

THE BAND 8+ WORD BOOK

IELTS 2026 VOCABULARY

The words that move your band.

2,710 words, collocations and phrases for all four IELTS skills, each with pronunciation, a Bangla meaning, a clear definition, collocations and an IELTS example. Plus 214 Band 8+ upgrades.

With Bangla meanings

Academic + General Training

2,710 words and phrases in 5 levels

487 to learn first (Start here)

214 Band 8+ upgrades

27 IELTS topics

Don't just read them. Remember them.

Practise these words in the IELTS HACKER app: it asks, you answer, and it brings each word back until you know it.

ieltshacker.com

How to use this book

A word list helps only if you use the words. Read this page before you start.

1 What is inside

Start here
The 487 words to learn first, as a checklist.

1 Essential
Core academic words and topic vocabulary.

2 High-Value
Collocations for Task 2 and Part 3.

3 Advanced
Precise language for nuanced arguments.

4 Speaking
Natural phrases from Band 8+ answers.

5 Reading
Specialist terms to recognise only.

2 How to read an entry

● **outweigh** /ˌaʊtˈweɪ/ verb
গুরুত্বে ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া
To be greater or more important than something else.
USE outweigh the disadvantages · far outweigh
The benefits of tourism **outweigh** *its drawbacks.*

1. **The word**, its **pronunciation** and **part of speech**. A yellow dot means it is in Start here.
2. The **Bangla meaning**.
3. A **definition** in simple English.
4. **Use:** the collocations it most often appears in. Learn these with the word.
5. An **IELTS example** with the word in bold.

3 Learn phrases, not single words

- Examiners reward **collocation**: "pose a threat", not "make a threat".
- Always learn the word **with its "Use" line** and its preposition.
- A simple word used correctly beats a rare word used wrongly.

4 Make each word yours

- Cover the meaning and **test yourself** before you read it.
- **Say the example aloud**, then write one sentence about your own life.
- Tick a word only when you have used it in speaking or writing.

5 Twenty a day

- **Start here** takes about 25 days at 20 a day.
- Then one topic at a time: Level 1, then Level 2, then Level 3 of the **same topic**.
- **Review** each word after 1, 3, 7, 14 and 30 days. Reviewing matters more than new words.

6 Use the right level in the right place

- **Speaking:** Level 4 phrases sound natural; Level 3 can sound memorised.
- **Writing:** Levels 1 to 3 and the Band 8+ section.
- **Level 5:** understand these in Reading. Don't force them into essays.

The fastest way to remember them

The IELTS HACKER app turns these words into practice questions: it asks, you answer, and the words you miss come back until you know them.

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Each level is organised by topic. The A to Z index at the back lists every word with its page.

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Start here

The 487 words and phrases to learn first. Tick each one when you have used it yourself. The number is its page.

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CORE VERBS

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- [ ] improve 6
- [ ] reduce 6
- [ ] increase 6
- [ ] decline 6
- [ ] provide 6
- [ ] require 6
- [ ] encourage 6
- [ ] discourage 6
- [ ] prevent 6
- [ ] allow 6
- [ ] enable 7
- [ ] cause 7
- [ ] lead to 7
- [ ] contribute 7
- [ ] tackle 7
- [ ] address 7
- [ ] benefit from 7
- [ ] influence 7
- [ ] argue 7
- [ ] claim 7
- [ ] suggest 7
- [ ] consider 7
- [ ] tend 7
- [ ] rely 7
- [ ] depend 7
- [ ] achieve 7
- [ ] maintain 8
- [ ] develop 8
- [ ] establish 8
- [ ] promote 8
- [ ] support 8
- [ ] replace 8
- [ ] ensure 8
- [ ] limit 8
- [ ] restrict 8
- [ ] ban 8
- [ ] invest 8
- [ ] afford 8
- [ ] cope 8
- [ ] adapt 8
- [ ] compete 8
- [ ] attract 8
- [ ] damage 9
- [ ] threaten 9
- [ ] protect 9
- [ ] preserve 9
- [ ] expand 9
- [ ] exceed 9
- [ ] vary 9
- [ ] differ 9
- [ ] involve 9
- [ ] focus 9
- [ ] emphasise 9
- [ ] highlight 9
- [ ] recognise 9
- [ ] assume 9
- [ ] determine 9
- [ ] demonstrate 9
- [ ] indicate 9
- [ ] outweigh 10
- [ ] undermine 10
- [ ] overcome 10
- [ ] justify 10
- [ ] prioritise 10
- [ ] boost 10
- [ ] raise 10
- [ ] face 10
- [ ] impose 10

CORE ADJECTIVES

- [ ] significant 10
- [ ] considerable 10
- [ ] essential 10
- [ ] crucial 10
- [ ] beneficial 10
- [ ] harmful 10
- [ ] effective 10
- [ ] efficient 11
- [ ] reliable 11
- [ ] affordable 11
- [ ] available 11
- [ ] widespread 11
- [ ] major 11
- [ ] minor 11
- [ ] severe 11
- [ ] rapid 11
- [ ] gradual 11
- [ ] steady 11
- [ ] sharp 11
- [ ] slight 11
- [ ] dramatic 11
- [ ] likely 11
- [ ] inevitable 11
- [ ] sufficient 11
- [ ] adequate 12
- [ ] appropriate 12
- [ ] relevant 12
- [ ] convenient 12
- [ ] flexible 12
- [ ] independent 12
- [ ] responsible 12
- [ ] aware 12
- [ ] reluctant 12
- [ ] willing 12
- [ ] vulnerable 12
- [ ] sustainable 12
- [ ] long-term 12
- [ ] short-term 12
- [ ] potential 12
- [ ] practical 12
- [ ] realistic 13
- [ ] controversial 13
- [ ] complex 13
- [ ] obvious 13
- [ ] valuable 13
- [ ] demanding 13
- [ ] rewarding 13
- [ ] overall 13
- [ ] urban 13
- [ ] rural 13

