

A/AN (not, without)

- **Agnostic** (one who believes the existence of God is not provable – অবিশ্বাসী)
- **Amoral** (neither moral nor immoral – নৈতিকতা বিহীন)
- **Atrophy** (wasting away of body tissue – ক্ষয়প্রাপ্তি)
- **Anomaly** (deviation from the norm – অস্বাভাবিকতা)
- **Anonymous** (without a name – বেনামী)
- **Apathy** (lack of interest – উদাসীনতা)
- **Anarchy** (absence of government – বিশৃঙ্খলা)
- **Amorphous** (without shape – নিরাকার)

✍ Many young people in Bangladesh are **agnostic** about traditional career paths. They believe that choosing their own path is not **amoral**. Some see freelancing as an **anomaly**, but it is growing fast. If they stop learning, their skills may **atrophy**. Many investors show **apathy** toward young startups. However, **anonymous** online communities help people learn and grow. Even in times of **anarchy**, creative minds keep moving forward. The startup world is often **amorphous**, but it gives people a chance to shape their future.

AB (off, away from, apart, down)

- **Abdicate** (to renounce or relinquish a throne – ত্যাগ করা)
- **Abject** (cast down; degraded – শোচনীয়)
- **Abstract** (conceived apart from concrete realities – বিমূর্ত)
- **Abstruse** (hard to understand – দুরূহ)

- **Abhor** (to hate – ঘৃণা করা)
- **Absolve** (to free from guilt – মুক্তি দেওয়া)
- **Abjure** (to renounce – প্রত্যাখ্যান করা)
- **Aberration** (deviation from normal – বিচ্যুতি)

✍ Many students refuse to **abdicate** their dreams. Society may pressure them to follow old paths. But they do not want an **abject** life without growth. They think beyond the **abstract** and work hard for their goals. Some find business strategies **abstruse**, but learning makes it easier. They **abhor** the idea of giving up. Even after failure, they do not need to be **absolved**. They do not **abjure** their dreams. Success comes from turning every **aberration** into an opportunity.

ABLE/IBLE (capable of, worthy of)

- **Changeable** (able to be changed – পরিবর্তনযোগ্য)
- **Combustible** (capable of being burned; easily inflamed – দাহ্য)
- **Inevitable** (unavoidable – অনিবার্য)
- **Indelible** (impossible to remove – অমোচনীয়)
- **Fallible** (capable of making mistakes – ভুল করতে সক্ষম)
- **Tangible** (able to be touched; real – স্পর্শযোগ্য)

✍ Success is **changeable**, but effort matters the most. The startup world is like a **combustible** engine, always moving fast. Failure is sometimes **inevitable**, but learning from mistakes helps. Good experiences leave an **indelible** mark. Even the smartest people are **fallible**, and that is okay. Growth happens when mistakes turn into lessons. Dreams should not stay **abstract**. They need to become **tangible** through action. Every young person has the power to make an impact.



AC/ACR (sharp, bitter, sour)

- **Acerbic** (harsh in temper – কঠোর)
- **Acid** (sharp, sour, or ill-natured – টক বা রুক্ষ)
- **Acrimonious** (bitter in nature – তিক্ত)
- **Acumen** (mental sharpness – বুদ্ধিমত্তা)
- **Acute** (sharp or severe – তীব্র)
- **Exacerbate** (to make worse – আরো খারাপ করা)

✍ Some teachers are **acerbic**, but their strictness helps students. Criticism can feel **acid**, but it teaches valuable lessons. In competition, people may use **acrimonious** words, but it is important to stay strong. A student with business **acumen** understands trends better. Market changes can be **acute**, requiring quick action. If problems are ignored, they **exacerbate** over time. The best way to win is to learn, improve, and keep moving forward.

ACT/AG (to do, to drive, to force, to lead)

- **Agile** (quick and well-coordinated – ক্ষিপ্ৰ)
- **Pedagogue** (a teacher – শিক্ষাগুরু)
- **Proactive** (taking action in advance – আগাম উদ্যোগী)
- **Exacting** (demanding precision – কঠোর)
- **React** (to respond – প্রতিক্রিয়া জানানো)

- **Enact** (to make into law – আইন কার্যকর করা)
- **Counteract** (to act against – প্রতিহত করা)

✍ A successful entrepreneur in Bangladesh must be **agile** in decision-making. A good **pedagogue** teaches students how to think, not just memorize. The youth should be **proactive** in learning new skills. Many universities have **exacting** admission standards, pushing students to work hard. In a changing job market, those who fail to **react** quickly may struggle. The government should **enact** policies to support startups. To fight misinformation, people must **counteract** false narratives with facts.

AD (to, toward, near)

- **Accede** (to yield to demand – রাজি হওয়া)
- **Addict** (to give oneself over to something – আসক্ত)
- **Adjoin** (to be close or in contact with – সংলগ্ন হওয়া)
- **Advent** (arrival of something important – আবির্ভাব)
- **Adhere** (to stick to – লেগে থাকা)
- **Adjacent** (next to – সংলগ্ন)

✍ Many students **accede** to social pressure and choose safe careers. But some become **addict**-like in their pursuit of innovation. Universities should **adjoin** with industries to provide better education. The **advent** of AI has changed the job market in Bangladesh. To succeed, young professionals must **adhere** to continuous learning. Many tech startups are **adjacent** to financial hubs, benefiting from better infrastructure. Those who stay updated on trends will always be ahead.

AL/ALI/ALTER (other, another)

- **Alternative** (a different option – বিকল্প)
- **Altruism** (selflessness – পরার্থপরতা)
- **Allegiance** (loyalty – আনুগত্য)
- **Alias** (another name – ছদ্মনাম)
- **Altercation** (a heated argument – তর্কবিতর্ক)
- **Alienate** (to make someone feel separate – বিচ্ছিন্ন করা)

✍ Many students in Bangladesh seek **alternative** career paths beyond medicine and engineering. Those who show **altruism** often create startups that help society. True entrepreneurs have strong **allegiance** to their vision. Some founders use an **alias** when launching multiple businesses. But partners must avoid **altercation**, as teamwork leads to success. A leader who ignores feedback may **alienate** their team. The best way to grow is to stay open to different ideas.

AM (love)

- **Amorous** (showing love – প্রেমাসক্ত)
- **Amiable** (friendly – অমায়িক)
- **Amicable** (peaceful – সৌহার্দ্যপূর্ণ)
- **Amity** (friendship – বন্ধুত্ব)
- **Enamored** (in love with – মুগ্ধ)
- **Paramour** (a lover – প্রেমিক/প্রেমিকা)

✍ Many young Bangladeshis are **amorous** about their creative passions. The startup culture thrives on **amiable** networking. A strong **amicable** relationship between mentors and students fosters growth. True innovation happens in an environment of **amity**. Many professionals are **enamored** with new technology, eager to explore AI and blockchain. Without passion,

work feels dull. Success in any field comes from a deep love for what you do.

AMBI/AMPHI (both, on both sides, around)

- **Ambiguous** (unclear – দ্ব্যর্থক)
- **Ambivalent** (having mixed feelings – দ্বিধাগ্রস্ত)
- **Amphibian** (able to live on both land and water – উভচর)
- **Ambidextrous** (able to use both hands equally – সর্বদক্ষ)
- **Ambience** (surrounding atmosphere – পরিবেশ)

✍ Many students feel **ambiguous** about choosing a career path. Some are **ambivalent** about moving abroad or staying in Bangladesh. Like an **amphibian**, a smart professional adapts to different situations. Entrepreneurs must be **ambidextrous**, managing both creativity and business. The **ambience** of a startup office plays a big role in productivity. Success comes from balancing different skills and making clear choices.

AMBL/ABUL (to go, to walk)

- **Ambulance** (vehicle for the sick – রোগীবাহী গাড়ি)
- **Preamble** (an introduction – প্রস্তাবনা)
- **Perambulate** (to walk through – হেঁটে ঘোরা)
- **Ambulatory** (able to walk – চলাফেরায় সক্ষম)
- **Somnambulist** (a sleepwalker – নিদ্রাচারী)



✍ In emergencies, an **ambulance** is crucial for saving lives. Every success story has a **preamble** of struggle. Young people should **perambulate** through different career options before settling. A startup founder must stay **ambulatory**, always ready to move and adapt. Some people work like a **somnambulist**, going through life without purpose. To succeed, one must be active, explore new paths, and take bold steps forward.

ANIM (of life, mind, soul, breath)

- **Animate** (to bring to life – জীবন্ত করা)
- **Unanimous** (in full agreement – সর্বসম্মত)
- **Magnanimous** (generous and noble – মহানুভব)
- **Equanimity** (calmness under pressure – ধৈর্য)
- **Animosity** (strong hostility – বিদ্বেষ)

✍ A great leader knows how to **animate** a team with motivation. Success comes when people work in a **unanimous** way toward their goals. The most **magnanimous** mentors help young entrepreneurs without expecting anything in return. In the face of failure, maintaining **equanimity** is key. A competitive business environment can create **animosity**, but true professionals focus on growth, not rivalries. Those who stay calm and work together will always move forward.

ANNUI/ENNI (year)

- **Annual** (happening once a year – বার্ষিক)
- **Anniversary** (yearly remembrance – বার্ষিকী)

- **Perennial** (lasting for years – বহুস্থায়ী)
- **Biennial** (happening every two years – দ্বিবার্ষিক)
- **Centennial** (occurring every hundred years – শতবার্ষিকী)

✍ Many Bangladeshi startups hold an **annual** meeting to reflect on their progress. Companies celebrate their **anniversary** by rewarding employees. Some businesses face challenges but show **perennial** success through persistence. Certain competitions are **biennial**, allowing students to showcase their talent every two years. Universities celebrate their **centennial** with pride, looking back at decades of academic excellence. Growth requires continuous improvement, not just waiting for special events.

ANT/ANTE (before)

- **Antecedent** (something that comes before – পূর্ববর্তী)
- **Antedate** (to come before – পূর্ববর্তী সময়ে থাকা)
- **Antediluvian** (extremely old – প্রাচীন)
- **Anterior** (before in position – সম্মুখবর্তী)
- **Anticipate** (to expect before it happens – পূর্বানুমান করা)

✍ The **antecedent** to success is hard work and consistency. Many companies try to **antedate** market trends by innovating early. Some people hold on to **antediluvian** business ideas, refusing to adapt to modern trends. Great leaders focus on **anterior** planning to avoid last-minute panic. Those who **anticipate** challenges and prepare solutions always stay ahead. A smart entrepreneur knows that the future belongs to those who plan for it.



ANTHRO/ANDR (man, human)

- **Anthropology** (the study of humans – মানববিদ্যা)
- **Misanthrope** (one who dislikes people – মানুষ বিদ্বেষী)
- **Philanthropy** (love of mankind, charity – মানবসেবা)
- **Android** (a human-like robot – মানবাকৃতি রোবট)
- **Androgynous** (having both male and female qualities – উভলিঙ্গ)

✍ **Anthropology** helps us understand human nature and society. A **misanthrope** avoids people, but successful entrepreneurs know the value of teamwork. Many wealthy individuals practice **philanthropy** by funding education and social causes. The rise of **android** technology is shaping Bangladesh's tech industry. Fashion is becoming more **androgynous**, with styles that appeal to everyone. Understanding people and innovation are both keys to progress.

APO (away)

- **Apology** (expression of regret – দুঃখপ্রকাশ)
- **Apostate** (one who abandons a belief – ধর্মত্যাগী)
- **Apocryphal** (of doubtful authenticity – সন্দেহজনক)
- **Apogee** (highest point – চূড়ান্ত শিখর)
- **Apocalypse** (great disaster – মহাপ্রলয়)

✍ A true leader knows when to give a sincere **apology** for mistakes. Some people become **apostate**, leaving behind traditional beliefs to embrace new

ideas. In the business world, many **apocryphal** success stories circulate, but real achievements come from effort. Every startup dreams of reaching its **apogee**, becoming the top player in its industry. Some fear an **apocalypse** of job losses due to AI, but adaptation will create new opportunities.

ARCH/ARCHI/ARCHY (chief, principal, ruler)

- **Archetype** (the original model – আদিরূপ)
- **Monarchy** (government by one ruler – একনায়কতন্ত্র)
- **Oligarchy** (government by a small group – স্বল্পসংখ্যকের শাসন)
- **Anarchy** (absence of government – বিশৃঙ্খলা)
- **Archrival** (main opponent – প্রধান প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী)

✍ Every successful startup follows an **archetype** of innovation and perseverance. Some business sectors operate like an **oligarchy**, controlled by a few powerful companies. Without proper regulations, industries can fall into **anarchy**, leading to instability. Competing brands often have an **archrival**, pushing them to improve. The best leaders adapt, learning from competitors while maintaining their own unique vision. Growth comes from healthy competition and strong leadership.

ARD (to burn)

- **Ardent** (passionate – প্রবল উৎসাহী)
- **Arson** (burning property on purpose – অগ্নিসংযোগ)
- **Ardor** (intense enthusiasm – প্রবল আগ্রহ)



- **Fervid** (intensely emotional – উত্তেজিত)
- **Zealot** (someone extremely passionate – অতি উৎসাহী)

✍ A successful entrepreneur must be **ardent** about their vision. While creativity is essential, unethical shortcuts like **arson** have no place in business. Young innovators show great **ardor** in solving social problems through startups. Some people become **fervid** about their goals, working day and night to achieve them. However, being a **zealot** without logic can lead to failure. Passion must be balanced with strategy to create lasting success.

AUTO (self)

- **Autonomous** (self-governing – স্বায়ত্তশাসিত)
- **Autocrat** (a ruler with absolute power – স্বৈরশাসক)
- **Automate** (to make self-operating – স্বয়ংক্রিয় করা)
- **Autobiography** (a self-written life story – আত্মজীবনী)
- **Autodidact** (a self-taught person – স্বশিক্ষিত ব্যক্তি)
- **Autonomy** (independence – স্বনির্ভরতা)

✍ Many young professionals in Bangladesh seek **autonomous** careers, like freelancing and entrepreneurship. They do not want an **autocrat** boss controlling their work. Companies now try to **automate** processes to increase efficiency. Many successful entrepreneurs write their **autobiography** to inspire others. Some are **autodidact**, learning skills online without formal education. True success comes with **autonomy**, where individuals have control over their future.

BE (about, to make, to surround, to affect)

- **Befriend** (to make friends – বন্ধুত্ব করা)
- **Belittle** (to make someone feel small – খাটো করা)
- **Bedeck** (to decorate – অলংকৃত করা)
- **Beguile** (to deceive or charm – প্রতারণা করা বা মোহিত করা)
- **Bewilder** (to confuse – বিভ্রান্ত করা)
- **Bespeak** (to indicate – ইঙ্গিত দেওয়া)

✍ A good mentor will **befriend** students and guide them. Criticism is fine, but no one should **belittle** someone else's efforts. Event organizers **bedeck** venues beautifully for startup competitions. Some fake gurus try to **beguile** young learners with false promises. Too many career choices can **bewilder** students, making them feel lost. A strong work ethic **bespeaks** dedication and future success.

BEL/BELL (beautiful)

- **Belle** (a beautiful woman – রূপসী)
- **Embellish** (to make beautiful – সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধি করা)
- **Rebellion** (opposition, often with force – বিদ্রোহ)
- **Bellicose** (aggressive, warlike – যুদ্ধপ্রবণ)
- **Belligerent** (hostile, eager to fight – মারমুখো)

✍ In Bangladeshi media, many actors are celebrated as a **belle** of the industry. Some businesses **embellish** their marketing with exaggerated claims. The startup ecosystem is experiencing a **rebellion** against

traditional jobs. A few **bellicose** critics discourage young entrepreneurs, but true visionaries stay focused. Being **belligerent** with competition never helps; success comes from innovation, not fights.

BEN/BENE (good)

- **Benefit** (advantage – উপকার)
- **Benevolent** (kind and generous – পরোপকারী)
- **Benign** (harmless, kind – নিরীহ)
- **Benediction** (a blessing – আশীর্বাদ)
- **Benefactor** (one who gives help – দাতা)

✍ Hard work brings great **benefit** in the long run. Many successful business leaders are **benevolent**, helping young entrepreneurs grow. A positive mindset is always **benign**, never harming anyone. Teachers' advice is like a **benediction**, guiding students in the right direction. A good mentor is a true **benefactor**, providing knowledge and opportunities.

BI/BIN (two)

- **Bilingual** (speaking two languages – দ্বিভাষিক)
- **Binary** (having two parts – দ্বৈত)
- **Bipartisan** (involving two opposing groups – দ্বিদলীয়)
- **Biennial** (happening every two years – দ্বিবর্ষিক)
- **Bifurcate** (to split into two – দুই ভাগে বিভক্ত করা)

✍ In Bangladesh, many people are **bilingual**, speaking both Bengali and English. Technology often works in a **binary** system, with on and off states. Political discussions can be **bipartisan**, bringing

different opinions together. Some international competitions are **biennial**, giving students two years to prepare. Career paths often **bifurcate**, offering choices between stability and risk-taking.

BON/BOUN (good, generous)

- **Bonus** (extra reward – অতিরিক্ত পুরস্কার)
- **Bountiful** (generous, abundant – প্রচুর)
- **Bona fide** (genuine, real – প্রকৃত)
- **Bonanza** (a sudden great profit – আকস্মিক বিশাল লাভ)
- **Bounteous** (generous – উদার)

✍ A hardworking employee always deserves a **bonus**. Bangladesh's agricultural sector produces **bountiful** harvests every year. Genuine leaders work with **bona fide** intentions to help their teams. A successful startup can experience a **bonanza** if its idea is right. The best mentors are **bounteous** in sharing knowledge without expecting anything in return.

