

যেভাবে প্রশ্ন হবে :

এক্ষেত্রে দশ বাতৈতিক বাক্যের একটি Text থাকবে। Text টিতে দশটি শব্দস্থান থাকবে যেখানে Bracket এ নির্দেশনা দেয়া থাকবে। Noun/Verb -কে Premodify না Postmodify করতে হবে। শব্দস্থানগুলোকে Numbering করার জন্য a-j ব্যবহার করা হবে। এবার লক্ষ কর :

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

0.5×10 = 5

I experienced a very interesting incident (a) — (Post-modify the verb.) on my way to Dinajpur. My friend Tamalika, (b) — (post-modify the noun with an appositive.) was driving. A cow was crossing the road but suddenly in the middle of the road it stopped and remained standing. In a minute Tamalika had to change her course but she didn't have (c) — (pre-modify the noun.) time and space to do that. Tamalika tried to turn in the left when the cow too walked (d) — (post-modify the verb.) back a few steps. To save (e) — (Use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun.) cow Tamalika had to move in the right. She lost her control and bumped the car with a (f) — (Use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun.) tree. (g) — (Use a participle to pre-modify the verb.) Tamalika was shocked but she was (h) — (Use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective.) happy (i) — (Use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb.) She patted the (j) — (Pre-modify the noun) cow and burst into laughter.

[NCTB Sample Question]

যেভাবে উত্তর লিখতে হবে :

পরীক্ষার্থীরা Number উল্লেখপূর্বক Modifier ব্যবহার করে Gap পূরণ করবে। প্রতিটি সঠিক ও অর্থপূর্ণ উত্তরের জন্য 0.5 Marks প্রদান করা হবে। মোট Marks থাকবে 05।

Solution: (a) last week (b) a famous athlete (c) enough (d) slowly (e) that (f) jackfruit (g) Seeing the damage in her new car (h) very (i) to save the cow (j) naughty

Presentation

নিচের Passage টি লক্ষ কর : Pahela Baishakh bears a (a) special significance to us. The day is celebrated (b) enthusiastically all over the world. It is a (c) unique festival to the people of all classes and communities in Bangladesh. On (d) this day the shopkeepers open their new accounts book and celebrate it through arranging Halkhata festival. They invite their customers and clients (e) offering sweetmeats in (f) different places. The village people of all classes enjoy them (g) very much. In the capital city the day opens with the celebration of Chhayanat, (h) a leading cultural organisation. The Institute of Fine Arts of Dhaka University brings out a (i) colourful procession wearing various masks. They welcome the day in a very (j) gorgeous way.

উপরের Passage টিতে (a) special (adjective), significance (noun) এর পূর্বে বসে এর সম্বন্ধে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করেছে; (b) enthusiastically (adverb), celebrated (verb) এর পরে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (c) unique (adjective), festival (noun) এর পূর্বে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (d) this (demonstrative), day (noun) এর পূর্বে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (e) offering (participle), invite (verb) এর পরে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (f) different (adjective), places (noun) এর পূর্বে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (g) very (intensifier), much (adjective) এর পূর্বে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (h) a leading cultural organization (appositive), Chhayanat (noun) এর পরে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে। (i) colourful (adjective), procession (noun) এর পূর্বে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; (j) gorgeous (adjective), way (noun) এর পূর্বে বসে একে বিশেষায়িত করেছে; এদেরকে modifiers বলে।

সুতরাং দেখা যাচ্ছে, যেসব word, phrase বা clause অন্য কোন word, phrase বা clause সম্বন্ধে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাদের modifiers বলে।

Position of Modifiers

Modifiers যে শব্দকে modify করে তার আগে বা পরে বসতে পারে। অবস্থান অনুযায়ী modifiers কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা—

(i) Pre-modifiers (ii) Post-modifiers

Pre modifiers

যেসব modifiers, modified element বা শব্দের পূর্বে বসে তাদের modify করে, সেসব modifiers কে pre modifiers বলে।

