

Lecture

15

◆ Correction

Correction

Rule-01: Subordinate clause এর গঠন সবসময় Assertive হবে। অর্থাৎ WH + sub + Verb এই pattern এ হবে। উহার গঠন যদি প্রশ্নবোধক হয় অর্থাৎ WH + Verb + subject এই Pattern এ হলে Subordinate Clause টি ভুল Principal Clause হবে। Principal Clause এর গঠন যদি Assertive হয় তাহলে বাক্যের শেষে চিহ্নটি হবে Full stop কিন্তু Principal Clause এর গঠন যদি Interrogative হয় তাহলে Subordinate clause এর গঠন Assertive হওয়া সত্ত্বেও বাক্যের শেষে চিহ্নটি হবে প্রশ্নবোধক (?) Correction এর বাক্যটি Complex sentence হয় তাহলে নিচের যে কোন Structure অনুযায়ী বাক্যটি Correct করতে হবে।

Structure-1: Sub+Verb+ (Obj.)+ WH + sub + main Verb + full stop

Incorrect : I know what is his father's name?

Correct : I know what his father's name is.

Incorrect : Stay where are you?

Correct : Stay where you are?

Incorrect : Tell me how can I help you?

Correct : Tell me how I can help you.

Rule-02: Complex Sentence এ Antecedent এবং Relative pronoun অথবা Relative Adverb সাধারণত পাশাপাশি বসে। পাশাপাশি না বসলে বাক্যটি ভুল বাক্য মনে করতে হবে। Antecedent এর আগে বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রে একটি definite article বসে।

Structure-(a): The+antecedent+WH/that+verb+(obj./complement+verb+extension.

Incorrect : The man was arrested by the police who was innocent.

Correct : The man who was arrested by the police was innocent.

Or, The man who was innocent was arrested by the police. (Who man কে indicate করছে police কে নয়)

Incorrect : The man was tall who stole my bag.

Correct : The man who stole my bag was tall.

Or, The man who was tall stole my bag. (Who নির্দেশ করেছে man কে তাই who বসেছে man এর পাশে।)

Incorrect : The man who said that was a fool.

Correct : The man who said that was a fool.

Structure-2: The + Antecedent + WH/that + sub + Verb + verb+ extension.

Indirect : That shirt which he bought is blue in color.

Correct : The Shirt which he bought is blue in colour. (that shirt হবে না the shirt হবে।)

Rule-03 Relative Pronoun এর পরে যতোগুলো Finite Verb থাকে ততোগুলো Finite Verb সাধারণত ঐ Relative Pronoun এর Antecedent অনুযায়ী বসবে। এক্ষেত্রে Relative pronoun এর পরে যে verb এর আগে Subject থাকে না সেই verb টি Antecedent অনুযায়ী বসে। Antecedent singular হলে Verb টি singular হবে এবং Antecedent plural হলে verb টি plural হবে।

Incorrect : It is I who is to blame.

Correct : It is I who am to blame.

Incorrect : It is you who is responsible for this.

Correct : It is you who are responsible for this.

Incorrect : All that glitters are not gold.

Correct : All that glitters is not gold. (Everything অর্থে all এর পরে Verb singular হবে।)

Rule-04: (Be) Verb এর আগে এবং (Be) Verb এর পরে সাধারণত Pronoun এর subject form বসে।

Incorrect : It was us who did it.

Correct : It was we who did it.

Incorrect : This is him speaking.

Correct : This is he speaking.

Rule-05: (Be) Verb ছাড়া অন্যান্য যে কোন Verb এর পরে Pronoun এর Object form বসে।

Incorrect : Let Monir and I go.

Correct : Let Monir and me go.

Incorrect : Let you and he be witnesses.

Correct : Let you and him be witnesses.

Rule-06: যেকোন Preposition এর পরে সাধারণত Pronoun এর Object form বসে।

Incorrect : This is between she and I.

Correct : This is between her and me.

Incorrect : Everybody did the assignment except I.

Correct : Everybody did the assignment except me.

Incorrect : All but he came.

Correct : All but him came.

Rule-07: সাধারণত **To, in order to, so as to, but** ছাড়া অন্যান্য যে কোন **Preposition** এর পরে **Verb** এর **Gerund form** বসে।

To, in order to, so as to, but এদের পরে **Verb** এর **base form** বসে।

Incorrect : They played instead of worked.