BREV/BRID (short, small)

- **Abbreviate** (to shorten – সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)
- **Brevity** (shortness – সংক্ষিপ্ততা)
- **Abridge** (to shorten without losing meaning – সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)
- **Brief** (short in duration – সংক্ষিপ্ত)
- **Breviloquent** (speaking with few words – সংক্ষিপ্ত ভাষী)



✍ In a fast-paced world, people prefer to **abbreviate** long speeches. The **brevity** of a startup pitch can make it more effective. Many books are **abridged** to save time while keeping the core message. Business emails should be **brief** and to the point. A **breviloquent** speaker captures attention better than one who talks too much. Keeping things short and impactful is key in communication.

BURS (purse, money)

- **Bursar** (treasurer – কোষাধ্যক্ষ)
- **Reimburse** (to pay back – ফেরত দেওয়া)
- **Disburse** (to pay out – অর্থ প্রদান করা)
- **Bursary** (scholarship fund – বৃত্তি তহবিল)
- **Purse** (a container for money – মানিব্যাগ)

✍ Every university has a **bursar** to manage student fees. Many companies **reimburse** employees for travel expenses. Governments **disburse** funds for youth entrepreneurship programs. Students with financial difficulties apply for a **bursary** to support their education. Managing one's **purse** wisely is essential for financial independence. Good money management leads to financial stability and growth.

CAD/CID (to fall, to happen by chance)

- **Accident** (an unexpected event – দুর্ঘটনা)
- **Cadence** (rhythmic flow – তাল)
- **Coincidence** (happening by chance – কাকতালীয় ঘটনা)
- **Decadent** (morally or culturally declining –

অবক্ষয়িত)

- **Recidivist** (a repeat offender – পুনরায় অপরাধী)

✍ Life is full of **accidents**, but learning from them helps us grow. The **cadence** of success depends on consistency and hard work. Meeting an old friend in a new city feels like a **coincidence**, but destiny plays its role. Some industries become **decadent** due to lack of innovation. A **recidivist** entrepreneur keeps failing but never gives up, trying again with better strategies. Success often comes through unexpected moments.

CAP/CIP/CEPT (to take, to get)

- **Capture** (to take by force – দখল করা)
- **Intercept** (to stop something in progress – বাধা দেওয়া)
- **Recipient** (one who receives – গ্রহীতা)
- **Anticipate** (to expect before it happens – পূর্বানুমান করা)
- **Susceptible** (easily affected – সংবেদনশীল)

✍ A great entrepreneur knows how to **capture** market demand. A strong mindset helps to **intercept** negative thoughts. A scholarship **recipient** feels motivated to work harder. Smart investors **anticipate** economic trends before making decisions. Without proper financial education, young people become **susceptible** to bad investments. Success is about taking the right opportunities at the right time.



CAP/CAPIT/CIPIT (head, headlong)

- **Captain** (leader – নেতা)
- **Decapitate** (to cut off the head – শিরশ্ছেদ করা)
- **Precipitate** (to cause to happen suddenly – আকস্মিকভাবে ঘটানো)
- **Capital** (city or financial assets – রাজধানী / মূলধন)
- **Capitulate** (to surrender – আত্মসমর্পণ করা)

✍ A startup founder is like the **captain** of a ship, guiding the team forward. A bad decision can **decapitate** a company's growth. Too much pressure can **precipitate** burnout among young professionals. Dhaka, the **capital** of Bangladesh, is the hub of new business opportunities. A true leader never **capitulates** to failure but learns and moves forward. Leadership is about taking responsibility and making bold decisions.

CARD/CORD/COUR (heart)

- **Cardiac** (related to the heart – হৃদযন্ত্র সংক্রান্ত)
- **Cordial** (warm and friendly – আন্তরিক)
- **Concord** (harmony – মিল)
- **Discord** (lack of harmony – মতবিরোধ)
- **Encourage** (to give support – উৎসাহিত করা)

✍ A healthy lifestyle is necessary for good **cardiac** health. A **cordial** attitude helps in building strong business relationships. Team **concord** is essential for success in any organization. Too much **discord** between business partners can lead to failure. A great mentor always **encourages** young minds to take risks

and chase their dreams. The heart of success lies in teamwork and mutual respect.

CED/CEED/CESS (to go, to yield, to stop)

- **Concede** (to admit or yield – মেনে নেওয়া)
- **Precede** (to come before – আগে ঘটানো)
- **Recede** (to move back – পশ্চাদপসরণ করা)
- **Exceed** (to go beyond – অতিক্রম করা)
- **Incessant** (never stopping – অবিরাম)
- **Cessation** (a stopping – বিরতি)

✍ Many students initially **concede** to parental expectations but later find their own paths. Hard work must **precede** success, as shortcuts rarely work. Some trends quickly **recede**, while others remain relevant for years. Those who **exceed** expectations in academics or entrepreneurship often stand out. Learning should be **incessant**, as new skills are needed for success. A sudden **cessation** of effort can ruin years of progress. Consistency is key to achieving great things.

CELER (speed)

- **Accelerate** (to increase speed – গতি বাড়ানো)
- **Celerity** (swiftness – দ্রুততা)
- **Decelerate** (to slow down – গতি কমানো)
- **Accelerant** (something that speeds up a process – দ্রুততরকারী)
- **Exhilarate** (to excite or energize – আনন্দিত করা)



✍ The digital economy in Bangladesh is **accelerating**, creating new opportunities. Young professionals who act with **celerity** get ahead in competitive industries. Those who fail to adapt may need to **decelerate** and rethink their strategies. Government policies act as an **accelerant** for innovation when they support startups. Seeing young entrepreneurs succeed can **exhilarate** others, inspiring them to follow their own dreams. Speed is important, but the right direction matters even more.

CERN/CERT/CRET/CRIM/CRIT (to separate, to judge, to distinguish, to decide)

- **Discern** (to recognize differences – পার্থক্য বুঝতে পারা)
- **Certify** (to confirm as true – প্রত্যয়ন করা)
- **Discretion** (careful judgment – বিচক্ষণতা)
- **Criterion** (a standard for judgment – নির্ণায়ক মাপকাঠি)
- **Hypocrite** (someone who pretends to be what they are not – ভণ্ড)

✍ A good business leader must **discern** market trends to make smart decisions. Many professionals pursue certification to **certify** their expertise. Success in any field requires **discretion**, as impulsive decisions can be harmful. Investors judge startups based on strict **criteria** before providing funding. People should be genuine in their actions because being a **hypocrite** can destroy trust. The ability to judge wisely separates successful people from the rest.

CHROM (color)

- **Monochrome** (one color – একরঙা)
- **Chromatic** (relating to color – বর্ণসম্পর্কিত)
- **Achromatic** (without color – বর্ণহীন)
- **Chromosome** (a thread-like structure carrying genetic information – ক্রোমোজোম)
- **Polychrome** (multi-colored – বহুবর্ণ)

✍ The fashion industry in Bangladesh is moving beyond **monochrome** designs and embracing more diversity. Some photographers prefer **chromatic** styles, while others love **achromatic** black-and-white photography. Genetic research, focusing on **chromosomes**, is growing in Bangladesh's biotech sector. Traditional rickshaw paintings are famous for their **polychrome** beauty. Color adds life to everything, from art to branding, and businesses use it to attract customers.

CHRON (time)

- **Chronology** (the order of events – কালানুক্রম)
- **Chronic** (long-lasting – দীর্ঘস্থায়ী)
- **Anachronism** (something out of its time – কাল-বৈষম্য)
- **Synchronize** (to occur at the same time – একই সময়ে ঘটানো)
- **Chronicle** (a detailed record of events – ঘটনা বর্ণনা)

✍ Understanding the **chronology** of market trends helps businesses make better decisions. Some problems in education and employment are **chronic**, requiring long-term solutions. Old teaching methods feel like an **anachronism** in today's digital world. Successful teams **synchronize** their efforts to achieve big goals. Entrepreneurs should **chronicle** their

journey to inspire others and track their growth over time. Time management is crucial for career success.

CIRCU/CIRCUM (around)

- **Circumference** (the distance around a circle – পরিধি)
- **Circumvent** (to go around an obstacle – এড়িয়ে যাওয়া)
- **Circumspect** (careful and cautious – সতর্ক)
- **Circuitous** (indirect, roundabout – ঘুরপথ)
- **Circumstantial** (based on specific details, not direct evidence – পরিস্থিতিসাপেক্ষ)

✍ A successful entrepreneur must understand the **circumference** of their industry, not just one part of it. Some challenges are difficult, but smart people find ways to **circumvent** them. Wise investors are **circumspect**, analyzing risks before funding a business. Some career paths may seem **circuitous**, but patience leads to success. Many job offers are **circumstantial**, depending on the right skills at the right time. Being adaptable helps in every situation.

CIS (to cut)

- **Incision** (a cut – চেরা)
- **Precise** (exact – সুনির্দিষ্ট)
- **Scissors** (a tool for cutting – কাঁচি)
- **Concise** (short and clear – সংক্ষিপ্ত ও স্পষ্ট)
- **Decisive** (showing strong decision-making – নিশ্চিত সিদ্ধান্তমূলক)

✍ A surgeon makes an **incision** with great care. In business, **precise** strategies lead to success. Designers use **scissors** to create new clothing styles. Communication should be **concise**, getting the point across quickly. Leaders must be **decisive**, making strong decisions without hesitation. Cutting unnecessary distractions is key to staying focused and achieving goals.

CLA/CLO/CLU (to shut, to close)

- **Conclude** (to bring to an end – উপসংহার টানা)
- **Claustrophobia** (fear of enclosed spaces – বন্ধ জায়গার ভয়)
- **Cloister** (to shut away – অন্তরীণ করা)
- **Preclude** (to prevent – প্রতিরোধ করা)
- **Exclusive** (shutting out others – একচেটিয়া)
- **Recluse** (one who lives in isolation – নিঃসঙ্গ ব্যক্তি)

✍ Many students in Bangladesh work hard to **conclude** their studies with success. Some suffer from **claustrophobia** in crowded exam halls. Too much stress can **cloister** a person from society. Lack of networking may **preclude** good career opportunities. Some tech startups offer **exclusive** services that only a few can afford. A **recluse** may struggle in today's digital world, where connections and collaboration are key to success.



CLAIM/CLAM (to shout, to cry out)

- **Exclaim** (to cry out suddenly – চিৎকার করে বলা)
- **Proclaim** (to declare publicly – ঘোষণা করা)
- **Reclaim** (to take back – পুনরুদ্ধার করা)
- **Acclaim** (to praise – প্রশংসা করা)
- **Clamor** (loud noise or demand – উচ্চকণ্ঠ প্রতিবাদ)
- **Declaim** (to speak loudly in a dramatic way – বক্তৃতা দেওয়া)

✍ Many students **exclaim** with joy after getting into IBA at DU. Leaders often **proclaim** their visions for the country's future. Failed entrepreneurs must **reclaim** their confidence and try again. Hard-working professionals receive **acclaim** for their dedication. The youth often raise a **clamor** for better job opportunities. Some public speakers **declaim** their ideas passionately, inspiring young minds. The power of words can create real change in society.

CLI (to lean toward)

- **Incline** (to lean toward – ঝোঁক থাকা)
- **Decline** (to refuse or go downward – পতন বা প্রত্যাখ্যান)
- **Proclivity** (a natural tendency – স্বাভাবিক প্রবণতা)
- **Recline** (to lean back – পিছনে ঝোঁকানো)
- **Disinclination** (lack of interest – অনিচ্ছা)

✍ Many students **incline** toward freelancing instead of traditional jobs. Some reject old customs, leading to a **decline** in outdated practices. Tech-savvy youth

show a strong **proclivity** for AI and software development. After long hours of work, people prefer to **recline** and relax. However, a **disinclination** toward learning can block career growth. Success comes from choosing the right direction and continuously improving.

CO/COL/COM/CON (with, together)

- **Collaborate** (to work together – একসাথে কাজ করা)
- **Cooperate** (to work jointly – সহযোগিতা করা)
- **Consensus** (general agreement – ঐকমত্য)
- **Conciliate** (to bring peace – মিটমাট করা)
- **Commingle** (to mix together – একত্রিত করা)
- **Commensurate** (equal in measure – সমপরিমাণ)

✍ Young entrepreneurs must **collaborate** to create successful startups. Businesses should **cooperate** with universities to provide real-world skills. A strong team must reach a **consensus** before making big decisions. Good leaders know how to **conciliate** conflicts among team members. In the digital world, creativity and technology **commingle** to build powerful brands. Effort and rewards should be **commensurate**, ensuring fairness and motivation in the workplace.

CONTRA/CONTRO/CO UNTER (against)

- **Contradict** (to speak against – বিরোধিতা করা)
- **Controversy** (dispute or debate – বিতর্ক)
- **Counteract** (to act against – প্রতিহত করা)



- **Contravene** (to go against – লঙ্ঘন করা)
- **Counterpart** (a person with a similar role – প্রতিপক্ষ বা সমতুল্য ব্যক্তি)

✍ Many new ideas **contradict** traditional career paths in Bangladesh. Some government policies create **controversy** among young professionals. New solutions are needed to **counteract** unemployment problems. Unethical practices **contravene** the values of fair business. Every entrepreneur has a **counterpart** in the global market, competing for success. To win, one must focus on innovation rather than fear competition.

CORP/CORS (body)

- **Corporation** (a business entity – সংস্থা)
- **Corpulent** (fat, bulky – স্থূল)
- **Incorporate** (to include – সংযুক্ত করা)
- **Corpus** (a collection of works – রচনাসমূহ)
- **Corset** (a tight-fitting undergarment – দৃঢ় পোশাক)

✍ A successful **corporation** provides jobs and opportunities. A good business plan must **incorporate** strong financial strategies. Writers build their careers through a **corpus** of valuable content. Health-conscious youth avoid becoming **corpulent** by maintaining a balanced lifestyle. In fashion, the **corset** has evolved from a necessity to a style statement. Every industry needs structure, discipline, and creativity to grow.

COSM (order, universe, world)

- **Cosmos** (the universe – মহাবিশ্ব)
- **Cosmopolitan** (worldly, sophisticated – বিশ্বজনীন)
- **Microcosm** (a small representation of a larger system – ক্ষুদ্র প্রতিরূপ)
- **Cosmetic** (relating to beauty – সৌন্দর্যবর্ধক)
- **Cosmogony** (the study of the universe's origin – বিশ্ব সৃষ্টিতত্ত্ব)

✍ The **cosmos** is vast, but every person has their own space to make a difference. Many young Bangladeshis are becoming **cosmopolitan**, traveling and learning from global trends. A startup hub in Dhaka can be a **microcosm** of the larger business world. Some people focus only on **cosmetic** success, but true progress comes from deep learning. Scientists study **cosmogony** to understand how the universe began, just as entrepreneurs study markets to predict trends.

COUR/CUR (running, a course)

- **Current** (happening now – বর্তমান)
- **Recur** (happen again – পুনরাবৃত্তি হওয়া)
- **Excursion** (a short trip – ভ্রমণ)
- **Concur** (agree – একমত হওয়া)
- **Cursory** (done quickly without attention to detail – তড়িঘড়ি করা)
- **Incursion** (sudden invasion – আকস্মিক আক্রমণ)

✍ In the **current** job market, skills matter more than degrees. Many students face **recurring** pressure to pursue traditional careers. Taking an **excursion** to new ideas can open minds to better opportunities. Successful teams **concur** on key decisions instead of wasting time on conflicts. Some job seekers make a **cursory** attempt at networking, which does not help them grow. Businesses must prepare for sudden **incursions** by competitors and adapt quickly.

CER/CRESC/CRET (to grow)

- **Crescendo** (a gradual increase – ক্রমবর্ধমান)
- **Accretion** (growth by accumulation – ক্রমান্বয়ে বৃদ্ধি)
- **Increment** (an increase – বৃদ্ধি)
- **Excescence** (abnormal growth – অস্বাভাবিক বৃদ্ধি)
- **Crescent** (growing phase of the moon – অর্ধচন্দ্রাকৃতি)

✍ The startup scene in Bangladesh is reaching a **crescendo**, with more young entrepreneurs stepping in. Success comes through **accretion**, as small efforts build up over time. A steady **increment** in knowledge and skills helps professionals stay ahead. However, unchecked corruption can become an **excescence**, harming economic growth. The rise of digital businesses in the country is like a **crescent** moon, gradually lighting up the future.

CRED (to believe, to trust)

- **Credible** (believable – বিশ্বাসযোগ্য)
- **Credit** (acknowledgment or trust – কৃতিত্ব বা ঋণ)
- **Credulous** (too ready to believe – সহজে বিশ্বাস করে ফেলে এমন)
- **Incredulous** (disbelieving – অবিশ্বাসী)
- **Creed** (a system of beliefs – বিশ্বাসপদ্ধতি)

✍ A **credible** business plan attracts investors. Entrepreneurs gain **credit** not just for success, but also for resilience during failure. Some people are too **credulous**, believing in fake online schemes. A smart investor stays **incredulous** until they verify facts. The **creed** of a great entrepreneur is to take risks, stay persistent, and never stop learning.

