

Preposition

- Appropriate Preposition
- Practice





PREPOSITION

Preposition	Meaning	Preposition	Meaning	Preposition	Meaning	Preposition	Meaning
Against		By		From		Since	
Around		Before		In		To	
Along		Beyond		Into		Toward	
Across		Behind		In front of		Through	
After		Beside		Of		Throughout	
At		Below		Off		Up	
Among		Between		Over		Up to	
Above		Down		On		Upon	
About		For		Out		Under	
						With	
						Within	
						Without	
						As	
						Like	

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE
Committed to better teaching

Appropriate Prepositions

Abide by	মেনে চলা	You should abide by your parents.
Abide with	সঙ্গে থাকা	Rana abides with me.
Abound in	প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা	Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.
Abound with	কোন কিছু দ্বারা পূর্ণ	Padma abounds with Hilsha.
Absorbed in	নিমগ্ন	He is absorbed in story reading.
Abstain from	বিরত থাকা	Everyone should abstain from corruption.
Access to	নিকটে যাবার অধিকার	We have easy access to our minister.
Accompanied by	সাথে নিয়ে	The politician joined the meeting accompanied by his supporters.
Account for	কোনো কিছুর জন্য কৈফিয়ত দেওয়া	We shall have to account to God for our deeds.
Accustomed to	অভ্যস্ত	Jerry was accustomed to hard work.
Add to	যোগ দেয়া	Add this to that.
Addicted to	খারাপ কাজে আসক্ত	He is addicted to gambling.
Adjacent to	সংলগ্ন	His house is adjacent to mine.
Admit to	ভর্তি হওয়া	I was admitted to Dhaka City College.
Affix to, on	সংযুক্ত করা	Affix this stamp to or on the letter.
Answer to	উত্তর দেওয়া	He answered to my questions.
Answer for	কোনো কিছুর জন্য জবাব দিহি করা	We are t answer for God for our actions.
Anxious for	উদ্বিগ্ন	I am anxious for (earnestly desirous of) the prize.
Apologize to	কারো কাছে ক্ষমা চাওয়া	The student apologized to the principal for his misbehavior
Apologize for	কোনো কিছুর জন্য ক্ষমা চাওয়া	The student apologized to the principal for his misbehavior
Apply for	দরখাস্ত করা	I applied to him for the post.
Apply to	কারো কাছে আবেদন করা	I applied to him for the post
Appear before	হাজির হওয়া	It appears before me that he is innocent
Appear to	প্রতীয়মান হওয়া	It appears to me that he is innocent
Appear in	প্রকাশিত হওয়া	The news appeared in the Ittefaq
Attend to	মনোযোগ দেওয়া	Students should attend to their lessons
Attend at	গমন করা	He does not attend at his office in time
Attentive to	মনোযোগী	Students should be attentive to their lessons
Appetite for	ক্ষুধা	I have no appetite for food
Ashamed of	লজ্জিত	I am ashamed of his conduct
Assure of	নিশ্চিত করা	I assured him of my help
Attach to	জুড়ে দেওয়া	I attached the document to the application
Ask for	কারো কাছে কোন কিছু চাওয়া	I asked for a boy to chop wood
Authority on	কিছুতে বিশেষজ্ঞ	Dr. Shahidullah had authority on Bengali language
Authority for	অধিকার	What is your authority for such a statement?
Authority to	ক্ষমতা	Only the secretary has authority to make payments.
Aversion to	বিতৃষ্ণা	I have a great aversion to smoking
Aware of	অবগত	He is aware of the fact
Adapt to	খাপ খাওয়ানো	He cannot adapt to new situations
Apart from	আলাদা	He has never been apart from his mother
Arrive at	পৌঁছানো	The leader arrived at a decision at last
Bare of	খালি / শূন্য	The field is bare of trees
Bark at	ঘেউ ঘেউ করা	The dog always barks at a stranger
Based on	ভিত্তির প্রতিষ্ঠিত	His allegation was based on facts
Belong to	অধিকারী হওয়া	This book belongs to me
Beg of	মিনতি করা	I beg mercy of the principal

