

IELTS Reading- Diagram labelling

Exercise 1: Leaves' structure

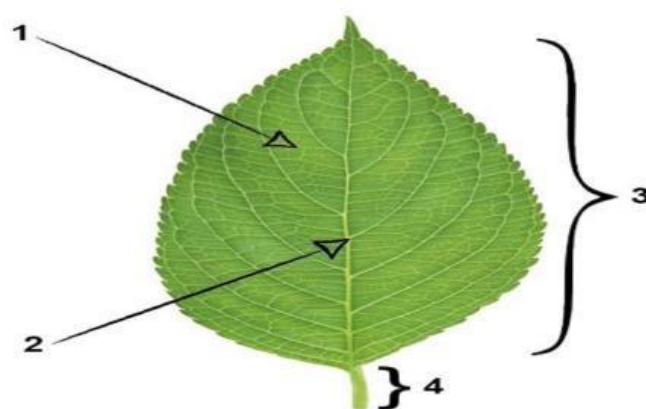
Plants play a very important role in our surroundings. Trees provide us with fresh air, shade in summers, food, and other benefits without which we cannot even think of living.

One of the most principal organs of a tree is a leaf. The leaves are the organs for photosynthesis - a process when carbon dioxide is turned into oxygen. The structures of leaves are adapted for efficient photosynthesis.

Most leaves are broad and so have a large surface area allowing them to absorb more light. Also, they are thin, which means a short distance for carbon dioxide to diffuse in and oxygen to diffuse out easily. The blade is the broad, flat part of the leaf. Photosynthesis occurs in the blade, which has many green food-making cells.

If you look closer at leaves, you will notice networks of thin threads. Those networks are called veins: they support the structure of the leaf and transport substances to and from the cells in the leaf. The main vein of a leaf, running down the centre of the leaf, is called midrib.

The area of some plants that connects the plant's stem and leaf is called the petiole. The petiole is the pipeline through which the products of photosynthesis are moved from individual leaves to the rest of a plant and through which necessary chemicals and nutrients from other parts of the plant are brought to individual leave.



Bicycle

I learned how to ride a bike when I was very young but I never really knew much about what each part of the bike was called. As I began to ask questions about bikes, I realized I had no clue what the experts were saying. It was like a foreign language to me. So like any foreign language you have to start with the basics.

The most known part of a bicycle, a bicycle saddle, often called a seat, is one of three contact points on an upright bicycle. It's a place where you seat while riding a bike. A bicycle saddle is commonly attached to the bicycle frame, the main component of a bicycle, onto which wheels and other components are fitted. Cyclist often attach a bottle of water to the underneath part of the frame, called a down tube.

The second contact point of the bicycle is a pedal, the part of your bicycle that you push with your foot to propel the bicycle. The pedal provides the connection between the cyclist's foot or shoe and the crankarm. The crankarm turns the chain and propels the bicycle's wheel. The dark round detail in the centre of the back wheel is called cogset, it is used as speed transmission mechanism.

The last contact point of the bicycle is bicycle handlebar, the steering mechanism for bicycles. You put your hands on the bicycle handlebar and drive your bike by turning it to different sides. The handlebars are attached to the stem, which goes down and connects with a fork. The fork is a thin metal rod, which fore wheel is attached to.

Complete the diagram below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Do not write the articles.

Bicycle schematic diagram

