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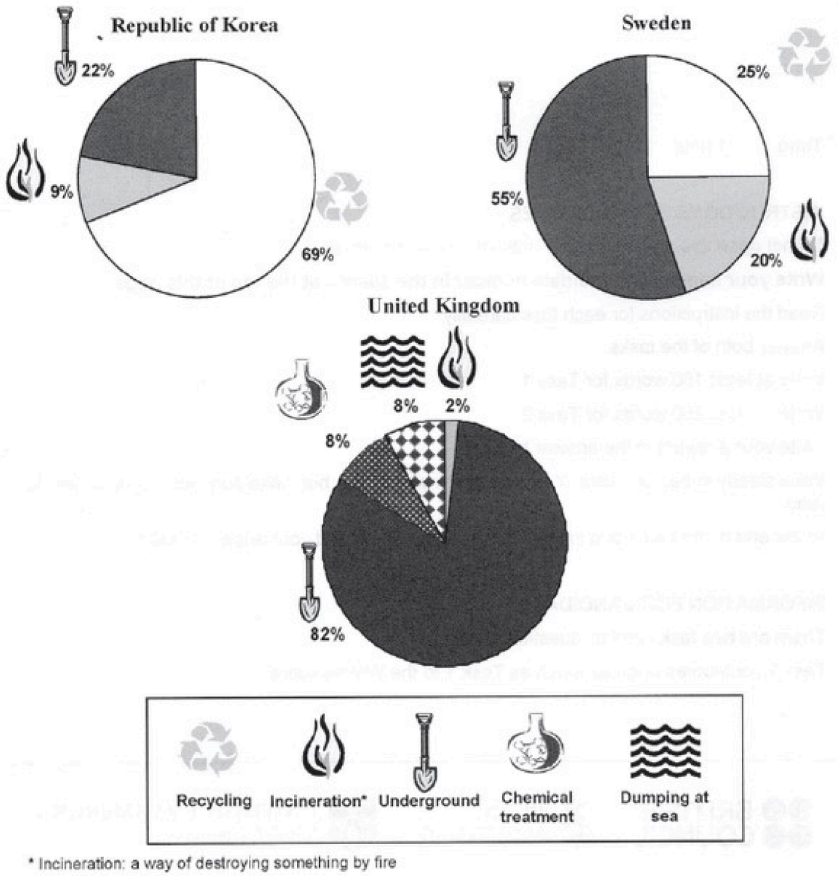
1. Biểu đồ tròn (Pie chart)

Bài 1

The pie charts below show how dangerous waste products are dealt with in three countries.



The charts compare **Korea, Sweden and the UK** in terms of the methods used in each country to **dispose of harmful waste**.

It is clear that in both the **UK and Sweden**, the **majority of dangerous waste products are buried underground**. **By contrast**, most **hazardous materials** in the **Republic of Korea** are **recycled**.

Looking at the information in more detail, we can see that **82% of the UK's dangerous waste** is put into **landfill sites**. This disposal technique is used for **55% of the harmful waste** in **Sweden** and only **22%** of similar waste in **Korea**. The latter country **recycles 69%** of hazardous materials, which is **far more** than the other two nations.

While **25% of Sweden's dangerous waste is recycled**, the **UK does not recycle at all**. Instead, it **dumps waste at sea** or **treats it chemically**. These two methods are **not employed** in **Korea or Sweden**, which **favour incineration** for **9%** and **20%** of dangerous waste respectively.

(159 words, band 9)

Bài 2

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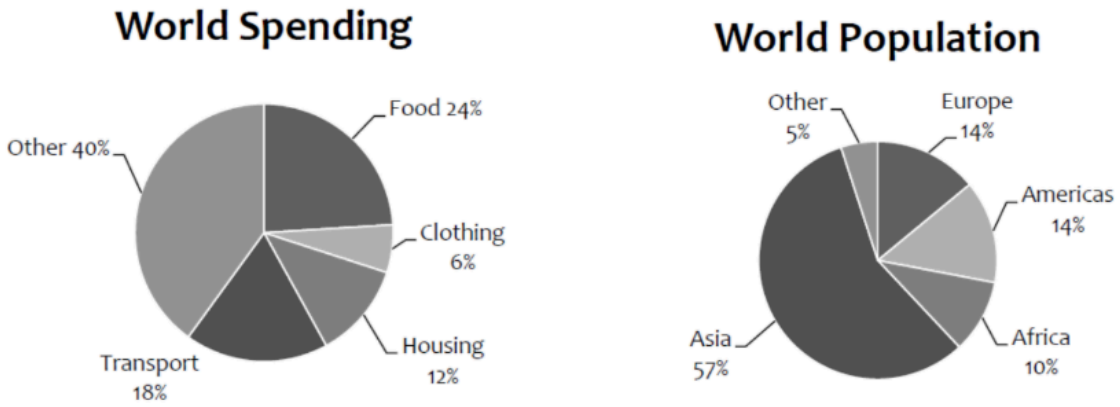
The charts below give information about world spending and population.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The pie charts compare the shares of four major items in global expenditure, as well as how global population is distributed.

Overall, the **largest proportion of money** in the world is allocated to **food**, while **transport, housing and clothing** are other significant items. Moreover, the **population of Asia** is responsible for the **largest group of humans**.

According to the first chart, the most significant amounts are paid for **food** (almost a quarter of global expenditure) and **transport** (almost 20%), while **housing** also accounts for a considerable proportion. The **least** among the four is spent on **clothing** (merely 6 percent) and the remaining 40% is spent on a variety of other items.

The second chart shows that there is a **significant difference** between the population of **Asia** and that of other continents since approximately **3 out of every 5** human beings live in Asia. **Europe and the Americas** share similar proportions and together are host to roughly **one-third** of the world's population, while the inhabitants of **Africa** form a mere **one-tenth**.

Bài 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

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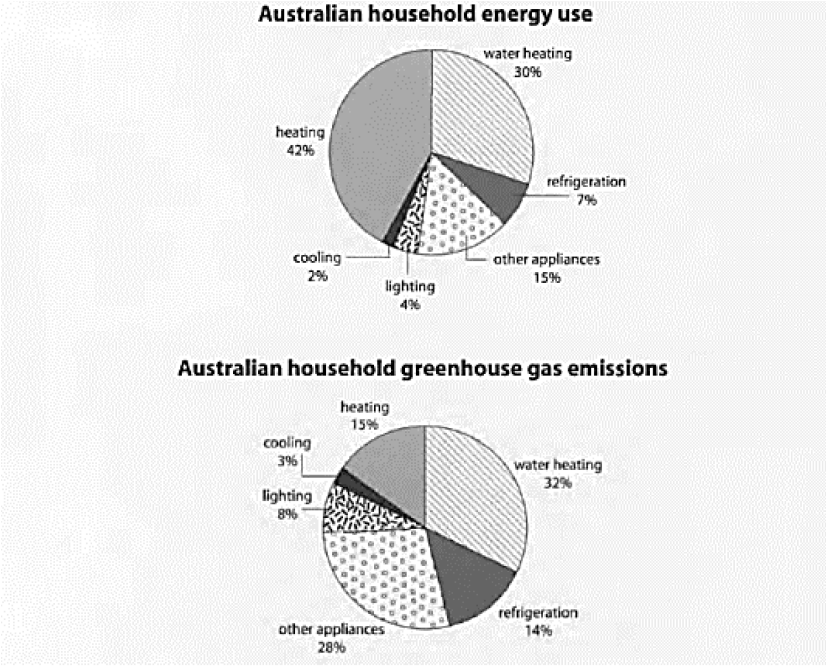
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The pie charts show the proportion of **energy consumed** for different tasks by average households in Australia, as well as the subsequent **greenhouse gas emissions**.

Overall, **heating**, **water heating** and **other appliances** rank first, both in terms of **energy consumption** and **emissions**, while **cooling** and **lighting** do not contribute much to either.

The **largest proportion of energy**, **42%**, is used for **heating** purposes, followed by **water heating** which accounts for **12% less**. The share of **other appliances** is more than twice as high as that of **refrigeration** (15% and 7%, respectively). The proportion of energy used for **lighting** is **4%**, which is twice as high as that of **cooling** at **2%**.

On the other hand, **water heating** is responsible for the **largest share of greenhouse gas emissions** at **32%**, while that of **other appliances** is smaller by a narrow margin (**28%**). There is **no significant difference** between the figures for **heating** and **refrigeration** (15% and 14%, respectively), with **lighting** and **cooling** ranking last with just **8%** and **3%**, respectively.

(169 words)

Bài 4

The pie chart shows the amount of money that a children's charity located in the USA spent and received in one year, 2016.

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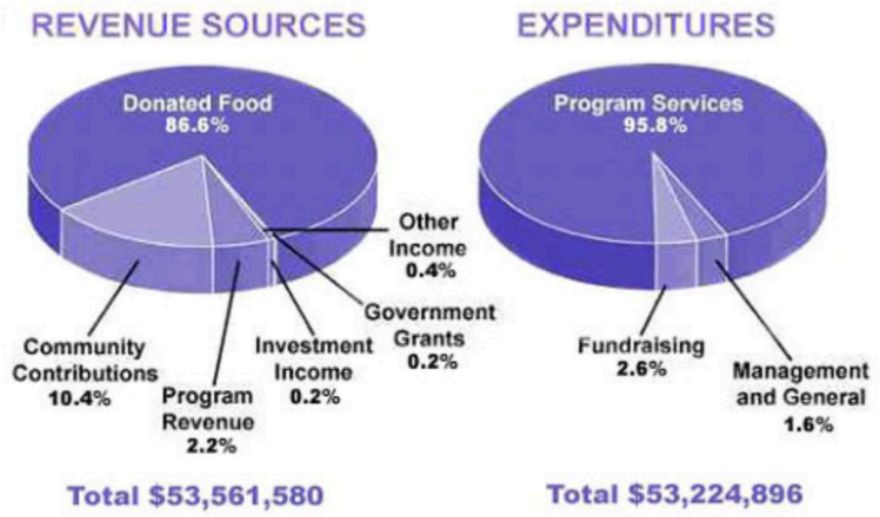
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Revenue Sources and Expenditures of a USA Charity in one year, 2016.



The pie charts illustrate the **revenue sources** and **expenditures** of a **children's charity** in the **USA** for the year **2016**. Overall, it is clear that **donated food** provided the largest share of the charity's income, while **program services** accounted for the highest proportion of its **expenditures**.

In terms of **revenue**, **donated food** was by far the most significant contributor, making up **86%** of the total income. **Community contributions** followed as the second-largest source at **10.4%**, while **program revenue** contributed a smaller share of **2.2%**. **Investment income**, **government grants**, and **other income** collectively accounted for just **0.8%** of the charity's income.

Regarding **expenditures**, **program services** took up the largest portion, representing **95.8%** of the total spending. The remaining **4.2%** was split between **fundraising**, which accounted for **2.6%**, and **management and general costs**, at **1.6%**.

