11. I hope you are alright. What are you going to do(a)—the next autumn vacation. Please come to my place. I invite you to pass a few days(b)—me in my village. I hope you will have a jolly good time here. My village is(c)—the bank of a small river which is full (d)—the brim(e)—the rainy season.

12. In my childhood I had a close relation (a)—the river Dhaleswari. It was then a river9b)—great importance. The village of m maternal grandfather was(c)—the bank on this river. When I had been there, I always bathed (d)—this river. Alas! I do not go there for long. Because all my maternal uncles have left the village home and moved(e)—town.

13. Rahim was falsely accused(a)—theft. So charges were brought (b)—him. Actually he had abhorrence(c)—theft. He could not understand how he was shown involved(d)—the theft. He never thought(e)—theft as he was accuse(f)—hard work. He knew that industry is the key(g)—success. However he appeared(h)—the court. He did not tremble(i)—fear because he had firm faith(j)—his honesty.

14. The moon is very familiar figure(a)—all of us. She awakens a feeling(b)—love and tenderness in our heart. Even the infant stretches(c)—its hands to grasp this beautiful object. Nor is her appeal confined(d)—only children. Ever since the stirring of the poetic faculty in man, she has furnished a theme(e)—poets and artists.

15. The Eiffel Tower was named(a)—Gustave Eifel. A Frenchman. He was born(b)—a prosperous family in 1832. he graduated(c)—the Central School of Engineering(d)—Paris and went to work(e)—a railway construction.

16. As soon as I reach the station(a)—. He is so lazy that(b)—. If you had asked money from me (c)—. He asked me if(d)—.Ten years passed since(e)—.

17. In the long run a sinner atones(a)—his sin because he knows that everyone will have to account(b)—God(c)—his/her deeds. So when a sinner becomes really repentant, he/she is seen devoted(d)—God. Sometimes he/she is seen absorbed(e)—deep meditation.

18. A poor man suffers(a)—many things. He is destitute (b)—wealth. He is deprived(c)—the basic needs. But he is contented(d)—what he has. He does not run(e)—wealth.

19. After having finished our breakfast, we set(a)—getting things ready(b)—cooking lunch. When everything was ready, we set(c)—for sightseeing in three groups, each9d)—a teacher. The bearers were left to cook the meal and keep watch(e0—our things

Appropriate Preposition (Practice sheet - 1)