Post modifiers

যেসব modifiers, modified element বা শব্দের পরে বসে তাদের modify করে, সেসব modifiers কে post-modifiers বলে।

Practice



9.1 Find out the modifiers used in the sentences.

- (i) Elderly people are the seasoned section of our society. They play important roles that are very helpful for the next generation. So, they should not be treated with disrespect. They should be provided with all kinds of human right. We are the young generation. We can extend our helping hand towards the elders. Social awareness can be raised for the old.
- (ii) Traffic jam is a common affair in urban life. It is one of the major problems of our country. This problem often occurs in the congested areas of the busy cities. Traffic jam occurs for many causes. The numbers of licensed vehicles is increasing by leaps and bounds that should be controlled.
- (iii) Eid-ul-Fitr is a religious festival of the Muslims. We eagerly await this day after having a fasting for thirty days. The day is celebrated with religious gravity. People get up early in the morning. People say eid prayer with congregation. They eat special dishes on this day.

Uses of Pre-modifiers

Presentation

- (i) Noun এর পূর্বে শব্দস্থান থাকলে, সেখানে Determiner, Predeterminer, Present Participle, Past Participle, Adjective, অন্য কোনো Noun বা Nominal Compound বসতে পারে।

(a) **Determiner :**

The boys and girls are walking side by side.
Sabbir is an ideal student. [Dinajb '17]
He has some good qualities. [BB '17]
Here a nutritionist can help us. [CB '17]
Most of the people in our country do not know the importance of English. [JB '16]

(b) **Predeterminer :**

All the boys except two are present.
Both the books are out of print.
All my friends came to the party.
Either of the pens will do.
Neither of the boys got the prize.

(c) **Present Participle :**

The boy got into the running train.
He noticed a flying bird in the sky.
A darkening sky may bring showers.
They need wood for building houses.
A barking dog seldom bites.

(d) **Past Participle :**

The injured students were sent to hospital.
A burnt child dreads the fire.
The ants eat their stored food in winter.
The worried man could not attend the guests.
The destroyed bridge should be repaired.

(e) **Adjective :**

A village doctor is a very familiar person in the rural areas of Bangladesh. [JB '17]
Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet of Bengali literature. [DB '16]
An intelligent girl worked out the sum in a few minutes.
Shefali is a beautiful girl.
The old man is helpless.

(f) **Noun :**

The sea level is rising and many parts of the world are going to be engulfed by the sea in near future. [DB '17]
He was a rebel poet. [SB '17]
His literary works have enriched Bengali literature. [SB '17]
We went to the football stadium yesterday.
Sakib Al Hasan is a famous cricket player.

(g) **Nominal compound :**

She is a record-breaking typist.
Mark the wheat-producing countries in the map.
Try to use this labour-saving method.
We live in a two-storeyed building.
A low cost house is not easily available in Dhaka.

Determiner :Determiner হেঁছ এমন কিছু শব্দ যোগে

Noun বা Noun phrase এর পূর্বে বসে Noun বা Noun phrase গুলোর সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ বা সেগুলোর নির্দিষ্টতা নির্দেশ করে।

Determiner সাধারণত নিম্নরূপ হয়:

Articles : a/an, the
Demonstratives : this, that, these, those, which
Possessives : my, your, his, her, our, their, its, whose, Rahim's, Karim's etc
Quantifiers : (a) few, fewer, (a) little, many, most, much, more, some, any etc.
Numbers : one, two, three etc.
Ordinals : first, second, third, 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc

Predeterminer :Predeterminer কোনোdeterminer এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ determiner কে modify করে অথবা তার পরবর্তী noun সম্পর্কে আরো তথ্য দেয়। যেমন: **All** their belongings were captured. এখানে 'their' একটি determiner যার পূর্বে 'all' শব্দটি বসে 'their' কে modify করছে। সুতরাং এটি একটি Predeterminer।

Predeterminer গুলো হেঁছ : all, any, another, both, each, either, every, few, little, many, more, much, neither, other, some, several, such ইত্যাদি।

Present Participle:Verbএর মূল রূপের সাথে 'ing' যোগ করে Present participle গঠন করা হয়। এটি বাক্যে মূলত 'adjective/ adverb' হিসেবে কাজ করে এবং active এর মত অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো দেখ:

Rana get into the **running** bus.
Rumi noticed a **flying** bird in the sky.

