা করা/penalize) He was fined for misconduct.
Fire at(গুলি করা/shoot at) The hunter fired at the bird.
Free from(মুক্ত/exempt! without) We are not free from diseases.
Free of (বিনামূল্যে/without cost) We had the books free of cost.
Full of (পরিপূর্ণ/filled with) Every fruit is not full of juice.
Fondness for (প্রেম/love) He has fondness for games.
Good at(দক্ষ/efficient) He is good at driving.
Grateful to/for (কৃতজ্ঞ/thankful)We are grateful to you for your help.
Guilty of (দোষী/having guilt) He is guilty of theft.
Hanker after(প্রবল আকাঙ্ক্ষা/have a strong desire) Don't hanker after evil-money.
Hopeful of (আশাবিত্ত/having hope) I am hopeful of your success.
Inform of (তথ্য দেয়া, দাতা/give information) Who informed you of the matter?
Interested in(আগ্রহী/having an interest) He is interested in painting.
Introduce to(পরিচয় করিয়ে দেয়া/acquaint with)He introduced me to the class.
Laugh at (উপহাস করা/ridicule)Don't laugh at the poor.
Jealous of(হিংসা {করা}/having ill feeling)He is jealous of my prosperity.
Key to(চাবিকাঠি/mainly helpful)Industry is the to success.
Lame of(বিকলাঙ্গ/having lameness)He is lame of one leg.
Marry to(বিবাহ দেয়া/to be in marriage)Mamtaz was married to Shahjahan.
Mindful of(মনোযোগী/attentive to)Good students are mindful of their studies .
Open to(উন্মুক্ত/allowing all)A school is open to all for education.
Noted for(বিখ্যাত/famous)Mohsin was noted for charity.
Play for(খেলা করা/cards/with fire)He was playing at cards. Don't play with fire.
Popular with(জনপ্রিয়/loved by people)He is popular with his work mates.
Preside over(সভাপতিত্ব করা/be the head of)He presided over the meeting.
Prepare for(প্রস্তুত/get ready) He is preparing for the examination.
Qualified for(উপযুক্ত/ fit for) He is qualified for the post.
Play on (বাদ্যযন্ত্র বাজানো/perform on a musical instrument)The boy was playing on a guitar.
Prevent from(নিষেধ করা/forbid) Father prevented me from getting spoiled.
Prohibit from(নিষেধ করা/forbid) Father prohibited me from getting spoiled.
Recover from(মুক্তি পাওয়া/come round) He has recovered from illness.
Regard for(সম্মান/honour) We must have regard for our elders.
Smile at(ঘৃণা, উপহাস করা/laugh at) Don't smile at the poor.
Smile on(পক্ষে/favour) Fortune smiles on the brave.
Sure of(নিশ্চিত/আত্মবিশ্বাসী/having confidence) I am sure of my success.
Trust in(বিশ্বাস/believe in) We should trust in God.
Taste for(আগ্রহ/interest) I have no taste for rap music.
Thirst for(তৃষ্ণা/strong desire) He had thirst for knowledge.
Worthy of (যোগ্য/deserving) Your action is worthy of praise.

Wait upon (অপেক্ষা করা/attend on) A nurse waits upon the patient.

Depend upon (নির্ভর করা) You should not depend upon others.

Extra Phrasal Preposition

Dependent on (নির্ভরশীল) He is still dependent on his father.

Go to bed (ঘুমাতে যাওয়া) He goes to bed late at night everyday.

Concentrate on/upon (মনোযোগ দেয়া) You should concentrate on your studies.

Belong to (অধিকারে থাকা) The book belongs to me.

Pay visit to (গমন করা) The prime minister paid visit to cyclone affected area.

Give birth to (প্রসব করা) She gave birth to a male child.

Conscious of (সচেতন) He is very conscious of doing any mistake.

Knock at the door (নিকটবর্তী হওয়া) Your exam knocks at the door.

Occasion of (উপলক্ষ্য) He went home on the occasion of Eid.

Suitable to/for (কারো জন্য উপযোগী) The environment was not suitable for/to me.

Suitable to (কোন কিছু জন্য উপযোগী) His speech was not suitable to the program.

Annoyed with (কোন লোকের প্রতি বিরক্ত) He is not annoyed with you.