Correct : They played instead of working.

Incorrect : He went to the airport in order to receiving his friend.

Correct : He went to the airport in order to receive his friend.

Incorrect : I feel like to weep.

Correct : I feel like weeping.

Incorrect : What could we do but forgiving him?

Correct : What could we do but forgive him? (তাকে ক্ষমা করে দেওয়া ছাড়া আমরা আর কী বা করতে পারতাম?)

Rule-08: **Discuss** এর পরে **about** বসে না।

Incorrect : We discussed about the matter.

Correct : We discussed the matter.

✘ **Resemble** এর পরে **After** বসে না

Incorrect : She resembles after her mother.

Correct : She resembles her mother.

✘ **Despite** এর পরে **of** বসে না

Incorrect : He went out despite of the foul weather.

Correct : He went out despite the foul weather.

✘ **Emphasize** এর পরে **On** বসে না।

Incorrect : He emphasized on learning English.

Correct : He emphasized learning English.

✘ প্রবেশ করা অর্থে **Enter** এর পরে **into** বসে না।

Incorrect : He entered into the room on the sly.

Correct : He entered the room on the sly.

তবে শুরু করা অর্থে **Enter** এর পরে **into** বসে। যেমন: **Enter into an agreement, Enter into a discussion, Enter into a dialogue, Enter into a conversation, Enter into talks, Enter into negotiations, Enter into a new leaf of life.**

Incorrect : He entered an agreement.

Correct : He entered into an agreement.

✘ **Comprise** এর পরে **of** বসে না

Incorrect : The committee comprises of ten members.

Correct : The committee comprises ten members.

✘ **Contact** এবং **join** এর পরে **with** বসে না।

Incorrect : I will contact with you soon.

Correct : I will contact you soon.

✘ **Combat** এবং **fight** এর পরে **against** বসে না

Incorrect : We should fight against corruption unitedly.

Correct : We should fight corruption unitedly.

✘ **Investigate** এর পরে **into** বসে না।

Incorrect : Police are investigating into the case.

Correct : Police are investigating the case.

✘ **Repeat** এর পরে **again** বসে না।

Incorrect : Please do not repeat in again.

Correct : Please do not repeat it.

✘ **Resign** এর পরে **from** বসে না।

Incorrect : She has resigned from the post.

Correct : She has resigned the post.

✘ **Home, abroad, here, there** এদের আগে সাধারণত **to** বসে না।

Incorrect : I met her on my way to home.

Correct : I met her on my way home.

✘ **Appoint** এর পরে সাধারণত **as** বসে না।

Incorrect : He was appointed as principal of the college.

Correct : He was appointed principal of the college.

Rule-09: Prefer এর পরে একটি verb থাকলে সাধারণত prefer+to+verb বসে। Prefer এর পরে যদি দুটি Verb থাকে তাহলে Prefer + gerund+ to + gerund বসে। আবার prefer এর পরে দুটি Noun বা Noun phrase থাকলে

Prefer+Noun/Noun phrase+to+Noun/Noun phrase বসে।

Incorrect : Some people prefer to save money to spend it.

Correct : Some people prefer saving money to spending it.

Rule-10: According as এর পরে একটি clause বসে। অর্থাৎ subject+Verb বসে। কিন্তু According to এর পরে সাধারণত Subject+Verb বসে না।

Incorrect : Do according to I suggest.

Correct : Do according as I suggest.

Rule-11: Made of/ made from/ made up of কখন বসে?

যে বস্তু দ্বারা গঠন করা হয় তা যদি দেখা যায় তাহলে Made এর পরে of বসবে। যে বস্তু দ্বারা গঠন করা হয় তা যদি দেখা না যায় তাহলে made এর পরে from বসবে। দুই বা তার বেশি উপাদান দ্বারা কোন কিছু গঠিত হয়েছে বুঝালে made এর পরে up of বসে। made up of এর পরে Noun টি সাধারণত plural হয়।

Incorrect : Paper is made of wood.

Correct : Paper is made from wood. (Paper এ wood দেখা যায় না তাই made from)

Incorrect : The basket is made from cane.

Correct : The basket is made of cane. (Basket এর মধ্যে cane (বেত) দেখা যায় তাই made of হবে।)

Incorrect : A football team is made of eleven players.