The charity's **total revenue** amounted to **$53,561,580**, slightly exceeding its **expenditures** of **$53,224,896**, suggesting that the charity was able to efficiently cover its costs.

Bài 5

The pie charts below show the percentage of housing owned and rented in the UK in 1991 and 2007.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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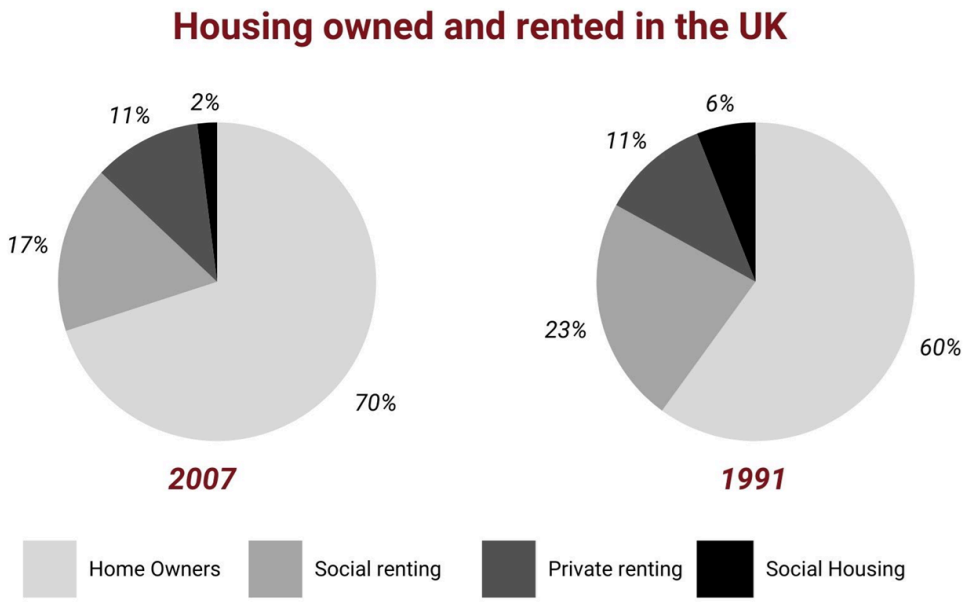
Write at least 150 words.



The pie charts compare the **proportions of housing types** — owned and rented — in the UK in 1991 and 2007.

Overall, it is evident that **home ownership remained the dominant form of housing** in both years, with its popularity increasing further by 2007. Meanwhile, **social renting and social housing experienced a decline**, whereas **private renting remained relatively stable** over the period.

In 1991, **home owners accounted for** 60% of the housing market. By 2007, this figure had **risen significantly to 70%**, indicating a growing trend towards property ownership. **In contrast**, the proportion of **social renting** fell notably from 23% to 17%, while **social housing** saw a sharper drop from 6% to just 2%.

By comparison, the percentage of **private renting** remained almost unchanged, making up 11% in both years.

In summary, the data highlights a **clear shift toward home ownership** in the UK between 1991 and 2007, with a **notable reduction in reliance on publicly provided housing**.

2. Biểu đồ đường (Line graph)

Bài 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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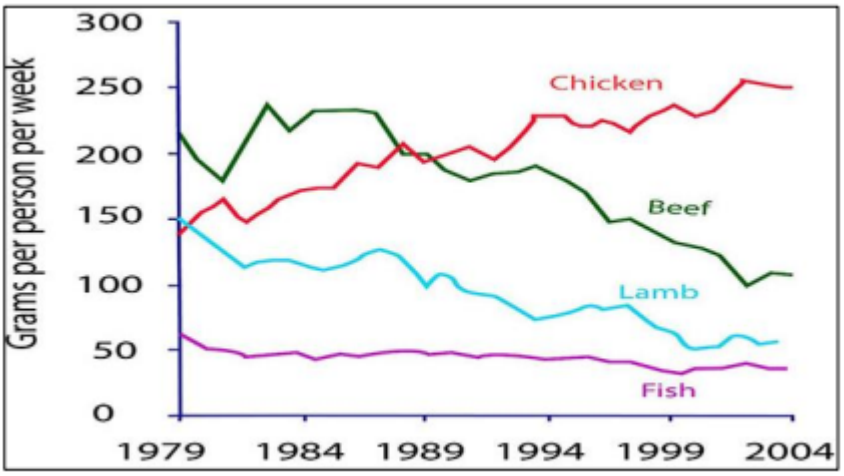
Write at least 150 words.



The line graph **illustrates the weekly consumption** of four types of meat and fish per person in a European country **between 1979 and 2004**.

Overall, while **beef was initially the most consumed meat**, it was gradually **replaced by chicken**, which became the most popular by the end of the period. **In contrast**, **fish remained the least consumed item** throughout.

In 1979, **beef consumption stood at** around 220 grams per person per week, **making it the most popular** choice. However, after a brief increase, **its figure fluctuated slightly** before **undergoing a sharp decline** from the early 1990s, **falling to approximately 100 grams** by 2004.

Chicken, on the other hand, began at just under 150 grams and saw a **steady and significant rise** over the 25-year period. It **surpassed both lamb and beef** around 1989 and **peaked at 250 grams in 2004**, becoming the most widely consumed meat.

Lamb started at roughly 150 grams, **closely following chicken**, but it **declined gradually**, ending the period at about 60 grams per week.

Meanwhile, **fish consumption remained consistently low**, starting at around 60 grams and **declining slightly** to just over 40 grams by 2004.

Bài 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

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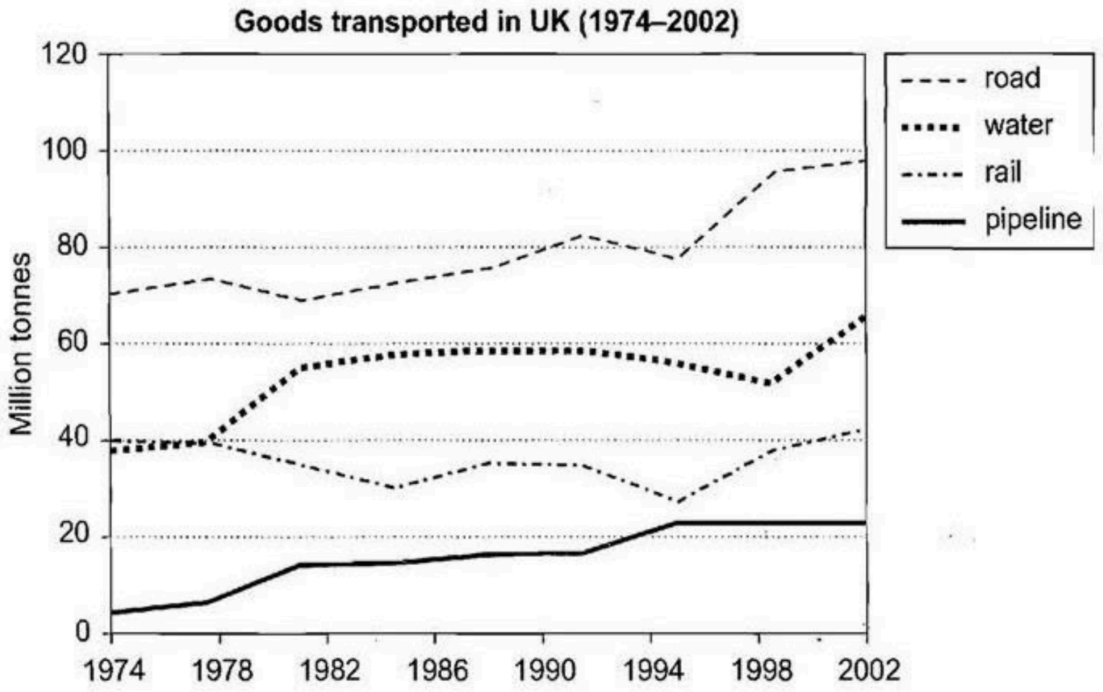

The line graph **illustrates the amount of goods transported** in the UK using four different modes—**road, water, rail, and pipeline**—from 1974 to 2002.

Overall, road transport **remained the dominant method** throughout the period, while pipeline consistently **accounted for the smallest volume**. All four methods **experienced growth**, although rail **fluctuated more noticeably** than the others.

Goods transported by road **began at around 70 million tonnes** in 1974 and **increased gradually**, reaching approximately 80 million tonnes in the early 1990s. After a sharp rise in the late 1990s, the figure **peaked at just under 100 million tonnes** in 2002.

Water transport **followed a similar trend**, growing from 40 to 65 million tonnes, despite a minor decline in the late 1990s. In contrast, rail started at 40 million tonnes, **dipped sharply** in the 1980s, but **recovered** to finish the period at a similar level.

Pipeline transport, while the **least utilized**, **rose steadily** from only 5 million tonnes to just over 20 million by the mid-1990s, after which it **leveled off** and remained stable through 2002.

Bài 3

The graph below gives information about the percentage of the population in four Asian countries living in cities from 1970 to 2020, with predictions for 2030 and 2040.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

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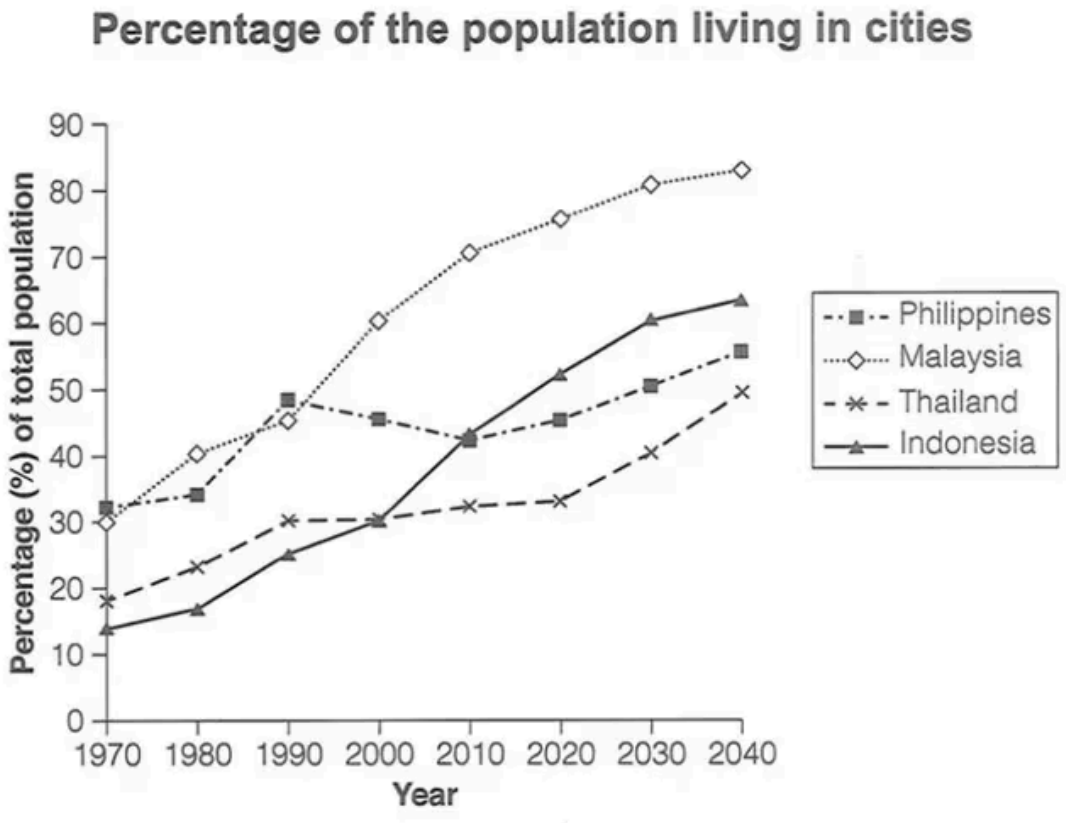

The line graph **illustrates changes in urban residency** in four Asian countries—**Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand**—from 1970 to 2040.