CULP (fault, blame)

- **Culprit** (one at fault – অপরাধী)
- **Culpable** (deserving blame – নিন্দনীয়)
- **Exculpate** (to clear from blame – দোষমুক্ত করা)
- **Mea culpa** (an acknowledgment of fault – আমার দোষ)
- **Inculpate** (to accuse – অভিযুক্ত করা)

✍ In a failing business, the **culprit** is often poor planning. Many entrepreneurs are **culpable** of not adapting to market trends. However, learning from mistakes can **exculpate** them from long-term failure. Saying "**mea culpa**" and taking responsibility is better than blaming others. Some competitors try to **inculpate** successful businesses out of jealousy, but integrity always wins in the end.

DAC/DOC (to teach)

- **Didactic** (intended to teach – শিক্ষামূলক)
- **Docile** (easily taught – অনুগত)
- **Doctor** (a learned person – চিকিৎসক বা পণ্ডিত)
- **Doctrine** (a set of beliefs – মতবাদ)
- **Indoctrinate** (to teach a specific point of view – মতবাদে প্রশিক্ষণ দেওয়া)

✍ A **didactic** approach helps students understand complex topics easily. Some students are **docile**, learning quickly without resistance. A true **doctor** of any subject never stops learning. Every entrepreneur follows a certain **doctrine** of success. However, blindly allowing oneself to be **indoctrinated** without questioning can be dangerous. Critical thinking is the key to real learning.

DE (away, off, down, completely, reversal)

- **Descend** (to go down – নেমে যাওয়া)
- **Deplete** (to use up – ক্ষয় করা)
- **Derail** (to throw off course – বিপথগামী করা)
- **Defer** (to postpone – বিলম্বিত করা)
- **Decipher** (to interpret – ব্যাখ্যা করা)
- **Defame** (to ruin someone's reputation – সম্মানহানি করা)

✍ Those who stop learning may **descend** into irrelevance in their careers. Overworking without rest can **deplete** motivation. A lack of focus can **derail** success. Some people **defer** their dreams, waiting for

the perfect moment, but action matters more than timing. Entrepreneurs must **decipher** market trends to stay ahead. Ethical business is important, as some competitors may try to **defame** rising startups out of jealousy.

DEM (people)

- **Democracy** (government by the people – গণতন্ত্র)
- **Demographic** (related to population statistics – জনসংখ্যাতাত্ত্বিক)
- **Epidemic** (widespread disease among people – মহামারি)
- **Endemic** (regularly found among certain people – স্থায়ীভাবে বিদ্যমান)
- **Demagogue** (a leader who manipulates people – জনতাকে উসকে দেওয়া নেতা)

✍ Bangladesh is a country that values **democracy**, where people elect their leaders. Understanding **demographic** trends helps businesses target the right customers. During COVID-19, the world faced an **epidemic** that affected millions. Dengue remains an **endemic** issue in Bangladesh, requiring continuous health efforts. Some politicians act like **demagogues**, using emotions to influence people instead of focusing on real solutions. A country thrives when its people are educated, empowered, and work together for progress.

DI (day)

- **Diary** (a daily record – দিনলিপি)
- **Dismal** (gloomy, bad day – বিষণ্ণ)
- **Diurnal** (active during the day – দিনে সক্রিয়)
- **Meridian** (highest point in the day – মধ্যাহ্ন)
- **Quotidian** (occurring every day – নিত্যদিনের)



✍ Many students keep a **diary** to track their study goals. A **dismal** exam result can be discouraging, but learning from mistakes is important. Some people are more **diurnal**, working better in the morning, while others prefer late nights. Noon is considered the **meridian** of the day, a time for focus and energy. Developing a **quotidian** habit of reading GRE words can improve vocabulary. Success comes from small, consistent efforts every single day.

DI/DIF/DIS (away from, apart, reversal, not)

- **Dissuade** (to convince not to do something – নিরুৎসাহিত করা)
- **Diffuse** (to spread out – বিস্তৃত করা)
- **Divergent** (going in different directions – বিপরীতমুখী)
- **Disperse** (to scatter – ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া)
- **Discredit** (to harm reputation – বদনাম করা)
- **Discord** (lack of harmony – অনৈক্য)
- **Disparage** (to belittle – অবজ্ঞা করা)

✍ Some people try to **dissuade** Bangladeshi students from choosing unconventional careers. However, knowledge should **diffuse** across all sectors, allowing new ideas to grow. Many young minds take **divergent** paths, exploring entrepreneurship instead of government jobs. Creative professionals must learn how to **disperse** their work through social media. Negative comments can **discredit** hard-earned success, but true talent always shines. Avoiding **discord** in teamwork is crucial for productivity. One should never **disparage** the dreams of others.

DIGN (worth)

- **Dignity** (self-respect – মর্যাদা)
- **Dignitary** (a person of high rank – গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তি)
- **Condign** (deserved, fitting – উপযুক্ত)
- **Deign** (to do something one considers beneath them – অপমানজনক কাজ করা)
- **Indignant** (feeling anger over injustice – অন্যায়ের বিরুদ্ধে ক্ষুব্ধ)

✍ Every person deserves to live with **dignity**, regardless of their social status. A **dignitary** attending a university event inspires students to aim high. Hard work brings **condign** rewards, and dedication never goes unnoticed. True leaders do not **deign** to disrespect their employees. Many young activists in Bangladesh are **indignant** about corruption and injustice, striving for a better future. Society progresses when people are valued for their skills and contributions.

DOL (to suffer, to pain, to grieve)

- **Condolence** (expression of sympathy – সমবেদনা)
- **Dolorous** (full of pain – বেদনাদায়ক)
- **Indolent** (lazy, avoiding effort – কর্মবিমুখ)
- **Doleful** (expressing sorrow – বিষণ্ণ)
- **Mea Culpa** (an acknowledgment of guilt – আমার দোষ)

✍ When someone faces a loss, offering **condolence** shows compassion. Reading about war and suffering can be **dolorous**, reminding us of the importance of peace. Some people remain **indolent**, avoiding hard

work and waiting for luck. A **doleful** attitude after failure is natural, but resilience leads to new opportunities. Great leaders admit their mistakes with a sincere **mea culpa**. Pain is part of life, but it teaches valuable lessons about strength and perseverance.

DUB (doubt)

- **Dubious** (doubtful – সন্দেহজনক)
- **Indubitable** (certain, without doubt – সন্দেহাতীত)
- **Dubiety** (uncertainty – অনিশ্চয়তা)
- **Redoubtable** (worthy of respect, inspiring fear – ভয়ের বা শ্রদ্ধার যোগ্য)
- **Doubtless** (without a doubt – নিশ্চয়)

✍ Some students feel **dubious** about their career choices after graduation. Hard work leads to **indubitable** success, even if challenges arise. Many people struggle with **dubiety** about entrepreneurship, unsure if they can handle the risks. Some mentors are **redoubtable**, both feared and respected for their tough guidance. **Doubtless**, those who stay focused and committed will achieve their dreams. Confidence grows when effort meets opportunity.

DULC (sweet)

- **Dulcet** (sweet, soothing – মধুর)
- **Dulcify** (to sweeten – মিষ্টি করা)
- **Dulcimer** (a musical instrument – সঙ্গীত যন্ত্র)

✍ The **dulcet** sound of a song can instantly lift the mood. A kind word can **dulcify** even the most stressful situation. Traditional Bangladeshi music, often played on instruments like the **dulcimer**, connects people to their culture. Sweetness in attitude and behavior brings

more success than harshness. Life feels easier when people focus on kindness, music, and positive energy.

DYS (faulty, abnormal)

- **Dysfunction** (impaired function – অকার্যকারিতা)
- **Dystopia** (an imagined bad society – বিভীষিকাময় সমাজ)
- **Dyslexia** (reading disability – শব্দ পড়ায় সমস্যা)
- **Dyspepsia** (indigestion – বদহজম)
- **Dysphoria** (a state of dissatisfaction – গভীর অস্বস্তি)
- **Dyslogistic** (expressing disapproval – নিন্দাসূচক)

✍ Many students face **dysfunction** in their studies due to a lack of guidance. Without proper policies, a country's future may turn into a **dystopia**. Some children struggle with **dyslexia**, but proper support helps them excel. Eating unhealthy food leads to **dyspepsia**, making it hard to focus. Job stress creates **dysphoria**, reducing productivity. Negative feedback can be **dyslogistic**, but constructive criticism helps people improve.

E/EX (out, out of, from, former, completely)

- **Exclude** (to leave out – বাদ দেওয়া)
- **Exonerate** (to free from blame – দোষমুক্ত করা)
- **Extinct** (no longer existing – বিলুপ্ত)
- **Extricate** (to free from difficulty – মুক্ত করা)
- **Expel** (to force out – বহিষ্কার করা)
- **Exorbitant** (excessive – মাত্রাতিরিক্ত)



✍ Some students feel **excluded** when they do not fit into traditional career paths. A person wrongly accused should be **exonerated** through proper investigation. Many businesses fail and become **extinct** due to poor planning. Entrepreneurs must **extricate** themselves from negative influences to succeed. Universities sometimes **expel** students for misconduct. High business costs can be **exorbitant**, making it hard for startups to grow. Smart decisions help people move forward.

EPI (upon)

- **Epidemic** (widespread disease – মহামারী)
- **Epigram** (a witty saying – সংক্ষিপ্ত রসিক উক্তি)
- **Epiphany** (sudden realization – আকস্মিক উপলব্ধি)
- **Epitome** (a perfect example – প্রতিমূর্তি)
- **Epidermis** (outer layer of skin – ত্বকের উপরিভাগ)

✍ The COVID-19 **epidemic** changed the way businesses operate. A sharp **epigram** can make marketing slogans memorable. Many young entrepreneurs have an **epiphany** about pursuing their dreams instead of corporate jobs. Hard-working students are the **epitome** of dedication. Taking care of one's **epidermis** is essential for confidence, but internal growth matters more. Success starts with realizing one's potential and working towards it.

EQU (equal, even)

- **Equalize** (to make equal – সমান করা)
- **Equitable** (fair, just – ন্যায্য)

- **Equanimity** (calmness under stress – ধৈর্য)
- **Equivocal** (uncertain, ambiguous – দ্ব্যর্থক)
- **Equilibrium** (balance – ভারসাম্য)

✍ Education should **equalize** opportunities for all students. A fair business environment must be **equitable**, ensuring equal chances for startups. Handling criticism with **equanimity** helps professionals grow. Some speeches are **equivocal**, making it hard to understand real intentions. Work-life **equilibrium** is key to long-term success. Balance, fairness, and clarity are important in every field.

ERR (to wander)

- **Erratic** (unpredictable – অনিয়মিত)
- **Error** (mistake – ভুল)
- **Erroneous** (incorrect – ভ্রান্ত)
- **Aberrant** (deviating from the norm – ব্যতিক্রমী)
- **Errant** (wandering, straying – বিপথগামী)

✍ A business with **erratic** management often fails. Learning from **errors** helps entrepreneurs improve. Many startups fail due to **erroneous** strategies. Some innovative ideas seem **aberrant** but later change industries. Young people must avoid an **errant** approach and stay focused on their goals. Mistakes are natural, but learning from them is what matters most.

ESCE (becoming)

- **Adolescent** (growing into adulthood – কিশোর)
- **Convalescent** (recovering from illness – আরোগ্যলাভকারী)
- **Incipient** (beginning to exist – প্রারম্ভিক)



► **Obsolescent** (becoming outdated – অপ্রচলিত হতে থাকা)

► **Evanescent** (fading away – বিলীয়মান)

✍ **Adolescent** students often struggle to choose a career. A business recovering from losses is like a **convalescent** patient, needing time to heal. Many industries are at an **incipient** stage in Bangladesh, showing great potential. Some skills become **obsolescent**, requiring people to constantly upgrade. Fame is often **evanescent**, but hard work creates lasting success. Growth is a continuous journey of learning and adapting.

EU (good, well)

► **Euphoria** (intense happiness – প্রবল আনন্দ)

► **Eulogy** (a speech of praise – প্রশংসামূলক ভাষণ)

► **Euphemism** (a mild way of saying something harsh – কোমল প্রকাশভঙ্গি)

► **Eugenics** (science of improving human genetics – বংশগত উন্নতির বিজ্ঞান)

► **Euphony** (pleasant sound – মধুর সুর)

✍ Getting into a top university brings **euphoria** to students. A good leader deserves a **eulogy** for their contributions. Some people use **euphemisms** to soften harsh criticism. **Eugenics** is a controversial topic, but self-improvement is always beneficial. Music filled with **euphony** helps people relax. Positivity and appreciation create a better society.

FAB/FAM (to speak)

► **Fable** (a short story with a moral – নীতিগল্প)

► **Famous** (widely known – বিখ্যাত)



► **Affable** (friendly, easy to talk to – সদালাপী)

► **Defame** (to harm someone's reputation – মানহানি করা)

► **Ineffable** (too great to describe in words – অবর্ণনীয়)

✍ Every successful entrepreneur has a **fable** of struggle and hard work. Many dream of becoming **famous**, but only hard work makes it possible. A good mentor is always **affable**, making learning enjoyable. False accusations can **defame** someone, damaging their reputation. Some achievements are **ineffable**, beyond words. Speaking with confidence and honesty leads to success.

FATU (foolish)

► **Fatuous** (foolish, silly – নির্বোধ)

► **Infatuated** (foolishly in love – মোহাচ্ছন্ন)

► **Fatuity** (foolishness – মূর্খতা)

► **Foolhardy** (recklessly bold – হঠকারী)

► **Fatheaded** (very stupid – নির্বোধ)

✍ Some people make **fatuous** decisions without thinking. Many students become **infatuated** with trendy careers without understanding the challenges. Choosing a path without research is pure **fatuity**. Some are **foolhardy** and take big risks without planning. A **fatheaded** person ignores advice and repeats mistakes. The smartest way to grow is to think before acting and learn from others.

FI/FID (faith, trust)

► **Confide** (to trust someone with a secret – বিশ্বাস করা)

- **Fidelity** (faithfulness – বিশ্বস্ততা)
- **Perfidy** (betrayal – বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা)
- **Diffident** (lacking confidence – আত্মবিশ্বাসহীন)
- **Infidel** (one who lacks faith – অবিশ্বাসী)

✍ A true friend is someone you can **confide** in. **Fidelity** is important in both business and relationships. **Perfidy** can destroy trust and partnerships. Some students feel **diffident** before exams, but hard work builds confidence. A person without dreams is like an **infidel** in their own future. Believing in yourself and others helps in every step of life.

FLU/FLUX (to flow)

- **Fluent** (able to speak smoothly – সাবলীল)
- **Fluid** (flowing, smooth – তরল বা সহজ)
- **Affluent** (wealthy – ধনী)
- **Superfluous** (more than necessary – অপ্রয়োজনীয়)
- **Mellifluous** (sweet-sounding – মধুর)

✍ A good speaker is **fluent** in their ideas. Learning must be **fluid**, always improving. Many young people dream of becoming **affluent**, but success requires effort. Too much information can be **superfluous** and confusing. A **mellifluous** voice can make communication more effective. Progress comes when ideas flow smoothly and knowledge grows every day.

FULG (to shine)

- **Effulgent** (shining brightly – দীপ্তিমান)
- **Refulgent** (radiant, shining – ঝলমলে)
- **Fulgent** (very bright – উজ্জ্বল)

✍ A strong mind is **effulgent** with ideas. A confident person has a **refulgent** presence that inspires others. Success is like a **fulgent** star, shining after hard work and patience. Every small achievement adds light to a bright future.

FUS (to pour)

- **Diffuse** (spread widely – ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া)
- **Effusive** (overflowing with emotion – আবেগপ্রবণ)
- **Infuse** (to fill with something – পূর্ণ করা)
- **Profuse** (plentiful – প্রচুর)
- **Suffuse** (to spread over – ঢেকে ফেলা)

✍ Knowledge should be **diffused** to help others. Some people are **effusive** in expressing their happiness. A good teacher **infuses** students with confidence. A great leader shares ideas in a **profuse** way. Passion can **suffuse** a person's mind and help them grow. Success comes when energy and ideas spread in the right direction.

GEN (birth, creation, race, kind)

- **Generate** (to create – উৎপন্ন করা)
- **Genuine** (real, authentic – সত্যিকারের)

- **Ingenious** (clever – উদ্ভাবনী)
- **Genesis** (origin – উৎস)
- **Genetic** (related to genes – জিনগত)
- **Progeny** (offspring – সন্তান)

✍ Hard work helps to **generate** success. A **genuine** leader is respected by all. **Ingenious** ideas help businesses grow fast. Every big company has a small **genesis**. Talent can be **genetic**, but effort matters more. The youth of today are the **progeny** of great thinkers. To grow, we must create, learn, and pass knowledge forward.

GNI/GNO (to know)

- **Cognitive** (related to thinking – জ্ঞানসংক্রান্ত)
- **Recognize** (to identify – চিনতে পারা)
- **Ignorant** (lacking knowledge – অজ্ঞ)
- **Agnostic** (one who does not know if God exists – অবিশ্বাসী)
- **Diagnosis** (identification of a problem – রোগ নির্ণয়)

✍ Students need strong **cognitive** skills to succeed in exams. They must **recognize** their weaknesses and work on them. Many remain **ignorant** about new career options. Some are **agnostic** about traditional education and prefer online learning. A good teacher can make a clear **diagnosis** of a student's problems and help them improve. Knowing is always better than staying confused.

