

**UNIT
07**

Ques. No. 07

Gap Filling with Preposition

Basic Discussion

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ো এবং দাগাঙ্কিত শব্দগুলো লক্ষ করো :

Being a student of class nine, I am now reading in a high school. I admitted myself into this school after completing my primary education from a village school. I was not given any choice. It was my parents who decided on this school. However, I love my school very much. I have made friends with many students of my class.

উপরের অনুচ্ছেদে নিচে দাগ দেওয়া শব্দগুলো noun বা noun-equivalent শব্দের পূর্বে বসে বাক্যস্থিত অন্যান্য শব্দের সাথে একটি সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করেছে। এ ধরনের শব্দগুলোকে Preposition বলে। সুতরাং Preposition হলো এমন একটি শব্দ বা শব্দগুচ্ছ যা সাধারণত noun এবং noun-equivalent-এর পূর্বে বসে এবং বাক্যের অন্তর্গত অন্যান্য শব্দের সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে।

Position of Prepositions

(a) Preposition সাধারণত noun কিংবা pronoun-এর পূর্বে বসে। যেমন—

He is **in** the garden. (Noun-এর পূর্বে)

Raihan came **to** me. (pronoun-এর পূর্বে)

(b) Preposition-এর object যখন relative 'that' কিংবা 'as' হয় তখন preposition সাধারণত শেষে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

Here is the book **that** you wanted **for**.

This is the same book **as** you were looking **for**.

(c) Object যখন Interrogative pronoun হয় তখন preposition সাধারণত শেষে ব্যবহৃত হয় কিংবা Wh-question রয়েছে এমন বাক্যের শেষে preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples :

What class do you read **in**?

What are you looking **at**?

Whom are you thinking **of**?

Where do you come **from**?

(d) Wh-clause-এর পূর্বে preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: Make a list of what you want.

(e) Relative pronoun যখন উহ্য থাকে তখন শেষে Preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

That is the lady (whom) I was speaking **of**.

This is the house he lived **in**.

(f) যদি কোন Preposition কোন verb-কে অনুসরণ করে তবে সেই verb-এর শেষে -ing যুক্ত হবে। অথবা, Participle-এর পূর্বে Preposition ব্যবহৃত হলে - ing যুক্ত হবে।

Examples :

I am not very good **at** **learning** English.

You can improve your English **by** **reading** more.

He has no chance **of** **passing** the examination.

We went to restaurant **instead of** **eating** at home.

I ran five kilometres **without** **stopping**.

I am thinking **of** **going** elsewhere.

Objective case-এর জন্য noun এর কোন বিশেষ রূপ নেই, কিন্তু Pronoun এর আছে। উপরের উদাহরণ ১ এবং ২ লক্ষ করো।

(g) ক্রিয়াবিশেষণের পূর্বে preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: Come **at** once.

Classifications of Preposition

গঠন ও কাজ অনুযায়ী Preposition-কে ছয়ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

1. Simple Preposition : এক word বিশিষ্ট Preposition কে Simple Preposition বলা হয়। যেমন—

At, by, in, on, of, to, up, with, from, out, over, till, through ইত্যাদি simple preposition।

এখন sentence-এ simple preposition-এর প্রয়োগ লক্ষ করো :

I am now **at** leisure.

He swore **by** Allah.

He is **in** the room.

He came **of** a high family.

He went **to** England.



2. **Double Preposition** : যখন দুটি Simple Preposition একত্র হয়ে একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ Preposition এর মতো কাজ করে তখন তাকে Double Preposition বলে। যেমন—

Into, within, out of, from among, from behind, from within, over against, from under ইত্যাদি double preposition.

এখন sentence-এ double preposition-এর প্রয়োগ লক্ষ্য করো :

Examples :

She entered **into** the room.

I found him **within** the library.

He came **out of** the house.

One will be selected **from among** them.

The lady shouted **from behind** the screen.

The seed has sprouted **from under** the ground.

3. **Compound Preposition** : কোন noun, adjective বা adverb-এর পূর্বে simple preposition যুক্ত হয়ে যে preposition গঠিত হয়, তাকে Compound Preposition বলে। যেমন—

(a) Noun-এর পূর্বে Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে	<p>1. across = on + cross – noun. I can swim across the river. I drew a line across the page. The ship sailed across the ocean.</p> <p>2. beside = by + side – noun. His remark was beside the point.</p> <p>3. Outside = out + side – noun. Stay outside the house.</p>
(b) Adjective-এর পূর্বে Preposition বসিয়ে	<p>1. amidst = on + middle – adjective. He finished his speech amid tremendous applause.</p> <p>2. between = by + twain – adj. He sat between Anil and me.</p> <p>3. beneath = by + neath – adj. He sat beneath the tree.</p> <p>4. behind = by + hind – adj. There is a garden behind our house.</p>
(c) Adverb-এর পূর্বে Preposition যুক্ত হয়	<p>1. about = on + by + out – adverb. We know nothing about this proposal.</p> <p>2. above = on + by + up – adv. Nobody is above criticism.</p> <p>3. along = on + long – adv. He walked along the river bank.</p> <p>4. before = by + fore – adv. He stood before me.</p> <p>5. beyond = by + yond – adv. The loss is beyond imagination.</p> <p>6. Without = with + out – adv. Science without religion is lame. Religion without science is blind.</p>

4. **Disguised Preposition** : যখন On "a" রূপে, by "be" রূপে এবং of 'o' রূপে সংক্ষিপ্তভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন এগুলোকে Disguised Preposition বলে।

Examples :

1. Amir Hamja (R) went out **a hunting** (= on hunting)
2. He comes here once **a week**.
3. Now it is ten **o'clock** (= of clock).
4. Raihan Galib is walking **behind** (= by hind) his brother.

Note ▶ But (= by + out) সাধারণত conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে এর অর্থ দাঁড়ায় 'ব্যতীত'।

Examples :

1. There is no god **but** Allah. (আল্লাহ ছাড়া কোন উপাস্য নেই।)
2. Worldly life is nothing **but** a provision of vanities. (পার্থিক জীবন হলো ব্যতীত কিছুই নয়।)

3. None but the brave deserves the fair. (সাহসীরাই সৌন্দর্য উপভোগ করার যোগ্য।)
4. What we can do but die. (যরণ ছাড়া আমাদের কোন গতি নেই।)
5. But for your help we could not have reached in time. (আপনার সাহায্য না পেলে/ ছাড়া আমরা ঠিক সময়ে পৌঁছতে পারতাম না।)

5. **Participle Preposition** : যখন Present Participle (= verb + ing) Preposition এর মত ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তাদেরকে Participle Preposition বলে।

Examples :

1. **Considering** (= In view of/ In consideration with/ taking into accounts—বিবেচনায়/ পরিশ্রদ্ধিতে) his age, the boy has done well.
2. **Concerning/ Regarding** (= About, সম্বন্ধে) yesterday's fire, I knew nothing. What is your opinion concerning this matter?
3. **During** (specific period) – Owls sleep **during** the day time. (during = throughout)
4. **Notwithstanding** (= In spite of, সত্ত্বেও) several efforts, he failed (= He made several efforts, but failed). **Notwithstanding** his father's anger the boy did this.
5. **Barring** (except/ excluding, ব্যতিরেকে) accidents, (কোনো দুর্ঘটনা না ঘটলে) we should arrive on time.
6. **Past** (= by, পাশ দিয়ে) – The Padma flows **past** (=by) our village.
7. **Respecting** (= In respect of) (বিষয়ে) the project, I shall talk to you later on.
8. **Save** (= except/ but) – He works everyday **save** Friday. All **save** (except) one (were) drowned.
9. **Touching** (= with regard to/ concerning) this service, I may join after Eid.