Overall, all four countries **are expected to experience steady growth** in urban population over the 70-year period, with **Malaysia projected to become the most urbanised** by 2040. In contrast, **Thailand will continue to have the lowest percentage** of urban dwellers.

In 1970, **urbanisation rates** in the **Philippines and Malaysia were comparable**, at around 31% and 30% respectively, while Thailand and Indonesia had lower figures at 19% and 12%. Between 1970 and 1990, Malaysia's figure **rose sharply**, overtaking the Philippines and reaching approximately 50%. **This upward trend is forecast to continue**, with the proportion **exceeding 80%** by 2040.

The Philippines, meanwhile, **experienced a slight decline** after 1980 but is **expected to recover gradually**, reaching around **55% by 2040**. Indonesia has seen the most notable progress, **surpassing Thailand in 2000** and the Philippines in 2010, with its figure **projected to climb to 60%**, the second-highest overall.

In comparison, Thailand's urbanisation has **increased slowly but steadily**, and is anticipated to reach just **above 40% by 2040**.

Bài 4

The graph below gives information from 1 2008 report about the consumption of energy in the USA with projections from 1980 until 2030.

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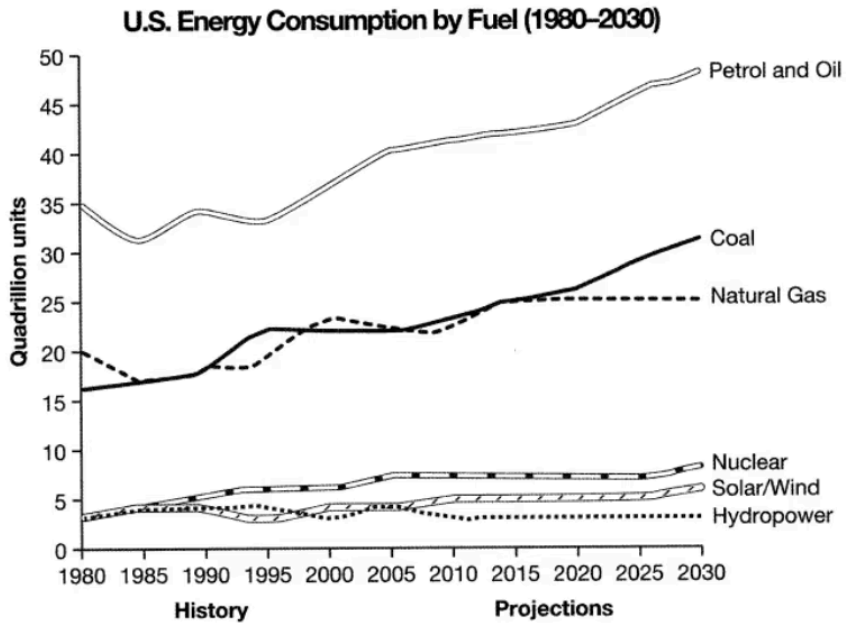
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The line graph **illustrates energy consumption trends** in the USA for six types of energy **between 1980 and projected to 2030**.

Overall, **fossil fuels remain the dominant sources** of energy throughout the period, while **renewable energy sources contribute comparatively little**. **Energy use is expected to rise steadily**, especially for petroleum and coal.

In 1980, **petroleum had the highest consumption**, at approximately **35 quadrillion units**, followed by **natural gas** (25 quadrillion) and **coal** (around 16 quadrillion). **Nuclear, solar, and hydropower** each accounted for **under 5 quadrillion units**, showing minimal contributions.

Over time, petroleum use **fluctuated slightly** but is **projected to rise** to **nearly 50 quadrillion units** by 2030. **Coal consumption will gradually increase**, **surpassing natural gas** by the mid-2000s and reaching **just over 30 quadrillion units**. Meanwhile, natural gas use will remain relatively stable at around **25 quadrillion**.

In contrast, **renewable sources are forecast to grow modestly**. **Nuclear power** will rise to about **10 quadrillion units**, while **solar and hydroelectric power** will remain **the lowest contributors**, each reaching just above **5 quadrillion units** by 2030.

Bài 5

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK from 1974 to 2002 by four different modes of transport.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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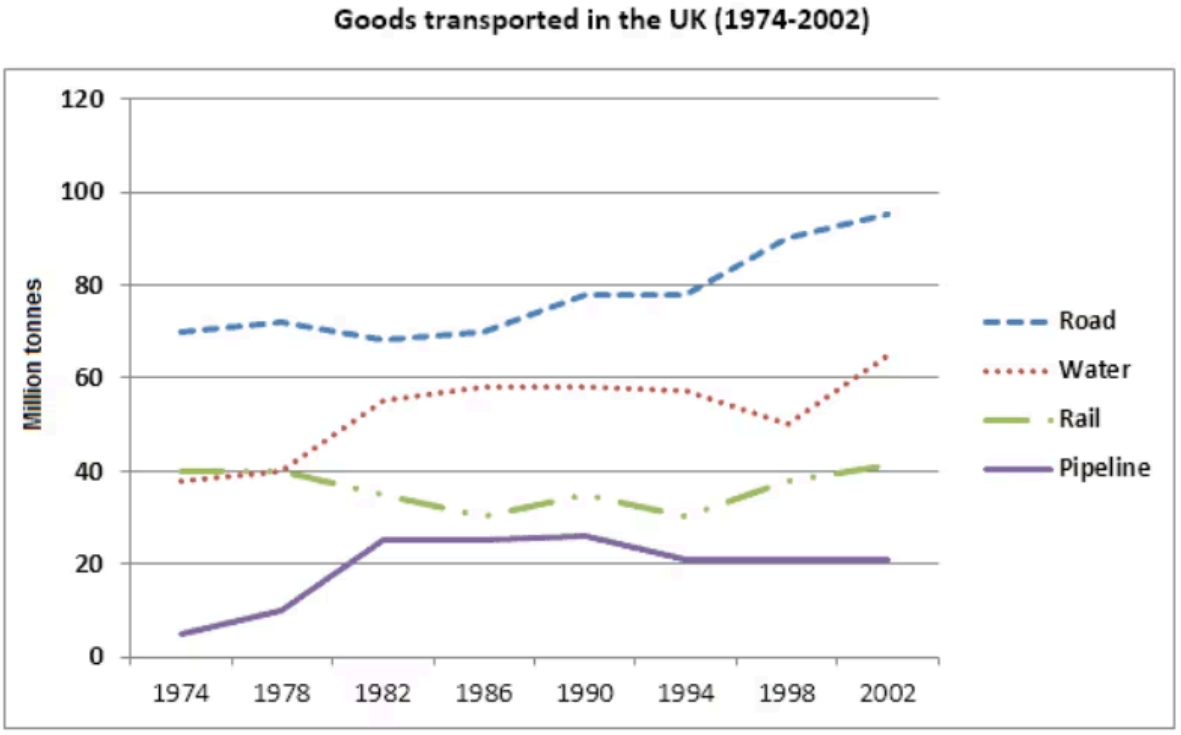

The line graph **illustrates the amount of cargo transported** by four different modes of transport in the UK **from 1974 to 2002**.

Overall, **road transport remained the most widely used method** throughout the period, while **pipeline transport accounted for the smallest share**. **All modes of transport experienced growth**, with the **exception of rail**, which **fluctuated** before ending at a similar level to its starting point.

In 1974, **road freight dominated**, beginning at around **70 million tonnes**, and **rose gradually** to 80 million by the mid-1990s. It then **increased sharply**, reaching a peak of **nearly 100 million tonnes** in 2002. In contrast, **pipeline transport began at just 7 million tonnes**, but **grew steadily** to approximately **22 million by 1994**, after which the figure **remained stable**.

Goods transported via **waterways and rail** both started at **about 40 million tonnes**. **Water transport rose significantly**, peaking at **60 million tonnes in 2002**, despite a slight dip in the 1990s. Meanwhile, **rail freight showed noticeable fluctuations**, **dropping to 25 million tonnes in the mid-1990s** before **recovering to just over 40 million tonnes** by the end of the period.

3. Bản đồ (Map)

Bài 1

The maps below show the changes in a library from 1975 to the present.

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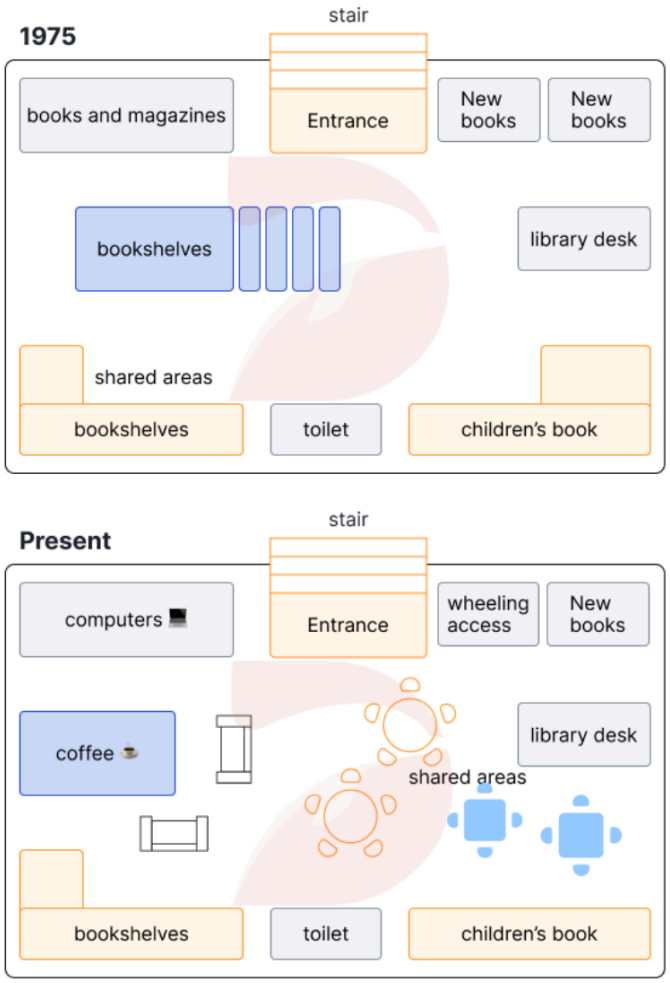

The **diagrams illustrate** how the **layout of a library** has been **modified** between **1975** and the **present day**.