GRAT (pleasing)

- **Gratitude** (thankfulness – কৃতজ্ঞতা)
- **Gratuity** (a tip or bonus – বকশিস)
- **Gratis** (free of charge – বিনামূল্যে)
- **Congratulate** (to express joy for someone – অভিনন্দন জানানো)
- **Ingrate** (an ungrateful person – অকৃতজ্ঞ)

✍ People should show **gratitude** for the help they receive. Waiters get **gratuity** for their good service. Some companies offer **gratis** workshops for students. Friends **congratulate** each other on success. No one likes an **ingrate** who never appreciates kindness. A simple “thank you” can make a big difference.

GREG (flock, group)

- **Congregate** (to gather – জমায়েত হওয়া)
- **Gregarious** (sociable – মিশুক)
- **Segregate** (to separate – আলাদা করা)
- **Aggregate** (total – মোট সংখ্যা)
- **Egregious** (outstandingly bad – ভয়ানক)

✍ Students **congregate** in coaching centers before exams. A **gregarious** person makes friends easily. Some schools **segregate** students based on grades. A student's final score is an **aggregate** of all exams. Cheating in tests is an **egregious** act. Being in a good group helps people learn better.

HAP (by chance)

- **Happen** (to occur – হওয়া)
- **Haphazard** (random; without order – এলোমেলো)
- **Perhaps** (maybe – হয়তো)
- **Mishap** (an unlucky accident – দুর্ঘটনা)
- **Hapless** (unlucky – দুর্ভাগা)

✍ Good things can **happen** when you work hard. A **haphazard** study plan leads to failure. **Perhaps** success will come with patience. A small **mishap** should not stop you from trying again. A **hapless** person often blames luck instead of improving. Hard work reduces bad luck.

HER/HES (to stick)

- **Adhere** (to stick to – মেনে চলা)
- **Cohesive** (sticking together – সংযুক্ত)
- **Inherent** (naturally part of something – অন্তর্নিহিত)
- **Hesitate** (to pause before acting – দ্বিধা করা)
- **Adhesive** (a sticky substance – আঠা)

✍ Students should **adhere** to a study schedule. A good team is **cohesive** and works well together. Leadership is an **inherent** quality in some people. Many **hesitate** before making big decisions. An **adhesive** attitude helps people stick to their goals. Focus and discipline always lead to success.

HOL (whole)

- **Holistic** (considering the whole – সামগ্রিক)
- **Hologram** (a 3D image – ত্রিমাত্রিক ছবি)
- **Holocaust** (widespread destruction – ব্যাপক ধ্বংস)
- **Holy** (sacred – পবিত্র)
- **Wholesome** (healthy and good – স্বাস্থ্যকর)

✍ A **holistic** approach to learning includes books, videos, and practice. A **hologram** makes things look real. War and disaster create a **holocaust** of suffering. Many places in Bangladesh are considered **holy** by different religions. A **wholesome** lifestyle includes good food, exercise, and rest. Looking at the big picture helps in life.

HYPER (over, excessive)

- **Hyperactive** (too active – অত্যন্ত সক্রিয়)
- **Hyperbole** (exaggeration – অতিশয়োক্তি)
- **Hypertension** (high blood pressure – উচ্চ রক্তচাপ)
- **Hypercritical** (too much criticism – অতিরিক্ত সমালোচনামূলক)
- **Hypersensitive** (easily affected – অতিস্পর্শকাতর)

✍ Some students are **hyperactive** and always want to do new things. Many people use **hyperbole** when talking about success. They say things like, "You must work 24 hours a day!" This is not true. Hard work is important, but rest is also needed. Many adults suffer from **hypertension** because of stress. Some teachers are **hypercritical** and make students feel bad. Others are **hypersensitive** and feel upset very easily. The key is to stay balanced and not overdo anything.

HYPO (under, beneath, less than)

- **Hypodermic** (under the skin – চামড়ার নিচে)
- **Hypothermia** (dangerously low body temperature – নিম্নতাপমাত্রা জনিত অসুস্থতা)
- **Hypocrite** (someone who pretends to be good but is not – ভণ্ড)
- **Hypothesis** (a guess or theory – অনুমান)
- **Hypothetical** (not real, just an idea – কল্পিত)

📖 Doctors use **hypodermic** needles to give medicine. If someone stays outside in the cold for too long, they may get **hypothermia**. Some people act nice but are actually **hypocrites**. They say one thing and do another. In science, a **hypothesis** is tested to see if it is true. Many business plans are **hypothetical** at first. They need real work to become successful. It is important to be honest and not pretend to be something you are not.

ICON (image, idol)

- **Iconic** (famous and special – প্রতীকী)
- **Iconoclast** (one who challenges traditions – প্রচলিত বিশ্বাসের সমালোচক)
- **Idol** (someone greatly admired – আদর্শ)
- **Idolatry** (extreme admiration – অতি প্রশংসা)
- **Iconography** (use of symbols and images – প্রতিক চিত্রকলা)

📖 The national flag is an **iconic** symbol of Bangladesh. Some people are **iconoclasts** and challenge old traditions. They believe in change. A great leader becomes an **idol** for many young people.

But too much **idolatry** can be dangerous. It is good to respect someone, but everyone makes mistakes. In history, **iconography** shows what people believed long ago. Learning from past icons can help us build a better future.

IN/IM (in, into)

- **Incorporate** (to include – সংযোজন করা)
- **Infiltrate** (to enter secretly – গোপনে প্রবেশ করা)
- **Influx** (arrival in large numbers – প্রবাহ)
- **Intrinsic** (belonging naturally – অন্তর্নিহিত)
- **Immerse** (to put fully into something – নিমজ্জিত করা)

📖 Startups should **incorporate** new ideas to stay ahead. Some businesses **infiltrate** markets by offering lower prices. The **influx** of technology has changed the way people work. Hard work is an **intrinsic** part of success. Without effort, no one can achieve their dreams. To learn a skill, a person must **immerse** themselves fully. Focus and practice help people reach their goals.

IN/IM (not, without)

- **Inactive** (not moving or working – নিষ্ক্রিয়)
- **Inadequate** (not enough – অপরিপূর্ণ)
- **Indifferent** (not caring – উদাসীন)
- **Impartial** (fair, without bias – নিরপেক্ষ)
- **Immutable** (unchangeable – অপরিবর্তনীয়)

📖 A person who is **inactive** does not grow. Success needs action. Many students feel their study materials

are **inadequate** for exams. Some people are **indifferent** about big issues. They do not care about what happens around them. A good leader must be **impartial** and treat everyone fairly. Some values, like honesty and hard work, are **immutable**. They never change. To achieve dreams, a person must stay active and keep learning.

JECT (to throw, to throw down)

- **Eject** (to throw out – বের করে দেওয়া)
- **Inject** (to force into something – প্রবেশ করানো)
- **Reject** (to refuse – প্রত্যাখ্যান করা)
- **Project** (to throw forward – প্রকল্প বা সামনে ছুড়ে দেওয়া)
- **Dejected** (sad, thrown down in spirit – হতাশ)
- **Trajectory** (the path of something thrown – গতিপথ)

✍ A startup idea can be **ejected** if it is not strong enough. Investors **inject** money into good businesses. Many students feel sad when universities **reject** their applications. A good entrepreneur **projects** confidence in their vision. Some people feel **dejected** after failure, but they must keep trying. The **trajectory** of success depends on learning from mistakes. Those who never give up will always find new opportunities.

JOC (joke)

- **Jocular** (joking, playful – হাস্যকর)
- **Jocund** (cheerful – আনন্দময়)

- **Joke** (something said to cause laughter – রসিকতা)
- **Jester** (a professional joker – হাস্যরসিক ব্যক্তি)
- **Jovial** (full of joy – উচ্ছসিত)

✍ A good teacher makes learning **jocular**, so students enjoy it. Friends feel happy in a **jocund** environment. A well-placed **joke** can make a stressful situation better. Some people are like a **jester**, always making others laugh. A **jovial** attitude helps in teamwork and leadership. Life is easier when people can smile and stay positive.

JUD (to judge)

- **Judgment** (the ability to make decisions – বিচারবোধ)
- **Judicial** (related to courts – বিচারসংক্রান্ত)
- **Prejudice** (judging before knowing – পক্ষপাত)
- **Adjudicate** (to make a formal judgment – সিদ্ধান্ত দেওয়া)
- **Judicious** (having good judgment – বিচক্ষণ)

✍ A leader must have good **judgment** to make the right decisions. The **judicial** system ensures fairness in society. It is wrong to have **prejudice** against someone without knowing them. Judges **adjudicate** cases in court based on facts. A **judicious** entrepreneur thinks carefully before investing money. Success comes from making wise choices.

JUR (law, to swear)

- **Jury** (a group that gives a verdict – বিচারকমণ্ডলী)



- **Jurisdiction** (legal authority – বিচারিক ক্ষমতা)
- **Perjury** (lying under oath – শপথভঙ্গ)
- **Abjure** (to renounce formally – আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে ত্যাগ করা)
- **Jurisprudence** (the study of law – আইনশাস্ত্র)

✍ A **jury** listens to evidence before making a decision. Each court has its own **jurisdiction**, where it can give judgments. Lying in court is **perjury**, and it is a serious crime. Some people **abjure** bad habits and start fresh. Students of **jurisprudence** learn how laws shape society. Good laws help make a fair world for everyone.

LAUD (praise, honor)

- **Applaud** (to clap in praise – প্রশংসা করা)
- **Laudable** (worthy of praise – প্রশংসনীয়)
- **Laudatory** (full of praise – প্রশংসাসূচক)
- **Plaudit** (strong praise – উচ্চ প্রশংসা)
- **Cum laude** (with honors – সম্মানসূচকভাবে)

✍ People **applaud** great achievements in education and business. Hard work is always **laudable** because it leads to success. A good mentor gives **laudatory** words to motivate students. Winning an award brings **plaudit** from friends and family. Graduating **cum laude** is a great honor in universities. Success comes when effort is recognized and appreciated.

LAV/LAU/LU (to wash)

- **Lavatory** (a place for washing – শৌচাগার)
- **Lavish** (generous, luxurious – বিলাসবহুল)
- **Launder** (to wash clothes – কাপড় ধোয়া)

- **Ablution** (the act of washing – শুচি হওয়া)
- **Dilute** (to make thinner or weaker – পাতলা করা)

✍ Every home has a **lavatory** to maintain cleanliness. Some people live a **lavish** lifestyle, spending money freely. Clothes must be **laundered** regularly to stay fresh. Many cultures follow **ablution** rituals for purification. A strong idea should not be **diluted** with distractions. Cleanliness, in both life and thought, leads to a better future.

LEC/LEG/LEX (to read, to speak)

- **Lecture** (a speech or lesson – বক্তৃতা)
- **Legible** (easy to read – পড়ার উপযোগী)
- **Lexicon** (a dictionary or vocabulary – শব্দভাণ্ডার)
- **Dialect** (a regional language – উপভাষা)
- **Dyslexia** (difficulty in reading – শব্দ পাঠের সমস্যা)

✍ Students listen to a **lecture** in class to learn new things. Teachers write notes in a **legible** way so that students can read them easily. Every subject has its own **lexicon**, filled with important words. Different parts of Bangladesh have their own **dialect**, making language rich and diverse. Some students struggle with **dyslexia**, but with practice, they can improve their reading skills. Learning new words helps in communication and knowledge growth.



LECT/LEG (to select, to choose)

- **Elect** (to choose by voting – নির্বাচন করা)
- **Select** (to pick out – বেছে নেওয়া)
- **Eligible** (qualified for something – যোগ্য)
- **Collect** (to gather things – সংগ্রহ করা)
- **Predilection** (a strong preference – বিশেষ পছন্দ)

✍ In student elections, people **elect** a leader to represent them. When applying for a job, only **eligible** candidates get selected. In a book fair, people **select** their favorite books to buy. Teachers **collect** assignments from students for grading. Some students have a **predilection** for science, while others love literature. Choosing the right path in life is important for success.

LI/LIG (to tie, to bind)

- **Oblige** (to bind by duty – বাধ্য করা)
- **Ligament** (a tissue that connects bones – সন্ধিবন্ধনী)
- **Obligation** (a responsibility – দায়িত্ব)
- **Ally** (a supporter or friend – মিত্র)
- **Reliant** (depending on something – নির্ভরশীল)

✍ Students feel **obliged** to study hard to achieve their dreams. A **ligament** connects bones and helps the body move. Every citizen has an **obligation** to follow laws. A good friend is like an **ally**, always there to help. Many students are **reliant** on scholarships to continue their education. Strong connections in life help people succeed.

LIBER (free)

- **Liberty** (freedom – স্বাধীনতা)
- **Liberate** (to set free – মুক্ত করা)
- **Liberal** (open to new ideas – উদার)
- **Deliverance** (rescue or freedom – মুক্তি)
- **Illiberal** (narrow-minded – সংকীর্ণমনা)

✍ Every person has the right to **liberty** and should be free to make choices. Education **liberates** the mind and helps people think independently. A **liberal** person accepts different opinions and respects diversity. Many heroes fought for the **deliverance** of Bangladesh. People should avoid being **illiberal**, as open-mindedness leads to progress. Freedom brings growth and opportunities for everyone.

LITH (stone)

- **Monolith** (a large stone – একটানা পাথর)
- **Lithograph** (a printed design on stone – পাথরে খোদাই করা চিত্র)
- **Neolithic** (relating to the Stone Age – নবপ্রস্তর যুগ)
- **Megalith** (a giant stone structure – বিশাল পাথর)
- **Paleolithic** (relating to early human history – প্রস্তর যুগ)

✍ A **monolith** stands tall and strong for many years. Ancient people used **lithographs** to create art on stone. The **Neolithic** period was important for the development of farming. Some old temples were built using **megaliths**, which are still standing today. The **Paleolithic** age was when early humans started using tools. Studying history helps people understand how civilizations grew.

LOC/LOG/LOQU (word, speech, thought)

- **Eloquent** (fluent and expressive – স্পষ্টভাষী)
- **Dialogue** (conversation between two people – সংলাপ)
- **Monologue** (a long speech by one person – একক বক্তৃতা)
- **Loquacious** (very talkative – বাচাল)
- **Circumlocution** (indirect way of speaking – ঘুরিয়ে বলা)

✍ A great speaker is **eloquent** and can inspire people. In dramas, actors use **dialogue** to express their emotions. Some leaders give long **monologues** to share their ideas. A **loquacious** person enjoys talking and never runs out of words. People should avoid **circumlocution** and speak directly to be clear. Good communication helps people build strong relationships.

LUD/LUS (to play)

- **Ludicrous** (ridiculous or silly – হাস্যকর)
- **Illusion** (something that is not real – ভ্রম)
- **Delude** (to deceive – প্রতারণা করা)
- **Elude** (to escape or avoid – পালিয়ে যাওয়া)
- **Allude** (to refer indirectly – পরোক্ষভাবে উল্লেখ করা)

✍ Some ideas seem **ludicrous**, but they can lead to great inventions. A magician creates an **illusion** to surprise the audience. Scammers **delude** people by making false promises. A clever person knows how to **elude** problems and find solutions. Some writers **allude** to history in their books without mentioning

details. Playing with ideas and being creative leads to innovation.

LEC/LEG/LEX (to read, to speak)

- **Lecture** (a formal talk – বক্তৃতা)
- **Legible** (easy to read – পাঠযোগ্য)
- **Lexicon** (a dictionary – অভিধান)
- **Legend** (a famous story – কিংবদন্তি)
- **Dialect** (a regional language – উপভাষা)
- **Intellect** (mental ability – বুদ্ধিমত্তা)

✍ Many students attend a **lecture** to learn new things. If notes are not **legible**, studying becomes hard. A **lexicon** helps students find meanings of difficult words. Every culture has its own **legend** that inspires people. In Bangladesh, different regions have unique **dialects** that make communication interesting. A strong **intellect** helps people understand complex ideas. Reading and speaking well are important skills for success.

MACRO (great, long)

- **Macrocosm** (the entire universe – মহাবিশ্ব)
- **Macroeconomics** (study of large-scale economy – বৃহৎ অর্থনীতি)
- **Macroscopic** (visible to the eye – দৃশ্যমান)
- **Macrobiotics** (a diet for long life – দীর্ঘায়ু খাদ্যপ্রণালী)
- **Macrostructure** (large-scale structure – বৃহৎ গঠন)



🔍 The **macrocosm** is full of mysteries, from planets to galaxies. In business, **macroeconomics** helps understand how money moves in a country. Some things are **macroscopic**, but others need a microscope to see. A healthy life can be achieved with **macrobiotics** and good habits. Every successful business has a strong **macrostructure** that supports growth. Understanding big things helps in making better decisions.

MAG/MAJ/MAX (big, great)

- **Magnify** (to make bigger – বড় করা)
- **Majestic** (grand and impressive – রাজকীয়)
- **Maximum** (the highest amount – সর্বোচ্চ)
- **Magnitude** (great size or importance – গুরুত্ব)
- **Magnanimous** (very generous – মহানুভব)

🔍 A microscope helps to **magnify** small things. Some historical buildings in Bangladesh look **majestic** and beautiful. Students work hard to get the **maximum** marks in exams. The **magnitude** of a decision can change someone's life. A **magnanimous** person helps others without expecting anything in return. Big goals require big efforts.

MAL/MALE (bad, ill, evil, wrong)

- **Malfunction** (failure to work – কাজ না করা)
- **Malice** (the desire to harm – ক্ষতিকারক ইচ্ছা)
- **Malevolent** (having evil intentions – দুষ্ট)

- **Malnutrition** (lack of proper food – অপুষ্টি)
- **Malpractice** (wrong practice – অবৈধ আচরণ)

🔍 A computer may **malfunction** if it has a virus. Some people act with **malice**, trying to hurt others. A **malevolent** person enjoys seeing others fail. Children suffer from **malnutrition** if they do not eat healthy food. Corruption is a type of **malpractice** that harms society. Doing wrong things leads to bad results.