Annoyed at (কোন কিছুতে বিরক্ত) He was annoyed at your conduct.

Annoyed for (কোন কিছু করার কারণে বিরক্ত) I was annoyed for saying so.

Respect for (শ্রদ্ধা) I have great respect for my parents.

Respectful to (শ্রদ্ধাশীল) You should be respectful to your elders.

Worried about (উদ্বিগ্ন) I am worried about his future.

Arrive in/at (কোন স্থানে গিয়ে পৌছানো) He arrived at Kamarkhali, in Faridpur at 6 a.m.

Arrive from (কোন স্থান হতে এসে পৌছানো) He arrived from London in the morning.

Consist of (গঠিত) This family consists of 7 members.

Consist in (নিহিত) True happiness consists in contentment (সন্তুষ্টি).

Consistent with (সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ) His remarks are not consistent with our demand.

Envy of (কোন লোকের প্রতি ঈর্ষা) I have no envy of you.

Envy of/at (কারো সুযোগ সুবিধা/ সাফল্যে ঈর্ষা) I have no envy of/at his success.

Envious of (ঈর্ষান্বিত) I am not envious of his success.

In possession of (অধিকারী) He is in possession of a big estate.

Lack of safety (নিরাপত্তার অভাব) There is no lack of safety for girls to move about alone.

Boost of (গর্ববোধ করা) Do not boast of your power.

Proud of (গর্বিত) I am proud of my country.

Pride in (নিজের উপর গর্ব করা) He prides in himself.

Pride in (কারো নিজের উপর গর্ব করা) He takes pride in himself.

In comparison with/to (তুলনায়) In comparison with the affect of Tsunami the earthquake in India was almost negligible.

Compare with (একই জাতীয় জিনিসের মধ্যে তুলনা করা) You can compare Hitler with nobody.

Compare to (ভিন্ন জাতীয় জিনিসের মধ্যে তুলনা করা) Anger is compared to fire.

Realization of (বোধোদয়) The consequence of the dispute was not in the realization of him.

The expectation of (প্রত্যাশা) The expectation of the people was very high.

Hope of/for(আশা) He has no hope of /for success.

Hopeless of(নিরাশ)He is hopeless of success.

Hopeful of(আশাবাদী) He is hopeful of success.

Seek for/after(কোন কিছু খোঁজ করা) I sought for the book in different libraries.

Seek of/from(প্রার্থনা করা) He sought of/from me.

Confused about(বিভ্রান্ত) He was confused about what to do.

Confuse with(তালগোল পাকিয়ে ফেলা) Don't confuse liberty with license.

Put importance to(গুরুত্ব আরোপ করা)The meeting put importance to the implementation of the project.

Dependent on/upon(নিভরশীল)The boy was totally dependent on upon the family for his education.

Contribute to(সাহায্য করা)Everybody contributed to the earthquake affected people.

Bring up(লালন-পালন করা)He was brought up by a orphan center.

Practice:

