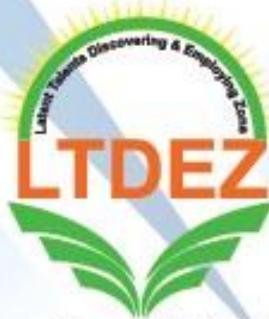


# OXFORD FLUENCY ESSENTIALS 3000

অক্সফোর্ড ইন্ডিপেন্সিটি সৈন্যত

ইংরেজিতে ফ্লুয়েলি ডেভেলপমেন্টের শব্দভাষার

**Shahriar Emon**



Learn Through Mistakes



দৈনন্দিন যোগাযোগে ৯০% কাভারেজের জন্য  
৩,০০০ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শব্দের তালিকা

Phonemic Transcription || Audio Pronunciation || Grammar  
বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ || বাংলায় শব্দার্থ || বাকের মাধ্যমে উচ্চারণ

# **OXFORD FLUENCY ESSENTIALS 3000**

**Shahriar Emon**

# **OXFORD FLUENCY ESSENTIALS 3000**

**অক্সফোর্ড ইউনিভার্সিটি স্বীকৃত**

**ইংরেজি ফুয়েন্সি ডেভেলপমেন্টের শব্দভাগার**

**SHAHRIAR EMON**

**Head Office: Bangla Motor**

**92 New Eskaton Road, Bangla Motor, Dhaka-1000.**

**+88 01886236007-8**

# OXFORD FLUENCY ESSENTIALS 3000

গ্রন্থস্বত্ত্ব: লেখক

প্রকাশনা: এলটিডিইজেড পাবলিকেশন্স

প্রথম প্রকাশ: ১৬ই ডিসেম্বর ২০২৪

সম্পাদনা: ডা. নাজনিন সুলতানা রেবা

প্রচ্ছদ: খালিদ হাসান

কম্পোজ: মঙ্গল উদ্দিন

নির্ধারিত মূল্য: ৭৯৯.০০ টাকা মাত্র

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## কপিরাইট আইন, ২০০০ লজ্জনজনিত শাস্তি!

### ৮২। কপিরাইট বা অন্যান্য অধিকার লজ্জনজনিত অপরাধ

| অপরাধ  | শাস্তি   |
|--|--|
| যে ব্যক্তি বেআইনি ভাবে এই বইটি কোনো ধরণের সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যমে বিতরণ করবেন (যেমন Facebook, Twitter, Instagram ইত্যাদি) বা কোনো কর্মের কপিরাইট ইচ্ছাকৃতভাবে লজ্জন করবেন বা করিতে সহায়তা করবেন:                                    | তিনি অনুর্ধ্ব চার বৎসর কিন্তু অন্যন ছয় মাস মেয়াদের কারাদণ্ড এবং অনুর্ধ্ব দুই লক্ষ টাকা কিন্তু অন্যন পঞ্চাশ হাজার টাকার অর্থদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন। |
| যে ব্যক্তি বেআইনি ভাবে এই বইটি সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যম ব্যতীত অন্য কোনো মাধ্যমে বিতরণ করার চেষ্টা করবেন (যেমন YouTube, E-mail, WhatsApp, IMO, Viber, ইত্যাদি) বা কোনো কর্মের কপিরাইট ইচ্ছাকৃতভাবে লজ্জন করবেন বা করিতে সহায়তা করবেন: | তিনি অনুর্ধ্ব চার বৎসর কিন্তু অন্যন ছয় মাস মেয়াদের কারাদণ্ড এবং অনুর্ধ্ব দুই লক্ষ টাকা কিন্তু অন্যন পঞ্চাশ হাজার টাকার অর্থদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন। |

### ৮৩। দ্বিতীয় বা পরবর্তী অপরাধের বর্ধিত শাস্তি

যে ব্যক্তি ৮২ ধারার অধীনে দণ্ডিত হইয়া পুনরায় অনুরূপ কোন অপরাধে দণ্ডিত হইলে তিনি দ্বিতীয় এবং পরবর্তী প্রত্যেক অপরাধের জন্য অনুর্ধ্ব তিন বৎসর কিন্তু অন্যন ছয় মাসের কারাদণ্ড এবং অনুর্ধ্ব তিন লক্ষ টাকা কিন্তু অন্যন এক লক্ষ টাকা অর্থদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

কপিরাইট (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০৫ ধারা ধারা “৮২” প্রতিহ্রাপিত।  
কপিরাইট (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০৫ ধারা ধারা “৮৩” এর প্রথম শতাংশ প্রতিহ্রাপিত।

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**Dedicated to**  
**My beloved language trainers, instructors, p-instructors, co-instructors,  
leaders, language commandos and, all lifelong learners and English  
language enthusiasts.**

## **Introduction to Oxford Fluency Essential 3000**

Oxford Fluency Essential 3000 is more than just a vocabulary book—it's a comprehensive guide to achieving English fluency for non-native speakers. Focusing on the 3,000 most commonly used words worldwide, this book equips learners with the tools to navigate around 90% of everyday communication. Whether starting from scratch or aiming to refine your skills, this resource is meticulously crafted to take you from zero to intermediate fluency in speaking and writing.

### **Why This Book is Essential:**

The 3,000 words have been carefully categorized into four proficiency levels:

A1 and A2 levels for beginners, covering foundational vocabulary.

B1 and B2 levels for intermediate learners, introducing more complex and versatile terms.

### **Each word is presented with:**

1. Bangla meanings for clear understanding.
2. Phonemic transcriptions to guide accurate pronunciation.
3. Bangla pronunciation guides, making it easier for learners to adapt correct pronunciations effortlessly.
4. Example sentences—a total of 9,000 carefully curated examples—showing practical usage, including communicative grammar to enhance fluency and grammatical ranges.

### **Interactive Features:**

To make learning interactive and dynamic, the book includes a clickable PDF version. By clicking on any word, learners can access the Cambridge Dictionary to listen to both American and British pronunciations, enabling them to practice and perfect their accents in real-time. This feature bridges the gap between reading and listening, ensuring a holistic learning experience.

### **Structured Learning Approach:**

The book is divided into 60 lessons, each focusing on 50 carefully selected words. The lessons are designed to be engaging and interactive, with:

Drills and exercises that reinforce vocabulary and grammar usage.

Assessment sections where learners can test their knowledge after each lesson.

A focus on applied learning, ensuring learners can use the vocabulary in real-life conversations and written communication.

### **Additional Benefits:**

A variety of communicative grammar points are embedded within the sentences to teach essential grammar rules naturally.

A special focus on mistake correction, empowering learners to "learn through mistakes" as part of their growth process.

An emphasis on pronunciation improvement, combining written guides and auditory practice for maximum clarity.

### **Who Should Use This Book?**

Whether you're a student, professional, or anyone striving to improve your English fluency, this book provides a structured, result-driven method to develop both speaking and writing skills. It's especially useful for Bangla-speaking learners, as it combines familiar elements with the global language of English.

Oxford Fluency Essential 3000 isn't just a book—it's your mentor, guiding you step by step toward fluency and confidence. With a blend of theoretical knowledge, practical application, and motivational support, this book ensures you don't just learn English—you live it.

## Effective Tips for Learning Vocabulary

### আলাপচারিতায় অনুশীলন করুন

- \*সংলাপে যুক্ত হোন\*: কথোপকথনের সঙ্গী বা ভাষা বিনিময় গ্রচ্ছ খুঁজে বের করুন যেখানে নতুন শব্দগুলি বাস্তব জীবনের প্রসঙ্গে ব্যবহার করতে পারবেন। এটি চলাচলের ক্ষমতা বাড়াতে সাহায্য করবে এবং আপনাকে শব্দভাণ্ডারের সঙ্গে পরিচিত করতে সাহায্য করবে।
- \*ভূমিকা পালন\*: বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতির জন্য বিশেষ শব্দভাণ্ডার ব্যবহার করে ভূমিকা পালন করুন (যেমন, খাবার অর্ডার করা, একটি বই নিয়ে আলোচনা করা)।

### লেখার সময় অনুশীলন করুন

- \*একটি জার্নাল রাখুন\*: নতুন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে প্রতিদিনের লেখা লিখুন। এটি শব্দের অর্থকে বাড়িয়ে তোলে এবং সৃজনশীল ব্যবহারকে উৎসাহিত করে।
- \*নিবন্ধ লেখা\*: আপনার নতুন শব্দভাণ্ডার অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে একটি নিবন্ধ বা সংক্ষিপ্ত কাহিনী তৈরি করুন, যা শব্দগুলির গভীর প্রক্রিয়াকরণের এবং বোঝার সুযোগ দেয়।

### মেমোরাইজ করার জন্য অনুশীলন করুন

- \*পুনরাবৃত্তি প্রযুক্তি\*: নিয়মিত শব্দ পুনর্বিবেচনা করুন স্থানীয় পুনরাবৃত্তির মাধ্যমে। অক্ষির মতে প্রোগ্রামগুলি এ কাজে সাহায্য করতে পারে।
- \*দৃশ্যকল্প ব্যবহার করুন\*: প্রতিটি শব্দের জন্য মানসিক চিত্র বা কাহিনীর তৈরি করার চেষ্টা করুন, যা স্মৃতির উন্নতি করবে।

### প্যারাফ্রেইজ করার জন্য অনুশীলন করুন

- \*বাক্য পুনর্লিখন\*: নতুন শব্দ সহ বাক্যগুলি নিন এবং সেগুলি প্রতিশব্দ বা বিকল্প প্রকাশগুলির সাহায্যে পুনর্লিখন করুন। এটি বোঝা এবং শব্দের ব্যবহার নিয়ে নমনীয়তা বাড়ায়।
- \*সারাংশ তৈরি করা\*: একটি নির্বাচিত পাঠ্য পড়ার পরে, এটি বিভিন্ন শব্দ এবং প্রকাশ ব্যবহার করে সারসংক্ষেপ করুন। এটি উপাদানের সঙ্গে সক্রিয়ভাবে যুক্ত হওয়ার উৎসাহিত করে।

### অভ্যাস করুন এবং পুনরাবৃত্তি করুন

- \*নিয়মিত পর্যালোচনা সেশন\*: শব্দভাণ্ডারের নেট এবং ফ্ল্যাশকার্ডগুলির সাপ্তাহিক পর্যালোচনা করার সময়সূচি তৈরি করুন। পুনরাবৃত্তি শব্দগুলিকে দীর্ঘমেয়াদী স্মৃতিতে গেঁথে রাখে।
- \*কুইজ\*: নতুন শেখা শব্দগুলির অর্থ এবং ব্যবহার নিয়ে নিজেকে বা একটি সঙ্গীকে পরীক্ষা করুন।

### ফ্রেজ বা শব্দের গ্রচ্ছ ব্যবহার করুন

- \*ফ্রেজবুক\*: বিচ্ছিন্ন শব্দ শেখার পরিবর্তে, অভিব্যক্তি বা সমাহারগুলি মনে রাখুন (যেমন, “বিরতি নিন” পরিবর্তে শুধুমাত্র “নিন” ব্যবহার করুন)। এটি কথোপকথনে শব্দ প্রয়োগ করতে সাহায্য করে।
- \*প্রেক্ষিতগত ফ্রেজ\*: প্রতিদিনের কথোপকথনে প্রয়োগে সাহায্যকারী পরিচিত অভিব্যক্তি এবং সাধারণ বাক্যগুলোর উপর কেন্দ্রিত হন।

## শব্দগুলির উচ্চারণ প্রাথমিকভাবে চেষ্টা করুন

\*কঠ স্বর-অনুশীলন\*: নতুন শব্দগুলি জোরে বলার চেষ্টা করুন। এটি সঠিক উচ্চারণ নিশ্চিত করতে এবং কথোপকথনে উল্লেখ করার সময় সহজ করে তোলে।

\*শ্যাডোয়িং প্রযুক্তি\*: স্বদেশী বক্তাদের শুনুন এবং তাদের উচ্চারণ, ছন্দ এবং শুন্দতা অনুকরণ করুন, যা আরও প্রাকৃতিক বক্তৃতার স্টাইল তৈরি করবে।

## উচ্চারণের রিসোর্স

\*ক্যামব্রিজ ডিকশনারি\*: যদি আপনি কোনো শব্দের উচ্চারণে সমস্যা অনুভব করেন, তাহলে ক্যামব্রিজ ডিকশনারির অডিও উচ্চারণ চেক করতে দ্বিধা করবেন না। এভাবে, আপনি ব্রিটিশ এবং আমেরিকান উচ্চারণ উভয়ই শিখতে পারেন।

\*ভাষা অ্যাপস\*: এমন অ্যাপ ব্যবহার করুন যা উচ্চারণের উপর কেন্দ্রীভূত এবং তাত্ত্বিক প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রদান করে।

## অনুশীলন করুন এবং সমস্যা সমাধান করুন

\*শব্দভাগুর অনুশীলনের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত হন\*: এমন ওয়ার্কশিপ বা অনলাইন অনুশীলন সম্পন্ন করুন যা শব্দের সংজ্ঞা এবং ব্যবহার কেন্দ্রিক।

\*ক্রসওয়ার্ড পাজল ও শব্দের গেম\*: এমন পাজল সমাধান করুন যা আপনার শব্দভাগুরের জ্ঞানকে চ্যালেঞ্জ জানায় এবং তা চিন্তাকর্ষক ও উপভোগ্য উপায়ে।

## উপসংহার

এই সমস্ত অনুশীলনগুলি আপনার শব্দভাগুর শেখার রুটিনে সংযুক্ত করার মাধ্যমে, আপনি শুধু আপনার শব্দের সংখ্যা বাড়ানোর জন্যই নয় বরং সেই শব্দগুলি কথোপকথন এবং লেখায় কার্যকরভাবে ব্যবহারের দক্ষতাও উন্নত করবেন। বিভিন্ন কৌশলের মাধ্যমে নিয়মিত অনুশীলন করে আপনি একটি শক্তিশালী এবং প্রাকৃতিক শব্দভাগুর ব্যবহার তৈরি করতে পারবেন। মনে রাখবেন, শব্দভাগুর শেখা একটি যাত্রা—প্রকৃতিটিকে উপভোগ করুন!

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# English ভোকাবুলারি এর উৎপত্তি সম্পর্কে কিছু তথ্য!

- 1. Germanic Roots (জার্মানিক শেস):** English মূলত একটি জার্মানিক ভাষা। এর মৌলিক শব্দভাগীর এবং ব্যাকরণ প্রাচীন জার্মানিক উপজাতি, যেমন অ্যাঙ্গলস, স্যাক্সনস এবং জিউটস দ্বারা উদ্ভৃত হয়েছে, যারা ৫ম এবং ৬ষ্ঠ শতকে ব্রিটেনে বসতি গড়ে তোলে।
- 2. French Influence (ফরাসি প্রভাব):** ১০৬৬ সালে নরম্যান বিজয়ের পর, ফরাসি ভাষার উপর ইংরেজি ভাষার উল্লেখযোগ্য প্রভাব পড়ে। অত্যধূনিক আইন, প্রশাসনিক এবং সাংস্কৃতিক শব্দভাগীর বেশিরভাগই ফরাসী ভাষা থেকে গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে, যেমন "কোর্ট," "জাজ," এবং "জুরি।"
- 3. Latin Contributions (লাতিন অবদান):** লাতিন ভাষারও ইংরেজিতে বড় প্রভাব রয়েছে, বিশেষত গির্জা এবং রেনেসাঁর মাধ্যমে। অনেক বৈজ্ঞানিক, চিকিৎসা এবং প্রযুক্তিগত শব্দ লাতিন থেকে উৎপন্ন। যেমন "অ্যালামনি," "এজেন্সি," এবং "ডাটা।"
- 4. Old Norse Influence (পুরানো নরসি প্রভাব):** ৮ম এবং ৯ম শতকে ভিক্রিং হামলার ফলে, পুরানো নরসির অনেক শব্দ ইংরেজিতে প্রবাহিত হয়। "স্কাই," "অ্যাঙ্গার," এবং "কিল" শব্দগুলোর উৎস পুরানো নরসিতে।
- 5. Loanwords (ঝুঁশব্দ):** ইংরেজি ভাষা অন্যান্য ভাষা থেকে শব্দ ধার করতে পরিচিত, যা একে একটি বৈচিত্র্যময় ভাষায় পরিণত করে। যেমন "পিয়ানো" (ইতালীয়), "ক্যাফে" (ফরাসি), এবং "সুশি" (জাপানি)।
- 6. Compound Words (যুগ্মশব্দ):** ইংরেজি ভাষায় প্রায়ই যুগ্মশব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয়, যা দুটি বা তার বেশি শব্দ মিলে গঠিত হয়। যেমন "ট্রাইব্রাশ" (ট্রাথ + ব্রাশ) এবং "নোটবুক" (নোট + বুক) এই ভাষার অভিযোজন ক্ষমতা প্রকাশ করে।
- 7. Neologisms (নিওলজিজম):** ইংরেজিতে নতুন শব্দ (নিওলজিজম) নিয়মিত তৈরি হয়ে থাকে, প্রায়শই প্রযুক্তিগত উন্নয়ন, প্রবণতা বা সামাজিক পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, "সেলফি" এবং "ব্লগ।"
- 8. Old English (পুরানো ইংরেজি):** ইংরেজির প্রাচীনতম রূপ, যা পুরানো ইংরেজি নামে পরিচিত, প্রায় ৪৫০ থেকে ১১৫০ খ্রিস্টাব্দের মধ্যে বলা হত। এটি পুরানো নরসি এবং লাতিন দ্বারা ব্যাপকভাবে প্রভাবিত ছিল এবং এটি আধুনিক ইংরেজির থেকে আলাদা ছিল।

**9. Middle English (মধ্য ইংরেজি):** 1150 থেকে 1500 খ্রিস্টাব্দের মধ্যে ইংরেজি মধ্য ইংরেজিতে বিকশিত হয়, যা নরম্যান ফরাসির প্রভাব দ্বারা উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে চিহ্নিত। এই সময়ের মধ্যে জেফরি চচার কী “দ্য ক্যান্টারব্যারি টেলস” এর মতো বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যকর্মগুলি লেখা হয়েছিল।

**10. Etymology (শব্দবিদ্যা):** শব্দের উৎস এবং ঐতিহাসিক বিকাশ অধ্যয়নের নাম শব্দবিদ্যা। এটি প্রকাশ করে কিভাবে শব্দগুলি সময়ের সাথে রূপ এবং অর্থে পরিবর্তিত হয়, প্রায়শই প্রাচীন ভাষাগুলির মতো গ্রীক এবং লাতিনের মূল শিকড়ে ফিরে।

এই সব উপাদান ইংরেজি শব্দের উৎপত্তির জটিল এবং গতিশীল প্রকৃতিকে প্রকাশ করে, যা ইতিহাসের ঘটনাগুলিকে, সাংস্কৃতিক বিনিময়কে, এবং ভাষার প্রাকৃতিক বিবরণকে প্রভাবিত করে।

# SPECIAL LESSON 01: ইংরেজিতে সবচেয়ে বড় ১০ টি শব্দ

## 1. \*\*Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis\*\* (45 letters)

- \*\*IPA:\*\* /'nju:mə'nəbəlɪtrəmaɪkrəskɒpɪksɪlɪkəbəvɒlkəbənəbəkəbənɪəsɪs/

- \*\*Bangla Meaning:\*\* নিষ্ঠেজ শ্বাসযন্ত্রের একটি রোগ যা খুব সূক্ষ্ম সিলিকা বা কুয়াশার ধূলিকণ শ্বাস প্রশ্বাসের দ্বারা ঘটে।

## 2. \*\*Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia\*\* (36 letters)

- \*\*IPA:\*\* /'hɪpə,potə,mənstrəbəskwɪp,edæliəfəbɪə/

- \*\*Bangla Meaning:\*\* দীর্ঘ শব্দের প্রতি ভয়ের একটি হাস্যকর শব্দ।

## 3. \*\*Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious\*\* (34 letters)

- \*\*IPA:\*\* /su:pəkæləfrædʒi,lɪstɪk,ɛkspi:lə'lebʃəs/

- \*\*Bangla Meaning:\*\* অসাধারণ বা অত্যন্ত চিন্তাকর্ষক কিছু বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত একটি কল্পিত শব্দ।

## 4. \*\*Pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism\*\* (30 letters)

- \*\*IPA:\*\* /sju:dəbə,sju:dəbə,hai:pəpærəθaɪrɔ:dɪz(ə)m/

- \*\*Bangla Meaning:\*\* একটি চিকিৎসাগত অবস্থা যা প্যাসুডোহাইপোপারাথাইরয়েডিজমের মতো মনে হয় কিন্তু একই প্রভাব নেই।

## 5. \*\*Floccinaucinihilipilification\*\* (29 letters)

- \*\*IPA:\*\* /flək'sɪnə:sɪnɪhilipi'lɪkeɪʃən/

- \*\*Bangla Meaning:\*\* কিছু কিছুকে মূল্যহীন হিসেবে ধারণা করার কাজ।

## **6. \*\*Antidisestablishmentarianism\*\* (28 letters)**

- **IPA:** /æntɪdɪsɛstæblɪmən'teəriənɪz(ə)m/

- **Bangla Meaning:** চার্চ অফ ইংল্যান্ডের প্রতিষ্ঠা বাতিল করার বিরুদ্ধে রাজনৈতিক অবস্থান।

## **7. \*\*Electroencephalographically\*\* (27 letters)**

- **IPA:** /ɪlæktrəθɛnsefələ'græfɪkli/

- **Bangla Meaning:** মন্তিক্ষের বৈদ্যুতিক কার্যকলাপ রেকর্ড করার সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

## **8. \*\*Psychoneuroendocrinological\*\* (30 letters)**

- **IPA:** /saɪkənju:njʊərənədəbrɪn'ɒlədʒɪkəl/

- **Bangla Meaning:** মনস্তাত্ত্বিক প্রক্রিয়া এবং মায়ুতন্ত্র এবং হরমোনজনিত ব্যাধির মাঝে সম্পর্ক নিয়ে পড়াশোনা।

## **9. \*\*Hydropneumatics\*\* (15 letters)**

- **IPA:** /haɪdrəpnju:tɪkəs/

- **Bangla Meaning:** তরল এবং গ্যাস উভয়ের প্রযুক্তি বা যান্ত্রিকচ্ছের সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

## **10. \*\*Thermodynamically\*\* (17 letters)**

- **IPA:** /θɜ:mədʒɪkli/

- **Bangla Meaning:** তাপ এবং তাপমাত্রা এবং এর শক্তি এবং কাজের সাথে সম্পর্কিত পদার্থবিজ্ঞান শাখার বিষয়ে।

## SPECIAL LESSON 02: ইংরেজি Language ও Fluency নিয়ে ১০ টি ফান ফ্যাক্ট!

- 1. \*\*Most Widely Spoken Language:\*\*** English is global lingua franca, meaning over 1.5 billion speakers worldwide. পৃথিবীর প্রতি ৪ জনের ১ জন ইংরেজিতে কথা বলতে পারে!
- 2. \*\*Evolving Vocabulary:\*\*** English vocabulary constantly evolving। প্রতি বছর প্রায় ১,০০০ নতুন শব্দ অক্সফোর্ড ইংলিশ ডিকশনারিতে যুক্ত হয়।
- 3. \*\*Irregular Verbs Galore:\*\*** English has many irregular verbs. যেমন, "go" এর past tense "went," কিন্তু "put" এখনও "put" থাকে।
- 4. \*\*Longest Word:\*\*** Some say longest word in English is the chemical name for titin, which can be over 189,000 letters long! সবচেয়ে দীর্ঘ অপ্রযুক্তিগত শব্দ হলো "pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis!"
- 5. \*\*No Official Language:\*\*** Despite being widely spoken, US has no official language at federal level. কিন্তু ইংরেজি হচ্ছে de facto national language।
- 6. \*\*Phrasal Verbs:\*\*** English is known for phrasal verbs. "Give up" মানে quit, আর "give in" মানে surrender।

**7. \*\*Portmanteaus:\*\* English has creative portmanteaus—শব্দ যা দুটি শব্দের শব্দ ও অর্থ মিশ্রিত করে। যেমন "brunch" (breakfast + lunch) এবং "smog" (smoke + fog)।**

**8. \*\*Language of Shakespeare:\*\* English shaped thanks to Shakespeare, যিনি ১,৭০০-এরও বেশি শব্দ আবিষ্কার করেন।**

**9. \*\*Accent Diversity:\*\* English has diverse accents and dialects | British accent American English এর থেকে আলাদা।**

**10. \*\*Spelling Challenges:\*\* English spelling can be tricky | উদাহরণস্বরূপ, "ough" শব্দের pronunciation ভিন্ন ভিন্ন শব্দের জন্য বিভিন্ন।**

# **SPECIAL LESSON : Fluency and Vocabulary Level Test!**

1. \*\*What does "fluency" in a language primarily refer to?\*\*

- A) The ability to speak without using any pauses
- B) The ability to communicate smoothly and effortlessly
- C) The amount of vocabulary known

2. \*\*Which of the following is a sign of a fluent speaker?\*\*

- A) Frequent pauses and hesitations
- B) Use of complex vocabulary and grammar
- C) Natural and spontaneous speech

3. \*\*What is meant by "vocabulary"?\*\*

- A) The set of words known and used by a person
- B) The grammatical rules of a language
- C) The pronunciation of words

4. \*\*Which strategy can help improve vocabulary?\*\*

- A) Watching movies without subtitles
- B) Reading books and noting new words
- C) Only speaking in one's native language

5. \*\*Which word is a synonym for "happy"?\*\*

- A) Sad
- B) Joyful
- C) Angry

6. \*\*What does the term "idiom" refer to?\*\*

- A) A word that sounds the same as another word
- B) A phrase whose meaning cannot be understood from the individual words
- C) A formal way of writing or speaking

7. \*\*Which option best describes "context clues"?\*\*

- A) Words that are similar in meaning
- B) Hints found within a sentence or paragraph that help determine the meaning of an unknown word
- C) The definitions of difficult words

8. \*\*To improve fluency, a learner should regularly practice:\*\*

- A) Speaking aloud and engaging in conversations
- B) Memorizing dictionary definitions only
- C) Ignoring pronunciation

9. \*\*Which technique is effective for expanding vocabulary?\*\*

- A) Using flashcards to learn new words
- B) Avoiding discussions in English
- C) Only learning words in isolation

10. \*\*What role do synonyms play in vocabulary development?\*\*

- A) They replace difficult words with even harder ones
- B) They help in varying language use and enhancing expression
- C) They are irrelevant for building vocabulary

11. \*\*Fluency in writing usually involves:\*\*

- A) Extensive use of complex vocabulary
- B) Logical organization and clear expression of ideas
- C) Frequent grammatical errors

12. \*\*Fill in the blank: If you are “under the weather,” you are \_\_\_\_\_.\*\*

- A) Feeling sick
- B) Experiencing good luck
- C) Enjoying a sunny day

13. \*\*Which is an example of a phrasal verb?\*\*

- A) Look after
- B) Prepare
- C) Understandably

14. \*\*Why is reading aloud beneficial for fluency?\*\*

- A) It helps you memorize texts
- B) It improves pronunciation and speech rhythm
- C) It assists with grammar only

15. \*\*What does "collocation" mean in vocabulary?\*\*

- A) Pairs of words that frequently go together
- B) The same meaning between different languages
- C) Words that have opposite meanings

16. \*\*What is a common barrier to fluency?\*\*

- A) Frequent practice
- B) Fear of making mistakes
- C) Reading diverse materials

17. \*\*Which of the following is a formal synonym for "get"?\*\*

- A) Obtain
- B) Take
- C) Grab

18. \*\*What is the primary benefit of using a thesaurus?\*\*

- A) To find synonyms and antonyms for better word choice
- B) To check grammar errors
- C) To improve speaking speed

19. \*\*Complete the idiomatic expression: "Break the ice" means to \_\_\_\_\_.\*\*

- A) Cause tension in a conversation
- B) Start a conversation in a social situation
- C) End a discussion

20. \*\*Which sentence illustrates good fluency?\*\*

- A) "I went to the store and bought... um... some apples."
- B) "Yesterday, I visited the store, bought apples, and returned home."
- C) "I been store went apples buy."

# Answers

1. \*\*B\*\* - The ability to communicate smoothly and effortlessly
2. \*\*C\*\* - Natural and spontaneous speech
3. \*\*A\*\* - The set of words known and used by a person
4. \*\*B\*\* - Reading books and noting new words
5. \*\*B\*\* - Joyful
6. \*\*B\*\* - A phrase whose meaning cannot be understood from the individual words
7. \*\*B\*\* - Hints found within a sentence or paragraph that help determine the meaning of an unknown word
8. \*\*A\*\* - Speaking aloud and engaging in conversations
9. \*\*A\*\* - Using flashcards to learn new words
10. \*\*B\*\* - They help in varying language use and enhancing expression
11. \*\*B\*\* - Logical organization and clear expression of ideas
12. \*\*A\*\* - Feeling sick
13. \*\*A\*\* - Look after
14. \*\*B\*\* - It improves pronunciation and speech rhythm
15. \*\*A\*\* - Pairs of words that frequently go together
16. \*\*B\*\* - Fear of making mistakes
17. \*\*A\*\* - Obtain
18. \*\*A\*\* - To find synonyms and antonyms for better word choice
19. \*\*B\*\* - Start a conversation in a social situation
20. \*\*B\*\* - "Yesterday, I visited the store, bought apples, and returned home."

## SPECIAL LESSON 04:

### The Most Difficult English Words in English: Test Yourself!

#### 1. \*\*Sesquipedalian\*\*

- \*\*Meaning in Bangla\*\*: দীর্ঘশব্দ ব্যবহারে বিশেষজ্ঞ

- \*\*British IPA\*\*: / səs.kwɪ.pɪ'deɪ.li.ən /

#### 2. \*\*Defenestration\*\*

- \*\*Meaning in Bangla\*\*: জানালার বাইরে ফেলা

- \*\*British IPA\*\*: / dɪ.fə.nɪs'treɪ.ʃən /

#### 3. \*\*Quintessential\*\*

- \*\*Meaning in Bangla\*\*: সর্বাপেক্ষা নিখুঁত বা আদর্শ উদাহরণ

- \*\*British IPA\*\*: / kwɪn.tɪ'sen.səl /

#### 4. \*\*Monomethylhydrazine\*\*

- \*\*Meaning in Bangla\*\*: একটি বিষাক্ত রাসায়নিক, সাধারণত রকেটের জ্বালানি হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়

- \*\*British IPA\*\*: / mə.nəθ'meθ.əl.haɪ'dræ.zi:n /

#### 5. \*\*Vicissitude\*\*

- \*\*Meaning in Bangla\*\*: পরিবর্তন; দুর্ভাগ্যের পরিবর্তন

- \*\*British IPA\*\*: / vɪ'sɪs.ɪ.tju:d /

#### 6. \*\*Perspicacious\*\*

- \*\*Meaning in Bangla\*\*: সূক্ষ্মবুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন; তীক্ষ্ণ বোঝার ক্ষমতা সহ

- \*\*British IPA\*\*: / pɜ:s.pi'keɪʃəs /

## **7. \*\*Dichotomy\*\***

- **Meaning in Bangla**: দ্বন্দ্ব; দুইটির মধ্যে বিভেদ

- **British IPA**: /daɪ'kɒtə.mi/

## **8. \*\*Esoteric\*\***

- **Meaning in Bangla**: গোপন বা সীমিত শ্রোতাদের জন্য; রহস্যজনক

- **British IPA**: /,eS.oɛt̬.rɪk/

## **9. \*\*Intransigent\*\***

- **Meaning in Bangla**: অনমনীয়; দৃঢ়ভাবে অবস্থান পরিবর্তন করতে অস্বীকৃতি

- **British IPA**: /ɪn't्रæn.dɪgənt/

## **10. \*\*Lugubrious\*\***

- **Meaning in Bangla**: বিষণ্ণ; দুঃখজনকভাবে বা শোকসন্তপ্তভাবে

- **British IPA**: /lu'gu:bri.əsə/

## SPECIAL LESSON 05: IPA SYMBOLS and THEIR PRONUNCIATION

| IPA Symbol | Bangla Pronunciation | IPA Symbol | Bangla Pronunciation |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| /i:/       | ঈ (ee)               | /u:/       | উ (oo)               |
| /ɪ/        | ই (i)                | /ʌ/        | আ (a)                |
| /eɪ/       | এই (ei)              | /ə/        | আ (ô)                |
| /æ/        | এা (æ)               | /p/        | ফ্ (p)               |
| /ɑ:/       | আ (aa)               | /b/        | ব্ (b)               |
| /ʌ/        | আ (a)                | /t/        | ঢ্ (t)               |
| /ɒ/        | অ (ô)                | /d/        | ড্ (d)               |
| /oʊ/       | ও (ou)               | /k/        | খ্ (k)               |
| /ɔ:/       | অ (ɔ)                | /g/        | গ্ (g)               |
| /ʊ/        | উ (u)                | /f/        | ফ্ (f)               |

| <b>IPA<br/>Symbol</b> | <b>Bangla<br/>Pronunciation</b> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| /v/                   | ব্ব (v)                         |
| /θ/                   | থ্ (th)                         |
| /ð/                   | ধ্ (dh)                         |
| /s/                   | স্ (s)                          |
| /z/                   | ঝ্ (z)                          |
| /ʃ/                   | শ্ (sh)                         |
| /ʒ/                   | জ্ব্ (zh)                       |
| /tʃ/                  | চ্ছ (ch)                        |
| /dʒ/                  | জ্জ (j)                         |
| /m/                   | ম্ (m)                          |
| /n/                   | ন্ (n)                          |

| <b>IPA<br/>Symbol</b> | <b>Bangla<br/>Pronunciation</b> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| /ŋ/                   | ঁ (ng)                          |
| /l/                   | ল্ (l)                          |
| /r/                   | ৱ্ (r)                          |
| /h/                   | হ্ (h)                          |
| /j/                   | ইও (y)                          |
| /w/                   | উও (w)                          |
| /iə/                  | ইয়া (ia)                       |
| /eə/                  | এয়া (ea)                       |
| /ʊə/                  | উয়া (ua)                       |
| /ɛ/                   | এ (e)                           |

## **SPECIAL LESSON 06: A list of the 100 most common English words:**

**Check Your Level!**

**1. the**

**6. to**

**11. you**

**16. by**

**2. be**

**7. in**

**12. he**

**17. from**

**3. and**

**8. that**

**13. at**

**18. not**

**4. of**

**9. have**

**14. this**

**19. all**

**5. a**

**10. it**

**15. but**

**20. were**

|                  |                 |                 |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>21. her</b>   | <b>29. one</b>  | <b>37. take</b> | <b>45.</b>       |
| <b>22. she</b>   | <b>30. all</b>  | <b>38. see</b>  | <b>would</b>     |
| <b>23. or</b>    | <b>31. will</b> | <b>39. him</b>  | <b>46. him</b>   |
| <b>24. an</b>    | <b>32. up</b>   | <b>40. has</b>  | <b>47. its</b>   |
| <b>25.</b>       | <b>33. out</b>  | <b>41. more</b> | <b>48. other</b> |
| <b>would</b>     | <b>34. if</b>   | <b>42. than</b> | <b>49. into</b>  |
| <b>26. there</b> | <b>35.</b>      | <b>43. some</b> | <b>50. than</b>  |
| <b>27. say</b>   | <b>about</b>    | <b>44. her</b>  | <b>51. could</b> |
| <b>28. who</b>   | <b>36. know</b> |                 | <b>52. just</b>  |

**53. like      62. mean      71. see      79. us**

**54. then      63. our      72. way      80. find**

**55. now      64. year      73. well      81. after**

**56. only      65. time      74. would      82. down**

**57. my      66. your      75.      83. use**

**58. such      67. than      because      84. again**

**59. one      68. day      76. these      85. work**

**60. them      69. man      77. give      86. life**

**61. no      70. thing      78. most      87. know**

**88. part**

**96. upon**

**89. long**

**97. three**

**90. make**

**98. well**

**91. much**

**99. try**

**92. still**

**100.**

**93. talk**

**same**

**94.**

**where**

**95. hand**

## VOCABULARY LESSON: 01

### WORD LIST: 01-50

#### Objectives: Indefinite : Present, Past, and Future Tenses

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1.<br><b>A-</b><br><b>Indefinite<br/>Article A1</b> | /ə/                    | আ                    | একটি           | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> A cat is sitting on the mat. <b>PAST IND:</b> A dog barked outside yesterday. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> There will be a meeting next week.  |
| 2.<br><b>Abandon V.<br/>B2</b>                      | /ə'baendən/            | আব্যান্ডন            | পরিত্যাগ করা   | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> They <b>abandon</b> their old habits easily. <b>PAST IND:</b> He <b>abandoned</b> his car after it broke down on the highway. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will <b>abandon</b> her current project if it doesn't work out.                                     |
| 3.<br><b>Ability N. A2</b>                          | /ə'biliti/             | আবিলিটি              | ক্ষমতা         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> He has the <b>ability</b> to solve complex problems. <b>PAST IND:</b> She <b>had</b> the <b>ability</b> to sing beautifully when she was younger. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will develop their <b>ability</b> to communicate effectively through practice. |
| 4.<br><b>Able Adj. A2</b>                           | /'erbl/                | এইবল                 | সক্ষম          | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She is <b>able</b> to complete the task on time. <b>PAST IND:</b> I was <b>able</b> to finish the report before the deadline. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will be <b>able</b> to join us for dinner tomorrow.  |
| 5.<br><b>About Prep.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>               | /ə'baut/               | আবাউট                | সম্পর্কে       | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> I'm thinking <b>about</b> the problem. <b>PAST IND:</b> He thought <b>about</b> his options before deciding. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will be thinking <b>about</b> her next steps.  |
| 6.<br><b>Above Prep.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>               | /ə'bʌv/                | আবাব                 | উপরে           | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The airplane flies <b>above</b> the clouds. <b>PAST IND:</b> The bird <b>flew above</b> the trees yesterday. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> We will look <b>above</b> for any signs of trouble.  |
| 7.<br><b>Abroad Adv.<br/>A2</b>                     | /ə'brɔ:d/              | আব্রোড               | বিদেশে         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She often travels <b>abroad</b> for work. <b>PAST IND:</b> He studied <b>abroad</b> last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will move <b>abroad</b> next month.   |
| 8.<br><b>Absolute Adj.<br/>B2</b>                   | /'æbsəlu:t/            | অ্যাবসালুট           | সম্পূর্ণ       | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The results are <b>absolute</b> and cannot be disputed. <b>PAST IND:</b> His victory was <b>absolute</b> in the last election. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will seek <b>absolute</b> clarity on the issue.   |

|     |   |                |                  |                   |   |
|-----|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| 9.  | <b>Absolutely Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>         | /'æbsəlu:tli/  | অ্যাবসালুট<br>লি | সম্পূর্ণভা<br>বে  | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> I absolutely agree with your opinion. <b>PAST IND:</b> She absolutely loved the concert last night. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will absolutely support the initiative.                 |
| 10. | <b>Academic Adj.</b><br><b>J. B1, N. B2</b> | /'ækə'demik/   | অ্যাকাডেমি<br>ক  | শিক্ষাগত          | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> He has an academic background in physics. <b>PAST IND:</b> She earned her academic degree last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will pursue an academic career after graduation.       |
| 11. | <b>Accept V.</b><br><b>A2</b>               | /ək'sept/      | আকসেপ্ট          | গ্রহণ করা         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> They accept the terms of the agreement. <b>PAST IND:</b> He accepted the invitation to the party. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will accept your offer happily.                            |
| 12. | <b>Acceptable Adj.</b><br><b>B2</b>         | /ək'septəblɪ/  | আকসেপ্টেব<br>ল   | গ্রহণযো<br>গ্য    | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The solution is acceptable to everyone involved. <b>PAST IND:</b> His answer was acceptable back then. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will find a compromise that is acceptable for all.   |
| 13. | <b>Access N., V.</b><br><b>B1</b>           | /'æksəs/       | এ্যাক্সেস        | প্রবেশাধি<br>কার  | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> You can access the files from your computer. <b>PAST IND:</b> I accessed the information yesterday. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will access the database online.                        |
| 14. | <b>Accident N.</b><br><b>A2</b>             | /'æksɪdənt/    | অ্যাক্সিডেন্ট    | দুর্ঘটনা          | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The accident happens unexpectedly. <b>PAST IND:</b> The accident occurred last night. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> There will be an investigation after the accident.                         |
| 15. | <b>Accommodation N.</b><br><b>B1</b>        | /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/ | আধমডেইশ<br>ন     | থাকার<br>ব্যবস্থা | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> We need a place for accommodation during our stay. <b>PAST IND:</b> His accommodation was confirmed last week. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will book their accommodation ahead of time. |
| 16. | <b>Accompany V.</b><br><b>B2</b>            | /ə'kʌmpni/     | আখাম্পনি         | সাথে<br>থাকা      | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She will accompany him to the event. <b>PAST IND:</b> He accompanied her to the concert last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will accompany us on our trip.                           |
| 17. | <b>According To Prep.</b><br><b>A2</b>      | /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə/  | আখো ডিং ঠু       | অনুযায়ী          | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> According to the report, sales have increased. <b>PAST IND:</b> According to her, it was a good decision. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> According to the forecast, it will rain tomorrow.      |
| 18. | <b>Account N.</b><br><b>B1, V. B2</b>       | /ə'kaʊnt/      | আখাউন্ট          | হিসাব             | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> He has a bank account with a local branch. <b>PAST IND:</b> She opened an account last summer. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will create a new account before the meeting.                |
| 19. | <b>Accurate Adj.</b><br><b>B2</b>           | /'ækjʊrət/     | অ্যাখিউরাট       | সঠিক              | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The data is accurate and up to date. <b>PAST IND:</b> His calculations were accurate. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will ensure the report is accurate before submission.                 |

|            |  |                |              |                 |   |
|------------|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>20.</b> |  | /ə'kjue:z/     | আখিউয়       | দোষারো<br>প করা | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> They accuse him of cheating. <b>PAST IND:</b> She accused him of theft last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> The prosecutor will accuse the suspect in court.   |
| <b>21.</b> |  | /ə'tʃi:v/      | আচীভ         | অর্জন<br>করা    | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She will achieve her goals with hard work. <b>PAST IND:</b> He achieved his dreams after many years. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will achieve success together.   |
| <b>22.</b> |  | /ə'tʃi:v'mənt/ | আচীঃভমন্ট    | অর্জন           | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Winning the award is a significant achievement. <b>PAST IND:</b> Her graduation was a major achievement for her family. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will celebrate their achievement next week.               |
| <b>23.</b> |  | /ək'nɒlədʒ/    | আখনলিজ       | স্বীকার<br>করা  | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> We must acknowledge his contributions. <b>PAST IND:</b> They acknowledged her efforts in the meeting. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will acknowledge the support she received.                                   |
| <b>24.</b> |  | /ə'kwaiə/      | আখোইয়া      | অধিকার<br>করা   | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> They acquire new skills through practice. <b>PAST IND:</b> He acquired a taste for fine wines after traveling in Europe. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will acquire additional knowledge by attending workshops. |
| <b>25.</b> |  | /ə'krɒs/       | আধ্যস        | পারাপার<br>করা  | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She travels across the country for work. <b>PAST IND:</b> They walked across the bridge yesterday. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> He will run across the field tomorrow.  |
| <b>26.</b> |  | /ækt/          | অ্যাক্ট      | কাজ করা         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> I will act in the school play. <b>PAST IND:</b> They acted well during the performance. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will act on her instincts.   |
| <b>27.</b> |  | /'ækʃən/       | অ্যাকশন      | ক্রিয়া         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The action takes place in the city. <b>PAST IND:</b> The action was thrilling to watch. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will plan their next action carefully.  |
| <b>28.</b> |  | /'æktrɪv/      | অ্যাকটিভ     | সক্রিয়         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She remains active in the community. <b>PAST IND:</b> He was active in sports during college. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will stay active through regular exercise.  |
| <b>29.</b> |  | /æk'trɪviti/   | অ্যাক্টিভিটি | কার্যকলা<br>প   | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Physical activity is important for health. <b>PAST IND:</b> The school organized a fun activity last week. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> There will be an exciting activity planned for the weekend.                 |
| <b>30.</b> |  | /'ækta/        | অ্যাক্টা     | অভিনে<br>তা     | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> He is a talented actor. <b>PAST IND:</b> She always wanted to be  |

|                                 |                    |                |                |  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| <b>Actor N. A1</b>              |                    |                |                | an <b>actor</b> . <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will hire a well-known <b>actor</b> for the role.  |
| <b>31.</b>                      |                    |                |                | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The <b>actress</b> performs beautifully. <b>PAST IND:</b> The <b>actress</b> received an award last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will become a famous <b>actress</b> one day.                                |
| <b>Actress N. A1</b>            | /'æktrəs/          | অ্যাক্ট্রেস    | অভিনেত্রী      | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The <b>actual</b> cost was higher than expected. <b>PAST IND:</b> The <b>actual</b> event took place last month. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will reveal the <b>actual</b> figures tomorrow.                     |
| <b>32.</b>                      |                    |                |                | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> I <b>actually</b> enjoy doing my homework. <b>PAST IND:</b> She <b>actually</b> finished the project early. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>actually</b> go to the party if they can.                        |
| <b>Actual Adj.<br/>B2</b>       | /'æktsjʊəl/        | অ্যাকচুয়াল    | বাস্তব         | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> I saw an <b>ad</b> for the new movie. <b>PAST IND:</b> The <b>ad</b> was effective in getting attention. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will run an <b>ad</b> on social media next week.                            |
| <b>33.</b>                      |                    |                |                | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Animals <b>adapt</b> to their environment over time. <b>PAST IND:</b> The team <b>adapted</b> their strategy after the feedback. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>adapt</b> to the new regulations as needed. |
| <b>Actually Adv.<br/>A2</b>     | /'æktsjʊəli/       | অ্যাকচুয়ালি   | প্রকৃতপক্ষে    | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Please <b>add</b> your signature here. <b>PAST IND:</b> I <b>added</b> some spice to the dish yesterday. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>add</b> more features to the app.                                   |
| <b>34.</b>                      |                    |                |                | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> In <b>addition</b> , we will provide training. <b>PAST IND:</b> The <b>addition</b> of new equipment improved efficiency. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will make an <b>addition</b> to the building next year.    |
| <b>Ad N. B1</b>                 | /æd/               | অ্যাড          | বিজ্ঞাপন       | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> We require <b>additional</b> information. <b>PAST IND:</b> He requested <b>additional</b> resources last week. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>provide</b> <b>additional</b> support during the project.     |
| <b>35.</b>                      |                    |                |                | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Please <b>address</b> the envelope carefully. <b>PAST IND:</b> He <b>addressed</b> the crowd with confidence. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will <b>address</b> the issues in her next meeting.                     |
| <b>Adapt V. B2</b>              | /ə'dæpt/           | আড্যাপ্ট       | মানিয়ে নেওয়া | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The <b>administration</b> is implementing new policies. <b>PAST IND:</b> The <b>administration</b> made changes last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will announce new <b>administration</b> guidelines soon.  |
| <b>36.</b>                      |                    |                |                |  |
| <b>Add V. A1</b>                | /æd/               | অ্যাড          | যোগ করা        |  |
| <b>37.</b>                      |                    |                |                |  |
| <b>Addition N. B1</b>           | /ə'dɪʃən/          | অডিশন          | সংযোজন         |  |
| <b>38.</b>                      |                    |                |                |  |
| <b>Additional Ad<br/>j. B2</b>  | /ə'dɪʃənl/         | আডিশনল         | অতিরিক্ত       |  |
| <b>39.</b>                      |                    |                |                |  |
| <b>Address N.<br/>A1, V. B2</b> | /ə'dres/           | আড্রেস         | ঠিকানা         |  |
| <b>40.</b>                      |                    |                |                |  |
| <b>Administration N. B2</b>     | /əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/ | আডমিনিস্ট্রেশন | প্রশাসন        |  |

|   |                        |                    |                    |  |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>41.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Admire</u> V. B1</b>                | /əd'maɪə/              | আডমায়া            | প্রশংসা করা        | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> I <b>admire</b> her dedication to her work. <b>PAST IND:</b> Many people <b>admired</b> his courage during the crisis. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>admire</b> his achievements in the future.              |
| <b>42.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Admit</u> V. B1</b>                 | /əd'mɪt/               | আডমিট              | স্বীকার করা        | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> She <b>admits</b> her mistakes. <b>PAST IND:</b> He <b>admitted</b> he was wrong. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>admit</b> to their errors if necessary.  |
| <b>43.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Adopt</u> V. B2</b>                 | /ə'dəʊpt/              | আডপ্ট              | গ্রহণ করা          | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> They will <b>adopt</b> a new approach. <b>PAST IND:</b> The couple <b>adopted</b> a child last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will <b>adopt</b> the new policy next month.                                       |
| <b>44.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Adult</u> N. A1,<br/>Adj. A2</b>    | /'ædʌlt/               | আডলট               | প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক      | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> An <b>adult</b> must supervise the children. <b>PAST IND:</b> They were <b>adults</b> at the time of the decision. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> You will become an <b>adult</b> soon.                                    |
| <b>45.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Advance</u> N.,<br/>V., Adj. B2</b> | /əd've:n:s/            | আডভান্স            | অগ্রসর হওয়া       | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Technology continues to <b>advance</b> rapidly. <b>PAST IND:</b> The project <b>advanced</b> significantly last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will <b>advance</b> their skills through training.               |
| <b>46.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Advanced</u> Ad<br/>j. B1</b>       | /əd've:nst/<br>/       | আডভ্যান্সেট        | উন্নত              | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> He is taking an <b>advanced</b> math course. <b>PAST IND:</b> She completed an <b>advanced</b> program last year. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will offer <b>advanced</b> classes next semester.                    |
| <b>47.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Advantage</u> N.<br/>A2</b>         | /əd've:ntɪ<br>dʒ/      | আডভান্টিজ          | সুবিধা             | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> Having a mentor gives you an <b>advantage</b> . <b>PAST IND:</b> She had a great <b>advantage</b> in the competition. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will have a strategic <b>advantage</b> over their competitors.   |
| <b>48.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Adventure</u> N.<br/>A2</b>         | /əd've:n.tʃə<br>/      | আডভেঞ্চা           | অভিযান             | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> What an exciting <b>adventure</b> we had! <b>PAST IND:</b> Their trip was an unforgettable <b>adventure</b> . <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will embark on a new <b>adventure</b> soon.                              |
| <b>49.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Advertise</u> V.<br/>A2</b>         | /'ædvətaɪz<br>/        | অ্যাডভার্টাই<br>ষ  | বিজ্ঞাপন<br>দেওয়া | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> They <b>advertise</b> their products online. <b>PAST IND:</b> He <b>advertised</b> the event last week. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> She will <b>advertise</b> the sale in the newspaper.                                |
| <b>50.</b>                                |                        |                    |                    |  |
| <b><u>Advertisement</u> N. A2</b>         | /əd've:s:tɪs.<br>mənt/ | আডভার্টিস<br>মান্ট | বিজ্ঞাপন           | <b>PRESENT IND:</b> The <b>advertisement</b> caught my attention. <b>PAST IND:</b> The <b>advertisement</b> was effective and generated interest. <b>FUTURE IND:</b> They will create a new <b>advertisement</b> for the campaign. |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:02

### WORD LIST:51-100

#### Objectives: Continuous: Present, Past and Future Tenses

| Words                                   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING    | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>51.</b><br><b>Advertising N . A2</b> | /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/          | অ্যাডভার্টাইজিং      | বিজ্ঞাপন কর্মসূচী | 1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: They are ADVERTISING their new product on social media. 2. PAST CONTINUOUS: They were ADVERTISING the event last week. 3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS: They will be ADVERTISING the sale next month.                 |
| <b>52.</b><br><b>Advice N. A1</b>       | /əd'veɪs/              | আডভাইস               | পরামর্শ           | 1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: She is giving ADVICE on how to improve your resume. 2. PAST CONTINUOUS: He was offering ADVICE during the meeting. 3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS: They will be providing ADVICE to the new employees next week.     |
| <b>53.</b><br><b>Advise V. B1</b>       | /əd'veɪz/              | আডভাইজ               | পরামর্শ দেওয়া    | 1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: He is ADVISING his friend on career choices. 2. PAST CONTINUOUS: She was ADVISING him when he needed help. 3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS: They will be ADVISING clients on their investments next month.            |
| <b>54.</b><br><b>Affair N. B2</b>       | /ə'fɛər/               | আফেয়া               | সম্পর্ক           | 1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: The committee is discussing the AFFAIR in the meeting. 2. PAST CONTINUOUS: They were reviewing the AFFAIR last night. 3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS: We will be addressing the AFFAIR during the next session.      |
| <b>55.</b><br><b>Affect V. A2</b>       | /ə'fekt/               | আফেক্ট               | প্রভাবিত করা      | 1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: The changes are AFFECTING the team's performance. 2. PAST CONTINUOUS: The weather was AFFECTING the travel plans yesterday. 3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS: These decisions will be AFFECTING our future strategies. |
| <b>56.</b><br><b>Afford V. B1</b>       | /ə'fɔ:d/               | আফোড                 | সামর্থ্য থাকা     | 1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: They are AFFORDING a new car this year. 2. PAST CONTINUOUS: We were AFFORDING our expenses last month. 3. FUTURE   |

|                                    |               |                |             |   |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---|
|                                    |               |                |             |   |
| 57.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Afraid Adj. A1</b>              | /ə'freɪd/     | আফ্রেইড        | ভয় পেয়েছে | <b>CONTINUOUS:</b> She will be AFFORDING her education next semester.<br>1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> I am AFRAID of the dark. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> He was AFRAID during the thunderstorm. 3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> They will be AFRAID of the consequences if they fail.              |
| 58.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>After Prep., Conj., Adv. A1</b> | /'a:ftə/      | আফ্টা          | পরে         | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> I am studying AFTER dinner. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> They were playing outside AFTER school.<br>3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> She will be working AFTER the meeting ends.  |
| 59.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Afternoon N. A1</b>             | /'a:ftə'nu:n/ | আফ্টানুন       | অপরাহ্ন     | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> We are meeting this AFTERNOON for coffee. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> They were relaxing in the park LAST AFTERNOON. 3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> I will be working this AFTERNOON on the project.   |
| 60.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Afterwards A dv. B2</b>         | /'a:ftəwədz/  | আফ্টাওয়া উভয় | পরে         | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> We are meeting for lunch FIRST and then going to the show AFTERWARDS. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> They were discussing the plans and going to dinner AFTERWARDS.<br>3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> I will be studying for my exam and going out for dinner AFTERWARDS. |
| 61.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Again Adv. A1</b>               | /ə'gen/       | আগেন           | আবার        | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> She is trying to fix the issue AGAIN. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> They were repeating the process AGAIN yesterday. 3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> I will be practicing the song AGAIN next week.   |
| 62.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Against Prep. A2</b>            | /ə'geɪnst/    | আগে(ই)ন স্ট    | বিরুদ্ধে    | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> They are leaning AGAINST the wall. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> He was fighting AGAINST the odds last year. 3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> We will be working AGAINST the deadline next month.  |
| 63.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Age N. A1, V. B1</b>            | /eɪdʒ/        | এইজ            | বয়স        | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> He is AGING gracefully. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> She was AGING faster than expected. 3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> They will be AGING together as friends.   |
| 64.                                |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Aged Adj. B1</b>                | /eɪdʒd/       | এইজড           | বয়স্ক      | 1. <b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> The trees are AGED and beautiful. 2. <b>PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> The AGED man was telling stories. 3. <b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> They will   |

|                                   |              |            |             |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
|                                   |              |            |             |
| 65.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Agency N. B2</u></b>        | /'eɪdʒənsi/  | এইজন্সি    | সংস্থা      |
| 66.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Agenda N. B2</u></b>        | /ə'dʒendə/   | আ�েন্ডা    | কর্মসূচী    |
| 67.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Agent N. B1</u></b>         | /'eɪdʒənt/   | এইজন্ট     | প্রতিনিধি   |
| 68.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Aggressive A dj. B2</u></b> | /ə'gresɪv/   | আগ্রেসিভ   | আক্রমণ অক্ত |
| 69.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Ago Adv. A1</u></b>         | /ə'gəʊ/      | আগো        | আগে         |
| 70.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Agree V. A1</u></b>         | /ə'grɪ:/     | আগ্রী      | একমত হওয়া  |
| 71.                               |              |            |             |
| <b><u>Agreement N. B1</u></b>     | /ə'grɪ:mənt/ | আগ্রিমেন্ট | অনুমতি র    |
| 72.                               | /a:/         | আঃ         | আহ          |

be celebrating the AGED traditions of their culture.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are hiring an AGENCY to handle their marketing. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** We were working with the AGENCY last year. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** They will be collaborating with the AGENCY on new projects.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** We are preparing the AGENDA for the meeting. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** They were discussing the AGENDA items yesterday. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** She will be reviewing the AGENDA before the conference.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The AGENT is negotiating the contract. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** The AGENT was working on the project last month. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** He will be representing the company as an AGENT next year.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The dog is being AGGRESSIVE towards strangers. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** His behavior was AGGRESSIVE during the game. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** She will be adopting an AGGRESSIVE strategy for the campaign.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** We are looking at events from long AGO. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** They were reminiscing about their trip two years AGO. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** I will be thinking about the time spent AGO next week.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are AGREEING on the terms of the contract. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** We were AGREEING to meet at noon yesterday. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** She will be AGREEING to the changes during the discussion.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are drafting the AGREEMENT right now. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** I was reviewing the AGREEMENT during the meeting. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** We will be finalizing the AGREEMENT next month.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** AH, I understand now! 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** AH,

**Ah Exclam.****A2****73.****Ahead Adv.****B1****/ə'hed/**

আহেড

সামনে

**74.****Aid N., V. B2****/eɪd/**

এইড

সাহায্য  
করা/  
দেওয়া**75.****Aim V., N. B1****/eɪm/**

এইম

লক্ষ্য

**76.****Air N. A1****/eə/**

এয়া

বায়ু

**77.****Aircraft N. B2****/'eəkra:f/**

এয়াক্রাফট

বিমান

**78.****Airline N. A2****/'eəlain/**

এয়ালাইন

বিমান  
সংস্থা**79.****Airport N. A1****/'eəpɔ:t/**

এয়ারপোর্ট

বিমানব  
ন্দর

he realized his mistake quickly. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** AH, they will be surprised by the news!

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are moving AHEAD with their plans. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** We were looking AHEAD to the future last year. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** She will be thinking AHEAD about her career path.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are providing AID to the victims. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** He was giving AID during the crisis last year. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** We will be offering AID to those in need next month.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** She is AIMING for a promotion at work. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** They were AIMING to finish the project last week. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** He will be AIMING to improve his skills next year.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The AIR is fresh and clean this morning. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** The AIR was filled with excitement during the event. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** The AIR will be cooler in the evening.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The AIRCRAFT is landing at the airport. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** The AIRCRAFT was flying over the mountains yesterday. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** They will be inspecting the AIRCRAFT before takeoff.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The AIRLINE is offering discounts on flights. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** The AIRLINE was expanding its routes last year. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** They will be launching a new AIRLINE next month.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** We are arriving at the AIRPORT early. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** They were waiting at the AIRPORT for their flight. 3. **FUTURE**

|  |               |                |                 |
|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
|  |               |                |                 |
| 80.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>Alarm N. B1, V.<br/>B2</b>          | /ə'lɑ:m/      | আলাম           | অ্যালার্ম       |
| 81.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>Album N. B1</b>                     | /'ælbəm/      | অ্যালবাম       | অ্যালবাম        |
| 82.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>Alcohol N. B1</b>                   | /'ælkə.hɔ:l/  | অ্যালকুল       | অ্যালকো<br>হল   |
| 83.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>Alcoholic Adj.<br/>. B1</b>         | /ælkə'hɔ:lɪk/ | অ্যালকুলি<br>ক | অ্যালকো<br>হলিক |
| 84.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>Alive Adj. A2</b>                   | /ə'laɪv/      | আলাইভ          | জীবিত           |
| 85.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>All Det., Pron.<br/>A1, Adv. A2</b> | /ɔ:l/         | ওল             | সব              |
| 86.                                    |               |                |                 |
| <b>All Right</b><br><b>Adj./Adv.,</b>  | /ɔ:l rait/    | অল রাইট        | ঠিক<br>আছে      |

**CONTINUOUS:** She will be traveling to the AIRPORT tomorrow morning.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The ALARM is ringing loudly. 2. **PAST**

**CONTINUOUS:** The ALARM was going off when I woke up. 3. **FUTURE**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will be setting the ALARM for early tomorrow.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** She is listening to her favorite ALBUM. 2. **PAST**

**CONTINUOUS:** They were reviewing the ALBUM last night. 3. **FUTURE**

**CONTINUOUS:** He will be releasing a new ALBUM next year.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are consuming ALCOHOL at the party. 2. **PAST**

**CONTINUOUS:** He was avoiding ALCOHOL during his training. 3. **FUTURE**

**CONTINUOUS:** She will be limiting her ALCOHOL intake for health reasons.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The ALCOHOLIC beverage is being served at the event. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** They

were discussing ALCOHOLIC drinks at the party. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** He will be attending an ALCOHOLIC beverage tasting next week.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** The flowers are ALIVE with color this spring. 2. **PAST**

**CONTINUOUS:** The city was ALIVE with activity during the festival. 3. **FUTURE**

**CONTINUOUS:** The event will be ALIVE with music and laughter.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are ALL working together on the project.

2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** We were ALL enjoying the concert last night. 3. **FUTURE**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will be ALL attending the meeting next week.

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** Everything is ALL RIGHT with the plan. 2. **PAST**

**CONTINUOUS:** They were feeling ALL RIGHT after the long journey. 3. **FUTURE**

## **Exclam. A2**

**87.**

### **Allow V. A2**

/ə'laʊ/

আলাউ

অনুমোদ  
ন দেওয়া

**CONTINUOUS:** She will be feeling ALL RIGHT after some rest.

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are ALLOWING extra time for the project.
- PAST CONTINUOUS:** The teacher was ALLOWING students to use notes during the exam.
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** She will be ALLOWING more flexibility in the schedule next month.

**88.**

### **Almost Adv. A2**

/'ɔ:lmoʊst/  
/

অ:লমোস্ট

প্রায়

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** I am ALMOST finished with my homework.
- PAST CONTINUOUS:** They were ALMOST ready to leave when it started raining.
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** He will be ALMOST done with the project by next week.

**89.**

### **Alone Adj./Ad. v. A2**

/ə'ləʊn/

আলোন

একা

**1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** She is feeling ALONE in the crowd.  
**2. PAST CONTINUOUS:** He was ALONE at home during the storm.  
**3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** They will be ALONE in the office next weekend.

**90.**

### **Along Prep., Adv. A2**

/ə'lɔŋ/

আলং

পাশাপা  
শি

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are walking ALONG the beach.
- PAST CONTINUOUS:** We were driving ALONG the highway last night.
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** She will be traveling ALONG the coast next summer.

**91.**

### **Already Adv. A2**

/ə'l'redi/

অ:লরেডি

ইতিমধ্যে

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** They are ALREADY planning their vacation.
- PAST CONTINUOUS:** She was ALREADY finished with her work when I arrived.
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** He will be ALREADY preparing for the exam by next week.

**92.**

### **Also Adv. A1**

/'ɔ:lsəʊ/

অ:লসো

এছাড়াও

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** She is ALSO studying for her exams.
- PAST CONTINUOUS:** They were ALSO attending the conference last year.
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** He will be ALSO working on the new project next month.

|     |                               |                      |            |                 |  |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|--|
| 93. |                               | /'ɔ:lta/             | ও:ল্       | পরিবর্তন<br>করা | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> They are ALTERING the design of the product.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> She was ALTERING her plans due to the weather.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> He will be ALTERING the schedule next week.</p>   |
| 94. | <b>Alter V. B2</b>            | /ɔ:l'tɔ:nətiv/<br>v/ | ও:লঠানাটিভ | বিকল্প          | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> They are exploring ALTERNATIVE solutions to the problem.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> We were considering ALTERNATIVE options last month.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> She will be presenting ALTERNATIVE ideas during the meeting.</p>           |
| 95. | <b>Although Co<br/>nj. A2</b> | /ɔ:l'θəʊv/           | ওল:দৌ      | যদিও            | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> Although they are tired, they are continuing to work.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> Although it was raining, we were enjoying the picnic.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> Although she will be busy, she will join us later.</p>                      |
| 96. | <b>Always Adv.<br/>A1</b>     | /'ɔ:lweɪz/           | ও:লওয়েইছ  | সর্বদা          | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> He is ALWAYS helping others.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> She was ALWAYS smiling during the event.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> They will be ALWAYS supporting each other in their endeavors.</p>   |
| 97. | <b>Amazed Adj.<br/>B1</b>     | /ə'meɪzd/            | আমেইষড     | হতবুদ্ধি        | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> I am AMAZED by the performance.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> They were AMAZED at the results of the experiment.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> She will be AMAZED by the surprise party next week.</p>  |
| 98. | <b>Amazing Adj.<br/>A1</b>    | /ə'meɪzɪŋ/           | আমেইষিং    | চমকপ্রদ         | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> The view is AMAZING from here.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> The performance was AMAZING last night.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> They will be experiencing AMAZING adventures during their trip.</p>  |
| 99. | <b>Ambition N.<br/>B1</b>     | /æm'bɪʃən/<br>/      | অ্যাম্বিশন | উচ্চাকা<br>ঙ্গা | <p><b>1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS:</b> She is pursuing her AMBITION to become a doctor.</p> <p><b>2. PAST CONTINUOUS:</b> He was nurturing his AMBITION to travel the world last year.</p> <p><b>3. FUTURE CONTINUOUS:</b> They will be following their AMBITION to start a business next month.</p> |

**100.**

**Ambitious Ad  
j. B1**

/æm'biʃəs/

অ্যাম্বিশাস

উচ্চাকা  
ঙ্গী

1. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS:** She is being AMBITIOUS in her career goals. 2. **PAST CONTINUOUS:** He was being AMBITIOUS when he applied for the leadership role. 3. **FUTURE CONTINUOUS:** They will be remaining AMBITIOUS in their plans for expansion.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:03

### WORD LIST:101-150

#### Objectives:Perfect: Present, Past and Future Tenses

| Words                                 | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 101.<br><u>Among</u> Prep.<br>A2      | /ə' mʌŋ/               | আমাং                 | এর মাঝে        | 1. PRESENT PERFECT: He has always felt comfortable AMONG friends. 2. PAST PERFECT: She had never been AMONG such talented individuals before. 3. FUTURE PERFECT: They will have settled AMONG the community by next year.        |
| 102.<br><u>Amount</u> N. A2,<br>V. B2 | /ə' maʊnt/             | আমাউন্ট              | পরিমাণ         | 1. PRESENT PERFECT: The total AMOUNT has increased significantly. 2. PAST PERFECT: They had calculated the AMOUNT before the meeting. 3. FUTURE PERFECT: She will have determined the AMOUNT needed for the project by tomorrow. |
| 103.<br><u>Analyse</u> V. B1          | /'ænəlaɪz/             | অ্যানালাইজ           | বিশ্লেষণ করা   | 1. PRESENT PERFECT: They have ANALYSED the data thoroughly. 2. PAST PERFECT: He had ANALYSED the situation before making a decision. 3. FUTURE PERFECT: She will have ANALYSED all the information by next week.                 |
| 104.<br><u>Analysis</u> N.<br>B1      | /ə' nælɪsɪs/           | আন্যালাসিস           | বিশ্লেষণ       | 1. PRESENT PERFECT: The team has completed the ANALYSIS of the results. 2. PAST PERFECT: They had finished the ANALYSIS before the deadline. 3. FUTURE PERFECT: He will have submitted the ANALYSIS by the end of the month.     |
| 105.<br><u>Ancient</u> Adj.<br>A2     | /'eɪnʃənt/             | এইনশেন্ট             | প্রাচীন        | 1. PRESENT PERFECT: They have discovered ANCIENT artifacts in the ruins. 2. PAST PERFECT: She had studied ANCIENT history in college. 3. FUTURE PERFECT: We will have learned about  |

**106.**  
**And Conj. A1**

|       |         |     |
|-------|---------|-----|
| /ænd/ | অ্যান্ড | এবং |
|-------|---------|-----|

ANCIENT civilizations by the end of the course.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** He has studied hard AND passed all his exams. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** She had finished her work AND left early. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have completed the project AND submitted it by Friday.

**107.**  
**Anger N. B2**

|         |          |     |
|---------|----------|-----|
| /'æŋgə/ | অ্যাঞ্জা | রাগ |
|---------|----------|-----|

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** She has expressed her ANGER about the situation.

2. **PAST PERFECT:** He had controlled his ANGER during the meeting. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have resolved their ANGER issues by next session.

**108.**  
**Angle N. B2**

|         |          |     |
|---------|----------|-----|
| /'æŋgl/ | অ্যাঙ্গল | কোণ |
|---------|----------|-----|

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** The photographer has captured the perfect ANGLE for the shot. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT:** They had discussed the ANGLE of the issue before the presentation.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have adjusted the ANGLE by the time we arrive.

**109.**  
**Angry Adj. A1**

|          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| /'æŋgri/ | অ্যাঞ্জরী | রাগাত্মিত |
|----------|-----------|-----------|

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** He has been ANGRY about the decision. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT:** She had felt ANGRY before they talked it over. 3. **FUTURE**

**PERFECT:** They will have gotten over their ANGRY feelings by next week.

**110.**  
**Animal N. A1**

|          |           |     |
|----------|-----------|-----|
| /'ænɪml/ | অ্যানিমাল | পশু |
|----------|-----------|-----|

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** They have rescued an ANIMAL from the shelter.

2. **PAST PERFECT:** He had adopted an ANIMAL before he moved. 3. **FUTURE**

**PERFECT:** She will have trained her ANIMAL well by the end of the year.

**111.**  
**Ankle N. A2**

|         |          |         |
|---------|----------|---------|
| /'æŋkl/ | অ্যাঙ্কল | গোড়ালি |
|---------|----------|---------|

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** She has injured her ANKLE while playing soccer. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT:** He had twisted his ANKLE before the game started. 3. **FUTURE**

**PERFECT:** They will have healed their ANKLE injuries by summer.

**112.**  
**Anniversary N. B2**

|                |            |          |
|----------------|------------|----------|
| /'æni'versəri/ | অ্যানিভারী | বার্ষিকী |
|----------------|------------|----------|

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** They have celebrated their ANNIVERSARY every year. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** She had

forgotten their ANNIVERSARY last year.

**113.**

**Announce V.  
B1**

/ə'naʊns/

আনাউন্স

ঘোষণা  
করা

**114.**

**Announcement N. B1**

/ə'naʊns  
mənt/

আনাউন্সমেন্ট

ঘোষণা

**115.**

**Annoy V. B1**

/ə'nɔɪ/

আন:য়ই

বিরক্ত  
করা

**116.**

**Annoyed Adj.  
B1**

/ə'nɔɪd/

আনয়েড

বিরক্ত

**117.**

**Annoying Adj.  
. B1**

/ə'nɔɪŋ/

আন:য়িং

বিরক্তিক  
র

**118.**

**Annual Adj.  
B2**

/'ænjuəl/

অ্যানিউয়াল

বার্ষিক

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** He will have planned a special event for their ANNIVERSARY by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The company has ANNOUNCED the new product launch.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** They had ANNOUNCED the results before the meeting. **3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have ANNOUNCED her decision by the end of the day.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** We have made an important ANNOUNCEMENT today.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** He had received the ANNOUNCEMENT before the public.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have issued the ANNOUNCEMENT by tomorrow morning.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** She has ANNOYED her friends with constant questions. **2. PAST PERFECT:** He had ANNOYED his sister before he apologized. **3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have ANNOYED their neighbors if they continue making noise.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** He has been ANNOYED by the delays. **2. PAST PERFECT:** She had felt ANNOYED before the explanation was given. **3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have gotten over being ANNOYED by next week.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** This noise has been ANNOYING her for hours. **2. PAST PERFECT:** The delay had been ANNOYING for many passengers. **3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have found the constant interruptions ANNOYING by the end of the meeting.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** They have held the ANNUAL meeting every year since 2010. **2. PAST PERFECT:** The team had prepared for the ANNUAL event ahead of time. **3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will

|  |            |           |   |
|--|------------|-----------|---|
|  |            |           |   |
| 119.<br><b>Another Det./<br/>Pron. A1</b>          | /ə'nʌðə/   | আনাদা     | একটি<br>আরও   |
| 120.<br><b>Answer N., V.<br/>A1</b>                | /'a:nσə/   | আনসা      | উত্তর   |
| 121.<br><b>Anxious Adj.<br/>B2</b>                 | /'æŋkʃəs/  | অ্যাংকশাস | অস্থির  |
| 122.<br><b>Any Det.,<br/>Pron. A1, Adv.<br/>A2</b> | /'enɪ/     | এনি       | যে<br>কোনও  |
| 123.<br><b>Anybody Pro<br/>n. A2</b>               | /'enibɒdi/ | এনি-বডি   | কেউ   |
| 124.<br><b>Any More<br/>Adv. A2</b>                | /'enɪ mɔ:/ | এনি মো;   | আরও   |
| 125.<br><b>Anyone Pron.<br/>A1</b>                 | /'enɪwʌn/  | এনি-ওয়ান | কেউ   |
|  |            |           | have organized the ANNUAL conference by next month.   |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> He has chosen ANOTHER option for his project. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> She had found ANOTHER way to solve the problem. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> They will have selected ANOTHER location for the event by next week. |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> She has provided the correct ANSWER to the question. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> He had given an ANSWER before she finished. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> They will have found the ANSWER by the time the meeting starts.   |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> She has been ANXIOUS about the results. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> He had felt ANXIOUS before the interview. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> They will have become ANXIOUS if the delay continues.                            |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> I have not received ANY feedback yet. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> They had not found ANY solutions before the deadline. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> She will have completed ANY tasks by tomorrow.                         |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> Has ANYBODY seen my keys? 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> Had ANYBODY contacted you before the meeting? 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> She will have informed ANYBODY who needs to know by the end of the day.                    |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> I don't want ANY MORE problems. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> They had not seen ANY MORE issues after the update. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> He will have resolved ANY MORE concerns by next week.                          |
|  |            |           | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> Has ANYONE called me today? 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> Had ANYONE mentioned the news before the meeting? 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> She will   |

|   |                    |              |                       |   |
|---|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>126.</b><br><b>Anything Pron. A1</b>                             | /'ɛnɪθɪŋ/          | এনি-থিং      | কিছুই                 | have asked ANYONE available for help by tomorrow.   |
| <b>127.</b><br><b>Anyway Adv. A2</b>                                | /'ɛniweɪ/          | এনি-ওয়েই    | যাই হোক               | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> I haven't seen ANYTHING unusual today. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> They had not found ANYTHING worth keeping before the move. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> She will have discovered ANYTHING interesting by the end of the day.         |
| <b>128.</b><br><b>Anywhere Adv. Pron. A2</b>                        | /'ɛniweə/          | এনি-ওয়ে     | কোথাও                 | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> He has decided to go ANYWAY, despite the weather. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> She had planned to leave, but went ANYWAY. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> They will have figured it out ANYWAY by tomorrow.                                 |
| <b>129.</b><br><b>Apart Adv. B1</b>                                 | /ə'pa:t/           | আফাট         | আলাদা                 | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> I haven't been ANYWHERE exciting lately. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> He had never traveled ANYWHERE before last year. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> She will have visited ANYWHERE on her bucket list by the time she retires.           |
| <b>130.</b><br><b>Apartment N. A1</b>                               | /ə'pa:tment/       | আফা:টমেন্ট   | অ্যাপার্ট<br>মেন্ট    | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> They have grown APART over the years. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> We had drifted APART before the reunion. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> She will have kept her feelings APART from her work life by next month.                         |
| <b>131.</b><br><b>Apologize V. B1</b>                               | /ə'pɔ:lədʒa<br>iz/ | আফোলজাই<br>য | দুঃখ<br>প্রকাশ<br>করা | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> They have moved into a new APARTMENT recently. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> She had lived in that APARTMENT for two years before relocating. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> He will have decorated his APARTMENT by the time of the party. |
| <b>132.</b><br><b>App N. A2</b>                                     | /æp/               | অ্যাপ        | অ্যাপ                 | 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> She has APOLOGIZED for her mistake. 2. <b>PAST PERFECT:</b> He had APOLOGIZED before the argument escalated. 3. <b>FUTURE PERFECT:</b> They will have APOLOGIZED by the time the meeting starts.                                 |
| 1. <b>PRESENT PERFECT:</b> I have downloaded a new APP on my phone. |                    |              |                       |   |

|                                |                |                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                |                |                |                |
| 133.                           |                |                |                |
| <b>Apparent Adj.<br/>B2</b>    | /ə'peərənt /   | আফেয়ারান্ট    | দৃশ্যমান       |
| 134.                           |                |                |                |
| <b>Apparently A<br/>dv. B2</b> | /ə'peərənt li/ | আফেয়ারান্ট লি | আপাত দৃষ্টিতে  |
| 135.                           |                |                |                |
| <b>Appeal N., V.<br/>B2</b>    | /ə'pi:l/       | আফী:ল          | আপীল           |
| 136.                           |                |                |                |
| <b>Appear V. A2</b>            | /ə'pɪər/       | আফী:যা         | আবির্ভূত হওয়া |
| 137.                           |                |                |                |
| <b>Appearance<br/>N. A2</b>    | /ə'piərəns /   | আফী:য়ারান্স   | উপস্থিতি       |
| 138.                           |                |                |                |
| <b>Apple N. A1</b>             | /'æpl/         | অ্যাপল         | আপেল           |

139.

**Application N.  
. B1**

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ən/অ্যাপ্লিকেশ  
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140. **Apply  
V. A2**

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141.

**Appointment  
N. B1**

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ənt/আফোঁইনমা  
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142.

**Appreciate V.  
B1**

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/আস্ফীশিয়েই  
টকৃতজ্ঞতা  
প্রকাশ  
করা

143.

**Approach N.,  
V. B2**

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144.

**Appropriate  
Adj. B2**

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1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** They have submitted their APPLICATION for the program. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** He had completed his APPLICATION before the deadline. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have finished her APPLICATION by the end of the week.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** She has APPLIED for several jobs this month. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** He had APPLIED the new rules before the game started. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have APPLIED the changes by the end of the month.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** I have made an APPOINTMENT for the doctor. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** She had canceled her APPOINTMENT before the meeting. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** He will have rescheduled his APPOINTMENT by tomorrow.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** I have always APPRECIATED your help. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** She had APPRECIATED his honesty before the conflict. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have APPRECIATED the support by the end of the project.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** They have taken a different APPROACH to the problem. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** He had always used a unique APPROACH in his work. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have developed her APPROACH by the time of the presentation.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT:** That behavior has not been APPROPRIATE for this setting. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** His comments had been APPROPRIATE at the meeting. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have ensured that the materials are APPROPRIATE for the audience.

**145.**

**Approval N.  
B2**

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**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** We have received APPROVAL for the project.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** They had sought APPROVAL before proceeding.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have secured APPROVAL from the board by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The committee has APPROVED the new policy. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** He had already APPROVED the project budget. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have APPROVED the changes by the time the meeting starts.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The cost has been APPROXIMATELY \$100. 2. **PAST PERFECT:** They had estimated the time as APPROXIMATELY two hours.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have calculated the distance as APPROXIMATELY five miles by the end of the trip.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The event has been scheduled for APRIL. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT:** They had planned the trip for APRIL last year. 3. **FUTURE**  
**PERFECT:** She will have finished the project by the end of APRIL.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** He has worked as an ARCHITECT for ten years. 2. **PAST**  
**PERFECT:** She had interviewed the ARCHITECT before starting the project.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have hired a new ARCHITECT by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** They have studied ARCHITECTURE at the university.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** He had admired the ARCHITECTURE of the old buildings.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have completed her degree in ARCHITECTURE by next year.

**146.**

**Approve V.  
B2**

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**147.**

**Approximate  
ly Adv. B1**

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**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The event has been scheduled for APRIL. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT:** They had planned the trip for APRIL last year. 3. **FUTURE**  
**PERFECT:** She will have finished the project by the end of APRIL.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** He has worked as an ARCHITECT for ten years. 2. **PAST**  
**PERFECT:** She had interviewed the ARCHITECT before starting the project.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have hired a new ARCHITECT by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** They have studied ARCHITECTURE at the university.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** He had admired the ARCHITECTURE of the old buildings.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have completed her degree in ARCHITECTURE by next year.

**148.**

**April N. A1**

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**149.**

**Architect N.  
A2**

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**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** We have received APPROVAL for the project.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** They had sought APPROVAL before proceeding.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have secured APPROVAL from the board by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The committee has APPROVED the new policy. 2. **PAST**  
**PERFECT:** He had already APPROVED the project budget. 3. **FUTURE**  
**PERFECT:** They will have APPROVED the changes by the time the meeting starts.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The cost has been APPROXIMATELY \$100. 2. **PAST**  
**PERFECT:** They had estimated the time as APPROXIMATELY two hours.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have calculated the distance as APPROXIMATELY five miles by the end of the trip.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** The event has been scheduled for APRIL. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT:** They had planned the trip for APRIL last year. 3. **FUTURE**  
**PERFECT:** She will have finished the project by the end of APRIL.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** He has worked as an ARCHITECT for ten years. 2. **PAST**  
**PERFECT:** She had interviewed the ARCHITECT before starting the project.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** They will have hired a new ARCHITECT by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT:** They have studied ARCHITECTURE at the university.

**2. PAST PERFECT:** He had admired the ARCHITECTURE of the old buildings.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT:** She will have completed her degree in ARCHITECTURE by next year.

**150.**

**Architecture  
N. A2**

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## VOCABULARY LESSON:04

### WORD LIST:151-200

#### Objectives: Perfect Continuous: Present, Past and Future Tenses

| Words                         | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 151.<br><u>Area</u> N. A1     | /'eəriə/               | এয়ারিয়া            | এলাকা          | <p>1. PRESENT PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: They have been exploring the AREA for hours.</p> <p>2. PAST PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: She had been studying the AREA before the exam.</p> <p>3. FUTURE<br/>PERFECT CONTINUOUS: He will have been working in this AREA for five years by next month.</p>                 |
| 152.<br><u>Argue</u> V. A2    | /'a:gju:/              | আঃগিউ                | বিতক করা       | <p>1. PRESENT PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: They have been ARGUING about the best solution.</p> <p>2. PAST<br/>PERFECT CONTINUOUS: He had been ARGUING with his friend all evening.</p> <p>3. FUTURE PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: She will have been ARGUING her point for an hour by the time the meeting starts.</p> |
| 153.<br><u>Argument</u> N. A2 | /'a:gjʊmənt/           | আঃগিউমন্ট            | বিতর্ক         | <p>1. PRESENT PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: The ARGUMENT has been ongoing for days.</p> <p>2. PAST PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: Their ARGUMENT had been escalating before they made up.</p> <p>3. FUTURE PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: They will have been discussing their ARGUMENT for weeks by the end of the month.</p>  |
| 154.<br><u>Arise</u> V. B2    | /ə'raɪz/               | আরাইছ                | উণ্মিত হওয়া   | <p>1. PRESENT PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: Issues have been ARISING since the new policy was implemented.</p> <p>2. PAST PERFECT<br/>CONTINUOUS: Problems had been ARISING before the changes were made.</p> <p>3. FUTURE PERFECT</p>  |

|   |                   |          |   |
|---|-------------------|----------|---|
|   |                   |          | <b>CONTINUOUS:</b> Challenges will have been ARISING if they don't address the situation.   |
| <b>155.</b><br><b>Arm N. A1</b>             | /a:m/ আ:ম         | বহু      | <b>1. PRESENT PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> He has been strengthening his ARM through exercise. <b>2. PAST</b><br><b>PERFECT CONTINUOUS:</b> She had been injured in her ARM before the competition.  |
| <b>156.</b><br><b>Armed Adj. B2</b>         | /a:md/ আ:মড       | সশস্ত্র  | <b>3. FUTURE PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> They will have been training their ARM muscles for months by the time of the event.  |
| <b>157.</b><br><b>Arms N. B2</b>            | /a:mz/ আম্য       | অস্ত্র   | <b>1. PRESENT PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> The soldiers have been ARMED and ready for deployment. <b>2. PAST</b><br><b>PERFECT CONTINUOUS:</b> They had been ARMED with the necessary equipment before the mission. <b>3. FUTURE PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> He will have been ARMED with knowledge by the time he starts the project. |
| <b>158.</b><br><b>Army N. A2</b>            | /'a:mi/ আ:মি      | সেনাবাহী | <b>3. FUTURE PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> She will have been managing the ARMS inventory for years by the end of the contract.   |
| <b>159.</b><br><b>Around Prep., Adv. A1</b> | /ə'raond/ আরাউণ্ড | চারপাশে  | <b>1. PRESENT PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> They have been serving in the ARMY for over a decade. <b>2. PAST</b><br><b>PERFECT CONTINUOUS:</b> He had been training with the ARMY before he was deployed. <b>3. FUTURE PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> She will have been part of the ARMY for three years by next month.                   |
|   |                   |          | <b>1. PRESENT PERFECT</b><br><b>CONTINUOUS:</b> We have been looking AROUND for a good restaurant. <b>2. PAST</b><br><b>PERFECT CONTINUOUS:</b> They had been wandering AROUND the city before they found a place to eat. <b>3. FUTURE</b>  |

**160.**

### **Arrange V. A2**

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**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She will have been searching AROUND the neighborhood for weeks by then.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been ARRANGING the chairs for the event.

#### **2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ARRANGING her schedule before the trip. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He will have been ARRANGING the details for the meeting for days by the time it starts.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** We have been making ARRANGEMENTS for the conference.

#### **2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been working on the ARRANGEMENT before the deadline. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been finalizing the ARRANGEMENT for weeks before the event.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The police have been making ARRESTS related to the case.

#### **2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been aware of the ARREST before the news broke. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been processing ARRESTS for several hours by the time the trial starts.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** We have been waiting for the ARRIVAL of the guests. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They had been excited about the ARRIVAL of their friends.

#### **3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been preparing for the ARRIVAL of the team all day.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been waiting to ARRIVE at their destination. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been

**161.**

### **Arrangement N. A2**

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**162.**

### **Arrest V., N. B1**

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**163.**

### **Arrival N. B1**

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**164.**

### **Arrive V. A1**

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**165.**

**Art N. A1**

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anxious to ARRIVE before the event started.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been eager to ARRIVE by the time the concert begins.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been creating ART for years. 2. PAST PERFECT

**CONTINUOUS:** She had been studying ART history before choosing her major.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He will have been producing ART for the exhibition by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been writing an ARTICLE for the magazine. 2. PAST

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been editing the ARTICLE before submission.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been reviewing the ARTICLE for several weeks by the time it goes to print.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The scientists have been developing ARTIFICIAL intelligence for years. 2. PAST PERFECT

**CONTINUOUS:** They had been researching ARTIFICIAL materials before the project began. 3. FUTURE PERFECT

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been experimenting with ARTIFICIAL components by the end of the year.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been working as an ARTIST for over a decade. 2. PAST

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been recognized as an ARTIST before his first exhibition. 3. FUTURE PERFECT

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been showcasing their work as an ARTIST for several years by then.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been developing

**166.**

**Article N. A1**

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**167.**

**Artificial Adj.  
B2**

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**168.**

**Artist N. A1**

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**169.**

/a:'tɪstɪk/

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## Artistic Adj.

B2

170.

**As Prep. A1,  
Adv., Conj. A2**

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171.

**Ashamed Adj.  
. B2**

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172.

**Ask V. A1**

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173.

**Asleep Adj.  
A2**

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174.

**Aspect N. B2**

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her ARTISTIC skills through practice.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been exploring his ARTISTIC side before pursuing a career. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been enhancing their ARTISTIC vision by the time of the exhibition.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been working AS a teacher for five years. 2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They had been recognized AS leaders in their field. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been serving AS the president by next year.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He has been feeling ASHAMED of his behavior. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ASHAMED of her actions until she apologized. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been feeling ASHAMED if they do not change their ways.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been ASKING for assistance with her project. 2. **PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been ASKING questions during the lecture.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been ASKING for updates by the time the meeting starts.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He has been feeling ASLEEP during the afternoon meetings.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ASLEEP for hours before the alarm rang. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been ASLEEP for a long time by the time we arrive.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been

**175.**  
**Assess V. B2**

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considering every ASPECT of the project.  
2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been focusing on one ASPECT of the issue before the discussion. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been analyzing each ASPECT for weeks by the deadline.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** The team has been ASSESSING the risks involved in the project. 2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They had been ASSESSING the situation before making a decision. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She will have been ASSESSING the data for several days by the time the report is due.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They have been conducting an ASSESSMENT of the program's effectiveness. 2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been preparing for the ASSESSMENT for weeks. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She will have been finalizing the ASSESSMENT results by the end of the month.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She has been working on her ASSIGNMENT for hours. 2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been struggling with the ASSIGNMENT before asking for help. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been completing their ASSIGNMENT by the time it is due.

1. **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He has been ASSISTING his colleagues with their tasks. 2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ASSISTING in the project before it was completed. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been

**176.**  
**Assessment**  
**N. B2**

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**177.**  
**Assignment**  
**N. B1**

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**178.**  
**Assist**  
**V. B1**

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**179.**

**Assistant N.  
Adj. A2**

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**180.**

**Associate V.  
B2**

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**181.**

**Associated A  
dj. B2**

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**182.**

**Association  
N. B2**

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**183.**

**Assume V. B2**

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ASSISTING customers for years by the time they retire.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been working as an ASSISTANT for the manager.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been an ASSISTANT before becoming a team leader.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been training new ASSISTANTS for the department by next month.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been ASSOCIATING with various organizations for collaboration.

**2. PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She had been ASSOCIATING with the group before the event.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He will have been ASSOCIATING with industry leaders by the time the conference starts.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The risks have been ASSOCIATED with the new procedure.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They had been ASSOCIATED with the project for years before it ended.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She will have been ASSOCIATED with the organization for a decade by next year.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been forming an ASSOCIATION to support local businesses.

**2. PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been part of the ASSOCIATION before moving away.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been involved in the ASSOCIATION for several years by the time of the next election.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been assuming that the project will be completed on time.

**184.**

### **At Prep. A1**

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2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been assuming the role of leader before the official announcement.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She will have been assuming responsibility for the team by next month.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been working AT the office for years.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been present AT the meeting before it started.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been working AT the company for a decade by next year.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been training as an ATHLETE for the upcoming competition.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been recognized as an ATHLETE before the championship.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been competing as an ATHLETE for several years by the time of the Olympics.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The team has been creating a positive ATMOSPHERE in the workplace.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They had been enjoying the relaxed ATMOSPHERE at the event.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT**  
**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been contributing to a friendly ATMOSPHERE by the time the project is completed.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He has been ATTACHING the documents to the email.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ATTACHING labels to the packages before shipping.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been ATTACHING the files for review by the deadline.

**185.**

### **Athlete N. A2**

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**186.**

### **Atmosphere N. B1**

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2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been assuming the role of leader before the official announcement.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She will have been assuming responsibility for the team by next month.

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**CONTINUOUS:** They have been working AT the office for years.

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**CONTINUOUS:** The team has been creating a positive ATMOSPHERE in the workplace.

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3. **FUTURE PERFECT**  
**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been contributing to a friendly ATMOSPHERE by the time the project is completed.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He has been ATTACHING the documents to the email.

2. **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ATTACHING labels to the packages before shipping.

3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been ATTACHING the files for review by the deadline.

**187.**

### **Attach V. B1**

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**188.**

**Attack N., V.  
A2**

/ə'tæk/

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আক্রমণ

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been planning an ATTACK on the problem from different angles. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been preparing for the ATTACK before the competition.

**3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been coordinating the ATTACK strategy for weeks by the time it happens.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been making an ATTEMPT to improve their skills. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been making an ATTEMPT to reach the goal before the deadline. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**  
**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been making an ATTEMPT to finish the project by next week.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been ATTENDING classes regularly this semester. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been ATTENDING the meetings before he moved. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been ATTENDING the conference for years by the time it ends.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been drawing ATTENTION to the issue for months.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been seeking ATTENTION from her peers before the presentation. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been gaining ATTENTION for his work by the end of the year.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been maintaining a positive ATTITUDE throughout the project. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been showing a

**190.**

**Attend V. A2**

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**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been ATTENDING classes regularly this semester. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been ATTENDING the meetings before he moved. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been ATTENDING the conference for years by the time it ends.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been drawing ATTENTION to the issue for months.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been seeking ATTENTION from her peers before the presentation. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been gaining ATTENTION for his work by the end of the year.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been maintaining a positive ATTITUDE throughout the project. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been showing a

**191.**

**Attention N.,  
Exclam. A2**

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**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been drawing ATTENTION to the issue for months.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been seeking ATTENTION from her peers before the presentation. 3. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been gaining ATTENTION for his work by the end of the year.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been maintaining a positive ATTITUDE throughout the project. 2. **PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been showing a

**192.**

**Attitude N. B1**

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193.

### **Attract V. B1**

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আকর্ষণ  
করা

negative ATTITUDE before the feedback.

#### **3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been demonstrating a proactive ATTITUDE by the end of the training.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The new exhibit has been ATTRACTING many visitors. 2. PAST

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been ATTRACTING attention with her performance before the show ended.

#### **3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He will have been ATTRACTING clients to the business for years by the time he retires.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The ATTRACTION has been growing since the launch of the campaign. 2. PAST PERFECT

**CONTINUOUS:** They had been feeling a strong ATTRACTION to the city before moving there. 3. FUTURE PERFECT

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been experiencing a significant ATTRACTION to the new project by the end of the year.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The design has been looking ATTRACTIVE to potential buyers.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been making the presentation more ATTRACTIVE before the meeting.

#### **3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They will have been creating an ATTRACTIVE environment for customers by the time the store opens.

#### **1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The AUDIENCE has been responding positively to the performance.

**2. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They had been engaging the AUDIENCE with interactive elements before the show started.

#### **3. FUTURE PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She will have been

194.

### **Attraction N. B1**

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আকর্ষণ

195.

### **Attractive Ad j. A2**

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196.

### **Audience N. A2**

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ও:ডিয়ান্স

শ্রোতাগণ

**197.**

**August N. A1**

/'ɔ:gəst/

ও:গস্ট

আগস্ট

**198.**

**Aunt N. A1**

/a:nt/

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/ফুফু

**199.**

**Author N. A2**

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ও:থা

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**200.**

**Authority N.  
B1**

/ɔ:'θɔ:rɪti/

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captivating the AUDIENCE for over an hour by the time the event concludes.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** They have been planning the event for AUGUST. **2. PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been looking forward to AUGUST since the beginning of the year. **3. FUTURE**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been preparing for the trip in AUGUST for months by the time it arrives.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been visiting her AUNT every summer. **2. PAST PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** He had been close to his AUNT before she moved away. **3. FUTURE**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been spending time with their AUNT for years by the time she retires.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** She has been working as an AUTHOR for several years. **2. PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He had been recognized as an AUTHOR before his first book was published. **3. FUTURE**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** They will have been writing as an AUTHOR for a decade by next year.

**1. PRESENT PERFECT**

**CONTINUOUS:** The organization has been gaining AUTHORITY in the field. **2. PAST**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** She had been recognized as an AUTHORITY on the subject before the conference. **3. FUTURE**

**PERFECT CONTINUOUS:** He will have been establishing his AUTHORITY in the industry for years by the time he retires.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:05

### WORD LIST: 201-250

#### Objectives: 0, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Conditionals

| Words                                     | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 201.<br><u>Autumn</u> N. A1               | /'ɔ:təm/               | ওটাম                 | শরৎ            | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> When it is AUTUMN, the leaves change color.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If it rains in AUTUMN, we will stay indoors.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I lived in a warmer climate, I wouldn't experience AUTUMN like I do now.</p>              |
| 202.<br><u>Available</u> Adj. A2          | /ə'veiləbl/            | আভেইলেবল             | উপলব্ধ/থাকা    | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If the information is AVAILABLE, we share it.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the resources are AVAILABLE, we will use them.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were more organized, I would keep everything AVAILABLE for my team.</p>          |
| 203.<br><u>Average</u> Adj., N. A2, V. B1 | /'ævərɪdʒ/             | অ্যাভোরিজ            | গড়            | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you calculate the total, you find the AVERAGE.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I get the scores, I will calculate the AVERAGE.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were to take the test again, I would aim for an AVERAGE score above 90.</p> |
| 204.<br><u>Avoid</u> V. A2                | /ə'veɪd/               | আভয়ইড               | এড়ানো         | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you AVOID sugar, you lose weight.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I feel sick, I will AVOID going out.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were you, I would AVOID that restaurant.</p>  |
| 205.<br><u>Award</u> N. A2, V. B1         | /ə'wɔ:d/               | আওয়াড               | পুরস্কার       | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you win the AWARD, you receive a trophy.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If she wins the AWARD, she will be very happy.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were an AWARD winner, I would celebrate with my family.</p>                           |

**206.**

**Aware Adj. B1**

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- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If they are **AWARE** of the rules, they follow them.
- FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you become **AWARE** of the situation, let me know.
- SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were **AWARE** of the risks, I would have acted differently.

**207.**

**Away Adv. A1**

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- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you go **AWAY**, you will miss the event.
- FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If they go **AWAY**, they will not return until tomorrow.
- SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were **AWAY** from home, I would miss my family.

- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If the food tastes **AWFUL**, we don't eat it.
- FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If it looks **AWFUL**, I will not buy it.
- SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had an **AWFUL** day, I would want to relax at home.

**208.**

**Awful Adj. A2**

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- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If a **BABY** is hungry, it cries.
- FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I have a **BABY**, I will need to prepare a nursery.
- SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were to have a **BABY**, I would choose a unique name.

- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you fall **BACK**, you might hurt yourself.
- FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I go **BACK** there, I will tell the manager.
- SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could turn **BACK** time, I would change my decisions.

**209.**

**Baby N. A1**

/'beɪbi/

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- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you have a strong **BACKGROUND**, you excel in interviews.
- FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I know your **BACKGROUND**, I will better understand your perspective.
- SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a different **BACKGROUND**, I might have chosen another career.

**210.**

**Back N., Adv. A1, Adj. A2, V. B2**

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- ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you walk **BACKWARDS**, you might trip.

**211.**

**Background N. A2**

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und/

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**212.**

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**Backwards A**  
**dv. B1**

**213.**

**Bacteria N.**  
**B2**

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ri.ə/

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ব্যাকটেরি  
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2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If he runs **BACKWARDS**, he will fall.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could walk **BACKWARDS**, I would avoid the obstacles.
1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If there are harmful **BACTERIA**, they can cause sickness.
2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If the **BACTERIA** are present, we will need to disinfect.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I knew more about **BACTERIA**, I would study microbiology.

**214.**

**Bad Adj. A1**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If the weather is **BAD**, we stay indoors.
2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If it looks **BAD**, I will change my plans.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I felt **BAD**, I would take a day off.

**215.**

**Badly Adv. A2**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you play **BADLY**, you lose the game.
2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I perform **BADLY**, I will practice more.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I played **BADLY**, I would be disappointed in myself.

**216.**

**Bag N. A1**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you carry a **BAG**, it holds your belongings.
2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I bring a **BAG**, I will pack snacks.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a bigger **BAG**, I would bring more items.

**217.**

**Bake V. B1**

/beɪk/

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you **BAKE** bread, it smells delicious.
2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I **BAKE** a cake, I will share it with friends.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had time, I would **BAKE** cookies every week.

**218.**

**Balance N. V.**  
**B1**

/'bæləns/

ব্যালন্স

সুষম

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you maintain your **BALANCE**, you stay upright.
2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I find the right **BALANCE**, I will feel better.
3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had better **BALANCE**, I would try yoga.

**219.**

**Ball N. A1**

/bɔ:l/

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you throw a **BALL**, it rolls. 2. **FIRST**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I find a **BALL**, I will play catch. 3. **SECOND**

**CONDITIONAL:** If we had a **BALL**, we would play outside.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If there is a **BAN** on smoking, people cannot smoke.

2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If they impose a **BAN**, I will comply. 3. **SECOND**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I were in charge, I would **BAN** single-use plastics.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you peel a **BANANA**, it turns brown quickly.

2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you buy a **BANANA**, I will eat it. 3. **SECOND**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I could choose any fruit, I would pick a **BANANA**.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If the **BAND** plays, everyone dances.

2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If the **BAND** arrives on time, we will start the show. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were in a **BAND**, I would play the guitar.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you deposit money in the **BANK**, it is secure. 2. **FIRST**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I go to the **BANK**, I will withdraw cash. 3. **SECOND**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I had more money, I would invest it in a **BANK**.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you walk along the **BANK**, you can see many birds.

2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If we sit by the **BANK**, we will enjoy the view.

3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I lived near the **BANK**, I would go fishing every weekend.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you go to the **BAR**, you can order drinks. 2. **FIRST**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I visit the **BAR**, I will meet my friends there. 3. **SECOND**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I owned a **BAR**, I would serve the best cocktails in town.

**220.**

**Ban V., N. B1**

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**221.**

**Banana N. A1**

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কলা

**222.**

**Band N. A1**

/bænd/

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ব্যান্ড

**223.**

**Bank  
(Money) N. A1**

/bæŋk/

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ব্যাংক

**CONDITIONAL:** If I had more money, I would invest it in a **BANK**.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you walk along the **BANK**, you can see many birds.

2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If we sit by the **BANK**, we will enjoy the view.

3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I lived near the **BANK**, I would go fishing every weekend.

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you go to the **BAR**, you can order drinks. 2. **FIRST**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I visit the **BAR**, I will meet my friends there. 3. **SECOND**

**CONDITIONAL:** If I owned a **BAR**, I would serve the best cocktails in town.

**224.**

**Bank  
(River) N. B1**

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**225.**

**Bar N. A2, V.  
B2**

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**226.**

**Barrier N. B2**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If there is a **BARRIER**, you cannot cross it. 2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If they put up a **BARRIER**, we will need to find another route. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were facing a **BARRIER**, I would seek help to overcome it.

**227.**

**Base N., V. B1**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you **BASE** your decision on facts, it is usually better. 2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I **BASE** my argument on statistics, it will be stronger. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a strong **BASE**, I would feel more confident.

**228.**

**Baseball N. A2**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If it is sunny, we play **BASEBALL** outside. 2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I find a **BASEBALL**, I will throw it with my friends. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were a professional **BASEBALL** player, I would travel a lot.

**229.**

**Based Adj. A2**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If the project is **BASED** on research, it usually succeeds. 2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If the study is **BASED** on accurate data, the results will be reliable. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were **BASED** in a different city, I would explore new opportunities.

**230.**

**Basic Adj. B1**

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1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you learn the **BASIC** rules, you can play the game. 2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I teach you the **BASIC** concepts, you will understand better. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a **BASIC** understanding, I would feel more confident.

**231.**

**Basically Ad v. B2**

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বেইসিকলি

মূলত

1. **ZERO CONDITIONAL:** If you understand the concept, you **BASICALLY** know the topic. 2. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If I explain it, you will **BASICALLY** get the idea. 3. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could

|  |                                |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
|  |                                |  |  |
| 232.<br><b>Basis N. B1</b>             | /'beɪsɪs/<br>বেইসিস            |  | ভিত্তি   |
| 233.<br><b>Basketball N. A2</b>        | 'ba:skɪt<br>bɔ:l/<br>বাস্কেটবল |  | বাস্কেটবল  |
| 234.<br><b>Bath N. A1</b>              | /ba:θ/<br>বাথ                  |  | স্নান  |
| 235.<br><b>Bathroom N. A1</b>          | 'ba:θru:<br>m/<br>বাথরুম       |  | বাথরুম   |
| 236.<br><b>Battery N. B1</b>           | 'bætəri/<br>ব্যাটারি           |  | ব্যাটারি   |
| 237.<br><b>Battle N. B1,<br/>V. B2</b> | 'bæt.əl/<br>ব্যাটল             |  | যুদ্ধ  |
|  |                                |  |  |
|  |                                |  | summarize, I would say it is <b>BASICALLY</b> about teamwork.  |
|  |                                |  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you have a strong <b>BASIS</b> , your argument stands firm.   |
|  |                                |  | 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I provide evidence, it will form the <b>BASIS</b> of my claim. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a solid <b>BASIS</b> , I would present my case confidently.  |
|  |                                |  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you play <b>BASKETBALL</b> , you need a ball and hoop. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If it is sunny, we will play <b>BASKETBALL</b> in the park. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were a <b>BASKETBALL</b> star, I would inspire young athletes. |
|  |                                |  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you take a <b>BATH</b> , you feel relaxed. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I have time, I will take a <b>BATH</b> after work. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could, I would take a long <b>BATH</b> every day.                                |
|  |                                |  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If the <b>BATHROOM</b> is clean, it smells fresh. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I finish my shower, I will make the <b>BATHROOM</b> tidy. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a bigger <b>BATHROOM</b> , I would add a bathtub.                 |
|  |                                |  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If the <b>BATTERY</b> is low, the device stops working. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I charge the <b>BATTERY</b> , it will last longer. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a spare <b>BATTERY</b> , I would replace it immediately.           |
|  |                                |  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If there is a <b>BATTLE</b> , soldiers fight for their cause. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If we prepare well, we will win the <b>BATTLE</b> . 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were a warrior, I would join the <b>BATTLE</b> for my homeland.    |

|             |                               |              |          |        |  |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------|--|
| <b>238.</b> | <b>Be V., Auxiliary V. A1</b> | /bi:/        | বী       | হওয়া  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BE</b> kind, people appreciate it. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I <b>BE</b> late, I will text you. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BE</b> anywhere, I would choose the beach.   |
| <b>239.</b> | <b>Beach N. A1</b>            | /bi:tʃ/      | বীচ      | সৈকত   | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If it is hot, people go to the <b>BEACH</b> . 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If we visit the <b>BEACH</b> , we will swim and sunbathe. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I lived near the <b>BEACH</b> , I would go there every weekend.                          |
| <b>240.</b> | <b>Bean N. A2</b>             | /bi:n/       | বীন      | বিন    | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you plant a <b>BEAN</b> , it grows into a plant. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I cook with a <b>BEAN</b> , it will add flavor to the dish. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could choose any vegetable, I would pick a <b>BEAN</b> for its versatility. |
| <b>241.</b> | <b>Bear (Deal With) V. B2</b> | /bɛə/        | বেয়া    | সহ করা | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BEAR</b> the burden, you grow stronger. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I <b>BEAR</b> the consequences, I will learn from my mistakes. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BEAR</b> the pain, I would push through the challenge.            |
| <b>242.</b> | <b>Bear (Animal) N. A2</b>    | /bɛə/        | বেয়া    | ভালুক  | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If it is autumn, the <b>BEAR</b> hibernates. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If we see a <b>BEAR</b> , we will keep our distance. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I encountered a <b>BEAR</b> , I would stay calm and back away slowly.                          |
| <b>243.</b> | <b>Beat V. A2, N. B2</b>      | /bi:t/       | বীট      | হারানো | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BEAT</b> the egg, it becomes fluffy. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I <b>BEAT</b> my opponent, I will win the game. 3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BEAT</b> anyone, I would choose the champion.                                       |
| <b>244.</b> | <b>Beautiful Adj. A1</b>      | /'bju:tifəl/ | বিউটিফুল | সুন্দর | 1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If the weather is <b>BEAUTIFUL</b> , we go outside. 2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the flowers bloom, the garden will look <b>BEAUTIFUL</b> .   |

|      |                                 |            |        |          |   |
|------|---------------------------------|------------|--------|----------|---|
| 245. | <b><u>Beauty N. B1</u></b>      | /'bju:ti/  | বিউটি  | সৌন্দর্য | <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I painted, I would create <b>BEAUTIFUL</b> landscapes.</p> <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you appreciate <b>BEAUTY</b>, you notice details.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I see a <b>BEAUTY</b>, I will compliment her.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could capture <b>BEAUTY</b>, I would take photographs everywhere.</p>                 |
| 246. | <b><u>Because Con j. A1</u></b> | /bɪ'kɔ:z/  | বিখ্য  | কারণ     | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If it rains, we stay inside <b>BECAUSE</b> we don't want to get wet.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I finish my homework, I will go out <b>BECAUSE</b> I want to relax.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had more time, I would travel <b>BECAUSE</b> I love exploring new places.</p>  |
| 247. | <b><u>Become V. A1</u></b>      | /bɪ'kʌm/   | বিখাম  | হয়ে উঠা | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you study hard, you <b>BECOME</b> smarter.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I work hard, I will <b>BECOME</b> successful.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could choose, I would <b>BECOME</b> a famous artist.</p>  |
| 248. | <b><u>Bed N. A1</u></b>         | /bɛd/      | বেড    | বিছানা   | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If you are tired, you go to <b>BED</b>.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I finish my work, I will go to <b>BED</b> early.</p>  |
| 249. | <b><u>Bedroom N. A1</u></b>     | /'bɛdrʊ:m/ | বেডরুম | শয়নকক্ষ | <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a bigger <b>BED</b>, I would invite friends to sleep over.</p> <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If the <b>BEDROOM</b> is clean, it feels more comfortable.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I decorate my <b>BEDROOM</b>, it will look nicer.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could design my <b>BEDROOM</b>, I would choose bright colors.</p> |
| 250. | <b><u>Bee N. B1</u></b>         | /bi:/      | বী;    | মৌমাছি   | <p>1. <b>ZERO CONDITIONAL:</b> If a <b>BEE</b> stings you, it hurts.</p> <p>2. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I see a <b>BEE</b>, I will stay calm.</p> <p>3. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were a <b>BEE</b>, I would collect nectar from flowers.</p>   |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:06

### WORD LIST:251-300

#### Objectives:1st, 2nd and 3rd Conditionals

| Words                                       | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 251.<br><u>Beef</u> N. A2                   | /bi:f/                 | বীফ                  | গরুর মাংস      | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If we cook the <b>BEEF</b> properly, it will taste great.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were a chef, I would prepare the best <b>BEEF</b> dishes.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known how to cook, I would have made a delicious <b>BEEF</b> stew.</p>                 |
| 252.<br><u>Beer</u> N. A1                   | /bɪə/                  | বীয়া                | বিয়ার         | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If it is hot, I will drink a cold <b>BEER</b>.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could choose a drink, I would pick a <b>BEER</b>.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had ordered a <b>BEER</b>, it would have been refreshing.</p>   |
| 253.<br><u>Before</u> Prep., Conj., Adv. A1 | /bɪ'fɔ:/               | বিফো়;               | আগে            | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you finish your work <b>BEFORE</b> dinner, we can go out.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known you were coming <b>BEFORE</b>, I would have prepared better.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had thought about it <b>BEFORE</b>, I would have made different plans.</p> |
| 254.<br><u>Beg</u> V. B2                    | /bɛg/                  | বেগ                  | ভিক্ষা করা     | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I <b>BEG</b> for help, he will assist me.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were in trouble, I would <b>BEG</b> for forgiveness.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BEGged</b> him, he might have helped me.</p>  |
| 255.<br><u>Begin</u> V. A1                  | /bɪ'gɪn/               | বিগিন                | শুরু করা       | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the meeting starts on time, we will <b>BEGIN</b> promptly.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BEGIN</b> my career again, I would choose a different path.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BEGIN</b> earlier, I would have finished by now.</p>                 |

**256.**

**Beginning N.  
A1**

/bɪ'gɪnɪŋ/  
/

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1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If we reach the **BEGINNING** of the path, we will find the sign. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could go back to the **BEGINNING**, I would change my choices. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had started at the **BEGINNING**, I would have learned faster.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you **BEHAVE** well, you will get a reward.

2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were a parent, I would teach my kids to **BEHAVE** nicely. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If you had **BEHAVED** properly, we would not have had this issue.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If your **BEHAVIOUR** improves, you will be more successful. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had better **BEHAVIOUR**, I would be more liked by my peers. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had known about your **BEHAVIOUR**, I would have addressed it sooner.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you look **BEHIND** you, you might see something interesting. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I

were **BEHIND** schedule, I would ask for help. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had looked **BEHIND**, I would have noticed the mistake.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you focus on **BEING** kind, you will attract good people. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were a spiritual **BEING**, I would seek enlightenment. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had understood the importance of **BEING** myself, I would have felt happier.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If your **BELIEF** is strong, you will succeed. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a

**257.**

**Behave V. A2**

/bɪ'hev/

বিহেইভ

আচরণ  
করা

**258.**

**Behaviour N.  
A2**

/br'hevj  
ə/

বিহেইভইয়া

আচরণ

**259.**

**Behind Prep.,  
Adv. A1**

/br'haind/  
/

বিহাইন্ড

পেছনে

**260.**

**Being N. B2**

/'bi:ɪŋ/

বীং

অস্তিত্ব

**261.**

**Belief N. B1**

/br'lɪ:f/

বিলী:ফ

বিশ্বাস

|   |            |       |                |  |
|---|------------|-------|----------------|--|
|   |            |       |                |  |
| 262.<br><b><u>Believe</u></b> V. A1           | /br' li:v/ | বিলীভ | বিশ্বাস করা    | different <b>BELIEF</b> , I would see things differently. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known your <b>BELIEF</b> , I would have respected it more.   |
| 263.<br><b><u>Bell</u></b> N. B1              | /bəl/      | বেল   | ঘণ্টা          | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BELIEVE</b> in yourself, you can achieve great things. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could choose to <b>BELIEVE</b> anything, I would choose hope. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BELIEVED</b> you, I would have acted differently.                      |
| 264.<br><b><u>Belong</u></b> V. A2            | /bɪ'lɔŋ/   | বিলং  | অন্তর্গত হওয়া | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I ring the <b>BELL</b> , everyone will come. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a <b>BELL</b> , I would use it to get attention. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had heard the <b>BELL</b> , I would not have missed the class.  |
| 265.<br><b><u>Below</u></b> Adv.,<br>Prep. A1 | /bɪ'ləʊ/   | বেলো  | নিচে           | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you feel like you <b>BELONG</b> , you will be happier. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could choose where I <b>BELONG</b> , I would select a peaceful place. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known I didn't <b>BELONG</b> , I would have left sooner.                 |
| 266.<br><b><u>Belt</u></b> N. A2              | /bɛlt/     | বেল্ট | বেল্ট          | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the temperature drops <b>BELOW</b> freezing, the water will freeze. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I lived <b>BELOW</b> the equator, I would experience different seasons. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had checked <b>BELOW</b> , I would have found the missing item. |
| 267.<br><b><u>Bend</u></b> V., N. B1          | /bɛnd/     | বেন্ড | বাঁকানো        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you wear a <b>BELT</b> , your pants will fit better. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a nice <b>BELT</b> , I would wear it every day. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had forgotten my <b>BELT</b> , I would have felt uncomfortable.                                  |
|   |            |       |                | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BEND</b> the wire, it will break. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I  |

|   |            |         |          |  |
|---|------------|---------|----------|--|
|   |            |         |          | could <b>BEND</b> time, I would travel to the past.  |
| 268.<br><b>Benefit N. A2,<br/>V. B1</b>           | /'benifit/ | বেনিফিট | উপকারিতা | <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known how to <b>BEND</b> properly, I would not have hurt myself.</p> <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you exercise, you will <b>BENEFIT</b> your health.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BENEFIT</b> from that program, I would join it.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known about the <b>BENEFIT</b>, I would have participated.</p> |
| 269.<br><b>Bent Adj. B2</b>                       | /bənt/     | বেন্ট   | বঁকা     | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the metal is <b>BENT</b>, it can lose its strength.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were <b>BENT</b> on my goals, I would work harder.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had seen that the stick was <b>BENT</b>, I would have replaced it.</p>  |
| 270.<br><b>Best Adj. A1,<br/>Adv., N. A2</b>      | /best/     | বেস্ট   | সেরা     | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you try your <b>BEST</b>, you will succeed.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were the <b>BEST</b> player, I would win every game.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known I was the <b>BEST</b>, I would have celebrated my achievement.</p>  |
| 271.<br><b>Bet V., N. B2</b>                      | /bet/      | বেট     | বাজি     | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BET</b> wisely, you might win.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BET</b> on the outcome, I would choose the favorite.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BET</b> on the right team, I would have won money.</p>  |
| 272.<br><b>Better Adj. A1,<br/>Adv. A2, N. B1</b> | 'bɛtə/     | বেথ     | ভালো     | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you practice, you will do <b>BETTER</b> next time.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had more time, I would work <b>BETTER</b> on my projects.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known the tips, I would have performed <b>BETTER</b> in the competition.</p>  |
| 273.<br><b>Between Pre<br/>p. A1, Adv. A2</b>     | /bɪ'twi:n/ | বিচুঁচন | মাঝে     | <p>1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you sit <b>BETWEEN</b> us, you will hear better.</p> <p>2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had to choose <b>BETWEEN</b> two options, I would pick the second.</p> <p>3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I</p>  |

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|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------|
|   |   |                                       |         |
| 274.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Beyond Prep.<br/>, Adv. B2</b>   | /bɪ'jɒnd/   | বিয়ন্ড                               | পার     |
| had known the differences <b>BETWEEN</b> the choices, I would have decided differently.   | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If we go <b>BEYOND</b> the hill, we will find a hidden lake.   |                                       |         |
| 275.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Bicycle N. A1</b>  | /'baɪsɪkəl/   | বাইসাইকেল                             | সাইকেল  |
| 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had looked <b>BEYOND</b> the surface, I would have discovered the truth.  | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I ride my <b>BICYCLE</b> , I will enjoy the fresh air.  |                                       |         |
| 276.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Big Adj. A1</b>  | /bɪg/   | বিগ                                   | বড়     |
| 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could see <b>BEYOND</b> the clouds, I would find the sun.  | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a nice <b>BICYCLE</b> , I would ride it every day.   |                                       |         |
| 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had learned to ride a <b>BICYCLE</b> earlier, I would have had more fun as a child.   | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had learned to ride a <b>BICYCLE</b> earlier, I would have had more fun as a child.   |                                       |         |
| 277.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Bike N. A1</b>   | /baɪk/  | বাইক                                  | বাইক    |
| 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you eat a <b>BIG</b> meal, you will feel full. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a <b>BIG</b> house, I would invite friends over more often. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had bought a <b>BIG</b> car, I would have needed a larger garage. | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If it is sunny, I will ride my <b>BIKE</b> to the park. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could afford a new <b>BIKE</b> , I would buy one. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had fixed my <b>BIKE</b> , I could have joined you on the ride. |                                       |         |
| 278.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Bill N. A1, V.<br/>B2</b>  | /bɪl/   | বিল                                   | বিল     |
| 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I receive the <b>BILL</b> , I will pay it immediately.  | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If I receive the <b>BILL</b> , I will pay it immediately.  |                                       |         |
| 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were responsible for the <b>BILL</b> , I would ensure it is paid on time. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known about the <b>BILL</b> earlier, I would have budgeted for it.   | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were responsible for the <b>BILL</b> , I would ensure it is paid on time. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known about the <b>BILL</b> earlier, I would have budgeted for it.   |                                       |         |
| 279.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Billion Num<br/>ber A2</b>   | /'bɪljən/   | বিলিয়ান                              | বিলিয়ন |
| 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the company earns a <b>BILLION</b> dollars, they will expand.   | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If the company earns a <b>BILLION</b> dollars, they will expand.   |                                       |         |
| 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a <b>BILLION</b> dollars, I would travel the world.  | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a <b>BILLION</b> dollars, I would travel the world.  |                                       |         |
| 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had won a <b>BILLION</b> dollars, I would have donated to charity.  | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had won a <b>BILLION</b> dollars, I would have donated to charity.  |                                       |         |
| 280.  |   |                                       |         |
| <b>Bin N. A2</b>  | /bɪn/   | বিন                                   | বিন     |
| 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you throw your trash in the <b>BIN</b> , it will be recycled. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a bigger <b>BIN</b> , I would not need to take out the trash so often.   | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you throw your trash in the <b>BIN</b> , it will be recycled. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a bigger <b>BIN</b> , I would not need to take out the trash so often.   |                                       |         |
|   | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had   | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had |         |

**281.**

**Biology N. A2**

/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/

বা:য়োলজি

জীববিদ্যা

**282.**

**Bird N. A1**

/bɜ:d/

বা:ড

পাখি

**283.**

**Birth N. A2**

/bɜ:θ/

বা:থ

জন্ম

**284.**

**Birthday N. A1**

/'bɜ:θ.deɪ/

বা:র্থডেই

জন্মদিন

**285.**

**Biscuit N. A2**

/'bɪskɪt/

বিস্কিট

বিস্কুট

**286.**

**Bit N. A2**

/bɪt/

বিট

ছোট  
অংশ

**287.**

**Bite V., N. B1**

/baɪt/

বা:ইট

মুখে  
নেওয়া/  
কামড়/  
দেওয়া

remembered to empty the **BIN**, it wouldn't have overflowed.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you study **BIOLOGY**, you will learn about living organisms. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I pursued **BIOLOGY**, I would become a scientist. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had studied **BIOLOGY** in college, I would have chosen a different career path.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you feed the **BIRD**, it will come to you. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were a **BIRD**, I would fly high in the sky. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had seen the **BIRD** earlier, I would have taken a picture.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If the **BIRTH** is successful, everyone will celebrate. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could choose my **BIRTH** date, I would pick a holiday. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had known about the **BIRTH** beforehand, I would have prepared gifts.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If it's your **BIRTHDAY**, we will throw a party. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a choice, I would celebrate my **BIRTHDAY** in a different country. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had remembered your **BIRTHDAY**, I would have bought you a gift.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you bake a **BISCUIT**, it will smell delicious. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were to choose a snack, I would pick a **BISCUIT**. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had known how to make a **BISCUIT**, I would have baked some for the guests.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you take a **BIT** of chocolate, you will feel happy. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could have a **BIT** of advice, I would ask a mentor. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had taken a **BIT** of your sandwich, I would have enjoyed it.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you take a **BITE**, it will taste sweet. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a chance to **BITE** into that cake, I would enjoy it.

**288.**

**Bitter Adj. B2**

/'bɪtə/

বিটা

তিক্ত

3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had taken a **BITE** of that dish, I would have told you how good it was.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If the coffee is **BITTER**, you can add sugar. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were to taste something **BITTER**, I would try to balance it with sweetness. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If the chocolate had been **BITTER**, I would have preferred something sweeter.

**289.**

**Black Adj., N.**

**A1**

/blæk/

ব্ল্যাক

কালো

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you wear **BLACK**, it will match with everything.

2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could paint my room any color, I would choose **BLACK**.

3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had known I needed a **BLACK** outfit, I would have planned ahead.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you **BLAME** others, they will not trust you.

2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were to **BLAME** someone, I would take responsibility first. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had **BLAMED** you for the mistake, it would have caused a problem.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you leave a page **BLANK**, it can be filled later. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had a **BLANK** canvas, I would paint a masterpiece. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had asked for a **BLANK** page, I would have started my notes.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you are **BLIND** to the truth, you will miss important details. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I were **BLIND**, I would learn to navigate using sounds. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had been **BLIND** to my surroundings, I might have avoided the accident.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you **BLOCK** the road, no one can pass. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I could **BLOCK** negativity from my life, I would be happier. 3. **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** If I had **BLOCKED** that memory, I wouldn't feel so sad.

1. **FIRST CONDITIONAL:** If you start a **BLOG**, you will share your ideas with the world. 2. **SECOND CONDITIONAL:** If I had my own **BLOG**, I would write about my travels.

**290.**

**Blame V., N.**

**B2**

/bleɪm/

ব্লেইম

দোষারো  
প করা

**291.**

**Blank Adj., N.**

**A2**

/blæŋk/

ব্ল্যাঙ্ক

খালি

**292.**

**Blind Adj. B2**

/blaɪnd/

ব্ল্যাইন্ড

অন্ধ

**293.**

**Block N., V. B1**

/blɒk/

ব্লক

ব্লক

**294.**

**Blog N. A1**

/blɒg/

ব্লগ

ব্লগ

|                                      |         |        |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|--|
|                                      |         |        |  |
| 295.<br><b>Blonde</b> Adj.<br>A1     | /blɒnd/ | ব্লন্ড | শ্যামল   |
| 296.<br><b>Blood</b> N. A2           | /blʌd/  | ব্লাড  | রক্ত   |
| 297.<br><b>Blow</b> V. A2            | /bləʊ/  | ব্লোউ  | ফুঁ দেওয়া   |
| 298.<br><b>Blue</b> Adj., N.<br>A1   | /blu:/  | ব্লু   | নীল  |
| 299.<br><b>Board</b> N. A2,<br>V. B1 | /bɔ:d/  | বোর্ড: | বোর্ড  |
| 300.<br><b>Boat</b> N. A1            | /bəʊt/  | বোট    | নৌকা   |
|                                      |         |        |  |
|                                      |         |        | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had kept my <b>BLOG</b> updated, I would have gained more followers.   |
|                                      |         |        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you dye your hair <b>BLONDE</b> , it will require maintenance.   |
|                                      |         |        | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I were <b>BLONDE</b> , I would try different hairstyles.  |
|                                      |         |        | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had gone <b>BLONDE</b> , I would have needed to buy special shampoo.   |
|                                      |         |        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you donate <b>BLOOD</b> , you can save lives.  |
|                                      |         |        | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BLOOD</b> type O, I would donate more often.   |
|                                      |         |        | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known about the <b>BLOOD</b> donation drive, I would have participated.  |
|                                      |         |        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BLOW</b> on the soup, it will cool down. 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I could <b>BLOW</b> away my worries, I would feel lighter. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BLOWn</b> out the candles earlier, the cake would not have been ruined. |
|                                      |         |        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you wear <b>BLUE</b> , you will look calm and collected.   |
|                                      |         |        | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a <b>BLUE</b> car, I would feel happy driving it.   |
|                                      |         |        | 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known <b>BLUE</b> was my color, I would have worn it more often.   |
|                                      |         |        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If you <b>BOARD</b> the plane early, you will find space for your luggage.  |
|                                      |         |        | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had a <b>BOARD</b> meeting today, I would prepare my presentation. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had <b>BOARDed</b> the right train, I would have reached on time.  |
|                                      |         |        | 1. <b>FIRST CONDITIONAL:</b> If we take the <b>BOAT</b> , we will enjoy the view of the lake.  |
|                                      |         |        | 2. <b>SECOND CONDITIONAL:</b> If I owned a <b>BOAT</b> , I would sail every weekend. 3. <b>THIRD CONDITIONAL:</b> If I had known how to operate a <b>BOAT</b> , I would have taken you out on the water.   |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:07

### WORD LIST:301-350

#### Objectives: Sentence- Simple, Complex and Compound

| Words                                     | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>301.</b><br><b>Body N. A1</b>          | /'bɒdi/                | বডি                  | দেহ            | 1. She EXERCISES her <b>BODY</b> every day. 2. He CARES for his <b>BODY</b> by eating healthy foods. 3. The <b>BODY</b> was FOUND by the police.         |
| <b>302.</b><br><b>Boil V. A2</b>          | /bɔɪl/                 | বয়হল                | ফুটানো         | 1. I <b>BOIL</b> the water for tea. 2. She will <b>BOIL</b> the potatoes for dinner. 3. The water is <b>BOILED</b> for tea.                              |
| <b>303.</b><br><b>Bond N. B2</b>          | /bɒnd/                 | বন্ড                 | সম্পর্ক        | 1. They FORM a strong <b>BOND</b> with their pets. 2. He SHARES a unique <b>BOND</b> with his brother. 3. A strong <b>BOND</b> is FORMED between them.   |
| <b>304.</b><br><b>Bone N. A2</b>          | /bəʊn/                 | বৌন                  | হাড়           | 1. She BROKE a <b>BONE</b> during the game. 2. He FEELS pain in his <b>BONE</b> after the fall. 3. A <b>BONE</b> was BROKEN by her during the game.      |
| <b>305.</b><br><b>Book N. A1, V. A2</b>   | /bu:k/                 | বুক                  | বই             | 1. She READS a <b>BOOK</b> every month. 2. I WILL <b>BOOK</b> a table for dinner. 3. A <b>BOOK</b> was WRITTEN by that famous author.                    |
| <b>306.</b><br><b>Boot N. A1</b>          | /bu:t/                 | বুট                  | বুট            | 1. He WORE his <b>BOOT</b> to the hiking trip. 2. She CLEANED her <b>BOOT</b> after the muddy walk. 3. The <b>BOOT</b> was LEFT behind at the campsite.  |
| <b>307.</b><br><b>Border N. B1, V. B2</b> | /'bɔ:də/               | বোর্ডা               | সীমানা         | 1. They CROSSED the <b>BORDER</b> without any issues. 2. She PAINTED the <b>BORDER</b> of the picture. 3. The <b>BORDER</b> was PROTECTED by the guards. |
| <b>308.</b><br><b>Bored Adj. A1</b>       | /bɔ:d/                 | বোর্ড                | বিরক্ত         | 1. He FELT <b>BORED</b> during the lecture. 2. They ARE <b>BORED</b> with the same routine.  |

|                                |             |              |                |  |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| <b>309.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Boring Adj. A1</b>          | /'bɔ:rɪŋ/   | বো:রিং       | বিরক্তিক<br>র  | 3. The audience was LEFT <b>BORED</b> by the performance.<br>1. The movie was SO <b>BORING</b> that I fell asleep. 2. He THINKS the book is <b>BORING</b> . 3. The lecture was CONSIDERED <b>BORING</b> by the students. |
| <b>310.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Born V. A1</b>              | /bɔ:n/      | বন           | জন্ম<br>নেওয়া | 1. She was <b>BORN</b> in a small village. 2. They ARE <b>BORN</b> with certain talents. 3. The idea was <b>BORN</b> from necessity.   |
| <b>311.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Borrow V. A2</b>            | /'bɒrəʊ/    | বোরো         | ধার করা        | 1. Can I <b>BORROW</b> your pen for a moment? 2. She will <b>BORROW</b> money from the bank. 3. The book was <b>BORROWED</b> from the library.   |
| <b>312.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Boss N. A2</b>              | /bɔ:s/      | ব:স          | বস             | 1. My <b>BOSS</b> GAVE me a raise. 2. She RESPECTS her <b>BOSS</b> very much. 3. A raise was GIVEN to me by my <b>BOSS</b> .   |
| <b>313.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Both Det./Pro<br/>n. A1</b> | /bəʊθ/      | বৌথ          | উভয়           | 1. <b>BOTH</b> friends came to the party. 2. I like <b>BOTH</b> flavors of ice cream. 3. <b>BOTH</b> candidates were interviewed for the position.   |
| <b>314.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Bother V. B1</b>            | /'bɒθə/     | বদা          | বিরক্ত<br>করা  | 1. Don't <b>BOTHER</b> me while I'm working. 2. She didn't want to <b>BOTHER</b> him with her problems. 3. I was <b>BOTHERED</b> by the noise outside.   |
| <b>315.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Bottle N. A1</b>            | /'bɒtl/     | বটল          | বোতল           | 1. She FILLED the <b>BOTTLE</b> with water. 2. He DRANK from the <b>BOTTLE</b> quickly. 3. The <b>BOTTLE</b> was FILLED with juice.  |
| <b>316.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Bottom N.,<br/>Adj. A2</b>  | /'bɒtəm/    | বটম          | নিচের<br>অংশ   | 1. The <b>BOTTOM</b> of the lake is muddy. 2. He looked for the <b>BOTTOM</b> of the box. 3. The <b>BOTTOM</b> drawer is broken.   |
| <b>317.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Bowl N. A2</b>              | /bəʊl/      | বোল          | বাটি           | 1. She SERVED the soup in a <b>BOWL</b> . 2. He THREW the ball into the <b>BOWL</b> . 3. The <b>BOWL</b> was FILLED with fruit.  |
| <b>318.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Box N. A1</b>               | /bɒks/      | বক্স         | বক্স           | 1. She PLACED the toys in a <b>BOX</b> . 2. He OPENED the <b>BOX</b> carefully. 3. The <b>BOX</b> was FILLED with old letters.   |
| <b>319.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Boy N. A1</b>               | /bɔɪ/       | ব:য়         | ছেলে           | 1. The <b>BOY</b> played soccer in the park. 2. The <b>BOY</b> is learning to ride a bike. 3. The <b>BOY</b> was praised for his efforts.  |
| <b>320.</b>                    |             |              |                |  |
| <b>Boyfriend N.<br/>A1</b>     | /'bɔɪfrɛnd/ | ব:য়ইফ্ৰেণ্ড | প্ৰেমিক        | 1. She introduced her <b>BOYFRIEND</b> to her friends. 2. He is a supportive <b>BOYFRIEND</b> . 3. Her <b>BOYFRIEND</b> was invited to the family dinner.  |

|   |              |               |            |   |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------|---|
| <b>321.</b><br><b><u>Brain</u> N. A2</b>          | /breɪn/      | ব্রেইন        | মন্তিক     | 1. The <b>BRAIN</b> controls our body functions.<br>2. She studies the human <b>BRAIN</b> in her research. 3. The <b>BRAIN</b> is often compared to a computer.         |
| <b>322.</b><br><b><u>Classical</u> Adj. A2</b>    | /'klæsɪkəl/  | খ্ল্যাসিক্যাল | ক্লাসিক    | 1. She enjoys <b>CLASSICAL</b> music in her free time. 2. The <b>CLASSICAL</b> era produced many famous composers. 3. He took a course on <b>CLASSICAL</b> literature.  |
| <b>323.</b><br><b><u>Classroom</u> N. A1</b>      | /'kla:sru:m/ | খ্ল্যাসরুম    | শ্রেণীকক্ষ | 1. The <b>CLASSROOM</b> was filled with students. 2. She decorated the <b>CLASSROOM</b> for the new school year. 3. The <b>CLASSROOM</b> was cleaned by the janitor.    |
| <b>324.</b><br><b><u>Clause</u> N. B1</b>         | /klu:z/      | খ্লোঃষ        | ধারা       | 1. The contract contains a <b>CLAUSE</b> about payment. 2. She explained the <b>CLAUSE</b> in detail. 3. The <b>CLAUSE</b> was revised during the meeting.              |
| <b>325.</b><br><b><u>Clean</u> Adj., V. A1</b>    | /kli:n/      | খ্লীন         | পরিষ্কার   | 1. She likes to keep her room <b>CLEAN</b> . 2. He will <b>CLEAN</b> the kitchen after dinner. 3. The windows were <b>CLEANED</b> by the staff.                         |
| <b>326.</b><br><b><u>Clear</u> Adj. A2, V. B1</b> | /kliə/       | খ্লীয়া       | পরিষ্কার   | 1. The sky is <b>CLEAR</b> today. 2. She needs to <b>CLEAR</b> her schedule. 3. The instructions are <b>CLEAR</b> to everyone.  |
| <b>327.</b><br><b><u>Clearly</u> Adv. A2</b>      | /'kliəli/    | খ্লিয়ালি     | স্পষ্টভাবে | 1. He spoke <b>CLEARLY</b> during the presentation. 2. She could see the mountain <b>CLEARLY</b> from her window. 3. The message was articulated <b>CLEARLY</b> .       |
| <b>328.</b><br><b><u>Clever</u> Adj. A2</b>       | /'klevə/     | খ্লেভা        | চতুর       | 1. He is a <b>CLEVER</b> student. 2. She came up with a <b>CLEVER</b> solution to the problem. 3. The <b>CLEVER</b> design won an award.                                |
| <b>329.</b><br><b><u>Click</u> V., N. B1</b>      | /klɪk/       | খ্লিক         | চাপ দেওয়া | 1. Please <b>CLICK</b> the link to open the page. 2. He heard a <b>CLICK</b> when he closed the lid. 3. The button was <b>CLICKED</b> by the user.                      |
| <b>330.</b><br><b><u>Client</u> N. B1</b>         | /'klaɪənt/   | খ্লায়ান্ট    | ক্লায়েন্ট | 1. The <b>CLIENT</b> was satisfied with the service. 2. She met with her <b>CLIENT</b> to discuss the project. 3. The <b>CLIENT</b> was <b>GIVEN</b> a detailed report. |
| <b>331.</b><br><b><u>Climate</u> N. A2</b>        | /'klaimɪt/   | খ্লাইমিট      | জলবায়ু    | 1. The <b>CLIMATE</b> is changing due to global warming. 2. They studied the <b>CLIMATE</b> in  |

|                                     |           |           |            |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|
| <b>332.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Climb V. A1, N. B1</b>           | /klaɪm/   | খ্লাইম্   | আরোহণ করা  | different regions. 3. The <b>CLIMATE</b> was affected by human activity.  |
| <b>333.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Clock N. A1</b>                  | /klɒk/    | খ্লক      | ঘড়ী       | 1. They LOVE to <b>CLIMB</b> mountains on weekends. 2. She will <b>CLIMB</b> the tree to get a better view. 3. The mountain was <b>CLIMBED</b> by many adventurers last summer. |
| <b>334.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Close (V) V. A1, N. B2</b>       | /kləʊz/   | খ্লোয     | বন্ধ করা   | 1. The <b>CLOCK</b> on the wall is broken. 2. She checked the <b>CLOCK</b> to see the time. 3. The <b>CLOCK</b> was SET to ring at 7 AM.  |
| <b>335.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Close (Adj) Adj. A2, Adv. B1</b> | /kləʊs/   | খ্লোস     | কাছে       | 1. Please <b>CLOSE</b> the door quietly. 2. He likes to <b>CLOSE</b> the window when it rains. 3. The <b>CLOSE</b> of the meeting was announced by the manager.                 |
| <b>336.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Closed Adj. A2</b>               | /kləʊzd/  | খ্লোযড    | বন্ধ       | 1. They live in a <b>CLOSE</b> community. 2. She stood <b>CLOSE</b> to the edge of the cliff. 3. The event was held <b>CLOSE</b> to the city center.                            |
| <b>337.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Closely Adv. B2</b>              | 'kləʊslɪ/ | খ্লোসলি   | ঘনিষ্ঠভাৱে | 1. The store is <b>CLOSED</b> on Sundays. 2. The <b>CLOSED</b> sign was hanging on the door. 3. The <b>CLOSED</b> meeting was only for members.                                 |
| <b>338.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Cloth N. B1</b>                  | /klɒθ/    | খ্লথ      | কাপড়      | 1. She examined the document <b>CLOSELY</b> . 2. They worked <b>CLOSELY</b> together on the project. 3. The results were monitored <b>CLOSELY</b> by the team.                  |
| <b>339. Branch N. B1</b>            | /bra:nʃ/  | ব্রাঞ্চ   | শাখা       | 1. The dress is made of soft <b>CLOTH</b> . 2. She bought a piece of <b>CLOTH</b> for her sewing project. 3. The <b>CLOTH</b> was dyed in bright colors.                        |
| <b>340.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Brand N., V. B1</b>              | /brænd/   | ব্র্যান্ড | ব্র্যান্ড  | 1. The <b>BRANCH</b> of the tree was heavy with fruit. 2. She climbed up the <b>BRANCH</b> to get a better view. 3. The <b>BRANCH</b> was BROKEN during the storm.              |
| <b>341.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Brave Adj. B1</b>                | /breɪv/   | ব্ৰেইভ    | সাহসী      | 1. She prefers that <b>BRAND</b> of shoes. 2. The company will <b>BRAND</b> its new product next month. 3. The <b>BRAND</b> was recognized for its quality.                     |
| <b>342.</b>                         |           |           |            |   |
| <b>Bread N. A1</b>                  | /brɛd/    | ব্ৰেড     | রুটি       | 1. The <b>BRAVE</b> soldier saved his comrades. 2. She made a <b>BRAVE</b> decision to speak out. 3. His <b>BRAVE</b> actions were celebrated by the community.                 |
|                                     |           |           |            | 1. She baked fresh <b>BREAD</b> for breakfast. 2. The <b>BREAD</b> was still warm from the oven. 3. A loaf of <b>BREAD</b> was bought from the bakery.                          |

|             |            |            |                   |   |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>343.</b> | /breɪk/    | ব্ৰেইক     | ভাঙ্গা            | 1. Be careful not to <b>BREAK</b> the glass. 2. They took a <b>BREAK</b> during the meeting. 3. The vase was <b>BROKEN</b> by accident.                                       |
| <b>344.</b> | 'brækfəst/ | ব্ৰেকফাস্ট | প্ৰাতঃৱাশ         | 1. He always eats <b>BREAKFAST</b> before work. 2. They had a hearty <b>BREAKFAST</b> together. 3. <b>BREAKFAST</b> is served from 7 to 10 AM.                                |
| <b>345.</b> | /brɛst/    | ব্ৰেস্ট    | বক্ষ              | 1. The <b>BREAST</b> of the chicken was juicy and tender. 2. She felt a lump in her <b>BREAST</b> and decided to see a doctor. 3. The <b>BREAST</b> was cooked to perfection. |
| <b>346.</b> | /brɛθ/     | ব্ৰেথ      | নিশ্বাস           | 1. He took a deep <b>BREATH</b> before speaking. 2. The <b>BREATH</b> of fresh air was refreshing. 3. She held her <b>BREATH</b> while diving underwater.                     |
| <b>347.</b> | /bri:ð/    | ব্ৰিদ      | শ্বাস<br>নেওয়া   | 1. Remember to <b>BREATHE</b> deeply during meditation. 2. He could hardly <b>BREATHE</b> in the smoke. 3. She <b>BREATHES</b> easily after the exercise.                     |
| <b>348.</b> | /'bri:ðɪŋ/ | ব্ৰিদিং    | শ্বাস<br>প্ৰশ্বাস | 1. <b>BREATHING</b> exercises can help reduce stress. 2. His <b>BREATHING</b> was calm and steady. 3. The doctor checked her <b>BREATHING</b> during the examination.         |
| <b>349.</b> | /braɪd/    | ব্ৰাইড     | কনে               | 1. The <b>BRIDE</b> looked stunning in her wedding dress. 2. The <b>BRIDE</b> and groom exchanged vows. 3. Many guests congratulated the <b>BRIDE</b> after the ceremony.     |
| <b>350.</b> | /brɪdʒ/    | ব্ৰিজ      | সেতু              | 1. The <b>BRIDGE</b> connects two cities. 2. The <b>BRIDGE</b> is old, but it is still safe. 3. When I cross the <b>BRIDGE</b> , I feel excited.                              |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:08

### WORD LIST:351-400

#### Objectives: Sentence: Declarative, Interrogative

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>351.</b><br><b><u>Brief</u> Adj. B2</b>      | /bri:f/                | ব্ৰিফ                | সংক্ষিপ্ত      | 1. The meeting was <b>BRIEF</b> . 2. She gave a <b>BRIEF</b> summary of the project, and everyone understood. 3. Although the explanation was <b>BRIEF</b> , it covered all the important points.                 |
| <b>352.</b><br><b><u>Bright</u> Adj. A2</b>     | /braɪt/                | ব্ৰাইট               | উজ্জ্বল        | 1. The sun is very <b>BRIGHT</b> today. 2. She wore a <b>BRIGHT</b> dress, and it caught everyone's attention. 3. Because the room was <b>BRIGHT</b> , we decided to have the party there.                        |
| <b>353.</b><br><b><u>Brilliant</u> Adj. A2</b>  | /'brɪljənt/            | ব্ৰিলিইয়ান্ট        | উজ্জ্বল        | 1. He is a <b>BRILLIANT</b> student. 2. She had a <b>BRILLIANT</b> idea, but it required more research. 3. Although the <b>BRILLIANT</b> artist was young, her work was already famous.                           |
| <b>354.</b><br><b><u>Bring</u> V. A1</b>        | /brɪŋ/                 | ব্ৰিং                | নিয়ে আসা      | 1. Please <b>BRING</b> your book. 2. I will <b>BRING</b> my friend to the party, and we will have fun. 3. If you <b>BRING</b> your camera, we can take photos together.   |
| <b>355.</b><br><b><u>Broad</u> Adj. B2</b>      | /brɔ:d/                | ব্ৰড                 | প্রশস্ত        | 1. The river is very <b>BROAD</b> here. 2. He has a <b>BROAD</b> smile, and it makes people feel welcome. 3. Although the road is <b>BROAD</b> , it gets crowded during rush hour.                                |
| <b>356.</b><br><b><u>Broadcast</u> V. N. B2</b> | /'brɔ:dkɑ:st/          | ব্ৰডখাস্ট            | সম্প্রচার কৰা  | 1. They will <b>BROADCAST</b> the event live. 2. The <b>BROADCAST</b> was interesting, and many people watched it. 3. Since the <b>BROADCAST</b> reached millions, it had a significant impact on public opinion. |
| <b>357.</b><br><b><u>Broken</u> Adj. A2</b>     | /'brəʊkən/             | ব্ৰেকেন              | ভাঙ্গা         | 1. The vase is <b>BROKEN</b> . 2. She picked up the <b>BROKEN</b> pieces, and they were sharp. 3. Because the window was <b>BROKEN</b> , we had to cover it with a board.   |
| <b>358.</b><br><b><u>Brother</u> N. A1</b>      | /'brʌðə/               | ব্ৰাদা               | ভাই            | 1. My <b>BROTHER</b> is very funny. 2. I invited my <b>BROTHER</b> to the game, but he couldn't come. 3. Even though my <b>BROTHER</b> is younger, he is very responsible.  |

|                                      |           |         |                |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|--|
| <b>359.</b>                          |           |         |                | 1. The dog is <b>BROWN</b> . 2. She likes <b>BROWN</b> bread, and I prefer white. 3. Because he wore a <b>BROWN</b> jacket, he blended in with the autumn leaves.  |
| <b>Brown Adj., N.<br/>A1</b>         | /braʊn/   | ব্রাউন  | বাদামী         |  |
| <b>360.</b>                          |           |         |                | 1. I will <b>BRUSH</b> my hair. 2. She used a <b>BRUSH</b> to paint the picture, and it turned out beautiful. 3. Whenever I <b>BRUSH</b> my teeth, I feel refreshed.   |
| <b>Brush V., N.<br/>A2</b>           | /brʌʃ/    | ব্রাশ   | ব্রাশ          |  |
| <b>361.</b>                          |           |         |                | 1. A <b>BUBBLE</b> popped loudly. 2. The child blew a <b>BUBBLE</b> , and it floated away. 3. Although the <b>BUBBLE</b> was small, it sparkled in the sunlight.   |
| <b>Bubble N. B1</b>                  | /'bʌbl/   | বাবল    | বুদ্বুদ        |  |
| <b>362. <u>Budge</u><br/>t N. B2</b> | /'bʌdʒɪt/ | বাজিট   | বাজেট          | 1. We need to create a <b>BUDGET</b> . 2. The <b>BUDGET</b> was tight, but we managed to save some money. 3. Because we stuck to our <b>BUDGET</b> , we could afford a vacation.                                     |
| <b>363.</b>                          |           |         |                | 1. They will <b>BUILD</b> a new house. 2. We want to <b>BUILD</b> a treehouse, and it will be fun. 3. When we <b>BUILD</b> the fence, we will make it strong and durable.  |
| <b>Build V. A1</b>                   | /bɪld/    | বিল্ড   | নির্মাণ<br>করা | 1. The <b>BUILDING</b> is tall. 2. That <b>BUILDING</b> has a beautiful design, and it's my favorite. 3. Although the <b>BUILDING</b> is old, it has historical significance.  |
| <b>364.</b>                          |           |         |                | 1. The <b>BULLET</b> was found at the crime scene. 2. He dodged the <b>BULLET</b> , but it hit the wall. 3. Because the <b>BULLET</b> was fired from a distance, it took a long time to find the source.             |
| <b>Building N. A1</b>                | /'bɪldɪŋ/ | বিল্ডিং | ভবন            | 1. She bought a <b>BUNCH</b> of grapes. 2. I have a <b>BUNCH</b> of tasks to complete today, but I will manage. 3. Even though the <b>BUNCH</b> of flowers was small, it was very fragrant.                          |
| <b>365.</b>                          |           |         |                | 1. Be careful not to <b>BURN</b> your hand. 2. The <b>BURN</b> on the stove was accidental, but it left a mark. 3. Whenever I <b>BURN</b> the toast, I have to make a new batch.                                     |
| <b>Bullet N. B2</b>                  | /'bulɪt/  | বুলিট   | গুলি           | 1. They will <b>BURY</b> the time capsule. 2. He decided to <b>BURY</b> the treasure in the backyard, and it remained hidden for years. 3. Although we <b>BURY</b> our secrets, they always find a way to resurface. |
| <b>366.</b>                          |           |         |                |  |
| <b>Bunch N. B2</b>                   | /bʌntʃ/   | বান্চ   | গুচ্ছ          |  |
| <b>367.</b>                          |           |         |                |  |
| <b>Burn V. A2, N.<br/>B2</b>         | /bɜ:n/    | বা;-ন   | পুড়ানো        |  |
| <b>368.</b>                          |           |         |                |  |
| <b>Bury V. B1</b>                    | /'bəri/   | বেরি    | কবর<br>দেওয়া  |  |

|                                      |               |          |           |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|--|
| <b>369.</b>                          |               |          |           | 1. The <b>BUS</b> is late. 2. She takes the <b>BUS</b> to school, and it is convenient. 3. Because the <b>BUS</b> was crowded, I had to stand.   |
| <b><u>Bus</u> N. A1</b>              | /bʌs/         | বাস      | বাস       |  |
| <b>370.</b>                          |               |          |           | 1. The <b>BUSH</b> is full of berries. 2. They hid behind the <b>BUSH</b> , but it was not very effective. 3. Although the <b>BUSH</b> was thick, they managed to find a way through.                        |
| <b><u>Bush</u> N. B2</b>             | /buʃ/         | বুশ      | ৰোপঘাৰ    | 1. She runs a small <b>BUSINESS</b> . 2. His <b>BUSINESS</b> is growing, and he plans to expand. 3. Because the <b>BUSINESS</b> was successful, they opened a second location.                               |
| <b>371.</b>                          |               |          |           | 1. He is a successful <b>BUSINESSMAN</b> . 2. The <b>BUSINESSMAN</b> attended the conference, and he networked with clients. 3. Although the <b>BUSINESSMAN</b> faced challenges, he persevered and thrived. |
| <b><u>Business</u> N. A1</b>         | /'bɪznəs/     | বিষনস    | ব্যবসা    | 1. I am <b>BUSY</b> right now. 2. She is <b>BUSY</b> with her work, but she will call you later. 3. Even though he is <b>BUSY</b> , he always makes time for his family.                                     |
| <b>372.</b>                          |               |          |           | 1. I like tea, <b>BUT</b> I prefer coffee. 2. She is smart, <b>BUT</b> she is also humble. 3. Although he is talented, he still practices every day, <b>BUT</b> it is important to stay grounded.            |
| <b><u>Businessman</u> n N. A2</b>    | /'bɪznɪs.mən/ | বিষনসমান | ব্যবসায়ী | 1. She spread <b>BUTTER</b> on her toast. 2. I like <b>BUTTER</b> , and I use it in my recipes. 3. Because the <b>BUTTER</b> was cold, it was hard to spread.  |
| <b>373.</b>                          |               |          |           | 1. I need a new <b>BUTTON</b> for my shirt. 2. The <b>BUTTON</b> is missing, so I can't wear it. 3. Although the <b>BUTTON</b> is small, it is very important for the shirt's appearance.                    |
| <b><u>Busy</u> Adj. A1</b>           | /'bizi/       | বিঝী     | ব্যস্ত    | 1. I want to <b>BUY</b> a new car. 2. She plans to <b>BUY</b> groceries after work, and then she will cook dinner. 3. If I <b>BUY</b> a ticket early, I can save money.                                      |
| <b>374.</b>                          |               |          |           | 1. The book is <b>BY</b> my favorite author. 2. She traveled <b>BY</b> train, and it was a comfortable journey. 3. If you go <b>BY</b> car, you will arrive faster.  |
| <b><u>But</u> Conj. A1, Prep. B2</b> | /bʌt/         | বাট      | কিন্তু    | 1. I said <b>BYE</b> before leaving. 2. He waved <b>BYE</b> , and I felt sad. 3. Although I wanted to stay longer, I had to say <b>BYE</b> to my friends.  |
| <b>375.</b>                          |               |          |           |  |
| <b><u>Butter</u> N. A1</b>           | /'bʌtə/       | বাঠা     | মাখন      |  |
| <b>376.</b>                          |               |          |           |  |
| <b><u>Button</u> N. A2</b>           | /'bʌtn/       | বাটন     | বোতাম     |  |
| <b>377.</b>                          |               |          |           |  |
| <b><u>Buy</u> V. A1</b>              | /baɪ/         | বাই      | কিনা      |  |
| <b>378.</b>                          |               |          |           |  |
| <b><u>By</u> Prep. A1, Adv. B1</b>   | /baɪ/         | বাই      | দ্বারা    |  |
| <b>379.</b>                          |               |          |           |  |
| <b>380.</b>                          | /baɪ/         | বাই      | বিদায়    |  |

**Bye Exclam.****A1****381.****Cable N. B2**

/'keɪbl/

খেইবল

খ্যাবল

1. The **CABLE** is too short to reach the outlet. 2. She connected the **CABLE**, and the TV turned on. 3. Since the **CABLE** was damaged, we couldn't watch the program.

