

In the **IELTS exam**, a **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete idea.

A good IELTS essay usually includes a mix of:

- Simple sentences (for clarity)
- Compound sentences (to connect equal ideas)
- Complex sentences (to show more advanced grammar)
- Compound-complex sentences (used occasionally and accurately)

Using different sentence structures naturally and correctly can help you achieve a higher band score.

Simple Sentence

A **simple sentence** is a sentence that contains **one independent clause**.

It has a **subject** and a **verb**, and it expresses **one complete idea**.

It does **not** contain another independent clause joined by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, so, etc.) or a dependent clause (because, although, if, etc.).

Formula

Subject + Verb + (Object/Complement/Modifier)

A **simple sentence** should contain:

- One subject
- One main verb
- One complete idea

IELTS Writing Task 2 Examples

1. Many people prefer to work from home.
2. Governments should invest more in public transport.
3. Children need regular physical exercise.
4. Online learning offers greater flexibility.
5. Air pollution affects public health.
6. Technology has transformed modern education.
7. Many students struggle with time management.
8. Public libraries remain valuable resources.
9. Renewable energy reduces carbon emissions.
10. Some people enjoy living in large cities.
11. Schools should teach financial literacy.
12. Tourism creates employment opportunities.
13. Fast food has become increasingly popular.
14. Young people spend too much time online.
15. Universities encourage critical thinking.

IELTS Speaking Part 1 Examples

Topic: Hometown

1. I live in a busy city.
2. My hometown is very peaceful.
3. I enjoy living there.
4. The weather is quite pleasant.

Topic: Reading

5. I read every evening.
6. I prefer mystery novels.
7. My favourite author is Keigo Higashino.

Topic: Technology

8. I use my phone every day.
9. Technology makes my life easier.
10. I often study online.

IELTS Speaking Part 2 Examples

1. I visited Cox's Bazar last winter.
2. The beach was extremely beautiful.
3. I travelled with my friends.
4. We took many photographs.
5. The experience was unforgettable.

IELTS Speaking Part 3 Examples

1. Education changes people's lives.
2. Many companies offer flexible working hours.
3. Public transport reduces traffic congestion.
4. Social media influences young people.
5. Governments play an important role.

Compound Sentence

A **compound sentence** contains **two or more independent clauses** joined by a **coordinating conjunction** (**for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**) or a **semicolon (;)**.

Each independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence.

Formula

Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause

OR

Independent Clause ; Independent Clause

- **For** – shows a **reason**
Example: Many people study abroad, **for** they want better opportunities. (*Formal and uncommon in IELTS.*)
- **And** – shows **addition**
Example: Governments should improve healthcare, **and** they should invest in education.
- **Nor** – shows **negative addition**
Example: He does not smoke, **nor** does he drink alcohol.
- **But** – shows **contrast**
Example: Online learning is convenient, **but** face-to-face classes improve interaction.
- **Or** – shows a **choice**
Example: Students can study at home, **or** they can attend coaching centres.
- **Yet** – shows **unexpected contrast**
Example: The city is overcrowded, **yet** many people continue to move there.
- **So** – shows a **result**
Example: Traffic congestion is severe, **so** the government should expand public transport.

IELTS Writing Task 2

- Governments should improve public healthcare, **and** they should increase funding for hospitals.
- Many people exercise regularly, **but** they still have unhealthy eating habits.
- University education is expensive, **so** many students apply for scholarships.
- The internet provides unlimited information, **yet** many people struggle to find reliable sources.
- Children should spend less time on screens, **or** they may develop poor study habits.
- Some people prefer living in cities, **and** others enjoy the peace of the countryside.
- Public libraries are free, **but** many people rarely visit them.
- Companies should reduce plastic packaging, **for** it harms the environment.
(*Formal and uncommon in IELTS.*)
- He does not waste electricity, **nor** does he leave lights on.
- The government introduced new laws, **so** air quality improved.

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

- The number of visitors increased in June, **and** it remained high in July.
- Car sales declined in 2021, **but** they recovered in 2022.
- The unemployment rate fell gradually, **so** the economy became stronger.
- The percentage of women rose steadily, **yet** it remained below that of men.
- Exports increased significantly, **and** imports also grew.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

Topic: Hobbies

- I enjoy playing football, **and** I usually play on weekends.
- I like swimming, **but** I don't have much free time.

