IELTS Reading Passage 1 - Complete Paraphrase List (1-21)

এগুলো Reading Passage 1-এর খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, এই ফাইলে ১-৩০ পর্যন্ত সব Must-Know Paraphrase একসাথে দেওয়া হলো।

1. Important Common Words

Question Word	Passage-এ আসতে পারে
important	significant / essential / crucial / vital
difficult	challenging / hard / demanding
Easy	simple / straightforward
famous	well-known / renowned / prominent
common	widespread / prevalent / usual
Rare	uncommon / unusual / scarce
Large	huge / enormous / considerable / substantial
Small	tiny / minor / limited
Main	primary / major / principal
different	various / diverse / distinct
similar	alike / comparable / related
Old	ancient / former / previous
New	modern / recent / latest
enough	sufficient / adequate
possible	feasible / viable
impossible	impractical / unfeasible
dangerous	hazardous / risky
Safe	secure / harmless
necessary	essential / required
Useful	beneficial / valuable / helpful
harmful	damaging / detrimental / adverse

Examples (2):

Q: 1: It is important to study daily.
P: It is essential to study daily.
=> important = essential

Q: 2: The task was difficult.
P: The task was challenging.
=> difficult = challenging

2. Increase / Decrease

Increase → rise / grow / climb / expand / escalate / surge / go up / become higher / become greater / experience growth

Decrease → fall / drop / decline / reduce / diminish / decline gradually / go down / become lower / become smaller

Examples (2):

Q: 1: The number of visitors increased rapidly.
P: The number of visitors rose sharply.
=> increased = rose

Q: 2: The price decreased last month.
P: The price fell last month.
=> decreased = fell

3. Cause & Effect

Question	Passage
because	due to
because of	as a result of
caused by	resulting from
cause	lead to
cause	result in
cause	bring about
cause	contribute to

result	consequence
effect	impact
affect	influence
lead to	result in
result in	bring about
responsible for	contributed to

Examples (2):

Q: 1: The flight was cancelled because of fog.
P: The flight was cancelled due to fog.
=> because of = due to

Q: 2: Pollution causes health problems.
P: Pollution leads to health problems.
=> causes = leads to

4. Time Paraphrases

Question	Passage
before	prior to
after	following
during	throughout
while	whereas / as
soon	shortly
immediately	instantly / straight away
recently	lately
now	currently / at present
in the past	historically / previously
later	afterwards / subsequently
first	initially
finally	eventually
every year	annually
every month	monthly
every day	daily
every week	weekly
at the same time	simultaneously
for a long time	for an extended period

Examples (2):

1. Q: Before 1990, few had computers.
   P: Prior to 1990, few had computers.
   => Before = Prior to

2. Q: During the 19th century, trade grew.
   P: Throughout the 19th century, trade grew.
   => During = Throughout

5. Number & Quantity

Question	Passage
many	numerous / a large number of
few	a small number of
most	the majority of
some	several / a number of
all	the whole / entire
half	50%
approximately	about / roughly
almost	nearly
more than	over / in excess of
less than	under / below
twice	double
three times	triple
majority	most
minority	small proportion

Examples (2):

1. Q: Many people came to the event.
   P: Numerous people came to the event.
   => Many = Numerous

2. Q: More than 50% passed the test.
P: Over 50% passed the test.

=> More than = Over

6. People & Groups

Question	Passage
people	individuals / persons
children	youngsters / young people
teenagers	adolescents
adults	grown-ups
students	learners / pupils
workers	employees / staff
scientists	researchers
doctors	physicians
teachers	educators / instructors
customers	consumers / clients
tourists	visitors / travellers
farmers	agricultural workers
residents	inhabitants / locals
population	inhabitants / residents

Examples (2):

1. Q: People love this festival.
P: Individuals love this festival.

=> people = individuals

2. Q: Tourists visit the temple every year.
P: Visitors visit the temple every year.

=> tourists = visitors

7. Research & Study

Question	Passage
study	research / investigation
researcher	scientist / investigator
examine	investigate / analyse
find	discover / identify
show	demonstrate / indicate / reveal
prove	demonstrate / establish
test	experiment / trial
result	finding / outcome
information	data / evidence
method	approach / technique
question	query
answer	response
research shows	research indicates
according to	based on / as stated by

Examples (2):

1. Q: A recent study shows benefits of exercise.
P: Recent research indicates benefits of exercise.

=> study = research / shows = indicates

2. Q: They found a new species.
P: They discovered a new species.

=> found = discovered

8. Think / Believe / Say

Question	Passage
think	believe
think	consider
believe	assume
say	state
say	claim
say	argue
explain	clarify
suggest	propose

mention	refer to
describe	outline
predict	forecast
expect	anticipate

Examples (2):

