PREPOSITION & CONJUNCTION

- **Preposition** দুটি **word** বা **phrase** কে যুক্ত করে।
- **Conjunction** যুক্ত করে দুটি **clause** বা **sentence** কে।

Like → **preposition**

As → **conjunction**

- Shanto sings like Shawon.
- Shanto sings as Shawon sings.

- **Preposition** সাধারণত পাশাপাশি বসা দুটি **noun** কে যুক্ত করে।
  - Books of this writer are very popular.
  - I know the name from Shamim.
- **Verb** এর **time** বা **place** বোঝাতে **noun** এর পূর্বে **preposition** বসে।
  - He plays in this ground.
  - She teaches at night.
- কোন নির্দিষ্ট **Verb** এর অর্থ অনুযায়ী কোন **noun** কে যদি **object** হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা না যায় তাহলে **preposition** যোগ করে বসাতে হবে।
  - I play for my nation.
  - He teaches with sticks in hand.
  - They are at risk.
  - She sleeps on bed.
- **Conjunction** দুটি **clause** কে যুক্ত করে।
  - I went to Dhaka but he was not there.
  - You should support me or I will leave the business.
- একাধিক **Clause** এ একই **subject, object, verb, adj, adv** থাকলে **conjunction** ব্যবহার কর সেগুলোকে **common** নেয়া যাবে।
  - I will go to Rajshahi and Sabbir will go to Rajshahi.
  - Sabbir and I will go to Rajshahi.
  - I play cricket and I play football.
  - I play cricket and football.
  - They are good in English and they are good at teaching.
  - They are good in English and teaching.
  - He works fast and he works efficiently.
  - He works fast and efficiently.
  - She is beautiful and she is intelligent.
  - She is beautiful and intelligent.

বড় জায়গার ক্ষেত্রে **In,** মাঝারি জায়গার ক্ষেত্রে **On,** ছোট জায়গার ক্ষেত্রে **At** বসে। তবে বেশী ছোট জায়গার ক্ষেত্রে **In** বসে।

In
- Country
- State
- Province
- County
- City

On
- Street
- Street corner
- River
- Coast
- A ship
- A train
- A plane

In
- A corner (of a room)
- A room
- A building
- A park
- A car
- A boat

At
- Number

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night, at noon, at dawn, at dusk

In
- Year
- Month

On
- Day
- Date

At
- Time

➢ **Vehicle** এর নামের পূর্বে **determiner** না থাকলে **by** বসে।

✓ A journey by bus.

✓ I go to office by taxi.

➢ **Vehicle** এর নামের পূর্বে **determiner** থাকলে।

✓ In a car/ a taxi/ a truck/ a helicopter.

✓ On a bus/ a train/ a ship/ a boat/ a plane/ a rickshaw/ a bike

✓ On foot / On horseback.

Shamiul Bhai

And / But

সমমুখী অর্থ দেয় এমন দুটি **Clause join** করতে আমরা **And** ব্যবহার করি আর বিপরতিমুখী অর্থ দেয় এমন দুটি **clause join** করতে অমরা **But** ব্যবহার করি ।

- **He earns well and/ but spends little.**
- **I have a big plan and/but we are going to implement it.**
- **We have many options and/but neither is suitable.**
- **They were in Dhaka and/but we met them there.**

Between VS Among

দুইয়ের মধে"বাঝাতে **Between** আর দুইয়ের আধিক্যের মধে" †বাঝাতে **Among** বসে।

- **Divide the mangoes among/between them.**
- **Divide the books among/between the two boys.**

Because VS Because of

Conjunction Preposition

Because যুক্ত করে **clause** আর **because of** যুক্ত করে **phrase** বা **word.**

- **Because of his efficiency, he got the job.**
- **Because he was efficient, he got the job.**
- **He got the job because of his efficiency.**
- **He got the job because he was efficient.**

Beside VS Besides

- **I have a car besides a bike.**
- **He always stands beside me.**
- **Next morning he wants to have eggs beside/besides our regular breakfast.**
- **We took shelter beside/besides the abandoned building last night.**

Beside VS Besides

পাশে অধিকন্তু

- **I have a car besides a bike.**
- **He always stands beside me.**
- **Next morning he wants to have eggs beside/besides our regular breakfast.**
- **We took shelter beside/besides the abandoned building last night.**

Despite / In spite of VS Though/ Although

(সত্বেও) (যদিও)

Preposition Conjunction

- **Despite playing well we lost the final match.**
- **Though we played well we lost the final match.**
- **My company has made a good profit this year although our sales is not improving.**
- **My company has made a good profit this year in spite of sales not being improved.**

But and Except

Preposition (ব্যতীত)

- **All the students except Sagor came to the class.**
- **All the students but Sagor came to the class.**

Instead of and Instead

পরিবর্তে বোঝাতে দুটি **Noun** এর মাঝে **Instead of** বসে। **Sentence** এর শেষে **Instead** বসে।

- **I use pen instead of pencil.**
- **Instead of pencil I use pen.**
- **I use pen instead.**

Such As

উদাহরণ দেয়া বোঝাতে **Such as** ব্যবহার করা হয়। শুধু **Such** বা শুধু **As** ব্যবহার করা যাবেনা।

- **I have many types of books such as novels, short stories , plays etc.**
- ✖ **He is capable of playing several games as cricket, football , basketball, hockey etc.**
- ✓ **He is capable of playing several games such as cricket, football , basketball, hockey etc.**

Shamiul Bhai

The road is wet for/from rain.

