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RIGHT FORMS OF VERB

Easy Level

1. **Wrong**: She go to school every day.
   Correct: She **goes** to school every day.
   Rule: For third-person singular (she, he, it) in the present simple tense, add **-s** to the verb (goes).
2. **Wrong**: They play football in the park yesterday.
   Correct: They **played** football in the park yesterday.
   Rule: Use the **past simple** form (played) for actions that happened in the past.
3. **Wrong**: I be very tired after the long journey.
   Correct: I **was** very tired after the long journey.
   Rule: Use the correct past form of the verb "to be" (was for "I").
4. **Wrong**: We visit the museum tomorrow.
   Correct: We **will visit** the museum tomorrow.
   Rule: For future actions, use **will** + base verb (will visit).
5. **Wrong**: The cat chase the mouse when I enter the room.
   Correct: The cat **was chasing** the mouse when I **entered** the room.
   Rule: Use **past continuous** (was chasing) for an action that was ongoing when another action occurred in the past (entered).
6. **Wrong**: John not eat breakfast yet.
   Correct: John **has not eaten** breakfast yet.
   Rule: In the present perfect tense, use **has/have + past participle** (has eaten) for actions that have relevance to the present.
7. **Wrong**: The baby cry because it be hungry.
   Correct: The baby **is crying** because it **is** hungry.

Rule: Use **present continuous** (is crying) for actions happening at the moment and the correct form of "to be" (is).

8. **Wrong**: She always go to school by bus.
   Correct: She always **goes** to school by bus.
   Rule: For third-person singular in the present simple, add **-s** to the verb (goes).
9. **Wrong**: They play football every Sunday.
   Correct: They **play** football every Sunday.
   Rule: The sentence is correct. The verb is in the present simple tense, which is appropriate for regular, habitual actions.
10. **Wrong**: He not like vegetables at all.
    Correct: He **does not like** vegetables at all.
    Rule: In the present simple negative form, use **do/does not** (does not) + base verb.
11. **Wrong**: I be very tired yesterday.
    Correct: I **was** very tired yesterday.
    Rule: Use the past form of "to be" (was for "I") in the past simple tense.
12. **Wrong**: The train leave at 5 p.m. every day.
    Correct: The train **leaves** at 5 p.m. every day.
    Rule: For third-person singular in the present simple, add **-s** to the verb (leaves).

Medium Level

1. **Wrong**: When I see her last night, she run to catch the bus.
   Correct: When I **saw** her last night, she **was running** to catch the bus.
   Rule: Use **past simple** (saw) for actions that occurred in the past and **past continuous** (was running) for an ongoing action in the past.
2. **Wrong**: If she study hard, she pass the exam easily.
   Correct: If she **studies** hard, she **will pass** the exam easily.
   Rule: In the first conditional, use **present simple** (studies) in the if-clause and **will + base verb** (will pass) in the result clause.
3. **Wrong**: They live in this city for five years by the time they move to another country.
   Correct: They **will have lived** in this city for five years by the time they **move** to another country.
   Rule: Use **future perfect** (will have lived) for actions completed before a future event.
4. **Wrong**: I not expect him to arrive so early.
   Correct: I **did not expect** him to **arrive** so early.
   Rule: In the past simple negative, use **did not** (didn't) + base verb.

5. **Wrong**: He work on the project since morning, but he not finish it yet.

   Correct: He **has been working** on the project since morning, but he **has not finished** it yet.

   Rule: Use **present perfect continuous** (has been working) for actions that started in the past and continue to the present. Use **present perfect** (has not finished) for actions that have relevance to the present.

6. **Wrong**: Unless he apologize, I not forgive him.

   Correct: Unless he **apologizes**, I **will not forgive** him.

   Rule: In the unless-clause, use **present simple** (apologizes), and in the main clause, use **will + base verb** (will not forgive).

7. **Wrong**: The workers repair the road when it suddenly start to rain.

   Correct: The workers **were repairing** the road when it suddenly **started** to rain.

   Rule: Use **past continuous** (were repairing) for an ongoing action, and **past simple** (started) for the interrupting action.

8. **Wrong**: While I walk to the store, it suddenly start to rain.

   Correct: While I **was walking** to the store, it suddenly **started** to rain.

   Rule: Use **past continuous** (was walking) for an ongoing action, and **past simple** (started) for the interrupting action.

9. **Wrong**: By the time we arrive, the movie already start.

   Correct: By the time we **arrived**, the movie **had already started**.

