

What is modifier?

We use modifiers when we want to give extra information about a noun. A noun can be modified by other words or phrases placed before or after the noun. These words or phrases that modify nouns are known as modifiers.

In short:

A modifier is a word or a phrase that gives additional information about another word .

Exp: A studious student can make good result.

Modifiers are of two types:

1. *Pre modifier*
2. *Post modifier*

1.Pre modifier : A modifier which modifies another word in the sentence placing before the word is a premodifier.

Example: I saw a blooming flower in the garden.

2. Post modifier: A modifier that comes after another word and modifies it is a post modifier.

Example: I saw the man working in the field.

The words used as premodifier in the sentences are: noun, adjective, verb and adverb

Noun modifier	Adjective modifier	Verb modifier	Adverb modifier
A <u>weak</u> student needs to work hard to make a good result.	He is a <u>very</u> honest man.	You should <u>always</u> speak the truth.	She talks <u>very</u> loudly.

Pre modifier and their uses:

Noun modifier

a. Determiners:

Articles: a, an, the : He is a student.

Demonstratives: this, that, these, those, : I bought this book yesterday.

Quantifiers: one, two, three----, much, more, some, several, a lot, a little----.
The man has much money.

Possessive: my, our, your, his, her, their--

b. Adjectives: adjective + noun : A lazy man can not shine in life.

c. Present participle: V + ing. A sleeping man can not see anything.

d. Past participle: We should not drink polluted water.

e. Noun: We enjoyed the football match.

f. Compound word: A hard-working man shines in life.

Adjective modifier

He is a very honest man.

The book is very interesting.

Intensifiers:

Actually, really, certainly, surely, greatly, fully, definitely, absolutely, thoroughly, positively, very, very much, highly, extremely, much, indeed, exactly, quiet, utterly, perfectly, etc.

Down toners:

Almost, partly, barely, hardly, nearly, rather, scarcely, slightly, a little, a bit, some what, not at all, etc.

Verb modifier

You should always speak the truth.
He has never seen the boy.

Always , often, never, seldom, rarely, usually, generally, sometimes, frequently, etc.

Adverb modifier

She talks very loudly.
I am extremely well.

Post modifier and their uses:

Noun Post modifiers

a. Present participle phrases:

The man working in the field is very strong.

I found the boy playing in the field.

b. Past participle phrase:

I received the letter written by you few days ago.

The book published in 2014 has been revised.

c. To “ infinitive phrase :

Here is a bed to sleep on.

He was the last man to leave the village.

d. Adjective/ adjective phrase:

All the students present in the class learnt their lesson.

There was something exceptional in his behavior.

e. Appositive:

Babor, emperor of Delhi, was a pious man.

Mr. Khan , our principal, is a very honest man.

The report, published yesterday, was true.

Relative clause:

This is the place which I visited.

The man who saved the boy yesterday is my brother.

Verb post modifier

a. Adverb as verb post modifier > manner, place, time

It is raining heavily. > manner

He will come here. >place

I met him yesterday. >time

b.To- infinitive as verb post modifiers

I would like to collect stamp.

Exercise:

1.----- boys and girls are walking side by side. 2. The boy got into the----- train. 3. A ----- sky may bring shower. 4. I am going to my ----- house. 5. Sakib Al Hasan is a ----- cricketer. 6. A ----- stone gathers no moss. 7. Sumon ----- wakes up at six o'clock. 8. I saw my cousin ----- in the field. 9. I have got the letter ----- by you. 10. We, -----, are peace loving. 11. Birds fly----- . 12. We read books----- knowledge. 13. Mr. Islam, -----, is a very honest man. 14. The old man ----- came to meet me yesterday was my uncle. 15. They tried ----- the match.