Present Participle Phrase:Present Participle Phrase বাক্যে adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে। এটি v1 + ing + অন্য শব্দ যোগে গঠিত হয়। যেমন:

Going to the nearest market I bought a mobile phone. এখানে মোটা অক্ষরে লেখা অংশ 'Going' একটি Present Participle এবং underline করা পুরো অংশটি একটি Present Participle Phrase।

Adjective:কোনো nounকে বর্ণনা করার জন্য যে শব্দ ব্যবহার করা হয় তা হলো adjective।। যেমন :

Manik is an honest cowboy. He has a black cow.

Adverb: যে word গুলো verb কিভাবে সম্পন্ন হয় তা বর্ণনা করে তাকে Adverb বলে। যেমন:

He showed **really** a wonderful attitude.
She **completely** rejected his proposal.

Noun Adjective:কোনোনoun যখন অন্য noun এর পূর্বে বসে উক্ত nounকে বর্ণনা করে তখন তাকে Noun Adjective বলে। যেমন: He bought a **leather bag**. এই বাক্যে leather noun টি bag noun এর পূর্বে বসে তার বর্ণনা দিচ্ছে। এটি একটি Noun Adjective।

Nominal Compound: দুটি মূল শব্দকে যোগ করে compound words গঠন করা হয়। একটি Noun এর সঙ্গে আর একটি Noun, একটি Noun এবং একটি Adjective, একটি Noun এবং একটি Verb, একটি Gerund এবং একটি Noun, একটি Adverb এবং একটি Noun যোগে এই Nominal Compound গঠন করা যায়। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ কর:

Steam Engine - Noun + Noun
Black Board - Adjective + Noun
Earth quake - Noun + Verb
Washing machine - Gerund + Noun
Over confidence - Adverb + Noun

Practice

9.2. Fill in the gaps with pre modifiers.

(a) — students are playing cricket in the field. (b) — my friends attended the party. (c) A — stone gathers no moss. (d) The — people should educate the uneducated. (e) Everybody likes an — man. (f) Rana is working in the — garden. (g) Bangladesh is one of the largest — countries in the world. (h) — boy who stood first is my brother. (i) She gave you a few — papers. (j) Most of the — people are farmers.

Presentation

(ii) Adjective এর পূর্বে শব্দ স্থান থাকলে, সেখানে Intensifier / Adverb বসতে পারে।

Raja is verygentle. [BB '17]
She felt very weak, almost giving up hope. [RB '16]
Sumon was born in a highly educated family.
She lives in a nicely decorated house.
Dhaka is a densely populated city.
Tiger are extremely stornq.

(iii) Verb এর পূর্বে শব্দ স্থান থাকলে, সেখানে Adverb বসতে পারে।

Adverb :

He gets up early so that he can get enough time to study. [BB '17]
Sumon usually wakes up at six O'clock.
A village doctor generally sits in a small dispensary attached to his house.
Arsenic problem is seriously found in North Bengal.
We can easily store different kinds of data, records and information in computer.
Tea is now commonly used for the entertainment of guests in our country.

Intensifier :Intensifierহেঁছ সে সমস@ শব্দ যোগে কোনোadjective/ adverbএরউপরবাড়তি জোরদিতব্যবহারকরাহয়।
কিছুবহুব্যবহৃতIntensifierগুলোহেঁছ:very, at all, absolutely, completely, highly, rather, extremely, too, really,

(iv) একটি বাক্যাংশের পূর্বে Gap থাকলে সেখানে present participle/ past participle phrase বসতে পারে।

Present Participle :

Seeing them, we became very excited. [CB '16]

Leaving the female uneducated, no nation can prosper.