   Rule: Use **past perfect** (had started) for actions completed before another action in the past.

10. **Wrong**: They live in this house for five years now.

    Correct: They **have lived** in this house for five years now.

    Rule: Use **present perfect** (have lived) for actions that started in the past and continue to the present.

11. **Wrong**: She study for two hours when her friend call her.

    Correct: She **had been studying** for two hours when her friend **called** her.

    Rule: Use **past perfect continuous** (had been studying) for an ongoing action before another action in the past. Use **past simple** (called) for the interrupting action.

12. **Wrong**: If he work harder, he succeed in his career.

    Correct: If he **worked** harder, he **would succeed** in his career.

    Rule: In the second conditional, use **past simple** (worked) in the if-clause and **would + base verb** (would succeed) in the result clause.

Difficult Level

1. **Wrong**: The book publish by the time we receive the final draft.
   Correct: The book **will have been published** by the time we **receive** the final draft.
   Rule: Use **future perfect passive** (will have been published) for actions that will be completed before a future event.
2. **Wrong**: Had you know that it would rain, you take an umbrella with you?
   Correct: Had you **known** that it would rain, you **would have taken** an umbrella with you?
   Rule: In the third conditional, use **past perfect** (had known) in the if-clause and **would have + past participle** (would have taken) in the result clause.
3. **Wrong**: By next week, I complete the report that I work on for two months.
   Correct: By next week, I **will have completed** the report that I **have been working** on for two months.
   Rule: Use **future perfect** (will have completed) for actions completed before a future time. Use **present perfect continuous** (have been working) for actions that started in the past and continue to the present.
4. **Wrong**: Neither the teacher nor the students understand the concept until it explain properly.
   Correct: Neither the teacher nor the students **understood** the concept until it **was explained** properly.
   Rule: Use **past simple** (understood) for actions completed in the past. Use **passive past simple** (was explained) for actions done by someone else.
5. **Wrong**: I wish you be more careful with your belongings last time.
   Correct: I wish you **had been** more careful with your belongings last time.
   Rule: Use **past perfect** (had been) for unreal wishes about past situations.
6. **Wrong**: He behaved as though he not see me at all.
   Correct: He behaved as though he **had not seen** me at all.
   Rule: Use **past perfect** (had not seen) for actions that did not happen before another past action.
7. **Wrong**: If the manager accept the offer earlier, we sign the contract already.
   Correct: If the manager **had accepted** the offer earlier, we **would have signed** the contract already.
   Rule: In the third conditional, use **past perfect** (had accepted) in the if-clause and **would have + past participle** (would have signed) in the result clause.

8. **Wrong**: I wish I know the answer earlier.

   Correct: I wish I **had known** the answer earlier.

   Rule: Use **past perfect** (had known) for unreal past wishes.
9. **Wrong**: By next week, we complete the project.

   Correct: By next week, we **will have completed** the project.

   Rule: Use **future perfect** (will have completed) for actions that will be completed before a future time.
10. **Wrong**: If you see him yesterday, why didn't you tell me?

    Correct: If you **had seen** him yesterday, why didn't you **tell** me?

    Rule: Use **past perfect** (had seen) in the if-clause for unreal past actions.
11. **Wrong**: She behaves as if she be the boss of the company.

    Correct: She behaves as if she **were** the boss of the company.

    Rule: Use **were** for hypothetical or unreal situations.
12. **Wrong**: He said he finish the report by tomorrow.

    Correct: He said he **would finish** the report by tomorrow.

    Rule: Use **would + base verb** (would finish) to report a future action in reported speech.

Very Difficult Level

1. **Wrong**: No sooner she finish the presentation than the power go out.

   Correct: No sooner **had she finished** the presentation than the power **went** out.

   Rule: In the **no sooner...than** structure, we use **past perfect** (had finished) in the first clause and **past simple** (went) in the second clause.
2. **Wrong**: Scarcely they start the exam when the fire alarm go off.

   Correct: Scarcely **had they started** the exam when the fire alarm **went** off.

   Rule: In the **scarcely...when** structure, use **past perfect** (had started) for the first event and **past simple** (went) for the second event.
3. **Wrong**: It's high time you take responsibility for your actions.

   Correct: It's high time you **took** responsibility for your actions.

   Rule: After "It's high time," use the **past simple** form (took) even though the event is meant to happen in the present.
4. **Wrong**: She treats him as if he be a child.

   Correct: She treats him as if he **were** a child.