Uses of preposition

For	ব্যপক বা অনিদিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে,কোন ব্যাক্তি বা বস্তুর জন্যে, পরিবর্তে,মনে করা,সাহায্য অর্থে,উদ্দেশ্যে বা কাজ নির্দেশে,কারণ নির্দেশে,গন্তব্য স্থানের দিকে গমন,সর্মথন,কোন কিছুর বিনিময়ে,বিবেচনা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
On	আগমনের উপলক্ষ্য, বিষয়, নির্দিষ্ট দিন বা তারিখ, উপরি তলের সংস্পর্শ/ লেগে আছে এমন অবস্থায় উপরে বোঝাতে, সম্বন্ধ বা সম্পর্ক, নির্ভরশীল, সীমার উপরে, তাৎক্ষণিক ফলাফল, জীবিকা নির্বাহ/ বেঁচে থাকা, পরিবহনে আরোহন,ভিত্তি বা কারণ,কোন কিছু চালু করা, প্রভৃতি নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
In	বড় স্থান বা কিংবা এলাকার/সীমানার মধ্যে,ব্যাপক সময়/কালে,কোন কিছুর ভেতরে,মাস,বছর পূর্বে,ক্ষেত্র,অবস্থা কোন কিছুতে নিয়োজিত/অংশগ্রহণ,ভাষা,ব্যবহৃত উপকরণ প্রভৃতি নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
of	এর/দিগের/দের,উপকরণ,মালিকানা/অধিকারভুক্ত,উদ্ভুত কারণ,বিষয়,অভাব,সম্বন্ধ প্রভৃতি নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
To	তে,প্রতি,নিকটে,কাছে,সীমার বাইরে,দিকে/কাছে,সম্পর্ক,পর্যন্ত,উদ্দেশ্যে, পরিণাম/ পরিণতি,পছন্দ, বিস্তার প্রভৃতি নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
With	দ্বারা বা দিয়ে ,সাথে ,সত্বেও ,কারো প্রতি বা উপরে ,কাজের ভাব ,মালিকানা ,পরপরই বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
At	ছোট নিদিষ্ট কম গুরত্বপূর্ণ স্থান, নির্দিষ্ট সময়, মূল্য/দাম, গতি/মাত্রা, দায়িত্ব, দূরত্ব ,বিদ্রুপ,মুখ ভেংচানো,তাকানো ,স্বেচ্ছায়,কোন কিছু যে সময়ে ঘটে,কোন বয়সে যা কিছু সম্পাদন করে,যে স্থানে কর্ম সম্পাদন করে, পড়াশুনা করে,কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্ত যে স্থানে আছে, প্রভৃতি বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
In	বড়ও অধিক গুরত্বপূর্ণ স্থান, ব্যাপক সময়,ক্ষেত্র,অবস্থা প্রভৃতি নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
across	আড়াআড়ি ভাবে ,মধ্য দিয়ে,শরীরের অঙ্গের উপর,বস্তুর এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্ত পর্যন্ত বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Into	কোন কিছুর ভেতরে প্রবেশ করা বা করানো / গতিশীলতা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
By	যাতায়াত বা গমনার্থে,কাছাকাছি নিদিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে,কোন ব্যাক্তি বা বস্তুর পাশে,মাধ্যমে, পথ, অনুসারে, পরিমাপ, নির্দেশে, কারও সর্ম্পকে জানাতে , শপথ করা,কাজের ধারা,প্রস্থেও পরিমাপ,কর্তৃক,কোন মাধ্যমে অতিক্রম, কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু অতিক্রম করা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

From	হতে/থেকে,প্রভেদ,উৎস
between	দুইয়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
among	দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে ভাগ করে দেওয়া,অর্ন্তভুক্ত হওয়া,অনেক ব্যাক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে ঘটা,পরিবেষ্টিত হওয়া, বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
under	নিচে,অধীন,বিবেচনাধীন,অবস্থান,নিয়ন্ত্রন প্রভৃতি নির্দেশে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
after	কোন কার্য করার পরে, পিছুপিছু/পিছনে ছুটা,কোন কিছু বিরামহীনভাবে ঘটে, গুরত্বতের দিক থেকে কিংবা ক্রমের দিক থেকে কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু অনুগামী হওয়া,কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নাম অনুসারে/মোতাবেক, আকাঙ্খা, অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Within	মাঝে বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
before	সামনে/সম্মুখে আগে ও সম্মুখে,সময়ক্রম অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
beside	পাশে বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
besides	ছাড়াও অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
about	সম্বন্ধে,চারিদিকে,উপলক্ষে ও প্রায় অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
above	সংখ্যায় বেশি,কোন ব্যাক্তি স্তর বা বয়সের তুলনা,উপরে, উচ্চপদ বা উচ্চাসন,সার্মথের /সীমার বাইরে,উৎকৃষ্ট, বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
against	বির"দ্ধে,পাশে,প্রতিকূলে,সংস্থান,স্থলে বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
behind	পিছনে,অসাক্ষাতে,বিলম্বে বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Practice corner

Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

1. Nobody can prosper (a)—life without industry. You have to work hard either to earn money or to acquire knowledge. Those who are idle always lag (b)--.Those, who have achieved higher position (c)—the society are all industrious. Remember that industry is the key (d)—prosperity. (e)—industry none can prosper in life.

2. One should not run (a)—the money because those who are hanker (b)—money cannot enjoy mental peace. Sometimes, it may lead one (c)—some unexpected troubles. It so happens that greed for money brings (d)—many problems. So we should be contented (e)—what we have.
3. Smoking is detrimental (a)—health. A saint does not hanker (b)—riches. Nazrul's poems are instinct (c)—patriotic feelings. I was moved (d)—his sense of courtesy. Students should not play (e)—cards.
4. A religious-minded man has firm faith (a)—Allah. He believes (b)—the sayings of the holy prophet. He believes that exists (c)—everything. He devotes himself (d)—religious activities more and more. He always abides (e)—the principles of Islam.