Overall, the library has undergone **extensive changes**, including the **addition of modern facilities**, the **reorganization of spaces**, and enhanced **accessibility**, most notably through the **installation of a wheelchair ramp**.

In **1975**, upon entering via the **main entrance in the north**, visitors saw **books and magazines** on the **right**, and two **new book sections** on the **left**, near the **library desk**. The **center and rear** areas contained **bookshelves**, with a **shared reading area** in between. The **children's section** was in the **southwest corner**, and the **toilet** in the **central southern area**.

In the **current layout**, the **bookshelves on the left** have been replaced by a **café with sofas**. The **reading area** has been **moved and expanded**, now in the **central area**, featuring **round and square desks**. One **former book section** now houses a **computer room**, reflecting a shift toward **digital use**. The **toilet** and **rear bookshelves** remain **unchanged**.

Bài 2

The maps indicate how Huntingdon has changed throughout time, both in terms of present changes and anticipated future changes.

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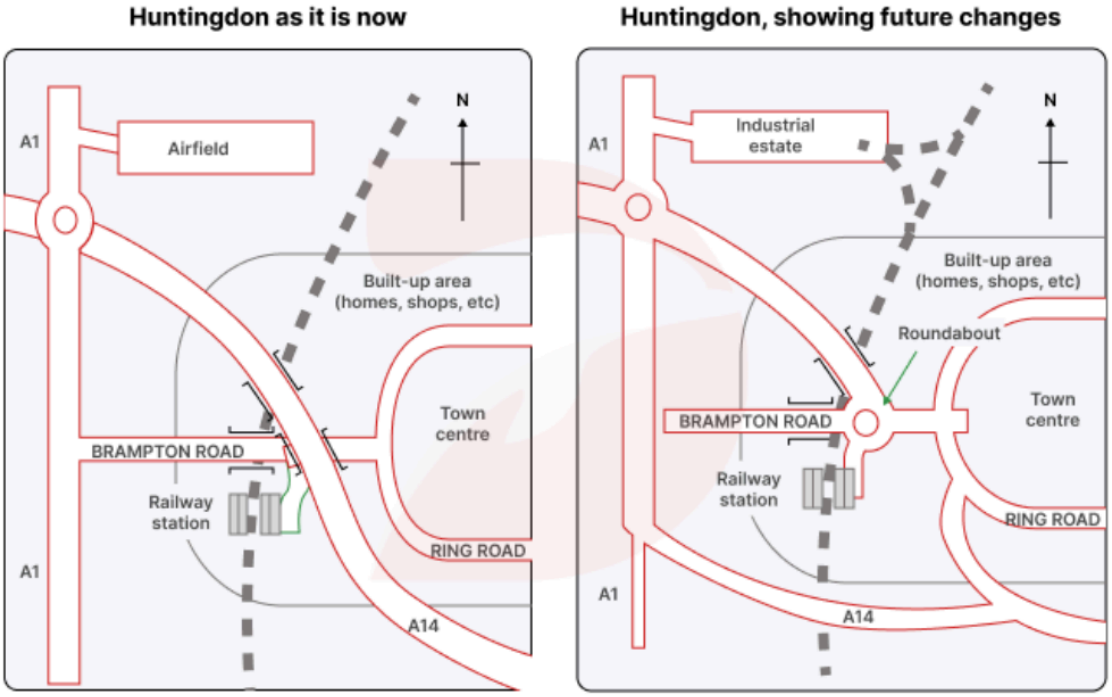

The maps **illustrate** the current layout of **Huntingdon town** and a proposal for its **future urban development**.

Overall, the town is expected to undergo **significant transformation**, mainly through **transport upgrades** and the **creation of industrial zones**.

Currently, **Huntingdon's road system** includes a **roundabout** where the **A14 and A1 intersect** in the **northwest**. The **A1 runs north–south**, with its **northern section** leading to **Airfield**, which is **slated for removal**. In the **south**, it links to **Brampton Road**, forming a **T-junction** and acting as the **main access point** to the **town center**, which is surrounded by the **Ring Road**.

In the proposed plan, a **new roundabout** will be built to directly link the **A14, Brampton Road**, and **Ring Road**. A **new access road** is also planned at the **southern end of the A1**.

The area around the center remains **residential and commercial**, while a **railway line** to the west will be **extended** to reach the **new industrial estate**, enhancing **connectivity** and **economic development**.

Bài 3

The map below shows the plan of a proposed new town.

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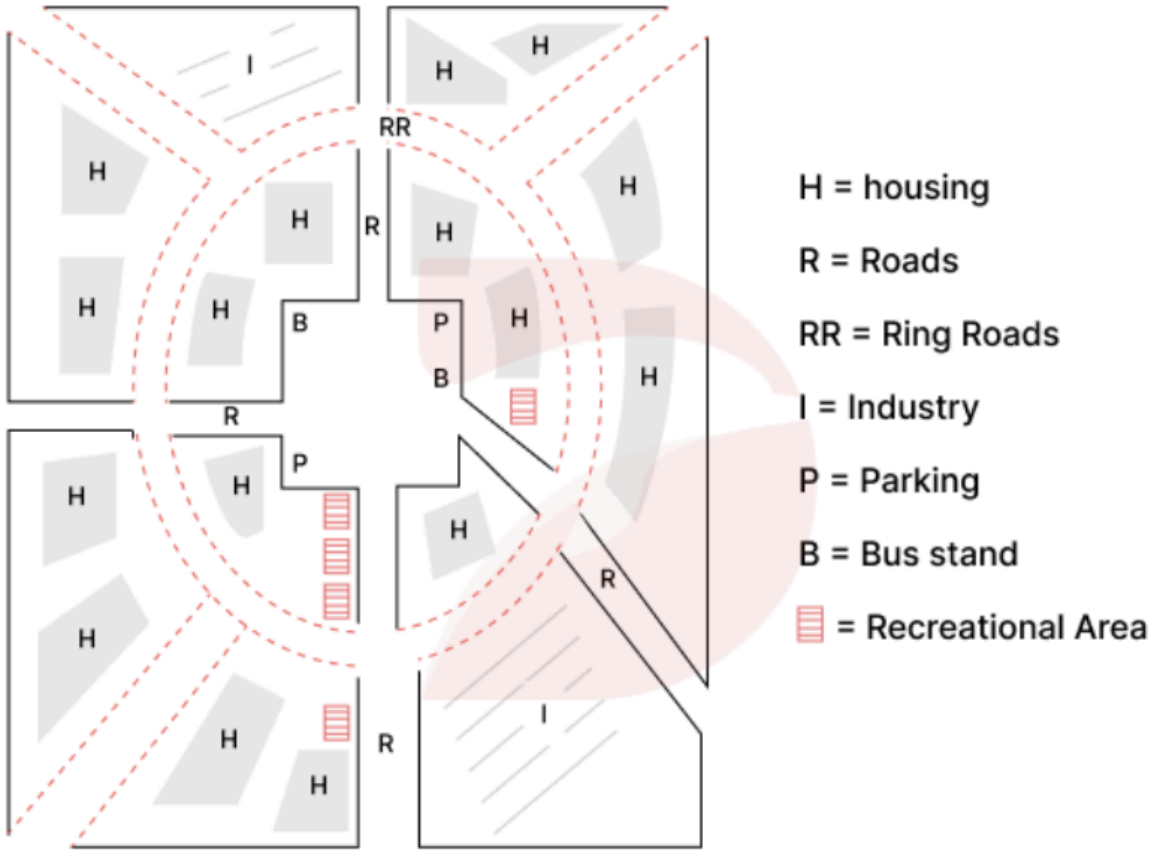

The **graphic illustrates** a **proposed urban development plan** for a town in the future.

Overall, the town is projected to feature a **mix of residential and industrial zones**, with **housing areas and public amenities** centered around a **square-shaped core**, and **two industrial parks** positioned at opposite ends.

The new layout is based on a **large intersection**, forming **four distinct quadrants**. At the heart is a **central square**, serving as a **hub for public services**, including **two parking lots** and **two bus stations** at each corner. **Recreational buildings** are located near the **southern edge** of this area, while a **ring road** surrounds the town to ensure **efficient traffic flow**.

To the **west**, the area is mostly **residential**, except for a **small industrial estate** in the **northwest**. Meanwhile, the **northeastern quadrant** is exclusively **residential**, highlighting a strong emphasis on **urban living**. The **southeastern zone** is dominated by a **large industrial park**, reflecting the town's **focus on economic and industrial expansion** in the coming years.

Bài 4

The two maps below show road access to a city hospital in 2007 and in 2010.

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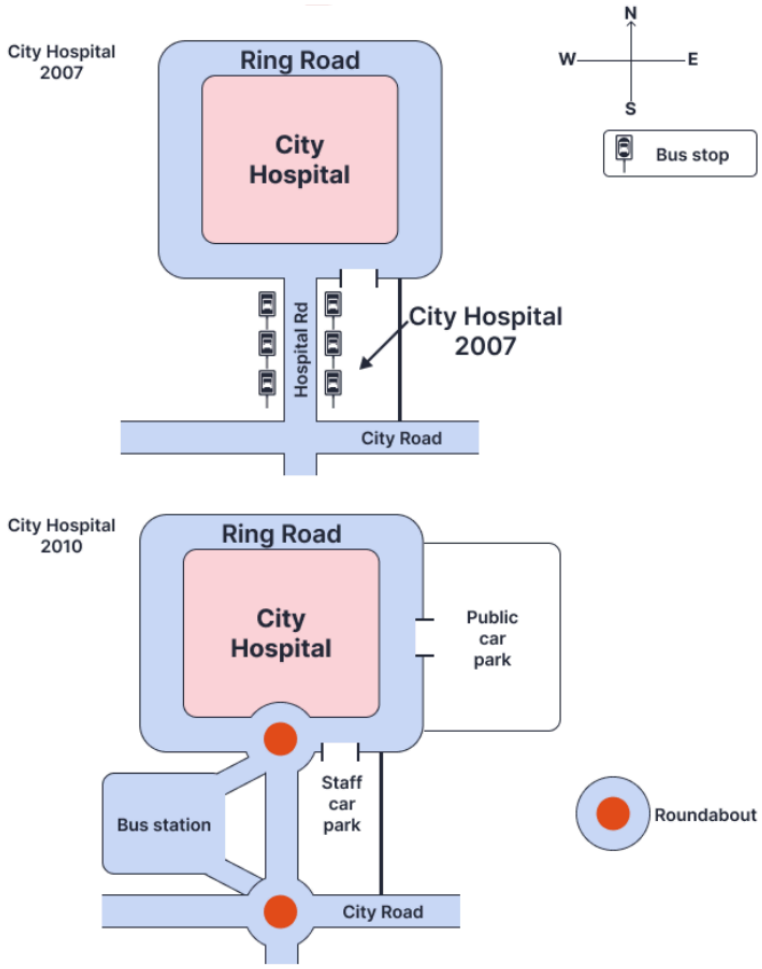

The two **maps illustrate** the **modifications** made to the **access routes** surrounding a city hospital between 2007 and 2010.

