

Modifiers

Modify means to give extra information.

Rina is a **good** girl. She walks **quickly**.

Two Types:

- a. **Pre-modifier: Before the word. (good)**
- b. **Post-Modifier: After the word. (quickly)**

Modifiers:

- a. **Noun- Adjective**– vegetable garden, village people
- b. **Adjective** - modifies noun .
- c. **Adverb** – modifies adjective, Verb & Adverb
- d. **Prepositional Phrase**- Preposition + words
- e. **Distributive**- each, every, either, neither, one
- f. **Demonstrative**- This, these, that, those
- g. **Article**- a, an, the
- h. **Possessive**- my, our, your, his, her, their, its
- i. **Determiner**- Demonstrative, distributive, quantifier, numerals, article & possessive.
- j. **Infinitive**- to +Verb(base).
- k. **Gerund**- Verb +ing (works as noun)
- l. **Participle**: Present(Verb+ing), Past (V3), Perfect (having+v3)
- m. **Noun in Apposition /Appositive:**
Mr. A, the principal of our college, is coming.
- n. **Adverbial Phrase**- Adverb + words
- o. **Intensifier**- very, extremely
- P. **Quantifiers**- some, few, many, a lot

Exercise:

1. Arsenic is a (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun) substance. It is (b) ____ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) dangerous for human health. (c) ____ (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) substance is found in the water of the tubewell. There are (d) ____ (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) villages in (e) ____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country. Most of our (f) ____ (use noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) people drink tubewell water. As a result, many of them are suffering from arsenic problem. This problem is (g) ____ (pre modify the verb) found in North Bengal. We should take proper measures (h) ____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive phrase). Government is trying to mark the tubewells having arsenic (i) ____ (use a participle to post-modify the noun) red colour. People should be refrained from drinking water of (j) ____ (use demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) tubewells. Otherwise, the will suffer from arsenicosis.

2. Air and water are the most (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) elements of the environment. But we are polluting them (b) ____ (post-modify the verb with an adverb). Mills and factories use fuel (c) ____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) their products. The burning of this fuel creates smoke (d) ____ (post-modify the verb with an adverbial). Motor vehicles also pollute the air, (e) ____ (use an appositive). Water is polluted by (f) ____ (pre-modify the noun with a quantifier) kinds of waste and filth. We also contaminate water (g) ____ (post-modify the verb with a present participle phrase) into it. Farmers use (h) ____ (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) fertilizers and insecticides and pollute water. (i) ____ (pre-modify the noun with a past participle) water is (j) ____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) harmful for health.

3. A library is a (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun) of knowledge. The students (b) ____ (use a participle) to all classes visit it in their library periods. Our college library is housed in two rooms. (c) ____ (pre-modify the noun) almirahs are placed in one room. The other room is the (d) ____ (use a participle to modify the noun) room where magazines, journals and newspapers are placed. There are about five thousands books in our library which are arranged (e) ____ (post-modify the verb). Any type of book can be traced in no time. The books cater to the needs and interests (f) ____ (use a prepositional phrase). There are two separate sections in the library. One of them contains reference books like (g) ____ (use nouns), etc. The other section contains books (h) ____ (use prepositional phrase). Every student has a library (i) ____ (use a noun). The reading room is always crowded (j) ____ (post-modify the verb) in the afternoon.

4. Kazi Nazrul Islam is called the Shelly 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 appositive), 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) ____ (used an intensifier to pre modify the adjective) melodious. He enriched the Bengali literature (g) ____ (use an adverb to pre 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)

5. 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 it prevents (d) ____ (use determiner to pre-modify the noun) diseases. As a result, we do not get sick (e) ____ (post-modify the verb with an adverb). We should select (f) ____ (pre-modify the noun with possessive) diet according to our needs. We should not eat the (g) ____ (use adjective to pre-modify the noun) foods for the whole week. We can keep fit (h) ____ (use a participle) a balanced diet. But it is not easy (i) ____ (post-modify the adjective with an infinitive) a balance diet. Here (j) ____ (use a determiner) nutritionist can help us.

6. Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun) farmer who used (b) ____ (post-modify the verb by using infinitive) on other people's land. With great effort, they married (c) ____ (use a possessive) daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started (d) ____ (use present participle to modify the verb) with their father as (e) ____ (pre-modify the noun) labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were seventeen, they left for towns (f) ____ (use infinitive to post-modify the verb) money. At first, they used to send money to their parents (g) ____ (use an adverb to post-modify the verb) but after getting married they barely had enough to support their (h) ____ (pre-modify the noun) families. Out of desperation, Ayesha Begum started (i) ____ (post-modify the verb) in the village to feed her old (j) ____ (pre-modify the noun) husband and herself.

7. 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 Jarasanko, Kolkata. He went to school (c) ____ (post-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) ____ (post-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) ____ (post-modify the adjective with an infinitive) an English family of Mr. Scott. He also visited the House of parliament (h) ____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) Gladstone and John bright's debates on Irish rule. He wrote letters to Kolkata (i) ____ (post-modify the verb with a present participle) English society. At this, his family thought that they might lose their son (j) ____ (post-modify the verb). So he was called back to Kolkata.

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8. Sabbir is (a) ____ (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) ideal student. He prepares (b) ____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) lessons in collaboration with his teachers. He does (c) ____ (post-modify the verb) in every examination as he does not waste time. He knows time once lost is lost forever. So, he utilises every moment. During his free time, he goes to his native village. He teaches (d) ____ (pre-modify the noun) people. He wants (e) ____ (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) illiteracy from his village. (f) ____ (use present participle to pre-modify the verb) illiteracy from his village, he wants to bring about a massive development there. He is (g) ____ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) devoted to God. He says prayer (h) ____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) times a day. He never tells a lie. He respects his parents very much. Other superiors are also respected by him. His father (i) ____ (post-modify the noun phrase with an appositive) supports him cordially. His mother, an ideal housewife, (j) ____ (pre-modify the verb) supports him very much. Such a student like Sabbir is rarely found nowadays.

9. We can't think of our existence without language. It plays a (a) ____ (use an intensifier) important role in our life. We use language from the time we wake up (b) ____ (post modify the verb) till we go to bed at night. We use language not only in our (c) ____ (pre-modify the noun) hours but also in our dreams. We use language (d) ____ (use an infinitive) what we feel and to say what we like or dislike. We also use language (e) ____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) information. Language is (f) ____ (pre-modify the adjective) present in our life. It is an (g) ____ (pre-modify the noun) part of our life. As an (h) ____ (pre-modify the noun) nation, we also have a language. But we had to struggle (i) ____ (post modify the verb) to establish the right of our language. Many (j) ____ (pre-modify the noun) sons sacrificed their lives for the language.

10. Newspaper plays a very (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun) role in modern civilization. It publishes news and views of home and abroad. Only (b) ____ (pre-modify the noun) knowledge is not enough in this competitive world. A newspaper helps a man (c) ____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) his general knowledge. Besides academic books, one should read newspapers (d) ____ (post modify the verb). Newspaper helps one (e) ____ (post modify the verb with an infinitive) the facts of the world. (f) ____ (pre-modify the verb with a present participle phrase) regularly, one can be aware of everything. There are (g) ____ (pre-modify the noun) kinds of newspaper. One should select the newspaper (h) ____ (post modify the verb). One should choose the (i) ____ (pre-modify the noun) paper because many newspaper present news partially. Whatever the paper is, it (j) ____ (pre-modify the verb) helps a man.

11. Bangladesh is a (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun) country. Though it is a small country, it has a (b) ____ (pre-modify the noun) population. People (c) ____ (pre-modify the verb with an adverb) depend on agriculture. They grow different kinds of crops (d) ____ (post modify the verb with an adverbial phrase). We earn (e) ____ (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) currencies by exporting some of these crops. We are also rich in (f) ____ (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) resources. Now, we are able (g) ____ (post modify the adjective with an infinitive) natural gas from underground. Our industries are also rising (h) ____ (post modify the verb with an adverb). We export (i) ____ (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) products to the developed countries. In this regard, we have already earned a (j) ____ (pre-modify the noun) reputation.

12. A village doctor is a very (a) ____ (pre-modify the noun) person in the rural areas of Bangladesh. He is (b) ____ (pre-modify the verb) known as quack. A village doctor is not a (c) ____ (pre-modify the noun) doctor. He usually sits in a small dispensary (d) ____ (post modify the verb). He treats the patients (e) ____ (use a participle phrase to post modify the verb). 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 medicine to (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) villagers.

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