1. Q: I think the plan is good.
   P: I believe the plan is good.
   => think = believe
2. Q: The report says prices will rise.
   P: The report states prices will rise.
   => says = states

9. Start / Stop

Question	Passage
Start	begin / commence
Start	initiate
begin	originate
Stop	cease
Stop	terminate
continue	remain / persist
continue	carry on
restart	resume
develop	evolve
create	produce / generate
build	construct
destroy	demolish

Examples (2):

1. Q: The project started in 2020.
   P: The project commenced in 2020.
   => started = commenced
2. Q: They stopped production.
   P: They ceased production.
   => stopped = ceased

10. Change

Question	Passage
change	alter
change	modify
change	transform
change	adapt
change significantly	undergo major changes

Examples (2):

1. Q: The design changed completely.
   P: The design was transformed completely.
   => changed = transformed
2. Q: The rules changed slightly.
   P: The rules were altered slightly.
   => changed = altered

11. Advantages / Disadvantages

Question Word	Passage-এ আসতে পারে
advantage	benefit
advantage	positive aspect
disadvantage	drawback
disadvantage	limitation
problem	issue / Difficulty
benefit	Advantage
useful	advantageous
harmful	disadvantageous
positive	Favourable

negative	adverse / unfavourable

Examples (2):

1. Q: One advantage is low cost.
   P: One benefit is low cost.
   => advantage = benefit
2. Q: A disadvantage is high risk.
   P: A drawback is high risk.
   => disadvantage = drawback

12. Important Academic Paraphrases

use → utilise / employ | help → assist / aid | need → require / demand | get → obtain / acquire | give → provide / supply | keep → maintain / retain | show → demonstrate / indicate | make → produce / create | buy → purchase | use → make use of | about → regarding / concerning / approximately | enough → sufficient | often → frequently | sometimes → occasionally | usually → generally | mainly → primarily | especially → particularly | clearly → evidently | quickly → rapidly | slowly → gradually | carefully → cautiously | completely → entirely | partly → partially

Examples (2):

1. Q: We use this method often.
   P: We utilise this method frequently.
   => use = utilise / often = frequently
2. Q: They need more information.
   P: They require more information.
   => need = require

13. Environment

Question	Passage
environment	surroundings / natural world
pollution	contamination
protect	preserve / conserve
damage	harm / destruction
natural	environmental / ecological
animals	wildlife
plants	vegetation
forest	woodland
sea	ocean
land	territory / area
climate	weather conditions
global warming	climate change
endangered	at risk / threatened
disappear	become extinct
protect animals	conserve wildlife
cut down trees	deforest / clear forests

Examples (2):

1. Q: We must protect the environment.
   P: We must preserve the natural world.
   => protect the environment = preserve the natural world
2. Q: Pollution is increasing.
   P: Contamination is increasing.
   => pollution = contamination

14. History / Archaeology

Question	Passage
ancient	old / prehistoric
history	historical record
discovered	unearthed
find	uncover / discover
remains	ruins / remnants
building	structure
people	inhabitants
civilization	society / culture

artefact	archaeological object
site	location / archaeological site
evidence	proof / indication
originally	initially
centuries ago	hundreds of years ago
preserved	conserved
destroyed	demolished

Examples (2):

1. Q: Ancient artefacts were discovered.
   P: Old archaeological objects were unearthed.
   => ancient = old / discovered = unearthed
2. Q: The remains are well preserved.
   P: The ruins are well conserved.
   => remains = ruins / preserved = conserved

15. Technology

Question	Passage
technology	technological development
machine	device / equipment
computer	electronic device
invention	innovation
invent	develop / create
modern	contemporary / modern
improve	upgrade / enhance
communication	interaction / communication
information	data
internet	online network
digital	electronic
automatic	automated
artificial	man-made / synthetic
system	mechanism / system

Examples (2):

1. Q: Technology changed society.
   P: Technological development changed society.
   => technology = technological development
2. Q: They invented a new machine.
   P: They developed a new device.
   => invented = developed / machine = device

16. Location / Place

Question	Passage
place	location / site
area	region / zone
near	close to / adjacent to
far	distant / remote
inside	within
outside	beyond / external to
north of	to the north of
south of	to the south of
between	in between / among
next to	beside / adjacent to
opposite	facing
centre	central area / heart
surrounding	nearby / surrounding area

Examples (2):