1. We met at the **CAFE** for coffee. 2.

The **CAFE** is very busy today, but we found a table. 3. Although the **CAFE** was crowded, we enjoyed our time there.

1. She baked a chocolate **CAKE**. 2. I love **CAKE**, and I eat it on special occasions. 3. Because the **CAKE** was delicious, everyone asked for seconds.

1. I need to **CALCULATE** the total cost. 2. She can **CALCULATE** quickly, but she prefers using a calculator. 3. Although I can **CALCULATE** in my head, I often write it down for accuracy.

1. I will **CALL** you later. 2. He received a **CALL** from his friend, and they talked for hours. 3. Whenever I **CALL** my parents, they are happy to hear from me.

1. She took a **CALM** breath. 2. The lake was **CALM**, and it looked beautiful at sunset. 3. Although I felt nervous, I tried to stay **CALM** during the presentation.

1. She bought a new **CAMERA**. 2. He took a picture with his **CAMERA**, and it turned out great. 3. Because the **CAMERA** was expensive, she took good care of it.

1. They decided to **CAMP** in the mountains. 2. We set up a **CAMP** near the lake, and it was beautiful. 3. Although we were tired, we still wanted to **CAMP** under the stars.

1. They started a **CAMPAIGN** for charity. 2. The **CAMPAIGN** was successful, and they raised a lot of money. 3. Because the **CAMPAIGN** was well-organized, many people participated.

1. We enjoy **CAMPING** in the summer.

2. **CAMPING** is fun, but it requires preparation. 3. Although **CAMPING** can be challenging, it offers a great escape into nature.

1. The university **CAMPUS** is beautiful. 2. I walked around the **CAMPUS**, and I saw many

**382.****Cafe N. A1**

/kæ'feɪ/

খ্যাফেই

ক্যাফে

**383.****Cake N. A1**

/keɪk/

খেইক

কেক

1. She baked a chocolate **CAKE**. 2. I love **CAKE**, and I eat it on special occasions. 3. Because the **CAKE** was delicious, everyone asked for seconds.

1. I need to **CALCULATE** the total cost. 2. She can **CALCULATE** quickly, but she prefers using a calculator. 3. Although I can **CALCULATE** in my head, I often write it down for accuracy.

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**384.****Calculate V.  
B2**/kɔ:lkjʊl  
eɪt/খ্যালখিউলে  
ইটহিসাব  
করা**385.****Call V., N. A1**

/kɔ:l/

খো:ল

ফোন  
করা

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**386.****Calm Adj., V.,  
N. B1**

/ka:m/

কাম

শান্ত

**387.****Camera N. A1**

/'kæmrə/

খ্যামরা

ক্যামেরা

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**388.****Camp N., V. A2**

/kæmp/

খ্যাম্প

শিবির

**389.****Campaign N.,  
V. B1**/kæm'pe  
in/

খ্যাম্পেইন

প্রচারণা

1. She took a **CALM** breath. 2. The lake was **CALM**, and it looked beautiful at sunset. 3. Although I felt nervous, I tried to stay **CALM** during the presentation.

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**390.****Camping N.  
A2**/'kæmpɪ  
ŋ/

খ্যাম্পিং

শিবিরে  
থাকা

1. She took a **CALM** breath. 2. The lake was **CALM**, and it looked beautiful at sunset. 3. Although I felt nervous, I tried to stay **CALM** during the presentation.

1. She bought a new **CAMERA**. 2. He took a picture with his **CAMERA**, and it turned out great. 3. Because the **CAMERA** was expensive, she took good care of it.

1. They started a **CAMPAIGN** for charity. 2. The **CAMPAIGN** was successful, and they raised a lot of money. 3. Because the **CAMPAIGN** was well-organized, many people participated.

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2. **CAMPING** is fun, but it requires preparation. 3. Although **CAMPING** can be challenging, it offers a great escape into nature.

**391.****Campus N. B1**/'kæmpə  
s/

খ্যাম্পাস

ক্যাম্পাস

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|   |             |             |              |  |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|--|
|   |             |             |              | students. 3. Because the <b>CAMPUS</b> is large, it takes time to explore it fully.  |
| 392.<br><b>Can</b><br><b>(Modal) Mod<br/>al V. A1</b> | /kæn/       | খ্যান       | পারা         | 1. I <b>CAN</b> swim. 2. She <b>CAN</b> speak three languages, and she loves to travel. 3. Although I <b>CAN</b> cook well, I prefer to eat out sometimes.   |
| 393.<br><b>Can (Noun) N.<br/>A2</b>                   | /kæn/       | খ্যান       | ডাকপিট       | 1. He opened a <b>CAN</b> of soda. 2. The <b>CAN</b> was empty, but I rinsed it for recycling. 3. Because the <b>CAN</b> was sealed tightly, it took effort to open it.  |
| 394.<br><b>Cancel V. B2</b>                           | /'kænsl/    | খ্যানসল     | বাতিল<br>করা | 1. I need to <b>CANCEL</b> my appointment. 2. She <b>CANCELLED</b> the meeting because she was unwell. 3. Although he wanted to attend, he had to <b>CANCEL</b> due to a conflict.   |
| 395.<br><b>Cancer N. B2</b>                           | /'kæn.sə/   | খ্যান্সা    | ক্যান্সার    | 1. She is raising awareness about <b>CANCER</b> . 2. The <b>CANCER</b> research is important, and it needs funding. 3. Because <b>CANCER</b> affects many lives, support is crucial for research and treatment.                  |
| 396.<br><b>Candidate N.<br/>B1</b>                    | /'kændɪdət/ | খ্যান্ডিডেট | প্রার্থী     | 1. She is a strong <b>CANDIDATE</b> for the job. 2. The <b>CANDIDATES</b> presented their ideas, and the audience listened. 3. Although he was a good <b>CANDIDATE</b> , he faced tough competition.                             |
| 397.<br><b>Cannot V. A1</b>                           | /'kænɒt/    | খ্যানট      | পারেনা       | 1. I <b>CANNOT</b> swim. 2. She <b>CANNOT</b> attend the meeting, but she will send a representative. 3. Even though I <b>CANNOT</b> play the piano, I enjoy listening to music.   |
| 398.<br><b>Cap N. B1</b>                              | /kæp/       | খ্যাপ       | টুপি         | 1. He wore a <b>CAP</b> to protect himself from the sun. 2. The <b>CAP</b> on the bottle was tight, and I needed help to open it. 3. Although the <b>CAP</b> was old, it still looked good on him.                               |
| 399.<br><b>Capable Adj.<br/>B2</b>                    | /'keɪpəbl/  | খেইপবল      | সক্ষম        | 1. She is <b>CAPABLE</b> of finishing the project. 2. He is a <b>CAPABLE</b> leader, and his team respects him. 3. Because she is <b>CAPABLE</b> , she was chosen for the leadership role.                                       |
| 400.<br><b>Capacity N.<br/>B2</b>                     | /kə'pæsɪtɪ/ | কা ফ্যাসিটি | ক্ষমতা       | 1. The <b>CAPACITY</b> of the room is 100 people. 2. The <b>CAPACITY</b> of the bus is full, but we can wait for the next one. 3. Although the <b>CAPACITY</b> of the stadium is large, it sells out quickly for popular events. |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:09

### WORD LIST:401-450

#### Objectives: Sentence-Imperative, Exclamatory and Interrogative

| Words                                     | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>401.</b><br><b>Capital N., Adj. A1</b> | /'kæpitl/              | খ্যাপিটাল            | রাজধানী        | 1. The <b>CAPITAL</b> city is very large. 2. Is the <b>CAPITAL</b> of France Paris? 3. They visited the <b>CAPITAL</b> for a conference, and it was exciting.   |
| <b>402.</b><br><b>Captain N. B1</b>       | /'kæptin/              | খ্যাপটিন             | ক্যাপ্টেন      | 1. The <b>CAPTAIN</b> gave orders to the crew. 2. Who is the <b>CAPTAIN</b> of the team? 3. The <b>CAPTAIN</b> led the team to victory, and everyone celebrated.  |
| <b>403.</b><br><b>Capture V., N. B2</b>   | /'kæptʃə/              | খ্যাপচা              | দখল করা        | 1. The photographer's goal is to <b>CAPTURE</b> the moment. 2. Did you see the <b>CAPTURE</b> of the thief on camera? 3. The artist managed to <b>CAPTURE</b> the beauty of nature, and her work is stunning. |
| <b>404.</b><br><b>Car N. A1</b>           | /kɑ:/                  | খা:                  | কার গাড়ি      | 1. My <b>CAR</b> is red. 2. Do you know how to fix a <b>CAR</b> ? 3. The <b>CAR</b> broke down on the highway, and we had to call for help.   |
| <b>405.</b><br><b>Card N. A1</b>          | /kɑ:d/                 | খা:ড                 | কার্ড          | 1. I sent her a birthday <b>CARD</b> . 2. Is this the <b>CARD</b> you wanted to buy? 3. The <b>CARD</b> was beautiful, and it made her smile.   |
| <b>406.</b><br><b>Care N., V. A2</b>      | /kεə/                  | খেয়া                | যত্তি          | 1. I take <b>CARE</b> of my plants. 2. Do you <b>CARE</b> about the environment? 3. He showed he <b>CARES</b> by volunteering, and it inspired others.  |
| <b>407.</b><br><b>Career N. A1</b>        | /kə'riə/               | খা:রিয়া             | ক্যারিয়ার     | 1. She has a successful <b>CAREER</b> . 2. Are you happy with your <b>CAREER</b> choices? 3. His <b>CAREER</b> took off after he graduated, and he was excited about the future.                              |
| <b>408.</b><br><b>Careful Adj. A2</b>     | /'keəfəl/              | খেয়াফল              | সাবধান         | 1. Be <b>CAREFUL</b> when crossing the street. 2. Are you <b>CAREFUL</b> with your belongings? 3. He was <b>CAREFUL</b> , so he didn't spill the drink, and everyone appreciated it.                          |

|                           |              |          |               |  |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--|
| <b>409.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. She <b>CAREFULLY</b> wrapped the gift. 2. Did you read the instructions <b>CAREFULLY</b> ? 3. He placed the vase <b>CAREFULLY</b> on the shelf, and it looked perfect.                    |
| <b>Carefully Adv . A2</b> | /'keəfəli/   | খেয়াফলি | সতর্কতার সাথে |  |
| <b>410.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. His <b>CARELESS</b> mistakes cost him the game. 2. Why are you being so <b>CARELESS</b> with your work? 3. Although he was <b>CARELESS</b> , he learned from his errors, and he improved. |
| <b>Careless Adj. B1</b>   | /'keələs/    | খেয়ালাস | অসাবধান       |  |
| <b>411.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. The <b>CARPET</b> is soft and warm. 2. Is this <b>CARPET</b> new? 3. The <b>CARPET</b> was stained, but we managed to clean it well, and it looks great now.                              |
| <b>Carpet N. A2</b>       | /'ka:pɪt/    | খা;পিট   | গালিচা        |  |
| <b>412.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. I like to eat a <b>CARROT</b> . 2. Do you prefer <b>CARROT</b> sticks or chips? 3. Although the <b>CARROT</b> was crunchy, it was also sweet, which made it enjoyable.                    |
| <b>Carrot N. A1</b>       | /'kærət/     | খ্যারাট  | গাজর          |  |
| <b>413.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. Can you <b>CARRY</b> this bag? 2. I will <b>CARRY</b> the groceries inside. 3. While I <b>CARRY</b> the heavy boxes, he will open the door for me.  |
| <b>Carry V. A1</b>        | /'kæri/      | খ্যারি   | বহন করা       |  |
| <b>414.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. The <b>CARTOON</b> made me laugh. 2. Did you watch the new <b>CARTOON</b> on TV? 3. The <b>CARTOON</b> characters were funny, and the storyline was engaging.                             |
| <b>Cartoon N. A2</b>      | /ka:'tu:n /  | খাঠুন    | কার্টুন       |  |
| <b>415.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. This is a special <b>CASE</b> for my phone. 2. Can you explain the <b>CASE</b> to me? 3. The lawyer presented the <b>CASE</b> , and the jury listened attentively.                        |
| <b>Case N. A2</b>         | /keɪs/       | খেইস     | মামলা         |  |
| <b>416.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. I need some <b>CASH</b> for the market. 2. Do you have any <b>CASH</b> on you? 3. Although I prefer using a card, I still keep some <b>CASH</b> for emergencies.                          |
| <b>Cash N. A2</b>         | /kæʃ/        | খ্যাশ    | নগদ           |  |
| <b>417.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. The <b>CAST</b> of the play did a great job. 2. Did you see who was <b>CAST</b> in the movie? 3. The <b>CAST</b> performed well, and the audience loved the show.                         |
| <b>Cast N., V. B2</b>     | /ka:st/      | খাস্ট    | নেওয়া        |  |
| <b>418.</b>               |              |          |               | 1. The <b>CASTLE</b> is very old. 2. Is that the <b>CASTLE</b> you visited last summer? 3. While I explored the <b>CASTLE</b> , I learned about its history, and it was fascinating.         |
| <b>Castle N. A2</b>       | /'ka:s(ə)l / | খা;সল    | দুর্গ         |  |

|             |                           |                |             |            |  |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--|
| <b>419.</b> | <b>Cat N. A1</b>          | /kæt/          | খ্যাট       | বিড়াল     | 1. My <b>CAT</b> is very playful. 2. Do you have a <b>CAT</b> or a dog? 3. The <b>CAT</b> jumped onto my lap, and it purred happily.   |
| <b>420.</b> | <b>Catch V. A2, N. B2</b> | /kætʃ/         | খ্যাচ       | ধরা        | 1. Can you <b>CATCH</b> the ball? 2. What's your favorite way to <b>CATCH</b> fish? 3. Although I tried to <b>CATCH</b> the train, I missed it by a minute.  |
| <b>421.</b> | <b>Category N. B1</b>     | /'kætigəri/    | খ্যাটিগৱি   | শ্রেণী     | 1. This book belongs to the fiction <b>CATEGORY</b> . 2. Which <b>CATEGORY</b> does this item fall under? 3. The <b>CATEGORY</b> of the competition was challenging, and many participants excelled. |
| <b>422.</b> | <b>Cause N., V. A2</b>    | /kɔ:z/         | খওঁজ        | কারণ       | 1. What is the <b>CAUSE</b> of the noise? 2. Can you <b>CAUSE</b> the change to happen? 3. The <b>CAUSE</b> of the problem was identified, and we worked to resolve it.                              |
| <b>423.</b> | <b>CD N. A1</b>           | /si: 'di:/     | সিডি        | সিডি       | 1. I bought a new <b>CD</b> today. 2. Do you have any favorite <b>CD</b> albums? 3. Although I enjoyed the <b>CD</b> , I still prefer digital music.   |
| <b>424.</b> | <b>Ceiling N. B1</b>      | /'si:lɪŋ/      | সীলিং       | ছাদ        | 1. The <b>CEILING</b> is very high. 2. Did you notice the <b>CEILING</b> design? 3. While we painted the <b>CEILING</b> , we also added new lights, which made a difference.                         |
| <b>425.</b> | <b>Celebrate V. A2</b>    | /'selib'reɪt/  | সেলিব্রেইট  | উদযাপন করা | 1. We will <b>CELEBRATE</b> her birthday next week. 2. How do you usually <b>CELEBRATE</b> the holidays? 3. Although we had a small gathering, we managed to <b>CELEBRATE</b> in style.              |
| <b>426.</b> | <b>Celebration N. B1</b>  | /selib'reɪʃən/ | সেলিব্রেইশন | উদযাপন     | 1. The <b>CELEBRATION</b> was wonderful. 2. Are you excited for the <b>CELEBRATION</b> ? 3. The <b>CELEBRATION</b> was memorable, and everyone enjoyed the festivities.                              |
| <b>427.</b> | <b>Celebrity N. A2</b>    | /sə'ləbrəti/   | সেলিব্ৰিটি  | সেলিব্ৰিটি | 1. She wants to be a <b>CELEBRITY</b> . 2. Have you met any <b>CELEBRITY</b> ? 3. Although he is a <b>CELEBRITY</b> , he remains humble and approachable.  |
| <b>428.</b> | <b>Cell N. B2</b>         | /sel/          | সেল         | কোষ        | 1. The <b>CELL</b> is part of the structure. 2. Did you see the <b>CELL</b> phone on the table? 3. The <b>CELL</b> was vital for the experiment, and it yielded interesting results.                 |
| <b>429.</b> | <b>Cent N. A1</b>         | /sent/         | সেন্ট       | সেন্ট      | 1. A <b>CENT</b> is worth one hundredth of a dollar. 2. How many <b>CENT</b> are in your   |

|                                  |             |           |            |   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---|
|                                  |             |           |            |   |
| 430.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Central Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b> | /'sentrəl/  | সেন্ট্রাল | কেন্দ্রীয় | pocket? 3. Although a <b>CENT</b> seems small, it can add up over time.<br>1. The <b>CENTRAL</b> park is beautiful. 2. Is this the <b>CENTRAL</b> station? 3. The <b>CENTRAL</b> location made it easy to meet up with friends. |
| 431.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Centre N. A1, V. B1</b>       | /'sentə/    | সেন্টা    | কেন্দ্র    | 1. The <b>CENTRE</b> of the city is busy. 2. Can you meet me at the <b>CENTRE</b> ? 3. While I waited at the <b>CENTRE</b> , I enjoyed the music, and it was lively.  |
| 432.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Century N. A1</b>             | /'sentʃəri/ | সেঞ্চুরি  | শতক        | 1. We are in the twenty-first <b>CENTURY</b> . 2. What <b>CENTURY</b> did the event happen in? 3. Although the <b>CENTURY</b> has changed, some traditions remain.  |
| 433.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Ceremony N. B1</b>            | /'serəməni/ | সেরামানি  | অনুষ্ঠান   | 1. The wedding <b>CEREMONY</b> was beautiful. 2. Are you attending the <b>CEREMONY</b> this weekend? 3. The <b>CEREMONY</b> was held outdoors, and everyone admired the setting.  |
| 434.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Certain Adj. A2</b>           | /'sɜ:tən/   | সা:টন     | নিশ্চিত    | 1. I am <b>CERTAIN</b> about my decision. 2. Are you <b>CERTAIN</b> this is the right way? 3. Although I am <b>CERTAIN</b> of my choice, I still seek advice from friends.  |
| 435.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Certainly Adv. A2</b>         | /'sɜ:tənlɪ/ | সাঠানলি   | নিশ্চয়ই   | 1. I will <b>CERTAINLY</b> help you. 2. Can you <b>CERTAINLY</b> finish this by tomorrow? 3. He will <b>CERTAINLY</b> attend the meeting, and everyone is looking forward to it.  |
| 436.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Chain N. B1, V. B2</b>        | /tʃeɪn/     | চেইন      | চেইন       | 1. The <b>CHAIN</b> is made of gold. 2. Did you break the <b>CHAIN</b> on the bike? 3. While I <b>CHAIN</b> the dog, I make sure it is comfortable, and it doesn't feel restricted.   |
| 437.                             |             |           |            |   |
| <b>Chair N. A1, V. B2</b>        | /tʃeə/      | চেয়া     | চেয়ার     | 1. The <b>CHAIR</b> is very comfortable. 2. Can you <b>CHAIR</b> the meeting today? 3. The <b>CHAIR</b> was broken, but we  |

|                                   |            |             |             |  |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|
|                                   |            |             |             |  |
| 438.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Chairman N.<br/>B2</b>         | /'tʃeəmən/ | চেয়ামান    | চেয়ারম্যান | managed to fix it quickly, which was great.<br>1. The <b>CHAIRMAN</b> opened the meeting. 2. Who is the <b>CHAIRMAN</b> of the board? 3. While the <b>CHAIRMAN</b> spoke, everyone listened attentively, and it was inspiring. |
| 439.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Challenge N.<br/>B1, V. B2</b> | 'tʃælɪndʒ/ | চ্যালিঞ্চ   | চ্যালেঙ্গ   | 1. The <b>CHALLENGE</b> was difficult. 2. Are you ready for the <b>CHALLENGE</b> ? 3. Although the <b>CHALLENGE</b> was tough, we worked together and succeeded.   |
| 440.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Champion N.<br/>B1</b>         | 'tʃæmpiən/ | চ্যাম্পিয়ন | চ্যাম্পিয়ন | 1. She is the <b>CHAMPION</b> of the tournament. 2. Who will be the next <b>CHAMPION</b> ? 3. While he trained hard, he became the <b>CHAMPION</b> , and everyone celebrated his victory.                                      |
| 441.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Chance N. A2</b>               | /tʃæns/    | চ্যান্স     | সুযোগ       | 1. I will take a <b>CHANCE</b> on this game. 2. Do you think I have a <b>CHANCE</b> to win? 3. Because I took a <b>CHANCE</b> , I discovered something new and exciting.   |
| 442.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Change V., N.<br/>A1</b>       | /tʃeindʒ/  | চেইঞ্চ      | পরিবর্তন    | 1. I want to <b>CHANGE</b> my hairstyle. 2. Can you give me <b>CHANGE</b> for this bill? 3. Although I decided to <b>CHANGE</b> my routine, it took time to adjust.  |
| 443.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Channel N. B1</b>              | 'tʃænəl/   | চ্যানেল     | চ্যানেল     | 1. The television <b>CHANNEL</b> is not working. 2. Which <b>CHANNEL</b> do you prefer to watch? 3. While I switched the <b>CHANNEL</b> , I found a show I really liked.   |
| 444.                              |            |             |             |  |
| <b>Chapter N. B1</b>              | 'tʃæptə/   | চ্যাপ্টা    | অধ্যায়     | 1. I read the first <b>CHAPTER</b> of the book. 2. Which <b>CHAPTER</b> should we discuss? 3. Although the <b>CHAPTER</b> was long, it was very interesting and engaging.  |
| 445.                              |            |             |             |  |
|                                   | /'kærɪktə/ | খ্যারিক্টা  | চরিত্র      | 1. The main <b>CHARACTER</b> is very relatable. 2. Who is your favorite <b>CHARACTER</b> in the story? 3.  |

**Character N.  
A2**

**446.**  
**Characterist  
ic N., Adj. B2**

/'kærɪktə  
'ristɪk/

খ্যারিক  
ঠারিস্টিক

বৈশিষ্ট্য

Because the **CHARACTER** developed well, the story became more compelling.

1. Honesty is a key **CHARACTERISTIC** of a good leader. 2. What is the most important **CHARACTERISTIC** for success? 3. Although he has a unique **CHARACTERISTIC**, it makes him stand out positively.

1. I need to **CHARGE** my phone. 2. What is the **CHARGE** for this service? 3. While I had to **CHARGE** my devices, I also needed to manage my time efficiently.

1. They donated to **CHARITY**. 2. Are you involved in any **CHARITY** events? 3. Although it was a small amount, the **CHARITY** appreciated every contribution.

1. I made a **CHART** for my project. 2. Can you **CHART** the data for me? 3. While I created the **CHART**, I realized it helped visualize the information clearly.

1. Let's have a **CHAT** later. 2. Do you want to **CHAT** about the movie? 3. Although we had a quick **CHAT**, it was meaningful and enjoyable.

**447.**

**Charge N., V.  
B1**

/tʃa:dʒ/

চার্জ

চার্জ  
দেওয়া

**448.**

**Charity N. A2**

/'tʃærɪti/

চ্যারিটি

দান

**449.**

**Chart N. A1, V.  
B2**

/tʃɑ:t/

চার্ট

গ্রাফ

**450.**

**Chat V., N. A2**

/tʃæt/

চ্যাট

আলাপ

# VOCABULARY LESSON:10

## WORD LIST:451-500

### Objectives: Prepositions

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>451.</b><br><b>Cheap Adj.</b><br><b>A1, Adv. B1</b> | /tʃi:p/                | চীপ                  | সস্তা          | 1. Buy this shirt; it's <b>CHEAP</b> ! 2. Is that a <b>CHEAP</b> price for a car? 3. How <b>CHEAP</b> can you find it?  |
| <b>452.</b><br><b>Cheat V., N. B1</b>                  | /tʃi:t/                | চীট                  | প্রতারণা করা   | 1. Don't <b>CHEAT</b> on the test! 2. What a <b>CHEAT</b> he is! 3. Did you see him <b>CHEAT</b> during the game?   |
| <b>453.</b><br><b>Check V. A1, N. A2</b>               | /tʃek/                 | চেক                  | পরীক্ষা করা    | 1. Please <b>CHECK</b> your answers! 2. What a thorough <b>CHECK</b> that was! 3. Can you <b>CHECK</b> the time for me?   |
| <b>454.</b><br><b>Cheerful Adj. B1</b>                 | /'tʃiəfəl/             | চিরাফল               | আনন্দিত        | 1. Stay <b>CHEERFUL</b> even when things are tough! 2. What a <b>CHEERFUL</b> atmosphere this is! 3. Are you feeling <b>CHEERFUL</b> today?<br>1. Have some <b>CHEESE</b> with your crackers!<br>2. That <b>CHEESE</b> looks delicious! 3. What kind of <b>CHEESE</b> do you prefer?                |
| <b>455.</b><br><b>Cheese N. A1</b>                     | /tʃi:z/                | চীষ                  | পনির           | 1. Become a great <b>CHEF</b> by practicing daily! 2. What a talented <b>CHEF</b> he is! 3. Is the <b>CHEF</b> preparing a special dish today?  |
| <b>456.</b><br><b>Chef N. A2</b>                       | /ʃef/                  | শেফ                  | শেফ            | 1. Handle that <b>CHEMICAL</b> carefully! 2. What a dangerous <b>CHEMICAL</b> that is! 3. Which <b>CHEMICAL</b> is used in this experiment?<br>1. Study <b>CHEMISTRY</b> hard for the exam!<br>2. What an interesting <b>CHEMISTRY</b> class we had! 3. Do you enjoy your <b>CHEMISTRY</b> studies? |
| <b>457.</b><br><b>Chemical Adj., N. B1</b>             | /'kemikəl/             | খেমিকল               | রসায়নিক       | 1. Open the <b>CHEST</b> and see what's inside!<br>2. What a beautiful <b>CHEST</b> that is! 3. Where did you find that <b>CHEST</b> ?<br>1. Cook the <b>CHICKEN</b> thoroughly! 2. What a tasty <b>CHICKEN</b> dish this is! 3. Do you prefer <b>CHICKEN</b> or beef?                              |
| <b>458.</b><br><b>Chemistry N. A2</b>                  | /'kemistrɪ/            | খেমিস্ট্রি           | রসায়ন         |   |
| <b>459.</b><br><b>Chest N. B1</b>                      | /tʃest/                | চেস্ট                | বক্স           |   |
| <b>460.</b><br><b>Chicken N. A1</b>                    | /'tʃikɪn/              | চিকিন                | মুরগি          |   |

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| <b>461.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Chief Adj., N.<br/>B2</b>   | /tʃi:f/             | চীফ                  | প্রধান         | 1. Report to the <b>CHIEF</b> immediately! 2. What a wise <b>CHIEF</b> he is! 3. Is the <b>CHIEF</b> attending the meeting today?                         |
| <b>462.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Child N. A1</b>             | /tʃaɪld/            | চাইল্ড               | শিশু           | 1. Take care of that <b>CHILD</b> ! 2. What a delightful <b>CHILD</b> you have! 3. Is that <b>CHILD</b> yours?  |
| <b>463.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Childhood N.<br/>B1</b>     | /'tʃaɪldh<br>ʊd/    | চাইল্ডহুড            | শৈশব           | 1. Enjoy your <b>CHILDHOOD</b> while it lasts! 2. What a wonderful <b>CHILDHOOD</b> she had! 3. Do you remember your <b>CHILDHOOD</b> memories?           |
| <b>464.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Chip N. A2</b>              | /tʃɪp/              | চিপ                  | টুকরা          | 1. Don't forget to share that <b>CHIP</b> ! 2. What a tasty <b>CHIP</b> this is! 3. Which <b>CHIP</b> flavor do you like best?                            |
| <b>465.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Chocolate N.<br/>A1</b>     | /'tʃɒklət/          | চকলেট                | চকোলেট         | 1. Give me some <b>CHOCOLATE</b> ! 2. What a delicious <b>CHOCOLATE</b> cake that is! 3. Do you prefer dark or milk <b>CHOCOLATE</b> ?                    |
| <b>466.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Choice N. A2</b>            | /tʃɔ:s/             | চয়সি                | পছন্দ          | 1. Make the right <b>CHOICE</b> ! 2. What a difficult <b>CHOICE</b> to make! 3. Which <b>CHOICE</b> do you think is better?                               |
| <b>467.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Choose V. A1</b>            | /tʃu:z/             | চূষ                  | বেছে<br>নেওয়া | 1. <b>CHOOSE</b> wisely! 2. What a great <b>CHOICE</b> you made! 3. How do you <b>CHOOSE</b> between these options?                                       |
| <b>468. Churc<br/>h N. A2</b>  | /tʃɜ:tʃ/            | চার্চ                | গীর্জা         | 1. Attend the <b>CHURCH</b> service! 2. What a beautiful <b>CHURCH</b> this is! 3. Is that <b>CHURCH</b> open on Sundays?                                 |
| <b>469.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Cigarette N.<br/>A2</b>     | /'sɪgə'ret<br>/     | সিগারেট              | সিগারেট        | 1. Don't smoke that <b>CIGARETTE</b> ! 2. What a terrible habit smoking <b>CIGARETTES</b> is! 3. Do you know how many <b>CIGARETTES</b> he smokes a day?  |
| <b>470.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Cinema N. A1</b>            | /'sɪnəmə/           | সিনমা                | সিনেমা         | 1. Let's go to the <b>CINEMA</b> tonight! 2. What a fantastic film that was at the <b>CINEMA</b> ! 3. Which movie are you watching at the <b>CINEMA</b> ? |
| <b>471.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Circle N., V.<br/>A2</b>    | /'sɜ:kl/            | সা;-খল               | বৃত্ত          | 1. <b>CIRCLE</b> the correct answer! 2. What a perfect <b>CIRCLE</b> that is! 3. Can you <b>CIRCLE</b> the items on the list?                             |
| <b>472.</b>                    |                     |                      |                |   |
| <b>Circumstanc<br/>e N. B2</b> | /'sɜ:kəmst<br>a:nz/ | সা;-<br>খামস্ট্যান্স | পরিস্থিতি      | 1. Adapt to any <b>CIRCUMSTANCE</b> ! 2. What an unfortunate <b>CIRCUMSTANCE</b> that was! 3. Under what <b>CIRCUMSTANCE</b> would you help?              |

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| <b>473.</b>                    | /saɪt/          | সাইট      | উত্সাহি<br>ত করা | 1. Don't forget to <b>CITE</b> your sources! 2. What a detailed <b>CITE</b> that is! 3. How do you <b>CITE</b> a book in your paper?  |
| <b>Cite V. B2</b>              |                 |           |                  | 1. Be a responsible <b>CITIZEN</b> ! 2. What a proud <b>CITIZEN</b> he is! 3. How can you be a good <b>CITIZEN</b> ?                  |
| <b>474.</b>                    | /'sɪtɪzən/      | সিটিজেন   | নাগরিক           | 1. Explore the <b>CITY</b> ! 2. What a vibrant <b>CITY</b> this is! 3. Which <b>CITY</b> do you want to visit?                        |
| <b>Citizen N. B2</b>           |                 |           |                  | 1. Maintain <b>CIVIL</b> discourse! 2. What a <b>CIVIL</b> discussion that was! 3. Are we living in a <b>CIVIL</b> society?           |
| <b>475.</b>                    | /'sɪti/         | সিটী      | শহর              | 1. CLAIM your prize now! 2. What a strong <b>CLAIM</b> you have! 3. How do you <b>CLAIM</b> your rewards?                             |
| <b>City N. A1</b>              |                 |           |                  | 1. Attend the <b>CLASS</b> on time! 2. What a fun <b>CLASS</b> that was! 3. Which <b>CLASS</b> are you taking this semester?          |
| <b>476.</b>                    | /'sɪvəl/        | সিভিল     | নাগরিক           | 1. Read that <b>CLASSIC</b> novel! 2. What a <b>CLASSIC</b> film this is! 3. Have you ever seen a <b>CLASSIC</b> movie?               |
| <b>Civil Adj. B2</b>           |                 |           |                  | 1. Fold your <b>CLOTHES</b> neatly! 2. What beautiful <b>CLOTHES</b> you have! 3. Where did you buy those <b>CLOTHES</b> ?            |
| <b>477.</b>                    | /kleɪm/         | খ্লেইম    | দাবি             | 1. Donate your <b>CLOTHING</b> today! 2. What stylish <b>CLOTHING</b> you wear! 3. Where can I find that <b>CLOTHING</b> store?       |
| <b>Claim V., N. B1</b>         |                 |           |                  | 1. Look at that <b>CLOUD</b> up there! 2. What a fluffy <b>CLOUD</b> that is! 3. Is that <b>CLOUD</b> going to rain?                  |
| <b>478.</b>                    | /kla:s/         | খ্ল্যাস   | শ্রেণী           | 1. Join the <b>CLUB</b> today! 2. What a fun <b>CLUB</b> this is! 3. Which <b>CLUB</b> do you want to join?                           |
| <b>Class N. A1</b>             |                 |           |                  | 1. Give me a <b>CLUE</b> about the answer! 2. What a helpful <b>CLUE</b> that was! 3. Can you provide a <b>CLUE</b> for the puzzle?   |
| <b>479.</b>                    | /'klæsɪk/       | খ্ল্যাসিক | ক্লাসিক          | 1. Be a great <b>COACH</b> for your team! 2. What an inspiring <b>COACH</b> he is! 3. How does the <b>COACH</b> plan to win the game? |
| <b>Classic Adj.,<br/>N. B2</b> |                 |           |                  |   |
| <b>480.</b>                    | /klaʊðz/        | খ্লৌদয়   | পোশাক            |   |
| <b>Clothes N. A1</b>           |                 |           |                  |   |
| <b>481.</b>                    | /'kləʊðɪŋ/<br>/ | খ্লৌদিং   | পোশাক            |   |
| <b>Clothing N.<br/>A2</b>      |                 |           |                  |   |
| <b>482.</b>                    | /klaʊd/         | খ্লাউড    | মেঘ              |   |
| <b>Cloud N. A2</b>             |                 |           |                  |   |
| <b>483.</b>                    | /klʌb/          | খ্লাব     | ক্লাব            |   |
| <b>Club N. A1</b>              |                 |           |                  |   |
| <b>484.</b>                    | /klu:/          | খ্লু:     | ইঙ্গিত           |   |
| <b>Clue N. B1</b>              |                 |           |                  |   |
| <b>485.</b>                    | /kəʊtʃ/         | খোচ       | কোচ              |   |
| <b>Coach N. A2,<br/>V. B1</b>  |                 |           |                  |   |

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| <b>486.</b> |                               | /kəʊl/           | খৌল      | কয়লা             | 1. Use <b>COAL</b> to heat your home! 2. What a dirty <b>COAL</b> that is! 3. How is <b>COAL</b> mined?   |
| <b>487.</b> |                               | /kəʊst/          | খৌস্ট    | উপকূল             | 1. Visit the <b>COAST</b> this summer! 2. What a beautiful <b>COAST</b> view! 3. Which <b>COAST</b> do you prefer for a vacation?                       |
| <b>488.</b> |                               | /kəʊt/           | খৌট      | কোট               | 1. Put on your <b>COAT</b> before going out! 2. What a stylish <b>COAT</b> you have! 3. Where did you buy that <b>COAT</b> ?                            |
| <b>489.</b> |                               | /kəʊd/           | কোড      | কোড               | 1. Write the <b>CODE</b> correctly! 2. What a complex <b>CODE</b> that is! 3. How do you write that <b>CODE</b> in Python?                              |
| <b>490.</b> |                               | /'kɒfi/          | কফি      | কফি               | 1. Brew some <b>COFFEE</b> for me! 2. What a strong <b>COFFEE</b> this is! 3. Do you take sugar in your <b>COFFEE</b> ?                                 |
| <b>491.</b> |                               | /kɔɪn/           | খোয়ইন   | মুদ্রা            | 1. Flip the <b>COIN</b> to decide! 2. What a rare <b>COIN</b> that is! 3. How many <b>COINS</b> do you have in your pocket?                             |
| <b>492.</b> | <b>Cold Adj., N.<br/>A1</b>   | /kəʊld/          | খৌল্ড    | ঠাণ্ডা            | 1. Drink some <b>COLD</b> water! 2. What a <b>COLD</b> day it is! 3. Is that water <b>COLD</b> enough for you?  |
| <b>493.</b> | <b>Collapse V.,<br/>N. B2</b> | /kə 'laeps/      | খল্যাঙ্গ | বিধ্বস্ত<br>হওয়া | 1. Don't let the structure <b>COLLAPSE</b> !<br>2. What a sudden <b>COLLAPSE</b> that was! 3. Why did the building <b>COLLAPSE</b> ?                    |
| <b>494.</b> | <b>Colleague N.<br/>A2</b>    | /kə 'li:g/       | খালীগ    | সহকর্মী           | 1. Help your <b>COLLEAGUE</b> with their project! 2. What a dedicated <b>COLLEAGUE</b> she is! 3. How long have you worked with that <b>COLLEAGUE</b> ? |
| <b>495.</b> | <b>Collect V. A2</b>          | /kə 'lekt/       | খালেক্ট  | সংগ্রহ<br>করা     | 1. <b>COLLECT</b> your thoughts before speaking! 2. What a unique <b>COLLECTION</b> you have! 3. How do you <b>COLLECT</b> stamps?                      |
| <b>496.</b> |                               | /kə 'lekʃə<br>n/ | খালেকশন  | সংগ্রহ            | 1. Show me your <b>COLLECTION</b> of coins! 2. What a   |

**Collection N.****B1****497.****College N. A1**

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wonderful **COLLECTION** this is! 3.How did you start  
your **COLLECTION**?1. Attend **COLLEGE** to learn new  
things! 2. What a  
prestigious **COLLEGE** that is! 3.  
Which **COLLEGE** do you want to  
apply to?1. Choose your favorite **COLOUR**! 2.  
What a vibrant **COLOUR** this is! 3.  
What **COLOUR** do you like best?1. Draw a picture  
with **COLOURED** pencils! 2. What  
a **COLOURED** dress she is wearing! 3.  
Is that **COLOURED** paper available?  
1. Write in the first **COLUMN**! 2. What  
an informative **COLUMN** that was! 3.  
How often do you read  
that **COLUMN** in the newspaper?**498.****Colour N. A1**

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**499.****Coloured Adj.  
. B1**

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**500.****Column N. A2**

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# VOCABULARY LESSON:11

## WORD LIST:501-550

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>501.</b><br><b>Combination</b><br><b>N. B2</b>   | /kəm'bɪnɪʃən/          | খন্ডনেশন             | সংমিশ্রণ       | 1. The <b>combination ABOVE</b> the fireplace is stunning. 2. We need to find the right <b>combination ABOUT</b> the project. 3. The <b>combination ACROSS</b> the room is visually appealing.   |
| <b>502.</b><br><b>Combine V.</b><br><b>B1</b>       | /kəm'baɪn/             | খান্ডাইন             | একত্বিত করা    | 1. You should <b>combine</b> the ingredients carefully <b>ABOVE</b> the stove. 2. Let's <b>combine</b> our resources to achieve our goal <b>ABOUT</b> the new initiative. 3. They decided to <b>combine</b> their efforts <b>ACROSS</b> the departments for the charity event. |
| <b>503.</b><br><b>Come V. A1</b>                    | /kʌm/                  | খাম                  | আসা            | 1. Please <b>come</b> to my birthday party next week <b>ABOVE</b> the city. 2. Can you <b>come</b> here for a moment <b>ABOUT</b> the report? 3. I will <b>come</b> by your house <b>ACROSS</b> the bridge later this evening.   |
| <b>504.</b><br><b>Comedy N. A2</b>                  | 'kɒmədɪ /              | খমাডি                | রম্য           | 1. I enjoy watching <b>comedy</b> shows <b>ABOVE</b> the influence of drama. 2. The <b>comedy</b> was hilarious and made everyone laugh <b>ABOUT</b> the new movie. 3. She wrote a new <b>comedy</b> that will be performed <b>ACROSS</b> the country next month.              |
| <b>505.</b><br><b>Comfort N. V.</b><br><b>B2</b>    | /'kʌmfət/              | খাম্ফাট              | আরাম           | 1. She found <b>comfort</b> in her friends <b>ABOVE</b> the stress. 2. The blanket provides great <b>comfort</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the cold nights. 3. I want to <b>comfort</b> you <b>ACROSS</b> the loss.   |
| <b>506.</b><br><b>Comfortable</b><br><b>Adj. A2</b> | /'kʌmfətə bl/          | খাম্ফাটোবল           | আরামদা যক      | 1. These shoes are very <b>comfortable</b> for walking <b>ABOVE</b> the terrain. 2. I feel <b>comfortable</b> in this chair while reading <b>ABOUT</b> the book. 3. The hotel room   |

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| <b>507.</b><br><b>Command N., V. B2</b>      | /ke'ma:n d/   | খামান্ড   | আদেশ        | <p>was spacious and <b>comfortable</b> ACROSS the suite.</p>  |
| <b>508.</b><br><b>Comment N. A2, V. B1</b>   | /'kɒmənt /    | খমেন্ট    | মন্তব্য     | <p>1. He has a strong <b>command</b> ABOVE the English language. 2. The general will <b>command</b> the troops during the exercise <b>ABOUT</b> the strategy. 3. She spoke with <b>command</b> and confidence <b>ACROSS</b> the presentation.</p> <p>1. She made a <b>comment</b> ABOVE the weather during the meeting. 2. Please <b>comment</b> on the report by Friday <b>ABOUT</b> the findings. 3. His <b>comment</b> was insightful and sparked a discussion <b>ACROSS</b> the team.</p> |
| <b>509.</b><br><b>Commercial Adj., N. B1</b> | /kə'mɜ:ʃəl /  | খামা:শাল  | বাণিজ্য ক   | <p>1. The <b>commercial</b> was funny and entertaining <b>ABOUT</b> the competition. 2. I saw a new <b>commercial</b> for a smartphone <b>ABOUT</b> the latest model last night. 3. The <b>commercial</b> break lasted for five minutes <b>ACROSS</b> the program.</p>  |
| <b>510.</b><br><b>Commission N., V. B2</b>   | /kə'miʃən /   | খামিশন    | কমিশন       | <p>1. She works on a <b>commission</b> basis <b>ABOUT</b> the standard salary. 2. The <b>commission</b> will review the proposal next week <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. He was <b>commissioned</b> to create a mural <b>ACROSS</b> the community center.</p>  |
| <b>511.</b><br><b>Commit V. B1</b>           | /ke'mit/      | খামিট     | করেছে       | <p>1. I <b>commit</b> to finishing my tasks on time <b>ABOUT</b> all else. 2. They need to <b>commit</b> to their training schedule <b>ABOUT</b> the upcoming competition. 3. She decided to <b>commit</b> herself to the project fully <b>ACROSS</b> the organization.</p>   |
| <b>512.</b><br><b>Commitment N. B2</b>       | /kə'mɪtm ənt/ | খমিটমান্ট | প্রতিশ্রূতি | <p>1. His <b>commitment</b> to the team is commendable <b>ABOUT</b> all others. 2. She made a <b>commitment</b> to volunteer every month <b>ABOUT</b> the local charity. 3. The company values employee <b>commitment</b> and loyalty <b>ACROSS</b> the board.</p>  |
| <b>513.</b><br><b>Committee N. B2</b>        | /ke'miti/     | খামিটি    | কমিটি       | <p>1. The <b>committee</b> will meet to discuss the budget <b>ABOUT</b> the spending limit. 2. She is a member of the planning <b>committee</b> for the event <b>ABOUT</b> the community. 3.</p>  |

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|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>514.</b><br><b>Common Adj.</b><br><b>, N. A1</b> | /'kɒmən/              | খমান             | সাধারণ         | <p>The <b>committee</b> reached a consensus <b>ACROSS</b> the proposal.</p> <p>1. It is <b>common</b> to see people jogging in the park <b>ABOVE</b> the usual hours. 2. They share a <b>common</b> interest in music <b>ABOUT</b> the genre. 3. This is a <b>common</b> issue faced by many students <b>ACROSS</b> the campus.</p> |
| <b>515.</b><br><b>Commonly A</b><br><b>dv. B2</b>   | /'kɒmənl<br>i/        | খমানলি           | সাধারণত        | <p>1. This word is <b>commonly</b> used in everyday conversation <b>ABOVE</b> the formal language.</p> <p>2. The product is <b>commonly</b> found in grocery stores <b>ABOUT</b> the city. 3. These mistakes are <b>commonly</b> made by beginners <b>ACROSS</b> the field.</p>   |
| <b>516.</b><br><b>Communicat</b><br><b>e V. A2</b>  | /kə'mju:<br>nikeɪt/   | খামিউনিকে<br>ইট  | ঘোষযো<br>গ করা | <p>1. We need to <b>communicate</b> more effectively in our team <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. They <b>communicate</b> through emails and phone calls <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. It's important to <b>communicate</b> your ideas clearly <b>ACROSS</b> the organization.</p>  |
| <b>517.</b><br><b>Communication N.</b><br><b>B1</b> | /kə'mjun<br>ɪ'keɪʃən/ | খামিউনিখে<br>ইশন | ঘোষযো<br>গ     | <p>1. Effective <b>communication</b> is essential for teamwork <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. The <b>communication</b> between departments needs improvement <b>ABOUT</b> the new policies. 3. We rely on digital <b>communication</b> in today's world <b>ACROSS</b> the globe.</p>   |
| <b>518.</b><br><b>Community N.</b><br><b>. A2</b>   | /kə'mju:<br>niti/     | খামিউনিটি        | সম্প্রদায়     | <p>1. The <b>community</b> comes together for local events <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. I love being part of this <b>community</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the neighborhood. 3. The <b>community</b> center offers various programs for residents <b>ACROSS</b> the area.</p>   |
| <b>519.</b><br><b>Company N.</b><br><b>A1</b>       | /'kʌmpə<br>ni/        | খাম্পানি         | কোম্পানি       | <p>1. I work for a tech <b>company</b> in the city <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. The <b>company</b> has a great reputation for quality <b>ABOUT</b> the industry. 3. Our <b>company</b> values diversity and inclusion <b>ACROSS</b> the workforce.</p>   |
| <b>520.</b><br><b>Compare V.</b><br><b>A1</b>       | /kəm'peə<br>/         | খাম্ফেয়া        | তুলনা<br>করা   | <p>1. Let's <b>compare</b> the two products side by side <b>ABOVE</b> the others. 2. It's hard to <b>compare</b> different styles of art <b>ABOUT</b> the subject. 3. Can you <b>compare</b> these two theories for me <b>ACROSS</b> the field?</p>   |

|             |                      |                  |                |                    |                         |  |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>521.</b> | <b>Comparison</b>    | <b>N. B1</b>     | /kəm'peərɪsən/ | খাম্ফেয়া<br>রিসান | তুলনা                   | 1. The <b>comparison</b> was unfair and biased <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. In <b>comparison</b> to last year, sales have increased significantly <b>ABOUT</b> the market. 3. This <b>comparison</b> shows the differences clearly <b>ACROSS</b> the data.<br><br>1. They <b>compete</b> in various sports every year <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. You need to <b>compete</b> to win the prize <b>ABOUT</b> the event. 3. She loves to <b>compete</b> in chess tournaments <b>ACROSS</b> the region.<br><br>1. The <b>competition</b> was fierce this year <b>ABOVE</b> the others. 2. She entered the art <b>competition</b> last month <b>ABOUT</b> the exhibition. 3. The <b>competition</b> will be held next weekend <b>ACROSS</b> the city.<br><br>1. The job market is very <b>competitive</b> right now <b>ABOVE</b> the norm. 2. He has a <b>competitive</b> spirit that drives him to succeed <b>ABOUT</b> the industry. 3. The <b>competitive</b> nature of the game makes it exciting <b>ACROSS</b> the players. |
| <b>522.</b> | <b>Compete V.</b>    | <b>A2</b>        | /kəm'pi:t/     | খাম্ফী:ট           | প্রতিযো<br>গিতা করা     | 1. They <b>compete</b> in various sports every year <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. You need to <b>compete</b> to win the prize <b>ABOUT</b> the event. 3. She loves to <b>compete</b> in chess tournaments <b>ACROSS</b> the region.<br><br>1. The <b>competition</b> was fierce this year <b>ABOVE</b> the others. 2. She entered the art <b>competition</b> last month <b>ABOUT</b> the exhibition. 3. The <b>competition</b> will be held next weekend <b>ACROSS</b> the city.<br><br>1. The job market is very <b>competitive</b> right now <b>ABOVE</b> the norm. 2. He has a <b>competitive</b> spirit that drives him to succeed <b>ABOUT</b> the industry. 3. The <b>competitive</b> nature of the game makes it exciting <b>ACROSS</b> the players.  |
| <b>523.</b> | <b>Competition</b>   | <b>N. A2</b>     | /kəmpə'tiʃən/  | খম্পাঠিশান         | প্রতিযো<br>গিতা         | 1. They are our main <b>competitor</b> in the market <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. The <b>competitor</b> launched a new product last week <b>ABOUT</b> the latest trends. 3. We need to analyze our <b>competitor's</b> strategies <b>ACROSS</b> the board.  |
| <b>524.</b> | <b>Competitive</b>   | <b>Adj. B1</b>   | /kəm'petitiv/  | খাম্ফেঠিঠিভ        | প্রতিযো<br>গিতামূল<br>ক | 1. Please don't <b>complain</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the weather. 2. She often <b>complains</b> <b>ABOUT</b> her workload. 3. He decided to <b>complain</b> to the manager <b>ABOUT</b> the service.<br><br>1. I filed a <b>complaint</b> with customer service <b>ABOUT</b> the product. 2. She received a <b>complaint</b> from a customer yesterday <b>ABOUT</b> the delivery. 3. The <b>complaint</b> was resolved quickly and efficiently <b>ACROSS</b> the board.  |
| <b>525.</b> | <b>Competitor N.</b> | <b>. B1</b>      | /kəm'petitər/  | খাম্ফেঠাঠি         | প্রতিযো<br>গী           | 1. The project is now <b>complete</b> and ready for review <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. Please <b>complete</b> the form before submitting it <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. He has  |
| <b>526.</b> | <b>Complain V.</b>   | <b>A2</b>        | /kəm'pleɪn/    | খামফেইন            | অভিযো<br>গ করা          |  |
| <b>527.</b> | <b>Complaint N.</b>  | <b>B1</b>        | /kəm'plaint/   | খামফেইন্ট          | অভিযো<br>গ              |  |
| <b>528.</b> | <b>Complete Ad</b>   | <b>J., V. A1</b> | /kəm'pli:t/    | খামফীট             | সম্পূর্ণ                |  |

|      |                                  |                     |                  |                  |  |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 529. | <b>Completely</b> A<br>dv. A2    | /kəm'pli:<br>tli/   | খাম্ফলীটলি       | সম্পূর্ণরূ<br>পে | a <b>complete</b> understanding of the topic <b>ACROSS</b> the board.<br>1. I <b>completely</b> agree with your assessment <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. The room was <b>completely</b> silent <b>AFTER</b> the announcement. 3. She <b>completely</b> finished her homework <b>BEFORE</b> dinner. |
| 530. | <b>Complex</b> Adj.<br>B1, N. B2 | /'kɒmplɛ<br>ks/     | খম্ফলেক্স        | জটিল             | 1. The <b>complex</b> problem required a detailed solution <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. This software has a <b>complex</b> interface that takes time to learn <b>ABOUT</b> the features. 3. The <b>complex</b> structure of the building is impressive <b>ACROSS</b> the city.                    |
| 531. | <b>Complicated</b><br>Adj. B2    | /'kɒmpli<br>keɪtɪd/ | খম্ফলিখেই<br>ঠিড | জটিল             | 1. The instructions were too <b>complicated</b> to follow <b>ABOVE</b> the rest. 2. She explained the <b>complicated</b> process step by step <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. The situation became more <b>complicated</b> as new information emerged <b>ACROSS</b> the board.                    |
| 532. | <b>Component</b><br>N. B2        | /kəm'pə<br>nənt/    | খাম্ফোনন্ট       | উপাদান           | 1. Each <b>component</b> of the machine must be tested <b>ABOVE</b> the others. 2. The software has several important <b>components</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the functionality. 3. Understanding each <b>component</b> is crucial for assembly <b>ACROSS</b> the board.                                |
| 533. | <b>Council</b> N. B2             | /'kaʊnsl/           | খাউন্সল          | পরিষদ            | 1. The <b>council</b> will meet to discuss the new policy <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. She was elected to the city <b>council</b> last year <b>ABOUT</b> the community. 3. The <b>council</b> is responsible for community development <b>ACROSS</b> the region.                                  |
| 534. | <b>Computer</b> N.<br>A1         | /kəm'pjū<br>tə/     | খাম্ফীউটা        | কম্পিউ<br>টার    | 1. I use my <b>computer</b> for work and leisure <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. The <b>computer</b> crashed during the presentation <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. She is learning how to program on her <b>computer</b> <b>ACROSS</b> the curriculum.  |
| 535. | <b>Concentrate</b><br>V. B1      | /'kənseñ<br>treit/  | খনসান্টেইট       | একাগ্র<br>হওয়া  | 1. I need to <b>concentrate</b> on my studies this week <b>ABOVE</b> all else. 2. It's hard to <b>concentrate</b> with all the noise <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. She tried  |

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|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|  |                          |                    |                    |
| 536.<br><b>Concentration N.</b><br><b>B2</b> | /kən'seɪʃn/<br>'treɪʃən/ | খন্দান্ত্রেশণ<br>ন | ঘনত্ব              |
| 537.<br><b>Concept N.</b><br><b>B2</b>       | /'kənsept/<br>t/         | খন্দেপ্ট           | ধারণা              |
| 538.<br><b>Concern N., V.</b><br><b>B2</b>   | /kən'sɔ:n/<br>/          | খাম্বান            | উদ্বেগ             |
| 539.<br><b>Concerned A</b><br><b>dj. B2</b>  | /kən'sɔ:n<br>d/          | খাম্বা;-নড         | উদ্বিগ্ন           |
| 540.<br><b>Concert N.</b><br><b>A1</b>       | /'kɔnsə:t/               | খন্দাট             | সঙ্গীতানু<br>ষ্ঠান |
| 541.<br><b>Conclude V.</b><br><b>B1</b>      | /kən'klu:<br>d/          | খাঞ্জলুড           | শেষ করা            |

to **concentrate** on the task at hand **ACROSS** the board.  
 1. Her **concentration** was **ABOVE** average during the exam. 2. We need to improve our **concentration** **ABOUT** the task at hand. 3. The **concentration** of students **ACROSS** the campus is impressive.  
 1. The **concept** was developed **ABOVE** the initial idea. 2. Let's discuss the **concept** **ABOUT** the new project. 3. The **concept** is widely accepted **ACROSS** different cultures.  
 1. There is a growing **concern** **ABOVE** the environmental impact. 2. I want to express my **concern** **ABOUT** your health. 3. The **concern** is shared **ACROSS** the community.  
 1. She is **concerned** **ABOVE** all about the safety of her children. 2. I am **concerned** **ABOUT** the upcoming changes. 3. Many are **concerned** **ACROSS** the organization regarding the layoffs.  
 1. The **concert** will be held **ABOVE** the city park. 2. I have tickets for the **concert** **ABOUT** the charity event. 3. The **concert** attracted fans **ACROSS** the country.  
 1. We can **conclude** the meeting **ABOVE** the scheduled time. 2. I would like to **conclude** my remarks **ABOUT** the proposal. 3. They will **conclude** the discussion **ACROSS** all departments.

**542.**

**Conclusion N.  
B1**

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1. The **conclusion** was drawn **ABOVE** all expectations. 2. I reached a **conclusion ABOUT** the findings after careful analysis. 3. The **conclusion** was accepted **ACROSS** the board.

1. The **condition** of the equipment is **ABOVE** acceptable levels. 2. We need to assess the **condition ABOUT** the project. 3. The **condition** varies **ACROSS** different regions.

1. They will **conduct** the survey **ABOVE** the usual standards. 2. We need to **conduct** research **ABOUT** the new methods. 3. The **conduct** of the team was exemplary **ACROSS** the project.

1. The **conference** will take place **ABOVE** the main hall. 2. I have some questions **ABOUT** the **conference** schedule. 3. The **conference** will feature speakers **ACROSS** various fields.

1. She spoke with **confidence** **ABOVE** her peers. 2. I have **confidence** **ABOUT** the team's abilities. 3. His **confidence** was evident **ACROSS** the presentation.

1. She felt **confident** **ABOVE** all others in her skills. 2. I am **confident** **ABOUT** our chances of success. 3. The team was **confident** **ACROSS** the competition.

1. Please **confirm** your attendance **ABOVE** the deadline. 2. I need to **confirm** the details **ABOUT** the meeting. 3. They will **confirm** the

**543.**

**Condition N.  
A2**

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**544.**

**Conduct V., N.  
B2**

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1. They will **conduct** the survey **ABOVE** the usual standards. 2. We need to **conduct** research **ABOUT** the new methods. 3. The **conduct** of the team was exemplary **ACROSS** the project.

1. The **conference** will take place **ABOVE** the main hall. 2. I have some questions **ABOUT** the **conference** schedule. 3. The **conference** will feature speakers **ACROSS** various fields.

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1. Please **confirm** your attendance **ABOVE** the deadline. 2. I need to **confirm** the details **ABOUT** the meeting. 3. They will **confirm** the

**545.**

**Conference  
N. A2**

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1. They will **conduct** the survey **ABOVE** the usual standards. 2. We need to **conduct** research **ABOUT** the new methods. 3. The **conduct** of the team was exemplary **ACROSS** the project.

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1. Please **confirm** your attendance **ABOVE** the deadline. 2. I need to **confirm** the details **ABOUT** the meeting. 3. They will **confirm** the

**546.**

**Confidence  
N. B2**

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1. They will **conduct** the survey **ABOVE** the usual standards. 2. We need to **conduct** research **ABOUT** the new methods. 3. The **conduct** of the team was exemplary **ACROSS** the project.

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1. She spoke with **confidence** **ABOVE** her peers. 2. I have **confidence** **ABOUT** the team's abilities. 3. His **confidence** was evident **ACROSS** the presentation.

1. She felt **confident** **ABOVE** all others in her skills. 2. I am **confident** **ABOUT** our chances of success. 3. The team was **confident** **ACROSS** the competition.

1. Please **confirm** your attendance **ABOVE** the deadline. 2. I need to **confirm** the details **ABOUT** the meeting. 3. They will **confirm** the

**547.**

**Confident Ad  
j. B1**

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1. They will **conduct** the survey **ABOVE** the usual standards. 2. We need to **conduct** research **ABOUT** the new methods. 3. The **conduct** of the team was exemplary **ACROSS** the project.

1. The **conference** will take place **ABOVE** the main hall. 2. I have some questions **ABOUT** the **conference** schedule. 3. The **conference** will feature speakers **ACROSS** various fields.

1. She spoke with **confidence** **ABOVE** her peers. 2. I have **confidence** **ABOUT** the team's abilities. 3. His **confidence** was evident **ACROSS** the presentation.

1. She felt **confident** **ABOVE** all others in her skills. 2. I am **confident** **ABOUT** our chances of success. 3. The team was **confident** **ACROSS** the competition.

1. Please **confirm** your attendance **ABOVE** the deadline. 2. I need to **confirm** the details **ABOUT** the meeting. 3. They will **confirm** the

**548.**

**Confirm V. B1**

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1. They will **conduct** the survey **ABOVE** the usual standards. 2. We need to **conduct** research **ABOUT** the new methods. 3. The **conduct** of the team was exemplary **ACROSS** the project.

1. The **conference** will take place **ABOVE** the main hall. 2. I have some questions **ABOUT** the **conference** schedule. 3. The **conference** will feature speakers **ACROSS** various fields.

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1. Please **confirm** your attendance **ABOVE** the deadline. 2. I need to **confirm** the details **ABOUT** the meeting. 3. They will **confirm** the

**549.**

**Conflict N., V.  
B2**

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**550.**

**Confuse V. B1**

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arrangements **ACROSS** all departments.

1. There was a **conflict ABOVE** the budget limits. 2. We need to address the **conflict ABOUT** the scheduling. 3. The **conflict** arose **ACROSS** different teams.

1. The instructions may **confuse** you **ABOVE** all else. 2. Don't let the details **confuse** you **ABOUT** the main idea. 3. Similar names can **confuse** people **ACROSS** the organization.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:12

## WORD LIST:551-600

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words                                   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>551.</b><br><b>Confused Adj . B1</b> | /kən'fju:zd/           | খানফিউড              | বিপ্রান্ত      | 1. She felt <b>confused AFTER</b> reading the instructions. 2. I was <b>confused ABOUT</b> what to do next. 3. Many students were <b>confused ALONG</b> the lecture.                       |
| <b>552.</b><br><b>Confusing Adj. B2</b> | /kən'fju:zɪŋ/          | খানফিউয়িং           | বিপ্রান্তিকর   | 1. The instructions were <b>confusing AFTER</b> the changes. 2. The topic can be <b>confusing ABOUT</b> its details. 3. The <b>confusing</b> layout was evident <b>ALONG</b> the brochure. |
| <b>553.</b><br><b>Connect V. A2</b>     | /kə'nɛkt/              | খানেক্ট              | সংযোগ করা      | 1. You need to <b>connect</b> the cables <b>AFTER</b> the power is off. 2. It's important to <b>connect ABOUT</b> the team's goals. 3. We will <b>connect ALONG</b> the main road.         |
| <b>554.</b><br><b>Connected Adj. A2</b> | /kə'nɛktɪd/            | খানেক্টিড            | সংযুক্ত        | 1. The devices are <b>connected AFTER</b> the setup. 2. I feel <b>connected ABOUT</b> our shared interests. 3. The community is <b>connected ALONG</b> similar values.                     |
| <b>555.</b><br><b>Connection N. B1</b>  | /kə'nɛkʃən/            | খানেকশন              | সংযোগ          | 1. There is a strong <b>connection AFTER</b> the investigation. 2. I see the <b>connection ABOUT</b> your findings. 3. The <b>connection</b> exists <b>ALONG</b> the two ideas.            |
| <b>556.</b><br><b>Conscious Adj. B2</b> | /'kɒnʃəs/              | খনশাস                | সচেতন          | 1. She is <b>conscious AFTER</b> realizing the mistake. 2. He is <b>conscious ABOUT</b> his impact on others. 3. They are <b>conscious ALONG</b> the path of development.                  |

**557.**

**Consequence**  
**N. B1**

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1. The **consequence** came **AFTER** the decision was made. 2. We must consider the **consequence** **ABOUT** the choices we make. 3.

The **consequence** was reflected **ALONG** the entire project.

1. The **conservative** approach is preferred **AFTER** much debate. 2. They hold a **conservative** view **ABOUT** the changes. 3. The **conservative** values are upheld **ALONG** the community.

1. You should **consider** the options **AFTER** reviewing the details.

2. Please **consider** the feedback **ABOUT** your performance. 3. We need

to **consider** perspectives **ALONG** the discussion.

1. Your application will receive **consideration** **AFTER** the review. 2. The **consideration** **ABOUT** the proposal is essential. 3. **Consideration** should be given **ALONG** with the budget.

1. The team **consists** **AFTER** the new members join. 2. The project **consists** **ABOUT** several phases. 3. The ingredients **consist** **ALONG** the recipe.

1. Her results have been **consistent** **AFTER** the adjustments. 2. We need to be **consistent** **ABOUT** our messaging. 3. The quality remained **consistent** **ALONG** the production line.

1. We need **constant** attention **AFTER** the changes. 2. There is a **constant** need **ABOUT** improvement.

**558.**

**Conservative**  
**Adj., N. B2**

/kən'sə:vətɪv/

খাল্চা;-  
ভাবিত

রক্ষণশীল

**559.**

**Consider**  
**V.  
A2**

/kən'sɪdə  
/  
/

খান্সিডা

বিবেচনা  
করা

**560.**

**Consideratio**  
**n N. B2**

/kən'sɪdə  
'rejsən/

খান্সিডারে  
ইশন

বিবেচনা

**561.**

**Consist**  
**V. B1**

/kən'sɪst/

খান্সিস্ট

গঠিত  
হওয়া

**562.**

**Consistent**  
**Adj. B2**

/kən'sɪst  
ənt/

খান্সিস্টান্ট

স্থিতিশীল

**563.**

**Constant**  
**Adj.  
B2**

/'kɔnsta  
nt/

খনস্টান্ট

ধ্রুব

|                            |                  |              |              |   |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|                            |                  |              |              |   |
| 564.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Constantly A dv. B2</b> | /'kɒnstə ntli/   | খনস্টান্টলি  | ক্রমাগত      | <p>3. The <b>constant</b> support was felt <b>ALONG</b> the process.</p> <p>1. They are <b>constantly</b> improving <b>AFTER</b> receiving feedback. 2. She thinks <b>constantly ABOUT</b> her future. 3. The team works <b>constantly ALONG</b> their goals.</p>   |
| 565.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Construct V. B2</b>     | /kən' strʌ kt/   | খাল্সট্রাক্ট | নির্মাণ করা  | <p>1. They plan to <b>construct</b> the new building <b>AFTER</b> the permits are approved. 2. We need to <b>construct</b> a strategy <b>ABOUT</b> our goals. 3. The team will <b>construct</b> the framework <b>ALONG</b> the guidelines.</p> <p>1. The <b>construction</b> was completed <b>AFTER</b> many delays. 2. We need to talk <b>ABOUT</b> the <b>construction</b> plans. 3. The <b>construction</b> crew worked <b>ALONG</b> the timeline.</p>       |
| 566.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Construction N. B2</b>  | /kən' strʌ kʃən/ | খাল্সট্রাকশন | নির্মাণ      |   |
| 567.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Consume V. B1</b>       | /kən' sju: m/    | খাল্সিউম     | ভোগদখ ল করা  | <p>1. We should <b>consume</b> the resources <b>AFTER</b> the assessment. 2. People <b>consume</b> information <b>ABOUT</b> various topics every day. 3. They <b>consume</b> energy <b>ALONG</b> the power grid.</p> <p>1. The <b>consumer</b> needs to be informed <b>AFTER</b> the purchase. 2. We should gather feedback from the <b>consumer</b> <b>ABOUT</b> their experience. 3. The <b>consumer</b> rights are protected <b>ALONG</b> with the laws.</p> |
| 568.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Consumer N. B1</b>      | /kən' sju: mə/   | খাল্সিউমা    | ভোক্তা       |   |
| 569.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Contact N., V. B1</b>   | /'kɒntak t/      | খন্তাক্ট     | যোগাযো গ করা | <p>1. Please <b>contact</b> me <b>AFTER</b> the meeting. 2. Do not hesitate to <b>contact</b> us <b>ABOUT</b> any questions. 3. I'll keep your <b>contact</b> information <b>ALONG</b> with others.</p>   |
| 570.                       |                  |              |              |   |
| <b>Contain V. A2</b>       | /kən' teɪn /     | খাল্টেইন     | ধারণ করা     | <p>1. The box must <b>contain</b> all the items <b>AFTER</b> packing. 2. The report should <b>contain</b> information <b>ABOUT</b> the findings. 3. The jar will <b>contain</b> cookies <b>ALONG</b> with candies.</p>  |
| 571.                       |                  |              |              |   |
|                            | /kən' teɪn ə/    | খাল্টেইনা    | পাত্র        | <p>1. The <b>container</b> was sealed <b>AFTER</b> the inspection. 2. This <b>container</b> is</p>  |

|   |                            |                    |                 |   |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>Container N.<br/>B1</b>                |                            |                    |                 | used <b>ABOUT</b> storing food. 3. The <b>container</b> will be placed <b>ALONG</b> the shelf.  |
| <b>572.<br/>Contemporar<br/>y Adj. B2</b> | /kən'tem<br>pərəri/        | খান্তেম্পারা<br>রি | সমকালী<br>ন     | 1. The <b>contemporary</b> style is popular <b>AFTER</b> the renovation. 2. I read a book <b>ABOUT contemporary</b> art. 3. The exhibit featured artists <b>ALONG</b> the lines of <b>contemporary</b> themes.                        |
| <b>573.<br/>Content N. B1</b>             | /'kɒntent<br>'kɒntent<br>/ | খন্টেন্ট           | বিষয়বস্তু      | 1. The <b>content</b> was updated <b>AFTER</b> the feedback. 2. Let's discuss the <b>content</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the presentation. 3. The <b>content</b> must be relevant <b>ALONG</b> the topic.  |
| <b>574.<br/>Contest N., V.<br/>B2</b>     | /'kɒntest<br>/             | খন্টেস্ট           | প্রতিযো<br>গিতা | 1. She won the <b>contest</b> <b>AFTER</b> many entries. 2. We need to talk <b>ABOUT</b> the rules of the <b>contest</b> . 3. The <b>contest</b> will be held <b>ALONG</b> with other events.   |
| <b>575.<br/>Context N. A2</b>             | /'kɒn.tɛk<br>st/           | খন্টেক্স্ট         | প্রসঙ্গ         | 1. The <b>context</b> was explained <b>AFTER</b> the meeting. 2. Understanding the <b>context</b> is crucial <b>ABOUT</b> the discussion. 3. The data should be viewed <b>ALONG</b> with its <b>context</b> .                         |
| <b>576.<br/>Continent N.<br/>A2</b>       | /'kɒntinə<br>nt/           | খন্টিনান্ট         | মহাদেশ          | 1. The explorer traveled <b>AFTER</b> discovering new lands on the <b>continent</b> . 2. There are many cultures <b>ABOUT</b> each <b>continent</b> . 3. Wildlife varies <b>ALONG</b> the different regions of the <b>continent</b> . |
| <b>577.<br/>Continue V.<br/>A2</b>        | /kən'tin.j<br>u:/          | খন্টিনিউ           | চলমান<br>রাখা   | 1. We will <b>continue</b> our work <b>AFTER</b> lunch. 2. Please <b>continue</b> <b>ABOUT</b> your thoughts on the matter. 3. They will <b>continue</b> the project <b>ALONG</b> the planned timeline.                               |
| <b>578.<br/>Continuous A<br/>dj. B1</b>   | /kən'tin.j<br>u.əs/        | খন্টিনিউয়া<br>স   | ধারাবাহি<br>ক   | 1. The <b>continuous</b> noise was bothersome <b>AFTER</b> some time. 2. We need a <b>continuous</b> effort <b>ABOUT</b> improvement. 3. The river flows <b>ALONG</b> a <b>continuous</b> path.                                       |
| <b>579.<br/>Contract N.,<br/>V. B2</b>    | /'kontræ<br>kt/            | খন্ট্ৰ্যাক্ট       | চুক্তি          | 1. They signed the <b>contract</b> <b>AFTER</b> negotiations. 2. I have questions <b>ABOUT</b> the <b>contract</b> terms. 3. The <b>contract</b> is valid <b>ALONG</b> the specified period.  |
| <b>580.</b>                               | /'kɒn.tr<br>æst/           | খন্ট্ৰ্যাস্ট       | বৈপরীত্য        | 1. The <b>contrast</b> is highlighted <b>AFTER</b> the changes. 2. Let's discuss  |

|                                 |                  |               |                  |  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Contrast N., V. B1</b>       |                  |               |                  | the <b>contrast</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the two studies. 3. The <b>contrast</b> was evident <b>ALONG</b> the results.   |
| <b>581. Contribute V. B2</b>    | /kən'tribju:t/   | খান্ত্রিউট    | অবদান<br>রাখা    | 1. We aim to <b>contribute</b> ideas <b>AFTER</b> the meeting. 2. I want to <b>contribute</b> <b>ABOUT</b> my experience. 3. Everyone can <b>contribute</b> <b>ALONG</b> the project.  |
| <b>582. Contribution N. B2</b>  | /kəntri'bju:ʃən/ | খন্ত্রিবিউশন  | অবদান            | 1. Her <b>contribution</b> was recognized <b>AFTER</b> the event. 2. We should discuss the <b>contribution</b> <b>ABOUT</b> the team. 3. The <b>contribution</b> will be measured <b>ALONG</b> the goals.                    |
| <b>583. Control N., V. A2</b>   | /kən'trəʊl/      | খান্ট্রোল     | নিয়ন্ত্রণ       | 1. We need to <b>control</b> the situation <b>AFTER</b> the incident. 2. It's important to <b>control</b> your emotions <b>ABOUT</b> the feedback. 3. The manager will <b>control</b> the process <b>ALONG</b> the timeline. |
| <b>584. Convenient A dj. B1</b> | /kən'veɪ:n iənt/ | খানভিনিয়ান্ট | সুবিধাজনক        | 1. The store is open at <b>convenient</b> hours <b>AFTER</b> work. 2. This option is <b>convenient</b> <b>ABOUT</b> your schedule. 3. There are many locations <b>ALONG</b> the route that are <b>convenient</b> .           |
| <b>585. Conversation N. A1</b>  | /kənvə'seɪʃən/   | খনভাসেইশন     | আলাপ             | 1. We had a great <b>conversation</b> <b>AFTER</b> the meeting. 2. Let's continue the <b>conversation</b> <b>ABOUT</b> your ideas. 3. The <b>conversation</b> flowed naturally <b>ALONG</b> the topic.                       |
| <b>586. Convert V. B2</b>       | /kən've:t/       | খানভাট        | রূপান্তর<br>করা  | 1. They will <b>convert</b> the data <b>AFTER</b> the analysis. 2. You can <b>convert</b> the file <b>ABOUT</b> instructions provided. 3. The company plans to <b>convert</b> resources <b>ALONG</b> new lines.              |
| <b>587. Convince V. B1</b>      | /kən'veins/      | খানভিন্স      | বোঝানো           | 1. I hope to <b>convince</b> you <b>AFTER</b> our discussion. 2. It's hard to <b>convince</b> him <b>ABOUT</b> the benefits. 3. I will try to <b>convince</b> others <b>ALONG</b> the way.                                   |
| <b>588. Convinced A dj. B2</b>  | /kən'veintst/    | খানভিন্স্ট    | নিশ্চিত<br>হওয়া | 1. She was <b>convinced</b> of the plan <b>AFTER</b> the presentation. 2. I am <b>convinced</b> <b>ABOUT</b> my decision. 3.   |

|                               |                  |          |                |  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|--|
|                               |                  |          |                | Many people are <b>convinced</b> <b>ALONG</b> the same lines of thought.   |
| 589.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Cook</b> V. A1, N.<br>A2   | /kʊk/            | খুক      | রান্না করা     | 1. I love to <b>cook</b> <b>AFTER</b> a long day. 2. Let's talk <b>ABOUT</b> how to <b>cook</b> this dish. 3. We can <b>cook</b> <b>ALONG</b> the way during our trip.   |
| 590.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Cooker</b> N. A2           | /'kʊkə/          | খুকা;…   | রান্নার যন্ত্র | 1. The <b>cooker</b> was used <b>AFTER</b> the event. 2. I have a recipe <b>ABOUT</b> using the <b>cooker</b> . 3. The <b>cooker</b> is placed <b>ALONG</b> the counter.                                       |
| 591.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Cooking</b> N. A1          | /'kʊkɪŋ/         | খুকিং    | রান্না         | 1. <b>Cooking</b> is enjoyable <b>AFTER</b> a busy week. 2. I want to learn more <b>ABOUT</b> <b>cooking</b> techniques. 3. They have classes <b>ALONG</b> the lines of <b>cooking</b> skills.                 |
| 592.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Cool</b> Adj. A1,<br>V. B1 | /ku:l/           | খুল      | ঠাণ্ডা         | 1. The weather is <b>cool</b> <b>AFTER</b> the storm. 2. Let's talk <b>ABOUT</b> what's <b>cool</b> in fashion. 3. The breeze felt <b>cool</b> <b>ALONG</b> the coast.   |
| 593.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Copy</b> N., V. A2         | /'kɔpi/          | খপি      | কপি            | 1. Please make a <b>copy</b> <b>AFTER</b> signing. 2. I need to <b>copy</b> information <b>ABOUT</b> the project. 3. Keep a <b>copy</b> <b>ALONG</b> with the original document.                               |
| 594.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Core</b> N., Adj.<br>B2    | /kɔ:/            | খো;-     | মূল            | 1. The <b>core</b> principles were established <b>AFTER</b> discussions. 2. Let's focus <b>ABOUT</b> the <b>core</b> values of the organization. 3. The <b>core</b> team was present <b>ALONG</b> with others. |
| 595.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Corner</b> N. A2           | /'kɔ:nə/         | খো;-না   | কোণ            | 1. The store is located at the <b>corner</b> <b>AFTER</b> the bridge. 2. There is a café <b>ABOUT</b> the <b>corner</b> of the street. 3. The park is found <b>ALONG</b> the <b>corner</b> area.               |
| 596.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Corporate</b> Ad<br>j. B2  | /'kɔ:pərət<br>t/ | খো;পারিট | কর্পোরেট       | 1. The <b>corporate</b> event will happen <b>AFTER</b> the meeting. 2. We need to discuss <b>ABOUT</b> <b>corporate</b> policies. 3. The <b>corporate</b> structure is consistent <b>ALONG</b> the divisions.  |
| 597.                          |                  |          |                |  |
| <b>Correct</b> Adj.,<br>V. A1 | /kə 'rɛkt/       | খারেক্ট  | সঠিক           | 1. Please <b>correct</b> the errors <b>AFTER</b> reviewing the document. 2. I want to <b>correct</b> you <b>ABOUT</b> the misunderstanding. 3. Make sure to stay <b>ALONG</b> the <b>correct</b> path.         |

**598.**

**Correctly Ad  
v. A2**

/kə' rektli/  
/

খারেক্টলি

সঠিকভা  
বে

**599.**

**Cost N., V. A1**

/kɒst/

খস্ট

মূল্য

**600.**

**Costume N.  
B1**

/'kɒstju:  
m/

খস্টিউম

পোশাক

1. You should complete the task **CORRECTLY AFTER** receiving the instructions. 2. It's important to explain the process **ABOUT** how to do it **CORRECTLY**. 3. Follow the rules **ALONG** with the instructions to do it **CORRECTLY**.

1. The total **cost** will be determined **AFTER** the assessment. 2. We need to discuss the **cost** **ABOUT** the new project. 3. The **cost** can vary **ALONG** different suppliers.

1. She wore her **costume** **AFTER** arriving at the party. 2. I need to decide on a **costume** **ABOUT** the theme of the event. 3. The **costume** contest will take place **ALONG** with other activities.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:13

## WORD LIST:601-650

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words                             | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 601.<br><b>Cottage N. B1</b>      | /'kɒtɪdʒ/              | খটিজ                 | কটেজ           | 1. We stayed in a <b>cottage</b> AMONG the trees. 2. The <b>cottage</b> is located <b>AROUND</b> the lake. 3. We arrived <b>BEFORE</b> the sun set at the <b>cottage</b> .  |
| 602.<br><b>Cotton N. B1</b>       | /'kɒtən/               | খটন                  | কাপড়          | 1. This shirt is made of <b>cotton</b> AMONG other fabrics. 2. The fields of <b>cotton</b> grow <b>AROUND</b> the southern states. 3. I prefer to wear <b>cotton</b> clothes <b>BEFORE</b> any synthetic material.          |
| 603.<br><b>Could Modal V. A1</b>  | /kʊd/                  | খুড়                 | পারা           | 1. We <b>could</b> go hiking AMONG the mountains. 2. There are many places we <b>could</b> visit <b>AROUND</b> the city. 3. I wish we <b>could</b> leave <b>BEFORE</b> it gets dark.  |
| 604.<br><b>Count V. A2, N. B1</b> | /kaʊnt/                | খাউন্ট               | গোনা           | 1. I can <b>count</b> the stars AMONG the night sky. 2. Can you <b>count</b> how many people are <b>AROUND</b> ? 3. We should <b>count</b> the votes <b>BEFORE</b> announcing the results.                                  |
| 605.<br><b>Country N. A1</b>      | /'kʌntri/              | খান্ত্ৰী             | দেশ            | 1. The <b>country</b> is known for its beauty AMONG tourists. 2. We traveled <b>AROUND</b> the <b>country</b> last summer. 3. I visited several cities in the <b>country</b> <b>BEFORE</b> returning home.                  |
| 606.<br><b>Countryside N. B1</b>  | /'kʌntrɪsайд/          | খান্ত্ৰীসাইড         | গ্রামীণ এলাকা  | 1. I love walking AMONG the fields in the <b>countryside</b> . 2. The <b>countryside</b> is peaceful, especially <b>AROUND</b> sunset. 3. We had a picnic in the <b>countryside</b> <b>BEFORE</b> heading back to the city. |
| 607.<br><b>County N. B2</b>       | /'kaʊnti/              | খাউন্টী              | জেলা           | 1. The festival is held AMONG different towns in the <b>county</b> . 2. There are many attractions <b>AROUND</b> our <b>county</b> . 3. I lived in this <b>county</b> <b>BEFORE</b> moving to the city.                     |
| 608.                              | /'kʌpl/                | খাপল                 | দম্পতি         | 1. A <b>couple</b> of friends joined us AMONG the group. 2. There are many  |

|  |           |       |  |   |
|--|-----------|-------|--|---|
| <b>Couple N. A2</b>                      |           |       |  | cafes AROUND for a <b>couple</b> to enjoy. 3. I met the <b>couple BEFORE</b> they left for vacation.  |
| <b>609.</b><br><b>Courage N. B2</b>      | /'kʌrɪdʒ/ | খারিজ | সাহস   | 1. It takes <b>courage</b> to speak <b>AMONG</b> strangers. 2. She showed great <b>courage AROUND</b> difficult situations. 3. You must find the <b>courage BEFORE</b> facing your fears.               |
| <b>610.</b><br><b>Course N. A1</b>       | /kɔ:s/    | খোস   | কোর্স  | 1. The <b>course</b> runs <b>AMONG</b> the hills. 2. There are several paths <b>AROUND</b> the <b>course</b> . 3. I signed up for the <b>course BEFORE</b> the deadline.                                |
| <b>611.</b><br><b>Court N. B1</b>        | /kɔ:t/    | খোট   | আদালত  | 1. The judge spoke <b>AMONG</b> the people in the <b>court</b> . 2. He walked <b>AROUND</b> the <b>court</b> yard. 3. We arrived <b>BEFORE</b> the session started in the <b>court</b> .                |
| <b>612.</b><br><b>Cousin N. A1</b>       | /'kʌzən/  | খায়ন | চাচাতো<br>মামাতো/<br>খালাতো/<br>ফুপাতো<br>ভাইবোন | 1. I have a <b>cousin</b> who lives <b>AMONG</b> us. 2. We spent our summer <b>AROUND</b> our <b>cousin's</b> house. 3. I met my <b>cousin BEFORE</b> the family reunion.                               |
| <b>613.</b><br><b>Cover V. A2, N. B1</b> | /'kʌvə/   | খাভা  | ঢাকা   | 1. Please <b>cover</b> yourself <b>AMONG</b> the blankets. 2. They put a <b>cover</b> <b>AROUND</b> the book to protect it. 3. Make sure to <b>cover</b> the plants <b>BEFORE</b> the frost.            |
| <b>614.</b><br><b>Covered Adj. B1</b>    | /'kʌvəd/  | খাভাড | ঢাকা   | 1. The area is <b>covered AMONG</b> the trees. 2. We found a <b>covered</b> area <b>AROUND</b> the park. 3. The table was <b>covered BEFORE</b> the guests arrived.                                     |
| <b>615.</b><br><b>Cow N. A1</b>          | /kaʊ/     | খাটো  | গরু  | 1. The <b>cow</b> grazes peacefully <b>AMONG</b> the grass. 2. There are many farms <b>AROUND</b> where you can see a <b>cow</b> . 3. I visited the farm <b>BEFORE</b> I learned to milk a <b>cow</b> . |
| <b>616.</b><br><b>Crash N., V. B2</b>    | /kræʃ/    | ঝ্যশ  | সংঘর্ষ   | 1. The <b>crash</b> happened <b>AMONG</b> the busy traffic. 2. We heard the <b>crash</b> <b>AROUND</b> the corner. 3. The <b>crash</b> occurred <b>BEFORE</b> the storm hit.                            |
| <b>617.</b><br><b>Crazy Adj. A2</b>      | 'kreɪzi/  | ঝেইযি | পাগল   | 1. It feels <b>crazy AMONG</b> all this chaos. 2. The party was <b>crazy</b> with music playing <b>AROUND</b> . 3. I thought it   |

|                                 |             |           |   |   |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|---|
|                                 |             |           |   |   |
| 618.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Cream N. A1,<br/>Adj. B1</b> | /kri:m/     | শ্রীম     | ক্রিম   | was <b>crazy</b> to leave <b>BEFORE</b> finishing my work.<br>1. I prefer my coffee with <b>cream AMONG</b> the options. 2. The store has a variety of <b>cream</b> products <b>AROUND</b> the dairy section. 3. Add the <b>cream BEFORE</b> serving the dessert. |
| 619.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Create V. A1</b>             | /kri'eit/   | ঞিয়েইট   | সৃষ্টি করা  | 1. We need to <b>create</b> a plan <b>AMONG</b> the team. 2. You can <b>create</b> art <b>AROUND</b> any theme you like. 3. Let's <b>create</b> something special <b>BEFORE</b> the event.  |
| 620.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Creation N.<br/>B2</b>       | /kri'eisən/ | ঞিয়েইশন  | সৃষ্টি  | 1. This <b>creation</b> was made <b>AMONG</b> several artists. 2. There are many <b>creation</b> options <b>AROUND</b> the workshop. 3. The <b>creation</b> process starts <b>BEFORE</b> the final draft.   |
| 621.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Creative Adj.<br/>A2</b>     | /kri'eitiv/ | ঞিয়েইটিভ | সৃজনশীল   | 1. The <b>creative</b> ideas emerged <b>AMONG</b> the discussions. 2. We have many <b>creative</b> solutions <b>AROUND</b> the problem. 3. Be <b>creative BEFORE</b> you finalize your design.  |
| 622.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Creature N.<br/>B2</b>       | /'kri:tʃər/ | ঞিচা      | প্রাণী  | 1. The <b>creature</b> was discovered <b>AMONG</b> the rocks. 2. The forest is home to many <b>creature</b> types <b>AROUND</b> the area. 3. We learned about the <b>creature BEFORE</b> going on the hike.   |
| 623.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Credit N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b>  | /'kredɪt/   | ঝেডিট     | ক্রেডিট   | 1. You should give <b>credit</b> to those <b>AMONG</b> the team. 2. There's <b>credit</b> available <b>AROUND</b> the neighborhood. 3. Make sure to apply for <b>credit BEFORE</b> the deadline.  |
| 624.                            |             |           |   |   |
| <b>Crew N. B2</b>               | /kru:/      | ঝু        | অনেকজন<br>একসাথে<br>কাজ<br>করে যাবা<br>ফিল্মে/জা<br>হাজে বা<br>প্লেনে<br>কাজকরে | 1. The <b>crew</b> worked well <b>AMONG</b> themselves. 2. The <b>crew</b> is preparing <b>AROUND</b> the ship. 3. I met the <b>crew BEFORE</b> they set sail.  |

**625.**  
**Crime N. A2**

|               |             |              |  |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| /kraɪm/       | খাইম        | অপরাধ        | <p>1. They caught the suspect <b>AMONG</b> other <b>crime</b> scenes. 2. There's been a rise in <b>crime</b> rates <b>AROUND</b> the area. 3. The <b>crime</b> was reported <b>BEFORE</b> the police arrived.</p>                                  |
| /'krɪmɪnəl/   | খ্রিমিনল    | অপরাধী       | <p>1. The <b>criminal</b> was apprehended <b>AMONG</b> the suspects. 2. There are laws <b>AROUND</b> handling <b>criminal</b> cases. 3. The trial started <b>BEFORE</b> all evidence was presented against the <b>criminal</b>.</p>                |
| /'kraɪsɪs/    | খাইসিস      | সংকট         | <p>1. The <b>crisis</b> was discussed <b>AMONG</b> the leaders. 2. There were many responses <b>AROUND</b> the <b>crisis</b>. 3. We need to address this <b>crisis</b> <b>BEFORE</b> it gets worse.</p>  |
| /kraɪtɪərɪən/ | খাইটারিয়ান | মানদণ্ড      | <p>1. The main <b>criterion</b> was established <b>AMONG</b> the participants. 2. There are several <b>criterion</b> to consider <b>AROUND</b> the selection process. 3. We must finalize the <b>criterion</b> <b>BEFORE</b> making decisions.</p> |
| /'kritɪk/     | খ্রিটিক     | সমালোচক      | <p>1. The <b>critic</b> gave feedback <b>AMONG</b> the audience. 2. Many <b>critic</b> articles are published <b>AROUND</b> this topic. 3. I read the <b>critic</b>'s review <b>BEFORE</b> watching the movie.</p>                                 |
| /'kritɪkəl/   | খ্রিটিকাল   | সমালোচনামূলক | <p>1. The <b>critical</b> moment occurred <b>AMONG</b> the negotiations. 2. We need to address <b>critical</b> issues <b>AROUND</b> the project. 3. It's <b>critical</b> to finish the report <b>BEFORE</b> the deadline.</p>                      |
| /'kritɪsɪzəm/ | খ্রিটিসিষাম | সমালোচনা     | <p>1. The <b>criticism</b> was constructive <b>AMONG</b> peers. 2. There's often <b>criticism</b> <b>AROUND</b> new policies. 3. I received <b>criticism</b> <b>BEFORE</b> I made any changes.</p>   |
| /'kritɪsaɪz/  | খ্রিটিসাই   | সমালোচনা করা | <p>1. It's easy to <b>criticize</b> <b>AMONG</b> friends. 2. People often <b>criticize</b> <b>AROUND</b> social media. 3. You should <b>criticize</b> thoughtfully <b>BEFORE</b> sharing your opinion.</p>   |

**631.**  
**Criticism N. B2**

**632.**  
**Criticize V. B2**

**633.**

**Crop N. B2**

/krɒp/

খ্রপ

ফসল

1. The **crop** was harvested **AMONG** the fields. 2. There are many types of **crop** grown **AROUND** the world. 3. We planted the **crop** **BEFORE** the rainy season.

**634.**

**Cross V., N. A2**

/krɔ:s/

খ়স

পার  
হওয়া

1. You can **cross** the street safely **AMONG** the crosswalk. 2. Be careful when you **cross** **AROUND** traffic. 3. We will **cross** the river **BEFORE** sunset.

**635.**

**Crowd N. A2**

/kraʊd/

খ্রাউড

ভিড়

1. The **crowd** gathered **AMONG** the festivities. 2. There's a large **crowd** **AROUND** the concert. 3. The **crowd** started cheering **BEFORE** the performance began.

**636.**

**Crowded Adj.  
A2**

/'kraʊdɪd/

খ্রাউডিড

ভিড় করা

1. The subway was **crowded** **AMONG** the morning rush. 2. The café gets **crowded** **AROUND** lunchtime. 3. It was **crowded** **BEFORE** the event started.

**637.**

**Crucial Adj.  
B2**

/'kru:ʃəl/

খ্রুশল

জরুরি

1. Communication is **crucial** **AMONG** team members. 2. There are **crucial** decisions to be made **AROUND** the project. 3. It is **crucial** to act **BEFORE** the deadline.

**638.**

**Cruel Adj. B1**

/'kru:əl/

খ্রুয়াল

নিষ্ঠুর

1. The **cruel** treatment was evident **AMONG** the animals. 2. Some people can be **cruel** **AROUND** their friends. 3. It seemed **cruel** to leave **BEFORE** saying goodbye.

**639.**

**Cry V. A2, N.  
B2**

/kraɪ/

খ্রাই

কান্না করা

1. The baby started to **cry** **AMONG** the crowd. 2. She heard a **cry** **AROUND** the corner. 3. You shouldn't **cry** **BEFORE** trying to resolve the issue.

**640.**

**Cultural Adj.**

**B1**

/'kʌltʃərəl/

খালচারাল

সাংস্কৃতিক

1. Cultural differences can be interesting AMONG nations. 2. There are many cultural events AROUND the city. 3. We learned a lot about cultural practices BEFORE our trip.

1. The culture is rich AMONG its traditions. 2. There are many aspects of culture AROUND the world. 3. Understanding the culture is important BEFORE visiting.

1. I drank coffee from a cup AMONG my friends. 2. There's a cup AROUND the kitchen. 3. I always wash my cup BEFORE using it.

1. The dishes are stored in the cupboard AMONG the shelves. 2. We found snacks in the cupboard AROUND the corner. 3. I organized the cupboard BEFORE the guests arrived.

1. They sought a cure AMONG the researchers. 2. There are many remedies AROUND for common illnesses. 3. I learned about the cure BEFORE starting the treatment.

1. She has curly hair AMONG her straight-haired friends. 2. The curly fries are my favorite AROUND the menu. 3. I always wanted to have curly hair BEFORE I straightened it.

1. The currency used AMONG these countries is different. 2. I exchanged my currency AROUND the airport. 3.

**641.**

**Culture N. A1**

/'kʌltʃərə/

খালচা

সংস্কৃতি

**642.**

**Cup N. A1**

/kʌp/

খাপ

কাপ

**643.**

**Cupboard N.**

**A2**

/'kʌbəd/

খাপবাড়

আলমারি

**644.**

**Cure V., N. B2**

/kjʊə/

খিউয়

সাড়িয়ে  
তোলা

**645.**

**Curly Adj. A2**

/'kɜːli/

খা;-লি

কোকড়  
নো

**646.**

/'kʌrənsi/

খারান্সি

মুদ্রা

**Currency N.****B1****647.****Current Adj.****B1, N. B2****/'kʌrənt/****কারান্ট****বর্তমান**

Understanding **currency** rates is important **BEFORE** traveling.

1. The **current** events were discussed **AMONG** the group. 2. There are many **current** trends **AROUND** fashion. 3. I need to check the **current** news **BEFORE** the meeting.

1. I am **currently** working **AMONG** several projects. 2. The store is **currently** busy **AROUND** the holidays. 3. We are reviewing the application **CURRENTLY BEFORE** making a decision.

1. The **curtain** was drawn **AMONG** the audience. 2. There's a beautiful **curtain** **AROUND** the stage. 3. I closed the **curtain** **BEFORE** the show started.

1. The **curve** of the road is sharp **AMONG** the hills. 2. The artist painted a beautiful **curve** **AROUND** the canvas. 3. Be careful when you **curve** **BEFORE** making a turn.

**648.****Currently Ad****v. B1****/'kʌrəntl i/****খারান্টলি****বর্তমানে****649.****Curtain N. B1****/'kɜ:tən/****খা:-টান****পর্দা****650.****Curve N., V. B2****/kɜ:v/****খা:-ভ****বাঁক**

## VOCABULARY LESSON:14

### WORD LIST:651-700

#### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                        | SENTENCE EXAMPLES |  |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>651.</b><br><u>Curved</u> Adj.<br><b>B2</b>  | /kɜ:vɪd/               | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>কা;-ভড় | বাঁকা             | 1. The road <b>curved BEHIND</b> the trees. 2. There's a <b>curved</b> line <b>BELOW</b> the horizon. 3. The path <b>BENEATH</b> the arch was beautiful.                                       |
| <b>652.</b><br><u>Custom</u> N. B1              | /'kʌstəm/              | খাস্টম                                | রীতি              | 1. It's a <b>custom BEHIND</b> the festival. 2. There are many <b>custom</b> practices <b>BELOW</b> the surface of society. 3. The <b>custom</b> is rooted <b>BENEATH</b> our traditions.      |
| <b>653.</b><br><u>Customer</u> N.<br><b>A1</b>  | /'kʌstəm ə/            | খাস্টমা                               | গ্রাহক            | 1. The <b>customer</b> waited <b>BEHIND</b> the counter. 2. There are many <b>customers BELOW</b> the sign. 3. The <b>customer</b> service is crucial <b>BENEATH</b> the company's reputation. |
| <b>654.</b><br><u>Cut</u> V. A1, N. B1          | /kʌt/                  | খাট                                   | কাটা              | 1. I will <b>cut</b> the paper <b>BEHIND</b> the line. 2. The water level is <b>BELOW</b> the <b>cut</b> we made. 3. The <b>cut</b> was made <b>BENEATH</b> the surface.                       |
| <b>655.</b><br><u>Cycle</u> N., V. A2           | /'saɪkəl/              | সাইকেল                                | চক্র              | 1. The <b>cycle</b> was parked <b>BEHIND</b> the building. 2. The <b>cycle</b> of seasons changes <b>BELOW</b> the equator. 3. The <b>cycle</b> runs <b>BENEATH</b> the tree canopy.           |
| <b>656.</b><br><u>Dad</u> N. A1                 | /dæd/                  | ড্যাড                                 | বাবা              | 1. My <b>dad</b> is waiting <b>BEHIND</b> the door. 2. He loves to play games <b>BELOW</b> the stars with us. 3. My <b>dad</b> always finds treasures <b>BENEATH</b> the floorboards.          |
| <b>657.</b><br><u>Daily</u> Adj. A2,<br>Adv. B1 | /'deili/               | ডেইলি                                 | দৈনিক             | 1. I enjoy my <b>daily</b> walk <b>BEHIND</b> the park. 2. The temperature is recorded <b>BELOW</b> average <b>daily</b> . 3. I found a <b>daily</b> routine <b>BENEATH</b> my busy schedule.  |
| <b>658.</b>                                     | /'dæmɪdʒ/<br>3/        | ড্যামিজ                               | ক্ষতি             | 1. The <b>damage</b> was done <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes. 2. There was <b>damage</b> observed <b>BELOW</b> the surface.  |

|                            |                   |            |          |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------|--|
| <b>Damage N. V.</b>        |                   |            |          | 3. The <b>damage</b> occurred <b>BENEATH</b> the old roof.   |
| <b>B1</b>                  |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>659.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Dance N. V.</b>         |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>A1</b>                  | /da:n:s/          | ডান্স      | নাচ      | 1. We could hear the <b>dance</b> music playing <b>BEHIND</b> the building. 2. The <b>dance</b> performance was <b>BELOW</b> expectations. 3. The <b>dance</b> studio is located <b>BENEATH</b> the main hall. |
| <b>660.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Dancer N. A1</b>        | /'dænsə/          | ড্যান্সা   | নর্তকী   | 1. The <b>dancer</b> practiced <b>BEHIND</b> the curtain. 2. The <b>dancer</b> was performing <b>BELOW</b> the spotlight. 3. A <b>dancer</b> gracefully moved <b>BENEATH</b> the archway.                      |
| <b>661.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Dancing N. A1</b>       | /'da:n:sɪŋ/<br>/  | ডান্সিং    | নাচ      | 1. They were <b>dancing</b> <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes of the show. 2. <b>Dancing</b> is fun <b>BELOW</b> the stars. 3. We enjoyed <b>dancing</b> <b>BENEATH</b> the moonlight.                                  |
| <b>662.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Danger N. A2</b>        | /'deindʒə/<br>/   | ডেইঞ্জা    | বিপদ     | 1. The <b>danger</b> lurked <b>BEHIND</b> the door. 2. There's a <b>danger</b> of flooding <b>BELOW</b> the dam. 3. The <b>danger</b> lies <b>BENEATH</b> the surface of calm waters.                          |
| <b>663.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Dangerous A dj. A1</b>  | 'deindʒə<br>rə:s/ | ডেইঞ্জারাস | বিপজ্জনক | 1. It's <b>dangerous</b> to walk <b>BEHIND</b> moving vehicles. 2. The path is <b>dangerous</b> <b>BELOW</b> the cliffs. 3. The <b>dangerous</b> animal was hiding <b>BENEATH</b> the bushes.                  |
| <b>664.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Dark Adj. A1, N. A2</b> | /da:k/            | ডা:ক       | অন্ধকার  | 1. It's <b>dark</b> <b>BEHIND</b> the trees at night. 2. The cave is <b>BELOW</b> <b>dark</b> and eerie. 3. I found something <b>BENEATH</b> the <b>dark</b> soil.   |
| <b>665.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Data N. A2</b>          | /'deitə/          | ডেইটা      | তথ্য     | 1. The <b>data</b> was collected <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes. 2. The report showed trends <b>BELOW</b> the expected levels of <b>data</b> . 3. We analyzed the <b>data</b> stored <b>BENEATH</b> the surface.     |
| <b>666.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Date N. A1, V. B2</b>   | /deit/            | ডেইট       | তারিখ    | 1. The <b>date</b> is written <b>BEHIND</b> the photo. 2. It's marked <b>BELOW</b> the calendar <b>date</b> . 3. The <b>date</b> of the event is <b>BENEATH</b> the announcement.                              |
| <b>667.</b>                |                   |            |          |  |
| <b>Daughter N. A1</b>      | /'dɔ:tə/          | ড;ঢা       | কন্যা    | 1. My <b>daughter</b> is waiting <b>BEHIND</b> the fence. 2. She found a letter <b>BELOW</b> her <b>daughter's</b> bed. 3. A gift  |

|                                 |            |          |          |   |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---|
|                                 |            |          |          | was hidden <b>BENEATH</b> my daughter's pillow.   |
| 668.                            |            |          |          | 1. It was a beautiful <b>day BEHIND</b> the mountains. 2. The <b>day</b> was cooler <b>BELOW</b> the clouds. 3. I found peace <b>BENEATH</b> the bright <b>day</b> sky.                                   |
| <b>Day N. A1</b>                | /deɪ/      | ডেই      | দিন      | 1. The tree stood <b>BEHIND</b> the <b>dead</b> log. 2. The <b>dead</b> fish floated <b>BELOW</b> the surface. 3. The secret lies <b>BENEATH</b> the <b>dead</b> leaves.                                  |
| 669.                            |            |          |          | 1. We made a <b>deal BEHIND</b> closed doors. 2. The <b>deal</b> was settled <b>BELOW</b> the expected price. 3. The <b>deal</b> was made <b>BENEATH</b> the stars.                                       |
| <b>Dead Adj. A2</b>             | /dɛd/      | ডেড      | মৃত      | 1. My <b>dear</b> friend is waiting <b>BEHIND</b> the curtain. 2. There's a <b>dear</b> price <b>BELOW</b> the market. 3. The <b>dear</b> memories are hidden <b>BENEATH</b> old photos.                  |
| 670.                            |            |          |          | 1. <b>Death</b> is often discussed <b>BEHIND</b> closed doors. 2. The <b>death</b> toll was reported <b>BELOW</b> the expected numbers. 3. The truth lies <b>BENEATH</b> the <b>death</b> of the legend.  |
| <b>Deal V. A2, N. B1</b>        | /di:l/     | উল       | চুক্তি   | 1. The <b>debate</b> took place <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes. 2. The <b>debate</b> was heated <b>BELOW</b> the surface issues. 3. The <b>debate</b> continued <b>BENEATH</b> the surface of the topic.        |
| 671.                            |            |          |          | 1. He was <b>BEHIND</b> on his <b>debt</b> payments. 2. The <b>debt</b> was reported <b>BELOW</b> the national average. 3. The <b>debt</b> crisis lurked <b>BENEATH</b> the economy.                      |
| <b>Dear Adj. A1, Exclam. A2</b> | /dɪə/      | ডিয়া    | প্রিয়   | 1. The <b>decade</b> was marked <b>BEHIND</b> historical events. 2. Changes occurred <b>BELOW</b> the surface in that <b>decade</b> . 3. Innovations arose <b>BENEATH</b> the <b>decade's</b> challenges. |
| 672.                            |            |          |          | 1. <b>December</b> brings snow <b>BEHIND</b> the mountains. 2. The temperature drops <b>BELOW</b> normal levels in <b>December</b> . 3. We find joy <b>BENEATH</b> the stars in <b>December</b> nights.   |
| <b>Death N. A2</b>              | /dɛθ/      | ডেথ      | মৃত্যু   |   |
| 673.                            |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Debate N., V. B2</b>         | /dɪ'beit/  | ডিবেইট   | বিতর্ক   |   |
| 674.                            |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Debt N. B2</b>               | /dɛt/      | ডেট      | ঋণ       |   |
| 675.                            |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Decade N. B1</b>             | /'dɛkeɪd/  | ডেকেইড   | দশক      |   |
| 676.                            |            |          |          |   |
| <b>December N. A1</b>           | /dɪ'sembə/ | ডিসেম্বা | ডিসেম্বর |   |

|                                    |                |           |                     |  |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| <b>678.</b>                        |                |           |                     | 1. He stood <b>BEHIND</b> a <b>decent</b> reputation. 2. The <b>decent</b> living conditions were <b>BELLOW</b> expectations. 3. There's always <b>BENEATH</b> the surface a <b>decent</b> story.                      |
| <b>Decent Adj.</b><br><b>B2</b>    | /dɪ'sənt/      | ডিসন্ট    | ভাল                 |  |
| <b>679.</b>                        |                |           |                     | 1. I will <b>decide</b> <b>BEHIND</b> closed doors. 2. You must <b>decide</b> <b>BELLOW</b> the circumstances. 3. We will <b>decide</b> <b>BENEATH</b> the pressure of time.   |
| <b>Decide V. A1</b>                | /dɪ'saɪd/      | ডিসাইড    | সিদ্ধান্ত<br>নেওয়া | 1. The <b>decision</b> was made <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes. 2. The <b>decision</b> is <b>BELLOW</b> the threshold. 3. Your <b>decision</b> lies <b>BENEATH</b> your values.  |
| <b>680.</b>                        |                |           |                     | 1. They will <b>declare</b> the results <b>BEHIND</b> the podium. 2. The <b>declare</b> of independence is <b>BELLOW</b> the surface of history. 3. The truth lies <b>BENEATH</b> the <b>declare</b> of the document.  |
| <b>Decision N.</b><br><b>A2</b>    | /dɪ'sɪzən/     | ডিসিজন    | সিদ্ধান্ত           | 1. The <b>decline</b> in sales was noted <b>BEHIND</b> the reports. 2. There's a <b>decline</b> in temperature <b>BELLOW</b> freezing. 3. The <b>decline</b> of the empire was <b>BENEATH</b> the surface of politics. |
| <b>681.</b>                        |                |           |                     | 1. We will <b>decorate</b> the hall <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes. 2. The ornaments hung <b>BELLOW</b> the <b>decorate</b> lights. 3. The <b>decorate</b> theme was chosen <b>BENEATH</b> the suggestions.                  |
| <b>Declare V. B2</b>               | /dɪ'klεə/      | ডিখ্লেয়া | ঘোষণা               | 1. The <b>decoration</b> was placed <b>BEHIND</b> the main stage. 2. The <b>decoration</b> is <b>BELLOW</b> the expected standards. 3. The <b>decoration</b> was hidden <b>BENEATH</b> the tablecloth.                 |
| <b>682.</b>                        |                |           |                     | 1. There was a <b>decrease</b> in attendance <b>BEHIND</b> the scenes. 2. The  |
| <b>Decline V., N.</b><br><b>B2</b> | /dɪ'kleɪn/     | ডিখলাইন   | অপসারণ<br>করা       |  |
| <b>683.</b>                        |                |           |                     |  |
| <b>Decorate V.</b><br><b>B1</b>    | /'dɛkə'reɪt/   | ডেকরেইট   | সাজানো              |  |
| <b>684.</b>                        |                |           |                     |  |
| <b>Decoration N.</b><br>. B2       | /'dɛkə'reɪʃən/ | ডেকরেইশন  | সাজস<br>জ্ঞা        |  |
| <b>685.</b>                        | /dɪ'krɪ:s/     | ডিক্রিস   | হ্রাস করা           |  |

**Decrease V.,  
N. B2**

**686.**

**Deep Adj. A2,  
Adv. B1**

/di:p/

ডীপ

গভীর

temperature  
will **DECREASE BELOW** freezing  
tonight. 3. The **decrease** in quality  
was **BENEATH** our expectations.

1. The water is **deep BEHIND** the  
rocks. 2. The **deep** end of the pool  
is **BELLOW** the shallow area. 3. The  
treasure lies **BENEATH** the **deep** sand.  
1. She was **deeply** moved **BEHIND** the  
story. 2. The roots grow **BELLOW** the  
surface **DEEP** in the soil. 3. The  
feelings lie **BENEATH** the **deeply** held  
beliefs.

1. The **defeat** was felt **BEHIND** the  
team's morale. 2.

The **defeat** was **BELLOW** expectations  
for the season. 3. The **defeat** of the  
enemy was **BENEATH** the surface of  
the battle.

1. The **defence** strategy was  
discussed **BEHIND** closed doors. 2.

The **defence** was **BELLOW** the required  
standards. 3.

The **defence** lies **BENEATH** the  
surface of the argument.

1. They will **defend** their  
title **BEHIND** the scenes. 2.

The **defend** was **BELLOW** the expected  
level of performance. 3. You  
must **defend** your  
position **BENEATH** scrutiny.

1. We need to **define** the  
terms **BEHIND** the project. 2.

The **define** of success is  
often **BELLOW** expectations. 3. The  
concept lies **BENEATH** the **define** of  
the theory.

1. There's  
a **definite** answer **BEHIND** the

**Defeat V., N.  
B2**

/dr'fi:t/

ডিফেট

পরাজয়

**Defence N.  
B2**

/dr'fəns/

ডিফেন্স

প্রতিরক্ষা

**Defend V. B2**

/dr'fənd/

ডিফেন্ড

রক্ষা করা

**Define V. B1**

/dr'fain/

ডিফাইন

নির্ধারণ  
করা

**692.**

/'definit/

ডেফিনিট

নির্দিষ্ট

**Definite Adj.****B1****693.****Definitely Ad v. A2**

/'dɛfɪnɪtlɪ /

ডেফিনিটলি

অবশ্যই

**694.****Definition N. B1**

/ˌdɛfɪˈnɪʃən/

ডেফিনিশন

সংজ্ঞা

**695.****Degree N. A2**

/drɪ'grɪ:/

ডিগ্রি

ডিগ্রি

**696.****Delay V., N. B2**

/drɪ'leɪ/

ডিলেই

বিলম্ব

**697.****Deliberate A dj. B2**

/dɪ'lɪbərət/

ডিলিবারেট

সচেতন

**698.****Deliberately Adv. B2**

/dɪ'lɪbərətli/

ডিলিবারেট  
লিইচ্ছাকৃত  
ভাবে

question. 2. The results were **BELOW** the **definite** threshold. 3. The truth lies **BENEATH** the **definite** statements.

1. I will **definitely** be there **BEHIND** the scenes. 2. The temperature will drop **BELOW** freezing **DEFINITELY** tonight. 3. The answer lies **BENEATH** the **definitely** stated facts.

1. The **definition** was explained **BEHIND** the scenes. 2. The **definition** of success is often **BELOW** what we expect. 3. The concept lies **BENEATH** the **definition** provided.

1. The **degree** of difficulty was assessed **BEHIND** the scenes. 2. The temperature is **BELOW** the freezing **degree**. 3. The answer lies **BENEATH** the **degree** of complexity.

1. There was a **delay** **BEHIND** the schedule. 2.

The **delay** was **BELOW** the expected time frame. 3. The **delay** in response was **BENEATH** the usual standards.

1. The **deliberate** actions were taken **BEHIND** closed doors. 2. The **deliberate** pace was **BELOW** the expected speed. 3. The truth lies **BENEATH** the **deliberate** choices made.

1. She spoke **deliberately** **BEHIND** the scenes. 2. The actions were taken **BELOW** the **deliberately** set guidelines. 3. The truth

**699.**

**Delicious Adj**  
**. A1**

/drɪ'lɪʃəs/

ডিলিশাস

সুস্বাদু

**700.**

**Delight V., N.**  
**B2**

/drɪ'lait/

ডিলাইট

আনন্দ

lies **BENEATH** the **deliberately** chosen words.

1. The food was **delicious BEHIND** the restaurant. 2. The dessert was **BELOW** the **delicious** expectation. 3. The recipe lies **BENEATH** the **delicious** flavors. 1. The **delight** was evident **BEHIND** her smile. 2. The **delight** of the moment was **BELOW** what I expected. 3. The joy lies **BENEATH** the **delight** of the occasion.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:15

## WORD LIST:701-750

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>701.</b><br><b>Delighted Ad</b><br><b>j. B2</b> | /dɪ'laɪtɪd /           | ডিলাইটিড             | আনন্দিত        | 1. I was <b>delighted</b> to see you <b>BEHIND</b> the curtain. 2. The response was <b>BELOW</b> what I had <b>delighted</b> in. 3. The surprise lies <b>BENEATH</b> the <b>delighted</b> expressions.<br>1. We will <b>deliver</b> the package <b>BESIDE</b> the door. 2. The letter was sent <b>BETWEEN</b> the two offices. 3. This service goes <b>BEYOND</b> regular delivery hours. |
| <b>702.</b><br><b>Deliver V. B1</b>                | /dɪ'lɪvə/              | ডিলিভা               | পরিবহন করা     | 1. The <b>delivery</b> is scheduled <b>BESIDE</b> your house. 2. There was confusion <b>BETWEEN</b> the two <b>delivery</b> services. 3. The offer extends <b>BEYOND</b> standard <b>delivery</b> options .   |
| <b>703.</b><br><b>Delivery N.</b><br><b>B2</b>     | /dɪ'lɪvəri /           | ডিলিভেরি             | বিতরণ          | 1. There is a high <b>demand</b> <b>BESIDE</b> the new products. 2. The <b>demand</b> for services increased <b>BETWEEN</b> the two seasons. 3. This <b>demand</b> goes <b>BEYOND</b> what we anticipated.  |
| <b>704.</b><br><b>Demand N. V.</b><br><b>B2</b>    | /dr'ma:n d/            | ডিমান্ড              | চাহিদা         | 1. I will <b>demonstrate</b> the process <b>BESIDE</b> the model. 2. The results vary <b>BETWEEN</b> different groups when I <b>demonstrate</b> it. 3. This concept is <b>BEYOND</b> simple explanations; let me show you.  |
| <b>705.</b><br><b>Demonstrate</b><br><b>V. B2</b>  | /'dɛmənənstreɪt/       | ডেমন্ট্ৰেইট          | প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা   | 1. The <b>dentist</b> is located <b>BESIDE</b> the pharmacy. 2. I have an appointment <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>dentist</b> and the doctor. 3. The clinic offers services <b>BEYOND</b> just dental care.   |
| <b>706.</b><br><b>Dentist N. A2</b>                | /'dɛntɪst/             | ডেন্টিস্ট            | দন্ত চিকিৎসক   | 1. I cannot <b>deny</b> what happened <b>BESIDE</b> the evidence. 2. There is no  |
| <b>707.</b>  | /dr'nai/               | ডিনাই                | অঙ্গীকার কৰা   |   |

## Deny V. B2

708.

### Department N. A2

/dɪ'pa:t  
mənt/

ডিফামান্ট

বিভাগ

confusion **BETWEEN** the different statements to **deny** this. 3. The truth lies **BEYOND** what you may **deny**.

1. My office is located in the **department** **BESIDE** human resources. 2. There was a meeting scheduled **BETWEEN** the finance and marketing **departments**. 3. The responsibilities extend **BEYOND** just one **department**.

1. The **departure** gate is **BESIDE** the lounge. 2. There is a waiting area **BETWEEN** the **departure** gates. 3. The journey feels **BEYOND** just a mere **departure**.

1. The outcome will **depend** **BESIDE** various factors. 2. There's a relationship **BETWEEN** success and how much you **depend** on others. 3. The results can go **BEYOND** what you initially **depend** on.

1. I felt **depressed** sitting **BESIDE** the window. 2. There's a noticeable difference **BETWEEN** moods when people are **depressed**. 3. This feeling goes **BEYOND** just being **depressed**; it's more complex.

1. The weather is quite **depressing** **BESIDE** the bright sun. 2. There's a stark contrast **BETWEEN** the **depressing** news and good stories. 3. The reality can feel **BEYOND** just **depressing** at times.

1. The **depth** of the water is **BESIDE** the dock. 2. There was a discussion **BETWEEN** experts on the **depth** of the issue. 3. The implications go **BEYOND** the surface **depth** of understanding.

1. Can you **describe** the scene **BESIDE** the river? 2. The differences are clear **BETWEEN** how we **describe** it. 3.

711.

### Depressed A dj. B2

/dɪ'prest/

ডিফ্রেস্ট

বিষম

712.

### Depressing A dj. B2

/dɪ'presi  
ŋ/

ডিফ্রেসিং

বিষমকর

713.

### Depth N. B2

/dɛpθ/

ডেপথ

গভীরতা

714.

### Describe V. A1

/dɪs'kraɪ  
b/

ডিস্ক্রাইব

বর্ণনা  
করা

|                                    |                               |             |                        |   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
|                                    |                               |             |                        | The experience goes <b>BEYOND</b> what you can <b>describe</b> .  |
| 715.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Description</b><br><b>N. A1</b> | /dɪs'k्रɪpʃn/<br>/dɪs'krɪpʃn/ | ডিস্ক্রিপশন | বর্ণনা                 | 1. The <b>description</b> is <b>BESIDE</b> the painting.<br>2. There's a difference <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>description</b> and the reality. 3. The details can be <b>BEYOND</b> what the <b>description</b> shows.                           |
| 716.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Desert N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b>     | /dɪ'zɜ:t/<br>/dɪ'zɜ:t/        | ডিয়া;-ট    | মরুভূমি                | 1. The <b>desert</b> stretches <b>BESIDE</b> the mountains. 2. There's a vast difference <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>desert</b> and the forest. 3. Life can be <b>BEYOND</b> harsh in the <b>desert</b> .   |
| 717.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Deserve V. B2</b>               | /dɪ'zɜ:v/<br>/dɪ'zɜ:v/        | ডিয়া;-ভ    | প্রাপ্ত<br>হওয়া       | 1. You <b>deserve</b> respect <b>BESIDE</b> your peers.<br>2. There's a clear distinction <b>BETWEEN</b> who <b>deserve</b> praise and who does not. 3. The recognition goes <b>BEYOND</b> what you <b>deserve</b> .                        |
| 718.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Design N., V.<br/>A1</b>        | /dɪ'zaɪn/<br>/dɪ'zaɪn/        | ডিয়াইন     | নকশা,<br>ডিজাইন<br>করা | 1. The new <b>design</b> is displayed <b>BESIDE</b> the old one. 2. There's a collaboration <b>BETWEEN</b> teams on the <b>design</b> project. 3. This concept goes <b>BEYOND</b> just a simple <b>design</b> .                             |
| 719.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Designer N.<br/>A2</b>          | /dɪ'zaɪnə/<br>/dɪ'zaɪnə/      | ডিয়াইনা    | নকশাকা<br>র            | 1. The <b>designer</b> works <b>BESIDE</b> the team. 2. There's a notable difference <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>designer</b> and the others. 3. The work can be <b>BEYOND</b> what a typical <b>designer</b> does.                               |
| 720.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Desire N., V.<br/>B2</b>        | /dɪ'zaɪə/<br>/dɪ'zaɪə/        | ডিয়াইয়া   | ইচ্ছা                  | 1. The <b>desire</b> to succeed is strong <b>BESIDE</b> the fear of failure. 2. There's a conflict <b>BETWEEN</b> what you <b>desire</b> and what you can achieve. 3. The passion goes <b>BEYOND</b> mere <b>desire</b> ; it drives action. |
| 721.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Desk N. A1</b>                  | /desk/<br>/desk/              | ডেস্ক       | ডেস্ক                  | 1. My <b>desk</b> is located <b>BESIDE</b> the window.<br>2. There's a pile of papers <b>BETWEEN</b> my <b>desk</b> and the wall. 3. The clutter can be <b>BEYOND</b> manageable on my <b>desk</b> .  |
| 722.                               |                               |             |                        |   |
| <b>Desperate A<br/>dj. B2</b>      | /'dɛspərət/<br>/dɛspərət/     | ডেস্পারেট   | হতাশ                   | 1. I felt <b>desperate</b> sitting <b>BESIDE</b> the empty table. 2. There's a distinction <b>BETWEEN</b> feeling <b>desperate</b> and being proactive. 3. The situation can feel <b>BEYOND</b> <b>desperate</b> at times.                  |

|                                   |                  |             |                 |  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| 723.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Despite Prep.</b><br><b>B1</b> | /dɪ'spaɪt/       | ডিস্পাইট    | সত্ত্বেও        | <p>1. Despite the challenges, I sat <b>BESIDE</b> my friends. 2. There's a noticeable difference <b>BETWEEN</b> success and failure <b>DESPITE</b> efforts. 3. The struggle can feel <b>BEYOND</b> what you endure <b>DESPITE</b> your strength.</p> |
| 724.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Destination N. B1</b>          | /'destri'neɪʃən/ | ডেস্টিনেশন  | গন্তব্য         | <p>1. The <b>destination</b> is located <b>BESIDE</b> the lake. 2. There's a lovely cafe <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>destination</b> and the airport. 3. The adventure goes <b>BEYOND</b> just reaching the <b>destination</b>.</p>                        |
| 725.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Destroy V. A2</b>              | /dɪ'strɔɪ/       | ডিস্ট্রয়াই | ধ্বংস করা       | <p>1. They plan to <b>destroy</b> the old building <b>BESIDE</b> the park. 2. The storm can <b>destroy</b> neighborhoods <b>BETWEEN</b> the two streets. 3. The impact can be <b>BEYOND</b> just <b>destroy</b>; it affects lives.</p>               |
| 726.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Detail N. A1, V. B2</b>        | /'di:təil/       | ডীটেইল      | বিস্তারিত, বিশদ | <p>1. The <b>detail</b> is outlined <b>BESIDE</b> the main document. 2. There's a difference <b>BETWEEN</b> focusing on the <b>detail</b> and the big picture. 3. The implications lie <b>BEYOND</b> the surface <b>detail</b>.</p>                  |
| 727.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Detailed Adj. B2</b>           | /'di:teɪld/      | ডীটেইল্ড    | বিস্তারিত       | <p>1. The report is <b>detailed</b> <b>BESIDE</b> the summary. 2. There's a contrast <b>BETWEEN</b> <b>detailed</b> and brief explanations. 3. The analysis can go <b>BEYOND</b> what is <b>detailed</b> in the text.</p>                            |
| 728.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Detect V. B2</b>               | /dɪ'tɛkt/        | ডিটেক্ট     | সনাক্ত করা      | <p>1. We can <b>detect</b> changes <b>BESIDE</b> the normal patterns. 2. There's a process <b>BETWEEN</b> how we <b>detect</b> different signals. 3. The technology goes <b>BEYOND</b> just being able to <b>detect</b>.</p>                         |
| 729.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Detective N. A2</b>            | /dɪ'tɛktɪv/      | ডিটেক্টিভ   | গোয়েন্দা       | <p>1. The <b>detective</b> stood <b>BESIDE</b> the crime scene. 2. There's a key difference <b>BETWEEN</b> a <b>detective</b> and a regular officer. 3. The investigation goes <b>BEYOND</b> what a typical <b>detective</b> does.</p>               |
| 730.                              |                  |             |                 |  |
| <b>Determine V. B1</b>            | /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/      | ডিটামিন     | নির্ধারণ করা    | <p>1. I will <b>determine</b> the results <b>BESIDE</b> my colleague. 2. There's a key difference <b>BETWEEN</b> how we <b>determine</b> success. 3. The factors</p>   |

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| 731. | Determined<br>Adj. B1 | /drɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/<br>ডিটার্মিন্ড   | দৃঢ়সংকল্প  |
| 732. | Develop V. A2         | /dɪ'veləp/<br>ডিভেলাপ          | উন্নয়ন করা   |
| 733. | Development N. B1     | /dɪ'veləpmənt/<br>ডিভেলাপমেন্ট | উন্নয়ন   |
| 734. | Device N. A2          | /dɪ'veɪs/<br>ডিভাইস            | যন্ত্র  |
| 735. | Diagram N. B1         | /'daɪəgræm/<br>ডাইয়াগ্রাম     | চর্ট  |
| 736. | Dialogue N. A1        | /'daɪəlɒg/<br>ডাইয়ালগ         | সংলাপ   |
|      |                       |                                | involved go BEYOND what we can easily determine.<br>1. She was determined to succeed BESIDE her friends. 2. There's a noticeable change BETWEEN those who are determined and those who are not. 3. The challenges can feel BEYOND what a determined person can handle.<br>1. We plan to develop the project BESIDE the main office. 2. There's a clear difference BETWEEN how we develop software and hardware. 3. The skills required go BEYOND what you initially develop.<br>1. The development team is BESIDE the design team. 2. There are stages BETWEEN each phase of development. 3. The potential impacts are BEYOND just the development timeline.<br>1. The device was placed BESIDE the computer. 2. There's a huge difference BETWEEN this device and the previous model. 3. The technology goes BEYOND just being a simple device.<br>1. The diagram is located BESIDE the text explanation. 2. There are differences BETWEEN the two diagrams provided. 3. The concepts discussed go BEYOND what's shown in the diagram.<br>1. A dialogue was held BESIDE the main event. 2. There's a distinction BETWEEN constructive and destructive dialogue. 3. The |

|   |              |            |              |   |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|---|
|   |              |            |              | discussion can go <b>BEYOND</b> mere <b>dialogue</b> ; it can lead to action.   |
| 737.<br><b>Diamond N.</b><br><b>B1</b>    | /'daɪəmənd/  | ডাইয়ামন্ড | হীরক         | 1. The <b>diamond</b> ring was placed <b>BESIDE</b> the necklace. 2. There's a noticeable difference <b>BETWEEN</b> a real <b>diamond</b> and a fake one. 3. The value of the stone goes <b>BEYOND</b> just being a <b>diamond</b> .                    |
| 738.<br><b>Diary N. A2</b>                | /'daɪəri/    | ডাইয়ারি   | ডায়েরি      | 1. I keep my <b>diary</b> <b>BESIDE</b> my bed. 2. There's a lot of difference <b>BETWEEN</b> a <b>diary</b> and a journal. 3. The stories contained are <b>BEYOND</b> just daily entries in my <b>diary</b> .  |
| 739.<br><b>Dictionary N.</b><br><b>A1</b> | /'dɪkʃənəri/ | ডিকশনারি   | অভিধান       | 1. The <b>dictionary</b> is located <b>BESIDE</b> the reference books. 2. There's a difference <b>BETWEEN</b> using a <b>dictionary</b> and an online search. 3. The meanings can go <b>BEYOND</b> what's listed in the <b>dictionary</b> .             |
| 740.<br><b>Die V. A1</b>                  | /daɪ/        | ডাই        | মারা যাওয়া  | 1. Plants <b>die</b> if they are left <b>BESIDE</b> the window too long. 2. There's a significant difference <b>BETWEEN</b> how they <b>die</b> in nature and in captivity. 3. The reality is <b>BEYOND</b> what we see when living things <b>die</b> . |
| 741.<br><b>Diet N. A1</b>                 | /'daɪət/     | ডাইয়াট    | খাদ্য তালিকা | 1. She follows a strict <b>diet</b> <b>BESIDE</b> her exercise routine. 2. There's a noticeable difference <b>BETWEEN</b> various types of <b>diet</b> plans. 3. The impact on health can go <b>BEYOND</b> just following a <b>diet</b> .               |
| 742.<br><b>Difference N.</b><br><b>A1</b> | /'dɪfərəns/  | ডিফারেন্স  | পার্থক্য     | 1. The <b>difference</b> is clear <b>BESIDE</b> the two options. 2. There's a gap <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>difference</b> in opinions. 3. The implications can go <b>BEYOND</b> just the <b>difference</b> itself.   |

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| <b>743.</b><br><b>Different Adj.</b><br><b>A1</b>    | <i>/'dɪfərənt/<br/>t/</i>   | ডিফরেন্ট<br>DIFFERENT     | আলাদা<br>ALONE     | <p>1. We have <b>different</b> perspectives <b>BESIDE</b> common goals. 2. There's a contrast <b>BETWEEN</b> what's <b>different</b> and what's the same. 3. The experiences can be <b>BEYOND</b> just <b>different</b> viewpoints.</p>     |
| <b>744.</b><br><b>Differently A dv.</b><br><b>A2</b> | <i>/'dɪfərənt/<br/>tli/</i> | ডিফরেন্টলি<br>DIFFERENTLY | আলাদা<br>ALONE     | <p>1. We approach problems <b>differently</b> <b>BESIDE</b> our peers. 2. There's a clear contrast <b>BETWEEN</b> how we think <b>differently</b>. 3. Solutions may go <b>BEYOND</b> just thinking <b>differently</b>.</p>                  |
| <b>745.</b><br><b>Difficult Adj.</b><br><b>A1</b>    | <i>/'dɪfɪkəlt/<br/>/</i>    | ডিফিকুল্ট<br>DIFFICULT    | কঠিন<br>DIFFICULT  | <p>1. It was a <b>difficult</b> decision made <b>BESIDE</b> the committee. 2. There's a big difference <b>BETWEEN</b> what's <b>difficult</b> and what's impossible. 3. The task can feel <b>BEYOND</b> just <b>difficult</b> at times.</p> |
| <b>746.</b><br><b>Difficulty N.</b><br><b>B1</b>     | <i>/'dɪfɪkəlt/<br/>i/</i>   | ডিফিকুল্টী<br>DIFFICULTY  | কষ্ট<br>DIFFICULTY | <p>1. I faced <b>difficulty</b> <b>BESIDE</b> completing the project. 2. There's a notable difference <b>BETWEEN</b> levels of <b>difficulty</b> in tasks. 3. The struggles can feel <b>BEYOND</b> mere <b>difficulty</b>.</p>              |
| <b>747.</b><br><b>Dig V.</b><br><b>B2</b>            | <i>/dɪg/</i>                | ডিগ<br>DIG                | খোঁড়া<br>DIGGING  | <p>1. We need to <b>dig</b> <b>BESIDE</b> the fence to plant flowers. 2. There's a clear distinction <b>BETWEEN</b> how we <b>dig</b> in soft and hard ground. 3. The discoveries can be <b>BEYOND</b> just what we <b>dig</b> up.</p>      |
| <b>748.</b><br><b>Digital Adj.</b><br><b>A2</b>      | <i>/'dɪdʒɪtəl/<br/>/</i>    | ডিজিটাল<br>DIGITAL        | ডিজিটাল<br>DIGITAL | <p>1. The <b>digital</b> display is located <b>BESIDE</b> the analog one. 2. There's a major difference <b>BETWEEN</b> <b>digital</b> and analog devices. 3. The advancements go <b>BEYOND</b> just being <b>digital</b>.</p>               |
| <b>749.</b><br><b>Dinner N.</b><br><b>A1</b>         | <i>/'dɪnə/</i>              | ডিনা<br>DINNER            | রাতের<br>DINNER    | <p>1. We had <b>dinner</b> <b>BESIDE</b> the fireplace. 2. There's a difference <b>BETWEEN</b> a</p>  |

**750.**

**Direct Adj.  
A2, V., Adv. B1**

/dɪ' rɛkt/

ডিরেক্ট

সরাসরি,  
নির্দেশ  
করা

formal **dinner** and a casual meal. 3. The experience can be **BEYOND** just having **dinner**; it's about the company too.