Topic: Food

- I love spicy food, **but** I can't eat it every day.
- I often cook at home, **so** I save money.

Topic: Work or Study

- I study English every day, **and** I also watch English movies.
- My classes are interesting, **but** they are sometimes challenging.

Topic: Hometown

- My hometown is peaceful, **but** it is becoming more crowded.
- There are many parks, **so** people can relax outdoors.

IELTS Speaking Part 2

- I visited Cox's Bazar with my family, **and** we stayed there for three days.
- The beach was crowded, **but** we had a wonderful time.
- We left early in the morning, **so** we avoided heavy traffic.
- I took many photographs, **and** I shared them with my friends.
- The weather changed suddenly, **yet** we continued our trip.

IELTS Speaking Part 3

- Public transport is cheaper, **but** many people still drive private cars.
- Technology has improved communication, **yet** some people feel lonelier than before.
- Governments should build more parks, **and** they should protect existing green spaces.
- Recycling is important, **so** everyone should take part in it.
- Some people work from home, **and** others prefer working in an office.

Remember

A **compound sentence** contains:

- **Two independent clauses** (each can stand alone as a complete sentence)
- Joined by a **coordinating conjunction** (**for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**) or a semicolon.

Example:

- **Independent clause:** Air pollution is increasing.
- **Independent clause:** The government should take action.
- **Compound sentence:** Air pollution is increasing, **so** the government should take action.

Common Mistakes in Compound Sentences (IELTS)

1. Comma Splice

A **comma splice** happens when you join **two independent clauses** with **only a comma**.

Incorrect:

Governments should improve healthcare, they should invest more in education.

Why is it wrong?

- **Governments should improve healthcare.** → Complete sentence (independent clause)
- **They should invest more in education.** → Complete sentence (independent clause)

Both parts can stand alone as complete sentences. A comma **cannot** join them by itself.

How to fix it:

Option 1 (Compound sentence):

Governments should improve healthcare, **and** they should invest more in education.

- **Independent clause 1:** Governments should improve healthcare.
- **Coordinating conjunction:** and
- **Independent clause 2:** They should invest more in education.

Option 2 (Two simple sentences):

Governments should improve healthcare. They should invest more in education.

2. Missing Comma Before the Coordinating Conjunction

When **two independent clauses** are joined by **FANBOYS** (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*), place a **comma before the conjunction**.

 **Incorrect:**

Public transport is cheap but many people prefer cars.

Why is it wrong?

There are two complete sentences:

- **Public transport is cheap.**
- **Many people prefer cars.**

Because **but** joins two independent clauses, a comma is needed.

 **Correct:**

Public transport is cheap**, but** many people prefer cars.

Structure:

- Independent clause
- Comma
- Coordinating conjunction
- Independent clause

3. Using a Subordinating Conjunction Instead of a Coordinating Conjunction

A **compound sentence** uses a **coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)**.

A **complex sentence** uses a **subordinating conjunction** such as **because, although, since, if, when, while, unless**.

 **Incorrect (if you want a compound sentence):**

Many people exercise regularly, because they want to stay healthy.

Why?

Because is a **subordinating conjunction**, so this is a **complex sentence**, not a compound sentence.

Structure:

- Independent clause: Many people exercise regularly.
- Dependent clause: because they want to stay healthy.

The second part cannot stand alone because it begins with **because**.

✅ Correct compound sentence:

Many people exercise regularly, **and** they want to stay healthy.

Structure:

- Independent clause
- Coordinating conjunction
- Independent clause

4. Second Clause Is Not Independent

In a compound sentence, **both clauses must be independent**.

❌ Incorrect:

Governments should reduce taxes, and because people need financial support.

Why is it wrong?

First part:

- **Governments should reduce taxes.** ✅ Independent clause

Second part:

- **because people need financial support** ❌ Dependent clause

The second part starts with **because**, so it is **not** a complete sentence.

✅ **Correct:**

Governments should reduce taxes, **and** people need financial support.

Now both parts are complete sentences.

- Governments should reduce taxes.
- People need financial support.

5. Incorrect Connector

Each coordinating conjunction has a specific meaning.

❌ **Incorrect:**

Air pollution is increasing, **or** governments should take action.