MEGA (large, great)

- **Megaphone** (a device to make sound louder – শব্দবর্ধক যন্ত্র)
- **Megalith** (a large stone – বিশাল পাথর)
- **Megapolis** (a huge city – মহানগরী)
- **Megalomania** (obsession with power – ক্ষমতার মোহ)
- **Megastar** (a very famous person – বিশাল তারকা)

🔍 People use a **megaphone** to make their voice louder in protests. Ancient people built **megaliths** that still stand today. Dhaka is becoming a **megapolis** with many buildings and people. Some leaders suffer from **megalomania**, thinking they are the most important. A **megastar** in music or film is loved by many fans. Big things can bring big changes.

MICRO (very small)

- **Microscope** (a device to see small things – অণুবীক্ষণ যন্ত্র)
- **Microorganism** (tiny living things – অতিক্ষুদ্র জীব)



- **Microchip** (a tiny computer part – ছোট চিপ)
- **Microscopic** (too small to see – অতিক্ষুদ্র)
- **Microcosm** (a small version of a larger system – ক্ষুদ্র জগৎ)

🔍 Scientists use a **microscope** to see bacteria. A **microorganism** is so small that it lives inside water drops. Every mobile phone has a **microchip** inside to make it work. Some dust particles are **microscopic**, so we cannot see them. A classroom is a **microcosm** of society, where people learn and grow. Small details matter a lot.

MIN (small)

- **Minute** (very small – ক্ষুদ্র)
- **Minor** (less important – তুচ্ছ)
- **Minimal** (the least amount – ন্যূনতম)
- **Diminish** (to make smaller – হ্রাস করা)
- **Minuscule** (extremely small – অতিক্ষুদ্র)

🔍 A **minute** difference in marks can change university admission results. Some problems in life are **minor** and should not be worried about. Many people try to live with a **minimal** lifestyle, owning only necessary things. Hard work should never **diminish**, even after success. A **minuscule** mistake in coding can crash a whole app. Small efforts every day lead to big achievements.

MIS (bad, wrong, to hate)

- **Misinterpret** (to understand incorrectly – ভুল ব্যাখ্যা করা)
- **Misconception** (wrong idea – ভুল ধারণা)
- **Misanthrope** (one who hates people – মানুষ বিদ্বেষী)
- **Misfortune** (bad luck – দুর্ভাগ্য)
- **Misconduct** (bad behavior – দুর্ব্যবহার)
- **Misnomer** (wrong name – ভুল নাম)

🔍 Many students **misinterpret** success as only getting high marks. This is a **misconception** because skills matter more. A **misanthrope** does not like working with people, but teamwork is important. Some face **misfortune** in business, but they should not give up. **Misconduct** in the workplace can create problems. Calling a freelancer “unemployed” is a **misnomer**. They work hard to build their future. Success comes from learning, not from fearing failure.

MIS/MIT (to send)

- **Transmit** (to send across – প্রেরণ করা)
- **Emit** (to give off – নির্গত করা)
- **Remit** (to send payment – টাকা পাঠানো)
- **Omit** (to leave out – বাদ দেওয়া)
- **Intermittent** (happening at intervals – মাঝে মাঝে হওয়া)
- **Submit** (to hand over – জমা দেওয়া)

🔍 The internet helps people **transmit** ideas quickly. Factories **emit** smoke, which causes pollution. Many Bangladeshis **remit** money from abroad to support their families. Students must not **omit** important

details in their assignments. In business, success may be **intermittent**, but persistence is key. To get a job, one must **submit** a good resume. Sending the right message is important in all aspects of life.

MOLL (soft)

- **Mollify** (to calm – শান্ত করা)
- **Emollient** (softening substance – স্বক কোমলকারী)
- **Mild** (gentle, not harsh – মৃদু)
- **Melancholy** (soft sadness – বিষণ্ণতা)
- **Mollescent** (becoming soft – নরম হয়ে যাওয়া)

✍ A good leader knows how to **mollify** a stressful situation. Many use an **emollient** to keep their skin soft. Some teachers have a **mild** approach, while others are strict. Failure can bring **melancholy**, but learning from mistakes helps. Freshly baked bread is **mollescent**, making it enjoyable to eat. A soft and calm approach can solve many problems.

MON/MONIT (to remind, to warn)

- **Monitor** (to watch over – নজর রাখা)
- **Premonition** (a warning about the future – পূর্বাভাস)
- **Admonish** (to warn – সতর্ক করা)
- **Monument** (a structure to remind – স্মৃতিস্তম্ভ)
- **Summon** (to call – ডাকা)

✍ Teachers **monitor** students to help them improve. Some people get a **premonition** before something bad

happens. Parents **admonish** children so they do not make mistakes. The national **monument** in Savar reminds us of our history. A judge can **summon** a person to court. Warnings help people make better choices.

MON/MONO (one)

- **Monologue** (speech by one person – একক বক্তৃতা)
- **Monarchy** (rule by one person – একনায়কতন্ত্র)
- **Monotonous** (dull, without change – একঘেয়ে)
- **Monopoly** (complete control over something – একাধিপত্য)
- **Monotheism** (belief in one god – একেশ্বরবাদ)

✍ A speech competition may have a **monologue** round. Some countries still follow a **monarchy** system. A **monotonous** job can feel boring. When one company has a **monopoly**, others struggle to grow. Many religions believe in **monotheism**. Having variety in life makes things more exciting.

MOR/MORT (death)

- **Mortal** (subject to death – নশ্বর)
- **Immortal** (never dying – অমর)
- **Morbid** (related to death – ভীতিকর)
- **Mortuary** (a place for dead bodies – শবাগার)
- **Postmortem** (examination after death – ময়নাতদন্ত)

✍ Every human is **mortal**, so time should be used wisely. Legends become **immortal** through their work. Some people have a **morbid** curiosity about

crime stories. A **mortuary** is where bodies are kept before burial. Doctors do a **postmortem** to find the cause of death. Life is short, so making a positive impact is important.

MORPH (shape)

- **Amorphous** (without shape – নিরাকার)
- **Metamorphosis** (a complete change – রূপান্তর)
- **Anthropomorphism** (giving human qualities to non-humans – মানবসদৃশ রূপদান)
- **Polymorphous** (having many shapes – বহুরূপী)
- **Morpheme** (the smallest unit of meaning in a language – শব্দগঠন একক)

✍ A startup idea may first seem **amorphous**, without clear structure. But with effort, it can go through a **metamorphosis** and become a real business. Many brands use **anthropomorphism** in their marketing, giving human traits to products. Some businesses are **polymorphous**, offering different services to different customers. Language also changes, as every **morpheme** adds meaning to communication. Just like words, ideas grow and take shape over time.

MULT (many)

- **Multitask** (to do many things at once – একাধিক কাজ একসাথে করা)
- **Multiply** (to increase in number – বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া)
- **Multinational** (operating in many countries – বহুজাতিক)
- **Multifaceted** (having many sides – বহুমুখী)
- **Multilateral** (involving many parties – বহু-পক্ষীয়)

✍ Young professionals in Bangladesh often need to **multitask** to manage studies and work. Small businesses try to **multiply** their income by adding new products. Many dream of working for **multinational** companies with global opportunities. A successful entrepreneur must be **multifaceted**, handling marketing, finance, and operations. Countries need **multilateral** trade deals to grow their economies. In every field, handling many things at once is a key skill.

MUT (to change)

- **Mutation** (a change in form – পরিবর্তন)
- **Immutable** (unchangeable – অপরিবর্তনীয়)
- **Transmute** (to change into something else – রূপান্তরিত করা)
- **Commute** (to travel regularly – নিয়মিত যাতায়াত করা)
- **Permute** (to rearrange – পুনর্বিন্যাস করা)

✍ In life, change is constant, like a **mutation** in science. Some truths are **immutable**, like the need for hard work. A good business can **transmute** problems into opportunities. Many students **commute** daily to universities, balancing studies and work. Entrepreneurs must **permute** their strategies to adapt to the market. Change is not something to fear; it is a chance to grow.

NAT/NAS/NAI/GNA (birth)

- **Native** (born in a place – দেশীয়)
- **Nascent** (just beginning – নবজাত)
- **Innate** (existing from birth – সহজাত)

- **Cognate** (related by origin – সমগোত্রীয়)
- **Renaissance** (rebirth, revival – পুনর্জাগরণ)

✍ Many **native** Bangladeshi entrepreneurs are creating jobs. The startup ecosystem is still **nascent**, but it is growing fast. Some people have an **innate** talent for business, while others learn over time. Many Bengali and English words are **cognate**, showing a shared history. The digital age has brought a **renaissance** in learning, with knowledge available to all. Every success starts with a small beginning and grows over time.

NIHIL (nothing, none)

- **Annihilate** (to destroy completely – সম্পূর্ণ ধ্বংস করা)
- **Nihilism** (belief in nothing – নৈরাশ্যবাদ)
- **Nihility** (nothingness – শূন্যতা)
- **Nullify** (to cancel out – বাতিল করা)
- **Null** (having no value – অকার্যকর)

✍ A weak business strategy can **annihilate** a startup. Some people follow **nihilism**, believing nothing matters. Without goals, life may feel like **nihility**, empty and without direction. Bad decisions can **nullify** years of hard work. A contract with errors may become **null** and lose its value. Success comes from finding purpose and never giving up.

NOC/NOX (harm)

- **Noxious** (harmful – ক্ষতিকর)
- **Innocuous** (harmless – নির্দোষ)
- **Obnoxious** (extremely unpleasant – অপ্রিয়)

- **Nocent** (guilty, harmful – ক্ষতিকর)
- **Innocent** (not guilty – নির্দোষ)

✍ Some business practices are **noxious**, harming the environment. A good entrepreneur finds **innocuous** ways to make profits without harm. An **obnoxious** attitude can push customers away. Fraudulent businesses are **nocent**, damaging trust in the market. Hard-working people with honest goals remain **innocent** of corruption. The best businesses grow through honesty and care for others.

NOCT/NOX (night)

- **Nocturnal** (active at night – নিশাচর)
- **Equinox** (time when day and night are equal – দিবা-রাত্রি সমান)
- **Nocturne** (a musical piece inspired by the night – রাত্রি সংগীত)
- **Noxious** (harmful – ক্ষতিকর)
- **Obnoxious** (extremely unpleasant – বিরক্তিকর)

✍ Many animals are **nocturnal** and come out only at night. The **equinox** happens twice a year, when day and night are the same length. Some musicians compose **nocturne** pieces, inspired by the beauty of the night. Air pollution makes the environment **noxious**, harming people's health. Some people behave in an **obnoxious** way online, spreading negativity. It is better to stay away from toxic people and focus on positivity.

NOM/NYM/NOUN/NO WN (name)

- **Nominate** (to propose a name for a position – মনোনীত করা)
- **Synonym** (a word with a similar meaning – সমার্থক শব্দ)
- **Anonymous** (without a name – বেনামী)
- **Renown** (fame – খ্যাতি)
- **Misnomer** (wrong use of a name – ভুল নামকরণ)

✍ Every year, universities **nominate** students for awards. Many words have a **synonym** that means almost the same thing. Some people prefer to stay **anonymous** online and not share their real names. Great leaders earn **renown** through their hard work and success. Calling a fast runner "slow" would be a **misnomer**. Names are important because they tell the world who we are.

NON (not)

- **Nonchalant** (not showing concern – উদাসীন)
- **Nonfiction** (true stories – বাস্তব ঘটনা)
- **Nondescript** (lacking unique features – বৈশিষ্ট্যহীন)
- **Nonpartisan** (not supporting any side – নিরপেক্ষ)
- **Nonexistent** (not real – অস্তিত্বহীন)

✍ Some people act **nonchalant** about their future, but planning is important. Many students prefer **nonfiction** books to learn real-life lessons. Some brands fail because their marketing is **nondescript** and does not stand out. A good journalist should be **nonpartisan** and report only the facts. Some fears are **nonexistent**, and we should not worry about things

that are not real. Life is better when we focus on what truly matters.

NOV/NEO/NOU (new)

- **Innovate** (to introduce something new – নতুন কিছু করা)
- **Neophyte** (a beginner – নতুন)
- **Novel** (new and different – অভিনব)
- **Renovate** (to make new again – পুনরুদ্ধার করা)
- **Novice** (someone new to a skill – নবাগত)

✍ Young entrepreneurs must **innovate** to create successful businesses. A **neophyte** in programming must practice a lot to improve. A **novel** idea can make a company successful. Old buildings need **renovate** to look new again. Every expert was once a **novice**, so learning and practice are the keys to success. Trying new things helps us grow and improve every day.

OB (toward, to, against, over)

- **Obstruct** (to block – বাধা দেওয়া)
- **Obscure** (not clear – অস্পষ্ট)
- **Obstinate** (stubborn – একরোখা)
- **Oblivious** (not aware – অবগত)
- **Obtrusive** (noticeable in an annoying way – দৃষ্টিকটু)

✍ Negative thoughts can **obstruct** success. Some business plans fail because the goals are **obscure** and unclear. A person who is too **obstinate** may not accept new ideas. Many students are **oblivious** to career

opportunities because they do not explore enough. Too many advertisements can be **obtrusive** and irritating. It is important to stay open-minded and learn from others to grow.

OMNI (all)

- **Omnipresent** (present everywhere – সর্বত্র উপস্থিত)
- **Omniscient** (all-knowing – সর্বজ্ঞ)
- **Omnipotent** (all-powerful – সর্বশক্তিমান)
- **Omnivore** (eats both plants and meat – সর্বভুক)
- **Omnibus** (covering many things – বহুবিষয়ক)

✍ The internet is **omnipresent**, affecting every part of our lives. Some people act **omniscient**, but no one knows everything. In stories, gods are often shown as **omnipotent** and able to do anything. Humans are **omnivore** because they eat both plants and meat. An **omnibus** book contains many different stories or ideas. Knowledge and learning help people feel more confident and prepared for the future.

ONER (burden)

- **Onerous** (burdensome – কষ্টকর)
- **Exonerate** (to free from blame – দোষমুক্ত করা)
- **Onus** (burden, responsibility – দায়িত্ব)
- **Honor** (great respect – সম্মান)
- **Bonus** (extra reward – অতিরিক্ত পুরস্কার)

✍ Many students feel the **onerous** pressure of exams. The **onus** of success is on them, but hard work makes things easier. A teacher should **exonerate** students from blame when they struggle, guiding them instead. Winning a competition brings **honor** and boosts

confidence. Sometimes, life gives a **bonus** when least expected. Those who stay focused and work hard will always find success.

PAC/PEAC (peace)

- **Pacify** (to calm down – শান্ত করা)
- **Pacifist** (one who avoids war – অহিংস ব্যক্তি)
- **Appease** (to satisfy – প্রশমিত করা)
- **Peaceful** (calm, without conflict – শান্তিপূর্ণ)
- **Peacemaker** (one who brings peace – শান্তির দূত)

✍ A good leader knows how to **pacify** a tense situation. Some people are **pacifists** and believe violence never solves problems. When conflicts arise, finding a way to **appease** both sides is important. A **peaceful** mind helps people make better decisions. The world needs more **peacemakers** who can bring people together. Kindness and patience always lead to better results.

PALP (to feel)

- **Palpable** (able to be felt – স্পষ্ট)
- **Palpitate** (to beat rapidly – দ্রুত স্পন্দিত হওয়া)
- **Palpation** (touching for medical examination – স্পর্শ দ্বারা পরীক্ষা)
- **Impalpable** (unable to be felt – অনুভূতিহীন)

✍ Excitement before an exam is **palpable** among students. Their hearts **palpitate** as they wait for results. A doctor uses **palpation** to check for illness. Some emotions are **impalpable**, but they are still real. Hard work and practice turn fear into confidence.



PAN/PANT (all, everyone)

- **Pandemic** (disease affecting many – মহামারি)
- **Panorama** (a wide view – বিস্তৃত দৃশ্য)
- **Pantomime** (acting without words – অঙ্গভঙ্গির অভিনয়)
- **Panacea** (a cure-all – সর্বব্যধির ঔষধ)
- **Pantheon** (a group of important people – বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিদের দল)

✍ The world faced a tough time during the **pandemic**. Technology gives us a **panorama** of opportunities today. Some actors perform **pantomime** to express emotions without words. There is no **panacea** for success—hard work is key. Many great leaders belong to the **pantheon** of history. Everyone has the chance to be part of something great.

PAR (equal)

- **Parity** (equality – সমতা)
- **Disparity** (difference, inequality – বৈষম্য)
- **Comparable** (able to be compared – তুলনায়োগ্য)
- **Parallel** (side by side, similar – সমান্তরাল)
- **Par** (normal or expected level – গড় মান)

✍ All people should have **parity** in opportunities. Sadly, there is still **disparity** in education and jobs. Hard work makes people **comparable** to the best in their field. Success and failure run in **parallel**, teaching different lessons. Staying above **par** takes effort, but it is always possible.

PARA (next to, beside)

- **Parallel** (side by side – সমান্তরাল)
- **Paradox** (a statement that contradicts itself – বিপরীতধর্মী সত্য)
- **Paralegal** (assistant to a lawyer – আইন সহকারী)
- **Paranoia** (excessive fear – সন্দেহপ্রবণতা)
- **Paramilitary** (organized like a military force – আধা-সামরিক)

✍ Two friends working on the same goal walk **parallel** paths. It is a **paradox** that failure often leads to success. A **paralegal** helps lawyers with important tasks. Some people suffer from **paranoia** and doubt everyone around them. A **paramilitary** group is not an army but follows military rules. Life is about finding balance between fear and courage.

