MODIFIER WITH ANSWER

1. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [DB-2024]**
Once there lived a (a) __ (pre-modify the noun) fox in a jungle. One day, while he was walking (b)__ (post-modify the verb with a prepositional phrase), he fell into a trap and lost his tail. He felt very unhappy and sad. But the fox was (c)__ (pre-modify the adjective) cunning too. He hit upon a plan and invited all the foxes (d) __ (use an infinitive phrase). When all the foxes arrived, the fox, (e)__ (use an appositive), said, "My dear friends, I have discovered a new thing, It is that (f) __ (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) tails are quite useless. They look (g)__ (pre-modify the adjective) ugly and dirty too. So, we all should cut off our tails, shouldn't we?" Most of them agreed with the cunning fox (h) __ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) their tails. But an old and (i) __ (pre-modify the noun) fox said to the cunning fox, "My friend, your plan is nice but evil. Actually you want to cut off our tails because you have lost (j)__ (pre-modify the noun with a determiner) tail of your own".
Answer: (a)clever/cunning; (b) through the jungle; (c) very; (d) to come to a meeting in the jungle; (e) the convener of the meeting; (f) our; (g) very/quite; (h) to cut off/to sever; (i) wise; (j) the.

2. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [MB-2024,CB-2019]**
A library is a (a)__ (pre-modify the noun) house of knowledge. The students (b)__ (use a participle) in all classes visit it in their leisure period. Usually a college library is housed in two rooms. (c) __ (pre-modify the noun) almirahs are placed in one room. The other room id the (d) __(use a participle to modify the noun) room where magazines, journals and newspapers are placed. Hundreds of books cater to the needs and interests (f) __ (use a pre-positional phrase). Generally 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 a pre-positional phrase). Every student has a (i) __ (use a noun adjective to modify noun) card. The reading room is always crowded (j)__ (post modify the verb) in the afternoon.
Answer: (a) store; (b) studying/enrolled; (c) some/several; (d) reading; (e) alphabetically/systematically/orderly; (f) of all students and teachers; (g) dictionaries; (h)on various subjects; (i) library; (j) especially.

3. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [CB-2024]**
Man has (a)__ (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) inborn curiosity to know the unknown and (b)__ (use an infinitive phrase). He likes to see new places and wants to know about (c)__ (pre-modify the noun) nations, their cultures, manners and religions. Bookish knowledge is (d) __ (use adjective phrase). In order to have practical knowledge one has to go for travelling. (e)__ (use an adverbial phrase) people had to suffer much for travelling as they did not have (f)__ (pre-modify the noun) transports. Nowadays travelling has become much easier and comfortable for the invention of airplane, buses, ships, speedy trains etc. Travelling plays a (g)__ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) tour which also helps to remove (i)___ (pre modify the noun with a possessive) boredom of study. In fact, everyone should travel to develop practical knowledge which cannot be acquired by sitting (j)__ (post-modify the verb).
Answer: (a) an; (b) to see the unseen; (c) different/various; (d) often theoretical; (e)In the past; (f) speedy/fast; (g) very; (h) study/world; (i) their; (j) idly/aimlessly.

4. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [RB-2024]**
Trees, (a)__ (use an appositive), are essential for maintaining eco-system. without tress, the balance of eco-system will be (b) __ (post modify the verb) lost. Trees provide us with (c)__ (pre-modify the noun)

elements without which we cannot live on this earth. It is matter of (d) __ (pre-modify the noun) concern that we are felling trees (e)__ (post modify the verb). As a dire consequence, the global temperature is rising (f)__ (post modify the verb). The existence of flora and fauna is at an (g)__ (use a pre-modifier) risk. Polar ice caps are melting and (h) __ use a noun adjective) level is rising. (i) __ use a present participle phrase), we can avoid such a catastrophe. If we want to keep our (j)__ (use a noun adjective) earth safe and sound, we have to plant trees and protect our forests.