Overall, the area saw **notable improvements in traffic infrastructure**, particularly through the **addition of roundabouts**, the **relocation of parking zones**, and the **construction of a dedicated bus station**.

In 2007, **bus stops were located** on both sides of Hospital Road. By 2010, these were **removed and replaced** with a **purpose-built bus station** situated to the **west** of the hospital. This new facility was **linked to the main roads** via two **new roundabouts**—one at the **junction with the ring road**, and the other further south at the **intersection with City Road**—which helped to **streamline traffic flow**.

Parking arrangements were also **restructured**. A **new public car park** was added to the **east**, while the **original parking lot** to the **southeast** was **converted into a staff-only zone**. These changes collectively enhanced **safety and accessibility** for both hospital staff and visitors.

Bài 5

The diagrams show changes in a student common room.

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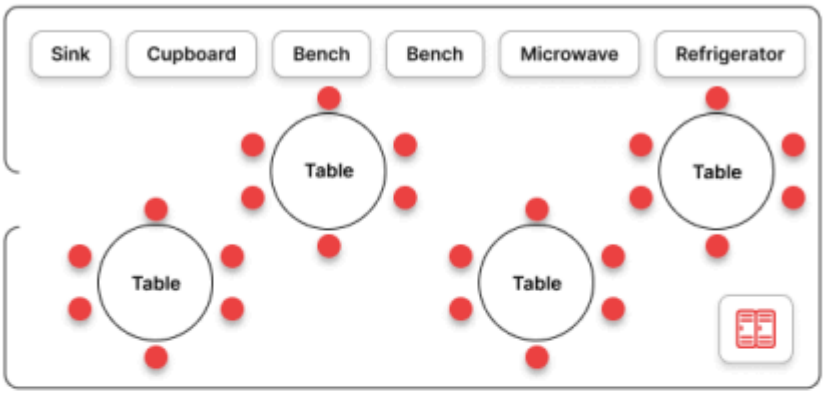
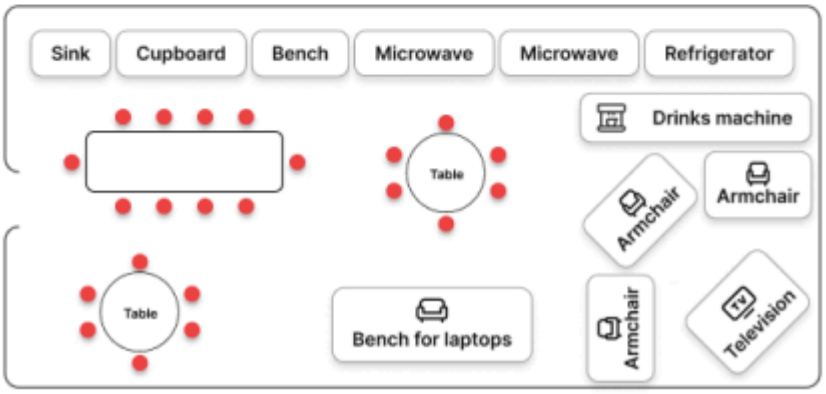
Student common room- 5 years ago



Student common room- Now



The two **diagrams illustrate** the **modifications** made to a **student common room** over a five-year period.

Overall, the room has been **redesigned** to create a more **modern, functional**, and **comfortable** space. The new layout includes **enhanced seating**, **individual study areas**, and **updated amenities**, while the **kitchen area remains largely unchanged**.

Five years ago, the common room featured a **symmetrical layout**, with **four identical round tables** surrounded by **six chairs each**, a **bookshelf** in one corner, and **kitchen facilities** along the left-hand wall.

By the present day, several **significant changes** have been introduced. On the **right-hand side**, one round table was **replaced by a laptop bench**, allowing for **individual work**. On the **left**, a **long table with eight chairs** has been added for **collaborative study**. The **bookshelf** has been **replaced** by **three armchairs** and a **television**, forming a **relaxation corner**. Additionally, a **drinks machine** has been installed next to the **refrigerator**.

The **kitchen setup** remains the same, **except for one bench** being **removed** to accommodate an **extra microwave**, reflecting the room's shift toward **practicality and comfort**.

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4. Bảng số liệu (Table)

Bài 1

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	**11% (1,837,000)**

The table **provides data about poverty rates** among six household types in Australia in 1999.

Overall, poverty was **more prevalent among single people**, especially those with children, while **elderly couples were the least affected**.

In total, **11% of Australians**, or 1.84 million people, **were living in poverty**. **Aged people were the least likely to be poor**, with only **6% of single elderly** and **4% of elderly couples** falling **below the poverty line**.

By contrast, **just over one fifth of single parents** (21%) **were classified as poor**, the **highest figure** among all groups. Meanwhile, only **12% of parents living with a partner** were in poverty.

A **similar trend** was observed for people without children: **19% of single individuals** without children **were living in poverty**, compared to just **7% of couples** without children.

To summarise, **poverty was most widespread among single adults**, particularly single parents, whereas **couples and the elderly experienced much lower rates**.

Bài 2

The table above shows the percentage of mobile phone owners using various mobile phone features.

Write a report of at least 150 words, summarizing the information and making comparisons where relevant.

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Percentages of mobile phone owners using various mobile phone features

	2006	2008	2010
Make calls	100	100	99
Take photos	66	71	76
Send & receive text messages	73	75	79
Play games	17	42	41
Search the Internet	no data	41	73
Play music	12	18	26
Record video	no data	9	35

The table **compares the percentages** of mobile phone users across different functions between 2006 and 2010.

Overall, making calls remained the **most common use**, while features such as **Internet access**, **gaming**, and **video recording** saw **notable growth** throughout the period.

In 2006, **all users (100%)** used their phones for calling, followed by **text messaging (73%)** and **taking photos (66%)**. In contrast, **less than 20%** played music or games, and there were **no recorded figures** for **Internet browsing** or **video recording** at that time.

By 2010, **Internet use surged**, rising sharply from 41% in 2008 to **73%**, making it one of the most popular features. Meanwhile, the use of phones for **playing games** doubled to 41%, and **video recording** appeared for the first time, reaching 35%.

In comparison, the use of phones for calling, texting, and photo-taking **remained relatively stable**, with only **slight increases** over the four-year span.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below provides statistics on several major metro (MRT) systems around the world.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main feature and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words

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City	Year completed	Total length (km)	Carrying capacity per year (millions)
London	1863	1100	548
Paris	1890	594	850
Tokyo	1904	149	1434
Washington DC	1921	114	70
Kyoto	1980	11	11
Los Angeles	2001	14	90

The table provides **comparative data** on six major metro (MRT) systems worldwide, including their **year of completion**, **total network length**, and **annual passenger numbers**.

Overall, older systems such as **London**, **Paris**, and **Tokyo** tend to have **longer routes** and **greater carrying capacities**, while newer metros in **Kyoto** and **Los Angeles** are much **smaller in scale** and serve fewer passengers annually.

London, the **oldest system** (1863), has the **longest network** at **1,100 km**, accommodating **548 million passengers** per year. **Paris**, opened in 1890, carries even more—**850 million**—despite having a shorter length of **594 km**. **Tokyo**, which began operation in 1904, stands out for its **exceptionally high usage**, transporting **1,434 million people** annually on a **149 km** network, indicating **superior efficiency**.

By contrast, newer systems have **far lower usage rates**. **Washington DC's** metro (1921) carries only **70 million** passengers on **114 km** of track. Both **Kyoto (1980)** and **Los Angeles (2001)** have **very limited networks** (11 km and 14 km respectively), with capacities of **11 and 90 million**, showing a **much smaller urban reliance** on metro transport.

Bài 4

You should spend about 20 minutes on this Task.

The table shows data about the average length of time (in minutes) that people of different ages spend in a consultation with family doctors in a number of countries.

Write a report summarising the information. Select and describe the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words

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Table 1: Minutes spent with a doctor on average

Age (years)	France	Brazil	Japan	USA	India	Kenya	UK	Italy	Chile
0-10	16	12	14	13	12	15	9	17	32
10-20	18	21	12	17	14	14	12	18	32
20-40	25	23	16	19	20	12	13	23	34
40-60	29	26	15	21	21	12	15	24	36
60-70	34	23	13	27	19	11	15	27	38
70 +	38	20	14	31	11	10	21	29	39

The chart illustrates the **average consultation time** patients spend with doctors across various countries, categorized by **age group**.

Overall, the **general trend** shows that doctor-patient time **increases with age**, although there are notable exceptions.

In countries like **France**, **the USA**, **the UK**, and **Italy**, consultation time **rises significantly** from the youngest to the oldest age group. For instance, in France, the figure **more than doubles**, from **16 to 38 minutes**. Similarly, the USA increases from **13 to 31 minutes**, the UK from **9 to 21**, and Italy from **17 to 29**.

Chile follows a similar but **more gradual pattern**, growing from **32 to 39 minutes**. In **Brazil**, time increases until age 60 but then **declines**, ending at **20 minutes**. **India** peaks at **21 minutes** for those aged 40–60, then **drops sharply** to **11 minutes** for the oldest group.

Two countries **deviate from the trend**. **Japan** shows **minor fluctuations** between **12 and 16 minutes**, while **Kenya** exhibits a **steady decline**, from **15 to 10 minutes**.

Bài 5

You should spend about 20 minutes on this Task.

The charts give information about the amount of exports (millions of tonnes) moving through

Rotterdam port in Holland to various global destinations in 2002 and 2012; and also the % rates of tax imposed on these exports by the receiving countries.

Write a report summarising the information. Select and describe the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words

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Exports (millions of tonnes) by destination

	USA	Europe	China	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Australasia	Other	Total
2002	4200	6900	2400	1800	800	700	350	17150
2012	3900	6400	2300	1500	2550	2300	350	18600

% Tax imposed by destination countries

	USA	Europe	China	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Australasia	Other
2002	3%	5%	0	1%	5%	4%	2%
2012	2%	8%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%

The tables present data on **export volumes** via Rotterdam and the **taxation levels** on goods to different regions over a ten-year period.