CORE NOUNS

- [ ] impact 13
- [ ] effect 13
- [ ] factor 13
- [ ] trend 13
- [ ] benefit 13
- [ ] drawback 13
- [ ] advantage 14
- [ ] disadvantage 14
- [ ] consequence 14
- [ ] issue 14
- [ ] challenge 14
- [ ] solution 14
- [ ] approach 14
- [ ] aspect 14
- [ ] priority 14
- [ ] opportunity 14
- [ ] access 14
- [ ] majority 14
- [ ] minority 14
- [ ] proportion 14
- [ ] rate 14
- [ ] role 14
- [ ] risk 14
- [ ] lack 15
- [ ] shortage 15
- [ ] range 15
- [ ] purpose 15
- [ ] measure 15
- [ ] incentive 15
- [ ] awareness 15
- [ ] concern 15
- [ ] figure 15

CORE ADVERBS

- [ ] significantly 15
- [ ] considerably 15
- [ ] increasingly 15
- [ ] gradually 15
- [ ] rapidly 15
- [ ] steadily 15
- [ ] slightly 15
- [ ] dramatically 16
- [ ] approximately 16
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- [ ] largely 16
- [ ] mainly 16
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8+ > IELTS HACKER_

LEVEL 1

Essential

The core academic words every essay needs, then the everyday vocabulary of each IELTS topic. Learn the Core groups first.

917
words · 31 topics

Core verbs 69

affect /əˈfekt/ verb
প্রভাবিত করা
To cause a change in someone or something.
USE directly affect · adversely affect
Air pollution **affects** *the health of millions of people in large cities.*

improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ verb
উন্নত করা, উন্নতি হওয়া
To make something better, or to become better.
USE improve significantly · improve the quality of
Regular reading can **improve** *a child's vocabulary significantly.*

reduce /rɪˈdjuːs/ verb
কমানো
To make something smaller in size, amount or degree.
USE reduce the risk of · reduce costs
Wearing a seat belt **reduces** *the risk of serious injury.*

increase /ɪnˈkriːs/ verb
বাড়া, বাড়ানো
To become or make something larger in amount or number.
USE increase sharply · increase the number of
The government plans to **increase** *spending on public hospitals.*

decline /dɪˈklaɪn/ verb
হ্রাস পাওয়া
To become smaller, fewer or weaker.
USE decline steadily · decline in popularity
The number of people reading printed newspapers has **declined** *steadily.*

provide /prəˈvaɪd/ verb
প্রদান করা, জোগান দেওয়া
To give someone something that they need.
USE provide support · provide access to
Public libraries **provide** *free access to books and the internet.*

require /rɪˈkwaɪə/ verb
প্রয়োজন হওয়া, বাধ্যতামূলক করা
To need something, or to make something necessary.
USE require effort · be required to
Learning a language **requires** *regular practice over a long period.*

encourage /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ verb
উৎসাহিত করা
To give someone the confidence or reason to do something.
USE encourage people to · actively encourage
Lower fares would **encourage** *more people to use public transport.*

discourage /dɪsˈkʌrɪdʒ/ verb
নিরুৎসাহিত করা
To make someone less willing to do something.
USE discourage people from · strongly discourage
Higher taxes on sugary drinks may **discourage** *people from buying them.*

prevent /prɪˈvent/ verb
প্রতিরোধ করা, ঠেকানো
To stop something from happening.
USE prevent crime · prevent someone from
Vaccination programmes **prevent** *the spread of dangerous diseases.*

allow /əˈlaʊ/ verb
অনুমতি দেওয়া, সুযোগ করে দেওয়া
To let someone do something, or to make something possible.
USE allow people to · be allowed to

Online courses **allow** *students to learn at their own pace.*

enable /ɪ'neɪbl/ verb
সক্ষম করা
To make it possible for someone to do something.
USE enable people to · enable access
Mobile banking **enables** *people in villages to send money safely.*

cause /kɔːz/ verb
ঘটানো, কারণ হওয়া
To make something happen, especially something bad.
USE cause damage · cause problems
Heavy traffic **causes** *delays and serious air pollution.*

lead to /'liːd tuː/ phrasal verb
কোনো ফলাফল ডেকে আনা
To have something as a result.
USE lead to an increase in · inevitably lead to
A poor diet can **lead to** *serious health problems in later life.*

contribute /kən'trɪbjuːt/ verb
অবদান রাখা, কারণ হিসেবে ভূমিকা রাখা
To be one of the causes of something, or to give something to help.
USE contribute to · contribute significantly
Cars **contribute** *to climate change by producing carbon dioxide.*

tackle /'tækl/ verb
মোকাবিলা করা
To try to deal with a difficult problem.
USE tackle a problem · tackle crime
Governments must **tackle** *unemployment among young people.*

address /ə'dres/ verb
সমাধানের উদ্যোগ নেওয়া
To think about a problem and begin to deal with it.
USE address an issue · address the causes of
Schools need to **address** *the problem of bullying more seriously.*

benefit from /'benɪfɪt frəm/ verb + preposition
কোনো কিছু থেকে উপকৃত হওয়া
To be helped by something or get an advantage from it.
USE benefit greatly from · benefit directly from
Children benefit greatly from playing outdoors.

influence /'ɪnfluəns/ verb
প্রভাব ফেলা
To affect the way someone thinks or behaves.
USE strongly influence · influence behaviour
Advertising strongly **influences** *what children want to buy.*

argue /'ɑːgjuː/ verb
যুক্তি দেখানো
To give reasons for or against an idea.
USE argue that · argue in favour of
Some people **argue** *that university education should be free.*

claim /kleɪm/ verb
দাবি করা
To say that something is true, although it has not been proved.
USE claim that · falsely claim
Critics **claim** *that the new law will not reduce crime.*

suggest /sə'dʒest/ verb
ইঙ্গিত করা, প্রস্তাব করা
To show that something may be true, or to offer an idea.
USE research suggests · suggest that
Research **suggests** *that sleep improves memory.*

consider /kən'sɪdə/ verb
বিবেচনা করা
To think carefully about something.
USE consider the impact · be considered to be
Planners should **consider** *the needs of older residents.*

tend /tend/ verb
প্রবণতা থাকা
To be likely to do something or to happen in a particular way.
USE tend to · tend towards
Young people **tend** *to spend more time online than their parents.*

rely /rɪ'laɪ/ verb
নির্ভর করা
To need or trust someone or something.
USE rely on · rely heavily on
Many families **rely** *on a single income.*

depend /dɪ'pend/ verb
নির্ভর করা
To be affected or decided by something.
USE depend on · depend largely on
Success in the exam **depends** *on regular practice.*

achieve /ə'tʃiːv/ verb
অর্জন করা
To succeed in doing something after effort.
USE achieve a goal · achieve success

Doctors must follow a strict code of **professional conduct** *to protect their patients.*

ethical behaviour /ˈeθɪkl bɪˈheɪvjə/ noun phrase
নৈতিক আচরণ

Actions that are morally right and fair to other people.