Why is it wrong?

Or shows a **choice**.

Example:

You can take the bus, **or** you can walk.

In the incorrect sentence, there is **no choice**. The second clause is a **result** of the first.

✅ **Correct:**

Air pollution is increasing, **so** governments should take action.

Why?

So shows **result or consequence**.

Another example:

Traffic is heavy, **so** I left home early.

Complex Sentence

A **complex sentence** contains **one independent clause** and **at least one dependent (subordinate) clause**. The dependent clause cannot stand alone because it does not express a complete thought.

Formula

Dependent Clause + , + Independent Clause

OR

Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

Common Subordinating Conjunctions	
Function	Conjunctions
 Reason	because, since, as
 Contrast	although, though, even though, whereas, while
 Condition	if, unless, provided that
 Time	when, whenever, before, after, while, until, once
 Purpose	so that, in order that
 Result	so...that, such...that
 Place	where, wherever

IELTS Writing Task 2 Examples

Reason (because, since, as)

1. Governments should invest in renewable energy **because** fossil fuels are running out.
2. Many students prefer online learning **because** it offers greater flexibility.
3. **Since** public transport reduces pollution, governments should improve it.

Contrast (although, though, even though, whereas)

4. **Although** technology makes life easier, it can reduce face-to-face communication.
5. **Even though** tuition fees are expensive, many students choose to study abroad.
6. Private schools have better facilities, **whereas** public schools are more affordable.

Condition (if, unless, provided that)

7. **If** governments improve healthcare, people will live longer.
8. Students can succeed **if** they study consistently.
9. **Unless** people recycle more, environmental problems will become worse.

Time (when, before, after, until)

10. Children should learn good habits **before** they start school.
11. People often check their phones **when** they wake up.
12. Students usually feel relieved **after** they finish their exams.

Purpose (so that)

13. Governments should build more parks **so that** people can exercise regularly.
14. Schools should teach financial literacy **so that** students can manage money wisely.

IELTS Speaking Part 1 Examples

Topic: Reading

1. I usually read at night **because** it helps me relax.
2. **Although** I enjoy novels, I sometimes read newspapers.

Topic: Hometown

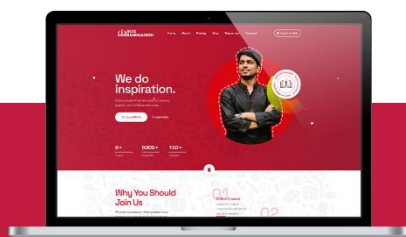
3. My hometown has changed a lot **since** new roads were built.
4. I stay at home **when** the weather is too hot.

IELTS Speaking Part 2 Examples

1. **Although** the journey was long, I enjoyed every moment.
2. We stopped several times **because** the scenery was beautiful.
3. **After** we reached the beach, we watched the sunset.

IELTS Speaking Part 3 Examples

1. People should exercise regularly **because** it improves both physical and mental health.
2. **Although** artificial intelligence increases efficiency, it may replace some jobs.
3. Governments should improve public transport **so that** traffic congestion can be reduced.



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Common Mistakes in Complex Sentences (IELTS)

1. Sentence Fragment

A **sentence fragment** is an incomplete sentence. It is missing an **independent clause**, so it cannot stand alone.

✗ **Incorrect:**

Because many people work from home.

Why is it wrong?

The sentence begins with **because**, which is a **subordinating conjunction**. This makes the clause **dependent**.

- **Because many people work from home** ✗ Dependent clause

Ask yourself:

Because many people work from home... what happened?

The sentence leaves the reader waiting for the main idea.

How to fix it

✓ Option 1

Many people work from home because it saves time.

Structure

- Independent clause: **Many people work from home.**
- Subordinating conjunction: **because**
- Dependent clause: **it saves time.**

✓ Option 2

Because it saves time, many people work from home.

Structure

- Dependent clause: **Because it saves time**
- Comma
- Independent clause: **many people work from home**

2. Incorrect Comma

When the **dependent clause comes after the independent clause**, do not use a **comma** before subordinating conjunctions such as **because, if, since, when, after, unless, while**.

 **Incorrect:**

Many people work from home, because it saves time.

Why is it wrong?

The sentence begins with the independent clause.