Beg for	ভিক্ষা করা	The poor beg for alms of the rich
Believe in	বিশ্বাস করা	I do not believe in overloading my stomach
Beneficial to	উপকারী	Morning walk is beneficial to health
Bestow on	প্রদান করা	God bestows his mercy on us
Blessed with	আশীর্বাদপুষ্ট	He is blessed with a daughter
Blind of	অন্ধ	The man is blind of one eye
Blind to	বিচার করতে অসমর্থ	He is blind to his son's fault
Boast of	দস্ত করা	He boasts of his riches
Born in	জন্ম	I was born in Khulna
Burdened with	ভারাক্রান্ত	Jim was burdened with a family
Busy at	ব্যস্ত	The student is busy at this desk
Burst into	কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া	Suddenly, he burst into tears
Burst out	হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া	They burst out into a laughter hearing my jokes
Busy in	নিজেকে নিয়োজিত করা	He is busy in doing his work
Busy with	নির্দিষ্ট কোনো কিছুতে ব্যস্ত	He is busy with his lessons
Busy about	ব্যস্ত	He is always busy about nothing
Capable of	সক্ষম	He is capable of solving the problem
Care for	গ্রাহ্য করা	He does not very care for anybody
Care of	যত্ন	We should take care of our health
Callous to	উদাসীন	We should not be callous to the sufferings of the poor
Cause for	কারণ, ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনার জন্য	There is no cause for anxiety
Cause of	কারণ	What was the cause of this accident?
Charge to	দাবি করা	He charged the price to me
Charge against	কাহারো বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ	He brought a charge against me
Charge on	অভিযুক্ত করা	The murder was charged on the innocent man
Compare with	একই জাতীয় জিনিসের তুলনা করা	Nazrul can be compared with Shelley
Compare to	অসম বস্তুর তুলনা করা	Log may be compared to flowers
commence on	শুরু হওয়া	Our examination will commence on Monday
Compensate for	ক্ষতিপূরণ করা	He will compensate for the loss
Competent for	উপযুক্ত দক্ষ	He is competent for the post
Conceive of	চিন্তা করা	I could not conceive of dishonesty in him
Concentrate on	মনোযোগ দেওয়া	At last, the unruly boy concentrated on his studies
Condole with, on	সমবেদনা প্রকাশ করা	I condole with my friend on his father's death
Confess to	স্বীকার করা	He confessed to his guilt
Confide in	বিশ্বাস করা	I can confide in his honesty
Congratulate on	অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন করা	The teacher congratulated the students on their bright result
Conscious of	সচেতন	I am conscious of my duties and responsibilities
Consist of	গঠিত	The committee consists of ten members
Consist in	নিহিত হওয়া	True happiness consists in contentment
Contrary to	বিপরীত	The student acted contrary to his teacher's direction
Contrast to	বৈসাদৃশ্য	His action shows a contrast to his profession
Contrast with	বৈসাদৃশ্য দেখানো	He drew a Nazrul contrast with Tagore
Contribute to	সাহায্য করা	I Contributed a good amount to the flood affected area
Convict of	অপরাধী বলে রায় দেয়া	The criminal was convicted of murder.
Cope with	কাটিয়ে উঠা	I attempted to cope with the new environment.
Cure of	আরোগ্য হওয়া	The patient has been cured of his disease
Cure for	প্রতিকার	Napa is cure for headache
Consult with	কারো সাথে পরামর্শ করা	I consulted with him on or about that matter

Consult on or about	কোনো বিষয়ে পরামর্শ করা	I consulted with him on or about the problem
Contempt for	ঘণা	I have a great contempt for him
contented with	তৃপ্ত	He is contented with what he has
Dawn on	প্রতিভাত হওয়া	At last the truth dawned on him
Deal in	ব্যবসা করা	He deals in rice
Deal with	ব্যবহার করা	He does not know how to deal with a person
Demand for	চাহিদা	Jerry had no demand for high amount
Demand from	দাবি করা	I demanded the amount from him
Depend upon	নির্ভর করা	I depended upon his word
Dependent on	নির্ভরশীল	Our family is dependent on me
Deprive of	বঞ্চিত হওয়া	He was deprived of the property
Deserve of	যোগ্য হওয়া	His honesty is deserving of praise
Destitute of	শূন্য	A street urchin is destitute of wealth
Detach from	বিচ্ছিন্ন	He is detached from his family
Determined on	সংকল্পবদ্ধ	He is determined on carrying on my studies
Detrimental to	ক্ষতিজনক	smoking is detrimental to health
Devoid of	বর্জিত	He is devoid of common sense
Die of	কোন রোগে মরা	He died of cholera
Die from	কোন কারণে মরা	He died from overeating
Die by	আকস্মিক বা ইচ্ছাকৃতভাবে মরা	He died by suicide
Die for	আত্মত্যাগ করা	We are ready to die for our country
Differ from	ভিন্ন হওয়া	The rose differs from marigold
Disgusted with/at	কারো প্রতি কোন কিছুতে বিরক্ত	The teacher is disgusted with the student at his misconduct
Displeased with	অসন্তুষ্ট	The teacher is displeased with the student
Dissimilar to	বিসদৃশ	This pen is dissimilar to that
Distinguish between	পার্থক্য দেখানো	Distinguish between the two
Distinguish from	এক জিনিস হতে অন্য জিনিসের পার্থক্য দেখান	He tried to distinguish right from wrong
Disappointed at	কোনো কিছুতে হতাশ হওয়া	He was disappointed at your failure
Disappointed of	কোনো কিছুর জন্য হতাশ হওয়া	He was disappointed of prize
Disappointed with	কারো সাথে হতাশ হওয়া	I am disappointed with him
Divide into	ভাগ করা	He divided the mangoes into two equal halves
Divert from	বিমুখ করা	He diverted me from my purpose
Divide among	অনেকের মাঝে বন্টন করা	He divided the mangoes among us
Divide between	দুইয়ের মাঝে বন্টন করা	We divided the money between the two children
Due to	কারণ/প্রাপ্য	I could not go to college due to my illness. The prize was due to me
Dull of	বোধশক্তিহীন	The boy is dull of hearing
Dull at	কাঁচা	He is dull at English
Dwell in	বাস করা	The manager dwells in a gorgeous flat.
Dwell upon	আলোচনা করা	The teacher dwelled upon the subject
Expert at	দক্ষ	The girl is expert is drawing
Expert in	দক্ষ	Mr. Jalil is expert in English
Excuse from/of	ক্ষমা করা	The Headmaster excused him from fine
Excuse for	কৈফিয়ৎ	His excuse for his absence was not granted
Exult over	আনন্দ করা	Don't exult over a defeated foe
Exhausted with	ক্রান্ত	I am exhausted with hard work