USE encourage ethical behaviour · ethical behaviour in business

Companies should reward **ethical behaviour** *rather than profit at any cost.*

conflict of interest /ˌkɒnflɪkt əv ˈɪntrəst/ noun phrase
স্বার্থের সংঘাত

A situation in which a person's private interests could unfairly influence their professional decisions.

USE avoid a conflict of interest · declare a conflict of interest

A judge should not hear a case involving a relative because of the **conflict of interest**.

abuse of power /əˈbjuːs əv ˈpaʊə/ noun phrase
ক্ষমতার অপব্যবহার

The use of authority or a position of control in a wrong or unfair way.

USE prevent abuse of power · clear abuse of power

Clear rules and regular checks can help prevent the **abuse of power** *in organisations.*

public interest /ˌpʌblɪk ˈɪntrəst/ noun phrase
জনস্বার্থ

The good or benefit of the general public rather than of one person or group.

USE in the public interest · serve the public interest

Decisions about new roads and hospitals should be made in the **public interest**.

personal choice /ˈpɜːsənl tʃɔɪs/ noun phrase
ব্যক্তিগত পছন্দ

A decision that a person makes for themselves about their own life.

USE a matter of personal choice · respect personal choice

What people choose to eat should be a matter of **personal choice**.

informed decision /ɪnˈfɔːmd dɪˈsɪʒn/ noun phrase
জেনেবুঝে নেওয়া সিদ্ধান্ত

A choice that is made after getting and understanding all the important facts.

USE make an informed decision · help people make informed decisions

Patients need clear information so that they can make an **informed decision** *about treatment.*

fair treatment /ˌfeə ˈtriːtmənt/ noun phrase
ন্যায্য আচরণ

Behaviour towards people that is equal, reasonable and free from prejudice.

USE receive fair treatment · fair treatment of workers

All employees deserve **fair treatment**, *whatever their age, gender or background.*

equal access /ˌiːkwəl ˈækses/ noun phrase
সমান প্রবেশাধিকার, সমান সুযোগ

The same right or opportunity for everyone to use or benefit from something.

USE equal access to healthcare · ensure equal access

Disabled people should have **equal access** *to public transport and buildings.*

legal protection /ˈliːgl prəˈtekʃn/ noun phrase
আইনি সুরক্ষা

The safety from harm or unfair treatment that the law gives to people.

USE provide legal protection · legal protection for workers

Domestic workers often lack **legal protection** *against long hours and low pay.*

vulnerable groups /ˈvʌlnərəbl gruːps/ noun phrase
ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ জনগোষ্ঠী

People who are more likely than others to be harmed, such as children, older people and people on low incomes.

USE protect vulnerable groups · support for vulnerable groups

The government has a duty to protect **vulnerable groups** *such as older people and children.*

MY NOTES · LEVEL 1

Words from this level that I want to practise again.

8+ > IELTS HACKER_

LEVEL 2

High-Value IELTS

Academic collocations for Writing Task 2 and Speaking Part 3, topic by topic. These are the phrases that lift you from Band 6 to 7.

604
words · 27 topics

Education 28

academic achievement /ˌækəˈdemɪk əˈtʃiːvmənt/
noun phrase
শিক্ষাগত সাফল্য
Success that a student gains through study, often shown by grades or qualifications.
USE high academic achievement · measure academic achievement
Parental support plays a key role in a child's **academic achievement** *at school.*

educational attainment /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənl əˈteɪnmənt/ noun phrase
শিক্ষাগত অর্জন
The highest level of education that a person has successfully completed.
USE level of educational attainment · raise educational attainment
Educational attainment *is closely linked to a person's income later in life.*

learning outcomes /ˈlɜːnɪŋ ˌaʊtkʌmz/ noun phrase
শিখনফল
The knowledge and skills that students are expected to gain from a course or lesson.
USE achieve learning outcomes · expected learning outcomes
Smaller class sizes can lead to better **learning outcomes** *for most students.*

analytical skills /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkl ˈskɪlz/ noun phrase
বিশ্লেষণী দক্ষতা
The ability to study information carefully, find patterns and solve problems.
USE strong analytical skills · develop analytical skills
Studying science at school helps young people develop strong **analytical skills**.

independent learning /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt ˈlɜːnɪŋ/
noun phrase
স্বাধীন শিখন, নিজে নিজে শেখা
A way of studying in which students take responsibility for their own learning with little help from a teacher.
USE encourage independent learning · skills for independent learning
Online courses encourage **independent learning** *because students must manage their own study time.*

practical skills /ˌpræktɪkl ˈskɪlz/ noun phrase
ব্যবহারিক দক্ষতা
Skills that help a person do real tasks rather than just understand ideas.
USE teach practical skills · useful practical skills
Schools should teach **practical skills** *such as cooking and managing money.*

theoretical knowledge /ˌθɪəˈretɪkl ˈnɒlɪdʒ/
noun phrase
তাত্ত্বিক জ্ঞান
Knowledge of the ideas and principles of a subject rather than how to use them in practice.
USE purely theoretical knowledge · theoretical knowledge and practical experience
Many graduates have plenty of **theoretical knowledge** *but little practical experience of the workplace.*

knowledge retention /ˈnɒlɪdʒ rɪˌtenʃn/ noun phrase
জ্ঞান ধরে রাখা
The ability to remember information for a long period after learning it.
USE improve knowledge retention · long-term knowledge retention
Regular revision is one of the most effective ways to improve **knowledge retention**.

student engagement /ˈstjuːdnt ɪnˌgeɪdʒmənt/

noun phrase

শিক্ষার্থীদের সম্পৃক্ততা

The level of interest and active involvement that students show in their learning.