Answer: (a)the lungs of the Earth/home to many species; (b)easily/completely/entirely; (c)some/many/significant/important; (d)great; (e)indiscriminately; (f)day by day/alarmingly/awfully; (g)unavoidable/inevitable/imminent; (h) sea; (i) Creating awareness/Raising public awareness/Taking immediate steps/Being conscious; (j) mother.

5. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [DjB-2024]**

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 of the land. There are (e) __ (use quantifier to pe modify the noun) fallow lands around us. We can plant saplings on (f)__ (use a demonstrative) lands. Sea-beaches, low-lying areas, road sides etc. can be brought under the scheme of tree plantation. We can easily engage landless people (g)__ (use an infinitive phrase to post modify the verb) the saplings and ensure their safe growth. The success of tree plantation programme requires (h) __ (use article to pre-modify the noun phrase) united effort. The government, the NGOs and the educated section of the society should work (i)__ (post modify the verb with adverbial) in this regard. Everybody should come forward spontaneously to contribute to (j)__ (use a demonstrative to pre modify the noun phrase) noble campaign.

Answer: (a) tree; (b) the; (c) proper; (d) their; (e) many/some; (f) these/those; (g) to take care of/to plant; (h) a; (i) all together/unitedly/jointly; (j) this.

6. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [JB-2024]**

Kazi Nazrul Islam is one of (a) __ (use determiner to pre modify the noun) best poets Bengal has (b) __ (use an adverb to pre modify the verb) produced. As a (c) __ (use an adjective to pre modify the noun) writer, he contributed to many branches of Bangla literature. However, it is his poems and songs that earned him the (d)__ (pre modify the noun) reputation. Through his writings, Nazrul aimed (e)__ (use an infinitive to post modify the verb) the society because he was (d)__ (pre modify the verb) troubled by old values and religious superstitions. It is (g)__ (use an intensifier to pre modify the adjective) important to note that while Nazrul fought against religious bigotry, he composed (h)__ (use a determiner to per modify the noun) songs that (i)__ (pre modify the verb) glorified religion. Sadly, a/an (j)__ (pre modify the noun) disease untimely ended his literary career in his early forties.

Answer: (a) the; (b) ever; (c) versatile/prolific; (d) ultimate/huge/greatest; (e) to reform; (f) deeply/greatly; (g) very; (h) many; (i) really/greatly; (j) incruble/fatal.

7. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [CtgB-2024]**

Long ago, there was an (a)__ (pre-modify the noun) king in England. He was tired of ruling and needed rest. He had (b)__ (pre modify the noun) daughters__ Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. He made up his mind (c)__ (post-modify the verb with and infinitive phrase) among his daughters. But, at first, he wanted (d)_ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive phrase) how much they loved him. Firstly, the king

asked his (e)__ (pre-modify the noun) daughter how much she loved him Goneril declares that she loved him (f)__ (use) an intensifier to post-modify the verb) than she could say. Lear, the king, was (g) __ (pre-modify the adjective) satisfied He gave her one-third of the kingdom. Then he asked his (h) __ (pre-modify the noun) daughter Regan. She replied that her love for him would never change. She was able (i)__ (post-modify the adjective with an infinitive) him. So, the king gave another-third of his kingdom. Then, it was the turn of Cordelia, the (j) __ (pre-modify the noun) daughter of the king.

Answer: (a) old; (b) three; (c) to divide his kingdom; (d) to figure out/to find out; (e) eldest; (f) more; (g) very; (h) second; (i) to please/to satisfy; (j) youngest/favourite.

8. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: [BB-2024]

Books are (a) __ (use intensifier) essential for us. They help us (b) __ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive knowledge. (c)__ (pre-modify the noun with present participle) books, we can know everything. They show us the (d) __ (pre-modify the noun way. Books can be our (e) __ (pre-modify the noun) friends. They help us (f) __ (post modify the verb with infinitive) our mind. They improve our (g) __ (pre-modify the noun) power'. They give us solace to our (h) __ (pre-modify the noun) mind. Besides, reading (i) (pre-modify the noun) books; students should read other books. If they read other books, they will be able to know everything (j) __ (post modify the verb).