Seeing the damage in his new car, Rana was shocked.

Closing the door, Bithi went to sleep.

Going to market, Hasan bought a shirt.

Hearing the news, Smriti began to weep.

Practice



9.3. Fill in the gaps with pre modifiers.

(a) Rahmat lives a — simple life. (b) Ripon — goes to bed at 9 pm. (c) —, Hasan went to sleep. (d) Our headmaster is a — minded person. (e) The teachers of our school are — qualified. (f) —, we can keep fit. (g) Dishonest people are — responsible for corruption. (h) Smoking is — detrimental to health. (i) All the districts of Bangladesh are not — developed. (j) —, the man fell asleep.

Uses of Post Modifiers

Presentation

(i) Noun এর পরে শূন্যস্থান থাকলে, সেখানে Present Participle phrase, Past Participle phrase, Infinitive Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Appositive, Nominal clause বা Relative clause বসতে পারে।

(a) **Present Participle Phrase** : এটা ঐ Noun এর সম্মুখে আরও তথ্য যুক্ত করে।

Besides, latrines standing on ponds and rivers cause water pollution. [Dinajb '16]

The students saw their teacher coming.

My cousin reading at Jahangirnagar University will join the party tonight.

I found an old man standing at the door.

I used to watch the flower plant growing everyday.

I saw my cousin playing in the field.

(b) **Past Participle Phrase** :

A tiger killed by the hunter was left in the jungle.

I saw a man injured by an accident.

He has got the money sent by his father.

I have got the letter written by you.

The bridge destroyed by floods has been rebuilt.

(c) **Infinitive Phrase** :

They left for towns to earn money. [RB '17]

Rafiq was the last man to leave the campus too.

Fatima was surprised to hear the news.

She got a nice bat to play with.

Here is a chair to sit on.

(d) **Preposition Phrase** :

A man with white beard came here yesterday.

He is a man of great honour.

We saw a girl with a small dog.

We found the clues of the cruel murder.

We saw a gentleman with sunglasses.

(e) **Appositive** :

Nazrul, the national poet, won the attention of everyone in his early childhood. [SB '17]

We, the teachers and students, are proud of him.

Mr Kabir Hossain, our headmaster, presided over the meeting.

Rabindranath Tagore, a great poet, was born in 1861.

We, the people of Bangladesh, are peace loving.

(f) **Nominal clause** :

The report that he was murdered is true.

Our hope that he would come back home proved false.

The idea that she did it was wrong.

The announcement that a new airport is to be built nearby aroused immediate opposition.

(g) **Relative clause** :

This is the pen which I lost yesterday.

I know the man who came here.

The book which you gave me is very good.

He is the man whom we all respect.

The reason why I did it is obvious.

Infinitive :

একটি infinitive, verb থেকে গঠিত হয় কিন্তু তা Sentence এ verb হিসেবে কাজ করে না। Infinitive 'to + V₁' এর সমন্বয়ে গঠিত হয় যা বাক্যে Noun, Adjective বা Adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

I love **to sing**. (Noun)

She didn't have permission **to go**. (Adjective)

He plays cricket **to become** a cricketer. (Adverb)

Infinitive/ Infinitive phrase যখন বাক্যে modifier হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তা কোনো noun এর পরে বসে ঐ noun কে বর্ণনা করা বা কোনো verb এর পরে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে ঐ verb এর উদ্দেশ্য বা কারণ প্রকাশ করে।

Infinitive Phrase :

Infinitive Phrase মূলত to + v₁ + other word (s) নিয়ে গঠিত হয়।

Infinitive এর মতো Infinitive Phrase-ও বাক্যে Noun, Adjective বা Adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

He helped **to build the roof**. (Noun)

I need a book **to read on holiday**. (Adjective)

I went to market **to buy a mobile phone**. (Adverb)