   Rule: In hypothetical situations (like "as if"), we use **were** instead of "was," even with singular subjects (this is called the **subjunctive mood**).
5. **Wrong**: Were it not for the heavy traffic, we arrive on time.

   Correct: Were it not for the heavy traffic, we **would have arrived** on time.

Rule: This is an **inverted third conditional** structure. Use **would have + past participle** (would have arrived) to describe an unreal past situation.

6. **Wrong**: I would rather you not / tell anyone about this until I give you permission.
   Correct: I would rather you **did not tell** anyone about this until I **gave** you permission.
   Rule: With "I would rather," use **past simple** (did not tell) to express a preference for actions in the present or future.

7. **Wrong**: If only he listen to my advice, he not make such a mistake.
   Correct: If only he **had listened** to my advice, he **would not have made** such a mistake.
   Rule: For **wishes** about past situations, use the **third conditional**: **had + past participle** (had listened) for the condition, and **would have + past participle** (would not have made) for the result.

8. **Wrong**: If he be more careful, he wouldn't have made the mistake.
   Correct: If he **had been** more careful, he wouldn't have made the mistake.
   Rule: This is a **third conditional** sentence. Use **had been** to express an unreal past condition, followed by **would have + past participle** (wouldn't have made).

9. **Wrong**: It's high time you take responsibility for your actions.
   Correct: It's high time you **took** responsibility for your actions.
   Rule: Again, after "It's high time," use **past simple** (took) to express a recommendation for the present.

10. **Wrong**: The teacher suggested that the students be given extra time for the test.
    Correct: The teacher suggested that the students **be given** extra time for the test.
    Rule: In **subjunctive constructions** (like "suggest that"), we use the base form of the verb (be given) regardless of the subject.

11. **Wrong**: Rarely one encounter such a complex issue in the workplace.
    Correct: Rarely **does** one **encounter** such a complex issue in the workplace.
    Rule: When negative adverbs (e.g., rarely, never, seldom) start a sentence, we use **inversion**, placing the auxiliary verb **before** the subject (does one encounter).

12. **Wrong**: Not until he complete his homework he play video games.
    Correct: Not until he **has completed** his homework **does** he **play** video games.
    Rule: After phrases like "Not until," the subject and verb are inverted. Use the **present perfect** (has completed) to show an action completed before another action, followed by **does** for inversion.

Summary of Structures

Easy Level:

1. **Present Simple**: Subject + V1 (or V1 + s/es for he/she/it)
   - e.g., "She **goes** (V1 + s) to school."
2. **Past Simple**: Subject + V2
   - e.g., "They **played** (V2) football."
3. **Present Continuous**: Subject + am/are/is + V1 + ing
   - e.g., "He **is eating** (V1 + ing)."
4. **Future Simple**: Subject + will + V1
   - e.g., "We **will visit** (V1) tomorrow."
5. **Present Perfect**: Subject + have/has + V3
   - e.g., "She **has eaten** (V3)."

Medium Level:

1. **Past Continuous**: Subject + was/were + V1 + ing
   - e.g., "He **was running** (V1 + ing)."
2. **First Conditional**: If + V1, will + V1
   - e.g., "If she **studies** (V1), she **will pass** (V1)."
3. **Present Perfect Continuous**: Subject + have/has + been + V1 + ing
   - e.g., "I **have been working** (V1 + ing)."
4. **Second Conditional**: If + V2, would + V1
   - e.g., "If I **were** (V2) rich, I **would travel** (V1)."
5. **Past Perfect**: Subject + had + V3
   - e.g., "She **had left** (V3) before I arrived."

Difficult Level:

1. **Third Conditional**: If + had + V3, would have + V3
   - e.g., "If I **had studied** (V3), I **would have passed** (V3)."
2. **Future Perfect**: Subject + will have + V3
   - e.g., "By tomorrow, I **will have finished** (V3)."
3. **Subjunctive**: If + V2 (hypothetical), subject + base verb (V1)

- e.g., "I wish he **were** (V2) here." (Note: "were" is used for hypothetical situations, not "was.")
4. **Passive Future Perfect**: Subject + will have been + V3
   - e.g., "The book **will have been published** (V3)."
5. **Reported Speech**: Subject + said + would + V1
   - e.g., "He said he **would finish** (V1) the report."