6. **Prepositional Phrase** : যখন একটি Phrase-এর সঙ্গে একটি Simple Preposition যুক্ত থেকে এক শক্তিশালী Preposition হিসেবে একটি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন সেই Phrase-কে **Prepositional Phrase** বলে। Prepositional Phrase-কে complex preposition-ও বলা হয়।

Examples :

He could not come 'on account of' (= for) illness.

He has been punished enough because of (for) an offence.

Uses of Some Prepositional Phrases in Sentences

1. **Structure** : A Preposition + a word + a Preposition

At home in (expert, পারদর্শী) – He is quite **at home in** higher mathematics.

At the top of (loudest, গলা ছাড়িয়ে) – He shouted **at the top of** his voice.

At variance with (dispute, সঙ্গতিশূন্য) – His acts are **at variance with** his words.

By virtue of (through the power, দ্বারা) – He won **by virtue of** his great skill.

By dint of (through the power, দ্বারা) – He succeeded **by dint of** hard work.

By means of (উপায়ে) – I water plants **by means of** a rubber pipe.

By way of (সাহায্যে) – He told this **by way of** an example.

In accordance with (অনুযায়ী) – He did it **in accordance with** the instruction of Headmaster.

In case of (কোন কিছু ঘটলে) – **In case of** need phone me by using the number 01716977464. **In case of** fire dial '0' (Zero).

In comparison with/ to (তুলনায়) – Nabila is more beautiful **in comparison with** Jamila.

In connection with (প্রসঙ্গে) – I saw the secretary **in connection with** my service.

In consequence of (ফলে, Owing to) – **In consequence of** his illness he could not come in time.

In front of (সামনে) – There is a pond **in front of** one house (= The pond is **in front of** the house).

In favour of (পক্ষে) – He signed the document **in favour of** his sons and daughters.

In keeping with (সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ) – His activities are not **in keeping with** his words.

In order to (জন্য) – **In order to** avoid litigation he agreed to pay the extra amount.

In spite of (সত্ত্বেও) – **In spite of** his hard labour he failed.

In lieu of (= In stead of, পরিবর্তে) – He took history **in lieu of** geography.

In view of (বিবেচনায়) – He was given a light job **in view of** his weak health.

On behalf of (পক্ষে) – I do authorise Mr. Hablu to do the work **on behalf of** me.

On the eve of (প্রাকালে) – He left the place **on the eve of** Eid.

On the verge of (মুখে) – The company is **on the verge of** ruin.

With reference to (= With regard to, বিষয়ে) – **With reference to** his letter of yesterday I agree to follow his instruction.

With a view to (= with an eye to, উদ্দেশ্যে) – He worked hard **with a view to** passing the examination.

2. Structure : Preposition + Present participle = Prepositional Phrase

- By taking an example of the Holy Quran you can easily defeat your enemy.
- Without (= Instead of) taking rest he finished the work.
- The second officer was rebuked for being late.

Important Prepositions & Their Uses

1 About

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্পর্কে/ বিষয়ে বোঝাতে	Tell me all about this. There is something strange about him.
ii. কোন কিছুর উদ্দেশ্য বর্ণনা করতে	Movies are all about making money these days. What was all about that?
iii. একটি স্থানের অনেক দিক বোঝাতে কিংবা এখানে সেখানে বোঝাতে	We wandered about the town for an hour or so. He looked about the room.
iv. কাছাকাছি (approximate) সময় বোঝাতে	Mother gets up at about 5 am.

2 Above

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় উচ্চতর স্থানে কিংবা অবস্থানের নির্দেশ করতে	The water came above our knees. We were flying above the clouds.
ii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সংখ্যা মূল্য, ওজন, তাপমাত্রা কিংবা বয়সের তুলনায় বেশি বোঝাতে	Inflation is above 6%. Temperatures have been above average.
iii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় বেশি তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ কিংবা মানসম্পন্ন বোঝাতে	I rate her above most other players of her age. Man is true above all.
iv. প্রকৃত অবস্থার বিপরীতে অন্যরূপ চিন্তার উদ্দেশ্যে বোঝাতে	He cannot tell a lie because his honesty is above suspicion.

3 Across

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন কিছুর এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্ত বোঝাতে	He walked across the field. I drew a line across the page.
ii. কোন কিছুর অপর প্রান্ত বোঝাতে	There is a bank right across the street. You will have it across the river.
iii. দেহের অঙ্গের ওপর বোঝাতে	He hit him across the face. It's too tight across the back.
iv. কোন স্থানের প্রতিটি বিভাগ, দলবদ্ধ লোক ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে	His family is scattered across the country. This view is common across all sections of the community.

4 After

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন কিছুর তুলনায় পরে বোঝাতে	We shall leave after lunch. They arrived shortly after 5. After an hour I went home.
ii. ক্রমান্বয়ে কোন কিছু বোঝাতে	Day after day she began to become mad. I have told you time after time not to do that.
iii. কারোর পশ্চাতে বোঝাতে	Shut the door after you. He ran after her with the book.
iv. কোন কিছুর বিপরীত অবস্থা বোঝাতে	It was extremely cool in the house after the sticky heat outside. It was terribly hot after the bitter cold outside.
v. কোন কিছুর অন্বেষণে বোঝাতে বিশেষ phrasal verb-এর সাথে	Some politicians always run after money.

5 Against

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সাথে অসম্মতি বা বিরোধ প্রকাশ করতে	This is the fight against terrorism. We were rowing against the current.
ii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর অনুকূলে না থাকা অর্থে	The evidence is against him. Her age is against her.
iii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সংস্পর্শে বা পাশাপাশি রাখা অর্থে	Put the piano there, against the wall. The rain beat against the windows.
iv. ঘটতি হওয়া থেকে কোন কিছু প্রতিরোধ করা কিংবা কোন কিছুর মাধ্যমে ঘটতি হানি কমাতে	They took precautions against fire. Are we insured against theft?
v. দুটি বিষয় তুলনা করতে	You must weigh the benefits against the cost. Check your receipts against the statement.

6 Along

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্ত কিংবা কোন কিছুর অন্য প্রান্তের অভিমুখ বোঝাতে	She walked along this road. You will find his office just along the corridor.

7 Amid/ Amidst

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন কিছু বিশেষত্ব হর্ষ বা বিষাদের মধ্যে বোঝাতে	He finished his speech amidst tremendous applause. The firm collapsed amidst allegations of fraud.
ii. চারদিক বেষ্টিত কোন জায়গার মধ্যস্থলে অবস্থান বোঝাতে	My house is amidst a large flower garden.

8 Among/ Amongst

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে পরিবেষ্টিত কিংবা ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মাঝামাঝি বোঝাতে	They strolled among the crowds. I found the letter among his papers.
ii. দলবন্ধ মানুষের মধ্যে ঘট কিংবা বিষয়ের মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়া অর্থে	A British woman was among the survivors. He was among the last to leave.
iii. বিভাজন কিংবা বাছাই করার ক্ষেত্রে	The prizes have been distributed among the winners. They divided the money up among the children.

9 Around/ Round

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. চারদিকে বোঝাতে	He travelled around/ round the world. The earth moves round the sun.
ii. কোন কিছুর অপর প্রান্তে বোঝাতে	Our house is round the next village. There she is coming round the corner.
iii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সব দিক বোঝাতে	She put her arms round him. He had a scarf round his neck.

10 At

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. অপেক্ষাকৃত ছোট স্থান বোঝাতে	I met him at the hospital. How many people were at the airport? I live at my village.
ii. ব্যক্তির কর্মস্থল, পাঠস্থল বা প্রার্থনামূল নির্দেশ করতে	He has been at the bank more than anyone else. He was at the ford. We shouldn't discuss worldly affairs at the mosque.