1. Nobody can prosper (a)—life without industry. You have to work hard either to earn money or to acquire knowledge. Those who are idle always lag (b)—. Those, who have achieved higher position (c)—the society are all industrious. Remember that industry is the key (d)—prosperity. (e)—industry none can prosper in life.
2. One should not run (a)—the money because those who are hanker (b)—money cannot enjoy mental peace. Sometimes, it may lead one (c)—some unexpected troubles. It so happens that greed for money brings (d)—many problems. So we should be contented (e)—what we have.
3. Smoking is detrimental (a)—health. A saint does not hanker (b)—riches. Nazrul's poems are instinct (c)—patriotic feelings. I was moved (d)—his sense of courtesy. Students should not play (e)—cards.
4. A religious-minded man has firm faith (a)—Allah. He believes (b)—the sayings of the holy prophet. He believes that exists (c)—everything. He devotes himself (d)—religious activities more and more. He always abides (e)—the principles of Islam.
5. A greedy man always longs (a)—money. True happiness consists (b)—contentment. My uncle abides (c)—London. The man burst (d)—laughing. Nurses should attend (e)—the patients.
6. You will hardly find a person who has never smiled in life. Smiling is a happy expression (a)—our face. There is a close link (b)—smile and appearance. Therefore, men are (c)—the opinion that a smiling face never looks bad. However, medical science has beneficial (d)—the patients suffering from heart disease and high blood pressure. Smiling lessens the risk of heart attack even.
7. Long long ago men knew (a)—no lands or people beyond their own because they did not find it easy o travel. Moreover, most of them were afraid of the unknown. But they were curious (b)—nature. They wanted to know (c)—other lands and people. So they undertook difficult and dangerous journeys (d)—land or sea. One of the greatest of these adventurous men was Marco polo who set (e)—from Venice to China.
8. Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting. This is due (a)—a rise in atmospheric temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. Accord (b)—Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize (c)—earlier research, that carbon-di-oxide is primarily responsible (d)—temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon di-oxide is give (e)—when coal and oil are burnt.
9. This gas is accumulating (a)—the atmosphere and causing temperature (b)—rise. As a result, the ice covering the North and South Poles is melting and may eventually lead (c)—rise in sea-levels with could flood many area(d)—the world. Melting it may take years to control the rise (e)—sea levels.
10. Six more unidentified bodies were recovered (a)—patuakhali yesterday raising the storm death toll (b)—97 while Bangladesh coastguard said they have give (c)—hope (d)—finding the missing Bangladesh Navy officer alive. Bangladesh coastguard announced (e)—a press conference yesterday that the have no hope of finding the missing officer.
11. Today man has been suffering(a)—various diseases. And there is not remedy(b)—some fatal diseases. So man is subject(c)—decay and death. One day he will depart(d)—this world. Here he cannot live(e)—a long time.
12. Patriotism refers to love for one's own country. It removes all sorts of meanness(a)—human mind and makes it broad. Patriotism inspires a man to shed the last drop of blood to defend the freedom of his country. A man(b)—this quality is no better than a beast. A true patriot is honored(c)—all. His only ai is to promote the welfare of his country and countrymen. He always remembers a wise saying" Mother and motherland are superior(d)—heaven. "There are some traitors who always try to destroy the glory of the country(e)—self interest.
13. A fire broke (a)—at Agrabad on Saturday last. The fire was caused (b)—an explosion in a factory. No sooner had the fire brigade been informed than several fire engines rushed(c)—the spot. The fire brigade succeeded (d)—extinguishing the fire. A local newspaper reported that some of people were injured(e)—the fire.
14. The train ran at full speed. Now and then it crossed a bridge(a)—a river (b)—a chattering noise. As it was an express train, it touched only (c)—a few big station. At about noon when the train entered the Rajshahi district. I felt great joy seeing the sights(d)—either side of the line as I had not seen this before. After eight hours journey at last our train reached Rajshahi railway station at about 1 p.m. we got down from the train and went to my sister's house(e)—taxi.
15. In a society all men are not equally well-off. Some are rich and some are very poor. This is because(a)—in equal distribution of national wealth. Many are deprived(b)—the basic needs of life. They must be provided(c)—their dues. The rich always draw a line of contrast(d)—themselves and the poor. They look down(e)—the poor. They think if the poor have riches they will lose their control over them. What strange ideal!