Answer: (a) very; (b) to acquire/to gain/to achieve; (c) Reading; (d) proper/right; (e) best/real/true; (f) to enrich/to enlighten; (g)cognitive/thinking; (h)troubled/weary; (i)academic; (j) comprehensively/thoroughly.

9. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [DB-2023]

Cricket is an (a) — (pre-modify the noun) game. It is not a game of (b) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country. A (c) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) match is played between two teams. (d) — (use a distributive pronoun to pre-modify the noun) team consists of eleven players. A cricket field must be (e) — (post modify the noun). It requires two wooden bats, a ball & two sets of stamps. (f) — (use a numeral adjective to pre-modify the noun) umpires conduct the game. Sometimes, a third umpire is required (g) — (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) an acute confusion. (h) — (use a participle to pre-modify the noun) the opportunity, the batter hits the ball away at a good distance and runs to the opposite wicket. If (i) — (use an indefinite pronoun to pre-modify the noun) batter is out, next batter comes in his place. Both teams try (j) — (use an adverbial phrase to post modify) to out all batters of the opposite.

Answer: (a) international/exciting/interesting; (b) our; (c) cricket; (d) Each; (e) oval in shape/large/well-maintained; (f) Two; (g) to resolve/to clear up/to remove; (h) Getting/Having; (i) one; (j) heart and soul

10. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [MB-2023]

The purpose of education is to bring about (a) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) changes in (b) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) behaviour. It also brings changes in our lives and society (c) — (use a relative clause to post-modify the noun). If it fails to do so, it can't be called education. Education is not only receiving certificates and getting grades. It is (d) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) more than that, we can apply our (e) — (use a past participle to pre-modify the noun) knowledge in our engagement with the world that lies (f) — (use an adverb to post-modify the verb). We can do that in (g) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) ways. One way is civic engagement which is (h) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb 'appreciated') appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make difference in civic life (i) — (use a prepositional phrase to post-modify the noun "life"). A person (j) — (use a past participle to post modify the noun) civically is concerned about civic issues like injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

Answer: (a) positive; (b) our; (c) in which we live; (d) much/far; (e) learnt/obtained/acquired; (f) outside; (g) many/different; (h) highly; (i) of the community; (j) engaged

11. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [CB-2023]

Amerigo, (a) — (use noun in apposition) lives alone. His parents now live separate and none of them wants (b) — (use infinitive to post modify the verb) his responsibility. (c) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) mother told him to go away because she is married to another man. (d) — (use determiner to premodify the noun) streets are now his home. He wanted (e) — (use adjective to premodify the noun) money from his father to buy a (f) — (use noun adjective to premodify the noun) ticket. But his father did not answer. He earns his living by working hard. (g) — (use adverbial to premodify the verb) he finds work. Some of (h) — (use demonstrative to premodify the noun) works are very risky for him. Once he sold ice-cream (i) — (use prepositional phrase to post modify the verb). But he got (j) — (use quantifier to premodify the noun) money in return from the owner of the ice-cream shop.

Answer: (a) a street child; (b) to take; (c) His; (d) The; (e) some; (f) bus; (g) Sometimes; (h) those/these; (i) in the street/on the beach; (j) no.

12. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [RB-2023]

People around were just watching as the (a) — (pre-modify the noun) boy started (b) — (post-modify the verb) into the (c) — (pre-modify the noun) canal. Then the traffic constable came. (d) — (pre-modify the noun with a present participle) no time, he jumped into the canal. The (e) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) constable did not think of his (f) — (pre-modify the noun) life. He was (g) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) kind that he risked his life. People (h) — (post-modify the noun) by the canal praised him (i) — (post-modify the verb with an adverb). This type of person is a model (j) — (post-modify the noun).