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
iii. কোন কিছু সংঘটনের সময় অর্থাৎ নির্দিষ্ট সময় (Exact Point of time) বোঝাতে	Our office started at 8 am. At that time I was still a student. We shall go to picnic at the end of the month. What do you do at the weekend?
iv. যে বয়সে কোন কিছু করা হয় (age at a point in time) সে বয়স বোঝাতে	Both of my parents left school at 16. I went to school at the age of 5.
v. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু দিকে, অভিমুখে, লক্ষ্যে বা উদ্দেশ্যে ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে	The dacoit pointed a gun at me. She looks at the water hyacinths. The boys threw stones at the frogs.
vi. কোন কিছু থেকে দূরত্ব বোঝাতে	Who can read a book at fifty metres?
vii. যে অবস্থার মধ্যে কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু আছে তা বোঝাতে অর্থাৎ ব্যক্তি যা করছে কিংবা যা ঘটছে তা বোঝাতে।	Iraq is now at war. I see, you are at lunch. I'll see you at breakfast.
viii. গতি, বেগ বা দ্রুতি, হার, মূল্য ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে।	He is driving at 90 km/ h. The noise disturbs me at five minute intervals. Polybags do not decompose at any rate. Rice sells at 35 taka a Kilo.
ix. ব্যক্তি বিশেষের সাধ্যমতো ভালো বা খারাপ ইত্যাদি হওয়া বোঝাতে।	This was Noman at his best. The garden is at its most beautiful appearance when flowers bloom.
x. কোন বিশেষ কাজে কতটা দক্ষ বা অদক্ষ অর্থাৎ মান (Standard) প্রকাশে adjective-এর সাথে বসে।	He is good at English. He is hopeless at managing people.

11. Away

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. স্থানের কিংবা সময়ের দূরত্ব বোঝাতে	The beach is a mile away . Christmas is still months away .
ii. ভিন্ন স্থান কিংবা ভিন্ন দিক বোঝাতে	Go away now. Put your toys away .
iii. সম্পূর্ণরূপে বিলীন না হওয়া পর্যন্ত	The water boiled away . The music faded away .
iv. ব্যবহারের পরে পরিত্যাজ্য	Thrown away polybags are recycled to make new things.

12. Before

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় আগে বোঝাতে	The year before last he won a gold medal and the year before that he won a silver. He arrived before me. She has lived there since before the war.
ii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্মুখে বোঝাতে	They knelt before the throne. He arrived before the judge.
iii. ক্রমবিক্রম ধারায় কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় অন্য ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু এগিয়ে আছে বোঝাতে	Your name is before mine on the list. He puts his work before everything.

13. Behind

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু পশ্চাতে বা অন্তরালে বোঝাতে	Who is the girl standing behind Nasima? Stay close behind me. The sun disappeared behind the clouds. The man is behind the curtain.



Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
ii. অন্য ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় কম অগ্রগতি অর্জন করা অর্থে	He is behind the rest of the class in reading. We are behind schedule.
iii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কিছু করা বা হওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে ভূমিকা নির্দেশ করতে	What's behind that happy smile? He was the man behind the plan to build a new hospital.

14 Below

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় নিচু স্তর বা সীমা নির্দেশ করতে	He dived below the surface of the water. Please do not write below this line. Skirts will be worn below the knee.
ii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় কম পরিমাণ কিংবা মান বোঝাতে	The temperatures remained below freezing all day. Her work was well below average for the class.
iii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু তুলনায় নিম্ন পদমর্যাদা কিংবা কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বোঝাতে	A police sergeant is below an inspector. There are two places below Chelsea in the table.

15 Besides

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বাড়তি বা বাদে অতিরিক্ত কিছু বোঝাতে	We have lots of things in common besides music. Besides working as a doctor he also writes novels in his spare time.

16 Between

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. দুই বা ততোধিক বিষয়, বস্তু, কিংবা লোকজনের মধ্যে বোঝাতে	Q comes between P and R in the English alphabet. I sat down between John and Diana. Switzerland lies between France, Germany, Austria and Italy.
ii. সম্পর্ক বোঝাতে	There is a link between unemployment and crime. There is a close relationship between Karim and Rahim.
iii. দুই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু মধ্যে ভাগাভাগি বোঝাতে	We drank a bottle of wine between us. This is just between you and me.

17 By

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. ভ্রমণের মাধ্যম অথবা যানবাহন বোঝাতে	I am going to Dhaka by bus.
ii. কর্তা (agent) হিসেবে ব্যক্তিকে বোঝাতে	We have a modern dictionary by A.T Dev.
iii. কর্তা (agent) হিসেবে ও শক্তি, ক্ষমতা বা প্রাকৃতিক ঘটনা ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে	City dwellers' residences are lighted by modern lamps. He was struck by lightning.
iv. কোন ব্যক্তির দেহের ও জামার অংশ বোঝাতে	I seized him by the collar. She caught her by the hair. I pulled him by the ear.
v. কোন কিছু করার মাধ্যম বা উপায় বোঝাতে (By + gerund)	Salma earns a lot by singing folk song. Children amuse themselves by watching cartoons.
vi. কোন কিছুর ফলাফল (result) বোঝাতে	We achieved our independence by supreme sacrifice. He has gained success by hard labours. They didn't send you the message by mistake. (তারা ভুল করে সংবাদটি তোমাকে পাঠায়নি।)
vii. পরিমাণ বা মাত্রা (extent) বোঝাতে	He is senior to me by 3 years. They won the game by 3 goals. Bangladesh won the match by 7 runs.
viii. জন্মসূত্র, বৈবাহিক অবস্থা, পেশা ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে	I am a Bangladeshi by birth. He is a lawyer by profession. She is an Italian by marriage.

18 During

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. প্রায়ই since এবং for-এর সঙ্গে during-এর ব্যবহার গুলিয়ে ফেলা হয়। During স্বভাবতই একটি noun এর সঙ্গে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে সময় নির্দেশ করে। এটা দ্বারা duration of time বোঝানো হয়। যেমন— শুরু থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত সমগ্র সময়কে বোঝাতে	During our vacation, we visited many relatives across the country. During the summer, we do not have to study.
ii. নির্দিষ্ট একটি সময়কালের একটি পর্যায়ে কোনকিছু ঘটে এমন বোঝাতে during অথবা in ব্যবহৃত হয়	We'll be on holiday during/ in July. The old road is sometimes closed during/ in winter.

19 For

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কারোর ব্যবহারের উদ্দেশ্যে কোন কিছু রাখা অর্থে	There is a letter for you. It is a book for children.
ii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে সাহায্যের উদ্দেশ্যে	What can I do for you? Can you translate this letter for me?
iii. কারো পক্ষে প্রতিনিধি হিসাবে কোন কর্ম সম্পাদন করা অর্থে	I am speaking for everyone in this department. He presented the matter in the Parliament for the countrymen.
iv. কোন কিছু অর্জন করার উদ্দেশ্যে	He came to me for advice. For more information, call this number.
v. মূল্য বোঝাতে	Copies are available for two dollars each.
vi. গন্তব্য নির্দেশ করতে	Is this bus for Chicago? She knew she was destined for a great future.
vii. কারণ নির্দেশ করতে (because of অর্থে)	They are dancing for joy. Cumilla is famous for hospitality.
viii. স্বীকারোক্তি বোঝাতে (In spite of অর্থে)	For all his wealth he is not happy.
ix. বিনিময় বোঝাতে	He took a Swiss watch for a China one.
x. কোন কিছুর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ (Abbreviation) নির্দেশ করতে	What does SOS stand for ?