- Independent clause: **Many people work from home.**
- Dependent clause: **because it saves time.**

Since the dependent clause comes **after** the independent clause, **no comma** is needed.

 **Correct:**

Many people work from home because it saves time.

Rule

- **Independent clause + dependent clause → No comma**
- **Dependent clause + independent clause → Comma**

Examples

- I stayed home because it was raining. 
- Because it was raining, I stayed home. 

3. Missing Comma After an Opening Dependent Clause

When a sentence **starts with a dependent clause**, use a **comma** before the independent clause.

 **Incorrect:**

Although public transport is cheap many people prefer private cars.

Why is it wrong?

The sentence starts with the dependent clause.

- Dependent clause: **Although public transport is cheap**
- Independent clause: **many people prefer private cars**

A comma must separate these two parts.

 **Correct:**

Although public transport is cheap, many people prefer private cars.

More examples

- Although the exam was difficult, I remained calm.
- If people recycle more, pollution will decrease.
- When I have free time, I read novels.

4. Two Independent Clauses Joined Incorrectly

A subordinating conjunction must create a **logical relationship** between the two clauses.

 **Incorrect:**

Governments should invest in education because they should improve healthcare.

Why is it wrong?

The word **because** means "**for the reason that.**"

Let's examine the sentence.

- Governments should invest in education.
- They should improve healthcare.

Is improving healthcare the **reason** for investing in education?

No. These are two separate ideas. The relationship is illogical.

Correct example



Governments should invest in education because it promotes economic growth.

Now the reason is clear.

- Action: Governments should invest in education.
- Reason: It promotes economic growth.

Another correct example

Governments should improve healthcare because it benefits society.

5. Using the Wrong Conjunction

Choose a subordinating conjunction that matches the meaning.

 **Incorrect:**

Although people recycle more, pollution will increase.

Why is it wrong?

Although means **despite the fact that**.

The sentence suggests:

People recycle more, **but** pollution still increases.

This is possible in some contexts, but if the intended meaning is "**pollution will increase if people do not recycle**," then **although** is the wrong conjunction.

 **Correct:**

Unless people recycle more, pollution will increase.

Why?

Unless means **if not**.

- Unless people recycle more...
- = If people do not recycle more...

Now the meaning is logical.

More examples

- Although the weather was cold, we went hiking.
- Because traffic was heavy, I arrived late.
- If governments invest in education, employment rates may improve.
- Unless people reduce plastic use, environmental problems will worsen.
- While some people prefer cities, others enjoy rural life.



The laptop screen displays the IELTSBD website. The header includes the IELTSBD logo and navigation links: Home, About, Pricing, Blog, Resources, Contact. The main content area features the text 'We do inspiration.' with a 'Join Us' button. Below this, there are statistics: '8+ years of experience', '5000+ students', and '100+ countries'. A section titled 'Why You Should Join Us' is also visible.

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However

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

1. Car sales increased steadily between 2018 and 2020. **However**, they declined sharply in 2021.
2. The percentage of female graduates rose throughout the period. **However**, it remained lower than that of males.
3. The number of tourists reached its highest point in July. **However**, it fell significantly in August.
4. Electricity consumption increased in all sectors. **However**, residential use grew more slowly than industrial use.
5. The company's profits improved in the first quarter. **However**, they dropped during the second half of the year.

IELTS Writing Task 2

1. Many people believe that online learning is convenient. **However**, face-to-face classes provide better interaction.
2. Governments have introduced environmental policies. **However**, pollution remains a serious problem.
3. Technology has made communication easier. **However**, it has also reduced face-to-face conversations.
4. Public transport is cheaper than driving. **However**, many people still prefer using private cars.
5. Higher education offers many opportunities. **However**, it can place a heavy financial burden on students.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

1. I enjoy reading novels. **However**, I don't have much free time these days.
2. I like cooking at home. **However**, I sometimes eat out on weekends.
3. My hometown is peaceful. **However**, the traffic has become heavier in recent years.
4. I enjoy watching movies. **However**, I rarely go to the cinema.

5. I usually exercise in the morning. **However**, I skip it when I'm very busy.

IELTS Speaking Part 2

1. I visited Cox's Bazar last year. **However**, the weather was not very pleasant.
2. The journey was quite long. **However**, it was worth the experience.
3. I planned everything carefully. **However**, a few unexpected problems occurred.
4. The place was crowded. **However**, I still had a wonderful time.
5. I took many photographs. **However**, my phone battery ran out before the trip ended.

