

Modifiers

- Some Rules
- Common Practice
- Practice





SOME RULES:

- Use determiner
- Use quantifier
- Use adjective
- Use noun adjective
- Use demonstrative
- Use possessive
- Use relative pronoun
- Use infinitive
- Use present participle
- Use past participle
- Use prepositional phrase
- Use article
- Use appositive
- Use adverb
- Use intensifier
- Use phrase
- Use clause
- Dangling modifier



MODIFIERS [PRACTICE]

Read the following texts and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

1. Only the students of section A of class XI of our college attended _____ (use article to pre-modify the noun) picnic.
2. Mr. Latiful Kabir, _____ (post modify the noun with an appositive), was also with us.
3. It was a _____ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) journey.
1. We reached Sonargaon at about 10 am. _____ (use possessive to pre modify the noun) teacher told us about the historical background of Sonargaon.
2. Then we visited the museum there. We stayed there for about _____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) hours.
3. _____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) students sang, danced, played and made lots of fun.
4. A _____ (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) morning is misty and cold.
5. People wear _____ (pre-modify the noun) clothes.
6. They get comforts _____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) in the sun.
7. Those who do not have warm clothes suffer from _____ (pre-modify the noun) cold.
8. People like _____ (post modify the verb with infinitive) indoors.
9. Dew drops _____ (post modify the noun with a prepositional phrase) look like pearls.
10. Rabindranath Tagore was a _____ (pre-modify the noun) poet of Bengali literature.
11. He was born in a _____ (pre-modify the noun) family at Jorasanko, Kolkata.
12. He wrote his _____ (pre-modify the noun) verse at the age of eight.
13. At the age of seventeen, he went to London _____ (pre-modify the verb with an infinitive) school there.
14. He was lucky _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an infinitive) an English family of Mr. Scott.
15. He wrote letters of Kolkata _____ (pre-modify the verb with a present participle) English society.
16. A moonlit night, _____ (post modify the noun with an appositive), is very charming and enjoyable.
17. It presents a _____ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) sight.
18. In _____ (use and article to pre-modify the noun phrase) moonlit night, the moon looks like a _____ (use a noun adjective as a pre-modifier) disk.
19. The whole world shines with _____ (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) silvery light.
20. People of _____ (use a determiner to pre-modify the noun) ages enjoy a moonlit night.
21. They pass their time _____ (use a participle phrase).
22. _____ (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) people arrange picnic on the roof of their house.
23. Mother Teresa was a _____ (pre-modify the noun) woman.
24. She wanted to serve the _____ (pre-modify the noun) people.
25. There she joined a school _____ (post modify the verb with infinitive) the poor children.
26. She sacrificed her life (h) _____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) mankind.
27. The whole world knows her as _____ (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) Teresa.
28. She was awarded _____ (use a noun adjective to modify the noun) prize for peace.
29. We went to Sonargaon, a historical place, to attend a picnic there _____ (post modify the verb with an adverbial of time).
30. We hired a bus and started our journey from Mirpur-2 at about 8 _____ (post modify the verb with prepositional phrase).
31. The event was _____ (use and adverb to pre-modify the adjective) wonderful.
32. There is dense fog _____ (post modify the verb).
33. The sun rises _____ (post modify the verb) in the morning.
34. Sometimes the fog is so dense, even things at a distance can _____ (pre modify the verb) be seen.
35. The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste _____ (post-modify the verb)

36. The big rivers flow _____ (use adverbial phrase to post-modify the verb) but small ones flow only during the rainy season.
37. They are _____ (pre-modify the verb) related to our economy and prosperity of our country.
38. A moonlight night has a _____ (use an intensifier as a pre-modifier) special significance for the development for all walks of life.
39. People in Bangladesh _____ (adverb to pre-modify verb) eat three meals daily
40. But the writer was _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) young to say no to a woman.
41. They should rise _____ (post modify the verb) from the bed.
42. They should take physical exercise _____ (post modify the verb).
43. They can keep fit for study and work. Good health is not _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) important than money.
44. One day, she became _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) furious than ever.
45. We may _____ (use adverb to pre-modify the verb) appreciate it.
46. Beauty is but it may not be identified _____ (use adverb to post-modify the verb) or objectively.
47. But in a society all cannot be _____ (Post-modify the verb).
48. To be successful in a job interview, the applicant should demonstrate _____ (Post-modify the verb).
49. A healthy man can enjoy life _____ (Post-modify the verb).
50. If we want to be _____ (Post-modify the verb) we have to be healthy.
51. Drug addiction has become _____ (Post-modify the verb) in our country.
52. _____ (Pre-modify the sentence) drug addicts are found everywhere in the streets, in the parks, in the hospitals and in the educational institutions.