Very Difficult Level:

1. **No Sooner...Than**: No sooner + had + subject + V3 + than + V2
   - e.g., "No sooner **had** she finished (V3) than the power **went** (V2) out."
2. **Scarcely...When**: Scarcely + had + subject + V3 + when + V2
   - e.g., "Scarcely **had** they started (V3) when the alarm **went** (V2) off."
3. **It's High Time**: It's high time + subject + V2 (past simple)
   - e.g., "It's high time you **took** (V2) responsibility."
4. **Subjunctive with "As If"**: Subject + V1 + as if + subject + V2
   - e.g., "She behaves as if she **were** (V2) the boss."
5. **Inverted Conditional**: Had + subject + V3, subject + would have + V3
   - e.g., "Had I known (V3), I **would have acted** (V3) differently."
6. **Inversion after Negative Adverbs**: Negative adverb + auxiliary verb + subject + V1
   - e.g., "Rarely **does** (V1) one **encounter** (V1) such issues."
7. **Not Until**: Not until + subject + had + V3 + did + subject + V1
   - e.g., "Not until he **had completed** (V3) his homework **did** he play (V1) video games."

Paragraph

1.The Impact of Social Media on Personal Relationships:

Social media affects relationships in both good and bad ways. On the positive side, it helps people stay in touch with family and friends, even if they are far away. You can send messages, share photos, and talk to people anytime. This is especially useful for people who live in different cities or countries. Social media makes it easy to feel close to others, even if you cannot meet them in person.

However, social media also has some problems. One of the biggest problems is that people often compare themselves to others. On social media, people usually share only the best parts of their lives. This can make others feel like their lives are not as good or fun. It can cause feelings of jealousy, sadness, or low self-esteem. Another problem is that misunderstandings happen easily. When you talk online, it's hard to know exactly how someone feels. A message might sound rude or harsh even if it was not meant that way. This can cause arguments or hurt feelings.

Social media can also take up too much of our time. If people spend too much time online, they may not spend enough time with the people around them in real life. This can make relationships weaker. For example, if someone is always on their phone, they might not listen or talk to their family or friends. In the end, while social media is useful, it's important to use it carefully. We should also spend time with people in person to keep strong, healthy relationships.

2. The Benefits of Learning English in Today's World

Learning English is very important today, and it has many benefits. First, English is spoken by millions of people around the world. It is the main language used in many countries for business, travel, and education. If you speak English, you can talk to people from different places, which helps you make friends and understand other cultures.

Another big benefit of learning English is that it can help you get a good job. Many companies want employees who can speak English, especially in areas like business, technology, and tourism. Knowing English can make it easier for you to find a job, and it can even help you earn more money. Many jobs require English because it is a common language in the global market. So, speaking English gives you a better chance to work in different countries or with people from other cultures.

English is also the language of the internet. Many websites, online courses, and videos are in English. If you know English, you can use the internet better and learn more things. You can read news, watch movies, and listen to music in English. This helps you stay connected with what is happening around the world.

In short, learning English is very useful. It helps you talk to more people, find better job opportunities, and enjoy many things like books, movies, and online content. In today's world, knowing English is an important skill that can make your life easier and open many doors for you.

3. The Second Birth of Bangladesh on August 5th

August 5 is an important day in Bangladesh's history, often called the "second liberation." On this day, three major changes happened that helped improve the country.

First, it gave people back their right to vote. Voting is an important right because it allows people to choose their leaders. Before this, the people of Bangladesh had faced many problems with elections. The government had not allowed fair voting, which made people feel powerless. The right to vote is also connected to Bangladesh's fight for independence in 1971 when people were not allowed to choose their leaders by the government of Pakistan.

Second, August 5 ended the rule of a harsh and violent government. The government had used fear and violence to control the people. Many people were hurt and even killed during protests because the government used force to stop them. After August 5, this violent rule came to an end, and people felt safer.

Third, August 5 helped improve the economy. Before this day, a few rich and powerful people took money from the country, leaving the economy weak and unfair. This made it hard for many people to live better lives. After this, the government began working to fix the economy, stop corruption, and make things more equal.

In short, August 5 was a turning point for Bangladesh. It gave people back their rights, stopped the violence, and started fixing the country's economy, giving hope for a better future.

4. My Life as a University Fresher: How My Life Has Changed

Starting university has been a big change for me. Before, I was in high school, where everything was planned out for me. I had a fixed timetable, teachers always helped me, and I didn't have to worry much about taking care of myself. But now, as a university fresher, I am learning to be more independent and responsible.