Eager for	উৎসুক	A greedy man is eager for riches
Eligible for	যোগ্য	He is not eligible for the post
Endowed with	ভূষিত	Sher-E-Bangla was endowed with many qualities
Engaged in	নিমগ্ন	He is engaged in writing a book
Enveloped in	আচ্ছন্ন	The sky is enveloped in black clouds
Envy at/of	কোনো কিছুতে ঈর্ষা	His heart was filled with envy at my grand success
Excel in	দক্ষ	The boy excels in painting
Exile from	নির্বাসিত	The king was exiled from the country
Entitled to	অধিকারী	I am entitled to a share in the profit
Equal to	যোগ্য	He was equal to the task
Essential for	অত্যাৱশ্যক	Experience is essential for this job
Faith in	বিশ্বাস	I have faith in his honesty
Faith with	বিশ্বস্ততা	He has broken faith with me
Faithful to	বিশ্বস্ত	The dog is a faithful animal to its master
Familiar with	ঘনিষ্ঠ	I am familiar with him
Favor of	পক্ষে	His report was in favor of me
Fear of	ভয়	The rich are in fear of their lives
Fear for	ভয় করা	The rich fear for their lives
Fire at	গুলি করা	The police fired at the criminal
Feed on	খেয়ে বেঁচে থাকা	The cow feeds on grass
Fire upon	গুলি করা	The police fired upon the mob
Fix to	লাগানো	Fix the stamp to the envelope
Fond of	প্রিয়	I am fond of meat
Fantasize about	কল্পনা করা	He fantasized about winning the lottery
Face with	সম্মুখীন হওয়া	He faced with a great problem
Fail in	ব্যর্থ হওয়া	I failed in my attempt to persuade her
Fantasize about	কল্পনা করা	He fantasized about winning the lottery
Glance at	তাকানো	I glance at the building
Glance over	চোখ বুলানো	I glanced over the paper
Glimpse of	এক পলক দেখা	The crowd were waiting to have a glimpse of the leader
Good at	দক্ষ	Emran is good at cricket
Grasp at	আঁকড়িয়ে ধরা	He grasped at the shadow and lost the thing
Guard from	পাহারা দেয়া	The watch guards our house from thieves
Guard against	সতর্ক থাকা	We must guard against our mistakes
Guilty of	দোষী	The servant was guilty of theft
Give in	মেনে নেওয়া	The government gave in the demands of the oppositions
Go down	ডুবে যাওয়া	The child went down in the pond
Hanker after	লালায়িত	A saint does not hanker after riches
Hatred of or for	ঘৃণা	We should not have hatred of / for anybody
Heed to	মন দিয়ে শোনা	The sons did not pay heed to their father's advice
Hesitate at	ইতস্তত করা	A brave man does not hesitate at anything
Hinder from	বাধা দেয়া	My father hindered me from going to cinema
Hindrance to	বাধা	Poverty is hindrance to my success
Hope of/for	আশা	A coward has no hope of success in life
Hopeful of	আশাবাদী	Kenta is hopeful of her success
Hit upon	মতলব খাটানো	We hit upon a plan
Hostile of	বিরোধী	The Pak armies were hostile to the Freedom Fighters
Incentive to	উৎসাহ দায়ক	Bonus is incentive to workers
Include in	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	My name was included in the list
Inclination to, for	প্রবণতা, ঝোঁক	She has a deep inclination to or for music
Incumbent on	কর্তব্য	It is incumbent on us to help the poor
Indebted to	ঋণী	I am greatly indebted to my teachers

Indifferent to	উদাসীন	Students should not be indifferent to their studies
Influence over	প্রভাব	The old man has no influence over his sons
Influenced by	প্রভাবিত	I am influenced by my father's honesty
Inherent in	সহজাত	Honesty is inherent in Jerry
Inquire of /about	জিজ্ঞেস করা	The police inquired of him about the murder
Insist on	জিদ করা	He insisted on my going to cinema
Interest in	আগ্রহ	Monira takes interest in music
Intimate with	ঘনিষ্ঠ	Jerry was intimate with pet
Intimate to	জানানো	Please intimate to him about the result
Intrude upon	অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা	I don't want you to intrude upon our discussion
Irrelevant to	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক	His remark is irrelevant in the affair
Irrespective of	নির্বিশেষে	All are equal irrespective of caste and creed
Indulge in	আসক্ত হওয়া	Do not indulge in wine
Indulge with	প্রশ্রয় দেয়া	You indulged him with your support
Inferior to	হীন/নিচু	Rabina is inferior to Romena
Inquire into	খতিয়ে দেখা	He shall inquire into the matter
In spite of	সত্ত্বেও	In spite of the delay he arrived on time
Jealous of	ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ	He is jealous of my prosperity
Jeer at	ঠাট্টা করা	We should not jeer at the poor
Judge by	বিচার করা	We should not judge anyone by appearance
Jump into	লাফ দেওয়া	The man jumped into the car
Key to	চাবিকাঠি	Industry is the key to success
Kind to	দয়ালু	The rich should be kind to the poor
Kind of	প্রকার	What kind of paper is it?
Lack of	অভাব	He has lack of money
Lack in	অভাব হওয়া	He lacks in courtesy
Lament for	অনুতাপ করা	One should not lament for the past
Laugh at	ঠাট্টা করা	We should not laugh at the poor
Liable to	দায়ী	Man is liable to error
Liable for	দায়ী	Jerry was not liable for the breaking of the axe handle
Live in	বাস করা	Man lives in society
Live on	খেয়ে জীবনধারণ করা	The cow lives on grass
Long for	প্রত্যাশা করা	Man longs for peace and happiness
Lead to	নিয়ে যাওয়া	The traditional method of rice cultivation
Meditate on/upon	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা	One should not meditate upon the past actions
Meet with	সম্মুখীন হওয়া	The boy met with an accident
Mix with	মেশা	He does not mix with other boys
Merge with	মিলিত হওয়া	They merged with bad boys
Mourn for	শোক করা	England mourns for the fallen
Muse on	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা	He mused on his of
Make up of	গঠিত	The team is made up of eleven players
Necessity for	আবশ্যকতা	I have no necessity for the book
Necessity to	প্রয়োজনীয়তা	Rest is necessity to me now
Noted for	খ্যাত	Mohsin was noted for his kindness
Object to	আপত্তি করা	I objected to his proposal
Oblige to/for	বাধিত	I am obliged to you for granting my prayer
Obstacle to	বাধা	Poverty was obstacle to his success in life
Occupied with	ব্যস্ত	Mr. Khan is occupied with his books
Occupied in	ব্যাপৃত	He is occupied in writing a grammar
Opportunity for	সুযোগ	I have missed an opportunity for going abroad
Opportunity of	সুবিধা	I have no opportunity of going abroad
Opposition to	বিরোধিতা	Students raised a strong opposition to the order of the principal