PAU/PO/POV/PU (few, little, poor)

- **Paucity** (lack of something – স্বল্পতা)
- **Impoverish** (to make poor – দারিদ্র্যসীমায় নিয়ে যাওয়া)
- **Poverty** (the state of being poor – দারিদ্র্য)
- **Pauper** (a very poor person – দরিদ্র ব্যক্তি)
- **Pusillanimous** (lacking courage – ভীতু)

✍ Many people in villages suffer from **paucity** of clean water. Without education, families remain **impoverished** for generations. The government is

working to reduce **poverty** by creating more jobs. A **pauper** often struggles to afford basic needs. Success requires bravery, but some people are **pusillanimous** and afraid to take risks. Hard work and education can help people escape poverty and build a better future.

PEC (money)

- **Pecuniary** (related to money – আর্থিক)
- **Impecunious** (having no money – নিঃস্ব)
- **Peculation** (embezzlement – অর্থ আত্মসাৎ)
- **Mpecunious** (poor; lacking money – দরিদ্র)

✍ Many students worry about their **pecuniary** situation while studying. Some young entrepreneurs start with an **impecunious** background but become successful through hard work. Corruption and **peculation** can harm the economy. Many families in rural areas remain **impecunious** due to lack of job opportunities. Learning financial management can help people build a stable future.

PED/POD (foot)

- **Pedestrian** (a person walking – পথচারী)
- **Podiatrist** (a foot doctor – পদচিকিৎসক)
- **Pedal** (a lever operated by foot – পা চালিত লিভার)
- **Biped** (a two-footed animal – দ্বিপদ প্রাণী)
- **Expedite** (to speed up – দ্রুততর করা)

✍ Many **pedestrians** walk long distances in Dhaka due to traffic. A **podiatrist** helps people with foot pain. Cyclists use the **pedal** to move their bicycles. Humans are **biped** creatures, unlike snakes that crawl. Companies try to **expedite** services to improve

customer satisfaction. Walking is a healthy habit, and cities should have more pedestrian-friendly roads.

PEL (to drive, to push)

- **Propel** (to push forward – সামনে এগিয়ে নেওয়া)
- **Compel** (to force someone – বাধ্য করা)
- **Expel** (to force out – বহিস্কার করা)
- **Repel** (to drive away – তাড়িয়ে দেওয়া)
- **Dispel** (to make disappear – দূর করা)

✍ Hard work can **propel** a student toward success. Sometimes, teachers **compel** students to follow strict rules. Schools **expel** students who break discipline repeatedly. Strong leadership can **repel** negative influences in an organization. Good education helps **dispel** ignorance from society. Pushing forward with determination leads to great achievements.

PER (completely)

- **Permeate** (to spread through – ভেদ করে প্রবেশ করা)
- **Perennial** (lasting for a long time – দীর্ঘস্থায়ী)
- **Perspicacious** (keenly insightful – তীক্ষ্ণদৃষ্টি সম্পন্ন)
- **Perfunctory** (done without care – অবহেলায় সম্পন্ন)
- **Persevere** (to keep going despite difficulty – অধ্যবসায় করা)

✍ Good ideas **permeate** through a hardworking team. Some businesses enjoy **perennial** success



because they adapt to changes. A **perspicacious** entrepreneur can see opportunities others miss. Success does not come from **perfunctory** efforts but from hard work. Those who **persevere** through failures eventually succeed. Never giving up is the key to achieving goals.

PET/PIT (to go, to seek, to strive)

- **Compete** (to strive against others – প্রতিযোগিতা করা)
- **Petition** (a formal request – আবেদন)
- **Appetite** (a strong desire – প্রবল ইচ্ছা)
- **Perpetuate** (to make something continue – স্থায়ী করা)
- **Impetuous** (acting quickly without thought – অবিবেচকভাবে কাজ করা)

✍ Students **compete** to get into top universities like IBA. Many people **petition** for better educational facilities. A strong **appetite** for success drives young entrepreneurs. Hard work helps **perpetuate** a company's growth. However, making **impetuous** business decisions can lead to failure. Careful planning and persistence lead to lasting success.

PHIL (love)

- **Philosophy** (love of wisdom – জ্ঞানপ্রেম)
- **Philanthropy** (love of mankind, charity – মানবসেবা)
- **Bibliophile** (lover of books – বইপ্রেমী)

- **Philology** (study of language – ভাষাবিজ্ঞান)
- **Philharmonic** (love of music – সংগীতপ্রেমী)

✍ Many young people in Bangladesh love **philosophy** and deep thinking. Some believe in **philanthropy** and help the poor. A true **bibliophile** enjoys reading and learning new things. Students of **philology** study different languages to understand history. Those who love music join **philharmonic** groups. Loving knowledge and art makes life more meaningful.

PHON (sound)

- **Phonetics** (study of speech sounds – উচ্চারণবিদ্যা)
- **Cacophony** (harsh, jarring sound – কর্কশ শব্দ)
- **Euphony** (pleasant sound – মধুর শব্দ)
- **Megaphone** (device that amplifies sound – শব্দবর্ধক যন্ত্র)
- **Symphony** (musical composition – সঙ্গীতের সুরসমূহ)

✍ Learning **phonetics** helps students improve pronunciation. In busy cities, there is too much **cacophony** from traffic. Soft music brings **euphony** to the mind. In protests, people use a **megaphone** to make their voices louder. A well-organized business works like a **symphony**, where everyone plays their part. Good sound and communication are important in daily life.

PLAC (to please)

- **Placid** (calm, peaceful – শান্ত)
- **Placate** (to make someone less angry – শান্ত করা)

করা)

- **Complacent** (self-satisfied – আত্মতুষ্ট)
- **Implacable** (unable to be calmed – অনমনীয়)
- **Placebo** (something that makes one feel better without real effect – মনের প্রবোধ)

✍ A **placid** environment helps students focus better. Good leaders know how to **placate** an upset team. Some people become **complacent** and stop working hard after small success. A truly **implacable** competitor never gives up, no matter what happens. Sometimes, a **placebo** effect makes people believe they are improving, even when nothing changes. A balance between peace and effort brings the best results.

POLY (many)

- **Polyglot** (knowing many languages – বহু ভাষায় পারদর্শী)
- **Polygon** (a shape with many sides – বহু বাহুবিশিষ্ট আকৃতি)
- **Polygamy** (having many spouses – বহু বিবাহ)
- **Polytheism** (belief in many gods – বহু ঈশ্বরবাদ)
- **Polysyllabic** (having many syllables – বহু অক্ষরবিশিষ্ট)

✍ A **polyglot** has many job opportunities in today's world. Engineers study **polygons** in geometry. In some cultures, **polygamy** is common, while others believe in single marriages. Some religions follow **polytheism**, believing in many gods. Long words are **polysyllabic**, and they can be difficult to pronounce. Learning many things helps in personal and professional life.

POT (to drink)

- **Potion** (a drink with magical effects – যাদুময় পানীয়)
- **Potable** (safe to drink – পানযোগ্য)
- **Impotable** (not safe to drink – পান অযোগ্য)
- **Compote** (a dish of stewed fruit – রান্না করা ফলের মিশ্রণ)
- **Symposium** (a gathering where people discuss and drink – সভা)

✍ In old stories, people drink a **potion** to become stronger. Clean water is **potable**, and everyone needs it to stay healthy. Polluted water is **impotable** and causes diseases. Many people love eating **compote** as a sweet dish. In a **symposium**, people discuss big ideas while enjoying drinks. Safe drinking water is necessary for a better life.

PRI/PRIM (first)

- **Primary** (most important – প্রধান)
- **Prime** (of first importance – সর্বপ্রথম)
- **Primitive** (simple, early stage – প্রাচীন)
- **Primer** (a basic book – প্রাথমিক পাঠ্যবই)
- **Pristine** (pure, untouched – অবিকৃত)

✍ Education is the **primary** step to success. The **prime** goal of every student is to build a good career. Early human tools were **primitive** and simple. A **primer** helps children learn the basics of reading. Clean rivers and forests in Bangladesh are still **pristine** in some areas. Focusing on the first steps leads to a better future.

PROB (to prove, to test)

- **Probation** (a trial period – পরীক্ষামূলক সময়)
- **Probe** (to investigate – অনুসন্ধান করা)
- **Probity** (honesty – সততা)
- **Reprobate** (an unprincipled person – নীতিহীন ব্যক্তি)
- **Approbate** (to approve – অনুমোদন করা)

✍ Many fresh graduates in Bangladesh go through **probation** before getting a permanent job. Employers **probe** their skills during this time. A person with **probity** is respected in the workplace. A **reprobate** does not follow ethics and often loses opportunities. Hardworking people get **approbate** from their mentors. Testing skills and proving worth is important for success.

PROP/PROX (near)

- **Proximity** (nearness – নিকটতা)
- **Propinquity** (closeness in relationship – ঘনিষ্ঠতা)
- **Approximate** (close to exact – আনুমানিক)
- **Proximate** (immediate, near – সন্নিবিষ্ট)
- **Proportion** (relative size – অনুপাত)

✍ Many startups open offices in **proximity** to business hubs in Dhaka. Friends with **propinquity** often support each other in tough times. Job salaries are **approximate** before the final offer. The **proximate** reason for success is hard work. A good team has the right **proportion** of skills and experience. Being near the right people and opportunities helps in growth.

PROT/PROTO (first)

- **Prototype** (the first model – নমুনা)
- **Protocol** (official procedure – বিধি)
- **Protagonist** (main character – প্রধান চরিত্র)
- **Protean** (changing form easily – পরিবর্তনশীল)
- **Protozoa** (single-celled organisms – এককোষী প্রাণী)

✍ A new business idea starts with a **prototype** before mass production. Following the right **protocol** helps startups avoid mistakes. Every founder is the **protagonist** of their own journey. A successful entrepreneur is **protean**, adapting to change. Just like **protozoa** survive in different environments, people must be flexible to grow. The first step in any field is always important.

PUG (to fight)

- **Pugnacious** (eager to fight – ঝগড়াটে)
- **Repugnant** (offensive – ঘৃণ্য)
- **Pugilist** (a boxer – মুষ্টিযোদ্ধা)
- **Impugn** (to challenge as false – প্রশ্নবিদ্ধ করা)
- **Oppugn** (to argue against – বিরোধিতা করা)

✍ Some people have a **pugnacious** attitude and argue often. A **repugnant** comment can harm someone's reputation. A business leader must be a **pugilist**, ready to face challenges. Some people **impugn** others' hard work without proof. It is important to **oppugn** wrong ideas and stand for the truth. Fighting for the right things leads to success.

PUNC/PUNG/POIGN (to point, to prick, to pierce)

- **Punctual** (on time – সময়নিষ্ঠ)
- **Pungent** (strong in smell or taste – তীব্র গন্ধযুক্ত)
- **Poignant** (deeply touching – হৃদয়স্পর্শী)
- **Punctuate** (to highlight – চিহ্নিত করা)
- **Expunge** (to erase – মুছে ফেলা)

✍ A **punctual** person gains respect in any job. Spicy Bangladeshi food has a **pungent** smell. A **poignant** story can inspire people. Successful speeches **punctuate** important ideas. It is wise to **expunge** negative thoughts and focus on growth. Small actions make a big difference in life.

PYR (fire)

- **Pyrotechnics** (fireworks – আতশবাজি)
- **Pyromania** (obsession with fire – অগ্নিপ্রেম)
- **Pyre** (a pile of burning material – চিতা)
- **Empyrean** (heavenly – স্বর্গীয়)
- **Pyroclastic** (relating to volcanic materials – আগ্নেয়গিরির বস্তু)

✍ **Pyrotechnics** make celebrations more colorful in Bangladesh. Some people have **pyromania** and love fire too much. In history, warriors were honored on a **pyre**. A peaceful mind feels **empyrean**, like heaven. A volcanic eruption throws **pyroclastic** rocks into the air. Fire can destroy, but it can also bring light and energy.

QUAD/QUAR/QUAT (four)

- **Quadrant** (one-fourth of a circle – চতুর্ভাগ)
- **Quadrilateral** (a shape with four sides – চতুর্ভুজ)
- **Quadruped** (an animal with four legs – চতুষ্পদ প্রাণী)
- **Quarantine** (isolation to prevent disease – সংরোধ)
- **Quartet** (a group of four – চতুষ্টয়)
- **Quaternary** (fourth in a series – চতুর্থ)

✍ In school, students learn about **quadrants** in math. A square is a **quadrilateral**, and so is a rectangle. Many animals, like cows and dogs, are **quadrupeds**. During COVID-19, people had to stay in **quarantine** to avoid spreading the virus. In music, a **quartet** sings together in harmony. Some universities divide their academic programs into **quaternary** levels. The number four is important in many parts of life.

QUIE/QUIT (quiet, rest)

- **Quiet** (silent – নীরব)
- **Quiescent** (at rest – স্থির)
- **Tranquil** (peaceful – শান্ত)
- **Acquiesce** (to accept without protest – মেনে নেওয়া)
- **Disquiet** (lack of peace – অশান্তি)

✍ A library is a **quiet** place where people read and study. At night, the city becomes **quiescent** as people go to sleep. Some people prefer a **tranquil** life in the countryside. Sometimes, students **acquiesce** to their

parents' wishes and study subjects they do not like. But choosing the wrong career can bring **disquiet** to life. It is important to find a balance between work and peace.

QUIN/QUINT (five)

- **Quintet** (a group of five – পঞ্চমণ্ডলী)
- **Quinquennial** (happening every five years – পঞ্চবার্ষিক)
- **Quintessence** (the purest example – সারমর্ম)
- **Quintuple** (five times as much – পাঁচগুণ)
- **Quinary** (related to five – পাঁচ অংশবিশিষ্ট)

✍ A **quintet** of musicians plays five different instruments together. Some companies have **quinquennial** plans to achieve their goals. Hard work and patience are the **quintessence** of success. Some businesses see their profits **quintuple** when they find the right strategy. The number five is important in many traditions, and some cultures follow a **quinary** system for counting. Learning from small wins helps to achieve big dreams.

RACI/RADI (root)

- **Radical** (fundamental, extreme – মৌলিক, চরম)
- **Eradicate** (to remove completely – নির্মূল করা)
- **Irradiate** (to shine light on – আলোকিত করা)
- **Radish** (a root vegetable – মূল)
- **Radius** (distance from center to edge – ব্যাসার্ধ)

✍ A **radical** idea can change the world. Scientists work to **eradicate** diseases and improve health. The sun **irradiates** the earth, giving us warmth and energy. Farmers grow **radishes** as part of their crops. In

geometry, the **radius** helps measure circles. A strong foundation is like a root; it helps everything grow better.

RECT (straight, right)

- **Rectify** (to make right – সংশোধন করা)
- **Rectangle** (a four-sided shape with right angles – আয়তক্ষেত্র)
- **Correct** (right, without mistakes – সঠিক)
- **Direct** (to lead or guide – নির্দেশ দেওয়া)
- **Erect** (to build, put upright – খাড়া করা)

✍ When we make mistakes, we should **rectify** them. A **rectangle** has four straight sides and right angles. Teachers help students find the **correct** answers. Leaders **direct** their teams toward success. Engineers **erect** bridges and buildings to make life easier. Doing things the right way is always the best choice.

REG (king, rule)

- **Regal** (royal, king-like – রাজকীয়)
- **Regime** (government rule – শাসনব্যবস্থা)
- **Regent** (a temporary ruler – শাসক)
- **Regulate** (to control by rules – নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা)
- **Regalia** (symbols of royalty – রাজচিহ্ন)

✍ A king wears **regal** clothes to show his power. A country's **regime** decides how it is governed. When a king is too young, a **regent** may rule in his place. Laws help to **regulate** society and keep order. In history, kings and queens wore **regalia** during special events. Leadership is about making fair rules and guiding people in the right direction.

RETRO (backward)

- **Retroactive** (applying to the past – পূর্বপ্রযোজ্য)
- **Retrograde** (moving backward – পশ্চাদগামী)
- **Retrospective** (looking back at the past – অতীত পর্যালোচনা)
- **Retrogress** (to move backward in progress – পশ্চাদপসরণ)
- **Retrorocket** (a rocket used to slow down – পশ্চাদ্ধুশী রকেট)

✍ Many people look at old trends in a **retrospective** way. Fashion often moves in a **retrograde** cycle, bringing back old styles. Some businesses fail because they **retrogress** instead of adapting to new ideas. Certain policies have a **retroactive** effect, changing rules that applied before. Scientists use a **retrorocket** to slow down space missions. Looking back is helpful, but moving forward is more important.

RUB/RUD (red)

- **Rubicund** (red-faced – লালচে)
- **Ruddy** (reddish – লালচে)
- **Rubella** (a disease causing red rashes – রুবেলা রোগ)
- **Rufescent** (becoming red – লালভা)
- **Erythrocyte** (a red blood cell – লোহিত রক্তকণিকা)

✍ After running, his face became **rubicund**. People with fair skin often have a **ruddy** glow in the cold. **Rubella** is a disease that causes red spots on the skin. During sunset, the sky looks **rufescent** with beautiful colors. The body needs **erythrocytes** to carry oxygen.

Red is a strong color, and in nature, it often signals health or danger.