5. A greedy man always longs (a)—money. True happiness consists (b)—contentment. My uncle abides (c)—London. The man burst (d)—laughing. Nurses should attend (e)—the patients.

6. You will hardly find a person who has never smiled in life. Smiling is a happy expression (a)—our face. There is a close link (b)—smile and appearance. Therefore, men are (c)—the opinion that a smiling face never looks bad. However, medical science has beneficial (d)—the patients suffering from heart disease and high blood pressure. Smiling lessens the risk of heart attack even.
7. Long long ago men knew (a)—no lands or people beyond their own because they did not find it easy o travel. Moreover, most of them were afraid of the unknown. But they were curious (b)—nature. They wanted to know (c)—other lands and people. So they undertook difficult and dangerous journeys (d)—land or sea. One of the greatest of these adventurous men was Marco polo who set (e)—from Venice to China.

8. Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting. This is due (a)—a rise in atmospheric temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. Accord (b)—Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize (c)—earlier research, that carbon-di-oxide is primarily responsible (d)—temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon di-oxide is give (e)—when coal and oil are burnt.

9. This gas is accumulating (a)—the atmosphere and causing temperature (b)—rise. As a result, the ice covering the North and South Poles is melting and may eventually lead (c)—rise in sea-levels with could flood many area(d)—the world. Melting it may take years to control the rise (e)—sea levels.

10. Six more unidentified bodies were recovered (a)—patuakhali yesterday raising the storm death toll (b)—97 while Bangladesh coastguard said they have give (c)—hope (d)—finding the missing Bangladesh Navy officer alive. Bangladesh coastguard announced (e)—a press conference yesterday that the have no hope of finding the missing officer.

11. Today man has been suffering(a)—various diseases. And there is not remedy(b)—some fatal diseases. So man is subject(c)—decay and death. One day he will depart(d)—this world. Here he cannot live(e)—a long time.

12. Patriotism refers to love for one's own country. It removes all sorts of meanness(a)—human mind and makes it broad. Patriotism inspires a man to shed the last drop of blood to defend the freedom of his country. A

man(b)—this quality is no better than a beast. A true patriot is honored(c)—all. His only ai is to promote the welfare of his country and countrymen. He always remembers a wise saying" Mother and motherland are superior(d)—heaven. "There are some traitors who always try to destroy the glory of the country(e)—self interest.

13. A fire broke (a)—at Agrabad on Saturday last. The fire was caused (b)—an explosion in a factory. No sooner had the fire brigade been informed than several fire engines rushed(c)—the spot. The fire brigade succeeded (d)—extinguishing the fire. A local newspaper reported that some of people were injured(e)—the fire.

14. The train ran at full speed. Now and then it crossed a bridge(a)—a river (b)—a chattering noise. As it was an express train, it touched only (c)—a few big station. At about noon when the train entered the Rajshahi district. I felt great joy seeing the sights(d)—either side of the line as I had not seen this before. After eight hours journey at last our train reached Rajshahi railway station at about 1 p.m. we got down from the train and went to my sister's house(e)—taxi.

15. In a society all men are not equally well-off. Some are rich and some are very poor. This is because(a)—in equal distribution of national wealth. Many are deprived(b)—the basic needs of life. They must be provided(c)—their dues. The rich always draw a line of contrast(d)—themselves and the poor. They look down(e)—the poor. They think if the poor have riches they will lose their control over them. What strange ideal!

16. Kushtia is called the capital of culture. It is also a place of scenic beauty(a)—delightful picnic spots. We shall go there(b)—a hired bus. It will start(c0—our school campus . we are going to start(d)—7.00a.m. we shall take all the necessaries(e)—us including a camera.

17. (a)—all her sincerity the nurse as attending(b)—the patient even knowing that her effort(c)—keeping the man alive might end(d)—smoke, as the doctors of the Board also thought the case as almost a cry(e)—the wilderness.