Overall, total exports **rose slightly** to 18,600 million tonnes by 2012. However, **most zones saw a decline in volume**. For example, **exports to Europe**, the largest market, fell from 6,900 to 6,400 million. The **USA**, the second-largest, dropped by 10% to 3,900 million, while **China** and **Latin America** dipped to 2,300 and 1,500 million, respectively. **'Other' zones** remained constant at 350 million. In contrast, **Asia Pacific** and **Australasia** saw **significant growth**, more than **tripling** to 2,550 and 2,300 million tonnes.

In terms of taxation, **zones with declining exports** saw tax **rise**, such as in the USA, China, and Latin America (to 8%). In contrast, **high-growth regions** like Asia Pacific and Australasia **reduced taxes sharply**, from 5% to 2%, and 4% to 1%, respectively.

In summary, there is a **clear link** between **increased exports** and **lower tax rates**, while higher taxes correlate with declining trade volumes.

5. Sơ đồ quy trình (Process)

Bài 1

[ĐỀ THI IELTS COMPUTER 14/06/2025] The diagram shows how an LED (light emitting diode) flashlight works.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

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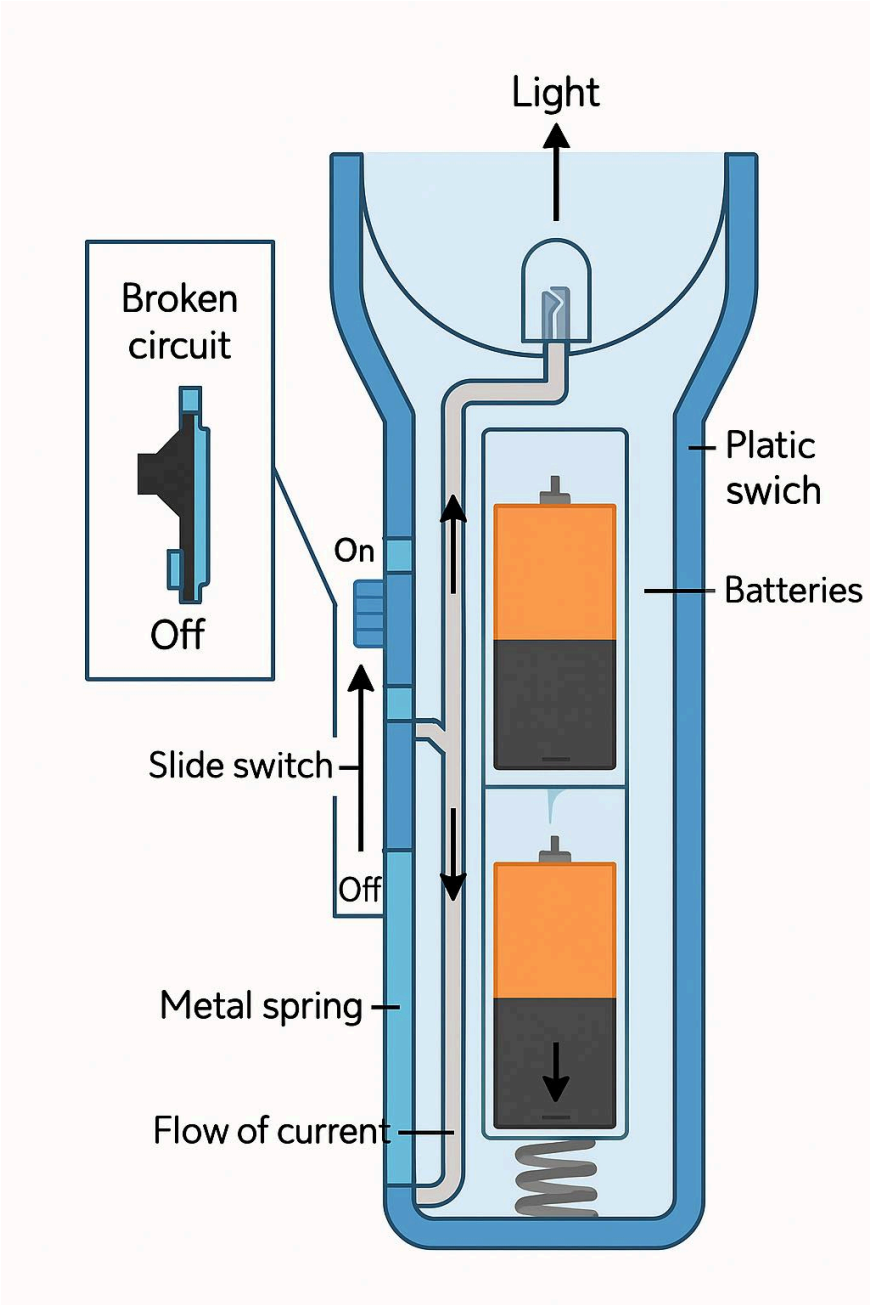


The diagram illustrates the **internal structure** and **functioning process** of an LED (light-emitting diode) flashlight. Overall, the flashlight operates through a simple **electric circuit** that is either connected or disconnected using a **slide switch mechanism**.

At the top of the flashlight is the **LED bulb**, which emits light when **power** flows through it. Beneath the bulb lies a **plastic casing** that houses the main internal components, including **batteries**, a **slide switch**, and a **metal spring**.

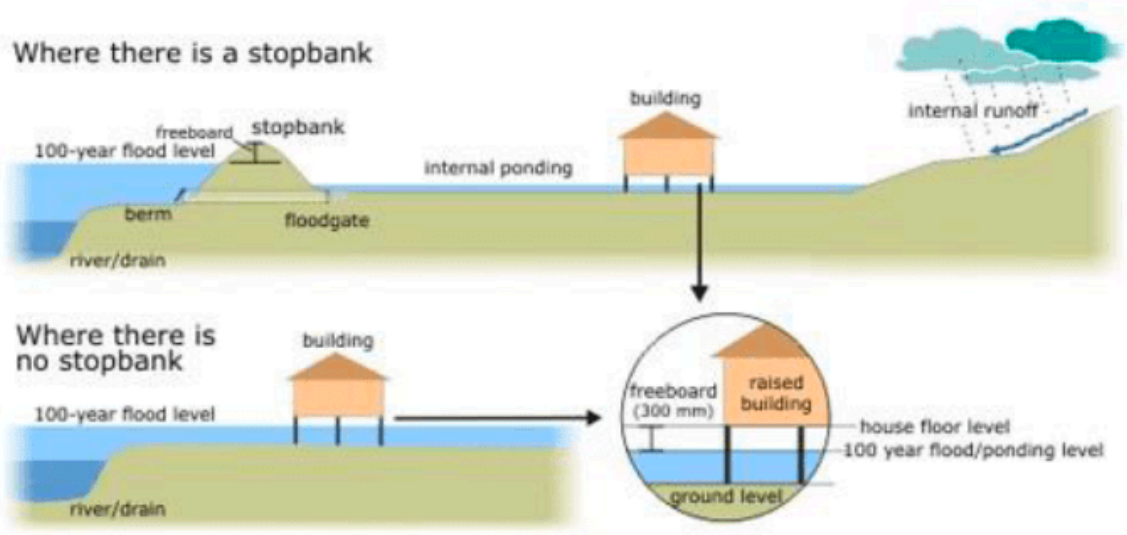
When the slide switch is moved to the "on" position, it pushes **metal switch contacts** together, completing the **circuit**. This allows **electric current** to flow from the **batteries**, through the **metal spring**, and up toward the LED, causing it to illuminate. The direction of the current is clearly indicated with **arrows**.

In contrast, when the switch is set to "off", the circuit is **broken** as the contacts no longer touch, preventing the flow of current. As a result, the **LED** does not light up.

In summary, the flashlight relies on a basic yet effective **electrical circuit** controlled by a **switch**, and it only works when the internal circuit is properly **connected**.

Bài 2

The diagrams below show how houses can be protected in areas which are prone to flooding.



The diagrams **compare two flood protection methods** for houses located in high-risk areas. The main difference is the **presence or absence of a stopbank**, a barrier built along the river.

In both cases, homes are **elevated on stilts** to reduce the risk of flooding. In the first diagram, a **stopbank prevents river water** from reaching residential areas. This **man-made embankment** is constructed higher than the **100-year flood level**, acting as a **primary flood defence**. Additionally, a **floodgate** beneath the stopbank can be opened to **release excess rainwater**, also known as **ponding**, into the river.

The second diagram illustrates the scenario **without a stopbank**. In this situation, river water can overflow freely into residential areas. To counter this, buildings are placed on **taller stilts**, ensuring the **floor level is 300mm above** the 100-year flood level. This extra height is referred to as the **'freeboard'**, providing an **additional safety margin** against floodwaters.

Overall, both methods rely on **elevation** for protection, but the **stopbank offers a proactive barrier**, while the second relies solely on building design.

Bài 3

The diagram below shows a simple system that turns dirty water into clean water. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

(IELTS Academic – 23/12/2023)

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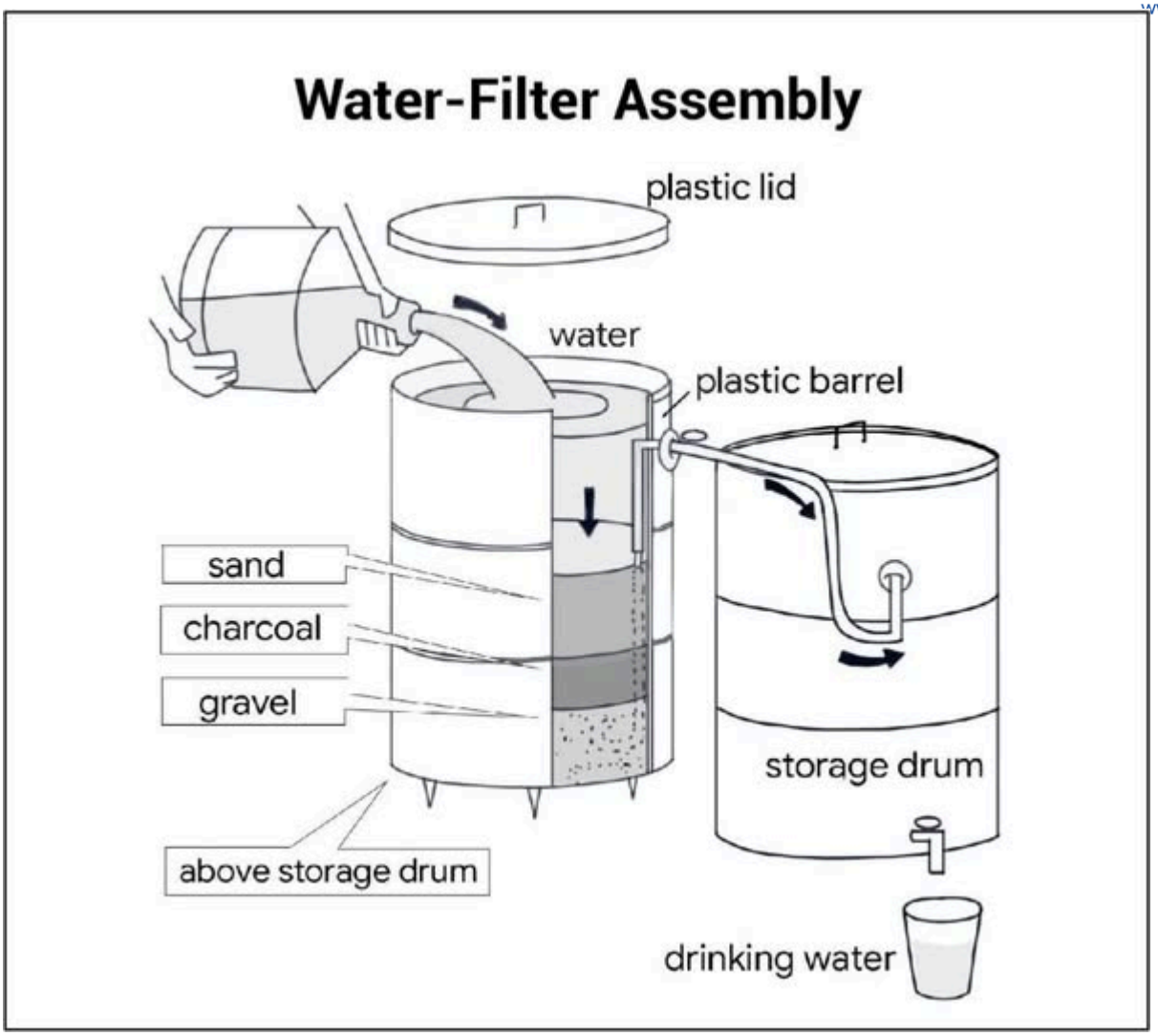

