

Cách làm Diagram Label Completion**Bước 1: Đọc kỹ đề thi và xác định số từ được phép điền vào chỗ trống**

Label the diagrams below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

đề bài yêu cầu bạn chỉ được phép điền duy nhất 1 từ vào chỗ trống.

Bước 2: Quan sát kỹ sơ đồ (diagram)

Hãy đọc kỹ tiêu đề của diagram, đây là chìa khóa quan trọng để bạn hiểu được sơ đồ đang nói về cái gì và dễ dàng hơn trong việc tìm đoạn văn chứa thông tin trả lời.

Bước 3: Nghiên cứu câu hỏi và dự đoán từ cần điền

Sau khi đã hiểu về sơ đồ (diagram), hãy tập trung vào các câu hỏi, xác định các keyword trong câu hỏi và dự đoán từ cần điền, trong đó:

- Xác định keyword trong câu hỏi,
- Xác định cấu trúc câu, từ đó xác định được từ loại cần điền vào chỗ trống

Bước 4: Lựa chọn đáp án chính xác

Dựa vào các keywords đã xác định, bạn hãy sử dụng kỹ năng [skimming](#) để xác định vùng chứa thông tin mô tả, sau đó áp dụng kỹ thuật scan để tìm đáp án phù hợp. Việc tập trung vào nội dung hình ảnh cũng sẽ hỗ trợ bạn rất nhiều trong quá trình tìm ra đáp án.

- Các câu trả lời trong Diagram Labelling không phải lúc nào cũng được sắp xếp theo thứ tự trong đoạn văn. Vì vậy, nên đọc qua toàn bộ đoạn để xác định vị trí cần tìm đáp án một cách chính xác.

**Exercise 1:**

In 2020, during the middle of the pandemic, numerous people reconnected with the old medium of the radio. Being confined to their homes and in search of ways to remain occupied, people took to the airwaves and tuned in to radio stations. This was a surprise given how radio is often not considered or selected as a gateway to entertainment and information.

However, this was not always the case. In the late 1920's for example, radios became affordable for the working class, meaning that many homes were able to stay engaged with popular events at the time. Sport was one area where radio updated the public, with the 1928 international cricket match between Australia and England being a landmark moment. Two years later in the inaugural Football World Cup, football fans globally tuned into the matches broadcast from Montevideo in Uruguay.

News was another area that connected people of the world. For instance, many Italian diaspora communities clung to the radio when news broke of a devastating earthquake in Avellino Province in 1980. Even though television was widely available at that time, they had become accustomed to turning into the wireless to listen to broadcasts in their own language during the 1950s and 1960s as a way of staying in touch with topics of the day from back home.

Questions 1 - 4

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

The Evolution of Radio	
Second half of the 1920s: Regular working people were able to purchase a radio.	
↓	
1928: The cricket contest between England and Australia was seen as a (1)	
↓	
1950s and 1960s: Many migrants from Italy tuned into Italian language (2)	
↓	
1980: There was a (3) natural disaster in Italy, but the migrant communities used radio instead of television to get news.	
↓	
During the global pandemic: Those who used the radio included (4), not just older members of society.	

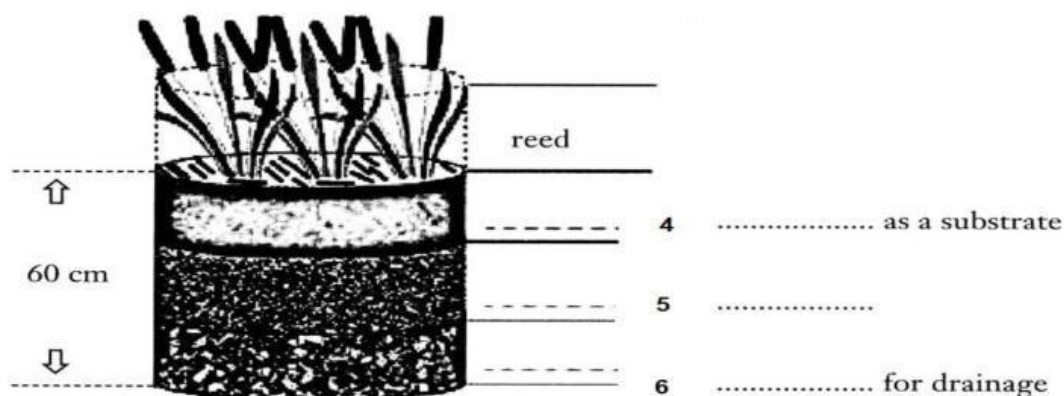
EXERCISE 2: **Water Treatment 2: Reed Bed**

These systems work particularly well for low strength effluents or effluents that have undergone some forms of pretreatment and play an invaluable role in tertiary treatment and the polishing of effluents. The horizontal reed flow system uses a long reed bed, where the liquid slowly flows horizontally through. The length of the reed bed is about 100 meters. The downside of horizontal reed beds is that they use up lots of land space and they do take quite a long time to produce clean water.

A vertical flow (downflow) reed bed is a sealed, gravel filled trench with reeds growing in it. The reeds in a downflow system are planted in a bed 60cm deep. In vertical flow reed beds, the wastewater is applied to the top of the reed bed, flows down through a rhizome zone with sludge as a substrate, then through a root zone with sand as a substrate, followed by a layer of gravel for drainage, and is collected in an under drainage system of large stones.

The effluent flows onto the surface of the bed and percolates slowly through the different layers into an outlet pipe, which leads to a horizontal flow bed where it is cleaned by millions of bacteria, algae, fungi, and microorganisms that digest the waste, including sewage. There is no standing water so there should be no unpleasant smells.

Questions 4-6 Complete the diagram below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.



EXERCISE 3: The coconut palm

For millennia, the coconut has been central to the lives of Polynesian and Asian peoples. In the western world, on the other hand, coconuts have always been exotic and unusual, sometimes rare. The Italian merchant traveller Marco Polo apparently saw coconuts in South Asia in the late 13th century, and among the mid-14th-century travel writings of Sir John Mandeville there is mention of 'great Nuts of Ynde' (great Nuts of India). Today, images of palm-fringed tropical beaches are clichés in the west to sell holidays, chocolate bars, fizzy drinks and even romance.

Typically, we envisage coconuts as brown cannonballs that, when opened, provide sweet white flesh. But we see only part of the fruit and none of the plant from which they come. The coconut palm has a smooth, slender, grey trunk, up to 30 metres tall. This is an important source of timber for building houses, and is increasingly being used as a replacement for endangered hardwoods in the furniture construction industry. The trunk is surmounted by a rosette of leaves, each of which may be up to six metres long. The leaves have hard veins in their centres which, in many parts of the world, are used as brushes after the green part of the leaf has been stripped away. Immature coconut flowers are tightly clustered together among the leaves at the top of the trunk. The flower stems may be tapped for their sap to produce a drink, and the sap can also be reduced by boiling to produce a type of sugar used for cooking.

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1&2 on your answer sheet.

THE COCONUT PALM		
Part	Description	Uses
trunk	up to 30 metres	timber for houses and the making of 1



IELTS READING

Diagram labeling- 3

leaves	up to 6 metres long	to make brushes
flowers	at the top of the trunk	stems provide sap, used as a drink or a source of 2