1. The route is **direct** **BESIDE** the highway. 2. There's a clear distinction **BETWEEN** **direct** communication and indirect hints. 3. The impact can go **BEYOND** just being **direct** in conversation.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:16

## WORD LIST:751-800

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words                                      | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>751.</b><br><b>Direction N.<br/>A2</b>  | /drɪ'rekʃən/           | ডিরেকশন              | দিক            | 1. The <b>direction</b> sign is placed <b>BESIDE</b> the road. 2. There's a notable difference <b>BETWEEN</b> the <b>direction</b> taken and the one advised. 3. The journey can lead us <b>BEYOND</b> just the <b>direction</b> we choose. |
| <b>752.</b><br><b>Directly Adv.<br/>B1</b> | /drɪ'rektli/           | ডিরেক্টলি            | সরাসরি         | 1. You can speak <b>directly</b> <b>FOR</b> assistance. 2. The call came <b>FROM</b> a client. 3. We are <b>IN</b> the meeting room now.  |
| <b>753.</b><br><b>Director N. A2</b>       | /dɪ'rɛktə/             | ডিরেক্টা             | পরিচালক        | 1. The <b>director</b> is responsible <b>FOR</b> the project. 2. There was a change <b>FROM</b> the previous <b>director</b> . 3. The meeting <b>IN</b> the office was productive.  |
| <b>754.</b><br><b>Dirt N. B1</b>           | /dɜ:t/                 | ডা;-ট                | মাটি           | 1. The <b>dirt</b> was thrown out <b>FOR</b> cleanliness. 2. I washed my hands <b>FROM</b> the <b>dirt</b> . 3. The plant needs soil <b>IN</b> the pot.   |
| <b>755.</b><br><b>Dirty Adj. A1</b>        | /'dɜ:ti/               | ডা;-ঠি               | ময়লা          | 1. Please keep the floor <b>dirty</b> <b>FOR</b> the kids to play. 2. I cleaned my hands <b>FROM</b> the <b>dirty</b> work. 3. There's a towel <b>IN</b> the bathroom.  |
| <b>756.</b><br><b>Disadvantage N. B1</b>   | /dɪsəd'ventɪdʒ/        | ডিসাডভেন্টেজ         | অসুবিধা        | 1. There's a <b>disadvantage</b> <b>FOR</b> choosing that option. 2. The <b>disadvantage</b> comes <b>FROM</b> lack of experience. 3. <b>IN</b> this case, it might not matter.   |
| <b>757.</b><br><b>Disagree V.<br/>A2</b>   | /dɪsə'grɪ:/            | ডিসাগ্রী             | অমত পোষণ করা   | 1. I <b>disagree</b> <b>FOR</b> several reasons. 2. Many people <b>FROM</b> different backgrounds may <b>disagree</b> . 3. We are still friends <b>IN</b> the end.  |
| <b>758.</b>                                | /dɪsə'pɪə/             | ডিসাফিয়া            | অদৃশ্য হওয়া   | 1. The clouds will <b>disappear</b> <b>FOR</b> the sunny day. 2. The magician's trick made the  |

|   |                |                 |                    |   |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>Disappear V.</b><br><b>A2</b>                      |                |                 |                    | rabbit disappear <b>FROM</b> the hat. 3. The stars shine bright <b>IN</b> the night sky.  |
| <b>759.</b><br><b>Disappointed Adj. B1</b>            | /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ | ডিসাফইন্টি<br>ড | হতাশ               | 1. I was <b>disappointed FOR</b> not winning. 2. She felt let down <b>FROM</b> the results. 3. It's hard to remain positive <b>IN</b> such situations.  |
| <b>760.</b><br><b>Disappointing Adj. B1</b>           | /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ | ডিসাফইন্টিং     | হতাশাজ<br>নক       | 1. The movie was <b>disappointing FOR</b> many viewers. 2. The performance fell short <b>FROM</b> expectations. 3. It was a tough day <b>IN</b> the office.<br>1. The storm was a <b>disaster FOR</b> the community. 2. The <b>disaster</b> resulted <b>FROM</b> poor planning. 3. Recovery efforts <b>IN</b> the area are ongoing.<br>1. The <b>disc</b> is essential <b>FOR</b> this project. 2. The original data was lost <b>FROM</b> the <b>disc</b> . 3. There's a scratch <b>IN</b> the <b>disc</b> that needs fixing.   |
| <b>761.</b><br><b>Disaster N.</b><br><b>A2</b>        | /drɪ'zɑːstə/   | ডিয়াস্টা       | বিপর্যয়           |   |
| <b>762.</b><br><b>Disc N. B2</b>                      | /dɪsk/         | ডিস্ক           | ডিস্ক              |   |
| <b>763.</b><br><b>Discipline N.</b><br><b>B2</b>      | /'dɪsəplɪn/    | ডিসিপ্লিন       | শৃঙ্খলা            | 1. <b>Discipline</b> is important <b>FOR</b> success. 2. The <b>discipline</b> stems <b>FROM</b> hard work. 3. <b>IN</b> school, it's necessary for learning.   |
| <b>764.</b><br><b>Discount N.</b><br><b>B1, V. B2</b> | /'dɪskəʊnt/    | ডিস্কাউন্ট      | ছাড়,<br>মূল্যছাড় | 1. We received a <b>discount FOR</b> early registration. 2. The <b>discount</b> is available <b>FROM</b> this store. 3. There are great deals <b>IN</b> the clearance section.<br>1. You can <b>discover</b> new places <b>FOR</b> adventure. 2. I was excited to <b>discover</b> the treasure <b>FROM</b> the cave. 3. We found peace <b>IN</b> nature.<br>1. The <b>discovery</b> was significant <b>FOR</b> science. 2. This <b>discovery</b> came <b>FROM</b> years of research. 3. It was <b>IN</b> the lab that we made it.<br>1. Let's <b>discuss</b> this matter <b>FOR</b> clarity. 2. We need to <b>discuss</b> the changes <b>FROM</b> last week. 3. The topics covered <b>IN</b> the meeting were crucial.<br>1. The <b>discussion</b> was beneficial <b>FOR</b> everyone involved. 2. The feedback came <b>FROM</b> the <b>discussion</b> group. 3. There was a lot of insight <b>IN</b> the <b>discussion</b> . |
| <b>765.</b><br><b>Discover V.</b><br><b>A2</b>        | /dɪs'kʌvə/     | ডিসকাভা         | আবিষ্কার<br>করা    |   |
| <b>766.</b><br><b>Discovery N.</b><br><b>A2</b>       | /dɪs'kʌvəri/   | ডিসকাভারি       | আবিষ্কার           |   |
| <b>767.</b><br><b>Discuss V. A1</b>                   | /dɪs'kʌs/      | ডিসকাস          | আলোচ<br>না করা     |   |
| <b>768.</b><br><b>Discussion N.</b><br><b>A2</b>      | /dɪs'kʌʃən/    | ডিসকাশন         | আলোচ<br>না         |   |

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|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| <b>769.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. This <b>disease</b> is a concern <b>FOR</b> public health. 2. The outbreak originated <b>FROM</b> contaminated water. 3. Awareness <b>IN</b> the community is vital.                                 |
| <b>Disease N. A2</b>      | /dr'zi:z/         | ডিজীজ         | রোগ          | 1. I made a special <b>dish</b> <b>FOR</b> dinner. 2. The <b>dish</b> was served <b>FROM</b> the kitchen. 3. It's important to eat <b>IN</b> moderation.  |
| <b>770.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. It's <b>dishonest</b> <b>FOR</b> anyone to cheat. 2. The <b>dishonest</b> act came <b>FROM</b> a place of fear. 3. Being truthful is essential <b>IN</b> relationships.                              |
| <b>Dish N. A1</b>         | /dɪʃ/             | ডিশ           | ডিশ          | 1. I have a <b>dislike</b> <b>FOR</b> loud noises. 2. The <b>dislike</b> stems <b>FROM</b> past experiences. 3. It's common to feel <b>IN</b> conflict about it.  |
| <b>771.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. We should not <b>dismiss</b> ideas <b>FOR</b> improvement. 2. The proposal was <b>dismissed</b> <b>FROM</b> consideration. 3. It's important to listen <b>IN</b> discussions.                        |
| <b>Dishonest Adj. B2</b>  | /dɪs'ənɪstɪ/      | ডিসওনিস্ট     | অসৎ          | 1. The <b>display</b> is set up <b>FOR</b> the exhibition. 2. The items were taken <b>FROM</b> the <b>display</b> case. 3. The art is showcased beautifully <b>IN</b> the gallery.                      |
| <b>772.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. Keep a safe <b>distance</b> <b>FOR</b> safety. 2. The <b>distance</b> <b>FROM</b> here to there is short. 3. There's beauty <b>IN</b> the distance of the mountains.                                 |
| <b>Dislike V., N. B1</b>  | /dɪs'lаіk/        | ডিসলাইক       | অপছন্দ করা   | 1. The <b>display</b> is set up <b>FOR</b> the exhibition. 2. The items were taken <b>FROM</b> the <b>display</b> case. 3. The art is showcased beautifully <b>IN</b> the gallery.                      |
| <b>773.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. We will <b>distribute</b> flyers <b>FOR</b> the event. 2. The benefits are <b>FROM</b> the resources we <b>distribute</b> . 3. It's important to share information <b>IN</b> the community.          |
| <b>Dismiss V. B2</b>      | /dɪs'mіs/         | ডিসমিস        | বাতিল করা    | 1. The <b>distribution</b> plan is set <b>FOR</b> next week. 2. The <b>distribution</b> comes <b>FROM</b> various sources. 3. The products are available <b>IN</b> several stores.                      |
| <b>774.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. The school <b>district</b> is known <b>FOR</b> its programs. 2. Changes are happening <b>FROM</b> the local <b>district</b> office. 3. The events are held <b>IN</b> our <b>district</b> every year. |
| <b>Display V., N. B2</b>  | /dɪs'pleɪ/        | ডিস্প্লেই     | প্রদর্শন করা | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>775.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>Distance N. A2</b>     | /'dіstəns/        | ডিস্টান্স     | দূরত্ব       | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>776.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>Distribute V. B2</b>   | /dіs'tribju:t/    | ডিস্ট্রিবিউট  | বিতরণ করা    | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>777.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>Distribution N. B2</b> | /dіs.trі'bju:ʃən/ | ডিস্ট্রিবিউশন | বিতরণ        | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>778.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>District N. B2</b>     | /'dіstrɪkt/       | ডিস্ট্রিক্ট   | জেলা         | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |
| <b>779.</b>               |                   |               |              | 1. Let's <b>divide</b> the work <b>FOR</b> efficiency. 2. There's a gap <b>FROM</b> how we <b>divide</b> tasks.   |

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|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>Divide V. B1,<br/>N. B2</b>                 |                 |                   |                    | 3. The challenges are <b>IN</b> the way we collaborate.   |
| <b>780.<br/>Division N. B2</b>                 | /dr'viʒən/      | ডিভিজন            | বিভাগ              | 1. The <b>division</b> of labor is crucial <b>FOR</b> success. 2. The <b>division</b> comes <b>FROM</b> different perspectives. 3. The teamwork is evident <b>IN</b> the project.   |
| <b>781.<br/>Divorced Adj.<br/>A2</b>           | /dr'vest/       | ডিভো;-স্ট         | বিবাহবি<br>চ্ছিন্ন | 1. She felt <b>divorced</b> <b>FOR</b> years. 2. The decision came <b>FROM</b> a place of understanding. 3. Life goes on <b>IN</b> new ways.  |
| <b>782.<br/>Do V.,<br/>Auxiliary V.<br/>A1</b> | /du:/           | ডু                | করা                | 1. What can I <b>do</b> <b>FOR</b> you today? 2. I learned a lot <b>FROM</b> my mistakes. 3. There's a lesson <b>IN</b> every experience.   |
| <b>783.<br/>Doctor N. A1</b>                   | /'dɒktə/        | ড্রেক্টা          | ডাক্তার            | 1. The <b>doctor</b> is available <b>FOR</b> consultations. 2. The advice came <b>FROM</b> my family <b>doctor</b> . 3. It's essential to stay healthy <b>IN</b> life.<br>1. Please <b>document</b> everything <b>FOR</b> clarity. 2. The data was taken <b>FROM</b> the <b>document</b> . 3. It's important to keep records <b>IN</b> one place. |
| <b>784.<br/>Document N.<br/>A2, V. B2</b>      | /'dɒkjʊmənt/    | ডক্যুমেন্ট        | নথি                | 1. The <b>documentary</b> is great <b>FOR</b> learning. 2. I watched a story <b>FROM</b> a historical <b>documentary</b> . 3. The insights shared <b>IN</b> the film were eye-opening.  |
| <b>785.<br/>Documentar<br/>y N. B1</b>         | /dɒkjʊ'mentəri/ | ডক্যুমেন্ট্<br>রি | ডকুমেন্টা<br>রি    | 1. I took my <b>dog</b> out <b>FOR</b> a walk. 2. The <b>dog</b> ran <b>FROM</b> the park to the house. 3. There's joy <b>IN</b> playing with my <b>dog</b> .   |
| <b>786.<br/>Dog N. A1</b>                      | /dɒg/           | ডগ                | কুকুর              | 1. This item costs a few <b>dollars</b> <b>FOR</b> the quality. 2. I saved money <b>FROM</b> my allowance in <b>dollars</b> . 3. There's a bill <b>IN</b> my wallet.  |
| <b>787.<br/>Dollar N. A1</b>                   | /'dɒlə/         | ডলা               | ডলার               | 1. The <b>domestic</b> market is growing <b>FOR</b> new products. 2. The issues arise <b>FROM</b> <b>domestic</b> policies. 3. There are many opportunities <b>IN</b> <b>domestic</b> trade.  |
| <b>788.<br/>Domestic Adj<br/>. B2</b>          | /də'meṣtɪk/     | ডামেস্টিক         | গাইস্ট্র           | 1. They aim to <b>dominate</b> the market <b>FOR</b> years to come. 2. The trends <b>FROM</b> the past can <b>dominate</b> current  |
| <b>789.<br/>Dominate V.<br/>B2</b>             | /'dəmɪneɪt/     | ডমিনেইট           | প্রভাবিত<br>করা    |   |

|  |                 |            |             |   |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|---|
|  |                 |            |             |   |
| 790.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Donate V. B1</b>                        | /dəʊ'neɪt/<br>/ | ডোনেইট     | দান করা     | choices. 3. There are challenges <b>IN</b> attempts to <b>dominate</b> .<br>1. I plan to <b>donate</b> clothes <b>FOR</b> those in need. 2. Many people <b>donate</b> <b>FROM</b> their hearts. 3. Generosity is important <b>IN</b> charitable actions.  |
| 791.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Door N. A1</b>                          | /dɔ:/           | ডো         | দরজা        | 1. Please close the <b>door</b> <b>FOR</b> privacy. 2. The package was left <b>FROM</b> the delivery <b>door</b> . 3. The key is <b>IN</b> the lock of the <b>door</b> .  |
| 792.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Double Adj., Det., Pron., V. A2, B1</b> | /'dʌbəl/        | ডাবল       | দ্বিগুণ     | 1. I need a <b>double</b> portion <b>FOR</b> my meal. 2. The <b>double</b> amount <b>FROM</b> last year surprised everyone. 3. There are two options <b>IN</b> this <b>double</b> feature.  |
| 793.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Doubt N., V. B1</b>                     | /daʊt/          | ডাউট       | সন্দেহ      | 1. I have <b>doubt</b> <b>FOR</b> his intentions. 2. There's no <b>doubt</b> <b>FROM</b> the evidence presented. 3. It's normal to feel uncertainty <b>IN</b> such situations.<br>1. Please sit <b>down</b> <b>FOR</b> a moment. 2. The ball rolled <b>FROM</b> up the hill <b>down</b> to the valley. 3. There is beauty <b>IN</b> the landscape <b>down</b> below.            |
| 794.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Down Adv., Prep. A1</b>                 | /daʊn/          | ডাউন       | নীচে        | 1. You can <b>download</b> the app <b>FOR</b> free. 2. The file was sent <b>FROM</b> the website to <b>download</b> . 3. I found information <b>IN</b> the <b>download</b> section.<br>1. Let's meet <b>downstairs</b> <b>FOR</b> breakfast. 2. The noise came <b>FROM</b> the <b>downstairs</b> neighbors. 3. There's a surprise waiting <b>IN</b> the <b>downstairs</b> room. |
| 795.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Download V., N. A2</b>                  | /'daʊn ləʊd/    | ডাউনলোড    | ডাউনলোড করা | 1. The path slopes <b>downwards</b> <b>FOR</b> easier walking. 2. The ball rolled <b>FROM</b> the table <b>downwards</b> . 3. The view is beautiful <b>IN</b> the valley <b>downwards</b> .   |
| 796.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Downstairs A dv. A1, Adj. A2</b>        | /'daʊn'steɪz/   | ডাউনস্টেইষ | নিচে        | 1. I bought a <b>dozen</b> eggs <b>FOR</b> the recipe. 2. There are <b>FROM</b> a <b>dozen</b> different flavors available. 3. We enjoyed pastries <b>IN</b> a <b>dozen</b> varieties.  |
| 797.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Downwards Adv. B2</b>                   | /'daʊn.wədz/    | ডাউনওয়াড  | নিচের দিকে  | 1. Please review the <b>draft</b> <b>FOR</b> any changes. 2. I received feedback <b>FROM</b> my professor on the <b>draft</b> . 3. The ideas are <b>IN</b> the initial <b>draft</b> phase.  |
| 798.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Dozen N., Det. B2</b>                   | /'dʌzən/        | ডায়ন      | ডজন         |   |
| 799.                                       |                 |            |             |   |
| <b>Draft N., V. B2</b>                     | /dra:f/t/       | ড্রাফ্ট    | খসড়া       |   |

**800.**

**Drag V. B2**

/dræg/

ড্রাগ

টାନା

1. Don't **drag** your feet **FOR** this task. 2. I felt a **drag FROM** the weight of my backpack. 3. The effort is evident **IN** the way we move.

**801.**

**Drama N. A2**

/'dra:mə/  
/

ড্ৰামা

নাটক

1. The **drama** was captivating **FOR** the audience. 2. There's a lot of **drama FROM** the previous season. 3. The emotions portrayed **IN** the play were intense.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:17

## WORD LIST:801-850

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING             | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| <b>801.</b><br><b>Dramatic Adj.</b><br><b>. B2</b> | /drə' mæt ɪk/          | ড্রাম্যাটিক          | নাটকীয়                    | 1. The play had a <b>dramatic</b> scene <b>INSIDE</b> the theater. 2. There was a <b>dramatic</b> change <b>NEAR</b> the end of the story. 3. The impact <b>OF</b> the performance was profound. |
| <b>802.</b><br><b>Draw V. A1</b>                   | /drɔ:/                 | ড্র;                 | আঁকা                       | 1. I like to <b>draw</b> pictures <b>INSIDE</b> my notebook. 2. The artist worked <b>NEAR</b> the river to capture the view. 3. The process <b>OF</b> creation is enjoyable.                     |
| <b>803.</b><br><b>Drawing N.</b><br><b>A2</b>      | /'drɔ:ɪŋ/              | ড্র;ইং               | অঙ্কন                      | 1. Her <b>drawing</b> is displayed <b>INSIDE</b> the gallery. 2. There's a <b>drawing</b> class <b>NEAR</b> our house. 3. The beauty <b>OF</b> her art is inspiring.                             |
| <b>804.</b><br><b>Dream N., V.</b><br><b>A2</b>    | /dri:m/                | ড্রীম                | স্বপ্ন                     | 1. I had a wonderful <b>dream</b> <b>INSIDE</b> my sleep. 2. The <b>dream</b> felt real, especially <b>NEAR</b> the end. 3. The essence <b>OF</b> the <b>dream</b> was magical.                  |
| <b>805.</b><br><b>Dress N., V. A1</b>              | /drɛs/                 | ড্রেস                | পোশাক                      | 1. Her <b>dress</b> was beautiful <b>INSIDE</b> the party. 2. She stood <b>NEAR</b> the mirror to admire her <b>dress</b> . 3. The style <b>OF</b> the <b>dress</b> was elegant.                 |
| <b>806.</b><br><b>Dressed Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>    | /drɛst/                | ড্রেস্ট              | সাজানো/<br>পরিধান<br>করানো | 1. He was <b>dressed</b> nicely <b>INSIDE</b> the restaurant. 2. The children played <b>NEAR</b> the park while <b>dressed</b> warmly. 3. The colors <b>OF</b> her outfit were vibrant.          |
| <b>807.</b><br><b>Drink N., V. A1</b>              | /drɪŋk/                | ড্রিংক               | পানীয়                     | 1. I ordered a cold <b>drink</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the cafe. 2. The <b>drink</b> was refreshing, especially <b>NEAR</b> the beach. 3. The taste <b>OF</b> the beverage was delightful.               |
| <b>808.</b><br><b>Drive V. A1, N.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /draɪv/                | ড্রাইভ               | গাড়ি<br>চলানো             | 1. Let's <b>drive</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the city to explore. 2. The view <b>NEAR</b> the coast is breathtaking during a <b>drive</b> . 3. The thrill <b>OF</b> the <b>drive</b> was exhilarating.    |
| <b>809.</b>  | /'draɪvə/              | ড্রাইভা              | ড্রাইভার                   | 1. The <b>driver</b> waited <b>INSIDE</b> the vehicle. 2. There's a great <b>driver</b> who works <b>NEAR</b> my   |

|                          |                 |          |                |   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---|
| <b>Driver N. A1</b>      |                 |          |                | home. 3. The skills <b>OF</b> a good <b>driver</b> are impressive.  |
| <b>810.</b>              |                 |          |                | 1. <b>Driving INSIDE</b> the city can be challenging. 2. I enjoy <b>driving NEAR</b> the lake. 3. The experience <b>OF driving</b> at night is different.                               |
| <b>Driving N. A2</b>     | /'draivɪŋ/<br>/ | ড্রাইভিং | গাড়ি<br>চলানো | 1. I'll <b>drop</b> the letter <b>INSIDE</b> the mailbox.<br>2. Don't <b>drop</b> it <b>NEAR</b> the edge of the table.<br>3. The sound <b>OF</b> the <b>drop</b> echoed in the room.   |
| <b>811.</b>              |                 |          |                | 1. This <b>drug</b> works well <b>INSIDE</b> the body.<br>2. The <b>drug</b> was developed <b>NEAR</b> the university. 3. The effects <b>OF</b> the <b>drug</b> were immediate.         |
| <b>Drop V. A2, N. B1</b> | /drəp/          | ড্রপ     | ফেলা           | 1. He played the <b>drum</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the band. 2. The rhythm is felt <b>NEAR</b> the <b>drum</b> circle. 3. The sound <b>OF</b> the <b>drum</b> resonated throughout the hall.    |
| <b>812.</b>              |                 |          |                | 1. He felt <b>drunk</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the party atmosphere. 2. The behavior was unusual <b>NEAR</b> someone who is <b>drunk</b> . 3. The effects <b>OF</b> being <b>drunk</b> can vary. |
| <b>Drug N. A2</b>        | /drʌg/          | ড্রাগ    | ড্রাগ          | 1. The towel was <b>dry</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the cupboard.<br>2. The air felt <b>NEAR</b> <b>dry</b> conditions. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> <b>dry</b> clothing is essential.             |
| <b>813.</b>              |                 |          |                | 1. The report is <b>due</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the week. 2. The payment is <b>NEAR</b> its <b>due</b> date. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> deadlines cannot be overstated.                      |
| <b>Drum N. B1</b>        | /drʌm/          | ড্রাম    | ডাম<br>ডোল     | 1. During lunch, we talked <b>INSIDE</b> the cafe.<br>2. It rained <b>NEAR</b> the end <b>during</b> the event.<br>3. The excitement <b>OF</b> the moment was palpable.                 |
| <b>814.</b>              |                 |          |                | 1. I found <b>dust</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the old box. 2. The <b>dust</b> settled <b>NEAR</b> the window. 3. The layer <b>OF</b> <b>dust</b> was thick.                                      |
| <b>Drunk Adj. B1</b>     | /drʌŋk/         | ড্রাঙ্ক  | মদ্যপ          | 1. It's my <b>duty</b> to help <b>INSIDE</b> the organization. 2. The <b>duty</b> calls <b>NEAR</b> the end of the month. 3. The sense <b>OF</b> <b>duty</b> is strong.                 |
| <b>815.</b>              |                 |          |                | 1. I watched a <b>DVD</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the living room. 2. The <b>DVD</b> was placed <b>NEAR</b> the   |
| <b>Dry Adj., V. A2</b>   | /draɪ/          | ড্রাই    | শুকনো          |   |
| <b>816.</b>              |                 |          |                |   |
| <b>Due Adj. B1</b>       | /dju:/          | ডিউ      | সময়সীমা       |   |
| <b>817.</b>              |                 |          |                |   |
| <b>During Prep. A1</b>   | /'dʒʊə.rɪŋ/     | জুয়ারিং | চলাকালীন       |   |
| <b>818.</b>              |                 |          |                |   |
| <b>Dust N. B1</b>        | /dʌst/          | ডাস্ট    | ধূলা           |   |
| <b>819.</b>              |                 |          |                |   |
| <b>Duty N. B1</b>        | /'dju:tɪ/       | ডায়িটি  | দায়িত্ব       |   |
| <b>820.</b>              |                 |          |                |   |
| <b>DVD N. A1</b>         | /di:vi:dɪ/      | ডিভিডি   | ডিভিডি         |   |

|   |                 |         |                |  |
|---|-----------------|---------|----------------|--|
|   |                 |         |                | player. 3. The quality <b>OF</b> the DVD was excellent.  |
| <b>821.<br/><u>Each</u> Det./Pr<br/>on./Adv. A1</b> | /e:tʃ/          | ইচ      | প্রতিটি        | 1. <b>Each</b> person has a role <b>INSIDE</b> the team. 2. There's a chair <b>NEAR</b> <b>each</b> desk. 3. The significance <b>OF</b> <b>each</b> contribution is valued.  |
| <b>822.<br/><u>Ear</u> N. A1</b>                    | /ɪə/            | ইয়া    | কান            | 1. She whispered <b>IN</b> my <b>ear</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the classroom. 2. The sound came <b>NEAR</b> my <b>ear</b> unexpectedly. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> listening with your <b>ear</b> is vital.                   |
| <b>823.<br/><u>Early</u> Adj.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>      | /'e:li:/        | এয়ালি  | প্রাথমিক       | 1. I like to wake up <b>early</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the morning. 2. Getting <b>NEAR</b> the event <b>early</b> is a good idea. 3. The feeling <b>OF</b> <b>early</b> mornings is refreshing.                               |
| <b>824.<br/><u>Earn</u> V. A2</b>                   | /ɜ:n/           | আ;-ন    | উপার্জন<br>করা | 1. I want to <b>earn</b> respect <b>INSIDE</b> my community. 2. Many jobs <b>earn</b> well <b>NEAR</b> the city center. 3. The process <b>OF</b> hard work is necessary to <b>earn</b> success.                        |
| <b>825.<br/><u>Earth</u> N. A2</b>                  | /ɜ:θ/           | আ;-থ    | পৃথিবী         | 1. The <b>earth</b> is beautiful <b>INSIDE</b> the forest. 2. The changes <b>NEAR</b> the <b>earth</b> are concerning. 3. The richness <b>OF</b> the <b>earth</b> is important for life.                               |
| <b>826.<br/><u>Earthquake</u> N.<br/>. B1</b>       | /'ɜ:θkw<br>eɪk/ | আথখুএইক | ভূমিকম্প       | 1. The <b>earthquake</b> was felt <b>INSIDE</b> the building. 2. Many buildings collapsed <b>NEAR</b> the epicenter <b>OF</b> the <b>earthquake</b> . 3. The effects <b>OF</b> the <b>earthquake</b> were devastating. |
| <b>827.<br/><u>Easily</u> Adv. A2</b>               | /'i:zəli/       | ইয়ালি  | সহজেই          | 1. You can solve this puzzle <b>easily</b> <b>INSIDE</b> your mind. 2. The task can be completed <b>NEAR</b> <b>easily</b> if you focus. 3. The joy <b>OF</b> success comes <b>easily</b> after hard work.             |
| <b>828.<br/><u>East</u> N., Adj.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>   | /i:st/          | ইস্ট    | পূর্ব          | 1. The sun rises <b>in</b> the <b>east</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the horizon. 2. The coast <b>NEAR</b> the <b>east</b> is beautiful. 3. The culture <b>OF</b> the <b>east</b> is fascinating.                                  |
| <b>829.<br/><u>Eastern</u> Adj.<br/>B1</b>          | /'i:stən/       | ইস্টান  | পূর্বদিকে<br>র | 1. The <b>eastern</b> region has many attractions <b>INSIDE</b> the city. 2. The climate <b>NEAR</b> <b>eastern</b> areas is different. 3. The traditions <b>OF</b> the <b>eastern</b> cultures are rich.              |

|                         |             |         |              |   |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---|
| <b>830.</b>             |             |         |              | 1. This assignment is <b>easy</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the given context. 2. The solution is <b>NEAR</b> <b>easy</b> to find. 3. The beauty <b>OF</b> <b>easy</b> tasks is their simplicity.                         |
| <b>831.</b>             |             |         |              | 1. I like to <b>eat</b> lunch <b>INSIDE</b> the cafeteria. 2. We often dine <b>NEAR</b> the lake to <b>eat</b> . 3. The pleasure <b>OF</b> sharing a meal is delightful.                                      |
| <b>Eat V. A1</b>        | /i:t/       | ঈট      | খাওয়া       | 1. The <b>economic</b> situation is stable <b>INSIDE</b> the country. 2. Changes <b>NEAR</b> the <b>economic</b> policies are expected. 3. The impact <b>OF</b> <b>economic</b> growth is significant.        |
| <b>832.</b>             |             |         |              | 1. The <b>economy</b> is thriving <b>INSIDE</b> the city. 2. Changes <b>NEAR</b> the <b>economy</b> can affect everyone. 3. The health <b>OF</b> the <b>economy</b> is crucial for growth.                    |
| <b>Economic Adj. B1</b> | /i:kə'nmɪk/ | ঈখানমিক | অর্থনৈতিক    | 1. The <b>edge</b> of the table is sharp <b>INSIDE</b> the kitchen. 2. I stood <b>NEAR</b> the <b>edge</b> of the cliff. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> safety <b>IN</b> such areas cannot be overstated.        |
| <b>833.</b>             |             |         |              | 1. I need to <b>edit</b> the document <b>INSIDE</b> the software. 2. The changes were made <b>NEAR</b> the end of the <b>edit</b> process. 3. The quality <b>OF</b> the final product improved significantly. |
| <b>Economy N. B1</b>    | /ɪ'kɒnəmɪ/  | ইখনামি  | অর্থনীতি     | 1. The latest <b>edition</b> is available <b>INSIDE</b> the store. 2. There are many features <b>NEAR</b> the new <b>edition</b> . 3. The significance <b>OF</b> this <b>edition</b> is noteworthy.           |
| <b>834.</b>             |             |         |              | 1. The <b>editor</b> worked late <b>INSIDE</b> the office. 2. There's a meeting <b>NEAR</b> the <b>editor</b> 's desk. 3. The role <b>OF</b> an <b>editor</b> is vital in publishing.                         |
| <b>Edge N. B1</b>       | /edʒ/       | এজ      | কোনা/দিক     |   |
| <b>835.</b>             |             |         |              |   |
| <b>Edit V. B2</b>       | /'eɪdɪt/    | এডিট    | সম্পাদনা করা |   |
| <b>836.</b>             |             |         |              |   |
| <b>Edition N. B2</b>    | /ɪ'dɪʃən/   | ইডিশন   | সংস্করণ      |   |
| <b>837.</b>             |             |         |              |   |
| <b>Editor N. B1</b>     | /'eɪdɪtə/   | এডিটা   | সম্পাদক      |   |

**838.**

**Educate V. B1**

/'edʒu:kə  
it/

এজুখেইট

শিক্ষা  
দেওয়া

1. We aim to **educate** students **INSIDE** the classroom. 2. Programs are available **NEAR** the community to **educate** families. 3. The goal **OF** education is to empower individuals.

**839.**

**Educated Adj.  
. B1**

/'edʒu:kə  
ɪtid/

এজুখেইটিড

শিক্ষিত

1. She is well **educated** **INSIDE** her field. 2. There are many **educated** professionals **NEAR** the university. 3. The value **OF** being **educated** is immense.

**840.**

**Education N.  
A2**

/'edʒu:kə  
eɪʃən/

এজুখেইশন

শিক্ষা

1. **Education** is important **INSIDE** society. 2. There are many resources **NEAR** the **education** center. 3. The quality **OF** **education** affects future generations.

**841.**

**Educational  
Adj. B1**

/'edʒu:kə  
eɪʃənl/

এজুখেইশনা  
ল

শিক্ষামূল  
ক

1. The **educational** program is held **INSIDE** the library. 2. Workshops are available **NEAR** the **educational** facility. 3. The benefits **OF** **educational** activities are numerous.

**842.**

**Effect N. A2**

/ɪ'fekt/

ইফেক্ট

প্রভাব

1. The **effect** was noticeable **INSIDE** the experiment. 2. The changes had a positive **effect** **NEAR** the community. 3. The impact **OF** the decision was significant.

**843.**

**Effective Adj.  
B1**

/ɪ'fektɪv/

ইফেক্টিভ

কার্যকর

1. The strategy was **effective** **INSIDE** the campaign. 2. There are many **effective** methods **NEAR** the goal. 3. The results **OF** being **effective** are clear.

**844.**

/ɪ'fektɪvl  
i/

ইফেক্টিভ  
চিভলি

কার্যকর  
ভাবে

1. We need to communicate **effectively** **INSIDE** the

**Effectively A  
dv. B1**

**845.**

**Efficient Adj.  
B2**

/'efɪʃənt/

ইফিশন্ট

দক্ষ

team. 2. The plan worked **NEAR effectively** as intended. 3. The importance **OF** working **effectively** can not be underestimated.

1. The system is **efficient INSIDE** the organization. 2. There are **efficient** solutions **NEAR** the problem. 3. The benefits **OF** being **efficient** are clear.

1. It takes a lot of **effort INSIDE** the project. 2. The **effort** made **NEAR** the deadline was commendable. 3. The results **OF** the **effort** were rewarding.

1. I found an **egg INSIDE** the nest. 2. The **egg** was laid **NEAR** the garden. 3. The importance **OF** the **egg** in cooking is well-known.

1. There are **eight chairs INSIDE** the dining room. 2. The **eight** players gathered **NEAR** the field. 3. The significance **OF** the number **eight** is often discussed.

1. She turned **eighteen INSIDE** the summer. 2. The **eighteen** students gathered **NEAR** the entrance. 3. The responsibilities **OF** being **eighteen** are exciting.

1. The **eighty** participants joined **INSIDE** the event. 2. There are **eighty** reasons to celebrate **NEAR** the anniversary. 3. The significance **OF** the number **eighty** is often overlooked.

**847.**

**Egg N. A1**

/ɛg/

এগ

ডিম

**848.**

**Eight Numbe  
r A1**

/eɪt/

এইট

আট

**849.**

**Eighteen Nu  
mber A1**

/ˌeɪˈtiːn/

এইচীন

আঠারো

**850.**

**Eighty Num  
ber A1**

/ˈeɪti/

এইচী

আশি

# VOCABULARY LESSON:18

## WORD LIST:851-900

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>851.</b><br><b>Either Det./Pr<br/>on., Adv. A2</b> | /'iðər/                | ইদা/আইদা             | অথবা           | 1. You can choose <b>either</b> option <b>INSIDE</b> the menu. 2. There are two paths <b>NEAR</b> the entrance; you can take <b>either</b> . 3. The choice <b>OF either</b> route is yours.<br>1. The <b>elderly</b> man sat <b>INSIDE</b> the park. 2. There are many services <b>NEAR</b> the <b>elderly</b> community. 3. The care <b>OF</b> the <b>elderly</b> is important.<br>1. We will <b>elect</b> a new leader <b>INSIDE</b> the meeting. 2. The committee will <b>elect</b> members <b>NEAR</b> the end of the month. 3. The process <b>OF</b> how we <b>elect</b> is crucial.<br>1. The <b>election</b> will take place <b>INSIDE</b> the auditorium. 2. There was a lot of excitement <b>NEAR</b> the <b>election</b> day. 3. The outcome <b>OF</b> the <b>election</b> affects everyone. |
| <b>852.</b><br><b>Elderly Adj.<br/>B2</b>             | /'eldəli/              | এন্ডালি              | বৃদ্ধ          | 1. The <b>elderly</b> man sat <b>INSIDE</b> the park. 2. There are many services <b>NEAR</b> the <b>elderly</b> community. 3. The care <b>OF</b> the <b>elderly</b> is important.<br>1. We will <b>elect</b> a new leader <b>INSIDE</b> the meeting. 2. The committee will <b>elect</b> members <b>NEAR</b> the end of the month. 3. The process <b>OF</b> how we <b>elect</b> is crucial.<br>1. The <b>election</b> will take place <b>INSIDE</b> the auditorium. 2. There was a lot of excitement <b>NEAR</b> the <b>election</b> day. 3. The outcome <b>OF</b> the <b>election</b> affects everyone.  |
| <b>853.</b><br><b>Elect V. B2</b>                     | /ɪ'lɛkt/               | ইলেক্ট               | নির্বাচিত করা  | 1. We will <b>elect</b> a new leader <b>INSIDE</b> the meeting. 2. The committee will <b>elect</b> members <b>NEAR</b> the end of the month. 3. The process <b>OF</b> how we <b>elect</b> is crucial.<br>1. The <b>election</b> will take place <b>INSIDE</b> the auditorium. 2. There was a lot of excitement <b>NEAR</b> the <b>election</b> day. 3. The outcome <b>OF</b> the <b>election</b> affects everyone.   |
| <b>854.</b><br><b>Election N. B1</b>                  | /ɪ'lɛkʃən/             | ইলেকশন               | নির্বাচন       | 1. The <b>electric</b> lights are <b>INSIDE</b> the building. 2. There are <b>electric</b> outlets <b>NEAR</b> the desk. 3. The use <b>OF</b> <b>electric</b> devices is common.<br>1. The <b>electrical</b> system is <b>INSIDE</b> the walls. 2. There are <b>electrical</b> hazards <b>NEAR</b> the construction site. 3. The maintenance <b>OF</b> <b>electrical</b> equipment is essential.<br>1. We need <b>electricity</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the house. 2. The <b>electricity</b> went out <b>NEAR</b> the storm. 3. The cost <b>OF</b> <b>electricity</b> is rising.   |
| <b>855.</b><br><b>Electric Adj.<br/>A2</b>            | /ɪ'lɛktrɪk /           | ইলেক্ট্রিক্সি        | বৈদ্যুতিক      | 1. The <b>electric</b> lights are <b>INSIDE</b> the building. 2. There are <b>electric</b> outlets <b>NEAR</b> the desk. 3. The use <b>OF</b> <b>electric</b> devices is common.<br>1. The <b>electrical</b> system is <b>INSIDE</b> the walls. 2. There are <b>electrical</b> hazards <b>NEAR</b> the construction site. 3. The maintenance <b>OF</b> <b>electrical</b> equipment is essential.<br>1. We need <b>electricity</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the house. 2. The <b>electricity</b> went out <b>NEAR</b> the storm. 3. The cost <b>OF</b> <b>electricity</b> is rising.   |
| <b>856.</b><br><b>Electrical Adj.<br/>. A2</b>        | /ɪ'lɛktrɪk əl/         | ইলেক্ট্রিকল          | বৈদ্যুতিক      | 1. The <b>electrical</b> system is <b>INSIDE</b> the walls. 2. There are <b>electrical</b> hazards <b>NEAR</b> the construction site. 3. The maintenance <b>OF</b> <b>electrical</b> equipment is essential.<br>1. We need <b>electricity</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the house. 2. The <b>electricity</b> went out <b>NEAR</b> the storm. 3. The cost <b>OF</b> <b>electricity</b> is rising.   |
| <b>857.</b><br><b>Electricity N.<br/>A2</b>           | /ɪ'lɛk'trɪs iti/       | ইলেক্ট্রিসিটি        | বিদ্যুৎ        | 1. The <b>electronic</b> devices are <b>INSIDE</b> the store. 2. There are many <b>electronic</b> shops <b>NEAR</b> the mall. 3.   |
| <b>858.</b><br><b>Electronic Ad<br/>j. A2</b>         | /ɪ'lɛk'trɒnɪk/         | ইলেক্ট্রনিক          | বৈদ্যুতিন      | 1. The <b>electronic</b> devices are <b>INSIDE</b> the store. 2. There are many <b>electronic</b> shops <b>NEAR</b> the mall. 3.   |

|      |                             |                 |                            |   |   |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 859. |                             |                 |                            | The advancement <b>OF</b> electronic technology is rapid.   |   |
| 860. | <b>Element N. B1</b>        | /'elɪmənt/<br>/ | এলিমেন্ট<br>এলিমেন্ট       | উপাদান<br>হাতি  |   |
| 861. | <b>Elephant N. A1</b>       | 'elɪfənt/       | এলিফাণ্ট<br>হাতি           | 1. The <b>elephant</b> is <b>INSIDE</b> the zoo. 2. We saw an <b>elephant</b> <b>NEAR</b> the watering hole. 3. The size <b>OF</b> an <b>elephant</b> is impressive.  |   |
| 862. | <b>Eleven Number A1</b>     | /'levən/        | ইলেভান<br>এগারো            | 1. There are <b>eleven</b> players <b>INSIDE</b> the team. 2. The clock struck <b>eleven</b> <b>NEAR</b> midnight. 3. The significance <b>OF</b> <b>eleven</b> is often discussed in sports.<br>1. Is there anything <b>else</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the box? 2. I need to find something <b>else</b> <b>NEAR</b> the shelf. 3. The option <b>OF</b> choosing something <b>else</b> is available. |   |
| 863. | <b>Elsewhere Adv. B2</b>    | /'elswɛə/       | এলসওয়েয়া<br>এলসওয়েয়া   | অন্যত্র<br>অন্যত্র  | 1. The information can be found <b>elsewhere</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the report. 2. Many people are looking <b>elsewhere</b> <b>NEAR</b> the city. 3. The resources <b>OF</b> <b>elsewhere</b> can be beneficial.                 |
| 864. | <b>Email N., V. A1</b>      | /'i:meɪl/       | ইমেইল<br>ইমেইল             | ইমেইল<br>ইমেইল  | 1. I sent an <b>email</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the office. 2. The <b>email</b> arrived <b>NEAR</b> the end of the day. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> checking your <b>email</b> is crucial.  |
| 865. | <b>Embarrassed Adj. B1</b>  | /ɪm'bærəst/     | ইস্ব্যরাস্ট<br>ইস্ব্যরাস্ট | লজ্জিত<br>লজ্জিত  | 1. I felt <b>embarrassed</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the meeting. 2. She stood <b>NEAR</b> the door, looking <b>embarrassed</b> . 3. The feeling <b>OF</b> being <b>embarrassed</b> is common.  |
| 866. | <b>Embarrassing Adj. B1</b> | /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/    | ইস্ব্যরাসিং<br>ইস্ব্যরাসিং | লজ্জাকর<br>লজ্জাকর  | 1. It was an <b>embarrassing</b> moment <b>INSIDE</b> the presentation. 2. The situation was <b>embarrassing</b> <b>NEAR</b> the end of the event. 3. The memory <b>OF</b> that <b>embarrassing</b> incident still lingers. |
| 867. | <b>Emerge V. B2</b>         | /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/       | ইমা;-জ<br>ইমা;-জ           | আবিভূত<br>হওয়া   | 1. New ideas <b>emerge</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the discussion. 2. Solutions <b>emerge</b> <b>NEAR</b> the conclusion of the project. 3. The   |

|      |                          |               |             |               |   |
|------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| 868. | <b>Emergency N . B1</b>  | /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənſi/ | ইমা;-জান্সি | জরুরি অবস্থা  | importance <b>OF</b> ideas that <b>emerge</b> is significant.<br>1. We need to prepare for an <b>emergency INSIDE</b> the building. 2. There are protocols <b>NEAR</b> the <b>emergency</b> exit. 3. The response <b>OF</b> the team during an <b>emergency</b> is crucial. |
| 869. | <b>Emotion N. B1</b>     | /'emɔ:ʃən/    | ইমোশন       | আবেগ          | 1. She expressed her <b>emotion INSIDE</b> the letter. 2. There was a strong <b>emotion NEAR</b> the end of the film. 3. The depth <b>OF emotion</b> can be overwhelming.   |
| 870. | <b>Emotional Adj. B2</b> | /'emɔ:ʃənl/   | ইমোশনাল     | আবেগপ্রবণ     | 1. The scene was very <b>emotional INSIDE</b> the movie. 2. He felt <b>emotional NEAR</b> the end of the speech. 3. The impact <b>OF</b> being <b>emotional</b> can be profound.  |
| 871. | <b>Emphasis N. B2</b>    | /'ɛmfəſis /   | এমফাসিস     | গুরুত্ব       | 1. The teacher placed <b>emphasis INSIDE</b> the lesson. 2. There was a strong <b>emphasis NEAR</b> the conclusion. 3. The importance <b>OF emphasis</b> in communication is vital.   |
| 872. | <b>Emphasize V. B2</b>   | /'ɛmfəſai z/  | এমফাসাইজ    | জোর দেওয়া    | 1. I want to <b>emphasize</b> this point <b>INSIDE</b> my presentation. 2. The coach will <b>emphasize</b> teamwork <b>NEAR</b> the start of the season. 3. The need <b>OF</b> to <b>emphasize</b> safety is crucial.   |
| 873. | <b>Employ V. A2</b>      | /ɪm'plɔɪ/     | ইম্ফলোয়াই  | নিয়োগ দেওয়া | 1. We plan to <b>employ</b> new strategies <b>INSIDE</b> the project. 2. Many companies <b>employ</b> workers <b>NEAR</b> the city center. 3. The process <b>OF</b> how we <b>employ</b> resources is important.  |
| 874. | <b>Employee N. A2</b>    | /ɪm'plɔɪni:/  | ইম্ফলঅয়ী   | কর্মচারী      | 1. Each <b>employee</b> works <b>INSIDE</b> the office. 2. There are benefits for every <b>employee</b> <b>NEAR</b> the end of the year. 3. The role <b>OF</b> an <b>employee</b> is vital for success.   |
| 875. | <b>Employer N. A2</b>    | /ɪm'plɔɪər /  | ইম্ফলোইয়া  | নিয়োগকর্তা   | 1. The <b>employer</b> is responsible <b>INSIDE</b> the workplace. 2. Many <b>employers</b> are located <b>NEAR</b> the university. 3. The expectations <b>OF</b> an <b>employer</b> can vary.  |

|             |                            |                   |              |              |   |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| <b>876.</b> | <b>Employment</b>          | /ɪm'plɔɪ<br>mənt/ | ইম্পলোইমেন্ট | কর্মসংস্থান  | <p>1. Employment opportunities are available <b>INSIDE</b> the city. 2. The employment rate is high <b>NEAR</b> the area. 3. The benefits <b>OF</b> employment are numerous.</p> <p>1. The box was <b>empty</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the cupboard. 2. The street felt <b>empty</b> <b>NEAR</b> the end of the day. 3. The feeling <b>OF</b> being <b>empty</b> can be challenging.</p> <p>1. We need to <b>enable</b> features <b>INSIDE</b> the app. 2. The settings <b>enable</b> options <b>NEAR</b> the menu. 3. The goal <b>OF</b> to <b>enable</b> users is essential.</p> <p>1. I had an <b>encounter</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the forest. 2. The <b>encounter</b> was unexpected <b>NEAR</b> the river. 3. The significance <b>OF</b> each <b>encounter</b> can be profound.</p> <p>1. We should <b>encourage</b> participation <b>INSIDE</b> the group. 2. The coach will <b>encourage</b> players <b>NEAR</b> the end of the game. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> to <b>encourage</b> others is vital.</p> <p>1. The story has a surprising <b>end</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the book. 2. We reached the <b>end</b> <b>NEAR</b> the riverbank. 3. The significance <b>OF</b> the <b>end</b> is often overlooked.</p> <p>1. The <b>ending</b> was unexpected <b>INSIDE</b> the film. 2. There was a twist <b>NEAR</b> the <b>ending</b> of the story. 3. The impact <b>OF</b> a good <b>ending</b> is lasting.</p> <p>1. The <b>enemy</b> was lurking <b>INSIDE</b> the shadows. 2. There are many stories <b>NEAR</b> the <b>enemy</b> territory. 3. The concept <b>OF</b> an <b>enemy</b> varies in different cultures.</p> <p>1. The <b>energy</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the room was electric. 2. There's a lot</p> |
| <b>877.</b> | <b>Empty Adj.</b>          | /'empti/          | এম্পটি       | খালি         |   |
| <b>878.</b> | <b>Enable V.</b> B2        | /ɪ'neɪbl/         | ইনেইবল       | সক্ষম করা    |   |
| <b>879.</b> | <b>Encounter V., N. B2</b> | /ɪn'kaʊntə/       | এনখাউন্টা    | দেখা হওয়া   |   |
| <b>880.</b> | <b>Encourage V. B1</b>     | /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ 3/    | ইনখারিজ      | উত্সাহিত করা |   |
| <b>881.</b> | <b>End N., V. A1</b>       | /ɛnd/             | এন্ড         | শেষ করা      |   |
| <b>882.</b> | <b>Ending N. A2</b>        | /'ɛndɪŋ/          | এন্ডিং       | শেষ          |   |
| <b>883.</b> | <b>Enemy N. B1</b>         | /'enəmi/          | এনমি         | শত্রু        |   |
| <b>884.</b> | <b>Energy N. A2</b>        | /'enədʒi/         | এনাজি        | শক্তি        |   |

**885.**  
**Engage V. B2**

/ɪn'geɪdʒ /  
ইনগেইজ

জড়িত  
করা

of **energy** **NEAR** the festival. 3. The source **OF** renewable **energy** is crucial for sustainability.

1. We need to **engage** the audience **INSIDE** the presentation. 2. The activities will **engage** participants **NEAR** the entrance. 3. The goal **OF** to **engage** effectively is important.

1. She was **engaged** **INSIDE** a conversation. 2. The couple stood **NEAR** the altar, looking **engaged**. 3. The feeling **OF** being **engaged** is exciting.

1. The **engine** is located **INSIDE** the car. 2. The sound **NEAR** the **engine** was concerning. 3. The efficiency **OF** the **engine** is impressive.

1. The **engineer** worked **INSIDE** the lab. 2. There are many **engineers** **NEAR** the construction site. 3. The role **OF** an **engineer** is vital for innovation.

1. **Engineering** principles are taught **INSIDE** the classroom. 2. There are many opportunities **NEAR** the **engineering** field. 3. The importance **OF** **engineering** in society is immense.

1. We aim to **enhance** the experience **INSIDE** the program. 2. The features will **enhance** usability **NEAR** the end of the project. 3. The goal **OF** to **enhance** quality is essential.

**886.**  
**Engaged Adj.  
B1**

/ɪn'geɪdʒ d/  
ইনগেইজড

বাগদানে  
র

**887.**  
**Engine N. A2**

/'endʒɪn/  
এনজিন

ইঞ্জিন

**888.**  
**Engineer N.  
A2**

/,en.dʒɪ'nɪə/  
এনজিনিয়া

প্রকৌশলী

**889.**  
**Engineering  
N. B1**

/,en.dʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/  
এনজিনিয়া  
রিং

প্রকৌশল

**890.**  
**Enhance V.  
B2**

/ɪn'hæns/  
ইনহান্স

উন্নত  
করা

|                                    |                  |                  |               |   |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---|
| <b>891.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Enjoy V. A1</b>                 | /ɪn' dʒɔɪ/       | ইঞ্জয়           | উপভোগ করা     | 1. I <b>enjoy</b> reading <b>INSIDE</b> my favorite chair. 2. We <b>enjoy</b> picnics <b>NEAR</b> the lake. 3. The pleasure <b>OF</b> to <b>enjoy</b> life is important.                            |
| <b>892.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Enormous Adj. A2</b>            | /ɪ'nɔ:məs/       | ইনোমাস           | বিপুল         | 1. The <b>enormous</b> building stood <b>INSIDE</b> the city. 2. There was an <b>enormous</b> crowd <b>NEAR</b> the concert. 3. The size <b>OF</b> the <b>enormous</b> statue is impressive.        |
| <b>893.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Enough Det., Pron., Adv. A1</b> | /ɪ'nʌf/          | ইনাফ             | যথেষ্ট        | 1. I have had <b>enough</b> coffee <b>INSIDE</b> my cup. 2. There is <b>enough</b> space <b>NEAR</b> the table for everyone. 3. The importance <b>OF</b> having <b>enough</b> resources is crucial. |
| <b>894.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Enquiry N. B2</b>               | /ɪn' kwaiəri/    | ইনকুয়াইয়ারি    | তদন্ত         | 1. I made an <b>enquiry</b> <b>INSIDE</b> the office. 2. There were many <b>enquiries</b> <b>NEAR</b> the information desk. 3. The process <b>OF</b> handling an <b>enquiry</b> is important.       |
| <b>895.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Ensure V. B2</b>                | /ɪn'ʃʊə/         | ইনশুয়া          | নিশ্চিত করা   | 1. We must <b>ensure</b> safety <b>INSIDE</b> the building. 2. The measures will <b>ensure</b> security <b>NEAR</b> the entrance. 3. The goal <b>OF</b> to <b>ensure</b> quality is vital.          |
| <b>896.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Enter V. A2</b>                 | /'entə/          | এন্টা            | প্রবেশ করা    | 1. Please <b>enter</b> the room <b>INSIDE</b> the door. 2. You can <b>enter</b> the competition <b>NEAR</b> the deadline. 3. The process <b>OF</b> how to <b>enter</b> is straightforward.          |
| <b>897.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
| <b>Entertain V. B1</b>             | /'entə'teɪn/     | এন্টার্টেইন      | বিনোদন দেওয়া | 1. We plan to <b>entertain</b> guests <b>INSIDE</b> the hall. 2. The show will <b>entertain</b> audiences <b>NEAR</b> the stage. 3. The goal <b>OF</b> to <b>entertain</b> is to bring joy.         |
| <b>898.</b>                        |                  |                  |               |   |
|                                    | /'entə'teɪnmənt/ | এন্টার্টেইনমেন্ট | বিনোদন        | 1. The <b>entertainment</b> was fantastic <b>INSIDE</b> the venue. 2. There are many options  |

**Entertainme**  
**nt N. B1**

**899.**

**Enthusiasm**  
**N. B2**

/in'θju:zi:  
æzəm/

ইনথিউয়িয়া  
যাম

উন্মাদনা

**900.**

**Enthusiastic**  
**Adj. B2**

/in'θju:zi:  
'æstɪk/

ইনথিউয়িয়া  
স্টিক

উত্সাহী

for **entertainment** **NEAR** the city. 3. The variety **OF entertainment** is impressive.

1. Her **enthusiasm** was evident **INSIDE** the team. 2. There was great **enthusiasm** **NEAR** the start of the event. 3. The level **OF enthusiasm** can motivate others.

1. The crowd was **enthusiastic** **INSIDE** the stadium. 2. She was **enthusiastic** **NEAR** the end of the presentation. 3. The spirit **OF** being **enthusiastic** is contagious.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:19

### WORD LIST:901-950

#### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>901.</b><br><b>Entire Adj. B2</b>         | /ɪnˈtaɪə/              | ইন্টায়া             | সম্পূর্ণ       | 1. The story revolves around <b>evil</b> forces <b>ON</b> the land. 2. The <b>evil</b> was cast <b>OFF</b> the kingdom. 3. The <b>evil</b> was finally driven <b>OUT</b> of the village.                    |
| <b>902.</b><br><b>Entirely Adv. B2</b>       | /ɪnˈtaɪəli/            | ইন্টায়ালি           | সম্পূর্ণরূপে   | 1. Please provide the <b>exact</b> location <b>ON</b> the map. 2. The measurements were taken <b>OFF</b> the original plans to ensure accuracy. 3. The details were laid <b>OUT</b> in the report.          |
| <b>903.</b><br><b>Entrance N. B1</b>         | /'entrəns/             | এন্ট্ৰান্স           | প্রবেশ পথ      | 1. I need to know <b>exactly</b> what time to meet <b>ON</b> Friday. 2. The instructions were followed <b>OFF</b> the list <b>exactly</b> . 3. The results came <b>OUT</b> exactly as expected.             |
| <b>904.</b><br><b>Entry N. B1</b>            | /'entri/               | এন্ট্ৰী              | প্রবেশ         | 1. I have an <b>exam</b> <b>ON</b> mathematics tomorrow. 2. The <b>exam</b> was <b>OFF</b> the schedule due to unforeseen circumstances. 3. The <b>exam</b> results will be announced <b>OUT</b> next week. |
| <b>905.</b><br><b>Environment N. A2</b>      | /ɪn'veɪrənmənt/        | ইনভাইরান্মেন্ট       | পরিবেশ         | 1. The <b>examination</b> will take place <b>ON</b> Monday. 2. The <b>examination</b> was marked <b>OFF</b> for review. 3. The findings <b>OUT</b> of the <b>examination</b> were surprising.               |
| <b>906.</b><br><b>Environment al Adj. B1</b> | /ɪn'veɪrən'mēntəl/     | ইনভাইরান্মেন্টেল     | পরিবেশ গত      | 1. We will <b>examine</b> the evidence <b>ON</b> the table. 2. The doctor will <b>examine</b> you <b>OFF</b> the record. 3. The results will be discussed <b>OUT</b> in the meeting.                        |

**907.**

**Episode N. B1**

/'epɪsəʊd/  
/

এফিসোড

পর্ব

1. Can you give me an **example** **ON** how to do this? 2. The **example** was crossed **OFF** the list.
3. The **example** was taken **OUT** of context.

**908.**

**Equal Adj., V.  
B1, N. B2**

/'i:kwəl/

ইখুয়াল

সমান

1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the project. 2. The service was **OFF** the charts in terms of quality. 3. The results were **OUT** of this world.

**909.**

**Equally Adv.  
B1**

/'i:kwəli/

ইখুয়ালী

সমানভা  
বে

1. Everyone is invited **ON** the trip **except** John. 2. The meeting was **OFF** for everyone **except** the managers. 3. The rules apply to all **OUT** there **except** those in special circumstances.

**910.**

**Equipment N.  
A2**

/ɪ'kwɪpm  
ent/

ইখুইপমান্ট

সরঞ্জাম

1. We will **exchange** ideas **ON** the topic. 2. The **exchange** was **OFF** the agenda. 3. The **exchange** took place **OUT** in the open.

**911.**

**Error N. A2**

/'erə/

‘এরা

ক্রটি

1. I am **excited** to go **ON** vacation next week. 2. The children were **excited** **OFF** the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was **OUT** celebrating the good news.

**912.**

**Escape V., N.  
B1**

/ɪ'skeɪp/

ইস্কেইপ

পালানো

1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

**913.**

**Especially Ad  
v. A2**

/ɪ'speʃəli/

ইস্পেশালি

বিশেষত

1. The game was very **exciting** **ON** the last day. 2. The **exciting** news was shared **OFF** the record. 3.

The **exciting** moments were captured **OUT** in the open.

**914.**

**Essay N. A2**

/'esei/

এসেই

রচনা

1. I need an **excuse** **ON** why I was late. 2. The **excuse** was marked **OFF** the list of acceptable reasons. 3.

The **excuse** was thrown **OUT** during the discussion.

|                           |              |              |                |   |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| <b>915.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Essential Adj.</b>     |              |              |                |   |
| <b>B1</b>                 | /ɪ'senʃəl/   | ইসেনশাল      | অপরিহাৰ্য      | <p>1. The <b>executive</b> meeting is scheduled <b>ON</b> Thursday. 2. The <b>executive</b> decisions were made <b>OFF</b> the record. 3. The <b>executive</b> team is <b>OUT</b> for a retreat.</p>                          |
| <b>916.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Establish V.</b>       | /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/  | ইস্ট্যাবলিশ  | প্রতিষ্ঠিত কৰা | <p>1. I like to <b>exercise</b> <b>ON</b> weekends. 2. The <b>exercise</b> was marked <b>OFF</b> the list of activities. 3. The <b>exercise</b> took place <b>OUT</b> in the park.</p>  |
| <b>917.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Estate N. B2</b>       | /ɪ'steɪt/    | ইস্টেইট      | সম্পত্তি       | <p>1. The <b>exhibition</b> will be held <b>ON</b> the main floor. 2. The <b>exhibition</b> was taken <b>OFF</b> the schedule due to renovations. 3. The <b>exhibition</b> is <b>OUT</b> for public viewing this weekend.</p> |
| <b>918.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Estimate V., N. B2</b> | /'estɪmət/   | এস্টিমেইট    | আনুমানিক কৰা   | <p>1. The story revolves around <b>evil</b> forces <b>ON</b> the land. 2. The <b>evil</b> was cast <b>OFF</b> the kingdom. 3. The <b>evil</b> was finally driven <b>OUT</b> of the village.</p>                               |
| <b>919.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Ethical Adj.</b>       | /'eθɪkəl/    | এথিকাল       | নেতৃত্ব        | <p>1. Please provide the <b>exact</b> location <b>ON</b> the map. 2. The measurements were taken <b>OFF</b> the original plans to ensure accuracy. 3. The details were laid <b>OUT</b> in the report.</p>                     |
| <b>920.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Euro N. A1</b>         | /'jʊərəʊ/    | ইউরো         | ইউরো           | <p>1. I need to know <b>exactly</b> what time to meet <b>ON</b> Friday. 2. The instructions were followed <b>OFF</b> the list <b>exactly</b>. 3. The results came <b>OUT</b> exactly as expected.</p>                         |
| <b>921.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
| <b>Evaluate V.</b>        | /ɪ'veljueɪt/ | ইভ্যালিউয়েট | মূল্যায়ন কৰা  | <p>1. I have an <b>exam</b> <b>ON</b> mathematics tomorrow. 2. The <b>exam</b> was <b>OFF</b> the schedule due to unforeseen circumstances. 3. The <b>exam</b> results will be announced <b>OUT</b> next week.</p>            |
| <b>922.</b>               |              |              |                |   |
|                           | /'i:vən/     | ঈভান         | এমনকি          | <p>1. The <b>examination</b> will take place <b>ON</b> Monday. 2. The <b>examination</b> was marked <b>OFF</b> for</p>  |

|   |                   |                 |                |   |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| <b>Even Adv. A1,<br/>Adj. B2</b>        |                   |                 |                | review. 3. The findings <b>OUT</b> of the <b>examination</b> were surprising.   |
| <b>923.<br/>Evening N. A1</b>           | /'i:vniŋ/         | ঈভনিং           | সন্ধ্যা        | 1. We will <b>examine</b> the evidence <b>ON</b> the table. 2. The doctor will <b>examine</b> you <b>OFF</b> the record. 3. The results will be discussed <b>OUT</b> in the meeting.  |
| <b>924.<br/>Event N. A1</b>             | /i'vent/          | ইভেন্ট          | ঘটনা           | 1. Can you give me an <b>example</b> <b>ON</b> how to do this? 2. The <b>example</b> was crossed <b>OFF</b> the list. 3. The <b>example</b> was taken <b>OUT</b> of context.  |
| <b>925.<br/>Eventually Ad<br/>v. B1</b> | /i'ventʃuə<br>li/ | ইভেণ্টিয়ুয়ালি | পরবর্তী<br>তে  | 1. She did an <b>excellent</b> job <b>ON</b> the project. 2. The service was <b>OFF</b> the charts in terms of quality. 3. The results were <b>OUT</b> of this world.   |
| <b>926.<br/>Ever Adv. A1</b>            | /'evə/            | এভা             | কখনও           | 1. Everyone is invited <b>ON</b> the trip <b>except</b> John. 2. The meeting was <b>OFF</b> for everyone <b>except</b> the managers. 3. The rules apply to all <b>OUT</b> there <b>except</b> those in special circumstances. |
| <b>927.<br/>Every Det. A1</b>           | /'evri/           | এভি             | প্রতিটি        | 1. We will <b>exchange</b> ideas <b>ON</b> the topic. 2. The <b>exchange</b> was <b>OFF</b> the agenda. 3. The <b>exchange</b> took place <b>OUT</b> in the open.   |
| <b>928.<br/>Everybody Pr<br/>on. A1</b> | /'evrɪbɒ<br>di/   | এভিবডি          | সবাই           | 1. I am <b>excited</b> to go <b>ON</b> vacation next week. 2. The children were <b>excited</b> <b>OFF</b> the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was <b>OUT</b> celebrating the good news.   |
| <b>929.<br/>Everyday Adj.<br/>A2</b>    | /'evrɪdeɪ/        | এভিডেই          | প্রতিদিনে<br>র | 1. There was great <b>excitement</b> <b>ON</b> the day of the event. 2. The <b>excitement</b> was <b>OFF</b> the charts. 3. The <b>excitement</b> was felt <b>OUT</b> in the crowd.   |
| <b>930.</b>                             | /'evrɪwʌ<br>n/    | এভিওয়ান        | প্রত্যেক       | 1. The game was very <b>exciting</b> <b>ON</b> the last day. 2. The <b>exciting</b> news was  |

|  |                  |             |         |   |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| <b>Everyone Pro<br/>n. A1</b>            |                  |             |         | shared <b>OFF</b> the record. 3.<br>The <b>exciting</b> moments were captured <b>OUT</b> in the open.   |
| <b>931.<br/>Everything Pr<br/>on. A1</b> | /'evriθɪŋ/       | এভ্রিথিং    | সবকিছু  | 1. I need an <b>excuse ON</b> why I was late.<br>2. The <b>excuse</b> was marked <b>OFF</b> the list of acceptable reasons. 3.<br>The <b>excuse</b> was thrown <b>OUT</b> during the discussion.      |
| <b>932.<br/>Everywhere<br/>Adv. A2</b>   | /'evrɪwɛə/       | এভ্রিওএয়া  | সর্বত্র | 1. The <b>executive</b> meeting is scheduled <b>ON</b> Thursday. 2.<br>The <b>executive</b> decisions were made <b>OFF</b> the record. 3.<br>The <b>executive</b> team is <b>OUT</b> for a retreat.   |
| <b>933.<br/>Evidence N.<br/>A2</b>       | /'evɪdəns/       | এভিডেন্স    | প্রমাণ  | 1. I like to <b>exercise ON</b> weekends. 2.<br>The <b>exercise</b> was marked <b>OFF</b> the list of activities. 3. The <b>exercise</b> took place <b>OUT</b> in the park.                           |
| <b>934.<br/>Evil Adj., N. B2</b>         | /'i:vəl/         | ঈভল         | শয়তানি | 1. The story revolves around <b>evil</b> forces <b>ON</b> the land. 2.<br>The <b>evil</b> was cast <b>OFF</b> the kingdom. 3.<br>The <b>evil</b> was finally driven <b>OUT</b> of the village.        |
| <b>935.<br/>Exact Adj. A2</b>            | /ɪg 'zækt/       | ইগঘ্যাক্ট   | সঠিক    | 1. Please provide the <b>exact</b> location <b>ON</b> the map. 2. The measurements were taken <b>OFF</b> the original plans to ensure accuracy. 3.<br>The details were laid <b>OUT</b> in the report. |
| <b>936.<br/>Exactly Adv.<br/>A2</b>      | /ɪg 'zæktl<br>i/ | ইগঘ্যাক্টলি | ঠিক     | 1. I need to know <b>exactly</b> what time to meet <b>ON</b> Friday. 2. The instructions were followed <b>OFF</b> the list <b>exactly</b> . 3.<br>The results came <b>OUT</b> exactly as expected.    |
| <b>937.<br/>Exam N. A1</b>               | /ɪg 'zæm/        | ইগঘ্যাম     | পরীক্ষা | 1. I have an <b>exam ON</b> mathematics tomorrow. 2. The <b>exam</b> was <b>OFF</b> the schedule due to unforeseen circumstances. 3. The <b>exam</b> results will be announced <b>OUT</b> next week.  |

938.

**Examination**  
**N. B2**

/ɪg'zæmɪ  
'neɪʃən/

ইগ্যামিনে  
ইশন

পরীক্ষা

1. The **examination** will take place **ON** Monday. 2.

The **examination** was marked **OFF** for review. 3. The findings **OUT** of the **examination** were surprising.

1. We will **examine** the evidence **ON** the table. 2. The doctor will **examine** you **OFF** the record. 3. The results will be discussed **OUT** in the meeting.

1. Can you give me an **example** **ON** how to do this? 2. The **example** was crossed **OFF** the list. 3. The **example** was taken **OUT** of context.

1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the project. 2. The service was **OFF** the charts in terms of quality. 3. The results were **OUT** of this world.

1. Everyone is invited **ON** the trip **except** John. 2. The meeting was **OFF** for everyone **except** the managers. 3. The rules apply to all **OUT** there **except** those in special circumstances.

1. We will **exchange** ideas **ON** the topic. 2. The **exchange** was **OFF** the agenda. 3. The **exchange** took place **OUT** in the open.

1. I am **excited** to go **ON** vacation next week. 2. The children were **excited** **OFF** the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was **OUT** celebrating the good news.

1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

939.

**Examine V. B1**

/ɪg'zæmɪ  
n/

ইগ্যামিন  
ন

পরিদর্শন  
করা

1. We will **examine** the

evidence **ON** the table. 2. The doctor

will **examine** you **OFF** the record. 3.

The results will be discussed **OUT** in

the meeting.

1. Can you give me an **example** **ON** how to do this? 2.

The **example** was crossed **OFF** the list.

3. The **example** was taken **OUT** of

context.

1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the project. 2. The service was **OFF** the charts in terms of quality. 3. The results were **OUT** of this world.

1. Everyone is invited **ON** the trip **except** John. 2. The meeting was **OFF** for everyone **except** the managers. 3. The rules apply to all **OUT** there **except** those in special circumstances.

1. We will **exchange** ideas **ON** the topic. 2. The **exchange** was **OFF** the agenda. 3. The **exchange** took place **OUT** in the open.

1. I am **excited** to go **ON** vacation next week. 2. The children were **excited** **OFF** the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was **OUT** celebrating the good news.

1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

940.

**Example N. A1**

/ɪg'za:m  
pl/

ইগ্যাম্পল

উদাহরণ

1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the

project. 2. The service was **OFF** the

charts in terms of quality. 3. The results

were **OUT** of this world.

1. Everyone is invited **ON** the trip **except** John. 2. The meeting was **OFF** for everyone **except** the managers. 3. The rules apply to all **OUT** there **except** those in special circumstances.

1. We will **exchange** ideas **ON** the topic. 2. The **exchange** was **OFF** the agenda. 3. The **exchange** took place **OUT** in the open.

1. I am **excited** to go **ON** vacation next week. 2. The children were **excited** **OFF** the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was **OUT** celebrating the good news.

1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

941.

**Excellent Adj.**  
**A2**

/'eksələn  
t/

এক্সেলেন্ট

চমত্কার

1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the

project. 2. The service was **OFF** the

charts in terms of quality. 3. The results

were **OUT** of this world.

1. Everyone is invited **ON** the trip **except** John. 2. The meeting was **OFF** for everyone **except** the managers. 3. The rules apply to all **OUT** there **except** those in special circumstances.

1. We will **exchange** ideas **ON** the topic. 2. The **exchange** was **OFF** the agenda. 3. The **exchange** took place **OUT** in the open.

1. I am **excited** to go **ON** vacation next week. 2. The children were **excited** **OFF** the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was **OUT** celebrating the good news.

1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

942.

**Except Prep.**  
**A2, Conj. B1**

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বাদে

1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the

project. 2. The service was **OFF** the

charts in terms of quality. 3. The results

were **OUT** of this world.

1. Everyone is invited **ON** the trip **except** John. 2. The meeting was **OFF** for everyone **except** the managers. 3. The rules apply to all **OUT** there **except** those in special circumstances.

1. We will **exchange** ideas **ON** the topic. 2. The **exchange** was **OFF** the agenda. 3. The **exchange** took place **OUT** in the open.

1. I am **excited** to go **ON** vacation next week. 2. The children were **excited** **OFF** the news of the trip. 3. Everyone was **OUT** celebrating the good news.

1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

943.

**Exchange N.,**  
**V. B1**

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1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the

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944.

**Excited Adj.**  
**A1**

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1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the

project. 2. The service was **OFF** the

charts in terms of quality. 3. The results

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945.

**Excitement N.**  
**. B1**

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1. She did an **excellent** job **ON** the

project. 2. The service was **OFF** the

charts in terms of quality. 3. The results

were **OUT** of this world.

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1. There was great **excitement** **ON** the day of the event. 2. The **excitement** was **OFF** the charts. 3. The **excitement** was felt **OUT** in the crowd.

**946.**

**Exciting Adj.  
A1**

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পূর্ণ

1. The game was very **exciting** **ON** the last day. 2. The **exciting** news was shared **OFF** the record. 3.

The **exciting** moments were captured **OUT** in the open.

1. I need an **excuse** **ON** why I was late.
2. The **excuse** was marked **OFF** the list of acceptable reasons. 3.

The **excuse** was thrown **OUT** during the discussion.

1. The **executive** meeting is scheduled **ON** Thursday. 2.

The **executive** decisions were made **OFF** the record. 3.

The **executive** team is **OUT** for a retreat.

1. I like to **exercise** **ON** weekends. 2.
- The **exercise** was marked **OFF** the list of activities. 3. The **exercise** took place **OUT** in the park.

1. The **exhibition** will be held **ON** the main floor. 2. The **exhibition** was taken **OFF** the schedule due to renovations. 3.

The **exhibition** is **OUT** for public viewing this weekend.

**947.**

**Excuse N., V.  
B2**

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**948.**

**Executive N.,  
Adj. B2**

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নির্বাহী

1. The **executive** meeting is

scheduled **ON** Thursday. 2.

The **executive** decisions were

made **OFF** the record. 3.

The **executive** team is **OUT** for a

retreat.

**949.**

**Exercise N., V.  
A1**

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**950.**

**Exhibition N.  
B1**

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প্রদর্শনী

1. I like to **exercise** **ON** weekends. 2.

The **exercise** was marked **OFF** the list of activities. 3. The **exercise** took

place **OUT** in the park.

1. The **exhibition** will be held **ON** the main floor. 2. The **exhibition** was taken **OFF** the schedule due to renovations. 3.

The **exhibition** is **OUT** for public viewing this weekend.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:20

## WORD LIST:951-1000

### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words                                   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING      | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>951.</b><br><b>Exist V. A2</b>       | /ɪg'zɪst/              | ইগফিস্ট              | অস্তিত্ব<br>থাকা    | 1. Many species <b>exist</b> <b>OVER</b> the water. 2. The idea will <b>exist</b> <b>THROUGH</b> generations. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> know that some creatures <b>exist</b> only in myths.                      |
| <b>952.</b><br><b>Existence N. B2</b>   | /ɪg'zɪstəns/           | ইগফিস্টান্স          | অস্তিত্ব            | 1. The <b>existence</b> of life <b>OVER</b> Earth is amazing. 2. The debate <b>THROUGH</b> history has been about its <b>existence</b> . 3. Many people question the <b>existence</b> of ghosts <b>TO</b> this day. |
| <b>953.</b><br><b>Expand V. B1</b>      | /ɪk'spænd/             | ইক্সপ্যান্ড          | সম্প্রসারি<br>ত করা | 1. We plan <b>TO expand</b> the business <b>OVER</b> the next year. 2. The universe continues <b>TO expand</b> <b>THROUGH</b> time. 3. We need <b>TO expand</b> our knowledge <b>OVER</b> various subjects.         |
| <b>954.</b><br><b>Expect V. A2</b>      | /ɪk'spekt/             | ইক্সপেক্ট            | প্রত্যশা<br>করা     | 1. I <b>expect</b> the package to arrive <b>OVER</b> the weekend. 2. We should <b>expect</b> challenges <b>THROUGH</b> this process. 3. You can <b>expect</b> a reply <b>TO</b> your email soon.                    |
| <b>955.</b><br><b>Expectation N. B2</b> | /'ekspɛk'teɪʃən/       | এক্সপেক্টেইশন        | প্রত্যশা            | 1. My <b>expectation</b> is that the event will be a success <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We set high <b>expectations</b> <b>THROUGH</b> our training. 3. The <b>expectation</b> <b>TO</b> perform well can be stressful.   |
| <b>956.</b><br><b>Expected Adj. B1</b>  | /ɪk'spektɪd/           | ইক্সপেক্টেড          | প্রত্যাশিত          | 1. The <b>expected</b> results will be released <b>OVER</b> the next week. 2. The <b>expected</b> outcome was discussed <b>THROUGH</b> the meeting. 3. It is <b>expected</b> <b>TO</b> be a busy season.            |
| <b>957.</b><br><b>Expedition N. B1</b>  | /'eksplor'eɪʃən/       | এক্সপাডিশন           | অভিযান              | 1. Our <b>expedition</b> will take us <b>OVER</b> the mountains. 2. We traveled <b>THROUGH</b> the jungle on our <b>expedition</b> . 3. The goal of this <b>expedition</b> is <b>TO</b> discover new species.       |
| <b>958.</b>                             | /ɪk'spens/             | ইক্সপেন্স            | ব্যয়               | 1. The <b>expense</b> will be covered <b>OVER</b> the next fiscal year. 2. We should monitor our  |

|   |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Expense N.<br/>B2</b>                      |  |   |  | spending <b>THROUGH</b> the project <b>TO</b> keep the <b>expense</b> low. 3. The <b>expense OF</b> the trip was much higher than expected.  |
| <b>959.<br/>Expensive Ad<br/>j. A1</b>        | /ɪk'spensɪv/<br><br>/ɪk'spiəriəns/<br><br>/ɪk'spiəriənst/<br><br>/ɪk'sperɪmənt/<br><br>/ɪk'splən/<br><br>/ɪk'spləneɪʃn/<br><br>/ɪk'spləʊd/<br><br>/ɪk'splɔɪrəsi' | ইঞ্জিনিভ<br>ইঞ্জিয়ারিয়া<br>স্ট<br>ইঞ্জেরিমা<br>ন্ট<br>এক্সপাট<br>ইঞ্জেইন<br>ইঞ্জেনেইশ<br>ন<br>ইঞ্জেড<br>ইঞ্জেলাইশ | ব্যয়বহুল<br>অভিজ্ঞতা<br>অভিজ্ঞতা<br>পরীক্ষা<br>বিশেষজ্ঞতা<br>ব্যাখ্যা করা<br>ব্যাখ্যা<br>বিস্ফোরি<br>ত হওয়া<br>অনুসন্ধান | 1. The hotel was quite <b>expensive OVER</b> the holidays. 2. It can be <b>expensive TO</b> travel <b>THROUGH</b> tourist areas. 3. The <b>expensive</b> items were kept <b>OUT</b> of reach.<br>1. I had a great <b>experience OVER</b> the summer. 2. You gain valuable insights <b>THROUGH</b> this <b>experience</b> . 3. It's essential <b>TO</b> learn from every <b>experience</b> .<br>1. An <b>experienced</b> guide will lead us <b>OVER</b> the hike. 2. The <b>experienced</b> team worked <b>THROUGH</b> the challenges. 3. It's beneficial <b>TO</b> have an <b>experienced</b> mentor.<br>1. We conducted an <b>experiment OVER</b> the course of a month. 2. The results were analyzed <b>THROUGH</b> the <b>experiment</b> . 3. It is exciting <b>TO</b> conduct an <b>experiment</b> in the lab.<br>1. We consulted an <b>expert ON</b> the topic <b>OVER</b> lunch. 2. The <b>expert</b> will guide us <b>THROUGH</b> the process. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> reach out <b>TO</b> an <b>expert</b> when needed.<br>1. Can you <b>explain</b> this concept <b>OVER</b> dinner? 2. I will <b>explain</b> the rules <b>THROUGH</b> a presentation. 3. It's difficult <b>TO</b> <b>explain</b> everything in detail.<br>1. The teacher gave an <b>explanation OVER</b> the assignment. 2. I need a clearer <b>explanation THROUGH</b> examples.<br>3. An <b>explanation TO</b> my question would be helpful.<br>1. The fireworks will <b>explode OVER</b> the city tonight. 2. They were careful not to <b>explode THROUGH</b> the experiment. 3. The device is designed <b>TO explode</b> only when triggered.<br>1. Our <b>exploration</b> will take place <b>OVER</b> several weeks. 2. |
| <b>960.<br/>Experience N.<br/>. A2, V. B1</b> |  |   |  |  |
| <b>961.<br/>Experienced<br/>Adj. B1</b>       |  |   |  |  |
| <b>962.<br/>Experiment N.<br/>. A2, V. B1</b> |  |   |  |  |
| <b>963.<br/>Expert N., Adj.<br/>A2</b>        |  |   |  |  |
| <b>964.<br/>Explain V. A1</b>                 |  |   |  |  |
| <b>965.<br/>Explanation<br/>N. A2</b>         |  |   |  |  |
| <b>966.<br/>Explode V. B1</b>                 |  |   |  |  |
| <b>967.</b>                                   |  |   |  |  |

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|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| <b>Exploration N.<br/>.B2</b>              |               |                |               | The exploration <b>THROUGH</b> the caves was thrilling. 3. The team is excited <b>TO</b> begin this <b>exploration</b> .   |
| <b>968.</b><br><b>Explore V. B1</b>        | /ɪk'splɔ:/    | ইক্সপোর্স      | অনুসন্ধান করা | 1. Let's <b>explore</b> the city <b>OVER</b> the weekend.<br>2. We can <b>explore</b> different ideas <b>THROUGH</b> discussion. 3. It's important <b>TO explore</b> all options available.<br>1. The <b>explosion</b> could be heard <b>OVER</b> the valley. 2.   |
| <b>969.</b><br><b>Explosion N.<br/>B1</b>  | /ɪk'spləʊzən/ | ইক্সপ্লোডিজ্বন | বিস্ফোরণ      | The <b>explosion</b> occurred <b>THROUGH</b> a series of events. 3. The news of the <b>explosion</b> spread quickly <b>TO</b> everyone.<br>1. We plan <b>TO export</b> goods <b>OVER</b> the border. 2. The <b>export</b> process was explained <b>THROUGH</b> documentation. 3. They aim <b>TO</b> increase their <b>export</b> volume significantly. |
| <b>970.</b><br><b>Export N., V.<br/>B1</b> | /'ekspɔ:t/    | এক্স্পোর্ট     | রপ্তানি       | 1. The investigation will <b>expose</b> corruption <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We must <b>expose</b> the truth <b>THROUGH</b> our research. 3. It's crucial <b>TO expose</b> any wrongdoing.  |
| <b>971.</b><br><b>Expose V. B2</b>         | /ɪk'spəʊz/    | ইক্সপোজ        | প্রকাশ করা    | 1. I like to <b>express</b> my thoughts <b>OVER</b> coffee. 2. It's important <b>TO express</b> emotions <b>THROUGH</b> art. 3. You can <b>express</b> yourself freely <b>OUT</b> in nature.   |
| <b>972.</b><br><b>Express V. A2</b>        | /ɪk'spres/    | ইক্সপ্রেস      | প্রকাশ করা    | 1. Her <b>expression</b> changed <b>OVER</b> time. 2. The artist conveyed her <b>expression</b> <b>THROUGH</b> her work. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> understand the <b>expression</b> on someone's face.   |
| <b>973.</b><br><b>Expression N.<br/>A2</b> | /ɪk'spreʃən/  | ইক্সপ্রেশন     | প্রকাশ        | 1. We will <b>extend</b> our stay <b>OVER</b> the weekend. 2. The deadline was <b>extended</b> <b>THROUGH</b> the end of the month. 3. It's necessary <b>TO extend</b> the invitation <b>TO</b> everyone.  |
| <b>974.</b><br><b>Extend V. B2</b>         | /ɪk'stend/    | ইক্সটেন্ড      | প্রসারিত করা  | 1. The damage was beyond our <b>extent</b> of understanding <b>OVER</b> the years. 2. To what <b>extent</b> can we rely on that information <b>THROUGH</b> our research? 3. The <b>extent</b> of the problem needs to be addressed <b>TO</b> find solutions.   |
| <b>975.</b><br><b>Extent N. B2</b>         | /ɪk'stent/    | ইক্সটেন্ট      | পরিমাণ        |  |

|             |                                       |                           |                               |  |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>976.</b> | <b>External Adj.<br/>B2</b>           | /ɪk'stɜ:nəl/<br>/         | ইঞ্জটা;নল<br>বাহ্যিক          | 1. The <b>external</b> factors influence our decisions <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We must consider <b>external</b> opinions <b>THROUGH</b> the process. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> manage <b>external</b> communications effectively.<br>1. I brought <b>extra</b> snacks <b>OVER</b> for the trip. 2. There are <b>extra</b> steps included <b>THROUGH</b> the process. 3. Don't forget <b>TO</b> pack <b>extra</b> clothes when you travel. |
| <b>977.</b> | <b>Extra Adj. A1,<br/>N., Adv. B1</b> | 'ekstrə/<br>/             | এক্সট্ৰা<br>অতিৱিক্ত          | 1. I brought <b>extra</b> snacks <b>OVER</b> for the trip. 2. There are <b>extra</b> steps included <b>THROUGH</b> the process. 3. Don't forget <b>TO</b> pack <b>extra</b> clothes when you travel.   |
| <b>978.</b> | <b>Extraordinar<br/>y Adj. B2</b>     | /ɪk'strɔ:d<br>ənəri/<br>/ | ইক্সট্ৰাডানে<br>রি<br>অসাধারণ | 1. She did an <b>extraordinary</b> job <b>OVER</b> the project. 2. His performance was <b>extraordinary</b> <b>THROUGH</b> the entire event. 3. It's <b>TO</b> witness something <b>extraordinary</b> in life.<br>1. The <b>extreme</b> weather conditions prevailed <b>OVER</b> the area. 2. They faced <b>extreme</b> challenges <b>THROUGH</b> the journey. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> prepare for <b>extreme</b> situations.        |
| <b>979.</b> | <b>Extreme Adj.<br/>A2, N. B2</b>     | /ɪk'stri:<br>m/<br>/      | ইঞ্জট্ৰী;ম<br>চৰম             | 1. The weather is <b>extremely</b> hot <b>OVER</b> the summer months. 2. She is <b>extremely</b> talented <b>THROUGH</b> her hard work. 3. It is <b>TO</b> be <b>extremely</b> cautious in such matters.   |
| <b>980.</b> | <b>Extremely Ad<br/>v. A2</b>         | /ɪk'stri:<br>mli/<br>/    | ইঞ্জট্ৰীলী<br>অত্যন্ত         | 1. Keep an <b>eye</b> <b>ON</b> the kids <b>OVER</b> there. 2. The <b>eye</b> can see many things <b>THROUGH</b> the lens. 3. It's good <b>TO</b> have an <b>eye</b> for detail.<br>1. You need to <b>face</b> your fears <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We will <b>face</b> challenges <b>THROUGH</b> this journey. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> <b>face</b> the truth.  |
| <b>981.</b> | <b>Eye N. A1</b>                      | /aɪ/<br>/                 | আই<br>চোখ                     | 1. The new <b>facility</b> will be built <b>OVER</b> the next year. 2. We toured the <b>facility</b> <b>THROUGH</b> the open house. 3. It's essential <b>TO</b> maintain the <b>facility</b> properly.   |
| <b>982.</b> | <b>Face N. A1, V.<br/>B1</b>          | /feɪs/<br>/               | ফেইস<br>মুখ                   | 1. The <b>fact</b> is that we need to work <b>OVER</b> the weekend. 2. This <b>fact</b> was confirmed <b>THROUGH</b> research. 3. It's a well-known <b>fact</b> <b>TO</b> everyone involved.   |
| <b>983.</b> | <b>Facility N. B2</b>                 | /fə'silɪti/<br>/          | ফাসিলিটি<br>সুবিধা            |  |
| <b>984.</b> | <b>Fact N. A1</b>                     | /fækt/<br>/               | ফ্যাক্ট<br>সত্য               |  |

|      |                          |             |            |   |   |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|---|---|
| 985. |                          |             |            | 1. One important <b>factor</b> to consider <b>OVER</b> time is cost. 2. The weather is a significant <b>factor</b> <b>THROUGH</b> the planning process. 3. It's crucial <b>TO</b> identify every <b>factor</b> affecting the outcome. |   |
| 986. | <b>Factor N. A2</b>      | /'fæktə/    | ফ্যাক্টোরি | কারণ  | 1. The <b>factory</b> is located <b>OVER</b> the hill. 2. We visited the <b>factory</b> <b>THROUGH</b> a guided tour. 3. It's fascinating <b>TO</b> see how the <b>factory</b> operates.                                      |
| 987. | <b>Fail V. A2</b>        | /feil/      | ফেইল       | ব্যর্থ হওয়া  | 1. If you <b>fail</b> <b>OVER</b> and <b>OVER</b> , learn from it. 2. Many people <b>fail</b> <b>THROUGH</b> lack of preparation. 3. It's okay <b>TO fail</b> sometimes; just keep trying.                                    |
| 988. | <b>Failure N. B2</b>     | /'feiljə/   | ফেইলুন     | ব্যর্থতা  | 1. The <b>failure</b> of the project was discussed <b>OVER</b> lunch. 2. We learned valuable lessons from this <b>failure</b> <b>THROUGH</b> reflection. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> analyze the reasons for <b>failure</b> . |
| 989. | <b>Fair Adj. A2</b>      | /fɛə/       | ফেয়ার     | ন্যায়সঙ্গত   | 1. The competition was <b>fair</b> <b>OVER</b> all participants. 2. We strive for a <b>fair</b> process <b>THROUGH</b> transparency. 3. It's essential <b>TO</b> create a <b>fair</b> environment for everyone.               |
| 990. | <b>Fairly Adv. B1</b>    | /'fɛəli/    | ফেয়ালি    | যথেষ্ট  | 1. The results were <b>fairly</b> consistent <b>OVER</b> the trials. 2. The task was completed <b>fairly</b> easily <b>THROUGH</b> teamwork. 3. It's <b>fairly</b> common <b>TO</b> see this happen.                          |
| 991. | <b>Faith N. B2</b>       | /feɪθ/      | ফেইথ       | বিশ্বাস   | 1. I have <b>faith</b> <b>OVER</b> the process we are following. 2. She showed great <b>faith</b> <b>THROUGH</b> her actions. 3. It's important <b>TO</b> have <b>faith</b> in yourself.                                      |
| 992. | <b>Fall V. A1, N. A2</b> | /fɔ:l/      | ফাল        | পড়া  | 1. The leaves <b>fall</b> <b>OVER</b> the ground in autumn. 2. We watched the rain <b>fall</b> <b>THROUGH</b> the window. 3. Be careful not <b>TO fall</b> during the hike.   |
| 993. | <b>False Adj. A1</b>     | /fɔ:ls/     | ফালস       | মিথ্যা  | 1. The statement was proven <b>false</b> <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We need to verify if the information is <b>false</b> <b>THROUGH</b> research. 3. It's easy <b>TO</b> believe something <b>false</b> if not checked.             |
| 994. | <b>Familiar Adj. B1</b>  | /fə' miliə/ | ফামিলিয়া  | পরিচিত  | 1. This place feels <b>familiar</b> <b>OVER</b> the years. 2. The song is <b>familiar</b> <b>THROUGH</b> its catchy tune. 3. It's good <b>TO</b> be <b>familiar</b> with the rules.   |

**995.**

**Family N., Adj.**  
**A1**

/'fæmili/

ফ্যামিলি

পরিবার

1. My **family** gathers **OVER** the holidays. 2. We share stories **THROUGH** generations in our **family**. 3. It's important **TO** support your **family**.

**996.**

**Famous Adj.**  
**A1**

'feiməs/

ফেইমাস

বিখ্যাত

1. The artist is **famous** **OVER** the world. 2. Many **famous** landmarks can be found **THROUGH** the city. 3. It's exciting **TO** meet someone **famous**.

**997.**

**Fan N. A2**

/fæn/

ফ্যান

ভাঙ্গ

1. I am a big **fan** **OF** that band **OVER** the years. 2. The **fan** cheered loudly **THROUGH** the game. 3. It's great **TO** be a **fan** of something you love.

**998.**

**Fancy V., Adj.**  
**B1**

'fænsi/

ফ্যান্সি

চোখ  
রাঙানো

1. She wore a **fancy** dress **TO** the party. 2. The restaurant is quite **fancy** **OVER** the weekend. 3. It's nice **TO** have a **fancy** dinner once in a while.

**999.**

**Fantastic Adj.**  
**A1**

/fæn 'tæs.  
tik/

ফ্যান্ট্যাস্টিক

চমত্কার

1. The view from the top was **fantastic** **OVER** the valley. 2. We had a **fantastic** time **THROUGH** the event. 3. It's **fantastic** **TO** see everyone here.

**1000.**

**Far Adv. A1,**  
**Adj. B1**

/fa:/

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1. The journey was **far** **OVER** what we expected. 2. We traveled **THROUGH** **far** distances to get here. 3. It's important **TO** go **far** beyond your limits.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:21

### **WORD LIST:1001-1050**

#### **Objectives:Prepositions**

| Words                                      | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>1001.</b><br><b>Farm N. A1, V. A2</b>   | /fa:m/                 | ফা:ম                 | কৃষি           | 1. The animals roam freely on the <b>FARM</b> <b>OVER</b> the fields. 2. We walked <b>THROUGH</b> the <b>FARM</b> to see the crops. 3. It's exciting <b>TO VISIT</b> a <b>FARM</b> during harvest season.<br>1. The <b>FARMER</b> works hard <b>OVER</b> the summer months. 2. She learned a lot <b>THROUGH</b> her experience with the <b>FARMER</b> . 3. It's essential <b>TO SUPPORT</b> local <b>FARMERS</b> . |
| <b>1002.</b><br><b>Farmer N. A1</b>        | /'fa:mə/               | ফা:মা                | কৃষক           | 1. The <b>FARMER</b> works hard <b>OVER</b> the summer months. 2. She learned a lot <b>THROUGH</b> her experience with the <b>FARMER</b> . 3. It's essential <b>TO SUPPORT</b> local <b>FARMERS</b> .  |
| <b>1003.</b><br><b>Farming N. A2</b>       | /'fa:minɪŋ/            | ফা:মিং               | কৃষি কাজ       | 1. <b>FARMING</b> can be challenging <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We discussed various techniques <b>THROUGH</b> the <b>FARMING</b> conference. 3. It's rewarding <b>TO ENGAGE</b> in <b>FARMING</b> practices.<br>1. The documentary was <b>FASCINATING</b> <b>OVER</b> many topics. 2. We learned <b>THROUGH</b> a <b>FASCINATING</b> lecture. 3. It's <b>FASCINATING</b> <b>TO</b> explore new cultures.                |
| <b>1004.</b><br><b>Fascinating Adj. B1</b> | /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/          | ফ্যাসিনেইটিং         | আকর্ষণীয়      | 1. The latest <b>FASHION</b> trends change <b>OVER</b> the seasons. 2. We browsed <b>THROUGH</b> the <b>FASHION</b> magazine for ideas. 3. It's important <b>TO KEEP</b> up with <b>FASHION</b> styles.<br>1. She always dresses in a <b>FASHIONABLE</b> way <b>OVER</b> the years. 2. The event was <b>FASHIONABLE</b> <b>THROUGH</b> its elegant decor. 3. It's fun <b>TO BE FASHIONABLE</b> at parties.         |
| <b>1005.</b><br><b>Fashion N. A2</b>       | /'fæʃən/               | ফ্যশন                | ফ্যশন          | 1. The latest <b>FASHION</b> trends change <b>OVER</b> the seasons. 2. We browsed <b>THROUGH</b> the <b>FASHION</b> magazine for ideas. 3. It's important <b>TO KEEP</b> up with <b>FASHION</b> styles.<br>1. She always dresses in a <b>FASHIONABLE</b> way <b>OVER</b> the years. 2. The event was <b>FASHIONABLE</b> <b>THROUGH</b> its elegant decor. 3. It's fun <b>TO BE FASHIONABLE</b> at parties.         |
| <b>1006.</b><br><b>Fashionable Adj. B1</b> | /'fæʃənəbl/            | ফ্যশনবল              | ফ্যশনেবল       | 1. The runner is <b>FAST</b> <b>OVER</b> the finish line. 2. We moved <b>THROUGH</b> the   |
| <b>1007.</b>                               | /fa:st/                | ফা:স্ট               | দ্রুত          |  |

|                                  |              |          |                     |   |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Fast Adj., Adv.</b>           |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>A1</b>                        |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>1008.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Fasten V. B1</b>              | /'fa:sən/    | ফাসন     | নিরাপদ<br>হতে বাঁধা | crowd <b>FAST</b> to get a better view. 3. It's good <b>TO EAT FAST</b> food occasionally.  |
| <b>1009.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Fat Adj. A1, N.<br/>A2</b>    | /fæt/        | ফ্যাট    | মটা                 | 1. Please <b>FASTEN</b> your seatbelt <b>OVER</b> the shoulder. 2. He struggled to <b>FASTEN</b> the strap <b>THROUGH</b> the loop. 3. It's important <b>TO FASTEN</b> everything securely.<br>1. This meat has a lot of <b>FAT OVER</b> the surface. 2. The content can be analyzed <b>THROUGH</b> its <b>FAT</b> percentage. 3. It's important <b>TO AVOID</b> excess <b>FAT</b> in your diet.  |
| <b>1010.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Father N. A1</b>              | /'fa:ðə/     | ফা;দা    | বাবা                | 1. My <b>FATHER</b> teaches me valuable lessons <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We talked <b>THROUGH</b> our issues like <b>FATHER</b> and son. 3. It's essential <b>TO RESPECT</b> your <b>FATHER</b> .   |
| <b>1011.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Fault N. B2</b>               | /fɔ:lt/      | ফোল্ট    | দোষ                 | 1. It's not my <b>FAULT OVER</b> the misunderstanding. 2. We addressed the <b>FAULT THROUGH</b> open communication. 3. It's important <b>TO TAKE</b> responsibility for your <b>FAULT</b> .<br>1. She did me a <b>FAVOUR OVER</b> the weekend. 2. I appreciate your help <b>THROUGH</b> this <b>FAVOUR</b> . 3. It's nice <b>TO RETURN</b> a <b>FAVOUR</b> when you can.  |
| <b>1012.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Favour N. B1,<br/>V. B2</b>   | /'feivə/     | ফেইভা    | নিরুৎসা<br>হিত      | 1. Chocolate is my <b>FAVOURITE</b> dessert <b>OVER</b> all others.<br>2. He shared his <b>FAVOURITE</b> spots <b>THROUGH</b> the city. 3. It's important <b>TO CHOOSE</b> your <b>FAVOURITE</b> activities wisely.   |
| <b>1013.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Favourite Adj<br/>. N. A1</b> | /'feivərit / | ফেইভারিট | প্রিয়              | 1. Overcoming <b>FEAR</b> takes time <b>OVER</b> the years. 2. We discussed our <b>FEARS THROUGH</b> therapy. 3. It's crucial <b>TO FACE</b> your <b>FEAR</b> head-on.<br>1. A single <b>FEATHER</b> floated <b>OVER</b> the lake. 2. The <b>FEATHER</b> could be seen <b>THROUGH</b> the glass case. 3. It's lovely <b>TO HAVE</b> a <b>FEATHER</b> collection.<br>1. The main <b>FEATURE</b> of the product is its durability <b>OVER</b> time. 2. We discussed |
| <b>1014.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Fear N. A2, V.<br/>B1</b>     | /fiə/        | ফিয়া    | ভয়                 |   |
| <b>1015.</b>                     |              |          |                     |   |
| <b>Feather N. B2</b>             | /'feðə/      | ফেদা     | পালক                |   |
| <b>1016.</b>                     | /'fi:tʃə/    | ফীচা     | বৈশিষ্ট্য           |   |

|   |              |             |              |   |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| <b>Feature N. A2,<br/>V. B1</b>         |              |             |              | the FEATURES THROUGH the presentation. 3. It's exciting TO DISCOVER new FEATURES in the app.  |
| <b>1017.<br/>February N.<br/>A1</b>     | /'febrʊər i/ | ফেব্রুয়ারি | ফেব্রুয়ারি  | 1. <b>FEBRUARY</b> is often the coldest month <b>OVER</b> the year. 2. Many events happen <b>THROUGH FEBRUARY</b> . 3. It's important TO PLAN for <b>FEBRUARY</b> activities early.                     |
| <b>1018.<br/>Fee N. B2</b>              | /fi:/        | ফী          | ফি           | 1. The registration <b>Fee</b> increased <b>OVER</b> the years. 2. We paid the <b>Fee THROUGH</b> the online portal. 3. It's essential TO UNDERSTAND the <b>Fee</b> structure.                          |
| <b>1019.<br/>Feed V. A2, N.<br/>B2</b>  | /fi:d/       | ফীড         | খাওয়ানো     | 1. We need to <b>FEED</b> the animals <b>OVER</b> the weekend. 2. The children laughed while they <b>FED</b> ducks <b>THROUGH</b> the park. 3. It's important **TO <b>FEED</b> your pets regularly.     |
| <b>1020.<br/>Feedback N.<br/>B2</b>     | /'fi:dbæk /  | ফীডব্যাক    | প্রতিক্রিয়া | 1. I appreciate your <b>FEEDBACK OVER</b> my project. 2. We gathered <b>FEEDBACK THROUGH</b> a survey. 3. It's helpful TO <b>GIVE</b> constructive <b>FEEDBACK</b> .                                    |
| <b>1021.<br/>Feel V. A1, N.<br/>B2</b>  | /fi:l/       | ফীল         | অনুভব করা    | 1. I <b>FEEL</b> happy <b>OVER</b> my accomplishments. 2. She could <b>FEEL</b> the warmth <b>THROUGH</b> the sunlight. 3. It's natural <b>TO FEEL</b> nervous before a presentation.                   |
| <b>1022.<br/>Feeling N. A1</b>          | /'fi:lin/    | ফীলিং       | অনুভূতি      | 1. The <b>FEELING</b> of joy lasted <b>OVER</b> the holidays. 2. We shared our <b>FEELINGS THROUGH</b> heartfelt conversations. 3. It's important TO <b>EXPRESS</b> your <b>FEELING</b> honestly.       |
| <b>1023.<br/>Fellow Adj.<br/>B2</b>     | /'feləʊ/     | ফেলো        | সহদয়        | 1. He is a <b>FELLOW</b> student <b>OVER</b> in the classroom. 2. They became friends <b>THROUGH</b> their work as <b>FELLOWS</b> . 3. It's nice <b>TO MEET</b> a <b>FELLOW</b> enthusiast.             |
| <b>1024.<br/>Female Adj.,<br/>N. A2</b> | /'fi:meɪl/   | ফিমেইল      | মহিলা        | 1. The <b>FEMALE</b> athlete won <b>OVER</b> the competition. 2. We celebrated <b>THROUGH</b> the achievements of <b>FEMALE</b> leaders. 3. It's important <b>TO SUPPORT</b> <b>FEMALE</b> empowerment. |
| <b>1025.<br/>Fence N. B1</b>            | /fəns/       | ফেন্স       | বেড়া        | 1. The <b>FENCE</b> surrounds the yard <b>OVER</b> the property line. 2. We   |

|                                |             |           |                |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|                                |             |           |                |
| 1026.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Festival N. A1</b>          | /'festɪvl/  | ফেস্টিভাল | উৎসব           |
| 1027.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Few Det./Adj., Pron. A1</b> | /fju:/      | ফিউ       | কিছু           |
| 1028.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Fiction N. A2</b>           | /'fɪkʃən/   | ফিকশন     | কল্পকাহি<br>নী |
| 1029.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Field N. A2</b>             | /fi:ld/     | ফিল্ড     | মাঠ            |
| 1030.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Fifteen Number A1</b>       | /'fif'ti:n/ | ফিফ্টীন   | পনেরো          |
| 1031.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Fifth Number A1</b>         | /fifθ/      | ফিফথ      | পঞ্চম          |
| 1032.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Fifty Number A1</b>         | /'fifti/    | ফিফ্টী    | পঞ্চাশ         |
| 1033.                          |             |           |                |
| <b>Fight V., N. A2</b>         | /faɪt/      | ফাইট      | লড়াই          |

walked **THROUGH** the **FENCE** gate to enter the garden. 3. It's essential **TO MAINTAIN** the **FENCE** well.

1. The **FESTIVAL** takes place **OVER** the summer. 2. We enjoyed the music **THROUGH** the **FESTIVAL** weekend. 3. It's exciting **TO ATTEND** a cultural **FESTIVAL**.

1. There are a **FEW** options available **OVER** the choices. 2. We had **FEW** problems **THROUGH** the project. 3. It's nice **TO HAVE** a **FEW** close friends.

1. I enjoy reading **FICTION** books **OVER** non-fiction. 2. The genre can be explored **THROUGH** various **FICTION** works. 3. It's relaxing **TO DIVE** into a world of **FICTION**.

1. The **FIELD** is covered in flowers **OVER** the spring. 2. We walked **THROUGH** the **FIELD** to see the crops. 3. It's essential **TO STUDY** your **FIELD** of interest.

1. I turned **FIFTEEN** **OVER** the summer break. 2. We celebrated **THROUGH** a party when I turned **FIFTEEN**. 3. It's exciting **TO BE FIFTEEN** and have new experiences.

1. She placed **FIFTH** in the race **OVER** all competitors. 2. The **FIFTH** chapter was the most interesting **THROUGH** the book. 3. It's important **TO READ** the **FIFTH** section carefully.

1. He celebrated his **FIFTY** birthday **OVER** the weekend. 2. There are **FIFTY** states in the United States **THROUGH** various regions. 3. It's important **TO SAVE** at least **FIFTY** dollars this month.

1. They had a **FIGHT** **OVER** the last piece of cake. 2. We watched the **FIGHT** unfold **THROUGH** the

**1034.**

**Fighting N. B1**

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news coverage. 3. It's necessary **TO AVOID** a **FIGHT** over trivial matters. 1.

The **FIGHTING** continued **OVER** several days. 2. We learned a lot **THROUGH** the **FIGHTING** experience. 3. It's important **TO STOP** the **FIGHTING** before it escalates.

1. The **FIGURE** skated beautifully **OVER** the ice. 2. We analyzed

the **FIGURES THROUGH** careful examination. 3. It's vital **TO UNDERSTAND** the **FIGURE** in the report.

1. Please **FILE** the documents **OVER** there. 2. We organized the **FILES THROUGH** the computer system. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** your **FILE** updated.

1. Please **FILL** the cup **OVER** the brim. 2. We need to **FILL** the forms **THROUGH** the online application. 3. It's essential **TO FILL** the tank before the trip.

1. The **FILM** won several awards **OVER** the years. 2. We watched the **FILM THROUGH** the projector. 3. It's exciting **TO SEE** a new **FILM** in theaters.

1. The **FINAL** exam is coming up **OVER** the next week. 2. We reviewed our notes **THROUGH** the **FINAL** preparations. 3. It's important **TO DO** well on your **FINAL** project.

1. We **FINALLY** arrived at our destination **OVER** the long journey. 2.

**1035.**

**Figure N. A2,  
V. B2**

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**1036.**

**File N. B1, V.  
B2**

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1. Please **FILE** the documents **OVER** there. 2. We organized the **FILES THROUGH** the computer system. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** your **FILE** updated.

1. Please **FILL** the cup **OVER** the brim. 2. We need to **FILL** the forms **THROUGH** the online application. 3. It's essential **TO FILL** the tank before the trip.

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1. We **FINALLY** arrived at our destination **OVER** the long journey. 2.

**1037.**

**Fill V. A1**

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1. Please **FILL** the cup **OVER** the brim. 2. We need to **FILL** the forms **THROUGH** the online application. 3. It's essential **TO FILL** the tank before the trip.

1. The **FILM** won several awards **OVER** the years. 2. We watched the **FILM THROUGH** the projector. 3. It's exciting **TO SEE** a new **FILM** in theaters.

1. The **FINAL** exam is coming up **OVER** the next week. 2. We reviewed our notes **THROUGH** the **FINAL** preparations. 3. It's important **TO DO** well on your **FINAL** project.

1. We **FINALLY** arrived at our destination **OVER** the long journey. 2.

**1038.**

**Film N. A1, V.  
A2**

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1. Please **FILL** the cup **OVER** the brim. 2. We need to **FILL** the forms **THROUGH** the online application. 3. It's essential **TO FILL** the tank before the trip.

1. The **FILM** won several awards **OVER** the years. 2. We watched the **FILM THROUGH** the projector. 3. It's exciting **TO SEE** a new **FILM** in theaters.

1. The **FINAL** exam is coming up **OVER** the next week. 2. We reviewed our notes **THROUGH** the **FINAL** preparations. 3. It's important **TO DO** well on your **FINAL** project.

1. We **FINALLY** arrived at our destination **OVER** the long journey. 2.

**1039.**

**Final Adj. A1,  
N. A2**

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1. Please **FILL** the cup **OVER** the brim. 2. We need to **FILL** the forms **THROUGH** the online application. 3. It's essential **TO FILL** the tank before the trip.

1. The **FILM** won several awards **OVER** the years. 2. We watched the **FILM THROUGH** the projector. 3. It's exciting **TO SEE** a new **FILM** in theaters.

1. The **FINAL** exam is coming up **OVER** the next week. 2. We reviewed our notes **THROUGH** the **FINAL** preparations. 3. It's important **TO DO** well on your **FINAL** project.

1. We **FINALLY** arrived at our destination **OVER** the long journey. 2.

**1040.**

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1. Please **FILL** the cup **OVER** the brim. 2. We need to **FILL** the forms **THROUGH** the online application. 3. It's essential **TO FILL** the tank before the trip.

1. The **FILM** won several awards **OVER** the years. 2. We watched the **FILM THROUGH** the projector. 3. It's exciting **TO SEE** a new **FILM** in theaters.

1. The **FINAL** exam is coming up **OVER** the next week. 2. We reviewed our notes **THROUGH** the **FINAL** preparations. 3. It's important **TO DO** well on your **FINAL** project.

1. We **FINALLY** arrived at our destination **OVER** the long journey. 2.

**Finally Adv.****A2****1041.****Finance N., V.****B2****/'fainəns/  
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ফাইন্যান্স

অর্থনীতি

She completed her project **THROUGH** hard work, and **FINALLY** presented it. 3. It's great **TO FINALLY** meet you after all this time.

1. She works in **FINANCE OVER** the summer. 2. We discussed our budget **THROUGH** the **FINANCE** meeting. 3. It's essential **TO UNDERSTAND** basic **FINANCE** principles.

1. The company faced serious **FINANCIAL** issues **OVER** the past year. 2. We reviewed the **FINANCIAL** statements **THROUGH** the audit. 3. It's important **TO PLAN** your **FINANCIAL** future wisely.

1. I hope to **FIND** my keys **OVER** the weekend. 2. We will **FIND** the answer **THROUGH** research. 3. It's important **TO FIND** time for yourself.

1. The **FINDING** of the research was significant **OVER** time. 2. We celebrated the **FINDING** of the missing person **THROUGH** community efforts. 3. It's essential **TO DOCUMENT** your **FINDINGS** thoroughly.

1. The painting was in **FINE** condition **OVER** the years. 2. We walked **THROUGH** the **FINE** art exhibit. 3. It's nice **TO HAVE** a **FINE** selection of wines.

1. She pointed with her **FINGER** **OVER** the map. 2. The ring slipped **THROUGH** her **FINGER**. 3. It's important **TO WASH** your **FINGER** before eating.

**1042.****Financial Adj.****. B1****/fi' nænʃə  
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আর্থিক

**1043.****Find V. A1****/faɪnd/**

ফাইন্ড

খুঁজে  
পাওয়া**1044.****Finding N. B2****/'faɪndɪŋ/  
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ফাইন্ডিং

খোঁজ

**1045.****Fine Adj. A1****/fain/**

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**1046.****Finger N. A2****/'fɪŋgə/**

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আঙ্গুল

**1047.**

**Finish** V. A1, N.  
A2

/'fɪnɪʃ/

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1. Please **FINISH** your work **OVER** the next hour. 2. We celebrated the **FINISH** of the project **THROUGH** a party. 3. It's satisfying **TO FINISH** a good book.

1. The **FIRE** crackled **OVER** the flames. 2. We watched the **FIRE** dance **THROUGH** the night. 3. It's important **TO STAY** safe around a **FIRE**.

1. The **FIRM** has been successful **OVER** the years. 2. We met **THROUGH** the business **FIRM**. 3. It's essential **TO CHOOSE** a reliable **FIRM** for your needs.

1. She was the **FIRST** to arrive **OVER** the weekend. 2. We discussed the **FIRST** chapter **THROUGH** our book club. 3. It's exciting **TO BE FIRST** in line for the concert.

**1049.**

**Firm** N. B2

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**1050.**

**First** Det./Nu  
mber, Adv. A1,  
N. A2

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## VOCABULARY LESSON:22

### WORD LIST:1051-1100

#### Objectives:Prepositions

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                         | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| <b>1051.</b><br><b>Firstly Adv.</b><br><b>A2</b>   | /'fɜːstli/             | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>ফা:স্টলি | প্রথমত<br>1. <b>FIRSTLY</b> , we need to gather all the materials <b>WITHIN</b> the next hour.<br>2. <b>FIRSTLY</b> , let's discuss the main points <b>WITHOUT</b> distractions. 3. It's important to outline our goals <b>FIRSTLY WITHIN</b> the meeting.<br>1. We caught a big <b>FISH</b> <b>WITHIN</b> the lake.<br>2. You can see the <b>FISH</b> swimming <b>WITHOUT</b> any fear.<br>3. It's fun <b>TO FISH WITHIN</b> the river during summer.  |
| <b>1052.</b><br><b>Fish N. A1, V.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /fɪʃ/                  | ফিশ<br>ফিশিং                           | মৎস্য<br>মাছ ধরা  |
| <b>1053.</b><br><b>Fishing N. A2</b>               | /'fiʃɪŋ/               |  | 1. <b>FISHING</b> is a relaxing activity <b>WITHIN</b> nature. 2. We spent the day <b>WITHOUT</b> any worries while <b>FISHING</b> . 3. It's exciting <b>TO GO FISHING WITHIN</b> the early morning hours.  |
| <b>1054.</b><br><b>Fit V., Adj. A2</b>             | /fit/                  | ফিট<br>ফিটনস                           | ফিট<br>1. The dress should <b>FIT</b> perfectly <b>WITHIN</b> your size range. 2. He felt great <b>WITHOUT</b> any discomfort after he started exercising to <b>FIT</b> better. 3. It's essential <b>TO STAY FIT WITHIN</b> a healthy lifestyle.<br>1. <b>FITNESS</b> is important <b>WITHIN</b> our daily routine. 2. She achieved her goals <b>WITHOUT</b> sacrificing her health for <b>FITNESS</b> . 3. It's beneficial <b>TO INCORPORATE FITNESS</b> activities <b>WITHIN</b> your schedule. |
| <b>1055.</b><br><b>Fitness N. B1</b>               | /'fitnəs/              |  | ফিটনেস  |
| <b>1056.</b><br><b>Five Number</b><br><b>A1</b>    | /faɪv/                 | ফাইভ                                   | পাঁচ<br>1. I have <b>FIVE</b> apples <b>WITHIN</b> the basket.<br>2. You can count to <b>FIVE WITHOUT</b> any mistakes. 3. It's important <b>TO EAT</b> at least <b>FIVE</b> servings of fruits and vegetables <b>WITHIN</b> a day.   |

**1057.**

**Fix V. A2, N. B2**

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1. I need to **FIX** the leak **WITHIN** the next hour. 2. We can solve this problem **WITHOUT** any tools to **FIX** it. 3. It's essential \*\*TO **FIX** the issues **WITHIN** the project.

1. The schedule is **FIXED WITHIN** the calendar. 2. We can't change the **FIXED** plans **WITHOUT** prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the **FIXED** dates in mind.

1. The **FLAG** was waving **WITHIN** the strong wind. 2. We raised the **FLAG WITHOUT** hesitation during the ceremony. 3. It's important **TO RESPECT** the **FLAG WITHIN** our country.

1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

**1058.**

**Fixed Adj. B1**

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**1059.**

**Flag N. B1**

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1. The **FLAG** was waving **WITHIN** the strong wind. 2. We raised the **FLAG WITHOUT** hesitation during the ceremony. 3. It's important **TO RESPECT** the **FLAG WITHIN** our country.

1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

**1060.**

**Flame N. B2**

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1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

**1061.**

**Flash N., V. B2**

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1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

**1062.**

**Flat N. A1, Adj. A2**

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1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

**1063.**

**Flexible Adj. B2**

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1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

**1064.**

**Flight N. A1**

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ফ্লাইট

1. The **FLAME** flickered **WITHIN** the candlelight. 2. We watched the **FLAME** dance **WITHOUT** any fear. 3. It's mesmerizing **TO SEE** the **FLAME WITHIN** the fireplace.

1. The **FLASH** of light was visible **WITHIN** the dark room. 2. We saw a **FLASH** of lightning **WITHOUT** any warning. 3. It's exciting **TO CAPTURE** a **FLASH** of inspiration **WITHIN** your work.

1. The surface is **FLAT WITHIN** the area. 2. The tire went **FLAT WITHOUT** any prior notice. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the ground **FLAT WITHIN** the construction site.

1. The schedule is **FLEXIBLE WITHIN** certain limits. 2. We need to be **FLEXIBLE WITHOUT** compromising our goals. 3. It's beneficial **TO HAVE** a **FLEXIBLE** approach **WITHIN** the project.

1. Our **FLIGHT** leaves **WITHIN** the hour. 2. We arrived early **WITHOUT** any issues before the **FLIGHT**. 3. It's important **TO**

|                                       |          |          |  |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|--|
|                                       |          |          | <b>CHECK</b> the <b>FLIGHT</b> status <b>WITHIN</b> the app. |
| <b>1065.</b><br><b>Float V. B2</b>    | /fləʊt/  | ফ্লোট    | ভাসা   |
| <b>1066.</b><br><b>Flood N. V. B1</b> | /flʌd/   | ফ্লাড    | বন্যা  |
| <b>1067.</b><br><b>Floor N. A1</b>    | /flɔ:/   | ফ্লোর    | তল   |
| <b>1068.</b><br><b>Flour N. B1</b>    | /flaʊə/  | ফ্লাউয়া | ময়দা  |
| <b>1069.</b><br><b>Flow V. N. B1</b>  | /fləʊ/   | ফ্লো     | প্রবাহ   |
| <b>1070.</b><br><b>Flower N. A1</b>   | '/flaʊə/ | ফ্লাউয়া | ফুল  |
| <b>1071.</b><br><b>Flu N. A2</b>      | /flu:/   | ফ্লু     | ফ্লু   |

1. The boat will **FLOAT WITHIN** the water. 2. The leaves **FLOAT WITHOUT** sinking in the pond. 3. It's fun **TO WATCH** the balloons **FLOAT WITHIN** the sky.

1. The **FLOOD** affected many homes **WITHIN** the area. 2. We prepared **WITHOUT** panic for the potential **FLOOD**. 3. It's crucial **TO ACT** quickly during a **FLOOD WITHIN** the community.

1. The **FLOOR** is clean **WITHIN** the house. 2. We walked **WITHOUT** shoes on the **FLOOR**. 3. It's important **TO KEEP** the **FLOOR** tidy **WITHIN** the office.

1. We need **FLOUR WITHIN** the recipe. 2. The baker worked **WITHOUT** any **FLOUR** for the bread. 3. It's essential **TO MEASURE** the **FLOUR** accurately **WITHIN** the ingredients.

1. The river will **FLOW smoothly WITHIN** the valley. 2. We watched the water **FLOW WITHOUT** any obstacles. 3. It's important **TO MONITOR** the **FLOW** of traffic **WITHIN** the city.

1. The **FLOWER** bloomed beautifully **WITHIN** the garden. 2. We picked a **FLOWER WITHOUT** damaging the plant. 3. It's lovely **TO SEE** a **FLOWER WITHIN** the spring season.

1. I caught the **FLU WITHIN** the winter months. 2. It's important to stay healthy **WITHOUT** getting the **FLU**. 3. It's essential **TO GET** vaccinated against the **FLU WITHIN** the season.

|              |   |              |          |            |  |
|--------------|---|--------------|----------|------------|--|
| <b>1072.</b> |   | /flaɪ/       | ফ্লাই    | উড়া       | 1. The <b>FLY</b> buzzed <b>WITHIN</b> the room. 2. We watched the <b>FLY</b> <b>WITHOUT</b> any concern. 3. It's fascinating <b>TO SEE</b> a <b>FLY WITHIN</b> its natural habitat.   |
| <b>1073.</b> |   | /'flaɪŋ/     | ফ্লাইং   | উড়ান      | 1. The <b>FLYING</b> bird soared <b>WITHIN</b> the sky. 2. We enjoyed watching the <b>FLYING</b> kites <b>WITHOUT</b> any worries. 3. It's thrilling <b>TO EXPERIENCE FLYING WITHIN</b> an airplane.                                   |
| <b>1074.</b> | <b>Focus V., N.</b>                       | /'fəʊkəs/    | ফোকাস    | ঘনীভূত করা | 1. You need to <b>FOCUS WITHIN</b> the task at hand. 2. It's hard to <b>FOCUS WITHOUT</b> a quiet environment. 3. It's important <b>**TO FOCUS</b> your energy <b>WITHIN</b> your goals.   |
| <b>1075.</b> | <b>Fold V. B1, N. B2</b>                  | /fəuld/      | \ফোল্ড   | ভাঁজ       | 1. Please <b>FOLD</b> the paper <b>WITHIN</b> the lines. 2. We can't <b>FOLD</b> it <b>WITHOUT</b> following the instructions. 3. It's essential <b>**TO FOLD</b> the clothes neatly <b>WITHIN</b> the drawer.                         |
| <b>1076.</b> | <b>Folding Adj. B2</b>                    | /'fəʊldɪŋ/ / | \ফোল্ডিং | ভাঁজ করা   | 1. The <b>FOLDING</b> table is convenient <b>WITHIN</b> small spaces. 2. We used a <b>FOLDING</b> chair <b>WITHOUT</b> taking up too much room. 3. It's practical <b>TO HAVE</b> a <b>FOLDING</b> option <b>WITHIN</b> your furniture. |
| <b>1077.</b> | <b>Folk N., Adj. B1</b>                   | /fəʊk/       | ফোক      | লোক        | 1. The <b>FOLK</b> music festival is held <b>WITHIN</b> the town. 2. We enjoyed the stories <b>WITHOUT</b> any hesitation from the <b>FOLK</b> . 3. It's important <b>TO CELEBRATE FOLK</b> traditions <b>WITHIN</b> our culture.      |
| <b>1078.</b> | <b>Follow V. A1</b>                       | /'fɒləʊ/     | ফলো      | অনুসরণ করা | 1. Please <b>FOLLOW</b> the instructions <b>WITHIN</b> the manual. 2. You can't <b>FOLLOW</b> the rules <b>WITHOUT</b> understanding them. 3. It's essential <b>TO FOLLOW</b> your dreams <b>WITHIN</b> your life.                     |
| <b>1079.</b> | <b>Following Adj. A2, N. B1, Prep. B2</b> | /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ / | ফলোয়িং  | পরবর্তী    | 1. The <b>FOLLOWING</b> steps are crucial <b>WITHIN</b> the process. 2. We discussed the <b>FOLLOWING</b> points <b>WITHOUT</b> any  |

**1080.**

**Food N. A1**

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interruptions. 3. It's important TO ADDRESS the

1. The FOLLOWING steps are crucial WITHIN the process. 2. We discussed

the FOLLOWING points WITHOUT any interruptions. 3. It's important TO ADDRESS the FOLLOWING concerns WITHIN our meeting.

1. We should eat healthy FOOD WITHIN our diet. 2. You can enjoy

the FOOD WITHOUT any guilt if it's nutritious. 3. It's essential TO PREPARE fresh FOOD WITHIN the kitchen.

1. I injured my FOOT WITHIN the game. 2. You can walk WITHOUT pain if you take care of your FOOT. 3. It's important TO WEAR proper shoes for your FOOT health WITHIN activities.

1. We played FOOTBALL WITHIN the park. 2. They watched the FOOTBALL game WITHOUT any distractions. 3. It's fun TO PLAY FOOTBALL on weekends WITHIN a group.

1. This gift is FOR you WITHIN your special day. 2. You can do it WITHOUT worrying FOR anyone else. 3. It's important TO PLAN FOR the future WITHIN your goals.

1. The FORCE of the wind was strong WITHIN the storm. 2. They acted WITHOUT hesitation, using all their FORCE. 3. It's essential TO

**1081.**

**Foot N. A1**

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**1082.**

**Football N. A1**

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**1083.**

**For Prep. A1**

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played FOOTBALL WITHIN the park. 2. They watched the FOOTBALL game WITHOUT any distractions. 3. It's fun TO PLAY FOOTBALL on weekends WITHIN a group.

1. This gift is FOR you WITHIN your special day. 2. You can do it WITHOUT worrying FOR anyone else. 3. It's important TO PLAN FOR the future WITHIN your goals.

1. The FORCE of the wind was strong WITHIN the storm. 2. They acted WITHOUT hesitation, using all their FORCE. 3. It's essential TO

**1084.**

**Force N., V. B1**

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**1085.**

**Foreign Adj.  
A2**

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**1086.**

**Forest N. A2**

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**APPLY** the right **FORCE WITHIN** your actions.

1. I love trying **FOREIGN** dishes **WITHIN** different cultures. 2. She felt lost **WITHOUT** knowledge of **FOREIGN** languages. 3. It's exciting **TO LEARN** about **FOREIGN** customs **WITHIN** our travels.

1. The **FOREST** is beautiful **WITHIN** the autumn season. 2. We hiked **WITHOUT** any fear **THROUGH** the dense **FOREST**. 3. It's essential **TO PROTECT** the **FOREST WITHIN** our environment.

1. I want to remember this moment **FOREVER WITHIN** my heart. 2. She promised to love him **WITHOUT** end **FOREVER**. 3. It's important **TO CHERISH** memories **FOREVER WITHIN** our lives.

1. Don't **FORGET** to bring your book **WITHIN** the bag. 2. It's easy to **FORGET** the details **WITHOUT** reminders. 3. It's crucial **TO NOT FORGET** the lessons learned **WITHIN** experiences.

1. It's essential to **FORGIVE** others **WITHIN** your heart. 2. He

couldn't **FORGIVE** himself **WITHOUT** acknowledging his mistakes. 3. It's important **\*\*TO FORGIVE** and move on **WITHIN** relationships.

1. Please use this **FORK WITHIN** your meal. 2.

**1087.**

**Forever Adv. B1**

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চিরকাল

**1088.**

**Forget V. A1**

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1. I want to remember this moment **FOREVER WITHIN** my heart. 2. She promised to love him **WITHOUT** end **FOREVER**. 3.

It's important **TO CHERISH** memories **FOREVER WITHIN** our lives.

1. Don't **FORGET** to bring your book **WITHIN** the bag. 2. It's easy to **FORGET** the details **WITHOUT** reminders. 3. It's crucial **TO NOT FORGET** the lessons learned **WITHIN** experiences.

1. It's essential to **FORGIVE** others **WITHIN** your heart. 2. He

couldn't **FORGIVE** himself **WITHOUT** acknowledging his mistakes. 3. It's important **\*\*TO FORGIVE** and move on **WITHIN** relationships.

1. Please use this **FORK WITHIN** your meal. 2.

**1089.**

**Forgive V. B2**

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**1090.**

**Fork N. A2**

/fɔ:k/

ফো:ক

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**1091.**

/fɔ:m/

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## Form N., V. A1

**1092.**

### Give V. A1

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You can eat **WITHOUT** a **FORK** if necessary. 3. It's polite **TO USE** a **FORK WITHIN** formal dining.

1. Please fill out the registration **FORM WITHIN** the deadline. 2. We can't proceed **WITHOUT** the completed **FORM**. 3. It's important **TO SUBMIT** your **FORM WITHIN** the application process.

1. I want to **GIVE** my time **WITHIN** the community. 2. You can't **GIVE** your best **WITHOUT** being motivated. 3. It's essential **\*\*TO GIVE back WITHIN** your neighborhood.

1. I can **HEAR** the birds singing **WITHIN** the trees. 2. You won't **HEAR** the music **WITHOUT** proper speakers. 3. It's nice **\*\*TO HEAR** compliments **WITHIN** the workplace.

1. Don't **HURRY WITHIN** your decisions; take your time. 2. You can't enjoy life if you **HURRY WITHOUT** appreciating it. 3. It's important **\*\*TO HURRY WITHIN** reason during emergencies.

1. The event is quite **FORMAL WITHIN** the hotel. 2. You should wear a suit **WITHOUT** hesitation for the **FORMAL** dinner. 3. It's essential **TO DRESS FORMAL WITHIN** specific occasions.

**1093.**

### Hear V. A1

/hɪə/

হিয়া

শুনা

তাড়াছ  
ড়ে

**1094.**

### Hurry N., V. B1

/'hʌri/

হারি

আনুষ্ঠানি  
ক

**1095.**

### Formal Adj. A2

/'fɔːməl/

ফোর্মাল

**1096.**

### Former Adj. B2

/'fɔːrmə/

ফোর্মা

প্রাক্তন

**1097.**

**Fortunately A  
dv. A2**

/'fɔ:tʃənətlɪ/

ফোটান্টলি

সৌভাগ্য  
ক্রমে

1. My **FORMER** teacher inspired me **WITHIN** my career. 2. She met her **FORMER** colleagues **WITHOUT** any awkwardness. 3. It's interesting **TO CONNECT** with **FORMER** friends **WITHIN** your community.

**FORTUNATELY**, we found a solution **WITHIN** the time frame. 2. They arrived early, and **FORTUNATELY**, the event was not crowded **WITHOUT** any hassle. 3. It's good **TO KNOW** that **FORTUNATELY**, help is available **WITHIN** reach.

1. She made her **FORTUNE** **WITHIN** a few years of hard work.

2. **WITHOUT** my **FORTUNE**, I wouldn't be where I am today. 3. It's important **TO SHARE** your **FORTUNE** **WITHIN** the community.

1. I have **FORTY** dollars **WITHIN** my wallet. 2. You can't go wrong with **FORTY** options available **WITHOUT** any limitations. 3. It's important **TO SAVE** at least **FORTY** dollars **WITHIN** your budget.

**1098.**

**Fortune N. B2**

/'fɔ:tʃən/

ফোটান

ভাগ্য

**1099.**

**Forty Number  
A1**

/'fɔ:ti/

ফোটি

চলিশ

**1100.**

**Forward Adv.  
A2, Adj. B2**

/'fɔ:wəd/

ফোওয়াড

সামনে

## VOCABULARY LESSON:23

### WORD LIST:1101-1150

#### Objectives:Conjunctions

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1101.</b><br><b>Found V. B2</b>                  | /faʊnd/                | ফাউন্ড               | খুঁজে পাওয়া   | 1. I <b>FOUND</b> my keys, <b>AND</b> they were under the couch. 2. She <b>FOUND</b> a nice place to eat, <b>BUT</b> it was too crowded. 3. Did you <b>FOUND</b> the book you lost, <b>OR</b> should I help you look?                         |
| <b>1102.</b><br><b>Four Number A1</b>               | /fɔ:/                  | ফো;                  | চার            | 1. I have <b>FOUR</b> apples, <b>AND</b> I'm going to make a pie. 2. She wanted to buy <b>FOUR</b> tickets, <b>BUT</b> they were sold out. 3. Would you like <b>FOUR</b> slices of pizza, <b>OR</b> just three?                               |
| <b>1103.</b><br><b>Fourteen Number A1</b>           | /'fɔ:, tɪ:n/           | ফো:ঠীন               | চৌদ            | 1. She turned <b>FOURTEEN</b> last week, <b>AND</b> we threw a party. 2. I was <b>FOURTEEN</b> when I first learned to drive, <b>BUT</b> it was just a simulator. 3. Are you <b>FOURTEEN</b> , <b>OR</b> is your birthday coming soon?        |
| <b>1104.</b><br><b>Fourth Number A1</b>             | /fɔ:θ/                 | ফো:থ                 | চতুর্থ         | 1. The <b>FOURTH</b> chapter is very interesting, <b>AND</b> I can't wait to read more. 2. He finished in <b>FOURTH</b> place, <b>BUT</b> he was proud of his effort. 3. Is this the <b>FOURTH</b> time you've visited, <b>OR</b> is it more? |
| <b>1105.</b><br><b>Frame N., V. B1</b>              | /freɪm/                | ফ্রেইম               | ফ্রেম          | 1. I need to buy a new <b>FRAME</b> , <b>AND</b> I want it to be gold. 2. The picture won't fit in that <b>FRAME</b> , <b>BUT</b> I have a larger one. 3. Should I hang it in a <b>FRAME</b> , <b>OR</b> just put it on the shelf?            |
| <b>1106.</b><br><b>Free Adj. A1, Adv. A2, V. B2</b> | /fri:/                 | ফ্রী                 | মুক্ত          | 1. The event is <b>FREE</b> , <b>AND</b> everyone is invited. 2. I wanted to go, <b>BUT</b> I didn't know it was <b>FREE</b> . 3. Is it <b>FREE</b> to enter, <b>OR</b> is there a ticket price?  |
| <b>1107.</b><br><b>Freedom /</b>                    | /'frɪ:dəm /            | ফ্রিডম               | মুক্তি         | 1. We value our <b>FREEDOM</b> , <b>AND</b> we must protect it. 2. She felt a sense of <b>FREEDOM</b> , <b>BUT</b> also responsibility. 3.  |

**Freedom N.****B2****1109.****Freeze V. B1****/frɪ:z/****ফ্রীজ****জমাট  
বাঁধা**

Is **FREEDOM** more important than security, **OR** vice versa?

1. You need to **FREEZE** the leftovers, **AND** then store them. 2. I wanted to **FREEZE** the moment, **BUT** it passed too quickly. 3. Should we **FREEZE** this food, **OR** eat it today?

1. The **FREQUENCY** of the meetings is increasing, **AND** it's good for communication. 2. We need to check the **FREQUENCY**, **BUT** it might not be necessary every week. 3. Is the **FREQUENCY** too high, **OR** just right?

1. I visit my grandparents **FREQUENTLY**, **AND** they love it. 2. She goes jogging **FREQUENTLY**, **BUT** not every day. 3. Do you travel **FREQUENTLY**, **OR** just occasionally?

1. I bought **FRESH** fruit, **AND** it tastes delicious. 2. The bread is **FRESH**, **BUT** it will go stale soon. 3. Should we buy **FRESH** vegetables, **OR** frozen ones?

1. I love **FRIDAY** nights, **AND** so does my family. 2. **FRIDAY** is a busy day, **BUT** it's my favorite. 3. Are you free on **FRIDAY**, **OR** do you have plans?

1. I put the leftovers in the **FRIDGE**, **AND** they'll be good tomorrow. 2. The **FRIDGE** is too full, **BUT** we can rearrange it. 3. Should we buy a new **FRIDGE**, **OR** just fix the old one?

1. My best **FRIEND** is coming over, **AND** we'll watch movies. 2. I wanted to invite her, **BUT** she was busy. 3. Is he your **FRIEND**, **OR** just an acquaintance?

1. The staff is very **FRIENDLY**, **AND** they make you feel welcome. 2. She was **FRIENDLY**, **BUT** a bit shy at first. 3. Are you **FRIENDLY**, **OR** more reserved?

**1110.****Frequency N.****B2****1111.****Frequently A dv. B1****/'frɪ:kwə nsi/****ফ্রিখোয়ান্সি****ফ্রিকোষে  
ন্সি**

1. The **FREQUENCY** of the meetings is increasing, **AND** it's good for communication. 2. We need to check the **FREQUENCY**, **BUT** it might not be necessary every week. 3. Is the **FREQUENCY** too high, **OR** just right?

1. I visit my grandparents **FREQUENTLY**, **AND** they love it. 2. She goes jogging **FREQUENTLY**, **BUT** not every day. 3. Do you travel **FREQUENTLY**, **OR** just occasionally?

1. I bought **FRESH** fruit, **AND** it tastes delicious. 2. The bread is **FRESH**, **BUT** it will go stale soon. 3. Should we buy **FRESH** vegetables, **OR** frozen ones?

1. I love **FRIDAY** nights, **AND** so does my family. 2. **FRIDAY** is a busy day, **BUT** it's my favorite. 3. Are you free on **FRIDAY**, **OR** do you have plans?

1. I put the leftovers in the **FRIDGE**, **AND** they'll be good tomorrow. 2. The **FRIDGE** is too full, **BUT** we can rearrange it. 3. Should we buy a new **FRIDGE**, **OR** just fix the old one?

1. My best **FRIEND** is coming over, **AND** we'll watch movies. 2. I wanted to invite her, **BUT** she was busy. 3. Is he your **FRIEND**, **OR** just an acquaintance?

1. The staff is very **FRIENDLY**, **AND** they make you feel welcome. 2. She was **FRIENDLY**, **BUT** a bit shy at first. 3. Are you **FRIENDLY**, **OR** more reserved?

**1112.****Fresh Adj. A2****/frɛʃ/****ফ্রেশ****তাজা****1113.****Friday N. A1****'fraɪdeɪ/****ফ্রাইডেই****শুক্ৰবাৰ****1114.****Fridge N. A2****/frɪdʒ/****ফ্ৰিজ****ফ্ৰিজ****Friend N. A1****/frɛnd/****ফ্ৰেণ্ড****বন্ধু****1116.****Friendly Adj. A1****'frɛndli/****ফ্ৰেণ্ডলি****বন্ধুসূলভ**

|              |                                 |                            |                        |                         |  |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>1117.</b> | <b>Friendship N.<br/>B1</b>     | /'frɛndʃɪp/<br><br><br>    | ফ্রেন্ডশিপ<br><br><br> | বন্ধুত্ব<br><br><br>    | 1. Our <b>FRIENDSHIP</b> has lasted for years, <b>AND</b> I cherish it. 2. They had a solid <b>FRIENDSHIP</b> , <b>BUT</b> it ended abruptly. 3. Is a <b>FRIENDSHIP</b> more valuable than a relationship, <b>OR</b> vice versa?<br><br>1. Loud noises can <b>FRIGHTEN</b> children, <b>AND</b> we should be careful. 2. The movie was meant to <b>FRIGHTEN</b> , <b>BUT</b> I found it funny. 3. Can you <b>FRIGHTEN</b> someone without meaning to, <b>OR</b> is that intentional? |
| <b>1118.</b> | <b>Frighten V. B1</b>           | 'fraɪtn/<br><br><br>       | ফ্রাইটন<br><br><br>    | ভয় দেখানো<br><br><br>  | 1. She was <b>FRIGHTENED</b> by the storm, <b>AND</b> stayed inside. 2. He felt <b>FRIGHTENED</b> , <b>BUT</b> tried to stay calm. 3. Are you <b>FRIGHTENED</b> of the dark, <b>OR</b> just the noises?<br><br>1. The <b>FRIGHTENING</b> movie kept me awake, <b>AND</b> I couldn't sleep. 2. It was a <b>FRIGHTENING</b> experience, <b>BUT</b> I learned a lot. 3. Is the news more <b>FRIGHTENING</b> these days, <b>OR</b> has it always been like this?                         |
| <b>1119.</b> | <b>Frightened A<br/>dj. B1</b>  | 'fraɪtən<br>d/<br><br><br> | ফ্রাইটনড<br><br><br>   | ভয় পেয়েছে<br><br><br> | 1. The <b>FRIGHTENING</b> movie kept me awake, <b>AND</b> I couldn't sleep. 2. It was a <b>FRIGHTENING</b> experience, <b>BUT</b> I learned a lot. 3. Is the news more <b>FRIGHTENING</b> these days, <b>OR</b> has it always been like this?  |
| <b>1120.</b> | <b>Frightening A<br/>dj. B1</b> | 'fraɪtən<br>ŋ/<br><br><br> | ফ্রাইটনিং<br><br><br>  | ভয়াবহ<br><br><br>      | 1. The <b>FROG</b> jumped into the pond, <b>AND</b> it made a splash. 2. I saw a <b>FROG</b> in my garden, <b>BUT</b> it hopped away quickly. 3. Do you prefer a <b>FROG</b> as a pet, <b>OR</b> a turtle?<br><br>1. I received a letter <b>FROM</b> my cousin, <b>AND</b> it made me happy. 2. She is <b>FROM</b> Spain, <b>BUT</b> she lives here now. 3. Where are you <b>FROM</b> , <b>OR</b> do you not want to share?  |
| <b>1121.</b> | <b>Frog N. A2</b>               | /frɒg/<br><br><br>         | ফ্রগ<br><br><br>       | ব্যাঙ<br><br><br>       | 1. The <b>FRONT</b> of the house needs painting, <b>AND</b> so does the back. 2. She stood at the <b>FRONT</b> , <b>BUT</b> felt nervous. 3. Do you want to sit at the <b>FRONT</b> , <b>OR</b> would you prefer the back?<br><br>1. The lake is <b>FROZEN</b> this winter, <b>AND</b> we can skate on it. 2. The food is <b>FROZEN</b> , <b>BUT</b> it's still safe to eat. 3. Should we eat the <b>FROZEN</b> pizza, <b>OR</b> cook something fresh?                               |
| <b>1122.</b> | <b>From Prep. A1</b>            | /frɒm/<br><br><br>         | ফ্রম<br><br><br>       | থেকে<br><br><br>        | 1. I love eating <b>FRUIT</b> for breakfast, <b>AND</b> it's healthy. 2.   |
| <b>1123.</b> | <b>Front N., Adj.<br/>A1</b>    | /frʌnt/<br><br><br>        | ফ্রন্ট<br><br><br>     | সামনে<br><br><br>       |  |
| <b>1124.</b> | <b>Frozen Adj. B1</b>           | /'frəʊzn/<br><br><br>      | ফ্রোয়ন<br><br><br>    | জমে যাওয়া<br><br><br>  |  |
| <b>1125.</b> | <b>Fruit N. A1</b>              | /fru:t/<br><br><br>        | ফ্রুট<br><br><br>      | ফল<br><br><br>          |  |

**1126. Fry V.  
B1**

/fraɪ/ ফ্রাই

ভাজা

The **FRUIT** was ripe, **BUT** I waited to eat it.  
3. Do you like **FRUIT**, **OR** do you prefer sweets?

1. I will **FRY** the chicken, **AND** make a salad. 2. You can **FRY** the potatoes, **BUT** don't burn them. 3. Should we **FRY** the fish, **OR** grill it instead?

1. We need to add **FUEL** to the car, **AND** check the oil. 2. Running low on **FUEL** is risky, **BUT** we can make it to the station. 3. Should we use diesel as **FUEL**, **OR** stick with gasoline?

1. The glass is **FULL**, **AND** it's about to overflow. 2. My schedule is **FULL**, **BUT** I can make time for you. 3. Is your plate **FULL**, **OR** do you want more food?

1. The project is **FULLY** funded, **AND** we can start immediately. 2. She is **FULLY** aware of the situation, **BUT** she hasn't spoken up. 3. Are you **FULLY** prepared for the exam, **OR** do you need more time?

1. We had so much **FUN** at the party, **AND** everyone enjoyed themselves. 2. It was **FUN**, **BUT** also exhausting. 3. Do you want to go to the amusement park for **FUN**, **OR** stay home?

1. The **FUNCTION** starts at 6 PM, **AND** everyone is invited. 2. It's a formal **FUNCTION**, **BUT** you can dress casually if you want. 3. Is this the right **FUNCTION** for the event, **OR** should we choose another?

1. We need to raise more **FUND** for the charity, **AND** every little bit helps. 2. The project was canceled due to lack of **FUND**, **BUT** we can try again next

**1127.  
Fuel N. B1, V.  
B2**

/fjuːəl/ ফিউয়াল

জ্বালানি

**1128.  
Full Adj. A1**

/fol/ ফুল

পূর্ণ

1. The glass is **FULL**, **AND** it's about to overflow. 2. My schedule is **FULL**, **BUT** I can make time for you. 3. Is your plate **FULL**, **OR** do you want more food?