One of the biggest changes is the freedom. At university, there is no strict schedule. I get to choose when to study, when to relax, and when to meet friends. While this freedom is exciting, it also comes with challenges. I need to plan my time carefully and make sure I don't waste it. I have to manage my studies on my own, which is different from high school where teachers guided me more.

Living away from home is another big change. For the first time, I have to cook, clean, and take care of myself. I also need to manage my money. At home, my parents took care of most things, but now I'm learning to handle everything on my own. It's not always easy, but it's helping me become more responsible.

Making new friends has been an exciting part of university life. I have met people from different backgrounds, and it's interesting to hear their stories and learn from them. These new friendships have made me feel more confident.

In conclusion, being a university fresher has brought a lot of changes. It's not always easy, but it's teaching me to be more independent, responsible, and open to new experiences.

5. My Successful Journey as a Food vlogger/Youtuber: How I Achieved 1 Million Subscribers

Becoming a food vlogger on YouTube and reaching 1 million subscribers has been an exciting journey for me. It all started when I decided to share my love for food with the world. I've always enjoyed cooking and trying different kinds of food. One day, I thought, "Why not share this with others?" So, I created my YouTube channel to show people how I cook and try new dishes.

In the beginning, it was very difficult. I didn't know how to make good videos or how to edit them. My first few videos didn't get many views, and I almost wanted to quit. But I didn't give up. I kept making videos, learning from my mistakes, and trying to improve each time. Slowly, I got better at filming and editing, and I started to enjoy making the videos.

I made different kinds of videos, like recipe tutorials, food challenges, and reviews of new restaurants. I also made sure to reply to comments and talk to my viewers. I wanted to build a connection with my audience, and it worked. People started to follow me and share my videos.

One day, I made a video about a popular food trend, and it went viral. It got a lot of views, and my subscribers grew quickly. First, I reached 100,000, then 500,000, and finally, I hit 1 million! Reaching 1 million subscribers was a huge achievement, and I am very grateful for all the support.

This journey has taught me a lot, and I'm excited for what's next!

6. If I Were a Policy Maker: One Law I Would Implement

If I were a policy maker, I would create a law to provide free education for every child. Education is very important because it helps people learn new things and improves their future. However, many children in my country do not have the chance to go to school because their families cannot afford the fees, books, or uniforms. I believe that every child, no matter how poor, should be able to go to school and get a good education.

The law I would create would make sure that all schools are free for every student. This would include not only the cost of education but also free books, supplies, and even uniforms. This way, no child would be stopped from going to school because of money. I would also work to make schools better by hiring good teachers and providing them with the tools they need to teach well.

Another part of the law would make sure that children are not working in factories or on the streets. Many children have to work because their families need money, but this prevents them from getting an education. The law would stop child labor and ensure that every child must go to school until they are at least 16 years old.

I believe that if all children have access to free education, they will have a better chance at a good life. Education can help end poverty and give children the skills they need for a bright future.

Translation

(Subject + Verb + Object order)

- আমরা প্রতিদিন সকালে পায়ে হেঁটে স্কুলে যাই ।
  Translation: We go to school walking every day in the morning.

- রিফাত গতকাল তার ভাইকে নিয়ে পার্কে খেলতে গিয়েছিলো ।
  Translation: Rifaat went to the park to play with his brother yesterday.

- আমি স্কুল থেকে ফিরে এসে মাঠে খেলতে যাচ্ছি ।
  Translation: I am going to play in the field after coming back from school.

- তুমি বাড়ির পড়া শেষ করে আমাকে সাহায্য করবে ।
  Translation: You will help me after finishing the homework.

- আমাদের বাড়ির পাশে একটি আম গাছ আছে ।
  Translation: There is a mango tree next to our house.

- আমি দৌড়াতে দৌড়াতে ক্লান্ত হয়ে গেছি ।
  Translation: I have become tired by running.

- সে প্রতিদিন সকালে বিছানা গুছায় ।
  Translation: He/she makes the bed every morning.

- আমি আজ সকালে খাওয়ার পর চা পান করবো ।
  Translation: I will drink tea after eating this morning.

- লিসা গত রাতে একটি নতুন সিনেমা দেখেছে ।
  Translation: Lisa has watched a new movie last night.

- সে কলেজে পড়াশোনা করে ও ভালো ফলাফল করে।
  Translation: He/she studies in college and does well.

- আমি বই পড়তে পছন্দ করি এবং আজ নতুন বই কিনতে যাচ্ছি।
  Translation: I like reading books and am going to buy a new book today.