18. A pious man is absorbed(a)—meditation. He has firm faith in Allah. He abides(b)—the rules of religion. He clings(c)—his faith. He knows that man is accountable to Allah(d)—his action. So he leads his life according to religion. He is not angry(e)—anybody.

19. I have no interest(a)—music, but I am very much interested in English for I and quite good (b)—English. Yet at times I am fully absorbed(c)—music(d)—it is a matter of feelings. In the wide world(e)—communication, the knowledge(f)—English is a must. No one can keep aloof(g)—it. People all (h)—the world are more or less acquainted(i)—the language(j)—its grater diversity.

20. He was debarred(a)—appearing at the examination. We should abide(b)—the orders of our teachers. The girl burst(c)—laughing. It is difficult to bear(e)—such insult. They are wonderful (d)—the digestion.

21. He was learning(a)—a pillar. We had a pleasant talk(b)—a cup of tea. His conduct is always (c)—suspicion. He said this(d)—oath. A loud cry was going forth from the people(e)—.

22. Many seminars, symposiums and conferences are being held(a)—the issue of dowry but there really is no change. There must be some erros(b)—the efforts of the civil society. Otherwise why there is not alleviation(c)—this problem? We raise our voice(d)—this evil practice. The educated people should be determined (e)—removing this from our society.

23. Waste or rubbish is what we throw (a)—everyday. It includes everything (b)—unwanted old cars to cigarette packets. But we have to get rid(c)—our waste. We know that our garbage consists (d)—various kinds of things. In order (e)—reduce our waste, we may think of burning and recycling.

24. He has been convicted (a)—smuggling. The man appeared (b)—the court. The city was beset(c)—various problems. Poverty is an obstacle(d)—social reform. I was glad to make acquaintance (e)—him.

25. The Empire state Building is located(a)—New York in the USA. It is must taller(b)—the Eiffel tower. It was 1250 feet tall during its inauguration by President Hoover Cleveland in 1931. then in 1951 a TV transmission tower was added(c)—radio and TV broadcasts. Thus the tower added another 222 feet (d)—its height and this brought to the total height of 1472 feet. The 102 storeyed Empire State Building remained the world's tallest skyscraper (e)—1971. But now it is challenged by some more high-rise buildings.

26. In modern age postal Department gives invaluable service(a)—the public. Though the postman is petty worker, his service is great. Sometimes we count our hours and moments(b)—a letter(c)—come from our dear and near ones and whenever we see the postman, our heart dances with joy. If the Postal Department is compared(d)—a body, the postman is blood(e)—that body.

27. A religious minded man has firm faith(a)—Allah. He believes (b)—the saying of the Holy Prophet. He believes that Allah exists (c)—everything. He devotes himself (d)—religious activities more and more. He always abides (e)—the principles of Islam.

28. A teacher is an architect of a nation. He plays an important role in(a)—up an educated nation. He (b)—the darkness of ignorance from the lot of a nation. He is an actor while speaking. He has to (c)—his act according to the need of his listeners. He is able to (d)—the attention of his

students. He(e)—motionless before his class. He also makes his lessons interesting.

29. Rangamati is hilly town and it is the headquarters of Rangamati District. It is about 77 kilometers away (a)—Chittagong. It is connected (b)—Chittagong by a metalled road. The town in situated(c)—the western bank of Kaptai Lake. It has beautiful landscape and scenic beauty. It is famous(d)—it's uncommon flora and fauna, home spun textiles bamboo hand bags, flower vases and silver jewellery. The hanging bridge (e)—katai Lake looks very beautiful and rowing in the lake is also very enjoyable.

30. Poverty was hindrance(a)—his success. It hindered him(b)—going abroad. But he did not lose heart. He was hopeful(c)—his success. He hit(d)—a plan. The plan worked well. He succeeded in his attempt. For this he was thankful (e)—Allah.

31. Everyone desires (a)—wealth. But a few attain it. Some people hanker (b)—riches. Some are content(c)—what they have. True happiness lies(d)—contentment. It is high time we gave (e)—the habit of covetousness.

32. She is proud (a)—her wealth. But you not take pride (b)—your health or wealth. You should not be devoid(c)—common sense. Moreover, you should not laugh (d)—the poor and you should have zeal (e)—social work.