20 From


Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. যাত্রাস্থান বোঝাতে	From Dhaka I will be flying to London. The procession is from the university campus to Shahbag.
ii. যাত্রার সময়/ সময় থেকে নির্দেশ করতে	I am on leave from 10 May. She lived in Dhaka from 1990-1995.
iii. জন্ম বা উৎপত্তিস্থল/ উৎসস্থল বোঝাতে	Janet Green is from Britain. This is a gift from my brother. He cited a quotation from the Holy Quran.
iv. কারণ বোঝাতে	He is suffering from fever.
v. প্রতিকার, প্রতিরোধ বা প্রতিরক্ষা বোঝাতে	He saved the child from the kidnappers. Masks reduce risk from swine flu.
vi. দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি (point of view) বোঝাতে	From a financial point of view, year plan is effective.
vii. উপকরণ বোঝাতে; তবে এক্ষেত্রে উপকরণটি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে থাকে	Most Ayurvedic medicines are made from herbs. Butter is made from milk.

21 In

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. সীমানার মধ্যে কোন স্থান বা অঞ্চল বোঝাতে সাধারণত বড় শহর, নগর, রাষ্ট্র, প্রদেশ, দেশ, মহাদেশ, পৃথিবী বা জগৎ বোঝাতে in বসে	They are working in the fields. He lives in Dhaka.



Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
ii. আয়তন (volume) বা কোন ধারক (container) এর ধারণক্ষমতা নির্দেশক স্থান বোঝাতে	We saw a hungry tiger in the cage. There is a little water in this pond. The meaning of words is given in a dictionary.
iii. পেশা বা বৃত্তি বোঝাতে	My brother is in the airforce. I am in business.
iv. অবস্থা বা অবস্থান (স্থির) বোঝাতে	I see, you are in trouble. He is in good/ poor health. Runa is in the canteen.
v. পোশাক-পরিচ্ছদ বা বর্ণ (colour) বোঝাতে	Today is in shorts/ tights. I am in jeans today. They are all in black/ red.
vi. মাস, ঋতু কিংবা বছর এর নামের পূর্বে এবং শতাব্দী ও ঐতিহাসিক সময়কাল প্রকাশক শব্দগুচ্ছের পূর্বে—	Summer time begins in May. Dickens died in 1870. The house was built in 19 th century. Jazz first became popular in the 1920s.
vii. মাধ্যম (ভাষা/ উপকরণ) বোঝাতে	He is writing the answers in ink. Every year many students fail in English.
viii. সাময়িক বিষয়ের অংশ বোঝাতে	There are seven days in a week. There are sixty four districts in Bangladesh.
ix. ব্যাপক সময় বা সময়কাল (a period of time) বোঝাতে	He got back in the evening. They did all the repairs in one day.

 **Note ▶** **in the night** ('during a specific night')
at night ('during any night')

22 Into

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোনকিছুর বাহির হতে ভিতরে প্রবেশের গতি বোঝাতে	The candidate waved and shook hands as he walked into the room.
ii. গঠনের পরিবর্তন বোঝাতে	Water turns into vapours at 100°C. Translate the passage into English.
iii. অবস্থার (বিশেষ করে মানসিক অবস্থার) পরিবর্তন বোঝাতে	He burst into tears. She flew into rage.

23 Of

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. সম্বন্ধ বা মালিকানা বোঝাতে	All the furniture of this family will be sold very soon. Is he a cousin of yours?
ii. গুণগত স্বত্ব বোঝাতে	He is a man of letters. This work is of the highest calibre.
iii. কোন কিছুর অংশ বোঝাতে	The key of this lock is missing. The nib of this pen is broken.
iv. উৎস বা উৎপত্তিস্থল বোঝাতে	The poem of Nazrul is very instigating. Our syllabus is not designed considering the needs of our students.
v. কারণ বোঝাতে	They died of cholera. She is proud of her noble birth.
vi. কোন বিষয় সম্পর্কে বোঝাতে (about অর্থে)	He is a teacher of English. The result of our annual examination has not been published yet.

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
vii. পরিমাপের এককের সাথে পরিমেয় বস্তুর উল্লেখ করতে	We need five kilos of rice. Please give me a sheet of paper.
viii. বয়স নির্দেশ করতে	Jerry was a boy of 4.
ix. উপকরণ বোঝাতে, তবে এক্ষেত্রে উপকরণটির কোন রূপ পরিবর্তন হয় না	This is a house of stone. This window is made of glass. (কিন্তু Glass is made from sand.)
x. বস্তু বা ব্যক্তির সংগ্রহকে বোঝাতে	This is a team of international players. Here is a bunch of keys.
xi. কিছু কিছু Adjective যেমন proud, afraid, careful, aware, conscious ইত্যাদির পর Appropriate preposition হিসেবে of ব্যবহৃত হয়।	Children are afraid of snakes. She is proud of her blue blood.

24 Off

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. স্থান কিংবা কাল বা বিষয়ের দূরত্ব বোঝাতে	I fell off the ladder. Scientists are still a long way off finding a cure. We are getting right off the subject.
ii. কোন সড়ক কিংবা কক্ষ থেকে দূরে অবস্থান বোঝাতে	We live off the main street. There is a bathroom off the main bedroom.
iii. কর্ম কিংবা কর্তব্য থেকে বিরত থাকা বোঝাতে	He has had ten days off college. I have got three days off firm.

25 On

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন তলের সংস্পর্শে বা কোন কিছুর স্পর্শে অবস্থান বোঝাতে	The book is on the table. Why do you have a hat on your head?
ii. কোন স্থানের সন্নিকটে বোঝাতে	There is a shopping mall on the main road. There is a vast plantation on either side of the road.
iii. ঠিক এই সময় বা অতীতের কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে যানবাহনে চলমান অবস্থা বোঝাতে	He is on the train for Chattogram. We are on the first plane journey to London. I was on plane last morning.
iv. স্বত্ব (Possession) বা কোন কিছু থাকা না থাকা অর্থে	I have no money on me at the moment.
v. কোন কিছুর সাহায্যে নিজেকে 'প্রতিপালন' (Support) করা বোঝাতে	We have to live on a small pension. The cow lives on grass.
vi. বর্তমানে বা অতীতের নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে চলমান পেশাগত কাজকর্মের অবস্থা বোঝাতে	He was on tour last Sunday. They are on holiday today. I am on official work now.
vii. কারণ বা ফলাফল (বিশেষ করে ইতিবাচক) বোঝাতে	We congratulated on his brilliant success. The driver stopped the bus on my request.
viii. কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের সভ্য বা সদস্য বা অংশ বোঝাতে	He is on the management committee. I am on the staff of the school.
ix. কোন বিষয়বস্তু সম্পর্কে বোঝাতে (about অর্থে)	Write an essay on jute.
x. নির্দিষ্ট দিন কিংবা নির্দিষ্ট দিনের একটা অংশ এবং তারিখ-এর পূর্বে সময়কাল বোঝাতে	I'll see you on Sunday. We enjoy much on the weekend. The meeting is on Monday morning. The exam is on May 30 th .
xi. কোনো স্থানে কিংবা স্থানের কাছে বোঝাতে preposition হিসেবে on ব্যবহৃত হয়।	Our life on earth is very short. We have a town on the coast.
xii. বিশেষ দিন বা উপলক্ষের পূর্বে	I'll be there on your birthday.



26 Over

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু উপরিভাগ বোঝাতে	She put a blanket over the sleeping child. He wore an overcoat over his shirt. She put her hand over her mouth to stop herself from screaming.
ii. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে স্পর্শ করে না এমন উচ্চতর অবস্থানে বোঝাতে	They held a large umbrella over her. There was a lamp hanging over the table.
iii. কোন কিছু এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্ত পর্যন্ত বোঝাতে	There is a bridge over the river. They ran over the grass. They had a wonderful view over the park.
iv. কোন কিছুর অপর পার্শ্ব বোঝাতে	He lives over the road. They reside over the canal.
v. কোন স্থান থেকে পতিত হওয়া বোঝাতে	The car had topped over the cliff. He didn't dare to look over the edge.
vi. কোন কিছুর সব কিংবা অধিকাংশ বোঝাতে	Snow is falling all over the country. They have travelled all over the world.
vii. নির্দিষ্ট সময়, পরিমাণ, খরচ ইত্যাদির চেয়ে বেশি বোঝাতে	She stayed in Lagos for over a month. He is over sixty.
viii. কারো কর্তৃত্ব আছে বোঝাতে	She has only the domination over her. He ruled over a great Empire.