Correct : A football team is made up of eleven players. (Eleven players যেহেতু plural তাই made up of হবে।)

Rule-12: In time/on time কখন বসে?

(a) In time means – not late or timely or sufficiently early অর্থাৎ সময়মত/ নির্ধারিত সময়ের আগে বুঝাতে in time বসে।

Incorrect : He arrived at the station on time.

Correct : He arrived at the station in time.

(b) In time means – eventually/sooner or later/someday অর্থাৎ অবশেষে/কোন এক সময়।

Incorrect : You will learn how to do it on time.

Correct : You will learn how to do it in time (eventually).

(c) On time means – at the appointed time/or punctually/ or on schedule/ or neither late nor early. অর্থাৎ নির্ধারিত

সময়ের আগেও না পরেও না বুঝাতে on time বসে।

Incorrect : The train arrived in time.

Correct : The train arrived on time.

Incorrect : The meeting started timely (in time).

Correct : The meeting started on time (নির্ধারিত সময়ে).

[N.B. The train is running to time. এখানে Option এ to time না থাকলে on time হবে।]

Rule-13: Die of/Die from/Die in/Die by কখন বসে?

a. যে কোন রোগে মারা গেলে Die of বসে। Die of এর পরে যে সব word বসে সেগুলো হচ্ছে নিম্নরূপ:-

Die of cancer, dysentery, Cholera, flu, fever, heart failure, cardiac complaints, old age ailments, brain stroke, snake bites, beating, rape, injury, grief, hunger, thirst, Starvation.

Incorrect : A friend of his was died by cancer.

Correct : A friend of his died of cancer.

Incorrect : The man died from hunger.

Correct : The man died of hunger.

Incorrect : He died by snakes bites.

Correct : He died of snake bites.

b. অতিরিক্ত কোন কিছুর কারণে মারা গেলে die from বসে। Die from এর পরে যে সব word বসে সেগুলো হচ্ছে নিম্নরূপ:- Die from overeating, over drink, over work, over exercise, over pollution, over heat, wounds, hypertension.

Incorrect : He died of over work.

Correct : He died from over work.

Incorrect : Many an innocent civilian died of wounds sustained in the war.

Correct : Many an innocent civilian died from wounds sustained in the war.

c. Die in এর পরে যে সব word বসে সেগুলো হচ্ছে নিম্নরূপ:

Die in-harness, peace, poverty, famine, privations, action, war, battle, crusade, explosion, earth quake, childbirth, building collapse, boat capsize, ship wreck, plane crash, crossfire, gun fight, road accident, train accident, bus accident, accidents, road mishap, an accident, a car accident.

Incorrect : Six people died by an explosion.

Correct : Six people died in an explosion.

- Incorrect** : His father died by a car accident.
Correct : His father died in a car accident.
Incorrect : She died by a road mishap.
Correct : She died in a road mishap.
Incorrect : She died by childbirth.
Correct : She died in childbirth.

২. d. Die by এর পরে যে সব word বসে সেগুলো হচ্ছে নিম্নরূপ:

Die by-poison, hanging, pestilence, violence, pandemic, cutting one's own tendons.

- Incorrect** : He died of poison.
Correct : He died by poison.
Incorrect : She died from hanging.
Correct : She died by hanging.
Incorrect : Many people died of the recent pandemic.
Correct : Many people died by the recent pandemic.

Rule-14: Business (কাজ অর্থে) **work** (কাজ অর্থে) **homework, information, advice, furniture, machinery, jewellery, scenery, vocabulary, poetry, alphabet, bread, music, money, news, luggage, soap, traffic, progress, surface, mankind** এই Noun গুলো সব সময় **singular**। এদের আগে সাধারণত Article বসে না। তবে নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে the বসে। এদের আগে **many, few, a few, the few** এদের কোনটিই বসে না। এদের আগে **much, little, a little, the little, a lot of, enough** এদের যে কোন একটি বসতে পারে। **predicate** অংশ এদের বেশিরভাগের আগে **only one** কে বুঝাতে A অথবা An এর পরিবর্তে **a piece of, an item of, a bar of** ইত্যাদি বসিয়ে **singular** করা হয়। **Predicate** অংশে এদের আগে শুধু A অথবা An থাকলে বাক্যটি ভুল আছে মনে করতে হবে।

- Incorrect** : I have an urgent business.
Correct : I have an urgent piece of business.
Incorrect : The scenery is not the only thing tourists want to see.
Correct : Scenery is not the only thing tourists want to see.
Incorrect : Sceneries, furnitures, informations, machineries, traffics, advices.
Correct : Scenery, furniture, information, machinery, traffic, advice.
Incorrect : It is a nice poetry.
Correct : It is a nice piece of poetry. Or, It is a nice poem.