USE increase student engagement · high levels of student engagement

Interactive activities such as group discussions can greatly increase **student engagement** *in lessons.*

---

academic pressure /ˌækəˈdemɪk ˈpreʃə/ noun phrase

পড়াশোনার চাপ

The stress students feel because they are expected to do well in their studies and exams.

USE intense academic pressure · cope with academic pressure

Intense **academic pressure** *can harm teenagers' mental health and reduce their enjoyment of learning.*

---

educational inequality /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənl ˌɪnɪˈkwɒlətɪ/ noun phrase

শিক্ষাগত বৈষম্য

Unfair differences in the quality of education that different groups of people receive.

USE reduce educational inequality · tackle educational inequality

Educational inequality *between rural and urban areas remains a serious problem in many countries.*

---

equal access to education /ˌiːkwəl ˈækses tu ˌedʒu ˈkeɪʃn/ noun phrase

শিক্ষায় সমান সুযোগ

The situation in which everyone has the same chance to receive education, whatever their background.

USE ensure equal access to education · promote equal access to education

Governments should ensure **equal access to education** *for children with disabilities.*

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curriculum development /kəˈrɪkjələm dɪ ˌveləpmənt/ noun phrase

পাঠ্যক্রম প্রণয়ন

The process of planning and designing the subjects and content of a course of study.

USE involve teachers in curriculum development · curriculum development process

Experienced teachers should play an active role in **curriculum development**.

---

teaching methods /ˈtiːtʃɪŋ ˌmeθədz/ noun phrase

শিক্ষাদান পদ্ধতি

The ways and techniques that teachers use to help students learn.

USE traditional teaching methods · modern teaching methods

In many schools, traditional **teaching methods** *based on memorisation are being replaced by more interactive approaches.*

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student-centred learning /ˌstjuːdnt ˌsentəd ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ noun phrase

শিক্ষার্থীকেন্দ্রিক শিখন

An approach to teaching in which students' needs and interests guide what and how they learn.

USE promote student-centred learning · student-centred learning approach

Student-centred learning *encourages pupils to ask questions and explore topics for themselves.*

---

lifelong learning /ˌlaɪflɒŋ ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ noun phrase

আজীবন শিক্ষা

The process of continuing to gain new knowledge and skills throughout your life.

USE promote lifelong learning · commitment to lifelong learning

In a fast-changing job market, **lifelong learning** *has become essential for every worker.*

---

professional development /prəˌfeʃənl dɪ ˈveləpmənt/ noun phrase

পেশাগত উন্নয়ন

Training and learning that help people improve their skills and knowledge in their job.

USE continuing professional development · professional development courses

Schools should offer teachers regular opportunities for **professional development** *to keep their skills up to date.*

---

vocational training /vəʊˌkeɪʃənl ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ noun phrase

বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ

Training that teaches the practical skills needed for a particular job or trade.

USE vocational training programmes · receive vocational training

Vocational training *can help school leavers find skilled jobs in industries such as construction.*

---

transferable skills /trænsˌfɜːrəbl ˈskɪlz/ noun phrase

স্থানান্তরযোগ্য দক্ষতা

Skills such as communication and teamwork that are useful in many different jobs.

USE valuable transferable skills · gain transferable skills

Volunteering is an excellent way for students to gain **transferable skills** *such as teamwork.*

---

graduate employability /ˈgrædʒuət ɪmˌplɔɪəˈbɪlətɪ/ noun phrase

স্নাতকদের কর্মযোগ্যতা

How likely university graduates are to find suitable work after finishing their degree.

USE improve graduate employability · boost graduate employability

Work placements during a degree course can significantly improve **graduate employability**.

8+ > IELTS HACKER_

LEVEL 3

Advanced

Precise vocabulary for nuanced arguments. Use a phrase only when you are sure it fits the sentence.

693
words · 27 topics

Education 30

metacognition /ˌmetəkɒgˈnɪʃn/ noun
নিজের চিন্তা সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা
Awareness and understanding of your own thinking and learning processes.
USE develop metacognition · the role of metacognition in learning
Teaching **metacognition** *helps students plan, monitor and evaluate their own learning more effectively.*

epistemology /ɪˌpɪstəˈmɒlədʒi/ noun
জ্ঞানতত্ত্ব
The branch of philosophy that studies the nature of knowledge and how people come to know things.
USE the study of epistemology · personal epistemology
Courses in **epistemology** *encourage students to question how we know whether information is reliable.*

cognitive development /ˌkɒgnətɪv dɪˈveləpmənt/ noun phrase
জ্ঞানীয় বিকাশ
The growth of a child's ability to think, reason, remember and solve problems.
USE early cognitive development · stages of cognitive development
Play-based activities in early childhood are essential for healthy **cognitive development**.

intellectual autonomy /ˌɪntəˈlektʃuəl ɔːˈtɒnəmi/ noun phrase
বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক স্বাধীনতা
The ability to think for yourself and form your own judgements without depending on others.
USE develop intellectual autonomy · encourage intellectual autonomy
University education should nurture **intellectual autonomy** *rather than simply transferring information from lecturers to students.*

pedagogical effectiveness /ˌpedəˈgɒdʒɪkl ɪ ˈfektɪvnəs/ noun phrase
শিক্ষণ-পদ্ধতির কার্যকারিতা
How successful a teaching method or approach is in helping students learn.
USE improve pedagogical effectiveness · evaluate pedagogical effectiveness
Researchers continue to debate the **pedagogical effectiveness** *of replacing textbooks with tablets in primary schools.*

differentiated instruction /ˌdɪfəˈrenʃieɪtɪd ɪn ˈstrʌkʃn/ noun phrase
পার্থক্যভিত্তিক পাঠদান
A teaching approach in which lessons are adapted to suit the different needs and abilities of individual students.
USE use differentiated instruction · effective differentiated instruction
Differentiated instruction *allows teachers to support weaker students while still challenging the most able ones.*

constructivist learning /kənˈstrʌktɪvɪst ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ noun phrase
গঠনবাদী শিখন
An approach to learning in which students build their own understanding through experience and reflection.
USE constructivist learning theory · constructivist learning environment
Constructivist learning *encourages pupils to build new knowledge by connecting it to what they already understand.*

inquiry-based learning /ɪnˈkwaɪəri beɪst ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ noun phrase
অনুসন্ধানভিত্তিক শিখন
A way of learning in which students ask questions, investigate problems and find answers for themselves.