33. Man cannot prosper (a)—life (b)—industry. You have to work hard to gain knowledge. Those who have reached high position(c)—the society are all active. You should remember that industry is the key (d)—success. Without it we cannot reach the goal (e)—in life.

34. Man has an unquenchable thirst (a)—knowledge. He is never satisfied (b)—what he has know and seen. The curiosity to know more, coupled(c)—the indomitable spirit (d)—adventure has inspired him to undertake and carry out dangerous tasks. It eventually resulted (e)—epoch-making discoveries.

35. The Beduin Knew not what to do. Blind with anger he took(a)—the same stone and thought it(b)—the old man. It hit him(c)—the head and killed him. Two sons of the old man caught the Beduin and brought him before king Norman for justice. The young Beduin was condemned (d)—death. The Beduin received his death sentence calmly. He however begged Norman to give him enough time just to settle(e)—his family affairs.

36. I can't agree(a)—your proposal. The police aimed(b)—the robber. He is absorbed(c)—studies. Mr. Bari was absent(d)—the meeting. A hero is not afraid(e)—anybody.

37. You know that Joydevpur is a place of scenic beauty(a)—delightful picnic spots. We shall go(b)—a hired bus. It will start(c)—our house. we are gong to start(d)—7.00 a.m. We shall take all the necessaries(e)—us including a camera and a short gun.

38. I hope you are going on well(a)—your studies. The boy takes(b)—his grandfather. The High court set(d)—the decision of the Lower court. My sister's marriage ceremony comes(d)—Friday next. Your application is (e)—close consideration.

39. Mr. Rahman is a director in a project. He believes(a)—sincerity and punctuality. He is strict(b)—his subordinates. He wants everyone to abide(c0—the rules and regulations of the project, but he pays full attention(d)—their welfare. He offers them thanks if he is satisfied(e)—their job.

40. The gentle breeze playing(a)—the tiny sails of little boats, adds(b)—the beauty of the atmosphere. The cowherds drive their called slowly. Homewards and the weary cultivator casts his last look(c)—his fields before returning him. Flocks of birds make their way to nests.(d)—short, everyone, feeling merry and contented after the day's work, retires(e)—the retiring sun.

41. E-mail has brought(a)—a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another(b)—seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent(c)—this speedy mode of communication. It has , however, not reached everyone, especially in developing countries lime ours, as most people cannot afford(d)—have a personal computer. But here people have started sin commercially operated e-mail facilities (e)—important purposes.

51. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Newspaper is the people's parliament. The newspaper plays a vital role(a)—modern civilization. We must have the habit(b)—reading the newspaper daily. It helps us in acquiring general knowledge which is essential(c)—our education. Nobody can keep contact(d)—the ourside world without reading the newspaper. Being ignorant (e)—the current topics, he cannot take pat in the talks and discussions in a enlightened society.

52. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The village I live(a)—as faced(b)—arsenic poisoning because the water(c)—the tube wells is arsenic affected. Most(d)—the people are illiterate and live(e)—poverty line.

53. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The Olympic games were named(a)—the town of Olympia in Greece. It was in Olympia that the games were first held long(b)—the Christian era begin. In those days Greece was divided(c)—many cities and men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time. A man named Iphitos became concerned(d)—with such wasteful strife's. he hit (e)—plan.

54. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Once Seikh Saddi started (a)—the capital(b)—the invitation(c)—the emperor. He had plain clothes on. He knew that it is not his cloths that makes a man great, but what makes great is his quality. So, he had not hesitation (d)—going to the royal court(e)—rich clothes on.

55. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
In the long run a sinner atones (a)—his sin because he knows that everyone will have to account (b)—God(c)—his/her deeds. So when a sinner becomes really repentant he/she/ is seen devoted (d)—God. Sometimes he/she is seen absorbed(e)—deep meditation.

56. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
A good student is found (a)—books. He adheres (b)—his studies. He always tries to cut a brilliant figure(c)—the examination. He never deviates (d)—his duties because success depends(e)—hard work.

57. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The most important thing (a)—a citizen is simply to be a good man. He must try to be honest. Jus and merciful (b)—his private life. This is his primary duty. The reason should not be difficult(c)—understand. The well-being (d)—a state of city ultimately depends(e)—the moral character of its citizen.

58. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Wandering (a)—hills and valleys. Words Worth was delighted to see host (b)— golden flowers called daffodils. The daffodils, stretching (c)—a lake were comparable (d)—the stars in the Milky way. Dancing was hiding there.

59. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Iphitos hit(a)—a plan. He invited the best athletes(b)—the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part(c)—athletic contest. Iphitos's plan worked well. For a time, the Greek warriors instead (d)—fighting their neighbors, tried to out do their rivals(e)—friendly games and sports.

60. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
One day (a)—King was lying in (b)—fort. He cast his eyes on(c)—wall and was(d)—spider. It was climbing up (e)—wall. It was trying to reach(f)—roof. but it fell down from(g)—smooth wall. Yet it did not give up its attempts. It tried again and again on(h)—eighth attempt it such ceded.(i)—king took(j)—lesson from spider.

61. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Buckingham Palace is a magnificent building. It was first built(a)—1703.there are 600 rooms in the palace. It is the official home of the English Queen. About 700 people work here and seven people look(b)—her. The Queen has eight or nine dogs and they sleep in their own bedroom(c)—the Queen bedroom. The Prime Minister meets her (d)--. Tuesday and they talk(e)—the world news.

62. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
I am certain(a)—my success. Our country is beset(b0—some major problems. Hey are covetous(c)—money. The boy is charged(d)—theft. I am not desirous(e)—fame.

63. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
(a)—morning is good for all. It is (b)—simple exercise and good for health and(c)—mentality. In the morning(d)—air is fresh and free from any kind of noise and pollution. This pure (e)—makes an active effect on (f)—walker's health and mind. When(g)—man enjoy(h)—beauties and solemnity of(i)—nature in(j)—morning.

64. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.

In the long run a sinner atones (a)—his sin because he knows that everyone will have to account(b)—God(c)—his deeds. So when a sinner becomes really repentant, he is seen devoted (d)—God,. Something he is seen absorbed (e)—deep meditation.

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

66. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
In order to get relief(a)—his sorrow or mental agony, man makes friendship (b)—friends has life seems to be dull and monotonous. But all friends are not true and sincere. Some make friendship(c)—achieving their personal interest (d)—the guise of friends. they are called summer friends. a true friend will stand(e)—you in your misfortune.

67. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Baishakhi Mela is a great attraction(a)—a village. People, especially children, get up very early(b)—the morning and get ready to go to the fair. Various kinds or toys, foods, showpieces, ornament etc. are sold(c)—a fair, Children are usually fond(d)—toys. Girls are interested (e)—ornaments and showpieces.

68. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
I feel(a)—crying. His father died(b)—two month. Fifty students passed(c)—seventy. No man is(d)—criticism. He fell(e)—me.

69. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
An honest man is true(a)—his word. He does not deviate (b)—the path of honesty. He knows that true peace consists(c)—honesty. So he does not fall a victim(d)—any greed. He has no ambition (e)—worldly things.

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

71. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Freedom is a birth right (a)—every human being. Similarly every nation has the right(b)—be independent. No nation can prosper(c)—independence. Independence gives proper scope (d)—the development of a nation. Struggle for independence has been going on(e)—many countries of the world.

72. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Many people commit sins, either knowingly or unknowingly. In the long run a sinner atones(a)—his sin because he knows that everyone is accountable(b)—God(c)—his deeds. So, when a sinner becomes really penitent, he is seen devoted(d)—God. sometimes he is seen absorbed(e)—deep meditation.

73. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The authority of a school advertised for the post of an English teacher. Mr. Habib thought that he was competent(a)—the post because he considered himself good (b)—English. So, he applied(c)—the Headmaster (d)—the post. The Headmaster appointed him(e)—the post.