The diagram **illustrates the process** of producing drinking water using a **simple filtration system** made from two storage drums.

Overall, the device consists of **four main stages**, beginning with the addition of unclean water and ending with the collection of clean water through a tap. The process involves **filtration and storage** using **basic materials** such as sand, charcoal, and gravel.

Initially, the **lid is removed** from the upper drum, and **impure water** is **poured in**. This water then **passes downward** through **three filtration layers**: first, a **sand layer** to remove large impurities; second, a **charcoal layer** for finer filtration; and third, **gravel**, which completes the purification process.

A **pipe system** installed at the base of the top drum **transfers the filtered water** into a lower drum, which is **positioned at a lower level** for storage.

In the **final stage**, the **clean water is stored** in the lower drum, which has a **sealed lid**. A **tap** located at the bottom allows users to **access the drinking water** safely and easily.

Bài 4

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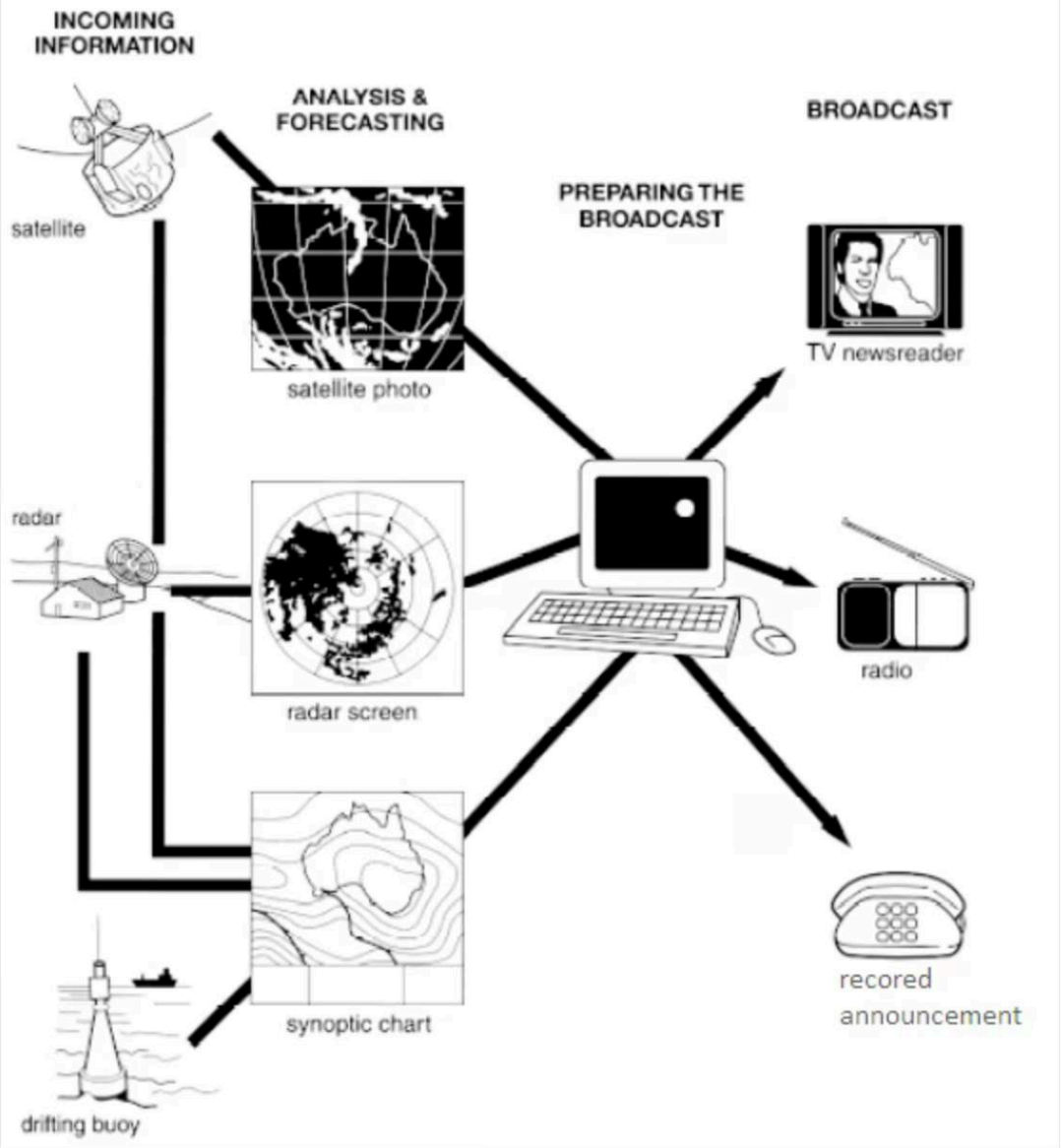
The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.



The diagram **illustrates the process of producing and broadcasting a weather forecast** using various data sources and communication methods.

The procedure begins with **incoming information** collected from three sources: **satellites**, **radar systems**, and **drifting buoys**. These tools gather data on weather conditions and transmit it for further analysis.

In the next stage, this raw data is transformed into three formats for **analysis and forecasting**: **satellite photos**, **radar screens**, and **synoptic charts**. These visual tools allow meteorologists to **interpret weather patterns**, predict future conditions, and prepare accurate forecasts.

Once the forecast is ready, the information is entered into a computer system in the **preparation stage**. From there, the forecast is distributed to the public through several

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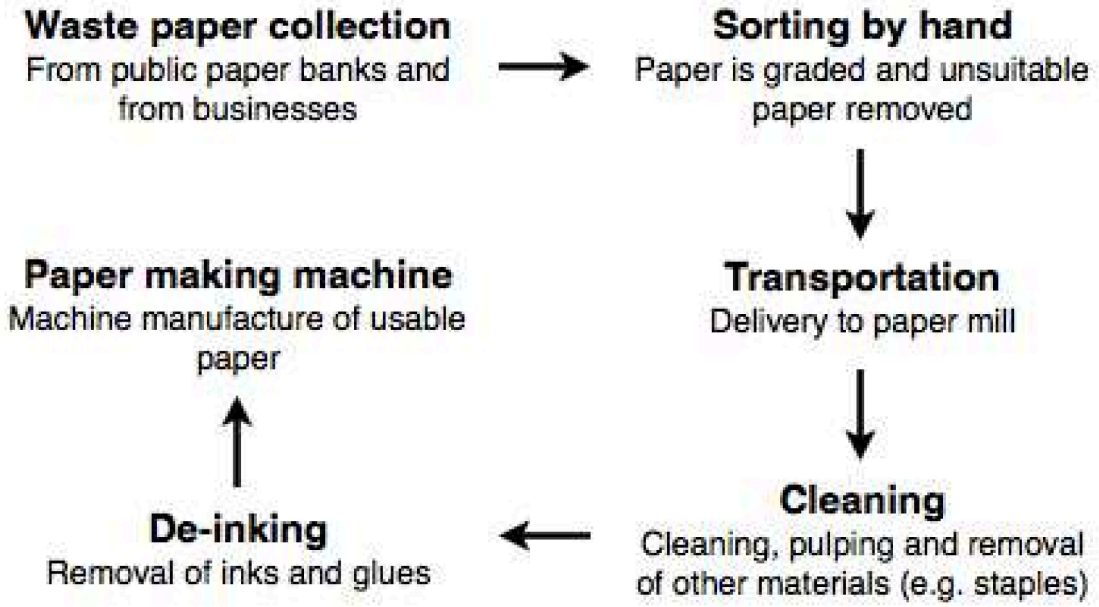
broadcast channels. These include **TV newsreaders**, **radio announcements**, and **automated telephone recordings**, ensuring the forecast is widely accessible.

In summary, the process involves a clear sequence of **data collection, analysis, and dissemination**, using both modern technology and multiple communication platforms to **ensure timely and accurate weather updates**.

Bài 5

The chart below shows the process of waste paper recycling.



The flow chart **shows how** waste paper is **recycled**. It is clear that there are **six distinct stages** in this process, from the **initial collection** of waste paper to the **eventual production** of **usable paper**.

At the **first stage** in the paper recycling process, waste paper is **collected** either from **paper banks**, where members of the public leave their used paper, or directly from **businesses**. This paper is then **sorted by hand** and **separated according to its grade**, with any paper that is **not suitable for recycling** being **removed**. Next, the **graded paper** is **transported** to a **paper mill**.

Stages four and five of the process both involve **cleaning**. The paper is **cleaned and pulped**, and **foreign objects** such as staples are **taken out**. Following this, all **remnants of ink and glue** are **removed** from the paper at the **de-inking stage**. **Finally**, the **pulp** can be **processed** in a **paper making machine**, which makes the **end product**: **usable paper**.

(160 words, band 9)

6. Biểu đồ cột (Bar Charts)

Bài 1

The charts below show the levels of participation in education and science in developing and industrialized countries in 1980 and 1990.