USE promote inquiry-based learning · an inquiry-based learning approach

Inquiry-based learning *helps students develop curiosity and research skills that are valuable at university.*

experiential learning /ɪkˌspɪəriˈenʃl ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ noun phrase

অভিজ্ঞতাভিত্তিক শিখন

Learning that happens through doing practical activities and reflecting on the experience.

USE opportunities for experiential learning · an experiential learning programme

School trips and work placements provide valuable **experiential learning** *that classroom lessons cannot fully replace.*

formative assessment /ˈfɔːmətɪv əˈsesmənt/ noun phrase

গঠনমূলক মূল্যায়ন, শিখনকালীন মূল্যায়ন

Ongoing checks of students' progress during a course, used to give feedback and improve learning.

USE use formative assessment · formative assessment strategies

Regular **formative assessment** *helps teachers identify problems early, before students fall too far behind.*

summative assessment /ˈsʌmətɪv əˈsesmənt/ noun phrase

সামষ্টিক মূল্যায়ন

A test or evaluation at the end of a course or unit that measures what students have learnt.

USE final summative assessment · rely on summative assessment

Critics argue that relying too heavily on **summative assessment** *encourages students to memorise rather than understand.*

competency-based education /ˈkɒmpɪtənsi beɪst ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/ noun phrase

যোগ্যতাভিত্তিক শিক্ষা

An approach in which students progress by showing that they have mastered specific skills, rather than by the time spent studying.

USE a shift towards competency-based education · a competency-based education system

Competency-based education *allows learners to move forward as soon as they demonstrate the required skills.*

credentialism /krəˈdenʃəlɪzəm/ noun

সনদনির্ভরতা

The excessive importance given to formal qualifications and certificates when judging a person's ability.

USE the rise of credentialism · a culture of credentialism

Credentialism *means that many capable workers are overlooked simply because they lack a university degree.*

academic rigour /ˌækəˈdemɪk ˈrɪgə/ noun phrase

শিক্ষাগত কঠোরতা, শিক্ষার উচ্চমান

The high standard of careful, demanding and thorough study expected in a course or institution.

USE maintain academic rigour · a lack of academic rigour

Some educators worry that online degrees may lack the **academic rigour** *of traditional university courses.*

educational disparities /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənl dɪˈspærətiz/ noun phrase

শিক্ষাগত বৈষম্য

Unfair differences in educational opportunities or results between groups of people.

USE reduce educational disparities · educational disparities between regions

Educational disparities *between urban and rural areas remain a serious challenge in many developing countries.*

knowledge acquisition /ˈnɒlɪdʒ ˌækwɪˈzɪʃn/ noun phrase

জ্ঞান অর্জন

The process of gaining new information, understanding and skills.

USE rapid knowledge acquisition · the process of knowledge acquisition

Digital technology has made **knowledge acquisition** *faster, but it has not always made it deeper.*

cognitive flexibility /ˌkɒgnətɪv ˌfleksəˈbɪləti/ noun phrase

চিন্তার নমনীয়তা

The ability to switch between different ideas or tasks and adapt your thinking to new situations.

USE improve cognitive flexibility · develop cognitive flexibility

Learning a second language is believed to improve **cognitive flexibility** *in both children and adults.*

conceptual understanding /kənˈseptʃuəl ˌʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ noun phrase

ধারণাগত বোধ

A deep grasp of the ideas and principles behind a subject, not just the facts or procedures.

USE deep conceptual understanding · develop conceptual understanding

Mathematics teachers should focus on **conceptual understanding** *rather than simply teaching students to follow formulas.*

interdisciplinary learning /ˌɪntəˌdɪsəˈplɪnəri ˈlɜːnɪŋ/ noun phrase

আন্তঃবিষয়ক শিখন

Learning that combines ideas and methods from two or more subjects to explore a topic.

USE promote interdisciplinary learning · interdisciplinary learning projects

8+ > IELTS HACKER_

LEVEL 4

Speaking

Natural spoken phrases taken from Band 8+ Speaking answers.
Every example is a sentence from a real model answer.

345
phrases · 13 groups

Giving your opinion 28

if it were up to me phrase
সিদ্ধান্তটা আমার হাতে থাকলে

Used to say what you would do if you were the one who could decide.

If it were up to me, *every course would end with a real project for a real client rather than a written paper.*

if I had the choice phrase
বেছে নেওয়ার সুযোগ পেলে

Used to say what you would prefer if you were free to choose.

A house, **if I had the choice**.

on balance phrase
সব দিক বিবেচনা করে

After thinking about all the good and bad points.

On balance, *yes. Looking after an animal teaches a child responsibility and kindness in a way no lecture can.*

on the whole phrase
মোটের ওপর, সামগ্রিকভাবে

Generally; when you consider everything together.

But **on the whole** *I think most people would rather sleep well than keep something that isn't theirs.*

I can see the appeal phrase
কেন এটা মানুষের ভালো লাগে তা বুঝি

Used to say you understand why people like something, even if you don't.

I can see the appeal *of travelling alone, but I'd miss the company.*

I'd like to think so phrase
আমি তেমনটাই ভাবতে চাই

Used to say you hope something is true, without being completely sure.

I'd like to think so. *I was brought up to greet elders first and to say thank you to everyone, from bus conductors to waiters.*

I'm sceptical phrase
আমার সন্দেহ আছে

Used to say you doubt that something is true or will work.

I'm sceptical. *My grandmother believes certain dreams predict the future, such as rain or a visitor arriving.*

feel strongly about phrase
কোনো বিষয়ে দৃঢ় মত থাকা

To have a firm opinion about something that matters to you.

I also **feel strongly about** *people filming at the scene of an accident instead of helping.*

I'm no expert phrase
আমি বিশেষজ্ঞ নই

Used before an opinion to show that your knowledge is limited.

I do, although **I'm no expert**. *What I like most is their scent rather than their appearance.*

to be fair phrase
ন্যায্যভাবে বলতে গেলে

Used to add a point that makes a criticism less strong.