MODIFIER (PRACTICE)

1. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

We went to Sonargaon, (a)_____ (post modify the noun with an appositive) to attend a picnic there (b)_____ (post modify the verb with an adverbial of time). Only the students of section A of class XI of our college attended (c)_____ (use article to pre-modify the noun) picnic. Mr. Latiful Kabir, (d)_____ (post modify the noun with an appositive), was also with us. We hired a bus and started our journey from Mirpur-2 at about 8 (e)_____ (post modify the verb with prepositional phrase). It was a (f)_____ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) journey. We reached Sonargaon at about 10 am. (g)_____ (use possessive to pre modify the noun) teacher told us about the historical background of Sonargaon. Then we visited the museum there. We stayed there for about (h)_____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) hours. The cooking was going on. (i)_____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) students sang, danced, played and made lots of fun. The event was (j)_____ (use and adverb to pre-modify the adjective) wonderful.

2. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

A (a)_____ (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) morning is misty and cold. There is dense fog (b)_____ (post modify the verb). The sun rises (c)_____ (post modify the verb) in the morning. People wear (d)_____ (pre-modify the noun) clothes. They get comforts (e)_____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) in the sun. Those who do not have warm clothes suffer from (f)_____ (pre-modify the noun) cold. Sometimes the fog is so dense, even things at a distance can (g)_____ (pre modify the verb) be seen. People like (h)_____ (post modify the verb with infinitive) indoors. The fog disperses when the sun rises up. Dew drops (i)_____ (post modify the noun with a prepositional phrase) look like pearls. Rural people gather around the fire (j)_____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive phrase).

3. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste (a)_____ (post-modify the verb) and it is becoming (b)_____ (pre-modify the adjective) difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse, the disposal of (c)_____ (pre-modify the noun) kinds of waste is (d)_____ (post modify the verb) polluting the environment. We know that air is an (e)_____ (post modify the noun) element of our environment. Man makes fire (f)_____ (post modify the verb by an infinitive) food, make bricks, melt tar for road construction and to do (g)_____ (pre-modify the noun) things which pollute the air. Railway engines and (h)_____ (pre modify the noun by a noun adjective) house create smoke (i)_____ (post-modify the verb by adverb phrase). Mills and factories also belch (j)_____ (pre-modify the noun by adjective phrase) smoke.

4. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Rabindranath Tagore was a (a)_____ (pre-modify the noun) poet of Bengali literature. He was born in a (b)_____ (pre-modify the noun) family at Jorasanko, Kolkata. He went to school (c)_____ (pre-modify the verb). He wrote his (d)_____ (pre-modify the noun) verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, he went to London (e)_____ (pre-modify the verb with an infinitive) school there. He was put up in a lodging house under the care of a (f)_____ (pre-modify the noun) coach, Mr. Scott. He was lucky (g)_____ (pre-modify the adjective with an infinitive) an English family of Mr. Scott. He also visited the House of Parliament (h)_____ (pre-modify the verb with an infinitive) Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish rule. He wrote letters of Kolkata (i)_____ (pre-modify the verb with a present participle) English society. At this, his family thought that they might lose their son (j)_____ (pre-modify the verb). So, he was called back to Kolkata.

5. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Bangladesh is criss-crossed with hundreds of rivers. (a)_____ (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) rivers are the gift of Almighty Creator. They play a very important role in our (b)_____ (pre-modify the noun) economy. There are hundreds of big and small rivers in (c)_____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country. The big rivers flow (d)_____ (use adverbial phrase to post-modify the verb) but small ones flow only during the rainy season. Our rivers are of great use and importance to us. They are (e)_____ (pre-modify the verb) related to our economy and prosperity of our country. These rivers are sources of communications, wealth and property, energy and fish. All the rivers play a (f)_____ (pre-modify the noun) role in our (g)_____ (use a noun adjective)

to pre-modify the noun) system. We use boats, launches, steamers to carry our goods from one place to another. (h)_____ (use infinitive to pre-modify the noun) goods through river way is cheaper and easier than by land in our country. Moreover, people (i)_____ (use present participle to post-modify the noun) by the riverside can earn their livelihood by catching fish. The silt (j)_____ (use past participle to post-modify the noun) by the river water increases the fertility of our agricultural land.