IELTS Speaking Part 3

1. Many people use social media every day. **However**, excessive use can affect mental health.
2. Children should learn technology from an early age. **However**, they should also spend time on outdoor activities.
3. Cities offer more job opportunities. **However**, they are often more expensive to live in.
4. Recycling has become more common. **However**, many people still do not recycle regularly.
5. Working from home has many advantages. **However**, some people find it difficult to stay productive.

Though

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

1. The number of visitors increased, **though** the growth was relatively slow.
2. Car sales declined in 2020, **though** they recovered the following year.
3. The percentage of female employees rose, **though** it remained below that of males.
4. Exports increased significantly, **though** imports grew at a faster rate.
5. The population reached its highest level in 2015, **though** it fell slightly afterward.

IELTS Writing Task 2

1. Many people use social media every day, **though** it can sometimes reduce face-to-face communication.
2. Public transport is affordable, **though** many commuters still prefer private cars.
3. Technology has improved education, **though** it cannot replace good teachers completely.
4. University education is expensive, **though** it often leads to better career opportunities.
5. Many people exercise regularly, **though** they do not always follow a healthy diet.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

1. I enjoy reading, **though** I don't have much free time.
2. I like cooking, **though** I'm not very good at it.
3. My hometown is small, **though** it has many beautiful parks.
4. I usually walk to work, **though** I sometimes take the bus.
5. I enjoy watching movies, **though** I rarely visit the cinema.

IELTS Speaking Part 2

1. I was nervous at first, **though** I became more confident later.
2. The journey was long, **though** it was very enjoyable.

3. The hotel was small, **though** it was clean and comfortable.
4. We faced a few problems, **though** the trip was unforgettable.
5. I didn't know anyone there, **though** I made several new friends.

IELTS Speaking Part 3

1. Many people work from home, **though** some still prefer working in an office.
2. Online shopping is convenient, **though** some customers prefer visiting physical stores.
3. Governments should invest in renewable energy, **though** the initial costs can be high.
4. Children should use technology, **though** they also need outdoor activities.
5. Cities offer more opportunities, **though** they are often crowded and expensive.

Although

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

1. **Although** car sales increased in 2021, they remained below the 2019 level.
2. **Although** the number of visitors rose steadily, it declined slightly in the final year.
3. **Although** exports grew throughout the period, imports increased at a faster rate.
4. **Although** electricity consumption fell in the residential sector, industrial usage continued to rise.
5. **Although** the population reached its peak in 2015, it decreased gradually afterward.

IELTS Writing Task 2

1. **Although** technology has made communication easier, it has reduced face-to-face interaction.
2. **Although** public transport is affordable, many people still prefer private cars.
3. **Although** university education is expensive, it provides valuable career opportunities.

4. **Although** many governments have introduced environmental policies, pollution remains a serious problem.
5. **Although** online learning is convenient, traditional classrooms encourage better interaction.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

1. **Although** I enjoy reading, I don't have much free time.
2. **Although** I like cooking, I usually eat out on weekends.
3. **Although** my hometown is small, it has many beautiful parks.
4. **Although** I enjoy watching movies, I rarely go to the cinema.
5. **Although** I exercise regularly, I sometimes miss my workouts.

IELTS Speaking Part 2

1. **Although** the journey was long, I enjoyed every moment.
2. **Although** the weather was rainy, we had a fantastic trip.
3. **Although** I felt nervous at first, I became more confident later.
4. **Although** the hotel was small, it was clean and comfortable.
5. **Although** we faced several challenges, the experience was unforgettable.

IELTS Speaking Part 3

1. **Although** cities offer more job opportunities, they are often crowded.
2. **Although** social media helps people stay connected, it can also be addictive.
3. **Although** recycling has become more common, environmental problems still exist.
4. **Although** many people work from home, some prefer working in an office.
5. **Although** children benefit from technology, they should also spend time on outdoor activities.

Nonetheless

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

1. Car sales declined significantly in 2020. **Nonetheless**, they remained higher than in 2018.
2. The number of tourists fell during the winter months. **Nonetheless**, the city continued to attract many international visitors.
3. The unemployment rate increased slightly. **Nonetheless**, it stayed below 5%.
4. Electricity consumption dropped in the residential sector. **Nonetheless**, total energy use continued to rise.
5. Exports decreased throughout the year. **Nonetheless**, the country maintained a trade surplus.