Infinitive/Infinitive phrase যখন বাক্যে modifier হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তা কোনো Noun এর পর বসে ঐ Noun কে বর্ণনা করে বা কোনো Verb এর পর ব্যবহৃত হয়ে ঐ Verb এর উদ্দেশ্য বা কারণ প্রকাশ করে।

Appositive :

Appositive হচ্ছে noun বা noun phrase বা noun clause যা অন্য একটি noun এর পরে বসে ঐ noun সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেয় বা noun টিকে বর্ণনা করে। Appositive এর শুরু এবং শেষে কমা (,) থাকে।

নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ কর : Mr. Jamal, **the chairman of the company**, was rewarded.

We, **the people of Bangladesh**, are peace loving.

Prepositional phrase :

একটি Preposition এবং একটি Noun অথবা Pronoun নিয়ে যে Phrase গঠিত হয় তাকে Prepositional phrase বলে। উল্লেখ্য Preposition এর পরের Noun টি Noun, Noun Phrase অথবা Noun Clause হতে পারে।
উদাহরণ:

He has come **from Paris**. (Preposition + Noun)

The book is **on the table**. (Preposition + Noun Phrase)

I have quoted here everything **from what he said**. (Preposition + Noun Clause)

I am thinking **of sleeping**. (Preposition + Gerund)

মনে রাখবে, Prepositional phrase বাক্যে Adjective অথবা Adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Relative clause :

Relative clause কোন Noun কে Post modify করতে ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Relative clause টি পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত Noun কে বর্ণনা করে বা Noun টি সম্পর্কে তথ্য দেয়। একটি Relative clause সবসময় একটি Relative Pronoun (who, which, that, whose) দিয়ে শুরু হয়। উদাহরণ:

I bought a new car **that is very fast**. (Relative Clause টি 'car' noun কে বর্ণনা করছে।)

I got a mobile **which was very expensive**. (Relative Clause টি 'mobile' noun কে বর্ণনা করছে।)

Nominal clause :

Nominal clause বা Noun clause বাক্যে সবসময় একটি noun হিসেবে কাজ করে। Noun clause গুলো হয় main clause এর subject আর না হয় object। মনে রাখবে একটি noun clause সর্বদা একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ বাক্য নিয়ে হয়। যেমন: Our expectation **that Rumi would get A+** proved false. এখানে মোটা অক্ষরে লেখা অংশটি একটি Noun clause। এই অংশটি



Practice

9.4. Fill in the gaps with post modifiers.

(a) The boy — in the field is my brother. (b) The girl — first in the examination is meritorious. (c) The bed is soft —. (d) The old man — came to meet me yesterday. (e) Humayun Kabir, —, is an honest man. (f) The statement — has proved false. (g) The book — has lost. (h) I saw the girl — a letter. (i) The boy — the first prize is my brother. (j) We, — went to picnic last Friday.

Presentation

(ii) Verb এর পরে শূন্যস্থান থাকলে, সেখানে Adverb/Infinitive Phrase/Preposition Phrase/Present Participle/ Past Participle বসতে পারে।

(a) Adverb :

Deforestation means cutting down of trees indiscriminately. [DB '17]

The drug addiction has grasped the young generation seriously.

The train arrived late.

He does well in every examination as he does not waste time. [DinajB '17]

At first they used to send money to their parents time to time. [RB '17]

So, don't waste your time and try to learn English regularly from today. [JB '16]

The tortoise walks slowly.

(b) Infinitive phrase :

At the age of seventeen, he went to London to get admitted to a school there. [DB '16]

He wanted to know the matter.

Sumon went to market to buy a shirt.

Rana liked to play cricket in the afternoon.

They tried to win the match.

My parents encouraged me to study.

(c) Preposition Phrase :

Rana goes to school in the morning.

The crow is flying to and fro in search of water.

The car is running at a high speed.

The sun sets in the west.

Birds fly in the sky.

(d) Present/Past Participle :

He wrote letters to Kolkata praising English society. [DB '16]

The boys went out dancing and singing.