Rule-15: Police, people (জনগন অর্থে), **personnel, the peasantry, the clergy, the gentry, cattle, livestock, vermin, folk, brethren** এই Noun গুলি **always plural**। এদের পরে **verb plural** হবে।

- Incorrect** : The police was informed of the matter.
Correct : The police were informed of the matter.
Incorrect : Many cattles were slaughtered on the occasion.
Correct : Many cattle were slaughtered on the occasion.

Rule-16: Avoid, busy, consider, contemplate, can't help, couldn't help, deny, detest, enjoy, emphasize, finish, feel like, fancy, give up, insist on, mind, miss, no use, no good, no point in, no harm in, no difficulty (in), practise, quit, risk, regret, resist, remember, recollect, recommend, shun, suggest, worth, worthwhile এই word গুলির পরে **verb** এর **Gerund form** বসে।

- Incorrect** : You must avoid to mix with bad boys.
Correct : You must avoid mixing with bad boys.
Incorrect : Would you mind to close the door?
Correct : Would you mind closing the door?
Incorrect : In Bangladesh, Cricket enjoys a huge followers.
Correct : In Bangladesh, Cricket enjoys a huge following.
Incorrect : We were busy in preparing the barbecue.
Correct : We were busy preparing the barbecue.

Rule-17: With a view to, in addition to, look forward to, get used to, be accustomed to, be habituated to, be opposed to, be averse to, be conducive to, be addicted to, be devoted to, be dedicated to, be alternative to, be akin to, be similar to, be tantamount to, be crucial to, be equal to, as to, approach to prior to, bar to, bottleneck to, hindrance to, impediment to, obstacle to, predicament to, object to, objection to, confess to, admit to, amount to, contribute to, take to এই phrase গুলির পরে to থাকা সত্ত্বেও Verb এর Gerund form বসবে।

- Incorrect** : He went to the police station with a view to lodge a complaint.
Correct : He went to the police station with a view to lodging a complaint.
Incorrect : I am looking forward to see you again.
Correct : I am looking forward to seeing you again.
Incorrect : I am not opposed to do it.
Correct : I am not opposed to doing it.

Rule-18: Almost, nearly, only এই Adverb গুলি যাকে Modify করে তার আগে বসে।

Incorrect : He almost ate the whole fish.

Correct : He ate almost the whole fish.

Rule-19: Hardly, rarely, barely, scarcely, seldom, never, never before, nowhere, not only, no until, no sooner, neither, nor, so, little এদের যে কোন একটি কোন বাক্য বা clause এর শুরুতে থাকলে ঐ বাক্যের গঠন হবে প্রশ্নবোধক। কিন্তু বাক্যের শেষে চিহ্নটি হবে full stop।

✎ Negative words+helping Verb+sub+main Verb+extension+full stop

Incorrect : Not only he helped me with money but he offered me a job.

Correct : Not only did he help me with money but he offered me a job.

Incorrect : Rarely he forgets to do his homework.

Correct : Rarely does he forget to do his homework.

Rule-20: Senior, junior, inferior, superior, prior, anterior, posterior এদের বলা হয় Latin comparatives। এদের আগে more বসে না। এদের পরে than থাকলে ঐ than এর পরিবর্তে to বসে।

Incorrect : Rahim is more junior than I.

Correct : Rahim is junior to me.

Incorrect : Death is more preferable than dishonour.

Correct : Death is preferable to dishonour.

Rule-21: If দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে বাক্যের গঠন হবে নিম্নরূপ:-

✎ a. if + sub + verb₂/Were +, + sub+ would/could/might/should+verb₁

Incorrect : If I was rich, I would give you anything you wanted.

Correct : If I were rich, I would give you anything you wanted.

Incorrect : Would you mind if I going there?

Correct : Would you mind if I went there?