- রাজু আজ বিকেলে ক্রিকেট খেলতে যাবে।
  Translation: Raju will go to play cricket this afternoon.

- সে বন্ধুদের সঙ্গে পার্কে সময় কাটায়।
  Translation: He/she spends time in the park with friends.

- আমি সপ্তাহে একবার সাতার কাটতে যাই।
  Translation: I go swimming once a week.

- সুমি তার বাবার জন্য একটি মিস্টি তৈরি করেছে।
  Translation: Sumi has made a sweet for her father.

- সে প্রতিদিন দেরি করে ঘুম থেকে উঠে।
  Translation: He/she gets up late from sleep every day.

- আমি আজ দুপুরে বাজারে শবজি কিনতে যাবো।
  Translation: I will go to the market to buy vegetables this afternoon.

- সে তার বাগানে ফুলের যত্ন নেয়।
  Translation: He/she takes care of flowers in the garden.

- আমি রবিবার গান শোনার জন্য কনসার্টে যাবো।
  Translation: I will go to the concert to listen to music on Sunday.

- সে সকালের নাস্তার জন্য প্যানকেন তৈরি করছে।
  Translation: He/she is making pancakes for breakfast.

- আমি সপ্তাহের শেষে বন্ধুদের সঙ্গে আড্ডা দিবো।
  Translation: I will hang out with friends at the end of the week.

- সে প্রতিদিন সন্ধ্যায় হাটতে বের হয়।
  Translation: He/she goes out for a walk every evening.

- আমি আজ বিকেলে আকা শিখতে যাবো।
  Translation: I will go to learn drawing this evening.

- সে তার পছন্দের বইটি নিয়ে বসে আছে।
  Translation: He/she is sitting with his/her favorite book.

- আমি দুপুরে পরিবারের সঙ্গে খাবো।
  Translation: I will eat with my family at lunch.

- সে সবসময় নতুন কিছু শিখতে চায়।
  Translation: He/she always wants to learn something new.

- আমি বইয়ের দোকানে গিয়ে নতুন বই কিনলাম ।
  Translation: I went to the bookstore and bought a new book.

- রাহুল গতরাতে সিনেমা দেখতে গিয়েছিল ।
  Translation: Rahul had gone to watch a movie last night.

- সে শনিবার বাজারে যাবে ।
  Translation: He/she will go to the market on Saturday.

- আমি প্রাতঃকালের নাস্তার জন্য একটি কেক বানাচ্ছি ।
  Translation: I am making a cake for breakfast.

- সে প্রতিদিন বিকালে বই পরে ।
  Translation: He/she reads books every evening.

- আনি সন্ধ্যায় গান গাইতে পারি ।
  Translation: Ani can sing songs in the evening.

- তুহিন সকালে রান্না করে সকালের নাস্তা প্রস্তুত করেছে ।
  Translation: Tuhin has prepared breakfast by cooking in the morning.

- আজ রাতে রিমা ছবি দেখার জন্য প্রস্তুত হচ্ছে ।
  Translation: Rima is getting ready to watch a movie tonight.

- তিনি তার বন্ধুকে চিঠি লিখছেন ।
  Translation: He/she is writing a letter to his/her friend.

- আমি হঠাৎ করেই ফুল কিনতে গেছি ।
  Translation: I suddenly went to buy flowers.

- সারা সপ্তাহ তিনি কাজের জন্য খুব ব্যস্ত ছিলেন ।
  Translation: He/she was very busy with work the whole week.

- আমি কাল নতুন জামা পরেছি ।
  Translation: I wore new clothes yesterday.

- সে ছুটিতে বন্ধুদের সাথে বেড়াতে যাবে ।
  Translation: He/she will go on a trip with friends on holiday.

- নিশাত পরীক্ষার প্রস্তুতি নিতে খুবই মনযোগী ।
  Translation: Nishat is very focused on preparing for the exam.

- সে খেলাধুলায় খুব ভালো ।
  Translation: He/she is very good at sports.

- বৃষ্টি পরলে সে বাড়িতে থাকে ।
  Translation: He/she stays at home when it rains.

- সে ভ্রমনে যাওয়ার জন্য প্রস্তুতি নিচ্ছে ।
  Translation: He/she is preparing for the trip.

- আমি আজ দুপুরে সাইকেল চালাবো।
  Translation: I will ride a bicycle this afternoon.

- সে নতুন টেলিভিশন কিনতে চায়।
  Translation: He/she wants to buy a new television.