From

কারণ বোঝাতে আমরা **From** ব্যবহার করি।

- **He got sick from studying much.**
- **He has become rich from agri-business.**

For

উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে **For** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **This is a good book for research.**
- **I use this machine for detecting contamination.**

From.....To

একস্থান হতে অন্যস্থানে যাওয়া বা এক সময় হতে অন্য সময় পর্যন্ত হওয়া বোঝাতে **From.....to** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **He travels from Dhaka to Bogura.**
- **From dawn to dusk I wait for you.**

In case

কোন সম্ভাব্য ঘটনার জন্য পূর্বেই সর্তকতামূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হলে **In case** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- **You should take an umbrella in case it rains.**
- **I took his position in case they discovered our weakness.**

Not only----but also, both----and, either----or, neither----nor, both----- and, both----- and----- as well as

এদের পুরোপুরি **expression** একত্রে **conjunction** হিসেবে কাজ করে । সুতরাং এদের কোনো অংশকে কখনো পরিবর্তন করে **use** করা যাবে না ।

Incorrect: He is both a footballer as well as a cricketer.
Correct: He is both a footballer and a cricketer.

So that এর ব্যবহার

So that একটি **Conjunction** হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ একটি **Clause** কে **Join** করে । উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতেই আমরা সাধারণত **So that** ব্যবহার করি।

- **We work hard so that we can get chance.**
- **He is studying hard so that he can pass his exams.**

Exercise

1. It was almost impossible to achieve this goal ___ your help.
A. unless B. as C. without D. although
2. Ignoring other's suggestions, Moni only did the work ____ her mother suggested.
A. unless B. as C. although D. without
3. Although destroyed partially, the detectives were able to identify the criminal from the remains of explosive.
A. Although destroyed partially
B. Although partially destroying
C. Partially destroyed it had been
D. Although it had been partially destroyed
E. Although destroyed partially
4. Which one of the following sentences is incorrect?
A. Because the weather was nice we went to the zoo
B. Because we went to the zoo the weather was nice
C. It was such nice weather that we went to the zoo
D. The weather was so nice that we went to the zoo
5. Like Tarek, Masud was caught by mistake.
A. Like Tarek
B. Like Tarek's capture
C. Just as Tarek was caught
D. Similar to Tarek
E. As did Tarek
6. ____ traffic in Dhaka city is increasing, on one is doing anything about it.
A. because B. since C. although D. which
7. Complete the sentence:
There can be no innovation – an inventor.
A. except B. nor C. without D. before

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8. Which one of the following is correct?
A. Many embarrassing situations occur for misunderstanding
B. Many embarrassing situations occur of a misunderstanding
C. Much embarrassing situations occur because of a misunderstanding
D. Many embarrassing situations occur because a misunderstanding

9.Complete the sentence: The moon is not a planet ___ the planets in many respects.
A. to resemble B. which resembles
C. despite its resemblance D. although it resembles

10. ফুলটি রক্তের মত লাল ।
A. The flower is red like blood
B. The flower is blood like red
C. The flower is as red as blood
D. The flower is bloody

11. We couldn't buy anything because ___ of the shops were open.
A. all B. no one C. none D. nothing

12. Choose the most appropriate word: 2a equals 10, and ____ a equals 5.
A. eventually B. thus C. therefore D. thereby

13. Indicate the correct sentence---
A. He is genius, although he is eccentric and wants recognition.
B. Although he is eccentric, he is genius and wants recognition
C. Although he is eccentric, he is a genius and he wants recognition
D. Although he is eccentric and wants recognition, he is genius

14. After a careful evaluation of the circumstances surrounding the incident? We decided that we <u>neither have the authority nor</u> the means to cope with the problem.
A. Neither have the authority nor
B. neither have authority or
C. have neither the authority nor
D. have neither the authority or

15. I had two eggs for breakfast and ___ of them was fresh.
A. neither B. either C. both D. not one

16. While going to office, take your umbrella ___it rains.
A. if B. if not
C. perhaps D. in case E. by the chance

17. Choose the right option for the gap.
give her a telephone number to ring ___ she gets lost.
A. unless B. whether C. perhaps D. in case

18. Distribute these mangoes ___ Jack, Eva and Sunny.
A. between B. among C. except D. like

19. The price were distributed ___ the winners.
A. among B. between C. besides D. for

20. We were ____ friends in that strange country.
A. among B. upon C. looking D. between E. into

21. Choose the best sentence.
A. He is distributed relief goods between people
B. He distributed relief goods for people
C. He distributed relief goods for people
D. He distributed relief goods among people
E. He distributed relief goods amongst people

22. You boys must settle it ____ yourselves.
A. between B. about C. into D. among
E. inside

23. ____ all his attempts to solve the problem, he failed.
A. After B. Because C. Before
D. Despite E. During

24. ____ his convincing argument, the project was not approved.
A. Although B. However C. Despite D. In spite

25. He felt bad ___ no reasons at all.
A. of B. for C. in D. on

26. Our fight from Amsterdam to London was delayed ___ the heavy fog.
A. because of B. because C. on account D. as a result

27. Sajib couldn't join the meeting _____ he was ill.
A. because of B. because C. on account D. for

28. ___ of his obstinacy, we could not reach any conclusion.
A. Full B. Much C. Great deal D. Because

1. C	**2. B**	**3. D**	**4. A**	**5. A**	**6. C**	**7. C**	**8. A**	**9. D**	**10. C**
11. C	**12. C**	**13. B**	**14. C**	**15. B**	**16. D**	**17. D**	**18. B**	**19. A**	**20. A**
21. D	**22. D**	**23. D**	**24. C**	**25. B**	**26. A**	**27. B**	**28. D**		

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