1. The project is **FULLY** funded, **AND** we can start immediately. 2. She is **FULLY** aware of the situation, **BUT** she hasn't spoken up. 3. Are you **FULLY** prepared for the exam, **OR** do you need more time?

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1. The **FUNCTION** starts at 6 PM, **AND** everyone is invited. 2. It's a formal **FUNCTION**, **BUT** you can dress casually if you want. 3. Is this the right **FUNCTION** for the event, **OR** should we choose another?

1. We need to raise more **FUND** for the charity, **AND** every little bit helps. 2. The project was canceled due to lack of **FUND**, **BUT** we can try again next

**1129.  
Fully Adv. B2**

/'foli/ ফুলি

সম্পূর্ণভা  
বে

**1130.  
Fun N. A1, Adj.  
A2**

/fʌn/ ফান

মজা

1. We had so much **FUN** at the party, **AND** everyone enjoyed themselves. 2. It was **FUN**, **BUT** also exhausting. 3. Do you want to go to the amusement park for **FUN**, **OR** stay home?

1. The **FUNCTION** starts at 6 PM, **AND** everyone is invited. 2. It's a formal **FUNCTION**, **BUT** you can dress casually if you want. 3. Is this the right **FUNCTION** for the event, **OR** should we choose another?

1. We need to raise more **FUND** for the charity, **AND** every little bit helps. 2. The project was canceled due to lack of **FUND**, **BUT** we can try again next

**1131.  
Function N.  
B1, V. B2**

/'fʌŋkʃən/  
/

কার্য

**1132.  
Fund N., V. B2**

/fʌnd/ ফান্ড

তহবিল

**1133.**  
**Fundamental**  
**Adj. B2**

/'fʌndə'mɛntəl/

ফান্ডামেন্টল

মৌলিক

**1134.**  
**Funding N. B2**

/'fʌndɪŋ/

ফান্ডিং

তহবিল

**1135.**  
**Funny Adj. A1**

/'fʌni/

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মজার

**1136.**  
**Fur N. B1**

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পশম

**1137.**  
**Furniture N.**  
**A2**

/'fɜ:nɪtʃə/

ফা;-নিচা

আসবাব

year. 3. Should we allocate the **FUND** to education, **OR** healthcare?

1. Understanding math is **FUNDAMENTAL** to solving problems, **AND** it helps in daily life. 2. The changes are **FUNDAMENTAL**, **BUT** they will take time to implement. 3. Is this principle **FUNDAMENTAL**, **OR** just a guideline?

1. The project received **FUNDING** from several sources, **AND** it will start next month. 2. We are looking for additional **FUNDING**, **BUT** it's challenging to find. 3. Should we seek private **FUNDING**, **OR** rely on government grants?

1. That movie was really **FUNNY**, **AND** I laughed the whole time. 2. He told a **FUNNY** joke, **BUT** no one laughed. 3. Is it **FUNNY** how things turn out, **OR** just coincidence?

1. The cat has soft **FUR**, **AND** it feels nice to pet. 2. I love wearing **FUR**, **BUT** I prefer faux options. 3. Should we buy a coat made of **FUR**, **OR** choose something else?

1. We need to buy new **FURNITURE** for the living room, **AND** it should match the decor. 2. The **FURNITURE** is expensive, **BUT** it's worth the investment. 3. Should we get modern **FURNITURE**, **OR** stick with traditional styles?

**1138.**

**Further Adj.  
A2, Adv. B1**

/'fɜːðə/

ফা;-দা

অতিরিক্ত

1. We need to discuss this **FURTHER**, **AND** find a solution.

2. The project requires **FURTHER** research, **BUT** we have a good start. 3. Should we investigate **FURTHER**, **OR** proceed with what we have?

1. The proposal is beneficial, **AND** furthermore, it's cost-effective. 2. She is qualified for the job, **BUT** furthermore, she has great experience. 3. Is this plan feasible, **OR** furthermore, should we consider alternatives?

1. I'm excited about the **FUTURE**, **AND** all the possibilities it holds. 2. The **FUTURE** looks bright, **BUT** we must work hard. 3. Are you optimistic about the **FUTURE**, **OR** do you have concerns?

1. You can **GAIN** valuable experience through internships, **AND** it looks good on your resume. 2. I want to **GAIN** more knowledge, **BUT** I need to find the time. 3. Should we focus on **GAIN** in skills, **OR** in networking?

1. The art **GALLERY** is hosting a new exhibit, **AND** I can't wait to see it. 2. The **GALLERY** was crowded, **BUT** the artwork was stunning. 3. Should we visit the **GALLERY** today, **OR** wait for the weekend?

1. We played a board **GAME** last night, **AND** it was so much fun. 2. The **GAME** was intense, **BUT** we managed to win. 3. Do you prefer video **GAMEs**, **OR** traditional ones?

**1139.**

**Furthermore  
Adv. B2**

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ɔ:/

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তাছাড়া

**1140.**

**Future N. A1,  
Adj. A2**

/'fjuːtʃə/

ফিউচা

ভবিষ্যৎ

1. I'm excited about the **FUTURE**, **AND** all the possibilities it holds. 2. The **FUTURE** looks bright, **BUT** we must work hard. 3. Are you optimistic about the **FUTURE**, **OR** do you have concerns?

1. You can **GAIN** valuable experience through internships, **AND** it looks good on your resume. 2. I want to **GAIN** more knowledge, **BUT** I need to find the time. 3. Should we focus on **GAIN** in skills, **OR** in networking?

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**1141.**

**Gain V., N. B2**

/geɪn/

গেইন

লাভ

**1142.**

**Gallery N. A2**

/'galəri/

গ্যালারি

গ্যালারি

1. We played a board **GAME** last night, **AND** it was so much fun. 2. The **GAME** was intense, **BUT** we managed to win. 3. Do you prefer video **GAMEs**, **OR** traditional ones?

**1143.**

**Game N. A1**

/geɪm/

গেইম

খেলা

**1144.**

**Gang N. B2**

/gæŋ/

গ্যাং

গ্যাং

1. The **GANG** was known for their charity work, **AND** they helped many families. 2. They were part of a **GANG**, **BUT** they turned their lives around. 3. Is this **GANG** involved in crime, **OR** are they just misunderstood?

1. There is a **GAP** in the fence, **AND** we need to fix it. 2.

The **GAP** between the rich and poor is widening, **BUT** there are efforts to address it. 3. Should we fill the **GAP** with soil, **OR** put up a new fence?

1. I parked my car in the **GARAGE**, **AND** it's safe there. 2. The **GARAGE** is cluttered, **BUT** we can organize it this weekend. 3. Should we convert the **GARAGE** into a room, **OR** keep it for storage?

1. I love spending time in my **GARDEN**, **AND** it's very relaxing.

2. The **GARDEN** needs some work, **BUT** it's still beautiful. 3. Should we plant flowers in the **GARDEN**, **OR** vegetables?

1. We need to stop for **GAS**, **AND** fill up the tank. 2. The price of **GAS** is rising, **BUT** we can find cheaper stations. 3. Should we get **GAS** now, **OR** wait until we reach the city?

1. The **GATE** was locked, **AND** we couldn't get in. 2. The **GATE** is old, **BUT** it still works fine. 3. Should we paint the **GATE**, **OR** replace it entirely?

1. Let's **GATHER** everyone for the meeting, **AND** start on time. 2. We tried to **GATHER** information, **BUT** it was

**1145.**

**Gap N. A2**

/gæp/

গ্যাপ

ব্যবধান

**1146.**

**Garage N. B1**

/'gærɑ:ʒ/

গ্যারাজ্ব

গ্যারেজ

**1147.**

**Garden N. A1**

'ga:dən/

গাড়ান

বাগান

**1148.**

**Gas N. A2**

/gæs/

গ্যাস

গ্যাস

**1149.**

**Gate N. A2**

/geɪt/

গেইট

গেট

**1150.**

**Gather V. B1**

/'gæðə/

গ্যাদা

একত্রিত  
করা

hard to find. 3. Should we **GATHER** at my place, **OR** yours?

# VOCABULARY LESSON:24

## WORD LIST:1151-1200

### Objectives:Conjunctions

| Words                              | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 1151.<br><u>General Adj.</u><br>A2 | /'dʒenərəl/            | জেনারাল              | সাধারণ         | 1. In <b>GENERAL</b> , I prefer tea over coffee, <b>AND</b> it's healthier. 2. The <b>GENERAL</b> consensus is that we should proceed, <b>BUT</b> some have doubts. 3. Is it a <b>GENERAL</b> rule, <b>OR</b> just a suggestion?<br>1. People <b>GENERALLY</b> prefer tea over coffee, <b>FOR</b> it's healthier. 2. He is <b>GENERALLY</b> kind, <b>YET</b> he can be harsh sometimes. 3. I don't like spicy food, <b>NOR</b> do I enjoy bitter flavors. |
| 1152.<br><u>Generally Ad v.</u> B1 | /'dʒenərəli/           | জেনারালি             | সাধারণত        | 1. The team aims to <b>GENERATE</b> new ideas, <b>FOR</b> innovation is key. 2. They can <b>GENERATE</b> more revenue, <b>YET</b> they need to cut costs first. 3. She couldn't <b>GENERATE</b> interest in the project, <b>NOR</b> was anyone else willing to help.  |
| 1153.<br><u>Generate V.</u><br>B2  | /'dʒenəreɪt/           | জেনারেইট             | উৎপন্ন করা     | 1. Our <b>GENERATION</b> faces unique challenges, <b>YET</b> we are resilient. 2. The <b>GENERATION</b> before us had fewer resources, <b>FOR</b> technology was limited. 3. I don't understand this music, <b>NOR</b> do I relate to the <b>GENERATION</b> that created it.  |
| 1154.<br><u>Generation N . B1</u>  | /dʒenə'reɪʃn/          | জেনারেইশন            | প্রজন্ম        | 1. She is <b>GENEROUS</b> with her time, <b>FOR</b> she volunteers every week. 2. He is <b>GENEROUS</b> , <b>YET</b> he expects appreciation in return. 3. I can't be <b>GENEROUS</b> today, <b>NOR</b> can I afford to give anything away.   |
| 1155.<br><u>Generous Ad j.</u> B1  | /'dʒenərəs/            | জেনারাস              | উদার           | 1. My favorite <b>GENRE</b> is fantasy, <b>FOR</b> I love to escape into different worlds. 2. This book belongs to a different <b>GENRE</b> , <b>YET</b> it   |
| 1156.<br><u>Genre N.</u> B2        | /'gɛnrə/               | জ্ঞনরা४              | ঘরনা/ধরনের     |   |

|                                   |               |           |  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|
|                                   |               |           |  |
| 1157.<br><b>Gentle Adj. B1</b>    | /'dʒentl/     | জেন্টল    | কোমল   |
| 1158.<br><b>Gentleman N. B1</b>   | /'dʒentl mən/ | জেন্টেলমন | ভদ্রলোক  |
| 1159.<br><b>Geography N. A1</b>   | /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/  | জীওগ্রাফি | ভূগোল  |
| 1160.<br><b>Get V. A1</b>         | /gɛt/         | গেট       | পান  |
| 1161.<br><b>Ghost N. B1</b>       | /gəʊst/       | গৌস্ট     | ভূত  |
| 1162.<br><b>Giant Adj., N. B1</b> | /'dʒaɪənt/    | জাইয়ান্ট | দৈত্য  |
| 1163.<br><b>Gift N. A2</b>        | /gɪft/        | গিফ্ট     | উপহার  |
| 1164.<br><b>Girl N. A1</b>        | /gɜ:l/        | গা:-ল     | মেয়ে  |
|                                   |               |           |  |
|                                   |               |           | captivated me. 3. I enjoy thrillers, <b>NOR</b> do I like romance novels.  |
|                                   |               |           | 1. The puppy is very <b>GENTLE</b> , <b>FOR</b> it knows how to behave. 2. He has a <b>GENTLE</b> touch, <b>YET</b> he is strong. 3. She is <b>GENTLE</b> with her words, <b>NOR</b> does she raise her voice.                                 |
|                                   |               |           | 1. He is a true <b>GENTLEMAN</b> , <b>FOR</b> he always opens doors for others. 2. A <b>GENTLEMAN</b> should be respectful, <b>YET</b> assertive. 3. I have never met a <b>GENTLEMAN</b> like him, <b>NOR</b> do I expect to.                  |
|                                   |               |           | 1. <b>GEOGRAPHY</b> is my favorite subject, <b>FOR</b> I love learning about different places. 2. The <b>GEOGRAPHY</b> of this region is fascinating, <b>YET</b> complex. 3. I'm not good at <b>GEOGRAPHY</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I enjoy it much. |
|                                   |               |           | 1. I need to <b>GET</b> some rest, <b>FOR</b> tomorrow is a big day. 2. Can you <b>GET</b> the door, <b>YET</b> be careful with it? 3. I can't <b>GET</b> this right, <b>NOR</b> can I figure out what's wrong.                                |
|                                   |               |           | 1. The old house is said to be haunted by a <b>GHOST</b> , <b>FOR</b> many have seen it. 2. I believe in <b>GHOSTS</b> , <b>YET</b> I've never seen one. 3. There's no evidence of a <b>GHOST</b> , <b>NOR</b> any reason to believe in one.   |
|                                   |               |           | 1. The <b>GIANT</b> statue stood tall, <b>FOR</b> it was made of stone. 2. He felt like a <b>GIANT</b> in his new shoes, <b>YET</b> they were uncomfortable. 3. I've never seen a <b>GIANT</b> like that, <b>NOR</b> do I want to.             |
|                                   |               |           | 1. I wrapped the <b>GIFT</b> beautifully, <b>FOR</b> it was for a special occasion. 2. It was a thoughtful <b>GIFT</b> , <b>YET</b> it was a bit too expensive. 3. I can't accept that <b>GIFT</b> , <b>NOR</b> should I feel obligated to.    |
|                                   |               |           | 1. The <b>GIRL</b> in the red dress is my sister, <b>FOR</b> she loves to dress up. 2. She is a bright <b>GIRL</b> , <b>YET</b> she struggles with   |

|       |                             |                     |              |             |   |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---|
| 1165. | <b>Girlfriend N.<br/>A1</b> | /'gɜːlfրeɪnd/<br>d/ | গা:-লফ্রেন্ড | বান্ধবী     | <p>confidence. 3. I saw a <b>GIRL</b> at the park, <b>NOR</b> did I know her name.</p> <p>1. My <b>GIRLFRIEND</b> is coming over tonight, <b>FOR</b> we have plans. 2. She is a wonderful <b>GIRLFRIEND</b>, <b>YET</b> she sometimes gets jealous. 3. I don't want to meet your <b>GIRLFRIEND</b>, <b>NOR</b> do I think it's necessary.</p> |
| 1166. | <b>Glad Adj. B1</b>         | /glæd/              | গ্লেড        | খুশি        | <p>1. I'm <b>GLAD</b> you came to visit, <b>FOR</b> it has been a while. 2. She was <b>GLAD</b> to help, <b>YET</b> she was busy with her own work. 3. I'm not <b>GLAD</b> about the news, <b>NOR</b> can I hide my disappointment.</p>   |
| 1167. | <b>Glass N. A1</b>          | /glɑːs/             | গ্লাস        | কাচ         | <p>1. Can you hand me a <b>GLASS</b> of water, <b>FOR</b> I'm thirsty? 2. The <b>GLASS</b> was empty, <b>YET</b> it was still beautiful. 3. I don't want a <b>GLASS</b> of juice, <b>NOR</b> do I want soda.</p>  |
| 1168. | <b>Global Adj. B1</b>       | /'gləʊbl/           | গ্লোবাল      | বিশ্বব্যাপী | <p>1. The <b>GLOBAL</b> issue of climate change concerns everyone, <b>FOR</b> it affects us all. 2. The <b>GLOBAL</b> economy is changing, <b>YET</b> some countries are struggling. 3. I don't understand <b>GLOBAL</b> politics, <b>NOR</b> do I want to.</p>   |
| 1169. | <b>Glove N. B1</b>          | /glʌv/              | গ্লেভ        | দস্তানা     | <p>1. I lost my left <b>GLOVE</b>, <b>FOR</b> it fell off during my walk. 2. The <b>GLOVE</b> was too tight, <b>YET</b> I liked its design. 3. I don't wear a <b>GLOVE</b> on this hand, <b>NOR</b> do I need to.</p>   |
| 1170. | <b>Go V. A1, N. B1</b>      | /gəʊ/               | গৌ           | যাওয়া      | <p>1. I want to <b>GO</b> to the beach this weekend, <b>FOR</b> I need a break. 2. We can <b>GO</b> now, <b>YET</b> it might rain later. 3. I can't <b>GO</b> with you, <b>NOR</b> can I stay home alone.</p>   |
| 1171. | <b>Goal N. A2</b>           | /gəʊl/              | গৌল          | লক্ষ্য      | <p>1. My <b>GOAL</b> is to finish my degree, <b>FOR</b> it will help my career. 2. She set a <b>GOAL</b> to run a marathon, <b>YET</b> she has never run long distances. 3. That's not a realistic <b>GOAL</b>, <b>NOR</b> should you set it.</p>   |
| 1172. | <b>God N. A2</b>            | /gɒd/               | গড়          | ঈশ্বর       | <p>1. Many people believe in a higher <b>GOD</b>, <b>FOR</b> it gives them hope. 2. He doesn't believe in <b>GOD</b>, <b>YET</b> he respects others' beliefs. 3. I can't understand why</p>   |

|   |                  |           |                       |   |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
|   |                  |           |                       | people worship <b>GOD</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I want to argue about it.   |
| 1173.<br><b>Gold</b> N., Adj.<br>A2       | /goʊld/          | গৌল্ড     | স্বর্ণ                | 1. She wears a necklace made of <b>GOLD</b> , <b>FOR</b> it signifies her heritage. 2. The <b>GOLD</b> was pure, <b>YET</b> it was not very expensive. 3. I don't want <b>GOLD</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I need any jewelry.                                |
| 1174.<br><b>Golf</b> N. A2                | /gɔlf/           | গল্ফ      | গল্ফ                  | 1. I enjoy playing <b>GOLF</b> , <b>FOR</b> it's a relaxing sport. 2. He plays <b>GOLF</b> , <b>YET</b> he's not very good at it. 3. I don't like <b>GOLF</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I find it interesting.  |
| 1175.<br><b>Good</b> Adj. A1,<br>N. A2    | /gʊd/            | গুড়      | ভালো                  | 1. This is a <b>GOOD</b> book, <b>FOR</b> it's very engaging. 2. She did a <b>GOOD</b> job, <b>YET</b> there is room for improvement. 3. It's not a <b>GOOD</b> idea, <b>NOR</b> should you pursue it.  |
| 1176.<br><b>Goodbye</b> Excl<br>am./N. A1 | /gʊd'baɪ/        | গুডবাই    | বিদায়                | 1. We said <b>GOODBYE</b> at the airport, <b>FOR</b> she had to catch her flight. 2. It was hard to say <b>GOODBYE</b> , <b>YET</b> I knew it was necessary. 3. I didn't want to say <b>GOODBYE</b> , <b>NOR</b> did I want to leave.                 |
| 1177.<br><b>Goods</b> N. B1               | /gʊdz/           | গুড়য     | পণ্য                  | 1. The store sells various <b>GOODS</b> , <b>FOR</b> it caters to many needs. 2. The <b>GOODS</b> arrived late, <b>YET</b> they were in perfect condition. 3. I can't find the <b>GOODS</b> I ordered, <b>NOR</b> have I received a refund.           |
| 1178.<br><b>Govern</b> V. B2              | /'gʌvən/         | গভৰন      | শাসন<br>করা           | 1. The laws <b>GOVERN</b> our behavior, <b>FOR</b> they are meant to protect us. 2. They <b>GOVERN</b> with fairness, <b>YET</b> some people still complain. 3. I don't understand how they <b>GOVERN</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I agree with their methods. |
| 1179.<br><b>Government</b><br>N. A2       | /'gʌvən<br>mənt/ | গভৰনমান্ট | সরকার                 | 1. The <b>GOVERNMENT</b> announced new policies, <b>FOR</b> they aim to improve the economy. 2. Many people trust the <b>GOVERNMENT</b> , <b>YET</b> some are skeptical. 3. Is the <b>GOVERNMENT</b> doing enough, <b>NOR</b> should we demand more?  |
| 1180.<br><b>Grab</b> V. B2                | /græb/           | গ্র্যাব   | সুযোগ<br>প্রহণ<br>করা | 1. I need to <b>GRAB</b> a coffee before the meeting, <b>FOR</b> I'm tired. 2. Can you <b>GRAB</b> my bag, <b>YET</b> be careful with it?   |

**1181.**

**Grade N. B1, V.  
B2**

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3. I can't **GRAB** that item, **NOR** can I reach it.

1. I hope to **GRADE** the papers today, **FOR** they are piling up. 2.

The **GRADE** of this paper is excellent, **YET** it could use some improvements. 3. I don't want to **GRADE** this work, **NOR** do I think it's fair.

1. The weather is **GRADUALLY** getting warmer, **FOR** spring is approaching. 2. She is **GRADUALLY** improving her skills, **YET** she still has a long way to go. 3. I can't **GRADUALLY** change my habits, **NOR** do I want to.

1. I will **GRADUATE** next year, **FOR** I have completed all my courses. 2. She is excited to **GRADUATE**, **YET** she is nervous about the future. 3. I didn't **GRADUATE** with honors, **NOR** did I expect to.

1. The **GRAIN** is harvested in the fall, **FOR** that's when it's ripe. 2. The **GRAIN** was of high quality, **YET** the price was low. 3. I don't eat much **GRAIN**, **NOR** do I like bread.

1. The **GRAND** opening was a success, **FOR** many people attended. 2. It was a **GRAND** celebration, **YET** it felt intimate. 3. I don't want a **GRAND** party, **NOR** do I need one.

1. My **GRANDFATHER** tells great stories, **FOR** he has lived a long life. 2. He is a wise **GRANDFATHER**, **YET** he can be strict. 3. I never met my **GRANDFATHER**, **NOR** do I know much about him.

1. My **GRANDMOTHER** bakes the best cookies, **FOR** she has the secret recipe. 2. She is a loving **GRANDMOTHER**, **YET** she can be tough when needed. 3. I miss

**1182.**

**Gradually Ad  
v. B2**

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1. The weather is **GRADUALLY** getting warmer, **FOR** spring is approaching. 2. She is **GRADUALLY** improving her skills, **YET** she still has a long way to go. 3. I can't **GRADUALLY** change my habits, **NOR** do I want to.

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1. My **GRANDMOTHER** bakes the best cookies, **FOR** she has the secret recipe. 2. She is a loving **GRANDMOTHER**, **YET** she can be tough when needed. 3. I miss

**1183.**

**Graduate N.,  
V. B1**

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1. I will **GRADUATE** next year, **FOR** I have completed all my courses. 2. She is excited to **GRADUATE**, **YET** she is nervous about the future. 3. I didn't **GRADUATE** with honors, **NOR** did I expect to.

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1. My **GRANDMOTHER** bakes the best cookies, **FOR** she has the secret recipe. 2. She is a loving **GRANDMOTHER**, **YET** she can be tough when needed. 3. I miss

**1184.**

**Grain N. B1**

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1. The **GRAIN** is harvested in the fall, **FOR** that's when it's ripe. 2. The **GRAIN** was of high quality, **YET** the price was low. 3. I don't eat much **GRAIN**, **NOR** do I like bread.

1. The **GRAND** opening was a success, **FOR** many people attended. 2. It was a **GRAND** celebration, **YET** it felt intimate. 3. I don't want a **GRAND** party, **NOR** do I need one.

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1. My **GRANDMOTHER** bakes the best cookies, **FOR** she has the secret recipe. 2. She is a loving **GRANDMOTHER**, **YET** she can be tough when needed. 3. I miss

**1185.**

**Grand  
Adj. B2**

/grænd/

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1. The **GRAND** opening was a success, **FOR** many people attended. 2. It was a **GRAND** celebration, **YET** it felt intimate. 3. I don't want a **GRAND** party, **NOR** do I need one.

1. My **GRANDFATHER** tells great stories, **FOR** he has lived a long life. 2. He is a wise **GRANDFATHER**, **YET** he can be strict. 3. I never met my **GRANDFATHER**, **NOR** do I know much about him.

1. My **GRANDMOTHER** bakes the best cookies, **FOR** she has the secret recipe. 2. She is a loving **GRANDMOTHER**, **YET** she can be tough when needed. 3. I miss

**1186.**

**Grandfather  
N. A1**

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1. The **GRAND** opening was a success, **FOR** many people attended. 2. It was a **GRAND** celebration, **YET** it felt intimate. 3. I don't want a **GRAND** party, **NOR** do I need one.

1. My **GRANDFATHER** tells great stories, **FOR** he has lived a long life. 2. He is a wise **GRANDFATHER**, **YET** he can be strict. 3. I never met my **GRANDFATHER**, **NOR** do I know much about him.

1. My **GRANDMOTHER** bakes the best cookies, **FOR** she has the secret recipe. 2. She is a loving **GRANDMOTHER**, **YET** she can be tough when needed. 3. I miss

**1187.**

**Grandmothe  
r N. A1**

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1. The **GRAND** opening was a success, **FOR** many people attended. 2. It was a **GRAND** celebration, **YET** it felt intimate. 3. I don't want a **GRAND** party, **NOR** do I need one.

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|   |                   |                               |             |  |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
|   |                   |                               |             | my <b>GRANDMOTHER</b> , <b>NOR</b> can I visit her often.  |
| 1188.<br><b>Grandparent</b><br><b>N. A1</b> | /'græn(d)peərənt/ | গ্র্যান্ডপেরেন্ট<br>গ্র্যান্ট | দাদু/ দাদী  | 1. My <b>GRANDPARENTs</b> live in another state, <b>FOR</b> they retired there. 2. They are wonderful <b>GRANDPARENTs</b> , <b>YET</b> they sometimes spoil me. 3. I don't see my <b>GRANDPARENTs</b> often, <b>NOR</b> do I have many memories with them.   |
| 1189.<br><b>Grant V., N. B2</b>             | /gra:nt/          | গ্র্যান্ট                     | দান         | 1. The school received a <b>GRANT</b> for new computers, <b>FOR</b> technology is essential. 2. They were awarded a <b>GRANT</b> , <b>YET</b> they must meet certain conditions. 3. I can't accept that <b>GRANT</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I want to apply for it. |
| 1190.<br><b>Grass N. A2</b>                 | /gra:s/           | গ্র্যাস                       | ঝাস         | 1. The <b>GRASS</b> is green and lush, <b>FOR</b> it has been raining. 2. The <b>GRASS</b> needs to be cut, <b>YET</b> I don't have time today. 3. I don't like walking on <b>GRASS</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I enjoy gardening.                                   |
| 1191.<br><b>Grateful Adj.<br/>B1</b>        | /'greɪtfəl/       | গ্রেইটফেল                     | কৃতজ্ঞ      | 1. I am <b>GRATEFUL</b> for your help, <b>FOR</b> it made a difference. 2. She felt <b>GRATEFUL</b> , <b>YET</b> she didn't express it. 3. I'm not <b>GRATEFUL</b> for that experience, <b>NOR</b> do I want to repeat it.                                   |
| 1192.<br><b>Great Adj. A1</b>               | /greit/           | গ্রেইট                        | মহান        | 1. That was a <b>GREAT</b> movie, <b>FOR</b> it had an amazing storyline. 2. She did a <b>GREAT</b> job, <b>YET</b> she was not satisfied with her performance. 3. It's not a <b>GREAT</b> idea, <b>NOR</b> should we pursue it.                             |
| 1193.<br><b>Green Adj., N.<br/>A1</b>       | /gri:n/           | গ্রীন                         | সবুজ        | 1. The <b>GREEN</b> fields are beautiful in spring, <b>FOR</b> they are full of life. 2. She prefers <b>GREEN</b> vegetables, <b>YET</b> she doesn't like broccoli. 3. I don't like the color <b>GREEN</b> , <b>NOR</b> do I wear it often.                  |
| 1194.<br><b>Greet V. A2</b>                 | /gri:t/           | গ্রীট                         | অভিবাদন করা | 1. I will <b>GREET</b> my guests at the door, <b>FOR</b> it's polite. 2. He likes to <b>GREET</b> everyone with a smile, <b>YET</b> he can be shy. 3. I can't <b>GREET</b> them properly, <b>NOR</b> do I know what to say.                                  |
| 1195.<br><b>Grey Adj., N.<br/>A1</b>        | /grei/            | গ্রেই                         | ধূসর        | 1. The sky is <b>GREY</b> today, <b>FOR</b> it looks like rain. 2. She painted her room <b>GREY</b> , <b>YET</b> it feels warm and   |

|   |                                       |                        |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>1196.</b></p> <p><b>Ground N. A2</b></p>            | <p>/graʊnd/</p> <p>গ্রাউন্ড</p>       | <p>মাটিতে</p>          | <p>inviting. 3. I don't like the color <b>GREY</b>, <b>NOR</b> do I find it appealing. 1. The <b>GROUND</b> is wet from the rain, <b>FOR</b> it rained last night. 2. He fell to the <b>GROUND</b>, <b>YET</b> he got back up quickly. 3. I can't walk on the <b>GROUND</b>, <b>NOR</b> can I sit down.</p> <p>1. The <b>GROUP</b> met at the park, <b>FOR</b> they wanted to discuss plans. 2. They are a friendly <b>GROUP</b>, <b>YET</b> they can be competitive. 3. I don't want to join that <b>GROUP</b>, <b>NOR</b> do I feel comfortable.</p> <p>1. Plants <b>GROW</b> best in sunlight, <b>FOR</b> they need energy. 2. Children <b>GROW</b> quickly, <b>YET</b> they also learn at their own pace. 3. I can't <b>GROW</b> that type of flower, <b>NOR</b> do I have the space.</p> <p>1. The <b>GROWTH</b> of the company is impressive, <b>FOR</b> it has expanded rapidly. 2. There has been significant <b>GROWTH</b>, <b>YET</b> challenges remain. 3. I don't see much <b>GROWTH</b> in my skills, <b>NOR</b> do I feel motivated.</p> <p>1. I can <b>GUARANTEE</b> that you will love this restaurant, <b>FOR</b> the food is amazing. 2. They offer a <b>GUARANTEE</b> on their products, <b>YET</b> some customers still complain. 3. I don't want to make any <b>GUARANTEE</b>, <b>NOR</b> do I want to give false hope.</p> |
| <p><b>1197.</b></p> <p><b>Group N. A1</b></p>             | <p>/gru:p/</p> <p>গ্রুপ</p>           | <p>গ্রুপ</p>           |  |
| <p><b>1198.</b></p> <p><b>Grow V. A1</b></p>              | <p>/grəʊ/</p> <p>গ্রোও</p>            | <p>বেড়ে<br/>উঠা</p>   |  |
| <p><b>1199.</b></p> <p><b>Growth N. B1</b></p>            | <p>/grəʊθ/</p>                        | <p>বৃদ্ধি</p>          |  |
| <p><b>1200.</b></p> <p><b>Guarantee V.,<br/>N. B2</b></p> | <p>/ˌgærənˈti:/</p> <p>গ্যারান্টী</p> | <p>নিশ্চিত<br/>করা</p> |  |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:25

### WORD LIST: 1201-1250

#### Objectives:Sentence: Complex

| Words                              | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1201.<br><u>Guard</u> N., V.<br>B1 | /ga:d/                 | গাড                  | রক্ষাকারী      | 1. You must <b>GUARD</b> your personal information online, <b>FOR</b> it is important. 2. He stands as a <b>GUARD</b> at the entrance, <b>YET</b> he is very friendly. 3. I can't <b>GUARD</b> your things, <b>NOR</b> should I be responsible for them. |
| 1202.<br><u>Guess</u> V., N.<br>A1 | /ges/                  | গেস                  | অনুমান করা     | 1. “ <b>Since</b> I can only guess the answer, I will take a chance.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> it's just a guess, I feel confident about it.” 3. “I made a guess, <b>so</b> let's see if I'm right.”   |
| 1203.<br><u>Guest</u> N. A2        | /gest/                 | গেস্ট                | অতিথি          | 1. “ <b>Since</b> we have a guest arriving, we need to clean the house.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> the guest was late, we waited for them.” 3. “We prepared dinner for our guest, <b>so</b> they would feel welcome.”   |
| 1204.<br><u>Guide</u> N., V.<br>A2 | /gaɪd/                 | গাইড                 | গাইড           | 1. “ <b>Since</b> I am the guide, I will show you around the city.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> the guide was new, they did a great job.” 3. “I will guide you through the process, <b>so</b> don't worry.”   |
| 1205.<br><u>Guilty</u> Adj. B1     | /'gilti/               | গিল্টি               | দোষী           | 1. “ <b>Since</b> he looked guilty, the jury was suspicious.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> she felt guilty, she decided to confess.” 3. “He was found guilty, <b>so</b> he faced the consequences.”  |
| 1206.                              | /gr'ta:/               | গিটা:                | গিটার          | 1. “ <b>Since</b> I play the guitar, I often join the band.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> the guitar was   |

## **Guitar N. A1**

**1207.**

## **Gun N. A2**

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old, it still sounded great.” 3. “I practice every day, **so** I can improve my guitar skills.”

1. “**Since** he owns a gun, he must follow the safety regulations.” 2.

“**Although** the gun was unloaded, we handled it carefully.” 3. “He bought a gun, **so** he could go hunting.”

1. “**Since** he is a nice guy, everyone likes him.” 2. “**Although** the guy was shy, he spoke up during the meeting.” 3. “He is a funny guy, **so** he always makes us laugh.”

1. “**Since** I go to the gym regularly, I feel healthier.” 2. “**Although** the gym was crowded, I managed to get a workout.” 3. “I joined a gym, **so** I can stay fit.”

1. “**Since** it’s a good habit, I try to read every day.” 2. “**Although** breaking a habit is hard, it’s possible.” 3. “I developed a new habit, **so** I feel more productive.”

1. “**Since** she dyed her hair, it looks completely different.” 2. “**Although** his hair is messy, he doesn’t mind.” 3. “She styled her hair beautifully, **so** everyone complimented her.”

1. “**Since** I ate half of the pizza, I’m still hungry.” 2. “**Although** half of the team was absent, we finished the project.” 3. “I’ll be there in half an hour, **so** please wait for me.”

1. “**Since** the hall is large, it can accommodate many guests.” 2.

“**Although** the hall was empty, it echoed with sound.” 3. “We met in the hall, **so** we could discuss the event.”

**1208.**

## **Guy N. A2**

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**1210.**

## **Habit N. A2**

/'hæbit/

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**1211.**

## **Hair N. A1**

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1. “**Since** she dyed her hair, it looks completely different.” 2. “**Although** his hair is messy, he doesn’t mind.” 3. “She styled her hair beautifully, **so** everyone complimented her.”

**1212.**

## **Half N., Det./Pron. A1, Adv. A2**

/haef/

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1. “**Since** I ate half of the pizza, I’m still hungry.” 2. “**Although** half of the team was absent, we finished the project.” 3. “I’ll be there in half an hour, **so** please wait for me.”

**1213.**

## **Hall N. A2**

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1. “**Since** the hall is large, it can accommodate many guests.” 2.

“**Although** the hall was empty, it echoed with sound.” 3. “We met in the hall, **so** we could discuss the event.”

|                                      |            |           |                  |  |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| <b>1214.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Hand</u> N. A1, V.<br/>B1</b>  | /hænd/     | হ্যান্ড   | হাত              | 1. “ <b>Since</b> I can lend a hand, let me help you.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> he raised his hand, he didn’t get called on.” 3. “I will hand you the book, <b>so</b> you can read it.”                              |
| <b>1215.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Handle</u> V., N.<br/>B2</b>   | /'hændl/   | হ্যান্ডল  | পরিচাল<br>না করা | 1. “ <b>Since</b> I can handle the situation, you don’t need to worry.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> the handle was broken, I managed to open the door.” 3. “He knows how to handle stress, <b>so</b> he stays calm.”    |
| <b>1216.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Hang</u> V. B1</b>             | /hæŋ/      | হ্যং      | বুলানো           | 1. “ <b>Since</b> I want to hang the picture, I need a hammer.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> it’s hard to hang the curtains, I’ll try.” 3. “I will hang out with friends, <b>so</b> let’s plan something.”               |
| <b>1217.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Happen</u> V. A1</b>           | /'hæp(ə)n/ | হ্যাফান   | ঘটা              | 1. “ <b>Since</b> things can happen unexpectedly, we should be prepared.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> it might happen, I’m not worried.” 3. “If you work hard, good things will happen, <b>so</b> keep going.”          |
| <b>1218.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Happily</u> Adv.<br/>A2</b>    | /'hæpili/  | হ্যাফিলি  | খুশি মনে         | 1. “ <b>Since</b> they live happily together, it’s inspiring.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> she was nervous, she spoke happily at the event.” 3. “They danced happily, <b>so</b> everyone joined in.”                    |
| <b>1219.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Happiness</u> N.<br/>B1</b>    | /'hæpinis/ | হ্যাফিনিস | সুখ              | 1. “ <b>Since</b> happiness is important, we should cherish it.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> happiness can be fleeting, it’s worth pursuing.” 3. “She found happiness in small things, <b>so</b> she appreciates life.” |
| <b>1220.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Happy</u> Adj. A1</b>          | /'hæpi/    | হ্যাফি    | খুশি             | 1. “ <b>Since</b> he is happy, he smiles all the time.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> she had a tough day, she remained happy.” 3. “I feel happy today, <b>so</b> I want to celebrate.”                                   |
| <b>1221.</b>                         |            |           |                  |  |
| <b><u>Hard</u> Adj.,<br/>Adv. A1</b> | /ha:d/     | হার্ড     | কঠোর             | 1. “ <b>Since</b> it’s hard work, we need to stay focused.” 2. “ <b>Although</b> the exam was hard, I studied well.” 3. “He works hard, <b>so</b> he deserves a break.”  |

|  |           |          |             |   |
|--|-----------|----------|-------------|---|
| <b>1222.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Hardly Adv.</b>                     | /'ha:dli/ | হা;ডলি   | কদাচিং      | 1. “Since I hardly slept last night, I’m very tired.” 2. “Although she hardly knew anyone, she felt welcomed.” 3. “I can hardly believe it, so I need to see it for myself.”                |
| <b>1223.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Harm N., V. B2</b>                  | /ha:m/    | হা;ম     | ক্ষতি       | 1. “Since we want to avoid harm, we take precautions.” 2. “Although it may harm the environment, it’s necessary.” 3. “He didn’t mean to harm anyone, so he apologized.”                     |
| <b>1224.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Harmful Adj.</b>                    | /'ha:mfl/ | হা;মফল   | ক্ষতিকর     | 1. “Since smoking is harmful, many people quit.” 2. “Although it’s harmful, some still engage in risky behavior.” 3. “They are aware of harmful effects, so they take action.”              |
| <b>1225.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Hat N. A1</b>                       | /ha:t/    | হ্যাট    | টুপি        | 1. “Since it’s sunny, I’ll wear a hat.” 2. “Although the hat is old, I still love it.” 3. “He bought a new hat, so he can stay stylish.”  |
| <b>1226.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Hate V. A1, N. B1</b>               | /heit/    | হেইট     | ঘৃণা        | 1. I HATE waking up early, SO I try to sleep in. 2. ALTHOUGH I HATE the cold, I love winter sports.<br>3. SINCE I HATE crowded places, I prefer to shop online.                             |
| <b>1227.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Have V. A1,<br/>Auxiliary V. A2</b> | /haev/    | হ্যাভ    | থাকা        | 1. I HAVE a lot of work to do, SO I can’t go out tonight.<br>2. ALTHOUGH I HAVE many friends, I still feel lonely sometimes.<br>3. SINCE I HAVE finished my homework, I can relax now.      |
| <b>1228.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>Have<br/>To Modal V. A1</b>         | /hæv tu:/ | হ্যাভ টু | করতে<br>হবে | 1. I HAVE TO finish this project by tomorrow, SO I’ll work late.<br>2. ALTHOUGH I HAVE TO study, I’d rather watch a movie.<br>3. SINCE I HAVE TO attend the meeting, I’ll prepare my notes. |
| <b>1229.</b>                           |           |          |             |   |
| <b>He Pron. A1</b>                     | /hi:/     | হী       | সে          | 1. HE is my best friend, SO I trust him completely. 2. ALTHOUGH HE is shy, HE speaks confidently when he  |

|                              |            |          |  |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|--|
|                              |            |          |  |
| 1230.                        |            |          |  |
| <b>Head N. A1, V.<br/>B1</b> | /hɛd/      | হেড      | মাথা   |
| 1231.                        |            |          |  |
| <b>Headache N.<br/>A2</b>    | 'hɛd.eɪk / | হেডএইক   | মাথাব্যথা  |
| 1232.                        |            |          |  |
| <b>Headline N.<br/>B1</b>    | 'hɛdlaɪn / | হেডলাইন  | শিরোনাম  |
| 1233.                        |            |          |  |
| <b>Health N. A1</b>          | /hɛlθ/     | হেলথ     | স্বাস্থ্য  |
| 1234.                        |            |          |  |
| <b>Healthy Adj.<br/>A1</b>   | 'hɛlθi /   | হেলথি    | স্বাস্থ্যকর  |
| 1235.                        |            |          |  |
| <b>Hearing N. B2</b>         | 'hɪərɪŋ /  | হেয়ারিং | শ্রবণ  |
|                              |            |          |  |
|                              |            |          | knows the topic. 3. <b>SINCE</b> HE is busy today, we'll reschedule our plans.   |
|                              |            |          | 1. I bumped my <b>HEAD</b> on the door, <b>SO</b> now it hurts.  |
|                              |            |          | 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> I have a headache, I still need to work. 3. <b>SINCE</b> I can't think straight, I'll take a break for my <b>HEAD</b> .                           |
|                              |            |          | 1. I have a <b>HEADACHE</b> , <b>SO</b> I need to rest. 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> I took medicine, my <b>HEADACHE</b> didn't go away.                                       |
|                              |            |          | 3. <b>SINCE</b> I've been stressed, I often get a <b>HEADACHE</b> .  |
|                              |            |          | 1. The <b>HEADLINE</b> caught my attention, <b>SO</b> I read the article.  |
|                              |            |          | 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> the <b>HEADLINE</b> was shocking, the story was even more surprising.   |
|                              |            |          | 3. <b>SINCE</b> the <b>HEADLINE</b> was misleading, many readers were confused.  |
|                              |            |          | 1. <b>HEALTH</b> is important, <b>SO</b> I try to eat well and exercise.   |
|                              |            |          | 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> I'm busy, I prioritize my <b>HEALTH</b> .   |
|                              |            |          | 3. <b>SINCE</b> my <b>HEALTH</b> has improved, I feel more energetic.  |
|                              |            |          | 1. Eating fruits and vegetables is <b>HEALTHY</b> , <b>SO</b> I include them in my diet. 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> it's hard, I try to maintain a <b>HEALTHY</b> lifestyle. |
|                              |            |          | 3. <b>SINCE</b> I started exercising, I feel more <b>HEALTHY</b> .   |
|                              |            |          | 1. My <b>HEARING</b> is not as good as it used to be, <b>SO</b> I should get it checked.   |
|                              |            |          | 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> my <b>HEARING</b> is fine, I sometimes struggle to understand in noisy places. 3. <b>SINCE</b> I have   |

|                                 |          |         |                   |  |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|--|
|                                 |          |         |                   | trouble with my <b>HEARING</b> , I often ask people to repeat themselves.  |
| 1236.<br><b>Heart N. A2</b>     | /ha:t/   | হাট     | হৃদয়             | <p>1. My <b>HEART</b> races when I'm excited, <b>SO</b> I know I'm happy.</p> <p>2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> my <b>HEART</b> was broken, I learned to love again.</p> <p>3. <b>SINCE</b> I take care of my <b>HEART</b>, I feel healthier overall.</p>  |
| 1237.<br><b>Heat N., V. A2</b>  | /hi:t/   | হীট     | তাপ               | <p>1. The <b>HEAT</b> is intense today, <b>SO</b> I'm staying indoors. 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> I love summer, the <b>HEAT</b> can be overwhelming. 3. <b>SINCE</b> the <b>HEAT</b> is rising, we should drink more water.</p> <p>1. The <b>HEATING</b> system is broken, <b>SO</b> it's cold in here.</p> |
| 1238.<br><b>Heating N. B1</b>   | 'hi:tɪŋ/ | হীঠিং   | তাপ<br>ব্যবস্থা   | <p>2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> the <b>HEATING</b> is on, it still feels chilly.</p> <p>3. <b>SINCE</b> the <b>HEATING</b> bill is high, I'll wear a sweater instead.</p>  |
| 1239.<br><b>Heaven N. B2</b>    | 'hevən/  | হেভেন   | স্বর্গ            | <p>1. The view from the mountain was like <b>HEAVEN</b>, <b>SO</b> I took a picture.</p> <p>2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> it was a long hike, reaching the top felt like <b>HEAVEN</b>.</p> <p>3. <b>SINCE</b> I love nature, being outdoors feels like <b>HEAVEN</b> to me.</p>                                |
| 1240.<br><b>Heavily Adv. B1</b> | 'hevili/ | হেভিনলি | প্রচুর<br>পরিমাণে | <p>1. It rained <b>HEAVILY</b> last night, <b>SO</b> the streets are flooded.</p> <p>2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> it was <b>HEAVILY</b> raining, we decided to go for a walk. 3. <b>SINCE</b> it snowed <b>HEAVILY</b>, school was canceled today.</p>   |
| 1241.<br><b>Heavy Adj. A2</b>   | 'hevvi/  | হেভি    | ভারী              | <p>1. This box is too <b>HEAVY</b> for me to lift, <b>SO</b> I need help.</p> <p>2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> it's <b>HEAVY</b>, I can carry it if I try hard enough.</p> <p>3. <b>SINCE</b> the <b>HEAVY</b> rain caused delays, we arrived late.</p>   |

**1242.**

**Heel N. B2**

/hi:l/

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- I stepped on a rock and hurt my **HEEL**, **SO** I can't walk properly.
- ALTHOUGH** my **HEEL** hurts, I still want to go for a run.
- SINCE** I wore new shoes, my **HEEL** has been sore.

**1243.**

**Height N. A2**

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- The **HEIGHT** of the building is impressive, **SO** I took a photo.
- ALTHOUGH** I'm afraid of heights, I love climbing.
- SINCE** the **HEIGHT** is over 100 feet, we need safety gear.

**1244.**

**Helicopter N.  
B1**

/'helikɔptə/

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- The **HELICOPTER** flew over the city, **SO** we watched in awe.
  - ALTHOUGH** I've never been in a **HELICOPTER**, I want to try it.
  - SINCE** the **HELICOPTER** is loud, we need to wear headphones.
- It felt like **HELL** during the heatwave, **SO** I stayed indoors.
  - ALTHOUGH** it was tough, I survived the **HELL** of finals week.
  - SINCE** I've been through **HELL**, I appreciate the good times more.

**1245.**

**Hell N. B2**

/hel/

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- It felt like **HELL** during the heatwave, **SO** I stayed indoors.
  - ALTHOUGH** it was tough, I survived the **HELL** of finals week.
  - SINCE** I've been through **HELL**, I appreciate the good times more.
- I said **HELLO** to my neighbor, **SO** we chatted for a bit.
  - ALTHOUGH** I was nervous, I managed to say **HELLO** to her.
  - SINCE** it's polite to greet people, I always say **HELLO**.

**1246.**

**Hello Exclam.  
/N. A1**

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- I said **HELLO** to my neighbor, **SO** we chatted for a bit.
  - ALTHOUGH** I was nervous, I managed to say **HELLO** to her.
  - SINCE** it's polite to greet people, I always say **HELLO**.
- Can you **HELP** me with my homework, **SO** I can finish it faster?
  - ALTHOUGH** I wanted to **HELP**, I didn't know how.
  - SINCE** I need **HELP**, I'll ask my friends.
- The instructions were very **HELPFUL**, **SO** I completed the task easily.
  - ALTHOUGH** he was **HELPFUL**, I still had questions.

**1247.**

**Help V., N. A1**

/help/

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**1248.**

**Helpful Adj.  
A2**

/'helpfl/

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**1249.**

**Her Pron.  
Det. A1**

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**1250.**

**Here Adv. A1**

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3. **SINCE** she is **HELPFUL**, I always ask her for advice.

1. I saw **HER** at the park, **SO** I waved hello. 2. **ALTHOUGH** I didn't know **HER** well, I felt comfortable talking to **HER**. 3. **SINCE** I promised to meet **HER**, I can't be late.

1. I am **HERE** to help you, **SO** just let me know what you need.

2. **ALTHOUGH** it's crowded **HERE**, the atmosphere is great.

3. **SINCE** I'm **HERE**, I might as well enjoy the event.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:26

### WORD LIST:1251-1300

#### Objectives: Sentence- Complex

| Words                                   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>1251.</b><br><b>Hero N. A2</b>       | /'hɪərəʊ/              | হিয়ারো              | নায়ক          | 1. He is my <b>HERO</b> , SO I look up to him for inspiration. 2. <b>ALTHOUGH</b> he faced many challenges, he remained a true <b>HERO</b> . 3. <b>SINCE</b> she saved the day, everyone considers her a <b>HERO</b> .                                     |
| <b>1252.</b><br><b>Hers Pron. A2</b>    | /hɜːz/                 | হা;-য                | তার            | 1. This book is <b>HERS</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> she bought it last week. 2. <b>IF</b> you ask nicely, she might lend you <b>HERS</b> . 3. You can't take <b>HERS</b> without permission, <b>UNLESS</b> she says it's okay.                                    |
| <b>1253.</b><br><b>Herself Pron. A2</b> | /hər' self/            | হাসেলফ               | নিজেই          | 1. She did it all by <b>HERSELF</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> she wanted to prove her independence. 2. <b>IF</b> she believes in <b>HERSELF</b> , she can achieve anything. 3. You won't find anyone better than <b>HERSELF</b> , <b>UNLESS</b> you look very hard. |
| <b>1254.</b><br><b>Hesitate V. B2</b>   | /'hɛzɪteɪt/            | হেজিটেইট             | সংকোচ করা      | 1. Don't <b>HESITATE</b> to ask for help, <b>BECAUSE</b> everyone is willing to assist. 2. <b>IF</b> you <b>HESITATE</b> , you might miss the opportunity. 3. You shouldn't <b>HESITATE</b> , <b>UNLESS</b> you have a good reason to doubt.               |
| <b>1255.</b><br><b>Hey Exclam. A1</b>   | /heɪ/                  | হেই                  | হেই            | 1. <b>HEY</b> , how are you doing today? <b>BECAUSE</b> I haven't seen you in a while! 2. <b>IF</b> you need anything, just say <b>HEY</b> . 3. You can't just shout <b>HEY</b> at strangers, <b>UNLESS</b> you know them.                                 |
| <b>1256.</b><br><b>Hi Exclam. A1</b>    | /haɪ/                  | হাই                  | হাই            | 1. I said <b>HI</b> to my neighbor, <b>BECAUSE</b> I wanted to be friendly. 2. <b>IF</b> you see her, remember to say <b>HI</b> for me. 3. You should always say <b>HI</b> , <b>UNLESS</b> you're in a hurry.  |

**1257.**

**Hide V. A2**

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1. Please **HIDE** the gifts, **BECAUSE** we don't want to spoil the surprise.
2. **IF** you **HIDE** too well, no one will find you during the game. 3. You can't just **HIDE** your feelings, **UNLESS** you want to be unhappy.

1. The mountain is

very **HIGH**, **BECAUSE** it's the tallest in the region. 2. **IF** you climb that **HIGH** hill, you'll get a great view. 3. You shouldn't try to jump **HIGH**, **UNLESS** you're trained for it.

1. I want to **HIGHLIGHT** the important points, **BECAUSE** they will help in the presentation. 2. **IF** you **HIGHLIGHT** your achievements, people will notice. 3. You should **HIGHLIGHT** the errors, **UNLESS** they are minor.

1. She was **HIGHLY** praised, **BECAUSE** of her hard work. 2. **IF** you want to succeed, you should aim for a **HIGHLY** regarded position. 3. You won't get **HIGHLY** rated reviews, **UNLESS** you put in the effort.

1. We climbed

the **HILL** quickly, **BECAUSE** we were excited to reach the top. 2. **IF** you walk to the **HILL**, you'll see the beautiful view. 3. You can't roll down

the **HILL**, **UNLESS** it's safe to do so.

1. I saw **HIM** yesterday, **BECAUSE** he was at the park. 2. **IF** you need anything, just ask **HIM**. 3. You can't count on **HIM**, **UNLESS** you have a backup plan.

1. He completed the project **HIMSELF**, **BECAUSE** he wanted to ensure it was done right. 2. **IF** he believes in **HIMSELF**, he can succeed. 3. He should be proud of **HIMSELF**, **UNLESS** he feels he didn't do his best.

1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

**1258.**

**High Adj. A1, Adv. A2, N. B2**

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**1259.**

**Highlight V., N. B1**

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1. I want to **HIGHLIGHT** the important points, **BECAUSE** they will help in the presentation. 2. **IF** you **HIGHLIGHT** your achievements, people will notice. 3. You should **HIGHLIGHT** the errors, **UNLESS** they are minor.

1. She was **HIGHLY** praised, **BECAUSE** of her hard work. 2. **IF** you want to succeed, you should aim for a **HIGHLY** regarded position. 3. You won't get **HIGHLY** rated reviews, **UNLESS** you put in the effort.

1. We climbed

the **HILL** quickly, **BECAUSE** we were excited to reach the top. 2. **IF** you walk to the **HILL**, you'll see the beautiful view. 3. You can't roll down

the **HILL**, **UNLESS** it's safe to do so.

1. I saw **HIM** yesterday, **BECAUSE** he was at the park. 2. **IF** you need anything, just ask **HIM**. 3. You can't count on **HIM**, **UNLESS** you have a backup plan.

1. He completed the project **HIMSELF**, **BECAUSE** he wanted to ensure it was done right. 2. **IF** he believes in **HIMSELF**, he can succeed. 3. He should be proud of **HIMSELF**, **UNLESS** he feels he didn't do his best.

1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

**1260.**

**Highly Adv. B1**

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1. We climbed

the **HILL** quickly, **BECAUSE** we were excited to reach the top. 2. **IF** you walk to the **HILL**, you'll see the beautiful view. 3. You can't roll down

the **HILL**, **UNLESS** it's safe to do so.

1. I saw **HIM** yesterday, **BECAUSE** he was at the park. 2. **IF** you need anything, just ask **HIM**. 3. You can't count on **HIM**, **UNLESS** you have a backup plan.

1. He completed the project **HIMSELF**, **BECAUSE** he wanted to ensure it was done right. 2. **IF** he believes in **HIMSELF**, he can succeed. 3. He should be proud of **HIMSELF**, **UNLESS** he feels he didn't do his best.

1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

**1261.**

**Hill N. A2**

/hɪl/

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1. We climbed

the **HILL** quickly, **BECAUSE** we were excited to reach the top. 2. **IF** you walk to the **HILL**, you'll see the beautiful view. 3. You can't roll down

the **HILL**, **UNLESS** it's safe to do so.

1. I saw **HIM** yesterday, **BECAUSE** he was at the park. 2. **IF** you need anything, just ask **HIM**. 3. You can't count on **HIM**, **UNLESS** you have a backup plan.

1. He completed the project **HIMSELF**, **BECAUSE** he wanted to ensure it was done right. 2. **IF** he believes in **HIMSELF**, he can succeed. 3. He should be proud of **HIMSELF**, **UNLESS** he feels he didn't do his best.

1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

**1262.**

**Him Pron. A1**

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1. We climbed

the **HILL** quickly, **BECAUSE** we were excited to reach the top. 2. **IF** you walk to the **HILL**, you'll see the beautiful view. 3. You can't roll down

the **HILL**, **UNLESS** it's safe to do so.

1. I saw **HIM** yesterday, **BECAUSE** he was at the park. 2. **IF** you need anything, just ask **HIM**. 3. You can't count on **HIM**, **UNLESS** you have a backup plan.

1. He completed the project **HIMSELF**, **BECAUSE** he wanted to ensure it was done right. 2. **IF** he believes in **HIMSELF**, he can succeed. 3. He should be proud of **HIMSELF**, **UNLESS** he feels he didn't do his best.

1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

**1263.**

**Himself Pron. A2**

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1. We climbed

the **HILL** quickly, **BECAUSE** we were excited to reach the top. 2. **IF** you walk to the **HILL**, you'll see the beautiful view. 3. You can't roll down

the **HILL**, **UNLESS** it's safe to do so.

1. I saw **HIM** yesterday, **BECAUSE** he was at the park. 2. **IF** you need anything, just ask **HIM**. 3. You can't count on **HIM**, **UNLESS** you have a backup plan.

1. He completed the project **HIMSELF**, **BECAUSE** he wanted to ensure it was done right. 2. **IF** he believes in **HIMSELF**, he can succeed. 3. He should be proud of **HIMSELF**, **UNLESS** he feels he didn't do his best.

1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

**1264.**

**Hire V. B1, N. B2**

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1. We need to **HIRE** more staff, **BECAUSE** the workload has increased. 2. **IF** we **HIRE** the right person, our team will be stronger. 3. You

|   |                          |                    |                    |   |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| <p><b>1265.</b></p> <p><b>His Det. A1, Pron. A2</b></p> | <p>/hɪz/</p> <p>হিয়</p> | <p>হিয়</p>        | <p>তার</p>         | <p>can't <b>HIRE</b> someone without interviewing them first, <b>UNLESS</b> it's an emergency.</p> <p>1. This is <b>HIS</b> favorite book, <b>BECAUSE</b> he reads it every year. 2. <b>IF</b> you see <b>HIS</b> car, let him know I'm here. 3. You shouldn't take <b>HIS</b> things, <b>UNLESS</b> you ask first.</p> |
| <p><b>1266.</b></p> <p><b>Historic Adj. B1</b></p>      | <p>/hɪ' stɔrɪ k/</p>     | <p>হিস্টোরিক</p>   | <p>প্রতিহাসি ক</p> | <p>a <b>HISTORIC</b> event, <b>BECAUSE</b> it changed the course of history. 2. <b>IF</b> you visit, you'll see many <b>HISTORIC</b> buildings. 3. You can't ignore <b>HISTORIC</b> facts, <b>UNLESS</b> you want to be misinformed.</p>  |
| <p><b>1267.</b></p> <p><b>Historical Adj. B1</b></p>    | <p>/hɪs' tɔrɪ kəl/</p>   | <p>হিস্টোরিখ্ল</p> | <p>প্রতিহাসি ক</p> | <p>1. The museum has many <b>HISTORICAL</b> artifacts, <b>BECAUSE</b> they represent our past. 2. <b>IF</b> you're interested in <b>HISTORICAL</b> events, you should read more books. 3. You won't learn about <b>HISTORICAL</b> events in the movie, <b>UNLESS</b> it's a documentary.</p>                            |
| <p><b>1268.</b></p> <p><b>History N. A1</b></p>         | <p>/'histəri/</p>        | <p>হিস্ট্রি</p>    | <p>ইতিহাস</p>      | <p>1. <b>HISTORY</b> teaches us valuable lessons, <b>BECAUSE</b> we learn from past mistakes. 2. <b>IF</b> you study <b>HISTORY</b>, you'll understand the present better. 3. You can't change <b>HISTORY</b>, <b>UNLESS</b> you write a new book.</p>  |
| <p><b>1269.</b></p> <p><b>Hit V., N. A2</b></p>         | <p>/hit/</p>             | <p>হিট</p>         | <p>আঘাত করা</p>    | <p>1. He took a <b>HIT</b> in the game, <b>BECAUSE</b> he was too focused.</p> <p>2. <b>IF</b> you <b>HIT</b> the target, you'll win a prize.</p> <p>3. You can't <b>HIT</b> someone, <b>UNLESS</b> it's self-defense.</p>  |
| <p><b>1270. Hobby N. A1</b></p>                         | <p>/'hɒbi/</p>           | <p>হবি</p>         | <p>শখ</p>          | <p>1. Gardening is my favorite <b>HOBBY</b>, <b>BECAUSE</b> it relaxes me.</p> <p>2. <b>IF</b> you have a <b>HOBBY</b>, it can be a great stress reliever. 3. You should pursue your <b>HOBBY</b>, <b>UNLESS</b> it interferes with your responsibilities.</p>  |
| <p><b>1271.</b></p> <p><b>Hockey N. A2</b></p>          | <p>/'hɔki/</p>           | <p>হকি</p>         | <p>হকি</p>         | <p>1. I love playing <b>HOCKEY</b>, <b>BECAUSE</b> it's fast-paced and exciting. 2. <b>IF</b> you practice regularly, you'll improve at <b>HOCKEY</b>. 3. You can't play <b>HOCKEY</b> without proper gear, <b>UNLESS</b> you want to get hurt.</p>   |

|                                  |             |            |            |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|--|
| <b>1272.</b>                     |             |            |            | 1. Please <b>HOLD</b> this for me, <b>BECAUSE</b> I need my hands free. 2. <b>IF</b> you <b>HOLD</b> it too tightly, it might break. 3. You can't <b>HOLD</b> a grudge, <b>UNLESS</b> you want to be unhappy.  |
| <b>Hold V. A2, N. B2</b>         | /həʊld/     | হোল্ড      | ধরা        | 1. There's a <b>HOLE</b> in my sock, <b>BECAUSE</b> I wore it too much.<br>2. <b>IF</b> you dig a <b>HOLE</b> , make sure it's not in a dangerous area. 3. You can't leave a <b>HOLE</b> uncovered, <b>UNLESS</b> it's part of the project.                      |
| <b>1273.</b>                     |             |            |            | 1. We planned a family <b>HOLIDAY</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> we all needed a break. 2. <b>IF</b> it rains during the <b>HOLIDAY</b> , we'll have to change our plans. 3. You can't take a <b>HOLIDAY</b> without informing your boss, <b>UNLESS</b> it's an emergency. |
| <b>Hole N. A2</b>                | /həʊl/      | হোল        | গর্ত       | 1. The tree trunk is <b>HOLLOW</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> it's been dead for years. 2. <b>IF</b> you find a <b>HOLLOW</b> space, you can use it for storage. 3. You shouldn't ignore a <b>HOLLOW</b> feeling, <b>UNLESS</b> you're sure it's just temporary.           |
| <b>1274.</b>                     |             |            |            | 1. This site is considered <b>HOLY</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> it has historical significance. 2. <b>IF</b> you visit a <b>HOLY</b> place, you should be respectful. 3. You shouldn't enter a <b>HOLY</b> site without proper attire, <b>UNLESS</b> it's allowed.       |
| <b>Holiday N. A1</b>             | /'hɒlədeɪ/  | হালিডেই    | ছুটি       | 1. I feel safe at <b>HOME</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> it's my sanctuary. 2. <b>IF</b> you need a place to stay, you can come to my <b>HOME</b> . 3. You can't leave <b>HOME</b> without saying goodbye, <b>UNLESS</b> you're in a hurry.                                |
| <b>1275.</b>                     |             |            |            | 1. I have a lot of <b>HOMEWORK</b> to do, <b>BECAUSE</b> I want to get good grades. 2. <b>IF</b> you finish your <b>HOMEWORK</b> , we can go out later. 3. You shouldn't procrastinate on  |
| <b>Hollow Adj. B2</b>            | /'hɒləʊ/    | হলো        | শূন্য      |  |
| <b>1276.</b>                     |             |            |            |  |
| <b>Holy Adj. B2</b>              | /'həʊli/    | হোলি       | পবিত্র     |  |
| <b>1277.</b>                     |             |            |            |  |
| <b>Home N., Adv. A1, Adj. A2</b> | /həʊm/      | হোম        | বাড়ি      |  |
| <b>1278.</b>                     |             |            |            |  |
| <b>Homework N. A1</b>            | /'həʊmwɜ:k/ | হোমওয়ার্ক | বাড়ির কাজ |  |

**1279.**

**Honest Adj.**

**B1**

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your **HOMEWORK**, **UNLESS** you want to stress out later.

1. It's important to be **HONEST**, **BECAUSE** trust is essential in relationships. 2. **IF** you are **HONEST** with yourself, you can grow. 3. You can't expect others to be **HONEST**, **UNLESS** you set an example.

**1280.**

**Honour N., V.**

**B2**

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1. It was an **HONOUR** to meet the president, **BECAUSE** he is a respected leader. 2. **IF** you receive an **HONOUR**, you should be proud of your achievements. 3. You can't take that **HONOUR** lightly, **UNLESS** you understand its significance.

1. I **HOPE** to travel this summer, **BECAUSE** I need a break. 2. **IF** you **HOPE** for the best, you'll stay positive. 3. You shouldn't lose **HOPE**, **UNLESS** you give up trying.

1. The weather was **HORRIBLE**, **BECAUSE** it rained all day. 2. **IF** you think that movie was **HORRIBLE**, I'd love to hear your thoughts. 3. You can't let a **HORRIBLE** experience define you, **UNLESS** you choose to dwell on it.

1. I love **HORROR** movies, **BECAUSE** they keep me on the edge of my seat. 2. **IF** you enjoy **HORROR**, you should read some classic novels. 3. You shouldn't watch **HORROR** films alone, **UNLESS** you're brave enough!

1. The **HORSE** galloped across the field, **BECAUSE** it was excited.

**1281.**

**Hope V. A1, N.**

**A2**

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**1282.**

**Horrible Adj.**

**B1**

/'hɒrɪbəl/  
/

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ভয়াবহ

**1283.**

**Horror N. B1**

/'hɔ:rə/

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ভয়ানক

**1284.**

/hɔ:s/

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## Horse N. A1

1285.

## Hospital N. A1

/'hɔspɪtəl/

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হাসপাতাল

2. IF you ride a **HORSE**, you need to wear a helmet. 3. You can't just approach a **HORSE**, UNLESS you know how to handle it.

1. I went to the **HOSPITAL** for a check-up, **BECAUSE** I wasn't feeling well. 2. IF you need medical attention, go to the **HOSPITAL** immediately. 3. You shouldn't visit someone in the **HOSPITAL** without calling first, **UNLESS** it's an emergency.

1. She will **HOST** the party at her house, **BECAUSE** she has more space. 2. IF you **HOST** an event, make sure to plan ahead. 3. You can't **HOST** a gathering without inviting people, **UNLESS** it's a surprise.

1. The coffee is **HOT**, **BECAUSE** I just brewed it. 2. IF it's too **HOT** outside, we should stay indoors. 3. You shouldn't touch the stove when it's **HOT**, **UNLESS** you're careful.

1. We booked a **HOTEL** for our vacation, **BECAUSE** we wanted comfort. 2. IF you stay at a **HOTEL**, check for reviews first. 3. You can't expect luxury at a cheap **HOTEL**, **UNLESS** you're lucky.

1. It takes an **HOUR** to get there, **BECAUSE** of traffic. 2. IF you leave now, you'll arrive in an **HOUR**. 3. You can't waste an **HOUR** on social media, **UNLESS** it's for work.

1. They bought a new **HOUSE**, **BECAUSE** they needed more space. 2. IF you want to see the **HOUSE**, let me know. 3. You can't just enter

1286.

## Host N. B1, V. B2

/həʊst/

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সঞ্চালনা করা

1288.

## Hotel N. A1

/həʊ'tel/

হোটেল

হোটেল

1289.

## Hour N. A1

/aʊə/

আওয়া

ঘণ্টা

1290.

## House N. A1, V. B2

/haʊs/

হাউস

বাড়ি

|  |              |           |           |  |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| <b>1291.</b><br><b>Household N.</b><br><b>B2</b> | /'haʊshəʊld/ | হাউসহোল্ড | গৃহস্থালি | someone's <b>HOUSE</b> , <b>UNLESS</b> you're invited.   |
| <b>1292.</b><br><b>Housing N.</b><br><b>B2</b>   | /'haʊzɪŋ/    | হাউজিং    | আবাসন     | 1. Our <b>HOUSEHOLD</b> has five members, <b>BECAUSE</b> we have three kids. 2. <b>IF</b> you manage your <b>HOUSEHOLD</b> well, life becomes easier. 3. You can't run a <b>HOUSEHOLD</b> without a budget, <b>UNLESS</b> you're very wealthy.<br>1. The <b>HOUSING</b> market is competitive, <b>BECAUSE</b> demand is high. 2. <b>IF</b> you're looking for <b>HOUSING</b> , start your search early. 3. You can't find affordable <b>HOUSING</b> , <b>UNLESS</b> you explore different areas. |
| <b>1293.</b><br><b>How Adv. A1</b>               | /hau/        | হাউ       | কিভাবে    | 1. <b>HOW</b> do you solve this problem? <b>BECAUSE</b> I'm stuck.<br>2. <b>IF</b> you know <b>HOW</b> to cook, you can impress your friends. 3. You won't learn <b>HOW</b> to swim, <b>UNLESS</b> you practice regularly.   |
| <b>1294.</b><br><b>However Adv. A1</b>           | /hau 'evə/   | হাউ'এভা   | যাইহোক    | 1. I wanted to go out; <b>HOWEVER</b> , it started to rain. 2. <b>IF</b> you feel tired, <b>HOWEVER</b> , you should rest. 3. You can try that method; <b>HOWEVER</b> , it may not work for everyone.  |
| <b>1295.</b><br><b>Huge Adj. A2</b>              | /hju:dʒ/     | হিউজ      | বিশাল     | 1. The elephant is <b>HUGE</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> it's one of the largest land animals. 2. <b>IF</b> you have a <b>HUGE</b> project, you'll need a team. 3. You can't ignore a <b>HUGE</b> problem, <b>UNLESS</b> you want it to escalate.   |
| <b>1296.</b><br><b>Human Adj. N. A2</b>          | /'hju:mən/   | হিউমন     | মানব      | 1. <b>HUMAN</b> rights are essential, <b>BECAUSE</b> everyone deserves respect. 2. <b>IF</b> you treat others well, you show your <b>HUMAN</b> side. 3. You can't forget   |

**1297.**

**Humorous Ad  
j. B2**

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your **HUMAN** responsibilities, **UNLESS** you want to face consequences.

1. His **HUMOROUS** stories always make me laugh, **BECAUSE** they are relatable. 2. **IF** you want to lighten the mood, tell a **HUMOROUS** joke. 3. You shouldn't take everything seriously, **UNLESS** it's a serious matter.

1. British **HUMOUR** is often dry, **BECAUSE** it relies on subtlety.

2. **IF** you appreciate **HUMOUR**, you'll enjoy this comedy show. 3. You can't force **HUMOUR**, **UNLESS** it comes naturally.

1. There are a **HUNDRED** ways to solve this problem, **BECAUSE** it's complex. 2. **IF** you have a **HUNDRED** dollars, you can buy that item. 3. You can't expect to find a **HUNDRED** solutions, **UNLESS** you think creatively.

1. I'm **HUNGRY**, **BECAUSE** I skipped breakfast.

2. **IF** you're **HUNGRY**, there are snacks in the kitchen. 3. You shouldn't go to bed **HUNGRY**, **UNLESS** you want to feel uncomfortable.

**1298.**

**Humour N. B2**

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**1299.**

**Hundred Nu  
mber A1**

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একশো

**1300.**

**Hungry Adj.  
A1**

/'hʌŋgri/

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ক্ষুধার্ত

## VOCABULARY LESSON:27

### WORD LIST:1301-1350

#### Objectives:Sentence- Complex

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1301.</b><br><u>Hunt</u> V. B1, N.<br>B2       | /hʌnt/                 | হান্ট                | শিকার করা      | 1. We will <b>HUNT</b> for treasure this weekend, <b>BECAUSE</b> it sounds exciting. 2. <b>IF</b> you <b>HUNT</b> carefully, you might find some rare items. 3. You can't <b>HUNT</b> in that area, <b>UNLESS</b> you have permission.<br>1. <b>HUNTING</b> can be a challenging sport, <b>WHILE</b> also being enjoyable. 2. I enjoy <b>HUNTING</b> in the fall, <b>THOUGH</b> I prefer to stay warm. 3. We must decide <b>WHETHER</b> we will go <b>HUNTING</b> this weekend or stay home.                          |
| <b>1302.</b><br><u>Hunting</u> N. B2              | /'hʌntɪŋ/              | হাস্তি               | শিকার          | 1. A <b>HURRICANE</b> can cause severe damage, <b>WHILE</b> also being a natural phenomenon. 2. We should prepare for a <b>HURRICANE</b> , <b>THOUGH</b> it might not hit our area. 3. They will need to decide <b>WHETHER</b> to evacuate during a <b>HURRICANE</b> .<br>1. I don't want to see you <b>HURT</b> , <b>WHILE</b> trying to help others. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it may <b>HURT</b> , honesty is important in relationships. 3. It's hard to know <b>WHETHER</b> to confront someone <b>HURT</b> or let it go. |
| <b>1303.</b><br><u>Hurricane</u> N.<br>B1         | /'hʌrɪkeɪn/            | হারিখেইন             | হারিকেন        | 1. My <b>HUSBAND</b> is cooking dinner tonight, <b>WHILE</b> I relax. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> he works late, he always makes time for family. 3. I wonder <b>WHETHER</b> my <b>HUSBAND</b> will remember our anniversary.  |
| <b>1304.</b><br><u>Hurt</u> V., Adj.<br>A2, N. B2 | /hɜ:t/                 | হা:-ট                | দুঃখ হওয়া     | 1. I enjoy reading, <b>WHILE</b> you prefer watching movies. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> I was tired, <b>I</b> decided to go for a walk. 3. <b>I</b> need to   |
| <b>1305.</b><br><u>Husband</u> N.<br>A1           | /'hʌzbənd/             | হায়বান্ড            | স্বামী         |   |
| <b>1306.</b><br><u>I</u> Pron. A1                 | /aɪ/                   | আই                   | আমি            |   |

|                                      |                   |            |                |   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|---|
|                                      |                   |            |                | choose <b>WHETHER</b> to go out or stay in tonight.   |
| 1307.<br><b>Ice N. A1</b>            | /aɪs/             | আইস        | বরফ            | 1. <b>ICE</b> can be dangerous on the roads, <b>WHILE</b> also being refreshing in drinks. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's cold outside, <b>ICE</b> skating can be fun. 3. We need to decide <b>WHETHER</b> to have <b>ICE</b> cream or cake for dessert.                 |
| 1308.<br><b>Ice Cream N. A1</b>      | /'aɪs<br>kri:m/   | আইসক্রিম   | আইসক্রি<br>ম   | 1. <b>ICE CREAM</b> is my favorite dessert, <b>WHILE</b> you prefer cake. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's winter, I still enjoy <b>ICE CREAM</b> . 3. Let's see <b>WHETHER</b> we can get <b>ICE CREAM</b> after dinner.  |
| 1309.<br><b>Idea N. A1</b>           | /aɪ'dɪə/          | আইডিএ      | ধারণা          | 1. That's a great <b>IDEA</b> , <b>WHILE</b> I have some suggestions to add. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it seems risky, pursuing that <b>IDEA</b> could pay off. 3. I'm not sure <b>WHETHER</b> that <b>IDEA</b> is feasible at this time.                                |
| 1310.<br><b>Ideal Adj. A2, N. B2</b> | /aɪ'dɪəl/         | আইডিয়াল   | আদর্শ          | 1. This is the <b>IDEAL</b> location for a picnic, <b>WHILE</b> also being peaceful. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's not perfect, it's the <b>IDEAL</b> situation for us. 3. We need to determine <b>WHETHER</b> this is the <b>IDEAL</b> time to invest.                 |
| 1311.<br><b>Identify V. A2</b>       | /aɪ'dentif<br>ai/ | আইডেন্টিফা | চিহ্নিত<br>করা | 1. It's important to <b>IDENTIFY</b> the problem, <b>WHILE</b> also considering solutions. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it can be difficult, we must <b>IDENTIFY</b> our goals. 3. You need to know <b>WHETHER</b> you can <b>IDENTIFY</b> the source of the issue.         |
| 1312.<br><b>Identity N. B1</b>       | /aɪ'dentit<br>i/  | আইডেন্টিটি | পরিচয়         | 1. Your <b>IDENTITY</b> is shaped by your experiences, <b>WHILE</b> also being unique. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it can be hard to find your <b>IDENTITY</b> , it's worth the journey. 3. We should explore <b>WHETHER</b> our <b>IDENTITY</b> is influenced by culture. |
| 1313.<br><b>If Conj. A1</b>          | /ɪf/              | ইফ         | যদি            | 1. Let me know <b>IF</b> you need help, <b>WHILE</b> I'm available. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> I'm busy, I can assist you <b>IF</b> you ask nicely. 3. We can   |

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|---|-------------------|--------------|--|
|   |                   |              |  |
| 1314.<br><b><u>Ignore V. B1</u></b>       | /ɪg'na:/          | ইগনো;        | উপেক্ষা করা  |
| 1315.<br><b><u>Ill Adj. A2</u></b>        | /ɪl/              | ইল           | অসুস্থ   |
| 1316.<br><b><u>Illegal Adj. B1</u></b>    | /ɪ'li:gəl/        | ইলাগাল       | অবৈধ   |
| 1317.<br><b><u>Illness N. A2</u></b>      | /'ɪlnəs/          | ইলনাস        | অসুস্থতা   |
| 1318.<br><b><u>Illustrate V. B2</u></b>   | /'ɪləstreɪt/<br>/ | ইলাস্ট্রেইট  | চিত্রিত করা  |
| 1319.<br><b><u>Illustration N. B2</u></b> | /ɪlə'streɪʃən/    | ইলাস্ট্রেইশন | চিত্র  |
| 1320.<br><b><u>Image N. A2</u></b>        | /'ɪmɪdʒ/          | ইমিজ         | চিত্র  |
|   |                   |              | decide <b>WHETHER</b> to go out <b>IF</b> the weather improves.<br>1. You can't <b>IGNORE</b> the signs, <b>WHILE</b> hoping for the best.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it may be tempting to <b>IGNORE</b> the problem, it won't go away.<br>3. You need to evaluate <b>WHETHER</b> to <b>IGNORE</b> the criticism or take it to heart.<br>1. He felt <b>ILL</b> , <b>WHILE</b> trying to complete his work. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> he was <b>ILL</b> , he attended the meeting. 3. We should consider <b>WHETHER</b> to visit him since he is <b>ILL</b> .<br>1. It's <b>ILLEGAL</b> to park here, <b>WHILE</b> the signs clearly state the rules. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it might seem harmless, that action is <b>ILLEGAL</b> . 3. We should discuss <b>WHETHER</b> what you did was truly <b>ILLEGAL</b> .<br>1. His <b>ILLNESS</b> kept him at home, <b>WHILE</b> his friends went out.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it was a minor <b>ILLNESS</b> , he still felt unwell. 3. We need to think about <b>WHETHER</b> his <b>ILLNESS</b> requires a doctor's visit.<br>1. The teacher will <b>ILLUSTRATE</b> the concept, <b>WHILE</b> we take notes.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's a complex idea, she can <b>ILLUSTRATE</b> it well. 3. We must determine <b>WHETHER</b> he can <b>ILLUSTRATE</b> his point effectively.<br>1. The book includes an <b>ILLUSTRATION</b> , <b>WHILE</b> explaining the story.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> the <b>ILLUSTRATION</b> is simple, it conveys the message clearly. 3. I wonder <b>WHETHER</b> the <b>ILLUSTRATION</b> will help with my understanding.<br>1. The <b>IMAGE</b> is stunning, <b>WHILE</b> capturing the essence of nature. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> the <b>IMAGE</b> is beautiful, it doesn't do justice to the view. 3. |

|   |                                 |              |  |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
|   |                                 |              |  |
| 1321.<br><b>Imaginary Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>   | /ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/<br>ইম্যাজিনেরি    | কল্পনাপ্রসূত | We should explore <b>WHETHER</b> the <b>IMAGE</b> can be printed in high quality.<br>1. He has an <b>IMAGINARY</b> friend, <b>WHILE</b> other kids play with real ones. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's just an <b>IMAGINARY</b> character, it helps him cope. 3. Let's consider <b>WHETHER</b> your <b>IMAGINARY</b> world can inspire a story. |
| 1322.<br><b>Imagination N.</b><br><b>B2</b>   | /ɪ'mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/<br>ইম্যাজিনেশন | কল্পনা       | 1. Children have a vivid <b>IMAGINATION</b> , <b>WHILE</b> adults often lose it. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it may seem silly, <b>IMAGINATION</b> is crucial for creativity. 3. We can see <b>WHETHER</b> your <b>IMAGINATION</b> can create something unique.   |
| 1323.<br><b>Imagine V.</b><br><b>A1</b>       | /ɪ'mædʒɪn/<br>ইম্যাজিন          | কল্পনা করা   | 1. Can you <b>IMAGINE</b> living in a different country, <b>WHILE</b> adjusting to a new culture? 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's hard to <b>IMAGINE</b> , anything is possible. 3. We need to discuss <b>WHETHER</b> we can <b>IMAGINE</b> a better future.   |
| 1324.<br><b>Immediate Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>   | /ɪ'mi:dɪət/<br>ইম্মিডিইট        | জরুরী        | 1. We need <b>IMMEDIATE</b> action, <b>WHILE</b> time is of the essence. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> the situation is serious, we can find a solution with <b>IMMEDIATE</b> steps. 3. It's important to decide <b>WHETHER</b> to take <b>IMMEDIATE</b> action or wait for more information.   |
| 1325.<br><b>Immediately Adv.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /ɪ'mi:dɪətli/<br>ইম্মিডিইটেলি   | সাথে সাথেই   | 1. Call for help <b>IMMEDIATELY</b> , <b>WHILE</b> you assess the situation. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it may be inconvenient, you must act <b>IMMEDIATELY</b> . 3. We have to determine <b>WHETHER</b> we should respond <b>IMMEDIATELY</b> to the request.  |
| 1326.<br><b>Immigrant N.</b><br><b>B1</b>     | /'ɪmigrənt/<br>ইম্মিগ্রেন্ট     | অভিবাসী      | 1. The <b>IMMIGRANT</b> community enriches our culture, <b>WHILE</b> also facing challenges. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> being an <b>IMMIGRANT</b> can be difficult, many find success. 3. We need to   |

**1327.**

**Impact N., V.  
B1**

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discuss WHETHER the policies support IMMIGRANTS effectively.

1. The IMPACT of climate change is significant, WHILE we continue to ignore it.

2. THOUGH the IMPACT was unexpected, we managed to adapt. 3. We should

evaluate WHETHER the IMPACT of our actions is positive or negative.

1. She became IMPATIENT waiting for the bus, WHILE others remained calm. 2. THOUGH he

was IMPATIENT, he knew he had to wait his turn. 3. You can't be IMPATIENT, WHETHER you're in a hurry or not.

1. His tone seemed to IMPLY frustration, WHILE his words were calm. 2. THOUGH she didn't say it directly, her actions IMPLY that she disagrees. 3. We need to consider WHETHER his comments IMPLY a deeper issue.

1. The IMPORT of goods has increased, WHILE exports have remained stable. 2. THOUGH we rely on IMPORTS, it's important to support local businesses. 3. We should analyze WHETHER the IMPORT tariffs are effective.

1. The IMPORTANCE of education cannot be overstated, WHILE many still overlook it. 2. THOUGH it may seem trivial, every small action has its IMPORTANCE. 3. We must assess WHETHER the IMPORTANCE of this issue is recognized by everyone.

**1328.**

**Impatient Ad  
j. B2**

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**1329.**

**Imply V. B2**

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1. His tone seemed to IMPLY frustration, WHILE his words were calm. 2. THOUGH she didn't say it directly, her actions IMPLY that she disagrees. 3. We need to consider WHETHER his comments IMPLY a deeper issue.

1. The IMPORT of goods has increased, WHILE exports have remained stable. 2. THOUGH we rely on IMPORTS, it's important to support local businesses. 3. We should analyze WHETHER the IMPORT tariffs are effective.

1. The IMPORTANCE of education cannot be overstated, WHILE many still overlook it. 2. THOUGH it may seem trivial, every small action has its IMPORTANCE. 3. We must assess WHETHER the IMPORTANCE of this issue is recognized by everyone.

**1330.**

**Import N., V.  
B1**

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1. The IMPORT of goods has increased, WHILE exports have remained stable. 2. THOUGH we rely on IMPORTS, it's important to support local businesses. 3. We should analyze WHETHER the IMPORT tariffs are effective.

1. The IMPORTANCE of education cannot be overstated, WHILE many still overlook it. 2. THOUGH it may seem trivial, every small action has its IMPORTANCE. 3. We must assess WHETHER the IMPORTANCE of this issue is recognized by everyone.

**1331.**

**Importance  
N. B1**

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ns/

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**1332.**

**Important Ad  
j. A1**

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1. It's **IMPORTANT** to stay hydrated, **WHILE** exercising.
2. **THOUGH** it's **IMPORTANT** to have fun, we also need to focus on our responsibilities.
3. We need to determine **WHETHER** this decision is **IMPORTANT** for our future.

**1333.**

**Impose V. B2**

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1. The government may **IMPOSE** new regulations, **WHILE** businesses prepare for changes.
2. **THOUGH** it's necessary to **IMPOSE** rules, they should be fair.
3. We should discuss **WHETHER** to **IMPOSE** strict guidelines.

**1334.**

**Impossible A  
dj. A2**

/im'pa:sɪ  
bl/

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অসম্ভব

1. It seemed **IMPOSSIBLE** to finish on time, **WHILE** we worked hard.
2. **THOUGH** it felt **IMPOSSIBLE**, we managed to succeed.
3. We need to evaluate **WHETHER** this task is truly **IMPOSSIBLE** or just challenging.

**1335.**

**Impress V.  
B2**

/im'pres/

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প্রভাবিত  
করা

1. She wanted to **IMPRESS** her boss, **WHILE** also being authentic.
2. **THOUGH** it's hard to **IMPRESS** everyone, she tries her best.
3. We should consider **WHETHER** our efforts will **IMPRESS** the audience.

**1336.**

**Impressed A  
dj. B2**

/im'prest/  
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প্রভাবিত

1. I was **IMPRESSED** by the performance, **WHILE** others were less enthusiastic.
2. **THOUGH** he was **IMPRESSED**, he offered constructive feedback.
3. We need to find out **WHETHER** the audience was **IMPRESSED** by the presentation.

1.

First **IMPRESSIONS** matter, **WHILE** they can be hard to change.

2. **THOUGH** my **IMPRESSIONS** wer

**1337.**

**Impression N.  
. B1**

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|  |                                 |             |  |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
|  |                                 |             | e positive, I remained cautious. 3. We should discuss <b>WHETHER</b> the <b>IMPRESSIO NS</b> we create are lasting.  |
| 1338.<br><b>Impressive A</b><br>dj. B1 | /im'preziv/<br>ইম্প্ৰেছিভ       | প্ৰভাৱিত    | 1. The results were <b>IMPRESSIVE</b> , <b>WHILE</b> the effort was commendable.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it was an <b>IMPRESSIVE</b> achievement, there's still more to do. 3. We need to evaluate <b>WHETHER</b> the <b>IMPRESSIV E</b> statistics reflect reality. |
| 1339.<br><b>Improve V. A1</b>          | /im'pru:v/<br>ইম্ফ্ৰুভ          | উন্নয়ন কৰা | 1. We need to <b>IMPROVE</b> our communication skills, <b>WHILE</b> also being open to feedback.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's challenging, we can <b>IMPROVE</b> with practice. 3. Let's discuss <b>WHETHER</b> we can <b>IMPROVE</b> our current strategy.          |
| 1340.<br><b>Improvement N. B1</b>      | /im'pru:vmənt/<br>ইম্ফ্ৰুভমান্ট | উন্নতি      | 1. There has been significant <b>IMPROVEMENT</b> in his performance, <b>WHILE</b> others have stagnated.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> the <b>IMPROVEMENT</b> is small, it's still progress. 3. We should assess <b>WHETHER</b> the <b>IMPROVEME NT</b> is sustainable.    |
| 1341.<br><b>In Prep., Adv. A1</b>      | /in/<br>ইন                      | এ           | 1. She lives <b>IN</b> the city, <b>WHILE</b> I prefer the countryside.<br>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's cold <b>IN</b> winter, I love the snow. 3. We need to decide <b>WHETHER</b> to meet <b>IN</b> person or online.   |
| 1342.<br><b>Inch N. B2</b>             | /intʃ/<br>ইনচ                   | ইঞ্চি       | 1. The <b>INCH</b> is a unit of measurement, <b>WHILE</b> the centimeter is another. 2. <b>THOUGH</b> it's only an <b>INCH</b> , it can make a difference in fitting. 3. We should   |

**1343.**

**Incident N.  
B2**

/'ɪnſɪdənt/  
t/

ইন্সিডেন্ট

ঘটনা

**1344.**

**Include V. A1**

/ɪn'klu:d/  
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অন্তর্ভুক্ত  
করা

**1345.**

**Included Adj.  
A2**

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ɪd/

ইনখ্লুডিড

অন্তর্ভুক্ত

**1346.**

**Including Pr  
ep. A2**

/ɪn'klu:d/  
ɪŋ/

ইনখ্লুডিং

সহিত

**1347.**

**Income N. B2**

/'ɪnkʌm/

ইনখাম

আয়

determine **WHETHER** we need to measure in **INCHES** or centimeters.

1. The **INCIDENT** was alarming, **WHILE** the response was swift.
2. **THOUGH** the **INCIDENT** was minor, it raised concerns.
3. We need to evaluate **WHETHER** the **INCIDENT** could have been prevented.

1. Please **INCLUDE** everyone in the discussion, **WHILE** ensuring all voices are heard.
2. **THOUGH** it's tempting to **INCLUDE** only close friends, we should be open.
3. We must decide **WHETHER** to **INCLUDE** additional topics in the agenda.

1. The price **INCLUDED** taxes, **WHILE** the service fee was separate.
2. **THOUGH** it was **INCLUDED** in the package, I still had questions.
3. We should check **WHETHER** all necessary items are **INCLUDED** in the list.

1. Many activities are available, **INCLUDING** hiking and biking.
2. **THOUGH** it's a busy schedule, we're excited about the events **INCLUDING** the concert.
3. We need to consider **WHETHER** we should add more activities, **INCLUDING** workshops.

1. Her **INCOME** has increased, **WHILE** expenses have remained stable.
2. **THOUGH** it's a modest **INCOME**, it's enough for her needs.
3. We should evaluate **WHETHER** the **INCOME** is sufficient for future plans.

**1348.**

**Increase V.  
N. A2**

/ɪn'kri:s/

ইন্ক্রিস

বৃদ্ধি করা

1. There was a noticeable **INCREASE** in sales, **WHILE** customer satisfaction remained high.

2. **THOUGH** the **INCREASE** was expected, it still surprised us. 3. We need to determine **WHETHER** the **INCREASE** is sustainable over time.

1. The weather is **INCREASINGLY** unpredictable, **WHILE** climate change continues to be a concern.

2. **THOUGH** it's **INCREASINGLY** common to work from home, some people prefer the office environment. 3. We should assess **WHETHER** the issue is becoming **INCREASINGLY** important in our community.

1. The view from the mountain was **INCREDIBLE**, **WHILE** the hike was challenging. 2. **THOUGH** it seemed **INCREDIBLE**, the story turned out to be true. 3. We need to discuss **WHETHER** this **INCREDIBLE** opportunity is worth pursuing.

**1349.**

**Increasingly  
Adv. B2**

/ɪn'kri:sɪŋli/

ইন্ক্রিসিংলি

ক্রমশ

**1350.**

**Incredible A  
dj. A2**

/ɪn'krɛdɪ bəl/

ইন্ক্রেডিবল

অবচেত  
না

## VOCABULARY LESSON:28

### WORD LIST:1351-1400

#### Objectives:Sentence- Complex

| Words                                   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1351.<br><b>Incredibly Ad.</b><br>v. B1 | /in'kredə bli/         | ইনক্রেডিবলি          | অসাধারণ ভাবে   | <p>1. She performed <b>INCREDIBLY</b> well, WHILE facing tough competition.</p> <p>2. <b>THOUGH</b> it was <b>INCREDIBLY</b> difficult, they managed to complete the project on time.</p> <p>3. We must decide <b>WHETHER</b> it's <b>INCREDIBLY</b> important to invest more resources into the initiative.</p> |
| 1352.<br><b>Indeed Adv.</b><br>B1       | /in'di:d/              | ইনডীড                | সত্যই          | <p>1. The project was challenging, <b>INDEED</b>, it tested our skills.</p> <p>2. AS we discussed, it was <b>INDEED</b> a worthwhile investment.</p> <p>3. I wonder <b>WHETHER</b> the results will be <b>INDEED</b> reliable.</p>   |
| 1353.<br><b>Independent Adj. A2</b>     | /'indɪ'pe nənt/        | ইন্ডিফেনড ন্ট        | স্বাধীন        | <p>1. She is an <b>INDEPENDENT</b> thinker, AS she often challenges norms.</p> <p>2. <b>UNTIL</b> she learned to be <b>INDEPENDENT</b>, she relied heavily on her parents.</p> <p>3. He prefers to work <b>INDEPENDENTLY</b>, <b>WHEREAS</b> others like teamwork.</p>   |
| 1354.<br><b>Indicate V. B1</b>          | /'indɪkeɪt/            | ইন্ডিখেইট            | নির্দেশ করা    | <p>1. The results <b>INDICATE</b> a need for change, AS we suspected.</p> <p>2. <b>UNTIL</b> we analyze the data, we cannot <b>INDICATE</b> the trends.</p> <p>3. The signs <b>INDICATE</b> that it might rain, <b>WHEREAS</b> the forecast was clear.</p>   |
| 1355.<br><b>Indirect Adj.</b><br>B1     | /'indɪ'rekt/           | ইন্ডিরেক্ট           | পরোক্ষ         | <p>1. His <b>INDIRECT</b> approach surprised me, AS I expected something straightforward.</p> <p>2. <b>UNTIL</b> we gather more evidence, we can only make <b>INDIRECT</b> assumptions.</p> <p>3. She</p>  |

|  |                  |                 |            |   |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------|---|
| <b>1356.</b><br><u>Individual</u> N.,<br>Adj. A2 | /ɪn'dɪ'veɪdʒuəl/ | ইন্ডিভিজুয়াল   | ব্যক্তিগত  | prefers INDIRECT communication, WHEREAS I am more direct.   |
| <b>1357.</b><br><u>Indoor</u> Adj.<br>B1         | /'ɪndɔ:/         | ইনডো;           | অভ্যন্তরীণ | 1. Each INDIVIDUAL has unique strengths, AS we all know. 2. UNTIL you recognize your own talents, you won't appreciate each INDIVIDUAL's contribution. 3. The team is diverse, WHEREAS the last group was more homogenous.<br>1. We planned an INDOOR event, AS the weather was unpredictable. 2. UNTIL it stops raining, we will stay INDOORS. 3. Some people enjoy INDOOR activities, WHEREAS others prefer the outdoors. |
| <b>1358.</b><br><u>Indoors</u> Adv.<br>B1        | /'ɪn.dɔ:z/       | ইনডো; য         | ভিতরে      | 1. Let's play games INDOORS, AS it's too hot outside. 2. UNTIL the storm passes, we should stay INDOORS. 3. Many animals are active INDOORS, WHEREAS others prefer the open air.  |
| <b>1359.</b><br><u>Industrial</u> Adj.<br>B2     | /ɪn'dʌstriəl/    | ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল | শিল্পীর    | 1. The INDUSTRIAL sector is growing rapidly, AS new technologies emerge.<br>2. UNTIL you visit the area, it's hard to understand the INDUSTRIAL impact. 3. The city is known for its INDUSTRIAL heritage, WHEREAS the countryside is more agricultural.   |
| <b>1360.</b><br><u>Industry</u> N.<br>A2         | /'ɪndəstri/      | ইন্ডাস্ট্রি     | শিল্প      | 1. The tech INDUSTRY is evolving, AS innovation drives change.<br>2. UNTIL we adapt to new trends, our place in the INDUSTRY may be at risk. 3. The INDUSTRY is competitive, WHEREAS the service sector is more stable.   |
| <b>1361.</b><br><u>Infection</u> N.<br>B2        | /in'fekʃən/      | ইনফেকশন         | সংক্রমণ    | 1. The INFECTION spread quickly, AS precautions were not taken.<br>2. UNTIL you see a doctor, you won't know if it's an INFECTION. 3. The INFECTION was mild, WHEREAS others were more severe.  |
| <b>1362.</b><br><u>Influence</u> N.,<br>V. B1    | /'ɪnfluəns/      | ইনফ্লুয়েন্স    | প্রভাব     | 1. Her INFLUENCE on the team was significant, AS she motivated everyone.<br>2. UNTIL we analyze the data, we can't  |

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|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
|                                      |                |                    |   |
| 1363.<br><b>Inform V.</b> B2         | /ɪn'fɔ:m/      | ইনফো; ম            | জানানো  |
| 1364.<br><b>Informal Adj.</b><br>A2  | /ɪn'fɔ:meɪl/   | ইনফো; মাল          | অনানুষ্ঠা<br>নিক  |
| 1365.<br><b>Information</b><br>N. A1 | /ɪnfə'meɪʃən/  | ইনফার্মেশ<br>ন     | তথ্য  |
| 1366.<br><b>Ingredient N.</b><br>B1  | /ɪn'grɪ:dɪənt/ | ইনগ্রিডিয়া<br>ন্ট | উপাদান  |
| 1367.<br><b>Initial Adj.</b> B2      | /ɪ'nɪʃəl/      | ইনিশল              | প্রাথমিক  |
| 1368.<br><b>Initially Adv.</b><br>B2 | /ɪ'nɪʃəli/     | ইনিশলি             | প্রথমত  |
|                                      |                |                    | measure her <b>INFLUENCE</b> accurately. 3. His speech had a positive <b>INFLUENCE</b> , <b>WHEREAS</b> others were less impactful.<br>1. Please <b>INFORM</b> me of any changes, <b>AS</b> I need to stay updated. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> we have all the details, we cannot <b>INFORM</b> the public.<br>3. I will <b>INFORM</b> you of my decision, <b>WHEREAS</b> others may not share theirs.<br>1. The meeting will be <b>INFORMAL</b> , <b>AS</b> we want to encourage open conversation.<br>2. <b>UNTIL</b> we establish guidelines, the tone can remain <b>INFORMAL</b> . 3. She prefers <b>INFORMAL</b> gatherings, <b>WHEREAS</b> she likes formal events.<br>1. The report contains crucial <b>INFORMATION</b> , <b>AS</b> it will guide our decisions. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> we receive all the <b>INFORMATION</b> , we cannot make a decision. 3. This <b>INFORMATION</b> is confidential, <b>WHEREAS</b> other data is public.<br>1. Fresh herbs are a key <b>INGREDIENT</b> , <b>AS</b> they enhance the flavor. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> you gather all the <b>INGREDIENTS</b> , you can't start cooking. 3. Some people avoid gluten, <b>WHEREAS</b> others use it as a primary <b>INGREDIENT</b> .<br>1. The <b>INITIAL</b> response was positive, <b>AS</b> many people supported it.<br>2. <b>UNTIL</b> the <b>INITIAL</b> phase is complete, we cannot proceed. 3. The <b>INITIAL</b> findings were promising, <b>WHEREAS</b> the final results were mixed.<br>1. <b>INITIALLY</b> , I was skeptical, <b>AS</b> I didn't see the potential. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> I tried it, I didn't realize how good it was <b>INITIALLY</b> .<br>3. <b>INITIALLY</b> , the project seemed simple, <b>WHEREAS</b> it turned out to be quite complex. |

**1369.**

**Initiative N.  
B2**

/ɪ'niʃətɪv/

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1. The new **INITIATIVE** aims to reduce waste, **AS** it's a pressing issue. 2. **UNTIL** we launch the **INITIATIVE**, we won't know its success. 3. This **INITIATIVE** is innovative, **WHEREAS** previous efforts were not as effective.

1. Be careful not to **INJURE** yourself while exercising, **AS** accidents can happen.

2. **UNTIL** I get a diagnosis, I won't know how badly I **INJURED** my ankle. 3. He tends to take risks, **WHEREAS** she is more cautious to avoid injuries.

1. The **INJURED** player was taken off the field, **AS** it was necessary for his health.

2. **UNTIL** he recovers, he will be unable to play. 3. The **INJURED** athletes received immediate care, **WHEREAS** others waited longer.

1. Recovery from an **INJURY** takes time, **AS** the body needs to heal.

2. **UNTIL** you address the **INJURY**, you might have ongoing pain. 3.

The **INJURY** was serious, **WHEREAS** other players had minor issues.

1. Finding your **INNER** peace is essential, **AS** it helps with stress.

2. **UNTIL** you explore your **INNER** self, you may not understand your motivations. 3. The **INNER** workings of the machine are complex, **WHEREAS** its outer design is simple.

1. We plan to travel in **JUNE**, **AS** the weather will be nice.

2. **UNTIL JUNE** arrives, we can't finalize our plans. 3. **JUNE** is often a busy month for weddings, **WHEREAS** other months are quieter.

1. The **LENGTH** of the meeting surprised everyone, **AS** it was longer than expected.

2. **UNTIL** we measure the **LENGTH**, we can't determine how much material we need.

**1370.**

**Injure V. B1**

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করা

**1371.**

**Injured Adj.  
B1**

/'ɪn.dʒəd/  
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1. The **INJURED** player was taken off the field, **AS** it was necessary for his health.

2. **UNTIL** he recovers, he will be unable to play. 3. The **INJURED** athletes received immediate care, **WHEREAS** others waited longer.

1. Recovery from an **INJURY** takes time, **AS** the body needs to heal.

2. **UNTIL** you address the **INJURY**, you might have ongoing pain. 3.

The **INJURY** was serious, **WHEREAS** other players had minor issues.

**1372.**  
**Injury N. A2**

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**1373.**

**Inner Adj. B2**

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1. Finding your **INNER** peace is essential, **AS** it helps with stress.

2. **UNTIL** you explore your **INNER** self, you may not understand your motivations. 3. The **INNER** workings of the machine are complex, **WHEREAS** its outer design is simple.

1. We plan to travel in **JUNE**, **AS** the weather will be nice.

2. **UNTIL JUNE** arrives, we can't finalize our plans. 3. **JUNE** is often a busy month for weddings, **WHEREAS** other months are quieter.

1. The **LENGTH** of the meeting surprised everyone, **AS** it was longer than expected.

2. **UNTIL** we measure the **LENGTH**, we can't determine how much material we need.

**1374.**

**June N. A1**

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**1375.**

**Length N. B1**

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| <b>1376.</b><br><b>Innocent Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>                    | /'ɪnəsənt/<br> | ইনসেন্ট   | নির্দোষ           | <p>3. The <b>LENGTH</b> of the movie was perfect, <b>WHEREAS</b> others felt too long. 1. She looked <b>INNOCENT</b>, <b>AS</b> she smiled sweetly. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> proven guilty, everyone is considered <b>INNOCENT</b>. 3. He was found <b>INNOCENT</b>, <b>WHEREAS</b> others were convicted.</p> |
| <b>1377.</b><br><b>Insect N. A2</b>                                  | /'ɪn.sɛkt/<br> | ইন্সেক্ট  | কীট               | <p>1. An <b>INSECT</b> can be fascinating to observe, <b>AS</b> it plays a role in the ecosystem. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> you study them, you might not appreciate how many types of <b>INSECTS</b> exist. 3. Some people fear <b>INSECTS</b>, <b>WHEREAS</b> others find them intriguing.</p>                |
| <b>1378.</b><br><b>Inside Prep.,<br/>Adv., N., Adj.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /in'saɪd/<br>  | ইনসাইড    | ভিতর              | <p>1. The cat likes to stay <b>INSIDE</b>, <b>AS</b> it's safer from predators. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> the rain stops, we'll stay <b>INSIDE</b>. 3. The treasure was hidden <b>INSIDE</b> the old chest, <b>WHEREAS</b> other valuables were left out.</p>   |
| <b>1379.</b><br><b>Insight N. B2</b>                                 | /'ɪn.saɪt/<br> | ইনসাইট    | অন্তর্দৃষ্টি      | <p>1. Her <b>INSIGHT</b> into the problem was valuable, <b>AS</b> she had experience. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> we gather more data, we won't have the <b>INSIGHT</b> needed. 3. His <b>INSIGHT</b> was profound, <b>WHEREAS</b> others were more superficial.</p>  |
| <b>1380.</b><br><b>Insist V. B2</b>                                  | /in'sɪst/<br>  | ইনসিস্ট   | জোর<br>দেওয়া     | <p>1. I <b>INSIST</b> on finishing this project today, <b>AS</b> the deadline is approaching. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> you understand the rules, I will <b>INSIST</b> on explaining them again. 3. She will <b>INSIST</b> on her opinion, <b>WHEREAS</b> he prefers to listen.</p>                             |
| <b>1381.</b><br><b>Inspire</b><br><b>V. B2</b>                       | /in'spaɪə/<br> | ইনস্পায়া | অনুপ্রাণ<br>ত করা | <p>1. The speaker aimed to <b>INSPIRE</b> the audience, <b>AS</b> motivation is key. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> you find your passion, it's hard to <b>INSPIRE</b> others. 3. His story can <b>INSPIRE</b> many, <b>WHEREAS</b> others may not resonate with it.</p>   |
| <b>1382.</b><br><b>Install V. B2</b>                                 | /in'stɔ:l/<br> | ইনস্টল    | স্থাপন<br>করা     | <p>1. We will <b>INSTALL</b> the new software, <b>AS</b> it has many features. 2. <b>UNTIL</b> you <b>INSTALL</b> the updates, your device may not function properly. 3. They</p>   |

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|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
|                       |                 |              |            |
| 1383.                 |                 |              |            |
| <b>Instance N.</b>    |                 |              |            |
| <b>B2</b>             | /'ɪnstəns/      | ইনস্টেন্স    | উদাহরণ     |
| 1384.                 |                 |              |            |
| <b>Instead Adv.</b>   |                 |              |            |
| <b>A2</b>             | /ɪn 'stɛd/      | ইনস্টেড      | পরিবর্তে   |
| 1385.                 |                 |              |            |
| <b>Institute N.</b>   |                 |              |            |
| <b>B2</b>             | 'ɪnstitju:t/    | ইনসিটিউট     | প্রতিষ্ঠান |
| 1386.                 |                 |              |            |
| <b>Institution N.</b> |                 |              |            |
| <b>B2</b>             | /'ɪnstri'tjʊən/ | ইনসিটিউশন    | প্রতিষ্ঠান |
| 1387.                 |                 |              |            |
| <b>Instruction N.</b> |                 |              |            |
| <b>A2</b>             | /ɪn'strʌkʃən/   | ইনস্ট্রাকশন  | নির্দেশনা  |
| 1388.                 |                 |              |            |
| <b>Instructor N.</b>  |                 |              |            |
| <b>A2</b>             | /ɪn'strʌkٹə/    | ইনস্ট্রাক্টৱ | প্রশিক্ষক  |

decided to **INSTALL** the system themselves, **WHEREAS** others hired professionals.

1. In this **INSTANCE**, we need to act quickly, **AS** time is of the essence.
2. **UNTIL** we have another **INSTANCE** to compare, we can't draw conclusions. 3.

This **INSTANCE** is unique, **WHEREAS** others are more common.

1. I will have tea **INSTEAD** of coffee, **AS** I need to sleep better. 2. **UNTIL** you try it, you won't know if you prefer it **INSTEAD** of something else. 3. She chose to walk **INSTEAD** of driving, **WHEREAS** he took the car.

1. The **INSTITUTE** offers various courses, **AS** education is essential.
2. **UNTIL** the **INSTITUTE** receives funding, many programs may be cut. 3. This **INSTITUTE** focuses on research, **WHEREAS** others prioritize teaching.

1. The university is a respected **INSTITUTION**, **AS** it has a long history. 2. **UNTIL** we reform the **INSTITUTION**, many issues will persist. 3. This **INSTITUTION** serves the community, **WHEREAS** others focus on profit.

1. Follow the **INSTRUCTION** carefully, **AS** it's crucial for safety. 2. **UNTIL** you read the **INSTRUCTION**, you might not understand how to use it. 3.

The **INSTRUCTION** manual was clear, **WHEREAS** others were confusing.

1. The **INSTRUCTOR** was knowledgeable, **AS** he had years of experience.
2. **UNTIL** the **INSTRUCTOR** arrives, we can't start the class. 3.

**1389.**

**Instrument N.  
.A2**

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**1390.**

**Insurance N.  
B2**

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**1391.**

**Intelligence  
N. B1**

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**1392.**

**Intelligent A  
dj. A2**

/in'telɪdʒ  
ənt/

ইন্টেলিজ  
েন্ট

বুদ্ধিমান

**1393.**

**Intend V. B1**

/in'tend/

ইন্টেন্ড

উদ্দেশ্য  
করা

**1394.**

**Intended Adj.  
B2**

/in'tendi  
d/

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উদ্দেশ্য  
গত

This **INSTRUCTOR** is strict, **WHEREAS** others are more lenient. 1. The **INSTRUMENT** produces beautiful music, **AS** it's finely crafted. 2. **UNTIL** you learn to play the **INSTRUMENT**, you won't appreciate its complexity. 3.

This **INSTRUMENT** is used in many genres, **WHEREAS** others are more specialized.

1. Having **INSURANCE** is important, **AS** it protects against unforeseen events. 2. **UNTIL** you review your policy, you may not know what's covered by your **INSURANCE**. 3. This type of **INSURANCE** is essential for travelers, **WHEREAS** others are optional.

1. Emotional **INTELLIGENCE** is crucial, **AS** it affects relationships. 2. **UNTIL** we measure **INTELLIGENCE**, we can't compare different types. 3.

His **INTELLIGENCE** impressed everyone, **WHEREAS** others struggled.

1. She is an **INTELLIGENT** student, **AS** she excels in her studies. 2. **UNTIL** you challenge her, you won't see how **INTELLIGENT** she truly is. 3. Some people are **INTELLIGENT**, **WHEREAS** others may have different strengths.

1. I **INTEND** to finish my work early, **AS** I have plans tonight. 2. **UNTIL** you clarify your goals, it's hard to know what you **INTEND** to achieve. 3. They **INTEND** to travel this summer, **WHEREAS** others are staying home.

1. The message was **INTENDED** for everyone, **AS** it was important. 2. **UNTIL** you understand the context, the **INTENDED** meaning may be unclear. 3. This gift was **INTENDED** for you, **WHEREAS** others were for different people.

**1395.**

**Intense Adj.**

**B2**

/ɪn'tens/

ইন্টেন্স

তীব্র

1. The training was **INTENSE**, AS we prepared for the competition. 2. **UNTIL** you experience it, you can't understand how **INTENSE** it can be. 3.

The **INTENSE** colors in the painting caught my eye, **WHEREAS** others were more muted.

1. My **INTENTION** is to help, AS I want to make a difference. 2. **UNTIL** you clarify your **INTENTION**, people may misunderstand you. 3.

Her **INTENTION** was good, **WHEREAS** others had ulterior motives.

**1396.**

**Intention N.**

**B1**

/ɪn'tenʃən/

ইন্টেনশন

উদ্দেশ্য

**1397.**

**Interest N., V.**

**A1**

/'intrəst/

ইন্টারেস্ট

আগ্রহ

1. I have a keen **INTEREST** in history, AS it shapes our future.

2. **UNTIL** you explore it, you may not realize your **INTEREST** in a subject. 3.

His **INTEREST** in science is evident, **WHEREAS** others prefer the arts.

1. I am **INTERESTED** in learning new languages, AS it opens doors. 2. **UNTIL** you try it, you won't know if you're **INTERESTED** in a hobby. 3. She is **INTERESTED** in the project, **WHEREAS** he is indifferent.

1. The book is **INTERESTING**, AS it offers a new perspective. 2. **UNTIL** you read it, you won't know how **INTERESTING** it can be. 3. Some topics are **INTERESTING**, **WHEREAS** others are less engaging.

1. The **INTERNAL** report revealed many issues, AS we suspected.

2. **UNTIL** we address the **INTERNAL** conflicts, the team will struggle. 3. The **INTERNAL** processes are efficient, **WHEREAS** external ones are not.

**1398.**

**Interested A**

**dj. A1**

/'intrəsti  
d/

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আগ্রহী

**1399.**

**Interesting A**

**dj. A1**

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আকর্ষণী  
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**1400.**

**Internal Adj.**

**B2**

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অভ্যন্তরী  
ণ

## VOCABULARY LESSON:29

### WORD LIST:1401-1450

#### Objectives: Conjunctions and Pronouns

| Words                                    | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1401.<br><b>International</b><br>Adj. A2 | /'ɪntə'næʃnəl/         | ইন্টারন্যাশনাল       | আন্তর্জাতিক    | <p>1. The <b>INTERNATIONAL</b> conference will take place next month, <b>AS</b> many countries are participating.</p> <p>2. <b>UNTIL</b> we finalize the details, the <b>INTERNATIONAL</b> agenda remains tentative.</p> <p>3. This <b>INTERNATIONAL</b> organization focuses on humanitarian efforts, <b>WHEREAS</b> others may prioritize trade.</p>       |
| 1402.<br><b>Internet N.</b> A1           | /'ɪntə.net/            | ইন্টারনেট            | ইন্টারনেট      | <p>1. We need to <b>INTERPRET</b> the data correctly, <b>AS</b> it will guide our decisions.</p> <p>2. <b>THEY</b> will <b>ANALYZE</b> the information and <b>DECIPHER</b> the meaning for us.</p> <p>3. The <b>TRANSLATION</b> of the document was challenging, <b>NEVERTHELESS</b> we managed to <b>UNDERSTAND</b> the content.</p>                        |
| 1403.<br><b>Interpret V.</b><br>B2       | /in'tɜ:pri:t/          | ইন্টাৰিফ্ৰিট         | ব্যাখ্যা কৰা   | <p>1. Please don't <b>INTERRUPT</b> me <b>UNTIL</b> I finish my presentation.</p> <p>2. <b>SHE</b> didn't mean to <b>DISTURB</b> the meeting, <b>BUT</b> had an urgent matter to discuss.</p> <p>3. The <b>DISRUPTION</b> caused by the construction work was frustrating, <b>HOWEVER</b> we tried to be patient.</p>  |
| 1404.<br><b>Interrupt V.</b><br>B2       | /'ɪntə'rʌpt/           | ইন্টাৰাপ্ট           | বাধা দেওয়া    | <p>1. I have an <b>INTERVIEW</b> for a new job tomorrow, <b>AS</b> I'm excited about the opportunity.</p> <p>2. <b>THEY</b> will <b>QUESTION</b> me about my experience and <b>ASSESS</b> my suitability for the role.</p> <p>3. The <b>CONVERSATION</b> with the hiring manager was positive, <b>THEREFORE</b> I'm optimistic about the <b>OUTCOME</b>.</p> |

**1405.**

**Interview N.  
V. A1**

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ইন্টাভিউ

সাক্ষাৎকা  
র

1. I'll put the groceries **INTO** the fridge, **WHEREAS** the non-perishables can stay on the counter. 2. **SHE** stepped **INSIDE** the building, **THEN** proceeded to the meeting room. 3. The **ENTRANCE** to the museum is **THROUGH** the main doors, **WHICH** lead **TOWARDS** the exhibits.

**1406.**

**Into Prep. A1**

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মধ্যে

1. Let me **INTRODUCE** you to my colleague, **AS** you two haven't met before. 2. I would like to **PRESENT** our new project manager to the team. 3. The **FORMAL GREETING** helped **ACQUAINT** the guests with one another at the event.

**1407.**

**Introduce V.  
A1**

/'intrədʒ  
u:s/

ইন্ট্রাডিজিউস

পরিচয়  
করানো

1. The **INTRODUCTION** to the book provides helpful context, **THEREFORE** I recommend reading it first. 2. **SHE** gave a brief **OVERVIEW** of the topic **BEFORE** delving into the details. 3. The **OPENING REMARKS** set the tone for the **PRESENTATION**, **WHICH** was well-received.

**1408.**

**Introduction  
N. A2**

/'intrə'd  
ʌkʃən/

ইন্ট্রাডাকশ  
ন

পরিচয়

1. The scientist was able to **INVENT** a new technology, **AS** they had a breakthrough idea. 2. **THEY** will **DEVELOP** and **CREATE** innovative solutions to address the problem. 3. The **DISCOVERY** of a groundbreaking **INNOVATION** can transform industries, **WHICH** is exciting.

**1409.**

**Invent V. A2**

/m'vent/

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আবিষ্কার  
করা

1. The **INVENTION** of the printing press revolutionized communication, **WHEREAS** earlier methods were more limited. 2. **IT** has had a profound impact on the way we share information and **DISSEMINATE** knowledge. 3. The **DEVICE** was a remarkable **CREATION**, **WHICH** improved people's lives in many ways.

**1410.**

**Invention N.  
A2**

/m'venʃə  
n/

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আবিষ্কার

1. I plan to **INVEST** in a new business venture, **AS** I believe it has great potential. 2. **SHE** will **ALLOCATE** funds and **CONTRIBUTE** to the project. 3. The **FINANCIAL COMMITMENT** is significant, **NEVERTHELESS** the **RETURNS** could be substantial.

**1411.**

**Invest V. B1**

/in'vɛst/

ইনভেস্ট

বিনিয়োগ  
করা

1. The police will **INVESTIGATE** the incident, **UNTIL** they uncover the truth.
2. **THEY** will **EXAMINE** the evidence and **ANALYZE** the details to determine what happened.
3. The **INQUIRY** into the matter is ongoing, **WHICH** is necessary to **UNDERSTAND** the situation better.

**1412.**

**Investigate V.  
. B1**

/in'vestɪg  
eɪt/

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ইট

তদন্ত  
করা

1. The **INVESTIGATION** into the company's practices revealed several issues, **AS** we had suspected.
2. **IT** led to a thorough **EXAMINATION** of the organization's policies and **SCRUTINY** of its operations.
3. The **PROBE** was comprehensive, **WHICH** resulted in significant **FINDINGS**.

**1413.**

**Investigatio  
n N. B2**

/in'vestri'  
geɪʃən/

ইনভেস্টিগে  
শন

তদন্ত

1. The **INVESTMENT** in renewable energy is crucial, **AS** it supports sustainability.
2. **IT** will **CONTRIBUTE** to the development of cleaner technologies and **FUND** important initiatives.
3. The **FINANCIAL BACKING** for the project is strong, **WHICH** is a positive **SIGN**.

**1414.**

**Investment N.  
. B2**

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ent/

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বিনিয়োগ

1. I received an **INVITATION** to the wedding, **WHEREAS** my friend did not.
2. **SHE** will **EXTEND** the **OFFER** to attend the event to more people.
3. The **RSVP** for the **FORMAL REQUEST** is due next week, **WHICH** is important to note.

**1415.**

**Invitation N.  
A2**

/in'veteɪ  
ʃən/

ইনভিটেশ  
ন

আমন্ত্রণ

1. Let's **INVITE** our neighbors to the party, **AS** they are friendly.
  2. I will **CALL** and **SUGGEST** they join us for the celebration.
- The **PROPOSAL** to **WELCOME** them was well-received, **WHICH** made me happy.

**1416.**

**Invite V. A2**

/in'veit/

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আমন্ত্রণ  
করা

1. The project will **INVOLVE** several departments, **WHEREAS** the previous one was more focused.
2. **IT** will **REQUIRE** the **PARTICIPATION** of various teams and **ENGAGEMENT** from stakeholders.
3. The **INCLUSION** of multiple groups is essential, **WHICH** will enhance the **COLLABORATION**.

**1417. Involv**

/in'veplv/

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জড়িত  
করা

1. I'm **INVOLVED** in the community garden project, **AS** I enjoy gardening.
2. **SHE** is

## **E.V.A2**

**1418.**

**Involved Adj.  
B1**

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জড়িত

also **ENGAGED** in several **INITIATIVES** that support the local environment. 3.

The **COMMITMENT** to these **ACTIVITIES** is admirable, **WHICH** makes a positive **IMPACT**.

1. I need to **IRON** my shirt, **UNTIL** it looks presentable. 2. **SHE** will **PRESS** the clothes to **REMOVE** the **WRINKLES**. 3. The **FLAT APPLIANCE** is useful for **SMOOTHING** fabrics, **WHICH** is an essential task.

**1419.**

**Iron N., V. B1**

/'aɪən/

আইয়ান

লোহা

1. We're planning a vacation to a tropical **ISLAND**, **AS** we love the beach. 2. **IT** will be a chance to **ESCAPE** the city and **RELAX** in a peaceful setting. 3. The **LAND** surrounded by water is a popular **DESTINATION** for many travelers, **WHICH** is understandable.

**1420.**

**Island N. A1**

/'aɪlənd/

আইলান্ড

দ্বীপ

1. The **ISSUE** of climate change is a global concern, **WHEREAS** some regions are more affected.

2. **IT** requires **ATTENTION** and **ACTION** from governments, businesses, and individuals. 3. The **PROBLEM** is complex, **WHICH** makes finding **SOLUTIONS** challenging.

**1421.**

**Issue N. B1, V.  
B2**

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ইস্যু

সমস্যা

1. The **IT** department is responsible for managing the company's technology, **AS** it's crucial for operations.

2. **THEY** will **OVERSEE** the **DIGITAL SYSTEMS** and **ENSURE** everything runs smoothly. 3. The **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** team plays a vital role, **WHICH** is appreciated by the organization.

**1422.**

**IT N. B1**

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তথ্য  
প্রযুক্তি

1. I bought a new book, **AND** I'm excited to read **IT**. 2. **SHE** finished her project on time, **THOUGH** she found **IT** challenging. 3. The weather was beautiful, **SO** we decided to go for a walk and enjoy **IT**.

**1423.**

**It Pron. A1**

/ɪt/

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1. Please add this **ITEM** to the shopping list, **AS** we need it. 2. **THEY** will **INCLUDE** all the necessary **PRODUCTS** in the order. 3. The **GOODS** we need to purchase are

**1424.**

**Item N. A2**

/'aɪtəm/

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essential, **WHICH** is why I've made a detailed **LIST**.

1. The company is known for **ITS** innovative products, **WHEREAS** its competitors are more traditional. 2. **IT** has a strong **REPUTATION** in the industry, **WHICH** attracts many customers. 3. The **ORGANIZATION'S** success is due to **ITS** dedication to **QUALITY** and **CUSTOMER SERVICE**.

**1425.**

**Its Det. A1**

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1. The machine can operate **ITSELF** without human intervention, **AS** it's highly automated. 2. **IT** is designed to **FUNCTION INDEPENDENTLY, THOUGH** we still monitor **IT** closely. 3. The **DEVICE'S ABILITY** to **WORK AUTONOMOUSLY** is an impressive **FEATURE**.

**1426.**

**Itself Pron. A2**

/ɪt 'self/

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নিজে

1. I need to wear a warm **JACKET**, **AS** it's cold outside. 2. **SHE** will **CHOOSE** a stylish **COAT** to complement her outfit. 3. The **OUTERWEAR** should protect us from the **WEATHER**, **WHICH** is the primary purpose.

**1427.**

**Jacket N. A1**

/'dʒækɪt/

জ্যাখিট

জ্যাকেট

1. I'd like some toast with **JAM** for breakfast, **WHEREAS** my partner prefers honey. 2. **IT** will be a delicious **SPREAD** to start the day. 3. The **PRESERVES** come in various **FLAVORS**, **WHICH** offer different taste experiences.

**1428.**

**Jam N. A2**

/dʒæm/

জ্যাম

জ্যাম

1. In **JANUARY**, we usually see a lot of snow, **AS** it's the middle of winter. 2. **IT** is the first month of the year, **THOUGH** some cultures have different calendars. 3. The **WINTERTIME** brings colder temperatures, **WHICH** can be challenging for some people.

**1429.**

**January N. A1**

/'dʒæn.jʊri/

জ্যানুয়ারি

জানুয়ারী

1. I enjoy listening to **JAZZ** music, **AS** it's soothing and relaxing. 2. **IT** is a genre that combines **IMPROVISATION** and **SYNCOPATION**. 3. The **MUSICAL STYLE** has a rich **HISTORY**, **WHICH** is fascinating to explore.

**1430.**

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জ্যাজ

1. I'm wearing my favorite pair of **JEANS** today, **WHEREAS** my friend prefers

## **Jazz N. A2**

**1431.**

### **Jeans N. A1**

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প্যান্ট

dresses. 2. **THEY** are a versatile **CLOTHING ITEM** that can be dressed up or down. 3. The **DENIM PANTS** are a **STAPLE** in many people's wardrobes, **WHICH** makes them a practical choice.

**1432.**

### **Jewellery N. A2**

/'dʒu:əlri/  
/

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গয়না

1. The **JEWELLERY** store has a beautiful selection of necklaces, **AS** I'm looking for a gift. 2. **IT** also carries rings, bracelets, and earrings, **WHICH** are all stunning. 3. The **ACCESSORIES** can enhance an outfit and **COMPLEMENT** one's personal style.

**1433.**

### **Job N. A1**

/dʒɔ:b/

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1. I'm applying for a new **JOB**, **AS** I'm looking for a change. 2. **SHE** is excited about the **OPPORTUNITY** and hopes to **SECURE** the position. 3. The **EMPLOYMENT** search can be challenging, **NEVERTHELESS** it's important to **PERSEVERE**.

1. Let's **JOIN** the team for lunch, **AS** they invited us. 2. I would be happy to **PARTICIPATE** and **BECOME** part of the group. 3. The **INCLUSION** of new members is encouraged, **WHICH** helps foster a sense of **COMMUNITY**.

**1434.**

### **Join V. A1**

/dʒɔ:m/

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যোগদা  
ন করা

1. The comedian told a funny **JOKE**, **WHICH** made everyone laugh. 2. **SHE** is known for **HUMOROUS** and **WITTY** remarks that **ENTERTAIN** the audience. 3. The **PUNCHLINE** was unexpected, **THOUGH** it was well-received and appreciated.

**1435.**

### **Joke N. V. A2**

/dʒəuk/

জোক

রসিকতা

1. I write in my **JOURNAL** every day, **AS** it helps me reflect. 2. **IT** is a place where I can **RECORD** my thoughts and **DOCUMENT** my experiences. 3. The **DIARY** is a valuable **RESOURCE** for **SELF-EXPRESSION** and **PERSONAL GROWTH**.

**1436.**

### **Journal N. B1**

/'dʒɔ:nəl/

জানাল

ডায়েরি

1. The **JOURNALIST** asked insightful questions during the interview, **AS** they were well-prepared. 2. **SHE** is known for **INVESTIGATIVE** and **INFORMATIVE** reporting that **UNCOVERS** important stories. 3. The **MEDIA PROFESSIONAL'S** work is crucial

|   |               |            |          |  |
|---|---------------|------------|----------|--|
| <b>1437.</b><br><b>Journalist N.<br/>A2</b> | /'dʒɜːnəlist/ | জা;নালিস্ট | সাংবাদিক | for <b>DISSEMINATING</b> news and <b>INFORMING</b> the public.   |
| <b>1438.</b><br><b>Journey N. A1</b>        | /'dʒɜːni/     | জা;নি      | যাত্রা   | 1. The <b>JOURNEY</b> to the mountains was long, <b>THOUGH</b> the views were worth it. 2. <b>IT</b> was an <b>ADVENTURE</b> filled with <b>EXPLORATION</b> and <b>DISCOVERY</b> . 3. The <b>TRIP</b> was a <b>MEMORABLE</b> <b>EXPERIENCE</b> that <b>BROADENED</b> our perspectives.<br><br>1. The birth of my child brought me immense <b>JOY</b> , <b>AS</b> it was a life-changing event.<br>2. <b>IT</b> was a moment of pure <b>HAPPINESS</b> and <b>CELEBRATION</b> for our family. 3. The <b>FEELING</b> of <b>ELATION</b> and <b>CONTENTMENT</b> is something I will always cherish. |
| <b>1439.</b><br><b>Joy N. B2</b>            | /dʒɔɪ/        | জ;ঝই       | আনন্দ    | 1. The <b>JUDGE</b> will <b>EVALUATE</b> the evidence and <b>DETERMINE</b> the verdict, <b>AS</b> it's their responsibility. 2. <b>THEY</b> will <b>ASSESS</b> the case objectively and <b>MAKE A DECISION</b> based on the facts. 3. The <b>LEGAL</b> <b>PROFESSIONAL'S ASSESSMENT</b> and <b>RULING</b> will have a significant <b>IMPACT</b> on the outcome.  |
| <b>1440.</b><br><b>Judge N., V. B1</b>      | /dʒʌdʒ/       | জাজ        | বিচারক   | 1. The <b>JUDGEMENT</b> of the court was fair, <b>WHEREAS</b> some had doubts. 2. <b>IT</b> was based on a careful <b>EVALUATION</b> of the evidence and <b>CONSIDERATION</b> of all the factors. 3. The <b>DECISION-MAKING</b> process was thorough, <b>WHICH</b> led to a well-reasoned <b>CONCLUSION</b> .  |
| <b>1441.</b><br><b>Judgement N.<br/>B2</b>  | /'dʒʌdʒmənt/  | জাজমন্ট    | বিচার    | 1. I'd like a glass of orange <b>JUICE</b> , <b>AS</b> it's refreshing. 2. <b>IT</b> is a healthy <b>BEVERAGE</b> that provides vitamins and <b>NUTRIENTS</b> . 3. The <b>DRINK</b> is a popular <b>CHOICE</b> for many people, <b>WHICH</b> is understandable.  |
| <b>1442.</b><br><b>Juice N. A1</b>          | /dʒu:s/       | জু:স       | রস       | 1. In <b>JULY</b> , we usually have warm weather and long days, <b>AS</b> it's the middle of summer. 2. <b>IT</b> is a popular time for vacations and outdoor activities. 3. The <b>SUMMERTIME</b> brings a sense of <b>FREEDOM</b> and <b>RELAXATION</b> for many people, <b>WHICH</b> is why <b>JULY</b> is a favorite month for many.   |

**1443.**

**July N. A1**

/dʒu'laɪ/

জুলাই

জুলাই

1. I'll **JUMP** over the hurdle, **AS** I'm feeling confident. 2. **SHE** will **LEAP** across the gap to demonstrate her agility. 3. The **ACROBATIC MOVE** requires **COORDINATION** and **STRENGTH**, **WHICH** the athlete has mastered.

**1444.**

**Jump V., N. A2**

/dʒʌmp/

জাম্প

লাফানো

1. We need to **INTERPRET** the data correctly, **AS** it will guide our decisions. 2. **THEY** will **ANALYZE** the information and **DECIPHER** the meaning for us. 3. The **TRANSLATION** of the document was challenging, **NEVERTHELESS** we managed to **UNDERSTAND** the content.

**1445.**

**Junior Adj. B2**

/'dʒu:njə/

জুনিয়া

জুনিয়র

1. The **JUNIOR** member of the team is eager to learn, **WHEREAS** the seniors have more experience. 2. **HE** will assist with the project, **AND HE** is excited about the opportunity. 3. The **YOUNGER** staff often bring fresh ideas, **WHICH** can be beneficial for innovation.

**1446.**

**Just Adv. A1**

/dʒʌst/

জাস্ট

ঠিক

1. I arrived **JUST** in time for the meeting, **AS** it was about to start. 2. **IT** was a **MERE** coincidence that we met at the café. 3. The timing was **EXACT**, **WHICH** made everything work out perfectly.

**1447.**

**Justice N. B2**

/'dʒʌstɪs/

জাস্টিস

ন্যায়

1. The court aims to deliver **JUSTICE**, **AS** it is fundamental to society. 2. **IT** is important that everyone receives fair treatment, **WHICH** is a core principle of law. 3. The **FAIRNESS** of the system is crucial, **THEREFORE** reforms are often necessary.

**1448.**

**Justify V. B2**

/'dʒʌstɪfɪə/

জাস্টিফাই

সঠিকতা  
প্রমাণ  
করা

1. I need to **JUSTIFY** my decision to the board, **AS** they have concerns. 2. **HE** will provide evidence

**1449.**

**Keen Adj. B1**

/ki:n/

হী:ন

তীক্ষ্ণ

to **DEFEND** his actions. 3.

The **RATIONALE** behind the choice must be clear, **WHICH** will help gain support.

1. She has a **KEEN** interest in science, **AS** she wants to pursue a career in research. 2. **HER** enthusiasm is evident, **AND** it inspires others. 3. The **EAGERNESS** to learn is admirable, **WHICH** can lead to great achievements.

**1450.**

**Keep V. A1**

/ki:p/

হী:প

রাখা

1. Please **KEEP** the noise down, **AS** the baby is sleeping. 2. I will **HOLD ONTO** this information for future reference. 3. The **PRESERVATION** of the environment is essential, **WHICH** requires collective effort.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:30

### WORD LIST:1451-1500

#### Objectives: COHESIVE DEVICES-Antonyms, Substitutes

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>1451.</b><br><b>Key N., Adj. A1, V. B1</b> | /ki:/                  | থী:                  | চাবি           | <p>1. The <b>KEY</b> to success is hard work, <b>AS</b> many successful people will tell you. 2. <b>IT</b> is essential to have the right tools, <b>WHICH</b> can make a significant difference. 3.</p> <p>The <b>CRUCIAL ELEMENT</b> in this process is determination, <b>THEREFORE</b> we must stay focused.</p> |
| <b>1452.</b><br><b>Keyboard N. B1</b>         | /'kai:bɔ:d/            | থী;বোর্ড             | কীবোর্ড        | <p>1. The <b>KEYBOARD</b> is essential for typing, but the <b>MOUSE</b> serves a different purpose. 2. Instead of a <b>KEYBOARD</b>, I prefer using voice input for convenience. 3. I need a new <b>KEYBOARD</b>, not a new computer.</p>  |
| <b>1453.</b><br><b>Kick V., N. B1</b>         | /kik/                  | খিক                  | লাথি           | <p>1. A <b>KICK</b> can be powerful, but a gentle touch can be more effective. 2. I would rather <b>PUSH</b> the door open than <b>KICK</b> it. 3. He didn't <b>KICK</b> the ball, but he did <b>THROW</b> it.</p>   |
| <b>1454.</b><br><b>Kid N. A2</b>              | /kid/                  | খিড                  | শিশু           | <p>1. A <b>KID</b> is often playful, whereas an <b>ADULT</b> may be more serious. 2. Instead of a <b>KID</b>, I could refer to them as a <b>CHILD</b> or <b>YOUNGSTER</b>. 3. The <b>KID</b> was excited, but the <b>TEENAGER</b> was indifferent.</p>   |
| <b>1455.</b><br><b>Kill V. A2</b>             | /kil/                  | খিল                  | হত্যা করা      | <p>1. To <b>KILL</b> a plant is unfortunate, but to <b>NURTURE</b> it is rewarding. 2. I would never <b>KILL</b> an insect, instead, I prefer to <b>RELEASE</b> it outside. 3. She didn't <b>KILL</b> the mood; rather, she brought <b>LIFE</b> to the party.</p>  |
| <b>1456.</b><br><b>Killing N. B1</b>          | /'kilɪŋ/               | খিলিং                | হত্যা          | <p>1. The <b>KILLING</b> of the endangered species is tragic, but conservation efforts can help. 2. Rather than <b>KILLING</b> the weeds, I chose</p>  |

|       |                                      |                   |         |  |  |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--|--|
|       |                                      |                   |         | to <b>PULL</b> them out by hand. 3. The <b>KILLING</b> was shocking, but the <b>SAVING</b> of lives is our priority. |  |
| 1457. | <b>Kilometre N.<br/>A1</b>           | /kɪ'lomɪtə/<br>ə/ | খিলমিঠা | কিলোমি<br>টার  | 1. One <b>KILOMETRE</b> is approximately equal to 0.62 miles, which is a different measurement. 2. Instead of measuring in <b>KILOMETRES</b> , I usually prefer <b>MILES</b> . 3. The distance is not just one <b>KILOMETRE</b> ; it's actually several. |
| 1458. | <b>Kind<br/>(Type) N. A1</b>         | /kaɪnd/           | খাইন্ড  | প্রকার   | 1. There are many <b>KINDS</b> of fruit, but some people prefer <b>VEGETABLES</b> instead. 2. Instead of a <b>KIND</b> , I would like to discuss a <b>CATEGORY</b> . 3. We have one <b>KIND</b> of dessert, but we could also offer another.             |
| 1459. | <b>Kind<br/>(Caring) Adj.<br/>B1</b> | /kaɪnd/           | খাইন্ড  | সদয়   | 1. A <b>KIND</b> person helps others, while a <b>CRUEL</b> person ignores their needs. 2. Instead of being <b>KIND</b> , some choose to be indifferent. 3. She is <b>KIND</b> , but her brother is not as supportive.                                    |
| 1460. | <b>King N. A2</b>                    | /kɪŋ/             | খিং     | রাজা   | 1. A <b>KING</b> rules a kingdom, whereas a <b>QUEEN</b> may have different responsibilities. 2. He is not just a <b>KING</b> , but also a <b>LEADER</b> in his community. 3. The <b>KING</b> was wise, but the <b>PRINCE</b> was inexperienced.         |
| 1461. | <b>Kiss V., N. B1</b>                | /kɪs/             | খিস     | চুম্বন   | 1. A <b>KISS</b> can be sweet, while a <b>SLAP</b> is harsh. 2. Instead of a <b>KISS</b> , she offered a hug instead. 3. The <b>KISS</b> was tender, but the embrace was even more so.   |
| 1462. | <b>Kitchen N. A1</b>                 | /'kitʃɪn/         | খিচিন   | রান্নাঘর   | 1. The <b>KITCHEN</b> is for cooking, but the <b>DINING ROOM</b> is for eating. 2. I would rather cook in my <b>KITCHEN</b> than eat out. 3. The <b>KITCHEN</b> is messy, while the living room is clean.  |
| 1463. | <b>Knee N. A2</b>                    | /ni:/             | নী;     | হাঁটু  | 1. The <b>KNEE</b> joint is crucial for movement, but the <b>ELBOW</b> is equally important. 2. Instead of bending my <b>KNEE</b> , I should stretch my legs. 3. My <b>KNEE</b> hurts, but my back feels fine.   |
| 1464. | <b>Knife N. A2</b>                   | /naɪf/            | নাইফ    | ছুরি   | 1. A <b>KNIFE</b> is sharp, but a <b>SPOON</b> is not. 2. I would prefer to use a <b>KNIFE</b> rather than a <b>SCISSOR</b> for this task. 3. I need a <b>KNIFE</b> to cut the bread, not a fork.  |
| 1465. |                                      | /nɒk/             | নক      | টোকা<br>দেওয়া   | 1. I will <b>KNOCK</b> on the door, but I could also ring the bell. 2. Rather than <b>KNOCKING</b> , I could text  |

**Knock V. A2,  
N. B1**

**1466.**

**Know V. A1**

/nəʊ/

নো

জানা

them instead. 3. He didn't **KNOCK**; he just walked in.

1. I **KNOW** the answer, but I can also **GUESS** if needed. 2. Instead of saying I **KNOW**, I could say I' **M AWARE**. 3. She **KNOWS** the truth, but he doesn't.

**1467.**

**Knowledge N.  
.A2**

/'nɒlɪdʒ/

নলিজ

জ্ঞান

1. **KNOWLEDGE** is power, while ignorance can lead to mistakes. 2. Instead of **KNOWLEDGE**, one could refer to **INFORMATION**. 3. His **KNOWLEDGE** is vast, but her experience is limited.

**1468.**

**Lab N. A2**

/læb/

ল্যাব

গবেষণা  
গার

1. The **LAB** is for experiments, but the **OFFICE** is for paperwork. 2. I prefer working in a **LAB** rather than in the field. 3. The **LAB** is busy, while the classroom is quiet.

**1469.**

**Label N., V. B1**

/'leɪbl/

লেইবল

লেবেল

1. The **LABEL** on the product is informative, while the **PACKAGING** is appealing. 2. Instead of a **LABEL**, I could use a **TAG**. 3. The **LABEL** is missing, but the product is still recognizable.

**1470.**

**Laboratory N.  
B1**

/lə'bɔrətəri/

লাবরাটোরি

গবেষণা  
গার

1. The **LABORATORY** is where experiments happen, while the **CLASSROOM** is for learning. 2. I work in a **LABORATORY**, not in a hospital. 3. The **LABORATORY** is equipped with tools; the workshop is not.

**1471.**

**Labour N. B2**

/'leɪbə/

লেইবা

শ্রম

1. **LABOUR** is hard work, whereas leisure is relaxing. 2. I would rather engage in **LABOUR** than be idle. 3. The **LABOUR** was intense, but the results were rewarding.

**1472.**

**Lack N., V. B1**

/læk/

ল্যাক

অভাব

1. The **LACK** of resources is concerning, while abundance is ideal. 2. Instead of saying there is a **LACK**, I could say there is a **SHORTAGE**. 3. They **LACK** motivation, but they have the skills.

**1473.**

**Lady N. A2**

/'leɪdi/

লেইডি

মহিলা

1. A **LADY** may be graceful, while a **MAN** might be rugged. 2. Instead of a **LADY**, I could say **WOMAN**. 3. The **LADY** was polite, but the gentleman was rude.