Answer: (a) little/young; (b) drowning; (c) deep; (d) Wasting; (e) kind/compassionate; (f) own; (g) so; (h) gathered/standing; (i) profusely/highly; (j) of kindness and sacrifice/for the society

13. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [DjB-2023]

An (a) — (pre-modify the noun) student is he who has (b) — (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) good qualities. He studies (c) — (post modify the verb). He knows that the (d) — (pre-modify the noun) duty of a student is to study. So, he never neglects (e) — (use a possessive) duty. He even makes the proper use of (f) — (use a determiner to pre-modify the noun) moment. Sabuj, (g) — (post modify the noun with an appositive) of our class, is an example of a good student. Sabuj is (h) — (pre-modify the adjective) helpful to us. I try (i) — (modify the verb with an infinitive) a boy like Sabuj. I want to be one of the (j) — (pre-modify the noun) stars in the class.

Answer: (a) ideal; (b) many/some; (c) attentively/sincerely/regularly; (d) foremost/main/prime; (e) his; (f) every; (g) one of the students/the first boy; (h) very; (i) to be; (j) brightest/most shinning/most glittering

14. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [JB-2023]

Language plays a (a) — (pre-modify the adjective with 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) — (post-modify the verb with 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) — (use adverb to post-modify the verb) to establish the right to our language. Many (j) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) sons of our country sacrificed their lives for our mother-tongue.

Answer: (a) very; (b) in the morning; (c) waking/active; (d) to express; (e) to share/to transfer/to record/to exchange; (f) ever/constantly/always; (g) inseparable/essential/important; (h) independent; (i) hard/earnestly/persistently; (j) valiant/brave/heroic

15. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [SB-2023]

Drug addiction among the young generation has become a (a) — (pre-modify the noun) concern. Drug is mainly used as medicine (b) — (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) diseases and an excess of taking drug for no disease is called drug addiction. It has grasped the young generation (c) — (post-modify the verb). They take drugs to forget (d) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) sadness. (e) — (pre-modify the noun) people take drugs (f) — (use adverb to post-modify the verb). Drug addiction causes (g) — (pre-modify the noun) harm to human body. (h) — (use a participle) them aware, we can remove this curse from our society. All concerned should take initiatives (i) — (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) it. The criminals should be punished with an (j) — (use a noun adjective) hand.

Answer: (a) major/serious/great; (b) to cure/to treat; (c) seriously/dangerously/badly/greatly; (d) their; (e) These/Young; (f) willingly/consciously; (g) serious/severe/much; (h) Making; (i) to eradicate/to prevent/to stop; (j) iron

16. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [BB-2023]

Kazi Nazrul Islam is called the Shelley of Bangla literature. He was a (a) — (pre-modify the noun) poet. He wrote (b) — (post-modify the verb) in almost all branches of Bangla literature. Nazrul, (c) — (post-modify the noun with appositive), won the attention of everybody in his early childhood. He wrote ceaselessly until the death of (d) — (use possessive to pro-modify the noun) poetic flair. He composed (e) — (pre-modify the noun) songs (f) — (post-modify the noun with an adjective clause). His literary works have enriched (g) — (pre-modify the noun with noun adjective) literature. His poems and songs played a great role (h) — (post modify the verb with an infinitive phrase) in our war of liberation. He (i) — (pre-modify the verb) sang the songs of equality in his poetry. He is (j) — (pre-modify the noun with determiner) pride, no doubt.

Answer: (a) rebel/great/famous; (b) successfully/brilliantly; (c) our national poet/a literary genius; (d) his; (e) his/many; (f) which are very melodious/which are loved by all; (g) Bangla; (h) to inspire the freedom fighters; (i) always; (j) our

17. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Dhaka Board 2019]

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 tube well. There are (d) — (use quantifier to pre-modify tie noun) villages in (e) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country. Most of our (f) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) people drink tube well water. As a result, many of them are suffering from the 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 tube wells having arsenic (i) — (use a participle to post modify the verb) red color. People should be refrained from drinking water of (j) — (use demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) tube wells. Otherwise, they will suffer from arsenicosis.