HSC-2018 KHA SET / Sylhet board- 2017

Kazi Nazrul Islam is called the Shelley of Bengali literature. he was a (a) ---(pre modify the noun) poet. He wrote (b)-----(post modify the verb) in every branch of Bengali literature. Nazrul, (c) -----(Use an a positive), won the attention of everyone in his early childhood. He wrote ceaselessly until the death of (d)-----(Use possessive pronoun) poetic flair. He composed his songs (e)----- (use an infinitive phrase to post modify the verb). His songs are (f)----- (use an intensifier to premodify the adjective) melodious. He enriched the Bengali literature (g)----- (use an adverb to post modify the verb). His literary works have enriched (h)----- (use a noun adjective) literature. He was (i)----- (use an article) secular poet. He sang the songs of equality (j)----- (use an adverbial phrase)

Answer: a) Great/ famous/ Rebel /renowned/ reputed b)
Almost c) our national poet / the Rebel poet d) his e) to
inspire the people / Nation f) very g) greatly immensely h)
Bengali / Bangla i) a j) throughout his life/ in his poems

HSC-2018 KA SET

Television has become the most common and (a)----- (pre modify the noun) source of entertainment in the b)-----(pre modify the noun) world. A wide range of programs of ©------(pre modify the adjective) interest is telecast on (d)-----(use quantifier to pre modify the noun) channels. Almost every middle class and even working-class families have a television set today. (e)----- (use a noun adjective to pre modify the noun) programs are (f)------(pre modify the adjective) entertaining. They can be (g)------(post modify the adjective) educative too. Courses (h)----- (post modify the noun) by the Open University are shown on the BTV. (i)-----(pre modify the noun) channels like the Discovery and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programs. However, watching TV has become (j)----- (use an article) addiction for many.

Answer: a) wide-spread / popular b) present / modern c) varied
d) many / numerous /different e) Television f) very / greatly g)
highly / equally h) run i) several / different j) an

Barishal-2019

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

.5x10=5

The roads (a) --- (use an adjective phrase to post-modify the noun) are beset with problems. b) ---- (pre-modify the noun) driving is one of them. Most of the drivers are not © ---- (pre-modify the participle) trained. They are not well educated. They can (d) ---- (use an adverb to pre modify the verb) put their signature and read Bengali. They are indifferent to (e) ---- (use a noun adjective) life. They do not realize that life is (f) ---- (use a determiner) valuable than time. They drive (g) ---- (post-modify the verb). They do (h) ---- (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) drive consciously. Even they themselves are not conscious of (i) ---- (use a possessive) own lives. The drive (j) ---- (use an adverb phrase to post-modify the verb) and try to overtake others.

Answer: a) Constructed in our country b) reckless/ careless
c) well / properly / adequately d) hardly nearly / merely e)
public / human f) more g) carelessly / in differently /
recklessly h) not / never / hardly i) their j) in a wilful
manner / in a whimsical way / at random / carelessly

Barishal Board-2017

Raja, a)---- (post modify the noun with an appositive), is known to his classmates as a good student. He has (b)----- (use a quantifier to pre modify the noun) good qualities. He knows that the ©----- (use an adjective to pre modify the noun) duty of a student is to study and he never neglects (d)----- (use a demonstrative to pre modify the noun) duty. He prepares (e)---- (use possessive to premodifier the noun) lessons regularly. he maintains discipline. He knows the value of time. he gets up (f)----- (post modify the verb with an adverb) so that he can get enough time to study. He goes to school (g)---- (post modify the verb with an adverb). he never wastes a (h)-- --- (use determiners to pre modify the noun) moment in vain. Raza is (i)---- (pre modify the adjective with an intensifier) gentle. he always obeys his parents and teachers. He never mixes with (j)----- (pre modify the noun) boys. Students like Raja is a great asset of a nation.

Answer: a) A schoolboy b) some/ many c) main
/ principal / first d) this e) his f) early g)
regularly / daily h) single i) very j) bad /
naughty

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

.5x10=5 Barishal Board-2016

A village doctor is a (a)----- (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) familiar person in the rural areas of Bangladesh. He is (b)----- (pre-modify the verb) known as a quack. A village doctor is not a ©----- (pre-modify the noun) doctor. He (d)----- (pre-modify the verb) sits in a small dispensary in the morning and evening. He treats the patients (e) – (use a participle to post-modify the verb) small fees. A village doctor is not a (f)---- (pre-modify the noun) man. His chamber is (g)----- (pre-modify the verb) furnished. He cannot supply costly medicines to the (h)----- (pre-modify the noun) patients. In our country, the number of qualified doctors is (i)----- (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) few. So, a village doctor is a great friend to the (j)----- (pre-modify the noun) people.