27 Through

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. Through দ্বারা এমন কিছু নির্দেশ করা হয় যা কোন বস্তুর বাহির হতে শুরু হয়, বস্তুতে প্রবেশ করে এবং বস্তু ভাগ করে	We travelled through Gazipur on the way to Dhaka. They walked home through the park.

28 Till

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. সাধারণত পর্যন্ত অর্থে	We are open till 6 o'clock. They do the work till evening.

29 To

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. সাধারণভাবে দিক নির্দেশ করতে অথবা সীমানার বাইরে বোঝাতে	He went to Dhaka. They have gone to Chattogram. The Bay of Bengal is to the south of Bangladesh.
ii. নির্দিষ্ট অবস্থায় পৌছানো অর্থে	The vegetables were cooked to perfection. He tore the letter to pieces. His expression changed from amazement to joy.
iii. কোন সীমা বা সমাপ্তি কিংবা কালের ব্যাপ্তি বোঝাতে	I would say he was 25 to 30 years old. I like all kinds of music from opera to reggae. We only work from Monday to Friday. I watched the programme from the beginning to the end.
iv. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কোন কিছু গ্রহণ করে বোঝাতে	He gave it to his sister. Our teachers cannot make the lessons interesting to the students. I am deeply grateful to my parents. Who did she address the letter to ?
v. দুটি বস্তু পরস্পর সংযুক্ত বোঝাতে	Attach this rope to the front of the car. Connect this to that.

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
vi. একজন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সাথে অন্য ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করতে	She was married to an Italian. This is the key to the door. That is the solution to this problem.
vii. নির্দেশিত অভিমুখ কিংবা সম্বন্ধ বোঝাতে	We have many duties to our parents. It was a threat to world peace. She made a reference to her recent book.
viii. কোন তুলনা বা অনুপাতের দ্বিতীয় অংশের সূচনা করতে	I prefer walking to climbing. We won by six goals to three. The industry today is nothing to what it once was.
xi. পরিমাপ কিংবা হার বোঝাতে	There are 2.54 centimetres to an inch. This car does 30 miles to the gallon.
x. কোন ব্যক্তি কিংবা বস্তু সম্মানার্থে	This is the monument to the soldiers who died in the war. Let's drink to Julia and her new job.
xi. কারণ কোন কিছুর প্রতি ঝোঁক কিংবা প্রতিক্রিয়া বোঝাতে	His music isn't really to my taste. To her astonishment, he smiled.

30 Under

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন কিছুর নিচে বোঝাতে	The book is under the table.
ii. কোনো কিছুর প্রভাব ও পদমর্যাদায় নিচে বোঝাতে	Shahjalal was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol. Shirin believes that she is under the influence of a magic spell played by Shahjalal. I have to work under DGM of the company.
iii. নির্দিষ্ট বয়সীমার নিচে বোঝাতে	This book is not meant for those under eighteen.
iv. কোন অবস্থার অধীন বোঝাতে	The road is under construction. Your case is under consideration.
v. কোন কিছু অনুযায়ী বোঝাতে (according to অর্থে)	Under the rules, you can't get bonus.

31 Until

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. সাধারণত যে পর্যন্ত না অর্থে	He continued working up until his death. You can stay on the bus until it reaches London.

32 Up

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. উচ্চতর অবস্থানে উপনীত হওয়া অর্থে	She climbed up the flight of steps. The village is further up the valley.
ii. সড়ক বরাবর বোঝাতে	We live just up the road, past the post office. They live up this street.

33 Upon

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু উপর নির্ভর করা অর্থে	She depends upon you. The decision was based upon two considerations.
ii. ব্যাপক পরিমাণ কোন কিছুর বিস্তৃতি বোঝাতে।	Mile upon mile there were no trees.

35 With

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. সহচর অর্থে	She lives with her parents. I have a client with me right now.
ii. কোন গুণ বা চারিত্রিক বৈশিষ্ট্যের সহযোগ বোঝাতে	He looked at her with a heavy expression. They are both in bed with influenza.
iii. কোন কার্য সাধনের নিমিত্তে কোন যন্ত্র বা উপকরণ ব্যবহার করা অর্থে	Cut it with a knife. It is treated with acid before being analysed.
iv. কোন কিছুকে পরিপূর্ণ করে কিংবা আবৃত করে বোঝাতে	The bag was stuffed with dirty clothes. Sprinkle the dish with salt.
v. ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বিদ্রুপে বোঝাতে	India is at war with a neighbouring country. I had an argument with my boss.
vi. বিষয় বা সম্বন্ধে বোঝাতে	Be careful with the glasses. Are you pleased with the result? Don't be angry with her.
vii. সহযোগে বোঝাতে	She took the meal with wine.
viii. আচরণ বা প্রক্রিয়া বোঝাতে	He behaved with great dignity. She sleeps with the window open.
ix. কারণে কিংবা ফলশ্রুতিতে নির্দেশ করতে	She blushed with embarrassment. His fingers were numb with cold.
x. ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু থেকে বিচ্ছেদ বোঝাতে	I could never part with this ring. Can we dispense with the formalities?
xi. সত্ত্বেও বোঝাতে	With all her faults I still love her. With all his mistakes, he has been accepted.
xii. কোন কিছু তৈরির উপাদান বোঝাতে	We make a house with brick. We can make cakes with eggs.

35 Within

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে বোঝাতে	You should receive a reply within seven days. Two elections were held within the space of time.
ii. কোন কিছু থেকে বিশেষ দূরত্বে অবস্থিত নয় বোঝাতে	This is the house within a mile of the station. Is it within walking distance?
iii. কোন কিছু সীমার মধ্যে বোঝাতে	That question is not within the scope of this talk. We are now within range of enemy fire.

36 Without

Uses (ব্যবহার)	Examples (উদাহরণ)
i. কোন কিছু অর্জন করা ছাড়া বা ব্যতীত অর্থে	They had passed two days without food. He found the place without difficulty.
ii. কারো সঙ্গে নেই বোঝাতে	Don't go without me. You cannot survive without her.
iii. কোন কিছু ব্যবহার বা গ্রহণ না করা অর্থে	Can you see without your glasses? Don't go out without your coat.
iv. নির্ধারিত কর্ম সম্পাদন না করা অর্থে	He left without saying goodbye. You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.