IELTS Writing Task 2

1. Public transport is affordable. **Nonetheless**, many people still prefer private cars.
2. Technology has improved communication. **Nonetheless**, some people feel more isolated than ever.
3. Many governments have introduced environmental policies. **Nonetheless**, pollution remains a serious issue.
4. University education is expensive. **Nonetheless**, many students consider it a worthwhile investment.
5. Online learning is convenient. **Nonetheless**, traditional classrooms offer better face-to-face interaction.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

1. I don't have much free time. **Nonetheless**, I try to read every day.
2. My hometown is small. **Nonetheless**, I enjoy living there.
3. I find cooking difficult. **Nonetheless**, I cook for myself whenever possible.
4. I am usually busy. **Nonetheless**, I make time for exercise.
5. I don't watch TV very often. **Nonetheless**, I enjoy watching documentaries.

IELTS Speaking Part 2

1. The journey was long. **Nonetheless**, it was an unforgettable experience.
2. The weather was rainy. **Nonetheless**, we enjoyed the trip.
3. I was nervous before the presentation. **Nonetheless**, I completed it successfully.
4. The hotel was quite expensive. **Nonetheless**, the service was excellent.
5. We encountered several problems. **Nonetheless**, everything worked out well in the end.

IELTS Speaking Part 3

1. Many people are aware of environmental issues. **Nonetheless**, they do not always change their habits.
2. Cities provide more employment opportunities. **Nonetheless**, they can be stressful places to live.
3. Social media helps people stay connected. **Nonetheless**, it may reduce face-to-face communication.
4. Working from home offers flexibility. **Nonetheless**, some employees miss interacting with colleagues.
5. Recycling has become more common. **Nonetheless**, much more needs to be done to protect the environment.

Nevertheless

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

1. Car sales declined in 2020. **Nevertheless**, they remained higher than in 2018.
2. The number of visitors fell during the winter months. **Nevertheless**, tourism revenue continued to increase.
3. The unemployment rate rose slightly. **Nevertheless**, it stayed below the national average.
4. Electricity consumption decreased in the residential sector. **Nevertheless**, overall energy demand increased.
5. Exports fell throughout the year. **Nevertheless**, the country maintained a positive trade balance.

IELTS Writing Task 2

1. Public transport is affordable. **Nevertheless**, many people still prefer private cars.
2. Technology has improved communication. **Nevertheless**, it has also reduced face-to-face interaction.
3. Governments have introduced stricter environmental policies. **Nevertheless**, pollution remains a major concern.
4. University education is expensive. **Nevertheless**, many students believe it is a worthwhile investment.
5. Online learning is convenient. **Nevertheless**, traditional classrooms provide better social interaction.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

1. I don't have much free time. **Nevertheless**, I try to read every day.
2. My hometown is quite small. **Nevertheless**, I enjoy living there.
3. I find cooking difficult. **Nevertheless**, I cook for myself whenever I can.
4. I am usually busy. **Nevertheless**, I make time for regular exercise.
5. I rarely watch television. **Nevertheless**, I enjoy watching documentaries.

IELTS Speaking Part 2

1. The journey was long. **Nevertheless**, I enjoyed every moment of it.
2. The weather was rainy. **Nevertheless**, we had a fantastic trip.
3. I felt nervous before the presentation. **Nevertheless**, I spoke confidently.
4. The hotel was expensive. **Nevertheless**, the service was excellent.
5. We faced several challenges. **Nevertheless**, the experience was unforgettable.

IELTS Speaking Part 3

1. Many people understand the importance of recycling. **Nevertheless**, some still do not recycle regularly.

2. Cities offer more job opportunities. **Nevertheless**, they are often crowded and noisy.
3. Social media makes communication easier. **Nevertheless**, it can reduce face-to-face interaction.
4. Working from home provides greater flexibility. **Nevertheless**, some employees prefer the office environment.
5. Renewable energy is becoming more popular. **Nevertheless**, fossil fuels are still widely used.



নতুন অনলাইন



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০৯ আগস্ট ২০২৬



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