**1474.**

**Lake N. A2**

/leɪk/

লেইক

হ্রদ

1. A **LAKE** is a body of water, whereas a **RIVER** is flowing. 2. Instead of a **LAKE**, we could go to

|  |               |               |              |  |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|
|  |               |               |              | the <b>OCEAN</b> . 3. The <b>LAKE</b> is calm, but the sea is turbulent.   |
| 1475.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Lamp N. A2</b>                        | /læmp/        | ল্যাম্প       | ল্যাম্প      | 1. A <b>LAMP</b> lights up a room, but a <b>WINDOW</b> can bring in natural light. 2. I prefer using a <b>LAMP</b> instead of overhead lights. 3. The <b>LAMP</b> is bright, while the candles are dim.  |
| 1476.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Land N. A1, V. A2</b>                 | /lænd/        | ল্যান্ড       | জমি          | 1. To <b>LAND</b> a plane is challenging, while taking off is easier. 2. Instead of <b>LAND</b> , we could say <b>SOIL</b> or <b>TERRAIN</b> . 3. The plane will <b>LAND</b> soon, but we have some time left.                                 |
| 1477.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Landscape N. B2</b>                   | /'lændsk eip/ | ল্যান্ডস্কেইপ | দৃশ্য        | 1. The <b>LANDSCAPE</b> is beautiful, while the city view is crowded. 2. Instead of a <b>LANDSCAPE</b> , one could describe a <b>SCENERY</b> . 3. The <b>LANDSCAPE</b> is serene, but the urban area is bustling.                              |
| 1478.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Language N. A1</b>                    | /'længgwɪ dʒ/ | ল্যাঙ্গুয়েজ  | ভাষা         | 1. <b>LANGUAGE</b> is a means of communication, whereas <b>SILENCE</b> is the absence of it. 2. Instead of <b>LANGUAGE</b> , I could refer to <b>TONGUE</b> or <b>DIALECT</b> . 3. The <b>LANGUAGE</b> used is formal, but the tone is casual. |
| 1479.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Laptop N. A2</b>                      | /'læptɒp/     | ল্যাপটপ       | ল্যাপটপ      | 1. A <b>LAPTOP</b> is portable, while a <b>DESKTOP</b> is stationary. 2. Instead of using a <b>LAPTOP</b> , I can work on a tablet. 3. My <b>LAPTOP</b> is lightweight, but my tablet is even lighter.   |
| 1480.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Large A Dj. A1</b>                    | /la:dʒ/       | লার্জ         | বড়          | 1. A <b>LARGE</b> room can hold many people, whereas a <b>SMALL</b> room feels cramped. 2. Instead of saying <b>LARGE</b> , I could use <b>HUGE</b> or <b>VAST</b> . 3. The <b>LARGE</b> house is impressive, but the garden is modest.        |
| 1481.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Largely Adv. B2</b>                   | /'la:dʒli/    | লার্জলি       | বড় দানে     | 1. The project was <b>LARGELY</b> successful, but there were a few issues. 2. Instead of <b>LARGELY</b> , I could say <b>MAINLY</b> . 3. The outcome was positive; it was <b>LARGELY</b> due to teamwork.                                      |
| 1482.                                    |               |               |              |  |
| <b>Last (Final) Det. A1, Adv., N. A2</b> | /la:st/       | লাস্ট         | শেষ          | 1. The <b>LAST</b> chapter of the book is exciting, while the first was slow. 2. Instead of saying <b>LAST</b> , I could use <b>FINAL</b> . 3. The <b>LAST</b> task was challenging, but the previous ones were easier.                        |
| 1483.                                    |               |               |              |  |
|  | /la:st/       | লাস্ট         | অবস্থান করে/ | 1. The meeting will <b>LAST</b> for an hour, whereas the previous one was shorter. 2. Instead of   |

|   |           |          |              |  |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|--|
| <b>Last (Taking Time) V. A2</b>             |           |          | টিকে<br>থাকে | saying it will <b>LAST</b> , I could say it will <b>CONTINUE</b> .<br>3. The meeting will <b>LAST</b> longer than expected, but it should be informative.  |
| <b>1484.<br/>Late Adj., Adv. A1</b>         | /leɪt/    | লেইট     | দেরি         | 1. I arrived <b>LATE</b> , but my friend was even <b>EARLIER</b> . 2. Instead of saying <b>LATE</b> , I could say <b>DELAYED</b> . 3. She was <b>LATE</b> , but he was not.  |
| <b>1485.<br/>Later Adv. A1,<br/>Adj. A2</b> | 'leɪtə/   | লেইঠা    | পরে          | 1. We can discuss this <b>LATER</b> , but now we need to focus. 2. Instead of saying <b>LATER</b> , I could use <b>AFTERWARD</b> . 3. I'll finish this task, and we can talk <b>LATER</b> .  |
| <b>1486.<br/>Latest Adj. B1,<br/>N. B2</b>  | 'leɪtɪst/ | লেইচেস্ট | সর্বশেষ      | 1. The <b>LATEST</b> news is shocking, but the previous updates were less dramatic. 2. Instead of saying <b>LATEST</b> , I could say <b>NEWEST</b> . 3. The <b>LATEST</b> developments are promising, but the earlier ones had issues.     |
| <b>1487.<br/>Laugh V., N. A1</b>            | /la:f/    | লাফ      | হাসা         | 1. To <b>LAUGH</b> is joyful, while to <b>CRY</b> can express sadness. 2. Instead of <b>LAUGH</b> , one could say <b>CHUCKLE</b> or <b>GIGGLE</b> . 3. The audience will <b>LAUGH</b> , but some might not.                                |
| <b>1488.<br/>Laughter N. A2</b>             | 'la:ftə/  | লাফঠা    | হাসি         | 1. <b>LAUGHTER</b> is contagious, while silence can be uncomfortable. 2. Instead of <b>LAUGHTER</b> , I could use <b>CHUCKLING</b> or <b>AMUSEMENT</b> . 3. The <b>LAUGHTER</b> was loud, but the conversation was quiet.                  |
| <b>1489.<br/>Launch V., N. B2</b>           | /lɔ:ntʃ/  | লঞ্চ     | শুরু<br>করা  | 1. The <b>LAUNCH</b> of the product was successful, but the initial marketing was poor. 2. Instead of <b>LAUNCH</b> , I could say <b>INTRODUCTION</b> or <b>DEBUT</b> . 3. The <b>LAUNCH</b> was exciting; the preparation was exhausting. |
| <b>1490.<br/>Law N. A2</b>                  | /lɔ:/     | ল;       | আইন          | 1. <b>LAW</b> is meant to be followed, whereas breaking it leads to consequences. 2. Instead of saying <b>LAW</b> , I could refer to <b>LEGISLATION</b> . 3. The <b>LAW</b> is strict, but its application can vary.                       |
| <b>1491. Lawye<br/>r N. A2</b>              | /lɔ:jə/   | লাইয়া   | আইন<br>জীবী  | 1. A <b>LAWYER</b> defends clients, while a <b>JUDGE</b> makes rulings. 2. Instead of <b>LAWYER</b> , one might refer to an <b>ATTORNEY</b> . 3. The <b>LAWYER</b> argued passionately, but the prosecutor was equally determined.         |

|  |             |          |                   |   |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------------|---|
| <b>1492.</b><br><b>Lay V. B1</b>         | /leɪ/       | লেই      | শুইয়ে<br>দেওয়া  | 1. To <b>LAY</b> something down is different from to <b>PICK</b> it up. 2. Instead of saying <b>LAY</b> , I could use <b>PLACE</b> . 3. I will <b>LAY</b> the book on the table, and also my glasses.                                     |
| <b>1493.</b><br><b>Layer N. B1</b>       | /'leɪə/     | লেইয়া   | তর                | 1. A <b>LAYER</b> of paint protects the surface, while a <b>LAYER</b> of dirt can damage it. 2. Instead of saying <b>LAYER</b> , I could say <b>COAT</b> . 3. The <b>LAYER</b> of frosting was thick, but the cake was fluffy.            |
| <b>1494.</b><br><b>Lazy Adj. A2</b>      | /'leɪzi/    | লেইছি    | অলস               | 1. A <b>LAZY</b> person avoids work, while an <b>INDUSTRIOUS</b> person embraces it. 2. Instead of saying <b>LAZY</b> , I could use <b>IDLE</b> . 3. He is <b>LAZY</b> , but his sister is hardworking.                                   |
| <b>1495.</b><br><b>Lead V. A2, N. B1</b> | /li:d/      | লী;ড     | নেতৃত্ব<br>দেওয়া | 1. To <b>LEAD</b> is to guide, while to <b>FOLLOW</b> is to obey. 2. Instead of saying <b>LEAD</b> , I might say <b>GUIDE</b> . 3. She will <b>LEAD</b> the team, but he will support her.  |
| <b>1496.</b><br><b>Leader N. A2</b>      | /'li:də/    | লী;ডার   | নেতা              | 1. A <b>LEADER</b> inspires others, while a <b>FOLLOWER</b> may lack initiative. 2. Instead of <b>LEADER</b> , I could say <b>DIRECTOR</b> or <b>CHAIRPERSON</b> . 3. The <b>LEADER</b> spoke confidently; the team listened attentively. |
| <b>1497.</b><br><b>Leadership N. B2</b>  | /'li:dəʃɪp/ | লী;ডাশিপ | নেতৃত্ব           | 1. <b>LEADERSHIP</b> is about vision, whereas <b>FOLLOWERSHIP</b> is about support. 2. Instead of <b>LEADERSHIP</b> , I could refer to <b>GUIDANCE</b> . 3. Effective <b>LEADERSHIP</b> is crucial, but so is teamwork.                   |
| <b>1498.</b><br><b>Leading Adj. B1</b>   | /'li:dɪŋ/   | লী;ডিং   | নেতৃস্থা<br>নীয়  | 1. <b>LEADING</b> companies set trends, while followers may lag behind. 2. Instead of <b>LEADING</b> , I could say <b>TOP</b> or <b>PREMIER</b> . 3. The <b>LEADING</b> expert spoke at the conference, but others contributed too.       |
| <b>1499.</b><br><b>Leaf N. B1</b>        | /li:f/      | লী;ফ     | পাতা              | 1. A <b>LEAF</b> falls in autumn, whereas a <b>FLOWER</b> blooms in spring. 2. Instead of <b>LEAF</b> , I could use <b>FOLIAGE</b> . 3. The <b>LEAF</b> is green, but in fall, it turns red.  |
| <b>1500.</b><br><b>League N. B2</b>      | /li:g/      | লী;গ     | লীগ               | 1. A <b>LEAGUE</b> is a group of teams, while an <b>INDIVIDUAL</b> player competes alone. 2. Instead of saying <b>LEAGUE</b> , I could refer to   |

a **CONFERENCE**. 3. The **LEAGUE** is competitive, but friendly rivalries exist.

# VOCABULARY LESSON:31

## WORD LIST:1501-1550

### Objectives:COHESIVE DEVICES

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING  | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>1501.</b><br><b>Lean V. B2</b>                | /li:n/                 | লী:ন                 | বুঁকে<br>পড়া   | 1. To <b>LEAN</b> against a wall is stable, while to <b>WOBBLE</b> is unsteady. 2. Instead of saying <b>LEAN</b> , I could use <b>TILT</b> . 3. He will <b>LEAN</b> on the table, and she will sit down.  |
| <b>1501.</b><br><b>Learn V. A1</b>               | /lɜ:n/                 | লা;ন                 | শিখা            | 1. I want to <b>LEARN</b> new skills, and I hope to <b>LEARN</b> quickly. 2. <b>LEARNING</b> is a lifelong process, and <b>LEARNING</b> can happen anywhere. 3. To <b>LEARN</b> , one must be open to new experiences; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I will attend workshops.        |
| <b>1502.</b><br><b>Learning N. A2</b>            | /'lɜ:nɪŋ/              | লা;নিং               | শেখা            | 1. <b>LEARNING</b> can be fun, and <b>LEARNING</b> is essential for growth. 2. I value <b>LEARNING</b> because it opens doors; thus, my focus is on <b>LEARNING</b> every day. 3. Continuous <b>LEARNING</b> is vital; <b>MOREOVER</b> , it enhances my career prospects. |
| <b>1503.</b><br><b>Least Det./Pron., Adv. A2</b> | /li:st/                | লী;স্ট               | অন্তত           | 1. I want to give my <b>LEAST</b> favorite task to someone else; <b>AFTER ALL</b> , I find it boring. 2. The <b>LEAST</b> you can do is help; <b>IN FACT</b> , every little bit counts. 3. She is the <b>LEAST</b> experienced; <b>HOWEVER</b> , she is eager to learn.   |
| <b>1504.</b><br><b>Leather N. B1</b>             | /'leðə/                | লেদা                 | চামড়া          | 1. The <b>LEATHER</b> jacket looks stylish, and the <b>LEATHER</b> material is durable. 2. I prefer <b>LEATHER</b> shoes; <b>IN ADDITION</b> , they last longer than fabric ones. 3. The <b>LEATHER</b> used is high quality; <b>THEREFORE</b> , it is more expensive.    |
| <b>1505.</b><br><b>Leave V. A1, N. B2</b>        | /li:v/                 | লী;ভ                 | ছেড়ে<br>যাওয়া | 1. I have to <b>LEAVE</b> early, but I will <b>LEAVE</b> you a note. 2. Please don't <b>LEAVE</b> until I return; <b>MOREOVER</b> , I need your help. 3. If   |

|   |           |         |               |  |
|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--|
|   |           |         |               | you <b>LEAVE</b> , make sure to lock the door; <b>OTHERWISE</b> , it may not be secure.  |
| 1506.<br><b>Lecture N. V.<br/>A2</b>      | /'lektʃə/ | লেকচা   | লেকচার        | 1. The <b>LECTURE</b> was informative, and the <b>LECTURE</b> on history was particularly interesting. 2. I enjoy attending <b>LECTURES</b> ; <b>MOREOVER</b> , I find them helpful for my studies. 3. After the <b>LECTURE</b> , we had a discussion; <b>THEREFORE</b> , we could clarify our doubts. |
| 1507.<br><b>Left Adj., Adv.<br/>N. A1</b> | /lɛft/    | লেফট    | বাম           | 1. The door is on the <b>LEFT</b> , and the <b>LEFT</b> side is where the windows are. 2. I turned <b>LEFT</b> at the intersection; <b>THUS</b> , I arrived early. 3. He is <b>LEFT</b> with no options; <b>IN FACT</b> , he must decide quickly.  |
| 1508.<br><b>Leg N. A1</b>                 | /leg/     | লেগ     | পা            | 1. My <b>LEG</b> hurts, and my other <b>LEG</b> feels fine. 2. I need to stretch my <b>LEGS</b> ; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I will take a break. 3. He injured his <b>LEG</b> ; <b>HOWEVER</b> , he can still walk.   |
| 1509.<br><b>Legal Adj. B1</b>             | /'li:gəl/ | লী:গাল  | আইনগত         | 1. The contract is <b>LEGAL</b> , and it must be signed to be effective. 2. I consulted a <b>LEGAL</b> expert; <b>MOREOVER</b> , I needed advice on my rights. 3. <b>LEGAL</b> issues can be complicated; <b>THEREFORE</b> , it is wise to seek help.  |
| 1510.<br><b>Leisure N. B1</b>             | /'leʒə/   | লেজ্যাস | অবসর          | 1. I enjoy <b>LEISURE</b> activities, and <b>LEISURE</b> time is important for relaxation. 2. During my <b>LEISURE</b> , I like to read; <b>IN ADDITION</b> , I often go for walks. 3. <b>LEISURE</b> pursuits are essential; <b>THUS</b> , I make time for them.                                      |
| 1511.<br><b>Lemon N. A2</b>               | /'lemən/  | লেমান   | লেবু          | 1. I love <b>LEMON</b> flavor, and <b>LEMON</b> is great in tea. 2. We need a <b>LEMON</b> for the recipe; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I will buy some. 3. A <b>LEMON</b> can brighten a dish; <b>MOREOVER</b> , it adds a refreshing taste.  |
| 1512.<br><b>Lend V. A2</b>                | /lend/    | লেন্ড   | ধার<br>দেওয়া | 1. I can <b>LEND</b> you my book; <b>IN FACT</b> , I have several. 2. If you <b>LEND</b> me your pen, I will return it; <b>AFTER ALL</b> , I am responsible. 3. I will <b>LEND</b> you money; <b>HOWEVER</b> , please pay me back soon.  |
| 1513.                                     | /les/     | লেস     | কর্ম          | 1. I want to eat <b>LESS</b> sugar, but I have <b>LESS</b> time to prepare meals. 2. There is <b>LESS</b> traffic today; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I arrived earlier. 3. I need to  |

## Less Det./Pro n., Adv. A2

**1514.**

### Lesson N. A1

/'lesən/

লেসন

পাঠ

spend **LESS** time on my phone; **IN ADDITION**, I want to read more.

1. Today's **LESSON** was interesting, and yesterday's **LESSON** was informative as well. 2. I learned a valuable **LESSON**; **THUS**, I will apply it in the future. 3. Each **LESSON** builds on the last; **MOREOVER**, they help reinforce my knowledge.

**1515.**

### Let V. A1

/let/

লেট

ছেড়ে  
দেওয়া

1. **LET** me help you, and I will **LET** you know if I can. 2. I will **LET** you borrow my car; **AFTER ALL**, I trust you. 3. Please **LET** me know your decision; **THEREFORE**, I can plan accordingly.

**1516.**

### Letter N. A1

/'letə/

লেটা

চিঠি

1. I received a **LETTER**, and the **LETTER** was from my friend. 2. I need to write a **LETTER**; **MOREOVER**, it must be formal. 3. The **LETTER** was well-written; **THUS**, I appreciated it.

**1517.**

### Level N. A2, Adj. B1, V. B2

/'levəl/

লেভেল

স্তর

1. The water reached a **LEVEL**, and the **LEVEL** is still rising. 2. I need to find a **LEVEL** surface; **THEREFORE**, I will adjust the table. 3. She is at a **LEVEL** of expertise; **HOWEVER**, she wants to improve further.

**1518.**

### Library N. A1

/'laibrəri/

লাইব্রেরি

গ্রন্থাগার

1. The **LIBRARY** is quiet, and the **LIBRARY** has many resources. 2. I often visit the **LIBRARY**; **IN FACT**, I go every week. 3. A **LIBRARY** is a great place to study; **THUS**, I spend my afternoons there.

**1519.**

### Licence N. B2

/'laɪsəns/

লাইসেন্স

লাইসেন্স

1. I need to renew my **LICENCE**, and my friend needs to do the same. 2. Driving without a **LICENCE** is illegal; **THEREFORE**, I must be careful. 3. You must have a **LICENCE** to practice; **IN ADDITION**, it ensures professionalism.

**1520.**

### Lie V. A1

/laɪ/

লাই

মিথ্যা

1. I can't **LIE** to you; **IN FACT**, honesty is important. 2. If you **LIE**, it could lead to problems; **MOREOVER**, trust is essential. 3. I would never **LIE**; **THUS**, you can believe what I say.

**1521.**

**Lie** (Tell A Lie) V., N. B1

/laɪ/

লাই

মিথ্যা  
বলা

1. To **LIE** is wrong, and **LYING** can destroy trust.
2. If you **LIE**, it might come back to haunt you; **THEREFORE**, be truthful. 3. I refuse to **LIE**; **IN ADDITION**, honesty is my policy.

**1522.**

**Life** N. A1

/laɪf/

লাইফ

জীবন

1. **LIFE** is precious, and we must cherish every moment of **LIFE**. 2. In **LIFE**, challenges are inevitable; **HOWEVER**, they help us grow. 3. I want to enjoy my **LIFE**; **THEREFORE**, I will prioritize my happiness.

**1523.**

**Lifestyle** N.  
A2

'laɪfstaɪl  
'

লাইফস্টাইল

জীবনযা  
পন

1. A healthy **LIFESTYLE** leads to happiness, and an active **LIFESTYLE** promotes fitness. 2. I'm trying to change my **LIFESTYLE**; **MOREOVER**, I want to eat better. 3. Your **LIFESTYLE** choices matter; **THUS**, make them wisely.

**1524.**

**Lift** V., N. A2

/lɪft/

লিফট

উত্তোল  
ন করা

1. I can **LIFT** this box, and I can also **LIFT** that one over there. 2. Please help me **LIFT** the table; **IN ADDITION**, we need to move the chairs. 3. If you **LIFT** with your legs, you will avoid injury; **THEREFORE**, remember to use proper form.

**1525.**

**Light** (From The Sun/A Lamp) N., Adj.  
A1, V. A2

/laɪt/

লাইট

আলো

1. The **LIGHT** from the lamp is bright, and the **LIGHT** from the window is soft. 2. I prefer natural **LIGHT**; **MOREOVER**, it makes the room feel larger. 3. The **LIGHT** in the evening is beautiful; **THUS**, I enjoy watching the sunset.

**1526.**

**Light** (Not Heavy) Adj.  
A2

/laɪt/

লাইট

হালকা

1. This box is **LIGHT**, and that one is even **LIGHTER**. 2. I prefer **LIGHT** clothing in summer; **THEREFORE**, I choose cotton fabrics. 3. The **LIGHT** backpack is easy to carry; **IN FACT**, I can take it anywhere.

**1527.**

**Like** (Similar) Pre  
p. A1

/laɪk/

লাইক

পছন্দনী  
য

1. I have a dress that looks **LIKE** yours, and it fits me just **LIKE** it fits you. 2. She sings **LIKE** a professional; **MOREOVER**, she has a beautiful voice. 3. The weather today is **LIKE** yesterday; **THUS**, I expect it to be warm.

**1528.**

**Like** (Find Sb/Sth Pleasant) V.  
A1, B1

/laɪk/

লাইক

ভালো  
লাগা

1. I **LIKE** chocolate, and I also **LIKE** vanilla. 2. Do you **LIKE** this song? I really **LIKE** it! 3. I **LIKE** to read; **IN ADDITION**, I enjoy writing stories.

**1529.**

**Likely Adj. A2**

/'laɪkli/

লাইকলি

সম্ভাব্য

1. It is **LIKELY** to rain today, and it is also **LIKELY** to be windy. 2. She is **LIKELY** to win the competition; **THEREFORE**, I will cheer for her. 3. It is **LIKELY** that we will finish early; **HOWEVER**, we should not rush.

**1530.**

**Limit N., V. B1**

/'lɪmɪt/

লিমিট

সীমা

1. There is a **LIMIT** to how much you can borrow, and there is also a **LIMIT** on spending. 2. We need to set a **LIMIT** on our expenses; **MOREOVER**, we should track our savings. 3. The **LIMIT** for this project is tight; **THUS**, we must work efficiently.

**1531.**

**Limited Adj.  
B2**

/'lɪmɪtɪd/

লিমিটিড

সীমিত

1. The resources are **LIMITED**, and time is also **LIMITED**. 2. We have a **LIMITED** budget; **THEREFORE**, we need to prioritize our needs. 3. The **LIMITED** edition items are selling fast; **IN FACT**, they may be gone soon.

**1532.**

**Line N. A1, V.  
B2**

/laɪn/

লাইন

লাইন

1. The **LINE** for tickets is long, and the **LINE** for food is even longer. 2. Please stand in a **LINE**; **MOREOVER**, keep your distance. 3. The **LINE** was moving slowly; **HOWEVER**, we eventually got our tickets.

**1533.**

**Link N., V. A2**

/lɪŋk/

লিঙ্ক

লিঙ্ক

1. There is a **LINK** between diet and health, and a strong **LINK** between exercise and fitness. 2. I will send you the **LINK**; **THEREFORE**, you can access the information. 3. The **LINK** is broken; **HOWEVER**, I will find another way to connect.

**1534.**

**Lion N. A1**

/'laɪən/

লায়ান

সিংহ

1. The **LION** is known as the king of the jungle, and the **LION** is also a symbol of strength. 2. I saw a **LION** at the zoo; **IN ADDITION**, I saw a tiger. 3. The **LION** roared loudly; **THUS**, it attracted attention.

**1535.**

**Lip N. B1**

/lɪp/

লিপ

ঠেঁট

1. She has beautiful **LIPS**, and her **LIPS** are often painted bright colors. 2. I accidentally bit my **LIP**; **THEREFORE**, it hurts a little. 3. The **LIP** of the cup is chipped; **HOWEVER**, it is still usable.

**1536.**

**Liquid N., Adj.  
B1**

/'lɪkwɪd/

লিখুইড

তরল

1. Water is a **LIQUID**, and so is juice; both are essential for life. 2. The **LIQUID** in the bottle is clear; **MOREOVER**, it looks refreshing. 3. I spilled

|  |              |         |         |  |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|--|
|  |              |         |         | the <b>LIQUID</b> on the table; <b>THUS</b> , I need to clean it up.   |
| 1537.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>List N. V. A1</b>                       | /list/       | লিস্ট   | তালিকা  | 1. I made a <b>LIST</b> of groceries, and I also created a <b>LIST</b> of tasks. 2. Please check the <b>LIST</b> ; <b>THEREFORE</b> , we can ensure we have everything. 3. The <b>LIST</b> is long; <b>HOWEVER</b> , we can complete it together.  |
| 1538.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>Listen V. A1</b>                        | /'lisən/     | লিসন    | শুনা    | 1. I like to <b>LISTEN</b> to music, and I also <b>LISTEN</b> to podcasts. 2. Please <b>LISTEN</b> carefully; <b>THUS</b> , you will understand better. 3. I will <b>LISTEN</b> to your advice; <b>MOREOVER</b> , I appreciate your input.   |
| 1539.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>Listener N. A2</b>                      | /'lisənə/    | লিসনা   | শ্রোতা  | 1. A good <b>LISTENER</b> pays attention, and a good <b>LISTENER</b> shows empathy. 2. She is an attentive <b>LISTENER</b> ; <b>THEREFORE</b> , people feel comfortable talking to her. 3. As a <b>LISTENER</b> , I value your thoughts; <b>IN ADDITION</b> , I want to hear your feelings.  |
| 1540.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>Literature N. B1</b>                    | /'lɪtərətʃə/ | লিঠারচা | সাহিত্য | 1. <b>LITERATURE</b> can be inspiring, and classic <b>LITERATURE</b> often teaches valuable lessons. 2. I enjoy reading <b>LITERATURE</b> ; <b>MOREOVER</b> , I like to write my own stories. 3. <b>LITERATURE</b> reflects culture; <b>THUS</b> , it is important to study it.              |
| 1541.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>Little Adj., Det./Pron. A1, Adv. A2</b> | /'lɪtl/      | লিটল    | ছোট     | 1. I have a <b>LITTLE</b> dog, and my friend has a <b>LITTLE</b> cat. 2. There is a <b>LITTLE</b> time left; <b>THEREFORE</b> , we should hurry. 3. I want to eat a <b>LITTLE</b> cake; <b>HOWEVER</b> , I am trying to be healthy.  |
| 1542.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>Live V. A1</b>                          | /liv/        | লিভ     | বাঁচা   | 1. I want to <b>LIVE</b> in a big city, and I also want to <b>LIVE</b> near the beach. 2. We can <b>LIVE</b> together; <b>MOREOVER</b> , it will save us money. 3. I want to <b>LIVE</b> my life to the fullest; <b>THUS</b> , I will take risks.  |
| 1543.                                      |              |         |         |  |
| <b>Live (In Person) Adj., Adv. B1</b>      | /liv/        | লাইভ    | সশরীরে  | 1. I want to see the concert <b>LIVE</b> , and I also want to meet the band <b>LIVE</b> . 2. Watching a game <b>LIVE</b> is exciting; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I try to attend whenever I can. 3. The event will be streamed <b>LIVE</b> ; <b>HOWEVER</b> , attending in person is more thrilling. |
| 1544.                                      |              |         |         |  |
|  | /'laivli/    | লাইভলি  | জীবন্ত  | 1. The party was <b>LIVELY</b> , and the music made it even more <b>LIVELY</b> . 2. She has  |

## **Lively Adj. B2**

**1545.**

**Living Adj., N.  
B1**

/'lɪvɪŋ/

লিভিং

জীবিত

a **LIVELY** personality; **MOREOVER**, she is very engaging. 3. The discussion was **LIVELY**; **THUS**, everyone participated actively.

**1546.**

**Load N., V. B2**

/ləʊd/

লোড

লোড

1. **LIVING** in the city has its perks, and **LIVING** in the countryside has its charms. 2. I enjoy **LIVING** a healthy lifestyle; **THEREFORE**, I exercise regularly. 3. **LIVING** with family can be comforting; **HOWEVER**, it can also be challenging.

1. The **LOAD** is heavy, and the **LOAD** needs to be secured. 2. I need to **LOAD** the truck; **MOREOVER**, I must check the weight limit. 3. The **LOAD** was too much for one person; **THUS**, we asked for help.

**1547.**

**Loan N. B2**

/ləʊn/

লোন

খণ্ড

1. I took out a **LOAN** for my car, and I also need a **LOAN** for my education. 2. The bank approved my **LOAN**; **THEREFORE**, I can buy a house. 3. If you want a **LOAN**, make sure you have good credit; **IN ADDITION**, you should have a steady income.

**1548.**

**Local Adj. A1,  
N. B1**

/'ləʊkəl/

লোকাল

স্থানীয়

1. The **LOCAL** market has fresh produce, and the **LOCAL** shops offer unique items. 2. I prefer to support **LOCAL** businesses; **MOREOVER**, they contribute to the community. 3. The **LOCAL** park is beautiful; **THUS**, I enjoy going there on weekends.

**1549.**

**Locate V. B1**

/ləʊ'keɪt/

লোখেইট

কোথাও  
খুঁজে  
পাওয়া

1. I need to **LOCATE** my keys, and I also need to **LOCATE** my wallet. 2. Can you help me **LOCATE** the nearest gas station? **MOREOVER**, I might need directions. 3. It took me a while to **LOCATE** my phone; **HOWEVER**, I finally found it under the couch.

**1550.**

**Located Adj.**  
**B1**

/ləʊ'keɪtɪd/  
d/

লোকেইটিড

অবস্থিত

1. The restaurant is **LOCATED** downtown, and the cafe is also **LOCATED** nearby. 2. The library is **LOCATED** next to the park; **THEREFORE**, it's easy to visit both in one trip. 3. The school is **LOCATED** in a quiet neighborhood; **IN FACT**, it is known for its peaceful environment.

## VOCABULARY LESSON:32

### WORD LIST:1551-1600

#### Objectives: Parts of Speech

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>1551.</b><br><b>Location N.<br/>B1</b>              | /ləʊ'keɪʃn/<br>ən/     | লোকেশন               | অবস্থান        | 1. The LOCATION of the event is perfect for everyone. (NOUN) <br> 2. This is the LOCATION where we will meet; THIS is convenient. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Can you LOCATE the nearest gas station? (VERB)       |
| <b>1552.</b><br><b>Lock V., N. A2</b>                  | /lɒk/                  | লক                   | তালা           | 1. I need to change the LOCK on my door. (NOUN) <br> 2. I forgot to bring my LOCK; THIS is frustrating. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Please LOCK the door when you leave. (VERB)                                    |
| <b>1553.</b><br><b>Logical Adj.<br/>B2</b>             | /'lɒdʒɪkəl/            | লজিকাল               | যুক্তিসঙ্গত    | 1. It is important to make LOGICAL decisions. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. LOGICAL thinking helps solve problems; THIS is essential in math. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We need to LOGICALLY analyze the situation. (VERB) |
| <b>1554.</b><br><b>Lonely Adj. B1</b>                  | /'ləʊnli/              | লোনলি                | একাকী          | 1. She felt LONELY in the big city. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. LONELY people often seek companionship; THEY just want to be heard. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Don't LONELY yourself; join a club! (VERB)                 |
| <b>1555.</b><br><b>Long Adj.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>          | /lɔŋ/                  | লং                   | দীর্ঘ          | 1. This is a LONG movie. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. LONG waits can be tiring; THEY test our patience. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We will LONG for summer during winter. (VERB)   |
| <b>1556.</b><br><b>Long-Term<br/>Adj.,<br/>Adv. B2</b> | /'lɔŋ<br>tɜ:m/         | লং ঠাম               | দীর্ঘমেয়াদী   | 1. It is a LONG-TERM investment. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. LONG-TERM goals require planning; THESE are crucial for success. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We need to LONG-TERM our strategies to achieve success. (VERB)   |
| <b>1557.</b><br><b>Look V. A1, N.<br/>A2</b>           | /lʊk/                  | লুক                  | দেখা           | 1. Take a LOOK at this painting. (NOUN) <br> 2. LOOK at that beautiful sunset; IT is breathtaking. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Please LOOK at me when I'm talking. (VERB)  |

**1558.**

**Loose Adj. B2**

/lu:s/

লুস

চিলা

1. The shirt is **LOOSE**, making it comfortable to wear. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. **LOOSE** items can be dangerous; **THEY** may fall. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. I need to **LOSE** the screws to fix this. (VERB)

**1559.**

**Lord N. B2**

/lɔ:d/

লর্ড

প্রভু

1. The **LORD** of the manor was very kind. (NOUN) <br> 2. **LORD** knows how hard I tried; **HE** appreciates effort. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. They will **LORD** their authority over others. (VERB)

**1560.**

**Lorry N. A2**

/'lɔri:/

লরি

গাড়ি

1. The **LORRY** is parked outside. (NOUN) <br> 2. **LORRY** drivers work hard; **THEY** are essential for transport. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Please **LORRY** these boxes to the warehouse. (VERB)

**1561.**

**Lose V. A1**

/lu:z/

লুঝ

হারানো

1. I don't want to **LOSE** my keys. (VERB) <br> 2. The **LOSS** of my wallet was stressful. (NOUN) <br> 3. **LOST** items can be found with patience; **THEY** just need to be searched for. (PRONOUN)

**1562.**

**Loss N. B1**

/lɒs/

লস

ক্ষতি

1. The **LOSS** was difficult to handle. (NOUN) <br> 2. Everyone experiences **LOSS**; **THIS** is a part of life. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. It is hard to **LOSS** someone you love. (VERB)

**1563.**

**Lost Adj. A2**

/lɒst/

লস্ট

হারানো

1. I feel **LOST** without my phone. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. **LOST** items can be reported; **THEY** may be found. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Don't **LOST** your way in the city. (VERB)

**1564.**

**Lot Pron.,  
Det., Adv. A1**

/lɒt/

লট

অনেক

1. There are a **LOT** of people here. (PRONOUN) <br> 2. **LOT** of things have changed; **THEY** may surprise you. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. I have a **LOT** of work to do today. (NOUN)

**1565.**

**Loud Adj.,  
Adv. A2**

/laud/

লাউড

কানে  
বাজানো

1. The music is **LOUD**. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. **LOUD** noises can be distracting; **THEY** often disrupt concentration. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Please **LOUD** your voice so everyone can hear you. (VERB)

**1566.**

**Loudly Adv.  
A2**

/'laudli/

লাউডলি

জোরে

1. She laughed **LOUDLY** at the joke. (ADVERB) <br> 2. People can be **LOUDLY** in the city; **THEY** enjoy the atmosphere. (PRONOUN)

|                                 |          |       |               |   |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------|---|
|                                 |          |       |               | <br> 3. I will speak <b>LOUDLY</b> so everyone can understand. (VERB)   |
| 1567.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Love N. V. A1</b>            | /lʌv/    | লাভ   | প্রেম         | 1. <b>LOVE</b> is a powerful emotion. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>LOVE</b> can inspire great things; <b>IT</b> connects us all. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. I <b>LOVE</b> to travel to new places. (VERB)   |
| 1568.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Lovely Adj. A2</b>           | /'ləvlɪ/ | লাভলি | চমৎকাৰ        | 1. What a <b>LOVELY</b> day it is! (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. The flowers are <b>LOVELY</b> , and <b>THEY</b> brighten the room. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. She will <b>LOVELY</b> the garden with her decorations. (VERB <i>often in a more poetic sense</i> )               |
| 1569.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Low Adj., Adv. A2, N. B2</b> | /ləʊ/    | লো    | নিম্ন         | 1. The price is too <b>LOW</b> for such quality. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. <b>LOW</b> prices attract customers; <b>THEY</b> love a good deal. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Let's <b>LOW</b> the volume on the TV. (VERB)   |
| 1570.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Lower V. B2</b>              | /'ləʊə/  | লোয়া | কমানো         | 1. Please <b>LOWER</b> your voice. (VERB) <br> 2. The <b>LOWER</b> shelf holds the heavy books. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 3. <b>LOWER</b> prices help sales; <b>THEY</b> can increase customer interest. (PRONOUN)   |
| 1571.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Luck N. A2</b>               | /lʌk/    | লাক   | সৌভাগ্য       | 1. I wish you good <b>LUCK</b> in your endeavors. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>LUCK</b> plays a role in success; <b>IT</b> can be unpredictable. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Don't rely on <b>LUCK</b> ; instead, work hard. (VERB <i>often in idiomatic expressions</i> )         |
| 1572.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Lucky Adj. A2</b>            | /'ləki/  | লাখি  | সৌভাগ্য বান   | 1. I feel <b>LUCKY</b> to have such great friends. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. <b>LUCKY</b> people often have many opportunities; <b>THEY</b> should cherish them. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. You will <b>LUCKY</b> your way through this challenge. (VERB <i>poetic use</i> ) |
| 1573.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Lunch N. A1</b>              | /lʌntʃ/  | লাঞ্চ | মধ্যাহ্ন ভোজন | 1. I packed a <b>LUNCH</b> for the picnic. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>LUNCH</b> is my favorite meal; <b>IT</b> gives me energy for the afternoon. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Let's <b>LUNCH</b> together tomorrow. (VERB <i>informal use</i> )                                  |
| 1574.                           |          |       |               |   |
| <b>Lung N. B2</b>               | /lʌŋ/    | লাং   | ফুসফুস        | 1. The <b>LUNG</b> is an important organ for breathing. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>LUNG</b> diseases can be serious; <b>THEY</b> affect many people. (PRONOUN)   |

|                          |              |           |           |  |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                          |              |           |           | <br> 3. You need to <b>LUNG</b> deeply when exercising. (VERB poetic use)  |
| 1575.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Luxury N. B1</b>      | /'lʌkʃəri/   | লাক্ষারি  | বিলাস     | 1. Living in a mansion is a <b>LUXURY</b> . (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>LUXURY</b> items are often expensive; <b>THEY</b> are not necessary for survival. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We should not <b>LUXURY</b> ourselves too much; it can lead to overspending. (VERB poetic use) |
| 1576.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Machine N. A1</b>     | /mə'ʃi:n/    | মাশিন     | যন্ত্র    | 1. The <b>MACHINE</b> is broken and needs repair. (NOUN) <br> 2. This <b>MACHINE</b> is efficient; <b>IT</b> saves time. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Please <b> MACHINE</b> the parts together carefully. (VERB informal use)  |
| 1577.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Mad Adj. B1</b>       | /mæd/        | ম্যাড     | পাগল      | 1. He was <b>MAD</b> about the situation. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. <b>MAD</b> people often express their feelings loudly; <b>THEY</b> need to be heard. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Don't <b>MAD</b> at me for being late. (VERB informal use)                                  |
| 1578.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Magazine N. A1</b>    | /'mægə'zɪ:n/ | ম্যাগাজীন | ম্যাগাজিন | 1. I read a <b>MAGAZINE</b> about travel. (NOUN) <br> 2. This <b>MAGAZINE</b> is interesting; <b>IT</b> has great articles. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. I will <b>MAGAZINE</b> my thoughts in a journal. (VERB poetic use)   |
| 1579.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Magic N., Adj. B1</b> | /'mædʒɪ:k/   | ম্যাজিক   | যাদু      | 1. The <b>MAGIC</b> show was incredible! (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MAGIC</b> can be found in stories; <b>IT</b> captivates the imagination. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. They will <b>MAGIC</b> the ingredients together to create a potion. (VERB poetic use)                      |
| 1580.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Mail N., V. A2</b>    | /meil/       | মেইল      | ডাক       | 1. I received a <b>MAIL</b> today. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MAIL</b> can be sent anywhere; <b>IT</b> connects people. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Please <b>MAIL</b> the letter as soon as possible. (VERB)   |
| 1581.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Main Adj. A1</b>      | /mein/       | মেইন      | প্রধান    | 1. The <b>MAIN</b> road is closed for construction. (ADJECTIVE) <br> 2. <b>MAIN</b> issues need to be addressed; <b>THEY</b> affect everyone. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Let's <b>MAIN</b> our focus on the project. (VERB informal use)                                  |
| 1582.                    |              |           |           |  |
| <b>Mainly Adv. B1</b>    | /'meinli/    | মেইনলি    | মূলত      | 1. I eat <b>MAINLY</b> vegetables. (ADVERB) <br> 2. <b>MAINLY</b> , I prefer to work alone; <b>HOWEVER</b> , I enjoy teamwork sometimes. (PRONOUN) <br> 3.   |

|       |                              |                            |                          |  |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|       |                              |                            |                          | We should <b>MAINLY</b> concentrate on our goals. (VERB <i>informal use</i> )  |
| 1583. | <b>Maintain V.<br/>B2</b>    | /meɪn 'teɪn/<br>ন/         | মেইনটেইন<br>রক্ষা করা    | 1. It is important to <b>MAINTAIN</b> your car regularly. (VERB) <br> 2. The <b>MAINTAIN</b> of the garden requires effort. (NOUN) <br> 3. <b>MAINTAIN</b> your focus; <b>THIS</b> is crucial for success. (PRONOUN)                           |
| 1584. | <b>Major Adj. A2</b>         | 'meɪdʒə/<br>ৰ              | মেইজা<br>প্রধান          | 1. He is a <b>MAJOR</b> in biology. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MAJOR</b> decisions should be made carefully; <b>THEY</b> can have lasting effects. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We need to <b>MAJOR</b> our efforts in this project. (VERB <i>informal use</i> )   |
| 1585. | <b>Majority N.<br/>B2</b>    | /mə 'dʒɔːr̩<br>iti/<br>তি/ | মাজরিটি<br>বৃহত্তম অংশ   | 1. The <b>MAJORITY</b> voted in favor of the proposal. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MAJORITY</b> of people prefer coffee; <b>THEY</b> find it energizing. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We must <b>MAJORITY</b> our resources wisely. (VERB <i>poetic use</i> )       |
| 1586. | <b>Make V. A1, N.<br/>B2</b> | /meɪk/<br>ৰ                | মেইক<br>তৈরি করা         | 1. I will <b>MAKE</b> a cake for the party. (VERB) <br> 2. The <b>MAKE</b> of the car is impressive. (NOUN) <br> 3. <b>MAKE</b> sure to follow the instructions; <b>THEY</b> are important. (PRONOUN)  |
| 1587. | <b>Male Adj., N.<br/>A2</b>  | /meɪl/<br>ৰ                | মেইল<br>পুরুষ            | 1. The <b>MALE</b> lion is majestic. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MALE</b> animals often have different behaviors; <b>THEY</b> can be more aggressive. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We should <b>MALE</b> our voices heard in discussions. (VERB <i>poetic use</i> ) |
| 1588. | <b>Mall N. B1</b>            | /mɔːl/<br>ৰ                | ম'ল<br>শপিংম ল           | 1. The <b>MALL</b> is crowded on weekends. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MALL</b> shoppers often look for deals; <b>THEY</b> enjoy the variety. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. Let's <b>MALL</b> our shopping list before we go. (VERB <i>informal use</i> )            |
| 1589. | <b>Man N. A1</b>             | /mæn/<br>ৰ                 | ম্যান<br>পুরুষ           | 1. The <b>MAN</b> is tall and strong. (NOUN) <br> 2. <b>MAN</b> often seeks adventure; <b>HE</b> loves to explore. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. They will <b>MAN</b> the station during the event. (VERB)   |
| 1590. | <b>Manage V. A2</b>          | /'mænɪd<br>ʒ/              | ম্যানিজ<br>পরিচাল না করা | 1. I can <b>MANAGE</b> my time effectively. (VERB) <br> 2. The <b>MANAGE</b> of the team is crucial for success. (NOUN) <br> 3. <b>MANAGE</b> your expectations; <b>THEY</b> can influence your happiness. (PRONOUN)                           |

|       |                           |              |               |              |             |  |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| 1591. | <b>Management</b>         | N. B1        | /'mænɪdʒmənt/ | ম্যানিজমেন্ট | ব্যবস্থাপনা | <p>1. Good <b>MANAGEMENT</b> is key to a successful business. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. <b>MANAGEMENT</b> decisions affect everyone; <b>THEY</b> should be made wisely. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. We need to <b>MANAGEMENT</b> our resources better. (VERB <i>poetic use</i>)</p>   |
| 1592. | <b>Manager</b>            | N. A2        | /'mænɪdʒə/    | ম্যানিজা     | ব্যবস্থাপক  | <p>1. The <b>MANAGER</b> held a meeting today. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. <b>MANAGER</b> decisions can impact the team; <b>THEY</b> should be considered carefully. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. I will <b>MANAGER</b> the project from start to finish. (VERB <i>informal use</i>)</p> |
| 1593. | <b>Manner</b>             | N. A2        | /'mænə/       | ম্যানা       | আচরণ        | <p>1. He spoke in a polite <b>MANNER</b>. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. <b>MANNER</b> of speaking can influence perceptions; <b>IT</b> is important to be respectful. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. Please <b>MANNER</b> your approach to the situation. (VERB <i>poetic use</i>)</p>       |
| 1594. | <b>Many</b> Det./Pron. A1 | A1           | /'meni/       | মেনি         | অনেক        | <p>1. There are <b>MANY</b> options available. (DETERMINER) &lt;br&gt; 2. <b>MANY</b> people enjoy traveling; <b>THEY</b> find it enriching. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. We can <b>MANY</b> different activities this weekend. (VERB <i>informal use</i>)</p>                    |
| 1595. | <b>Map</b> N. A1, V. B2   | A1           | /mæp/         | ম্যাপ        | মানচিত্র    | <p>1. I need a <b>MAP</b> to find the location. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. This <b>MAP</b> is outdated; <b>IT</b> doesn't show the new roads. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. Please <b>MAP</b> out the route before we leave. (VERB)</p>  |
| 1596. | <b>March</b>              | N. A1        | /ma:tʃ/       | মাচ          | মার্চ       | <p>1. <b>MARCH</b> is the third month of the year. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. <b>MARCH</b> can be unpredictable; <b>IT</b> often brings rain. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. We will <b>MARCH</b> together in the parade. (VERB)</p>  |
| 1597. | <b>Mark</b>               | N. A2        | /ma:k/        | মাক          | চিহ্ন       | <p>1. Please put a <b>MARK</b> on the paper. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. A <b>MARK</b> of excellence is important; <b>IT</b> shows quality. (PRONOUN) &lt;br&gt; 3. I will <b>MARK</b> my calendar for the event. (VERB)</p>  |
| 1598. | <b>Market</b>             | N. A1, V. B1 | /'ma:kɪt/     | মার্কিট      | বাজার       | <p>1. The <b>MARKET</b> is bustling with activity. (NOUN) &lt;br&gt; 2. <b>MARKET</b> trends can change quickly; <b>THEY</b> require constant</p>  |

**1599.**  
**Marketing N.**  
**B1**

/'ma:kɪtɪŋ/  
মার্কিটিং

বিপণন

attention. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We need to **MARKET** our product effectively to reach customers. (VERB)

**1600.**  
**Marriage N.**  
**B1**

/'mærɪdʒ/  
ম্যারিজ

বিয়ে

1. **MARKETING** is essential for business growth. (NOUN) <br> 2. Good **MARKETING** strategies can attract new customers; **THEY** can make a big difference. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. We should **MARKETING** our services more aggressively. (VERB *informal use*)

1. **MARRIAGE** is a significant commitment. (NOUN) <br> 2. **MARRIAGE** can bring joy and challenges; **IT** requires work. (PRONOUN) <br> 3. They will **MARRIAGE** their lives together in a beautiful ceremony. (VERB *poetic use*)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:33

### WORD LIST:1601-1650

#### Objectives: Parts of Speech

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1601.</b><br><b>Married Adj.</b><br><b>A1</b>                | /'mærɪd/               | ম্যারিড              | বিবাহিত        | 1. They have been <b>MARRIED</b> for five years. (ADJECTIVE) 2. She feels <b>MARRIED</b> to her work; <b>SHE</b> is dedicated. (ADVERB) 3. The couple is committed to each other <b>IN</b> their <b>MARRIED</b> life. (PREPOSITION) |
| <b>1602.</b><br><b>Marry V. A2</b>                              | /'mæri/                | ম্যারি               | বিয়ে করা      | 1. They plan to <b>MARRY</b> in the spring. (VERB) 2. She is <b>MARRYING</b> her childhood sweetheart; <b>THIS</b> makes her happy. (ADVERB) 3. They will <b>MARRY IN</b> a beautiful ceremony. (PREPOSITION)                       |
| <b>1603.</b><br><b>Mass N., Adj.</b><br><b>B2</b>               | /mæs/                  | ম্যাস                | ভর             | 1. The <b>MASS</b> was held at noon. (NOUN) 2. It was a <b>MASS</b> event; <b>MANY</b> people attended. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>AT</b> the <b>MASS</b> , the choir sang beautifully. (PREPOSITION)  |
| <b>1604.</b><br><b>Massive Adj.</b><br><b>B2</b>                | /'mæsɪv/               | ম্যাসিভ              | বৃহৎ           | 1. The <b>MASSIVE</b> statue stood tall in the square. (ADJECTIVE) 2. The building is <b>MASSIVE</b> ; <b>IT</b> dominates the skyline. (ADVERB) 3. They live <b>IN</b> a <b>MASSIVE</b> house with plenty of space. (PREPOSITION)  |
| <b>1605.</b><br><b>Master N., V.</b><br><b>B2</b>               | /'ma:stə/              | মাস্টা               | প্রধান         | 1. He is a <b>MASTER</b> of his craft. (NOUN) 2. She achieved <b>MASTER</b> skills in painting; <b>SHE</b> works diligently. (ADVERB) 3. <b>WITH</b> a <b>MASTER</b> degree, he found better job opportunities. (PREPOSITION)       |
| <b>1606.</b><br><b>Match<br/>(Contest/Correspond) N., V. A1</b> | /mætʃ/                 | ম্যাচ                | ম্যাচ          | 1. The <b>MATCH</b> ended in a draw. (NOUN) 2. They have a perfect <b>MATCH</b> ; <b>THEY</b> complement each other. (ADJECTIVE) 3. She played well <b>IN</b> the <b>MATCH</b> yesterday. (PREPOSITION)                             |
| <b>1607.</b>  | /'mætʃɪŋ/              | ম্যাচিং              | মেলানো         | 1. They wore <b>MATCHING</b> outfits to the event. (ADJECTIVE) 2. The colors are <b>MATCHING</b> perfectly; <b>THIS</b> looks great!  |

|  |                  |                 |              |  |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Matching Adj.</b><br><b>. B2</b>                      |                  |                 |              | (ADVERB) 3. She will wear a necklace <b>WITH</b> her <b>MATCHING</b> dress.<br>(PREPOSITION)   |
| <b>1608.</b><br><b>Material N.</b><br><b>A2, Adj. B2</b> | /mə' tɪəri əl/   | মাঠিরিয়াল      | উপাদান       | 1. The fabric is made of high-quality <b>MATERIAL</b> .<br>(NOUN) 2. The <b>MATERIAL</b> used is <b>SUSTAINABLE</b> ; <b>THIS</b> is important for the environment. (ADJECTIVE) 3. They discussed the project <b>WITH</b> the best <b>MATERIAL</b> available.<br>(PREPOSITION) |
| <b>1609.</b><br><b>Mathematics</b><br><b>N. A2</b>       | /' mæθə' mætiks/ | ম্যাথাম্যাটিক্স | গণিত         | 1. <b>MATHEMATICS</b> is essential for engineering.<br>(NOUN) 2. She excels in <b>MATHEMATICS</b> ; <b>SHE</b> enjoys solving problems.<br>(ADJECTIVE) 3. He studied hard <b>FOR</b> his <b>MATHEMATICS</b> exam.<br>(PREPOSITION)   |
| <b>1610.</b><br><b>Maths N. A2</b>                       | /mæθs/           | ম্যাথস          | গণিত         | 1. I love studying <b>MATHS</b> at school. (NOUN)<br>2. <b>MATHS</b> can be challenging; <b>IT</b> requires practice. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We need to review <b>FOR</b> our <b>MATHS</b> test. (PREPOSITION)   |
| <b>1611.</b><br><b>Matter N., V.</b><br><b>A2</b>        | 'mætə/           | ম্যাঠা/         | বিষয়        | 1. It does not <b>MATTER</b> what others think. (VERB)<br>2. The <b>MATTER</b> is serious; it requires attention.<br>(NOUN) 3. <b>ABOUT</b> the <b>MATTER</b> , we should discuss it further. (PREPOSITION)  |
| <b>1612.</b><br><b>Maximum Adj., N. B2</b>               | /'mæk'sɪməm/     | ম্যাক্সিমাম     | সর্বাধিক     | 1. The <b>MAXIMUM</b> speed limit is 60 mph.<br>(NOUN) 2. This is the <b>MAXIMUM</b> capacity allowed; <b>IT</b> must not be exceeded. (ADJECTIVE)<br>3. She can lift weights <b>UP</b> <b>TO</b> the <b>MAXIMUM</b> limit of 50 kg. (PREPOSITION)                             |
| <b>1613.</b><br><b>May N. A1</b>                         | /meɪ/            | মেই             | মে           | 1. <b>MAY</b> is the fifth month of the year. (NOUN)<br>2. <b>MAY</b> flowers bloom beautifully; <b>THEY</b> signify spring. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>DURING MAY</b> , we usually have pleasant weather. (PREPOSITION)  |
| <b>1614.</b><br><b>May Modal V.</b><br><b>A2</b>         | /meɪ/            | মেই             | অনুমতি দেয়া | 1. You <b>MAY</b> leave early today. (MODAL VERB) 2. It <b>MAY</b> rain later; <b>THEREFORE</b> , take an umbrella.<br>(ADVERB) 3. We can discuss this <b>AFTER</b> you <b>MAY</b> finish your work.<br>(PREPOSITION)  |
| <b>1615.</b><br><b>Maybe Adv.</b><br><b>A1</b>           | /'meɪbi:/        | মেইবী;          | হয়তো        | 1. <b>MAYBE</b> we should try a different approach.<br>(ADVERB) 2. <b>MAYBE</b> the weather will improve; <b>WE</b> can go outside later. (ADJECTIVE)  |

|                           |               |             |               |   |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---|
|                           |               |             |               | 3. I will decide <b>AFTER</b> I know <b>MAYBE</b> what my options are. (PREPOSITION)  |
| 1616.                     |               |             |               | 1. <b>ME</b> and my friends are going to the concert. (PRONOUN) 2. Can you give <b>ME</b> a call later? (ADVERB) 3. They sat <b>WITH ME</b> during the event. (PREPOSITION)   |
| <b>Me Pron. A1</b>        | /mi:/         | মী;         | আমাকে         | 1. We had a delicious <b>MEAL</b> together. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MEAL</b> was prepared with love; <b>IT</b> tasted fantastic. (ADJECTIVE) 3. They talked <b>DURING</b> the <b>MEAL</b> and enjoyed each other's company. (PREPOSITION)                                |
| 1617.                     |               |             |               | 1. What does that word <b>MEAN</b> ? (VERB) 2. His tone was <b>MEAN</b> ; it made her uncomfortable. (ADJECTIVE) 3. It is not nice to speak <b>WITH</b> a <b>MEAN</b> attitude. (PREPOSITION)   |
| <b>Meal N. A1</b>         | /mi:l/        | মীল         | খাবার         | 1. The <b>MEANING</b> of life is subjective. (NOUN) 2. <b>MEANINGful</b> conversations can strengthen relationships; <b>THEY</b> are important. (ADJECTIVE) 3. Discussing the <b>MEANING OF</b> the text is essential for understanding. (PREPOSITION)            |
| 1618.                     |               |             |               | 1. Money is a <b>MEANS</b> of exchange. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MEANS</b> available are limited; <b>THEY</b> should be used wisely. (ADJECTIVE) 3. He communicated <b>WITH</b> various <b>MEANS</b> to get his message across. (PREPOSITION)                             |
| <b>Mean V. A1</b>         | /mi:n/        | মীন         | অর্থ          | 1. I will finish my homework; <b>MEANWHILE</b> , you can prepare dinner. (ADVERB) 2. The project is ongoing; <b>MEANWHILE</b> , we await feedback. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We can do chores <b>WHILE</b> we wait; <b>MEANWHILE</b> , the laundry is running. (PREPOSITION) |
| 1619.                     |               |             |               | 1. We need to <b>MEASURE</b> the ingredients accurately. (VERB) 2. The <b>MEASURE</b> of success varies for everyone. (NOUN) 3. Please provide feedback <b>ABOUT</b> your <b>MEASURE</b> of progress. (PREPOSITION)   |
| <b>Meaning N. A1</b>      | ' mi:nɪŋ/     | মি:নিং      | অর্থ          | 1. The <b>MEASUREMENT</b> was taken carefully. (NOUN) 2. Accurate <b>MEASUREMENT</b> is crucial in science; <b>IT</b> leads to reliable results. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We will check the   |
| 1620.                     |               |             |               |   |
| <b>Means N. B2</b>        | /mi:nz/       | মীনয়       | মাধ্যম        |   |
| 1621.                     |               |             |               |   |
| <b>Meanwhile A dv. B1</b> | ' mi:n,w ail/ | মীনওয়াইল   | ইতিম<br>ধ্যেই |   |
| 1622.                     |               |             |               |   |
| <b>Measure V. N. B1</b>   | 'mɛʒə/        | মেজ্জা      | মাপা          |   |
| 1623.                     |               |             |               |   |
| <b>Measurement N. B2</b>  | 'mɛʒəm ent/   | মেজ্জামেন্ট | পরিমাপ        |   |

|                              |            |          |          |   |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---|
|                              |            |          |          | results <b>AFTER</b> the <b>MEASUREMENT</b> is complete.<br>(PREPOSITION)   |
| 1624.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Meat N. A1</b>            | /mi:t/     | মীট      | মাংস     | 1. They serve <b>MEAT</b> at the restaurant. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MEAT</b> was delicious; <b>IT</b> was cooked to perfection. (ADJECTIVE) 3. She prefers to eat vegetables <b>OVER MEAT</b> . (PREPOSITION)   |
| 1625.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Media N. A2</b>           | /'mi:diə/  | মীডিয়া  | মিডিয়া  | 1. The <b>MEDIA</b> plays a crucial role in society. (NOUN) 2. <b>MEDIA</b> coverage can influence public opinion; <b>IT</b> shapes perceptions. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We rely on news <b>FROM</b> various <b>MEDIA</b> outlets. (PREPOSITION)                       |
| 1626.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Medical Adj. A2</b>       | /'medɪkəl/ | মেডিখাল  | চিকিৎসা  | 1. She is studying <b>MEDICAL</b> science at university. (ADJECTIVE) 2. <b>MEDICAL</b> professionals are essential during a health crisis; <b>THEY</b> provide care. (ADVERB) 3. He received treatment <b>FOR</b> his <b>MEDICAL</b> condition. (PREPOSITION) |
| 1627.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Medicine N. A2</b>        | /'medisın/ | মেডিসিন  | ঔষধ      | 1. He takes his <b>MEDICINE</b> every morning. (NOUN) 2. <b>MEDICINE</b> can be both a science and an art; <b>IT</b> requires skill. (ADJECTIVE) 3. She is interested <b>IN</b> studying <b>MEDICINE</b> . (PREPOSITION)                                      |
| 1628.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Medium Adj. B1, N. B2</b> | /'mi:diəm/ | মীডিয়াম | মধ্যম    | 1. The artist prefers to work in a <b>MEDIUM</b> of oil paints. (NOUN) 2. <b>MEDIUM</b> -sized dogs are often friendly; <b>THEY</b> make great pets. (ADJECTIVE) 3. The message was conveyed <b>THROUGH</b> a <b>MEDIUM</b> of social media. (PREPOSITION)    |
| 1629.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Meet V. A1</b>            | /mi:t/     | মীট      | দেখা করা | 1. We will <b>MEET</b> at the café later. (VERB) 2. It was nice to have a <b>MEET</b> with everyone; <b>IT</b> was productive. (NOUN) 3. Let's discuss this <b>AFTER</b> we <b>MEET</b> . (PREPOSITION)   |
| 1630.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Meeting N. A1</b>         | /'mi:tɪŋ/  | মীটিং    | সভা      | 1. The <b>MEETING</b> will start at 10 AM. (NOUN) 2. A productive <b>MEETING</b> can lead to great ideas; <b>IT</b> is essential for teamwork. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We will talk <b>DURING</b> the <b>MEETING</b> about our plans. (PREPOSITION)                    |
| 1631.                        |            |          |          |   |
| <b>Melt V. B2</b>            | /melt/     | মেল্ট    | গলানো    | 1. The ice will <b>MELT</b> in the sun. (VERB) 2. The <b>MELT</b> process is fascinating; <b>IT</b> shows how heat affects solids. (NOUN) 3. The chocolate  |

|                             |                |         |            |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|------------|--|
|                             |                |         |            | should be kept <b>AWAY FROM</b> heat to prevent it from <b>MELTING</b> . (PREPOSITION)   |
| 1632.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Member N. A1</b>         | /'membə/<br>/  | মেম্বা  | সদস্য      | 1. She is a <b>MEMBER</b> of the local book club. (NOUN) 2. Each <b>MEMBER</b> contributes to the group; <b>THEY</b> bring unique perspectives. (ADJECTIVE) 3. He joined the organization <b>AS</b> a <b>MEMBER</b> last year. (PREPOSITION)     |
| 1633.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Memory N. A2</b>         | /'meməri/<br>/ | মেমরি   | স্মৃতি     | 1. My grandmother has a great <b>MEMORY</b> for names. (NOUN) 2. <b>MEMORY</b> techniques can help improve retention; <b>THEY</b> are useful for students. (ADJECTIVE) 3. He reminisced <b>ABOUT</b> his childhood <b>MEMORY</b> . (PREPOSITION) |
| 1634.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Mental Adj. B1</b>       | /'mentəl/      | মেন্টাল | মানসিক     | 1. <b>MENTAL</b> health is just as important as physical health. (ADJECTIVE) 2. She practices yoga for <b>MENTAL</b> clarity; <b>IT</b> helps her focus. (ADVERB) 3. He sought help <b>FOR</b> his <b>MENTAL</b> well-being. (PREPOSITION)       |
| 1635.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Mention V. A2, N. B1</b> | /'mentʃən/     | মেনশন   | উল্লেখ করা | 1. Did you <b>MENTION</b> the meeting to her? (VERB) 2. A quick <b>MENTION</b> of the topic was enough; <b>IT</b> sparked interest. (NOUN) 3. Please bring it up <b>DURING</b> the <b>MENTION</b> of the agenda. (PREPOSITION)                   |
| 1636.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Menu N. A1</b>           | /'menju:/      | মেনু    | মেনু       | 1. The <b>MENU</b> offers a variety of dishes. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MENU</b> items are delicious; <b>THEY</b> cater to all tastes. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We will decide <b>FROM</b> the <b>MENU</b> what to order. (PREPOSITION)                            |
| 1637.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Mess N., V. B1</b>       | /mes/          | মেস     | গর্জগোল    | 1. The room is a complete <b>MESS!</b> (NOUN) 2. It was a <b>MESS</b> of papers everywhere; <b>IT</b> needed organizing. (ADJECTIVE) 3. Don't leave your things <b>IN</b> a <b>MESS</b> ; it's important to clean up. (PREPOSITION)              |
| 1638.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Message N. A1</b>        | /'mesɪdʒ/      | মেসিজ   | বার্তা     | 1. I received a <b>MESSAGE</b> from her. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MESSAGE</b> was clear; <b>IT</b> conveyed urgency. (ADJECTIVE) 3. He sent the <b>MESSAGE TO</b> his friend. (PREPOSITION)  |
| 1639.                       |                |         |            |  |
| <b>Metal N. A2</b>          | /'metəl/       | মেঠাল   | ধাতু       | 1. The sculpture is made of <b>METAL</b> . (NOUN) 2. <b>METAL</b> objects can rust if not cared  |

|                             |             |          |          |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--|
|                             |             |          |          | for; <b>THEY</b> require maintenance. (ADJECTIVE) 3. The tools are stored <b>IN</b> a <b>METAL</b> box. (PREPOSITION)  |
| 1640.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Method N. A2</b>         | /'mɛθəd/    | মেথড     | পদ্ধতি   | 1. She has a unique <b>METHOD</b> of teaching. (NOUN) 2. The <b>METHOD</b> used was effective; <b>IT</b> improved results. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We will discuss the <b>METHOD FOR</b> the experiment. (PREPOSITION)                        |
| 1641.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Metre N. A1</b>          | 'mi:tə/     | মী;ঠা    | মিটার    | 1. The room is 5 <b>METRES</b> long. (NOUN) 2. The <b>METRE</b> is a standard unit of measurement; <b>IT</b> is used worldwide. (ADJECTIVE) 3. The distance was measured <b>IN METRES</b> . (PREPOSITION)                            |
| 1642.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Middle N., Adj. A2</b>   | 'mɪdl/      | মিডল     | মাঝ      | 1. She stood in the <b>MIDDLE</b> of the room. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MIDDLE</b> child often feels overlooked; <b>SHE</b> needs attention too. (ADJECTIVE) 3. He placed the vase <b>IN</b> the <b>MIDDLE</b> of the table. (PREPOSITION)   |
| 1643.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Midnight N. A1</b>       | 'midnæt/    | মাইডনাহট | মধ্যরাত  | 1. The party will end at <b>MIDNIGHT</b> . (NOUN) 2. <b>MIDNIGHT</b> snacks are the best; <b>THEY</b> satisfy late-night cravings. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We will meet <b>AT MIDNIGHT</b> for the surprise. (PREPOSITION)                    |
| 1644.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Might Modal V. A2</b>    | /maɪt/      | মাইট     | হতে পারে | 1. You <b>MIGHT</b> want to reconsider your decision. (MODAL VERB) 2. It <b>MIGHT</b> rain later; <b>THEREFORE</b> , take an umbrella. (ADVERB) 3. We can discuss this <b>AFTER</b> you <b>MIGHT</b> finish your work. (PREPOSITION) |
| 1645.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Mild Adj. B1</b>         | /maɪld/     | মাইল্ড   | হালকা    | 1. The weather is quite <b>MILD</b> today. (ADJECTIVE) 2. He prefers <b>MILD</b> flavors in his food; <b>HE</b> dislikes spicy dishes. (ADVERB) 3. The climate is pleasant <b>IN MILD</b> seasons. (PREPOSITION)                     |
| 1646.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Mile N. A1</b>           | /maɪl/      | মাইল     | মাইল     | 1. The nearest store is a <b>MILE</b> away. (NOUN) 2. A <b>MILE</b> is a long distance; <b>IT</b> takes time to walk. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We walked <b>FOR</b> a <b>MILE</b> before stopping. (PREPOSITION)                               |
| 1647.                       |             |          |          |  |
| <b>Military Adj., N. B2</b> | 'militəri / | মিলিটারি | সামরিক   | 1. The <b>MILITARY</b> plays a vital role in national security. (NOUN) 2. <b>MILITARY</b> training is rigorous; <b>IT</b> prepares individuals for service.  |

**1648.**

**Milk N. A1**

/milk/

মিল্ক

দুধ

(ADJECTIVE) 3. He served **IN** the **MILITARY** for several years. (PREPOSITION)

1. I drink **MILK** every morning.

(NOUN) 2. **MILK** products are rich in calcium; **THEY** are good for bones.

(ADJECTIVE) 3. She prefers almond **MILK OVER** cow's **MILK**. (PREPOSITION)

**1649.**

**Nature N. A2**

/'neɪtʃə/

নেচা

প্রকৃতি

1. **NATURE** is beautiful in the spring.

(NOUN) 2. **NATURE** walks can be refreshing; **THEY** help clear the mind.

(ADJECTIVE) 3. We should respect our environment **IN NATURE**.

(PREPOSITION)

**1650.**

**Million Number A1**

/'mɪljən/

মিলিয়ন

এক  
মিলিয়ন

1. There are a **MILLION** stars in the sky. (NUMBER) 2.

A **MILLION** opportunities await those who seek them; **THEY** just need to be explored. (ADJECTIVE) 3. He earned a **MILLION** dollars **FROM** his investments. (PREPOSITION)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:34

### WORD LIST:1651-1700

#### Objectives: Parts of Speech-

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1651.</b><br><b>Mind N., V. A2</b>                  | /maɪnd/                | মাইন্ড               | মনে রাখা       | 1. Please keep your <b>MIND</b> focused on the task. (NOUN) 2. I don't <b>MIND</b> helping you with your homework. (VERB) 3. It's important to clear your <b>MIND IF</b> you want to think creatively. (CONJUNCTION)                  |
| <b>1652.</b><br><b>Mine (Belongs To Me) Pron. A2</b>   | /main/                 | মাইন                 | আমার           | 1. This book is <b>MINE</b> . (PRONOUN) 2. The house over there is <b>MINE</b> . (PRONOUN) 3. Can you lend me your pencil <b>AND</b> I will give it back later? (CONJUNCTION)   |
| <b>1653.</b><br><b>Mine (Hole In The Ground) N. B1</b> | /main/                 | মাইন                 | খনি            | 1. The <b>MINE</b> is located in the mountains. (NOUN) 2. Workers in the <b>MINE</b> faced many dangers. (NOUN) 3. I will go <b>IF</b> you want to visit the <b>MINE</b> . (CONJUNCTION)  |
| <b>1654.</b><br><b>Mineral N. B2</b>                   | 'minərəl /             | মিনারল               | খনিজ           | 1. Salt is a common <b>MINERAL</b> . (NOUN) 2. Many <b>MINERAL</b> supplements are available for health. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You should eat fruits <b>AND</b> vegetables to get essential <b>MINERAL</b> nutrients. (CONJUNCTION)          |
| <b>1655.</b><br><b>Minimum Adj. N. B2</b>              | 'mɪnɪməm /             | মিনিমাম              | সর্বনিম্ন      | 1. The <b>MINIMUM</b> age to vote is 18. (NOUN) 2. There is a <b>MINIMUM</b> requirement for this job; <b>IT</b> must be met. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can join the team <b>IF</b> you meet the <b>MINIMUM</b> standards. (CONJUNCTION)     |
| <b>1656.</b><br><b>Minister N. B2</b>                  | 'minɪstə /             | মিনিস্টা             | মন্ত্রী        | 1. The <b>MINISTER</b> gave a speech at the event. (NOUN) 2. A <b>MINISTER</b> is responsible for making important decisions. (NOUN) 3. He will attend the meeting <b>AND</b> the conference with the <b>MINISTER</b> . (CONJUNCTION) |
| <b>1657.</b><br><b>Minor Adj. B2</b>                   | 'maɪnər /              | মাইনা                | ক্ষুদ্র        | 1. He is a <b>MINOR</b> and cannot vote. (ADJECTIVE) 2. The changes were considered <b>MINOR</b> ; <b>THEY</b> did not affect the outcome. (ADJECTIVE) 3. I will help you with  |

|                                 |                       |            |           |  |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|--|
|                                 |                       |            |           | your project <b>IF</b> you need assistance with the <b>MINOR</b> details. (CONJUNCTION)  |
| 1658.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Minority N.<br/>B2</b>       | /maɪ'nr̩i:r̩/<br>/ti/ | মাইনি:রিটি | সংখ্যালঘু | 1. The <b>MINORITY</b> of students passed the exam. (NOUN) 2. A <b>MINORITY</b> group may require special support. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We should listen to everyone, especially the <b>MINORITY</b> , <b>BECAUSE</b> their voices matter. (CONJUNCTION) |
| 1659.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Minute N. A1</b>             | 'mɪnɪt/               | মিনিট      | মিনিট     | 1. It took a <b>MINUTE</b> to finish the task. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MINUTE</b> details are crucial; <b>THEY</b> should not be overlooked. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can start the meeting <b>WHEN</b> everyone arrives in a <b>MINUTE</b> . (CONJUNCTION)     |
| 1660.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Mirror N. A2</b>             | 'mɪrə/                | মিরা       | আয়না     | 1. She looked into the <b>MIRROR</b> before leaving. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MIRROR</b> reflects light beautifully; <b>IT</b> enhances the room. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can see yourself <b>WHEN</b> you look into the <b>MIRROR</b> . (CONJUNCTION)          |
| 1661.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Miss V. A1</b>               | /mɪs/                 | মিস        | মিস করা   | 1. I always <b>MISS</b> my bus in the morning. (VERB) 2. He will <b>MISS</b> the concert; <b>HE</b> forgot to buy tickets. (VERB) 3. You will feel sad <b>IF</b> you <b>MISS</b> the opportunity. (CONJUNCTION)                                    |
| 1662.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Missing Adj.<br/>A2</b>      | 'mɪsɪŋ/               | মিসিং      | মিসিং     | 1. The <b>MISSING</b> child was found safe. (ADJECTIVE) 2. There are <b>MISSING</b> items on the list; <b>THEY</b> need to be added. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We must act quickly <b>BEFORE</b> any <b>MISSING</b> information is lost. (CONJUNCTION)        |
| 1663.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Mission N. B2</b>            | 'mɪʃən/               | মিশন       | মিশন      | 1. The <b>MISSION</b> was successful. (NOUN) 2. Our <b>MISSION</b> is to help those in need; <b>THIS</b> drives us. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We will achieve our goals <b>IF</b> we stay focused on the <b>MISSION</b> . (CONJUNCTION)                       |
| 1664.                           |                       |            |           |  |
| <b>Mistake N. A1,<br/>V. B2</b> | /mi'steɪk/<br>/       | মিস্টেইক   | ভুল       | 1. I made a <b>MISTAKE</b> on the exam. (NOUN) 2. It was a <b>MISTAKE</b> to ignore the warning; <b>IT</b> could have been serious. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can learn from your <b>MISTAKE</b> , <b>AND</b> it will help you grow. (CONJUNCTION)        |
| 1665.                           |                       |            |           |  |
|                                 | /mɪks/                | মিক্স      | মেশানো    | 1. You need to <b>MIX</b> the ingredients well. (VERB) 2. The <b>MIX</b> of flavors was delightful. (NOUN) 3.  |

## **Mix V., N. B1**

**1666.**

### **Mixed Adj. B2**

/mɪkst/

মিক্সট

মিশ্রিত

We should combine our resources **SO THAT** we can create a better **MIX**. (CONJUNCTION)

1. The **MIXED** salad had various ingredients. (ADJECTIVE) 2. She has **MIXED** feelings about the decision; **SOME** are positive, and **SOME** are negative. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can choose **WHETHER** you want a **MIXED** drink or a soda. (CONJUNCTION)

**1667.**

### **Mixture N. B1**

/'mɪkstʃə /

মিক্সচা

মিশ্রণ

1. The **MIXTURE** of cultures is fascinating. (NOUN) 2. This is a **MIXTURE** of sweet and savory flavors; **IT** is delicious. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can create a **MIXTURE AS LONG AS** you follow the recipe. (CONJUNCTION)

**1668.**

### **Mobile Adj., N. A2**

'məʊbaɪl /

মোবাইল

মোবাইল

1. He uses a **MOBILE** phone for communication. (NOUN) 2. The **MOBILE** app is user-friendly; **IT** is easy to navigate. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can access the website **WHILE** on your **MOBILE** device. (CONJUNCTION)

**1669.**

### **Model N. A1, V. B2**

/'mɒdl /

মডেল

মডেল

1. She is a fashion **MODEL** who walks the runway. (NOUN) 2. The **MODEL** car is very detailed; **IT** looks realistic. (ADJECTIVE) 3. You can build your project **IF** you follow the **MODEL** carefully. (CONJUNCTION)

**1670.**

### **Modern Adj. A1**

/'mɒdnə /

মডান

আধুনিক

1. The building has a **MODERN** design. (ADJECTIVE) 2. **MODERN** technology has changed how we communicate; **IT** is fascinating. (ADVERB) 3. We will discuss the **MODERN** issues in class **WHEN** the lecture starts. (CONJUNCTION)

**1671.**

### **Modify V. B2**

/'mɒdɪfaɪ /

মডিফাই

পরিবর্তন করা

1. You can **MODIFY** the settings on your device. (VERB) 2. The **MODIFY** process is straightforward; **IT** requires only a few steps. (NOUN) 3. You can change the design **AS LONG AS** you **MODIFY** it carefully. (CONJUNCTION)

**1672.**

### **Moment N. A1**

/'məʊmənt /

মৌমান্ত

মুহূর্ত

1. This is a special **MOMENT** in my life. (NOUN) 2. The **MOMENT** of silence was powerful; **IT** was respected by all. (ADJECTIVE) 3. I will call you **WHEN** I have a free **MOMENT**. (CONJUNCTION)

**1673.**

/'mʌndeɪ /

মান্ডেই

সোমবার

1. **MONDAY** is the start of the workweek. (NOUN) 2. **MONDAY** mornings can be

|   |          |        |       |   |
|---|----------|--------|-------|---|
| <b>Monday N. A1</b>                             |          |        |       | tough; <b>THEY</b> require extra coffee. (ADJECTIVE) 3. We have a meeting <b>ON MONDAY</b> to discuss the project. (PREPOSITION)  |
| <b>1674.</b><br><b>Money N. A1</b>              | /'mʌni/  | মানি   | অর্থ  | 1. I saved enough <b>MONEY</b> to buy a car. (NOUN)<br>2. <b>MONEY</b> management is essential for financial health; <b>IT</b> helps avoid debt. (ADJECTIVE) 3. She invested her <b>MONEY BECAUSE</b> she wanted to grow her savings. (CONJUNCTION) |
| <b>1675.</b><br><b>Monitor N., V. B2</b>        | 'mənɪtə/ | মনিটা  | মনিটর | 1. The <b>MONITOR</b> displays the computer's output. (NOUN) 2. You can <b>MONITOR</b> your progress using this app. (VERB) 3. <b>WOW</b> , that <b>MONITOR</b> has a great resolution! (INTERJECTION)  |
| <b>1676.</b><br><b>Monkey N. A2</b>             | 'mʌŋki/  | মাঙ্কি | বানর  | 1. The <b>MONKEY</b> swung from branch to branch. (NOUN) 2. <b>MONKEY</b> business can be fun; <b>IT</b> brings joy to many. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>OH</b> , look at that <b>MONKEY</b> playing! (INTERJECTION)  |
| <b>1677.</b><br><b>Month N. A1</b>              | /mʌnθ/   | মন্ত্র | মাস   | 1. February is the shortest <b>MONTH</b> of the year. (NOUN) 2. Each <b>MONTH</b> has its own unique holidays; <b>THEY</b> are celebrated differently. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>YAY</b> , it's finally a new <b>MONTH!</b> (INTERJECTION)                  |
| <b>1678.</b><br><b>Mood N. B1</b>               | /mu:d/   | মূড    | মেজাজ | 1. Her <b>MOOD</b> brightened when she saw her friends. (NOUN) 2. The music set a romantic <b>MOOD</b> for the evening. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>HURRAY</b> , this song always lifts my <b>MOOD!</b> (INTERJECTION)  |
| <b>1679.</b><br><b>Moon N. A2</b>               | /mu:n/   | মূন    | চাঁদ  | 1. The <b>MOON</b> was full last night. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MOONlight</b> illuminated the path; <b>IT</b> was beautiful. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>WOW</b> , look at how bright the <b>MOON</b> is tonight! (INTERJECTION)                                     |
| <b>1680.</b><br><b>Moral Adj., N. B2</b>        | 'mɔ:rəl/ | মোরাল  | নৈতিক | 1. The story has a strong <b>MORAL</b> lesson. (NOUN) 2. <b>MORAL</b> values are important in society; <b>THEY</b> guide our actions. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>AH</b> , I see the <b>MORAL</b> of the story now! (INTERJECTION)                            |
| <b>1681.</b><br><b>More Det./Pron., Adv. A1</b> | /mɔ:/    | মো;    | আরও   | 1. I need <b>MORE</b> time to finish my project. (DETERMINER) 2. There are <b>MORE</b> options available now; <b>THEY</b> are exciting. (ADJECTIVE)   |

|       |                                  |                               |            |   |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---|
|       |                                  |                               |            | 3. YAY, I want to learn <b>MORE</b> about this topic! (INTERJECTION)  |
| 1682. |                                  | ম;নিং<br>/mɔ:nɪŋ/             | সকাল       | 1. I love waking up early in the <b>MORNING</b> . (NOUN) 2. The <b>MORNING</b> sun is beautiful; <b>IT</b> brightens the day. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>GOOD MORNING</b> , everyone! (INTERJECTION)                                       |
| 1683. | <b>Most Det./Pr on., Adv. A1</b> | মোস্ট<br>/məʊst/              | সবচেয়ে    | 1. She is the <b>MOST</b> talented artist I know. (DETERMINER) 2. The <b>MOST</b> important thing is to be yourself. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>WOW</b> , that was the <b>MOST</b> amazing performance! (INTERJECTION)                     |
| 1684. | <b>Mostly Adv. A2</b>            | মোস্টলি<br>/məʊstli /         | মূলত       | 1. I <b>MOSTLY</b> enjoy reading fiction. (ADVERB) 2. The crowd was <b>MOSTLY</b> quiet during the speech. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>YAY</b> , I <b>MOSTLY</b> finished my homework! (INTERJECTION)                                       |
| 1685. | <b>Mother N. A1</b>              | মাদা<br>/'mʌðə/               | মা         | 1. My <b>MOTHER</b> is a great cook. (NOUN) 2. She has a <b>MOTHERly</b> instinct to care for others. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>OH</b> , I love my <b>MOTHER</b> so much! (INTERJECTION)  |
| 1686. | <b>Motor N., Adj. B2</b>         | মৌর্তা<br>/'məʊtə/            | মোটর       | 1. The <b>MOTOR</b> in the car is powerful. (NOUN) 2. <b>MOTOR</b> skills are essential for children to develop. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>WOW</b> , that <b>MOTOR</b> bike is fast! (INTERJECTION)                                       |
| 1687. | <b>Motorcycle N .A2</b>          | মৌর্তাসাইকল<br>/'məʊtə,saikl/ | মোটরসাইকেল | 1. He rides his <b>MOTORCYCLE</b> every weekend. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MOTORCYCLE</b> race was thrilling; <b>IT</b> attracted many fans. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>YAY</b> , I want to learn how to ride a <b>MOTORCYCLE</b> ! (INTERJECTION)  |
| 1688. | <b>Mount V. B2</b>               | মাউন্ট<br>/maʊnt/             | চড়া       | 1. We will <b>MOUNT</b> the picture on the wall. (VERB) 2. The <b>MOUNT</b> of the horse was impressive. (NOUN) 3. <b>WOW</b> , look at that <b>MOUNTain</b> peak! (INTERJECTION)   |
| 1689. | <b>Mountain N. A1</b>            | মাউন্টান<br>/'maʊntən/        | পর্বত      | 1. The <b>MOUNTAIN</b> is covered in snow. (NOUN) 2. <b>MOUNTAIN</b> climbing is an exhilarating sport; <b>IT</b> requires strength. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>AH</b> , the view from the <b>MOUNTAIN</b> is breathtaking! (INTERJECTION) |
| 1690. | <b>Mouse N. A1</b>               | মাউস<br>/maʊs/                | ইঁদুর      | 1. The <b>MOUSE</b> scurried across the floor. (NOUN) 2. A <b>MOUSE</b> trap can be effective; <b>IT</b> helps  |

|       |                                  |                             |                 |  |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
|       |                                  |                             |                 | control pests. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>EWW</b> , there's a <b>MOUSE</b> in the kitchen! (INTERJECTION)   |
| 1691. | <b>Mouth</b> N. A1               | মাউথ<br>/maʊθ/              | মুখ             | 1. The <b>MOUTH</b> is important for speaking. (NOUN) 2. He has a <b>MOUTHful</b> of food; <b>HE</b> should chew first. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>YUCK</b> , I got something stuck in my <b>MOUTH</b> ! (INTERJECTION)   |
| 1692. | <b>Move</b> V. A1, N. B1         | মুভ<br>/mu:v/               | নড়াচড়া<br>করা | 1. Please <b>MOVE</b> the chair to the side. (VERB) 2. The <b>MOVE</b> was strategic; <b>IT</b> changed the game. (NOUN) 3. <b>WOW</b> , that was a quick <b>MOVE</b> ! (INTERJECTION)   |
| 1693. | <b>Movement</b> N. A2            | মুভমেন্ট<br>/'mu:vm ənt/    | আন্দোল<br>ন     | 1. The <b>MOVEMENT</b> of the dancers was graceful. (NOUN) 2. <b>MOVEMENT</b> in art can express emotions; <b>IT</b> is powerful. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>AH</b> , I love the energy of this <b>MOVEMENT</b> ! (INTERJECTION)  |
| 1694. | <b>Movie</b> N. A1               | মুভি<br>/'mu:vi/            | চলচ্চিত্র       | 1. We watched a great <b>MOVIE</b> last night. (NOUN) 2. The <b>MOVIE</b> was entertaining; <b>IT</b> kept us on the edge of our seats. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>YAY</b> , I can't wait to see that <b>MOVIE</b> ! (INTERJECTION)                                     |
| 1695. | <b>Much</b> Det./Pr on., Adv. A1 | মাচ<br>/mʌtʃ/               | অনেক            | 1. I don't have <b>MUCH</b> time left. (DETERMINER) 2. There is too <b>MUCH</b> noise in the room; <b>IT</b> is distracting. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>WOW</b> , I didn't expect so <b>MUCH</b> excitement! (INTERJECTION)   |
| 1696. | <b>Mud</b> N. B1                 | মাড<br>/mʌd/                | কাদ❖❖           | 1. The <b>MUD</b> was thick after the rain. (NOUN) 2. <b>MUD</b> pies are fun to make; <b>THEY</b> are a childhood favorite. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>EWW</b> , my shoes are covered in <b>MUD</b> ! (INTERJECTION)   |
| 1697. | <b>Multiple</b> Adj. B2          | মালঠিপল<br>/'mʌltipl/       | বহু             | 1. There are <b>MULTIPLE</b> ways to solve the problem. (ADJECTIVE) 2. <b>MULTIPLE</b> choices can be overwhelming; <b>THEY</b> require careful consideration. (ADJECTIVE) 3. <b>WOW</b> , I didn't realize there were <b>MULTIPLE</b> options! (INTERJECTION) |
| 1698. | <b>Multiply</b> V. B2            | মালঠিপ্লাই<br>/'mʌltipl ai/ | গুণিতক          | 1. You can <b>MULTIPLY</b> numbers to find the product. (VERB) 2. The <b>MULTIPLY</b> function in Excel is useful for calculations. (NOUN) 3. <b>YAY</b> , I finally understand how to <b>MULTIPLY</b> ! (INTERJECTION)  |

**1699.**

**Mum N. A1**

/mʌm/

মাম

মা

1. My **MUM** makes the best cookies. (NOUN) 2. **MUM** is a term of endearment; **IT** shows affection. (ADJECTIVE) 3. **OH**, I love spending time with my **MUM!** (INTERJECTION)

**1700.**

**Murder N., V.**

**B1**

/'mɜ:də/

মা;-ডা

হত্যা

1. The **MURDER** mystery was thrilling. (NOUN) 2. **MURDER** is a serious crime; **IT** has severe consequences. (VERB) 3. **WOW**, that was a shocking **MURDER** in the story! (INTERJECTION)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:35

### WORD LIST:1701-1750

#### Objectives: Figure of Speech

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                     | SENTENCE EXAMPLES |  |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>1701.</b><br><b>Muscle N. B1</b>           | /'mʌsəl/               | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>মাসল | মাংসপে<br>শী      | 1. His <b>MUSCLE</b> was a steel cable, strong and unyielding. (METAPHOR) 2. She was as strong as a lion, her <b>MUSCLE</b> rippling with power. (SIMILE) 3. The <b>MUSCLE</b> in his arm flexed like a coiled spring, ready to unleash energy. (PERSONIFICATION)  |
| <b>1702.</b><br><b>Museum N. A1</b>           | /mju: 'ziəm/           | মিউ়িয়াম                          | মিউজি<br>য়াম     | 1. The <b>MUSEUM</b> is a treasure chest filled with history. (METAPHOR) 2. Walking through the <b>MUSEUM</b> is like stepping into a time machine. (SIMILE) 3. The artifacts in the <b>MUSEUM</b> whispered secrets of the past. (PERSONIFICATION)  |
| <b>1703.</b><br><b>Music N. A1</b>            | /'mju:zɪk/             | মিউ়িক                             | সংগীত             | 1. The <b>MUSIC</b> was a river, flowing gently through our souls. (METAPHOR) 2. The <b>MUSIC</b> danced through the air like butterflies in spring. (SIMILE) 3. The <b>MUSIC</b> wrapped around me, holding me close like an old friend. (PERSONIFICATION)  |
| <b>1704.</b><br><b>Musical Adj. A2, N. B1</b> | /'mju:zɪkəl/           | মিউ়িখাল                           | সঙ্গীতগ<br>ত      | 1. The <b>MUSICAL</b> was a bright tapestry of colors and emotions. (METAPHOR) 2. Her voice was like a <b>MUSICAL</b> note, sweet and resonant. (SIMILE) 3. The <b>MUSICAL</b> numbers leapt off the page, eager to be performed. (PERSONIFICATION)  |
| <b>1705.</b><br><b>Musician N. A2</b>         | /mju: 'zɪʃən/          | মিউ়িশন                            | সঙ্গীত<br>জ্ঞ     | 1. The <b>MUSICIAN</b> was a magician, conjuring emotions from thin air. (METAPHOR) 2. Like a skilled painter, the <b>MUSICIAN</b> brushed melodies across the canvas of silence. (SIMILE) 3. The <b>MUSICIAN</b> poured his heart into the song, each note a drop of blood and sweat. (PERSONIFICATION) |
| <b>1706.</b>                                  | /mʌst/                 | মাস্ট                              | অবশ্যই            | 1. To succeed, you <b>MUST</b> climb the mountain of challenges ahead. (METAPHOR) 2. You <b>MUST</b> be as brave as a knight facing a dragon. (SIMILE) 3.  |

**Must Modal  
V. A1**

**1707.  
My Det. A1**

মাই  
/maɪ/

আমার  
আমাৰ

The urgency in his voice was a weight, pressing down on my shoulders; I **MUST** act now. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1708.  
Myself Pron.  
A2**

মাইসেলফ  
/maɪ 'self/

নিজে  
নিজে

1. I found **MYSELF** in the depths of the ocean of thoughts. (METAPHOR) 2. **MYSELF** is like a puzzle missing a few pieces, still figuring out where I fit. (SIMILE) 3. **MYSELF** stood in front of the mirror, trying to grasp the reflection staring back. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1709.  
Mysterious A  
dj. B2**

মিস্টিয়ারিয়া  
স  
/mi 'stɪri  
əs/

রহস্যম  
য়  
রহস্য

1. The **MYSTERIOUS** fog was a veil hiding secrets from the world. (METAPHOR) 2. She was as **MYSTERIOUS** as a cat in the night, always watching but rarely seen. (SIMILE) 3.

The **MYSTERIOUS** shadows danced in the corner of the room, teasing my curiosity. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1710.  
Mystery N. B1**

মিস্ট্ৰি  
/'mɪstəri/

রহস্য  
রহস্য

1. Life is a **MYSTERY**, a novel with missing chapters. (METAPHOR) 2. Solving this **MYSTERY** is like finding a needle in a haystack. (SIMILE) 3. The **MYSTERY** of the ancient ruins called out to adventurers everywhere. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1711.  
Nail N. B1**

নেইল  
/neɪl/

নখ  
নখ

1. The **NAIL** was a lifeline holding the project together. (METAPHOR) 2. He hammered the **NAIL** into the wood like a drummer keeping the beat. (SIMILE) 3. The **NAIL** stood tall, proud in its purpose to hold things together. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1712.  
Name N., V. A1**

নেইম  
/neɪm/

নাম  
নাম

1. A **NAME** is a key that unlocks the door to identity. (METAPHOR) 2. Her **NAME** is like a song that lingers in the air. (SIMILE) 3. The **NAME** whispered through the crowd, calling for recognition. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1713.**

ন্যৱাচিভ  
/'nærətɪv  
/

বৰ্ণনামূ  
লক

1. The **NARRATIVE** unfolded like a flower blooming in spring. (METAPHOR) 2. His story was as engaging as a tapestry woven with care.

**Narrative N.,  
Adj. B1**

**1714.  
Narrow Adj.  
A2, V. B2**

/'nærəʊ/

ন্যারোড়

সংকীর্ণ

(SIMILE) 3. The **NARRATIVE** danced through the pages, urging readers to follow along.  
(PERSONIFICATION)

**1715.  
Nation N. B1**

/'neɪʃən/

নেইশন

জাতি

1. The **NARROW** path was a tightrope, balancing risks and rewards. (METAPHOR) 2. She felt like a **NARROW** beam of light breaking through the clouds. (SIMILE) 3. The **NARROW** alleyway beckoned, filled with whispers and secrets. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1716.  
National Adj.  
A2, N. B2**

/'næʃənl/

ন্যাশনাল

জাতীয়

1. The **NATIONAL** pride was a fire igniting the hearts of many. (METAPHOR) 2. The **NATIONAL** anthem soared like an eagle in the sky. (SIMILE) 3. The **NATIONAL** identity wrapped around the people like a warm blanket. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1717.  
Native Adj., N.  
B1**

/'neɪtɪv/

নেইটিভ

স্থানীয়

1. The **NATIVE** culture is a treasure chest of history and tradition. (METAPHOR) 2. She spoke of her **NATIVE** land like a painter describing a masterpiece. (SIMILE) 3. The **NATIVE** trees stood tall, guardians of the land's secrets. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1718.  
Natural Adj.  
A1**

/'nætʃərə/

ন্যাচারাল

স্বাভাবিক

1. The **NATURAL** beauty of the landscape was a painting come to life. (METAPHOR) 2. Her laughter was as **NATURAL** as the breeze on a warm day. (SIMILE) 3. The **NATURAL** world whispered softly, inviting us to listen. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1719.  
Naturally Adv.  
. B1**

/'nætʃrəl i/

ন্যাচারালি

স্বাভাবিকভাবে

1. She **NATURALLY** glided through the crowd like a leaf on the wind. (METAPHOR) 2. He fit into the role **NATURALLY**, like a glove on a hand. (SIMILE) 3. The beauty of the sunset unfolded **NATURALLY**, as if the sky were painting itself. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1720.**

/niə/

নীয়া

কাছে

1. The **NEAR** silence was a gentle caress on the ears. (METAPHOR) 2. The stars

## **Near Prep., Adj., Adv. A1**

**1721.**

## **Nearly Adv. A2**

/'niəli/

নিয়ালি

প্রায়

twinkled **NEAR** like diamonds scattered across velvet. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEAR** shadows lingered, waiting to embrace the light. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1722.**

## **Neat Adj. B2**

/ni:t/

নীট

পরিষ্কার

1. I was **NEARLY** at the finish line, like a runner pushing through fatigue. (METAPHOR) 2. The thunder rolled **NEARLY** as loudly as a lion's roar. (SIMILE) 3. The time slipped away **NEARLY**, as if it were a thief in the night. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1723.**

## **Necessarily Adv. B1**

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rili/

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অপরিহা  
র্য

1. Success does not **NECESSARILY** come from hard work alone; it can be a winding road. (METAPHOR) 2. You don't **NECESSARILY** have to be as brave as a lion to face your fears. (SIMILE) 3. The truth doesn't always reveal itself **NECESSARILY**, like a flower blooming in spring. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1724.**

## **Necessary A dj. A2**

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i/

নেসেসারি

প্রয়োজ  
নীয়

1. It is **NECESSARY** to build a strong foundation for a lasting relationship. (METAPHOR) 2. A good night's sleep is as **NECESSARY** as water for a plant. (SIMILE) 3. The **NECESSARY** steps in the process marched forward, demanding attention. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1725.**

## **Neck N. A2**

/nek/

নেক

গলা

1. The **NECK** of the bottle was a narrow passage to the treasure inside. (METAPHOR) 2. She wore her scarf like a hug around her **NECK**. (SIMILE) 3. The **NECK** of the bottle sighed as it released the trapped air. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1726.**

## **Need V. A1, N. A2, Modal V. B1**

/ni:d/

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প্রয়োজ  
ন

1. The **NEED** for connection is a fire that burns within us all. (METAPHOR) 2. My **NEED** for adventure is like a restless wave crashing against the shore. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEED** for love whispered softly, urging us to listen. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1727.**

'ni:dl/

নীডল

সুঁচ

1. The **NEEDLE** was a compass, guiding the thread through the fabric of life. (METAPHOR) 2.

## **Needle N. B1**

**1728.**

### **Negative Adj. A1, N. B2**

/'nɛgətɪv/  
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ক

She threaded the **NEEDLE** as carefully as a tightrope walker balancing on a wire. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEEDLE** danced through the fabric, stitching stories together. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1729.**

### **Neighbour N. A1**

'neɪbə/

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প্রতিবে  
শী

1. A **NEGATIVE** thought is a shadow that darkens the mind. (METAPHOR) 2. His attitude was as **NEGATIVE** as a storm cloud looming overhead. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEGATIVE** energy in the room wrapped around us like a heavy blanket. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1730.**

### **Neighbourhood N. . B1**

'neɪbər  
hʊd/

নেইবাহুড়

প্রতিবে  
শী  
এলাকা

1. The **NEIGHBOURHOOD** is a fortress of kindness in our community. (METAPHOR) 2. She is as friendly as a **NEIGHBOUR** who brings cookies to your door. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEIGHBOUR** called out, her voice a warm invitation to join the gathering. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1731.**

### **Neither Det./ Pron. A2, Adv. B1**

'naɪðə/

নাইদা

কোনটা  
ইন্য

1. **NEITHER** option is a path to happiness; both lead to uncertainty. (METAPHOR) 2. **NEITHER** of the choices felt right, like trying to fit a square peg in a round hole. (SIMILE) 3. **NEITHER** decision spoke to me, leaving me in silence. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1732.**

### **Nerve N. B2**

/nɜ:v/

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1. The **NERVE** was a tightrope, balancing fear and courage. (METAPHOR) 2. He had the **NERVE** to stand up like a soldier facing the enemy. (SIMILE) 3. The **NERVE** in her voice trembled, echoing her uncertainty. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1733.**

### **Nervous Adj. A2**

'nɜ:vəs/

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নাৰ্ভাস

1. I felt **NERVOUS**, like a cat on a hot tin roof. (METAPHOR) 2. His **NERVOUS** energy was as palpable as a thunderstorm brewing. (SIMILE) 3. The **NERVOUS** butterflies in my stomach fluttered wildly before the performance. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1734.**

**Net N. B1**

/nɛt/

নেট

জাল

1. The **NET** was a safety blanket, catching dreams before they fell. (METAPHOR) 2. The fisherman cast his **NET** like a painter throwing colors onto a canvas. (SIMILE) 3. The **NET** waited patiently, eager to embrace the catch of the day. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1735.**

**Network N. A2**

/'nɛtwɜ:k/  
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নেটওয়ার্ক

নেটওয়ার্ক

1. The **NETWORK** of friendships is a web that supports us. (METAPHOR) 2. Her connections are as strong as a **NETWORK** of steel cables. (SIMILE) 3. The **NETWORK** buzzed with activity, alive with conversations and laughter. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1736.**

**Never Adv. A1**

/'nɛvə/

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কখনও  
নয়

1. I will **NEVER** forget that moment; it is etched in my memory. (METAPHOR) 2. She felt **NEVER** as lost as a ship without a compass. (SIMILE) 3. The promise of **NEVER** lingered in the air, heavy with unfulfilled dreams. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1737.**

**Nevertheless  
Adv. B2**

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les/

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তা  
সত্ত্বেও

1. **NEVERTHELESS**, hope is a candle flickering in the dark. (METAPHOR) 2. She was tired, but **NEVERTHELESS**, she pressed on like a warrior. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEVERTHELESS** of the situation stood firm, refusing to be ignored. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1738.**

**New Adj. A1**

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নতুন

1. The **NEW** dawn is a blank canvas waiting for colors. (METAPHOR) 2. She felt as **NEW** as a flower blooming in spring. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEW** ideas danced in the air, eager to be explored. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1739.**

**News N. A1**

/nju:z/

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সংবাদ

1. The **NEWS** was a storm, sweeping through the town with urgency. (METAPHOR) 2. The **NEWS** spread like wildfire, igniting conversations everywhere. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEWS** whispered through the streets, carrying tales of change. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1740.**

**Newspaper N.  
. A1**

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ত্র

1. The **NEWSPAPER** is a window to the world, revealing stories beyond our reach. (METAPHOR) 2. The **NEWSPAPER** crinkled like an old friend sharing secrets. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEWSPAPER** shouted headlines, demanding attention from passersby. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1741.**

**Next Adj., Adv.  
A1, N. B1**

/nɛkst/

নেক্সট

পরবর্তী

1. The **NEXT** chapter is a door waiting to be opened. (METAPHOR) 2. She was as eager as a child waiting for the **NEXT** gift to be unwrapped. (SIMILE) 3. The **NEXT** opportunity stood at the edge, beckoning me forward. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1742.**

**Next To Prep.  
A1**

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tu:/

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পাশে

1. Sitting **NEXT TO** her was like finding a piece of home in a crowded room. (METAPHOR) 2. He felt as comfortable **NEXT TO** her as a cat curled up in a sunbeam. (SIMILE) 3. The chair **NEXT TO** me sighed, longing for companionship. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1743.**

**Nice Adj. A1**

/naɪs/

নাইস

সুন্দর

1. A **NICE** gesture is a warm hug on a cold day. (METAPHOR) 2. Her smile was as **NICE** as a sunny afternoon. (SIMILE) 3. The **NICE** words floated in the air, wrapping around us like a gentle breeze. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1744.**

**Night N. A1**

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1. The **NIGHT** is a blanket, wrapping the world in darkness. (METAPHOR) 2. The stars twinkled in the **NIGHT** like diamonds scattered across velvet. (SIMILE) 3. The **NIGHT** whispered secrets, inviting us to dream. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1745.**

**Nightmare N.  
B2**

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1. The **NIGHTMARE** was a dark cloud, suffocating my thoughts. (METAPHOR) 2. It felt like a **NIGHTMARE** creeping up on me, as terrifying as a ghost in the shadows. (SIMILE) 3. The **NIGHTMARE** howled in the corners of my mind, refusing to let go. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1746.**

**Nine Number  
A1**

/naɪn/

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1. The number **NINE** is a bridge connecting the past and the future. (METAPHOR) 2. She was as graceful as a cat with **NINE** lives, always landing on her feet. (SIMILE) 3. The **NINE** stars twinkled in the sky, winking at me in the darkness. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1747.**

**Nineteen Number A1**

/'nam'ti:n/

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1. **NINETEEN** is a doorway to adulthood, filled with possibilities. (METAPHOR)
2. At **NINETEEN**, she felt as free as a bird soaring through the sky. (SIMILE)
3. The memories of being **NINETEEN** danced in her mind, vibrant and alive. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1748.**

**Ninety Number A1**

/'naɪnti:/

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নিন্স

1. **NINETY** is a mountain of experience, towering over the years. (METAPHOR)
2. He was as wise as a sage at **NINETY**, sharing stories like treasures. (SIMILE)

The **NINETY** candles flickered, each one a memory waiting to be told. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1749.**

**No Exclam., Det. A1**

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1. The word **NO** is a fortress, protecting boundaries and values. (METAPHOR)
2. Saying **NO** felt like closing a door, shutting out the chaos. (SIMILE)
3. The **NO** echoed in the room, a firm hand pushing back against pressure. (PERSONIFICATION)

**1750.**

**No One Pron. A1**

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নেই

1. **NO ONE** is an island, isolated in a sea of humanity. (METAPHOR)
2. **NO ONE** could be as quiet as a whisper in the wind. (SIMILE)
3. **NO ONE** listened, their silence a heavy blanket over the conversation. (PERSONIFICATION)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:36

## WORD LIST:1751-1800

### Objectives: Parts of Speech

| Words                              | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 1751.<br><b>Nobody Pron.</b><br>A1 | /nəʊbədi/              | নৌবাডি               | কেউ নয়        | 1. <b>NOBODY</b> could believe how fast he ran; it felt like he was flying. (HYPERBOLE)<br>2. <b>NOBODY</b> knew the secret, shrouding the room in silence. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NOBODY</b> who turned out to be a hero in the end—a true paradox. (OXYMORON)  |
| 1752.<br><b>Noise N. A2</b>        | /nɔɪz/                 | নয়েইয               | শব্দ           | 1. The <b>NOISE</b> was deafening, like a thousand drums pounding in my ears. (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NOISE</b> of the night was a symphony of sounds, serenading the stars. (ALLITERATION) 3. The <b>NOISE</b> of silence filled the room, an ironic contradiction. (OXYMORON)                                 |
| 1753.<br><b>Noisy Adj. A2</b>      | 'nɔɪzi/                | নয়ইযী               | গ' noisy       | 1. The party was so <b>NOISY</b> that it could wake the dead! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NOISY</b> neighbors were like a marching band in the middle of the night. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was the <b>NOISY</b> peace that left everyone uncomfortable, a true contradiction. (OXYMORON)                              |
| 1754.<br><b>None Pron.</b><br>A2   | /nʌn/                  | নান                  | কিছুই<br>নেই   | 1. <b>NONE</b> of the cookies were left; I could've eaten a mountain! (HYPERBOLE) 2. <b>NONE</b> could compare to the beauty of that sunset, a breathtaking sight. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NONE</b> event that was too exciting to ignore, an oxymoron in itself. (OXYMORON)                            |
| 1755.<br><b>Nor Conj./Ad v. B1</b> | /nɔ:/                  | ন;                   | কিংবা          | 1. I didn't hear the bell ring, <b>NOR</b> did the earth move beneath my feet! (HYPERBOLE) 2. She was neither tired <b>NOR</b> hungry, ready to tackle anything that came her way. (ALLITERATION) 3. The statement was a <b>NOR</b> question, leaving everyone confused—such clarity in confusion. (OXYMORON) |
| 1756.                              | /'nɔ:ml/               | ন;মাল                | সাধারণ         | 1. It's <b>NORMAL</b> to feel like you're on top of the world when you have a good day.   |

**Normal Adj.**  
**A2, N. B1**

**1757.**

**Normally Adv**  
**. A2**

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(HYPERBOLE) 2. His **NORMAL** routine was a whirlwind of activity, never a dull moment! (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **NORMAL** chaos that felt strangely comforting. (OXYMORON)

1. I **NORMALLY** wake up early, but today I slept like a log! (HYPERBOLE) 2. **NORMALLY**, the streets are quiet, but today they roared with life! (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **NORMALLY** chaotic moment that felt oddly serene. (OXYMORON)

**1758.**

**North N., Adj.,**  
**Adv. A1**

/nɔ:θ/

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উত্তর

1. The wind from the **NORTH** was so cold it could freeze time! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **NORTH** star sparkled brightly, guiding sailors home. (ALLITERATION) 3. The **NORTH** wind was a warm chill that wrapped around us. (OXYMORON)

**1759.**

**Northern Adj.**  
**B1**

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উত্তর

1. The **NORTHERN** lights danced like a million fairies across the sky. (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **NORTHERN** winds whispered softly, carrying the scent of the sea. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **NORTHERN** warmth that felt like a frigid embrace. (OXYMORON)

**1760.**

**Nose N. A1**

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1. His **NOSE** was so big it could sniff out trouble from a mile away! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **NOSE** knew every scent in the garden, a fragrant feast. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **NOSE** that smelled sweet bitterness, an odd contradiction. (OXYMORON)

**1761.**

**Not Adv. A1**

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1. I'm **NOT** saying I'm the best, but I could lift a mountain! (HYPERBOLE) 2. She is **NOT** just a friend; she's my sister by heart. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **NOT** so beautiful disaster, an ironic twist of fate. (OXYMORON)

**1762.**

**Note N. A1, V.**  
**B1**

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নোট

1. The **NOTE** was so loud it shattered glass! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **NOTE** of her laughter rang clear, a melody of happiness. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **NOTE** of silence that screamed for attention. (OXYMORON)

**1763.**

'nʌθɪŋ/

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1. There was **NOTHING** left; I could have eaten a whole elephant! (HYPERBOLE)  
2. **NOTHING** could stop her from achieving her

|  |             |            |               |  |
|--|-------------|------------|---------------|--|
| <b>Nothing Pron . A1</b>                     |             |            |               | dreams; she was unstoppable! (ALLITERATION)<br>3. It was a <b>NOTHING</b> success that made a huge impact. (OXYMORON)  |
| <b>1764.</b><br><b>Notice V., N. A2</b>      | /'nəʊtɪs/   | নোটিস      | নজরে<br>আনা   | 1. I could <b>NOTICE</b> a mountain of problems piling up! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NOTICE</b> on the wall was a silent scream for attention. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NOTICE</b> of quiet chaos that filled the room. (OXYMORON)                      |
| <b>1765.</b><br><b>Notion N. B2</b>          | /'nəʊʃən/   | নৌশন       | ধারণা         | 1. The <b>NOTION</b> of time travel is as vast as the universe itself! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NOTION</b> of friendship is a beautiful bond that binds us. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NOTION</b> of organized chaos that made perfect sense. (OXYMORON) |
| <b>1766.</b><br><b>Novel N. A2</b>           | /'nɒvəl/    | নভল        | উপন্যাস       | 1. This <b>NOVEL</b> is so captivating it could make a stone cry! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NOVEL</b> opened like a flower, revealing its secrets. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NOVEL</b> tragedy that ended happily ever after. (OXYMORON)                 |
| <b>1767.</b><br><b>November N. A1</b>        | /nəʊ'vembə/ | নোভেম্বা   | নভেম্বর       | 1. In <b>NOVEMBER</b> , the leaves fall faster than time itself! (HYPERBOLE) 2. <b>NOVEMBER</b> nights are filled with whispers of the wind. (ALLITERATION) 3. The <b>NOVEMBER</b> sun shone with a chilly warmth, a contradiction of nature. (OXYMORON) |
| <b>1768.</b><br><b>Now Adv. A1, Conj. B1</b> | /naʊ/       | নাউ        | এখন           | 1. I want it <b>NOW</b> ; I could wait a thousand years! (HYPERBOLE) 2. <b>NOW</b> is the moment to shine, a time to take chances. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NOW</b> or never situation that felt like an endless wait. (OXYMORON)                   |
| <b>1769.</b><br><b>Nowhere Adv. A2</b>       | /'nəʊwɛə/   | নোওয়েয়া  | কোথাও<br>নয়  | 1. I felt like I was going <b>NOWHERE</b> , running in circles! (HYPERBOLE) 2. He found himself <b>NOWHERE</b> , lost in a maze of thoughts. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NOWHERE</b> destination that led me everywhere. (OXYMORON)                    |
| <b>1770.</b><br><b>Nuclear Adj. B1</b>       | /'nju:kliə/ | নিউক্লিয়া | পারমাণ<br>বিক | 1. The <b>NUCLEAR</b> reaction was explosive, shaking the very earth. (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NUCLEAR</b> energy of the sun fuels life itself. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NUCLEAR</b> peace that brought chaos to the world. (OXYMORON)                 |

|              |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>1771.</b> |  |  |  | 1. The <b>NUMBER</b> of stars is infinite, too many to count! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NUMBER</b> game was a fun way to learn. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NUMBER</b> of conflicting agreements that made no sense. (OXYMORON)                              |
| <b>1772.</b> |  |  |  | 1. There were <b>NUMEROUS</b> times I thought I'd never finish that project! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NUMEROUS</b> stars twinkled like diamonds scattered across the sky. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NUMEROUS</b> silence that spoke volumes. (OXYMORON)   |
| <b>1773.</b> |  |  |  | 1. The <b>NURSE</b> was so caring, she could heal a broken heart with a smile! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NURSE</b> navigated the busy ward like a graceful dancer. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NURSE</b> of chaos that brought calm to the storm. (OXYMORON) |
| <b>1774.</b> |  |  |  | 1. I'm so hungry I could eat a <b>NUT</b> factory! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>NUT</b> cracked open with a satisfying crunch, a delightful sound. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>NUTty</b> wisdom that made perfect sense. (OXYMORON)                             |
| <b>1775.</b> |  |  |  | 1. I will <b>OBEY</b> every command, even if it means climbing Mount Everest! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The dog would <b>OBEY</b> its owner like a loyal soldier. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a <b>OBEYing</b> rebellion that changed the world. (OXYMORON)              |
| <b>1776.</b> |  |  |  | 1. The <b>OBJECT</b> was so heavy it felt like lifting a mountain! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>OBJECT</b> of her affection was a shining star in her eyes. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an <b>OBJECT</b> lesson in contradictory simplicity. (OXYMORON)              |
| <b>1777.</b> |  |  |  | 1. My <b>OBJECTIVE</b> is to win the race, even if I have to run a marathon! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>OBJECTIVE</b> of the game was clear, a thrilling challenge. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an <b>OBJECTIVE</b> opinion that felt deeply personal. (OXYMORON)  |
| <b>1778.</b> |  |  |  | 1. I have an <b>OBLIGATION</b> to finish this book, even if it takes a lifetime! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The <b>OBLIGATION</b> to help others is a noble cause.   |

## **Obligation N. B2**

### **1779.** **Observation N. B2**

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ɪʃən/

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ন

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(ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OBLIGATION** of freedom that felt like a heavy chain. (OXYMORON)

### **1780.** **Observe V. B2**

/əb'zɜ:v/

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ণ করা

1. My **OBSERVATION** skills are so sharp, I can see a needle in a haystack! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OBSERVATION** of the stars was a breathtaking experience. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OBSERVATION** of deafening silence that spoke volumes. (OXYMORON)

### **1781.** **Obtain V. B2**

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অর্জন  
করা

1. I can **OBSERVE** everything from a mile away, like a hawk! (HYPERBOLE) 2. To **OBSERVE** nature is to witness a beautiful dance. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was to **OBSERVE** chaos in perfect order, a true contradiction. (OXYMORON)

### **1782.** **Obvious Adj. B1**

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1. It's **OBVIOUS** that I could eat a hundred pizzas in one sitting! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OBVIOUS** choice was the best one, shining like a beacon. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OBVIOUS** mystery that left everyone puzzled. (OXYMORON)

### **1783.** **Obviously Ad v. B1**

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i/

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1. I'm **OBVIOUSLY** the best at this game; I could win in my sleep! (HYPERBOLE)  
2. **OBVIOUSLY**, the sun shines brighter than any star. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OBVIOUSLY** hidden truth that everyone knew. (OXYMORON)

### **1784.** **Occasion N. B1**

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1. This is a special **OCCASION**; I could throw a party for a thousand people! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OCCASION** was filled with laughter and joy, a perfect celebration. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OCCASION** of bittersweet happiness that left us all smiling. (OXYMORON)

### **1785.**

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1. I **OCCASIONALLY** feel like I could run a marathon without training! (HYPERBOLE)  
2. **OCCASIONALLY**, the sun breaks through the

**Occasionally**  
**Adv. B2**

**1786.**

**Occur V. B1**

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clouds, bringing warmth. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OCCASIONALLY** constant surprise that kept us on our toes. (OXYMORON)

1. Amazing things **OCCUR** every day, like winning the lottery! (HYPERBOLE) 2. Events **OCCUR** in a whirlwind of excitement and anticipation. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OCCURring** miracle that felt like a daily routine. (OXYMORON)

**1787.**

**Ocean N. A2**

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1. The **OCEAN** was so vast it could swallow the world whole! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OCEAN** waves crashed like thunder against the shore. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OCEAN** of tranquility that roared with chaos. (OXYMORON)

**1788.**

**O'clock Adv.  
A1**

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1. It's **O'** **CLOCK** somewhere, and I could drink a river of coffee! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The clock struck **O'** **CLOCK**, marking the start of the adventure. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **O'** **CLOCK** moment of quiet chaos that everyone enjoyed. (OXYMORON)

**1789.**

**October N. A1**

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1. In **OCTOBER**, the leaves fall like rain, covering the ground! (HYPERBOLE) 2. **OCTOBER** nights are filled with whispers of the wind. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OCTOBER** warmth that felt like a chilly embrace. (OXYMORON)

**1790.**

**Odd Adj. B1**

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1. It's **ODD** how I can eat a whole cake in one sitting! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **ODD** couple danced together, a sight to behold. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **ODD** normality that made everything feel strange. (OXYMORON)

**1791.**

**Of Prep. A1**

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1. The weight **OF** the world is on my shoulders! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The beauty **OF** nature is a sight to behold. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OF** silence that spoke louder than words. (OXYMORON)

**1792.**

**Off Adv., Prep.  
A1**

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1. I'm so tired I could fall **OFF** the edge of the earth! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OFF** chance of winning made the game exciting. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFF** balance that felt perfectly aligned. (OXYMORON)

**1793.**

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1. Taking that **OFFENCE** felt like a thousand knives stabbing my heart!

## **Offence N. B2**

(HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OFFENCE** was a bitter pill to swallow, leaving a sour taste. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFFENCE** of kindness that hurt deeply, a true contradiction. (OXYMORON)

**1794.**

## **Offend V. B2**

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1. I could **OFFEND** someone with just a single word; my tongue is a double-edged sword! (HYPERBOLE) 2. His jokes could **OFFEND** even the most patient of saints. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFFENDING** compliment that left everyone speechless. (OXYMORON)

**1795.**

## **Offensive Adj . B2**

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গাত্রক

1. The smell was so **OFFENSIVE** it could knock a skunk out cold! (HYPERBOLE) 2. His **OFFENSIVE** remarks echoed through the room, a thunderous silence followed. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFFENSIVE** beauty that left us all in awe, a paradox of attraction. (OXYMORON)

**1796.**

## **Offer V. N. A2**

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1. I could **OFFER** you the world, but it would take a lifetime to deliver! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OFFER** was too good to be true, shining like a diamond in the rough. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OFFER** of silence that screamed for attention. (OXYMORON)

**1797.**

## **Office N. A1**

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1. My **OFFICE** is so busy it feels like a circus every day! (HYPERBOLE) 2. The **OFFICE** buzzed with energy, a hive of activity. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was a **OFFICE** of organized chaos,

**1798.**

**Officer N. A2**

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where everything was perfectly messy.  
(OXYMORON)

1. The **OFFICER** was so brave he could face a lion without flinching!  
(HYPERBOLE) 2.

The **OFFICER** stood tall, a beacon of strength and courage.  
(ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFFICER** of peace who brought chaos to the battlefield. (OXYMORON)

**1799.**

**Official Adj.,  
N. B1, B2**

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1. The **OFFICIAL** announcement was so shocking it could shake the earth!  
(HYPERBOLE) 2.

The **OFFICIAL** documents were neatly stacked, a mountain of paperwork.  
(ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFFICIAL** secret that everyone knew, a contradiction in terms.  
(OXYMORON)

**1800.**

**Often Adv. A1**

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1. I **OFTEN** feel like I could run a marathon without breaking a sweat!  
(HYPERBOLE) 2. **OFTEN**, the sun rises with a golden glow, painting the sky. (ALLITERATION) 3. It was an **OFTEN** rare occasion that brought everyone together. (OXYMORON)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:37

### WORD LIST:1801-1850

#### Objectives: Figure of Speech

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1801.</b><br><b>Oh Exclam. A1</b>            | /əʊ/                   | ও                    | ওহ             | 1. OH, the beauty of the sunset painted the sky in hues of orange and pink! (IMAGERY) 2. OH, how the unexpected news twisted my stomach in knots! (IRONY) 3. OH, the joy of finding a long-lost treasure made my heart race. (IMAGERY)  |
| <b>1802.</b><br><b>Oil N. A2</b>                | /ɔɪl/                  | ওইল                  | তেল            | 1. The OIL glistened in the sunlight, a golden river flowing through the pan. (IMAGERY) 2. It's funny how the OIL spill was labelled a "natural disaster." (IRONY) 3. The scent of cooking OIL filled the air, wrapping around me like a warm embrace. (IMAGERY)  |
| <b>1803.</b><br><b>OK Exclam., Adj./Adv. A1</b> | /əʊ'keɪ/               | ওখেই                 | ভাল            | 1. I felt OK standing at the edge of the cliff, the wind tousling my hair like an old friend. (IMAGERY) 2. It's OK to laugh at the joke about a talking dog when the punchline is the dog's silence. (IRONY) 3. The sun setting over the horizon was OK, but it was the clouds that stole the show. (IMAGERY) |
| <b>1804.</b><br><b>Old Adj. A1</b>              | /oʊld/                 | ওল্ড                 | পুরানো         | 1. The OLD tree stood tall, its gnarled branches reaching out like wise arms. (IMAGERY) 2. The OLD man claimed he was twenty years young, yet his knees told a different story. (IRONY) 3. The OLD photographs whispered stories of joy and sorrow, each frame a memory. (IMAGERY)                            |
| <b>1805.</b><br><b>Old-Fashioned Adj. B1</b>    | /'əʊld'fæʃənd/         | ওল্ড-ফ্যাশনড         | পুরানো         | 1. The OLD-FASHIONED dress twirled like a blooming flower in spring. (IMAGERY) 2. It's OLD-FASHIONED to think that chivalry is dead, yet here I am opening doors for you. (IRONY) 3. The OLD-FASHIONED café was filled with the aroma of freshly brewed coffee and nostalgia. (IMAGERY)                       |

**1806.**

**On Prep., Adv.  
A1**

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1. The cat lounged **ON** the windowsill, soaking in the sun's warm embrace. (IMAGERY) 2. It's funny how you're **ON** time for everything except your own wedding. (IRONY) 3. The flowers bloomed **ON** the hillside, a vibrant carpet of colors against the green. (IMAGERY)

**1807.**

**Once Adv. A1,  
Conj. B1**

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1. **ONCE**, the castle stood proud against the stormy sky, a guardian of secrets. (IMAGERY) 2. **ONCE** I thought I could fly, but gravity had other plans. (IRONY) 3. **ONCE**, the laughter echoed in the halls, now silence reigns supreme. (IMAGERY)

**1808.**

**One Number/  
Det., Pron. A1**

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1. **ONE** glance at the **ONE** rose among thorns, and I was captivated. (IMAGERY) 2. Isn't it ironic that **ONE** can feel so lonely in a crowded room? (IRONY) 3. In the **ONE** moment of clarity, everything made sense under the moonlight. (IMAGERY)

**1809.**

**Onion N. A1**

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1. The **ONION** layers peeled away, revealing a treasure of flavors hidden within. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how an **ONION** can bring tears, yet it adds flavor to life. (IRONY) 3. As I sliced the **ONION**, the sharp scent filled the kitchen, awakening my senses. (IMAGERY)

**1810.**

**Online Adj.,  
Adv. A1**

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1. The **ONLINE** world sparkled with opportunities, a digital galaxy waiting to be explored. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we're more connected **ONLINE** yet feel more alone than ever. (IRONY) 3. The **ONLINE** courses opened doors to knowledge, each click a step toward enlightenment. (IMAGERY)

**1811.**

**Only Adj., Adv.  
A1**

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1. The **ONLY** sound was the rustling leaves, a symphony of nature. (IMAGERY) 2. It's **ONLY** ironic that the chef burnt the water while trying to impress the guests. (IRONY) 3. She was the **ONLY** light in the darkness, guiding me home. (IMAGERY)

**1812.**

**Onto Prep. A2**

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1. The butterfly landed **ONTO** the flower, a delicate dance of colors. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we fall **ONTO** the same mistakes time and again. (IRONY) 3. The sunlight

|       |                             |                 |            |   |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|---|
|       |                             |                 |            | spilled <b>ONTO</b> the ground, painting patterns of warmth. (IMAGERY)  |
| 1813. | <b>Open Adj., V.<br/>A1</b> | /'əʊpən/        | ঔফান       | খোলা<br>নো  |
| 1814. | <b>Opening N.<br/>B2</b>    | /'əʊpəniŋ/      | ঔফনিং      | খোলার<br>সময়   |
| 1815. | <b>Operate V. B2</b>        | /'ɒpəreɪt/      | অপারেইট    | পরিচাল<br>না করা  |
| 1816. | <b>Operation N.<br/>B1</b>  | /ˌɒpə'reɪʃən/   | অপারেইশন   | অপারে<br>শন   |
| 1817. | <b>Opinion N. A1</b>        | /ə'pɪnjən/      | আফিনিয়ন   | মত  |
| 1818. | <b>Opponent N.<br/>B2</b>   | /ə'pəʊnənt/     | আফৌন্ট     | প্রতিপ<br>ক্ষ   |
| 1819. | <b>Opportunity N. A2</b>    | /ˌɒpə'tju:niti/ | অপারচুনিটি | সুযোগ   |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. The <b>OPEN</b> sky stretched endlessly, inviting dreams to take flight. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic to feel so <b>OPEN</b> yet so closed off from the world. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPEN</b> book lay waiting, its pages whispering secrets of adventure. (IMAGERY)   |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. The <b>OPENING</b> of the flower was like a smile greeting the dawn. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the <b>OPENING</b> act was better than the main event. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPENING</b> scene set the tone for a thrilling tale yet to unfold. (IMAGERY)  |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. The machine began to <b>OPERATE</b> , whirring like a busy bee in spring. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how I can <b>OPERATE</b> complex machinery but struggle with simple tasks. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPERATE</b> of the orchestra brought the music to life, each note a brushstroke on a canvas. (IMAGERY) |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. The <b>OPERATION</b> was a delicate dance, each movement precise and calculated. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic that the <b>OPERATION</b> to fix the problem created a bigger one. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPERATION</b> room buzzed with energy, a hive of focused minds. (IMAGERY)                               |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. His <b>OPINION</b> was a storm cloud, darkening the otherwise sunny day. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how my <b>OPINION</b> matters more when I'm not around to share it. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPINION</b> of the crowd swayed like a leaf in the wind, ever-changing. (IMAGERY)                              |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. My <b>OPPONENT</b> was as fierce as a lion, ready to pounce at any moment. (IMAGERY) 2. Isn't it ironic how my closest friend became my greatest <b>OPPONENT</b> ? (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPPONENT</b> stood tall, a mountain I had to climb. (IMAGERY)   |
|       |                             |                 |            | 1. Each <b>OPPORTUNITY</b> was a golden ticket, waiting to be claimed. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the best <b>OPPORTUNITY</b> came disguised as a failure. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPPORTUNITY</b> to travel  |

|       |  |                        |               |  |
|-------|--|------------------------|---------------|--|
|       |  |                        |               | the world was a dream painted in vibrant colors. (IMAGERY)   |
| 1820. | <b>Oppose V. B2</b>                      | /ə'pəʊz/ আফোষ          | বিরোধি তা করা | 1. I will <b>OPPOSE</b> the tide, swimming against the current of doubt. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we often <b>OPPOSE</b> the things we secretly desire. (IRONY) 3. To <b>OPPOSE</b> injustice is to stand tall among the weeds of complacency. (IMAGERY)                                     |
| 1821. | <b>Opposed Adj. B2</b>                   | /ə'pəʊzd/ আফোষড        | বিরোধী        | 1. He felt <b>OPPOSED</b> to the wind, pushing against him like an invisible wall. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how those who are <b>OPPOSED</b> to change often fear it the most. (IRONY) 3. <b>OPPOSED</b> to the darkness, her spirit shone like a beacon on a stormy night. (IMAGERY)            |
| 1822. | <b>Opposite Adj., Adv., Prep., N. A1</b> | 'ɒpəzɪt/ অফায়িট       | বিপরীত        | 1. The <b>OPPOSITE</b> side of the street was a riot of colors, bursting with life. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the <b>OPPOSITE</b> of love can sometimes feel like indifference. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPPOSITE</b> view from the mountain was breathtaking, a canvas painted by nature. (IMAGERY) |
| 1823. | <b>Opposition N. B2</b>                  | /ɒpə'zɪʃn ən/ অফায়িশন | বিরোধ         | 1. The <b>OPPOSITION</b> stood firm, a wall of determination against the tide. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic that the <b>OPPOSITION</b> to change often leads to stagnation. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPPOSITION</b> was a storm brewing on the horizon, dark and foreboding. (IMAGERY)                      |
| 1824. | <b>Option N. A2</b>                      | 'ɒptʃən/ অপশন          | বিকল্প        | 1. Each <b>OPTION</b> was a door waiting to be opened, leading to new adventures. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the best <b>OPTION</b> often comes with the most risk. (IRONY) 3. The <b>OPTION</b> to choose was like standing at a crossroads, each path whispering promises. (IMAGERY)         |
| 1825. | <b>Or Conj. A1</b>                       | /ɔ:/ ও;                | অথবা          | 1. You can choose the mountain <b>OR</b> the valley, each with its own beauty. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic that we often ask " <b>OR</b> " when we really want both. (IRONY) 3. The choice was clear: the sun <b>OR</b> the moon, each representing a different journey. (IMAGERY)                  |
| 1826. |  | /'ɔːrɪndʒ/ অরিঞ্জ      | কমলা          | 1. The <b>ORANGE</b> sunset spilled across the sky, a vibrant farewell to the day. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the <b>ORANGE</b> juice was labeled  |

**Orange N.  
Adj. A1**

**1827.  
Order N., V. A1**

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“fresh” when it came from a carton. (IRONY)  
3. The **ORANGE** fruit sat on the table, a burst of sunshine in the room. (IMAGERY)

**1828.  
Ordinary Adj.  
A2**

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1. The **ORDER** of the books on the shelf was a symphony of colors and stories. (IMAGERY) 2. It’s ironic how we seek **ORDER** in chaos, yet chaos often brings clarity. (IRONY) 3. The **ORDER** of the day was clear, yet the unexpected twists kept us on our toes. (IMAGERY)

**1829.  
Organ N. B2**

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1. The **ORDINARY** day transformed into a magical evening under the stars. (IMAGERY) 2. It’s ironic how the most **ORDINARY** moments can become the most memorable. (IRONY) 3. The **ORDINARY** street was alive with laughter and chatter, a hidden gem of life. (IMAGERY)

**1830.  
Organization  
N. A2**

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সংগঠন

1. The **ORGANIZATION** was a well-oiled machine, each member playing their part perfectly. (IMAGERY) 2. It’s ironic how the **ORGANIZATION** aimed for peace yet often found itself in conflict. (IRONY) 3. The **ORGANIZATION** blossomed like a garden, each flower representing a different cause. (IMAGERY)

**1831.  
Organize V.  
A2**

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1. I will **ORGANIZE** my thoughts like a painter arranging colors on a palette. (IMAGERY) 2. It’s ironic how I can **ORGANIZE** events but struggle to keep my own life in order. (IRONY) 3. To **ORGANIZE** the chaos was to create a masterpiece from a jumble of ideas. (IMAGERY)

**1832.  
Organized Ad  
j. B1**

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1. The **ORGANIZED** chaos of the market was a feast for the senses, vibrant and alive. (IMAGERY) 2. It’s ironic how the **ORGANIZED** planner forgot the most

**1833.**

**Organizer N.  
B1**

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important meeting. (IRONY) 3.

The **ORGANIZED** shelves were a testament to hard work and dedication, each item in its place. (IMAGERY)

**1834.**

**Origin N. B2**

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1. The **ORGANIZER** of the event was a maestro, conducting a symphony of activities. (IMAGERY)

2. It's ironic how the **ORGANIZER** was always late to her own events. (IRONY) 3.

The **ORGANIZER** stood at the helm, steering the ship through turbulent waters. (IMAGERY)

**1835.**

**Original Adj.  
A2, N. B1**

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1. The **ORIGINAL** painting hung in the gallery, a burst of color and emotion. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we often forget our **ORIGIN** while chasing dreams. (IRONY) 3.

The **ORIGINAL** of the story was a small village, rich with history and tradition. (IMAGERY)

**1836.**

**Originally Ad  
v. B1**

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1. **ORIGINALLY**, the path was overgrown, a secret waiting to be discovered. (IMAGERY) 2.

It's ironic how we **ORIGINALLY** planned for a sunny day, only to be met with rain. (IRONY)

3. **ORIGINALLY**, the garden was a wild mess, now it blooms with purpose. (IMAGERY)

**1837.**

**Other Adj./Pr  
on. A1**

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1. The **OTHER** side of the mountain was a hidden paradise, untouched and serene. (IMAGERY) 2.

It's ironic how the **OTHER** option seemed better until I tried it. (IRONY) 3.

The **OTHER** children played joyfully, their laughter echoing in the air. (IMAGERY)

**1838.**

**Otherwise Ad  
v. B2**

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1. The sky was clear; **OTHERWISE**, we would have seen a storm brewing. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we plan for the best but prepare

for **OTHERWISE**. (IRONY) 3. The garden flourished; **OTHERWISE**, it would have withered away. (IMAGERY)

**1839.**

**Ought Modal  
V. B1**

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1. We **OUGHT** to cherish every moment, for time slips away like sand. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we **OUGHT** to know better but often repeat our mistakes. (IRONY) 3. You **OUGHT** to see the sunrise; it paints the world in gold. (IMAGERY)

**1840.**

**Our Det. A1**

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1. **OUR** dreams are like stars, shining brightly against the dark canvas of night. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how **OUR** plans often change at the last minute. (IRONY) 3. **OUR** laughter filled the room, a melody of joy and friendship. (IMAGERY)

**1841.**

**Ours Pron. B1**

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1. The memories are **OURS**, woven together like threads in a tapestry. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how **OURS** is a story of triumph, yet we often focus on the struggles. (IRONY) 3. **OURS** is a bond that grows stronger with each passing day. (IMAGERY)

**1842.**

**Ourselves Pr  
on. A2**

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1. We must find **OURSELVES** in the chaos, like a pearl hidden in an oyster. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we often lose **OURSELVES** while trying to please others. (IRONY) 3. **OURSELVES** reflected in the mirror, we saw the journey etched on our faces. (IMAGERY)

**1843.**

**Out Adv./Pre  
p. A1**

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আউট

বাইরে

1. The cat darted **OUT** of the shadows, a flash of fur and mischief. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how we often seek **OUT** the truth only to find lies. (IRONY) 3. The sun peeked **OUT** from behind the clouds, casting a golden glow on the world. (IMAGERY)

**1844.**

**Outcome N.  
B2**

/'aʊtkʌm  
/

আউটকাম

ফলাফল

1. The **OUTCOME** of the race was a thrilling finish, hearts racing in anticipation. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the **OUTCOME** we hoped for turned into our greatest fear. (IRONY) 3. The **OUTCOME** of their efforts was a beautiful garden, blooming with life. (IMAGERY)

**1845.**

**Outdoor Adj.  
B1**

/'autdɔ:/

আউটডোর;

আউট  
ডোর

1. The **OUTDOOR** concert was alive with music, the stars twinkling above like a thousand eyes. (IMAGERY)
2. It's ironic how the **OUTDOOR** enthusiasts were stuck inside due to the rain. (IRONY)
3. The **OUTDOOR** adventure was filled with the scent of pine and the sound of rustling leaves. (IMAGERY)

**1846.**

**Outdoors Adv  
. B1**

/'autdɔ:z  
/

আউটডোর; য

বাইরে

1. We spent the day **OUTDOORS**, surrounded by the vibrant colors of nature. (IMAGERY)
2. It's ironic how we crave the **OUTDOORS** yet often forget to appreciate it. (IRONY)
3. The laughter echoed **OUTDOORS**, a melody of joy carried by the wind. (IMAGERY)

**1847.**

**Outer Adj. B2**

/'autə/

আউট

বাইরের

1. The **OUTER** layer of the cake was a rich chocolate, tempting and indulgent. (IMAGERY)
2. It's ironic how the **OUTER** beauty can sometimes hide inner turmoil. (IRONY)
3. The **OUTER** space was a canvas of stars, each one a distant dream. (IMAGERY)

**1848.**

**Outline N., V.  
B2**

/'autlaɪn  
/

আউটলাইন

রূপরেখা

1. The **OUTLINE** of the mountains against the sunset was a breathtaking silhouette. (IMAGERY)
2. It's ironic how the **OUTLINE** of the plan was perfect, yet the execution fell apart. (IRONY)
3. The **OUTLINE** of her dreams was sketched in the sand, washed away by the tide. (IMAGERY)

**1849.**

**Outside Adv.  
A1,  
Prep.,  
Noun, Adj. A2**

/'autsaɪd  
/

আউটসাইড

বাইরের

1. The **OUTSIDE** world was a whirlwind of colors, sounds, and life. (IMAGERY)
2. It's ironic how we often feel more alive **OUTSIDE** than within

**1850.**

**Oven N. A2**

/'ʌvən/

ଓভାନ

ଓଭେନ

our own walls. (IRONY) 3.

The **OUTSIDE** air was crisp and refreshing, a breath of freedom.  
(IMAGERY)

1. The **OVEN** hummed softly, filling the kitchen with the warm scent of baking bread. (IMAGERY) 2. It's ironic how the **OVEN** can burn food while promising warmth. (IRONY) 3.