Answer: a) harmful/poisonous/detrimental; b) very/extremely; c) this; d) many/several; e) some; f) village/common village; g) mostly/ usually /unexpectedly/nowadays; h) to remain save/to remove this problem/to purify the water; i) painting; j) those/these

18. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Rajshahi Board 2019]

Taking food is essential. We take food (a) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). We can not survive on earth if we do not take food. In fact (b) — (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun phrase) living beings need to take food. But it is a matter of great regret that (c) — (use possessive to

pre-modify the noun) food is being adulterated. (d) — (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) adulteration is increasing (e) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adverb) alarmingly that we cannot stop it. (f) — (use a determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) dishonest businessmen use (g) — (pre-modify the noun) chemicals in food and fruits to make illegal and quick money. But they do not think about (h) – (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) health. (i) — (use present participle) adulterated food, people get sick. They are often attacked with different fatal diseases. So (j) — (use a gerund) food safety is a must today.

Answer: a) to survive/to live; b) all/every; c) our; d) Food; e) so; f) Some; g) harmful; h) our i) Taking/Eating; j) ensuring

19. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Comilla Board 2019]

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). The 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) — (postmodify the verb). One should choose the (i) — (pre-modify the noun) paper because many newspapers present news partially. Whatever the paper is, it (j) — (pre-modify the verb) helps a man.

Answer: a) significant/important; b) bookish; c) to increase/to enrich; d) everyday/regularly; e) to know; f) Reading newspaper; g) different/ various; h) properly/ rightly/ justly/ wisely; i) impartial; j) always / really /actually/ truly

20. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Jashore Board 2019]

Air and water are the most (a) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) elements of the environment. But we pollute 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 pollute water (g) — (post-modify the verb with present participle phrase) into water. 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 to health.

Answer: a) essential/valuable; b) indiscriminately; c) to manufacture; d) on a large scale/ hugely / enormously; e) an important element of our environment; f) all/ various/ different; g) throwing waste; h) chemical; i) Polluted/Contaminated; j) very

21. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Ctg Board-2019]

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.

Answer: a) very; b) in the morning; c) walking; d) to express; e) to get/ convey/exchange; f) ever / always; g) essential/integral; h) independent; i) hard; j) valiant

22. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Sylhet Board-2019]

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 thousand 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.

Answer: a) store house; b) coming; c) Some/Several; d) reading; e) systematically; f) students/of the readers; g) dictionaries /encyclopedias; h) of academic categories; i) card; j) mainly/generally

23. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Barishal Board-2019]

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 (c)— (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)— (postmodify 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. They drive (j)— (use an adverb phrase to post-modify the verb) and try to overtake others.

Answer: a) running across the country; b) Reckless; c) well; d) hardly/not; e) public; f) more; g) recklessly/desperately/inconsiderately; h) not; i) their; j) very fast/very quickly/very desperately /very speedily

24. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Dinajpur Board-2019]

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.

Answer: a) small; b) large; c) mainly/basically; d) throughout the year; e) foreign; f) natural; g) to dig out; h) rapidly; i) garment; j) good

25. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [HSC Kh set-2018]

Television has become the most common and (a)— (pre-modify the noun) source of entertainment of the (b) — (pre-modify the noun) world. A wide range of programs of (c)— (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) – (pre-modify the adjective) educative too. Courses (h)— (post modify the noun) by the Open University are shown on BTV. (i)— (pre-modify the noun) channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programs. However, watching TV has become (j)— (use an article) addiction for many.

Answer: a) widespread/great/popular; b) present /current; c) varied/various; d) numerous; e) Various Television; f) very/highly; g) highly; h) run/conducted; i) several/some/many; j) an

26. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Combined Board Kha set-2018;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 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)— (use 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).

Answer: a) famous/great/rebel/renowned; b) almost/extensively/profusely; c) our national poet/a rebel poet/a small boy; d) his; e) to inspire people; f) very/highly; g) greatly/vastly; h) Bangla/Bengali; i) a; j) throughout his life/in a loud voice

27. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Dhaka Board-2017]

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 (f) — (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 postmodify the verb) one day the country will turn into a great dessert. The (i) — (use a participle to pre modify the noun) temperature will cause the greenhouse effect. Necessary measures should be taken (j) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb)

Answer: a) indiscriminately; b) ecological /environmental; c) to earn their livelihood/to earn money; d) sea/water; e) being; f) cutting; g) cutting; h) in an indiscriminate way/without any consideration/in an inconsiderate manner; i) rising; j) to stop deforestation

28. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Rajshahi Board 2017]

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 pronoun) daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started (d) — (use a present participle to modify the verb) with their father as (e) — (pre-modify the noun) laborer's when they were old enough to help. By the time they were seventeen, they left for towns (f)— (use the 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.