He took it well, and **to be fair**, *he did start doing his share.*

if I'm honest phrase
সত্যি বলতে

Used before saying what you really think or feel.

Not especially, **if I'm honest**. *There are hardly any cycle lanes, and drivers don't expect to see a bicycle.*

I must confess phrase
স্বীকার করতেই হচ্ছে

Used to admit something that is slightly embarrassing.

The other half, **I must confess**, *is short videos that I never meant to watch.*

on a practical level phrase
ব্যবহারিক দিক থেকে

When you think about real situations rather than ideas.

On a practical level, *history also shows you how often the same mistakes are repeated, which ought to make us a little wiser.*

it's no exaggeration to say phrase
এ কথা বললে বাড়িয়ে বলা হবে না

Used to stress that a strong statement is really true.

He's the person who taught me to program, and **it's no exaggeration to say** *that my whole career plan started in his classroom.*

what struck me most phrase
যা আমার সবচেয়ে বেশি নজর কেড়েছিল

Used to introduce the thing that surprised or impressed you most.

What struck me most *was that she hadn't done it for a job or for money; she simply wanted to finish something she'd started.*

whether we like it or not phrase
আমাদের ভালো লাগুক বা না লাগুক

Used to say that something is true or will happen and cannot be changed.

Whether we like it or not, *yes.*

I doubt it phrase
আমার তা মনে হয় না

Used to say you think something is unlikely.

It will shrink a great deal, though **I doubt it** *will vanish within my lifetime.*

I can't see it happening phrase
এটা ঘটবে বলে আমার মনে হয় না

Used to say you don't believe something will happen.

I can't see it happening. *Online shopping is growing fast, but millions of people still want to touch what they buy and pay in cash.*

I'd hesitate to phrase
এটা করতে আমি দ্বিধা করব

Used to say you are not comfortable doing or saying something.

I think it's admirable when they do, but **I'd hesitate to** *call it a duty.*

put simply phrase
সহজ করে বললে

Used before explaining something in an easy, direct way.

Put simply, *it's someone whom companies pay to break into their own systems.*

in a sense phrase
এক অর্থে

In one way, but not completely.

Because objects hold memories and, **in a sense**, *parts of ourselves.*

strictly speaking phrase
সঠিক অর্থে বলতে গেলে

If you follow the exact meaning or the rules.

Strictly speaking, *no, since everyone has a phone.*

I can only imagine phrase
আমি শুধু কল্পনাই করতে পারি

Used to say something is hard for you to know because you have not experienced it.

I spend three hours preparing a fifteen-minute video, so **I can only imagine** *the workload of doing it full-time.*

at a guess phrase
আন্দাজ করে বললে

Used when you give an answer you are not sure about.

Three or four hours, **at a guess**.

as far as I know phrase
আমার জানামতে

Used to say what you think is true, although you may not know all the facts.

She colour-codes her notes, keeps a paper planner as well as a digital calendar and has never, **as far as I know**, *submitted anything late.*

don't see the point phrase
এর কোনো মানে দেখি না

To think that something has no purpose or use.

I **don't see the point** *of upgrading annually for a slightly better camera.*

the whole point phrase
আসল উদ্দেশ্য

The main reason for doing something.

Live, whenever I can. Knowing the result in advance takes away the tension, which is **the whole point**.

makes sense phrase
যুক্তিসংগত মনে হয়

Is reasonable or easy to understand.

If each attempt teaches you something and you're slightly closer than before, persistence **makes sense**, *however slow it feels.*

8+ > IELTS HACKER_

LEVEL 5

Reading Recognition

Specialist terms you may meet in Reading passages. Learn to recognise them; you do not need to use them in Writing or Speaking.

151
words · 27 topics

Education 4

pedagogy /ˈpedəgɒdʒi/ noun
শিক্ষণবিদ্যা, শিক্ষণপদ্ধতি

The study of teaching methods and of how teachers help students learn.

USE effective pedagogy · modern pedagogy

Effective **pedagogy** *encourages students to ask questions instead of simply memorising facts.*

scaffolding /ˈskæfəldɪŋ/ noun
ধাপে ধাপে সহায়তা

Temporary support that a teacher gives a learner and gradually removes as the learner becomes more independent.

USE provide scaffolding · scaffolding techniques

With careful **scaffolding**, *even weak readers can gradually tackle more challenging texts on their own.*

retrieval practice /rɪˈtriːvl ˈpræktɪs/ noun phrase
স্মরণ অনুশীলন

A study method in which learners bring information back to mind, for example by testing themselves, instead of simply rereading notes.

USE use retrieval practice · benefits of retrieval practice

Research suggests that **retrieval practice**, *such as answering quiz questions, helps students remember information for longer.*

spaced repetition /speɪst ˌrepəˈtɪʃn/ noun phrase
বিরতিভিত্তিক পুনরাবৃত্তি

A learning technique in which information is reviewed at gradually increasing intervals of time.

USE use spaced repetition · spaced repetition software

Many vocabulary apps use **spaced repetition**, *showing difficult words more often than easy ones.*

Environment 6

ecological carrying capacity /ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkl ˈkærɪɪŋ kəˈpæsəti/ noun phrase
বাস্তুতান্ত্রিক ধারণক্ষমতা

The largest population of a species that an environment can support without being damaged.

USE exceed the ecological carrying capacity · the ecological carrying capacity of the planet

Mass tourism can push small islands beyond their **ecological carrying capacity**, *damaging coral reefs and water supplies.*

environmental impact assessment /ɪnˌvaɪrən ˈmentl ˈɪmpækt əˈsesmənt/ noun phrase
পরিবেশগত প্রভাব মূল্যায়ন

An official study of the likely effects of a planned project, such as a dam or motorway, on the environment.

USE carry out an environmental impact assessment · require an environmental impact assessment

Every major construction project should require an **environmental impact assessment** *before work is allowed to begin.*

climate feedback loops /ˈklaɪmət ˈfiːdbæk luːps/ noun phrase
জলবায়ু প্রতিক্রিয়া চক্র

Processes in which the effects of warming cause further changes that either speed up or slow down climate change.