The **OVEN** door opened, releasing a cloud of steam that danced in the air.  
(IMAGERY)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:38

### WORD LIST:1851-1900

#### Objectives: Adjectives

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>1851.<br/><u>Over</u> Prep.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>       | /'əʊvə/                | ওভা                  | উপর            | 1. The <b>OVER</b> skies were painted in vibrant shades of orange and pink. (Descriptive) 2. I have <b>OVER</b> ten options to choose from for dinner. (Quantitative) 3. Look at <b>THAT OVER</b> tree; it's massive! (Demonstrative)                                  |
| <b>1852.<br/><u>Overall</u> Adj.,<br/>Adv. B2</b>     | /'əʊvərɔ:l/            | ওভারল                | সার্বিক        | 1. The <b>OVERALL</b> atmosphere at the party was electric and exciting. (Descriptive) 2. The <b>OVERALL</b> score of the game was impressive, with many points scored. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THOSE OVERALL</b> results show a significant improvement. (Demonstrative) |
| <b>1853.<br/><u>Owe</u> V. B2</b>                     | /əʊv/                  | ও                    | খণ্ডী          | 1. I <b>OWE</b> you a <b>GREAT</b> debt of gratitude for your help. (Descriptive) 2. I <b>OWE</b> him <b>SEVERAL</b> favors after what he did for me. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS</b> is what I <b>OWE</b> to you for your kindness. (Demonstrative)                     |
| <b>1854.<br/><u>Own</u> Adj./Pro<br/>n. A1, V. A2</b> | /əʊn/                  | ওন                   | নিজস্ব         | 1. She has <b>OWN</b> unique style that sets her apart from everyone else. (Descriptive) 2. I have <b>TWO OWN</b> cats that are always playing together. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT</b> is my <b>OWN</b> car parked outside. (Demonstrative)                            |
| <b>1855.<br/><u>Owner</u> N. A2</b>                   | /'əʊnə/                | ওনা                  | মালিক          | 1. The <b>OWNER</b> of the shop was a <b>FRIENDLY</b> and helpful person. (Descriptive) 2. There is only <b>ONE OWNER</b> of this beautiful mansion. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS</b> is the <b>OWNER</b> you need to speak with regarding your issues. (Demonstrative)   |
| <b>1856.<br/><u>Pace</u> N., V. B2</b>                | /peɪs/                 | ফেইস                 | গতিপথ          | 1. The runner maintained a <b>FAST</b> pace throughout the marathon. (Descriptive) 2. I can keep up with <b>THREE</b> different <b>PACE</b> levels during  |

|                             |            |          |             |  |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|--|
|                             |            |          |             | training. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT PACE</b> is too slow for me to stay motivated. (Demonstrative)   |
| 1857.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Pack V. A2, N. B1</b>    | /pæk/      | ফ্যাক    | প্যাকেজ     | 1. The <b>PACK</b> of wolves moved silently through the <b>DENSE</b> forest. (Descriptive) 2. I need to take <b>FIVE</b> boxes to <b>PACK</b> for the move. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PACK</b> of cards is my favorite to use for games. (Demonstrative)             |
| 1858.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Package N. B1, V. B2</b> | /'pækɪdʒ/  | প্যাখিজ  | প্যাকেজ     | 1. The <b>PACKAGE</b> was beautifully wrapped in <b>COLORFUL</b> paper. (Descriptive) 2. I received <b>TWO PACKAGE</b> deliveries today. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT PACKAGE</b> contains the gift you ordered for me. (Demonstrative)                                 |
| 1859.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Page N. A1</b>           | /peɪdʒ/    | ফেইজ     | পৃষ্ঠা      | 1. The <b>PAGE</b> was filled with <b>DETAILED</b> illustrations and text. (Descriptive) 2. There are <b>THIRTY PAGE</b> numbers in this book. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PAGE</b> is my favorite part of the story. (Demonstrative)                                  |
| 1860.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Pain N. A2</b>           | /peɪn/     | ফেইন     | ঘন্টণ       | 1. The <b>PAIN</b> was <b>INTENSE</b> , radiating through her entire body. (Descriptive) 2. I have experienced <b>MANY</b> episodes of <b>PAIN</b> this week. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THOSE</b> who suffer from chronic <b>PAIN</b> often need support. (Demonstrative) |
| 1861.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Painful Adj. B1</b>      | /'peɪnfl/  | ফেইনফল   | ঘন্টণাদায়ক | 1. The <b>PAINFUL</b> experience left a lasting impact on his life. (Descriptive) 2. I have had <b>THREE PAINFUL</b> injuries this year. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS</b> was the <b>PAINFUL</b> moment I will never forget. (Demonstrative)                            |
| 1862.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Paint V., N. A1</b>      | /peɪnt/    | ফেইন্ট   | রং করা      | 1. The <b>PAINT</b> was a <b>VIBRANT</b> shade of blue, brightening the room. (Descriptive) 2. I have <b>FIVE</b> cans of <b>PAINT</b> ready for the project. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PAINT</b> dries quickly, making it easy to work with. (Demonstrative)        |
| 1863.                       |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Painter N. A2</b>        | /'peɪntə/  | ফেইন্টা  | চিত্রকর     | 1. The <b>PAINTER</b> created <b>BEAUTIFUL</b> landscapes that captivated viewers. (Descriptive) 2. There are <b>MANY</b> famous <b>PAINTER</b> in art history. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THOSE PAINTER</b> made a significant impact on modern art. (Demonstrative)      |
| 1864.                       |            |          |             |  |
|                             | /'peɪntɪŋ/ | ফেইন্টিং | চিত্র       | 1. The <b>PAINTING</b> displayed <b>STUNNING</b> colors and intricate details. (Descriptive) 2. I have   |

## **Painting N. A1**

**1865.**

### **Pair N. A1**

/peɪə/

ফেয়া

জোড়

collected **FIVE PAINTING** from that artist.  
(Quantitative) 3. **THIS PAINTING** is one of my favorites in the gallery. (Demonstrative)

**1866.**

### **Palace N. A2**

/'pælɪs/

প্যালিস

প্রাসাদ

1. I bought a **PAIR** of **NEW** shoes for the event. (Descriptive) 2. She owns **SEVERAL PAIR** of earrings. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PAIR** of shoes looks incredible! (Demonstrative)

1. The **PALACE** was adorned with **EXQUISITE** decorations and furnishings. (Descriptive) 2. There are **TWO PALACE** in the city that are worth visiting. (Quantitative) 3. **THIS PALACE** has a rich history and many stories to tell. (Demonstrative)

**1867.**

### **Pale Adj. B1**

/peɪl/

ফেইল

মারাত্মক

1. The **PALE** moon hung low in the sky, casting a soft glow. (Descriptive) 2. I used **THREE PALE** colors in my painting to create a serene atmosphere. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PALE** light is perfect for the evening ambiance. (Demonstrative)

**1868.**

### **Pan N. B1**

/pæn/

ফ্যান

প্যান

1. The **PAN** was sizzling with **DELICIOUS** vegetables. (Descriptive) 2. I have **FOUR** different **PAN** sizes in my kitchen. (Quantitative) 3. **THIS PAN** is great for making stir-fry. (Demonstrative)

**1869. Panel N. B2**

/'pænəl/

ফ্যানাল

প্যানেল

1. The **PANEL** discussion featured **INSIGHTFUL** speakers from various fields. (Descriptive) 2. There are **TWO PANEL** discussions scheduled for today. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PANEL** was particularly engaging and thought-provoking. (Demonstrative)

**1870.**

### **Pants N. A2**

/paɛnts/

ফ্যান্টস

প্যাণ্ট

1. These **PANTS** are made of **COMFORTABLE** fabric that feels great. (Descriptive) 2. I have **THREE** pairs of **PANTS** suitable for different occasions. (Quantitative) 3. **THOSE PANTS** look fantastic on you! (Demonstrative)

**1871.**

### **Paper N. A1**

/'peɪpə/

ফেইপা

কাগজ

1. The **PAPER** was **SLEEK** and perfect for drawing. (Descriptive) 2. I need **TWO** sheets of **PAPER** for my project. (Quantitative)

|  |                    |                  |                  |  |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>1872.</b><br><b>Paragraph N.<br/>A1</b>     | /'pærəgr<br>æf/    | ফ্যারাগ্রাফ      | অনুচ্ছে<br>দ     | 3. <b>THIS PAPER</b> is recycled and eco-friendly. (Demonstrative)<br><br>1. The <b>PARAGRAPH</b> was filled with <b>COMPELLING</b> arguments. (Descriptive) 2. I wrote <b>THREE PARAGRAPH</b> for my essay. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT PARAGRAPH</b> really captured the essence of the story. (Demonstrative) |
| <b>1873.</b><br><b>Parent N. A1</b>            | /'peərənt<br>/     | ফেয়ারান্ট       | পিতা বা<br>মাতার | 1. Every <b>PARENT</b> wants the best for their child, showing <b>UNCONDITIONAL</b> love. (Descriptive) 2. I have <b>TWO PARENT</b> who support me in everything I do. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PARENT</b> is incredibly involved in the school's activities. (Demonstrative)                                 |
| <b>1874.</b><br><b>Park N., V. A1</b>          | /pa:k/             | ফা;(র)কৃ         | উদ্যান           | 1. The <b>PARK</b> was filled with <b>LUSH</b> greenery and colorful flowers. (Descriptive) 2. There are <b>FIVE PARK</b> benches along the path. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT PARK</b> is my favorite place to relax. (Demonstrative)  |
| <b>1875.</b><br><b>Parking N. A2</b>           | /'pa:kɪŋ/          | ফা;(র)খিং        | পার্কিং          | 1. The <b>PARKING</b> lot was <b>CROWDED</b> with cars during the festival. (Descriptive) 2. I found <b>THREE</b> available <b>PARKING</b> spots near the entrance. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PARKING</b> area is reserved for guests only. (Demonstrative)  |
| <b>1876.</b><br><b>Parliament N.<br/>. B2</b>  | /'pa:ləm<br>ənt/   | ফা-লামান্ট       | সংসদ             | 1. The <b>PARLIAMENT</b> building was <b>GRAND</b> , with its towering spires. (Descriptive) 2. There are <b>TWO</b> sessions of <b>PARLIAMENT</b> scheduled this month. (Quantitative)<br><br>3. <b>THAT PARLIAMENT</b> decision will affect many citizens. (Demonstrative)                                   |
| <b>1877.</b><br><b>Part N. A1</b>              | /pa:t/             | ফা;ট             | অংশ              | 1. The <b>PART</b> of the story that captivated me was the unexpected twist. (Descriptive) 2. I need <b>THREE PART</b> to complete the puzzle. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PART</b> of the project is crucial for success. (Demonstrative)   |
| <b>1878.</b><br><b>Participant N.<br/>. B2</b> | /pa:'tisip<br>ənt/ | ফা;ঠিসিপা<br>ন্ট | অংশগ্রহ<br>ণকারী | 1. Each <b>PARTICIPANT</b> was <b>ENTHUSIASTIC</b> about the event. (Descriptive) 2. There were <b>TWENTY PARTICIPANT</b> in the competition. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THOSE PARTICIPANT</b> showed great teamwork. (Demonstrative)  |

**1879.**

**Participate V  
.B1**

/pə:tɪsɪp  
eɪt/

ফা;ঠিসিপেই  
ট

অংশগ্রহ  
ণ করা

- I love to **PARTICIPATE** in **ENGAGING** discussions. (Descriptive)
- We have **FIVE** ways to **PARTICIPATE** in the event. (Quantitative)
- THIS** is how you can **PARTICIPATE** in the community service. (Demonstrative)

**1880.**

**Particular Ad  
j. A2**

/pə:tɪkju  
lə/

ফাঠিকিউলা

বিশেষ

- I have a **PARTICULAR** interest in **CLASSICAL** music. (Descriptive)
- There are **SEVERAL PARTICULAR** topics we need to cover. (Quantitative)
- THAT PARTICULAR** book changed my perspective on life. (Demonstrative)

**1881.**

**Particularly  
Adv. B1**

/pə:tɪkju  
əli/

ফাঠিখুলালি

বিশেষত

- I found the lecture **PARTICULARLY INSIGHTFUL** and thought-provoking. (Descriptive)
- I have **TWO PARTICULARLY** interesting articles to share. (Quantitative)
- THIS** is a **PARTICULARLY** good example of teamwork. (Demonstrative)

**1882.**

**Partly Adv. B2**

/'pa:tli/

ফা;টলি

আংশিক  
ভাবে

- The sky was **PARTLY CLOUDY**, creating a beautiful sunset. (Descriptive)
- I am **PARTLY** responsible for the project's success. (Quantitative)
- THAT** explanation is **PARTLY** correct but needs more detail. (Demonstrative)

**1883.**

**Partner N. A1**

/'pa:tnə/

ফা;টনা

অংশীদা  
র

- My **PARTNER** is a **CREATIVE** thinker who brings fresh ideas. (Descriptive)
- I have **ONE PARTNER** for this project. (Quantitative)
- THIS PARTNER** has been with me through thick and thin. (Demonstrative)

**1884.**

**Party N. A1**

/'pa:ti/

ফা;ঠি

দল

- The **PARTY** was a **VIBRANT** celebration filled with laughter. (Descriptive)
- We invited **TWENTY** people to the **PARTY**. (Quantitative)
- THAT PARTY** was the best I've ever attended! (Demonstrative)

**1885.**

**Pass V. A2, N.  
B1**

/pɑ:s/

ফা;স

পাস

- The **PASS** was **RESTRICTED**, allowing only authorized personnel. (Descriptive)
- I have **TWO PASS** for the concert this weekend. (Quantitative)
- THIS PASS** grants you access to all areas of the event. (Demonstrative)

**1886.**

/'pæsɪdʒ/

ফ্যাসিজ

সুহান

- The **PASSAGE** was **NARROW**, leading to a hidden garden. (Descriptive)
- There

## Passage N.

**B2**

**1887.**

**Passenger N.  
A2**

/'pæsɪndʒə/

ফ্যাসিঞ্জে

যাত্রী

are **THREE PASSAGE** in this ancient building. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PASSAGE** in the book really moved me. (Demonstrative)

1. The **PASSENGER** was **ANXIOUS** as the plane prepared for takeoff. (Descriptive) 2. There were **FIFTY PASSENGER** on the bus. (Quantitative) 3. **THIS PASSENGER** has a connecting flight to catch. (Demonstrative)

**1888.**

**Passion N. B1**

/'pæʃən/

ফ্যাশন

আবেগ

1. Her **PASSION** for art was **CONTAGIOUS**, inspiring everyone around her. (Descriptive) 2. I have **MANY PASSION** projects I want to pursue. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PASSION** for music drives him to practice every day. (Demonstrative)

**1889.**

**Passport N.  
A1**

/'pa:sپɔ:t/

ফা:সপোট

পাসপোর্ট

1. The **PASSPORT** was **VITAL** for international travel. (Descriptive) 2. I need **ONE PASSPORT** for my trip abroad. (Quantitative) 3. **THIS PASSPORT** has stamps from all over the world. (Demonstrative)

**1890.**

**Past Adj., N.,  
Prep. A1, Adv.  
A2**

/pa:st/

ফা:স্ট

অতীত

1. The **PAST** events shaped who we are today, filled with **MEMORABLE** moments. (Descriptive) 2. I have **SEVERAL PAST** experiences that taught me valuable lessons. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PAST** experience was both challenging and rewarding. (Demonstrative)

**1891.**

**Path N. B1**

/pæθ/

ফ্যাথ

পথ

1. The **PATH** was **WINDING**, leading through a **SERENE** forest. (Descriptive) 2. There are **TWO PATH** to choose from at the fork. (Quantitative) 3. **THIS PATH** is the one I take every morning. (Demonstrative)

**1892.**

**Patient N. A2,  
Adj. B2**

/'peɪʃənt/

ফেইশন্ট

রোগী

1. The **PATIENT** was **CALM** and collected during the examination. (Descriptive) 2. There are **FIVE PATIENT** waiting in the lobby. (Quantitative) 3. **THAT PATIENT** has been here for a long time. (Demonstrative)

**1893.**

**Pattern N. A2**

/'pætən/

ফ্যাঠান

প্যাটার্ন

1. The **PATTERN** on the fabric was **INTRICATE** and beautiful. (Descriptive) 2. I noticed **THREE PATTERN** in the data that were significant. (Quantitative) 3. **THIS PATTERN** is my favorite design. (Demonstrative)

|                         |            |          |             |  |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|--|
| <b>1894.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Pay V. A1, N. A2</b> | /peɪ/      | ফেই      | টাকা দেওয়া | 1. I will <b>PAY</b> a <b>FAIR</b> price for quality service. (Descriptive) 2. I need to <b>PAY TWO</b> bills this week. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT</b> is how much I will <b>PAY</b> for the repairs. (Demonstrative)  |
| <b>1895.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Payment N. B1</b>    | /'peɪmənt/ | ফেইমান্ট | দেখা করা    | 1. The <b>PAYMENT</b> was <b>PROMPT</b> and appreciated by the service provider. (Descriptive) 2. I made <b>THREE PAYMENT</b> this month. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PAYMENT</b> confirms your reservation. (Demonstrative)   |
| <b>1896.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Peace N. A2</b>      | /pi:s/     | ফী;স     | শান্তি      | 1. The <b>PEACE</b> in the garden was <b>TRANQUIL</b> , a perfect escape from the city. (Descriptive) 2. We need <b>TWO</b> weeks of <b>PEACE</b> to finish our project. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT PEACE</b> treaty changed the course of history. (Demonstrative)               |
| <b>1897.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Peaceful Adj. B1</b> | /'pi:sfəl/ | ফী;সফাল  | শান্তিপূর্ণ | 1. The <b>PEACEFUL</b> garden was a sanctuary filled with blooming flowers. (Descriptive) 2. I need <b>FIVE PEACEFUL</b> moments to recharge my energy. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PEACEFUL</b> spot is perfect for meditation. (Demonstrative)                                   |
| <b>1898.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Pen N. A1</b>        | /pɛn/      | ফেন      | কলম         | 1. The <b>PEN</b> glided smoothly across the paper, leaving a trail of <b>INTRIGUING</b> words. (Descriptive) 2. I have <b>THREE</b> different <b>PEN</b> colors for my notes. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THAT PEN</b> is my favorite for signing important documents. (Demonstrative) |
| <b>1899.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Pencil N. A1</b>     | /'pɛnsl/   | ফেনসল    | পেন্সিল     | 1. The <b>PENCIL</b> was <b>SHARP</b> , ready to create beautiful sketches. (Descriptive) 2. I bought <b>TWO PENCIL</b> for my art class. (Quantitative) 3. <b>THIS PENCIL</b> has an eraser that works perfectly. (Demonstrative)   |
| <b>1900.</b>            |            |          |             |  |
| <b>Penny N. A2</b>      | /'pɛni/    | ফেনি     | টাকা        | 1. The <b>PENNY</b> was <b>OLD</b> and covered in a layer of dust, a relic from the past. (Descriptive) 2. I   |

found **FIVE PENNY** in my pocket today. (Quantitative)

3. **THAT PENNY** has a unique design that I've never seen before.  
(Demonstrative)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:39

## WORD LIST:1901-1950

### Objectives: Adjectives

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 1901.<br><u>Pension</u> N. B2                       | /'pɛnʃən/              | ফেনশন                | পেনশন          | 1. My <b>PENSION</b> plan will secure <b>MY</b> financial future. (Possessive) 2. Which <b>PENSION</b> option is best for <b>YOUR</b> needs? (Interrogative) 3. Each employee must contribute to <b>THEIR PENSION</b> fund. (Distributive)              |
| 1902.<br><u>People</u> N. A1                        | /'pi:pl/               | ফী:পল                | মানুষ          | 1. <b>MY</b> friends and I enjoy meeting new <b>PEOPLE</b> . (Possessive) 2. How many <b>PEOPLE</b> are attending <b>YOUR</b> event? (Interrogative) 3. Every <b>PEOPLE</b> in the community should participate in the cleanup. (Distributive)          |
| 1903.<br><u>Pepper</u> N. A1                        | /'pɛpə/                | ‘ফেপা                | মরিচ           | 1. <b>MY</b> favorite spice is <b>PEPPER</b> , adding flavor to every dish. (Possessive) 2. Which type of <b>PEPPER</b> do you prefer for <b>YOUR</b> recipes? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PEPPER</b> plant needs water to thrive. (Distributive)        |
| 1904.<br><u>Per</u> Prep. A2                        | /pɜ:/                  | ফা:-                 | প্রতি          | 1. The cost is <b>PER</b> person, so <b>MY</b> friends and I will split it. (Possessive) 2. How much will it be <b>PER</b> item? (Interrogative) 3. Each student gets <b>ONE</b> book <b>PER</b> subject. (Distributive)                                |
| 1905.<br><u>Per Cent</u> N.,<br><u>Adj./Adv.</u> A2 | /pə sent/              | ফা:সেন্ট             | শতাংশ          | 1. <b>MY</b> savings increased by <b>TEN PER CENT</b> this year. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PER CENT</b> of the budget is allocated for this project? (Interrogative) 3. Each department received <b>FIVE PER CENT</b> more than last year. (Distributive) |
| 1906.<br><u>Percentage</u> N. B1                    | /pə'sentɪdʒ/           | পাসেন্টিজ            | শতাংশ          | 1. <b>MY</b> score improved by a significant <b>PERCENTAGE</b> this semester. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PERCENTAGE</b> of students passed the exam? (Interrogative) 3. Each group contributed an equal <b>PERCENTAGE</b> to the total. (Distributive)     |
| 1907.   | /'pɜ:fɪkt/             | ফা:ফিক্ট             | নিখুঁত         | 1. <b>MY</b> performance was nearly <b>PERFECT</b> during the presentation. (Possessive) 2. What is   |

## **Perfect Adj.**

**A1**

**1908.**

## **Perfectly Adv.**

**.B1**

/'pɜ:fɪktli/  
/

ফাফিক্টলি

নির্খুঁতভা  
বে

the **PERFECT** solution for **YOUR** problem?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each piece must  
be **PERFECT** for the project to succeed.  
(Distributive)

1. The cake turned out **PERFECTLY**, just  
like **MY** grandmother's recipe. (Possessive) 2.  
How can I do this **PERFECTLY**? (Interrogative) 3.  
Each team must perform **PERFECTLY** to win the  
competition. (Distributive)

**1909.**

## **Perform V.**

**A2**

/pə'fɔ:m/

পাফ;ম

সম্পাদ  
ন করা

1. **MY** team will **PERFORM** at the festival this  
weekend. (Possessive) 2. When will  
you **PERFORM** for **YOUR** audience?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each member  
will **PERFORM** their duties efficiently.  
(Distributive)

**1910.**

## **Performance**

**N. B1**

/pə'fɔ:mə  
ns/

ফাফোমানস

কর্মক্ষম  
তা

1. **MY PERFORMANCE** in the competition was  
exceptional. (Possessive) 2. How can I  
improve **MY PERFORMANCE** at work?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each **PERFORMANCE** should  
be evaluated for improvement. (Distributive)

**1911.**

## **Perhaps Adv.**

**A2**

/pə'hæps/  
/

ফাহ্যাঙ্গ

সম্ভবত

1. **MY** friend suggested I should try it,  
and **PERHAPS** she's right. (Possessive)  
2. **PERHAPS** you can help me  
with **YOUR** expertise? (Interrogative)  
3. **PERHAPS** each option has its own benefits  
worth considering. (Distributive)

**1912.**

## **Period N.**

**A1**

/'piəriəd/

ফিয়ারিয়ড

সময়কা  
ল

1. **MY** favorite **PERIOD** in history is the  
Renaissance. (Possessive) 2. What **PERIOD** are  
you studying in **YOUR** class? (Interrogative) 3.  
Each **PERIOD** in history has its significance.  
(Distributive)

**1913.**

## **Permanent A**

**dj. B2**

/'pɜ:mən  
ənt/

ফা;-মানান্ট

স্থায়ী

1. I am looking for a **PERMANENT** solution  
to **MY** problem. (Possessive) 2. Is this  
a **PERMANENT** arrangement for **YOUR** team?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each role must have  
a **PERMANENT** assignment to ensure stability.  
(Distributive)

**1914.**

## **Permission N.**

**A2**

/pə'mɪʃə  
n/

ফামিশন

অনুমতি

1. **MY** parents granted me **PERMISSION** to go to  
the party. (Possessive) 2. Do you  
have **PERMISSION** to use **YOUR** friend's car?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each student must

|       |                                   |                                  |                   |   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
|       |                                   |                                  |                   | obtain <b>PERMISSION</b> before leaving class.<br>(Distributive)  |
| 1915. | <b>Permit V., N.</b><br><b>B2</b> | /pə'mɪt/ ফা;মিট                  | অনুমতি<br>দেওয়া  | 1. <b>MY PERMIT</b> allows me to park here.<br>(Possessive) 2. Do you have<br>a <b>PERMIT</b> for <b>YOUR</b> construction project?<br>(Interrogative) 3. Each contractor must obtain<br>a <b>PERMIT</b> before starting work. (Distributive)                         |
| 1916. | <b>Person N. A1</b>               | 'pɜ:sən/ ফা;-সান                 | ব্যক্তি           | 1. <b>MY role</b> as a <b>PERSON</b> in the community is<br>important. (Possessive) 2. Which <b>PERSON</b> will<br>lead <b>YOUR</b> team? (Interrogative) 3.<br>Each <b>PERSON</b> has a unique story to tell.<br>(Distributive)                                      |
| 1917. | <b>Personal Adj.</b><br><b>A1</b> | 'pɜ:sənl/ পা;-সোনাল              | ব্যক্তিগ<br>ত     | 1. <b>MY PERSONAL</b> goals include fitness and<br>education. (Possessive) 2. What<br>are <b>YOUR PERSONAL</b> interests? (Interrogative)<br>3. Each <b>PERSONAL</b> experience shapes our<br>perspectives. (Distributive)  |
| 1918. | <b>Personality N</b><br>. A2      | /pɜ:sə'nælti/ ফা;-<br>সান্যালটি  | ব্যক্তিত্ব        | 1. <b>MY PERSONALITY</b> is outgoing and friendly.<br>(Possessive) 2. What kind of <b>PERSONALITY</b> do<br>you think <b>YOUR</b> friend has? (Interrogative) 3.<br>Each <b>PERSONALITY</b> contributes to the team's<br>dynamics. (Distributive)                     |
| 1919. | <b>Personally A</b><br>dv. B1     | 'pɜ:sənəli<br>li/ ফা;-সানালি     | ব্যক্তিগ<br>তভাবে | 1. <b>I PERSONALLY</b> believe that hard work pays<br>off. (Possessive) 2. How do you<br>feel <b>PERSONALLY</b> about <b>YOUR</b> decision?<br>(Interrogative) 3. Each person<br>should <b>PERSONALLY</b> take responsibility for their<br>actions. (Distributive)    |
| 1920. | <b>Perspective</b><br>N. B2       | /pə'spekt<br>iv/ পা;সপেক্ট<br>িভ | দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি       | 1. <b>MY PERSPECTIVE</b> on the issue is based on<br>experience. (Possessive) 2.<br>What <b>PERSPECTIVE</b> do you have<br>on <b>YOUR</b> situation? (Interrogative) 3.<br>Each <b>PERSPECTIVE</b> is valuable in understanding<br>the bigger picture. (Distributive) |
| 1921. | <b>Persuade V.</b><br>B1          | /pə'swei<br>d/ পাসুয়েইড         | বোঝা<br>নো        | 1. <b>MY goal</b> is to <b>PERSUADE</b> others to join the<br>cause. (Possessive) 2. How can I <b>PERSUADE</b> you<br>to change <b>YOUR</b> mind? (Interrogative) 3. Each<br>argument must <b>PERSUADE</b> the audience<br>effectively. (Distributive)                |
| 1922. |                                   | /pet/ ফেট                        | পোষ্য             | 1. <b>MY PET</b> is a playful dog that loves to run.<br>(Possessive) 2. What kind of <b>PET</b> do you want   |

## **Pet N. A2**

**1923.**

## **Petrol N. A2**

/'petrəl/

ফেট্রল

পেট্রল

for **YOUR** family? (Interrogative) 3.  
Each **PET** requires care and attention.  
(Distributive)

**1924.**

## **Phase N. B2**

/feɪz/

ফেইজ

পর্যায়

1. **MY** car needs **PETROL** to run efficiently.  
(Possessive) 2. How much **PETROL** do you have  
in **YOUR** tank? (Interrogative) 3. Each vehicle  
requires **PETROL** to operate. (Distributive)

**1925.**

## **Phenomenon N. B2**

/fi' nəmənən/

ফিনমিনান

ঘটনা

1. **MY** understanding of the **PHENOMENON** has  
deepened over time. (Possessive) 2.  
What **PHENOMENON** are you most curious  
about? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PHENOMENON** in  
nature has its own explanation. (Distributive)

**1926.**

## **Philosophy N. B2**

/fɪ'lɒsəfi/

ফিলোসাফি

দার্শনিক  
তা

1. **MY PHILOSOPHY** of life is to embrace every  
moment. (Possessive) 2.  
What **PHILOSOPHY** guides **YOUR** decisions?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each **PHILOSOPHY** offers a  
different perspective on existence. (Distributive)

**1927.**

## **Phone N., V. A1**

/fəʊn/

ফোন

ফোন

1. **MY PHONE** is always by my side for  
communication. (Possessive) 2.  
Which **PHONE** model do you prefer  
for **YOUR** needs? (Interrogative) 3.  
Each **PHONE** has its own unique features.  
(Distributive)

**1928.**

## **Photo N. A1**

/'fəʊtəʊ/

ফোটো

ছবি

1. **MY favorite PHOTO** captures a beautiful  
sunset. (Possessive) 2. What **PHOTO** do you  
want to take for **YOUR** project? (Interrogative)  
3. Each **PHOTO** tells a story worth sharing.  
(Distributive)

**1929.**

## **Photograph N. A1, V. A2**

/'fəʊtəgrəf/

ফোটোগ্রাফ

ছবি

1. **MY PHOTOGRAPH** collection includes many  
cherished memories. (Possessive) 2.  
Which **PHOTOGRAPH** do you think is the best?  
(Interrogative) 3. Each **PHOTOGRAPH** in the  
gallery has its own significance. (Distributive)

**1930.**

/fə'tɔgrəf/

ফোটোগ্রাফ

ফটোগ্রা  
ফার

1. **MY friend** is a  
talented **PHOTOGRAPHER** who captures  
stunning images. (Possessive) 2.

## **Photographer N. B1**

**1931.**

## **Photography N. B1**

/fə'tɔgrəfi/

ফোটোগ্রাফি

ফটোগ্রাফি

Which **PHOTOGRAPHER** do you admire the most? (Interrogative) 3.

Each **PHOTOGRAPHER** has a unique style that reflects their vision. (Distributive)

1. **MY** passion for **PHOTOGRAPHY** has grown over the years. (Possessive) 2. What aspects of **PHOTOGRAPHY** interest you the most? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PHOTOGRAPHY** class offers different techniques to learn. (Distributive)

**1932.**

## **Phrase N. A1**

/freɪz/

ফ্রেইজ

কথন

1. **MY** favorite **PHRASE** is "Carpe Diem," which means seize the day. (Possessive) 2. What **PHRASE** do you find most inspiring? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PHRASE** in the poem carries deep meaning. (Distributive)

**1933.**

## **Physical Adj. A2**

/'fɪzɪkəl/

ফিজিক্যাল

শারীরিক

1. **MY PHYSICAL** fitness routine includes running and yoga. (Possessive) 2. What **PHYSICAL** activities do you enjoy? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PHYSICAL** challenge helps build strength and resilience. (Distributive)

**1934.**

## **Physics N. A2**

/'fɪzɪks/

ফিজিক্স

পদার্থবিজ্ঞান

1. **MY** understanding of **PHYSICS** has improved since taking the class. (Possessive) 2. What **PHYSICS** concepts do you find most fascinating? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PHYSICS** experiment teaches us something new. (Distributive)

**1935.**

## **Piano N. A1**

/pi'ænəʊ/

ফিয়ানো

পিয়ানো

1. **MY PIANO** skills have developed through practice and dedication. (Possessive) 2. Which **PIANO** piece do you want to learn next? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PIANO** lesson brings new challenges to overcome. (Distributive)

**1936.**

## **Pick V. A2, N. B2**

/pɪk/

ফিক

চয়ন করা

1. **MY** favorite **PICK** for the best movie is "Inception." (Possessive) 2. Which **PICK** do you recommend for a good read? (Interrogative) 3. Each **PICK** from the list has its own charm. (Distributive)

**1937.**

## **Picture N. A1, V. B2**

/'pɪktʃə/

ফিকচা

ছবি

1. **MY PICTURE** of the mountains hangs proudly on the wall. (Possessive) 2. What **PICTURE** do you want to take at the event? (Interrogative) 3.

|                             |           |       |        |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|--|
|                             |           |       |        | Each <b>PICTURE</b> in the album brings back memories. (Distributive)  |
| 1938.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Piece N. A1</b>          | /pi:s/    | ফীস   | টুকরা  | 1. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>PIECE</b> of art is displayed in the gallery. (Possessive) 2. Which <b>PIECE</b> do you think is the most valuable? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PIECE</b> of the puzzle fits together perfectly. (Distributive)                        |
| 1939.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Pig N. A1</b>            | /pig/     | ফিগ   | শূকর   | 1. <b>MY PIG</b> is a playful pet that loves to roam around. (Possessive) 2. What kind of <b>PIG</b> do you want to raise on <b>YOUR</b> farm? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PIG</b> has its own personality and quirks. (Distributive)                           |
| 1940. <b>Pile N., V. B2</b> | /pail/    | ফাইল  | টুকরা  | 1. <b>MY PILE</b> of books is waiting to be read. (Possessive) 2. How high can you stack a <b>PILE</b> of blocks? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PILE</b> of leaves needs to be raked before winter. (Distributive)  |
| 1941.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Pilot N. A2</b>          | /'paɪlət/ | ফাইলট | পাইলট  | 1. <b>MY</b> uncle is a skilled <b>PILOT</b> who flies commercial planes. (Possessive) 2. Which <b>PILOT</b> do you think is the best in the industry? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PILOT</b> must undergo rigorous training before flying. (Distributive)       |
| 1942.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Pin N., V. B1</b>        | /pin/     | ফিন   | পিন    | 1. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>PIN</b> is a souvenir from my travels. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PIN</b> do you want to add to <b>YOUR</b> collection? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PIN</b> on the map represents a special memory. (Distributive)                        |
| 1943.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Pink Adj., N. A1</b>     | /pɪŋk/    | ফিঙ্ক | গোলাপি | 1. <b>MY</b> favorite color is <b>PINK</b> , which reminds me of spring. (Possessive) 2. Which shade of <b>PINK</b> do you prefer for <b>YOUR</b> dress? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PINK</b> flower in the garden adds beauty to the landscape. (Distributive) |
| 1944.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Pipe N. B1</b>           | /paɪp/    | ফাইপ  | পাইপ   | 1. <b>MY PIPE</b> is used for both decoration and smoking. (Possessive) 2. What kind of <b>PIPE</b> do you use for <b>YOUR</b> tobacco? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PIPE</b> in the collection has a unique design. (Distributive)                              |
| 1945.                       |           |       |        |  |
| <b>Pitch N. B2</b>          | /ptʃ/     | ফিচ   | পিচ    | 1. <b>MY PITCH</b> for the project was well-received by the team. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PITCH</b> do you plan to present at the meeting? (Interrogative)   |

|                               |           |           |           |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                               |           |           |           | 3. Each <b>PITCH</b> must be clear and engaging to attract interest. (Distributive)  |
| 1946.                         |           |           |           |  |
| <b>Place N. A1, V.<br/>B1</b> | /pleɪs/   | ফ্লেইস    | স্থান     | 1. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>PLACE</b> to relax is by the lake. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PLACE</b> do you want to visit next? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PLACE</b> we go has its own charm and history. (Distributive)  |
| 1947.                         |           |           |           |  |
| <b>Plain Adj. B2</b>          | /pleɪn/   | ফ্লেইন    | সরল       | 1. <b>MY PLAIN</b> shirt is comfortable and versatile. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PLAIN</b> design do you prefer for <b>YOUR</b> outfit? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PLAIN</b> item can be dressed up with accessories. (Distributive)   |
| 1948.                         |           |           |           |  |
| <b>Plan N., V. A1</b>         | /plæn/    | ফ্ল্যান   | পরিকল্পনা | 1. <b>MY PLAN</b> for the weekend includes hiking and relaxation. (Possessive) 2. What <b>PLAN</b> do you have for <b>YOUR</b> vacation? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PLAN</b> should be flexible to adapt to changes. (Distributive)  |
| 1949.                         |           |           |           |  |
| <b>Plane N. A1</b>            | /pleɪn/   | ফ্লেইন    | বিমান     | 1. <b>MY PLANE</b> is scheduled to depart at noon. (Possessive) 2. Which <b>PLANE</b> are you taking for <b>YOUR</b> trip? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PLANE</b> in the fleet has its own maintenance schedule. (Distributive)  |
| 1950.                         |           |           |           |  |
| <b>Planet N. A2</b>           | /'plænit/ | ফ্ল্যানিট | গ্রহ      | 1. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>PLANET</b> is Saturn because of its rings. (Possessive) 2. Which <b>PLANET</b> do you think is the most interesting in our solar system? (Interrogative) 3. Each <b>PLANET</b> has unique characteristics that fascinate scientists. (Distributive) |

# VOCABULARY LESSON:40

## WORD LIST:1951-2000

### Objectives: Degrees

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>1951.</b><br><b>Planning N.</b><br><b>B1</b>     | /'plænɪŋ/              | প্ল্যানিং            | পরিকল্পনা      | 1. My PLANNING is more EFFICIENT than it was last year. (Comparative) 2. This is the BEST PLANNING session we've had! (Superlative) 3. PLANNING ahead is MORE beneficial than doing it last minute. (Comparative)             |
| <b>1952.</b><br><b>Plant N. A1, V.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /plænt/                | প্ল্যান্ট            | গাছ            | 1. This PLANT grows FASTER in sunlight than in the shade. (Comparative) 2. That is the TALLEST PLANT in the garden. (Superlative) 3. PLANT care is MORE important than you might think. (Comparative)                         |
| <b>1953.</b><br><b>Plastic N.</b><br><b>Adj. A2</b> | 'plæstɪk /             | প্ল্যাস্টিক          | প্লাস্টিক      | 1. This PLASTIC is STRONGER than the one we used before. (Comparative) 2. This is the THICKEST PLASTIC available on the market. (Superlative) 3. PLASTIC waste is LESS manageable than organic waste. (Comparative)           |
| <b>1954.</b><br><b>Plate N. A2</b>                  | /pleɪt/                | প্লেইট               | প্লেট          | 1. This PLATE is HEAVIER than the one I usually use. (Comparative) 2. That is the LARGEST PLATE in the set. (Superlative) 3. This PLATE is MORE decorative than the others. (Comparative)                                     |
| <b>1955.</b><br><b>Platform N.</b><br><b>A2</b>     | 'plætfɔ:m/             | প্ল্যাটফর্ম          | প্ল্যাটফর্ম    | 1. This PLATFORM is BROADER than the one we used last time. (Comparative) 2. It is the BEST PLATFORM for launching a new product. (Superlative) 3. The new PLATFORM is MORE user-friendly than the old version. (Comparative) |
| <b>1956.</b><br><b>Play V., N. A1</b>               | /pleɪ/                 | প্লেই                | খেলা           | 1. This PLAY is MORE engaging than the last one I saw. (Comparative) 2. That was the FUNNIEST PLAY I've ever attended!  |

|       |                                      |           |           |   |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
|       |                                      |           |           | (Superlative) 3. This <b>PLAY</b> has <b>MORE</b> complex characters than the previous one. (Comparative)   |
| 1957. | <b>Player N. A1</b>                  | /'pleɪə/  | ফ্লেইয়া  | খেলোয়াড়   |
| 1958. | <b>Pleasant Adj. B1</b>              | 'plɛzənt/ | ফ্লেষান্ট | আনন্দময়  |
| 1959. | <b>Please Exclamation. A1, V. A2</b> | /pli:z/   | ফ্লী; য   | দয়াকরে   |
| 1960. | <b>Pleased Adj. A2</b>               | /pli:zd/  | ফ্লী; যড় | খুশি  |
| 1961. | <b>Pleasure N. B1</b>                | 'plɛzə/   | ফ্লেইজা   | আনন্দ   |
| 1962. | <b>Plenty Pron. B1</b>               | 'plənti/  | ফ্লেণ্টি  | প্রচুর  |
| 1963. | <b>Plot N. B1, V. B2</b>             | /plɒt/    | ফ্লট      | চত্রান্ত  |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. He is a <b>BETTER PLAYER</b> than I am at soccer. (Comparative) 2. She is the <b>BEST PLAYER</b> on the team. (Superlative) 3. This <b>PLAYER</b> performs <b>MORE</b> consistently than the others. (Comparative)   |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. This weather is <b>MORE PLEASANT</b> than it was last week. (Comparative) 2. It was the <b>MOST PLEASANT</b> evening we've had all month. (Superlative) 3. A <b>PLEASANT</b> atmosphere is <b>BETTER</b> for productivity. (Comparative)                               |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. Can you make it <b>MORE</b> exciting, <b>PLEASE?</b> (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST</b> entertaining event, so <b>PLEASE</b> join us! (Superlative) 3. It's <b>BETTER</b> to say "thank you," so <b>PLEASE</b> remember that. (Comparative)                      |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. I am <b>MORE PLEASED</b> with this result than the last one. (Comparative) 2. I was the <b>MOST PLEASED</b> with the final outcome of the project. (Superlative) 3. She is <b>LESS PLEASED</b> with her grades this semester. (Comparative)                            |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. It is <b>MORE</b> of a <b>PLEASURE</b> to meet new people than to stay at home. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>GREATEST PLEASURE</b> I've experienced lately. (Superlative) 3. <b>PLEASURE</b> in learning is <b>BETTER</b> than in just passing exams. (Comparative) |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. There are <b>MORE</b> strawberries than we need; we have <b>PLENTY</b> . (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>GREATEST</b> amount of food I've ever seen at a picnic! (Superlative) 3. We have <b>LESS PLENTY</b> of time than I expected. (Comparative)                    |
|       |                                      |           |           | 1. This <b>PLOT</b> is <b>DEEPER</b> than the last one we discussed. (Comparative) 2. It has the <b>MOST INTRIGUING PLOT</b> I've read this year. (Superlative) 3. This <b>PLOT</b> is <b>LESS</b> predictable than the others. (Comparative)                             |

|              |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>1964.</b> |  |  |  | 1. The new model is <b>BETTER, PLUS</b> it has <b>MORE</b> features. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST</b> option, <b>PLUS</b> it's affordable! (Superlative) 3. You can have <b>LESS</b> stress if you plan <b>PLUS</b> prepare ahead. (Comparative)     |
| <b>1965.</b> |  |  |  | 1. This <b>POCKET</b> is <b>BIGGER</b> than the one on my other jacket. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>SMALLEST POCKET</b> I've ever seen! (Superlative) 3. A <b>POCKET</b> with a zipper is <b>MORE</b> secure than a flap. (Comparative)                  |
| <b>1966.</b> |  |  |  | 1. This <b>POEM</b> is <b>MORE EMOTIONAL</b> than the last one I read. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>BEST POEM</b> in the anthology. (Superlative) 3. His <b>POEM</b> is <b>LESS</b> complicated than it seems. (Comparative)                                |
| <b>1967.</b> |  |  |  | 1. She is a <b>GREATER POET</b> than I realized before. (Comparative) 2. He is considered the <b>GREATEST POET</b> of our time. (Superlative) 3. This <b>POET</b> has <b>MORE</b> depth in his writing than others. (Comparative)                            |
| <b>1968.</b> |  |  |  | 1. Her <b>POETRY</b> is <b>MORE INSPIRING</b> than what I expected. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST POETRY</b> collection I've ever read. (Superlative) 3. His <b>POETRY</b> is <b>LESS</b> accessible than that of contemporary writers. (Comparative) |
| <b>1969.</b> |  |  |  | 1. Your <b>POINT</b> is <b>CLEARER</b> now than before. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>SHARPEST POINT</b> of the argument. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POINT</b> made during the discussion was <b>MORE</b> valid than the last. (Comparative)                 |
| <b>1970.</b> |  |  |  | 1. Her comments were <b>MORE POINTED</b> than I expected. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST POINTED</b> critique I've ever received. (Superlative) 3. His <b>POINTED</b> questions made me think deeply. (Comparative)                                   |
| <b>1971.</b> |  |  |  | 1. This <b>POISON</b> is <b>STRONGER</b> than the previous one we tested. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>DEADLIEST POISON</b> known to science.   |

|       |                           |              |           |  |  |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|--|
|       |                           |              |           | (Superlative) 3. This <b>POISON</b> is <b>LESS</b> toxic than what we used before. (Comparative) |  |
| 1972. | <b>Poisonous A dj. B1</b> | /'pɔɪzənəs/  | ফয়ইযানাস | বিষাক্ত  | 1. This <b>POISONOUS</b> plant is <b>MORE DANGEROUS</b> than it looks. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>MOST POISONOUS</b> species in the garden. (Superlative) 3. This <b>POISONOUS</b> mushroom is <b>LESS COMMON</b> than the edible ones. (Comparative)           |
| 1973. | <b>Police N. A1</b>       | /pə'li:s/    | ফলিস      | পুলিশ  | 1. The <b>POLICE</b> presence is <b>GREATER</b> in urban areas than in rural ones. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>LARGEST POLICE</b> department in the country. (Superlative) 3. The <b>POLICE</b> force here is <b>LESS</b> visible than expected. (Comparative) |
| 1974. | <b>Policeman N. A1</b>    | /pə'li:smən/ | ফালিসমান  | পুলিশ কর্মকর্তা  | 1. This <b>POLICEMAN</b> is <b>MORE DEDICATED</b> than the others in the precinct. (Comparative) 2. He is the <b>BEST POLICEMAN</b> in our town. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POLICEMAN</b> has <b>LESS</b> time for community events than before. (Comparative)       |
| 1975. | <b>Policy N. B1</b>       | /'pɒlisi/    | ফলিসি     | নীতি   | 1. This <b>POLICY</b> is <b>MORE EFFECTIVE</b> than the previous one. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>BEST POLICY</b> for ensuring safety. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POLICY</b> should be reviewed regularly for improvements. (Comparative)                          |
| 1976. | <b>Polite Adj. A2</b>     | /pə'lait/    | ফলাইট     | ভদ্র   | 1. She is <b>MORE POLITE</b> than most people I know. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST POLITE</b> response I've ever received. (Superlative) 3. Being <b>POLITE</b> is <b>LESS</b> common in stressful situations. (Comparative)                              |
| 1977. | <b>Political Adj. B1</b>  | /pə'lɪtɪkl/  | ফলিটিখাল  | রাজনৈতিক   | 1. This <b>POLITICAL</b> debate is <b>MORE INTENSE</b> than the last one. (Comparative) 2. It was the <b>MOST POLITICAL</b> event of the year. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POLITICAL</b> party has <b>LESS</b> influence than it used to. (Comparative)               |
| 1978. | <b>Politician N. B1</b>   | /pɒli'tɪʃn/  | ফলিটিশন   | রাজনীতিবিদ   | 1. He is a <b>BETTER POLITICIAN</b> than his opponent. (Comparative) 2. She is the <b>MOST INFLUENTIAL POLITICIAN</b> in the region. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POLITICIAN</b> has <b>LESS</b> time to connect with constituents nowadays. (Comparative)             |
| 1979. | <b>Politics N. B1</b>     | /'polɪtɪks/  | ফলিটিক্স  | রাজনীতি  | 1. This <b>POLITICS</b> class is <b>MORE ENGAGING</b> than the last one I took. (Comparative) 2. It is   |

|                             |                 |                  |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
|                             |                 |                  |  |
| 1980.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Pollution N.<br/>A2</b>  | /pə'lu:ʃən/     | ফলুশন            | দূষণ   |
|                             |                 |                  | the <b>MOST COMPLEX POLITICS</b> I've ever studied. (Superlative) 3. Understanding <b>POLITICS</b> is <b>LESS</b> daunting with the right resources. (Comparative)   |
| 1981.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Pool N. A1</b>           | /pu:l/          | ফুল              | পুল  |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. Air <b>POLLUTION</b> is <b>WORSE</b> in cities than in rural areas. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST POLLUTED</b> river in the country. (Superlative) 3. Water <b>POLLUTION</b> is <b>LESS</b> visible than air <b>POLLUTION</b> but equally harmful. (Comparative) |
| 1982.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Poor Adj. A1</b>         | /pɔ:/           | ফো;              | গরীব   |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. This <b>POOL</b> is <b>LARGER</b> than the one at my friend's house. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>DEEPEST POOL</b> in the area. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POOL</b> has <b>LESS</b> maintenance required than the last one. (Comparative)                              |
| 1983.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Pop N., Adj. A2</b>      | /pɒp/           | ফপ               | পপ   |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. The <b>POOR</b> community is <b>MORE AFFECTED</b> by the crisis than others. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>POOREST</b> neighborhood in the city. (Superlative) 3. Being <b>POOR</b> is <b>LESS</b> stigmatized than it used to be. (Comparative)                      |
| 1984.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Popular Adj.<br/>A1</b>  | /'pɒpjʊlər/     | পফিউলা           | জনপ্রিয়   |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. This <b>POP</b> song is <b>CATCHIER</b> than the last hit. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST POPULAR</b> <b>POP</b> song of the year. (Superlative) 3. <b>POP</b> music is <b>LESS</b> complex than classical music. (Comparative)                                  |
| 1985.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Popularity N.<br/>B2</b> | /'pɒpjʊ'lærɪti/ | ফপিউল্যারি<br>টি | জনপ্রিয়তা   |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. This restaurant is <b>MORE POPULAR</b> than the one down the street. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>MOST POPULAR</b> dish on the menu. (Superlative) 3. Being <b>POPULAR</b> is <b>LESS</b> important than being genuine. (Comparative)                                  |
| 1986.                       |                 |                  |  |
| <b>Population N.<br/>A2</b> | /'pɒpjʊ'læʃən/  | ফপিউলেই<br>শন    | জনসংখ্যা   |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. His <b>POPULARITY</b> is <b>RISING</b> faster than expected. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>HIGHEST POPULARITY</b> rating he has ever received. (Superlative) 3. <b>POPULARITY</b> can be <b>LESS</b> important than talent in some fields. (Comparative)              |
|                             |                 |                  | 1. The <b>POPULATION</b> is <b>GROWING FASTER</b> in urban areas than in rural ones. (Comparative) 2. This city has the <b>LARGEST POPULATION</b> in the   |

|       |                                |                      |           |  |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|
|       |                                |                      |           | state. (Superlative) 3. The <b>POPULATION</b> density here is <b>LESS</b> than in the capital. (Comparative)   |
| 1987. | <b>Port N. B1</b>              | /pɔ:t/ ফোট           | বন্দরের   | 1. This <b>PORT</b> is <b>BUSIER</b> than the one we visited last year. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>LARGEST PORT</b> in the country. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>PORT</b> has <b>LESS</b> traffic congestion than before. (Comparative)                           |
| 1988. | <b>Portrait N. B1</b>          | /'pɔ:trɪt/ পোস্ট্ৰিট | প্রতিকৃতি | 1. This <b>PORTRAIT</b> is <b>MORE DETAILED</b> than the last one I painted. (Comparative) 2. It is the <b>MOST BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT</b> in the gallery. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>PORTRAIT</b> tells a <b>LESS</b> conventional story than expected. (Comparative) |
| 1989. | <b>Pose V. B2</b>              | /pəuz/ ফৌয           | ভঙ্গী     | 1. This <b>POSE</b> is <b>EASIER</b> than the one I tried before. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST NATURAL POSE</b> I've ever seen. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POSE</b> can be <b>LESS</b> effective without the right lighting. (Comparative)                |
| 1990. | <b>Position N. A2, V. B2</b>   | /pə'zɪʃən/ ফার্মিশন  | অবস্থান   | 1. My <b>POSITION</b> is <b>STRONGER</b> than it was last year. (Comparative) 2. She holds the <b>HIGHEST POSITION</b> in the company. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POSITION</b> has <b>LESS</b> responsibility than the one above it. (Comparative)                 |
| 1991. | <b>Positive Adj. A1, N. B2</b> | /'pɒzɪtɪv/ ফার্মিটিভ | ইতিবাচক   | 1. His attitude is <b>MORE POSITIVE</b> than mine. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST POSITIVE</b> feedback I've received. (Superlative) 3. A <b>POSITIVE</b> mindset is <b>LESS</b> common in challenging times. (Comparative)                                |
| 1992. | <b>Possess V. B2</b>           | /pə'zɛs/ ফার্মেস     | আহরণ করো  | 1. I <b>POSSESS MORE</b> knowledge than I did last year. (Comparative) 2. She <b>POSSESSES</b> the <b>RAREST</b> talent in our group. (Superlative) 3. To <b>POSSESS</b> confidence is <b>LESS</b> challenging with practice. (Comparative)                      |
| 1993. | <b>Possession N. A2</b>        | /pə'zɛʃən/ ফার্মেশন  | অধিকার    | 1. His <b>POSSESSION</b> of the trophy is <b>MORE SIGNIFICANT</b> than just winning. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST VALUABLE POSSESSION</b> I own. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POSSESSION</b> can be <b>LESS</b> important than experiences. (Comparative)    |

|                              |                |           |          |  |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>1994.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Possibility N.<br/>A2</b> | /'pɒsə'bɪləti/ | ফসাবিলিটি | সম্ভাবনা | 1. There is a <b>GREATERT POSSIBILITY</b> of rain today than yesterday. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST POSSIBILITY</b> for success we have. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POSSIBILITY</b> should be considered carefully. (Comparative)               |
| <b>1995.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Possible Adj.<br/>A1</b>  | 'pɒsəbl/       | ফসাবল     | সম্ভব    | 1. It is <b>MORE POSSIBLE</b> to achieve your goals with a plan. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST POSSIBLE</b> outcome we can expect. (Superlative) 3. It is <b>LESS POSSIBLE</b> to succeed without effort. (Comparative)                         |
| <b>1996.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Possibly Adv.<br/>B1</b>  | 'pɒsəblɪ /     | পসিবলি    | সম্ভবত   | 1. This could <b>POSSIBLY</b> be the <b>BEST</b> option available. (Comparative) 2. It is <b>POSSIBLY</b> the <b>MOST IMPORTANT</b> decision of your life. (Superlative) 3. It is <b>LESS POSSIBLE</b> to predict the future accurately. (Comparative) |
| <b>1997.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Post N., V. A1</b>        | /pəʊst/        | ফোস্ট     | পোস্ট    | 1. This <b>POST</b> is <b>MORE INFORMATIVE</b> than the last one I read. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST POPULAR POST</b> on the blog. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POST</b> can be <b>LESS</b> effective without engaging content. (Comparative)    |
| <b>1998.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Poster N. A2</b>          | 'pəʊstə/       | ফোস্টা    | পোস্টার  | 1. This <b>POSTER</b> is <b>BRIGHTER</b> than the one I had before. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>LARGEST POSTER</b> in the exhibition. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POSTER</b> can be <b>LESS</b> appealing without good design. (Comparative)          |
| <b>1999.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Pot N. B1</b>             | /pɒt/          | ফট        | হাঁড়ি   | 1. This <b>POT</b> is <b>DEEPER</b> than the one I used last time. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>BIGGEST POT</b> in the kitchen. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>POT</b> can be <b>LESS</b> effective for cooking certain dishes. (Comparative)             |
| <b>2000.</b>                 |                |           |          |  |
| <b>Potato N. A1</b>          | /pə'teɪtəʊ/    | ফাঠেইটো   | আলু      | 1. This <b>POTATO</b> is <b>LARGER</b> than the ones we bought last week. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>BIGGEST POTATO</b> I've ever seen! (Superlative)   |

3. Each **POTATO** can  
be **LESS** nutritious if overcooked.  
(Comparative)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:41

## WORD LIST:2001-2050

### Objectives: Adverbs

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2001.</b><br><b>Potential Adj., N. B2</b> | /pəˈtenʃəl/            | ফার্টেনশেল           | সম্ভব্য        | 1. “She <b>IS</b> a <b>POTENTIAL</b> candidate for the scholarship.” 2. “The project <b>HAS</b> great <b>POTENTIAL</b> for success.” 3. “He <b>IS</b> showing his <b>POTENTIAL</b> in this role.” |
| <b>2002.</b><br><b>Pound N. A1</b>           | /paʊnd/                | ফাউন্ড               | পাউন্ড         | 1. “The weight <b>IS</b> one <b>POUND</b> .” 2. “He <b>PULLED</b> a <b>POUND</b> of apples from the tree.” 3. “The <b>POUND IS</b> a unit of measurement.”  |
| <b>2003. Pour V. B1</b>                      | /pɔ:/                  | ফো;                  | চলা            | 1. “Please <b>POUR</b> the milk into the glass.” 2. “He <b>POURED</b> the water carefully.” 3. “The rain <b>IS POURING</b> heavily outside.”  |
| <b>2004.</b><br><b>Poverty N. B1</b>         | /'pɒvəti/              | ফভার্টি              | দারিদ্র্য      | 1. “ <b>POVERTY IS</b> a significant issue in many countries.” 2. “They <b>ARE FIGHTING</b> against <b>POVERTY</b> .” 3. “The report highlights the effects of <b>POVERTY</b> .”                  |
| <b>2005.</b><br><b>Powder N. B1</b>          | /'paʊdə/               | ফাউডা                | গুঁড়ে         | 1. “The <b>POWDER IS</b> made from crushed herbs.” 2. “She <b>USED POWDER</b> to bake the cake.” 3. “The <b>POWDER HAS</b> a fine texture.”   |
| <b>2006.</b><br><b>Power N. A2, V. B2</b>    | /'paʊə/                | ফাওয়া               | শক্তি          | 1. “Electricity <b>IS</b> a source of <b>POWER</b> .” 2. “He <b>HAS</b> the <b>POWER</b> to make decisions.” 3. “The <b>POWER</b> of the engine <b>IS</b> impressive.”                            |
| <b>2007.</b><br><b>Powerful Adj. B1</b>      | /'paʊəfəl/             | ফাওয়াফল             | শক্তিশালী      | 1. “The engine <b>IS POWERFUL</b> and efficient.” 2. “She <b>IS</b> a <b>POWERFUL</b> speaker.” 3. “His influence <b>IS POWERFUL</b> in the community.”   |
| <b>2008.</b><br><b>Practical Adj. B1</b>     | /'præktykəl/           | ফ্র্যাক্‌টিক্ষাল     | ব্যবহারিক      | 1. “This solution <b>IS</b> very <b>PRACTICAL</b> .” 2. “She <b>IS</b> known for her <b>PRACTICAL</b> approach to problems.” 3. “The advice <b>IS PRACTICAL</b> and useful.”                      |

|              |                          |                  |                          |                           |   |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| <b>2009.</b> | <b>Practice N. A1</b>    | /'præktaɪs/<br>/ | ফ্র্যাকচিস<br>প্র্যাকচিস | প্র্যাকটিস<br>অনুশীলন করা | 1. “Regular <b>PRACTICE IS</b> essential for improvement.” 2. “He <b>HAS A PRACTICE</b> in the city.” 3. “The <b>PRACTICE</b> of meditation <b>IS</b> beneficial.”<br>1. “You should <b>PRACTISE</b> your speech before the presentation.” 2. “They <b>PRACTISE</b> every Saturday.” 3. “She <b>PRACTISES</b> the piano daily.” |
| <b>2010.</b> | <b>Practise V. A1</b>    | /'præktaɪs/<br>/ | প্র্যাকচিস               | অনুশীলন করা               | 1. “You should <b>PRACTISE</b> your speech before the presentation.” 2. “They <b>PRACTISE</b> every Saturday.” 3. “She <b>PRACTISES</b> the piano daily.”   |
| <b>2011.</b> | <b>Praise N., V. B2</b>  | /preɪz/          | ফ্রেই                    | প্রশংসা                   | 1. “The teacher <b>GAVE</b> her <b>PRAISE</b> for her hard work.” 2. “He <b>IS</b> often <b>PRAISED</b> for his contributions.” 3. “Her performance <b>DESERVES PRAISE</b> .”<br>1. “They <b>PRAY</b> for peace and harmony.” 2. “She <b>PRAYS</b> every evening.” 3. “He <b>IS PRAYING</b> for a successful outcome.”          |
| <b>2012.</b> | <b>Pray V. B1</b>        | /preɪ/           | ফ্রেই                    | প্রার্থনা করা             | 1. “A <b>PRAYER IS</b> a way to express hope.” 2. “They said a <b>PRAYER</b> before the meal.” 3. “Her <b>PRAYER WAS</b> heartfelt.”  |
| <b>2013.</b> | <b>Prayer N. B1</b>      | /preə/           | ফ্রেয়া                  | প্রার্থনা                 | 1. “Experts <b>PREDICT</b> that the economy <b>WILL GROW</b> .” 2. “She <b>PREDICTED</b> the outcome of the game.” 3. “They <b>ARE PREDICTING</b> rain tomorrow.”   |
| <b>2014.</b> | <b>Predict V. A2</b>     | /pri'dɪkt/       | প্রিডিক্ট                | পূর্বানুমা ন করা          | 1. “The <b>PREDICTION</b> for tomorrow’s weather <b>IS</b> sunny.” 2. “His <b>PREDICTION CAME TRUE</b> .” 3. “They made a <b>PREDICTION</b> about the stock market.”  |
| <b>2015.</b> | <b>Prediction N. B1</b>  | /pri'dɪkʃən/     | ফ্রিডিকশন                | পূর্বাভাস                 | 1. “I <b>PREFER</b> tea over coffee.” 2. “She <b>PREFERS</b> to study in the morning.” 3. “They <b>PREFER</b> this route for its scenery.”  |
| <b>2016.</b> | <b>Prefer V. A1</b>      | /pri'fɜ:/        | প্রিফা                   | পছন্দ করা                 | 1. “She <b>IS PREGNANT</b> and expecting a baby.” 2. “The <b>PREGNANT</b> woman <b>WAS</b> glowing.” 3. “They <b>ARE EXCITED</b> about the <b>PREGNANT</b> announcement.”   |
| <b>2017.</b> | <b>Pregnant Adj. B2</b>  | /'prɛgnənt/      | ফ্রেগনান্ট               | গর্ভবতী                   | 1. “PREPARATION IS key to success.” 2. “They <b>ARE IN PREPARATION</b> for the event.” 3. “Her <b>PREPARATION</b> for the exam <b>WAS</b> thorough.”  |
| <b>2018.</b> | <b>Preparation N. B2</b> | /prɛpə'reɪʃən/   | ফ্রিপারেইশন              | প্রস্তুতি                 | 1. “We need to <b>PREPARE</b> for the meeting.” 2. “She <b>PREPARED</b> a delicious meal.” 3.   |
| <b>2019.</b> | <b>Prepare V. A1</b>     | /pri'peə/        | ফ্রিফেয়া                | প্রস্তুতি করা             |   |

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| <b>2020.</b><br><b>Prepared Adj.<br/>. B1</b>         | /pri'peəd/<br>/      | ফ্রিফেয়াড<br>/fri'feəd/              | প্রস্তুত<br>প্রস্তুত      | "They <b>ARE PREPARING</b> for the presentation."<br>1. "He <b>IS PREPARED</b> for any situation." 2. "They <b>WERE PREPARED</b> for the storm." 3. "She <b>IS ALWAYS PREPARED</b> for her classes."<br>1. "Her <b>PRESSENCE IS</b> calming." 2. "He <b>IS</b> known for his strong <b>PRESSENCE</b> in the room." 3. "The <b>PRESSENCE</b> of friends <b>IS</b> comforting."   |
| <b>2021.</b><br><b>Presence N.<br/>B2</b>             | /'prezəns/<br>/      | ফ্রেষান্স<br>/frezəns/                | উপস্থিতি<br>প্রস্তুত      | 1. "The <b>PRESENT IS</b> a gift." 2. "He <b>IS PRESENT</b> at the meeting." 3. "She <b>PRESENTS</b> her findings clearly."   |
| <b>2022.</b><br><b>Present Adj.,<br/>N. A1, V. A2</b> | /'preznt/            | ফ্রেয়ান্ট<br>/frezənt/               | উপস্থাপ<br>ন,<br>প্রস্তুত | 1. "The <b>PRESENT IS</b> a gift." 2. "He <b>IS PRESENT</b> at the meeting." 3. "She <b>PRESENTS</b> her findings clearly."   |
| <b>2023.</b><br><b>Presentation<br/>N. B1</b>         | /'prezən'<br>teɪʃən/ | ফ্রেয়ান্টেইশ<br>ন<br>/frezən'teɪʃən/ | উপস্থাপ<br>না             | 1.<br>"The <b>PRESENTATION WAS</b> informative."<br>" 2. "She <b>IS GIVING</b> a <b>PRESENTATION</b> on climate change." 3.<br>"His <b>PRESENTATION</b> skills <b>ARE</b> impressive."<br>1. "We must <b>PRESERVE</b> our natural resources." 2. "The museum <b>PRESERVES</b> historical artifacts." 3. "They <b>ARE WORKING</b> to <b>PRESERVE</b> the environment."   |
| <b>2024.</b><br><b>Preserve V.<br/>B2</b>             | /pri'zɜ:v/<br>/      | ফ্রিয়া;ভ<br>/fri'yeɪv/               | সংরক্ষণ<br>করা            | 1. "The <b>PRESIDENT IS</b> addressing the nation." 2. "She <b>WAS ELECTED</b> as the <b>PRESIDENT</b> of the club." 3.<br>"The <b>PRESIDENT HAS</b> a busy schedule."<br>1. "The <b>PRESS IS</b> covering the event." 2. "He <b>PRESSED</b> the button to start the machine." 3. "The <b>PRESSURE</b> from the media <b>IS</b> intense."<br>1. "The <b>PRESSURE IS</b> building in the situation." 2. "He <b>FEELS</b> a lot of <b>PRESSURE</b> at work." 3.<br>"The <b>PRESSURE</b> in the tire <b>IS</b> low."<br>1. "Children often <b>PRETEND</b> to be superheroes." 2. "She <b>PRETENDED</b> to be asleep." 3. "They <b>ARE PRETENDING</b> to have fun." |
| <b>2025.</b><br><b>President N.<br/>A2</b>            | /'prezɪdənt/<br>/    | ফ্রেয়িডান্ট<br>/frezɪ'dænt/          | রাষ্ট্রপতি<br>প্রস্তুত    | 1. "The <b>PRESIDENT IS</b> addressing the nation." 2. "She <b>WAS ELECTED</b> as the <b>PRESIDENT</b> of the club." 3.<br>"The <b>PRESIDENT HAS</b> a busy schedule."<br>1. "The <b>PRESS IS</b> covering the event." 2. "He <b>PRESSED</b> the button to start the machine." 3. "The <b>PRESSURE</b> from the media <b>IS</b> intense."<br>1. "The <b>PRESSURE IS</b> building in the situation." 2. "He <b>FEELS</b> a lot of <b>PRESSURE</b> at work." 3.<br>"The <b>PRESSURE</b> in the tire <b>IS</b> low."<br>1. "Children often <b>PRETEND</b> to be superheroes." 2. "She <b>PRETENDED</b> to be asleep." 3. "They <b>ARE PRETENDING</b> to have fun." |
| <b>2026.</b><br><b>Press V., N. B1</b>                | /prɛs/<br>/          | ফ্রেস<br>/frez/                       | টানা                      | 1. "The <b>PRESS IS</b> covering the event." 2. "He <b>PRESSED</b> the button to start the machine." 3. "The <b>PRESSURE</b> from the media <b>IS</b> intense."<br>1. "The <b>PRESSURE IS</b> building in the situation." 2. "He <b>FEELS</b> a lot of <b>PRESSURE</b> at work." 3.<br>"The <b>PRESSURE</b> in the tire <b>IS</b> low."<br>1. "Children often <b>PRETEND</b> to be superheroes." 2. "She <b>PRETENDED</b> to be asleep." 3. "They <b>ARE PRETENDING</b> to have fun."   |
| <b>2027.</b><br><b>Pressure N.<br/>B1</b>             | /'preʃə/<br>/        | ফ্রেশা<br>/frezə/                     | চাপ                       | 1. "The <b>PRESSURE IS</b> building in the situation." 2. "He <b>FEELS</b> a lot of <b>PRESSURE</b> at work." 3.<br>"The <b>PRESSURE</b> in the tire <b>IS</b> low."<br>1. "Children often <b>PRETEND</b> to be superheroes." 2. "She <b>PRETENDED</b> to be asleep." 3. "They <b>ARE PRETENDING</b> to have fun."  |
| <b>2028.</b><br><b>Pretend V. B1</b>                  | /pri'tend/<br>/      | প্রিটেন্ড<br>/pri'tend/               | পরিষ্কার                  | 1. "Children often <b>PRETEND</b> to be superheroes." 2. "She <b>PRETENDED</b> to be asleep." 3. "They <b>ARE PRETENDING</b> to have fun."  |

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| <b>2029.</b><br><b>Pretty Adj.,</b><br><b>Adv. A1</b> | /'prɪti/       | ফ্রিঠি       | সুন্দর       | 1. “The flowers <b>ARE PRETTY</b> and colorful.” 2. “She <b>LOOKS PRETTY</b> in that dress.” 3. “It <b>IS PRETTY</b> warm today.”   |
| <b>2030.</b><br><b>Prevent V. A2</b>                  | /pri'vent/     | প্রিভেন্ট    | প্রতিরোধ করা | 1. “We must <b>PREVENT</b> accidents by being careful.” 2. “They <b>ARE WORKING</b> to <b>PREVENT</b> pollution.” 3. “The vaccine <b>PREVENTS</b> the disease.”                 |
| <b>2031.</b><br><b>Previous Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>     | /'pri:viəs/    | ফ্রিভিয়াস   | পূর্ববর্তী   | 1. “The <b>PREVIOUS</b> meeting <b>WAS</b> productive.” 2. “She <b>HAS</b> a <b>PREVIOUS</b> engagement.” 3. “The <b>PREVIOUS</b> version of the software <b>IS</b> outdated.”  |
| <b>2032.</b><br><b>Previously Adv.</b><br><b>B1</b>   | /'pri:viəs li/ | ফ্রিভিয়াসলি | পূর্বে       | 1. “He <b>HAD PREVIOUSLY</b> worked in another company.” 2. “They <b>HAD PREVIOUSLY</b> discussed the topic.” 3. “ <b>PREVIOUSLY</b> , the project <b>WAS</b> on hold.”         |
| <b>2033.</b><br><b>Price N. A1, V.</b><br><b>B2</b>   | /praɪs/        | ফ্রাইস       | মূল্য        | 1. “The <b>PRICE</b> of the item <b>IS</b> reasonable.” 2. “They <b>HAVE RAISED</b> the <b>PRICE</b> of tickets.” 3. “The <b>PRICE</b> <b>IS</b> subject to change.”            |
| <b>2034.</b><br><b>Priest N. B1</b>                   | /pri:st/       | ফ্রীস্ট      | পূরোহিত      | 1. “The <b>PRIEST</b> <b>IS</b> conducting the ceremony.” 2. “He <b>WAS</b> a <b>PRIEST</b> for many years.” 3. “The <b>PRIEST GAVE</b> a moving sermon.”                       |
| <b>2035.</b><br><b>Primary Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>      | /'praɪməri/    | ফ্রাইমারি    | প্রাথমিক     | 1. “The <b>PRIMARY</b> goal <b>IS</b> to improve education.” 2. “She <b>IS</b> the <b>PRIMARY</b> contact for the project.” 3. “Their <b>PRIMARY</b> concern <b>IS</b> safety.” |
| <b>2036.</b><br><b>Prime Adj. B2</b>                  | /praɪm/        | ফ্রাইম       | প্রথম        | 1. “This <b>IS</b> a <b>PRIME</b> example of teamwork.” 2. “He <b>IS</b> in his <b>PRIME</b> years.” 3. “The <b>PRIME</b> suspect <b>WAS</b> arrested.”                         |
| <b>2037.</b><br><b>Prince N. B1</b>                   | /prɪns/        | ফ্রিন্স      | রাজপুত্র     | 1. “The <b>PRINCE</b> <b>IS</b> visiting the city.” 2. “He <b>WAS</b> a charming <b>PRINCE</b> in the story.” 3. “The <b>PRINCE HAS</b> many responsibilities.”                 |
| <b>2038.</b><br><b>Princess N.</b><br><b>B1</b>       | /prɪn'ses/     | ফ্রিন্সেস    | রাজকন্যা     | 1. “The <b>PRINCESS</b> <b>IS</b> known for her kindness.” 2. “She <b>DRESSED</b> like a <b>PRINCESS</b> for the party.” 3. “The <b>PRINCESS</b> <b>WAS</b> admired by all.”    |
| <b>2039.</b>  | /'prɪnsəp l/   | ফ্রিন্সপল    | নীতি         | 1. “The <b>PRINCIPLE</b> of fairness <b>IS</b> important.” 2. “He <b>STANDS</b> by  |

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|---|--------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| <b>Principle N.<br/>B2</b>              |              |             |                | his <b>PRINCIPLES.</b> ” 3. “The <b>PRINCIPLE</b> of equality <b>IS</b> fundamental.”   |
| <b>2040.<br/>Print V. A2, N.<br/>B2</b> | /print/      | ফ্রিন্ট     | মুদ্রণ<br>করা  | 1. “The document <b>IS PRINTED</b> on high-quality paper.” 2. “He <b>PRINTS</b> the reports every week.” 3. “The <b>PRINT</b> on the page <b>IS</b> clear.”                       |
| <b>2041.<br/>Printer N. A2</b>          | /'printə/    | ফ্রিস্টা    | মুদ্রক         | 1. “The <b>PRINTER IS</b> out of ink.” 2. “She <b>BOUGHT</b> a new <b>PRINTER</b> for her office.” 3. “The <b>PRINTER HAS</b> several features.”                                  |
| <b>2042.<br/>Printing N. B1</b>         | /'printɪŋ/   | ফ্রিস্টিং   | মুদ্রণ         | 1. “ <b>PRINTING IS</b> an essential part of publishing.” 2. “They <b>ARE PRINTING</b> the invitations now.” 3. “The <b>PRINTING</b> process <b>IS</b> efficient.”                |
| <b>2043.<br/>Priority N. B2</b>         | /pri'ɔri'ti/ | ফ্রায়োরিটি | অগ্রাধি<br>কার | 1. “Safety <b>IS</b> our top <b>PRIORITY.</b> ” 2. “They <b>HAVE</b> a list of <b>PRIORITIES</b> to address.” 3. “Her health <b>IS</b> a <b>PRIORITY</b> for her family.”         |
| <b>2044.<br/>Prison N. A2</b>           | /'prizən/    | ফ্রিয়ান    | কারাগার        | 1. “He <b>IS</b> serving time in <b>PRISON.</b> ” 2. “The <b>PRISON IS</b> known for its strict rules.” 3. “They <b>VISITED</b> the <b>PRISON</b> to learn about rehabilitation.” |
| <b>2045. Prison<br/>er N. B1</b>        | /'prizənər/  | ফ্রিয়ানা   | বন্দী          | 1. “The <b>PRISONER IS</b> awaiting trial.” 2. “He <b>WAS</b> a political <b>PRISONER</b> for many years.” 3. “The <b>PRISONER HAD</b> a chance for parole.”                      |
| <b>2046.<br/>Privacy N. B2</b>          | /'privəsɪ/   | ফ্রাইভেসি   | গোপনী<br>য়তা  | 1. “Your <b>PRIVACY IS</b> important to us.” 2. “They <b>VALUE</b> their <b>PRIVACY</b> highly.” 3. “The law protects your <b>PRIVACY</b> rights.”                                |
| <b>2047.<br/>Private Adj.<br/>B1</b>    | /'praɪvɪt/   | ফ্রাইভেট    | ব্যক্তিগ<br>ত  | 1. “She <b>HAS</b> a <b>PRIVATE</b> office.” 2. “His life <b>IS</b> very <b>PRIVATE.</b> ” 3. “They <b>HAVE</b> a <b>PRIVATE</b> meeting scheduled.”                              |
| <b>2048.<br/>Prize N. A2</b>            | /praɪz/      | ফ্রাইজ      | পুরস্কার       | 1. “She won a <b>PRIZE</b> for her artwork.” 2. “The <b>PRIZE IS</b> awarded annually.” 3. “He <b>WAS</b> thrilled to receive the <b>PRIZE.</b> ”                                 |
| <b>2049.<br/>Probably Adv<br/>. A1</b>  | /'prɒbəbli/  | ফ্রিবলি     | হয়তো          | 1. “It <b>WILL PROBABLY</b> rain tomorrow.” 2. “She <b>IS PROBABLY</b> the best candidate for the job.” 3. “They <b>ARE PROBABLY</b> on their way.”                               |
| <b>2050.<br/>Problem N. A1</b>          | /'prɒbləm/   | ফ্রোবলাম    | সমস্যা         | 1. “The <b>PROBLEM IS</b> more complex than it seems.” 2. “They <b>HAVE</b> a <b>PROBLEM</b> to   |

solve.” 3.

“This **PROBLEM REQUIRES** immediate attention.”

## VOCABULARY LESSON:42

### WORD LIST:2051-2100

#### Objectives: Adverbs

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2051.</b><br><b>Procedure N.</b><br><b>B2</b>      | /prə'si:dʒər/          | ফ্রাসিজা             | প্রক্রিয়া     | 1. “The PROCEDURE for applying IS straightforward.” 2. “Please follow the PROCEDURE carefully to ensure safety.” 3. “The PROCEDURE IS completed in about an hour.”         |
| <b>2052.</b><br><b>Process N.</b><br><b>A2, V. B2</b> | /'prəʊses/             | ফ্রডেস               | প্রক্রিয়া     | 1. “The PROCESS of learning a new language CAN BE challenging.” 2. “We need to streamline the PROCESS to improve efficiency.” 3. “This PROCESS REQUIRES careful planning.” |
| <b>2053.</b><br><b>Produce V.</b><br><b>A2, V. B2</b> | /prə'dju:s/            | ফ্রাডিউস             | উৎপন্ন করা     | 1. “Farmers PRODUCE a variety of crops each season.” 2. “The factory PRODUCES thousands of units every day.” 3. “They aim to PRODUCE high-quality products.”               |
| <b>2054.</b><br><b>Producer N.</b><br><b>B1</b>       | /prə'dju:sə/           | ফ্রোডিউসা            | উৎপাদ ক        | 1. “She IS a well-known film PRODUCER in Hollywood.” 2. “The PRODUCER ANNOUNCED the release date of the movie.” 3. “He WORKS as a music PRODUCER for several artists.”     |
| <b>2055.</b><br><b>Product N. A1</b>                  | /'prɒdʌkt/             | ফ্রোডাক্ট            | পণ্য           | 1. “This PRODUCT IS made from natural ingredients.” 2. “The new PRODUCT HAS RECEIVED excellent reviews.” 3. “They launched a PRODUCT that SOLVES common problems.”         |
| <b>2056.</b><br><b>Production N.</b><br><b>B1</b>     | /prə'dʌkʃn/            | ফ্রাডাকশন            | উৎপাদ ন        | 1. “The PRODUCTION of the film TOOK over a year.” 2. “They ARE INCREASING PRODUCTION to meet demand.” 3. “The PRODUCTION team WORKED late to finish on time.”              |

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| <b>2057.</b><br><b>Profession N.<br/>B1</b>            | /prə'fɛʃən/<br><br><br>  | ফ্রাফেশন<br><br><br>  | পেশা      | 1. “Teaching <b>IS</b> a rewarding <b>PROFESSION</b> .” 2. “He <b>CHOSE</b> a <b>PROFESSION</b> in engineering.” 3. “Many people <b>PURSUED</b> a <b>PROFESSION</b> in healthcare.”                            |
| <b>2058.</b><br><b>Professional<br/>Adj. A2, N. B2</b> | /prə'fɛʃənl/<br><br><br> | প্রফেশনাল<br><br><br> | পেশাদাৰ   | 1. “She <b>IS</b> a <b>PROFESSIONAL</b> dancer with years of experience.” 2. “They hired a <b>PROFESSIONAL</b> to handle the event planning.” 3. “His <b>PROFESSIONAL</b> demeanor <b>IMPRESSED</b> everyone.” |
| <b>2059.</b><br><b>Professor N.<br/>A2</b>             | /prə'fesər/<br><br><br>  | প্রফেসা               | অধ্যাপক   | 1. “The <b>PROFESSOR</b> <b>GAVE</b> an engaging lecture on history.” 2. “She <b>IS</b> a <b>PROFESSOR</b> at the local university.” 3. “The <b>PROFESSOR</b> <b>PUBLISHED</b> a new research paper.”          |
| <b>2060.</b><br><b>Profile N. A2</b>                   | /'prəʊfaɪl/<br><br><br>  | ফ্রোফাইল              | প্ৰোফাইল  | 1. “You should update your <b>PROFILE</b> on the networking site.” 2. “Her <b>PROFILE</b> <b>HIGHLIGHTS</b> her skills and experience.” 3. “The <b>PROFILE</b> of the company <b>IS</b> impressive.”           |
| <b>2061.</b><br><b>Profit N. B1</b>                    | /'prɒfit/<br><br><br>    | ফ্ৰফিট                | লাভ       | 1. “The company <b>REPORTED</b> a significant <b>PROFIT</b> this quarter.” 2. “They aim to increase their <b>PROFIT</b> margins.” 3. “The <b>PROFIT</b> from the sale <b>WILL BE</b> donated to charity.”      |
| <b>2062.</b><br><b>Program N.<br/>A2, V. B1</b>        | /'prəʊgræm/<br><br><br>  | ফ্রোগ্ৰাম             | প্ৰোগ্ৰাম | 1. “The <b>PROGRAM</b> <b>OFFERS</b> various courses for students.” 2. “They <b>WILL PROGRAM</b> the new software next week.” 3. “The training <b>PROGRAM IS DESIGNED</b> for beginners.”                      |
| <b>2063.</b><br><b>Programme<br/>N. A1</b>             | /'prəʊgræm/<br><br><br>  | ফ্রোগ্ৰাম             | প্ৰোগ্ৰাম | 1. “The <b>PROGRAMME</b> <b>INCLUDES</b> several exciting events.” 2. “She <b>IS ENROLLED</b> in a special <b>PROGRAMME</b> for gifted students.” 3. “The <b>PROGRAMME</b> <b>AIMS</b> to promote literacy.”   |
| <b>2064.</b><br><b>Progress N.<br/>A2, V. B2</b>       | /'prəʊgrɛs/<br><br><br>  | ফ্ৰগ্ৰেস              | অগ্ৰগতি   | 1. “We <b>ARE MAKING</b> good <b>PROGRESS</b> on the project.” 2. “Her <b>PROGRESS</b> in learning   |

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|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---|
| 2065. | <b>Project N. A1,<br/>V. B2</b> | /'prədʒeɪkt/ | ফ্রেজেক্ট  | প্রকল্প     | the language <b>IS</b> impressive.” 3. “They <b>WILL ASSESS</b> the <b>PROGRESS</b> at the end of the month.” 1. “The <b>PROJECT IS DUE</b> next week.” 2. “They <b>ARE WORKING</b> on a new <b>PROJECT</b> to improve community services.” 3. “The <b>PROJECT REQUIRES</b> collaboration from all team members.” |
| 2066. | <b>Promise V. N.<br/>A2</b>     | 'prəmɪs /    | ফ্রমিস     | প্রতিশ্রুতি | 1. “I <b>PROMISE</b> to help you with your homework.” 2. “She <b>MADE</b> a <b>PROMISE</b> to always be there for her friends.” 3. “The <b>PROMISE</b> of a better future <b>MOTIVATES</b> them.”   |
| 2067. | <b>Promote V. B1</b>            | /prə'məʊt /  | ফ্রামোট    | প্রচার করা  | 1. “They plan to <b>PROMOTE</b> the new product through social media.” 2. “He <b>WAS PROMOTED</b> to manager after a year.” 3. “The campaign <b>AIMS</b> to <b>PROMOTE</b> healthy living.”   |
| 2068. | <b>Pronounce V.<br/>A2</b>      | /prə'nau ns/ | ফ্রানাউন্স | উচ্চারণ করো | 1. “Can you <b>PRONOUNCE</b> this word correctly?” 2. “She <b>LEARNED</b> how to <b>PRONOUNCE</b> foreign names.” 3. “The teacher <b>HELPED</b> the students <b>PRONOUNCE</b> difficult terms.”   |
| 2069. | <b>Proof N. B2</b>              | /pru:f/      | ফ্রুঁফ     | প্রমাণ      | 1. “You need to provide <b>PROOF</b> of your identity.” 2. “The <b>PROOF</b> of the theory <b>WAS CONFIRMED</b> by experiments.” 3. “He <b>SHOWED PROOF</b> of his qualifications.”   |
| 2070. | <b>Proper Adj.<br/>B1</b>       | /'prɒpər /   | ফ্রপা      | সঠিক        | 1. “It <b>IS</b> important to use <b>PROPER</b> grammar in writing.” 2. “They <b>FOLLOWED PROPER</b> procedures during the investigation.” 3. “She <b>DRESSED</b> in <b>PROPER</b> attire for the event.”   |
| 2071. | <b>Properly Adv.<br/>B1</b>     | /'prɒpəlɪ /  | ফ্রপালি    | সঠিকভাবে    | 1. “Make sure to install the software <b>PROPERLY</b> .” 2. “He didn’t follow the instructions <b>PROPERLY</b> .” 3. “The equipment must <b>BE MAINTAINED PROPERLY</b> to function well.”   |
| 2072. |                                 | /'prɒpəti /  | ফ্রফাটি    | সম্পত্তি    | 1. “They <b>BOUGHT</b> a new <b>PROPERTY</b> in the countryside.” 2.  |

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| <b>Property N.<br/>B1</b>                    |              |             |              | “The <b>PROPERTY HAS</b> a beautiful garden.”<br>3. “He <b>IS RESPONSIBLE</b> for managing the <b>PROPERTY</b> .”  |
| <b>2073.</b><br><b>Proposal N.<br/>B2</b>    | /prə'pəʊzəl/ | প্রোফোয়ল   | প্রস্তাব     | 1. “She <b>SUBMITTED</b> a <b>PROPOSAL</b> for the new project.” 2. “The <b>PROPOSAL WAS WELL-RECEIVED</b> by the committee.” 3. “They <b>ARE REVIEWING</b> the <b>PROPOSAL</b> for funding.”  |
| <b>2074.</b><br><b>Propose V.<br/>B2</b>     | /prə'pəʊz/   | প্রফোঘ      | প্রস্তাব করা | 1. “He plans to <b>PROPOSE</b> a new strategy at the meeting.” 2. “They <b>PROPOSE</b> changes to the current policy.” 3. “She <b>PROPOSED</b> a toast to celebrate the occasion.”             |
| <b>2075.</b><br><b>Prospect N.<br/>B2</b>    | /'prɒspɛkt/  | ফ্রাস্পেক্ট | সম্ভাবনা     | 1. “The <b>PROSPECT</b> of a promotion <b>EXCITES</b> him.” 2. “They <b>DISCUSSED</b> the <b>PROSPECTS</b> for the future.” 3. “The <b>PROSPECT</b> of traveling abroad <b>IS APPEALING</b> .” |
| <b>2076.</b><br><b>Protect V. A2</b>         | /prə'tɛkt/   | ফ্রাঠেক্ট   | রক্ষা করা    | 1. “We must <b>PROTECT</b> the environment for future generations.” 2. “The law <b>IS DESIGNED</b> to <b>PROTECT</b> consumers.” 3. “They <b>WORK</b> to <b>PROTECT</b> endangered species.”   |
| <b>2077.</b><br><b>Protection N.<br/>B2</b>  | /prə'tækʃən/ | ফ্রাঠেকশন   | রক্ষা        | 1. “The <b>PROTECTION</b> of wildlife <b>IS ESSENTIAL</b> .” 2. “They <b>PROVIDE PROTECTION</b> against cyber threats.” 3. “The <b>PROTECTION</b> of personal data <b>IS</b> a priority.”      |
| <b>2078.</b><br><b>Protest N., V.<br/>B1</b> | /'prəʊtəst/  | ফ্রোচেস্ট   | প্রতিবাদ     | 1. “They <b>ORGANIZED</b> a <b>PROTEST</b> against the new law.” 2. “The <b>PROTEST WAS PEACEFUL</b> and well-attended.” 3. “She <b>JOINED</b> the <b>PROTEST</b> to voice her concerns.”      |
| <b>2079.</b><br><b>Proud Adj. B1</b>         | /praʊd/      | ফ্রাউড      | গর্বিত       | 1. “He <b>IS PROUD</b> of his accomplishments.” 2. “They <b>FELT PROUD</b> to represent their country.” 3. “She <b>IS PROUD</b> of her heritage.”  |
| <b>2080.</b><br><b>Prove V. B1</b>           | /pru:v/      | ফুঁড়       | প্রমাণ করা   | 1. “You need to <b>PROVE</b> your identity to enter.” 2. “The results <b>WILL PROVE</b> whether the theory <b>IS</b> correct.” 3.  |

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| <b>2081.</b><br><b>Provide V. A2</b>      | /prə'vaɪd/<br>/     | প্রভাইড        | প্রদান<br>করা     | "He wanted to <b>PROVE</b> himself to his peers."<br>1. "They <b>WILL PROVIDE</b> assistance to those in need." 2. "The program <b>AIMS</b> to <b>PROVIDE</b> resources for students." 3. "She <b>PROVIDES</b> excellent customer service." |
| <b>2082.</b><br><b>Psychologist N. B2</b> | /saɪ'kɒlə<br>dʒɪst/ | সাইখলজি<br>স্ট | মনস্তত্ত্ব<br>বিদ | 1. "She <b>IS</b> a licensed <b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b> specializing in child development." 2. "The <b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b> conducted a study on behavior." 3. "He <b>CONSULTED</b> a <b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b> for advice."                                 |
| <b>2083.</b><br><b>Psychology N. B2</b>   | /saɪ'kɒlə<br>dʒi/   | সাইখলজি        | মনোবি<br>জ্ঞান    | 1. "She studied <b>PSYCHOLOGY</b> at university." 2. " <b>PSYCHOLOGY</b> helps us understand human behavior." 3. "The field of <b>PSYCHOLOGY IS</b> constantly evolving."   |
| <b>2084.</b><br><b>Pub N. A2</b>          | /pʌb/               | ফাব            | দোকান             | 1. "They met at the local <b>PUB</b> for drinks." 2. "The <b>PUB SERVES</b> a variety of beers and ales." 3. "It's a popular <b>PUB</b> among the locals."  |
| <b>2085.</b><br><b>Public Adj., N. A2</b> | /'pʌblɪk/           | ফাবলিক         | জনসাধা<br>রণ      | 1. "The event <b>IS</b> open to the <b>PUBLIC</b> ." 2. "They <b>HELD</b> a <b>PUBLIC</b> meeting to discuss the issue." 3. " <b>PUBLIC</b> transportation <b>IS</b> essential for the city."   |
| <b>2086.</b><br><b>Publication N. B2</b>  | /pʌblɪ'k<br>eɪʃən/  | ফাবলিখেইশ<br>ন | প্রকাশনা          | 1. "Her article <b>WAS ACCEPTED</b> for <b>PUBLICATION</b> in a journal." 2. "The <b>PUBLICATION</b> of the book <b>WAS DELAYED</b> ." 3. "They <b>ANNOUNCED</b> the <b>PUBLICATION</b> of new research findings."                          |
| <b>2087.</b><br><b>Publish V. A2</b>      | /'pʌblɪʃ/           | ফাবলিশ         | প্রকাশ<br>করা     | 1. "They <b>WILL PUBLISH</b> the report next month." 2. "She <b>PUBLISHED</b> a novel last year." 3. "The magazine <b>PUBLISHES</b> new content every week."  |
| <b>2088.</b><br><b>Pull V. A2, N. B1</b>  | /pʊl/               | ফুল            | টানা              | 1. "He <b>PULLED</b> the door open." 2. "You can <b>PULL</b> the rope to start the machine." 3. "The <b>PULL</b> of gravity <b>IS</b> strong."  |
| <b>2089.</b><br><b>Punish V. B1</b>       | /'pʌniʃ/            | ফানিশ          | শাস্তি<br>দেওয়া  | 1. "The teacher <b>PUNISHED</b> the student for misbehavior." 2. "They <b>PUNISH</b> those who  |

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| <b>2090.</b> | <b>Punishment</b>          | /'pʌnɪʃmənt/     | ফানিশমন্ট     | শাস্তি     | break the rules.” 3. “He <b>WAS PUNISHED</b> for his actions.”<br>1. “The <b>PUNISHMENT</b> for cheating <b>IS</b> severe.” 2. “They faced <b>PUNISHMENT</b> for their actions.” 3. “The court decided on an appropriate <b>PUNISHMENT</b> .”<br>1. “The <b>PUPIL</b> <b>IS</b> eager to learn new things.” 2. “Each <b>PUPIL</b> <b>WAS ASSIGNED</b> a project.” 3. “The <b>PUPILS</b> <b>ARE</b> working on their presentations.”<br>1. “He made a <b>PURCHASE</b> at the store.” 2. “You can <b>PURCHASE</b> tickets online.” 3. “The <b>PURCHASE</b> of the house <b>WAS COMPLETED</b> yesterday.”<br>1. “The water <b>IS</b> <b>PURE</b> and safe to drink.” 2. “She prefers <b>PURE</b> cotton for her clothes.” 3. “His intentions <b>ARE</b> <b>PURE</b> and sincere.”<br>1. “The flowers <b>ARE</b> a beautiful shade of <b>PURPLE</b> .” 2. “She wore a <b>PURPLE</b> dress to the event.” 3. “The sky <b>IS</b> often <b>PURPLE</b> at sunset.”<br>1. “The <b>PURPOSE</b> of the meeting <b>IS</b> to discuss new strategies.” 2. “He <b>HAS A PURPOSE</b> in life.” 3. “The <b>PURPOSE</b> of this project <b>IS</b> to raise awareness.”<br>1. “They <b>WILL PURSUE</b> their dreams no matter what.” 2. “She <b>PURSUED</b> a career in medicine.” 3. “He <b>IS PURSUING</b> his education abroad.”<br>1. “You need to <b>PUSH</b> harder to open the door.” 2. “They <b>PUSHED</b> the cart down the aisle.” 3. “The <b>PUSH</b> for change <b>IS</b> gaining momentum.”<br>1. “Please <b>PUT</b> the book on the shelf.” 2. “He <b>PUT</b> his trust in her.” 3. “She <b>PUT</b> a lot of effort into the project.”<br>1. “Her <b>QUALIFICATION</b> <b>IS</b> impressive for this position.” 2. “You need certain <b>QUALIFICATIONS</b> to apply.” 3. |
| <b>2091.</b> | <b>Pupil</b> N. B2         | /'pju:pəl/       | ফিউপল         | ছাত্র      |   |
| <b>2092.</b> | <b>Purchase</b> N., V. B2  | /'pɜ:tʃəs/       | ফারচাস        | ক্রয়      |   |
| <b>2093.</b> | <b>Pure</b> Adj. B2        | /pjʊə/           | ফিউআ          | শুদ্ধ      |   |
| <b>2094.</b> | <b>Purple</b> Adj., N. A1  | /'pɜ:pl/         | ফাৰ্পল        | বেগুনি     |   |
| <b>2095.</b> | <b>Purpose</b> N. A2       | /'pɜ:pəs/        | ফাৰ্পাস       | উদ্দেশ্য   |   |
| <b>2096.</b> | <b>Pursue</b> V. B2        | /pə'sju:/        | পাসিউ         | অনুসরণ করা |   |
| <b>2097.</b> | <b>Push</b> V. A2, N. B1   | /pʊʃ/            | ফুশ           | ঠেলা       |   |
| <b>2098.</b> | <b>Put</b> V. A1           | /put/            | ফুট           | রাখা       |   |
| <b>2099.</b> | <b>Qualification</b> N. B1 | /'kwɒlfɪ'keɪʃən/ | খৃত্বলিফিকেশন | যোগ্যতা    |   |

**2100.**

**Qualified Adj.**  
**B1**

/'kwɔ:lfa  
ɪd/

খুণ্ডলিফাইড

যোগ্য

“His **QUALIFICATION MAKES** him a strong candidate.”

1. “She **IS QUALIFIED** to teach at the university level.” 2. “He **IS NOT QUALIFIED** for that job.” 3. “They **ARE** highly **QUALIFIED** professionals.”

## VOCABULARY LESSON:43

### WORD LIST:2101-2150

#### Objectives: Causative

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2101.</b><br><b>Qualify V. B1</b>         | /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/            | খুওলিফাই             | যোগ্য হওয়া    | 1. The exam will <b>MAKE</b> him <b>QUALIFY</b> for the next level. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I will <b>HAVE</b> my team <b>QUALIFY</b> for the championship. (Causative: HAVE) 3. They won't <b>LET</b> anyone else <b>QUALIFY</b> without proper training. (Causative: LET)     |
| <b>2102.</b><br><b>Quality N. A2</b>         | /'kwɒləti/             | খুওলিটি              | মান            | 1. The manager will <b>MAKE</b> sure the <b>QUALITY</b> is top-notch. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to <b>HAVE</b> a <b>QUALITY</b> check before the launch. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> the <b>QUALITY</b> of work slip. (Causative: LET)                          |
| <b>2103.</b><br><b>Quantity N. A2</b>        | /'kwɒnti ti/           | খুওন্টিটি            | পরিমাণ         | 1. The supplier will <b>MAKE</b> a <b>QUANTITY</b> adjustment to the order. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We can <b>HAVE</b> the <b>QUANTITY</b> verified by the warehouse. (Causative: HAVE) 3. I won't <b>LET</b> you change the <b>QUANTITY</b> without approval. (Causative: LET) |
| <b>2104.</b><br><b>Quarter N. A1</b>         | /'kwɔ:tə/              | খুও:টা               | চতুর্থাংশ      | 1. The coach will <b>MAKE</b> the team practice every <b>QUARTER</b> . (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to <b>HAVE</b> our financial report ready for each <b>QUARTER</b> . (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> the project fall behind each <b>QUARTER</b> . (Causative: LET) |
| <b>2105.</b><br><b>Queen N. A2</b>           | /kwi:n/                | খুই:ন                | রানি           | 1. The king will <b>MAKE</b> her the <b>QUEEN</b> of the festival. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We will <b>HAVE</b> the new <b>QUEEN</b> crowned next month. (Causative: HAVE) 3. They won't <b>LET</b> anyone disrespect the <b>QUEEN</b> . (Causative: LET)                        |
| <b>2106.</b><br><b>Question N. A1, V. A2</b> | /'kwɛstʃən/            | খুয়েসচান            | প্রশ্ন         | 1. The teacher will <b>MAKE</b> sure to <b>QUESTION</b> the students thoroughly. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should <b>HAVE</b> them <b>QUESTION</b> the validity of the data. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> them <b>QUESTION</b> your authority. (Causative: LET)       |

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| <b>2107.</b>               |                   |                 |                | 1. The organizers will <b>MAKE</b> people <b>QUEUE</b> properly for entry. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I'll <b>HAVE</b> the staff manage the <b>QUEUE</b> efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't <b>LET</b> anyone skip the <b>QUEUE</b> . (Causative: LET)                     |
| <b>Queue N., V.<br/>B1</b> | /kjue:/           | খিউ;            | লাইন           |   |
| <b>2108.</b>               |                   |                 |                | 1. We need to <b>MAKE</b> a <b>QUICK</b> decision. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I will <b>HAVE</b> him give a <b>QUICK</b> overview of the project. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> the opportunity pass by too <b>QUICKLY</b> . (Causative: LET)                               |
| <b>Quick Adj. A1</b>       | /kwɪk/            | খুইক            | দ্রুত          | 1. The manager will <b>MAKE</b> the process go <b>QUICKLY</b> . (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to <b>HAVE</b> the report completed <b>QUICKLY</b> . (Causative: HAVE) 3. They can't <b>LET</b> things move <b>TOO QUICKLY</b> without review. (Causative: LET)                   |
| <b>2109.</b>               |                   |                 |                | 1. The teacher will <b>MAKE</b> the classroom <b>QUIET</b> for the exam. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I will <b>HAVE</b> everyone <b>QUIET</b> down before the presentation. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You must <b>LET</b> the children be <b>QUIET</b> during storytime. (Causative: LET) |
| <b>Quickly Adv.<br/>A1</b> | /'kwɪkli/         | খুইকলি          | দ্রুতগতি<br>তে | 1. She will <b>MAKE</b> him behave <b>QUIETLY</b> during the meeting. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to <b>HAVE</b> the discussion held <b>QUIETLY</b> . (Causative: HAVE) 3. Please <b>LET</b> them work <b>QUIETLY</b> without distractions. (Causative: LET)                  |
| <b>2110.</b>               |                   |                 |                | 1. The manager will <b>MAKE</b> him <b>QUIT</b> his bad habits. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to <b>HAVE</b> him <b>QUIT</b> the project if it's unproductive. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> him <b>QUIT</b> without trying harder. (Causative: LET)                    |
| <b>Quiet Adj. A1</b>       | /'kwaɪət/         | খুয়াইয়াট      | শান্ত          | 1. The teacher will <b>MAKE</b> the lesson <b>QUITE</b> interesting. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I'd like to <b>HAVE</b> the project be <b>QUITE</b> successful. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> it be <b>QUITE</b> so easy; challenge them! (Causative: LET)                  |
| <b>2111.</b>               |                   |                 |                | 1. The author will <b>MAKE</b> a <b>QUOTATION</b> from the book. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I will <b>HAVE</b> the <b>QUOTATION</b> reviewed before we proceed. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't <b>LET</b> anyone use  |
| <b>Quietly Adv.<br/>A2</b> | /'kwaɪətl<br>i/   | খুয়াইয়াটলি    | শান্তভাবে      |   |
| <b>2112.</b>               |                   |                 |                |   |
| <b>Quit V. B1</b>          | /kwɪt/            | খুইট            | ত্যাগ করা      |   |
| <b>2113.</b>               |                   |                 |                |   |
| <b>Quite Adv. A1</b>       | /kwait/           | খুওয়াইট        | বেশী           |   |
| <b>2114.</b>               |                   |                 |                |   |
| <b>Quotation N.<br/>B1</b> | /kwəʊ̯'te<br>ɪʃn/ | খোয়াউঠেই<br>শন | উন্মান         |   |

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|   |            |           |             | your QUOTATION without permission.<br>(Causative: LET)   |
| <b>2115.</b><br><b>Quote V., N. B1</b>                  | /kwəut/    | খোট       | উদ্ধৃতি     | 1. The speaker will <b>MAKE</b> sure to <b>QUOTE</b> the right sources. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to <b>HAVE</b> him <b>QUOTE</b> the figures accurately. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You shouldn't <b>LET</b> anyone <b>QUOTE</b> you out of context. (Causative: LET) |
| <b>2116.</b><br><b>Race<br/>(Competition) N., V. A2</b> | /reɪs/     | রেইস      | প্রতিযোগিতা | 1. The coach will <b>MAKE</b> them <b>RACE</b> against the clock. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I will <b>HAVE</b> the athletes <b>RACE</b> each other for a warm-up. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> them <b>RACE</b> too fast without warming up. (Causative: LET)  |
| <b>2117.</b><br><b>Race<br/>(People) N. B1</b>          | /reɪs/     | রেইস      | জাতি        | 1. The community will <b>MAKE</b> sure to <b>RACE</b> for charity. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I'll <b>HAVE</b> my friends join this <b>RACE</b> with me. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't <b>LET</b> anyone <b>RACE</b> without proper registration. (Causative: LET)      |
| <b>2118.</b><br><b>Racing N. B1</b>                     | /'reɪsɪŋ/  | রেইসিং    | দৌড়ানি     | 1. The team will <b>MAKE</b> the <b>RACING</b> event exciting. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to <b>HAVE</b> them ready for the <b>RACING</b> competition. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> anyone skip practice for <b>RACING</b> . (Causative: LET)            |
| <b>2119.</b><br><b>Radio N. A1</b>                      | /'reɪdiəʊ/ | রেইডিওও   | রেডিও       | 1. The host will <b>MAKE</b> the <b>RADIO</b> show lively. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I will <b>HAVE</b> my music played on the <b>RADIO</b> . (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> the <b>RADIO</b> be too loud during the meeting. (Causative: LET)                   |
| <b>2120.</b><br><b>Railway N. A2</b>                    | /'reɪlweɪ/ | রেইলওয়েই | রেলওয়ে     | 1. The government will <b>MAKE</b> improvements to the <b>RAILWAY</b> system. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to <b>HAVE</b> the <b>RAILWAY</b> schedule updated. (Causative: HAVE) 3. They can't <b>LET</b> the <b>RAILWAY</b> services degrade. (Causative: LET)    |
| <b>2121.</b><br><b>Rain N., V. A1</b>                   | /reɪn/     | রেইন      | বৃষ্টি      | 1. The forecast will <b>MAKE</b> it <b>RAIN</b> tomorrow. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I hope to <b>HAVE</b> it <b>RAIN</b> during the night for the plants. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You shouldn't <b>LET</b> it <b>RAIN</b> on your parade! (Causative: LET)                 |
| <b>2122.</b><br><b>Raise V. A2</b>                      | /reɪz/     | রেইঘ      | বাড়ানো     | 1. The manager will <b>MAKE</b> the effort to <b>RAISE</b> the funds needed. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We will <b>HAVE</b> a meeting to <b>RAISE</b> awareness about the issue. (Causative:   |

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| 2123.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Range N. B1,<br/>V. B2</b> | /reɪndʒ/<br><br>/ræŋk/<br><br>/'ræpid/<br><br>/'ræpidli/ | রেইঞ্জ<br>র্যাঙ্ক<br>র্যাপিড<br>র্যাফিডলি | পরিসর<br>শ্রেণী<br>দ্রুত<br>দ্রুতগতি<br>তে   |
| 2124.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Rank N., V. B2</b>         |  | র্যাঙ্ক                                   | শ্রেণী   |
| 2125.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Rapid Adj. B2</b>          |  | র্যাপিড                                   | দ্রুত  |
| 2126.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Rapidly Adv.<br/>B2</b>    | /ræθ/<br><br>/'ræθli/                                    | রেয়া<br>রেয়ালি                          | বিরল<br>বিরলভা<br>বে   |
| 2127.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Rare Adj. B1</b>           |  | রেয়া                                     | বিরল   |
| 2128.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Rarely Adv.<br/>B1</b>     |  | রেয়ালি                                   | বিরলভা<br>বে   |
| 2129.                         |  |   |  |
| <b>Rate N. A2, V.<br/>B2</b>  | /reɪt/   | রেইট                                      | হার  |
|                               |  |   | HAVE) 3. Don't LET anyone RAISE doubts about your abilities. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The trainer will MAKE the exercises RANGE from easy to difficult. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should HAVE the RANGE tested for better performance. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't LET the RANGE of options confuse you. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The committee will MAKE sure to RANK the candidates fairly. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We will HAVE the applicants RANK their preferences. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't LET anyone RANK you lower than you deserve. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The company will MAKE RAPID changes to improve efficiency. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to HAVE a RAPID response to the situation. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You shouldn't LET the changes happen TOO RAPIDLY without analysis. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The organization will MAKE the process move RAPIDLY. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to HAVE the project completed RAPIDLY. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't LET things change RAPIDLY without proper review. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The museum will MAKE sure to showcase RARE artifacts. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should HAVE a RARE piece authenticated. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't LET anyone mishandle that RARE collection. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The event will MAKE it so that they RARELY miss out on opportunities. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to HAVE meetings that RARELY occur. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't LET them RARELY question your decisions. (Causative: LET)<br>1. The committee will MAKE sure to RATE the performances accurately. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to HAVE the RATE of feedback reviewed. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You should not LET anyone RATE your work without context. (Causative: LET) |

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| <b>2130.</b>                  |                 |           |                               | 1. I would <b>MAKE</b> it <b>RATHER</b> clear that this is a priority. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We can <b>HAVE</b> a <b>RATHER</b> detailed discussion about the project. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> anyone <b>RATHER</b> influence your decision. (Causative: LET)                         |
| <b>Rather Adv.<br/>A2</b>     | /'ra:ðə/        | রাধা      | বরং                           |  |
| <b>2131.</b>                  |                 |           |                               | 1. The chef will <b>MAKE</b> sure the ingredients are <b>RAW</b> and fresh. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to <b>HAVE</b> the <b>RAW</b> data analyzed before proceeding. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't <b>LET</b> the <b>RAW</b> material spoil. (Causative: LET)                                  |
| <b>Raw Adj. B2</b>            | /rɔ:/           | রও;       | কাঁচা                         | 1. The team will <b>MAKE</b> an effort to <b>REACH</b> the target. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should <b>HAVE</b> a plan to <b>REACH</b> more customers. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> anyone <b>REACH</b> their goals without support. (Causative: LET)                                       |
| <b>2132.</b>                  |                 |           |                               | 1. The coach will <b>MAKE</b> sure the players <b>REACT</b> quickly during the game. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to <b>HAVE</b> them <b>REACT</b> to the situation appropriately. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't <b>LET</b> them <b>REACT</b> without understanding the context. (Causative: LET) |
| <b>Reach V. A2,<br/>N. B2</b> | /ri:tʃ/         | রীচ       | পৌঁছানো                       | 1. The director will <b>MAKE</b> the <b>REACTION</b> to the film positive. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should <b>HAVE</b> a <b>REACTION</b> plan ready for emergencies. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> the <b>REACTION</b> surprise you. (Causative: LET)                                       |
| <b>2133.</b>                  |                 |           |                               | 1. The teacher will <b>MAKE</b> sure the students <b>READ</b> the material. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to <b>HAVE</b> the children <b>READ</b> every day. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't <b>LET</b> them <b>READ</b> anything inappropriate. (Causative: LET)   |
| <b>React V. A2</b>            | /ri'ækt/        | রিঅ্যাক্ট | প্রতিক্রিয়া<br>প্রদান<br>করা | 1. The teacher will <b>MAKE</b> the <b>READER</b> feel engaged. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to <b>HAVE</b> the <b>READER</b> feedback collected. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't <b>LET</b> the <b>READER</b> down with poor content. (Causative: LET)   |
| <b>2134.</b>                  |                 |           |                               | 1. The author will <b>MAKE</b> the <b>READING</b> enjoyable for the students. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should <b>HAVE</b> a <b>READING</b> list prepared for the  |
| <b>Reaction N.<br/>B1</b>     | /ri'ækʃən/<br>/ | রিঅ্যাকশন | প্রতিক্রিয়া                  |  |
| <b>2135.</b>                  |                 |           |                               |  |
| <b>Read V. A1</b>             | /red/           | রীড       | পড়া                          |  |
| <b>2136.</b>                  |                 |           |                               |  |
| <b>Reader N. A1</b>           | /'ri:də/        | রিয়াড    | পাঠক                          |  |
| <b>2137.</b>                  |                 |           |                               |  |
| <b>Reading N. A1</b>          | /'ri:dɪŋ/       | রীডিং     | পড়া                          |  |

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| 2138.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Ready Adj. A1</b>     | /'redi/      | রেডি         | প্রস্তুত    |
| 2139.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Real Adj. A1</b>      | /riəl/       | রিয়াল       | বাস্তব      |
| 2140.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Realistic Adj. B2</b> | /rɪ'ælistɪk/ | রিয়ালিস্টিক | বাস্তবসম্মত |
| 2141.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Reality N. B1</b>     | /ri'ælti/    | রিয়্যালিটি  | বাস্তবতা    |
| 2142.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Realize V. A2</b>     | /ri'əlaɪz/   | রিয়ালাইজ    | উপলব্ধি করা |
| 2143.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Really Adv. A1</b>    | /'riəli/     | রিয়ালি      | সত্যই       |
| 2144.                    |              |              |             |
| <b>Reason N. A1</b>      | /'ri:zən/    | রীঘন         | কারণ        |

semester. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** your **READING** habits slip. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure they are **READY** for the competition. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** everything **READY** before the event starts. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone be **READY** without preparation. (Causative: LET)

1. The artist will **MAKE** the painting look **REAL**. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a **REAL** discussion about the project. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **REAL** issues go unaddressed. (Causative: LET)

1. The planner will **MAKE** sure the goals are **REALISTIC**. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** **REALISTIC** expectations for the project. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone set **UNREALISTIC** goals for you. (Causative: LET)

1. The documentary will **MAKE** the **REALITY** of the situation clear. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a grasp on **REALITY** to make informed decisions. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** your **REALITY** be distorted by misconceptions. (Causative: LET)

1. The workshop will **MAKE** participants **REALIZE** their potential. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** them **REALIZE** the importance of teamwork. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** them **REALIZE** their fears without support. (Causative: LET)

1. I will **MAKE** this event **REALLY** special for everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the presentation be **REALLY** engaging. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone tell you it's not **REALLY** possible. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to **REASON** with the team effectively. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a valid **REASON** for the changes. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone question

**2145.**

**Reasonable**  
**Adj. B2**

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your **REASON** without evidence. (Causative: LET)

1. The committee will **MAKE** a **REASONABLE** decision after discussion. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE REASONABLE** expectations for the outcome. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone set **UNREASONABLE** demands on you. (Causative: LET)

1. The company will **MAKE** sure to **RECALL** the defective products. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a plan to **RECALL** the items efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** them **RECALL** the information without proper context. (Causative: LET)

1. The cashier will **MAKE** sure to give you the **RECEIPT** after the purchase. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** the **RECEIPT** checked for accuracy. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone take your **RECEIPT** without permission. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure to **RECEIVE** the package on time. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the documents **RECEIVED** by the deadline. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone **RECEIVE** sensitive information without clearance. (Causative: LET)

1. The report will **MAKE** the **RECENT** findings clear to everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a discussion about the **RECENT** developments. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **RECENT** changes affect your performance. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to address the issues **RECENTLY** raised. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a meeting to discuss what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone forget what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: LET)

**2146.**

**Recall V. B2**

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1. The company will **MAKE** sure to **RECALL** the defective products. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a plan to **RECALL** the items efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** them **RECALL** the information without proper context. (Causative: LET)

1. The cashier will **MAKE** sure to give you the **RECEIPT** after the purchase. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** the **RECEIPT** checked for accuracy. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone take your **RECEIPT** without permission. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure to **RECEIVE** the package on time. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the documents **RECEIVED** by the deadline. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone **RECEIVE** sensitive information without clearance. (Causative: LET)

1. The report will **MAKE** the **RECENT** findings clear to everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a discussion about the **RECENT** developments. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **RECENT** changes affect your performance. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to address the issues **RECENTLY** raised. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a meeting to discuss what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone forget what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: LET)

**2147.**

**Receipt N. B1**

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1. The company will **MAKE** sure to **RECALL** the defective products. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a plan to **RECALL** the items efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** them **RECALL** the information without proper context. (Causative: LET)

1. The cashier will **MAKE** sure to give you the **RECEIPT** after the purchase. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** the **RECEIPT** checked for accuracy. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone take your **RECEIPT** without permission. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure to **RECEIVE** the package on time. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the documents **RECEIVED** by the deadline. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone **RECEIVE** sensitive information without clearance. (Causative: LET)

1. The report will **MAKE** the **RECENT** findings clear to everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a discussion about the **RECENT** developments. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **RECENT** changes affect your performance. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to address the issues **RECENTLY** raised. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a meeting to discuss what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone forget what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: LET)

**2148.**

**Receive V. A2**

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1. The company will **MAKE** sure to **RECALL** the defective products. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a plan to **RECALL** the items efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** them **RECALL** the information without proper context. (Causative: LET)

1. The cashier will **MAKE** sure to give you the **RECEIPT** after the purchase. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** the **RECEIPT** checked for accuracy. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone take your **RECEIPT** without permission. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure to **RECEIVE** the package on time. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the documents **RECEIVED** by the deadline. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone **RECEIVE** sensitive information without clearance. (Causative: LET)

1. The report will **MAKE** the **RECENT** findings clear to everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a discussion about the **RECENT** developments. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **RECENT** changes affect your performance. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to address the issues **RECENTLY** raised. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a meeting to discuss what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone forget what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: LET)

**2149.**

**Recent Adj.**  
**A2**

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1. The company will **MAKE** sure to **RECALL** the defective products. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a plan to **RECALL** the items efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** them **RECALL** the information without proper context. (Causative: LET)

1. The cashier will **MAKE** sure to give you the **RECEIPT** after the purchase. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** the **RECEIPT** checked for accuracy. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone take your **RECEIPT** without permission. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure to **RECEIVE** the package on time. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the documents **RECEIVED** by the deadline. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone **RECEIVE** sensitive information without clearance. (Causative: LET)

1. The report will **MAKE** the **RECENT** findings clear to everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a discussion about the **RECENT** developments. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **RECENT** changes affect your performance. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to address the issues **RECENTLY** raised. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a meeting to discuss what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone forget what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: LET)

**2150.**

**Recently Adv.**  
**. A2**

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1. The company will **MAKE** sure to **RECALL** the defective products. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a plan to **RECALL** the items efficiently. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** them **RECALL** the information without proper context. (Causative: LET)

1. The cashier will **MAKE** sure to give you the **RECEIPT** after the purchase. (Causative: MAKE) 2. I want to **HAVE** the **RECEIPT** checked for accuracy. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone take your **RECEIPT** without permission. (Causative: LET)

1. The team will **MAKE** sure to **RECEIVE** the package on time. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** the documents **RECEIVED** by the deadline. (Causative: HAVE) 3. You can't **LET** anyone **RECEIVE** sensitive information without clearance. (Causative: LET)

1. The report will **MAKE** the **RECENT** findings clear to everyone. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We need to **HAVE** a discussion about the **RECENT** developments. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** the **RECENT** changes affect your performance. (Causative: LET)

1. The manager will **MAKE** sure to address the issues **RECENTLY** raised. (Causative: MAKE) 2. We should **HAVE** a meeting to discuss what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: HAVE) 3. Don't **LET** anyone forget what happened **RECENTLY**. (Causative: LET)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:44

## WORD LIST:2151-2200

### Objectives: Causative

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING  | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>2151.</b><br><b>Reception N.</b><br><b>A2</b>  | /rɪ' sepmʃən/          | রিসেপশন              | অভ্যর্থনা       | 1. I will GET the RECEPTION details sorted out before the event. (Causative: GET) 2. You should HELP me set up the RECEPTION area. (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET a list of guests for the RECEPTION. (Causative: GET)      |
| <b>2152.</b><br><b>Recipe N. A2</b>               | /'rɛsɪpi/              | রেসাপি               | রেসিপি          | 1. Can you GET the RECIPE for that dish? (Causative: GET) 2. I will HELP you find a good RECIPE online. (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET started on the RECIPE together. (Causative: GET)                                     |
| <b>2153.</b><br><b>Recognize V.</b><br><b>A2</b>  | /'rekəgn aɪz/          | রেখগনাইয়            | স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া | 1. I will GET you to RECOGNIZE your strengths. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you HELP me RECOGNIZE the signs of success? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET everyone to RECOGNIZE the importance of teamwork. (Causative: GET)        |
| <b>2154.</b><br><b>Recommend</b><br><b>V. A2</b>  | /rɛkə'm end/           | রেখামেন্ড            | সুপারিশ করা     | 1. I can GET my friend to RECOMMEND a good book. (Causative: GET) 2. Please HELP me RECOMMEND a restaurant for dinner. (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET some RECOMMENDations from the team. (Causative: GET)                  |
| <b>2155.</b><br><b>Recommendation N. B1</b>       | /rɛkə'me n 'deɪʃən/    | রেখামেন্ডেইশন        | সুপারিশ         | 1. I will GET a RECOMMENDATION letter from my professor. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you HELP me with a RECOMMENDATION for this job? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET some good RECOMMENDATIONS for the project. (Causative: GET) |
| <b>2156.</b><br><b>Record N., V.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /'rekɔ:d/              | রিখোড়               | রেকর্ড          | 1. I will GET the meeting RECORDED for later review. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you HELP me RECORD this session? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET a copy of the RECORD for our files. (Causative: GET)                           |
| <b>2157.</b><br><b>Recording N.</b><br><b>A2</b>  | /ri'kɔ:dɪŋ/            | রিখোড়িং             | রেকর্ডিং        | 1. I will GET the RECORDING processed by the end of the day. (Causative: GET) 2. Please HELP me listen to the RECORDING for feedback. (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's GET a  |

|  |             |           |                      |   |
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|  |             |           |                      | good <b>RECORDING</b> of the event. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2158.</b><br><b>Recover V.</b><br><b>B2</b>   | /ri'kʌvə/   | রিখাভা    | পুনরুদ্ধা<br>র করা   | 1. You will <b>GET</b> to <b>RECOVER</b> your lost files with this software. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>RECOVER</b> my account? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the data <b>RECOVERED</b> as soon as possible. (Causative: GET)                |
| <b>2159.</b><br><b>Recycle V. A2</b>             | /ri:'saɪkl/ | রিসাইকল   | পুনর্ব্যবহা<br>র করা | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the paper <b>RECYCLED</b> properly. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>RECYCLE</b> these materials? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>RECYCLE</b> their waste. (Causative: GET)                                      |
| <b>2160.</b><br><b>Red Adj., N. A1</b>           | /red/       | রেড       | লাল                  | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the <b>RED</b> paint for the project. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me choose the <b>RED</b> color for the walls? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> some <b>RED</b> flowers for the decoration. (Causative: GET)                     |
| <b>2161.</b><br><b>Reduce V. A2</b>              | /ri'dju:s/  | রিডিউস    | কমানো                | 1. We will <b>GET</b> the costs <b>REDUCED</b> by negotiating with suppliers. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REDUCE</b> my workload? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the pollution <b>REDUCED</b> in our area. (Causative: GET)                    |
| <b>2162.</b><br><b>Reduction N.</b><br><b>B2</b> | /ri'dʌkʃən/ | রিডাকশন   | হ্রাস                | 1. I will <b>GET</b> a <b>REDUCTION</b> in my taxes this year. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me find ways for <b>REDUCTION</b> of expenses? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the <b>REDUCTION</b> approved by management. (Causative: GET)               |
| <b>2163.</b><br><b>Refer V. A2</b>               | /ri'fɜ:/    | রিফা;     | উল্লেখ<br>করা        | 1. I will <b>GET</b> my friend to <b>REFER</b> you to the right person. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REFER</b> to the correct documents? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> them to <b>REFER</b> their experiences in the meeting. (Causative: GET) |
| <b>2164.</b><br><b>Reference N.</b><br><b>B1</b> | /'refərəns/ | রেফারেন্স | রেফারে<br>ন্স        | 1. I will <b>GET</b> a <b>REFERENCE</b> from my previous employer. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me include a <b>REFERENCE</b> in this report? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> all the necessary <b>REFERENCEs</b> for the project. (Causative: GET)    |
| <b>2165.</b><br><b>Reflect V. B1</b>             | /ri'flækt/  | রিফ্লেক্ট | প্রতিফলি<br>ত করা    | 1. I will <b>GET</b> my actions to <b>REFLECT</b> my true intentions. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REFLECT</b> on my performance? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the results to <b>REFLECT</b> our hard work. (Causative: GET)                  |

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| <b>2166.</b>                  |                  |           |                      |  |
| <b>Refuse V. A2</b>           | /rɪ'fju:z/       | রিফিউজ    | প্রত্যাখ্যা<br>ন করা | 1. I will <b>GET</b> them to <b>REFUSE</b> any offers that are not beneficial. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REFUSE</b> to participate in that event? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to <b>REFUSE</b> any distractions. (Causative: GET)     |
| <b>2167.</b>                  |                  |           |                      | 1. I will <b>GET</b> people to <b>REGARD</b> this issue seriously. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REGARD</b> this topic with more importance? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>REGARD</b> the guidelines carefully. (Causative: GET)      |
| <b>Regard V., N.<br/>B2</b>   | /rɪ'ga:d/        | রিগাড     | গণ্য করা             | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the data for the <b>REGION</b> compiled by next week. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me analyze the <b>REGION</b> 's statistics? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone in the <b>REGION</b> involved in the project. (Causative: GET) |
| <b>2168.</b>                  |                  |           |                      | 1. We will <b>GET</b> the <b>REGIONAL</b> report ready for review. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me prepare a <b>REGIONAL</b> presentation? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> feedback from the <b>REGIONAL</b> office. (Causative: GET)                       |
| <b>Region N. A2</b>           | /'ri:dʒən/       | রী;জন     | অঞ্চল                | 1. I will <b>GET</b> you to <b>REGISTER</b> for the event online. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REGISTER</b> my business? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>REGISTER</b> before the deadline. (Causative: GET)                            |
| <b>2169.</b>                  |                  |           |                      | 1. I will not <b>GET</b> to <b>REGRET</b> my decisions in the future. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me learn to <b>REGRET</b> less? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> past our <b>REGRET</b> and move forward. (Causative: GET)                                |
| <b>Regret V., N.<br/>B2</b>   | /'ri'grɛt/       | রিগ্রেট   | অনুত্তো<br>করা       | 1. I will <b>GET</b> back to my <b>REGULAR</b> routine starting tomorrow. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me maintain a <b>REGULAR</b> schedule? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to follow a <b>REGULAR</b> workout plan. (Causative: GET)            |
| <b>2170.</b>                  |                  |           |                      | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the team to meet <b>REGULARLY</b> for updates. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me check in <b>REGULARLY</b> with clients? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to   |
| <b>Register V., N.<br/>B2</b> | /'rɛdʒɪstə/      | রেজিস্টা  | নিবন্ধন<br>করা       |  |
| <b>2171.</b>                  |                  |           |                      |  |
| <b>Regret V., N.<br/>B2</b>   | /'ri'grɛt/       | রিগ্রেট   | অনুত্তো<br>করা       |  |
| <b>2172.</b>                  |                  |           |                      |  |
| <b>Regular Adj.<br/>A2</b>    | /'regjʊlə/<br>/  | রেগিউলা   | নিয়মিত              |  |
| <b>2173.</b>                  |                  |           |                      |  |
| <b>Regularly Ad<br/>v. B1</b> | /'regjʊlə<br>li/ | রেগিউলালি | নিয়মিত<br>ভাবে      |  |

|   |                    |                |                      |  |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| <b>2174.</b><br><b>Regulation N.<br/>B2</b>     | /reqju'l<br>eisən/ | রেগিউলেই<br>শন | প্রবিধান             | report <b>REGULARLY</b> on their progress.<br>(Causative: GET)<br>1. I will <b>GET</b> the new <b>REGULATION</b> implemented by next month. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me understand the latest <b>REGULATION</b> changes? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> compliance with the <b>REGULATION</b> sorted out. (Causative: GET) |
| <b>2175.</b><br><b>Reject V. B1</b>             | /rɪ'dʒekt/         | রিজেক্ট        | প্রত্যাখ্যা<br>ন করা | 1. I will <b>GET</b> them to <b>REJECT</b> any offers below the standard. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REJECT</b> this proposal? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to <b>REJECT</b> any distractions during the project. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2176.</b><br><b>Relate V. B1</b>             | /rɪ'leɪt/          | রিলেইট         | সম্পর্কিত<br>হওয়া   | 1. I will <b>GET</b> him to <b>RELATE</b> his experiences with the team. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>RELATE</b> this information to the audience? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>RELATE</b> their thoughts on the matter. (Causative: GET)   |
| <b>2177.</b><br><b>Related Adj.<br/>B1</b>      | /rɪ'leɪtɪd/        | রিলেইটিড       | সম্পর্কিত            | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the documents <b>RELATED</b> to the project organized. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me gather all the <b>RELATED</b> materials? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to focus on <b>RELATED</b> tasks. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2178.</b><br><b>Relation N. B1</b>           | /rɪ'leɪʃən/        | রিলেইশন        | সম্পর্ক              | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the facts in <b>RELATION</b> to the issue clarified. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me establish a better <b>RELATION</b> with our partners? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to understand the <b>RELATION</b> between these variables. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2179.</b><br><b>Relationship<br/>N. A2</b>   | /rɪ'leɪʃən<br>ʃɪp/ | রিলেইশনশি<br>প | সম্পর্ক              | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the team to strengthen their <b>RELATIONSHIP</b> with clients. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me improve our <b>RELATIONSHIP</b> with the community? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to maintain a healthy <b>RELATIONSHIP</b> at work. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2180.</b><br><b>Relative Adj.,<br/>N. B1</b> | /'relətɪv/         | রিলাটিভ        | আপেক্ষি<br>ক         | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the <b>RELATIVE</b> importance of these tasks assessed. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me compare the <b>RELATIVE</b> merits of these options? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to understand  |

|  |                  |             |                   |   |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>2181.</b><br><b>Relatively Ad</b><br><b>v. B2</b> | /ˈrelətɪvli<br>/ | রিলাটিভলি   | আপেক্ষি<br>কভাবে  | the <b>RELATIVE</b> risks involved. (Causative: GET)<br>1. I will <b>GET</b> the team to focus on the <b>RELATIVELY</b> easier tasks first. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me analyze the <b>RELATIVELY</b> small budget? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> a <b>RELATIVELY</b> quick solution to this issue. (Causative: GET) |
| <b>2182.</b><br><b>Relax V. A1</b>                   | /rɪˈlæks/        | রিল্যাক্স   | বিশ্রাম<br>নেওয়া | 1. I will <b>GET</b> you to <b>RELAX</b> after the stressful meeting. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>RELAX</b> by playing some music? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>RELAX</b> during the break. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2183.</b><br><b>Relaxed Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>     | /rɪˈlækst/       | রিল্যাক্স্ট | শিথিল             | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the atmosphere to be more <b>RELAXED</b> for the gathering. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me create a <b>RELAXED</b> environment for our guests? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to feel <b>RELAXED</b> before the presentation. (Causative: GET)   |
| <b>2184.</b><br><b>Relaxing Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>    | /rɪˈlækſɪŋ/      | রিল্যাক্সিং | বিশ্রামদা<br>য়ক  | 1. I will <b>GET</b> a <b>RELAXING</b> playlist ready for the party. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me find a <b>RELAXING</b> activity for the weekend? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> some <b>RELAXING</b> exercises scheduled for the team. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2185.</b><br><b>Release V., N.</b><br><b>B1</b>   | /rɪˈlaɪs/        | রিলী;স      | মুক্তি            | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the new product to <b>RELEASE</b> next month. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>RELEASE</b> this information to the public? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the <b>RELEASE</b> of the report finalized. (Causative: GET)   |
| <b>2186.</b><br><b>Relevant Adj.</b><br><b>B2</b>    | /ˈreləvənt/      | রিলিভেন্ট   | প্রাসঙ্গিক        | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the <b>RELEVANT</b> documents compiled for the meeting. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me gather <b>RELEVANT</b> data for our analysis? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to focus on <b>RELEVANT</b> issues only. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2187.</b><br><b>Reliable Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b>    | /rɪˈlaɪəbl/<br>/ | রিলাইয়াবল  | নির্ভরযো<br>গ্য   | 1. I will <b>GET</b> a <b>RELIABLE</b> source to confirm this information. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me find a <b>RELIABLE</b> supplier for our needs? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the <b>RELIABLE</b> data reviewed before making decisions. (Causative: GET)  |
| <b>2188.</b><br><b>Relief N. B2</b>                  | /rɪˈli:f/        | রিলী;ফ      | সাহায্য           | 1. I will <b>GET</b> some <b>RELIEF</b> for my headache with this medication. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me find a way to feel <b>RELIEF</b> after   |

|       |                           |              |          |   |   |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------|----------|---|---|
|       |                           |              |          | a long day? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to experience some <b>RELIEF</b> during the break. (Causative: GET)  |   |
| 2189. |                           |              |          | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the <b>RELIGION</b> classes organized for the community. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me understand different <b>RELIGION</b> perspectives? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> a discussion going about <b>RELIGION</b> and its impact. (Causative: GET) |   |
| 2190. | <b>Religion N. B1</b>     | /ri'lidʒən / | রিলিজান  | ধর্ম  | 1. I will <b>GET</b> the <b>RELIGIOUS</b> leaders involved in the event. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me plan a <b>RELIGIOUS</b> ceremony? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to respect <b>RELIGIOUS</b> beliefs during discussions. (Causative: GET)                 |
| 2191. | <b>Religious Adj . B1</b> | /ri'lidʒəs / | রিলিজাস  | ধর্মীয়   | 1. I will <b>GET</b> my team to <b>RELY</b> on each other for support. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>RELY</b> less on technology? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>RELY</b> on their instincts when needed. (Causative: GET)                              |
| 2192. | <b>Rely V. B2</b>         | /ri'lai/     | রিলাই    | নির্ভর করা  | 1. I will <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>REMAIN</b> focused during the presentation. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REMAIN</b> calm in stressful situations? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to <b>REMAIN</b> positive despite the challenges. (Causative: GET)      |
| 2193. | <b>Remain V. B1</b>       | /ri'mein/    | রিমেইন   | অবশিষ্ট থাকা  | 1. I will <b>GET</b> him to <b>REMARK</b> on the progress of the project. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REMARK</b> on the importance of this issue? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> everyone to <b>REMARK</b> on their experiences during the meeting. (Causative: GET) |
| 2194. | <b>Remark N., V. B2</b>   | /ri'ma:k/    | রিমা-ক   | মন্তব্য   | 1. I will <b>GET</b> you to <b>REMEMBER</b> the key points from the discussion. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REMEMBER</b> to send the email? (Causative: HELP) 3. Let's <b>GET</b> the team to <b>REMEMBER</b> the deadlines for the project. (Causative: GET)               |
| 2195. | <b>Remember V. A1</b>     | /ri'mem bə/  | রিমেম্বা | স্মরণ করা   | 1. I will <b>GET</b> my assistant to <b>REMIND</b> me about the meeting. (Causative: GET) 2. Can you <b>HELP</b> me <b>REMIND</b> the team about the deadline? (Causative: HELP) 3.   |
|       | <b>Remind V. B1</b>       | /ri'main d/  | রিমাইন্ড | স্মরণ করিয়ে দেওয়া   |   |

|                                 |           |         |                    |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
|                                 |           |         |                    |
| 2196.                           |           |         |                    |
| <b>Remote Adj.</b><br><b>B1</b> | /rɪ'meʊt/ | রিমোট   | দূরবর্তী           |
| 2197.                           |           |         |                    |
| <b>Remove V. A2</b>             | /rɪ'mu:v/ | রিমুভ   | সরানো              |
| 2198.                           |           |         |                    |
| <b>Rent N., V. B1</b>           | /rent/    | রেন্ট   | ভাড়া              |
| 2199.                           |           |         |                    |
| <b>Repair V. A2,<br/>N. B1</b>  | /rɪ'peə/  | রিফেয়া | মেরামত             |
| 2200.                           |           |         |                    |
| <b>Repeat V. A1,<br/>N. B1</b>  | /rɪ'pi:t/ | রিফী;ট  | পুনরাবৃত্তি<br>করা |

Let's **GET** everyone to **REMIND** each other of their tasks. (Causative: GET)

- I will **GET** the **REMOTE** control fixed for the TV. (Causative: GET)
- Can you **HELP** me find the **REMOTE** for the projector? (Causative: HELP)
- Let's **GET** a **REMOTE** worker to assist with the project. (Causative: GET)

- I will **GET** the stains **REMOVED** from the carpet. (Causative: GET)
- Can you **HELP** me **REMOVE** the old files from the system? (Causative: HELP)
- Let's **GET** the unnecessary items **REMOVED** from the office. (Causative: GET)

- I will **GET** a car to **RENT** for the weekend. (Causative: GET)
- Can you **HELP** me **RENT** an apartment in the city? (Causative: HELP)
- Let's **GET** the equipment **RENTED** for the event. (Causative: GET)

- I will **GET** the car **REPAIRED** before the trip. (Causative: GET)
- Can you **HELP** me **REPAIR** the broken chair? (Causative: HELP)
- Let's **GET** the office equipment **REPAIRED** as soon as possible. (Causative: GET)

- I will **GET** the instructions **REPEATED** for clarity. (Causative: GET)
- Can you **HELP** me **REPEAT** the process for the new team members? (Causative: HELP)
- Let's **GET** everyone to **REPEAT** the key points from the meeting. (Causative: GET)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:45

### WORD LIST:2201-2250

#### Objectives: Subject-Verb-Agreement

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2201.</b><br><b>Repeated Adj.</b><br>. B1      | /ri'pi:tɪd/            | রিফীটিড              | পুনরাবৃত্ত     | 1. The <b>REPEATED</b> mistake causes frustration. (Singular) 2. The <b>REPEATED</b> errors accumulate over time. (Plural) 3. The <b>REPEATED</b> and obvious mistakes annoy the teacher. (Compound)                               |
| <b>2202.</b><br><b>Replace V. A2</b>              | /ri'pleɪs/             | রিফ্লেইস             | প্রতিস্থাপন    | 1. The technician <b>REPLACES</b> the broken part. (Singular) 2. The workers <b>REPLACE</b> the old lights. (Plural) 3. The old and worn-out machines <b>REPLACE</b> the new ones quickly. (Compound)                              |
| <b>2203.</b><br><b>Reply V., N. A2</b>            | /ri'plaɪ/              | রিফ্লাই              | উত্তর          | 1. She <b>REPLIES</b> to every email promptly. (Singular) 2. The students <b>REPLY</b> to the questions during class. (Plural) 3. John and Sarah <b>REPLY</b> together to the invitation. (Compound)                               |
| <b>2204.</b><br><b>Report N. A1, V. A2</b>        | /ri'pɔ:t/              | রিফোর্ট              | প্রতিবেদন      | 1. The <b>REPORT</b> shows the findings clearly. (Singular) 2. The <b>REPORTS</b> provide detailed analysis. (Plural) 3. The <b>REPORT</b> and the analysis <b>SHOW</b> different outcomes. (Compound)                             |
| <b>2205.</b><br><b>Reporter N. A2</b>             | /ri'pɔ:tə/             | রিফোর্টা             | প্রতিবেদক      | 1. The <b>REPORTER</b> covers the event live. (Singular) 2. The <b>REPORTERS</b> gather information from various sources. (Plural) 3. The <b>REPORTER</b> and photographer <b>WORK</b> together on the story. (Compound)           |
| <b>2206.</b><br><b>Represent V. B1</b>            | /rɛpri'zent/           | রেপ্রিয়েন্ট         | প্রতিনিধি করা  | 1. The ambassador <b>REPRESENTS</b> the country at the summit. (Singular) 2. The delegates <b>REPRESENT</b> their respective regions. (Plural) 3. The president and vice president <b>REPRESENT</b> the administration. (Compound) |
| <b>2207.</b><br><b>Representative N., Adj. B2</b> | /rɛpri'zɛntətɪv/       | রেফ্রিয়েন্টেটিভ     | প্রতিনিধি      | 1. The <b>REPRESENTATIVE</b> speaks on behalf of the company. (Singular) 2. The <b>REPRESENTATIVES</b> discuss the new policy together. (Plural) 3. The manager and the <b>REPRESENTATIVE ATTEND</b> the meeting. (Compound)       |

|              |                                 |                 |             |               |   |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| <b>2208.</b> | <b>Reputation N.<br/>B2</b>     | /rɪ'pju:t̬eɪʃn/ | রেফিউচেইশন  | খ্যাতি        | 1. His <b>REPUTATION</b> is well-known in the industry. (Singular) 2. Their <b>REPUTATIONS</b> often depend on their work quality. (Plural) 3. The <b>REPUTATION</b> of the company and its products <b>MATTER</b> to consumers. (Compound) |
| <b>2209.</b> | <b>Request N.<br/>A2, V. B1</b> | /rɪ'kwest/      | রিখ়ুঘেস্ট  | অনুরোধ        | 1. The <b>REQUEST</b> is under review. (Singular) 2. The <b>REQUESTS</b> for information <b>ARE</b> overwhelming. (Plural) 3. My friend and I <b>REQUEST</b> a meeting with the manager. (Compound)   |
| <b>2210.</b> | <b>Require V. B1</b>            | /rɪ'kwaɪə/      | রিখুইয়া    | প্রয়োজন      | 1. The job <b>REQUIRES</b> specific skills. (Singular) 2. These tasks <b>REQUIRE</b> careful planning. (Plural) 3. The project and the deadlines <b>REQUIRE</b> immediate attention. (Compound)   |
| <b>2211.</b> | <b>Requirement<br/>N. B2</b>    | /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/  | রিখোয়ামন্ট | প্রয়োজনীয়তা | 1. A high school diploma is a <b>REQUIREMENT</b> for this job. (Singular) 2. The <b>REQUIREMENTS</b> for entry are strict. (Plural) 3. The <b>REQUIREMENT</b> and the application process <b>CHANGE</b> frequently. (Compound)              |
| <b>2212.</b> | <b>Rescue V., N.<br/>B2</b>     | /'rɛskju:/      | রেস্কিউ     | উদ্ধার        | 1. The lifeguard <b>RESCUES</b> the swimmer in trouble. (Singular) 2. The firefighters <b>RESCUE</b> people from the building. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESCUE</b> team and the volunteers <b>WORK</b> together. (Compound)                       |
| <b>2213.</b> | <b>Research N.,<br/>V. A2</b>   | /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/      | রীসার্চ     | গবেষণা        | 1. The <b>RESEARCH</b> is groundbreaking. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESEARCHES</b> conducted last year were extensive. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESEARCH</b> and the findings <b>PROVE</b> the hypothesis. (Compound)                                  |
| <b>2214.</b> | <b>Researcher<br/>N. A2</b>     | /rɪ'sɜ:tʃə/     | রিসার্চা    | গবেষক         | 1. The <b>RESEARCHER</b> presents her findings at the conference. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESEARCHERS</b> collaborate on the project. (Plural) 3. The lead <b>RESEARCHER</b> and her team <b>PUBLISH</b> their results. (Compound)             |
| <b>2215.</b> | <b>Reservation<br/>N. B1</b>    | /rɛzə'veɪʃn/    | রেজাভেইশন   | রিজাভেশন      | 1. The <b>RESERVATION</b> is confirmed for dinner. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESERVATIONS</b> for the hotel are almost full. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESERVATION</b> and the payment <b>ARE</b> required in advance. (Compound)                       |
| <b>2216.</b> | <b>Reserve N., V.<br/>B2</b>    | /rɪ'zɜ:v/       | রিষার্ভ     | সংরক্ষণ       | 1. I <b>RESERVE</b> a table for two at the restaurant. (Singular) 2. The hotel <b>RESERVES</b> rooms for guests. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESERVE</b> and the bank <b>PROVIDE</b> loans to clients. (Compound)                                    |

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|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| <b>2217.</b><br><b>Resident N.</b><br>Adj. B2 | /'rezidənt/<br><br>রেজিডেন্ট               | বাসিন্দা                | 1. The <b>RESIDENT</b> enjoys the quiet neighborhood. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESIDENTS</b> participate in community events. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESIDENT</b> and the landlord <b>DISCUSS</b> the lease terms. (Compound)                    |
| <b>2218.</b><br><b>Resist V. B2</b>           | /rɪ'zɪst/<br><br>রিসিস্ট                   | প্রতিরোধ করা            | 1. The child <b>RESISTS</b> going to bed. (Singular) 2. The students <b>RESIST</b> the new rules. (Plural) 3. The company and the employees <b>RESIST</b> changes in policy. (Compound)  |
| <b>2219.</b><br><b>Resolve V. B2</b>          | /rɪ'zɒlv/<br><br>রিষলভ                     | সমাধান করা              | 1. He <b>RESOLVES</b> his conflicts peacefully. (Singular) 2. They <b>RESOLVE</b> their differences amicably. (Plural) 3. The team and the manager <b>RESOLVE</b> issues together. (Compound)  |
| <b>2220.</b><br><b>Resort N. B2</b>           | /rɪ'zɔ:t/<br><br>রিয়োট                    | পরিচয়                  | 1. The <b>RESORT</b> offers various amenities. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESORTS</b> in this area are popular vacation spots. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESORT</b> and the spa <b>PROVIDE</b> relaxation options. (Compound)                         |
| <b>2221.</b><br><b>Resource N. B1</b>         | /'ri:sɔ:s/<br><br>রিসোৱস                   | সম্পদ                   | 1. This <b>RESOURCE</b> is essential for our project. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESOURCES</b> available are limited. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESOURCE</b> and the tools <b>HELP</b> in achieving success. (Compound)                               |
| <b>2222.</b><br><b>Respect N. V. B1</b>       | /rɪ'spekt/<br><br>রিস্পেক্ট                | সম্মান                  | 1. He <b>RESPECTS</b> his elders. (Singular) 2. They <b>RESPECT</b> the rules of the game. (Plural) 3. The students and teachers <b>RESPECT</b> each other in class. (Compound)  |
| <b>2223.</b><br><b>Respond V. A2</b>          | /rɪ'spon d/<br><br>রিস্পন্ড                | প্রতিক্রিয়া জ্ঞানান্তর | 1. She <b>RESPONDS</b> quickly to emails. (Singular) 2. The teams <b>RESPOND</b> to emergencies efficiently. (Plural) 3. Both the manager and the assistant <b>RESPOND</b> to inquiries. (Compound)                                      |
| <b>2224.</b><br><b>Response N. A2</b>         | /rɪ'spɒns /<br><br>রিস্পন্স                | প্রক্রিয়া              | 1. The <b>RESPONSE</b> was overwhelmingly positive. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESPONSES</b> from the survey are being analyzed. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESPONSE</b> and the feedback <b>ARE</b> crucial to our improvement. (Compound)            |
| <b>2225.</b><br><b>Responsibility N. B1</b>   | /rɪ'spɒns ə'biliti/<br><br>রিস্পন্সিবিলিটি | দায়িত্ব                | 1. The manager <b>HAS</b> the <b>RESPONSIBILITY</b> of overseeing the team. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESPONSIBILITIES</b> of the job are demanding. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESPONSIBILITY</b> and the duty <b>FALL</b> on the leader. (Compound) |
| <b>2226.</b><br><b>Responsible Adj. B1</b>    | /rɪ'spɒns əbl/<br><br>রিস্পন্সিভ           | দায়িত্বশীল             | 1. She <b>IS</b> a <b>RESPONSIBLE</b> adult. (Singular) 2. The employees <b>ARE</b> <b>RESPONSIBLE</b> for their tasks. (Plural) 3. Both the supervisor and the  |

|   |              |             |               |  |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|--|
|   |              |             |               | workers <b>ARE RESPONSIBLE</b> for safety.<br>(Compound)   |
| <b>2227.</b><br><b>Rest (Remaining Part) N. A2</b>  | /rest/       | রেস্ট       | বিশ্রাম       | 1. The <b>REST</b> of the project is due next week. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESTS</b> of the materials are stored in the basement. (Plural) 3. The <b>REST</b> and the remaining supplies <b>ARE</b> enough for the event. (Compound) |
| <b>2228.</b><br><b>Rest (Sleep/Relax) N., V. A2</b> | /rest/       | রেস্ট       | বিশ্রাম       | 1. He <b>RESTS</b> well after a long day. (Singular) 2. The children <b>REST</b> during their nap time. (Plural) 3. The <b>REST</b> and relaxation <b>ARE</b> essential for recovery. (Compound)                                   |
| <b>2229.</b><br><b>Restaurant N. A1</b>             | /'restərənt/ | রেস্টুরেন্ট | বেঙ্গোরাঁ     | 1. The <b>RESTAURANT</b> serves delicious food. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESTAURANTS</b> in this area are popular. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESTAURANT</b> and the café <b>OFFER</b> great options for lunch. (Compound)                     |
| <b>2230.</b><br><b>Result N. A1, V. B1</b>          | /ri'zʌlt/    | রিয়ালট     | ফলাফল         | 1. The <b>RESULT</b> of the test is available. (Singular) 2. The <b>RESULTS</b> show significant improvement. (Plural) 3. The <b>RESULT</b> and the analysis <b>ARE</b> both important. (Compound)                                 |
| <b>2231.</b><br><b>Retain V. B2</b>                 | /ri'teɪn/    | রিঠেইন      | ধারণ করা      | 1. The company <b>RETAINS</b> its best employees. (Singular) 2. The <b>RETAINS</b> of the data are crucial for analysis. (Plural) 3. The <b>RETAIN</b> and the training programs <b>HELP</b> staff development. (Compound)         |
| <b>2232.</b><br><b>Retire V. B1</b>                 | /ri'taɪə/    | রিঠাইয়া    | অবসরগ্রহণ করা | 1. She <b>RETIREs</b> after 30 years of service. (Singular) 2. Many employees <b>RETIRE</b> at the age of 65. (Plural) 3. The manager and the assistant <b>RETIRE</b> together next year. (Compound)                               |
| <b>2233.</b><br><b>Retired Adj. B1</b>              | /ri'taɪəd/   | রিঠায়াড    | অবসরপ্রাপ্ত   | 1. The <b>RETIRED</b> teacher enjoys gardening. (Singular) 2. The <b>RETIRED</b> professionals often volunteer. (Plural) 3. The <b>RETIRED</b> and active members <b>MEET</b> monthly. (Compound)                                  |
| <b>2234.</b><br><b>Return V., N. A1</b>             | /ri'tɜ:n/    | রিঠান       | ফিরে আসা      | 1. He <b>RETURNS</b> the book to the library. (Singular) 2. The students <b>RETURN</b> from their field trip. (Plural) 3. The <b>RETURN</b> and the exchange policy <b>ARE</b> clear. (Compound)                                   |
| <b>2235.</b><br><b>Reveal V. B2</b>                 | /ri've:l/    | রিভাইল      | উদ্ঘাটন করা   | 1. The study <b>REVEALS</b> interesting findings. (Singular) 2. The <b>REVEALS</b> from the survey are enlightening. (Plural) 3. The <b>REVEAL</b> and the discussion <b>PROVIDE</b> insights. (Compound)                          |
| <b>2236.</b><br><b>Review N., V. A2</b>             | /ri'vju:/    | রিভাইও      | পর্যালোচনা    | 1. The manager <b>REVIEWS</b> the report carefully. (Singular) 2. The <b>REVIEWS</b> of the movie are positive. (Plural) 3. The <b>REVIEW</b> and the  |

|                                       |                |           |                 |   |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| <b>2237.</b>                          |                |           |                 | feedback <b>ARE</b> essential for improvement.<br>(Compound)  |
| <b><u>Revise</u> V. B1</b>            | /rɪ'vaɪz/      | রিভাইজ    | সংশোধন<br>করা   | 1. She <b>REVISES</b> her notes before the exam. (Singular) 2. The students <b>REVISE</b> their essays for clarity. (Plural) 3. The <b>REVISE</b> and the final draft <b>ARE</b> due tomorrow. (Compound)           |
| <b>2238.</b>                          |                |           |                 | 1. The <b>REVOLUTION</b> changed the country forever. (Singular) 2. The <b>REVOLUTIONS</b> in technology are remarkable. (Plural) 3. The <b>REVOLUTION</b> and the reforms <b>TRANSFORM</b> society. (Compound)     |
| <b><u>Revolution</u> N. B2</b>        | /rəvə'lju:ʃən/ | রেভলুশন   | বিপ্লব          | 1. The <b>REWARD</b> for hard work is satisfaction. (Singular) 2. The <b>REWARDS</b> for good behavior are given out weekly. (Plural) 3. The <b>REWARD</b> and the recognition <b>MOTIVATE</b> the team. (Compound) |
| <b>2239.</b>                          |                |           |                 | 1. The <b>RHYTHM</b> of the music is captivating. (Singular) 2. The <b>RHYTHMS</b> of different cultures are fascinating. (Plural) 3. The <b>RHYTHM</b> and the melody <b>CREATE</b> a beautiful song. (Compound)   |
| <b><u>Reward</u> N., V. B2</b>        | /rɪ'wɔ:d/      | রিওয়ার্ড | পুরস্কার        | 1. The <b>RICE</b> is cooked perfectly. (Singular) 2. The <b>RICES</b> from various regions are unique. (Plural) 3. The <b>RICE</b> and the beans <b>MAKE</b> a great meal. (Compound)                              |
| <b>2240.</b>                          |                |           |                 | 1. The <b>RICH</b> chocolate cake is delicious. (Singular) 2. The <b>RICHS</b> in the community often donate to charity. (Plural) 3. The <b>RICH</b> and the famous often attend the gala. (Compound)               |
| <b><u>Rhythm</u> N. B2</b>            | /'riðəm/       | রিদম      | ছন্দ            | 1. She <b>RIDS</b> her closet of old clothes. (Singular) 2. They <b>RID</b> their garden of weeds. (Plural) 3. The <b>RID</b> and the cleanup <b>ARE</b> necessary for a fresh start. (Compound)                    |
| <b>2241.</b>                          |                |           |                 | 1. He <b>RIDES</b> his bike to work every day. (Singular) 2. The children <b>RIDE</b> the carousel at the fair. (Plural) 3. The <b>RIDE</b> and the experience <b>ARE</b> unforgettable. (Compound)                 |
| <b><u>Rice</u> N. A1</b>              | /raɪs/         | রাইস      | ভাত             | 1. The <b>RIGHT</b> answer is crucial for the test. (Singular) 2. The <b>RIGHTS</b> of citizens must be protected. (Plural) 3. The <b>RIGHT</b> and the wrong <b>ARE</b> often debated. (Compound)                  |
| <b>2242.</b>                          |                |           |                 | 1. The <b>RING</b> is made of gold. (Singular) 2. The <b>RINGS</b> are displayed in the case. (Plural) 3. The <b>RING</b> and the necklace <b>BELONG</b> to my grandmother. (Compound)                              |
| <b><u>Rich</u> Adj. A1</b>            | /rɪtʃ/         | রিচ       | ধনী             |   |
| <b>2243.</b>                          |                |           |                 |   |
| <b><u>Rid</u> V. B2</b>               | /rɪd/          | রিড       | মুক্ত করা       |   |
| <b>2244.</b>                          |                |           |                 |   |
| <b><u>Ride</u> V. A1, N. A2</b>       | /raɪd/         | রাইড      | সওয়ার<br>হওয়া |   |
| <b>2245.</b>                          |                |           |                 |   |
| <b><u>Right</u> Adj., Adv., N. A1</b> | /raɪt/         | রাইট      | সঠিক            |   |
| <b>2246.</b>                          |                |           |                 |   |
| <b><u>Ring</u> N. A2</b>              | /rɪŋ/          | রিং       | আংটি            |   |