Originate with/from	উৎপন্ন হওয়া	All the rivers of Bangladesh originate from the Himalayas
Overwhelmed with	অভিভূত	The widow was overwhelmed with grief
Owe to	ঋণী হওয়া	I owe to my teacher
Parallel to	সমান্তরাল	This line is parallel to that
Partial to	পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট	We should not be partial to our relatives
Patient of	সহিষ্ণু	This sick man is patient of his sufferings
Patience with	ধৈর্য	The father lost all his patience with his son
Play at	খেলা করা	Students should not play at cards
Play on	বাজানো	The third girl played on a tune
Play with	হেলাখেলা করা	Don't play with matches
Ponder over	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা	The boy is pondering over the mistakes
Popular with / for	জনপ্রিয়	The principal is popular with the pupils for his politeness
Prefer to	পছন্দ করা	He prefers reading to writing
Prejudicial to	ক্ষতি করা	Smoking is prejudicial to health
Preside over	সভাপতিত্ব করা	The principal presided over the meeting
Pretend to	ভান করা	Hamlet pretended to madness
Prevent from	বিরত থাকা	My father prevented me from going to cinema
Pride in	গর্ব করা	He takes pride in his wealth
Proficient in	দক্ষ	Our principal is proficient in English
Provide with	দেয়া	He provided me with a loading
Pray for	প্রার্থনা করা	We pray for your success
Qualified for	উপযুক্ত	He is qualified for the post
Quick at	চটপটে	Jerry was quick at his works
Relevant to	প্রাসঙ্গিক	His remark was not relevant to the point
Rely on	নির্ভর করা	The authoress relied on Jerry
Remedy for	প্রতিকার	There is no remedy for cancer
Requisite for	প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস	A Haji has to take many requisites for pilgrimage
Responsible to	দায়ী	We are responsible to Allah
Result of	ফল	The result of dishonesty is terrible
Result from	উদ্ভূত হওয়া	Misery results from vice
Result in	ফলে পর্যবসিত হওয়া	Vice results in misery
Rich in	প্রতিশোধ গ্রহণ করা	Bangladesh is rich in natural gas
Ready at	দক্ষ	He is ready at passing running community
Ready for	প্রস্তুত	They are ready to do anything for the country
Reconcile with	মিটমাট করা	Samson reconciled with his wife
Reconcile to	মেনে নেয়া	Samson has reconciled to his lot
Refer to	ইঙ্গিত করা	The case was referred to police for inquiry
Refrain from	বিরত হওয়া	Father refrained me from going to cinema
Regard for	ভক্তি	Students should have regard for their teachers
Regard to	প্রসঙ্গ	In regard to his character I know nothing
Reliant on	নির্ভরশীল	Most young people would lie to be less reliant on their parents
Revolt against	আন্দোলন করা	The returned to London by plane from Dhaka
Revolt at	বিদ্রোহ করা	Human nature revolts at a crime
Road to	পথ/উপায়	There is no royal road to learning
Run into	জড়িয়ে পড়া	Do not run into debt
Run on	বিরতীহীন চলা	The train is running on time
Run over	চাপা পড়া	The man was run over by a car
Sanguine of	আশাবাদী	I am sanguine of my success
Search for	অনুসন্ধান করা	The police searched for the criminal
Similar to	সমান	Ignorance is similar to darkness
Smile upon	প্রসন্ন হওয়া	Fortune smiles upon the brave
Smile at	বিদ্রূপ করা	The rich should not smile at the poor

Sneer at	নাম সিটকানো	Man should not sneer at anybody
Stare at	এক দৃষ্টে চাওয়া	Jim stared at Della
Startle at	আশ্চর্যান্বিত	The writer was startled to see the bill of fare
Stick to	লেগে থাকা	I shall stick to my principles
Subject to	নির্ভরশীল	The poor are subject to hardship
Subordinate to	অধীন	The teaching staff of academy is subordinate to the Principal
Succeed in	সাফল্য লাভ করা	He Succeeded in his mission
Succeed to	উত্তরাধিকারী হওয়া	Generally sons and daughters succeed to their parent's property
Supply with	কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা	The Lilliputians supplied Gulliver with meat
Supply to	কাউকে কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা	The Lilliputians supplied meat go Gulliver
Stake in	সম্ভাবনা	we have a stake in our future
Superior to	উৎকৃষ্ট	He is superior to me
survive on	বেঁচে থাকা	I can't survive on TK. 5,000 a month
Taste of	স্বাদ	I have had taste of bitter experience of life
Taste for	পছন্দ	I have no taste for music
Thirst for	বাসনা	Man has unquenchable thirst for knowledge
Tired with	ক্লান্ত	I am tired with hard work
Tired of	বিরক্ত	I am tired of his flattery
Triumph over	জয়লাভ করা	Truth triumphs over falsehood
True to	অটল	I am true to my word
Trust with	বিশ্বাস করা	I trusted him with the money
Trust in	বিশ্বাস করা	We trust in Allah
Take pity on	দয়া করা	Take pity on the poor
Treat of	আলোচনা করা	This book treats of music
Treat to	খাওয়ানো	He treated us to a dinner
Use for	প্রয়োজন	I have no use for the book
Used to	অভ্যস্ত	Jerry was used to hard work
Vain of	গর্বিত	The lady is vain of her dress
Vest in	অর্পণ করা	The power has been vested in the minister
Vest with	অর্পণ করা	The minister has been vested with power
Vexed with	বিরক্ত	Tareq was vexed with the rude behavior of other students
Victim to	শিকার	Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year
Victim of	শিকার	The poor man was a victim of the circumstances
Vie with	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader
Void of	বিরহিত	His words are void of meaning
Vote for	ভোট দেওয়া	He voted for me
Wink at	দেখেও না দেখা	Parents should not wink at their sons fault
Wonder at	অবাক হওয়া	The porter wondered at the beauty of the
Worthy of	যোগ্য	Jerry was worthy of praise
Wander about	ঘুরে বেড়ানো	The boy wanders about in the streets
with a view to	উদ্দেশ্যে	She came here with a view to looking me
Yield to	নতি স্বীকার করা	Man must yield to fate
Zest for	অনুরাগ	Nita has zest for music
Zeal for	উৎসাহী	Begum Rokeya had a great zeal for education