6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Gender discrimination means (a)_____ (Use and adjective to pre-modify the noun) treatment against the female. It begins with the birth of the female child. The worst sufferers are the divorced women and the widows. The main reason of (b)_____ (Use a demonstrative pronoun to pre-modify the adjective) degrading situation is that the women are not (c)_____ (Use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) earners and they have (d)_____ (Use an infinitive phrase to pre-modify the noun) the male members of the family for (e)_____ (Use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) livelihood. The other reasons lie in the (f)_____ (Use and adjective phrase to pre-modify the noun) attitudes. The parents think that the female child will go away into another family as wife in due course of time and will not contribute anything to the (g)_____ (Use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) welfare. Society considers women to be weaker in strength and wisdom. So, they are faced with discrimination in the spheres of employment and career building. Society also thinks (h)_____ (Use a noun clause to post-modify the verb) and rear up children. So, they are not allowed to go out of home and are not given the light of education. As such they cannot develop strong personality and are not associated in decision (i)_____ (Use a participle to post-modify the noun). A female child is welcomed in the family with disaffection, because she is regarded (j)_____ (Use and adverbial phrase to post modify the verb).

7. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

A moonlit night, (a)_____ (post modify the noun with an appositive), is very charming and enjoyable. It presents a (b)_____ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) sight. It gives us delight. In (c)_____ (use and article to pre-modify the noun phrase) moonlit night, the moon looks like a (d)_____ (use a noun adjective as a pre-modifier) disk. The whole world shines with (e)_____ (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) silvery light. People of (f)_____ (use a determiner to pre-modify the noun) ages enjoy a moonlit night. They pass their time (g)_____ (use a participle phrase). (h)_____ (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) people arrange picnic on the roof of their house (i)_____ (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) the time. A moonlight night has a (j)_____ (use an intensifier as a pre-modifier) special significance for the development for all walks of life.

8. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Mother Teresa was a (a)_____ (pre-modify the noun) woman. She was born in the then Yugoslavia. When she was a young girl, she swore (b)_____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive phrase) for the service of mankind. She wanted to serve the (c)_____ (pre-modify the noun) people. When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun (d)_____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) her purpose. (e)_____ (pre-modify the verb with a present participle) she came to Calcutta. There she joined a school (f)_____ (post modify the verb with infinitive) the poor children. She also served lepers (g)_____ (post modify the verb). She sacrificed her life (h)_____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) mankind. The whole world knows her as (i)_____ (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) Teresa. She was awarded (j)_____ (use a noun adjective to modify the noun) prize for peace.

9. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Overpopulation is a (a)_____ (pre-modify the noun) problem of our country. It is a hindrance to our development. The government should take necessary steps (b)_____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) the growth. Illiterate people do not know about the (c)_____ (post modify the noun) impact of overpopulation. Here literacy can help those people (d)_____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) their family. So the government should work (e)_____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) illiteracy. Due to poverty, many people cannot send their children to school. (f)_____ (post modify the verb with a present participle) obstacles, we can then remove illiteracy. (g)_____ (post modify the noun) marriage should be stopped. It has a (h)_____ (post-modify the noun) contribution to overpopulation. (i)_____ (post-modify the verb with a present participle) among people, we can help them. (j)_____ (post modify the noun) control is essential for this.

10. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

People in Bangladesh (a)_____ (adverb to pre-modify verb) eat three meals daily, but in many countries (b)_____ (prepositional to post modify noun) people live happy and healthy live on (c)_____ (numeral to pre-modify noun) meal or two or four. We follow (d)_____ (possessive to pre modify noun) pattern not for any (e)_____ (pre-modify noun) reason but it is (f)_____ (determiner to pre-modify noun) pattern which we have followed (g)_____ (prepositional to post modify verb) in our country. (h)_____ (determiner to pre-modify noun) society in Bangladesh is geared to (i)_____ (demonstrative to pre-modify noun) three meal pattern of living. Work and (j)_____ (noun adjective to pre-modify noun) schedules are made with this pattern in mind.

11. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the brackets.

A balanced diet is a good mixture of (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) foods. It is essential for us (b) _____ (post-modify -the adjective with an Infinitive) a healthy life. There are many benefits of eating a (c) _____ (pre-modify the noun) diet because a balanced diet prevents (d) _____ (pre-modify the noun) diseases. As a result, we do not get sick (e) _____ (post-modify the verb). We should select (f) _____ (pre-modify the noun) diet according to our needs. We should not eat the (g) _____ (pre-modify the noun) foods for the whole week. (h) _____ (post-modify the verb with a present participle phrase) diet, we can keep fit. But it is not easy (i) _____ (post-modify the adjective with an infinitive) a balanced diet. Here a (j) _____ (pre-modify the noun) nutritionist pan help us.