**2247.**

**Ring V. A2, N.  
B1**

/rɪŋ/

রিং

বাজানো

1. She **RINGS** the bell to signal the end of class. (Singular) 2. The phones **RING** loudly in the office. (Plural) 3. The **RING** and the chime **SOUND** beautiful together. (Compound)

**2248.**

**Rise V. A2, N.  
B1**

/raɪz/

রাইয়

উঠা

1. The sun **RISES** in the east. (Singular) 2. The prices **RISE** during the holiday season. (Plural) 3. The **RISE** and the fall of empires **ARE** fascinating to study. (Compound)

**2249.**

**Risk N., V. B1**

/rɪsk/

রিস্ক

ঝুঁকি

1. He **RISKS** his reputation by speaking out. (Singular) 2. The **RISKS** involved in the project are significant. (Plural) 3. The **RISK** and the potential reward **ARE** worth considering. (Compound)

**2250.**

**River N. A1**

/'rɪvə/

রিভা

নদী

1. The **RIVER** flows through the valley. (Singular) 2. The **RIVERS** in this region are beautiful. (Plural) 3. The **RIVER** and the lake **PROVIDE** a habitat for wildlife. (Compound)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:46

## WORD LIST:2251-2300

### Objectives: Subjects-Verb-Agreement

| Words                                     | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2251.</b><br><b>Road N. A1</b>         | /rəʊd/                 | রোড                  | রাস্তা         | 1. The <b>ROAD</b> or the path <b>IS</b> closed for repairs. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROADS</b> are not maintained well. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>ROAD</b> or the highways <b>ARE</b> being upgraded. (Or)                                 |
| <b>2252.</b><br><b>Robot N. B1</b>        | /'rəʊbɒt/              | রোবট                 | রোবট           | 1. The <b>ROBOT</b> <b>IS</b> programmed to assist. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROBOTS</b> in the factory <b>ARE</b> efficient. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>ROBOT</b> or the machines <b>NEED</b> maintenance. (Or)                              |
| <b>2253.</b><br><b>Rock (Stone) N. A2</b> | /rɒk/                  | রক                   | পাথর           | 1. The <b>ROCK</b> <b>IS</b> heavy. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROCKS</b> <b>ARE</b> scattered across the beach. (Plural) 3. Neither the <b>ROCK</b> nor the stones <b>WERE</b> moved. (Nor)   |
| <b>2254.</b><br><b>Rock (Music) N. A2</b> | /rɒk/                  | রক                   | রক গান         | 1. The <b>ROCK</b> music <b>IS</b> loud. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROCKS</b> bands <b>ARE</b> performing tonight. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>ROCK</b> music or the jazz <b>IS</b> on the playlist. (Or)                                       |
| <b>2255.</b><br><b>Role N. A2</b>         | /rəʊl/                 | রোল                  | ভূমিকা         | 1. His <b>ROLE</b> <b>IS</b> crucial to the team. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROLES</b> in the play <b>ARE</b> well-defined. (Plural) 3. The actor and the actress <b>HAVE</b> important <b>ROLES</b> in the film. (Compound)                  |
| <b>2256.</b><br><b>Roll V., N. B1</b>     | /rəʊl/                 | রোল                  | গোলানো         | 1. The <b>ROLL</b> of paper <b>IS</b> on the table. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROLLS</b> of fabric <b>ARE</b> colorful. (Plural) 3. The <b>ROLL</b> and the sheet of paper <b>ARE</b> missing. (Compound)                                     |
| <b>2257.</b><br><b>Romantic Adj. . B1</b> | /rəʊ'mæntɪk/           | রোম্যান্টিক          | রোমান্টিক      | 1. The <b>ROMANTIC</b> dinner <b>IS</b> planned for tonight. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROMANTIC</b> gestures <b>ARE</b> appreciated. (Plural) 3. The <b>ROMANTIC</b> and the adventurous aspects of the trip <b>ARE</b> exciting. (Compound) |
| <b>2258.</b><br><b>Roof N. A2</b>         | /ru:f/                 | রুফ                  | ছাদ            | 1. The <b>ROOF</b> <b>IS</b> leaking. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROOFS</b> of the houses <b>ARE</b> covered in snow. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>ROOF</b> or the walls <b>NEED</b> repair. (Or)   |
| <b>2259.</b>                              | /ru:m/                 | রুম                  | ঘর             | 1. The <b>ROOM</b> <b>IS</b> spacious. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROOMS</b> <b>ARE</b> booked for the event.  |

|  |             |           |         |  |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------|--|
| <b>Room N. A1</b>                        |             |           |         | (Plural) 3. The <b>ROOM</b> and the balcony <b>OVERLOOK</b> the garden. (Compound)   |
| <b>2260.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>ROOT</b> of the plant <b>IS</b> deep in the soil. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROOTS</b> of the trees <b>ARE</b> intertwined. (Plural) 3. Neither the <b>ROOT</b> nor the leaves <b>ARE</b> healthy. (Nor)                   |
| <b>Root N. B2</b>                        | /ru:t/      | রুট       | মূল     | 1. The <b>ROPE</b> <b>IS</b> strong enough to hold the weight. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROPES</b> in the gym <b>ARE</b> used for training. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>ROPE</b> or the chains <b>WERE</b> used for the project. (Or) |
| <b>2261.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>ROUGH</b> surface <b>IS</b> difficult to paint. (Singular) 2.  |
| <b>Rope N. B1</b>                        | /rəʊp/      | রোপ       | দড়ি    | The <b>ROUGH</b> terrains <b>ARE</b> challenging to navigate. (Plural) 3. The <b>ROUGH</b> and smooth surfaces <b>CREATE</b> contrast. (Compound)  |
| <b>2262.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>ROUND</b> shape <b>IS</b> perfect for the table. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROUNDS</b> of the tournament <b>ARE</b> exciting. (Plural) 3.  |
| <b>Rough Adj. B1</b>                     | /rʌf/       | রাফ       | খসখসে   | The <b>ROUND</b> and the square shapes <b>ARE</b> both available. (Compound)   |
| <b>2263.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>ROUTE</b> <b>IS</b> closed due to construction. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROUTES</b> for the buses <b>ARE</b> updated regularly. (Plural) 3.  |
| <b>Round Adj., Adv., Prep. A2, N. B2</b> | /raʊnd/     | রাউন্ড    | গোল     | The <b>ROUTE</b> or the path <b>IS</b> the best option. (Or)   |
| <b>2264.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. My <b>ROUTINE</b> <b>IS</b> well-structured. (Singular) 2. The <b>ROUTINES</b> of the team <b>ARE</b> synchronized. (Plural) 3.   |
| <b>Route N. A2</b>                       | /ru:t/      | রুট       | পথ      | The <b>ROUTINE</b> and the schedule <b>NEED</b> to be followed. (Compound)   |
| <b>2265.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>ROW</b> of seats <b>IS</b> empty. (Singular) 2.  |
| <b>Routine N. A1, Adj. B2</b>            | /ru: 'ti:n/ | রুটিন     | রুটিন   | The <b>ROWS</b> of books <b>ARE</b> neatly arranged. (Plural) 3. The <b>ROW</b> and the aisle <b>ARE</b> blocked. (Compound)   |
| <b>2266.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>ROYAL</b> family <b>IS</b> visiting. (Singular) 2.   |
| <b>Row N. B1</b>                         | /raʊ/       | রোউ       | সারি    | The <b>ROYAL</b> duties <b>ARE</b> demanding. (Plural) 3.  |
| <b>2267.</b>                             |             |           |         | The <b>ROYAL</b> and the noble class <b>HAVE</b> responsibilities. (Compound)  |
| <b>Royal Adj. B1</b>                     | /'reɪəl/    | রঞ্জিয়াল | রাজকীয় | 1. I <b>RUB</b> the lotion on my skin. (Singular) 2.   |
| <b>2268. Rub V. B2</b>                   | /rʌb/       | রাব       | মলয়    | They <b>RUB</b> the surface to make it smooth. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUB</b> and the massage <b>ARE</b> relaxing. (Compound)  |
| <b>2269.</b>                             |             |           |         | 1. The <b>RUBBER</b> is flexible. (Singular) 2.  |
| <b>Rubber N., Adj. B2</b>                | /'rʌbə/     | রাবা      | রাবার   | The <b>RUBBERS</b> in the box <b>ARE</b> various sizes. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUBBER</b> and the plastic <b>MATERIALS</b> are used for the project. (Compound)  |

|                          |           |          |                |   |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|---|
| <b>2270.</b>             |           |          |                | 1. The <b>RUBBISH</b> <b>IS</b> collected weekly. (Singular) 2. The <b>RUBBISH</b> in the bin <b>IS</b> overflowing. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUBBISH</b> and the waste <b>NEED</b> to be sorted. (Compound)                              |
| <b>Rubbish N. A2</b>     | /'rʌbɪʃ/  | রাবিশ    | আবর্জনা        | 1. His behavior <b>IS</b> rude. (Singular) 2. The <b>RUDE</b> comments <b>ARE</b> unacceptable. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>RUDE</b> remarks or the silence <b>WAS</b> uncomfortable. (Or)  |
| <b>2271.</b>             |           |          |                | 1. The <b>RUGBY</b> match <b>IS</b> exciting. (Singular) 2. The <b>RUGBY</b> teams <b>ARE</b> practicing hard. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUGBY</b> and football games <b>ARE</b> scheduled for the weekend. (Compound)                     |
| <b>Rude Adj. A2</b>      | /ru:d/    | রুড      | অশালীন         | 1. The <b>RULE</b> <b>IS</b> simple. (Singular) 2. The <b>RULES</b> of the game <b>ARE</b> strict. (Plural) 3. The <b>RULE</b> and the guidelines <b>ARE</b> essential for clarity. (Compound)                                      |
| <b>2272.</b>             |           |          |                | 1. She <b>RUNS</b> every morning. (Singular) 2. They <b>RUN</b> together in the park. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUN</b> and the jog <b>ARE</b> part of my routine. (Compound)  |
| <b>Rugby N. B1</b>       | /'rʌgbɪ/  | রাগবি    | রাগবি          | 1. The <b>RUNNER</b> <b>IS</b> training for a marathon. (Singular) 2. The <b>RUNNERS</b> in the race <b>ARE</b> competitive. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>RUNNER</b> or the cyclist <b>IS</b> winning. (Or)                            |
| <b>2273.</b>             |           |          |                | 1. <b>RUNNING</b> <b>IS</b> my favorite exercise. (Singular) 2. The <b>RUNNING</b> sessions <b>ARE</b> scheduled twice a week. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUNNING</b> and swimming <b>ARE</b> beneficial for health. (Compound)             |
| <b>Rule N. A1, V. B1</b> | /ru:l/    | রুল      | নিয়ম          | 1. The <b>RURAL</b> area <b>IS</b> beautiful. (Singular) 2. The <b>RURAL</b> communities <b>ARE</b> growing. (Plural) 3. The <b>RURAL</b> and urban areas <b>HAVE</b> different challenges. (Compound)                              |
| <b>2274.</b>             |           |          |                | 1. The <b>RUSH</b> <b>IS</b> overwhelming during the holidays. (Singular) 2. The <b>RUSHES</b> of customers <b>ARE</b> common in the morning. (Plural) 3. The <b>RUSH</b> and the excitement <b>ARE</b> part of the job. (Compound) |
| <b>Run V. A1, N. A2</b>  | /rʌn/     | রান      | দৌড়ানো        | 1. The <b>SAD</b> movie <b>IS</b> hard to watch. (Singular) 2. The <b>SAD</b> stories <b>ARE</b> touching. (Plural) 3. The <b>SAD</b> and uplifting tales <b>ARE</b> both appreciated. (Compound)                                   |
| <b>2275.</b>             |           |          |                | 1. He <b>SADLY LEFT</b> the party early. (Singular) 2. They <b>SADLY FACED</b> the reality of their   |
| <b>Runner N. A2</b>      | /'rʌnə/   | রানা     | দৌড়বিদ        |   |
| <b>2276.</b>             |           |          |                |   |
| <b>Running N. A2</b>     | /'rʌnɪŋ/  | রানিং    | দৌড়ানো        |   |
| <b>2277.</b>             |           |          |                |   |
| <b>Rural Adj. B2</b>     | /'rʊərəl/ | রুয়ারাল | গ্রামীণ        |   |
| <b>2278.</b>             |           |          |                |   |
| <b>Rush V., N. B2</b>    | /rʌʃ/     | রাশ      | তাড়া করা      |   |
| <b>2279.</b>             |           |          |                |   |
| <b>Sad Adj. A1</b>       | /saed/    | স্যাড    | দুঃখিত         |   |
| <b>2280.</b>             |           |          |                |   |
|                          | /'sædli/  | স্যাডলি  | দুঃখের<br>সাথে |   |

|   |            |          |              |   |
|---|------------|----------|--------------|---|
| <b><u>Sadly Adv. A2</u></b>             |            |          |              | situation. (Plural) 3. <b>SADLY</b> , the news and the reports <b>ARE</b> not what we expected. (Compound)  |
| <b>2281.</b>                            |            |          |              | 1. The <b>SAFE</b> is locked. (Singular) 2.   |
| <b><u>Safe Adj. A2</u></b>              | /seɪf/     | সেইফ     | নিরাপদ       | The <b>SAFES</b> in the bank <b>ARE</b> secure. (Plural) 3. The <b>SAFE</b> and the vault <b>HAVE</b> different security measures. (Compound)   |
| <b>2282.</b>                            |            |          |              | 1. The <b>SAFETY</b> of the passengers <b>IS</b> a priority. (Singular) 2. The <b>SAFETIES</b> of the workers <b>ARE</b> ensured by regulations. (Plural) 3. The <b>SAFETY</b> and health of the community <b>ARE</b> important. (Compound) |
| <b><u>Safety N. B1</u></b>              | /'seɪfti/  | সেইফটি   | নিরাপত্তা    | 1. The boat <b>SAILS</b> smoothly. (Singular) 2. The <b>SAILS</b> on the ships <b>ARE</b> colorful. (Plural) 3. The <b>SAIL</b> and the anchor <b>ARE</b> ready for departure. (Compound)   |
| <b>2283.</b>                            |            |          |              | 1. <b>SAILING IS</b> a relaxing activity. (Singular) 2. The <b>SAILINGS</b> of the fleet <b>ARE</b> scheduled for next week. (Plural) 3. <b>SAILING</b> and fishing <b>ARE</b> popular pastimes here. (Compound)                            |
| <b><u>Sail V. A2, N. B1</u></b>         | /seɪl/     | সেইল     | পাল<br>পরানো | 1. The <b>SAILOR IS</b> experienced. (Singular) 2. The <b>SAILORS</b> <b>ARE</b> preparing for the voyage. (Plural) 3. Either the <b>SAILOR</b> or the captain <b>IS</b> responsible for navigation. (Or)                                   |
| <b>2284.</b>                            |            |          |              | 1. The <b>SALAD IS</b> fresh and crisp. (Singular) 2. The <b>SALADS</b> at the restaurant <b>ARE</b> delicious. (Plural) 3. The <b>SALAD</b> and the soup <b>ARE</b> both on the menu. (Compound)   |
| <b><u>Sailing N. A2</u></b>             | /'seɪlinj/ | সেইলিং   | পালতো<br>লা  | 1. His <b>SALARY IS</b> paid monthly. (Singular) 2. The <b>SALARIES</b> of the employees <b>ARE</b> competitive. (Plural) 3. The <b>SALARY</b> and the bonuses <b>ARE</b> discussed annually. (Compound)                                    |
| <b>2285.</b>                            |            |          |              | 1. The <b>SALE IS</b> on this weekend. (Singular) 2. The <b>SALES</b> for the season <b>ARE</b> impressive. (Plural) 3. The <b>SALE</b> and the promotion <b>HAVE</b> attracted many customers. (Compound)                                  |
| <b><u>Sailor N. B1</u></b>              | /'seɪlə/   | সেইলা    | নাবিক        | 1. The <b>SALT IS</b> on the table. (Singular) 2. The <b>SALTS</b> in the ocean <b>ARE</b> essential for marine life. (Plural) 3. The <b>SALT</b> and the pepper <b>ARE</b> next to each other. (Compound)                                  |
| <b>2286.</b>                            |            |          |              | 1. The <b>SAME answer IS</b> correct. (Singular) 2. The <b>SAME</b> mistakes <b>ARE</b> repeated often. (Plural) 3. The <b>SAME</b> and different approaches <b>SHOW</b> varying results. (Compound)  |
| <b><u>Salad N. A1</u></b>               | /'sæləd/   | স্যালাড  | স্যালাড      | 1. The <b>SAMPLE IS</b> representative of the population. (Singular) 2.   |
| <b>2287.</b>                            |            |          |              |   |
| <b><u>Salary N. A2</u></b>              | /'sæləri/  | স্যালারি | বেতন         |   |
| <b>2288.</b>                            |            |          |              |   |
| <b><u>Sale N. A2</u></b>                | /seɪl/     | সেইল     | বিক্রয়      |   |
| <b>2289.</b>                            |            |          |              |   |
| <b><u>Salt N. A1</u></b>                | /sɔ:lt/    | সওল্ট    | লবন          |   |
| <b>2290.</b>                            |            |          |              |   |
| <b><u>Same Adj., Pron., Adv. A1</u></b> | /seɪm/     | সেইম     | একই          |   |
| <b>2291.</b>                            |            |          |              |   |
|   | /'sæmpl/   | স্যাম্পল | নমুনা        |   |

|  |                |             |              |   |
|--|----------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| <b>Sample N. B1,<br/>V. B2</b>         |                |             |              | The SAMPLES collected ARE being tested.<br>(Plural) 3. The SAMPLE and the control group ARE compared in the study. (Compound)   |
| <b>2292.<br/>Sand N. B1</b>            | /sænd/         | স্যান্ড     | বালি         | 1. The SAND IS soft on the beach. (Singular)<br>2. The SANDS of time ARE flowing quickly.<br>(Plural) 3. The SAND and the sea CREATE a beautiful landscape. (Compound)  |
| <b>2293.<br/>Sandwich N.<br/>A1</b>    | /'sæn(d)wɪtʃ/  | স্যান্ডউচ   | স্যান্ডউচ    | 1. The SANDWICH IS delicious. (Singular)<br>2. The SANDWICHES at the café ARE fresh.<br>(Plural) 3. The SANDWICH and the drink MAKE a great combo. (Compound)   |
| <b>2294.<br/>Satellite N.<br/>B2</b>   | /'sætəlait/    | স্যাটেলাইট  | উপগ্রহ       | 1. The SATELLITE IS orbiting the Earth.<br>(Singular) 2. The SATELLITES ARE used for communication. (Plural) 3. Either the SATELLITE or the telescope IS necessary for the research. (Or)<br>1. The customer IS SATISFIED with the service. (Singular) 2. The clients ARE SATISFIED with the results.<br>(Plural) 3. The SATISFIED and loyal customers RETURN often. (Compound) |
| <b>2295.<br/>Satisfied Adj.<br/>B2</b> | /'sætɪsfai(d)/ | স্যাটিসফাইড | সন্তুষ্ট     | 1. The meal SATISFIES my hunger. (Singular)<br>2. These options SATISFY the needs of the team. (Plural) 3. The MEAL and the dessert SATISFY our cravings. (Compound)  |
| <b>2296.<br/>Satisfy V. B2</b>         | /'sætɪsfai/    | স্যাটিসফাই  | সন্তুষ্ট করা | 1. SATURDAY IS my favorite day of the week.<br>(Singular) 2. SATURDAYS ARE usually busy for me. (Plural) 3.<br>Either SATURDAY or SUNDAY IS perfect for our trip. (Or)  |
| <b>2297.<br/>Saturday N.<br/>A1</b>    | /'sætədeɪ/     | স্যাটোডেই   | শনিবার       | 1. The SAUCE IS homemade. (Singular)<br>2. The SAUCES on the menu ARE diverse.<br>(Plural) 3. The SAUCE and the seasoning MAKE the dish flavorful.<br>(Compound)  |
| <b>2298.<br/>Sauce N. A2</b>           | /sɔ:s/         | সও:স        | সস           | 1. I SAVE my work regularly. (Singular)<br>They SAVE on expenses by budgeting. (Plural)<br>3. The SAVE and the investment ARE both important for the future. (Compound)   |
| <b>2299.<br/>Save V. A2</b>            | /seɪv/         | সেইভ        | সংরক্ষণ করা  | 1. The SAVING IS a priority for the family.<br>(Singular) 2. The SAVINGS ARE growing steadily. (Plural) 3. The SAVING and the investment ARE essential for retirement.<br>(Compound)  |
| <b>2300.<br/>Saving N. B2</b>          | /'seɪvinj/     | সেইভিং      | সঞ্চয়       |   |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:47

### WORD LIST:2301-2350

#### Objectives: Degrees

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2301.</b><br><b>Say V. A1</b>             | /seɪ/                  | সেই                  | বলা            | 1. She <b>SAYS</b> that this book is <b>BETTER</b> than the last one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST</b> story I have ever read. (Superlative) 3. He always <b>SAYS</b> what he thinks. (Simple)         |
| <b>2302.</b><br><b>Scale N. B2</b>           | /skeɪl/                | স্কেইল               | স্কেল          | 1. This <b>SCALE</b> is <b>LARGER</b> than the one we used before. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>LARGEST SCALE</b> in the museum. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCALE</b> is used to measure weight. (Simple)      |
| <b>2303.</b><br><b>Scan V. B1</b>            | /skæn/                 | স্ক্যান              | স্ক্যান করা    | 1. I can <b>SCAN</b> the document <b>FASTER</b> than you. (Comparative) 2. This scanner is the <b>FASTEST</b> one available. (Superlative) 3. I will <b>SCAN</b> the files later. (Simple)                     |
| <b>2304.</b><br><b>Scared Adj. A2</b>        | /skɛəd/                | স্কেয়ার্ড           | ভয় পেয়েছে    | 1. She felt <b>MORE SCARED</b> during the movie than last time. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST SCARED</b> I have ever been. (Superlative) 3. I was <b>SCARED</b> of the dark as a child. (Simple)       |
| <b>2305.</b><br><b>Scary Adj. A2</b>         | /'skɛəri/              | স্কেআরি              | ভয়ক্র         | 1. This movie is <b>SCARIER</b> than the one we watched last week. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>SCARIEST</b> film I have ever seen. (Superlative) 3. Some people find clowns <b>SCARY</b> . (Simple)       |
| <b>2306.</b><br><b>Scene N. A2</b>           | /si:n/                 | সীন                  | দৃশ্য          | 1. The <b>SCENE</b> in the movie was <b>MORE DRAMATIC</b> than expected. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST DRAMATIC SCENE</b> in the film. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCENE</b> was beautifully shot. (Simple) |
| <b>2307.</b><br><b>Schedule N. A2, V. B2</b> | /'ʃedju:l/             | সেজুল                | সময়সূচী       | 1. My new <b>SCHEDULE</b> is <b>TIGHTER</b> than before. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>TIGHTEST SCHEDULE</b> I have ever had. (Superlative) 3. I have a busy <b>SCHEDULE</b> this week. (Simple)             |
| <b>2308.</b><br><b>Scheme N. B2</b>          | /ski:m/                | স্কীম                | পরিকল্পনা      | 1. His <b>SCHEME</b> is <b>SMARTER</b> than the last one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>SMARTEST SCHEME</b> we've come up with. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCHEME</b> was well thought out. (Simple)            |

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| <b>2309.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. This <b>SCHOOL</b> is <b>LARGER</b> than the one I attended. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>LARGEST SCHOOL</b> in the district. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCHOOL</b> is located downtown. (Simple)                                 |
| <b>2310.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. <b>SCIENCE</b> is <b>MORE INTERESTING</b> than I thought. (Comparative) 2. Chemistry is the <b>MOST INTERESTING</b> branch of <b>SCIENCE</b> to me. (Superlative)<br>3. <b>SCIENCE</b> helps us understand the world. (Simple)    |
| <b>2311.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. This method is <b>MORE SCIENTIFIC</b> than the previous one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST SCIENTIFIC</b> approach we have. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCIENTIFIC</b> method is important in research. (Simple)               |
| <b>2312.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. This <b>SCIENTIST</b> is <b>MORE RENOWNED</b> than her peers. (Comparative) 2. He is the <b>MOST RENOWNED SCIENTIST</b> in the field. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCIENTIST</b> conducted an important experiment. (Simple)           |
| <b>2313.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. She achieved a <b>HIGHER SCORE</b> than last time. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>HIGHEST SCORE</b> in the competition. (Superlative) 3. I got a good <b>SCORE</b> on the test. (Simple)  |
| <b>Score V., N.<br/>A2</b>     | /skɔ:/       | স্কোর   | ক্রেও;    |  |
| <b>2314.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. Her <b>SCREAM</b> was <b>LOUDER</b> than the others. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>LOUDEST SCREAM</b> I've ever heard. (Superlative) 3. He let out a <b>SCREAM</b> when he saw the ghost. (Simple)                             |
| <b>Scream V., N.<br/>B2</b>    | /skri:m/     | ক্রী;ম  |           |  |
| <b>2315.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. This <b>SCREEN</b> is <b>LARGER</b> than my old one. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>LARGEST SCREEN</b> in the store. (Superlative) 3. I watched the movie on my <b>SCREEN</b> . (Simple)   |
| <b>Screen N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b> | /skri:n/     | ক্রী;ন  | ক্রীন     |  |
| <b>2316.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. The new <b>SCRIPT</b> is <b>BETTER</b> than the last version. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST SCRIPT</b> I have ever written. (Superlative) 3. I wrote a <b>SCRIPT</b> for the play. (Simple)                                |
| <b>Script N. B1</b>            | /skript/     | ক্রিপ্ট | ক্রিপ্ট   |  |
| <b>2317.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. This <b>SCULPTURE</b> is <b>MORE INTRICATE</b> than the previous one. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>MOST INTRICATE SCULPTURE</b> in the gallery. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SCULPTURE</b> was created by a famous artist. (Simple) |
| <b>Sculpture N.<br/>B1</b>     | /'skʌlpɪtʃə/ | ভাস্কুল | ক্ষাল্লচা |  |
| <b>2318.</b>                   |              |         |           | 1. The <b>SEA</b> today is <b>CALMER</b> than yesterday. (Comparative) 2. This beach has the <b>CALMEST</b>  |
| <b>Sea N. A1</b>               | /si:/        | সমুদ্র  | সী;       |  |

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| <b>2319.</b>   |              |            |           | <b>SEA</b> in the area. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SEA</b> is beautiful at sunset. (Simple)   |
| <b>Search N., V.<br/>A2</b>  | /sɜ:tʃ/      | সার্চ      | অনুসন্ধান | 1. This <b>SEARCH</b> is <b>MORE THOROUGH</b> than the last one. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST THOROUGH SEARCH</b> we conducted. (Superlative) 3. I need to do a <b>SEARCH</b> for information. (Simple)             |
| <b>2320.</b>   |              |            |           | 1. This <b>SEASON</b> is <b>WARMER</b> than last year. (Comparative) 2. Summer is the <b>WARMEST SEASON</b> of the year. (Superlative) 3. Each <b>SEASON</b> has its unique beauty. (Simple)                                 |
| <b>Season N. A2</b>  | /'si:zən/    | সীজন       | মৌসুম     | 1. This <b>SEAT</b> is <b>MORE COMFORTABLE</b> than the last one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST COMFORTABLE SEAT</b> in the house. (Superlative) 3. I found a <b>SEAT</b> in the front row. (Simple)                  |
| <b>2321.</b>   |              |            |           |  |
| <b>Seat N. A2, V.<br/>B2</b>   | /si:t/       | সীট        | আসন       |  |
| <b>2322.</b>   |              |            |           | 1. This is the <b>SECOND</b> time we've met. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>SECOND</b> best performance of the night. (Superlative) 3. I will be there in a <b>SECOND</b> . (Simple)                                       |
| <b>Second (Next<br/>After The<br/>First)<br/>Det./Number<br/>A1, Adv. A2</b> | /'sekənd/    | সেখান্ড    | দ্বিতীয়  |  |
| <b>2323.</b>   |              |            |           | 1. A minute has <b>MORE SECONDS</b> than you think. (Comparative) 2. There are <b>SIXTY SECONDS</b> in a minute. (Superlative) 3. The clock ticks <b>SECOND</b> by <b>SECOND</b> . (Simple)                                  |
| <b>Second (Unit<br/>Of Time) N. A1</b>                                       | /'sekənd/    | সেখান্ড    | সেকেন্ড   | 1. The <b>SECONDARY</b> education system is crucial. (Comparative) 2. High school is a <b>SECONDARY</b> level of education. (Superlative) 3. I attended a <b>SECONDARY</b> school in my hometown. (Simple)                   |
| <b>2324.</b>   |              |            |           |  |
| <b>Secondary A<br/>dj. B1</b>  | /'sekəndəri/ | সেখান্ডাৰি | গৌণ       | 1. <b>SECONDLY</b> , this option is <b>BETTER</b> than the first. (Comparative) 2. <b>SECONDLY</b> , this is the <b>BEST</b> choice for the project. (Superlative) 3. <b>SECONDLY</b> , I will explain the details. (Simple) |
| <b>2325.</b>   |              |            |           | 1. This <b>SECRET</b> is <b>MORE VALUABLE</b> than you think. (Comparative) 2. That was the <b>MOST VALUABLE SECRET</b> I learned. (Superlative) 3. Everyone has a <b>SECRET</b> they keep. (Simple)                         |
| <b>Secondly Ad<br/>v. A2</b>   | /'sekəndlī/  | সেকান্ডলি  | দ্বিতীয়ত | 1. My new <b>SECRETARY</b> is <b>MORE ORGANIZED</b> than the last one. (Comparative) 2. She is the <b>MOST ORGANIZED SECRETARY</b> in the office. (Superlative) 3.   |
| <b>2326.</b>   |              |            |           |  |
| <b>Secret Adj., N.<br/>A2</b>  | /'si:krit/   | সীক্রিট    | গোপন      |  |
| <b>2327.</b>   |              |            |           |  |
| <b>Secretary N.<br/>A2</b>   | /'sekritəri/ | সেক্রেটেরি | সচিব      |  |

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| <b>2328.</b>              |               |                  |                     | The <b>SECRETARY</b> takes notes during meetings. (Simple)   |
| <b>Section N. A1</b>      | /'sekʃən/     | সেকশন            | বিভাগ               | 1. This <b>SECTION</b> is <b>LONGER</b> than the previous one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>LONGEST SECTION</b> of the report. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SECTION</b> on history is very informative. (Simple)         |
| <b>2329.</b>              |               |                  |                     | 1. The technology <b>SECTOR</b> is <b>GROWING FASTER</b> than others. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>FASTEST GROWING SECTOR</b> in the economy. (Superlative) 3. The <b>SECTOR</b> includes many industries. (Simple) |
| <b>Sector N. B2</b>       | /'sektə/      | সেক্টা           | সেক্টর              | 1. This lock is <b>MORE SECURE</b> than the old one. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>MOST SECURE</b> facility in the city. (Superlative) 3. We need to <b>SECURE</b> the data from unauthorized access. (Simple)       |
| <b>2330.</b>              |               |                  |                     | 1. The new <b>SECURITY</b> system is <b>BETTER</b> than the previous one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST SECURITY</b> system available. (Superlative) 3. <b>SECURITY</b> is essential for our safety. (Simple)   |
| <b>Secure V., Adj. B2</b> | /sɪ'kjʊə/     | সিখিউয়া         | নিরাপদ,<br>সুরক্ষিত | 1. I can <b>SEE BETTER</b> with my new glasses. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>CLEAREST</b> view I have ever had. (Superlative) 3. I can <b>SEE</b> the mountains from my window. (Simple)                            |
| <b>2331.</b>              |               |                  |                     | 1. This <b>SEED</b> is <b>LARGER</b> than the other ones. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>LARGEST SEED</b> I have ever seen. (Superlative) 3. I planted a <b>SEED</b> in the garden. (Simple)                          |
| <b>Security N. B1</b>     | /sɪ'kjuərɪti/ | সিখিউয়ারি<br>টি | নিরাপ<br>তা         | 1. I will <b>SEEK MORE INFORMATION</b> about the topic. (Comparative) 2. She is the <b>MOST DEDICATED</b> person I know when she <b>SEEKS</b> answers. (Superlative) 3. I will <b>SEEK</b> help if I need it. (Simple) |
| <b>2332.</b>              |               |                  |                     | 1. It <b>SEEMS MORE LIKELY</b> that it will rain today. (Comparative) 2. That is the <b>MOST UNUSUAL</b> thing I have ever seen! (Superlative) 3. They <b>SEEM</b> happy together. (Simple)                            |
| <b>See V. A1</b>          | /si:/         | সী;              | দেখা                | 1. I can <b>SELECT the BETTER OPTION</b> from the list. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>BEST SELECTED</b> item in the store. (Superlative) 3. You can <b>SELECT</b> your favorite flavor. (Simple)                     |
| <b>2333.</b>              |               |                  |                     | 1. The <b>SELECTION</b> of books is <b>WIDER</b> than last year. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>WIDEST</b>  |
| <b>Seed N. B1</b>         | /si:d/        | সীড              | বীজ                 |  |
| <b>2334.</b>              |               |                  |                     |  |
| <b>Seek V. B2</b>         | /si:k/        | সী;ক             | খোঁজ<br>করা         |  |
| <b>2335.</b>              |               |                  |                     |  |
| <b>Seem V. A2</b>         | /si:m/        | সী;ম             | মনে হয়             |  |
| <b>2336.</b>              |               |                  |                     |  |
| <b>Select V. B2</b>       | /si'lækt/     | সীলেক্ট          | নির্বাচন<br>করা     |  |
| <b>2337.</b>              | /si'lækʃən/   | সিলেকশন          | নির্বাচন            |  |

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| <b>Selection N.<br/>B2</b>                         |                 |           | <b>SELECTION</b> of genres available. (Superlative)<br>3. The <b>SELECTION</b> includes many titles.<br>(Simple) |
| <b>2338.</b><br><b>Self N. B2</b>                  | /self/          | সেল্ফ     | নিজ  |
| <b>2339.</b><br><b>Sell V. A1</b>                  | /sel/           | সেল       | বিক্রি<br>করা  |
| <b>2340.</b><br><b>Send V. A1</b>                  | /send/          | সেন্ড     | পাঠানো   |
| <b>2341.</b><br><b>Senior Adj.<br/>B2</b>          | /'si:nɪə/       | সি:নইয়া  | সিনিয়র  |
| <b>2342.</b><br><b>Sense N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b>      | /sens/          | সেন্স     | অনুভব<br>করা,<br>অনুভূতি   |
| <b>2343.</b><br><b>Sensible Adj.<br/>B1</b>        | /'sensəbl/      | সেমসাবল   | যুক্তিসঙ্গ<br>ত  |
| <b>2344.</b><br><b>Sensitive Adj.<br/>. B2</b>     | /'sensitiv<br>/ | সেন্সিটিভ | সংবেদন<br>শীল  |
| <b>2345.</b><br><b>Sentence N.<br/>A1, V. B2</b>   | /'sentəns<br>/  | সেন্টেন্স | বাক্য  |
| <b>2346.</b><br><b>Separate Adj.<br/>A2, V. B1</b> | /'sepəreɪt<br>/ | সেফারেইট  | আলাদা  |

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| <b>2347.</b>               |                 |                 |                 |  |
| <b>September N.<br/>A1</b> | /sep'tem<br>bə/ | সেপ্টেম্বা<br>র | সেপ্টেম্ব<br>র  | 1. <b>SEPTEMBER</b> is <b>COOLER</b> than August.<br>(Comparative) 2. <b>SEPTEMBER</b> is<br>the <b>COOLEST MONTH</b> of the year.<br>(Superlative) 3. <b>SEPTEMBER</b> is my favorite<br>month. (Simple)                            |
| <b>2348.</b>               |                 |                 |                 |  |
| <b>Sequence N.<br/>B2</b>  | /'si:kwen<br>s/ | সিখোয়ান্স      | ধারাবাহি<br>কতা | 1. This <b>SEQUENCE</b> is <b>MORE<br/>COMPLEX</b> than the previous one.<br>(Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST COMPLEX<br/>SEQUENCE</b> I have seen. (Superlative) 3.<br>The <b>SEQUENCE</b> of events was confusing.<br>(Simple) |
| <b>2349.</b>               |                 |                 |                 |  |
| <b>Series N. A2</b>        | /'siəri:z/      | সিরিঃয          | সারি            | 1. This <b>SERIES</b> is <b>MORE POPULAR</b> than that<br>one. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST<br/>POPULAR SERIES</b> on television. (Superlative)<br>3. I watched a <b>SERIES</b> last night. (Simple)                         |
| <b>2350.</b>               |                 |                 |                 |  |
| <b>Serious Adj.<br/>A2</b> | /'siəriəs/      | সিয়ারিয়াস     | গুরুতর          | 1. His problem is <b>MORE SERIOUS</b> than I<br>thought. (Comparative) 2. This is the <b>MOST<br/>SERIOUS</b> issue we face. (Superlative) 3. I need<br>to have a <b>SERIOUS</b> conversation with you.<br>(Simple)                  |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:48

### **WORD LIST:2351-2400**

#### **Objectives: Auxiliaries**

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING  | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>2351.<br/><u>Seriously Ad<br/>v. B1</u></b> | /'sɪəriəslɪ /          | সিয়ারিয়াস লি       | গুরুতর<br>ভাবে  | 1. I am <b>SERIOUSLY</b> considering your offer. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SERIOUSLY</b> never seen anything like it. (To Have) 3. Do you take this <b>SERIOUSLY</b> ? (To Do)                             |
| <b>2352.<br/><u>Servant N. B1</u></b>          | /'sɜːvənt/             | সাহার্ন্ট            | চাকর            | 1. The <b>SERVANT</b> is <b>BEING</b> very helpful today. (To Be) 2. The <b>SERVANT</b> has <b>HAD</b> many duties to perform. (To Have) 3. Did the <b>SERVANT DO</b> everything as expected? (To Do) |
| <b>2353.<br/><u>Serve V. A2</u></b>            | /sɜːv/                 | সাহেব                | পরিবেশ<br>ন করা | 1. She is going to <b>SERVE</b> dinner at 7 PM. (To Be) 2. They have <b>SERVED</b> meals for many years. (To Have) 3. Do you <b>SERVE</b> lunch here? (To Do)   |
| <b>2354.<br/><u>Service N. A2</u></b>          | /'sɜːvɪs/              | সার্ভিস              | পরিষেবা         | 1. The <b>SERVICE</b> is <b>BEING</b> offered at a discount. (To Be) 2. We have excellent <b>SERVICE</b> at our restaurant. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the <b>SERVICE</b> correctly? (To Do)      |
| <b>2355.<br/><u>Session N. B2</u></b>          | /'seʃən/               | সেশন                 | সেশন            | 1. The <b>SESSION</b> is <b>BEING</b> held in the main hall. (To Be) 2. We have a <b>SESSION</b> scheduled for tomorrow. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> well in the last <b>SESSION</b> ? (To Do)     |
| <b>2356.<br/><u>Set (Put) V. B1</u></b>        | /set/                  | সেট                  | রাখা            | 1. The table is <b>SET</b> for dinner. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SET</b> the alarm for 6 AM. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>SET</b> the timer? (To Do)  |
| <b>2357.<br/><u>Set<br/>(Group) N. B1</u></b>  | /set/                  | সেট                  | সেট             | 1. The <b>SET</b> of tools is <b>BEING</b> used for repairs. (To Be) 2. We have a <b>SET</b> of instructions to follow. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the <b>SET</b> correctly? (To Do)              |
| <b>2358.<br/><u>Setting N. B1</u></b>          | /'setɪŋ/               | সেটিং                | সেটিং           | 1. The <b>SETTING</b> is <b>BEING</b> adjusted for the scene. (To Be) 2. We have a beautiful <b>SETTING</b> for the event. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the <b>SETTING</b> properly? (To Do)        |
| <b>2359.<br/><u>Settle V. B2</u></b>           | /'setl/                | সেটল                 | সমাধান<br>করা   | 1. They are going to <b>SETTLE</b> in the new house soon. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SETTLED</b> my debts. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the paperwork to <b>SETTLE</b> ? (To Do)                          |

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| <b>2360.</b><br><b>Seven Number A1</b>       | /'sevən/     | সেভান     | সাত      | 1. There are <b>SEVEN</b> days in a week. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SEVEN</b> apples in my bag. (To Have) 3. Do you <b>DO</b> this <b>SEVEN</b> times? (To Do)   |
| <b>2361.</b><br><b>Seventeen Number A1</b>   | /'sevə'ti:n/ | সেভান্টিন | সত্ত্বিশ | 1. I am <b>SEVENTEEN</b> years old. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SEVENTEEN</b> books on my shelf. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> it when you were <b>SEVENTEEN</b> ? (To Do)  |
| <b>2362.</b><br><b>Sixty Number A1</b>       | /'sɪksti:/   | সিক্স্টি  | ষাট      | 1. There are <b>SIXTY</b> minutes in an hour. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SIXTY</b> dollars in my wallet. (To Have) 3. Do you <b>DO</b> this <b>SIXTY</b> times? (To Do)   |
| <b>2363.</b><br><b>Several Det./Pron. A2</b> | /'sevərəl/   | সেভারাল   | একাধিক   | 1. There are <b>SEVERAL</b> options available. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SEVERAL</b> friends in the city. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> that with <b>SEVERAL</b> people? (To Do)  |
| <b>2364.</b><br><b>Severe Adj. B2</b>        | /'sɪ'veər/   | সিভিয়া   | তীব্র    | 1. The <b>SEVERE</b> weather conditions are <b>BEING</b> monitored. (To Be) 2. We have <b>SEVERE</b> warnings for the storm. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything about the <b>SEVERE</b> situation? (To Do)<br>1. The <b>SEX</b> of the child is still unknown. (To Be) 2. We have <b>SEX</b> education classes at school. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> well in the <b>SEX</b> education class? (To Do) |
| <b>2365.</b><br><b>Sex N. B1</b>             | /səks/       | সেক্স     | লিঙ্গ    | 1. The <b>SEXUAL</b> orientation is <b>BEING</b> discussed openly now. (To Be) 2. They have <b>SEXUAL</b> health awareness programs. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> any research on <b>SEXUAL</b> health? (To Do)   |
| <b>2366.</b><br><b>Sexual Adj. B1</b>        | /'sɛkʃuəl/   | সেকশুয়াল | ঘোন      | 1. The <b>SHADE</b> is <b>BEING</b> provided by the tree. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHADE</b> for my window. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to provide <b>SHADE</b> ? (To Do)   |
| <b>2367.</b><br><b>Shade N. B2</b>           | /ʃeɪd/       | শেইড      | ছায়া    | 1. The <b>SHADOW</b> is <b>LARGER</b> in the afternoon. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHADOW</b> that follows me everywhere. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> something to create the <b>SHADOW</b> ? (To Do)  |
| <b>2368.</b><br><b>Shadow N. B2</b>          | /ʃædəʊ/      | শ্যাডো    | ছায়া    | 1. I will <b>SHAKE</b> hands with you when we meet. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHAKEN</b> the bottle before use. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> a <b>SHAKE</b> with your friend? (To Do)  |
| <b>2369.</b><br><b>Shake V. A2, N. B1</b>    | /ʃeɪk/       | শেইক      | ঝাঁকুনি  | 1. I <b>SHALL</b> be there by noon. (To Be) 2. We <b>SHALL</b> have our meeting tomorrow. (To Have) 3. <b>SHALL</b> I help you with that? (To Do)   |
| <b>2370.</b><br><b>Shall Modal V. A2</b>     | /ʃæl/        | শ্যাল     | হবে      |   |

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|---|----------------------|--------|------------|--|
| <b>2371.</b><br><b>Shallow Adj.<br/>B2</b>    | /'ʃæləʊ/<br><br><br> | শ্যালো | অগভীর      | 1. The water is <b>SHALLOW</b> here. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHALLOW</b> understanding of the topic. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything about the <b>SHALLOW</b> water? (To Do)              |
| <b>2372.</b><br><b>Shame N. B2</b>            | /ʃeɪm/<br><br><br>   | শেইম   | লজ্জা      | 1. It is a <b>SHAME</b> that he is not here. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHAME</b> about my past mistakes. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> something to feel <b>SHAME</b> ? (To Do)                    |
| <b>2373.</b><br><b>Shape N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b> | /ʃeɪp/<br><br><br>   | শেইপ   | আকার       | 1. The <b>SHAPE</b> is <b>BEING</b> modified. (To Be) 2. I have a unique <b>SHAPE</b> for my sculpture. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> something to change the <b>SHAPE</b> ? (To Do)            |
| <b>2374.</b><br><b>Share V. A1, N.<br/>B1</b> | /ʃeə/<br><br><br>    | শেয়া  | ভাগ<br>করা | 1. I am going to <b>SHARE</b> my notes with you. (To Be) 2. I have always <b>SHARED</b> my toys with my friends. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> a <b>SHARE</b> of the work? (To Do)              |
| <b>2375.</b><br><b>Sharp Adj. B1</b>          | /ʃa:p/<br><br><br>   | শা:র্প | তীক্ষ্ণ    | 1. The knife is <b>SHARP</b> and dangerous. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHARP</b> pencil for writing. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> it with a <b>SHARP</b> tool? (To Do)                             |
| <b>2376.</b><br><b>She Pron. A1</b>           | /ʃi:/<br><br><br>    | শী:    | সে         | 1. <b>SHE</b> is <b>BEING</b> very supportive. (To Be) 2. <b>SHE HAS</b> many talents. (To Have) 3. <b>DID SHE DO</b> the work? (To Do)  |
| <b>2377.</b><br><b>Sheep N. A1</b>            | /ʃi:p/<br><br><br>   | শী:প   | ভেড়া      | 1. The <b>SHEEP</b> are <b>BEING</b> herded into the barn. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHEEP</b> in my farm. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything with the <b>SHEEP</b> ? (To Do)                    |
| <b>2378.</b><br><b>Sheet N. A2</b>            | /ʃi:t/<br><br><br>   | শী:ট   | শীট        | 1. The <b>SHEET</b> is <b>BEING</b> changed on the bed. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHEETS</b> in the closet. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the laundry and change the <b>SHEETS</b> ? (To Do)         |
| <b>2379.</b><br><b>Shelf N. B1</b>            | /ʃelf/<br><br><br>   | শেলফ   | শেলফ       | 1. The <b>SHELF</b> is <b>BEING</b> installed on the wall. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHELF</b> for my books. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to organize the <b>SHELF</b> ? (To Do)         |
| <b>2380.</b><br><b>Shell N. B1</b>            | /ʃel/<br><br><br>    | শেল    | খোলস       | 1. The <b>SHELL</b> is <b>BEING</b> collected by the child. (To Be) 2. I have a collection of <b>SHELLS</b> . (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything with the <b>SHELL</b> ? (To Do)            |
| <b>2381.</b><br><b>Shelter N., V.<br/>B2</b>  | /'ʃeltə/<br><br><br> | শেল্টা | আশ্রয়     | 1. The <b>SHELTER</b> is <b>BEING</b> set up for the refugees. (To Be) 2. We have a <b>SHELTER</b> for the homeless. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to provide <b>SHELTER</b> ? (To Do) |
| <b>2382.</b><br><b>Shift N. B1, V.<br/>B2</b> | /ʃift/<br><br><br>   | শিফট   | পরিবর্তন   | 1. The <b>SHIFT</b> is <b>BEING</b> changed for the employees. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHIFT</b> from 9 to 5 at work. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> your <b>SHIFT</b> at the office? (To Do)     |

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| <b>2383.</b><br><b><u>Shine</u> V. B1</b>       | /ʃaɪn/    | শাইন  | চিকচি<br>কে থাকা | 1. The sun is <b>SHINING</b> brightly today. (To Be)<br>2. I have <b>SHONE</b> my shoes for the event. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to make it <b>SHINE</b> ? (To Do)                                |
| <b>2384.</b><br><b><u>Shiny</u> Adj. B1</b>     | /'ʃaɪni/  | শাইনী | চকচকে            | 1. The car is <b>SHINY</b> and clean. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHINY</b> new watch. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> something to make it <b>SHINY</b> ? (To Do)  |
| <b>2385.</b><br><b><u>Ship</u> N. A2, V. B2</b> | /ʃɪp/     | শিপ   | জাহাজ            | 1. The <b>SHIP</b> is <b>BEING</b> loaded with cargo. (To Be) 2. I have a model <b>SHIP</b> in my collection. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the paperwork to <b>SHIP</b> the package? (To Do)                  |
| <b>2386.</b><br><b><u>Shirt</u> N. A1</b>       | /ʃɜ:t/    | শার্ট | শার্ট            | 1. The <b>SHIRT</b> is <b>BEING</b> ironed. (To Be) 2. I have a few <b>SHIRTS</b> in my closet. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the laundry and iron the <b>SHIRT</b> ? (To Do)                                  |
| <b>2387.</b><br><b><u>Shock</u> N., V. B2</b>   | /ʃɒk/     | শক    | আঘাত             | 1. The news is <b>IS SHOCKING</b> everyone. (To Be)<br>2. I have had a <b>SHOCK</b> from the electrical outlet. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to prevent the <b>SHOCK</b> ? (To Do)                   |
| <b>2388.</b><br><b><u>Shocked</u> Adj. B2</b>   | /ʃɒkt/    | শকট   | হতবুদ্ধি         | 1. The audience is <b>IS SHOCKED</b> by the performance. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOCKED</b> my friends with the news. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to make them <b>SHOCKED</b> ? (To Do)               |
| <b>2389.</b><br><b><u>Shoe</u> N. A1</b>        | /ʃu:/     | শু;   | জুতো             | 1. The <b>SHOE</b> is <b>BEING</b> polished. (To Be) 2. I have new <b>SHOES</b> for the occasion. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the chore of polishing the <b>SHOES</b> ? (To Do)                              |
| <b>2390.</b><br><b><u>Shoot</u> V. B1</b>       | /ʃu:t/    | শুট   | গুলি<br>করা      | 1. The photographer is <b>IS SHOOTING</b> the event. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOT</b> a few photos today. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the photography and <b>SHOOT</b> the event? (To Do)                       |
| <b>2391.</b><br><b><u>Shooting</u> N. B2</b>    | /'ʃu:tɪŋ/ | শুটিং | গুলি<br>করা      | 1. The <b>SHOOTING</b> is <b>BEING</b> investigated by the police. (To Be) 2. I have heard about the <b>SHOOTING</b> incident. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything related to the <b>SHOOTING</b> ? (To Do) |
| <b>2392.</b><br><b><u>Shop</u> N., V. A1</b>    | /ʃɒp/     | শপ    | দোকান            | 1. The <b>SHOP</b> is <b>BEING</b> renovated. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOPPED</b> at that store before. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> your <b>SHOPPING</b> there? (To Do)   |
| <b>2393.</b><br><b><u>Shopping</u> N. A1</b>    | /'ʃɒpɪŋ/  | শফিং  | কেনাকা<br>টা     | 1. The <b>SHOPPING</b> is <b>BEING</b> done for the week. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOPPED</b> for groceries. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> all the <b>SHOPPING</b> on your list? (To Do)                          |
| <b>2394.</b><br><b><u>Short</u> Adj. A1</b>     | /ʃɔ:t/    | শুট   | ছোট              | 1. The skirt is <b>SHORT</b> . (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHORTER</b> hair now. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to make it <b>SHORT</b> ? (To Do)   |

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| <b>2395.</b><br><b><u>Shot</u> N. B2</b>                    | /ʃɒt/     | শট     | শট     | 1. The <b>SHOT</b> is <b>BEING</b> taken by the photographer. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOT</b> a few hoops today. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the <b>SHOT</b> correctly? (To Do)<br>1. You <b>SHOULD</b> be more careful. (To Be) 2. I <b>SHOULD HAVE</b> studied harder. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> what you <b>SHOULD</b> have done? (To Do) |
| <b>2396.</b><br><b><u>Should</u> Moda</b><br><b>I V. A1</b> | /ʃʊd/     | শুড    | উচিত   | 1. The <b>SHOULDER</b> is <b>BEING</b> bandaged. (To Be) 2. I have a <b>SHOULDER</b> injury from the accident. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> anything to treat the <b>SHOULDER</b> ? (To Do)  |
| <b>2397.</b><br><b><u>Shoulder</u> N.</b><br><b>A2</b>      | /'ʃəuldə/ | শৌল্ডা | কাঁধ   | 1. The teacher <b>IS SHOUTING</b> at the students. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOUTED</b> for help. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> any <b>SHOUTING</b> during the argument? (To Do)  |
| <b>2398.</b><br><b><u>Shout</u> V., N.</b><br><b>A2</b>     | /ʃaʊt/    | শাউট   | চিৎকার | 1. The TV <b>SHOW</b> is <b>BEING</b> aired tonight. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOWN</b> them the way. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the <b>SHOW</b> as planned? (To Do)   |
| <b>2399.</b><br><b><u>Show</u> V., N. A1</b>                | /ʃəʊ/     | শৌ     | দেখানো | 1. The <b>SHOWER</b> is <b>BEING</b> used. (To Be) 2. I have <b>SHOWERED</b> this morning. (To Have) 3. Did you <b>DO</b> the <b>SHOWER</b> before leaving? (To Do)  |
| <b>2400.</b><br><b><u>Shower</u> N. A1</b>                  | /'ʃaʊə/   | শাওয়া | ঝরনা   |  |

# VOCABULARY LESSON:49

## WORD LIST:2401-2450

### Objectives: Modals

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING   | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>2401.</b><br><b>Shut V., Adj. A2</b>      | /ʃʌt/                  | শাট                  | বন্ধ             | 1. You <b>CAN</b> SHUT the door quietly. (Can) 2. You <b>COULD</b> SHUT it if it gets too noisy. (Could) 3. The door <b>MAY</b> SHUT on its own. (May)  |
| <b>2402.</b><br><b>Shy Adj. B1</b>           | /ʃai/                  | শাই                  | লজ্জিত           | 1. She <b>CAN</b> be very SHY around new people. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> be SHY when he was younger. (Could) 3. She <b>MIGHT</b> be SHY at the party. (Might)  |
| <b>2403.</b><br><b>Sick Adj. A1</b>          | /sɪk/                  | সিক                  | অসুস্থ           | 1. I <b>CAN</b> help you if you are SICK. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> be SICK and need a doctor. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> feel SICK after eating that. (May)  |
| <b>2404.</b><br><b>Side N. A2</b>            | /saɪd/                 | সাইড                 | পাশ              | 1. You <b>CAN</b> stand on the <b>SIDE</b> if you want. (Can) 2. She <b>COULD</b> sit on the other <b>SIDE</b> of the room. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> want to move to the <b>SIDE</b> to avoid the crowd. (May)               |
| <b>2405.</b><br><b>Sight N. B1</b>           | /saɪt/                 | সাইট                 | দৃশ্য            | 1. The view <b>CAN</b> be a breathtaking SIGHT. (Can) 2. This <b>SIGHT COULD</b> change your perspective. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> see a SIGHT you'll never forget. (May)  |
| <b>2406.</b><br><b>Sign N., V. A2</b>        | /saɪn/                 | সাইন                 | চিহ্ন            | 1. You <b>CAN</b> SIGN here to confirm. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> SIGN the document later. (Could) 3. <b>MAY</b> I ask you to SIGN this form? (May)  |
| <b>2407.</b><br><b>Signal N., V. B1</b>      | /'signəl/              | সিগনল                | সংকেত            | 1. You <b>CAN</b> SIGNAL your friends from here. (Can) 2. They <b>COULD</b> SIGNAL us if they need help. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> want to SIGNAL when you arrive. (May)  |
| <b>2408.</b><br><b>Significant Adj. B2</b>   | /sig 'nifik ənt/       | সিগনিফিকেন্ট         | গুরুত্বপূর্ণ     | 1. This change <b>CAN</b> have a <b>SIGNIFICANT</b> impact. (Can) 2. The results <b>COULD</b> be <b>SIGNIFICANT</b> for future studies. (Could) 3. This research <b>MAY</b> lead to <b>SIGNIFICANT</b> findings. (May)        |
| <b>2409.</b><br><b>Significantly Adv. B2</b> | /sig 'nifik əntli/     | সিগনিফিকেন্টলি       | গুরুত্বপূর্ণভাবে | 1. The prices <b>CAN</b> change <b>SIGNIFICANTLY</b> over time. (Can) 2. They <b>COULD</b> improve their performance <b>SIGNIFICANTLY</b> . (Could) 3. The weather <b>MAY</b> affect the results <b>SIGNIFICANTLY</b> . (May) |

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| <b>2410.</b>              |                |              |                 | 1. You <b>CAN</b> enjoy the <b>SILENCE</b> in the library. (Can) 2. It <b>COULD</b> be a moment of <b>SILENCE</b> for reflection. (Could) 3. There <b>MAY</b> be moments of <b>SILENCE</b> during the ceremony. (May)             |
| <b>Silence N. B2</b>      | /'saɪləns/     | সাইলেন্স     | নীরবতা          |   |
| <b>2411.</b>              |                |              |                 | 1. The room <b>CAN</b> be <b>SILENT</b> during the exam. (Can) 2. The movie <b>COULD</b> be <b>SILENT</b> for dramatic effect. (Could) 3. It <b>MIGHT</b> be <b>SILENT</b> at night. (Might)                                      |
| <b>Silent Adj. B1</b>     | /'saɪlənt/     | সাইলেন্ট     | নীরব            | 1. The dress <b>CAN</b> be made of <b>SILK</b> . (Can) 2. The fabric <b>COULD</b> be <b>SILK</b> or cotton. (Could) 3. It <b>MAY</b> feel different if it's <b>SILK</b> . (May)   |
| <b>2412.</b>              |                |              |                 | 1. You <b>CAN</b> be <b>SILLY</b> sometimes. (Can) 2. It <b>COULD</b> be <b>SILLY</b> to worry about it. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> feel <b>SILLY</b> if you forget your line. (May)   |
| <b>Silk N. B2</b>         | /sɪlk/         | সিল্ক        | রেশম            | 1. This <b>SILVER</b> necklace <b>CAN</b> be very valuable. (Can) 2. It <b>COULD</b> be made of <b>SILVER</b> or gold. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> want to clean the <b>SILVER</b> regularly. (May)                                 |
| <b>2413.</b>              |                |              |                 | 1. These two options <b>CAN</b> be quite <b>SIMILAR</b> . (Can) 2. They <b>COULD</b> look <b>SIMILAR</b> , but they are different. (Could) 3. The results <b>MAY</b> be <b>SIMILAR</b> to last year's findings. (May)             |
| <b>Silly Adj. B1</b>      | /'sɪli/        | সিলি         | ব্যাপার         | 1. There <b>CAN</b> be a <b>SIMILARITY</b> between the two theories. (Can) 2. You <b>COULD</b> find a <b>SIMILARITY</b> in their approaches. (Could) 3. The <b>SIMILARITY</b> <b>MAY</b> help us draw conclusions. (May)          |
| <b>2414.</b>              |                |              |                 | 1. You <b>CAN</b> respond <b>SIMILARLY</b> to the situation. (Can) 2. They <b>COULD</b> behave <b>SIMILARLY</b> in different circumstances. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> find that you think <b>SIMILARLY</b> about the issue. (May) |
| <b>Silver N., Adj. A2</b> | /'sɪlvə/       | সিলভা        | রূপা,<br>রূপালি | 1. The instructions <b>CAN</b> be very <b>SIMPLE</b> . (Can) 2. This problem <b>COULD</b> have a <b>SIMPLE</b> solution. (Could) 3. It <b>MAY</b> seem <b>SIMPLE</b> , but it's complex. (May)                                    |
| <b>2415.</b>              |                |              |                 | 1. You <b>CAN</b> simply ask for help. (Can) 2. It <b>COULD</b> be <b>SIMPLY</b> a misunderstanding. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> <b>SIMPLY</b> need to try again. (May)   |
| <b>Similar Adj. A1</b>    | /'similər/     | সিমিলা       | অনুরূপ          | 1. You <b>CAN</b> call me <b>SINCE</b> I am free now. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> have been there <b>SINCE</b> early morning. (Could) 3.   |
| <b>2416.</b>              |                |              |                 |   |
| <b>Similarity N. B1</b>   | /'simə'læriti/ | সিমিল্যারিটি | সাদৃশ্য         |   |
| <b>2417.</b>              |                |              |                 |   |
| <b>Similarly Adv. B1</b>  | /'similəli/    | সিমিলারলি    | অনুরূপ<br>ভাবে  |   |
| <b>2418.</b>              |                |              |                 |   |
| <b>Simple Adj. A2</b>     | /'simpl/       | সিষ্পল       | সহজ             |   |
| <b>2419.</b>              |                |              |                 |   |
| <b>Simply Adv. B1</b>     | /'simpli/      | সিষ্পলি      | সহজভা<br>বে     |   |
| <b>2420.</b>              |                |              |                 |   |
|                           | /sɪns/         | সিন্স        | কারণ,<br>যেহেতু |   |

**Since Prep.,  
Conj. A2, Adv.  
B1**

**2421.**

**Sincere Adj.  
B2**

/sɪn' sɪə/

সিনসিয়া

আন্তরি  
ক

We **MAY** want to leave early **SINCE** it's getting late. (May)

**2422.**

**Sing V. A1**

/sɪŋ/

সিং

গান  
গাওয়া

**2423.**

**Singer N. A1**

/'sɪŋə/

সিঙ্গা

গায়ক

1. You **CAN** be **SINCERE** in your apology. (Can) 2. She **COULD** give a **SINCERE** response. (Could) 3. Your feelings **MAY** be **SINCERE** but misunderstood. (May)

1. You **CAN** **SING** beautifully. (Can) 2. He **COULD SING** when he was young. (Could) 3. **MAY** I hear you **SING** a song? (May) 1. The **SINGER CAN** perform live. (Can) 2. She **COULD** be a famous **SINGER** someday. (Could) 3. The **SINGER MAY** join us for dinner. (May)

1. **SINGING CAN** be very therapeutic. (Can) 2. He **COULD** be **SINGING** at the event. (Could) 3. You **MAY** enjoy **SINGING** together. (May)

1. You **CAN** choose a **SINGLE** option. (Can) 2. She **COULD** remain **SINGLE** for a while. (Could) 3. You **MAY** want to stay **SINGLE** for now. (May)

1. The boat **CAN SINK** if it's overloaded. (Can) 2. It **COULD SINK** if we don't fix the leak. (Could) 3. The ship **MAY SINK** during the storm. (May)

1. **SIR**, you **CAN** have a seat here. (Can) 2. I **COULD** help you, **SIR**, if you need assistance. (Could) 3. **SIR**, you **MAY** proceed to the front of the line. (May)

1. My **SISTER CAN** help me with my homework. (Can) 2. She **COULD** come over later to visit. (Could) 3.

Your **SISTER MAY** join us for lunch. (May)

1. You **CAN SIT** next to me during the movie. (Can) 2. They **COULD SIT** at the back if they want. (Could) 3. **MAY** I ask you to **SIT** down? (May)

1. The construction **SITE CAN** be noisy during the day. (Can) 2. This **SITE COULD** be developed into a park. (Could) 3. The **SITE MAY** be ready for visitors soon. (May)

1. The **SITUATION CAN** improve with teamwork. (Can) 2.

This **SITUATION COULD** lead to new opportunities. (Could) 3.

**2427.**

**Sir N. A2**

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**2428.**

**Sister N. A1**

/'sistə/

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1. My **SISTER CAN** help me with my homework. (Can) 2. She **COULD** come over later to visit. (Could) 3.

Your **SISTER MAY** join us for lunch. (May)

1. You **CAN SIT** next to me during the movie. (Can) 2. They **COULD SIT** at the back if they want. (Could) 3. **MAY** I ask you to **SIT** down? (May)

**2429.**

**Sit V. A1**

/sɪt/

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বসা

1. The construction **SITE CAN** be noisy during the day. (Can) 2. This **SITE COULD** be developed into a park. (Could) 3. The **SITE MAY** be ready for visitors soon. (May)

1. The **SITUATION CAN** improve with teamwork. (Can) 2.

This **SITUATION COULD** lead to new opportunities. (Could) 3.

**2430.**

**Site N. A2**

/saɪt/

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স্থান

**2431.**

/sɪtsfʊ' eɪʃ  
ən/

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পরিস্থি  
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|   |            |           |          |  |
|---|------------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>Situation N.<br/>A1</b>              |            |           |          | The <b>SITUATION MAY</b> require immediate action. (May)   |
| <b>2432.<br/>Six Number<br/>A1</b>      | /siks/     | সিক্স     | ছয়      | <p>1. You <b>CAN</b> find <b>SIX</b> apples in the basket. (Can)<br/>     2. There <b>COULD</b> be <b>SIX</b> people waiting outside. (Could) 3. <b>MAY</b> I have <b>SIX</b> cookies, please? (May)</p>                       |
| <b>2433.<br/>Sixteen Num<br/>ber A1</b> | /sik'ti:n/ | সিক্স্টিন | ষেল      | <p>1. I <b>CAN</b> remember when I turned <b>SIXTEEN</b>. (Can) 2. She <b>COULD</b> drive when she was <b>SIXTEEN</b>. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> feel different at <b>SIXTEEN</b> than at fourteen. (May)</p>                  |
| <b>2434.<br/>Sixty Number<br/>A1</b>    | /'siksti/  | সিক্স্টি  | ষাট      | <p>1. You <b>CAN</b> count to <b>SIXTY</b> in seconds. (Can) 2. There <b>COULD</b> be <b>SIXTY</b> participants in the event. (Could) 3. It <b>MAY</b> take you about <b>SIXTY</b> minutes to finish. (May)</p>                |
| <b>2435.<br/>Size N. A2</b>             | /saiz/     | সাইজ      | আকার     | <p>1. The <b>SIZE</b> of the box <b>CAN</b> fit in the trunk. (Can) 2. This shirt <b>COULD</b> be the wrong <b>SIZE</b> for you. (Could) 3. The <b>SIZE</b> of the cake <b>MAY</b> affect how many people it serves. (May)</p> |
| <b>2436.<br/>Ski V., N. A2</b>          | /ski:/     | স্কী;     | স্কী করা | <p>1. You <b>CAN</b> <b>SKI</b> down the mountain. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> <b>SKI</b> faster than anyone else. (Could) 3. <b>MAY</b> I join you for <b>SKI</b> lessons? (May)</p>   |
| <b>2437.<br/>Skiing N. A2</b>           | /'ski:mij/ | স্কীং     | স্কীিং   | <p>1. <b>SKIING CAN</b> be a lot of fun in the winter. (Can) 2. She <b>COULD</b> go <b>SKIING</b> with us next weekend. (Could) 3. <b>MAY</b> I try <b>SKIING</b> for the first time? (May)</p>                                |
| <b>2438.<br/>Skill N. A1</b>            | /skil/     | ক্ষিল     | দক্ষতা   | <p>1. You <b>CAN</b> improve your <b>SKILL</b> with practice. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> teach you that <b>SKILL</b> easily. (Could) 3. This <b>SKILL MAY</b> come in handy later. (May)</p>                                     |
| <b>2439.<br/>Skin N. A2</b>             | /skin/     | ক্ষিন     | ত্বক     | <p>1. Your <b>SKIN CAN</b> be sensitive to sunlight. (Can) 2. It <b>COULD</b> be good to hydrate your <b>SKIN</b> daily. (Could) 3. The <b>SKIN MAY</b> need special care. (May)</p>   |
| <b>2440.<br/>Skirt N. A1</b>            | /sk3:t/    | ক্ষার্ট   | ক্ষার্ট  | <p>1. You <b>CAN</b> wear a <b>SKIRT</b> to the party. (Can) 2. She <b>COULD</b> choose a different <b>SKIRT</b> for the occasion. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> want to wear a longer <b>SKIRT</b> for warmth. (May)</p>          |
| <b>2441.<br/>Sky N. A2</b>              | /skai/     | ক্ষাই     | আকাশ     | <p>1. The <b>SKY CAN</b> be quite beautiful at sunset. (Can) 2. It <b>COULD</b> rain today, judging by the <b>SKY</b>. (Could) 3. The <b>SKY MAY</b> clear up later. (May)</p>   |
| <b>2442.<br/>Slave N. B2</b>            | /sleiv/    | স্লেইভ    | দাস      | <p>1. A person <b>CAN</b> be treated like a <b>SLAVE</b> in unjust conditions. (Can) 2. They <b>COULD</b> not escape their fate as a <b>SLAVE</b> in the story.</p>  |

|  |            |          |                 |  |
|--|------------|----------|-----------------|--|
|  |            |          |                 | (Could) 3. The history <b>MAY</b> reveal the plight of the <b>SLAVE</b> . (May)  |
| <b>2443.</b><br><b>Sleep V. A1, N.<br/>A2</b>  | /sli:p/    | স্লীপ    | শুম             | 1. You <b>CAN SLEEP</b> for eight hours. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> not <b>SLEEP</b> because of the noise. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> find it hard to <b>SLEEP</b> during the day. (May)                              |
| <b>2444.</b><br><b>Slice N., V. B1</b>         | /slaɪs/    | স্লাইস   | টুকরা           | 1. You <b>CAN SLICE</b> the bread easily with this knife. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD SLICE</b> the cake into six pieces. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> want to <b>SLICE</b> it thinner. (May)                                |
| <b>2445.</b><br><b>Slide V., N. B2</b>         | /slaɪd/    | স্লাইড   | স্লাইড          | 1. You <b>CAN SLIDE</b> down the hill on a sled. (Can) 2. She <b>COULD SLIDE</b> the paper under the door. (Could) 3. It <b>MAY</b> help if you <b>SLIDE</b> it carefully. (May)                                   |
| <b>2446.</b><br><b>Slight Adj. B2</b>          | /slait/    | স্লাইট   | সামান্য         | 1. There <b>CAN</b> be a <b>SLIGHT</b> chance of rain. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD</b> feel a <b>SLIGHT</b> pain in his back. (Could) 3. The difference <b>MAY</b> be <b>SLIGHT</b> , but it's important. (May)           |
| <b>2447.</b><br><b>Slightly Adv.<br/>B1</b>    | /'slaitli/ | স্লাইটলি | সামান্য<br>ভাবে | 1. The temperature <b>CAN</b> change <b>SLIGHTLY</b> throughout the day. (Can) 2. She <b>COULD</b> be <b>SLIGHTLY</b> late for the meeting. (Could) 3. It <b>MAY</b> help if you adjust it <b>SLIGHTLY</b> . (May) |
| <b>2448.</b><br><b>Slip V. B2</b>              | /slip/     | স্লিপ    | পিছলে<br>পড়া   | 1. You <b>CAN SLIP</b> on the ice if you're not careful. (Can) 2. He <b>COULD SLIP</b> through the cracks. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY SLIP</b> and fall if you run. (May)   |
| <b>2449.</b><br><b>Slope N., V.<br/>B2</b>     | /slep/     | স্লোপ    | তল              | 1. The <b>SLOPE CAN</b> be steep in this area. (Can) 2. The hill <b>COULD</b> have a <b>SLOPE</b> perfect for skiing. (Could) 3. The <b>SLOPE MAY</b> be slippery after rain. (May)                                |
| <b>2450.</b><br><b>Slow Adj. A1,<br/>V. B1</b> | /slew/     | স্লো     | ধীর             | 1. You <b>CAN SLOW</b> down your pace if needed. (Can) 2. This car <b>COULD SLOW</b> down more effectively. (Could) 3. You <b>MAY</b> want to <b>SLOW</b> down for safety. (May)                                   |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:50

### WORD LIST:2451-2500

#### Objectives: Questions Types

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2451.</b><br><b><u>Slowly</u> Adv.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /'sləʊli/              | স্লোউলি              | ধীরে<br>ধীরে   | 1. CAN you walk <b>SLOWLY</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> do you eat your food <b>SLOWLY</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to eat <b>SLOWLY</b> or quickly? (Choice Question)                         |
| <b>2452.</b><br><b><u>Small</u> Adj. A1</b>            | /smɔ:l/                | স্মাল                | ছোট            | 1. Is your dog <b>SMALL</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> is the <b>SMALL</b> size of this shirt? (Wh- Question) 3. Do you prefer a <b>SMALL</b> or large coffee? (Choice Question)                         |
| <b>2453.</b><br><b><u>Smart</u> Adj. B1</b>            | /sma:t/                | শ্মার্ট              | বুদ্ধিমান      | 1. Is she <b>SMART</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHY</b> is he considered <b>SMART</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to be <b>SMART</b> or wise? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2454.</b><br><b><u>Smartphone</u> N. A2</b>         | /'sma:tfo:n/           | স্মার্টফোন           | স্মার্টফোন     | 1. Do you have a <b>SMARTPHONE</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> features do you like in a <b>SMARTPHONE</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Do you prefer an Android or an Apple <b>SMARTPHONE</b> ? (Choice Question) |
| <b>2455.</b><br><b><u>Smell</u> V., N. A2</b>          | /smel/                 | স্মেল                | গন্ধ           | 1. CAN you <b>SMELL</b> that? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> does the flower <b>SMELL</b> like? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you rather <b>SMELL</b> flowers or fresh bread? (Choice Question)                      |
| <b>2456.</b><br><b><u>Smile</u> V., N. A2</b>          | /smail/                | শ্মাইল               | হাসি           | 1. Do you like to <b>SMILE</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHY</b> do you <b>SMILE</b> so much? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer to see a <b>SMILE</b> or a frown? (Choice Question)                             |
| <b>2457.</b><br><b><u>Smoke</u> N., V. A2</b>          | /sməuk/                | স্মোক                | ধোঁয়া         | 1. CAN you <b>SMOKE</b> here? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHERE</b> do people usually <b>SMOKE</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you rather <b>SMOKE</b> or chew gum? (Choice Question)                                  |
| <b>2458.</b><br><b><u>Smoking</u> N. A2</b>            | /'sməukɪŋ/             | স্মোখিং              | ধূমপান         | 1. Is <b>SMOKING</b> allowed in this area? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> are the dangers of <b>SMOKING</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Do you think <b>SMOKING</b> is worse than drinking alcohol? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2459.</b>   | /smu:ð/                | স্মুদ                | মসৃণ           | 1. Is the surface <b>SMOOTH</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> do you make it <b>SMOOTH</b> ? (Wh-  |

|  |              |             |            |
|--|--------------|-------------|------------|
| <b><u>Smooth Adj.</u></b>  |              |             |            |
| <b>B1</b>  |              |             |            |
| <b>2460.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Snake N. A1</u></b>  | /sneɪk/      | নেইক        | সাপ        |
| <b>2461.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Snow N., V. A1</u></b>   | /snəʊ/       | ন্যৌ        | তুষার      |
| <b>2462.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>So Adv., Conj. A1</u></b>  | /səʊ/        | সৌ          | তাই        |
| <b>2463.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Soap N. A2</u></b>   | /səʊp/       | সৌপ         | সাবান      |
| <b>2464.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Soccer N. A2</u></b>   | /'sɒkə/      | সখা         | ফুটবল      |
| <b>2465.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Social Adj. A2</u></b>   | /'səʊʃəl/    | সৌশল        | সামাজিক    |
| <b>2466.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Society N. A2</u></b>  | /sə 'saɪəti/ | সাসাইটি     | সমাজ       |
| <b>2467.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Sock N. A2</u></b>   | /sɒk/        | সক          | মোজা       |
| <b>2468.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Soft Adj. A2</u></b>   | /sɒft/       | সওফ্ট       | নরম        |
| <b>2469.</b>   |              |             |            |
| <b><u>Software N. B1</u></b>   | /'sɒf(t)wɛə/ | সওফটওয়্যার | সফটওয়্যার |
| Question) 3. Would you prefer a <b>SMOOTH</b> or rough texture? (Choice Question)  |              |             |            |
| 1. <b>CAN</b> you see the <b>SNAKE</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> kind of <b>SNAKE</b> is that? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you rather see a <b>SNAKE</b> or a lizard? (Choice Question)   |              |             |            |
| 1. Is it going to <b>SNOW</b> tomorrow? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHEN</b> does it usually <b>SNOW</b> here? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to play in the <b>SNOW</b> or stay inside? (Choice Question)                                     |              |             |            |
| 1. <b>IS</b> it <b>SO</b> hot today? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHY</b> is it <b>SO</b> important? (Wh- Question) 3. Do you want it to be <b>SO</b> cold or warm? (Choice Question)   |              |             |            |
| 1. Do you use <b>SOAP</b> when washing your hands? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> type of <b>SOAP</b> do you prefer? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like liquid or bar <b>SOAP</b> ? (Choice Question)  |              |             |            |
| 1. <b>CAN</b> you play <b>SOCCER</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHEN</b> did you start playing <b>SOCCER</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you rather watch <b>SOCCER</b> or basketball? (Choice Question)  |              |             |            |
| 1. Is this event <b>SOCIAL</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> are the benefits of being <b>SOCIAL</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Do you prefer a <b>SOCIAL</b> gathering or a quiet evening? (Choice Question)                                  |              |             |            |
| 1. Is our <b>SOCIETY</b> becoming more digital? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> does our <b>SOCIETY</b> value the most? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you say our <b>SOCIETY</b> is more individualistic or community-oriented? (Choice Question) |              |             |            |
| 1. Do you wear <b>SOCKS</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> many pairs of <b>SOCKS</b> do you own? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to wear colorful or plain <b>SOCKS</b> ? (Choice Question)   |              |             |            |
| 1. Is the blanket <b>SOFT</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> feels <b>SOFT</b> to you? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer a <b>SOFT</b> pillow or a firm one? (Choice Question)  |              |             |            |
| 1. Do you use any special <b>SOFTWARE</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> kind of <b>SOFTWARE</b> do you need for your work? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to install  |              |             |            |

|   |             |          |              |   |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------|---|
|   |             |          |              | new SOFTWARE or update the existing one? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2470.</b><br><b><u>Soil</u> N. B1</b>          | /sɔɪl/      | সয়ইল    | মাটি         | 1. Is the SOIL moist? (Yes/No Question)<br>2. <b>WHAT</b> type of SOIL is best for planting? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you rather work with sandy or clay SOIL? (Choice Question)   |
| <b>2471.</b><br><b><u>Solar</u> Adj. B2</b>       | /'səʊlə/    | সৌলা     | সূর্য বিষয়ে | 1. Do you have a SOLAR panel? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> does SOLAR energy work? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to use SOLAR power or wind power? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2472.</b><br><b><u>Soldier</u> N. A2</b>       | /'səʊldʒə/  | সৌলজা    | সৈনিক        | 1. Is he a SOLDIER? (Yes/No Question)<br>2. <b>WHAT</b> does a SOLDIER do? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to be a SOLDIER or a civilian? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2473.</b><br><b><u>Solid</u> Adj., N. B1</b>   | /'sɒlid/    | সলিড     | দৃঢ়         | 1. Is the structure SOLID? (Yes/No Question)<br>2. <b>WHAT</b> makes a substance SOLID? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer a SOLID or liquid dessert? (Choice Question)   |
| <b>2474.</b><br><b><u>Solution</u> N. A2</b>      | /sə'lu:ʃən/ | সালুশন   | সমাধান       | 1. Is there a SOLUTION to this problem? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> is the best SOLUTION in this case? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer a quick SOLUTION or a thorough one? (Choice Question)<br>1. CAN you SOLVE this puzzle? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> do you usually SOLVE problems? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to SOLVE this individually or in a group? (Choice Question) |
| <b>2475.</b><br><b><u>Solve</u> V. A2</b>         | /sɒlv/      | সলভ      | সমাধান করা   | 1. Do you have SOME time to talk? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> would you like to do with SOME free time? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like SOME coffee or tea? (Choice Question)   |
| <b>2476.</b><br><b><u>Some</u> Det., Pron. A1</b> | /sʌm/       | সাম      | কিছু         | 1. Is there SOMEBODY waiting outside? (Yes/No Question)<br>2. <b>WHO</b> is SOMEBODY you admire? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to invite SOMEBODY or keep it private? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2477.</b><br><b><u>Somebody</u> Pron. A1</b>   | /'sʌmbədɪ/  | সামবডি   | কেউ          | 1. IS SOMEONE coming to the party? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHO</b> does SOMEONE need to contact for help? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer to talk to SOMEONE or write an email? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2478.</b><br><b><u>Someone</u> Pron. A1</b>    | /'sʌmwʌn/   | সামওয়ান | কেউ          | 1. Do you have SOMETHING to say? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> is SOMETHING you enjoy doing? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like  |
| <b>2479.</b>                                      | /'sʌmθɪŋ/   | সামথিং   | কিছু         |   |

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| <b>Something P<br/>ron. A1</b>                |                 |            |              | to eat <b>SOMETHING</b> sweet or savory? (Choice Question)   |
| <b>2480.<br/>Sometimes A<br/>dv. A1</b>       | /'sʌmtaɪ<br>mz/ | সামঠাইম্য  | কখনও<br>কখনও | 1. CAN you visit <b>SOMETIMES</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHEN</b> do you feel <b>SOMETIMES</b> the happiest? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to go out <b>SOMETIMES</b> or stay in? (Choice Question)              |
| <b>2481.<br/>Somewhat A<br/>dv. B2</b>        | /'sʌmhw<br>ət/  | সামওয়াট   | কিছুটা       | 1. Is it <b>SOMEWHAT</b> difficult? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> does it feel to be <b>SOMEWHAT</b> successful? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you consider it <b>SOMEWHAT</b> interesting or boring? (Choice Question)    |
| <b>2482.<br/>Somewhere<br/>Adv., Pron. A2</b> | /'sʌmweə<br>/   | সামওয়েয়া | কোথাও        | 1. Is there <b>SOMEWHERE</b> to eat nearby? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHERE</b> is <b>SOMEWHERE</b> you would like to travel? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer to go <b>SOMEWHERE</b> quiet or busy? (Choice Question) |
| <b>2483.<br/>Son N. A1</b>                    | /sʌn/           | সান        | পুত্র        | 1. Do you have a <b>SON</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>HOW</b> old is your <b>SON</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like your <b>SON</b> to study music or science? (Choice Question)                                   |
| <b>2484.<br/>Song N. A1</b>                   | /sɒŋ/           | সঙ্গ       | গান          | 1. Is this your favorite <b>SONG</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> is the best <b>SONG</b> you've heard lately? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer a slow <b>SONG</b> or a fast one? (Choice Question)            |
| <b>2485.<br/>Soon Adv. A1</b>                 | /su:n/          | সুন        | শীঘ্ৰ        | 1. <b>WILL</b> it happen <b>SOON</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHEN</b> do you think it will be <b>SOON</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer to leave <b>SOON</b> or later? (Choice Question)                      |
| <b>2486.<br/>Sorry Adj.,<br/>Exclam. A1</b>   | /'sɔri/         | সরি        | দৃঃখিত       | 1. <b>ARE</b> you <b>SORRY</b> for what happened? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHY</b> are you <b>SORRY</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to apologize now or later when you are <b>SORRY</b> ? (Choice Question)      |
| <b>2487.<br/>Sort N. A2, V.<br/>B1</b>        | /sɔ:t/          | সোৰ্ট      | প্রকার       | 1. CAN you <b>SORT</b> these files? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> type of <b>SORT</b> do you prefer? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to <b>SORT</b> by date or by name? (Choice Question)                          |
| <b>2488.<br/>Soul N. B2</b>                   | /səʊl/          | সৌল        | আত্মা        | 1. Do you believe in the <b>SOUL</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> do you think a <b>SOUL</b> represents? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you say a person has a kind <b>SOUL</b> or a cold one? (Choice Question)        |
| <b>2489.</b>                                  | /saʊnd/         | সাউন্ড     | শব্দ         | 1. Is that a pleasant <b>SOUND</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> kind of <b>SOUND</b> do you like? (Wh-   |

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| <b>Sound N., V.<br/>A1</b>                         |              |             |              | Question) 3. Would you prefer to hear a loud <b>SOUND</b> or a soft one? (Choice Question)  |
| <b>2490.</b><br><b>Soup N. A1</b>                  | /su:p/       | সুপ         | সুপ          | 1. Do you want <b>SOUP</b> for lunch? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> type of <b>SOUP</b> do you like best? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer chicken <b>SOUP</b> or vegetable <b>SOUP</b> ? (Choice Question)        |
| <b>2491.</b><br><b>Source N. A2</b>                | /sɔ:s/       | সোও;স       | উৎস          | 1. Is this the original <b>SOURCE</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHERE</b> is the <b>SOURCE</b> of that information? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like a primary <b>SOURCE</b> or a secondary one? (Choice Question)      |
| <b>2492.</b><br><b>South N., Adj.,<br/>Adv. A1</b> | /saʊθ/       | সাউথ        | দক্ষিণ       | 1. Is it cold in the <b>SOUTH</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHERE</b> is the <b>SOUTH</b> located on the map? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer to travel <b>SOUTH</b> or <b>NORTH</b> ? (Choice Question)             |
| <b>2493.</b><br><b>Southern Adj.<br/>. B1</b>      | /'sʌðən/     | সাদান       | দক্ষিণী      | 1. Is it warmer in the <b>SOUTHERN</b> region? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> does the <b>SOUTHERN</b> culture value? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to visit a <b>SOUTHERN</b> or northern city? (Choice Question) |
| <b>2494.</b><br><b>Space N. A1</b>                 | /speɪs/      | স্পেইস      | স্থান        | 1. Is there enough <b>SPACE</b> for everyone? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> do you like about <b>SPACE</b> exploration? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer more <b>SPACE</b> or less clutter? (Choice Question)      |
| <b>2495.</b><br><b>Speak V. A1</b>                 | /spi:k/      | স্পৰি;ক     | কথা বলা      | 1. CAN you <b>SPEAK</b> another language? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> do you want to <b>SPEAK</b> about? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer to <b>SPEAK</b> now or later? (Choice Question)                        |
| <b>2496.</b><br><b>Speaker N.<br/>A2</b>           | /'spi:kə/    | স্পৰি;কা    | বক্তা        | 1. Is that a good <b>SPEAKER</b> ? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHO</b> is the main <b>SPEAKER</b> at the event? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like a wireless <b>SPEAKER</b> or a wired one? (Choice Question)                |
| <b>2497.</b><br><b>Special Adj.<br/>A1</b>         | /'speʃəl/    | স্পেশাল     | বিশেষ        | 1. Is today a <b>SPECIAL</b> occasion? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> makes this day <b>SPECIAL</b> ? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you prefer a <b>SPECIAL</b> dinner or a casual meal? (Choice Question)                  |
| <b>2498.</b><br><b>Specialist N.,<br/>Adj. B2</b>  | /'speʃəlist/ | স্পেশালিস্ট | বিশেষ<br>জ্ঞ | 1. Is he a <b>SPECIALIST</b> in his field? (Yes/No Question) 2. <b>WHAT</b> does a <b>SPECIALIST</b> do? (Wh- Question) 3. Would you like to consult a <b>SPECIALIST</b> or a general practitioner? (Choice Question)   |

**2499.**

**Species N. B2**

/'spi:ʃi:z/

স্পীশী; য

প্রজাতি

1. Are there endangered **SPECIES** in your area?  
(Yes/No Question) 2. **WHAT** type  
of **SPECIES** is this? (Wh- Question) 3. Would  
you prefer to study plants or animal **SPECIES**?  
(Choice Question)

**2500.**

**Specific Adj.  
A2**

/spə'sifik/  
/

স্পেসিফিক

নির্দিষ্ট

1. Do you have a **SPECIFIC** goal in mind?  
(Yes/No Question) 2. **WHAT** is  
your **SPECIFIC** plan for the weekend? (Wh-  
Question) 3. Would you like to focus on  
a **SPECIFIC** topic or general ideas? (Choice  
Question)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:51

## WORD LIST:2501-2550

### Objectives: Question Types

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                                | SENTENCE EXAMPLES |  |
|--|------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| <b>2501.</b><br><b>Specifically</b><br>Adv. B1 | /spə'sifik li/         | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>স্পেসিফিক<br>লি | বিশেষ<br>ভাবে     | 1. You like this <b>SPECIFICALLY</b> , don't you? (Tag Question) 2. Why would anyone want to do it <b>SPECIFICALLY</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. I wonder if you can tell me <b>SPECIFICALLY</b> what happened? (Embedded Question)     |
| <b>2502.</b><br><b>Speech N. A2</b>            | /spi:tʃ/               | স্পী;চ  | বক্তৃতা           | 1. Your <b>SPEECH</b> was impressive, wasn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't love a well-crafted <b>SPEECH</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how you prepared your <b>SPEECH</b> ? (Embedded Question)                    |
| <b>2503.</b><br><b>Speed N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b>  | /spi:d/                | স্পী;ড  | গতি               | 1. The <b>SPEED</b> limit is too high, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who really cares about <b>SPEED</b> in this context? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know the <b>SPEED</b> at which we're driving? (Embedded Question)                |
| <b>2504.</b><br><b>Spell V. A1</b>             | /spel/                 | স্পেল   | বানান             | 1. You can <b>SPELL</b> that word correctly, can't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who needs to know how to <b>SPELL</b> these days? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you show me how to <b>SPELL</b> it? (Embedded Question)                         |
| <b>2505.</b><br><b>Spelling N. A1</b>          | /'speliŋ/              | স্পেলিং                                       | বানান             | 1. Your <b>SPELLING</b> is getting better, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Why does <b>SPELLING</b> matter so much? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Would you like to know about my <b>SPELLING</b> mistakes? (Embedded Question)                   |
| <b>2506.</b><br><b>Spend V. A1</b>             | /spend/                | স্পেন্ড                                       | ব্যয় করা         | 1. You will <b>SPEND</b> your money wisely, won't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't want to <b>SPEND</b> their money on fun? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know how much time you will <b>SPEND</b> on that? (Embedded Question)      |
| <b>2507.</b><br><b>Spending N.<br/>B1</b>      | /'spendɪŋ /            | স্পেন্ডিং                                     | ব্যয়             | 1. Your <b>SPENDING</b> habits need improvement, don't they? (Tag Question) 2. Who really tracks their <b>SPENDING</b> all the time? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me about your <b>SPENDING</b> this month? (Embedded Question) |

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| <b>2508.</b><br><b><u>Spicy</u> Adj. B1</b>     | /'spaɪsɪ/          | স্পাইসী      | মসলাদা<br>র    | 1. This dish is too <b>SPICY</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who likes food that isn't <b>SPICY</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you handle <b>SPICY</b> food well? (Embedded Question)  |
| <b>2509.</b><br><b><u>Spider</u> N. A2</b>      | /'spaɪdə/          | স্পাইডা      | মাকড়<br>সা    | 1. That <b>SPIDER</b> is scary, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who wouldn't be afraid of a big <b>SPIDER</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know what kind of <b>SPIDER</b> that is? (Embedded Question)                               |
| <b>2510.</b><br><b><u>Spirit</u> N. B1</b>      | /'spɪrɪt/          | স্পিরিট      | আত্মা          | 1. Your <b>SPIRIT</b> is uplifting, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't appreciate a good <b>SPIRIT</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how your <b>SPIRIT</b> affects your mood? (Embedded Question)                   |
| <b>2511.</b><br><b><u>Spiritual</u> Adj. B2</b> | /'spɪrɪtʃu<br>:əl/ | স্পিরিচুয়াল | আধ্যাত্মি<br>ক | 1. You are feeling more <b>SPIRITUAL</b> , aren't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't seek a deeper <b>SPIRITUAL</b> connection? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know what <b>SPIRITUAL</b> practices help you? (Embedded Question)     |
| <b>2512.</b><br><b><u>Split</u> V., N. B2</b>   | /split/            | স্লিট        | ভাগ<br>করা     | 1. We need to <b>SPLIT</b> the bill, don't we? (Tag Question) 2. Why would anyone want to <b>SPLIT</b> up? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how we will <b>SPLIT</b> the tasks? (Embedded Question)                            |
| <b>2513.</b><br><b><u>Spoken</u> Adj. B1</b>    | /'speəkə<br>n/     | স্পোকান      | মৌখিক          | 1. Your <b>SPOKEN</b> English is excellent, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't appreciate a well- <b>SPOKEN</b> word? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know how to improve your <b>SPOKEN</b> language skills? (Embedded Question) |
| <b>2514.</b><br><b><u>Sponsor</u> V., N. B2</b> | /'spɒnsə/          | স্পনসা       | স্পনসর         | 1. You are a <b>SPONSOR</b> for the event, aren't you? (Tag Question) 2. Why would a company refuse to be a <b>SPONSOR</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me how to become a <b>SPONSOR</b> ? (Embedded Question)             |
| <b>2515.</b><br><b><u>Spoon</u> N. A2</b>       | /spu:n/            | স্পুন        | চামচ           | 1. You have a <b>SPOON</b> for the soup, don't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't love a nice shiny <b>SPOON</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know where I can find a <b>SPOON</b> ? (Embedded Question)                          |
| <b>2516.</b><br><b><u>Sport</u> N. A1</b>       | /spɔ:t/            | স্পোওট       | খেলা           | 1. You play a <b>SPORT</b> , don't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't enjoy watching a good <b>SPORT</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me which <b>SPORT</b> you prefer? (Embedded Question)                                 |

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| <b>2517.</b>                        |             |             |              | 1. Is that your favorite <b>SPOT</b> to relax? (Tag Question) 2. Who can resist a good <b>SPOT</b> for a picnic? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know where I can find a good <b>SPOT</b> to eat? (Embedded Question)             |
| <b>Spot N. B1, V. B2</b>            | /spɒt/      | স্পট        | স্থান        |   |
| <b>2518.</b>                        |             |             |              | 1. We need to <b>SPREAD</b> the word, don't we? (Tag Question) 2. Why would anyone want to <b>SPREAD</b> negativity? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me how to <b>SPREAD</b> the butter evenly? (Embedded Question)         |
| <b>Spread V. B1, N. B2</b>          | /sprɛd/     | স্প্রেড     | ছড়িয়ে পড়া | 1. <b>SPRING</b> is here, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't love the beauty of <b>SPRING</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me what happens during <b>SPRING</b> ? (Embedded Question)                             |
| <b>2519.</b>                        |             |             |              | 1. It's a perfect <b>SQUARE</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Why do we need to measure things in <b>SQUARE</b> units? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know how to calculate the area of a <b>SQUARE</b> ? (Embedded Question)    |
| <b>Spring N. A1, V. B1</b>          | /sprɪŋ/     | স্প্রিং     | বসন্ত        | 1. The horse is very <b>STABLE</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't want a <b>STABLE</b> life? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how to keep the financial situation <b>STABLE</b> ? (Embedded Question)          |
| <b>2520.</b>                        |             |             |              | 1. The <b>STADIUM</b> is packed, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't enjoy a game in a big <b>STADIUM</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know where the nearest <b>STADIUM</b> is? (Embedded Question)                     |
| <b>Square Adj., N. A2</b>           | /skwɛər/    | ঙ্কুঠা      | বর্গ         | 1. The <b>STAFF</b> is ready, aren't they? (Tag Question) 2. Who would want to work without a supportive <b>STAFF</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me how many <b>STAFF</b> members are present? (Embedded Question)   |
| <b>2521.</b>                        |             |             |              | 1. The performance is on <b>STAGE</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't feel nervous on a big <b>STAGE</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how to set up the <b>STAGE</b> for the concert? (Embedded Question) |
| <b>Stable Adj. B2</b>               | /'steɪbl/   | স্টেইবল     | স্থিতিশীল    | 1. This <b>STAIR</b> is slippery, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't hate climbing a long <b>STAIR</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know how many <b>STAIR</b> steps there are? (Embedded Question)                     |
| <b>2522.</b>                        |             |             |              | 1. You put a <b>STAMP</b> on the envelope, didn't you? (Tag Question) 2. Why would anyone forget to put a <b>STAMP</b> on a letter? (Rhetorical Question)   |
| <b>Stadium N. B1</b>                | /'steɪdiəm/ | স্টেইডিয়াম | স্টেডিয়াম   |   |
| <b>2523.</b>                        |             |             |              |   |
| <b>Staff N. B1</b>                  | /sta:f/     | স্টোফ       | কর্মী        |   |
| <b>2524.</b>                        |             |             |              |   |
| <b>Stage</b><br><b>N. A2, V. B2</b> | /steɪdʒ/    | স্টেইজ      | মঞ্চ         |   |
| <b>2525.</b>                        |             |             |              |   |
| <b>Stair N. A2</b>                  | /steə/      | স্টেয়া     | সিঁড়ি       |   |
| <b>2526.</b>                        |             |             |              |   |
| <b>Stamp N. A2</b>                  | /stæmp/     | স্ট্যাম্প   | স্ট্যাম্প    |   |

|              |                                     |              |               |                |  |
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| <b>2527.</b> | <b>Stand V. A1, N.<br/>B2</b>       | /stænd/      | স্ট্যান্ড     | দাঁড়ানো       | Question) 3. Can you tell me where to find a <b>STAMP</b> ? (Embedded Question)<br>1. You can <b>STAND</b> over there, can't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who wants to <b>STAND</b> in line for that long? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you ask him to <b>STAND</b> next to you? (Embedded Question) |
| <b>2528.</b> | <b>Standard N.,<br/>Adj. B1</b>     | /'stændəd/   | স্ট্যান্ডাৰ্ড | মান            | 1. This is the industry <b>STANDARD</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't want to meet the <b>STANDARD</b> of excellence? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know what the <b>STANDARD</b> requirements are? (Embedded Question)  |
| <b>2529.</b> | <b>Star N. A1, V.<br/>A2</b>        | /sta:/       | স্টা;         | তারকা          | 1. That movie has a famous <b>STAR</b> , doesn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't dream of becoming a <b>STAR</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me who the <b>STAR</b> is in this film? (Embedded Question)   |
| <b>2530.</b> | <b>Stare V. B2</b>                  | /steə/       | স্টেয়া       | নজর<br>রাখা    | 1. It's rude to <b>STARE</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Why do people <b>STARE</b> when they see something unusual? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain why you tend to <b>STARE</b> at the screen? (Embedded Question)  |
| <b>2531.</b> | <b>Start V. A1, N.<br/>A2</b>       | /sta:t/      | স্টা:ট        | শুরু           | 1. Let's <b>START</b> the meeting now, shall we? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't want to <b>START</b> fresh? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me when we will <b>START</b> the project? (Embedded Question)   |
| <b>2532.</b> | <b>State N. A2,<br/>Adj., V. B1</b> | /steɪt/      | স্টেইট        | রাষ্ট্র        | 1. This is a <b>STATE</b> law, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who can define what a <b>STATE</b> is? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Do you know how to <b>STATE</b> your opinion clearly? (Embedded Question)   |
| <b>2533.</b> | <b>Statement N.<br/>A1</b>          | /'steɪtmənt/ | স্টেইটমেন্ট   | বিবৃতি         | 1. That was a bold <b>STATEMENT</b> , wasn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Why do people make such dramatic <b>STATEMENTS</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me what the <b>STATEMENT</b> said? (Embedded Question)   |
| <b>2534.</b> | <b>Station N. A1</b>                | /'steɪʃən/   | স্টেইশন       | স্টেশন         | 1. The train arrives at the <b>STATION</b> , doesn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't enjoy waiting at the train <b>STATION</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me where the nearest <b>STATION</b> is? (Embedded Question)   |
| <b>2535.</b> | <b>Statistic N. B1</b>              | /stə'tistɪk/ | স্টাটিস্টিক   | পরিসং<br>খ্যান | 1. This <b>STATISTIC</b> is shocking, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who can really trust a <b>STATISTIC</b> without proof? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain what this <b>STATISTIC</b> means? (Embedded Question)  |

|              |                                       |            |          |             |   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|---|
| <b>2536.</b> | <b>Statue N. B1</b>                   | /'stætʃu:/ | স্ট্যাচু | মূর্তি      | 1. That <b>STATUE</b> is magnificent, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't appreciate a beautiful <b>STATUE</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me who created this <b>STATUE</b> ? (Embedded Question)                        |
| <b>2537.</b> | <b>Status N. B2</b>                   | /'steɪtəs/ | স্টেইঠাস | স্ট্যাটাস   | 1. Your <b>STATUS</b> is updated, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Why does everyone care so much about their <b>STATUS</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how to check your <b>STATUS</b> ? (Embedded Question)                   |
| <b>2538.</b> | <b>Stay V. A1, N. A2</b>              | /steɪ/     | স্টেই    | থাকুন       | 1. You will <b>STAY</b> for dinner, won't you? (Tag Question) 2. Who wants to <b>STAY</b> at home all weekend? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me how long you will <b>STAY</b> here? (Embedded Question)                           |
| <b>2539.</b> | <b>Steady Adj. B2</b>                 | /'stedi/   | স্টেডি   | স্থায়ী     | 1. Your hand is <b>STEADY</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't want a <b>STEADY</b> job? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you show me how to keep a <b>STEADY</b> pace? (Embedded Question)  |
| <b>2540.</b> | <b>Steal V. A2</b>                    | /sti:l/    | স্টীল    | চুরি করা    | 1. You didn't <b>STEAL</b> that, did you? (Tag Question) 2. Why would anyone want to <b>STEAL</b> from others? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain why people <b>STEAL</b> ? (Embedded Question)                                     |
| <b>2541.</b> | <b>Steel N. B2</b>                    | /sti:l/    | স্টীল    | ইস্পাত      | 1. This is made of <b>STEEL</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't appreciate the strength of <b>STEEL</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me how to identify <b>STEEL</b> ? (Embedded Question)                           |
| <b>2542.</b> | <b>Steep Adj. B2</b>                  | /sti:p/    | স্টীপ    | তীব্র       | 1. This hill is very <b>STEEP</b> , isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who enjoys climbing <b>STEEP</b> hills? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you explain how to navigate a <b>STEEP</b> slope? (Embedded Question)                                |
| <b>2543.</b> | <b>Step N. A2, V. B2</b>              | /stɛp/     | স্টেপ    | পদক্ষেপ     | 1. You need to take a <b>STEP</b> back, don't you? (Tag Question) 2. Why do people forget to take that first <b>STEP</b> ? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you tell me what the next <b>STEP</b> is? (Embedded Question)                     |
| <b>2544.</b> | <b>Stick (Push Into/Attach) V. B1</b> | /stɪk/     | স্টিক    | ঠেলা        | 1. You can <b>STICK</b> that on the wall, can't you? (Tag Question) 2. Why would anyone want to <b>STICK</b> something in an awkward place? (Rhetorical Question) 3. Can you show me how to <b>STICK</b> it properly? (Embedded Question) |
| <b>2545.</b> |                                       | /stɪk/     | স্টিক    | কাঠের টুকরা | 1. That <b>STICK</b> is perfect for hiking, isn't it? (Tag Question) 2. Who doesn't enjoy playing with a <b>STICK</b> as a child? (Rhetorical Question)   |

**Stick (Piece  
Of Wood) N.  
B1**

**2546.**

**Sticky Adj. B2**

/'stɪki/

স্টিকি

লেগে  
থাকার

3. Can you tell me where to find a **STICK**?  
(Embedded Question)

**2547.**

**Stiff Adj. B2**

/stɪf/

স্টিফ

কঠোর

1. This candy is really **STICKY**, isn't it? (Tag Question)  
2. Who likes to deal with **STICKY** situations? (Rhetorical Question)  
3. Can you explain why this is **STICKY**? (Embedded Question)

1. Your muscles are **STIFF**, aren't they? (Tag Question)  
2. Who likes to sit in a **STIFF** chair for long? (Rhetorical Question)  
3. Can you tell me how to relieve a **STIFF** neck? (Embedded Question)

1. It's **STILL** raining outside, isn't it? (Tag Question)  
2. Who doesn't enjoy a **STILL** moment of peace? (Rhetorical Question)  
3. Can you explain why it's **STILL** important to stay informed? (Embedded Question)

1. The **STOCK** is rising, isn't it? (Tag Question)  
2. Who doesn't want to invest in **STOCK**? (Rhetorical Question)  
3. Can you tell me how to buy **STOCK**? (Embedded Question)

1. Your **STOMACH** is growling, isn't it? (Tag Question)  
2. Who doesn't hate having an upset **STOMACH**? (Rhetorical Question)  
3. Can you explain what's wrong with your **STOMACH**? (Embedded Question)

**2548.**

**Still Adv. A1,  
Adj. B1**

/stɪl/

স্টিল

এখনও

**2549.**

**Stock N. B2**

/stɒk/

স্টক

মজুত

**2550.**

**Stomach N.  
A2**

/'stʌmək/

স্টমাক

পেটে

## VOCABULARY LESSON:52

### WORD LIST:2551-2600

#### Objectives: Stative Verbs

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2551.</b><br><b>Stone N. A2</b>            | /stəʊn/                | স্টোন                | পাথর           | 1. I HAVE a beautiful STONE in my collection. (Possession) 2. The STONE is cold to the touch. (Senses) 3. This STONE represents strength and resilience. (States of being)                                      |
| <b>2552.</b><br><b>Stop V., N. A1</b>         | /stɒp/                 | স্টপ                 | থামানো         | 1. You KNOW when to STOP, don't you? (Thoughts and beliefs) 2. I FEEL that we should STOP here. (Emotions) 3. My car NEEDS to STOP at every traffic light. (States of being)                                    |
| <b>2553.</b><br><b>Store N. A2, V. B1</b>     | /stɔ:/                 | স্টো:                | দোকান          | 1. I OWN a small convenience STORE. (Possession) 2. This STORE is known for its friendly service. (States of being) 3. I LIKE to visit this STORE for groceries. (Emotions)                                     |
| <b>2554.</b><br><b>Storm N. A2</b>            | /stɔ:m/                | স্টো:ম               | ঝড়            | 1. The STORM IS frightening, isn't it? (States of being) 2. I CONSIDER this STORM to be severe. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. The STORM MAKES me feel anxious. (Emotions)   |
| <b>2555.</b><br><b>Story N. A1</b>            | /'stɔ:ri/              | স্টো:রি              | গল্প           | 1. I HAVE an interesting STORY to tell. (Possession) 2. This STORY IS captivating. (States of being) 3. I BELIEVE that the STORY has a valuable lesson. (Thoughts and beliefs)                                  |
| <b>2556.</b><br><b>Straight Adv., Adj. A2</b> | /streɪt/               | স্ট্রেইট             | সোজা           | 1. You SEEM to be going STRAIGHT to the point. (States of being) 2. I THINK that this road goes STRAIGHT ahead. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. This line is STRAIGHT, right? (Senses)                                |
| <b>2557.</b><br><b>Though Conj., Adv. B1</b>  | /ðəʊ/                  | দৌ                   | যদিও           | 1. I FEEL happy, THOUGH I have many tasks to do. (Emotions) 2. I THINK it's important, THOUGH others may disagree. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. The weather IS nice, THOUGH it might rain later. (States of being) |
| <b>2558.</b><br><b>Thought N. A2</b>          | /θɔ:t/                 | থো:ট                 | চিন্তা         | 1. That was a great THOUGHT, wasn't it? (Thoughts and beliefs) 2. My THOUGHTS ARE racing right now. (States of being) 3. I FEEL that the THOUGHT of failure is common. (Emotions)                               |

|              |                           |              |              |              |   |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| <b>2559.</b> | <b>Thousand Number A1</b> | /θaʊzənd/    | থাউন্ড       | এক হাজার     | <p>1. I HAVE a THOUSAND reasons to be happy. (Possession) 2. There ARE a THOUSAND stars visible tonight. (States of being) 3. I THINK a THOUSAND ideas could work. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. There IS a serious THREAT to our safety. (States of being) 2. I FEEL that the THREAT is real. (Emotions) 3. This THREAT CONCERNS many people. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. This STRANGE noise IS bothering me. (Senses) 2. I FEEL that it's STRANGE how people react. (Emotions) 3. I THINK it's quite STRANGE to see that happen. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. I AM a STRANGER in this city. (States of being) 2. I THINK a STRANGER can sometimes be friendly. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. Meeting a STRANGER MAKES me anxious. (Emotions)</p> <p>1. This STRATEGY IS effective. (States of being) 2. I BELIEVE that this STRATEGY will work. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. I FEEL that our STRATEGY needs improvement. (Emotions)</p> <p>1. The STREAM IS flowing beautifully. (States of being) 2. I ENJOY watching the STREAM from my window. (Emotions) 3. The STREAM HAS clear water. (Senses)</p> <p>1. I HAVE lived on this STREET for years. (Possession) 2. The STREET IS usually busy during rush hour. (States of being) 3. I THINK this STREET needs a better name. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. My STRENGTH IS my determination. (States of being) 2. I HAVE great STRENGTH in my convictions. (Possession) 3. I FEEL that my STRENGTH lies in my support system. (Emotions)</p> <p>1. I FEEL a lot of STRESS these days. (Emotions) 2. This situation IS a significant source of STRESS. (States of being) 3. I THINK that STRESS can be managed with proper techniques. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. I HAVE to STRETCH before exercising. (Possession) 2. The STRETCH before</p> |
| <b>2560.</b> | <b>Threat N. B2</b>       | /θret/       | ঠেট          | হৃমকি        |   |
| <b>2561.</b> | <b>Strange Adj. A2</b>    | /streɪndʒ/   | স্ট্রেইঞ্জ   | অদ্ভুত       |   |
| <b>2562.</b> | <b>Stranger N. B1</b>     | /'streɪndʒə/ | স্ট্রেইঞ্জা  | অপরিচিত      |   |
| <b>2563.</b> | <b>Strategy N. A2</b>     | /'strætədʒi/ | স্ট্র্যাটাজি | কৌশল         |   |
| <b>2564.</b> | <b>Stream N. B2</b>       | /stri:m/     | স্ট্ৰীম      | প্রবাহ       |   |
| <b>2565.</b> | <b>Street N. A1</b>       | /stri:t/     | স্ট্ৰীট      | ৱাস্তা       |   |
| <b>2566.</b> | <b>Strength N. B1</b>     | /strɛŋkθ/    | স্ট্ৰেংথ     | শক্তি        |   |
| <b>2567.</b> | <b>Stress N., V. A2</b>   | /stres/      | স্ট্ৰেস      | চাপ          |   |
| <b>2568.</b> |                           | /stretʃ/     | স্ট্ৰেচ      | প্ৰসাৰিত কৰা |   |

|   |                   |            |               |   |
|---|-------------------|------------|---------------|---|
| <b>Stretch V., N.<br/>B2</b>                      |                   |            |               | running <b>IS</b> important. (States of being) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> better after a good <b>STRETCH</b> . (Emotions)   |
| <b>2569.</b><br><b>Strict Adj. B2</b>             | /strɪkt/          | স্ট্রিক্ট  | কঠোর          | 1. My parents <b>ARE</b> quite <b>STRICT</b> , aren't they? (States of being) 2. I <b>THINK</b> being <b>STRICT</b> can sometimes be helpful. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that <b>STRICT</b> rules are necessary for discipline. (Emotions) |
| <b>2570.</b><br><b>Strike V., N.<br/>B2</b>       | /straɪk/          | স্ট্রাইক   | ধর্মঘট        | 1. The <b>STRIKE</b> was unexpected, wasn't it? (States of being) 2. I <b>THINK</b> the <b>STRIKE</b> will impact many people. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that the <b>STRIKE</b> is justified. (Emotions)                                  |
| <b>2571.</b><br><b>String N. B1</b>               | /strɪŋ/           | স্ট্রিং    | তার           | 1. I <b>HAVE</b> a <b>STRING</b> of pearls. (Possession) 2. The <b>STRING</b> <b>IS</b> too short for my project. (States of being) 3. I <b>THINK</b> a <b>STRING</b> is essential for this task. (Thoughts and beliefs)                                |
| <b>2572.</b><br><b>Strong Adj. A1</b>             | /strɒŋ/           | স্ট্রং     | শক্তিশা<br>লী | 1. My coffee <b>IS</b> too <b>STRONG</b> for me. (States of being) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> that I have a <b>STRONG</b> support system. (Emotions) 3. I <b>THINK</b> it's <b>STRONG</b> enough to withstand the pressure. (Thoughts and beliefs)                |
| <b>2573.</b><br><b>Strongly Adv.<br/>B1</b>       | /'strɒŋli/        | স্ট্রংলি   | শক্তভা<br>বে  | 1. I <b>BELIEVE</b> <b>STRONGLY</b> in my principles. (Thoughts and beliefs) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> <b>STRONGLY</b> about this issue. (Emotions) 3. The argument <b>IS</b> <b>STRONGLY</b> supported by evidence. (States of being)                           |
| <b>2574.</b><br><b>Structure N.<br/>A2, V. B2</b> | /'strʌktʃə/       | স্ট্রাকচা  | কাঠামো        | 1. The <b>STRUCTURE</b> <b>IS</b> stable. (States of being) 2. I <b>HAVE</b> a good understanding of the <b>STRUCTURE</b> of the argument. (Possession) 3. I <b>THINK</b> the <b>STRUCTURE</b> needs improvement. (Thoughts and beliefs)                |
| <b>2575.</b><br><b>Struggle V.,<br/>N. B2</b>     | /'strʌgl/         | স্ট্রাগল   | সংগ্রাম       | 1. I <b>HAVE</b> to <b>STRUGGLE</b> with this task. (Possession) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> a lot of <b>STRUGGLE</b> in my life. (Emotions) 3. It <b>IS</b> a constant <b>STRUGGLE</b> to maintain balance. (States of being)                                     |
| <b>2576.</b><br><b>Student N. A1</b>              | /'stju:dənt/      | স্টিউডেন্ট | ছাত্র         | 1. I <b>AM</b> a diligent <b>STUDENT</b> at the university. (States of being) 2. I <b>HAVE</b> a <b>STUDENT</b> ID for discounts. (Possession) 3. I <b>THINK</b> every <b>STUDENT</b> should participate in class. (Thoughts and beliefs)               |
| <b>2577.</b><br><b>Studio N. B1</b>               | /'stju:dɪəʊ<br>ʊ/ | স্টুডিও    | সুটুডিও       | 1. My friend <b>HAS</b> a music <b>STUDIO</b> in her house. (Possession) 2. The <b>STUDIO</b> <b>IS</b> well-equipped for recording. (States of being) 3.   |

|                               |             |            |                   |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>2578.</b>                  |             |            |                   | I BELIEVE that the <b>STUDIO</b> is a creative space. (Thoughts and beliefs)   |
| <b>Study N., V. A1</b>        | /'stʌdi/    | স্টাডি     | অধ্যয়ন করা       | 1. I HAVE to <b>STUDY</b> for my exams. (Possession) 2. I FEEL confident about my <b>STUDY</b> habits. (Emotions) 3. My <b>STUDY</b> routine <b>IS</b> very organized. (States of being)                                       |
| <b>2579.</b>                  |             |            |                   | 1. I HAVE some interesting <b>STUFF</b> to share. (Possession) 2. This <b>STUFF</b> <b>IS</b> really important to me. (States of being) 3. I THINK that this <b>STUFF</b> is worth keeping. (Thoughts and beliefs)             |
| <b>Stuff N. B1, V. B2</b>     | /stʌf/      | স্টাফ      | জিনিস, জিনিস পত্র | 1. That was a <b>STUPID</b> mistake, wasn't it? (States of being) 2. I FEEL it's <b>STUPID</b> to ignore the rules. (Emotions) 3. I THINK that <b>STUPID</b> actions can lead to consequences. (Thoughts and beliefs)          |
| <b>2580.</b>                  |             |            |                   | 1. I HAVE a unique fashion <b>STYLE</b> . (Possession) 2. My <b>STYLE</b> <b>IS</b> inspired by various cultures. (States of being) 3. I BELIEVE that my <b>STYLE</b> reflects my personality. (Thoughts and beliefs)          |
| <b>Stupid Adj. A2</b>         | /'stju:pɪd/ | স্টিউপিড   | বোকা              | 1. My favorite <b>SUBJECT</b> in school is history. (Possession) 2. This <b>SUBJECT</b> <b>IS</b> quite interesting. (States of being) 3. I THINK this <b>SUBJECT</b> requires more attention. (Thoughts and beliefs)          |
| <b>2581.</b>                  |             |            |                   | 1. I HAVE to <b>SUBMIT</b> my assignment by Friday. (Possession) 2. I FEEL anxious about how to <b>SUBMIT</b> it correctly. (Emotions) 3. I THINK it's important to <b>SUBMIT</b> on time. (Thoughts and beliefs)              |
| <b>Style N. A1</b>            | /staɪl/     | স্টাইল     | স্টাইল            | 1. This <b>SUBSTANCE</b> <b>IS</b> toxic, isn't it? (States of being) 2. I HAVE a sample of the <b>SUBSTANCE</b> for testing. (Possession) 3. I THINK that the <b>SUBSTANCE</b> has various properties. (Thoughts and beliefs) |
| <b>2582.</b>                  |             |            |                   | 1. I HAVE to <b>SUCCEED</b> in my goals. (Possession) 2. I FEEL proud when I <b>SUCCEED</b> . (Emotions) 3. I BELIEVE that hard work leads to <b>SUCCESS</b> . (Thoughts and beliefs)  |
| <b>Subject N. A1, Adj. B2</b> | /'sʌbdʒɛkt/ | সাবজেক্ট   | বিষয়             | 1. Your <b>SUCCESS</b> <b>IS</b> well-deserved. (States of being) 2. I HAVE always dreamed of <b>SUCCESS</b> . (Possession) 3. I THINK that <b>SUCCESS</b> means different things to different people. (Thoughts and beliefs)  |
| <b>2583.</b>                  |             |            |                   |  |
| <b>Submit V. B2</b>           | /səb'mɪt/   | সাবমিট     | জমা দেওয়া        |  |
| <b>2584.</b>                  |             |            |                   |  |
| <b>Substance N. B1</b>        | /'sʌbstəns/ | সাবস্টান্স | পদার্থ            |  |
| <b>2585.</b>                  |             |            |                   |  |
| <b>Succeed V. A2</b>          | /sək'si:d/  | সাক্ষিংড   | সফল হওয়া         |  |
| <b>2586.</b>                  |             |            |                   |  |
| <b>Success N. A1</b>          | /sək'ses/   | সাক্সেস    | সাফল্য            |  |

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|--------------|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| <b>2587.</b> |  | /sək'sesfl/<br>/       | সাক্সেসফাল  | সফল         | <p>1. She IS a <b>SUCCESSFUL</b> entrepreneur, isn't she? (States of being) 2. I <b>THINK</b> being <b>SUCCESSFUL</b> requires determination. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that a <b>SUCCESSFUL</b> outcome is possible. (Emotions)</p> <p>1. I <b>HAVE</b> managed to complete the project <b>SUCCESSFULLY</b>. (Possession) 2. This task <b>IS</b> done <b>SUCCESSFULLY</b>. (States of being) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that I can do this <b>SUCCESSFULLY</b>. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. I <b>HAVE SUCH</b> a beautiful view from my window. (Possession) 2. It <b>IS SUCH</b> a wonderful day today. (States of being) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that <b>SUCH</b> kindness should be rewarded. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. That was a <b>SUDDEN</b> change, wasn't it? (States of being) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> that the <b>SUDDEN</b> noise startled everyone. (Emotions) 3. I <b>THINK</b> a <b>SUDDEN</b> decision can be risky. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. It <b>HAPPENED SUDDENLY</b>, didn't it? (States of being) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> anxious when things change <b>SUDDENLY</b>. (Emotions) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that life can change <b>SUDDENLY</b>. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. Many people <b>SUFFER</b> from anxiety. (States of being) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> that we shouldn't <b>SUFFER</b> in silence. (Emotions) 3. I <b>THINK</b> it's important to address those who <b>SUFFER</b>. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. I <b>HAVE</b> some <b>SUGAR</b> for my coffee. (Possession) 2. This <b>SUGAR</b> <b>IS</b> too sweet for my taste. (States of being) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that too much <b>SUGAR</b> can be unhealthy. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> <p>1. I <b>HAVE</b> a few ideas to <b>SUGGEST</b>. (Possession) 2. I <b>THINK</b> it's good to <b>SUGGEST</b> alternatives. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that we should <b>SUGGEST</b> a new plan. (Emotions)</p> <p>1. I <b>HAVE</b> a <b>SUGGESTION</b> for you. (Possession) 2. Your <b>SUGGESTION</b> <b>IS</b> appreciated. (States of being) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that every <b>SUGGESTION</b> should be considered. (Thoughts and beliefs)</p> |
| <b>2588.</b> |  | /sək'sesfəli/<br>/əli/ | সাক্সেসফালি | সফলভাৱে     |  |
| <b>2589.</b> |  | /sʌtʃ/                 | সাচ         | একৰণ        |  |
| <b>2590.</b> |  | /'sʌdn/                | সাড়ান      | অতি দ্রুত   |  |
| <b>2591.</b> |  | /'sʌdnli/              | সাড়ানলি    | হঠাত        |  |
| <b>2592.</b> |  | /'sʌfə/                | সাফা        | ভোগা        |  |
| <b>2593.</b> |  | /'ʃʊgə/                | শুগা        | চিনি        |  |
| <b>2594.</b> |  | /sə'dʒest/             | সাজেস্ট     | সুপারিশ কৰা |  |
| <b>2595.</b> |  | /sə'dʒestʃən/<br>ən/   | সাজেসচান    | সুপারিশ     |  |

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|--------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|--|
| <b>2596.</b>             |             |         |                | 1. I HAVE a new <b>SUIT</b> for the event.<br>(Possession) 2. This <b>SUIT IS</b> fitting perfectly.<br>(States of being) 3. I <b>THINK</b> a <b>SUIT</b> is appropriate for the occasion. (Thoughts and beliefs)                                    |
| <b>Suit N. A2, V. B1</b> | /su:t/      | সূট     | স্যুট          |  |
| <b>2597.</b>             |             |         |                | 1. This option <b>IS</b> not <b>SUITABLE</b> for children.<br>(States of being) 2. I <b>THINK</b> a more <b>SUITABLE</b> venue is needed. (Thoughts and beliefs) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that this choice is <b>SUITABLE</b> for the situation. (Emotions)  |
| <b>Suitable Adj. B1</b>  | /'sju:təbl/ | সূইঠাবল | উপযুক্ত        | 1. The total <b>SUM</b> of my expenses <b>IS</b> higher than expected. (States of being) 2. I HAVE a <b>SUM</b> of money saved for emergencies. (Possession) 3. I <b>THINK</b> the <b>SUM</b> should be calculated carefully. (Thoughts and beliefs) |
| <b>2598.</b>             |             |         |                | 1. I HAVE to <b>SUMMARIZE</b> the report for my boss. (Possession) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> that it's important to <b>SUMMARIZE</b> key points. (Emotions) 3. I <b>THINK</b> I can <b>SUMMARIZE</b> this information effectively. (Thoughts and beliefs)     |
| <b>Sum N., V. B2</b>     | /sʌm/       | সাম     | যোগফল          | 1. The <b>SUMMARY</b> of the article <b>IS</b> very informative. (States of being) 2. I HAVE a <b>SUMMARY</b> prepared for the meeting. (Possession) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that a good <b>SUMMARY</b> captures the main ideas. (Thoughts and beliefs)    |
| <b>2599.</b>             |             |         |                |  |
| <b>Summarize V. B1</b>   | /'sʌməraɪz/ | সামরাইজ | সারসংক্ষেপ করা |  |
| <b>2600.</b>             |             |         |                |  |
| <b>Summary N. B1</b>     | /'sʌməri/   | সামরি   | সারসংক্ষেপ     |  |

## VOCABULARY LESSON:53

### **WORD LIST:2601-2650**

#### **Objectives: Dynamic Verbs:**

| Words                                    | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2601.</b><br><b>Summer N. A1</b>      | /'sʌmə/                | সামা                 | গ্রীষ্ম        | 1. I ENJOY going to the beach every SUMMER. (Physical actions) 2. Many people CELEBRATE the SUMMER solstice. (Communication) 3. The weather CHANGES significantly in SUMMER. (Changes)   |
| <b>2602.</b><br><b>Sun N. A1</b>         | /sʌn/                  | সান                  | সূর্য          | 1. I WATCH the SUN rise every morning. (Perception) 2. We ENJOY sunbathing when the SUN is out. (Physical actions) 3. The SUN SET beautifully last night. (Changes) 1. I RELAX on SUNDAY afternoons. (Physical actions) 2. We often GATHER on SUNDAYS for family meals. (Communication) 3. SUNDAYS FEEL peaceful. (Perception) |
| <b>2603.</b><br><b>Sunday N. A1</b>      | /'sʌndeɪ/              | সানডেই               | রবিবার         | 1. I SHOP at the SUPERMARKET every week. (Physical actions) 2. We DISCUSS our grocery list before going to the SUPERMARKET. (Communication) 3. The SUPERMARKET CHANGES its layout frequently. (Changes)  |
| <b>2604.</b><br><b>Supermarket N. A1</b> | /'su:pəmɑ:kɪt/         | সুপারমার্কেট         | সুপারমা কেট    | 1. The company SUPPLIES products to various stores. (Physical actions) 2. We REVIEW the SUPPLY chain regularly. (Mental actions) 3. The SUPPLY of goods VARIES depending on demand. (Changes)  |
| <b>2605.</b><br><b>Supply N., V. B1</b>  | /sə'plai/              | সাফ্লাই              | সরবরাহ         | 1. I SUPPORT my friend during tough times. (Physical actions) 2. They EXPRESS their SUPPORT for the cause. (Communication) 3. The community CHANGES when we SUPPORT each other. (Changes)  |
| <b>2606.</b><br><b>Support V., N. A2</b> | /sə'pɔ:t/              | সাফোওট               | সমর্থন         | 1. As a SUPPORTER, I CHEER for my team at every game. (Physical actions) 2. The SUPPORTERS COMMUNICATE their enthusiasm at events. (Communication) 3.  |
| <b>2607.</b><br><b>Supporter N. B1</b>   | /sə'pɔ:tə/             | সাফোও;ঠা             | সমর্থক         |  |

|                              |              |            |               |   |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---|
| <b>2608.</b>                 |              |            |               | A SUPPORTER can INFLUENCE public opinion. (Mental actions)  |
| <b>Suppose V. A2</b>         | /sə'pəʊz/    | সাফোয়     | ধরা           | 1. I SUPPOSE we can go to the park later. (Mental actions) 2. They SAY they SUPPOSE it will rain tomorrow. (Communication) 3. I THINK that we SUPPOSE to meet at noon. (Changes)                        |
| <b>2609.</b>                 |              |            |               | 1. I AM SURE to finish my homework on time. (Mental actions) 2. I ASK if you're SURE about your decision. (Communication) 3. I FEEL SURE that things will improve. (Perception)                         |
| <b>Sure Adj. A1, Adv. A2</b> | /ʃʊ:/        | গু;        | নিশ্চিত       | 1. SURELY, we can find a solution together. (Communication) 2. I THINK that you ARE SURELY going to succeed. (Mental actions) 3. The weather IS SURELY getting warmer. (Changes)                        |
| <b>2610.</b>                 |              |            |               | 1. I CLEAN the table's SURFACE every evening. (Physical actions) 2. The SURFACE of the water REFLECTS the sky. (Perception) 3. I OBSERVE how the SURFACE CHANGES with the weather. (Changes)            |
| <b>Surely Adv. B1</b>        | /'ʃʊ:li/     | গু;লি      | নিঃসন্দেহ     | 1. The doctor PERFORMS SURGERY to repair the damage. (Physical actions) 2. They DISCUSS the risks of SURGERY with patients. (Communication) 3. SURGERY LEADS to significant recovery changes. (Changes) |
| <b>2611.</b>                 |              |            |               | 1. I SURPRISE my friend with a birthday party. (Physical actions) 2. She TELLS me she was SURPRISED by the news. (Communication) 3. The sudden change SURPRISES everyone. (Changes)                     |
| <b>Surface N. B1</b>         | /'sɜ:fɪs/    | সাফিস      | পৃষ্ঠ         | 1. I WAS SURPRISED by the unexpected gift. (Emotions) 2. We ASK if you were SURPRISED by the announcement. (Communication) 3. She FEELS SURPRISED when things go differently. (Perception)              |
| <b>2612.</b>                 |              |            |               | 1. It's SURPRISING how quickly time flies. (Perception) 2. The SURPRISING results of the study SHOW significant findings. (Changes) 3. I TELL people about the SURPRISING events. (Communication)       |
| <b>Surgery N. B2</b>         | /'sɜ:dʒəri/  | সার্জারি   | অঙ্গোপচার     | 1. We SURROUND the campfire at night. (Physical actions) 2. I TALK about the trees  |
| <b>2613.</b>                 |              |            |               |   |
| <b>Surprise N., V. A2</b>    | /sə'praɪz/   | সাফ্রাইফ   | বিস্ময়       |   |
| <b>2614.</b>                 |              |            |               |   |
| <b>Surprised Adj. A2</b>     | /sə'praɪzd/  | সাফ্রাইফড  | আশ্চর্যান্বিত |   |
| <b>2615.</b>                 |              |            |               |   |
| <b>Surprising Adj. A2</b>    | /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ | সাফ্রাইফিং | বিস্ময়কর     |   |
| <b>2616.</b>                 |              |            |               |   |
|                              | /sə'raʊnd/   | সারাউন্ড   | পরিবেষ্টিকরা  |   |

|                                 |              |            |             |  |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Surround V.<br/>B2</b>       |              |            |             | that <b>SURROUND</b> the area. (Communication) 3. The noise <b>SURROUNDS</b> us during the festival. (Perception)  |
| <b>2617.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. The <b>SURROUNDING</b> area <b>IS</b> beautiful. (States of being) 2. I <b>DESCRIBE</b> the <b>SURROUNDING</b> buildings to my friend. (Communication) 3. The <b>SURROUNDING</b> environment <b>AFFECTS</b> our mood. (Changes) |
| <b>Surrounding A<br/>dj. B2</b> | /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ | সারাউন্ডিং | পরিবেষ্টিত  | 1. We <b>SURVEY</b> the area for potential hazards. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>ASK</b> people to <b>SURVEY</b> their opinions. (Communication) 3. The results of the <b>SURVEY SHOW</b> interesting trends. (Changes)              |
| <b>2618.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. Many species <b>SURVIVE</b> in harsh conditions. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>TELL</b> stories of how we <b>SURVIVE</b> tough times. (Communication) 3. We <b>FEEL</b> grateful to <b>SURVIVE</b> the storm. (Emotions)           |
| <b>Survey N. A2,<br/>V. B2</b>  | /'sɜːveɪ/    | সাৰ্ভেই    | জৱিপ        | 1. I <b>SUSPECT</b> he is not telling the truth. (Mental actions) 2. They <b>ASK</b> if anyone else <b>SUSPECTS</b> foul play. (Communication) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that I can <b>SUSPECT</b> what happened. (Perception)              |
| <b>2619.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>SWEAR</b> to tell the truth. (Communication) 2. She <b>SWEARS</b> she will finish the project. (Mental actions) 3. I <b>THINK</b> that he <b>SWEARS</b> too much. (Perception)   |
| <b>Survive V. B1</b>            | /sə'veɪv/    | সাভাইভ     | বাঁচা       | 1. I <b>WEAR</b> a cozy <b>SWEATER</b> during winter. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>ASK</b> if you like my new <b>SWEATER</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SWEATER FEELS</b> warm against my skin. (Perception)                        |
| <b>2620.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>SWEEP</b> the floor every morning. (Physical actions) 2. They <b>TELL</b> me to <b>SWEEP</b> before guests arrive. (Communication) 3. The wind <b>SWEEPS</b> through the trees. (Changes)                                  |
| <b>Suspect V., N.<br/>B2</b>    | /sə'spekt/   | সাসপেক্ট   | সন্দেহ      | 1. I <b>EAT</b> something <b>SWEET</b> after dinner. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>SAY</b> that the dessert is too <b>SWEET</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SWEET</b> smell of flowers <b>FILLS</b> the air. (Perception)             |
| <b>2621.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>WEAR</b> a cozy <b>SWEATER</b> during winter. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>ASK</b> if you like my new <b>SWEATER</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SWEATER FEELS</b> warm against my skin. (Perception)                        |
| <b>Swear V. B2</b>              | /swɛə/       | সোএয়া     | শপথ কৰা     | 1. I <b>SWEEP</b> the floor every morning. (Physical actions) 2. They <b>TELL</b> me to <b>SWEEP</b> before guests arrive. (Communication) 3. The wind <b>SWEEPS</b> through the trees. (Changes)                                  |
| <b>2622.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>EAT</b> something <b>SWEET</b> after dinner. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>SAY</b> that the dessert is too <b>SWEET</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SWEET</b> smell of flowers <b>FILLS</b> the air. (Perception)             |
| <b>Sweater N. A1</b>            | /'swetə/     | সুয়ার্ট   | সোয়েটাৰ    | 1. I <b>SWEEP</b> the floor every morning. (Physical actions) 2. They <b>TELL</b> me to <b>SWEEP</b> before guests arrive. (Communication) 3. The wind <b>SWEEPS</b> through the trees. (Changes)                                  |
| <b>2623.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>EAT</b> something <b>SWEET</b> after dinner. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>SAY</b> that the dessert is too <b>SWEET</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SWEET</b> smell of flowers <b>FILLS</b> the air. (Perception)             |
| <b>Sweep V. B2</b>              | /swi:p/      | সুইপ       | ঝাড় দেওয়া | 1. I <b>SWEEP</b> the floor every morning. (Physical actions) 2. They <b>TELL</b> me to <b>SWEEP</b> before guests arrive. (Communication) 3. The wind <b>SWEEPS</b> through the trees. (Changes)                                  |
| <b>2624.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>EAT</b> something <b>SWEET</b> after dinner. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>SAY</b> that the dessert is too <b>SWEET</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SWEET</b> smell of flowers <b>FILLS</b> the air. (Perception)             |
| <b>Sweet Adj., N.<br/>A2</b>    | /swi:t/      | সুস্টি     | মধুৱ        | 1. I <b>SWIM</b> in the pool every weekend. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>TALK</b> about where to <b>SWIM</b> during summer. (Communication) 3. The water <b>FEELS</b> refreshing when I <b>SWIM</b> . (Perception)                  |
| <b>2625.</b>                    |              |            |             | 1. I <b>SWIM</b> in the pool every weekend. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>TALK</b> about where to <b>SWIM</b> during summer. (Communication) 3. The water <b>FEELS</b> refreshing when I <b>SWIM</b> . (Perception)                  |
| <b>Swim V. A1, N.<br/>B1</b>    | /swɪm/       | সুইম       | সাঁতাৰ কাটা |  |

|                                |                   |          |               |  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|--|
| <b>2626.</b>                   |                   |          |               | 1. I <b>ENJOY SWIMMING</b> in the ocean during summer. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>DISCUSSED</b> our plans for <b>SWIMMING</b> this weekend. (Communication) 3. The <b>SWIMMING</b> technique <b>REQUIRES</b> practice. (Mental actions) |
| <b>Swimming N.<br/>A1</b>      | /'swimɪŋ/<br>/    | সুইমিং   | সাঁতার        |  |
| <b>2627.</b>                   |                   |          |               | 1. I <b>SWITCH</b> on the lights when it gets dark. (Physical actions) 2. I often <b>TALK</b> about how to <b>SWITCH</b> my routine. (Communication) 3. It <b>CAN</b> be hard to <b>SWITCH</b> from one task to another. (Changes)       |
| <b>Switch V. B1,<br/>N. B2</b> | /swɪtʃ/           | সুইচ     | বিপরীত<br>করা | 1. The flag <b>SYMBOLIZES</b> our country. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>EXPLAIN</b> the meaning of the <b>SYMBOL</b> to my friends. (Communication) 3. The <b>SYMBOL REPRESENTS</b> unity and strength. (Mental actions)                   |
| <b>2628.</b>                   |                   |          |               | 1. I <b>SHOW</b> my <b>SYMPATHY</b> for those affected by the disaster. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>EXPRESS</b> our <b>SYMPATHY</b> through kind words. (Communication) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> deep <b>SYMPATHY</b> for their loss. (Emotions) |
| <b>Symbol N. A2</b>            | /'sɪmbəl/         | সিম্বল   | প্রতীক        | 1. I <b>RECOGNIZE</b> the <b>SYMPTOM</b> of the illness. (Mental actions) 2. The doctor <b>ASKS</b> about any <b>SYMPTOMS</b> I have. (Communication) 3. The <b>SYMPTOM CHANGES</b> as the disease progresses. (Changes)                 |
| <b>2629.</b>                   |                   |          |               | 1. I <b>USE</b> a new organizational <b>SYSTEM</b> for my files. (Physical actions) 2. They <b>DISCUSS</b> improvements to the <b>SYSTEM</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>SYSTEM ADAPTS</b> to user needs over time. (Changes)            |
| <b>Sympathy N.<br/>B2</b>      | /'sɪmpəθi/<br>/   | সিম্পাথি | সহানুভূ<br>তি | 1. I <b>SET</b> the <b>TABLE</b> for dinner every evening. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>TALK</b> about the items on the <b>TABLE</b> during the meeting. (Communication) 3. The <b>TABLE CHANGES</b> shape when we extend it. (Changes)   |
| <b>2630.</b>                   |                   |          |               | 1. I <b>USE</b> a <b>TABLET</b> to read e-books. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>ASK</b> her about the features of her new <b>TABLET</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>TABLET HELPS</b> me stay organized. (Mental actions)                     |
| <b>Symptom N. B1</b>           | /'sɪmptəm/<br>/m/ | সিম্পটম  | লক্ষণ         | 1. The dog <b>WAGS</b> its <b>TAIL</b> when happy. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>POINT</b> out the <b>TAIL</b> of   |
| <b>2631.</b>                   |                   |          |               |  |
| <b>System N. A2</b>            | /'sistəm/         | সিস্টেম  | ব্যবস্থা      |  |
| <b>2632.</b>                   |                   |          |               |  |
| <b>Table N. A1</b>             | /'teɪbl/          | চেইবল    | টেবিল         |  |
| <b>2633.</b>                   |                   |          |               |  |
| <b>Tablet N. A2</b>            | /'tæblɪt/         | ঠ্যাবলিট | ট্যাবলেট      |  |
| <b>2634.</b>                   | /teɪl/            | চেইল     | লেজ           |  |

|  |            |             |               |   |
|--|------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| <b>Tail N. B1</b>                          |            |             |               | the comet in the sky. (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TAIL INDICATES</b> the animal's mood. (Perception)   |
| <b>2635.</b><br><b>Take V. A1</b>          | /teɪk/     | ঠেইক        | নেওয়া        | 1. I <b>TAKE</b> the bus to work every day. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>ASK</b> you to <b>TAKE</b> my advice. (Communication) 3. I <b>THINK</b> it's important to <b>TAKE</b> breaks often. (Mental actions)<br>1. I <b>TELL</b> a <b>TALE</b> about my travels. (Communication) 2.<br>The <b>TALE BECOMES</b> more interesting with each telling. (Changes) 3. I <b>ENJOY</b> hearing that <b>TALE</b> again. (Perception)                                      |
| <b>2636.</b><br><b>Tale N. B2</b>          | /teɪl/     | ঠেইল        | কাহিনী        | 1. I <b>DISCOVER</b> my <b>TALENT</b> for music at an early age. (Mental actions) 2. I <b>TALK</b> with my friends about their <b>TALENTS</b> . (Communication) 3. The <b>TALENT DEVELOPS</b> through practice. (Changes)<br>1. She <b>IS</b> a <b>TALENTED</b> artist. (States of being) 2. I <b>TELL</b> everyone how <b>TALENTED</b> my friend is. (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TALENTED</b> individuals <b>PROGRESS</b> quickly in their careers. (Changes) |
| <b>2637.</b><br><b>Talent N. B1</b>        | /'tælənt/  | ঠ্যালান্ট   | প্রতিভা       | 1. I <b>TALK</b> to my friends every day. (Communication) 2. We <b>HAVE</b> a <b>TALK</b> about our plans for the weekend. (Communication) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> good after a heart-to-heart <b>TALK</b> . (Emotions)<br>1. I <b>SEE</b> a <b>TALL</b> building in the distance. (Perception) 2. The <b>TALL</b> trees <b>SWAY</b> in the wind. (Physical actions) 3.<br>The <b>TALL</b> structure <b>STANDS</b> out against the skyline. (Changes)                  |
| <b>2638.</b><br><b>Talented Adj. B1</b>    | 'tælənɪd / | ঠ্যালান্টিড | প্রতিভাস ম্পন | 1. I <b>CLEAN</b> the fish <b>TANK</b> every week. (Physical actions) 2. The <b>TANK</b> <b>HOLDS</b> a lot of water. (States of being) 3.<br>I <b>CHECK</b> the <b>TANK</b> for leaks. (Physical actions)<br>1. I <b>USE TAPE</b> to wrap the gifts. (Physical actions) 2. He <b>ASKS</b> if I have some extra <b>TAPE</b> . (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TAPE HOLD</b> everything together securely. (States of being)  |
| <b>2639.</b><br><b>Talk V. A1, N. A2</b>   | /tɔ:k/     | ঠক          | কথা বলা       | 1. I <b>TARGET</b> my workouts to specific muscle groups. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>DISCUSS</b> our marketing <b>TARGET</b> during meetings. (Communication) 3.   |
| <b>2640.</b><br><b>Tall Adj. A1</b>        | /tɔ:l/     | ঠোল         | লম্বা         |   |
| <b>2641.</b><br><b>Tank N. B2</b>          | /tæŋk/     | ঠ্যাঙ্ক     | ট্যাঙ্ক       |   |
| <b>2642.</b><br><b>Tape N. B1</b>          | /teɪp/     | ঠেইপ        | টেপ           |   |
| <b>2643.</b><br><b>Target N. A2, V. B2</b> | 'ta:gɪt/   | ঠাগিট       | লক্ষ্য        |   |

|                      |           |         |        |  |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|--------|--|
| <b>2644.</b>         |           |         |        | The TARGET audience <b>CHANGES</b> based on the campaign. (Changes)  |
| <b>Task N. A2</b>    | /ta:sk/   | ঠাঃ স্ক | কাজ    | 1. I <b>COMPLETE</b> my <b>TASKS</b> every day on time. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>TALK</b> about our <b>TASKS</b> during the meeting. (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TASK BECOMES</b> easier with practice. (Changes)<br>1. I <b>TASTE</b> the soup to check its seasoning. (Perception) 2. I <b>DESCRIBE</b> the <b>TASTE</b> of the dish to my friends. (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TASTE</b> of the fruit <b>CHANGES</b> as it ripens. (Changes) |
| <b>2645.</b>         |           |         |        | 1. I <b>CALCULATE</b> my <b>TAX</b> every year. (Physical actions) 2.<br>He <b>EXPLAINS</b> the <b>TAX</b> system during the meeting. (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TAX</b> rates <b>CHANGE</b> frequently. (Changes)<br>1. I <b>CALL</b> a <b>TAXI</b> to take me to the airport. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>TALK</b> with the driver during the ride. (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TAXI ARRIVES</b> quickly after I call. (Changes)                 |
| <b>2646.</b>         |           |         |        | 1. I <b>BREW</b> a cup of <b>TEA</b> every morning. (Physical actions) 2. We <b>CHAT</b> over a cup of <b>TEA</b> . (Communication) 3.<br>The <b>TEA TASTES</b> better with lemon. (Perception)<br>1. I <b>TEACH</b> English to students every day. (Physical actions) 2. I <b>EXPLAIN</b> the concepts I <b>TEACH</b> clearly. (Communication) 3.<br>I <b>FEEL</b> proud when my students <b>LEARN</b> well. (Emotions)                             |
| <b>2647.</b>         |           |         |        | 1. The <b>TEACHER PREPARES</b> lessons for the week. (Physical actions) 2.<br>The <b>TEACHER COMMUNICATES</b> effectively with the students. (Communication) 3. A good <b>TEACHER INFLUENCES</b> students' lives   |
| <b>2648.</b>         |           |         |        |  |
| <b>Tea N. A1</b>     | /ti:/     | ঠী;     | চা     |  |
| <b>2649.</b>         |           |         |        |  |
| <b>Teach V. A1</b>   | /ti:tʃ/   | ঠী; চ   | শেখানো |  |
| <b>2650.</b>         |           |         |        |  |
| <b>Teacher N. A1</b> | /'ti:tʃə/ | ঠী; চা  | শিক্ষক |  |

# VOCABULARY LESSON:54

## WORD LIST:2651-2700

### Objectives: Stative Verbs

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2651.</b><br><b>Teaching N.</b><br><b>A2</b>         | /'ti:tʃɪŋ/             | তী;চিং               | পাঠদান         | 1. I FEEL that TEACHING is a rewarding profession. (Feel) 2. The TEACHING methods HAVE evolved over time. (Have) 3. I THINK the best part of TEACHING is seeing students succeed. (Think) |
| <b>2652.</b><br><b>Team N. A1</b>                       | /ti:m/                 | তী;ম                 | দল             | 1. Our TEAM IS very dedicated to winning. (Be) 2. I THINK that our TEAM has a great chance this season. (Think) 3. The TEAM HAS a strong sense of camaraderie. (Have)                     |
| <b>2653.</b><br><b>Tear (To Rip) V., N. B2</b>          | /tɪə/                  | ঠিয়া                | ছিঁড়ে ফেলা    | 1. I SEE the TEAR in my shirt. (See) 2. I THINK it's time to fix that TEAR. (Think) 3. I FEEL sorry about the TEAR I made. (Feel)   |
| <b>2654.</b><br><b>Tear (Liquid From The Eye) N. B2</b> | /tɪə/                  | ঠিয়া                | অশ্রু          | 1. I FEEL a TEAR rolling down my cheek. (Feel) 2. It's normal to HAVE a TEAR when you're emotional. (Have) 3. I THINK that a TEAR can express feelings words cannot. (Think)              |
| <b>2655.</b><br><b>Technical Adj. B1</b>                | /'tɛknɪkəl/            | টেকনিখাল             | প্রযুক্তিগত    | 1. The TECHNICAL aspects of this project ARE challenging. (Be) 2. I THINK the TECHNICAL details need more attention. (Think) 3. I HAVE a good grasp of TECHNICAL concepts. (Have)         |
| <b>2656.</b><br><b>Technique N. B1</b>                  | /tɛk'ni:k/             | টেকনিঃক              | কৌশল           | 1. This TECHNIQUE IS effective for learning. (Be) 2. I THINK that mastering the TECHNIQUE takes practice. (Think) 3. The TECHNIQUE HAS improved my skills. (Have)                         |
| <b>2657.</b><br><b>Technology N. A2</b>                 | /tɛk'nɒlədʒi/          | টেকনলজি              | প্রযুক্তি      | 1. Modern TECHNOLOGY HAS changed our lives. (Have) 2. I THINK that TECHNOLOGY IS advancing rapidly. (Think) 3. The TECHNOLOGY APPEARS to be user-friendly. (Appear)                       |

|  |                  |             |                |   |
|--|------------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2658.</b><br><b>Teenage Adj.</b><br><b>A2</b> | /'ti:nɪdʒ/<br>/  | ঠিনেইজ      | কিশোর          | 1. The <b>TEENAGE</b> years <b>ARE</b> full of changes.<br>(Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> <b>TEENAGE</b> behavior can be unpredictable. (Think)<br>3. <b>TEENAGE</b> friendships <b>HAVE</b> a unique dynamic. (Have)<br>1. A <b>TEENAGER</b> <b>IS</b> often seeking independence. (Be) 2.<br>I <b>THINK</b> every <b>TEENAGER</b> faces challenges. (Think) 3. The <b>TEENAGER</b> <b>HAS</b> a lot on their plate. (Have)<br>1. The <b>TELEPHONE</b> <b>IS</b> a vital communication tool. (Be) 2. I <b>HAVE</b> a <b>TELEPHONE</b> call to make. (Have) 3.<br>I <b>THINK</b> that <b>TELEPHONE</b> conversations can be more personal. (Think)<br>1. The <b>TELEVISION</b> <b>IS</b> on in the living room. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> that watching <b>TELEVISION</b> can be relaxing. (Think) 3.<br>The <b>TELEVISION</b> shows <b>APPEAR</b> to be interesting tonight. (Appear)<br>1. I <b>HAVE</b> something important to <b>TELL</b> you. (Have) 2. I <b>THINK</b> it's best to <b>TELL</b> the truth. (Think) 3. I can't <b>SEE</b> how you would <b>TELL</b> that story without emotion. (See)<br>1. The <b>TEMPERATURE</b> <b>IS</b> rising today. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> the <b>TEMPERATURE</b> will drop at night. (Think) 3. I <b>SEE</b> that the <b>TEMPERATURE</b> is warmer than yesterday. (See)<br>1. This solution <b>IS</b> only <b>TEMPORARY</b> . (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> we need a more permanent fix, not a <b>TEMPORARY</b> one. (Think) 3.<br>The <b>TEMPORARY</b> arrangements <b>HAVE</b> worked for now. (Have)<br>1. I <b>HAVE</b> <b>TEN</b> apples in the basket. (Have) 2. The <b>TEN</b> minutes we spent together <b>WERE</b> enjoyable. (Be) 3.<br>I <b>THINK</b> <b>TEN</b> is a good number for a team. (Think)<br>1. I <b>TEND</b> to forget names easily. (Think) 2. I <b>HAVE</b> a habit to <b>TEND</b> gardens during weekends. (Have) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that I <b>TEND</b> to overthink things. (Feel)<br>1. I <b>SEE</b> that <b>TENNIS</b> is a great way to stay fit. (See) 2. I <b>THINK</b> playing <b>TENNIS</b> improves |
| <b>2659.</b><br><b>Teenager N. A1</b>            | /'ti:nɪdʒ/<br>ə/ | ঠিনেইজা     | কিশোর          |   |
| <b>2660.</b><br><b>Telephone N., V. A1</b>       | 'telfəʊn<br>/    | ঠেলিফোন     | টেলিফোন        |   |
| <b>2661.</b><br><b>Television N. A1</b>          | 'telɪvɪzə<br>n/  | ঠেলিভিজ্বান | টেলিভিশন       |   |
| <b>2662.</b><br><b>Tell V. A1</b>                | /tɛl/            | ঠেল         | বলা            |   |
| <b>2663.</b><br><b>Temperature N. A2</b>         | 'tempər<br>ətʃə/ | ঠেম্পারচা   | তাপমা<br>ত্রা  |   |
| <b>2664.</b><br><b>Temporary Ad j. B2</b>        | 'tempər<br>əri/  | ঠেম্পারেরি  | অস্থায়ী       |   |
| <b>2665.</b><br><b>Ten Number A1</b>             | /tɛn/            | ঠেন         | দশ             |   |
| <b>2666.</b><br><b>Tend V. B1</b>                | /tɛnd/           | ঠেন্ড       | যত্ন<br>নেওয়া |   |
| <b>2667.</b><br><b>Tennis N. A1</b>              | /'tɛnɪs/         | ঠেনিস       | টেনিস          |   |

|  |            |          |          |
|--|------------|----------|----------|
|  |            |          |          |
| 2668.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Tent N. B1</b>                          | /tent/     | টেন্ট    | তাঁবু    |
| 2669.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Term N. A2, V. B2</b>                   | /tɜ:m/     | ঠার্ম    | শর্ত     |
| 2670.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Terrible Adj. A1</b>                    | /'terɪbəl/ | ঠেরিবল   | ভয়ানক   |
| 2671.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Test N., V. A1</b>                      | /test/     | টেস্ট    | পরীক্ষা  |
| 2672.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Text N. A1, V. A2</b>                   | /tekst/    | চেক্স্ট  | পাঠ্য    |
| 2673.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Than Conj. A1</b>                       | /ðæn/      | দ্যন     | থেকে     |
| 2674.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Thank V. A1</b>                         | /θæŋk/     | থ্যাঙ্ক  | ধন্যবাদ  |
| 2675.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Thanks Exclam., N. A1</b>               | /θæŋks/    | থ্যাংক্স | ধন্যবাদ  |
| 2676.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>That Det., Pron., Conj. A1, Adv. B1</b> | /ðæt/      | দ্যাট    | তা       |
| 2677.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>The Definite Article A1</b>             | /ðə/       | দি/দা    | দ্য      |
| 2678.                                      |            |          |          |
| <b>Theatre N. A1</b>                       | /'θɪətə/   | থিয়াটা  | থিয়েটার |

coordination. (Think) 3.