Answer: a) landless; b) to work; c) their; d) working; e) day; f) to earn; g) occasionally; h) own; i) begging; j) invalid

29. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Comilla Board 2017]

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 balanced diet. Here (j) — (use a determiner) nutritionist can help us.

Answer: a) good/various; b) to lead/ to maintain; c) balanced; d) many; e) easily/frequently; f) our; g) same; h) eating/taking; i) to choose /select /combine/prepare; j) a

30. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Jashore Board-2017; Barishal Board-2016]

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.

Answer: a) familiar/common; b) usually/ commonly; c) skilled/qualified; d) everyday /regularly; e) taking small money; f) rich/wealth; g) not/poorly; h) critical/poor; i) very/quite; j) poor

31. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Chattogram Board-2017]

The people of Bangladesh have expressed their shock (a)— (post-modify the verb) at the reaction of the Pakistan Parliament. Pakistan strongly protested the execution of two (b)— (pre-modify the noun) collaborators who committed crimes against humanity on their own people in 1971. There is a demand for an apology from (c)— (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) government for the crimes of its army during the liberation war of Bangladesh. Recently Pakistan's National Assembly may be within its rights (d)— (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) for the execution of two collaborators. But it is quite clear to us that Pakistan always tries to erase its past history. To erase (e)— (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) history is not easy because history continues to follow all of us. Pakistan, (f)— (post-modify the noun with an appositive), cannot come out of its military influence. As a

result, the country has become (g)— (use an intensifier to premodify the adjective) barbarous. So, Pakistan is going down (h)— (use an adverb to post-modify the verb). The founder of Pakistan Mr. Jinnah was physically (i)— (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) weak and so, the state always tried to show its physical strength since (j)— (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) birth.

Answer: a) strongly/deeply; b) notorious/ignoble; c) Pakistan; d) to blame/to condemn; e) this/that; f) the mostly military ruled country; g) so/very; h) gradually/slowly; i) very; j) its

32. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [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 (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 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 determiner to pre-modify the noun) moment in vain. Raja 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. A student like Raja is a great asset of a nation.

Answer: a) a school boy; b) some/many; c) prime/chief; d) this; e) his; f) early; g) regularly; h) single; i) very; j) bad

33. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Dinajpur Board-2017]

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 utilizes 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 a present participle to pre-modify the verb) illiteracy from his village, he wants to bring about massive development there. He is (g)— (use an intensifier to premodify 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.

Answer: a) an; b) his; c) very well; d) illiterate; e) to remove; f) Removing; g) very; h) five; i) an ideal man; j) also

34. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Dhaka Board-2016]

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)— (postmodify the verb). So, he was called back to Kolkata.

Answer: a) famous/great/renowned; b) rich/solvent; c) early; d) first; e) to attend; f) professional; g) enough to get/to have/to find; h) to listen to; i) praising/admiring; j) ultimately/forever

35. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Rajshahi Board 2016]

It was a hot (a) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) day. A (b) – (pre-modify the noun) crow flew all over the fields looking for water. For a long time, she could not find any water. She felt (c)— (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) weak, almost giving up hope. Suddenly, she saw a water jug below her. She flew (d) – (post-modify the verb) to see if there was any water inside. Yes, she could see some water inside the jug. The crow tried (e)— (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). Sadly, she found that the neck of the jug was too narrow. Then she tried to push the jug down for the water to flow out. But she found (f)— (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) jug too heavy. The Crow thought (g)— (use a phrase to post-modify the verb) what to do. (h)— (use a participle to pre-modify the verb), she saw some pebbles nearby. She (i)— (pre modify the verb) had a good idea. She started picking up the pebbles one by one, dropping each into the jug. As more and more pebbles filled the jug, the water level kept rising. Soon it was high (j)— (post-modify the adjective) for the crow to drink. The crow quenched her thirst and flew away.