USE trigger climate feedback loops · dangerous climate feedback loops

Melting ice is one of several **climate feedback loops** *that could make global warming accelerate.*

permafrost thaw /ˈpɜːməfrɒst θɔː/ noun phrase
চিরতুষার গলন

The melting of ground that has stayed frozen for at least two years, which can release greenhouse gases.

USE rapid permafrost thaw · permafrost thaw in the Arctic

Permafrost thaw *could release large amounts of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere.*

circular economy /ˈsɜːkjələr ɪˈkɒnəmi/ noun phrase
চক্রাকার অর্থনীতি

An economic system that aims to reduce waste by reusing, repairing and recycling products and materials.

USE move towards a circular economy · a circular economy model

In a **circular economy**, *old phones would be repaired or recycled rather than thrown away.*

polluter-pays principle /pəˈluːtə peɪz ˈprɪnsəpl/ noun phrase
দূষণকারীর দায় নীতি

The idea that those who cause pollution should pay the cost of cleaning it up and preventing further harm.

USE apply the polluter-pays principle · under the polluter-pays principle

Under the **polluter-pays principle**, *factories that contaminate rivers should pay for the clean-up.*

Technology and Digital Life 6

ransomware /ˈrænsəmweə/ noun
র‍্যানসমওয়্যার, মুক্তিপণ সফটওয়্যার

Harmful software that locks a victim's files and demands payment to unlock them.

USE a ransomware attack · infected with ransomware

A **ransomware** *attack can shut down a hospital's computer systems and delay urgent treatment.*

quantum computing /ˈkwɒntəm kəmˈpjuːtɪŋ/ noun phrase
কোয়ান্টাম কম্পিউটিং

A type of computing that uses the principles of quantum physics to solve certain problems far faster than ordinary computers.

USE advances in quantum computing · quantum computing research

Quantum computing *could one day help scientists design new medicines much more quickly.*

Internet of Things (IoT) /ˈɪntənet əv ˈθɪŋz (ˌaɪ əʊ ˈtiː)/ noun phrase
ইন্টারনেট অব থিংস

The network of everyday devices, such as fridges, watches and lights, that are connected to the internet and can share data.

USE Internet of Things (IoT) devices · the growth of the Internet of Things (IoT)

Internet of Things (IoT) *devices, such as smart meters, help families monitor their electricity use.*

massive open online course (MOOC) /ˌmæsɪv ˌəʊpən ˌɒnlaɪn ˈkɔːs (muːk)/ noun phrase
বৃহৎ উন্মুক্ত অনলাইন কোর্স

An online course that is open to anyone, often free, and can be taken by very large numbers of people at the same time.

USE enrol on a massive open online course (MOOC) · free massive open online courses (MOOCs)

A **massive open online course (MOOC)** *lets learners in remote areas follow lectures from leading universities.*

micro-credential /ˌmaɪkrəʊ krəˈdenʃl/ noun
ক্ষুদ্র সনদ

A short qualification showing that a person has learned a specific, focused skill, often through a brief online course.

USE earn a micro-credential · micro-credential programme

Earning a **micro-credential** *in data analysis can help graduates stand out in a competitive job market.*

academic integrity /ˌækəˈdemɪk ɪnˈtegrəti/ noun phrase
শিক্ষাগত সততা

The principle of being honest and fair in academic work, for example by not cheating or copying other people's work.

USE maintain academic integrity · breach of academic integrity

Universities must protect **academic integrity** *now that AI tools can easily write essays for students.*

Health and Medicine 6

mortality rate /mɔːˈtæləti reɪt/ noun phrase
মৃত্যুহার

The number of deaths in a particular group or area during a certain period, usually counted per thousand people.

USE infant mortality rate · reduce the mortality rate

Better access to clean water has helped reduce the infant **mortality rate** *in many developing countries.*

8+ > IELTS HACKER_

BAND 8+ VOCABULARY UPGRADE

Precise, natural, flexible

The language examiners reward at Band 7 to 8+: how near synonyms differ, the patterns each expression needs, and the mistakes Bangla speakers make most often.

214
entries · 5 categories

IELTS Writing Task 1

40 · Trends, comparisons, proportions, maps and processes

TRENDS: UPWARD

increase /ɪn'kriːs/
বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; বৃদ্ধি

To become larger in number, amount or level; as a noun, a rise in number, amount or level.

`Verb (intransitive or transitive): X increased (from A) to B / by C · Noun: an increase in + noun · an increase of + amount`

USE increase significantly · a sharp increase in the number of · an increase of 15% · increase from 20% to 35%

ALSO rise · grow · go up · climb

Increase is the most neutral trend word and works as both a verb and a noun. With the noun, use an increase in before the thing that grows (an increase in sales) and an increase of before the size of the change (an increase of 10%). With the verb, increase by gives the size of the change, while increase to gives the final figure. Unlike rise, increase can also be transitive (The company increased its prices), but in Task 1 the data usually increases by itself. Grow suits size or population, go up is less formal, and climb suggests a steady, continuing rise.

FORMS increase (v) /ɪn'kriːs/ · increased · increasing · an increase (n) /'ɪŋkriːs/ · increasingly (adv)

✗ There was an increase of the number of visitors.

✓ **There was an increase in the number of visitors.**

Use in before the thing that changes; of introduces the amount of change, as in an increase of 5%.

The number of international students **increased** *from 2,000 in 2005 to 5,500 in 2015, an increase of 175%.*

rise /raɪz/
বেড়ে যাওয়া; বৃদ্ধি

To go up to a higher number, amount or level; as a noun, an increase.

`Verb (intransitive only): X rose (from A) to B / by C · Noun: a rise in + noun · a rise of + amount`

USE rise steadily · rise to a peak of · a slight rise in · continue to rise

ALSO increase · go up · climb

Rise is intransitive, so it does not take an object and has no passive: prices rose, not prices were risen. Raise is a different, transitive verb meaning that someone makes something higher (The government raised taxes), so it is rarely right for data that changes by itself. Rise and increase are equally suitable in Task 1, so alternate them to avoid repetition; the noun a rise in works in the same way as an increase in. Go up is less formal, and climb suggests a steady, continuing rise. Remember the irregular forms rise, rose, risen.

FORMS rise · rose · risen · rising (v) · a rise (n) · compare raise · raised · raised (transitive verb)

✗ The number of cars raised sharply after 2010.