The **TENNIS** match **IS** exciting to watch. (Be)

1. We **SET UP** the **TENT** at the campsite. (Physical actions) 2. I **THINK** the **TENT** looks cozy. (Think) 3. The **TENT IS** big enough for everyone. (Be)

1. I **HAVE** a new **TERM** for this project. (Have) 2. The **TERM IS** commonly used in academia. (Be) 3. I **THINK** this **TERM** can be confusing. (Think)

1. The weather **IS TERRIBLE** today. (Be) 2. I **THINK** the food **TASTES TERRIBLE**. (Think, Taste) 3. I **FEEL** that this situation is quite **TERRIBLE**. (Feel)

1. I **HAVE** a **TEST** coming up next week. (Have) 2. The **TEST IS** designed to measure your knowledge. (Be) 3. I **THINK** that people often **FEEL** anxious before a **TEST**. (Feel)

1. I **SEND** a **TEXT** to my friend. (Physical actions) 2. I **THINK** that this **TEXT** needs editing. (Think) 3. The **TEXT IS** quite informative. (Be)

1. I **THINK** this option is better **THAN** that one. (Think) 2. This task **IS** more challenging **THAN** I expected. (Be) 3. I **FEEL** that you are more experienced **THAN** I am. (Feel)

1. I **THANK** you for your help. (Communication) 2. I **FEEL** grateful when I can **THANK** someone. (Feel) 3. I **HAVE** a lot to **THANK** you for. (Have)

1. **THANKS** for your support! (Communication) 2. I **FEEL** happy to hear your **THANKS**. (Feel) 3. I **THINK** that **THANKS** go a long way.

1. I **THINK THAT** it will rain today. (Think) 2. I **FEEL THAT** this is the right decision. (Feel) 3. **THAT** idea **IS** brilliant! (Be)

1. **THE** book **IS** interesting. (Be) 2. I **THINK THE** idea is worth exploring. (Think) 3. I **SEE THE** solution clearly now. (See)

1. **THEATRE** performances **ARE** quite captivating. (Be) 2. I **THINK THEATRE** is a

|                                 |             |           |             |   |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| <b>2679.</b>                    |             |           |             | wonderful art form. (Think) 3. I <b>HAVE</b> always enjoyed going to <b>THEATRE</b> shows. (Have)   |
| <b>Their Det. A1</b>            | /ðeə/       | দেয়া     | তাদের       | 1. <b>THEIR</b> plans <b>ARE</b> very ambitious. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> that <b>THEIR</b> project will succeed. (Think) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that <b>THEIR</b> ideas are innovative. (Feel)                             |
| <b>2680.</b>                    |             |           |             | 1. The victory <b>IS THEIRS</b> to celebrate. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK THEIRS</b> is a great approach to the problem. (Think) 3. I <b>SEE</b> how <b>THEIRS</b> could be the best solution. (See)                         |
| <b>Theirs Pron. B1</b>          | /ðeəz/      | দেয়ায়   | তাদের       | 1. I <b>THINK</b> I can trust <b>THEM</b> with this task. (Think) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> that <b>THEM</b> joining will be beneficial. (Feel) 3. <b>THEM</b> winning the match would be exciting! (Think)                  |
| <b>2681.</b>                    |             |           |             | 1. The <b>THEME</b> of the party <b>IS</b> exciting. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> the <b>THEME</b> could be more inclusive. (Think) 3. The <b>THEME APPEARS</b> to resonate with everyone. (Appear)                       |
| <b>Them Pron. A1</b>            | /ðem/       | দেম       | তাদের       | 1. They <b>ARE</b> proud of <b>THEMSELVES</b> for the achievement. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> they should celebrate <b>THEMSELVES</b> . (Think) 3. They <b>FEEL</b> accomplished in proving <b>THEMSELVES</b> . (Feel)  |
| <b>2682.</b>                    |             |           |             | 1. <b>THEN</b> , I realized the importance of the decision. (Perception) 2. I <b>THINK</b> we agreed on it back <b>THEN</b> . (Think) 3. I <b>SEE</b> how things were different <b>THEN</b> . (See)                 |
| <b>Theme N. B1</b>              | /θi:m/      | থী:ম      | থিম         | 1. The <b>THEORY</b> <b>IS</b> widely accepted in science. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> this <b>THEORY</b> explains the phenomenon well. (Think) 3. The <b>THEORY HAS</b> many practical applications. (Have)             |
| <b>2683.</b>                    |             |           |             | 1. <b>THERAPY</b> sessions <b>ARE</b> beneficial for mental health. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> that <b>THERAPY</b> can help many people. (Think) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that <b>THERAPY</b> should be more accessible. (Feel) |
| <b>Themselves P<br/>ron. A2</b> | /ðəm'selvz/ | দামসেলভ্য | নিজেরা      | 1. <b>THERE</b> <b>IS</b> a solution to every problem. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK THERE</b> are more options available. (Think) 3. I <b>SEE</b> that <b>THERE</b> is a chance for improvement. (See)                        |
| <b>2684.</b>                    |             |           |             | 1. I <b>THINK</b> we should follow the rules; <b>THEREFORE</b> , we will proceed carefully. (Think) 2. I <b>FEEL</b> confident in my skills; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I will apply for the job.                           |
| <b>Then Adv. A1</b>             | /ðen/       | দেন       | তখন         |   |
| <b>2685.</b>                    |             |           |             |   |
| <b>Theory N. B1</b>             | /'θiəri/    | থিয়ারি   | তত্ত্ব      |   |
| <b>2686.</b>                    |             |           |             |   |
| <b>Therapy N. B2</b>            | /'θerəpi/   | থেরাপি    | থেরাপি      |   |
| <b>2687.</b>                    |             |           |             |   |
| <b>There Adv. A1</b>            | /ðeə/       | দেয়া     | সেখানে      |   |
| <b>2688.</b>                    |             |           |             |   |
| <b>Therefore Adv.<br/>B1</b>    | /'ðeəfɔ:/   | দেয়াফো;  | সেইজ<br>ন্য |   |

|                               |           |         |           |   |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---|
| <b>2689.</b>                  |           |         |           | (Feel) 3. It <b>IS</b> important to prepare; <b>THEREFORE</b> , I will study hard. (Be) 1. <b>THEY ARE</b> excellent at their jobs. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK THEY</b> will win the competition. (Think) 3. <b>THEY HAVE</b> a unique perspective on the issue. (Have) |
| <b>They Pron. A1</b>          | /ðei/     | দেই     | তারা      | 1. The book <b>IS</b> too <b>THICK</b> to carry around. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> this <b>THICK</b> paper is great for printing. (Think) 3. The fog <b>FEELS THICK</b> this morning. (Feel)  |
| <b>2690.</b>                  |           |         |           | 1. The <b>THIEF IS</b> always on the run. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> catching the <b>THIEF</b> will take time. (Think) 3. The <b>THIEF HAS</b> a reputation in the neighborhood. (Have)   |
| <b>Thick Adj. A2</b>          | /θɪk/     | থিক     | মোটা      | 1. The <b>THIN</b> ice <b>IS</b> not safe to walk on. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> this fabric is too <b>THIN</b> for winter. (Think) 3. The <b>THIN</b> layer of dust <b>COVERS</b> the table. (Feel)  |
| <b>2691.</b>                  |           |         |           | 1. The most important <b>THING IS</b> to stay positive. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> that one <b>THING</b> can change your life. (Think) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> that the little <b>THING</b> matter the most. (Feel)  |
| <b>Thief N. A2</b>            | /θi:f/    | থীফ     | চোর       | 1. I <b>THINK</b> that this is the best option. (Think) 2. Do you <b>THINK</b> it will rain today? (Think) 3. I <b>FEEL</b> like I need to <b>THINK</b> more about my choices. (Feel)   |
| <b>2692.</b>                  |           |         |           | 1. My <b>THINKING IS</b> clear after a good night's sleep. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> that critical <b>THINKING</b> is important for problem-solving. (Think) 3. <b>THINKING</b> about the future can be overwhelming. (Feel)                                       |
| <b>Thin Adj. A2</b>           | /θɪn/     | থিন     | পাতলা     | 1. The <b>THIRD</b> option <b>IS</b> the best one. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> the <b>THIRD</b> book in the series is my favorite. (Think) 3. The <b>THIRD</b> layer of the cake <b>TASTES</b> delicious. (Taste)  |
| <b>2693.</b>                  |           |         |           | 1. I <b>FEEL THIRSTY</b> after my workout. (Feel) 2. The weather <b>IS</b> so hot that I <b>AM THIRSTY</b> all the time. (Be) 3. I <b>THINK</b> I need some water because I <b>FEEL THIRSTY</b> . (Think, Feel)   |
| <b>Thing N. A1</b>            | /θɪŋ/     | থিং     | জিনিস     | 1. <b>THIRTEEN IS</b> a number often considered unlucky. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> there are <b>THIRTEEN</b> players on the field. (Think) 3. The <b>THIRTEEN</b> cookies <b>HAVE</b> all been eaten. (Have)   |
| <b>2694.</b>                  |           |         |           | 1. <b>THIRTY</b> is the age when many people feel they must settle down. (Be) 2. I <b>THINK</b> I can   |
| <b>Think V. A1</b>            | /θɪŋk/    | থিঙ্ক   | ভাবা      |   |
| <b>2695.</b>                  |           |         |           |   |
| <b>Thinking N. A2</b>         | /'θɪŋkɪŋ/ | থিঙ্কিং | চিন্তা    |   |
| <b>2696.</b>                  |           |         |           |   |
| <b>Third Number A1, N. A2</b> | /θɜ:d/    | থা;-ড   | তৃতীয়    |   |
| <b>2697.</b>                  |           |         |           |   |
| <b>Thirsty Adj. A1</b>        | /'θɜ:sti/ | থা;স্টি | হৃষ্ণার্ত |   |
| <b>2698.</b>                  |           |         |           |   |
| <b>Thirteen Number A1</b>     | /θɜ:tɪ:n/ | থা;ঠীন  | তেরো      |   |
| <b>2699.</b>                  |           |         |           |   |
|                               | /'θɜ:ti/  | থা;ঠি   | তিরিশ     |   |

**Thirty Number A1**

**2700.**

**This Det./Pr  
n. A1, Adv. B1**

/ðɪs/

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এটি

run **THIRTY** miles this month. (Think) 3.  
The **THIRTY** minutes we spent together were  
valuable. (Be)

1. **THIS** is my favorite book. (Be) 2.  
I **THINK THIS** solution will work. (Think) 3.  
I **FEEL** that **THIS** is the right decision

# VOCABULARY LESSON:55

## WORD LIST:2701-2750

### Objectives: Articles

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2701.</b><br><b><u>Threaten</u> V. B2</b>                | /'θretn/               | থ্রেটন               | হুমকি দেওয়া   | 1. I <b>THINK</b> that <b>THREATENING</b> someone is wrong. (Think) 2. <b>THE</b> storm is <b>THREATENING</b> our plans for the picnic. (The) 3. They <b>HAVE</b> a way of <b>THREATENING</b> others without even realizing it. (Have) |
| <b>2702.</b><br><b><u>Three</u> Numbe<br/>r A1</b>          | /θri:/                 | থ্রি:                | তিনি           | 1. I have <b>THREE</b> apples in my bag. (Three) 2. <b>THREE</b> is my lucky number. (Three) 3. I <b>SEE</b> <b>THREE</b> birds sitting on the fence. (See)  |
| <b>2703.</b><br><b><u>Throat</u> N. B1</b>                  | /θrəut/                | থ্রোট                | গলা            | 1. I have a sore <b>THROAT</b> today. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> doctor examined my <b>THROAT</b> for any issues. (The) 3. Drinking warm tea can help soothe <b>A</b> sore <b>THROAT</b> . (A)  |
| <b>2704.</b><br><b><u>Through</u> Prep., Adv. A1</b>        | /θru:/                 | থ্রু;                | মাধ্যমে        | 1. I walked <b>THROUGH</b> <b>THE</b> park this morning. (The) 2. A breeze blew <b>THROUGH</b> the open window. (A) 3. <b>THE</b> train travels <b>THROUGH</b> the mountains. (The)  |
| <b>2705.</b><br><b><u>Throughout</u> Pr<br/>ep./Adv. B1</b> | /θru: 'aut /           | থ্রু;আউট             | সর্বত্র        | 1. I traveled <b>THROUGHOUT</b> <b>THE</b> country last summer. (The) 2. <b>THE</b> festival takes place <b>THROUGHOUT</b> the year. (The) 3. I noticed <b>A</b> change in my mood <b>THROUGHOUT</b> the day. (A)                      |
| <b>2706.</b><br><b><u>Throw</u> V. A2</b>                   | /θrəʊ/                 | থো                   | নিক্ষেপ করা    | 1. I like to <b>THROW</b> <b>A</b> ball in the park. (A) 2. Please <b>THROW</b> <b>THE</b> trash in the bin. (The) 3. Don't <b>THROW</b> away <b>A</b> perfectly good book! (A)  |
| <b>2707.</b><br><b><u>Thursday</u> N. A1</b>                | /'θɜ:rzdə<br>ɪ/        | থার্ডেই              | বৃহস্পতি বার   | 1. <b>THURSDAY</b> is my favorite day of the week. (Thursday) 2. I have a meeting <b>ON</b> <b>THURSDAY</b> . (The) 3. A special event is happening <b>ON THURSDAY</b> . (A)   |
| <b>2708.</b><br><b><u>Thus</u> Adv. B2</b>                  | /ðʌs/                  | দাস                  | এইজন্য         | 1. I worked hard; <b>THUS</b> , I succeeded. (The) 2. <b>THE</b> results were clear; <b>THUS</b> , we can make a decision. (The) 3. I had <b>AN</b> idea; <b>THUS</b> , I presented it. (An)   |

|                                       |           |        |          |  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|--|
| <b>2709.</b>                          | /'tikɪt/  | ঠিকিট  | টিকিট    | 1. I bought <b>A</b> ticket for the concert. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> ticket was expensive, but worth it. (The)<br>3. Can you give me <b>A</b> ticket for the bus? (A)   |
| <b>Ticket N. A1</b>                   |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2710.</b>                          | /'taɪdi/  | ঠাইডি  | পরিষ্কার | 1. I like to keep <b>A</b> tidy room. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> teacher asked us to keep <b>THE</b> classroom tidy. (The) 3. It is important to <b>TIDY</b> up after yourself. (A)<br>1. I need to buy <b>A</b> new tie for the wedding. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> tie you wore yesterday was nice. (The)<br>3. He decided to <b>TIE</b> the package with a ribbon. (A) |
| <b>Tidy Adj., V. A2</b>               |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2711.</b>                          | /taɪ/     | ঠাই    | টাই      | 1. This shirt is too tight for me. (A) 2. I prefer wearing <b>A</b> tight fit for my workout clothes. (A)<br>3. <b>THE</b> lid is tight, so I can't open it. (The)   |
| <b>Tie V., N. A2</b>                  |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2712.</b>                          | /taɪt/    | টাইট   | টাইট     | 1. I will wait till <b>THE</b> store opens. (The) 2. You can stay here till I return. (A) 3. <b>A</b> till is used to keep cash in the shop. (A)   |
| <b>Tight Adj. B1</b>                  |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2713.</b>                          | /tɪl/     | ঠিল    | পর্যন্ত  | 1. <b>THE</b> time is now to act. (The) 2. I always have <b>A</b> good time at the beach. (A) 3. Is it <b>TIME</b> for dinner yet? (The)   |
| <b>Till Conj./Prep. B1</b>            |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2714.</b>                          | /taɪm/    | ঠাইম   | সময়     | 1. Please open <b>A</b> tin of beans for dinner. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> tin is full of cookies. (The) 3. I need <b>A</b> tin for my lunch. (A)<br>1. I found <b>A</b> tiny insect on the window. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> tiny house looks cozy. (The) 3. He has <b>A</b> tiny scratch on his arm. (A)   |
| <b>Time N. A1, V. B2</b>              |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2715.</b>                          | /tin/     | ঠিন    | টিন      | 1. Can I give you <b>A</b> tip on how to save money? (A) 2. <b>THE</b> tip of the iceberg is all you can see. (The) 3. I left <b>A</b> tip for the waiter. (A)<br>1. I am feeling <b>A</b> bit tired today. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> tired worker finally went home. (The) 3. After running, I <b>FEEL</b> tired. (Feel)                                       |
| <b>Tin N. B1</b>                      |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2716.</b>                          | /'taɪni/  | ঠাইনী  | ক্ষুদ্র  | 1. I love the title of this book. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> title of the movie intrigued me. (The) 3. What is <b>A</b> good title for your essay? (A)  |
| <b>Tiny Adj. B1</b>                   |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2717.</b>                          | /tip/     | ঠিপ    | টিপ      | 1. I want <b>TO</b> go to the movies. (To) 2. It's important <b>TO</b> stay healthy. (To) 3. I like <b>TO</b> read before bed. (To)  |
| <b>Tip N. A2, V. B1</b>               |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2718.</b>                          | /'taɪəd/  | ঠায়াড | ক্লান্ত  | 1. <b>THE</b> TODAY is a beautiful day. (Today) 2. I have <b>A</b> meeting <b>TODAY</b> . (A) 3. What will you do <b>TODAY</b> ? (Today)   |
| <b>Tired Adj. A1</b>                  |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2719.</b>                          | /'taɪtl/  | ঠাইটল  | শিরোনাম  |  |
| <b>Title N. A1, V. B2</b>             |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2720.</b>                          | /tu:/     | ঠু     | উদ্দেশ্য |  |
| <b>To Prep., Infinitive Marker A1</b> |           |        |          |  |
| <b>2721.</b>                          | /tə 'deɪ/ | ঠাডেই  | আজ       |  |
| <b>Today Adv., N. A1</b>              |           |        |          |  |

|  |                     |             |                    |  |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>2722.</b><br><b>Toe N. B1</b>           | /təʊ/<br>/tə' gɛðə/ | ঠো<br>ঠগেদা | আঙুল<br>একসা<br>থে | 1. I stubbed my <b>TOE</b> on the table. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> toe is an important part of your foot. (The) 3. He painted <b>HIS</b> big toe. (A)   |
| <b>2723.</b><br><b>Together Adv. A1</b>    | /'tɔɪlɪt/           | ঠোঝ; ইলিট   | টয়লেট             | 1. We can work <b>TOGETHER</b> on this project. (Together) 2. <b>THEY</b> played <b>TOGETHER</b> in the park. (The) 3. Eating dinner <b>TOGETHER</b> is important for family bonding. (Together) |
| <b>2724.</b><br><b>Toilet N. A1</b>        | /tə' mɑ:təʊ/        | ঠামা; ঠো    | টামেটো             | 1. I need to find <b>A</b> toilet. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> toilet is in the next room. (The) 3. Please keep <b>THE</b> toilet clean. (The)   |
| <b>2725.</b><br><b>Tomato N. A1</b>        | /tə' mɔ:rəʊ/        | টামোরো      | আগামী<br>কাল       | 1. I bought <b>A</b> tomato from the market. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> tomato looks fresh. (The) 3. Would you like <b>A</b> slice of tomato on your burger? (A)                                       |
| <b>2726.</b><br><b>Tomorrow Adv. N. A1</b> | /təʊn/              | ঠোন         | স্বর               | 1. <b>TOMORROW</b> is my birthday. (Tomorrow) 2. I have <b>A</b> meeting scheduled for <b>TOMORROW</b> . (A) 3. What do you plan to do <b>TOMORROW</b> ? (Tomorrow)                              |
| <b>2727.</b><br><b>Tone N. B2</b>          | /tʌŋ/               | ঠাং         | জিব                | 1. I like the tone of your voice. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> tone of the music was calming. (The) 3. Can you change <b>THE</b> tone of your message? (The)  |
| <b>2728.</b><br><b>Tongue N. B1</b>        | /tə'nait/           | ঠানাইট      | আজ<br>রাত          | 1. I burned my tongue on the hot soup. (A)<br>2. <b>THE</b> tongue is a vital organ for tasting. (The)<br>3. He speaks several languages with <b>HIS</b> tongue. (A)                             |
| <b>2729.</b><br><b>Tonight Adv. N. A1</b>  | /tu:/               | ঠু          | খুব                | 1. I have plans <b>FOR TONIGHT</b> . (Tonight)<br>2. <b>TONIGHT</b> is going to be special. (Tonight) 3. Are you free <b>TONIGHT</b> ? (Tonight)   |
| <b>2730.</b><br><b>Too Adv. A1</b>         | /tu:l/              | ঠুল         | সরঞ্জাম            | 1. It is <b>TOO</b> hot outside today. (Too) 2. I ate <b>TOO</b> much at dinner. (Too) 3. He is <b>TOO</b> tall for that ride. (Too)   |
| <b>2731.</b><br><b>Tool N. A2</b>          | /tu:θ/              | ঠুথ         | দাত                | 1. I need <b>A</b> tool to fix this chair. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> tool you gave me is very useful. (The) 3. He bought <b>A</b> new tool for his workshop. (A)   |
| <b>2732.</b><br><b>Tooth N. A1</b>         | /tɒp/               | ঠপ          | শীর্ষ              | 1. I have a cavity in <b>A</b> tooth. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> dentist will check <b>MY</b> tooth tomorrow. (The) 3. He has <b>TWO</b> fillings in his tooth. (A)                                       |
| <b>2733.</b><br><b>Top N., Adj. A2</b>     | /'tɒpɪk/            | ঠপিক        | বিষয়              | 1. I placed <b>A</b> book on <b>THE</b> top shelf. (The) 2. The <b>TOP</b> of the cake is decorated beautifully. (The) 3. She wants to be <b>AT THE TOP</b> of her class. (The)                  |
| <b>2734.</b><br><b>Topic N. A1</b>         | /'təʊtl/            | ঠোটল        | মোট                | 1. <b>THE</b> topic of discussion was very interesting. (The) 2. What <b>A</b> great topic for the debate! (A) 3. I have <b>A</b> topic I want to talk about. (A)                                |
| <b>2735.</b>                               |                     |             |                    | 1. The <b>TOTAL</b> cost of the meal was surprising. (The) 2. I need to calculate <b>A</b> total for my  |

|   |               |             |         |  |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------|--|
| <b>Total Adj., N.<br/>B1</b>                  |               |             |         | expenses. (A) 3. The <b>TOTAL</b> number of participants is increasing. (The)  |
| <b>2736.</b><br><b>Totally Adv. B1</b>        | /'təʊtəli/    | ঠোঠালি      | মোটপুরি | 1. I am <b>TOTALLY</b> amazed by your performance. (Totally) 2. This movie is <b>TOTALLY</b> worth watching. (Totally) 3. I am <b>TOTALLY</b> in agreement with you. (Totally)                 |
| <b>2737.</b><br><b>Touch V. A2, N.<br/>B1</b> | /tʌtʃ/        | ঠাচ         | স্পর্শ  | 1. I love the touch of <b>A</b> soft blanket. (A) 2. Can you feel <b>THE</b> touch of the wind? (The) 3. <b>TOUCH</b> that painting gently. (A)  |
| <b>2738.</b><br><b>Tough Adj. B2</b>          | /tʌf/         | ঠাফ         | কঠিন    | 1. This exam is <b>A</b> tough challenge. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> tough decision was made after careful consideration. (The) 3. I like <b>A</b> tough workout to stay fit. (A)                       |
| <b>2739.</b><br><b>Tour N. A2, V.<br/>B1</b>  | /tʊə/         | ঠুয়া       | সফর     | 1. I took <b>A</b> tour of the museum yesterday. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> tour guide was very knowledgeable. (The) 3. Would you like to join <b>THE</b> tour? (The)                                   |
| <b>2740.</b><br><b>Tourism N. A2</b>          | /'tʊərɪz(ə)m/ | ঠুয়ারিয়াম | পর্যটন  | 1. <b>TOURISM</b> is an important part of the economy. (Tourism) 2. <b>THE</b> growth of <b>TOURISM</b> in this area is remarkable. (The) 3. I studied <b>TOURISM</b> in college. (Tourism)    |
| <b>2741.</b><br><b>Tourist N. A1</b>          | /'tʊərist/    | ঠুয়ারিস্ট  | পর্যটক  | 1. I saw <b>A</b> tourist taking pictures at the park. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> tourist information center is very helpful. (The) 3. Many <b>TOURISTS</b> visit this city each year. (A)              |
| <b>2742.</b><br><b>Towards Prep.<br/>A2</b>   | /tə'wɔ:dz/    | ঠাওয়ার্ডস  | দিকে    | 1. I walked <b>TOWARDS THE</b> store. (The) 2. <b>A</b> cloud is approaching <b>TOWARDS</b> us. (A) 3. He ran <b>TOWARDS</b> the finish line. (A)  |
| <b>2743.</b><br><b>Towel N. A2</b>            | /'taʊəl/      | ঠাওয়াল     | তোয়ালে | 1. I need <b>A</b> towel after my shower. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> towel is hanging on the rack. (The) 3. Could you pass me <b>A</b> clean towel, please? (A)   |
| <b>2744.</b><br><b>Tower N. A2</b>            | /'taʊə/       | ঠাওয়া      | টাওয়ার | 1. The <b>TOWER</b> is the tallest building in the city. (The) 2. I took <b>A</b> picture of the old lighthouse <b>TOWER</b> . (A) 3. <b>THE</b> tower has a stunning view from the top. (The) |
| <b>2745.</b><br><b>Town N. A1</b>             | /taʊn/        | ঠাউন        | শহর     | 1. I live in <b>A</b> small town. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> town is known for its beautiful parks. (The) 3. There is <b>A</b> festival in town this weekend. (A)                                       |
| <b>2746.</b><br><b>Toy N., Adj. A2</b>        | /tɔɪ/         | ঠয়ই        | খেলনা   | 1. I bought <b>A</b> toy for my nephew. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> toy store is my favorite place to visit. (The) 3. He plays with <b>HIS</b> toy every day. (A)  |
| <b>2747.</b>                                  | /træk/        | ঠ্র্যাক     | ট্র্যাক | 1. I run on <b>A</b> track every morning. (A) 2. <b>THE</b> track for the race is set. (The) 3. Let's <b>TRACK</b> our progress together. (A)  |

**Track N. A2, V.****B2****2748.****Trade N., V. B1****/treɪd/****ট্ৰেইড****ব্যবসা**

1. I learned **A** lot about trade in economics class.  
 (A) 2. **THE** trade agreement was signed last week. (The) 3. They engage in **TRADE** with various countries. (Trade)

**2749.****Tradition N. A2****/trə'dɪʃən/****স্থানিকতা****রীতি**

1. Our family has **A** tradition of gathering for dinner. (A) 2. **THE** tradition of gift-giving during holidays is popular. (The) 3. I respect **THE** tradition of my culture. (The)

**2750.****Traditional Ad  
j. A2****/trə'dɪʃənəl/****স্থানিক****প্রতিহ্য  
বাহী**

1. I love **A** traditional meal during the holidays.  
 (A) 2. **THE** traditional dance was beautiful to watch. (The) 3. They celebrate **A** traditional festival every year. (A)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:56

### WORD LIST:2751-2800

#### Objectives: Demonstrative, Quantifiers, Possessives

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                          | SENTENCE EXAMPLES |  |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| <b>2751.</b><br><b>Traffic N. A1</b>          | /'træfɪk/              | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>ট্র্যাফিক | যানবাহ<br>ন       | 1. Look at THAT TRAFFIC jam ahead! (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. The TRAFFIC in this city can be overwhelming. (NONE) 3. I always avoid THE heavy TRAFFIC during rush hour. (DEMONSTRATIVE)                             |
| <b>2752.</b><br><b>Train N. A1, V.<br/>A2</b> | /treɪn/                | ট্রেইন                                  | ট্রেন             | 1. THAT TRAIN is arriving at platform 2. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. I missed MY TRAIN this morning. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We need to catch A TRAIN to the city. (QUANTIFIER)   |
| <b>2753.</b><br><b>Trainer N. A2</b>          | 'treɪnə/               | ট্রেইনা                                 | প্রশিক্ষ<br>ক     | 1. THIS TRAINER has excellent reviews. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. I trust MY TRAINER to help me reach my goals. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I need A good TRAINER for my fitness journey. (QUANTIFIER)                           |
| <b>2754.</b><br><b>Training N. A2</b>         | 'treɪnɪŋ/              | ট্রেইনিং                                | প্রশিক্ষণ         | 1. THIS TRAINING program is very effective. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. MY TRAINING schedule is very full this week. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We have SEVERAL TRAINING sessions planned. (QUANTIFIER)                          |
| <b>2755.</b><br><b>Transfer V., N.<br/>B2</b> | 'trænsfə /             | ট্রান্সফা                               | স্থানান্তর        | 1. I need to make THAT TRANSFER before noon. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. HER TRANSFER to the new department was smooth. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There are MANY ways to make a TRANSFER. (QUANTIFIER)                          |
| <b>2756.</b><br><b>Transform V.<br/>B2</b>    | /træns 'fɔ :m/         | ট্রান্সফ; ম                             | রূপান্তর<br>করা   | 1. I want to see HOW THAT can TRANSFORM your life. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. HIS strategy can TRANSFORM the business. (POSSESSIVE) 3. EVERYONE wants to TRANSFORM into a better version of themselves. (QUANTIFIER) |
| <b>2757.</b><br><b>Transition N.<br/>B2</b>   | /træn 'zɪʃ ən/         | ট্র্যানজিশান                            | পরিবর্ত<br>ন      | 1. THIS TRANSITION is critical for the project. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. HER TRANSITION to college was challenging. (POSSESSIVE)   |

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|                               |                |                |                    |   |
| 2758.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Translate V. B1</b>        | /træns'leɪt/   | ଟ୍ର୍ୟାନ୍ସଲେଇଟ  | ଅନୁବାଦ କରା         | 3. <b>SEVERAL TRANSITIONS</b> are necessary for growth. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. Can you help me <b>TRANSLATE</b> THIS document? (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> goal is to <b>TRANSLATE</b> the book accurately. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> people can <b>TRANSLATE</b> between languages. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. I need <b>THAT TRANSLATION</b> by tomorrow. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TRANSLATION</b> of the poem is beautiful. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We have <b>MULTIPLE TRANSLATIONS</b> of this text. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THIS TRANSPORT</b> system is efficient. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HER TRANSPORT</b> options are limited in this area. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There are <b>SEVERAL</b> modes of <b>TRANSPORT</b> available. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. I want to <b>TRAVEL</b> to <b>THAT</b> country next year. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>MY TRAVEL</b> plans are still in progress. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> people love to <b>TRAVEL</b> during the summer. (QUANTIFIER) |
| 2759.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Translation N. B1</b>      | /træns'leɪʃən/ | ଟ୍ର୍ୟାନ୍ସଲେଇଶନ | ଅନୁବାଦ             | 1. <b>THIS TRANSPORT</b> system is efficient. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HER TRANSPORT</b> options are limited in this area. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There are <b>SEVERAL</b> modes of <b>TRANSPORT</b> available. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. I want to <b>TRAVEL</b> to <b>THAT</b> country next year. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>MY TRAVEL</b> plans are still in progress. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> people love to <b>TRAVEL</b> during the summer. (QUANTIFIER)  |
| 2760.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Transport N. A2, V. B1</b> | /'trænspɔ:t/   | ଟ୍ର୍ୟାନ୍ସପୋଟ   | ପରିବହନ             | 1. <b>THAT TRAVELLER</b> seems to know a lot about the area. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS</b> experiences as a <b>TRAVELLER</b> are inspiring. (POSSESSIVE)<br>3. <b>SEVERAL TRAVELLERS</b> shared their stories. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. I want to <b>TREAT YOU</b> to dinner. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite way to <b>TREAT</b> myself is with dessert. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We should <b>TREAT</b> ourselves to a vacation. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THIS TREATMENT</b> is highly recommended. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TREATMENT</b> plan is tailored to his needs. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> patients benefit from this <b>TREATMENT</b> . (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THAT TREE</b> is very old. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>TREE</b> in the park is the oak. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There   |
| 2761.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Travel V., N. A1</b>       | /'trævəl/      | ଠାର୍ମଳ         | ଅମଣ                | 1. <b>THAT TRAVELLER</b> seems to know a lot about the area. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS</b> experiences as a <b>TRAVELLER</b> are inspiring. (POSSESSIVE)<br>3. <b>SEVERAL TRAVELLERS</b> shared their stories. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. I want to <b>TREAT YOU</b> to dinner. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite way to <b>TREAT</b> myself is with dessert. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We should <b>TREAT</b> ourselves to a vacation. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THIS TREATMENT</b> is highly recommended. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TREATMENT</b> plan is tailored to his needs. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> patients benefit from this <b>TREATMENT</b> . (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THAT TREE</b> is very old. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>TREE</b> in the park is the oak. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There   |
| 2762.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Traveller N. A2</b>        | /'trævələr/    | ଟ୍ର୍ୟାଭଲା      | ଅମଣକାରୀ            | 1. <b>THAT TRAVELLER</b> seems to know a lot about the area. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS</b> experiences as a <b>TRAVELLER</b> are inspiring. (POSSESSIVE)<br>3. <b>SEVERAL TRAVELLERS</b> shared their stories. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. I want to <b>TREAT YOU</b> to dinner. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite way to <b>TREAT</b> myself is with dessert. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We should <b>TREAT</b> ourselves to a vacation. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THIS TREATMENT</b> is highly recommended. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TREATMENT</b> plan is tailored to his needs. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> patients benefit from this <b>TREATMENT</b> . (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THAT TREE</b> is very old. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>TREE</b> in the park is the oak. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There   |
| 2763.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Treat V. B1</b>            | /tri:t/        | ତ୍ର୍ୟାଟ        | ଅତିଥି ଆପ୍ୟାୟ ନ କରା | 1. I want to <b>TREAT YOU</b> to dinner. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite way to <b>TREAT</b> myself is with dessert. (POSSESSIVE) 3. We should <b>TREAT</b> ourselves to a vacation. (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THIS TREATMENT</b> is highly recommended. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TREATMENT</b> plan is tailored to his needs. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> patients benefit from this <b>TREATMENT</b> . (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THAT TREE</b> is very old. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>TREE</b> in the park is the oak. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There   |
| 2764.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Treatment N. B1</b>        | /'tri:tment/   | ତ୍ର୍ୟାଟମାନ୍ଟ   | ଚିକିତ୍ସା           | 1. <b>THIS TREATMENT</b> is highly recommended. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TREATMENT</b> plan is tailored to his needs. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> patients benefit from this <b>TREATMENT</b> . (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THAT TREE</b> is very old. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>TREE</b> in the park is the oak. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There  |
| 2765.                         |                |                |                    |   |
| <b>Tree N. A1</b>             | /tri:/         | ତ୍ରୀ           | ଗାଛ                | 1. <b>THIS TREATMENT</b> is highly recommended. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>2. <b>HIS TREATMENT</b> plan is tailored to his needs. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> patients benefit from this <b>TREATMENT</b> . (QUANTIFIER)<br>1. <b>THAT TREE</b> is very old. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>TREE</b> in the park is the oak. (POSSESSIVE) 3. There  |

|              |                             |            |          |  |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|--|
|              |                             |            |          | are <b>SEVERAL TREES</b> in my backyard.<br>(QUANTIFIER) |
| <b>2766.</b> | <b>Trend N. B1</b>          | /trend/    | ত্রেন্ড  | প্রবণতা  |
| <b>2767.</b> | <b>Trial N. B2</b>          | /'traɪəl/  | ঠায়াল   | বিচার  |
| <b>2768.</b> | <b>Triumph N. B2</b>        | /'trɪəmf/  | ঠায়াম্ফ | মহাবিজয়   |
| <b>2769.</b> | <b>Trick N., V. B1</b>      | /trɪk/     | ট্রিক    | ফাঁক   |
| <b>2770.</b> | <b>Trip N. A1, V. B2</b>    | /trip/     | ট্রিপ    | সফর  |
| <b>2771.</b> | <b>Tropical Adj. B2</b>     | /'trɒpɪkl/ | ট্রফিকাল | উষ্ণমণ্ডলীয়   |
| <b>2772.</b> | <b>Trouble N. A2, V. B2</b> | /'trʌbəl/  | ঠাবাল    | সমস্যা   |
| <b>2773.</b> | <b>Trousers N. A1</b>       | /'traʊzəz/ | ঠাউজায   | প্যান্ট  |

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| <b>2774.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Truck N. A2</b>      | /trʌk/       | ট্রাক    | ট্রাক            | <p>1. <b>THE TRUCK</b> is parked outside. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS TRUCK</b> is very reliable. (POSSESSIVE)</p> <p>3. A large <b>TRUCK</b> passed by on the highway. (QUANTIFIER)</p>                                      |
| <b>2775.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>True Adj. A1</b>     | /tru:/       | ঠুৰ:     | সত্য             | <p>1. It's <b>TRUE</b> that <b>THIS</b> story is fascinating. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS</b> account of the event is <b>TRUE</b>. (POSSESSIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>MANY</b> people believe that it is <b>TRUE</b>. (QUANTIFIER)</p> |
| <b>2776.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Truly Adv. B2</b>    | 'tru:li/     | ঠুৰুলি   | সত্যিকা<br>রভাবে | <p>1. I am <b>TRULY</b> grateful for this opportunity. (NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> experience is <b>TRULY</b> unique. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>HER</b> dedication is <b>TRULY</b> commendable. (POSSESSIVE)</p>                      |
| <b>2777.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Trust N., V. B2</b>  | /trʌst/      | ট্রাস্ট  | বিশ্঵াস          | <p>1. I <b>TRUST THAT</b> you will do your best. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY TRUST</b> in you is unwavering. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> people find it hard to <b>TRUST</b> others. (QUANTIFIER)</p>                          |
| <b>2778.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Truth N. B1</b>      | /tru:θ/      | ঠুৰুথ    | সত্য             | <p>1. <b>THE TRUTH</b> can be hard to accept. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS</b> search for <b>TRUTH</b> led him to distant places. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> people struggle to speak the <b>TRUTH</b>. (QUANTIFIER)</p>      |
| <b>2779.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Try V. A1, N. B2</b> | /traɪ/       | ট্রাই    | চেষ্টা<br>করা    | <p>1. <b>THIS</b> is a great recipe to <b>TRY</b>. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> goal is to <b>TRY</b> something new every month. (POSSESSIVE) 3. You should <b>TRY A</b> different approach. (QUANTIFIER)</p>               |
| <b>2780.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>T-Shirt N. A1</b>    | /'ti:ʃɜ:t/   | শী-শার্ট | টি-শার্ট         | <p>1. <b>THAT T-SHIRT</b> looks comfortable. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite <b>T-SHIRT</b> is blue. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I have <b>SEVERAL T-SHIRTS</b> in my closet. (QUANTIFIER)</p>                                    |
| <b>2781.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Tube N. B1</b>       | /tju:b/      | ঠীউ;ব    | টিউব             | <p>1. I found <b>A</b> tube of toothpaste under the sink. (QUANTIFIER) 2. <b>THE</b> tube is almost empty. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>MY</b> tube of glue is missing. (POSSESSIVE)</p>   |
| <b>2782.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Tuesday N. A1</b>    | /'tju:z.deɪ/ | চুঃয়ডেই | মঙ্গলবা<br>র     | <p>1. <b>THIS TUESDAY</b> is going to be busy. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> appointment is on <b>TUESDAY</b>. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I usually have a meeting <b>EVERY TUESDAY</b>. (QUANTIFIER)</p>                               |
| <b>2783.</b>            |              |          |                  |   |
| <b>Tune N. B2</b>       | //tʃu:n/     | চুউ;ন    | সুর              | <p>1. <b>THAT TUNE</b> is stuck in my head! (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS TUNE</b> is very catchy. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I heard <b>A</b> beautiful <b>TUNE</b> on the radio. (QUANTIFIER)</p>  |

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| <b>2784.</b>                 |            |            |               | 1. <b>THIS TUNNEL</b> is very long.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HER</b> fear<br>of <b>TUNNELS</b> makes traveling difficult.<br>(POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>SEVERAL TUNNELS</b> have<br>been built in this area. (QUANTIFIER)                        |
| <b>Tunnel N. B2</b>          | /'tʌnəl/   | ঠানাল      | সুরঙ্গ        | 1. Please take A turn to the left. (QUANTIFIER)<br>2. <b>THIS TURN</b> is tricky. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>HIS TURN</b> to speak is next. (POSSESSIVE)   |
| <b>2785.</b>                 |            |            |               | 1. <b>THE TV</b> is on in the living room.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY</b> favorite show is<br>on <b>TV</b> tonight. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I watch <b>A</b> lot<br>of <b>TV</b> during the weekends. (QUANTIFIER)                              |
| <b>Turn V., N. A1</b>        | /tɜ:n/     | ঠাৰ্ন      | ঘূৱানো        | 1. I have <b>TWELVE</b> cookies left.<br>(QUANTIFIER) 2. <b>THE TWELVE</b> months of<br>the year fly by quickly. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>MY</b> birthday is on the <b>TWELFTH</b> of May.<br>(POSSESSIVE)                               |
| <b>2786.</b>                 |            |            |               | 1. <b>TWENTY</b> people attended the meeting.<br>(QUANTIFIER) 2. <b>THE TWENTY</b> questions<br>on the test were challenging.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. I<br>need <b>TWENTY</b> minutes to finish this task.<br>(QUANTIFIER)                 |
| <b>TV N. A1</b>              | /ti: 'vi:/ | ঠী;ভী;     | টেলিভি<br>শন  | 1. I have seen that movie <b>TWICE</b> . (NONE)<br>2. <b>THE</b> event is held <b>TWICE</b> a year.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. I usually go to the<br>gym <b>TWICE</b> a week. (NONE)   |
| <b>2787.</b>                 |            |            |               | 1. <b>THAT TWIN</b> is very talented.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY TWIN</b> brother is<br>visiting this weekend. (POSSESSIVE)<br>3. <b>BOTH</b> twins play the piano beautifully.<br>(QUANTIFIER)   |
| <b>Twelve Numb<br/>er A1</b> | /twɛlv/    | ঠুঁয়েলভ   | বারো          | 1. I have <b>TWO</b> cats at home. (QUANTIFIER)<br>2. <b>THE TWO</b> friends went on an adventure.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>MY</b> favorite numbers<br>are <b>TWO</b> and five. (POSSESSIVE)   |
| <b>2788.</b>                 |            |            |               | 1. <b>THIS TYPE</b> of shoe is very comfortable.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS TYPE</b> of humor<br>is unique. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I<br>prefer <b>A</b> different <b>TYPE</b> of music.<br>(QUANTIFIER)                                       |
| <b>Twenty Numb<br/>er A1</b> | /'twɛnti/  | ঠুঁয়ান্টি | কুড়ি         | 1. <b>THE</b> weather is quite <b>TYPICAL</b> for this time<br>of year. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS</b> response<br>was <b>TYPICAL</b> of him. (POSSESSIVE)<br>3. <b>MANY</b> people have <b>TYPICAL</b> morning<br>routines. (QUANTIFIER) |
| <b>2789.</b>                 |            |            |               |  |
| <b>Twice Adv. A1</b>         | /twais/    | ঠুঁয়াইস   | দুইবার        |  |
| <b>2790.</b>                 |            |            |               |  |
| <b>Twin N., Adj.<br/>A2</b>  | /twin/     | ঠুইন       | যমজ           |  |
| <b>2791.</b>                 |            |            |               |  |
| <b>Two Number<br/>A1</b>     | /tu:/      | ঠু:        | দুই           |  |
| <b>2792.</b>                 |            |            |               |  |
| <b>Type N. A1, V.<br/>B1</b> | /taip/     | ঠাইপ       | প্রকার        |  |
| <b>2793.</b>                 |            |            |               |  |
| <b>Typical Adj.<br/>A2</b>   | /'tipɪkl/  | ঠিফিকাল    | স্বাভাবি<br>ক |  |

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| <b>2794.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Typically Adv.</b>     | /'tɪpɪkli/    | ঠিফিকালি       | সাধারণ<br>ভাবে | 1. <b>TYPICALLY</b> , it rains in the spring. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS</b> region <b>TYPICALLY</b> experiences heavy snowfall. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>HER</b> schedule is <b>TYPICALLY</b> busy during the week. (POSSESSIVE)<br>1. I need to replace <b>A</b> tyre on my car. (QUANTIFIER) 2. <b>THE</b> tyre pressure is low. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>HIS</b> tyre blew out on the highway. (POSSESSIVE) |
| <b>2795.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Tyre N. B1</b>         | /taɪə/        | ঠায়া          | টায়ার         |  |
| <b>2796.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Ugly Adj. B1</b>       | /'ʌgli/       | আগলি           | চালু           | 1. I think <b>THAT</b> painting is <b>UGLY</b> . (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS</b> <b>UGLY</b> sweater is a family joke. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> people find beauty in <b>UGLY</b> things. (QUANTIFIER)  |
| <b>2797.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Ultimately Adv. B2</b> | /'altɪmɪtl i/ | আলচিমিটি<br>লি | পরিশে<br>ষ্টে  | 1. <b>ULTIMATELY</b> , it's your decision. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS</b> project will, <b>ULTIMATELY</b> , benefit the community. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>HER</b> choice will <b>ULTIMATELY</b> determine the outcome. (POSSESSIVE)  |
| <b>2798.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Umbrella N. A1</b>     | /ʌm'brelə/    | আম্ব্ৰেলা      | ছাতা           | 1. I forgot to bring <b>AN</b> umbrella. (QUANTIFIER) 2. <b>THE</b> umbrella you bought is very sturdy. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>MY</b> umbrella is in the car. (POSSESSIVE)   |
| <b>2799.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Unable Adj. B1</b>     | /ʌ'næbəl/     | আনেইবাল        | অক্ষম          | 1. I was <b>UNABLE</b> to attend the meeting. (NONE) 2. <b>THE</b> team was <b>UNABLE</b> to finish on time. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>HIS</b> illness left him <b>UNABLE</b> to work. (POSSESSIVE)  |
| <b>2800.</b>              |               |                |                |  |
| <b>Uncle N. A1</b>        | /ʌŋkəl/       | আঙ্কল          | চাচা           | 1. <b>THAT UNCLE</b> of mine is a great storyteller. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>MY UNCLE</b> always brings gifts when he visits. (POSSESSIVE) 3. I have <b>TWO UNCLES</b> who live in different states. (QUANTIFIER)  |

# VOCABULARY LESSON:57

## WORD LIST:2801-2850

### Objectives: Determiners

| Words  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2801.</b><br><b>Uncomfortable Adj. B1</b>     | /ʌn'kʌmfətbl/          | আনখামফ ঠাবল          | অস্থির কর      | 1. I felt <b>UNCOMFORTABLE</b> sitting in that chair for too long. (NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> situation is quite <b>UNCOMFORTABLE</b> . (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> people find it <b>UNCOMFORTABLE</b> to speak in public. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER) |
| <b>2802.</b><br><b>Unconscious Adj. B2</b>       | /ʌn'kɔnfəs/            | আখনশাস               | অজ্ঞান         | 1. He was found <b>UNCONSCIOUS</b> after the fall. (NONE) 2. <b>THAT</b> person is <b>UNCONSCIOUS</b> and needs help! (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>ANY</b> <b>UNCONSCIOUS</b> behavior can be alarming. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)                          |
| <b>2803.</b><br><b>Under Prep., Adv. A1</b>      | /'ʌndə/                | আন্দা                | নিচে           | 1. The cat is hiding <b>UNDER</b> the table. (NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> box is <b>UNDER</b> the bed. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. I found my keys <b>UNDER THE</b> couch. (DEMONSTRATIVE)  |
| <b>2804.</b><br><b>Underground Adj., Adv. A2</b> | /'ʌndəgrəund/          | আন্দাগ্রাউন্ড        | ভূগর্ভস্থ      | 1. The <b>UNDERGROUND</b> station is very busy. (NONE) 2. <b>THAT</b> <b>UNDERGROUND</b> tunnel is fascinating. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> <b>UNDERGROUND</b> trains are very efficient. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)                              |
| <b>2805.</b><br><b>Understand V. A1</b>          | /'ʌndə'stænd/          | আন্দাস্ট্যান্ড       | বুঝতে পারা     | 1. I <b>UNDERSTAND</b> your concerns. (NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> concept is hard to <b>UNDERSTAND</b> . (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. Do you <b>UNDERSTAND ANY</b> of this? (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)  |
| <b>2806.</b><br><b>Understanding N. A2</b>       | /'ʌndə'stændɪŋ/        | আন্দাস্ট্যান্ডিং     | বোঝাপ ডা       | 1. <b>THIS UNDERSTANDING</b> is crucial for our relationship. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 2. <b>HIS UNDERSTANDING</b> of the topic is impressive. (POSSESSIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> people lack <b>UNDERSTANDING</b> of different cultures. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER) |
| <b>2807.</b><br><b>Underwear N. B1</b>           | /'ʌndəweər/            | আন্দাওয়্যা          | অন্তর্বাস      | 1. I bought <b>SOME</b> new <b>UNDERWEAR</b> yesterday. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER) 2. <b>THIS UNDERWEAR</b> is very comfortable. (DEMONSTRATIVE)   |

|                              |                  |                  |               |  |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| <b>2808.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Unemployed A dj. B1</b>   | /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/     | আনইম্প্লো ইড     | বেকার         | <p>3. <b>MY UNDERWEAR</b> drawer needs organizing. (POSSESSIVE)</p> <p>1. He has been <b>UNEMPLOYED</b> for six months. (NONE) 2. <b>THAT UNEMPLOYED</b> person is looking for work. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>MANY UNEMPLOYED</b> individuals struggle to find jobs. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>1. <b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b> rates are rising in the area. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THIS UNEMPLOYMENT</b> crisis needs urgent attention. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>SOME UNEMPLOYMENT</b> benefits are available for those in need. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>1. The <b>UNEXPECTED</b> news shocked everyone. (NONE) 2. <b>THAT UNEXPECTED</b> event changed our plans. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>ANY UNEXPECTED</b> delays should be reported. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)</p> <p>1. It seems <b>UNFAIR</b> that he got the promotion. (NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> situation is quite <b>UNFAIR</b>. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> people think the rules are <b>UNFAIR</b>. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>1. <b>UNFORTUNATELY</b>, I can't attend the meeting. (NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> situation is <b>UNFORTUNATELY</b> common. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>MANY</b> people feel <b>UNFORTUNATELY</b> about the outcome. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>1. She looked <b>UNHAPPY</b> after the news. (NONE) 2. <b>THAT UNHAPPY</b> child needs support. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>SOME</b> people are <b>UNHAPPY</b> with their jobs. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>1. The students wear <b>A</b> uniform to school. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>2. <b>THE UNIFORM</b> is very smart. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>MY UNIFORM</b> needs to be cleaned. (POSSESSIVE)</p> <p>1. The workers formed <b>A</b> union for better rights. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>2. <b>THIS UNION</b> represents many employees. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>SOME UNIONS</b> are more powerful than others. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> |
| <b>2809.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Unemployment N. B1</b>    | /ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/  | আনইম্প্লো ইমান্ট | বেকারত্ব      |  |
| <b>2810.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Unexpected A dj. B2</b>   | /ʌnɪk'spɛktɪd/   | আনইক্সপে কষ্টিড  | অপ্রত্যা শিত  |  |
| <b>2811.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Unfair Adj. B1</b>        | /ʌn'fɛə/         | আনফেয়া          | অযথা          |  |
| <b>2812.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Unfortunately Adv. A2</b> | /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətlɪ/ | আনফোটচা নাটলি    | দুর্ভাগ্যব শত |  |
| <b>2813.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Unhappy Adj. A2</b>       | /ʌn'hæpi/        | আনহ্যাপি         | দৃঃখিত        |  |
| <b>2814.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Uniform N. A2</b>         | /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/     | ইউ;নিফও;ম        | সোনালী        |  |
| <b>2815.</b>                 |                  |                  |               |  |
| <b>Union N. B1</b>           | /'ju:nɪən/       | ইউ;নিয়ন         | সংঘ           |  |

|  |                |              |                |  |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2816.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Unique Adj.</u></b><br><b>B2</b> | /ju'ni:k/      | ইউনিক        | অনন্য          | <p>1. She has a <b>UNIQUE</b> talent for music. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THAT UNIQUE</b> piece of art is stunning. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>ANY UNIQUE</b> ideas are welcome. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)</p>  |
| <b>2817.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Unit N. A2</u></b>               | 'ju:nit/       | ইউনিট        | একক            | <p>1. Each <b>UNIT</b> has its own specifications. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THIS UNIT</b> is very efficient. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>SOME UNITS</b> are more powerful than others. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p>                                       |
| <b>2818.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>United Adj. A2</u></b>           | /ju'naitɪd/    | ইউনাইটড      | একতাৰ দ্বা     | <p>1. We stand <b>UNITED</b> in our cause. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THE UNITED</b> nations work together for peace. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>MANY UNITED</b> efforts can lead to success. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p>                                 |
| <b>2819.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Universe N. B2</u></b>           | /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/   | ইউনিভার্স    | মহাবিশ্ব       | <p>1. The <b>UNIVERSE</b> is vast and mysterious. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THIS UNIVERSE</b> holds many secrets. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>SOME</b> theories explain the <b>UNIVERSE's</b> origins. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p>                        |
| <b>2820.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>University N. A1</u></b>         | /ju:nɪ'vesɪtɪ/ | ইউনিভার্সিটি | বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় | <p>1. I attend <b>A</b> university in my city. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p> <p>2. <b>THE UNIVERSITY</b> offers many courses. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>MY UNIVERSITY</b> has a great reputation. (POSSESSIVE)</p>                                  |
| <b>2821.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Unknown Adj. B2</u></b>          | /ʌn'nəʊn/      | আনন্দোন      | অজানা          | <p>1. The <b>UNKNOWN</b> author wrote a bestseller. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THAT UNKNOWN</b> place is intriguing. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>ANY UNKNOWN</b> factors should be considered. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)</p>                              |
| <b>2822.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Unless Conj. B1</u></b>          | /ʌn'lɛs/       | আনলেস        | যদি না         | <p>1. I won't go <b>UNLESS</b> you come with me. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THIS</b> plan won't work <b>UNLESS</b> we have support. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>ANY</b> project will fail <b>UNLESS</b> it is well planned. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)</p> |
| <b>2823.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Unlike Prep. B1</u></b>          | /ʌn'lɔɪk/      | আনলাইক       | এর বিপরীত      | <p>1. <b>UNLIKE</b> other animals, cats are independent. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THIS</b> dog is <b>UNLIKE</b> any I've seen. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>ANY UNLIKE</b> behavior should be noted. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)</p>                       |
| <b>2824.</b>                           |                |              |                |  |
| <b><u>Unlikely Adj. B1</u></b>         | /ʌn'lɔɪklɪ/    | আনলাইক লি    | অসম্ভব         | <p>1. It's <b>UNLIKELY</b> that it will rain today. (NONE)</p> <p>2. <b>THAT</b> outcome seems <b>UNLIKELY</b>. (DEMONSTRATIVE)</p> <p>3. <b>SOME</b> people think it's <b>UNLIKELY</b> to succeed. (INDEFINITE DETERMINER)</p>                      |

|  |                                |               |                  |   |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---|
| <b>2825.</b><br><b>Unnecessary</b><br><b>Adj. B1</b> | /ʌn'nesəsəri/<br>আননেসাস<br>রি | আননেসাস<br>রি | অপ্রয়ো<br>জনীয় | 1. This task is <b>UNNECESSARY</b> for the project.<br>(NONE) 2. <b>THAT</b> requirement<br>seems <b>UNNECESSARY</b> . (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>ANY UNNECESSARY</b> expenses should be<br>cut. (DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)      |
| <b>2826.</b><br><b>Unpleasant Adj. B1</b>            | /ʌn'plezənt/<br>আনপ্লেজেন্ট    | আনপ্লেজেন্ট   | অস্বচ্ছ<br>কর    | 1. The smell was quite <b>UNPLEASANT</b> .<br>(NONE) 2. <b>THIS UNPLEASANT</b> experience<br>taught me a lesson. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>SOME UNPLEASANT</b> surprises can happen<br>in life. (DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)      |
| <b>2827.</b><br><b>Until Conj./Prep. A1</b>          | /ʌn'til/<br>আন্টিল             | আন্টিল        | যতক্ষণ<br>না     | 1. We will wait <b>UNTIL</b> you arrive. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS</b> meeting will last <b>UNTIL</b> noon.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>ANY</b> project will be<br>delayed <b>UNTIL</b> further notice.<br>(INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER) |
| <b>2828.</b><br><b>Want V. A1</b>                    | /wɒnt/<br>ওয়ন্ট               | ওয়ন্ট        | চাওয়া           | 1. I <b>WANT</b> to go to the concert. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS</b> is what I <b>WANT</b> for my birthday.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>ANY</b> child<br>would <b>WANT</b> a toy. (INTERROGATIVE<br>DETERMINER)                       |
| <b>2829.</b><br><b>War N. A2</b>                     | /wɔ:/<br>ও:(আ)                 | ও:(আ)         | যুদ্ধ            | 1. The <b>WAR</b> lasted for several years. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS WAR</b> changed the course of history.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>SOME WARS</b> are<br>fought for freedom. (DISTRIBUTIVE<br>DETERMINER)                        |
| <b>2830.</b><br><b>Warm Adj. A1, V. B1</b>           | /wɔ:m/<br>ওয়াম                | ওয়াম         | উষ্ণ             | 1. The soup is <b>WARM</b> and ready to eat. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS WARM</b> weather is perfect for a picnic.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>ANY WARM</b> clothing<br>is suitable for winter. (INTERROGATIVE<br>DETERMINER)           |
| <b>2831.</b><br><b>Warn V. B1</b>                    | /wɔ:n/<br>ওয়ান                | ওয়ান         | সতর্ক<br>করা     | 1. I need to <b>WARN</b> you about the storm.<br>(NONE) 2. <b>THIS</b> sign will <b>WARN</b> you of<br>danger. (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>ANY</b> signs of<br>trouble should be reported. (INTERROGATIVE<br>DETERMINER)            |
| <b>2832.</b><br><b>Unusual Adj. A2</b>               | /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/<br>আনইউজুল        | আনইউজুল<br>আল | অস্বাভা<br>বিক   | 1. It is <b>UNUSUAL</b> to see snow in April. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THAT UNUSUAL</b> behavior caught my<br>attention. (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. <b>SOME UNUSUAL</b> events can be exciting.<br>(DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)                |
| <b>2833.</b><br><b>Up Adv., Prep. A1</b>             | /ʌp/<br>আপ                     | আপ            | ওপরে             | 1. Please look <b>UP</b> at the sky. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS UP</b> direction leads to the mountain.<br>(DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. <b>ANY UP</b> movement is<br>a good sign. (INTERROGATIVE<br>DETERMINER)                               |
| <b>2834.</b>   | /'ʌpdeɪt/<br>আপডেইট            | আপডেইট        | আপডে<br>ট        | 1. I need to <b>UPDATE</b> my software. (NONE)<br>2. <b>THIS UPDATE</b> includes new features.  |

|                                      |                  |             |                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>Update V., N.<br/>B1</b>          |                  |             |                   | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY UPDATE on the project is appreciated. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                   |
| <b>2835.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. We will meet UPON your arrival. (NONE)<br>2. THIS decision will be made UPON review.                   |
| <b>Upon Prep. B1</b>                 | /ə'pən/          | আফন         | উপর               | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY changes will be discussed UPON request. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                 |
| <b>2836.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. The UPPER shelf is out of reach. (NONE)<br>2. THIS UPPER section is reserved.                          |
| <b>Upper Adj. B2</b>                 | /'ʌpə/           | আফা         | উর্ধ্ব            | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. SOME UPPER floors have better views. (DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)                         |
| <b>2837.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. She was UPSET about the news. (NONE)<br>2. THAT UPSET child needs comfort.                             |
| <b>Upset Adj., V.<br/>B1</b>         | /ʌp'sæt/         | আপসেট       | দৃঃখিত,<br>বিরক্ত | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY UPSET feelings should be addressed. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                     |
| <b>2838.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. The bathroom is UPSTAIRS. (NONE)<br>2. THIS UPSTAIRS room is very cozy.                                |
| <b>Upstairs Adv.<br/>A1, Adj. A2</b> | /'ʌp'steəz<br>z/ | আপস্টেয়ায় | ওপরের<br>দিকে     | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY guests can find the UPSTAIRS lounge. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                    |
| <b>2839.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. The balloon floated UPWARDS into the sky. (NONE) 2. THIS trend is moving UPWARDS.                      |
| <b>Upwards Adv.<br/>B2</b>           | /'ʌpwədz<br>z/   | আপওয়ার্ড্য | উপরে              | (DEMONSTRATIVE)<br>3. ANY UPWARDS movement is a positive sign. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                 |
| <b>2840.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. The URBAN area is bustling with activity. (NONE) 2. THIS URBAN park is a great escape. (DEMONSTRATIVE) |
| <b>Urban Adj. B2</b>                 | /'ɜ:bən/         | আ;বান       | শহরে              | 3. SOME URBAN developments are controversial. (DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)                                   |
| <b>2841.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. I feel the URGE to travel. (NONE)<br>2. THIS URGE to explore is strong.                                |
| <b>Urge V. B2</b>                    | /ɜ:dʒ/           | আ;জ         | তাগিদ<br>দিন      | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY URGE to create should be embraced. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                      |
| <b>2842.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. They invited US to the party. (NONE)<br>2. THIS message is for US.                                     |
| <b>Us Pron. A1</b>                   | /ʌs/             | আস          | আমাদে<br>র        | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY help you can offer would benefit US. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)                    |
| <b>2843.</b>                         |                  |             |                   | 1. I will USE this tool for the project. (NONE)<br>2. THIS USE of technology is innovative.               |
|                                      | /ju:z/           | ইউ;ঝ        | ব্যবহার<br>করা    | (DEMONSTRATIVE) 3. ANY USE of   |

**Use V. A1, N.  
A2**

**2844.**

**Used Adj. B1**

/ju:zd/

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resources should be efficient.  
(INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)

1. I bought a **USED** car last week. (NONE)
2. **THIS USED** book is in great condition. (DEMONSTRATIVE)
3. **ANY USED** items can be donated. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)

1. The **USED** equipment is still functional. (NONE)
2. **THAT USED** bicycle is for sale. (DEMONSTRATIVE)

3. **SOME USED** products can be very valuable. (DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)

1. I **USED TO** play soccer every weekend. (NONE)
2. **THIS** habit is something I **USED TO** have. (DEMONSTRATIVE)
3. **ANY** routine that you **USED TO** follow can be revisited. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)

1. This tool is very **USEFUL** for repairs. (NONE)
2. **THAT** information is **USEFUL** for our project. (DEMONSTRATIVE)
3. **ANY USEFUL** tips are appreciated. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)

1. Each **USER** must create an account. (NONE)
2. **THIS USER** has logged in successfully. (DEMONSTRATIVE)
3. **ANY USER** can provide feedback. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)

1. It's **USUAL** for him to arrive late. (NONE)
2. **THIS** is my **USUAL** coffee order. (DEMONSTRATIVE)
3. **SOME** people prefer their **USUAL** routine. (DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINER)

1. I **USUALLY** start my day with coffee. (NONE)
2. **THIS** is how I **USUALLY** spend my weekends. (DEMONSTRATIVE)
3. **ANY** question that you have is welcome, as I **USUALLY** have answers. (INTERROGATIVE DETERMINER)

**2845.**

**Used Adj. B1**

/ju:z/

ইউ;যড

ব্যবহৃত

**2846.**

**Used  
To Modal V.  
A2**

/ju:zd tu/

ইউ;যড টু

অভ্যন্ত

**2847.**

**Useful Adj. A1**

/'ju:sfəl/

ইউ;সফল

উপকারী

**2848.**

**User N. A2**

/'ju:zə/

ইউষা

ব্যবহার  
কারী

**2849.**

**Usual Adj. A2**

/'ju:ʒuəl/

ইউজুয়াল

সাধারণ

**2850.**

**Usually Adv.  
A1**

/'ju:ʒuəli/  
/

ইউজুয়ালি

সাধারণ  
ত

# VOCABULARY LESSON:58

## WORD LIST:2851-2900

### Objectives: Punctuation

| Words                                     | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2851.</b><br><b>Vacation N. A1</b>     | /veɪ'keɪʃən/           | ভেইখেইশন             | ছুটি           | 1. I am planning a <b>VACATION</b> to the beach. (.)<br>2. We need to book our <b>VACATION</b> , and make sure we have everything ready! (!) 3. Have you ever taken a <b>VACATION</b> in winter? (?)            |
| <b>2852.</b><br><b>Valley N. A2</b>       | /'væli/                | ভ্যালি               | উপত্যকা        | 1. The <b>VALLEY</b> is surrounded by mountains. (.)<br>2. The river flows through the <b>VALLEY</b> , creating a beautiful landscape. (,) 3. Can you see the <b>VALLEY</b> from here? (?)                      |
| <b>2853.</b><br><b>Valuable Adj. B1</b>   | /'væljəbl/             | ভ্যালুয়াবল          | মূল্যবান       | 1. This painting is very <b>VALUABLE</b> . (.)<br>2. <b>VALUABLE</b> items should be stored securely. (,) 3. How <b>VALUABLE</b> is this antique? (?)   |
| <b>2854.</b><br><b>Value N. B1, V. B2</b> | /'vælju:/              | ভ্যালিউ              | মূল্য          | 1. The <b>VALUE</b> of this property has increased. (.)<br>2. She knows the <b>VALUE</b> of hard work; it pays off in the end. (;) 3. What do you think is the <b>VALUE</b> of friendship? (?)                  |
| <b>2855.</b><br><b>Van N. A2</b>          | /væn/                  | ভ্যান                | ভ্যান          | 1. The <b>VAN</b> is parked outside the house. (.) 2. We need to load the <b>VAN</b> with supplies for the trip. (,) 3. Did you see that <b>VAN</b> ? It looks brand new! (!)                                   |
| <b>2856.</b><br><b>Variety N. A2</b>      | /və'ræiəti/            | ভাৱাইয়াটি           | বৈচিত্ৰ্য      | 1. There is a <b>VARIETY</b> of fruits in the market. (.) 2. You can choose from a <b>VARIETY</b> of options, depending on your preference! (!) 3. What <b>VARIETY</b> of colors does this come in? (?)         |
| <b>2857.</b><br><b>Various Adj. B1</b>    | /'vɛəriəs/             | ভেয়ারিয়াস          | বিভিন্ন        | 1. We met <b>VARIOUS</b> artists at the gallery. (.) 2. There are <b>VARIOUS</b> reasons for this decision; each has its own significance. (;) 3. What <b>VARIOUS</b> activities are planned for the event? (?) |
| <b>2858.</b><br><b>Vary V. B2</b>         | /'vɛəri/               | ভেয়ারি              | ভিন্নতা        | 1. Prices <b>VARY</b> depending on the model. (.) 2. The opinions may <b>VARY</b> , but we can find common ground. (,) 3. How do the prices <b>VARY</b> between these two products? (?)                         |
| <b>2859.</b><br><b>Vast Adj. B2</b>       | /va:st/                | ভা:ষ্ট               | বিস্তৃত        | 1. The ocean is <b>VAST</b> and mysterious. (.) 2. There is a <b>VAST</b> difference between the two cultures. (,) 3. Isn't the <b>VAST</b> landscape breathtaking? (!)   |

|                                  |                 |               |         |  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|--|
| <b>2860.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Vegetable N.</b>              | /'vedʒtəb<br>l/ | ‘<br>ভেজ্টেবল | সবজি    | 1. A carrot is a type of <b>VEGETABLE</b> . (.) 2. Eating a variety of <b>VEGETABLES</b> is important for health; it provides essential nutrients. (;) 3. Do you prefer this <b>VEGETABLE</b> or that one? (?) |
| <b>2861.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Vehicle N. A2</b>             | 'vi:k'l/        | ভিয়াখল       | যান     | 1. The <b>VEHICLE</b> was parked in the driveway. (.) 2. This type of <b>VEHICLE</b> is designed for off-road driving. (,) 3. Which <b>VEHICLE</b> do you think is more efficient? (?)                         |
| <b>2862.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Venue N. B2</b>               | /'vən.ju:/      | ভেনিউ         | স্থান   | 1. The <b>VENUE</b> for the concert was changed. (.) 2. This <b>VENUE</b> can accommodate a large crowd; it's perfect for events! (!) 3. What <b>VENUE</b> are we considering for the wedding? (?)             |
| <b>2863.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Version N. B1</b>             | /'vz:ʃən/       | ভা:ষণ         | সংস্করণ | 1. The new <b>VERSION</b> of the app is user-friendly. (.) 2. I prefer this <b>VERSION</b> of the story; it's more engaging. (,) 3. Which <b>VERSION</b> do you like better? (?)                               |
| <b>2864.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Very Adv. A1,<br/>Adj. B2</b> | /'veri/         | ভেরি          | খুব     | 1. This is a <b>VERY</b> interesting book. (.) 2. She was <b>VERY</b> happy with her results! (!) 3. How <b>VERY</b> different is this from the original? (?)  |
| <b>2865.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Via Prep. B2</b>              | 'vaiə/          | ভা-আয়া       | মাধ্যমে | 1. We traveled <b>VIA</b> train to the city. (.) 2. You can send the documents <b>VIA</b> email, or drop them off in person. (,) 3. Did you receive the information <b>VIA</b> the website? (?)                |
| <b>2866.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Victim N. B1</b>              | /'viktɪm/       | ভিক্টিম       | শিকার   | 1. The <b>VICTIM</b> was taken to the hospital. (.) 2. We need to support the <b>VICTIM</b> of this incident; it's important. (,) 3. How can we help the <b>VICTIM</b> in this situation? (?)                  |
| <b>2867.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Victory N. B2</b>             | /'viktəri/      | ভিক্টোরি      | বিজয়   | 1. The team celebrated their <b>VICTORY</b> . (.) 2. This <b>VICTORY</b> means a lot to us; it was hard-earned! (!) 3. What led to their <b>VICTORY</b> in the match? (?)                                      |
| <b>2868.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Video N. A1</b>               | /'vɪdiəʊ/       | ভিডিও         | ভিডিও   | 1. I watched a funny <b>VIDEO</b> yesterday. (.) 2. This <b>VIDEO</b> explains the concept well; you should check it out! (!) 3. Have you seen that <b>VIDEO</b> about travel tips? (?)                        |
| <b>2869.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>View N. A2, V.<br/>B1</b>     | /vju:/          | ভিউ           | দৃশ্য   | 1. The <b>VIEW</b> from the mountain is stunning. (.) 2. I love the <b>VIEW</b> of the sunset from my window! (!) 3. What do you think of the <b>VIEW</b> from here? (?)                                       |
| <b>2870.</b>                     |                 |               |         |  |
| <b>Viewer N. B1</b>              | /'vju:bə/       | ভিউয়া        | দর্শক   | 1. The <b>VIEWER</b> was captivated by the film. (.) 2. Each <b>VIEWER</b> has a different perspective; that's what makes it interesting. (,) 3. How many <b>VIEWERS</b> tuned in last night? (?)              |

|  |                  |                     |                  |   |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>2871.</b><br><b>Village N. A1</b>   | /'vɪlɪdʒ/<br>/   | ভিলিজ<br>ভায়ালান্স | গ্রাম<br>সহিংসতা | 1. The <b>VILLAGE</b> is known for its beautiful scenery. (.) 2. In our <b>VILLAGE</b> , everyone knows each other! (!) 3. Which <b>VILLAGE</b> did you grow up in? (?)<br>1. <b>VIOLENCE</b> is never the answer. (.) 2. We must address the root causes of <b>VIOLENCE</b> in society; it's crucial. (;) 3. Why is <b>VIOLENCE</b> so prevalent in some areas? (?)<br>1. The movie was too <b>VIOLENT</b> for my taste. (.) 2. <b>VIOLENT</b> protests erupted in the city; it was alarming! (!) 3. What caused the <b>VIOLENT</b> reaction from the crowd? (?)<br>1. We had a <b>VIRTUAL</b> meeting last week. (.) 2. This <b>VIRTUAL</b> reality game is amazing; you should try it! (!) 3. How does this <b>VIRTUAL</b> experience compare to reality? (?)<br>1. The <b>VIRUS</b> spread rapidly across the country. (.) 2. Scientists are working to develop a vaccine for the <b>VIRUS</b> ; it's a priority. (;) 3. How can we protect ourselves from this <b>VIRUS</b> ? (?)<br>1. His <b>VISION</b> for the future is inspiring. (.) 2. "I have a clear <b>VISION</b> of what I want to achieve," she said. ("") 3. The company's <b>VISION</b> (to be the best) guides all its decisions. (())<br>1. We plan to <b>VISIT</b> the museum tomorrow. (.) 2. "Did you <b>VISIT</b> the new exhibition?" he asked. ("") 3. I always enjoy my <b>VISIT</b> (especially the art gallery). (())<br>1. The <b>VISITOR</b> was impressed by the display. (.) 2. "Every <b>VISITOR</b> is welcome here!" the guide exclaimed. ("") 3. The <b>VISITOR</b> [from France] shared their experiences. ([])<br>1. The <b>VISUAL</b> effects in the movie were stunning. (.) 2. "This <b>VISUAL</b> representation helps us understand better," she said. ("") 3. You should focus on the <b>VISUAL</b> (not just the text). (())<br>1. It's <b>VITAL</b> to drink enough water daily. (.) 2. "Proper nutrition is <b>VITAL</b> for good health," the doctor advised. ("") 3. Exercise is <b>VITAL</b> (for both mind and body). (())<br>1. This fruit contains a lot of <b>VITAMINS</b> . (.) 2. "Make sure you get enough <b>VITAMINS</b> ," she reminded me. ("") 3. <b>VITAMINS</b> [like C and D] are essential for health. ([]) |
| <b>2872.</b><br><b>Violence N. B2</b>  | /'vaɪələns/<br>/ | ভায়ালান্স          | সহিংসতা          |   |
| <b>2873.</b><br><b>Violent Adj. B1</b> | /'vaɪələnt/<br>/ | ভায়ালান্ট          | সহিংস            |   |
| <b>2874.</b><br><b>Virtual Adj. B2</b> | /'vɜ:tʃuəl/<br>/ | ভাচুয়াল            | ভার্চুয়াল       |   |
| <b>2875.</b><br><b>Virus N. A2</b>     | /'vaɪrəs/<br>/   | ভাইয়ারাস           | ভাইরাস           |   |
| <b>2876.</b><br><b>Vision N. B2</b>    | /'vɪzən/<br>/    | ভিজ্বন              | দৃষ্টি           |   |
| <b>2877.</b><br><b>Visit V., N. A1</b> | /'vɪzɪt/<br>/    | ভিষিট               | পরিদর্শন করা     |   |
| <b>2878.</b><br><b>Visitor N. A1</b>   | /'vɪzɪtə/<br>/   | ভিষিঠা              | দর্শনার্থী       |   |
| <b>2879.</b><br><b>Visual Adj. B2</b>  | /'vɪzʊəl/<br>/   | ভিজুয়াল            | ভিজুয়াল         |   |
| <b>2880.</b><br><b>Vital Adj. B2</b>   | /'vætl/<br>/     | ভাইটাল              | অত্যাবশ্যক       |   |
| <b>2881.</b><br><b>Vitamin N. B2</b>   | /'vitəmɪn/<br>/  | ভিঠামিন             | ভিটামিন          |   |

|  |                       |                |               |   |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| <b>2882.</b><br><b>Voice N. A2</b>         | /vɔɪs/<br>/           | ভয়ইস<br>ভলিউম | কণ্ঠ<br>আয়তন | 1. She has a beautiful <b>VOICE</b> . (.) 2.<br>“Your <b>VOICE</b> matters!” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>VOICE</b> (of the people) must be heard. ( ) )<br>1. Please turn down the <b>VOLUME</b> . (.) 2. “Can you increase the <b>VOLUME</b> ?” she asked. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>VOLUME</b> [of the music] was too loud. ([ ])<br>1. I am a <b>VOLUNTEER</b> at the local shelter. (.)<br>2. “Every <b>VOLUNTEER</b> makes a difference,” he said. (“ ”) 3. We need <b>VOLUNTEERS</b> (to help with the event). ( ) )   |
| <b>2883.</b><br><b>Volume N. B2</b>        | /'vɒlju:m/<br>/       | ভলিউম          | আয়তন         | 1. I will <b>VOTE</b> in the upcoming elections. (.) 2.<br>“Make sure to <b>VOTE</b> this time!” she urged. (“ ”)<br>3. Please cast your <b>VOTE</b> [for your favorite candidate]. ([ ])<br>1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )   |
| <b>2884.</b><br><b>Volunteer N., V. B1</b> | /'vɒlən'tju:n/<br>/ə/ | ভলান্টিয়া     | বেচ্ছাসে বক   | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2885.</b><br><b>Vote N., V. B1</b>      | /vəʊt/<br>/           | ভোট            | ভোট           | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. The <b>WAITER</b> took our order. (.) 2.<br>“Our <b>WAITER</b> was very attentive,” she noted. (“ ”) 3. The <b>WAITER</b> [at that restaurant] was excellent. ([ ])<br>1. I usually <b>WAKE</b> up early. (.) 2. “I <b>WAKE</b> up at six every morning,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>Please <b>WAKE</b> (me up at seven). ( ) )<br>1. I like to <b>WALK</b> in the park. (.) 2. “Let’s go for a <b>WALK!</b> ” she exclaimed. (“ ”) 3.<br>A <b>WALK</b> (in nature) can be refreshing. ( ) )<br>1. The <b>WALL</b> is painted blue. (.) 2. “There’s a picture on the <b>WALL</b> ,” he pointed out. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WALL</b> [in the living room] is my favorite. ([ ])<br>1. The <b>WARNING</b> sign was clear. (.) 2. “Take this <b>WARNING</b> seriously,” he advised. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WARNING</b> (about the storm) was issued early. ( ) ) |
| <b>2886.</b><br><b>Wage N. B2</b>          | /weɪdʒ/<br>/          | ওয়েইজ         | মজুরি         | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2887.</b><br><b>Wait V. A1, N. A2</b>   | /weɪt/<br>/           | ওয়েইট         | অপেক্ষা করা   | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2888.</b><br><b>Waiter N. A1</b>        | /'weɪtə/<br>/         | ওয়েইঠা        | ওয়েটার       | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. The <b>WAITER</b> took our order. (.) 2.<br>“Our <b>WAITER</b> was very attentive,” she noted. (“ ”) 3. The <b>WAITER</b> [at that restaurant] was excellent. ([ ])<br>1. I usually <b>WAKE</b> up early. (.) 2. “I <b>WAKE</b> up at six every morning,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>Please <b>WAKE</b> (me up at seven). ( ) )<br>1. I like to <b>WALK</b> in the park. (.) 2. “Let’s go for a <b>WALK!</b> ” she exclaimed. (“ ”) 3.<br>A <b>WALK</b> (in nature) can be refreshing. ( ) )<br>1. The <b>WALL</b> is painted blue. (.) 2. “There’s a picture on the <b>WALL</b> ,” he pointed out. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WALL</b> [in the living room] is my favorite. ([ ])<br>1. The <b>WARNING</b> sign was clear. (.) 2. “Take this <b>WARNING</b> seriously,” he advised. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WARNING</b> (about the storm) was issued early. ( ) ) |
| <b>2889.</b><br><b>Wake V. A1</b>          | /weɪk/<br>/           | ওয়েইক         | জাগানো        | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2890.</b><br><b>Walk V., N. A1</b>      | /wɔ:k/<br>/           | ওয়াক          | হাঁটা         | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2891.</b><br><b>Wall N. A1</b>          | /wɔ:l/<br>/           | ওয়াল          | দেওয়াল       | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2892.</b><br><b>Warning N. B1</b>       | /'wɔ:nɪŋ/<br>/        | ওয়ার্নিং      | সতর্কবা র্তা  | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2893.</b><br><b>Wash V. A1, N. A2</b>   | /wɒʃ/<br>/            | ওয়াশ          | ধোয়া         | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |
| <b>2894.</b><br><b>Washing N. A2</b>       | /'wɒʃɪŋ/<br>/         | অশিং           | ধোয়া         | 1. The <b>WAGE</b> for this job is competitive. (.) 2.<br>“You deserve a fair <b>WAGE</b> ,” he said. (“ ”) 3.<br>The <b>WAGE</b> (for overtime) is higher. ( ) )<br>1. You need to <b>WAIT</b> here. (.) 2.<br>“Please <b>WAIT</b> for your turn,” the receptionist said. (“ ”) 3. I had to <b>WAIT</b> (for over an hour) to see the doctor. ( ) )  |

|                              |         |          |        |   |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|---|
| <b>2895.</b>                 |         |          |        | 1. Please don't <b>WASTE</b> food. (.) 2. "We need to reduce <b>WASTE</b> ," she mentioned. (" ") 3. The <b>WASTE</b> [produced by factories] is concerning. ([ ])            |
| <b>Waste N., V., Adj. B1</b> | /weɪst/ | ওয়েইস্ট | বর্জ্য |   |
| <b>2896.</b>                 |         |          |        | 1. I like to <b>WATCH</b> movies on weekends. (.) 2. "Did you <b>WATCH</b> that show?" she asked. (" ") 3. A good <b>WATCH</b> (can be expensive). ( ( )                      |
| <b>Watch V., N. A1</b>       | /wɒtʃ/  | উচ্চ     | দেখানো | 1. Please drink more <b>WATER</b> . (.) 2. "I need to refill my <b>WATER</b> bottle," he said. (" ") 3. <b>WATER</b> (from the fountain) is refreshing. ( ( ))                |
| <b>2897.</b>                 |         |          |        | 1. I saw her <b>WAVE</b> goodbye. (.) 2. "Can you <b>WAVE</b> to the camera?" he asked. (" ") 3. A friendly <b>WAVE</b> (from across the street) made my day. ( ( ))          |
| <b>Water N. A1, V. B1</b>    | 'wɔ:tə/ | ওয়াটা   | জল     | 1. This is the best <b>WAY</b> to learn. (.) 2. "Is there any other <b>WAY</b> to solve this?" she asked. (" ") 3. The <b>WAY</b> (to the station) is straightforward. ( ( )) |
| <b>2898.</b>                 |         |          |        | 1. <b>WE</b> are going to the concert. (.) 2. "WE need to prepare for the trip," she said. (" ") 3. <b>WE</b> (as a team) can achieve this goal. ( ( ))                       |
| <b>Wave N. A2, V. B1</b>     | /weɪv/  | ওয়েইভ   | চেউ    |   |
| <b>2899.</b>                 |         |          |        |   |
| <b>Way N. A1, Adv. B2</b>    | /wei/   | ওয়েই    | পথ     |   |
| <b>2900.</b>                 |         |          |        |   |
| <b>We Pron. A1</b>           | /wi:/   | উই;      | আমরা   |   |

# VOCABULARY LESSON:59-A

## WORD LIST:2901-2925

### Objectives: Types of Speech

| Words                                  | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                    | SENTENCE EXAMPLES |   |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>2901.</b><br><b>Weak Adj. A2</b>    | /wi:k/                 | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>উইক | দুর্বল            | 1. "I feel <b>WEAK</b> after the workout," she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that she felt <b>WEAK</b> after the workout. (Indirect Speech) 3. She thought she might be <b>WEAK</b> because she hadn't eaten. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                          |
| <b>2902.</b><br><b>Weakness N. B2</b>  | 'wi:knəs /             | উইকনেস                            | দুর্বলতা          | 1. "My biggest <b>WEAKNESS</b> is public speaking," he admitted. (Direct Speech) 2. He admitted that his biggest <b>WEAKNESS</b> was public speaking. (Indirect Speech) 3. He claimed he could overcome his <b>WEAKNESS</b> with practice. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech) |
| <b>2903.</b><br><b>Wealth N. B2</b>    | /wɛlθ/                 | ওয়েলথ                            | ধন                | 1. "Their <b>WEALTH</b> is impressive," she remarked. (Direct Speech) 2. She remarked that their <b>WEALTH</b> was impressive. (Indirect Speech) 3. They said that they must manage their <b>WEALTH</b> wisely. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                            |
| <b>2904.</b><br><b>Wealthy Adj. B2</b> | 'wɛlθi/                | ওয়েলাথি                          | ধনী               | 1. "He is very <b>WEALTHY</b> ," she pointed out. (Direct Speech) 2. She pointed out that he was very <b>WEALTHY</b> . (Indirect Speech) 3. She believed that he could be <b>WEALTHY</b> if he invested differently. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                       |
| <b>2905.</b><br><b>Weapon N. B1</b>    | 'wɛpən/                | ওয়েফন                            | অস্ত্র            | 1. "A sword is a powerful <b>WEAPON</b> ," he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said that a sword was a powerful <b>WEAPON</b> . (Indirect Speech) 3. He mentioned that it could be a dangerous <b>WEAPON</b> if misused. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                        |
| <b>2906.</b><br><b>Wear V. A1</b>      | /weə/                  | উএয়া                             | পরা               | 1. "I like to <b>WEAR</b> comfortable clothes," she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that she liked to <b>WEAR</b> comfortable clothes. (Indirect Speech) 3. She mentioned that she could <b>WEAR</b> anything for the occasion. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)          |
| <b>2907.</b><br><b>Weather N. A1</b>   | 'wɛðə/                 | ওয়েদা                            | আবহাওয়া          | 1. "The <b>WEATHER</b> is beautiful today!" he exclaimed. (Direct Speech) 2. He exclaimed that the <b>WEATHER</b> was beautiful that day. (Indirect   |

|              |                        |               |           |                |   |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| <b>2908.</b> | <b>Web N. A2</b>       | /wɛb/         | ওয়েব     | জালের          | Speech) 3. He said it might rain if the <b>WEATHER</b> changes. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)<br>1. “The <b>WEB</b> is full of information,” she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that the <b>WEB</b> was full of information. (Indirect Speech) 3. She believed it could be a useful tool on the <b>WEB</b> . (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech) |
| <b>2909.</b> | <b>Website N. A1</b>   | /'wɛbsaɪt /   | ওয়েবসাইট | ওয়েবসাইট      | 1. “Check out this amazing <b>WEBSITE</b> ,” he suggested. (Direct Speech) 2. He suggested that I check out that amazing <b>WEBSITE</b> . (Indirect Speech) 3. He said I should visit the <b>WEBSITE</b> if I wanted more details. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)   |
| <b>2910.</b> | <b>Wedding N. A2</b>   | /'wedɪŋ/      | ওয়েডিং   | বিয়ে          | 1. “The <b>WEDDING</b> was beautiful,” she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that the <b>WEDDING</b> had been beautiful. (Indirect Speech) 3. She thought it would be a lovely <b>WEDDING</b> if it didn't rain. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)   |
| <b>2911.</b> | <b>Wednesday N. A1</b> | /'wɛnzdeɪ /   | ওয়েনিডেই | বুধবার         | 1. “I'll see you on <b>WEDNESDAY</b> ,” he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said he would see me on <b>WEDNESDAY</b> . (Indirect Speech) 3. He mentioned that we might meet again on <b>WEDNESDAY</b> . (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)   |
| <b>2912.</b> | <b>Week N. A1</b>      | /wi:k /       | উইক       | সপ্তাহ         | 1. “This is my favorite <b>WEEK</b> of the year,” she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that it was her favorite <b>WEEK</b> of the year. (Indirect Speech) 3. She thought it would be a busy <b>WEEK</b> ahead. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)   |
| <b>2913.</b> | <b>Weekend N. A1</b>   | /'wi:k, ɛn d/ | উইকেন্ড   | সপ্তাহ<br>শেষে | 1. “I love the <b>WEEKEND!</b> ” he exclaimed. (Direct Speech) 2. He exclaimed that he loved the <b>WEEKEND</b> . (Indirect Speech) 3. He said he might go hiking this <b>WEEKEND</b> . (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)  |
| <b>2914.</b> | <b>Weigh V. B1</b>     | /wei /        | ওয়েই     | ওজন<br>করা     | 1. “I need to <b>WEIGH</b> this package,” she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said she needed to <b>WEIGH</b> that package. (Indirect Speech) 3. She mentioned that I could help her <b>WEIGH</b> the items. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)  |
| <b>2915.</b> | <b>Weight N. A2</b>    | /weɪt /       | ওয়েইট    | ওজন            | 1. “The <b>WEIGHT</b> of this box is heavy,” he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said that the <b>WEIGHT</b> of the box was heavy. (Indirect Speech) 3. He thought that the <b>WEIGHT</b> might exceed the limit. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)   |

|              |   |            |             |                    |   |
|--------------|---|------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>2916.</b> | <b>Welcome Excl<br/>am., V., Adj.<br/>A1, N. A2</b> | /'welkəm / | ওয়েলখাম    | স্বাগতম,<br>স্বাগত | 1. "You are <b>WELCOME</b> to join us," she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said I was <b>WELCOME</b> to join them. (Indirect Speech) 3. She mentioned that I could feel <b>WELCOME</b> anytime. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                |
| <b>2917.</b> | <b>Well Adv.,<br/>Adj., Exclam.<br/>A1</b>          | /wɛl/      | ওয়েল       | ভাল                | 1. "I feel <b>WELL</b> today," he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said that he felt <b>WELL</b> that day. (Indirect Speech) 3. He thought he might feel <b>WELL</b> after resting. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                               |
| <b>2918.</b> | <b>West N., Adj.,<br/>Adv. A1</b>                   | /wɛst/     | ওয়েস্ট     | পশ্চিম             | 1. "The sun sets in the <b>WEST</b> ," she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that the sun sets in the <b>WEST</b> . (Indirect Speech) 3. She believed that the <b>WEST</b> was the best direction to travel. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech) |
| <b>2919.</b> | <b>Western Adj.<br/>B1</b>                          | 'wɛstən/   | ওয়েস্টার্ন | পশ্চিমে<br>র       | 1. "I enjoy <b>WESTERN</b> movies," he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said that he enjoyed <b>WESTERN</b> movies. (Indirect Speech) 3. He thought that <b>WESTERNs</b> were entertaining. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                       |
| <b>2920.</b> | <b>Wet Adj. A2</b>                                  | /wɛt/      | ওয়েট       | ভিজা               | 1. "The ground is <b>WET</b> after the rain," she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said that the ground was <b>WET</b> after the rain. (Indirect Speech) 3. She thought it might still be <b>WET</b> outside. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)    |
| <b>2921.</b> | <b>What Pron./D<br/>et. A1</b>                      | /wɒt/      | ওট          | কি                 | 1. " <b>WHAT</b> do you want for dinner?" he asked. (Direct Speech) 2. He asked <b>WHAT</b> I wanted for dinner. (Indirect Speech) 3. He wondered <b>WHAT</b> I might like to eat. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)                           |
| <b>2922.</b> | <b>Whatever Det.<br/>/Pron. B1</b>                  | /wɒt'evə/  | উঅঠেভা      | যে কিছু            | 1. "You can choose <b>WHATEVER</b> you like," she said. (Direct Speech) 2. She said I could choose <b>WHATEVER</b> I liked. (Indirect Speech) 3. She mentioned I could pick <b>WHATEVER</b> I wanted. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)        |
| <b>2923.</b> | <b>Wheel N. A2</b>                                  | /wi:l/     | উইল         | চাকা               | 1. "The <b>WHEEL</b> needs to be fixed," he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said that the <b>WHEEL</b> needed to be fixed. (Indirect Speech) 3. He thought it might cost a lot to repair the <b>WHEEL</b> . (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)      |
| <b>2924.</b> | <b>When Adv.,<br/>Pron., Conj.<br/>A1</b>           | /wɛn/      | ওয়েন       | কখন                | 1. " <b>WHEN</b> are you leaving?" she asked. (Direct Speech) 2. She asked <b>WHEN</b> I was leaving. (Indirect Speech) 3. She wondered <b>WHEN</b> I would return. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)  |

**2925.**

**Whenever Co  
nj. B1**

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1. "You can come **WHENEVER** you want," he said. (Direct Speech) 2. He said that I could come **WHENEVER** I wanted. (Indirect Speech) 3. He mentioned that I could visit **WHenever** I felt like it. (Modal Verbs in Reported Speech)

## VOCABULARY LESSON:59-B

### WORD LIST:2926-2950

#### Objectives: Reported Speech

| Words   | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | BANGLA MEANING                       | SENTENCE EXAMPLES |  |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>2926.</b><br><b>Where Adv.<br/>Conj. A1</b>  | /wɛə/                  | বাংলায়<br>সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ<br>ওয়্যা | কোথায়            | 1. “ <b>WHERE</b> are you going?” she asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She asked <b>WHERE</b> I was going. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She wanted to know <b>WHERE</b> I would go if I had the chance. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)<br>1. “I prefer tea, <b>WHEREAS</b> he likes coffee,” she said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She explained that she preferred tea, <b>WHEREAS</b> he liked coffee. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She mentioned that she would choose tea, <b>WHEREAS</b> he would choose coffee. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech) |
| <b>2927.</b><br><b>Whereas Conj<br/>. B2</b>    | /wɛər'æz/              | উয়েরয়া                             | যেখানে            | 1. “I prefer tea, <b>WHEREAS</b> he likes coffee,” she said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She explained that she preferred tea, <b>WHEREAS</b> he liked coffee. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She mentioned that she would choose tea, <b>WHEREAS</b> he would choose coffee. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)  |
| <b>2928.</b><br><b>Wherever Con<br/>j. B2</b>   | /wɛə'evə/              | ওয়্যাএভা                            | যেখানে<br>ই       | 1. “You can sit <b>WHEREVER</b> you like,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He said I could sit <b>WHEREVER</b> I liked. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that I could go <b>WHEREVER</b> I wanted if I finished my work. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)   |
| <b>2929.</b><br><b>Whether Conj.<br/>B1</b>     | /'wɛðə/                | ওয়েদা                               | যদি               | 1. “Do you know <b>WHETHER</b> she is coming?” he asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He asked if I knew <b>WHETHER</b> she was coming. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He wondered <b>WHETHER</b> I would join him if I had time. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)   |
| <b>2930.</b><br><b>Which Pron./<br/>Det. A1</b> | /wɪtʃ/                 | উইচ                                  | কোন               | 1. “ <b>WHICH</b> book do you prefer?” she asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She asked <b>WHICH</b> book I preferred. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She wanted to know <b>WHICH</b> book I would choose if I had to pick one. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)  |
| <b>2931.</b>                                    | /waɪl/                 | ওয়াইল                               | যখন,<br>সময়      | 1. “ <b>WHILE</b> you wait, please read this,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He asked me to read this <b>WHILE</b> I waited. (Commands and  |

**While Conj.**  
**A2, N. B1**

**2932.**

**Whisper V., N.**  
**B2**

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Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that I could read this **WHILE** I waited for the results. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “Please **WHISPER** when you talk,” she said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She requested that I **WHISPER** when I talked. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She said that I could **WHISPER** if I wanted to keep it a secret. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “I love the color **WHITE**,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He said that he loved the color **WHITE**. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that he would choose **WHITE** if he had to pick a color. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “**WHO** is coming to the party?” she asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She asked **WHO** was coming to the party. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She wanted to know **WHO** would attend if they were invited. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “I ate the **WHOLE** cake!” he exclaimed. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He exclaimed that he had eaten the **WHOLE** cake. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He said he would eat the **WHOLE** cake if no one stopped him. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “**WHOM** did you invite?” she asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She asked **WHOM** I had invited. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She wanted to know **WHOM** I would invite if I had the chance. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “**WHOSE** book is this?” he asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He asked **WHOSE** book that was. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He wondered **WHOSE** book I would borrow if I needed one. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “**WHY** are you late?” she asked. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She asked **WHY** I was late. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She wanted to know **WHY** I would be late if I missed the bus. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2935.**

**Whole Adj. A2,**  
**N. B1**

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**2936.**

**Whom Pron.**  
**B2**

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**2937.**

**Whose Det./Pron. A2**

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**2938.**

**Why Adv. A1**

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**2939.**

**Wide Adj. A2**

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1. “The door is very **WIDE**,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He said that the door was very **WIDE**. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that the door would be **WIDE** enough for the furniture if we moved it. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2940.**

**Widely Adv. B2**

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1. “This book is **WIDELY** regarded as a classic,” she said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She said that the book was **WIDELY** regarded as a classic. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She mentioned that it would be **WIDELY** accepted if it were published. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2941.**

**Wife N. A1**

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স্ত্রী

1. “My **WIFE** is an artist,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He said that his **WIFE** was an artist. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that his **WIFE** would join us if she finished her work. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2942.**

**Wild Adj. A2**

/waɪld/

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বন্য

1. “The **WILD** animals are fascinating,” she said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She said that the **WILD** animals were fascinating. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She mentioned that the **WILD** animals would be more active if it were warmer. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2943.**

**Wildlife N. B2**

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1. “The **WILDLIFE** in this area is diverse,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He said that the **WILDLIFE** in that area was diverse. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that the **WILDLIFE** would thrive if the environment was protected. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2944.**

**Will Modal V.  
A1, N. B1**

/wɪl/

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হবে

1. “I **WILL** help you with that,” she said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She said that she **WILL** help me with that. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She mentioned that she would help me if I asked her. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2945.**

**Willing Adj.  
B2**

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1. “I am **WILLING** to assist,” he said. (Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He said that he was **WILLING** to assist. (Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned that he would be **WILLING** to help if needed. (Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

**2946.**

**Win V. A1, N.  
B1**

/wɪn/

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হওয়া

1. “I hope to **WIN** the game,” she said.  
(Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She said that  
she hoped to **WIN** the game. (Commands and  
Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She mentioned  
that she would **WIN** if she practiced more.  
(Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “Is the **WIND** strong today?” he asked.  
(Questions in Reported Speech) 2. He asked if  
the **WIND** was strong that day. (Commands and  
Requests in Reported Speech) 3. He mentioned  
that the **WIND** would be stronger if the storm  
approached. (Conditional Sentences in Reported  
Speech)

1. “Can you close the **WINDOW?**” she asked.  
(Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She asked me  
to close the **WINDOW**. (Commands and  
Requests in Reported Speech) 3. She said that  
the **WINDOW** would be open if it got too hot.  
(Conditional Sentences in Reported Speech)

1. “Do you like **WINE?**” he asked. (Questions in  
Reported Speech) 2. He asked if I liked **WINE**.  
(Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3.  
He mentioned that I could have **WINE** if I  
wanted to celebrate. (Conditional Sentences in  
Reported Speech)

1. “**WING** it if you have to,” she said.  
(Questions in Reported Speech) 2. She suggested  
that I should **WING** it if I had no plan.  
(Commands and Requests in Reported Speech) 3.  
She said that I could **WING** it if I felt confident  
enough. (Conditional Sentences in Reported  
Speech)

**2947.**  
**Wind N. A2**

/wɪnd/

উইন্ড

হাওয়া

**2948.**  
**Window N. A1**

'wɪndəʊ  
/

উইন্ডো

জানালা

**2949.**  
**Wine N. A1**

/waɪn/

ওয়াইন

মদ

**2950.**  
**Wing N. B1**

/wɪŋ/

উইং

পাখনা

## VOCABULARY LESSON:60-A

### WORD LIST:2951-2975

#### Objectives: Types of Phrasal Verbs

| Words                                 | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক<br>উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES   |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>2951.</b><br><b>Winner N. A2</b>   | /'wɪnə/                | উইনা                    | বিজেতা         | 1. "The <b>WINNER</b> will receive a trophy," she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He often <b>GIVES</b> away trophies to <b>WINNERS</b> . (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. The <b>WINNER</b> was chosen based on their performance. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)          |
| <b>2952.</b><br><b>Winter N. A1</b>   | 'wɪntə/                | উইন্টা                  | শীত            | 1. "I love to <b>SNUGGLE</b> up during <b>WINTER</b> ," she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The temperature usually <b>DROPS</b> in <b>WINTER</b> . (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. We need to <b>WARM</b> our house up for <b>WINTER</b> . (Separable Phrasal Verbs) |
| <b>2953.</b><br><b>Wire N. B2</b>     | /waɪə/                 | ওয়াইয়া                | তার            | 1. "Can you <b>HOOK UP</b> the <b>WIRE</b> ?" he asked. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WIRE</b> often <b>BREAKS</b> when pulled too hard. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I will <b>CUT</b> the <b>WIRE</b> before installing the device. (Separable Phrasal Verbs) |
| <b>2954.</b><br><b>Wise Adj. B2</b>   | /waɪz/                 | ওয়াইছ                  | জ্ঞানী         | 1. "It's <b>WISE</b> to save money," she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He <b>GROWS WISE</b> over the years. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. My grandfather always <b>GAVE</b> me <b>WISE</b> advice. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)                                      |
| <b>2955.</b><br><b>Wish V., N. A2</b> | /wɪʃ/                  | উইশ                     | ইচ্ছা          | 1. "I <b>WISH</b> to travel more," she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He often <b>WISHES</b> for a better job. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WISH</b> you would <b>CALL</b> me more often. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)  |
| <b>2956.</b><br><b>With Prep. A1</b>  | /wɪð/                  | উইদ                     | সঙ্গে          | 1. "Let's <b>TEAM UP WITH</b> them," he suggested. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. I like to <b>WORK WITH</b> my friends. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I'll <b>GET WITH</b> you later. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)   |
| <b>2957.</b>                          | /wɪ'ðɪn/               | উইদিন                   | মধ্যে          | 1. "Make sure to stay <b>WITHIN</b> the lines," she instructed. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He usually <b>STAYS WITHIN</b> the rules. (Intransitive   |

|                       |             |            |          |   |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|----------|---|
| <b>Within Prep.</b>   |             |            |          | Phrasal Verbs) 3. Please <b>STAY WITHIN</b> the designated areas. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)   |
| <b>B1</b>             |             |            |          |   |
| <b>2958.</b>          |             |            |          | 1. “I can’t live <b>WITHOUT</b> you,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. She often <b>LIVES WITHOUT</b> regrets. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. Don’t leave <b>WITHOUT</b> saying goodbye. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)                                 |
| <b>Without Prep.</b>  | /wɪ'ðaʊt/   | উইদাউট     | ছাড়া    |   |
| <b>A1</b>             |             |            |          | 1. “Did you <b>WITNESS</b> the event?” he asked. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. She was there to <b>WITNESS</b> the ceremony. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. The <b>WITNESS</b> quickly <b>STEPPED FORWARD</b> to testify. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)     |
| <b>2959.</b>          |             |            |          | 1. “The <b>WOMAN</b> needs help,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. She usually <b>TRIES</b> to help <b>WOMEN</b> in need. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. The <b>WOMAN</b> <b>CAME FORWARD</b> to share her story. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)       |
| <b>Witness N., V.</b> | /'wɪtnəs/   | উইটন্স     | সাক্ষী   |   |
| <b>B2</b>             |             |            |          | 1. “I <b>WONDER</b> if it will rain,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He often <b>WONDERS</b> about the future. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WONDER IF</b> we could do something special. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)                      |
| <b>2960.</b>          |             |            |          | 1. “You did a <b>WONDERFUL</b> job!” she exclaimed. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The event <b>TURNED OUT</b> to be <b>WONDERFUL</b> . (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I hope you enjoy this <b>WONDERFUL</b> opportunity. (Idiom Phrasal Verbs)          |
| <b>Woman N. A1</b>    | /'womən/    | উমান       | মহিলা    | 1. “We need to <b>CUT</b> some <b>WOOD</b> ,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WOOD</b> often <b>DECAYS</b> if not treated. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. If you leave the <b>WOOD</b> outside, it might warp. (Conditional Phrasal Verbs) |
| <b>2961.</b>          | /           |            |          |   |
| <b>Wonder V., N.</b>  | /'wʌndə/    | ওয়ান্ডা   | বিশ্বায় | 1. “This <b>WOODEN</b> table is heavy,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WOODEN</b> structure <b>STANDS</b> tall. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WILL</b> take that <b>WOODEN</b> chair to the garden. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)      |
| <b>B1</b>             |             |            | বোধ      |   |
| <b>2962.</b>          |             |            | করা      | 1. “This <b>WOODEN</b> table is heavy,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WOODEN</b> structure <b>STANDS</b> tall. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WILL</b> take that <b>WOODEN</b> chair to the garden. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)      |
| <b>Wonderful Adj.</b> | /'wʌndəfəl/ | ওয়ান্ডাফল | চমৎকাৰ   | 1. “We need to <b>CUT</b> some <b>WOOD</b> ,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WOOD</b> often <b>DECAYS</b> if not treated. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. If you leave the <b>WOOD</b> outside, it might warp. (Conditional Phrasal Verbs) |
| <b>. A1</b>           |             |            |          |   |
| <b>2963.</b>          |             |            |          | 1. “This <b>WOODEN</b> table is heavy,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WOODEN</b> structure <b>STANDS</b> tall. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WILL</b> take that <b>WOODEN</b> chair to the garden. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)      |
| <b>Wood N. A2</b>     | /wud/       | উড         | কাঠ      | 1. “This <b>WOODEN</b> table is heavy,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WOODEN</b> structure <b>STANDS</b> tall. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WILL</b> take that <b>WOODEN</b> chair to the garden. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)      |
| <b>2964.</b>          |             |            |          |   |
| <b>Wooden Adj.</b>    | /'wudən/    | উডন        | কাঠেৱ    | 1. “I bought some <b>WOOL</b> to knit a scarf,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The sheep <b>PRODUCE</b> <b>WOOL</b> each year. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I will make a   |
| <b>A2</b>             |             |            |          |   |
| <b>2965.</b>          |             |            |          |   |
| <b>Wool N. B1</b>     | /wʊl/       | উল         | উল       |   |

|                                |               |                |             |   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| 2966.                          |               |                |             | sweater <b>OUT OF</b> this <b>WOOL</b> . (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)   |
| <b>Word N. A1</b>              | /wɜ:d/        | ওয়া;-ড        | শব্দ        | 1. “Can you <b>PASS</b> the <b>WORD</b> ?” he asked. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WORD</b> often <b>SPREADS</b> quickly. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I will <b>GET</b> the <b>WORD</b> out as soon as possible. (Causative Phrasal Verbs) |
| 2967.                          |               |                |             | 1. “I need to <b>GET</b> my <b>WORK</b> done,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The team <b>WORKS</b> well together. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I will <b>PUT</b> my <b>WORK OUT THERE</b> for review. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)         |
| <b>Work V., N. A1</b>          | /wɜ:k/        | ওয়া;-ক        | কাজ         | 1. “The <b>WORKER</b> will arrive at noon,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. Every <b>WORKER</b> needs a break. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. The <b>WORKER STEPPED IN</b> to help. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)                                |
| 2968.                          |               |                |             | 1. “I am <b>WORKING</b> on the project,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He <b>STAYS WORKING</b> late every night. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I am <b>LOOKING FOR</b> a <b>WORKING</b> solution. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)              |
| <b>Worker N. A1</b>            | /'wɜ:kə/      | ওয়া;-খা       | শ্রমিক      | 1. “The <b>WORLD</b> is beautiful,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The <b>WORLD</b> often <b>CHANGES</b> rapidly. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. The <b>WORLD IS RUNNING OUT</b> of resources. (Three-Word Phrasal Verbs)                    |
| 2969.                          |               |                |             | 1. “This campaign is <b>WORLDWIDE</b> ,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The news <b>SPREADS WORLDWIDE</b> . (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. The brand <b>HAS GONE WORLDWIDE</b> in sales. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)                          |
| <b>Working Adj. A2</b>         | /'wɜ:kiŋ/     | ওয়া;খিং       | কাজ করা     | 1. “I’m <b>WORRIED</b> about the exam,” she said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. He often <b>GETS WORRIED</b> over small things. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. She <b>WORRIED</b> him by not coming home on time. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)          |
| 2970.                          |               |                |             | 1. “Don’t <b>WORRY</b> about me,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. She <b>WORRIES</b> too much about her health. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. I <b>WORRY</b> that I might forget my keys. (Separable Phrasal Verbs)                          |
| <b>World N. A1</b>             | /wɜ:ld/       | ওয়া;-ল্ড      | বিশ্ব       |   |
| 2971.                          |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Worldwide Adj., Adv. B1</b> | /'wɜ:ldw aɪd/ | ওয়া;ল্ডওয়াইড | বিশ্বব্যাপী |   |
| 2972.                          |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Worried Adj. A2</b>         | /'wʌrid/      | ওয়ারি;ড       | চিন্তিত     |   |
| 2973.                          |               |                |             |   |
| <b>Worry V. A2, N. B1</b>      | /'wʌri/       | ওয়ারি         | চিন্তা করা  |   |

**2974.**

**Worse Adj. A2,  
Adv. B1, N. B2**

/wɜ:s/

ওয়া;স

খারাপ

1. “This situation is getting **WORSE**,” he said. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. The weather **GETS WORSE** every winter. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. If you don’t take care, it could get **WORSE**. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)

**2975.**

**Worst Adj. A2,  
Adv. B1, N. B2**

/wɜ:st/

ওয়া;-স্ট

সবচেয়ে  
খারাপ

1. “This is the **WORST** day ever,” she exclaimed. (Transitive Phrasal Verbs) 2. It often **GETS WORST** before it gets better. (Intransitive Phrasal Verbs) 3. If you don’t study, you might have the **WORST** results. (Causative Phrasal Verbs)

# VOCABULARY LESSON:60-B

## WORD LIST:2976-3000

### Objectives: Styles of Writing

| Words                                       | PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION | বাংলায় সঠিক উচ্চারণ | BANGLA MEANING | SENTENCE EXAMPLES  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| <b>2976.</b><br><b>Worth Adj. B1, N. B2</b> | /wɜːθ/                 | ওয়া;-থ              | মূল্য          | 1. "What's the <b>WORTH</b> of this painting?" she asked. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The <b>WORTH</b> of friendship cannot be measured. (Cultural References) 3. He believed that every moment is <b>WORTH</b> living, like the famous quote from Thoreau. (Allusions)  |
| <b>2977.</b><br><b>Would Modal V. A1</b>    | /wʊd/                  | উড                   | হবে            | 1. " <b>WOULD</b> you be my friend?" he asked. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. If I were a bird, I <b>WOULD</b> fly away like in the story of Icarus. (Cultural References) 3. She often wondered what her life <b>WOULD</b> be like if she were as brave as the characters in her favorite novels. (Allusions)  |
| <b>2978.</b><br><b>Wound N., V. B2</b>      | /wuːnd/                | উন্ড                 | আঘাত           | 1. "The <b>WOUND</b> is deep," she said, using a metaphor for emotional pain. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. In literature, a <b>WOUND</b> can symbolize a character's inner struggles. (Cultural References) 3. The <b>WOUND</b> he carried was a reminder of the battles he faced, much like the heroes in ancient epics. (Allusions)                         |
| <b>2979.</b><br><b>Wow Exclam. A2</b>       | /waʊ/                  | ওয়াও                | ওহ!            | 1. " <b>WOW</b> , that was amazing!" she exclaimed, using hyperbole to express excitement. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The <b>WOW</b> factor of the concert was unforgettable, reminiscent of the legendary Woodstock festival. (Cultural References) 3. Just like the first time you see the Eiffel Tower, it leaves you saying " <b>WOW!</b> " (Allusions) |
| <b>2980.</b><br><b>Wrap V. B2</b>           | /raep/                 | র্যাপ                | মুড়ে ফেলা     | 1. "Let's <b>WRAP</b> this up," he said, using a colloquial expression. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The way she could <b>WRAP</b> a story around a theme was reminiscent of Shakespeare's plays. (Cultural References) 3. Just as a gift is <b>WRAPPED</b> carefully, so too is a good story crafted with care. (Allusions)                                  |
| <b>2981.</b><br><b>Write V. A1</b>          | /raɪt/                 | রাইট                 | লেখা           | 1. "I want to <b>WRITE</b> a novel someday," she said, using aspiration as a rhetorical device. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. Writers like Hemingway   |

|       |                                      |            |        |       |  |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|--|
| 2982. | <b>Writer N. A1</b>                  | /'raɪtə/   | রাইটা  | লেখক  | have shown how to <b>WRITE</b> with simplicity and depth. (Cultural References) 3. He felt compelled to <b>WRITE</b> like the great poets of the past, channeling their spirits. (Allusions)   |
| 2983. | <b>Writing N. A1</b>                 | /'raɪtɪŋ/  | রাইটিং | লেখা  | 1. “A <b>WRITER</b> must observe life closely,” she remarked, emphasizing the importance of observation. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The <b>WRITER</b> was inspired by the Beat Generation, a cultural movement of the 1950s. (Cultural References) 3. Like a <b>WRITER</b> of old, he sought to capture the essence of humanity in his work. (Allusions)  |
| 2984. | <b>Written Adj. B1</b>               | /'rit(ə)n/ | রিটন   | লিখিত | 1. “WRITING is a form of art,” she declared, using a simile for emphasis. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The art of <b>WRITING</b> has evolved, much like the Renaissance changed art and culture. (Cultural References) 3. In the realm of <b>WRITING</b> , he aspired to be like the greats, such as Mark Twain. (Allusions)  |
| 2985. | <b>Wrong Adj. A1, Adv. B1, N. B2</b> | /rɒŋ/      | রং     | ভুল   | 1. “Everything is better when it’s <b>WRITTEN</b> down,” he said, employing an aphorism. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The <b>WRITTEN</b> word has power, echoing the famous quote by Cicero. (Cultural References) 3. As Shakespeare famously <b>WRITTEN</b> , “All the world’s a stage.” (Allusions)   |
| 2986. | <b>Yard N. B1</b>                    | /ja:d/     | ইয়াড  | উঠান  | 1. “That feels <b>WRONG</b> ,” she said, emphasizing her instinct. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. In history, making the <b>WRONG</b> choice can lead to tragic outcomes, as seen in the fall of empires. (Cultural References) 3. Just as in the story of the Trojan Horse, sometimes the <b>WRONG</b> decision can lead to disaster. (Allusions)  |
| 2987. | <b>Yeah Exclam. A1</b>               | /jɛ/       | ইয়ে   | হ্যাঁ | 1. “Let’s measure the <b>YARD</b> ,” he said, using a metaphor for progress. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The <b>YARD</b> is a symbol of domestic life in many cultures, representing comfort and stability. (Cultural References) 3. Like the characters in “The Great Gatsby,” who flaunt their wealth in their <b>YARD</b> , he dreamed of success. (Allusions) 1. “ <b>YEAH</b> , I agree,” he said, using informal language for emphasis. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. In pop culture, the phrase “ <b>YEAH</b> ” has become synonymous with enthusiasm, popularized by bands like The Beatles. (Cultural References) 3. Much like the carefree spirit of youth, a simple |

|       |                                     |               |               |       |  |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|--|
| 2988. | <b><u>Year</u></b> N. A1            | /jɪə/         | ইয়া          | বছর   | <p>“YEAH” can express a world of possibilities. (Allusions)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “This <b>YEAR</b> will be different,” she said, employing a hopeful tone. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. The <b>YEAR</b> 1776 is significant in history for its revolutionary changes. (Cultural References)</li> <li>3. Just as every <b>YEAR</b> brings new challenges, so too does it bring new opportunities, like the phoenix rising from the ashes. (Allusions)</li> </ol> |
| 2989. | <b><u>Yellow</u></b> Adj., N. A1    | /'jeləʊ/      | ইয়েলো        | হলুদ  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “The sky is <b>YELLOW</b> with sunset,” she described, using imagery. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. The <b>YELLOW</b> ribbon has become a cultural symbol for support and awareness. (Cultural References)</li> <li>3. In literature, <b>YELLOW</b> often symbolizes caution or hope, akin to the tales of Aesop. (Allusions)</li> </ol>  |
| 2990. | <b><u>Yes</u></b> Exclam. A1        | /jɛs/         | ইয়েস         | হ্যাঁ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “The answer is <b>YES</b>,” he affirmed, emphasizing positivity. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. The phrase “<b>YES</b> we can” became a rallying cry during a pivotal election. (Cultural References)</li> <li>3. Just as the characters in “Pride and Prejudice” ultimately find love, sometimes the answer is simply “<b>YES</b>.” (Allusions)</li> </ol>  |
| 2991. | <b><u>Yesterday</u></b> Adv., N. A1 | /'jɛstədeɪ/ / | ইয়েস্টার্ডেই | গতকাল | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “<b>YESTERDAY</b> is gone,” she said, using a reflective tone. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. In many cultures, <b>YESTERDAY</b> is remembered for its lessons and legacy. (Cultural References)</li> <li>3. Like the famous saying, “<b>YESTERDAY</b> is but a dream,” he believed in living for today. (Allusions)</li> </ol>  |
| 2992. | <b><u>Yet</u></b> Adv. A2, Conj. B2 | /jɛt/         | ইয়েট         | এখনও  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “I’m not done <b>YET</b>,” he said, creating suspense. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. The phrase “not <b>YET</b>” signifies hope in many cultural narratives. (Cultural References)</li> <li>3. In many poems, the word “<b>YET</b>” evokes a sense of anticipation, much like in Frost’s works. (Allusions)</li> </ol>  |
| 2993. | <b><u>You</u></b> Pron. A1          | /ju:/         | ইউ;           | তুমি  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “<b>YOU</b> are the reason for my happiness,” he said, using direct address. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. The phrase “<b>YOU</b> only live once” has become a cultural mantra. (Cultural References)</li> <li>3. Just as in the stories of heroes, “<b>YOU</b> can make a difference” rings true in everyday life. (Allusions)</li> </ol>  |
| 2994. |                                     | /jʌŋ/         | ইয়াং         | তরুণ  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “The <b>YOUNG</b> have a fresh perspective,” she said, emphasizing youth. (Rhetorical Devices)</li> <li>2. The <b>YOUNG</b> generation often leads social</li> </ol>   |

**Young Adj. A1,  
N. B1**

**2995.**

**Your Det. A1**

/jɔ:/

ইয়ো;

তোমার

change, as seen in many historical movements. (Cultural References) 3. Like Peter Pan, who symbolizes eternal youth, the **YOUNG** embrace adventure. (Allusions)

1. “This is **YOUR** moment,” he said, using motivational language. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. In many cultures, **YOUR** family is considered paramount. (Cultural References) 3. Just as in the story of Cinderella, where **YOUR** dreams can come true, hope remains eternal. (Allusions)

1. “This treasure is **YOURS**,” he declared, using a metaphor for friendship. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The phrase “what’s **YOURS** is mine” reflects many cultural beliefs about sharing. (Cultural References) 3. Just as in the tale of Robin Hood, where giving back what is **YOURS** is noble, generosity is celebrated. (Allusions)

1. “Be true to **YOURSELF**,” she advised, using an aphorism for wisdom. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. Many cultural traditions emphasize finding **YOURSELF** through introspection. (Cultural References) 3. As Shakespeare wrote, “To thine own self be true,” meaning knowing **YOURSELF** is essential. (Allusions)

1. “**YOUTH** is a time for exploration,” she said, emphasizing the importance of growing up. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The concept of **YOUTH** is often celebrated in many cultures, representing hope and future. (Cultural References)

3. Like the story of Peter Pan, which symbolizes eternal **YOUTH**, many seek to hold onto their innocence. (Allusions)

1. “The score is **ZERO**,” he said, highlighting a stark reality. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. In many cultures, the concept of **ZERO** represents a new beginning or starting point. (Cultural References) 3. Just as in the story of the phoenix, from **ZERO** to hero, transformation is possible. (Allusions)

1. “We need to stay in the **ZONE**,” she said, using a metaphor for focus. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The concept of a comfort **ZONE** is well-known in motivational literature. (Cultural References)

3. Just like in the story of Alice in Wonderland, stepping out of your comfort **ZONE** can lead to adventure. (Allusions)

**2996.**

**Yours Pron.**

**A2**

/jɔ:z/

ইয়ো: য

তোমার

**2997.**

**Yourself Pron.**

**A1**

/jɔ: 'self/

ইয়ো: সেল্ফ

নিজের

**2998.**

**Youth N. B1**

/ju:θ/

ইয়ুথ

যুবক

1. “**YOUTH** is a time for exploration,” she said, emphasizing the importance of growing up. (Rhetorical Devices) 2. The concept of **YOUTH** is often celebrated in many cultures, representing hope and future. (Cultural References) 3. Like the story of Peter Pan, which symbolizes eternal **YOUTH**, many seek to hold onto their innocence. (Allusions)

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3. Just like in the story of Alice in Wonderland, stepping out of your comfort **ZONE** can lead to adventure. (Allusions)

**2999.**

**Zero Number**

**A2**

/'ziərəʊ/

যিয়ারো

শূন্য

**3000.**

**Zone N. B2**

/zəʊn/

যৌন

অঞ্চল

### **### উপসংহার:**

Oxford Fluency Essentials 3000 ইংরেজি ভাষা শিক্ষার একটি অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সম্পদ, যা শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য ভাষার মৌলিক ও গভীর বোঝাপড়া তৈরি করতে বিশেষভাবে সহায়ক। এই রিসোর্সটি ভাষা শিক্ষকদের জন্য একটি দীর্ঘমেয়াদী নির্দেশিকা এবং গবেষণার প্ল্যাটফর্ম হিসেবে কাজ করে, যা শিক্ষার্থীদের ভাষার প্রতি আগ্রহ বাড়াতে এবং তাদের যোগাযোগের দক্ষতা উন্নত করতে সহায়তা করে। শিক্ষার্থীরা একাধিক দিক থেকে ভাষা শেখার প্রক্রিয়াকে আরও কার্যকরী ও মজাদার করতে পারে।

এই রিসোর্সটির মাধ্যমে শিক্ষার্থীরা বিভিন্ন ভাষার কাঠামো এবং শব্দভান্ডার সম্পর্কে কার্যকরী ধারণা লাভ করতে পারে। এর প্রধান সুবিধা হলো এর ব্যবহারিক অ্যাপ্লিকেশন; যেখানে শিক্ষার্থীদের বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে ভাষাকে বাস্তব জীবনে প্রয়োগের শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয়। এটি সক্ষম করে শিক্ষকদের উপযোগী নির্দেশনার সঙ্গে সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্য প্রদান করতে, যাতে তারা শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য নতুন এবং আকর্ষণীয় শিক্ষার উপায় উন্নত করতে পারে।

### **### শিক্ষকদের উন্নয়ন:**

Oxford Fluency Essentials 3000 শিক্ষকদের জন্য একটি কার্যকরী এবং কার্যকরী ভিত্তি প্রদান করে, যেখানে ভাষা শেখানোর পদ্ধতি এবং কৌশলগুলি অত্যন্ত সুস্পষ্টভাবে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। শিক্ষকদের জন্য এটি একটি প্রয়োজনীয় গাইড হিসেবে কাজ করে, যা তাদের প্রদান করে মূল্যবান সূত্র এবং টুলস, যা শেখার প্রক্রিয়াকে আরও সমৃদ্ধ এবং ফলপ্রসূ করতে সক্ষম। শিক্ষকরা এই রিসোর্সটির সাহায্যে একটি অন্তর্দৃষ্টিপূর্ণ ও অনুসন্ধানী শেখার পরিবেশ তৈরি করতে পারেন, যা শিক্ষার্থীদের শিক্ষার অভিজ্ঞতা বাড়ায়।

এমনকি, এই রিসোর্সের মাধ্যমে শিক্ষকেরা তাদের শেখার পদ্ধতির মধ্যে নতুন ধারণা এবং কৌশল অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে পারেন, যেমন সাম্প্রতিক প্রযুক্তি এবং শিক্ষণ পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার। এটি তাদেরকে নির্দিষ্ট বিষয়বস্তুর প্রতি শিক্ষার্থীদের আগ্রহ এবং জিজ্ঞাসা জাগানোর সুযোগ দেয়।

### **### উন্নত শিক্ষার উৎস:**

অলবংলস লিনশ, ভাষা গবেষণার সূচনা এবং রিসোর্সটির মধ্যে উন্নত উপাদান, ছাত্রদের এবং শিক্ষকদের জন্য তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। Oxford Fluency Essentials 3000-এর বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহের মধ্যে রয়েছে শব্দভাগুর এবং ব্যাকরণের বিভিন্ন দিক, যা শিক্ষার্থীদের ভাষার প্রতি আরও গভীর বোঝাপড়ার সুযোগ দেয়। এছাড়াও, এই রিসোর্সটি গ্রন্থাগারের মতো ডিজাইন করা হয়েছে যা শিক্ষকদের বিভিন্ন পাঠ পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করতে সহায়তা করে।

### **### সারসংক্ষেপ:**

সারকথা হিসেবে, এই রিসোর্সটি শেখার ক্ষেত্রে একটি কার্যকরী প্ল্যাটফর্ম হিসেবে কাজ করে, যেখানে ভাষার মৌলিকতা, উদাহরণ এবং উন্নতির প্রতিটি দিক সুস্পষ্টভাবে প্রকাশিত হয়েছে। Oxford Fluency

Essentials 3000 ইংরেজি ভাষার জন্য একটি অমূল্য সম্পদ, যা শিক্ষকদের এবং শিক্ষার্থীদের ভাষার প্রতি আরও আগ্রহ ও শক্তি সৃষ্টিতে সহায়ক। এটি তাদের ফলে দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি ও চিন্তা চেতনায় উজ্জ্বল পরিবর্তন আনতে পারে, ফলে তারা ভাষাকে একটি জীবন্ত উপাদান হিসেবে দেখতে পাবে।

আপনারা যদি এই রিসোর্সটির মাধ্যমে উন্নতি অর্জনে সফল হন, তবে বুঝবেন যে ভাষা শেখা শুধুমাত্র একটি নৈমিত্তিক কার্যকলাপ নয়, বরং একটি সমৃদ্ধ অভিজ্ঞতা যা বিশ্বের সঙ্গে সংযোগ স্থাপনের একটি পথ। এটি আপনাদের জন্য নতুন নতুন সুযোগের দরজা খুলবে এবং আপনাদের দক্ষতাকে আরও শক্তিশালী করতে সহায়তা করবে, যেটি আগামী দিনে একটি শক্তিশালী যোগাযোগে পরিণত হবে। Oxford Fluency Essentials 3000 পাঠকদের জন্য একটি অতিরিক্ত উজ্জ্বল দ্বার খুলে দেয়, যেখানে তারা ইংরেজি ভাষার জ্ঞান এবং ব্যবহারকে আরও কার্যকরভাবে বিকাশ করতে পারে।



### About the Author

Shahriar Emon, the visionary behind Oxford Fluency Essential 3000, is a mentor, motivational speaker, and founder of LTDEZ (Latent Talents Discovering & Employing Zone). With a mission to empower non-native English speakers, especially from Bangladesh, Emon has dedicated his career to transforming language learning into an engaging and results-driven experience.

Born on 23rd December 1988 in Pangsha, Rajbari, Emon grew up in a supportive family environment. His father, Ali Akbar, and mother, Aleya Begum, instilled in him the values of hard work and education. He completed his schooling at Kazi Abdul Majed Academy, where he earned his SSC. In 2005, he joined Dhaka Residential Model College, completing his intermediate education in 2007. That same year, he gained admission to the University of Dhaka, the most prestigious university in Bangladesh, for the academic session 2007-08.

In addition to his academic pursuits, Emon developed a keen interest in journalism, which further honed his communication skills and broadened his perspective. His exposure to diverse fields enriched his understanding of effective communication and shaped his approach to teaching and mentoring.

As an educator, public speaker, and language coach with over a decade of experience, Emon has helped countless learners overcome their fear of English and develop lifelong fluency. His innovative teaching methods, including the MTPRCE framework (Motivational, Theoretical, Practical, Remotivational, and Compact Executions), have inspired thousands of students to achieve their personal and professional goals.

As the author of this groundbreaking book, Emon combines his expertise in phonetics, communication, and language teaching to create a comprehensive tool for learners of all levels. He believes in the power of learning through mistakes and has embedded this philosophy throughout the book to encourage learners to grow confidently.

Emon is also the President of the National Fluency Olympiad, where he has organized events to inspire linguistic and leadership excellence in youth across Bangladesh. His work extends beyond classrooms, as he actively collaborates with schools, colleges, and universities, including the University of Dhaka, to promote innovative language-learning practices.

With this book, Shahriar Emon aims to provide learners with a practical and user-friendly resource that not only teaches words but also instills the confidence to speak and write fluently in English. His life journey, from a small-town boy in Rajbari to an influential educator and mentor, continues to inspire learners and educators alike.

## Sample Word Entry:

Word: [3000 Most Common Words]

Part of Speech: [Noun/Verb/Adjective/Adverb]

Level: [A1/A2,B1/B2]

Phonemic Transcription: [/ə'bændən/]

Listening: Accents British and American

Meaning: in Bangla

Word Pronunciation: in Bangla

Example Sentence: [Sentence using the word in context]

Pronunciation: [Phonetic spelling or guide]

Drills: [Any related words]

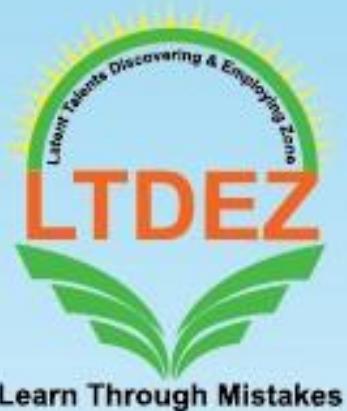
—

Thank you for exploring the world of vocabulary with this book. Remember, learning is a journey—keep expanding your horizons!

Stay curious!

Contact: [shahriaremon.com]

Mobile: 01611-81 80 80



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📍 **Head Office : Bangla Motor**  
92 New Eskaton Road,  
Bangla Motor, Dhaka-1000

📍 **Banasree Branch:**  
House# 16 & 18, Road# 03  
Block # D, Banasree, Dhaka.