Answer: a) summer; b) thirsty; c) very; d) down; e) to drink water/to quench her thirst; f) this /that; g) for a while; h) Looking around/Roaming around the field; i) instantly/immediately; j) enough

36. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Cumilla Board 2016]

I had a peculiar experience (a)— (Post-modify the verb) while travelling to St. Martin's Island. visited the island along with my family. Zahid, (b)— (Post-modify the noun with an appositive), was our guide. On our way to the island, we watched (c)— (use a determiner to pre-modify the noun) seagulls. The (d)— (pre-modify the noun) birds were flying (e)— (post-modify the verb) with the ship. They became (f)— (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) dear and friendly to us. We entertained them with chips and biscuits. (g)— them (use a present participle to pre-modify the verb), we became (h)— (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) excited. We decided (i)— (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) in the idyllic island for a couple of days. We can never forget (j)— (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the adjective phrase) lovely sea birds.

Answer: (a) last year (b) a local boy (c) they (d) sea (e) along (f) very (g) Seeding (h) very (i) to stay (j) those.

37. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Jashore Board-2016]

Most of the people in (a)— (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country do not know the importance of English. In fact, it is an (b)— (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) language and we are living in a (c) — (pre-modify the noun) village. So, if you know English (d)— (post- modify the verb with an adverb), you can communicate with (e)— (use the 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 with proper understanding, you cannot complete (g) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) higher studies because most of the books are written in English in the process of higher education. Poor knowledge of English will also hamper your (h) — (use a noun-adjective) development. In short, if you do not have a good command of 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.

Answer: a) our; b) international; c) global; d) much/well; e) the; f) language; g) your; h) career; i) in the later part; j) well/right

38. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Chattogram Board-2016]

Once there lived a (a)— (pre-modify noun) fox in a jungle. One day, while he was walking (b) — (post-modify the verb) through the jungle, he fell into a trap and lost his tail. He felt (c)— (pre modify the adjective) unhappy and sad. But the fox was very cunning. He hit upon a plan. He invited all the foxes (d)— (post modify the verb with an infinitive) to a meeting. When all the foxes arrived, the fox without a tail said, "My dear friends, listen to me, please, I have discovered a (e)— (pre modify the noun) thing. It is that our tails are (f)— (pre-modify the adjective) useless. They look ugly and dirty. So, we all should cut off our tails, shouldn't we?" All foxes listened to the cunning fox (g)— (post-modify the verb). Most of them agreed (h)— (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) their tails. But an old and (i)— – (pre-modify the noun) fox said to him, "My friend, your plan is nice but evil. Actually, you want to cut off our tails because you have (j)— (pre-modify the noun with a determiner) tail of your own."

Answer: a) clever/cunning; b) alone; c) very; d) to come; e) significant/wonderful; f) really/quite; g) attentively; h) to cut off; i) wise; j) no

39. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. [Dinajpur Board-2016]

Water is a (a)— (pre-modify the noun) substance. It has no color of (b)— (possessive to pre modify) own. The (c) — (determiner to pre-modify the noun) name of water is life. By drinking water, we can quench (d)— (possessive to pre-modify the noun) thirst. Thus we can survive on earth. But (e)— (pre-modify the noun) water is life killing. By drinking contaminated water, we suffer from diseases like diarrhea, typhoid etc. We may (f)— (pre-modify the verb) face (g) — (pre-modify the noun) death by drinking such type of water. We are responsible for (h)— (noun adjective to pre modify the noun) pollution. Waste materials from mills and factories are thrown here and there. Farmers use fertilizers and insecticides on their land. During the rainy season, they are mixed with ponds and rivers. Besides, latrines (i) — (participle to post-modify the noun) on ponds and rivers cause water pollution. (j)— (pre-modify the noun) awareness should be raised to stop water pollution.

Answer: a) liquid; b) its; c) other; d) our; e) impure/contaminated; f) even; g) unexpected /sudden; h) water; i) build/standing; j) Public/ Social