RUD (crude)

- **Rude** (impolite – অভদ্র)
- **Rudimentary** (basic; not developed – প্রাথমিক)
- **Rudiments** (first principles – মৌলিক বিষয়)
- **Erudite** (scholarly, well-learned – পাণ্ডিত্যময়)
- **Unruly** (difficult to control – নিয়ন্ত্রণহীন)

✍ Some people are **rude** and do not respect others. A child's understanding of math is **rudimentary** at first. Learning the **rudiments** of business is necessary before starting a company. A truly **erudite** person always keeps learning. Some students are **unruly**, but a good teacher knows how to guide them. Education helps people grow from basic knowledge to deep understanding.

SACR/SANCT (holy)

- **Sacred** (holy, religious – পবিত্র)
- **Sanctuary** (a safe place – আশ্রয়স্থল)
- **Sacrilege** (violation of something holy – অপবিত্রকরণ)
- **Sanctify** (to make holy – পবিত্র করা)
- **Consecrate** (to declare sacred – পবিত্র ঘোষণা করা)

✍ Many people in Bangladesh consider family values **sacred**. A temple, mosque, or church is a **sanctuary** for prayer. Destroying a religious site is an act of **sacrilege**. Rituals often help to **sanctify** important moments in life. Religious leaders

consecrate places for worship. Respecting faith and beliefs is important for a peaceful society.

SAG/SAP/SAV (taste, thinking, discerning)

- **Sagacious** (wise – প্রজ্ঞাবান)
- **Sapient** (wise, intelligent – জ্ঞানী)
- **Savant** (a learned person – পণ্ডিত)
- **Savor** (to enjoy completely – উপভোগ করা)
- **Insipid** (lacking taste or interest – বিবর্ণ, পানসে)

✍ A **sagacious** leader makes smart decisions. A **sapient** teacher helps students think deeply. A **savant** knows a lot but stays humble. People should **savor** success after hard work. Life feels dull when everything seems **insipid**. Learning and thinking make life richer and more meaningful.

SAL/SIL/SAULT/SULT (to leap, to jump)

- **Salient** (most noticeable – প্রধান)
- **Resilient** (able to recover quickly – স্থিতিস্থাপক)
- **Assault** (a sudden attack – আক্রমণ)
- **Somersault** (a flip through the air – কায়াবদল)
- **Exult** (to celebrate with joy – আনন্দে উল্লাস করা)

✍ A good speaker makes **salient** points in a discussion. A **resilient** person never gives up after failure. In business, competitors sometimes **assault** each other with strong marketing tactics. Gymnasts perform amazing **somersaults** in the air. People **exult**

when they achieve their dreams. Success is like a leap—it takes courage to jump forward.

SALU (health)

- **Salubrious** (promoting health – স্বাস্থ্যকর)
- **Salutary** (beneficial, especially for health – উপকারী)
- **Salutation** (greeting – সম্ভাষণ)
- **Salvage** (to save something – উদ্ধার করা)
- **Salubrity** (the quality of being healthy – সুস্বাস্থ্য)

✍ A **salubrious** lifestyle is important for success. Eating healthy food and exercising are **salutary** habits. A simple **salutation** can make someone's day better. People should try to **salvage** their health before it is too late. A life full of stress reduces **salubrity**. Staying healthy helps in thinking better and working harder.

SALV (to save)

- **Salvation** (being saved from harm – মুক্তি)
- **Salvage** (to rescue from danger – উদ্ধার)
- **Salvageable** (able to be saved – উদ্ধারযোগ্য)
- **Self-preservation** (saving oneself from harm – আত্মরক্ষা)
- **Salvific** (having the power to save – রক্ষাকারী)

✍ Many students look for **salvation** from academic stress. Good time management can **salvage** their grades. Even a failed business idea can be **salvageable** with the right changes. Hard work and learning help in **self-preservation** in a competitive world. A positive



attitude can be **salvific**, saving a person from negativity. Every problem has a solution if one tries hard enough.

SAN (healthy)

- **Sanitary** (clean, healthy – স্বাস্থ্যকর)
- **Sanitize** (to clean thoroughly – জীবাণুমুক্ত করা)
- **Sane** (mentally healthy – সুস্থ মানসিকতা)
- **Insane** (not mentally healthy – অসংলগ্ন)
- **Sanatorium** (a place for healing – চিকিৎসালয়)

✍ A **sanitary** environment is important for good health. It is necessary to **sanitize** hands to avoid illness. A **sane** mind helps in making good decisions. Too much stress can make a person feel **insane**. People who need rest go to a **sanatorium** to recover. A healthy body and a peaceful mind make life better.

SANG (blood)

- **Sanguine** (cheerful, optimistic – আশাবাদী)
- **Sangfroid** (calmness under stress – আত্মসংযম)
- **Consanguinity** (blood relation – রক্তসম্পর্ক)
- **Sanguinary** (involving bloodshed – রক্তাক্ত)
- **Exsanguinate** (to remove blood – রক্তশূন্য করা)

✍ A **sanguine** person always hopes for the best. In hard times, **sangfroid** helps to stay strong. Families share **consanguinity**, which makes their bond special. History has seen many **sanguinary** battles. Losing confidence is like being **exsanguinated** of energy. Staying positive and strong is important in life.

SAT (enough)

- **Saturate** (to soak completely – সম্পূর্ণ ভিজানো)
- **Satisfaction** (a feeling of having enough – সন্তুষ্টি)
- **Satiate** (to fill completely – সম্পূর্ণ পরিতৃপ্ত করা)
- **Insatiable** (never satisfied – অতৃপ্ত)
- **Satiety** (a state of fullness – সম্পূর্ণ পরিতৃপ্তি)

✍ Water can **saturate** dry soil and make it fertile. Success gives a great sense of **satisfaction**. A good meal can **satiate** hunger. Some people have an **insatiable** hunger for knowledge. The feeling of **satiety** after achieving a goal is wonderful. Hard work and patience bring true happiness.

SCI (to know)

- **Science** (knowledge about the world – বিজ্ঞান)
- **Conscious** (aware, knowing – সচেতন)
- **Omniscient** (all-knowing – সর্বজ্ঞ)
- **Prescient** (knowing before it happens – পূর্বদ্রষ্টা)
- **Unconscionable** (not guided by reason – অযৌক্তিক)

✍ **Science** helps us understand how things work. A **conscious** person makes careful decisions. No one is truly **omniscient**, but learning makes us smarter. A good entrepreneur is often **prescient**, predicting market trends. Making an **unconscionable** decision can lead to failure. Knowledge is power, and learning never stops.

SE (apart, away)

- **Secede** (to withdraw from a group – বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া)
- **Separate** (to keep apart – পৃথক করা)
- **Seclude** (to keep away from others – একান্তে রাখা)
- **Segregate** (to divide – বিভক্ত করা)
- **Sequester** (to isolate – আলাদা রাখা)
- **Select** (to choose – নির্বাচন করা)

✍ Some students **secede** from traditional career paths to follow their dreams. Many prefer to **separate** work from personal life. Introverts like to **seclude** themselves while studying. Society often **segregates** people based on their career choices. Entrepreneurs sometimes **sequester** themselves to focus on their startups. Those who **select** the right mentors learn faster. Staying focused and making clear choices help in achieving goals.

SEC/SEQU/SUE/SUI (to follow)

- **Second** (to support – সমর্থন করা)
- **Sequence** (order of things – ক্রম)
- **Subsequent** (coming after – পরবর্তী)
- **Pursue** (to follow – অনুসরণ করা)
- **Ensue** (to happen as a result – পরিণতি হওয়া)
- **Suited** (appropriate – উপযুক্ত)

✍ A mentor can **second** a student's decision to start a business. Success comes in a **sequence** of learning, failing, and improving. Hard work leads to **subsequent** achievements. Many young people **pursue** their dreams despite challenges. If they work

hard, success will **ensue**. Choosing a career that is **suited** to one's skills makes work more enjoyable. Patience and determination always lead to great results.

SED/SESS/SID (to sit, to settle)

- **Sediment** (matter that settles at the bottom – পলল)
- **Session** (a meeting – অধিবেশন)
- **Reside** (to live in a place – বসবাস করা)
- **Subsidy** (financial support – ভর্তুকি)
- **Supersede** (to replace – প্রতিস্থাপন করা)

✍ In a fast-moving world, one cannot just sit like **sediment**. Every learning **session** helps students grow. Many young professionals **reside** in Dhaka for better opportunities. The government provides **subsidy** to support small businesses. New technology will always **supersede** old ways of doing things. To stay relevant, one must keep learning and adapting.

SEMI (half)

- **Semiannual** (happening twice a year – অর্ধবার্ষিক)
- **Semicircle** (half of a circle – অর্ধবৃত্ত)
- **Semiconscious** (partly awake – আধা সচেতন)
- **Semifinal** (a match before the final – সেমিফাইনাল)
- **Semipermeable** (allowing partial passage – আংশিক প্রবেশযোগ্য)



✍ Many universities hold **semiannual** exams to test students. A group of students sitting in a **semicircle** makes discussions easier. After a long study session, one may feel **semiconscious**. Sports tournaments have **semifinal** rounds before the final match. Some business ideas are **semipermeable**, working well in some industries but not in others. A strong foundation helps in moving toward bigger achievements.

SEN (old)

- **Senile** (showing signs of old age – বার্ধক্যজনিত দুর্বলতা)
- **Senior** (older or higher in rank – জ্যেষ্ঠ)
- **Senate** (a governing body – সিনেট)
- **Senescent** (aging – বৃদ্ধ হওয়া)
- **Seniority** (priority due to age or experience – অভিজ্ঞতা অনুযায়ী অগ্রাধিকার)

✍ Some elderly people become **senile**, forgetting things easily. A **senior** employee often guides younger workers. Universities have a **senate** to make important decisions. All people eventually become **senescent**, but staying active helps. In many jobs, **seniority** matters for promotions. Respecting elders and learning from their experience leads to wisdom.

SENS/SENT (to feel, to be aware)

- **Sense** (awareness – বোধ)
- **Sensitive** (easily affected – সংবেদনশীল)
- **Sensation** (a strong feeling – অনুভূতি)
- **Sentimental** (emotional – আবেগপ্রবণ)

- **Consent** (to agree – সম্মতি দেওয়া)
- **Dissent** (disagreement – দ্বিমত)

✍ A good leader has the **sense** to make smart decisions. Some people are very **sensitive** to criticism. Winning an award gives a wonderful **sensation**. Many people get **sentimental** when they leave their hometown. Before making a big decision, one should ask for **consent**. It is okay to **dissent** if something seems unfair. Being aware of emotions and decisions helps in making the right choices.

SOL (alone)

- **Solitary** (alone – একাকী)
- **Soliloquy** (speech to oneself – স্বগতোক্তি)
- **Desolate** (empty, lonely – জনশূন্য, নিঃসঙ্গ)
- **Solitude** (the state of being alone – নির্জনতা)
- **Isolate** (to separate – আলাদা করা)

✍ Many students feel **solitary** while preparing for the GRE. They spend hours in **solitude**, away from distractions. Sometimes, they practice a **soliloquy**, speaking English aloud to improve their confidence. Studying alone can feel **desolate**, but it helps with focus. However, it is important not to **isolate** oneself completely. Taking breaks and talking to friends can keep the mind fresh. Success comes from a balance of study and social life.

SOL (to loosen, to free)

- **Dissolve** (to break apart – গলিয়ে ফেলা)
- **Solvent** (able to dissolve substances – দ্রাবক)
- **Resolution** (a firm decision – সংকল্প)
- **Dissolution** (the breaking up of something –

বিলুপ্তি)

► **Absolve** (to free from guilt – মুক্তি দেওয়া)

✍ Many students make a **resolution** to study hard for the GRE. They must **dissolve** bad habits like procrastination. Without focus, their motivation may face **dissolution**. A strong mindset acts as a **solvent**, breaking down problems into simple steps. Even after failure, they should not feel guilty. Instead, they must **absolve** themselves and try again. Hard work and consistency lead to success.

SOL (sun)

- **Solar** (related to the sun – সূর্যের সংক্রান্ত)
- **Solarium** (a sunroom – সূর্যালোক কক্ষ)
- **Solstice** (the longest or shortest day of the year – অয়নান্ত)
- **Parasol** (a light umbrella for sun – ছাতা)

✍ Bangladesh is a great place for **solar** energy because of its strong sunlight. Many homes now use **solar** panels to save electricity. Some cafes have a **solarium** where people can sit and enjoy the sun. In winter, people notice the **solstice**, as the days become shorter. A **parasol** is useful for protection from the summer heat. Using the power of the sun is good for the environment and the economy.

SOMN (sleep)

- **Insomnia** (inability to sleep – অনিদ্রা)
- **Somnolent** (sleepy – নিদ্রালু)
- **Somnambulist** (sleepwalker – নিদ্রাচারী)

► **Hypnotic** (causing sleep – ঘুম পাড়ানো)

► **Lull** (a short period of quiet or rest – বিশ্রাম)

✍ Many students suffer from **insomnia** before exams. Stress makes it hard to sleep. They feel **somnolent** during the day, which affects focus. Some people, like a **somnambulist**, walk in their sleep without knowing. A **hypnotic** bedtime routine, like reading, helps improve sleep. Taking a **lull** between study sessions also helps. Good sleep keeps the brain fresh and ready to learn.

SOPH (wisdom)

- **Sophisticated** (experienced and knowledgeable – উন্নত ও অভিজ্ঞ)
- **Philosopher** (a lover of wisdom – দার্শনিক)
- **Sophistry** (clever but false reasoning – চাতুরী)
- **Sophomore** (a second-year student – দ্বিতীয় বর্ষের ছাত্র)
- **Sophism** (a deceptive argument – প্রতারণামূলক যুক্তি)

✍ A **philosopher** loves to learn and think deeply. Many students want to be **sophisticated** in their knowledge. But they should avoid **sophistry**, which means using tricky words instead of real wisdom. A **sophomore** must work hard to gain real skills. Fake confidence, or **sophism**, does not lead to success. Real wisdom comes from experience and practice.

SOURC/SURG/SURRE CT (to rise)

- **Source** (origin – উৎস)
- **Surge** (a sudden increase – প্রবল বৃদ্ধি)
- **Resurrect** (to bring back to life – পুনর্জীবিত করা)
- **Insurgent** (one who rises in revolt – বিদ্রোহী)
- **Upsurge** (a rapid rise – দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি)

✍ The **source** of success is hard work. Many students see a **surge** in confidence when they study properly. If someone fails, they should **resurrect** their motivation and try again. An **insurgent** mindset against laziness helps in achieving goals. There is an **upsurge** in online learning, making education easier for everyone. Rising up after failure leads to true success.

SPEC/SPIC (to look, to see)

- **Spectator** (one who watches – দর্শক)
- **Perspective** (point of view – দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি)
- **Conspicuous** (easily seen – সুস্পষ্ট)
- **Speculate** (to guess or think deeply – অনুমান করা)
- **Retrospect** (looking back – পশ্চাদৃষ্টি)
- **Circumspect** (careful and cautious – সতর্ক)

✍ A **spectator** watches a game but does not play. A business leader must have a clear **perspective** to make good decisions. Success is **conspicuous** when effort is real. Many people **speculate** about the future of startups in Bangladesh. In **retrospect**, past mistakes help us learn. It is always good to be **circumspect**

before taking big risks. Thinking before acting leads to better choices.

SUA (sweet, pleasing, to urge)

- **Suave** (charming and smooth – মার্জিত)
- **Persuade** (to convince – রাজি করানো)
- **Dissuade** (to advise against – নিরুৎসাহিত করা)
- **Assuage** (to make less severe – প্রশমিত করা)
- **Suavity** (politeness – নম্রতা)

✍ A **suave** speaker impresses people easily. A good entrepreneur must **persuade** investors to support new ideas. Sometimes, mentors **dissuade** students from risky decisions. Hard work can **assuage** the fear of failure. A leader should speak with **suavity** to gain trust. Being kind and respectful makes life easier.

SUB/SUP (below, under)

- **Submissive** (obedient – বাধ্য)
- **Submerge** (to go underwater – নিমজ্জিত হওয়া)
- **Subsequent** (coming after – পরবর্তী)
- **Suppress** (to stop by force – দমন করা)
- **Subterranean** (underground – ভূগর্ভস্থ)

✍ A **submissive** attitude may not help in leadership. Ideas can **submerge** under fear, but confidence brings them up. Hard work brings **subsequent** success. Negative thoughts can **suppress** motivation. Some businesses operate in a **subterranean** way before becoming famous. Staying strong and working hard is the key to success.

SUMM (highest, total)

- **Summit** (highest point – সর্বোচ্চ শিখর)
- **Summary** (short explanation – সংক্ষিপ্তসার)
- **Consummate** (perfect, complete – সম্পূর্ণ)
- **Sumptuous** (luxurious – বিলাসবহুল)

✍ Reaching the **summit** of success takes time. A good student makes a **summary** of lessons to study better. A **consummate** leader learns from every experience. Some people dream of a **sumptuous** life, but hard work is needed. Success is not about reaching the top but staying there.

SUPER/SUR (over, above)

- **Supervise** (to watch over – তত্ত্বাবধান করা)
- **Superfluous** (more than needed – অপ্রয়োজনীয়)
- **Surpass** (to go beyond – অতিক্রম করা)
- **Surveillance** (close observation – নজরদারি)
- **Surreal** (dreamlike, unbelievable – অবাস্তব)

✍ A manager must **supervise** a team to ensure success. Too many details can be **superfluous** and confusing. Hard work helps people **surpass** challenges. The government keeps **surveillance** on important projects. Some achievements feel **surreal**, but they come from effort. Success is always within reach for those who try.