✓ **The number of cars rose sharply after 2010.**

Raise needs an object (someone raises something), so for figures that go up by themselves use rise, rose, risen.

Car ownership continued to **rise** *throughout the period, reaching 60 vehicles per 100 households in 2020.*

climb /klaɪm/
ক্রমশ বেড়ে চলা; ঊর্ধ্বমুখী হওয়া

To increase in number, amount or level, often steadily over a period.

`Verb (intransitive in Task 1): X climbed (steadily) (from A) to B · Noun: a (steady) climb in + noun (less common)`

USE climb steadily · climb to a high of · continue to climb · climb back to

ALSO rise · increase · edge up

Climb often suggests continued upward movement over time, so it pairs naturally with steadily or gradually. It is less dramatic than surge or soar, which describe sudden or very large rises, while edge up describes only a very small rise. Like rise, climb is used intransitively in Task 1 (Sales climbed to 40%), and its noun form is much less common than an increase or a rise. Climb back to is useful when a figure recovers after a fall.

FORMS climb (the b is silent) · climbed /klaɪmd/ · climbing (v) · a climb (n)

Membership of the gym **climbed** *steadily from 300 in January to 750 in June.*

---

surge /sɜːdʒ/
হঠাৎ ও দ্রুত অনেকখানি বেড়ে যাওয়া

To increase suddenly and by a large amount; as a noun, a sudden large increase.

`Verb (intransitive): X surged (from A) to B / by C · Noun: a (sudden) surge in + noun`

USE surge to an all-time high · a sudden surge in demand · surge by almost 50% · a surge in popularity

ALSO soar · shoot up · jump

Surge describes a sudden, sharp jump over a short time, so it is much stronger than rise or increase. Soar also shows a dramatic rise but focuses more on reaching a very high level, while climb is steadier and slower. Jump is similar but slightly less formal, and shoot up is informal. Avoid combining surge with gradually or slightly, and use it only once or twice in a report so that it keeps its force.

FORMS surge · surged · surging (v) · a surge (n)

✗ The company surged its prices in 2021.

✓ **The company raised its prices sharply in 2021.**

Surge is intransitive, so it cannot take an object; when someone makes a figure higher, use raise or increase.

Sales of electric bicycles **surged** *from 5,000 in 2019 to 32,000 in 2021.*

---

soar /sɔː/
হু হু করে বেড়ে যাওয়া

To rise very quickly to a very high level.

`Verb (intransitive): X soared (from A) to B / by C · Adjective: soaring + noun`

USE soar to a record high · soar by over 200% · prices soared · soaring demand

ALSO surge · rocket · shoot up

Soar is one of the strongest upward verbs: it suggests a dramatic rise to an unusually high level. Surge stresses how sudden the jump is, while soar stresses how high the figure goes. Rocket and shoot up are similar but more informal. Soar is intransitive and is not normally used as a noun, so write a dramatic rise, not a soar; the adjective soaring (soaring prices) is common.

FORMS soar · soared · soaring (v) · soaring (adj)

✗ House prices soared slightly in 2018.

✓ **House prices rose slightly in 2018.**

Soar means a very large, rapid rise, so it does not combine with slightly or gradually.

Spending on mobile games **soared** *from $2 million in 2012 to $15 million in 2018.*

TRENDS: DOWNWARD

decrease /dɪˈkriːs/
কমে যাওয়া; হ্রাস

To become smaller in number, amount or level; as a noun, a fall in number, amount or level.

`Verb (intransitive or transitive): X decreased (from A) to B / by C · Noun: a decrease in + noun · a decrease of + amount`

USE decrease gradually · a significant decrease in · decrease by half · a decrease of 8%

ALSO fall · decline · drop · go down

Decrease is the neutral opposite of increase and follows the same patterns: a decrease in before the thing that falls, a decrease of before the size of the fall, decrease by for the amount and decrease to for the final figure. It is slightly more formal than fall or go down, and much weaker than plummet or plunge. Drop often suggests a quicker fall, and decline often suggests a longer, continuing fall, while decrease simply reports that a figure became lower.

FORMS decrease (v) /dɪˈkriːs/ · decreased · decreasing · a decrease (n) /ˈdiːkriːs/

✗ Unemployment decreased down to 4%.

✓ **Unemployment decreased to 4%.**

Decrease already means go down, so adding down is repetitive.

The proportion of households using landline phones **decreased** *from 65% in 2000 to 20% in 2020.*

---

decline /dɪˈklaɪn/
ক্রমশ কমে যাওয়া; ক্রমহ্রাস

To become gradually smaller, fewer or lower; as a noun, a continuing fall.

`Verb (intransitive): X declined (steadily) (from A) to B · Noun: a decline in + noun · be in decline`

USE decline steadily · a gradual decline in · a sharp decline in · continue to decline

ALSO decrease · fall · drop

Decline is slightly more formal than fall and often suggests a downward trend that continues over a period, not a single drop; drop suggests a quicker, more sudden fall. Decline can describe a fast fall with an adverb (declined sharply), but it is most natural with steady or gradual change. In this meaning it is intransitive; decline + noun or decline to do something means refuse, which is a different sense.

FORMS decline · declined · declining (v) · a decline (n) · declining (adj): a declining population

✗ Sales were declined in 2019.

✓ **Sales declined in 2019.**

In the meaning of becoming smaller, decline is intransitive, so it cannot be used in the passive.

The number of people working in agriculture **declined** *steadily over the 30-year period, falling by almost half.*

---

drop /drɒp/
কমে যাওয়া; পতন

To fall to a lower number, amount or level, often quite quickly; as a noun, a fall.

`Verb (intransitive): X dropped (from A) to B / by C · Noun: a drop in + noun · a drop of + amount`

USE drop sharply · a sudden drop in · drop by a third · drop back to

ALSO fall · decrease · dip

Drop is slightly less formal than decrease and often suggests a quicker or more noticeable fall. A drop is usually larger than a dip, which is a small, temporary fall, and much less dramatic than plunge or plummet. Like fall, it is intransitive when it

A to Z index

Every word and phrase with its Bangla meaning and its page. Go to the page for the definition, collocations and example. Back to the contents.

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