Answer: a) Very b) mostly c) registered/ qualified d) regularly
e) taking f) rich g) ill h) poor i) very j) Village/ rural

Deforestation means cutting down of trees (a)---(post-modify the verb). To meet up the basic needs of food and housing, trees are being cut in large scale and thus it causes (b)--- (pre-modify the noun) imbalance. Besides, there are some dishonest people who cut trees in our forest (c) --- (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). The (d)---(use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) level is rising and many parts of the world are going to be engulfed by the sea in near future. New areas of the world are (e)---(use a participle to pre-modify the verb) turned into desert as a result of deforestation. So, we must stop (i)---(use a participle to post-modify the verb) down trees unnecessarily, (g) ---(use a participle to pre-modify the noun) trees indiscriminately will be hazardous for our future existence. If we destroy trees (h)---(use an adverbial phrase to post-modify the verb) one day the country will turn into a great desert. The (1)--- (use a participle to pre-modify the noun) temperature will cause greenhouse effect. Necessary measures should be taken (j)--- (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb).

2. The rainy season is the proper time for (a)---- (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) plantation. It is the time when (b)----(use article to pre modify the noun) environment is the most suitable one for the (c)---- (use an adjective to pre modify the noun) growth of trees. We should plant trees according to (d)--- (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) suitability with the soil. There are (e)---(use quantifiers to pre-modify the noun) fallow lands around us. We can plant saplings on (f)---- use demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) lands. Sea-beaches, low laying areas, road sides etc. can be brought under the scheme of tree plantation.

3. Rabindranath Tagore , (a)----- (post modify the noun with an appositive) , was born in 1861 in a (b)----- (use an adjective to pre modify the noun) family at Jorasako in Kolkata. He was (c)----- (use article to pre modify the noun phrase) fourteenth child of his parents. He went to school (d)---- (post modify the verb with an adverbial of time) and wrote his (e)---- (use determiner to pre modify the noun) verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen , in 1878 he reached London to attend school there . He gathered (f)---- (use determiner to pre modify the noun) experience from his stay in London. (g)---- (use a demonstrative to pre modify the noun) experience had a lasting effect on his later life. In 1880 Rabindranath returned home without (h)---- (use determiner to pre modify the noun) qualifications of distinction. However, he never gave up (i)---- (use possessive to pre modify the noun) habit of writing poetry . He was awarded the noble prize in 1913 for his Gitanjali , (j)---- (post modify the noun with an appositive).

Ali,(a)----- (post modify the noun with an appositive) , is known to his classmates as a good student. He has (b)----- (use quantifiers to pre modify the noun) good qualities. He knows that the (c)----- (use an adjective to pre modify the noun) duty of a student is to study and he never neglects (d)---- (use a demonstrative to pre- modify the noun) duty. He prepares (e)---- (use possessive to pre modify the noun) lessons regularly. He maintains discipline. He knows the value of time. He gets up(f)---- (post modify the verb with an adverbial) so that he can get enough time to study. He goes to college (g)---- (post modify the verb with an adverbial) . He never wastes a (h)---- (use determiner to pre modify the noun) moment in vain. He is (i)---- (pre modify the adjective with an adverb) gentle. He always obeys his parents and teachers. He (j)---- (post modify the verb with an adverb) mixes with the bad boys. A student like Ali is a great asset to the nation.

5. The rainy season is the proper time for (a)---- (use a noun- adjective to pre-modify the noun) plantation. It is the time when (b)----(use article to pre modify the noun) environment is the most suitable one for the (c)---- (use an adjective to pre modify the noun) growth of trees. We should plant trees according to (d)--- (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) suitability with the soil. There are (e)---(use quantifiers to pre-modify the noun) fallow lands around us. We can plant saplings on (f)---- use demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) lands. Sea-beaches, low laying areas, road sides etc. can be brought under the scheme of tree plantation.