Preposition [Practice]

1. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Natural disaster has occurred throughout the world (a) _____ recent years. The reason behind this is greenhouse effect or warming (b) _____ the air around the earth. Global warming is melting the huge ice (c) _____ polar regions and (d) _____ the peaks (e) _____ the mountains. Consequently, the level (f) _____ sea water has alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores are inundating and destroying the coastal regions (g) _____ a large extent. Climatologists believe that (h) _____ the last 185 years 99 cyclones hit the coastal areas and offshore islands (i) _____ our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) _____ life and properties

2. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The environment plays a vital role (a) _____ our life. (b) _____ short, what we have (c) _____ us including people, houses, air, water etc. is called environment. These are the main elements (d) _____ our environment. (e) _____ ensuring sound life the balance (f) _____ the natural elements is very significant. Sometimes (g) _____ lack of knowledge, we don't realize the importance (h) _____ it. As a result, we are polluting our environment unknowingly. Living (i) _____ a polluted environment is undoubtedly a matter (j) _____ great regret.

3. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A sunset scene (a) _____ the side (b) _____ a seashore or (c) _____ a river is very charming. (d) _____ the end (e) _____ the day the sun gradually goes down (f) _____ the western horizon. The western sky is coloured (g) _____ a red colour. The rays (h) _____ the sun are soft and soothing. The tops of the trees become red (i) _____ the rays (j) _____ the setting sun.

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Cricket is nowadays popular all (a) _____ the world. It is played (b) _____ two teams. There are eleven players (c) _____ each team. Two players (d) _____ the batting team do batting and one (e) _____ the bowlers of the fielding team do bowling. The fans sitting (f) _____ the galleries enjoy the match. When the batsman hits the ball making it fly (g) _____ the boundary line, he scores six runs. (h) _____ the contrary, when the ball hits the stumps, gets caught (i) _____ the fielders or it hits the batter's leg according (j) _____ the rules, the batsman loses his wicket.

5. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A government servant who hankers (a) _____ money can never be faithful (b) _____ the nation. We should guard the country (c) _____ this types of bad man. Everybody has a great contempt (d) _____ him. Actually no one should be allowed to indulge (e) _____ earning money illegally. A corrupt Government servant is (f) _____ the country. He is a disgrace not only (g) _____ his family but also (h) _____ the country. The government should impose exemplary punishment (i) _____ him. We hope our country will be free (j) _____ corruption.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A great part (a) _____ Arabia is desert. Here and there is nothing but sand and rock. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk (b) _____ it with bare feet (c) _____ the day time. Here and there in the desert are springs (d) _____ water that come from (e) _____ the ground, so deep that the sun cannot dry them (f) _____. Wherever there is a spring, trees grow tall and graceful, making a cool green, shady place (g) _____ it. Such a place is called an oasis. Oases provide habitat (h) _____ animals and even humans if the area is big enough. The location (i) _____ oases has been of critical importance (j) _____ trade and transportation routes in desert areas.

7. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

During the last four years, several devastating cyclones swept (a) _____ Bangladesh and caused immense harm (b) _____ the people. A cyclone may occur any time and (c) _____ any place. The cyclone of Bangladesh generally originates (d) _____ the Bay of Bengal, and blows (e) _____ that land. It is often accompanied (f) _____ thunders and heavy showers. Before a cyclone commences unbearable heat is felt (g) _____ a few days. Then suddenly one day, the sky becomes terribly dark (h) _____ clouds and strong winds begin to blow with flashes (i) _____ lightning and the rumbling of thunders. It causes a great havoc. A lot of people and other animals die. Dwelling houses are blown (j) _____.

8. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Patriotism refers (a)_____ love for one's own country. It removes all sorts (b)_____ meanness (c)_____ human mind and makes it broad. Patriotism inspires a man to shed the last drop of blood (d)_____ defend the freedom of his country. A man (e)_____ this quality is no better than a beast. A true patriot is honored (f)_____ all. His only aim is to promote the welfare (g)_____ his country and countrymen. He always remembers a wise saying, "Mother and motherland are superior (h)_____ heaven." There are some traitors who always try to destroy the glory of the country (i)_____ self-interest. We should be aware (j)_____ the activities of these people.

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The great ship, Titanic sailed (a)_____ New York (b)_____ Southampton (c)_____ April 10, 1912. She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew (d)_____ 891. At that time she was the largest ship and was regarded (e)_____ unsinkable. The tragic sinking (f)_____ this great ship will always be remembered because she went down (g)_____ her first voyage (h)_____ a heavy loss (i)_____ life which was (j)_____ imagination.

10. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Corruption is a curse (a)_____ a nation. It is a great hindrance (b)_____ development. (c)_____ corrupt people, a nation will surely sink (d)_____ oblivion. Corrupt people are hated by all. The common people have no respect (e)_____ them. They are devoid (f)_____ honesty. They stick (g)_____ their evil activities. They do not abide (h)_____ the social rules. Morality does not have any effect (i)_____ them. They bring nothing for the nation. It is high time we stood (j)_____ them.

11. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Leadership is necessary (a)_____ every sphere of life. No institution or organization, political party or government can function (b)_____ a leader. The activities of the followers are governed (c)_____ the leader to reach goal. It goes (d)_____ saying that a good leader plays a valuable role (e)_____ his organization. (f)_____ the qualities of leadership top importance may be given (g)_____ devotion to a cause. A leader believes (h)_____ a cause which is important (i)_____ the good of his institution or party. He inspires his followers to devote themselves to that cause and fight for it (j)_____ his leadership.

12. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A street hawker deals (a)_____ various things by hawking (b)_____ street to street. He carries his materials (c)_____ head. Sometimes, he carries his goods in hand and sometimes in a small handcart. Usually, he buys his goods (d)_____ a cheaper rate and sells them (e)_____ a good profit. He brings goods for women and children. He sells them (f)_____ a fixed price. He sells things of domestic chores (g)_____ women. He speaks (h)_____ a different way to draw the attention of his customers. He does not come when the house masters are (i)_____ home. He knocks when women are free (j)_____ their household duties.

13. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

But at last God took pity (a)_____ him. One day the sailor was watching the water snakes swimming (b)_____ the ship. Their colours were so beautiful and he was filled (c)_____ such a strange wonder that he felt a great love (d)_____ them and blessed them (e)_____ his heart. Suddenly the albatross fell (f)_____ his neck (g)_____ the sea and the old man fell (h)_____ a deep sleep. When he woke (i)_____, it was raining. It is a story (j)_____ an ancient mariner.

14. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The moon is a very familiar figure (a)_____ all of us. She awakens a feeling (b)_____ love and tenderness (c)_____ our hearts. Even infants in arms stretch (d)_____ their hands to grasp the beautiful thing. Nor is her appeal confined only (e)_____ children. Even since the string of the poetic faculty in man, she has furnished a theme (f)_____ poets and artists. The moon has no light (g)_____ her own. The soft silvery brightness which forms her principal charms to us, is borrowed solely (h)_____ the light of the sun. When on a clear light, we look out (i)_____ the magic of moon light, it is often difficult (j)_____ us to realize that the moon is shining in borrowed feathers.

15. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A sunset scene is really pleasant and enjoyable. The sun sinks (a)_____ sheds its mind rays (b)_____ the western sky. The tree tops on the distant horizon are all red (c)_____ the rays of the setting sun. The sun gradually sinks down. Then it looks like a plate of gold. Then the golden rays of the setting sun fall (d)_____ the water and tinge them.

with golden colour. Then the water offers a very beautiful scene and feeds our eyes. Soon the sun gets (e) _____ very low. Then the western sky is covered (f) _____ golden hue. The ripples (g) _____ the river seem to have the hues of a blazing fire. In a very short time, the sun sinks down below the horizon and red glow of the western sky begins to fade (h) _____. Darkness begins (i) _____ envelop the earth. The Cowboys drive their cattle home. Birds return to their nests. The Muazzins call for the evening prayers. Soon everything melts (j) _____ tranquility.

16. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Life of the common people besets (a) _____ a number of troubles. Price spiral has added a new suffering (b) _____ our life. Indeed, price of daily commodities has gone (c) _____ the ability of the common people. Lack (d) _____ supervision is responsible (e) _____ it. Some dishonest businessmen devoid (f) _____ morality board goods (g) _____ quick profit. The government should take punitive action (h) _____ those people. People of all walks (i) _____ life should also co-operative (j) _____ the government.

17. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Time and tide wait (a) _____ none. A stitch (b) _____ time saves nine. Those are the two very well known proverbs (c) _____ the significance of time. Some people don't care (d) _____ anything. They put (e) _____ a job for tomorrow though they are not sure whether tomorrow will come. (f) _____ this way, they cannot finish a work when they need it. Then they say, "Alas! If we did not fight shy (g) _____ our jobs when we had a lot of time we could be successful." So (h) _____ get (i) _____ in life we have to make (j) _____ the importance of utilizing time.

18. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

In the last Autumn vacation I got sufficient time. So, I made (a) _____ my mind to make a journey by train (b) _____ Khulna to Rajshahi. I reached the station about half an hour before the departure of the train. It was then a very busy time. Rickshaws, motor cars and other vehicles were coming (c) _____ the station with passengers. After sometime hearing a whistle, the passengers stood (d) _____ a queue before the ticket counter. At the right time the train came and guard whistled and waved his flag. Everybody tried to get (e) _____ the train fast. After much difficulty I got into a second class compartment. The compartment was full (f) _____ its capacity. The train left the station. I looked (g) _____ and found the beauty of nature. The train was running (h) _____ green paddy fields. There were jute and sugarcane plants here and there. They were tossing their heads (i) _____ the breeze. The compartment presented a good scene. Some of the passengers were talking (j) _____ various matters.

19. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A teacher is an architect of a nation. He plays an important role in building (a) _____ an educated nation. He dispels the darkness of ignorance (b) _____ the lot of a nation. He is an actor, so to speak. He has to suit his act according (c) _____ the need of his audience. He is able to hold the attention and interest (d) _____ his students. He is clear speaker (e) _____ good, strong pleasant voice which is (f) _____ his control. He does not sit motionless before his class. He makes lessons interesting (g) _____ the students. A good teacher discovers the treasure hidden (h) _____ each student. He also wants the students happy and (i) _____ this he keeps them busy. A good teacher never hankers (j) _____ money.

20. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

An honest man is true (a) _____ his words. He does not deviate (b) _____ the path of honesty. He knows that true happiness consists (c) _____ honesty. So does not fall victim (d) _____ greed. He does not hanker (e) _____ money. An honest man abstains himself (f) _____ corruption. He knows that dishonesty is detrimental (g) _____ all. He does not keep (h) _____ with corrupt people. He does not long (i) _____ wealth. An honest man will be rewarded (j) _____ the long run.

21. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

On a rainy day the sky is covered (a) _____ clouds. Water stands (b) _____ roads and roads become muddy and slippery. Many people spread their umbrellas (c) _____ their heads. They are seen carrying shoes (d) _____ their hands. Those who go (e) _____ office take umbrella (f) _____ them. The passers-by move in the same way. Sometimes, people slip and fall (g) _____ the muddy road. The poor suffer much (h) _____ a rainy day. They cannot go out in quest of work. They pass the day (i) _____ hardship. Many people stay (j) _____ home.

22. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A good student is never indifferent (a) _____ his studies. He always adheres (b) _____ his studies. He does not learn things (c) _____ rote. He does not hunt (d) _____ traditional guide books. Moreover, he has great thirst (e) _____ knowledge. For this, he does not confine himself (f) _____ the traditional studies. He is always aware (g) _____ the current affairs (h) _____ the world. He abides (i) _____ his teachers' advice and jot (j) _____ their lectures.

23. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The 16th December is a red letter day (a) _____ the history (b) _____ Bangladesh. (c) _____ this day we achieved our victory (d) _____ the cost (e) _____ a pool (f) _____ blood. Bangladesh came (g) _____ being (h) _____ an independent country. It occupied a place (i) _____ the world map. Every year we observe the day (j) _____ due solemnity.

24. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The secret of success (a) _____ life lies (b) _____ the proper use (c) _____ time. Many (d) _____ us are apt (e) _____ forget that every moment is precious. Life is short but art is long. Time is uncertain. We do not know when we shall be called (f) _____ from this world (g) _____ death. During this limited and uncertain period we have (h) _____ build (i) _____ our body and mind and apply them (j) _____ useful activities.

25. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Gender discrimination (a) _____ Bangladesh begins (b) _____ birth. Most parents want (c) _____ have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help (d) _____ the domestic work. In the existing socio economic set-up, male children are best suited (e) _____ this purpose. So girls are born (f) _____ an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined (g) _____ domestic chores. Some (h) _____ these girls may be at school. But all their work domestic or academic stops as soon as they are married (i) _____ which is the prime concern (j) _____ the parents about their daughters.

26. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The environment refers (a) _____ the air, water and land (b) _____ which people, animals and plants live. All things that make (c) _____ the environment are interrelated. The way (d) _____ which people, animals and plants are related (e) _____ each other and (f) _____ their surroundings is known (g) _____ ecology. It is the responsibility (h) _____ human beings (i) _____ prevent the environment (j) _____ being spoilt.

27. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The other day while I was (a) _____ my way to college, it began (b) _____ rain. I got drenched thoroughly. I took shelter (c) _____ a wayside shop. Since I had no umbrella (d) _____ me, I had (e) _____ stay there (f) _____ the rain stopped. I was wet (g) _____ head to foot and was shivering (h) _____ cold. (i) _____ reaching college, I lay (j) _____ on the ground and fell unconscious.

28. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

I am now appearing (a) _____ the HSC examination. I have prepared well (b) _____ the subjects. I am sure (c) _____ cut a good figure (d) _____ the examination. (e) _____ passing the HSC examination (f) _____ a brilliant result I shall get myself admitted (g) _____ a medical college. (h) _____ obtaining the MBBS degree, I shall go back (i) _____ my native village and set myself to serve my village people (j) _____ practice.

29. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Discipline comes (a) _____ the Latin word dicipulus means disciple. A disciple obeys his preceptors (b) _____ the cost of his own life. So, discipline is obedience (c) _____ the rules formed (d) _____ the regulation of human conduct. (e) _____ the heaven (f) _____ to the earth (g) _____, discipline reigns supreme. The earth, the moon and the stars move (h) _____ the sun not (i) _____ fits and starts but according (j) _____ certain rules.

30. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Man is fond (a) _____ turning back from the present to the past again and again. Nothing is more pleasant (b) _____ him than memories of his childhood. Whenever I am sick of the present, I try to get relief (c) _____ the past days of my childhood. A man cannot remember everything that happened in his childhood. I certain events are stored in the sub-

conscious mind. They sometime peep (d) _____ mind's eye. My playground was the bank of the mighty Teesta. In all the seasons this river had great attraction (e) _____ me. Whenever I was not (f) _____ home, I could be found (g) _____ its bank. There would be other children, also (h) _____ me. We used to row on the river, jump (i) _____ it and swim (j) _____ it.

31. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

In the past people used to live (a) _____ home with their kith and kin. But with the advancement of civilization man now lives far (b) _____ his families and relatives. So, he has to remain anxious (c) _____ news from near and dear ones. This demand has been met (d) _____ through the introduction (e) _____ postal system. Thus, the service of the postman comes (f) _____ being. The postman is employed (g) _____ the postal department to deliver postal articles like letters, parcels, money orders etc. to the addressees. Every day at a particular time he is seen passing (h) _____ the streets. He is the most eagerly awaited person. Our heart swells (i) _____ expectations when we see him approaching our doors. He brings news from our near and dear ones living (j) _____ home and abroad.

32. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Once two friends were travelling (a) _____ a forest. As they came half way, they saw a bear coming (b) _____ them. One of them, climbed (c) _____ a tree. The other did not know how (d) _____ climb up a tree. So he laid flat (e) _____ the ground. The bear came (f) _____ to him. He smelt the man's body. The bear went (g) _____. Then the other man came (h) _____ from the tree. He said to the other friend that the bear put his mouth close (i) _____ his ear. He wanted to know what the bear whispered (j) _____ his ear.

33. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Early rising is the habit (a) _____ getting up from bed in the morning. It is a very good habit. It is essential and good (b) _____ health. This habit is of special use (c) _____ a man in various ways. The man who rises early (d) _____ the morning can take some exercises or a walk in the morning fresh air (e) _____ the river side or in the open field. The morning air refreshes both body and mind. Then the air is full (f) _____ oxygen. There is a calm and serene atmosphere everywhere. One can enjoy the beauty (g) _____ nature in the early morning. Nature smiles in the morning (h) _____ colorful flowers and green leaves and the chirping of birds is also, heard (i) _____ the morning. The beautiful gifts and colorful nature (j) _____ the morning remind everybody of the Creator.

34. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Dear Faiaz,

The convenience (a) _____ mobile phones cannot be denied, but there are many bad effects too. Many people made accidents because they were distracted while driving and talking (b) _____ a mobile phone. While the topic remains controversial, there are people who believe the microwave radiation the phones emit can cause such problems as cancer and Alzheimer's disease (c) _____ prolonged use. Approximately 100 million mobile phones are replaced annually. If they aren't recycled, resources such as glass and metal go to waste and toxins using as arsenic and lead seep (d) _____ the ground. People can be inconsiderate when using the phone (e) _____ public, doing things such as talking during a movie, holding (f) _____ a line at a store and bumping (g) _____ others because they aren't paying attention (h) _____ where they're walking. There are teens who become addicted (i) _____ using the phone and have to be weaned (j) _____ its usage by parents.

Yours lovingly

Ahnaf

35. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Good health means soundness (a) _____ body and mind. It keeps one free (b) _____ diseases. One is to follow the rules (c) _____ keep fit. The poor people do not get the food needed (d) _____ keeping good health. Most of the people are not conscious (e) _____ the rules of good health. So they suffer (f) _____ various diseases. They bear harmful effect (g) _____ body. Those who run (h) _____ wealth, cannot maintain a good health. People should take care (i) _____ their health. We should bear (j) _____ mind that a good health is the key to success.

36. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A fisherman earns his livelihood (a) _____ catching and selling fish. He lives (b) _____ the rivers, big canals and marshy land. He does so (c) _____ his professional advantages. A fisherman lives (d) _____ his family. He is always busy (e) _____ making his fishing nets. He takes care (f) _____ his fishing materials. Sometimes, he

goes (g)_____ the deep sea for fishing. So, his family becomes anxious (h)_____ his safe return. He has no radio set. So, he cannot listen (i)_____ the weather warning. As a result, he cannot return (j)_____ the shore safely. He has hardly any nets and boats of his own.

37. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Some people get pleasure (a)_____ reading books. Reading books is a good habit. The pleasure (b)_____ reading books is different (c)_____ the pleasure of hearing songs. Books are our best companion (d)_____ life. Reading books keeps us free (e)_____ tension and anxiety. It gives relief (f)_____ a while (g)_____ our monotonous life. So, all (h)_____ us should develop the habit (i)_____ reading books (j)_____ pleasure.

38. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

The ship sailed out (a)_____ the icy waters (b)_____ another sea. Day after day the sailors stayed (c)_____ that silent sea. It was like a painted ship (d)_____ a painted ocean. There was no cloud in the sky to guard them (e)_____ the burning sun. The other sailors were very angry (f)_____ the old man. They blamed him (g)_____ their sufferings. So, they hung the dead albatross (h)_____ his neck. They were filled (i)_____ fear and there was not a breath (j)_____ wind.

39. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Mount Everest is (a)_____ the Himalayan Mountains. It is situated (b)_____ the north of India (c)_____ Tibet and Nepal. It is the highest mountain in the world. Its height is (d)_____ 29000 feet. It was named (e)_____ George Everest who first surveyed the Himalayas (f)_____ 1841. It is very difficult and dangerous to climb mountains (g)_____ the Himalayas. But mountaineers are always attracted (h)_____ Everest. The dangers and difficulties cannot refrain them (i)_____ climbing Everest. They are not afraid (j)_____ facing any challenge.

40. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

A day laborer is he who does heavy manual labor (a)_____ various fields. He is quite known (b)_____ all. He is to be healthy, strong and stout. He lives (c)_____ his family in a slum. He gets (d)_____ early in the morning and goes (e)_____ in search of work. He works hard (f)_____ dawn to dusk (g)_____ his employer and gets his wages (h)_____ the evening. Then he goes to market, buys his daily necessities and returns to his slum. He is always dependent (i)_____ his employer. When he gets more work, he earns more and then he and the members of his family eat to their heart's content. Sometimes, he and his family go (j)_____ food if he cannot manage work.

41. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Man abides (a)_____ society. (b)_____ a society all men are not equally well off. There are many people who live (c)_____ the poverty line. This is because (d)_____ unequal distribution of natural wealth. Many people are deprived (e)_____ the basic needs of life. They must be provided (f)_____ their dues. The rich always draw a line of contrast (g)_____ themselves and the poor. They look down (h)_____ the poor. Moreover, they laugh (i)_____ them. They think if the poor have riches, they will lose their control (j)_____ them. What a strange idea!