1. Q: The museum is near the park.
   P: The museum is close to the park.
   => near = close to
2. Q: Inside the building, it was dark.
   P: Within the building, it was dark.
   => Inside = Within

17. Very Important Verb Paraphrases

find → discover / identify / detect / locate
show → indicate / demonstrate / reveal / illustrate
make → create / produce / manufacture / generate
use → employ / utilise / apply
help → assist / aid / facilitate
need → require / demand
get → obtain / acquire / receive
give → provide / supply / offer
keep → maintain / preserve / retain
change → alter / modify / transform

Examples (2):

1. Q: They found a new method.
   P: They discovered a new method.
   => found = discovered
2. Q: The graph shows an increase.
   P: The graph indicates an increase.
   => shows = indicates

18. Very Important Adjective Paraphrases

Question	Passage
big	large / enormous / substantial
small	tiny / limited / minor
good	beneficial / positive / favourable
bad	harmful / negative / adverse
important	significant / crucial / vital
different	diverse / distinct
similar	comparable / alike
famous	renowned / prominent
old	ancient / traditional
new	modern / recent
cheap	inexpensive / affordable
expensive	costly
fast	rapid / quick
slow	gradual
easy	straightforward
difficult	challenging / complex
dangerous	hazardous / risky
safe	secure
useful	valuable / beneficial
useless	ineffective

Examples (2):

1. Q: It was a big challenge.
   P: It was a substantial challenge.
   => big = substantial
2. Q: It is dangerous to swim here.
   P: It is hazardous to swim here.
   => dangerous = hazardous

19. Negative Paraphrase — খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ

IELTS Reading-এ negative words বুঝতে পারা অত্যন্ত জরুরি।
not → fail to / lack / without
not possible → impossible
not common → uncommon
not enough → insufficient
not clear → unclear
not available → unavailable
not successful → unsuccessful
not necessary → unnecessary

Example: Question: The method was not successful. Passage: The method was unsuccessful.

Examples (2):

1. Q: The method was not successful.
   P: The method was unsuccessful.
   => not successful = unsuccessful
2. Q: Food was not enough for all.
   P: Food was insufficient for all.
   => not enough = insufficient

20. Exact Word → Phrase Paraphrase

IELTS শুধু synonym ব্যবহার করে না; পুরো phrase পরিবর্তন করে।

Example 1: Question: The company reduced the price. Passage: The company lowered the cost.
Example 2: Question: People travel by car. Passage: People use cars for transportation.
Example 3: Question: The number of students increased. Passage: There was a rise in the number of students.
Example 4: Question: Scientists conducted research. Passage: Scientists carried out an investigation.

Examples (2):

1. Q: The company reduced the price.
   P: The company lowered the cost.
   => reduced the price = lowered the cost
2. Q: Scientists conducted research.
   P: Scientists carried out an investigation.
   => conducted research = carried out an investigation

21. IELTS Reading-এর সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Paraphrase Patterns

Pattern 1: Verb → Noun
increase → an increase | develop → development | decide → decision | discover → discovery | improve → improvement

Pattern 2: Adjective → Noun
important → importance | different → difference | similar → similarity | possible → possibility

Pattern 3: Active → Passive
Scientists discovered the method. → The method was discovered by scientists.

Pattern 4: One word → Phrase
annually → every year | approximately → about / roughly | immediately → without delay | previously → before / in the past

Pattern 5: Phrase → One word
a large number of → many | a small number of → few | as a result of → because of | in order to → to | at the present time → currently

Examples (2):

1. Q: Prices increased sharply.
   P: There was a sharp increase in prices.
   => increased = there was an increase
2. Q: Scientists discovered the method.
   P: The method was discovered by scientists.
   => Active = Passive

Passage 1-এর জন্য ৩০টি Must-Know Paraphrase

1	increase → rise
2	decrease → decline
3	important → significant
4	show → demonstrate
5	find → discover
6	use → utilise
7	help → assist
8	need → require
9	buy → purchase
10	start → commence
11	stop → cease

12	about → approximately
13	many → numerous
14	few → a small number of
15	most → the majority of
16	before → prior to
17	after → following
18	during → throughout
19	because of → due to
20	cause → result in
21	effect → impact
22	problem → issue
23	advantage → benefit
24	disadvantage → drawback
25	old → ancient
26	famous → renowned
27	different → diverse
28	similar → comparable
29	protect → preserve
30	destroy → demolish

30 Must-Know - 2 Examples

1. Q: Prices increased. P: Prices rose. => increase = rise
2. Q: It is important. P: It is significant. => important = significant