✎ b. Sub+would have /should have /could have /might have+ verb₃+ if + sub + had+ verb₃ Or, If + sub + had+ v₃+, + sub + would have/ should have/ could have/ might have+ v₃

Incorrect : I could have helped you if you reminded me.

Correct : I could have helped you if you had reminded me.

Incorrect : If I had enough money, I would have bought a nice house.

Correct : If I had enough money, I would have bought a nice house.

The Recent Approach

Areas	Incorrect	Correct
Noun	His English knowledge is poor.	His knowledge of English is poor.
Pronoun	I am older than him.	I am older than he
Number	We saw a few peoples in the garden.	We saw a few people in the garden.
Article	He went there in boat.	He went there in a boat
Verb	Have you told your prayers?	Have you said your prayers?
Adverb	I consider him as a honest man	I consider him an honest man.
Adjective	This is the most unique case.	This is the unique case.
Preposition	It does not concern with us.	It does not concern us.
Conjunction	He can not play football like I	He cannot play football as I can
Tense	I wish I can fly	I wish I could fly
Word	The all were there	They were all there
Case	Let you go and I go there	Let you and me to there.
Voice	We wonder what will be happened.	We wonder what will happen

BCS Previous Questions

01. Identify the correct sentence: [46th BCS]
 (a) There are trees on the both sides of the road. (b) There are trees on both the sides of the road.
 (c) There are trees, on both siedad of the road. (d) There are trees on either sides of the road Ans. b
02. What is the correct indirect form: He said. "You had better see a doctor" [42nd BCS]
 (a) He advised him to see a doctor (b) He advised that he should see a doctor
 (c) He suggested that he had seen a doctor (d) He proposed to see a doctor Ans. a
03. I shall help you provided you obey me. Here the underlined word is a/an- [41st BCS]
 (a) a/an (b) adverb (c) conjunction (d) verb Ans. c
04. Choose the correct sentence: [38th BCS]
 (a) He refrained to take any drastic action (b) He refrained on taking any drastic action
 (c) He refrained in taking any drastic action (d) He refrained from taking any drastic action Ans. d

05. Choose the correct sentence: [37th BCS]
 (a) All of it depend on you (b) All of it are depending on you
 (c) All of it depends on you (d) All of it are depended on you
 Ans. c
06. Identify the correct sentence? [36th BCS]
 (a) Yesterday, he has gone home (b) Yesterday, he did gone home
 (c) Yesterday, he had gone home (d) Yesterday, he went home
 Ans. d
07. Which one is a correct sentence? [36th BCS]
 (a) paper is made of wood (b) paper is made from wood
 (c) paper is made by wood (d) paper is made on wood
 Ans. b
08. Which is the correct sentence? [35th BCS]
 (a) He insisted on seeing her (b) He insisted for seeing her
 (c) He insisted in seeing her (d) He insisted to be seeing her
 Ans. a
09. Choose the wrong sentence. [31st BCS]
 (a) He was always arguing with his brother. (b) He failure resulted for lack of attention.
 (c) When will you write to him about your plan? (d) Who was the boy you were all laughing at?
 Ans. b
10. Choose the wrong sentence. [30th BCS]
 (a) Neither you nor I am in a sound position. (b) Laziness is detrimental for success.
 (c) He begged the favour of my granting him leave. (d) Your action is not in conformity with the law.
 Ans. b
11. Which one is wrong? [30th BCS]
 (a) He has no desire for fame. (b) I intend going to Rajshahi.
 (c) He is too miserly to part with his money. (d) He has invited me for dinner.
 Ans. b
12. Which sentence is correct? [28th BCS]
 (a) This is an unique case. (b) This is a unique case.
 (c) This is a very unique case. (d) This is the most unique case.
 Ans. b
13. Which of the following sentences is correct? [27th BCS]
 (a) Why have you done this? (b) Why you had done this?
 (c) Why you have done this? (d) Why did you done this?
 Ans. a
14. Identify the imperative sentence. [27th BCS]
 (a) I shall go to college (b) Matin is singing song
 (c) Stand up (d) It has been raining since morning
 Ans. c
15. Choose the correct sentence. [26th BCS]
 (a) Everybody have gone there. (b) Everybody are gone there.
 (c) Everybody has gone there. (d) Everybody has went there.
 Ans. c
16. Select the correct sentence. [26th BCS]
 (a) The man was tall who stole my bag. (b) The man stole my bag who was tall.
 (c) The man who stole my bag was tall. (d) The man was tall who is stealing tall my bag.
 Ans. c
17. Choose the correct sentence. [26th BCS]
 (a) The train is running in time. (b) The train is running on time.
 (c) The train is running with time. (d) The train is running to time.
 Ans. d
 [N.B. Option এ to time না থাকলে on time হবে।]
18. Choose the correct sentence. [26th BCS]
 (a) I have looked for a good doctor before I met you. (b) I had looked for a good doctor before I met
 (c) I looked for a good doctor before I had met you. (d) I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you.
 Ans. b
19. Which of the following sentences is the correct one? [25th BCS]
 (a) My father was in hospital during six weeks in summer.
 (b) My summer during six weeks my father was in hospital.
 (c) My father was in a hospital during six weeks in summer.
 (d) My father was in hospital for six weeks during the summer.
 Ans. d
20. Identify the correct sentence? [23rd BCS]
 (a) She had faith in and hopes for the future. (b) She had faith and hopes for the future.
 (c) She had faith and hopes in the future. (d) she had faith and hopes in future.
 Ans. a