16. Kushtia is called the capital of culture. It is also a place of scenic beauty(a)—delightful picnic spots. We shall go there(b)—a hired bus. It will start(c)—our school campus . we are going to start(d)—7.00a.m. we shall take all the necessities(e)—us including a camera.
17. (a)—all her sincerity the nurse as attending(b)—the patient even knowing that her effort(c)—keeping the man alive might end(d)—smoke, as the doctors of the Board also thought the case as almost a cry(e)—the wilderness.
18. A pious man is absorbed(a)—meditation. He has firm faith in Allah. He abides(b)—the rules of religion. He clings(c)—his faith. He knows that man is accountable to Allah(d)—his action. So he leads his life according to religion. He is not angry(e)—anybody.
19. I have no interest(a)—music, but I am very much interested in English for I and quite good (b)—English. Yet at times I am fully absorbed(c)—music(d)—it is a matter of feelings. In the wide world(e)—communication, the knowledge(f)—English is a must. No one can keep aloof(g)—it. People all (h)—the world are more or less acquainted(i)—the language(j)—its grater diversity.
20. He was debarred(a)—appearing at the examination. We should abide(b)—the orders of our teachers. The girl burst(c)—laughing. It is difficult to bear(e)—such insult. They are wonderful (d)—the digestion.
21. He was learning(a)—a pillar. We had a pleasant talk(b)—a cup of tea. His conduct is always (c)—suspicion. He said this(d)—oath. A loud cry was going forth from the people(e)—.
22. Many seminars, symposiums and conferences are being held(a)—the issue of dowry but there really is no change. There must be some erros(b)—the efforts of the civil society. Otherwise why there is not alleviation(c)—this problem? We raise our voice(d)—this evil practice. The educated people should be determined (e)—removing this from our society.
23. Waste or rubbish is what we throw (a)—everyday. It includes everything (b)—unwanted old cars to cigarette packets. But we have to get rid(c)—our waste. We know that our garbage consists (d)—various kinds of things. In order (e)—reduce our waste, we may think of burning and recycling.
24. He has been convicted (a)—smuggling. The man appeared (b)—the court. The city was beset(c)—various problems. Poverty is an obstacle(d)—social reform. I was glad to make acquaintance (e)—him.
25. The Empire state Building is located(a)—New York in the USA. It is must taller(b)—the Eiffel tower. It was 1250 feet tall during its inauguration by President Hoover Cleveland in 1931. then in 1951 a TV transmission tower was added(c)—radio and TV broadcasts. Thus the tower added another 222 feet (d)—its height and this brought to the total height of 1472 feet. The 102 storeyed Empire State Building remained the world's tallest skyscraper (e)—1971. But now it is challenged by some more high-rise buildings.
26. In modern age postal Department gives invaluable service(a)—the public. Though the postman is petty worker, his service is great. Sometimes we count our hours and moments(b)—a letter(c)—come from our dear and near ones and whenever we see the postman, our heart dances with joy. If the Postal Department is compared(d)—a body, the postman is blood(e)—that body.
27. A religious minded man has firm faith(a)—Allah. He believes (b)—the saying of the Holy Prophet. He believes that Allah exists (c)—everything. He devotes himself (d)—religious activities more and more. He always abides (e)—the principles of Islam.
28. A teacher is an architect of a nation. He plays an important role in(a)—up an educated nation. He (b)—the darkness of ignorance from the lot of a nation. He is an actor while speaking. He has to (c)—his act according to the need of his listeners. He is able to (d)—the attention of his students. He(e)—motionless before his class. He also makes his lessons interesting.
29. Rangamati is hilly town and it is the headquarters of Rangamati District. It is about 77 kilometers away (a)—Chittagong. It is connected (b)—Chittagong by a metalled road. The town in situated(c)—the western bank of Kaptai Lake. It has beautiful landscape and scenic beauty. It is famous(d)—it's uncommon flora and fauna, home spun textiles bamboo hand bags, flower vases and silver jewellery. The hanging bridge (e)—katai Lake looks very beautiful and rowing in the lake is also very enjoyable.
30. Poverty was hindrance(a)—his success. It hindered him(b)—going abroad. But he did not lose heart. He was hopeful(c)—his success. He hit(d)—a plan. The plan worked well. He succeeded in his attempt. For this he was thankful (e)—Allah.
31. Everyone desires (a)—wealth. But a few attain it. Some people hanker (b)—riches. Some are content(c)—what they have. True happiness lies(d)—contentment. It is high time we gave (e)—the habit of covetousness.
32. She is proud (a)—her wealth. But you not take pride (b)—your health or wealth. You should not be devoid(c)—common sense. Moreover, you should not laugh (d)—the poor and you should have zeal (e)—social work.