12. Read the following text and use modifier as directed in blank spaces.

Once there was a young writer (a) _____ (use present participle to post-modify the noun) in Paris. As he was a bachelor, he lived in a (b) _____ (pre-modify the noun) apartment. He was earning barely enough money (c) _____ (post modify the noun with an infinitive) body and soul together. A woman wrote to him (d) _____ (post modify verb with a present participle) one of his books. The writer answered her letter (e) _____ (post modify the verb with present participle) her. The woman wrote to him (f) _____ (pre-modify the noun with a determiner) letter. She mentioned that she would like (g) _____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) a chat with him. She also requested him (h) _____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) her a luncheon at Fayot's. Fayot's was an (i) _____ (pre-modify the noun) restaurant. But the writer was (j) _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) young to say no to a woman.

13. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Students should follow the rules of (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) health. They should rise (b) _____ (post modify the verb) from the bed. And they should go for a walk (c) _____ (post-modify the verb). They can breathe in (d) _____ (pre modify the noun) air. It is good for health. They should take physical exercise (e) _____ (post modify the verb). Besides these, they should take part in sports (f) _____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive phrase). These are essential for their physical and (g) _____ (pre-modify the noun) health. Today's students are the (h) _____ (pre-modify the noun) leaders of the nation. So, they should be healthy and strong (i) _____ (pre-modify the verb with a present participle phrase). They can keep fit for study and work. Good health is not (j) _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) important than money.

14. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Socrates was a (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) scholar of Greece. He believed that an (b) _____ (pre-modify of the noun) man was more of a beast than human being. He had a wife who used to lose temper on the (c) _____ (pre-modify the noun) excuse. One day, she became (d) _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) furious than ever. She began (e) _____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) Socrates. She tried her (f) _____ (post modify the verb) to irritate him. (g) _____ (pre-modify that verb with a present participle) outside, he sat on the doorstep of his residence. The wife found that her husband was not paying the (h) _____ (pre-modify the noun) heed to her word. (i) _____ (pre-modify the verb with a present participle) up to him with a bucket full of water, suddenly she poured much water over him. The passers-by (j) _____ (post-modify the noun with a prepositional phrase) were amused at the incident.

15. Read the folio text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Bangladesh is a (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) country. But there are about 150 million people in our country. (b) _____ (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) large number of population causes many problems for

us. We should take proper steps (c) _____ (use an Infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) this problem. (d) _____ (use a participle to pre-modify the verb), most of the people of our country are not aware of this problem. So, they give birth (e) _____ (pre-modify the noun) children in their life. Many parents want (f) _____ (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) child. Over-population creates (g) _____ (pre-modify the noun) problem for us. People cut down trees (h) _____ (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) furniture. It is (i) _____ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the noun) tough for our government to educate them. This (j) _____ (use a participle to pre-modify the noun) population creates unemployment problem.

16. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces

Beauty is (a) _____ (use articles to pre-modify the noun) criterion of art. But it is very difficult (b) _____ (use infinitive phrase to pre-modify the noun) beauty. We may (c) _____ (use adverb to pre-modify the verb) appreciate it. Beauty is but it may not be identified (d) _____ (use adverb to post-modify the verb) or objectively. It may depend on (e) _____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) sense of perception. Another problem is that ugliness has (f) _____ (use passive to post-modify the noun) beauty too. And thus the question arises whether bolt beauty and ugliness are (g) _____ (use adjective to pre-modify the noun) parts of art. But it noteworthy that the poets and artists infuse both in (h) _____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) works. They say that (i) _____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) truths are always objects of beauty. There two poems are written by two poets of the (j) _____ (use adjective to pre-modify the noun) ages.

17. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

A postman is (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) figure. Formerly he used to put on (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by a noun) dress with a turban on his head. A (c) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by a noun adjective) bag hung across his shoulder. But (d) _____ (Pre-modify the sentence) the outfit does not seem to matter much. The postman goes (e) _____ (Post-modify the verb by adverb phrase) house to house and delivers letters, parcels and money-order. In (f) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) areas he is (g) _____ (Post-modify the verb) friendly with all. But in towns and cities he maintains an (h) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) air and does not mix freely with the people. The postman is a (i) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) employee of the postal department. But the job he performs is (j) _____ (Pre-modify the adjective) important.

18. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Child marriage is (a) _____ (pre modify the noun) problem, our nation is facing. Early marriage means (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) pregnancy which poses great risk to both the mother and the child's (c) _____ (Post-modify the noun). Despite the fact, the present government is considering lowering (d) _____ (pre-modify the noun) age of marriage of girls. This will no doubt change the statistics of (e) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by a noun) marriage in Bangladesh. But in a densely (f) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) country like Bangladesh this decision will also come (g) _____ (Post-modify the verb by infinitive) population. This population will be (h) _____ (Post-modify the verb) due to malnutrition. And this decision will affect our maternal and child mortality rate (i) _____ (Post modify the verb). We would like to urge the government (j) _____ (Post modify the noun by infinitive) their position about this vital issue.

19. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Every year a huge number of (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) birds come to Bangladesh during winter. They fly from (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) parts of the world and cross many (c) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) miles to come to our beautiful land. The beauty of our country enhances with (d) _____ (Pre-modify the noun with a possessive pronoun) glorious presence. But it is clear that many (e) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) people hunt or catch these (f) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) birds for selling them in the market, which is (g) _____ (Post-modify the verb) in our law and unethical as well. These birds are (h) _____ (Post-modify the verb). We have gained (i) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) reputation worldwide for our hospitality. So why cannot we be (j) _____ (Post-modify the verb) to our winter guest.

20. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

An intellectual is one who is (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) person. He has to give light to others (b) _____ (Post modify the noun by a relative pronoun) are in need of it. In fact, in every society we find (c) _____ (Post modify the verb) such as philosophers, scientists, scholars, writers and critics, and they, as (d) _____ (Pre-

modify the noun) men, have a great responsibility towards (e) _____ (Post-modify the preposition). But in a society all cannot be (f) _____ (Post-modify the verb). If a time comes when all are (g) _____ (Post-modify the be verb), it would be (h) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) time indeed, but at present, at any rate, all are not intellectuals and those who are intellectuals have (i) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) responsibility of guiding others (j) _____ (Post modify the verb by an adverb phrase) .

21. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Man hankers after wealth. (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by an infinitive phrase) wealth he often fails to take (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) care of his health. We never perceive that our health is our (c) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) wealth. A healthy man can enjoy life (d) _____ (Post-modify the verb). He never goes (e) _____ (Post modify the verb by adverb phrase). But (f) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) man often goes under many obligations: We know that health is the root of all happiness. If we want to be (g) _____ (Post-modify the verb) we have to be healthy. Without being healthy, we cannot be (h) _____ (Post modify the verb). An unhealthy man may be (i) _____ (Post-modify the verb) but cannot enjoy his life. He cannot eat (j) _____ (post modify the verb) what he likes.

22. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Everybody wants to achieves success (a) _____ (Post modify the verb), but everybody cannot attain (b) _____ (Post-modify the verb). The way to success is (c) _____ (Post-modify the verb) and obstacles. It is beset (d) _____ (Post-modify the verb). (e) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) people who can overcome them by undertaking risks can enjoy (f) _____ (Use noun phrase as object of the verb). The people (g) _____ (Use relative to post-modify the noun) do not dare to take risk and give up their attempts at the first sight of danger and difficultly can never attain (h) _____ (Use post modify the verb). Therefore, if we want to obtain success, we must take risk and encounter the danger (i) _____ (Post-modify the sentence). Sometimes we may fall or undergo sufferings at first, but we should not lose our heart and give up (j) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) pursuit in despair.

23. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Drug addiction has become (a) _____ (Post-modify the verb) in our country. (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) people are addicted to one or another form of opium based products including (c) _____ (Post modify the preposition) heroin, marijuana, cocaine, LSD and so on. (d) _____ (Pre-modify the sentence) drug addicts are found everywhere in the streets, in the parks, in the hospitals and in the educational institutions. The number of drug-addicts are increasing (e) _____ (Post-modify the verb). Most of them are addicted (f) _____ (Post-modify the verb). At this time, they are misguided (g) _____ (Use adverbial phrase to post-modify the verb) and enter into the dark world. When they realize (h) _____ (Post-modify the verb), it becomes too late. (i) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) chemistry on earth can stop the change that occurs (j) _____ (Use adverb phrase to post-modify the verb) of a drug addict.

24. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Traffic jam is a problem in all towns and cities (a) _____ (Post-modify the sentence). Actually it occurs where (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) vehicles crowd so close together that movement becomes (c) _____ (Post-modify the verb) for sometimes. Nowadays this becomes a great problem (d) _____ (Post modify the sentence). In the old town the streets are (e) _____ (Post-modify the noun) and have many bends. So, traffic jam is common at that area. Day by day it becomes (f) _____ (Post-modify the verb). When we are caught in a traffic jam, we cannot move (g) _____ (Post modify the verb). We have to wait only. We get late (h) _____ (Post-modify the adjective). The bad effects of traffic jam are (i) _____ (Post modify the verb). We are losing (j) _____ (Post modify the verb) only for it.

25. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Physical exercise means the movement of (a) _____ (pre modify the noun) limbs of the body. (b) _____ (use gerund to modify the verb) regular physical exercise we can keep our body (c) _____ (post modify the noun). It is (d) _____ (pre modify the adjective) essential for our body. The human body is like a machine. It won't function if it is not kept in (e) _____ (pre modify the noun) use. Physical exercise is (f) _____ (use adjective to modify the noun) because of three reasons: to energize, to strengthen the flesh of the body and to get inspiration. There are

(g)_____ (use adjective to pre modify the noun) physical exercise. (h)_____ (use adjective to pre modify the noun) outdoor games are (i)_____ (pre modify the noun) exercise and suitable for young. (j)_____ (pre modify the noun) people can't take difficult outdoor games. They are adjusted to walking and normal exercise.

26. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Bangladesh is a small country with a (a) _____ (Use adjective to pre-modify the noun) population. Most of the people depend on agriculture and most of them are below the (b) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) level, but they are peace-loving. They live in harmony with others irrespective of religion, caste and creed. They (c) _____ (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) bear a smile in (d) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) face. Bangladesh is (e) _____ (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) crisscrossed with hundreds of rivers. Wherever we look at, we are sure to find a touch of green. We have a number of (f) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) places in Bangladesh. Cox's Bazar, (g) _____ (Post-modify the noun with an appositive), is a place of scenic beauty. We have (h) _____ (Use article to pre modify the noun phrase) rich historical and cultural heritage. To have a glimpse of (i) _____ (Use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) heritage, we must visit Ruins of Buddhist Bihara at Paharpur, Mahansthagarh, Mainamati etc. We can (j) _____ (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) visit Sundarbans, the biggest mangrove forest in the world.

27. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Nelson Mandela, (a) _____ (Post-modify the noun with an appositive), is one of the greatest leaders of the world, no doubt. During (b) _____ (Use article to pre-modify the noun) time of Mandela, the Europeans were separated from the non- Europeans. It was (c) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) policy of racial segregation. The blacks were subjected to (d) _____ (Use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) sorts of indignities. They were denied all basic (e) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) rights. They were in fact aliens in (f) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun phrase) own country. The blacks were also treated (g) _____ (Use an adverb to post-modify the verb). Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks. The (h) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice. Unfortunately, (i) _____ (Use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) great man was thrown behind the prison bars. But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit. All his life he struggled against apartheid. Eventually, the great leader fulfilled the goal of liberating (j) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) people.

28. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Most of the people in (a) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country do not know the importance of English, (b) _____ (Post-modify the noun with an appositive). In fact, It is an (c) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) language and we are living in a global village. So, if you know English (d) _____ (Post-modify the verb with an adverb), you can communicate with (e) _____ (Use article to pre-modify the noun phrase) rest of the world. It is surely an important element of your (f) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) skill. Without the knowledge of English, you cannot complete (g) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) higher studies because most of the books are written in English. Poor knowledge of English will also hamper your (h) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) development. In short, if you do not have a good command over English, you will suffer (i) _____ (Post-modify the verb with Prepositional phrase/adverbial) of your life. So, don't waste your time and try to learn English (j) _____ (Post-modify the verb with an adverb) from today.

29. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

A book fair, (a) _____ (Post-modify the noun with an appositive), is the fair where there are (b) _____ (Use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) books for display and sale. Nowadays it has become a (c) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) practice to hold book fairs in our country. 'Ekusher Boimela', (d) _____ (Post-modify the noun with an appositive), is held in the premises of Bangia Academy throughout the (e) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) month. Although book fairs in (f) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country are of (g) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) origin, they are gradually gaining popularity. Book fairs are now 'held in the (h) _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) towns too. Book fairs serve two purposes at a time. They create a taste and eagerness, for reading while the authors and book sellers get a chance for publicity. The readers can also collect in (i) _____ (Use

possessive to pre-modify the noun) chosen copy from book fair. A book fair creates a good relationship among the authors, sellers and readers. So, our government should take steps to make (j) _____ (Use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) fairs more popular.

30. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Good health refers to a (a) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) body which is free from diseases. If we are not in good health, we cannot concentrate on (b) _____ (Use determiner to pre-modify the noun) activity in our life. So, good health is essential for everyone (c) _____ (Use an infinitive phrase to post modify the verb). In order to maintain good health, we have to do (d) _____ (Use determiner to pre-modify the noun) things. First, we have to eat (e) _____ (Use article to pre-modify the noun) balanced diet. Secondly, we must exercise (f) _____ (Post-modify the verb with an adverb) to keep our body fit for work. Thirdly, we should go to bed (g) _____ (Post-modify the verb with an adverbial of time) and rise early in the morning. Fourthly, we must not worry over (h) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) things of life because peace of mind is a precondition for good health. Fifthly, we must keep our body always clean and put on clean clothes. Lastly, we should keep (i) _____ (Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) surroundings and environment clean. If we do and follow all the (j) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) things properly, we will be able to maintain good health.

31. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

It has been raining (a) _____ (Post modify the verb by adverb) since morning. People are staying confined (b) _____ (Use a phrase to Post-modify the verb). To the (c) _____ (Use participle to pre-modify the noun) people rainy day is enjoyable. Rabindranath Tagore (d) _____ (Post-modify by a superlative) Bengali poets favored rains most. It (e) _____ (Pre-modify the verb) contributed to his creative process. It led him to (f) _____ (Pre-modify by an adjective) devotion for creativity. But rainy season is not favoured by all (g) _____ (Use an- adverb). It depends (h) _____ (Post-modify the verb) on economic position. (i) _____ (Use a Participle to pre-modify the verb) at home we can never imagine the misery of others. Let us feel for them (j) _____ (Post- modify the verb by an adverb).

32. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Bangladesh lies in the (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) region and its land is low. (b) _____ (pre-modify the noun) every year cyclone or storm hits our land in summer or in the late autumn. People here work and live (c) _____ (Post-modify the verb) against frequent natural calamities. Intense heat causes depression in the Bay of Bengal and causes cyclonic storm (d) _____ (Post modify the noun by a relative pronoun) hits the off shore islands. Flood is another natural calamity which visits our country (e) _____ (pre-modify the noun) every year. It is the most (f) _____ (Pre—modify the noun) natural calamity in our country. It damages our crops (g) _____ (Post modify the verb). It causes a (h) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) damage to our life and properties. The people (i) _____ (Post-modify the noun) are poor lose their home. The floods in 1970, 1988 and 1998 caused a (j) _____ (pre modify the noun) loss of life and property.

33. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Internet is the (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) wonder of modern science. Now people all over the world can communicate (b) _____ (Post-modify the verb) with one another through Internet. It enables us (c) _____ (Use an infinitive phrase to Post modify the verb) information, databases etc with one another (d) _____ (Use a participle to Pre-modify the noun) internet. We can easily download and upload lots of our necessary things. Today many people are using Internet (e) _____ (Use infinitive to Post modify the verb) their necessary things. (f) _____ (Use an intensifier to Pre-modify the adjective) educational institutions are using internet for their circulars and notices. However it has (g) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) abuses also. Nowadays it is used (h) _____ (Post-modify the verb). They kill their valuable time and study (i) _____ (Use a participle to Post-modify the verb) for a long period. Sometimes some criminals and terrorists take the advantage of Internet to materialize their (j) _____ target.

34. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Health is (a) _____ (Post modify the verb by a complement) of God. It enables a man (b) _____ (Post modify the verb by an infinitive) a happy life. It is (c) _____ (Pre modify the noun) asset of man. (d)

_____ (Pre-modify the noun) exercise is necessary (e) _____ (Post-modify the verb by an infinitive) good health. Reputation, wealth, honour — all are meaningless to an (f) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) man. At the cost of health, one should not run after (g) _____ (Post-modify the preposition) as health is the greatest wealth. (h) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) man is happier than rich (i) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) man. He is healthy whose body is sound (j) _____ (Use preposition to Pre-modify the noun) a sound mind.

35. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

There are (a) _____ (Use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) students who are not fortunate like others. They do not come of (b) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) families. They are (c) _____ (Use an adjective as post-modifier). They fight against (d) _____ (Use a participle to pre-modify the noun) situations and continue studies. Many of them are day laborers; rickshaw pullers but their (e) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) spirit inspire them. (f) _____ (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) they score GPA5. We see (g) _____ (Use a possessive as pre-modifier) photographs printed on newspapers. They had no help from tutors, coaching centers but they (h) _____ (Use an adverb as pre-modifier) performed. Others should learn from their (i) _____ (Use an adjective as pre-modify) devotion. They are examples (j) _____ (Use an infinitive as post-modifier).

36. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Reading English newspapers (a) _____ (Use an adverb as post-modifier) enables one to be well informed. This makes one (b) _____ (Use an adjective as post-modifier) in reading skill. Reading means (c) _____ (Use a gerund to Post-modify the verb). If you (d) _____ (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) read and do not understand anything, it is not reading. Reading skill needs (e) _____ (Use an adjective as a post-modifier) practice. It helps you (f) _____ (Use an infinitive to Post-modify the verb) how sentences are framed for clear understanding. You can also (g) _____ (Use an adverb as pre-modifier) observe the writing style of the writer. Sentences printed (h) _____ (Use a prepositional phrase to Post-modify the noun) show you the way to write. Above all you will have (i) _____ (Use an infinitive phrase to Post-modify the verb) devotion. Only (j) _____ (Use a possessive) will force is enough to learn a language.

37. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Language is the (a) _____ (Use superlative to pre-modify, the noun) topic that one can learn. Language needs no (b) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) faculty. (c) _____ (Use an infinitive phrase) language, faultless hearing and speaking organs are enough. Language (d) _____ (Use a participle to pre-modify the noun) process depends on practice only. Writing is the most (e) _____ (Use an adjective) skill of a language. Other skills are not (f) _____ (Use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) difficult. (g) _____ (Use a participle to pre-modify the adverb) carefully, one can learn speaking. Listening, speaking, reading make writing (h) _____ (Use a comparative to Post-modify the gerund). If these three skills are (i) _____ (Use an adverb to pre-modify the past participle) acquired, only grammar (j) — (Use a past participle to pre-modify the prepositional phrase) to it will enable one to write correctly.

38. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Trees are the (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by a superlative) friends of man and animal. But man cut down trees (b) _____ (Post-modify the verb by an adverb). Plantation of trees are not (c) _____ (Post-modify the noun by a quantifier) compared to trees cut down. (d) _____ (Use an adverb to Pre-modify the verb) the environment loses its balance. Trees take in carbon dioxide (e) _____ (Use an adjective phrase to Post-modify the noun) given out by man and animal. Thus the environmental balance is (f) _____ (Use past participle to Post-modify the verb). Deforestation will make the balance (g) _____ (Use past participle to Post-modify the adjective). We should plant (h) _____ (Use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) trees before cutting down one. We must not cut down trees (i) _____ (Post-modify the verb by an adverb). For our (j) _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the gerund) living on earth, we should plant trees as much as possible.

39. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

There was a king (a) _____ (By an adverb phrase Post-modify the verb) in Greece. His name was Midas. He expected (b) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by comparatives) of wealth. He prayed to Zeus, (c) _____ (Post-modify the noun by an appositive), to grant him more wealth. Zeus granted his prayer, (d) _____ (Use participle to Pre-modify the verb) whatever Midas would touch, would turn into gold. Midas

returned home (e) _____ (Post-modify the verb). He sat for dinner. Whatever food he touched turned into gold. He could not eat the (f) _____ (Use past participle to Pre-modify the noun) food items. He touched his daughter, she turned into gold (g) _____ (Post-modify the verb). Midas became (h) _____ (Use intensifier to Pre-modify the adjective) sad. He cried and prayed to god Zeus (i) _____ (Use infinitive phrase to Post-modify the verb) back his words. But gods could not take back what they granted (j) _____ (Post-modify the verb).

40. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Book reading is a good habit. Our teacher explained it to us (a) _____ (Post-modify the verb). Our teacher Mr. Karim, (b) _____ (Post-modify the noun by an appositive), told us this in the class. Young people are now (c) _____ (Use comparative to pre modify the adjective) inclined to PCS than books. PCS cannot be the substitute of books. In (d) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) cases PCS can help us reading books. But it cannot be used (e) _____ (Post-modify the verb) like a book. With the book you can go (f) _____ (Post-modify the verb) you like. You can underline them, write side notes for your (g) _____ (Use comparative to pre-modify the Gerund) understanding which is (h) _____ (Use an adjective to Post-modify the verb) with a PC. So books are of use (i) _____ (Use a phrase to Post-modify the noun). Books are our (j) _____ (Pre-modify the noun by an adjective) friends.

41. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

Bangladesh is a land of (a) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) beauties. Nature has given wealth to Bangladesh (b) _____ (Post-modify the noun). But Bangladesh cannot utilize them (c) _____ (Post-modify the verb). Gas resources of Bangladesh play (d) _____ (Post-modify the verb) in the development of the infrastructure of Bangladesh. Natural Gas is one of the (e) _____ (Pre-modify the adjective) important natural resources of Bangladesh. In 13 districts there have been seventeen gas fields discovered (f) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) time. The natural gas (g) _____ (Use relative to Post-modify the noun) is found in our country is being used in industries and electricity producing centers as their (h) _____ (Pre-modify the noun) materials. Apart from this, natural gas is used (i) _____ (Use none phrase to Post-modify the verb) and as fuel for different purposes. (j) _____ (Use a participles to Pre-modify them adjective) this gas properly one day Bangladesh will reach the pinnacle of success.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE
Committed to better teaching