SYM/SYN (together)

- **Sympathy** (feeling for others – সহানুভূতি)
- **Synchronous** (happening at the same time – একযোগে সংঘটিত)
- **Synonym** (a word with the same meaning – সমার্থক শব্দ)
- **Synthesis** (combination of ideas – সংমিশ্রণ)
- **Symphony** (harmonious music – সুরেলা সংগীত)

✍ Showing **sympathy** makes relationships stronger. Good teamwork happens when efforts are **synchronous**. Learning **synonyms** helps in writing better. Innovation comes from a **synthesis** of ideas. A great team works like a **symphony**, moving in harmony. Working together always leads to better results.

TAC/TIC (to be silent)

- **Tacit** (understood without being spoken – মৌন সম্মতি)
- **Taciturn** (reserved in speech – স্বল্পভাষী)
- **Reticent** (not revealing thoughts – মিতভাষী)
- **Mute** (silent – নীরব)
- **Tacitly** (in a way that is understood without words – নীরবে)

✍ Some students are **taciturn** in class but have great ideas. A good mentor understands their **tacit** messages. Many people are **reticent** when they lack confidence. Silence can be powerful, but being too **mute** may hide talent. In business, agreements are sometimes made **tacitly**, without direct words. Speaking less and thinking more often leads to smart decisions.

TEND/TENS/TENT/TE NU (to stretch, to thin)

- **Tension** (mental or emotional strain – চাপ)
- **Tenuous** (weak or thin – দুর্বল)
- **Extend** (to make longer – প্রসারিত করা)
- **Distend** (to expand – ফুলে ওঠা)
- **Attenuate** (to weaken – দুর্বল করা)
- **Contentious** (causing arguments – বিতর্কিত)

✍ Exam time brings a lot of **tension** for students. Some struggle because their focus is **tenuous**. A smart learner tries to **extend** study hours but also rests well. If pressure builds too much, stress can **distend** the mind. Overworking can **attenuate** energy and make learning harder. Some debates in society are **contentious**, but open discussions help. A balanced approach is always better than too much stress.

THEO (god)

- **Theology** (study of religion – ধর্মতত্ত্ব)
- **Atheist** (one who does not believe in God – নাস্তিক)
- **Theocracy** (government by religious leaders – ধর্মশাসিত সরকার)
- **Pantheon** (all the gods of a religion – দেবসমূহ)
- **Apotheosis** (elevation to divine status – দেবস্বারোপ)

✍ Many students study **theology** to understand different beliefs. Some become **atheists** because they rely on science. In history, many nations had a **theocracy**, where religion controlled the laws. Ancient civilizations believed in a **pantheon** of gods. Some leaders were worshipped, reaching an

apotheosis in public eyes. People should respect different beliefs and focus on kindness.

THERM (heat)

- **Thermal** (related to heat – তাপীয়)
- **Thermometer** (instrument for measuring temperature – উষ্ণতামাপক)
- **Thermostat** (device that controls heat – তাপমাত্রা নিয়ন্ত্রক)
- **Endothermic** (absorbing heat – তাপ শোষণকারী)
- **Hypothermia** (dangerous drop in body temperature – শরীরের তাপমাত্রা হ্রাস)

✍ Bangladesh gets very hot, so **thermal** clothing is not needed much. A **thermometer** helps check if someone has a fever. In cold countries, a **thermostat** keeps homes warm. Some reactions in science are **endothermic**, absorbing heat. Extreme cold can cause **hypothermia**, which is dangerous. Controlling heat is important for health and comfort.

TOR/TORQ/TORT (to twist)

- **Torture** (severe pain or suffering – নির্যাতন)
- **Torque** (twisting force – পাক শক্তি)
- **Contort** (to twist out of shape – আকৃতি বিকৃত করা)
- **Distort** (to change shape or meaning – বিকৃত করা)



► **Extort** (to get something by force – জোরপূর্বক আদায় করা)

✍ Too much stress feels like mental **torture**. Engineers use **torque** to design machines. In fear, people's faces can **contort** strangely. Some news reports **distort** facts to create drama. Criminals try to **extort** money from others. Truth should not be twisted, and people should always stay honest.

TORP (stiff, numb)

- **Torpor** (state of inactivity – জড়তা)
- **Torpedo** (underwater missile – জলযুদ্ধকান্ন)
- **Torpid** (sluggish, inactive – অলস)
- **Stupor** (a state of near-unconsciousness – অসাড়তা)
- **Torporific** (causing sluggishness – জড়তা সৃষ্টিকারী)

✍ After a long class, students often feel **torpid**. Lack of sleep leads to **torpor**, making it hard to focus. In war, submarines use **torpedoes** to attack. A high fever can put a person in a **stupor**, unable to react. Studying in a boring way feels **torporific**, so interactive learning is better. Energy and motivation keep people active and sharp.

TOX (poison)

- **Toxic** (poisonous – বিষাক্ত)
- **Intoxicate** (to make drunk or excited – মাতাল করা)
- **Antitoxin** (a substance that fights poison – বিষনাশক)

- **Detoxify** (to remove toxins – বিষ মুক্ত করা)
- **Toxin** (a poisonous substance – বিষ)

✍ Some chemicals are **toxic**, so they must be handled carefully. Alcohol can **intoxicate** people, making them lose control. Doctors use **antitoxins** to fight venom from snake bites. Drinking water helps **detoxify** the body. Many natural foods remove **toxins** and improve health. A healthy lifestyle is better than depending on medicines.

TRANS (across, beyond)

- **Transfer** (to move from one place to another – স্থানান্তর করা)
- **Transport** (to carry across – পরিবহন করা)
- **Transparent** (clear, see-through – স্বচ্ছ)
- **Transcend** (to go beyond – অতিক্রম করা)
- **Transition** (change from one state to another – পরিবর্তন)
- **Transform** (to change completely – রূপান্তর করা)

✍ Many students **transfer** to better universities for higher education. Good roads help **transport** goods quickly. Clear rules make a business **transparent** and fair. Young entrepreneurs want to **transcend** old systems and create new ideas. The **transition** from student life to work life is not easy. Learning new skills can **transform** a person's future. Hard work helps people move **beyond** their limits.

ULT (last, beyond)

- **Ultimate** (final, best – চূড়ান্ত)
- **Ultimatum** (final warning – শেষ সতর্কবার্তা)
- **Penultimate** (second to last – শেষের আগের)
- **Ulterior** (hidden, beyond what is seen – গোপন)
- **Ultraviolet** (beyond visible light – অতিবেগুনি)

✍ Every student dreams of **ultimate** success in life. Sometimes, teachers give an **ultimatum** to complete work on time. The **penultimate** year of university is very important for career preparation. Some people have **ulterior** motives in business, but honesty is best. Scientists study **ultraviolet** rays to protect skin from damage. Reaching the **last** step of success takes time and patience.

UMBR (shadow)

- **Umbrella** (a device for protection from rain or sun – ছাতা)
- **Umbrage** (offense, resentment – অপমানবোধ)
- **Penumbra** (partial shadow – অর্ধছায়া)
- **Somber** (dark, gloomy – বিষণ্ণ)
- **Adumbrate** (to give a rough outline – আভাস দেওয়া)

✍ An **umbrella** protects people from sun and rain. Some people take **umbrage** when they get criticism. A business idea in its early stage is like a **penumbra**, not fully clear. The future may seem **somber** sometimes, but hard work brings light. A mentor can **adumbrate** a plan for success. Staying positive even in dark times is important.

UN (not)

- **Unusual** (not common – অস্বাভাবিক)
- **Unseen** (not visible – অদৃশ্য)
- **Unheard** (not heard before – অশ্রুত)
- **Uncertain** (not sure – অনিশ্চিত)
- **Unbiased** (fair, without personal opinion – নিরপেক্ষ)
- **Unveil** (to reveal – উন্মোচন করা)

✍ Many young people take **unusual** career paths today. Some opportunities remain **unseen** until we look for them. New ideas may seem **unheard** at first, but later they become popular. The future is always **uncertain**, but learning helps. A good teacher is **unbiased** and treats all students fairly. A business should **unveil** its plans clearly to attract customers. Success comes when we take bold steps.

UND (wave)

- **Undulate** (to move like a wave – ঢেউ তোলা)
- **Abundant** (full, plenty – প্রচুর)
- **Inundate** (to flood, overwhelm – প্লাবিত করা)
- **Redundant** (extra, unnecessary – অতিরিক্ত)
- **Profound** (deep, meaningful – গভীর)

✍ The river water **undulates** when the wind blows. Bangladesh has **abundant** natural resources. Heavy rain can **inundate** the streets during monsoon. Too much information can feel **redundant** and confusing. A good speech should be **profound** and meaningful. Like waves, life has ups and downs, but patience helps.

UNI/UN (one)

- **Unify** (to bring together – একত্রিত করা)
- **Unanimous** (in full agreement – সর্বসম্মত)
- **Unique** (one of a kind – অনন্য)
- **Unilateral** (one-sided – একপাক্ষিক)
- **Universal** (common to all – সর্বজনীন)

✍ A leader must **unify** a team to achieve success. A decision should be **unanimous** so that everyone agrees. Every person has a **unique** talent that makes them special. Some companies make **unilateral** decisions, which may not be fair. Education is a **universal** right for all. When people work together, great things happen.

US/UT (to use)

- **Utilize** (to use – ব্যবহার করা)
- **Usurp** (to take forcefully – জোর করে দখল করা)
- **Utility** (usefulness – কার্যকারিতা)
- **Utensil** (a tool for use – ব্যবহারিক সরঞ্জাম)
- **Usury** (charging high interest – সুদখোরতা)

✍ Students in Bangladesh should **utilize** their time wisely. Many young people learn new skills to increase their **utility** in the job market. In business, some people try to **usurp** others' ideas instead of creating their own. A good entrepreneur understands the value of proper **utensils** in work, whether in tech or food industries. Some loan companies practice **usury**, charging very high interest. It is important to use resources wisely and make fair choices.

VAIL/VAL (strength, use, worth)

- **Valid** (having worth – গ্রহণযোগ্য)
- **Valor** (bravery – সাহস)
- **Prevail** (to win – জয়ী হওয়া)
- **Equivalent** (equal in value – সমান)
- **Evaluate** (to assess – মূল্যায়ন করা)

✍ A good idea is only successful if it is **valid**. Hard work and **valor** help people face difficulties. In a tough situation, those who keep trying will **prevail**. A university degree and practical experience are not always **equivalent**, but both are important. Before making a decision, it is wise to **evaluate** all options. Strong people know their worth and never give up.

VEN/VENT (to come or to move toward)

- **Convene** (to gather together – একত্রিত হওয়া)
- **Intervene** (to come between – হস্তক্ষেপ করা)
- **Advent** (arrival of something important – আবির্ভাব)
- **Conventional** (traditional – প্রচলিত)
- **Venturesome** (willing to take risks – সাহসী)

✍ Young entrepreneurs often **convene** at startup events to share ideas. Sometimes, mentors need to **intervene** to guide them in the right direction. The **advent** of technology has changed business in Bangladesh. Some people prefer **conventional** jobs, while others take risks and start new businesses. A **venturesome** mindset helps people find success. Moving forward is important for growth.



VER (truth)

- **Verify** (to prove true – সত্যতা যাচাই করা)
- **Veracious** (truthful – সত্যনিষ্ঠ)
- **Verdict** (a final decision – রায়)
- **Aver** (to state as true – সত্য বলে ঘোষণা করা)
- **Verisimilitude** (appearance of truth – সত্যের মতো দেখানো)

✍ It is important to **verify** information before sharing it. A **veracious** person always speaks the truth. In business, the final **verdict** depends on facts and results. Many leaders **aver** that hard work brings success. Some stories have **verisimilitude**, but they are not real. Truth and honesty help people build trust and succeed in life.

VERB (word)

- **Verbal** (spoken, not written – মৌখিক)
- **Verbose** (using too many words – শব্দবহুল)
- **Proverb** (a short wise saying – প্রবাদ)
- **Verbiage** (excessive words – শব্দের আধিক্য)
- **Verbatim** (word for word – হুবহু)

✍ Many students in Bangladesh prefer **verbal** explanations over written notes. A good teacher avoids being **verbose** and keeps things simple. A **proverb** can teach important lessons in just a few words. Too much **verbiage** in a speech can make people lose interest. Some students memorize answers **verbatim**, but true learning comes from understanding. Simple words and clear communication always work best.

VERD (green)

- **Verdant** (green with plants – সবুজে পরিপূর্ণ)
- **Verdure** (lush greenery – সতেজ সবুজ)
- **Verde** (green in Spanish – সবুজ)
- **Verdigris** (greenish-blue patina – তামার সবুজ আবরণ)
- **Viridescent** (slightly green – সবুজাভ)

✍ The countryside of Bangladesh is **verdant** with rice fields and trees. Many people enjoy the **verdure** of parks and gardens. The word **verde** is used in different languages to mean green. Old copper roofs sometimes develop a **verdigris** color over time. Some lakes look **viridescent** when sunlight reflects on them. Green spaces are important for a peaceful and healthy life.

VI (life)

- **Vivid** (full of life – জীবন্ত)
- **Viable** (capable of working – কার্যকর)
- **Vital** (very important – অত্যাবশ্যক)
- **Vivacious** (full of energy – প্রাণবন্ত)
- **Revive** (to bring back to life – পুনরুজ্জীবিত করা)
- **Convivial** (friendly, lively – আনন্দমুখর)

✍ A **vivid** dream can inspire a young entrepreneur. Many business ideas seem good, but only a few are **viable**. A strong network is **vital** for success. Young people in Bangladesh are **vivacious** and full of energy. After failure, they must **revive** their motivation and try again. A **convivial** work environment helps a startup grow. Life is all about learning, growing, and moving forward.

VIL (base, mean)

- **Vile** (extremely bad – ভয়ানক)
- **Vilify** (to speak badly of someone – অপবাদ দেওয়া)
- **Reville** (to criticize harshly – গালমন্দ করা)
- **Villain** (an evil person – খলনায়ক)
- **Base** (low in moral standards – নীচ)

✍ A **vile** attitude can destroy teamwork. Some people **vilify** those who take risks in life. Hard work is more important than what critics **revile**. Every success story has a **villain** who doubts the dreamer. A person with **base** thoughts cannot build something great. It is important to ignore negativity and keep working.

VIRU (poison)

- **Virus** (a harmful agent – ভাইরাস)
- **Virulent** (extremely harmful – মারাত্মক)
- **Virulence** (severity of disease – সংক্রামক শক্তি)
- **Toxic** (poisonous – বিষাক্ত)
- **Antiviral** (against viruses – ভাইরাস বিরোধী)

✍ A **virus** can spread quickly and cause problems. In business, bad ideas can be as **virulent** as real diseases. The **virulence** of failure increases if people do not learn from mistakes. Negative people spread **toxic** thoughts and lower motivation. A strong mindset is like an **antiviral**, protecting dreams from doubts. Success requires focus and a positive attitude.

VOC/VOK (call, word)

- **Vocal** (expressing opinions openly – স্পষ্টভাষী)
- **Invoke** (to call for help – আহ্বান করা)
- **Provoke** (to cause a reaction – উস্কে দেওয়া)
- **Revoke** (to take back – বাতিল করা)
- **Equivocate** (to speak unclearly – অস্পষ্টভাবে কথা বলা)

✍ A good leader is **vocal** about ideas and goals. When in trouble, smart people **invoke** advice from mentors. Some people **provoke** arguments, but it is better to stay calm. If someone breaks rules, their license may be **revoked**. A weak speaker may **equivocate**, confusing the audience. Clear and strong communication is the key to success.

VOL (wish)

- **Voluntary** (done by choice – স্বেচ্ছাসেবী)
- **Volunteer** (one who offers help – স্বেচ্ছাসেবক)
- **Benevolent** (kind and helpful – সদয়)
- **Malevolent** (wishing harm – অমঙ্গলকারী)
- **Involuntary** (done without choice – অনিচ্ছাকৃত)

✍ Many young people in Bangladesh do **voluntary** work to help society. A **volunteer** learns skills and helps others at the same time. A **benevolent** person shares knowledge and opportunities. But some people are **malevolent**, trying to pull others down. A strong person ignores negativity. Even if failure is **involuntary**, success is always a choice.

VOLU/VOLV (to roll, to turn)

- **Evolve** (to develop over time – বিকশিত হওয়া)
- **Revolve** (to move around something – আবর্তিত হওয়া)
- **Involve** (to include in something – অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা)
- **Convolut** (complicated – জটিল)
- **Revolution** (a major change – বিপ্লব)

✍ A successful career must **evolve** with new skills. The world **revolves** around technology, and learning is necessary. To grow, one must **involve** themselves in new challenges. Some business plans are too **convoluted**, making them hard to execute. Every great success starts with a **revolution** in thinking. Change is the only way forward.

VOR (to eat)

- **Carnivorous** (meat-eating – মাংসাশী)
- **Herbivore** (plant-eating – ভূগভোজী)
- **Voracious** (very hungry – অতিভুক)
- **Omnivore** (eats both plants and meat – সর্বভুক)
- **Devour** (to eat greedily – গোগ্রাসে গেলা)

✍ A **carnivorous** animal eats meat, while a **herbivore** eats plants. Some people are **voracious** readers, always learning new things. A smart professional is like an **omnivore**, learning from every field. Passionate learners **devour** books, podcasts, and experiences. Knowledge is food for the mind, and the more one eats, the stronger they become.