School Mathematics

33. Man cannot prosper (a)—life (b)—industry. You have to work hard to gain knowledge. Those who have reached high position(c)—the society are all active. You should remember that industry is the key (d)—success. Without it we cannot reach the goal (e)—in life.
34. Man has an unquenchable thirst (a)—knowledge. He is never satisfied (b)—what he has know and seen. The curiosity to know more, coupled(c)—the indomitable spirit (d)—adventure has inspired him to undertake and carry out dangerous tasks. It eventually resulted (e)—epoch-making discoveries.
35. The Beduin Knew not what to do. Blind with anger he took(a)—the same stone and thought it(b)—the old man. It hit him(c)—the head and killed him. Two sons of the old man caught the Beduin and brought him before king Norman for justice. The young Beduin was condemned (d)—death. The Beduin received his death sentence calmly. He however begged Norman to give him enough time just to settle(e)—his family affairs.
36. I can't agree(a)—your proposal. The police aimed(b)—the robber. He is absorbed(c)—studies. Mr. Bari was absent(d)—the meeting. A hero is not afraid(e)—anybody.
37. You know that Joydevpur is a place of scenic beauty(a)—delightful picnic spots. We shall go(b)—a hired bus. It will start(c)—our house. we are gong to start(d)—7.00 a.m. We shall take all the necessaries(e)—us including a camera and a short gun.
38. I hope you are going on well(a)—your studies. The boy takes(b)—his grandfather. The High court set(d)—the decision of the Lower court. My sister's marriage ceremony comes(d)—Friday next. Your application is (e)—close consideration.
39. Mr. Rahman is a director in a project. He believes(a)—sincerity and punctuality. He is strict(b)—his subordinates. He wants everyone to abide(c)—the rules and regulations of the project, but he pays full attention(d)—their welfare. He offers them thanks if he is satisfied(e)—their job.
40. The gentle breeze playing(a)—the tiny sails of little boats, adds(b)—the beauty of the atmosphere. The cowherds drive their called slowly. Homewards and the weary cultivator casts his last look(c)—his fields before returning him. Flocks of birds make their way to nests.(d)—short, everyone, feeling merry and contented after the day's work, retires(e)—the retiring sun.
41. E-mail has brought(a)—a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another(b)—seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent(c)—this speedy mode of communication. It has , however, not reached everyone, especially in developing countries lime ours, as most people cannot afford(d)—have a personal computer. But here people have started sin commercially operated e-mail facilities (e)—important purposes.
51. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Newspaper is the people's parliament. The newspaper plays a vital role(a)—modern civilization. We must have the habit(b)—reading the newspaper daily. It helps us in acquiring general knowledge which is essential(c)—our education. Nobody can keep contact(d)—the ourside world without reading the newspaper. Being ignorant (e)—the current topics, he cannot take pat in the talks and discussions in a enlightened society.
52. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The village I live(a)—as faced(b)—arsenic poisoning because the water(c)—the tube wells is arsenic affected. Most(d)—the people are illiterate and live(e)—poverty line.
53. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The Olympic games were named(a)—the town of Olympia in Greece. It was in Olympia that the games were first held long(b)—the Christian era begin. In those days Greece was divided(c)—many cities and men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time. A man named Iphitos became concerned(d)—with such wasteful strife's. he hit (e)—plan.
54. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. Once Seikh Saddi started (a)—the capital(b)—the invitation(c)—the emperor. He had plain clothes on. He knew that it is not his cloths that makes a man great, but what makes great is his quality. So, he had not hesitation (d)—going to the royal court(e)—rich clothes on.
55. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
In the long run a sinner atones (a)—his sin because he knows that everyone will have to account (b)—God(c)—his/her deeds. So when a sinner becomes really repentant he/she/ is seen devoted (d)—God. Sometimes he/she is seen absorbed(e)—deep meditation.
56. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
A good student is found (a)—books. He adheres (b)—his studies. He always tries to cut a brilliant figure(c)—the examination. He never deviates (d)—his duties because success depends(e)—hard work.
57. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. The most important thing (a)—a citizen is simply to be a good man. He must try to be honest. Jus and merciful (b)—his private life. This is his primary duty. The reason should not be difficult(c)—understand. The well-being (d)—a state of city ultimately depends(e)—the moral character of its citizen.

58. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Wandering (a)—hills and valleys. Words Worth was delighted to see host (b)— golden flowers called daffodils. The daffodils, stretching (c)—a lake were comparable (d)—the stars in the Milky way. Dancing was hiding there.
59. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. Iphitos hit(a)—a plan. He invited the best athletes(b)—the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part(c)—athletic contest. Iphitos's plan worked well. For a time, the Greek warriors instead (d)—fighting their neighbors, tried to out do their rivals(e)—friendly games and sports.
60. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
One day (a)—King was lying in (b)—fort. He cast his eyes on(c)—wall and was(d)—spider. It was climbing up (e)—wall. It was trying to reach(f)—roof. but it fell down from(g)—smooth wall. Yet it did not give up its attempts. It tried again and again on(h)—eighth attempt it such ceded.(i)—king took(j)—lesson from spider.
61. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. Buckingham Palace is a magnificent building. It was first built(a)—1703.there are 600 rooms in the palace. It is the official home of the English Queen. About 700 people work here and seven people look(b)—her. The Queen has eight or nine dogs and they sleep in their own bedroom(c)—the Queen bedroom. The Prime Minister meets her (d)--. Tuesday and they talk(e)—the world news.
62. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
I am certain(a)—my success. Our country is beset(b)—some major problems. Hey are covetous(c)—money. The boy is charged(d)—theft. I am not desirous(e)—fame.
63. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
(a)—morning is good for all. It is (b)—simple exercise and good for health and(c)—mentality. In the morning(d)—air is fresh and free from any kind of noise and pollution. This pure (e)—makes an active effect on (f)—walker's health and mind. When(g)—man enjoy(h)—beauties and solemnity of(i)—nature in(j)—morning.
64. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
In the long run a sinner atones (a)—his sin because he knows that everyone will have to account(b)—God(c)—his deeds. So when a sinner becomes really repentant, he is seen devoted (d)—God,. Something he is seen absorbed (e)—deep meditation.
65. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Normally parents wink (a)—their sons fault. They are so blind (b)—their son's fault that they are like people who are blind(c)—eyes. As a result, many boys are seen indulged (d)—evil deeds. This brings(e)—their ruin.
66. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
In order to get relief(a)—his sorrow or mental agony, man makes friendship (b)—friends has life seems to be dull and monotonous. But all friends are not true and sincere. Some make friendship(c)—achieving their personal interest (d)—the guise of friends. they are called summer friends. a true friend will stand(e)—you in your misfortune.
67. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Baishakhi Mela is a great attraction(a)—a village. People, especially children, get up very early(b)—the morning and get ready to go to the fair. Various kinds or toys, foods, showpieces, ornament etc. are sold(c)—a fair, Children are usually fond(d)—toys. Girls are interested (e)—ornaments and showpieces.
68. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
I feel(a)—crying. His father died(b)—two month. Fifty students passed(c)—seventy. No man is(d)—criticism. He fell(e)—me.
69. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
An honest man is true(a)—his word. He does not deviate (b)—the path of honesty. He knows that true peace consists(c)—honesty. So he does not fall a victim(d)—any greed. He has no ambition (e)—worldly things.
70. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Normally parents wink (a)—their sons fault. They are so blind (b)—their son's fault that they are like people who are blind(c)—eyes. As a result, many boys are seen indulged(d)—evil deeds. This brings (e)—their ruin
71. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Freedom is a birth right (a)—every human being. Similarly every nation has the right(b)—be independent. No nation can prosper(c)—independence. Independence gives proper scope (d)—the development of a nation. Struggle for independence has been going on(e)—many countries of the world.
72. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Many people commit sins, either knowingly or unknowingly. In the long run a sinner atones(a)—his sin because he knows that everyone is accountable(b)—God(c)—his deeds. So, when a sinner becomes really penitent, he is seen devoted(d)—God. sometimes he is seen absorbed(e)—deep meditation.
73. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The authority of a school advertised for the post of an English teacher. Mr. Habib thought that he was competent(a)—the post because he considered himself good (b)—English. So, he applied(c)—the Headmaster (d)—the post. The Headmaster appointed him(e)—the post.
74. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

Plants and trees are important element(a)—our environment. They are absolutely necessary(b)—our existence(c)—this earth. They help(d)—maintain the ecological balance of the environment. It is admitted that to maintain ecological balance(e)—least 24/of the total land area of a country should be forests.

75. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

A fire broken (a)—at Agrabad on Saturday last. The fire was caused (b)—as explosion in a factory. As soon as the fire bridge was informed. Several fire engines rushed(c)—the spot. The fire brigade succeeded (d)—extinguishi8ng the fire. A local newspaper reported the some people were injured(e)—the fire.

76. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

I reached him safely(a)—that day. there was no trouble(b)—my way home. I am very glad to tell you that I can't forget the sweet memory of my short stay(c)—your village home. Your parents are very solicitous and affectionate (d)—me. Your sisters left no stone unturned (e)—comforts. I felt quite(f)—home while I was amidst you. I can't forget the recollection of those days I was(g)—you. the sweet memory of my short stay will remain ever fresh(h)—my mind(i)all time to come. I convey my heartfelt thanks (j)—you all for your friendly hospitality imparted.

77. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

Anger is one (a)—the six passions. It is harmful(b)—any man's life. So none should be angry(c)—anybody (d)—anything. Anger makes a man similar (e)—animals.

78. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

Mr. Soheli was accused(a)—theft . the news appeared(b)—some papers. He was ashamed(c)—the news. He appeared (d)—the judicial committee. It appeared (e)—the committee that he was innocent.

79. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

Rafiq wrote to his mother that his examination was(a)—and his school was closed(b)—fifteen days for summer vacation. Then his friends made a study tour(c)—Chittagong. Rangamati and Cox's Bazar. Thirty students (d)—his class accompanied him(e)—this study tour.

80. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

If you come, you will be able to get a fair idea(a)—our village life. You know, summer is the season of fruits. Our village is famous for various fruits. Specially jackfruits, blackberries etc. coconut is available all the year round. Our village stands(b)—the river Bishkhali. So, the climate of our village is healthy. You can walk(c)—the morning and evening by the riverside. Ours is mainly an agricultural village. Our field are full (d)—green vegetables and crops. You will find pleasure(e)—swimming in our beautiful river.

81. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

Our school is housed (a)—six pucca buildings. The Headmaster is a good administrator. He is popular(b)—the teachers and students. The other teachers are also popular and helpful(c)—the students. The other teachers are also popular and helpful(c)—the students. They do not hanker(d)—money but fame. We feel proud(e)—them.

82. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

Bangladesh is already(a)—international distress call list as list as a country vulnerable(b)—frequent natural disasters. Annual visitations(c)—cyclones and floods are routine. But nevertheless sudden and fatal in their rage., the yearly damages they leave(d)—are enormous. The poetic statement that we in Bangladesh live(e)—fighting the tiger is certainly true if the allegory covers the big cats of stormy wind and swelling waters as well.

83. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

I'm now working in a hospital as a nurse. I started working(a)—the first of July . my salary isn't go good. But I don't care(b)—money. To me, the work in important thing. However. It's very hard work looking(c)—the patients. I am suffering from backache(d)—the moment., but please don't worry about me. I'm taking medicine. I just by to forget all the problems and concentrate(e)—the job.

84. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

Normally parents wink(a)—their sons fault. They are so blind(b)—their son's fault that they are like the people who are blind(c)—eyes. As a result many house are seen indulged(d)—evil deeds. This brings(e)—their ruin.

85. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

He sat (a)—the fire with me, with no other light, and told me of their two days together. The dog lay close (b)—him and found a comfort there that I did not think (c)—him. And it seemed to me that being with dog, and caring (d)—him, had brought the boy and me, too, together, so that he felt that he belonged (e)—me as well as to the animal.

86. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

The committee consists (a)—five members. We should not hanket (b)—money. He insisted (c)—my going. He looks (d)—his old parents. He died (e)—an accident.

87. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

You will hardly find a person who has never smiled in Life. Smiling is a happy expression (a)—our face. There is a close link (b)—smile and appearance. Therefore, men are (c)—the opinion that a smiling face never looks bad. However, medical science has found (d)—that smiling is good for our mental health. Doctors view that smiling is more beneficial (e)—the patients suffering from heart disease and high blood pressure smilinglessness the risk of heart attack even.

88. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
It was middle (a)—June when our school was closed. I received a letter from one (b)—my friends who lives (c)—Chittagong. He invited me (d)—attend the marriage ceremony (e)—his elder sister. I asked my parent's permission and they gladly accepted it.
89. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
There are useful to man (a)—three very important ways. They provide him (b)—wood and other products. It bears a great impact (c)—climate. If we destroy trees at random, one day the country will turn (d)—a great desert. Trees save us (e)—flood and many natural calamities.
90. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Students should abide (a)—their teacher's advice. He deals (b)—rice. My father prevented (c)—from going to cinema. They are ready (d)—do anything for the country. He is qualified (e)—the post.
91. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The mother cuckoo does not trouble to build a nest (a)—herself. Instead she leaves an egg (b)—the well-made nest of a hedge sparrow or some other small bird. Then (c)—she flies and a day or two later. She leaves another egg (d)—some other bird's nest. She may lay as many as eight eggs, all (e)—them in different nests.
92. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Mr. Abdullah was very popular (a)—his students. The students had easy access (b)—his room. Wherever the students entered (c)—his room, they found him absorbed (d)—study. He was proficient (e)—English.
93. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Yet he wanted to be more skilled (f)—English. He was very conscious (g)—his duties and responsibilities. He took pride (h)—his profession. He never hankered (i)—wealth. He was worthy (j)—everybody's praise.
94. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The proposal is (a)—consideration. It has been raining (b)—morning. Yesterday I was attacked (c)—some miscreants. My brother has been practicing medicine (d)—last summer. Rina has bought a pen, a book and a ruler (e)—these, she wants a pencil.
95. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
You have mentioned that you are (a)—a fix (b)—this matter. I am also facing the same problem. But I have decided to get myself admitted (c)—the ideal School & College. Motijheel as it is not far (d)—my house and the standard (e)—education and other facilities are satisfactory.
96. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Man has an unquenchable thirst (a)—knowledge. He is never satisfied with what he has known and seen. The curiosity to know more, coupled (b)—the indomitable spirit (c)—adventure has inspired him to undertake and carry (d)—dangerous tasks. It is eventually resulted (e)—epoch-making discoveries.
97. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Water is an important element (a)—the human environment. It is essential (b)—human and plant life. It is next (c)—air. What can be polluted (d)—many ways. Farmers used chemical fertilizer and insecticide in their fields to grow more food. The rain and floods wash (e)—some of the chemicals.
98. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
All know that smoking is injurious (a)—the health. But those who smoke do not abstain (b)—smoking. They are not careful (c)—their health. Finally they fall (d)—many diseases. It is hoped that smokers will give (e)—smoking.
99. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
After having finished our breakfast, we set (a)—getting things ready (b)—cooking lunch. When everything was ready, we set (c)—for sightseeing in three groups, each (d)—a teacher. The bearers were left to cook the meal and keep watch (e)—our things.
100. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
He was learning (a)—pillars. We had a pleasant talk (b)—a cup of tea. His conduct is always (c)—suspicion. He said this (d)—oath. A loud cry was going forth from the people (e)—.

Answers

1. (a) in (b) behind (c) in (d) to (e) Without
2. (a) after (b) after (c) into (d) about (e) with
3. (a) to (b) after (c) with (d) by (e) with
4. (a) in (b) in (c) in (d) to (e) by
5. (a) for (b) in (c) in (d) into (e) to
6. (a) on (b) between (c) of (d) for
7. (a) of (b) about (c) about (d) by (e) out
8. (a) to (b) to (c) for (d) for (e) off
9. (a) in (b) to (c) to (d) in (e) in
10. (a) from (b) to (c) up (d) of (e) at
11. (a) from (b) for (c) to (d) from (e) for
12. (a) from (b) without (c) by (d) to (e) for
13. (a) out (b) by (c) to (d) in (e) in
14. (a) over (b) with (c) at (d) on (e) by
15. (a) of (b) of (c) with (d) between (e) upon
16. (a) with (b) by (c) from (d) at (e) with
17. (a) with (b) on (c) in (d) in (e) in
18. (a) in (b) by (c) to (d) for (e) with
19. (a) in (b) at (c) in (d) as (e) of (f) of (g) from (h) around (i) with (j) for
20. (a) from (b) by (c) into (d) for (e) with
21. (a) against (b) over (c) under (d) on (e) around
22. (a) on (b) in (c) to (d) against (e) on
23. (a) away (b) from (c) of (d) of (e) to
24. (a) of (b) before (c) with (d) to (e) with
25. (a) in (b) than (c) for (d) to (e) until
26. (a) to (b) for (c) to (d) to (e) in
27. (a) in (b) in (c) in (d) to (e) by
28. (a) building (b) removes (c) modify (d) capture (e) stand
29. (a) from (b) to (c) on (d) for (e) over
30. (a) to (b) from (c) about (d) upon (e) to
31. To 100. To be practiced