Appropriate Prepositions

ইংরেজি ভাষার রীতিনীতি অনুসারে কিছু কিছু verb, adjective ও noun-এর পর কিছু নির্দিষ্ট preposition বসে। এগুলোকে Appropriate Preposition বলে। এরূপ নির্দিষ্ট preposition গ্রহণের কোন কারণ খুঁজে পাওয়া যায় না। বলা হয় English-এ এটা Idiomatic Usage। আগে থেকেই এর প্রয়োগ বিধি চলে আসছে। এ সম্পর্কে নিচে দুটি উদাহরণ তুলে ধরা হলো :

1. He came to Khulna.
He arrived in Khulna.
He reached Khulna. } একই অর্থ : সে খুলনায় এলো।
2. He is good at English. সে ইংরেজিতে ভাল।
He is weak in English. সে ইংরেজিতে কাঁচা।

প্রথম উদাহরণে ৩টির অর্থ একই। কিন্তু তাদের verb-গুলোর preposition গ্রহণের ধারাটি সম্পূর্ণ আলাদা। ১ম উদাহরণে দুটো verb দু'ধরনের preposition গ্রহণ করেছে। একটি verb কোন preposition গ্রহণ করেনি। আবার দ্বিতীয় উদাহরণে good এবং weak উভয়ই adjective এবং তারা একটি অপরটির বিপরীত অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। কিন্তু তারা একই ধরনের preposition গ্রহণ করেনি। ভিন্ন preposition গ্রহণ করেছে। এদের ওলোট পালট করার ক্ষমতা আমাদের কারোর নেই, করলেই ইংরেজি ভুল বলে প্রমাণিত হবে। তাই শিক্ষার্থীদের উচিত হবে "Appropriate Preposition" Chapter-টি ভালভাবে আয়ত্ত করা। নিচে বহুল প্রচলিত ও ব্যবহৃত কিছু Preposition এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো :

Verbs Followed by Prepositions | Preposition অনুসৃত Verb

(*i.e. Verbs + Prepositions*)

Abide by (follow, মেনে চলা)— We should abide by the directions of our great Prophet (S).

Abide with (stay at, সঙ্গে থাকা)— Oh Allah! Abide with me.

Abound in/ with (প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা)— Fish abounds in (with) the pond.

Absorb in (মগ্ন থাকা)— He is absorbed in his studies.

Abstain from (refrain, বিরত হওয়া)— He abstained from voting.

Accede to (যোগ দেওয়া)— Junagar acceded to Pakistan.

Accompany by (সঙ্গী হওয়া)— I was accompanied by my father to Dhaka.

Accompany with (সঙ্গে থাকা)— My fever was accompanied (combined) with headache.

Acquit (one) of (বেকসুর খালাস দেওয়া)— The judge acquitted him of the charge.

Adhere to (stick, লেগে থাকা)— You must adhere to your plan.

Admire for (প্রশংসা করা)— I admire you for your honesty.

Admit of (স্বীকৃতি পাওয়া)— Your conduct admits of no excuse.

Admit to/ into (enroll, ভর্তি হওয়া)— He was admitted to class IX. He got himself admitted into this college.

Bear of (জন্মগ্রহণ করা)— He was born of a respectable Muslim family.

Believe in (বিশ্বাস করা)— Believe in Allah and fear Him.

Belong to (অধিকারে থাকা)— This book belongs to me. He belongs to a respectable family.

Blame for (দোষী করা)— You cannot blame me for your own blunder.

Boast of (Brag of, গর্ব করা)— Don't boast of your wealth.

Call out (আন্দোলনে যাওয়া)— The opposition called out the strike.

Catch at (ধরা)— A drowning man catches at a straw.

Charge with (অভিযুক্ত করা)— The driver was charged with speeding.

Close on (চলত কোনো কিছু কাছাকাছি এসে পৌছা)— The car was rapidly closing on us.

Compare to (তুলনা করা)— The Holy Quran compares sleep to death. Knowledge can be compared to light.

Compare with (তুলনা করা)— Allah can be compared with none. Compare Bush with Changiz Khan.

Compete with, for (প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করা)— He competed with me for the post.

Comply with (মেনে নেওয়া)— I cannot comply with your request.

Deal in (ব্যবসা করা)— He deals in rice.

Deal with (ব্যবহার করা)— This book deals with prophet's politics. He deals with me politely.

Debar from (বিরত হওয়া)— He is debarred from voting for corruption.

Despair of (নিরাশ হওয়া)— Don't despair of mercy of Allah

Deviate from (পথভ্রষ্ট হওয়া)— I cannot deviate from truth.

Die in (accident — দুর্ঘটনায়)— He died in a road accident.

Die for (country — দেশের জন্য)— The soldier died for his country.

Die from (a cause — কোন কারণে)— The man died from over-eating.

- Die of (a disease – রোগে ভুগে) – He died of heart disease.
 Ensure of (নিশ্চয়তা দেওয়া) – He has ensured me of safety.
 Entitle to (স্বত্বদান করা) – I am entitled to a big share.
 Excel in (গারদশী হওয়া) – She excels in Nazrul Sangeet.
 Exempt from (অব্যাহতি দেয়া) – He was exempted from the payment of school fees.
 Hanker after (কামনা করা) – Don't hanker after money.
 Infect with (সংক্রমিত হওয়া) – Bangladesh is not infected with bird flu.
 Inform (a person) of (a thing) (জানানো) – I informed him of his son's illness. The police was informed of the matter.
 Insist on (চাপ দেওয়া) – He insisted on my leaving the place. He insisted that I should leave the place.
 Inspire with (অনুপ্রাণিত করা) – Your speech will surely inspire me with high hope.
 Interfere with (a person) in (some matter) (হস্তক্ষেপ করা) – Don't interfere with me in my personal work.
 Invite to (নিমন্ত্রণ করা) – He invited me to dinner.
 Jest at (বিদূষ করা) – You should not jest at the poor.
 Lack in (অভাব হওয়া) – He lacks in common sense.
 Laugh at (বিদূষ করা) – Are you laughing at my mistake?
 Listen to (শোনা) – Listen to me what I say.
 Live at, in (বাস করা) – I live at Basupara in Khulna.
 Long for/ after (আকুলভাবে কামনা করা) – Everybody longs for (after) happiness.
 Marry to (বিবাহ করা) – My sister is married to a law student.
 Object to (আপত্তি করা) – I object to your saying.
 Prefer to (সর্বাধিক পছন্দ করা) – He prefers writing to reading. I prefer tea to coffee.
 Prepare for (প্রস্তুতি নেওয়া) – Are you prepared for the test?
 Preside over/ at (সভাপতিত্ব করা) – Dr. Misbahuddin presided over the science conference.
 Prevent/ Prohibit (person from/ doing) (বাধা দেওয়া) – He prevented me from doing the work.
 Pride (oneself) on/ in (a thing) (গর্ব করা) – She prides herself on her beauty.
 Profit from (উপকৃত হওয়া) – We always profit from our experience.
 Qualify for (উপযুক্ত করা) – Are you qualified for this job?
 Quarrel with (বিবাদ করা) – He quarrelled with me over a trifling matter.
 Refer to (sent for decision) (নিষ্পত্তির জন্য পাঠানো) – He referred the matter to the Deputy Commissioner.
 Refrain from (বিরত থাকা) – You should refrain from smoking/ liquor.
 Rejoice at/in (আনন্দ করা) – I rejoice at your success. I rejoice in my success. [অপরের হলে at আর নিজের হলে in ব্যবহৃত হয়।]
 Rely on (নির্ভর করা) – You can rely on him.
 Repent of (অনুশোচনা করা) – He repented of his sin.
 Revolt against (লড়াই করা) – Human nature revolts against crime.
 Rob (a person) of (something) (ছিনিয়ে নেওয়া) – The man has robbed me of my money.
 Satisfy with (পরিতুষ্ট করা) – Are you satisfied with your progress?
 Search for (খোঁজ করা) – The police are searching for the missing girl.
 Search into (গভীরভাবে পরীক্ষা করা) – I was asked to search into the matter.
 Speak for (বক্তৃতা দেওয়া) – The minister spoke for an hour.
 Speak of (সম্পর্কে বলা) – He spoke of his plans to go abroad. He speaks highly of you.
 Speak on (কোনো বিষয় সম্পর্কে বলা) – He spoke on the subject.
 Speak to (a person) about (something) (কারো সাথে কোন বিষয়ে কথা বলা) – He spoke to me about the matter.
 Speak with (কারো সাথে কথা বলা) – I do not speak with him.
 Succeed to (অধিকারী হওয়া) – Sons and daughters succeed to their father's property.
 Triumph over (বিজয় হওয়া) – The truth triumphs over falsehood.
 Trust in (one) to (a thing) (বিশ্বাস হওয়া) – Trust in Allah. Don't trust to fate.
 Turn up (হাজির হওয়া) – We waited and waited but nobody turned up.
 Vie with (প্রতিযোগিতা করা) – They vied with one another to win the prize.
 Wait for (অপেক্ষা করা) – I was waiting for you at Hadish Park.
 Warn (a person) about (কোনো বিষয় সম্পর্কে সতর্ক করা) – The govt warned us about the coming strong cyclone.
 Warn against (কোনো কিছু বিরুদ্ধে সতর্ক করা) – I had been warned against local hooligans.
 Yield to (আত্মসমর্পণ করা) – The Christian army yielded to Muslim army even in their last crusade war. I will never yield to any threat.