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

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

76. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. 1x5=5
I reached him safely(a)—that day. there was no trouble(b)—my way home. I am very glad to tell you that I can't forget the sweet memory of my short stay(c)—your village home. Your parents are very solicitous and affectionate (d)—me. Your sisters left no stone unturned (e)—comforts. I felt quite(f)—home while I was amidst you. I can't forget the recollection of those days I was(g)—you. the sweet memory of my short stay will remain ever fresh(h)—my mind(i)all time to come. I convey my heartfelt thanks (j)—you all for your friendly hospitality imparted.

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

78. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. 1x5=5
Mr. Sohel was accused(a)—theft . the news appeared(b)—some papers. He was ashamed(c)—the news. He appeared (d)—the judicial committee. It appeared (e)—the committee that he was innocent.

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

80. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
If you come, you will be able to get a fair idea(a)—our village life. You know, summer is the season of fruits. Our village is famous for various fruits. Specially jackfruits, blackberries etc. coconut is available all the year round.

Our village stands(b)—the river Bishkhali. So, the climate of our village is healthy. You can walk(c)—the morning and evening by the riverside. Ours is mainly an agricultural village. Our field are full (d)—green vegetables and crops. You will find pleasure(e)—swimming in our beautiful river.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

88. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
It was middle (a)—June when our school was closed. I received a letter from one (b)—my friends who lives (c)—Chittagong. He invited me (d)—attend the marriage ceremony (e)—his elder sister. I asked my parent's permission and they gladly accepted it.

89. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
There are useful to man (a)—three very important ways. They provide him (b)—wood and other products. It bears a great impact (c)—climate. If we destroy trees at random, one day the country will turn (d)—a great desert. Trees save us (e)—flood and many natural calamities.

90. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Students should abide (a)—their teacher's advice. He deals (b)—rice. My father prevented (c)—from going to cinema. They are ready (d)—do anything for the country. He is qualified (e)—the post.

91. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The mother cuckoo does not trouble to build a nest (a)—herself. Instead she leaves an egg (b)—the well-made nest of a hedge sparrow or some other small bid. Then (c)—she flies and a day or two later. She leaves another egg (d)—some other bird's nest. She may lay as many as eight eggs, all (e)—them in different nests
.

92. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Mr. Abdullah was very popular (a)—his students. The students had easy access (b)—his room. Wherever the students entered (c)—his room, they found him absorbed (d)—study. He was proficient (e)—English.

93. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Yet he wanted to be more skilled (f)—English. He was very conscious (g)—his duties and responsibilities. He took pride (h)—his profession. 18.He never hankered (i)—wealth. He was worthy (j)—everybody's praise.

94. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
The proposal is (a)—consideration. It has been raining (b)—morning. Yesterday I was attacked (c)—some miscreants. My brother has been

practicing medicine (d)—last summer. Rina has bought a per, a book and a ruler (e)—these, she wants a pencil.

95. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
You have mentioned that you are(a)—a fix(b)—this matter. I am also facing the same problem. But I have decided to get myself admitted(c)—the ideal School & College. Motijheel as it is not far(d)—my house and the standard(e)—education and other facilities are satisfactory.

96. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Man has an unquenchable thirst(a)—knowledge. He is never satisfied with what he has known and seen. The curiosity to know more, coupled(b)—the indomitable spirit(c)—adventure has inspired him to undertake and carry(d)—dangerous tasks. It is eventually resulted(e)—epock-making discoveries.

97. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
Water is an important element(a)—the human enviroment. It is essential(b)—human and plant life. It is next(c)—air. What can be polluted(d)—many ways. Farmers used chemical fertilizer and insecticide in their fields to grow more food. The rain and floods wash(e)—some of the chemicals.

98. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks.
All know that smoking is injurious(a)—the health. But those who smoke do not abstain(b)—smoking. They are not careful(c)—their health. Finally they fall (d)—many diseases. It is hoped that smokers will give(e)—smoking.

99. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. After having finished our breakfast, we set(a)—getting things ready(b)—cooking lunch. When everything was ready, we set(c)—for sightseeing in three groups, each(d)—a teacher. The bearers were left to cook the meal and keep watch(e)—our things.

100. Put in suitable preposition in the blanks. He was learning(a)—pillar. We had a pleasant talk(b)—a cup of tea. His conduct is always(c)—suspicion. He said this(d)—oath. A loud cry was going forth from the people(e)—.