21. **Choose the correct sentence.** [23rd BCS]
 (a) Rahim ate almost the whole fish. (b) Rahim almost ate the whole fish.
 (c) Almost Rahi ate whole fish. (d) Rahim ate the whole fish almost. Ans. a
22. **The correct sentence of the following —** [17th BCS]
 (a) The Nile is longest river in Africa. (b) The Nile is longest river in the Africa.
 (c) Nile is longest river in Africa. (d) The Nile is the longest river in Africa. Ans. d
23. **The correct sentence of the followings —** [17th BCS]
 (a) A new cabinet has been sworn in in Dhaka (b) A new cabinet has been sworn in Dhaka
 (c) A new cabinet has been sworn by in Dhaka (d) A new cabinet has sworn in Dhaka Ans. a
24. **Which of the following sentences is correct?** [16th BCS]
 (a) One of my friends are a lawyer. (b) One of my friends is a lawyer.
 (c) One of my friend is a lawyer. (d) One of my friends are lawyers. Ans. b
25. **শুদ্ধ বাক্যটি নির্দেশ করুন—** [16th BCS]
 (a) I forbid him not to go (b) I forbid him going
 (c) I forbid him to go (d) I forbid him from going Ans. d
26. **Which of the following sentences is correct?** [16th BCS]
 (a) That shirt which he bought is blue in colour. (b) The shirt that which he bought is blue in colour.
 (c) Which shirt he bought is blue in colour. (d) The shirt which he bought is blue in colour. Ans. d
27. **Which of the following is a correct proverb?** [16th BCS]
 (a) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. (b) Fools rush in where an angel fears to tread.
 (c) A fool rushes in where an angle fears to tread. (d) Fools rush in where the angels fear to tread. Ans. a
28. **Which of the following is a correct sentence?** [15th BCS]
 (a) He was too clever not to miss the point. (b) He was so clever to miss the point.
 (c) He was too clever to miss the point. (d) He was too clever to grasp the point. Ans. c
29. **Choose the correct sentence —** [12th BCS]
 (a) Let he and you be witnesses. (b) Let you and him be witnesses.
 (c) Let you and he be witnesses. (d) Let you and he be witness. Ans. b
30. **Choose the correct sentence —** [11th BCS]
 (a) He had been hunged for murder. (b) He has been hunged for murder.
 (c) He was hanged for murder. (d) He was hunged of murder. Ans. c
31. **Choose the correct sentence —** [11th BCS]
 (a) Rich is not always happy. (b) The rich is not always happy.
 (c) The rich is not happy always. (d) The rich are not always happy. Ans. d
32. **Choose the correct sentence.** [10th BCS]
 (a) I asked Javed had he passed. (b) I asked Javed if he had passed.
 (c) I asked Javed if you had passed. (d) I asked Javed that had he passed. Ans. c
33. **Choose the correct sentence.** [10th BCS]
 (a) A few of the three boys got a prize. (b) Each of the three boys got a prize.
 (c) Every of the three boys got a prize. (d) All of the three boys got a prize. Ans. b