SSC Exam Preparation

Ques. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1 × 5 = 5

- Every student wants to do well in the examination. But it is not an easy task. A student has to work hard (a) ____ this. From the very beginning (b) ____ the year, he must be serious. He should read the text books again and again. He must not memorize answers (c) ____ understanding. He must not make note (d) ____ a common source. He should have a good command (e) ____ English. By doing all these things, a student can hope to make an excellent result.
- Man is the architect (a) ____ his own fate. If he makes a proper division (b) ____ time and does his duties accordingly, he is sure to improve and prosper (c) ____ life. But if he does not do it, he is sure to repent. Then he will be bound to drag a miserable life. To spoil time is suicidal (d) ____ a person. For, our life is nothing but the sum total (e) ____ hours, days and years.
- A great number of people speak English all (a) ____ the world. Some people use it as a first language and some people take it as a second language. Many international organizations now depend on English to communicate (b) ____ offices in different countries. Their advertisements published (c) ____ different newspapers are in English. They also want people who possess a good command (d) ____ English. People seeking job can't expect to get a good one (e) ____ knowing English.
- The Eiffel Tower was named (a) ____ Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who built the Tower. He graduated from the Central School of Engineering in Paris and went to work for a railway construction company. For years Gustave made plan after plan (b) ____ dams, factories, stations and structures of great size. All (c) ____ Europe engineers copied them. In the middle of 1880s a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World's Fair in Paris. Gustave Eiffel proposed a 989-foot tower of iron as symbol of the fair. Forty engineers and designers (d) ____ Eiffel's supervision worked for two years. It was the highest structure yet made (e) ____ man.
- A man (a) ____ letters is respected always even after his death (b) ____ his deeds. He is an enlightened person who devotes himself (c) ____ a view to spreading education (d) ____ the society. He always teaches people how to differentiate (e) ____ right and wrong. In fact he is the authentic person whom the world should follow.
- Trees bear a great impact on the climate. If we destroy trees (a) ____ random, one day the country will turn (b) ____ a great desert. The country will bear the consequences of greenhouse effect. Again there will be no rain and as a result the country will face a great crisis because ours is an agricultural country and our economy is dependent (c) ____ agriculture. Again our agriculture depends on rain. So trees have a great effect (d) ____ our climate. Trees keep the soil strong. Trees save us (e) ____ flood and many other natural calamities.
- Sleep is one of the most important factors (a) ____ human life. A sound man cannot go without sleeping. Sleep is the healing medicine (b) ____ the troubled people. It relieves physical and mental pain. Night is the proper time (c) ____ sleeping. But if a man has to pass a sleepless night, he never feels well. He loses energy and peace (d) ____ mind. As a result, he becomes indifferent (e) ____ his duties and responsibilities.
- Trees are essential (a) ____ man in many ways. They provide us (b) ____ oxygen without which we cannot live more than a few minutes. They supply us (c) ____ vitamin and food, give us shade and help to prevent drought and flood. Unfortunately, we cannot realize the importance (d) ____ trees. We cut them indiscriminately in large numbers but it is a suicidal attempt. If we do not stop these acts, soon our country will, no doubt, turn (e) ____ a desert.
- Truthfulness refers to the habit of speaking the truth. It is the greatest of all virtues (a) ____ a man's life. The true peace and prosperity of man entirely depends (b) ____ it. It ennobles one's character and gives one high position in society. It may not make one rich but brings peace (c) ____ mind. A truthful person is loved and respected (d) ____ all. A truthful person cares nobody. All religions teach us to be truthful. By dint (e) ____ truthfulness all can shine in life. Truthfulness can lead the whole world to peace and prosperity.
- Once a farmer had great desire (a) ____ land. One day going to the landlord, he wanted some land where he might live (b) ____ comfort. The landlord was very wise. So he told him to have as much land as he could cover (c) ____ running till sun-set. The farmer became very pleased hearing that. Next morning he started

running as early as he could to cover more area. He ran till evening and the sun was about to set. He ran (d) _____ his last strength but became very tired and fell down dead. He was buried there. Then the wise man remarked a man needs just as much land as will be enough (e) _____ his grave.

11. Housing is one of the greatest problems in our country. Thousands (a) _____ people in big cities like Dhaka and Chattogram live (b) _____ the footpaths. In rural areas there is also an acute crisis (c) _____ housing. The cost (d) _____ construction is increasing day by day. At present it is very difficult (e) _____ the poor people to bear the cost of construction. So, this problem needs to be solved soon.
12. Language plays a very important role (a) _____ the life of human beings. We use language (b) _____ the moment we wake (c) _____ in the morning until we go to bed at night. We use language for different purposes. We use language to express our ideas, thoughts and feelings, to convey our message or to pass our information (d) _____ others. In short, language is ever present in our activities. It is an inseparable part (e) _____ what we are, what we do and believe.
13. Reading textbook is essential (a) _____ all the students. A student cannot expect to make a good result until he or she reads textbooks. In the textbooks all the topics are designed as per students' grade that ensures a complete sense. In case of not reading those texts a student will miss topics needed for him or her. Moreover, textbooks are written and edited (b) _____ highly experienced educationists. Some students ignore to read textbooks rather they prefer guide books. But merely reading guide books keeps the students ignoble (c) _____ the subject-matter as they are written focusing (d) _____ exam result while a textbook covers all the details for holistic nourishment (e) _____ a student.
14. Road accident is a regular phenomenon in Bangladesh. Many people die (a) _____ road accidents every year. So it is considered a curse. Road accidents occur for various reasons. Many factors are responsible (b) _____ road accidents. The most common cause is reckless driving. Sometimes they drive night coach even (c) _____ the same day. The drivers do not check the engines regularly (d) _____ they start driving. The roads are two-lane roads without any dividers. These are some of the main reasons of road accidents (e) _____ Bangladesh.
15. A true friend is an asset. He stands beside his friends in time (a) _____ danger. He is not a greedy person. He always wishes (b) _____ the welfare (c) _____ his friend. But it is a matter (d) _____ regret that a true friend is very rare today. A selfish man cannot be a true friend. He always thinks (e) _____ his own interest.
16. Now-a-days, the young farmers (a) _____ our country are showing interest to cultivate foreign vegetables. They, with their innovative power, have added new dimensions (b) _____ the country's agricultural sector. Karim Ullah is such a farmer. Five years ago, he started his farm (c) _____ a determination and challenge. Now he owns a vegetable farm where he cultivates curry leaves, lemon grass, broccoli and other foreign vegetables. The cultivation of foreign crops in our country is very inspiring (d) _____ both the farmers and the customers as it brings diversity in our regular food and nutrition. It is also possible to export vegetables (e) _____ ensuring quality production and packaging.
17. Scientists have recently reported that the surface ice caps are melting. This is due (a) _____ a rise in atmospheric temperature known as the greenhouse effect. According (b) _____ the scientists carbon dioxide is primarily responsible (c) _____ temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is high when coal and oil are burnt. The gas is accumulating in the atmosphere and causing the temperature to rise. As a result, the polar ice (d) _____ the North and South poles is melting. We should maintain the ecological balance (e) _____ the environment.
18. Modern civilization is the blessing of science. Science has worked like a magician in the world. We can't do even a single day (a) _____ the help of science. Many quick means (b) _____ communication like telephone, telex, fax, telegram, satellite etc. are the greatest wonders of science. Nowadays a message can be sent from one corner of the world (c) _____ another in the twinkling of an eye. Science has brought a revolutionary change (d) _____ all fields. In the field of medical science blind has got eyes, lame has got legs, deaf has got hearing power. The diseases which were incurable (e) _____ the past are now easily cured.
19. Diligence means an effort to perform a work successfully. God has given us two hands to work. (a) _____ the beginning (b) _____ the world, human beings have been struggling (c) _____ nature to keep hold (d) _____ their existence. If they did not struggle, they might have perished long ago. Thus we see that diligence is inevitable (e) _____ our personal, social and national life. The student who is more diligent, makes a better result than those who are not. So, to be successful everybody should be diligent.

20. People are fond (a) _____ travelling. So, travelling has been popular with man from the time immemorial. It is the romance (b) _____ seeing the unseen, knowing the unknown and unveiling the shrouds of mystery. A man hardly knows his own land completely until he has gone (c) _____ of it to travel other countries. Only a rational comparison of our country (d) _____ other countries can vividly specify the true nature of merits and demerits of our own motherland. An awareness of our defects inspires us to work hard and improve the unhappy condition (e) _____ our dear native place.
21. Education is one (a) _____ the basic needs of a human being and is essential (b) _____ every kind of development. It enables us to make right choices (c) _____ life. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry (d) _____ our social responsibilities. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things. But education has to be defined. It is not merely getting degrees (e) _____ schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.
22. Patriotism is an inherent quality of human being. It creates in a man a feeling of love (a) _____ his motherland. It is older than civilization. The man who loves his own country, does his first and foremost duties and works (b) _____ the welfare and development (c) _____ his country, is a patriot. Even the ancient tribes had a great love for the land where they were born and sacrificed their lives to defend it. If he does it and performs his duties honestly and sincerely in his own fields, he can be a patriot. If he does not do so, he will be a traitor. We must not have bitterness (d) _____ anyone. But narrow patriotism is very bad. All should cut off it (e) _____ their hearts.
23. Adopting unfair means (a) _____ the examination is an offence. It degrades the standard of education. If the students (b) _____ our country do not acquire true education, there will be no development (c) _____ the country. An examinee should study seriously so that he can cut a good figure (d) _____ the examination. To acquire true education should be the only aim in the lives of all students. An educated man cannot support adopting any unfair means (e) _____ the examination at all.
24. Terrorism is a great threat and major concern (a) _____ almost all the countries. Terrorists cause damage (b) _____ human lives and properties creating panic and terror. The cause of terrorism is mainly related (c) _____ the deprivation of genuine rights and also greed and exploitation (d) _____ different groups and nations. To get rid (e) _____ terrorism is very difficult but not impossible if the intellectuals and peace loving nations work unitedly.
25. December 16, our Victory Day, is a significant event (a) _____ our national history. The day is the perpetual source of our strength and energy. The day reminds us (b) _____ the supreme sacrifices of our sons for the noble cause and also inspires us to sacrifice ourselves (c) _____ our beloved country. The day is a clear warning (d) _____ the oppressors that people's right can never be prevented for long and that oppressors will always be defeated because there is nothing more powerful than people's will (e) _____ freedom. It gives us the message that "Man can be subjugated but can never be defeated."
26. Nowadays a good number of farmers are getting benefits from the organic cultivation (a) _____ vegetables. Vermicompost, called organic fertilizer made mainly from cowdung and earthworm is used (b) _____ the farmers. As the farmers did not use any chemical fertilizer or pesticides (c) _____ their vegetable beds, the production cost has come down. It takes about fifty thousand taka to prepare an acre of land and the harvest starts within forty-five days since planting. Due (d) _____ good yield of the crop, some temporary warehouses have been made (e) _____ surrounding area. So proper use of organic fertilizer can change the scenario of our agricultural sector.
27. Students teachers' relationship is regarded as the relationship (a) _____ parents and children. A teacher is next (b) _____ parents. Parents bring up children. On the other hand, a teacher guides the students to materialize their dreams. A teacher spreads the light of education to remove the darkness (c) _____ ignorance. As a result, a student can see the path of prosperity. Thus a teacher helps build (d) _____ a civilized nation. So he is really called the architect (e) _____ a nation.
28. The Padma multi-purpose bridge has started a new era (a) _____ the history of Bangladesh. This mega project has been implemented (b) _____ any foreign aid. The southern 21 districts were cut off from the main-land (c) _____ the mighty Padma river. So, this vast area could not keep pace with the other parts considering economic development. But direct connection (d) _____ the capital by this bridge is going to expand trade and commerce.

Besides, tourism is also going to speed up. All these are contributing much (e) _____ our economic growth and surely reduce the poverty of those districts. The construction of the bridge which was our long-cherished dream at last came true.

29. The earth is a vast planet. It is round in shape. One third of its total area is land while the other three portions are covered (a) _____ water. The water areas are divided (b) _____ oceans, seas and rivers. The surface of the land area is full of variety. There are high hills, green forests and stretches of deserts. The land mass is divided into some continents. Under each continent, there are a number of countries. The interior of the earth is abundant in mineral resources. There is existence of life only (c) _____ the earth. But, this existence of life would be impossible (d) _____ sunlight. In fact, sunlight is the prerequisite (e) _____ the existence of all types of living beings.
30. Man is a social being. So he lives (a) _____ a society. Mutual understanding and cooperation are needed to ensure a peaceful society. To produce ideal members (b) _____ a society, an ideal family contributes a lot. A child's future behaviour is greatly influenced (c) _____ the culture of his family. If a child is born and brought (d) _____ in a rude and chaotic environment, he also becomes rude (e) _____ behaviour and creates chaos and indiscipline in the society.

Answer Sheet

1. (a) for (b) of (c) without (d) from (e) of
2. (a) of (b) of (c) in (d) for (e) of
3. (a) over (b) with (c) in (d) of (e) without
4. (a) after (b) of (c) over (d) under (e) by
5. (a) of (b) for (c) with (d) in (e) between
6. (a) at (b) into (c) on (d) on (e) from
7. (a) in (b) of (c) of (d) of (e) to
8. (a) to (b) with (c) with (d) of (e) into
9. (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) by (e) of
10. (a) for (b) in (c) by (d) with (e) for
11. (a) of (b) in (c) of (d) of (e) for
12. (a) in (b) from (c) up (d) to (e) of
13. (a) for (b) by (c) of (d) on (e) of
14. (a) by (b) for (c) on (d) before (e) in
15. (a) of (b) for (c) of (d) of (e) of
16. (a) of (b) to (c) with (d) for (e) by
17. (a) to (b) to (c) for (d) in (e) of
18. (a) without (b) of (c) to (d) in (e) in
19. (a) From (b) of (c) with (d) of (e) in
20. (a) of (b) of (c) out (d) with (e) of
21. (a) of (b) for (c) in (d) out (e) from
22. (a) for (b) for (c) of (d) towards (e) from
23. (a) in (b) of (c) for (d) in (e) in
24. (a) for (b) to (c) to (d) of (e) of
25. (a) in (b) of (c) for (d) for (e) for
26. (a) of (b) by (c) on (d) to (e) in
27. (a) between (b) to (c) of (d) up (e) of
28. (a) in (b) without (c) by (d) with (e) to
29. (a) with (b) into (c) on (d) without (e) for
30. (a) in (b) of (c) by (d) up (e) in