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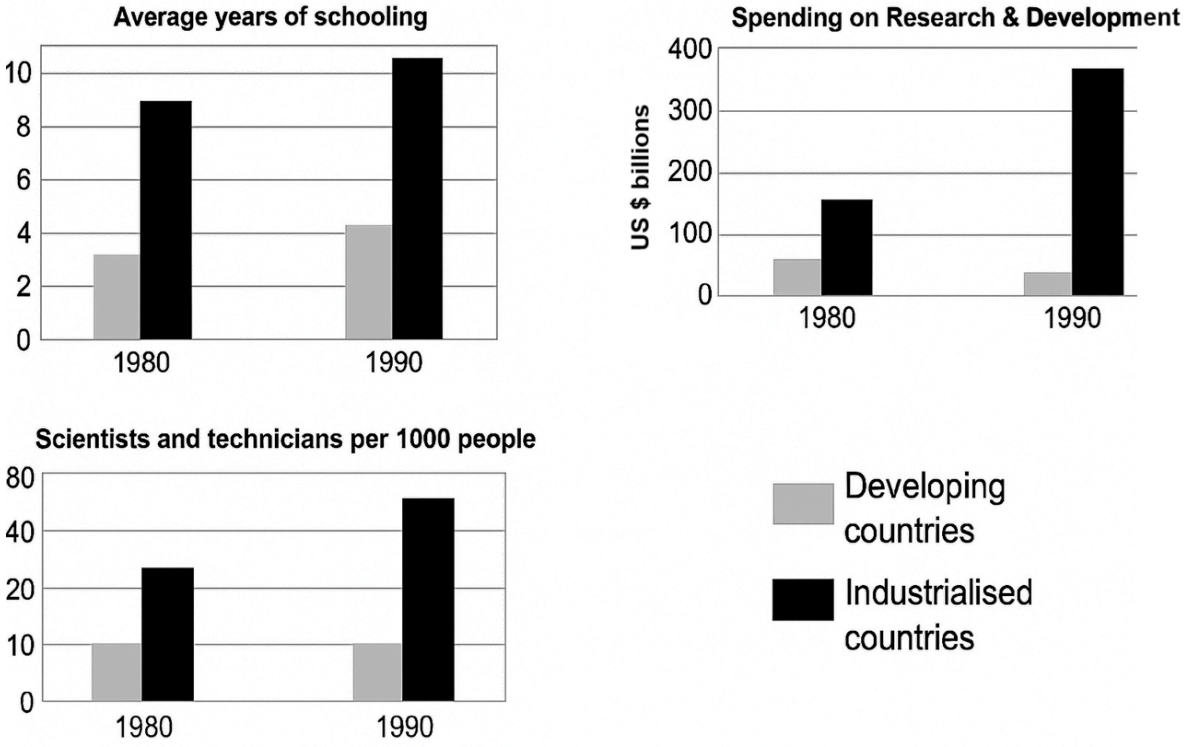

The three bar charts **compare the levels of participation** in education and science in **developing and industrialised countries** in 1980 and 1990.

Overall, developed countries had **much higher figures** across all categories. Both groups of countries **saw an overall increase** in education and science over the decade.

In 1980, people in developing countries **attended school** for about 3 years on average, rising slightly to around 4 years by 1990. In contrast, **average years of schooling** in industrialised countries rose from nearly 9 years to almost 11.

The number of **scientists and technicians per 1,000 people** in industrialised countries **almost doubled**, reaching about 70 in 1990. Meanwhile, the figure for developing nations stayed below 20 in both years.

Spending on research and development also showed significant differences. Industrialised countries **saw rapid growth**, rising from $150 billion to $350 billion. However, spending in developing countries **fell** from around $50 billion to only $25 billion.

In summary, the gap between developing and industrialised nations widened in terms of education and scientific development between 1980 and 1990.

Bài 2

The chart shows information about the actual and expected figures of population in three cities, Jakarta, Sao Paulo, and Shanghai.

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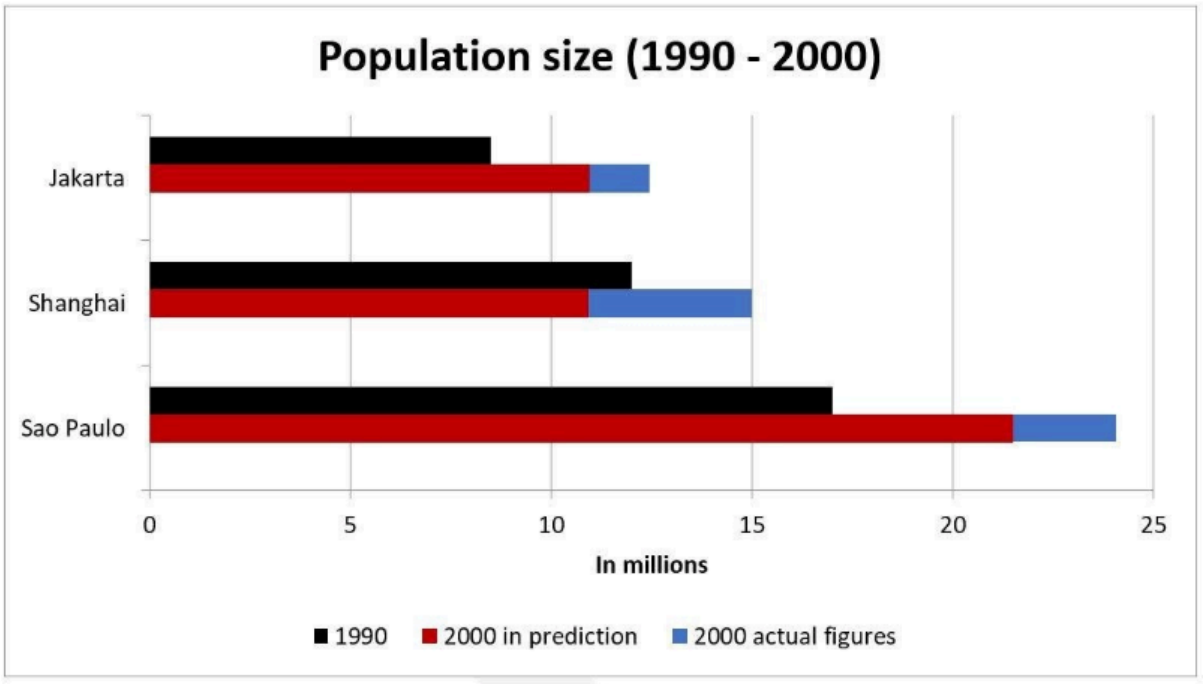

The bar chart **compares the populations** of Jakarta, Shanghai, and Sao Paulo in 1990, along with both the **projected and actual figures** for 2000.

Overall, Sao Paulo consistently had the **highest population**, while Jakarta had the lowest. Notably, **all three cities experienced more growth than expected** by 2000.

In 1990, Sao Paulo's population stood at around 17 million and was **forecast to grow moderately** to about 21 million by 2000. Jakarta and Shanghai were both expected to reach 11 million, with the latter **projected to decline slightly**.

However, the **actual figures revealed sharper increases**. Sao Paulo's population **surged to nearly 25 million**, exceeding expectations by roughly 4 million. Similarly, Jakarta's population rose **more than predicted**, reaching about 13 million. In contrast to its projected decline, **Shanghai's population grew substantially**, hitting 15 million by 2000.

These trends indicate that **urban growth was underestimated**, particularly in Shanghai, where the **population trajectory reversed** dramatically.

Bài 3

The chart below shows numbers of incidents and injuries per 100 million passenger miles travelled (PMT) by transportation type in 2002.

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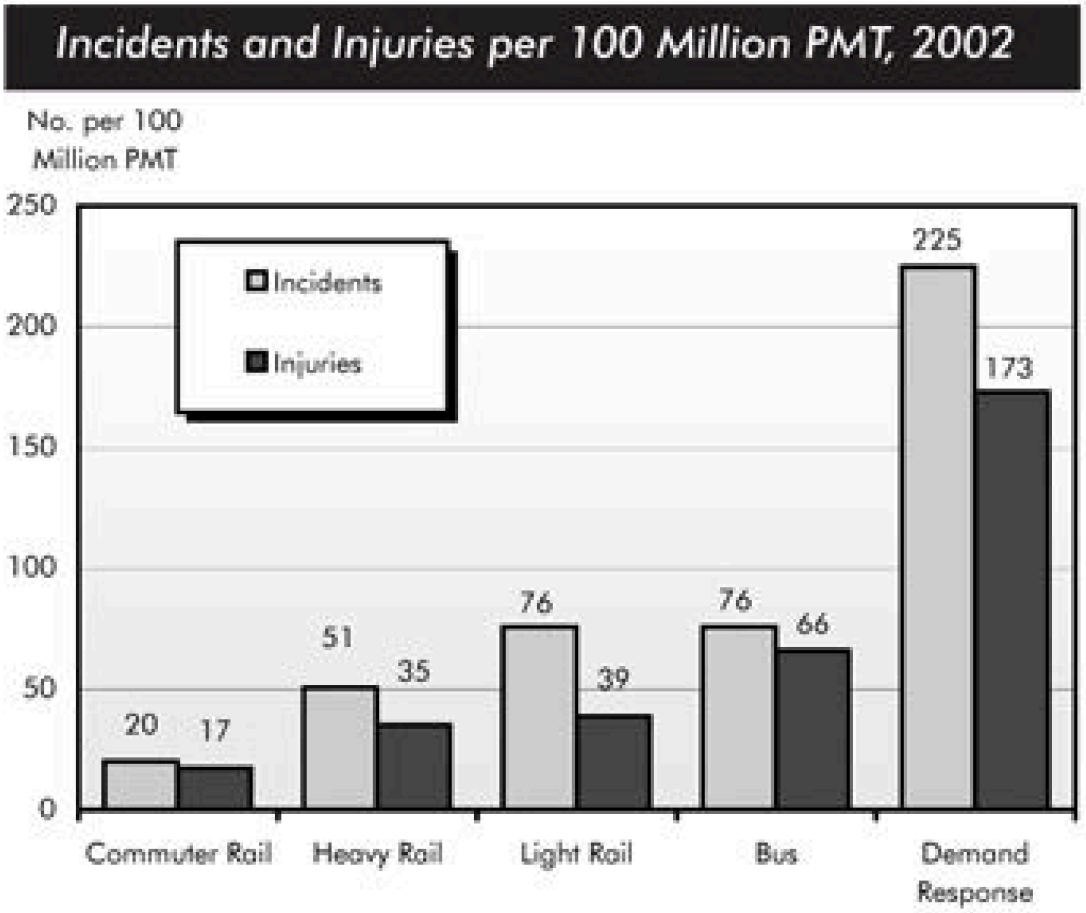

The bar chart compares the number of **incidents and injuries per 100 million passenger miles** across five forms of public transport in 2002.

Overall, **demand-response vehicles** recorded the **highest figures** for both incidents and injuries, while **commuter rail services** had the **lowest**.

Specifically, **demand-response services** accounted for **225 incidents** and **173 injuries**, nearly **three times higher** than the second-highest, **bus services** (76 incidents, 66 injuries).

Light rail trains had the same incident rate as buses, but with **fewer injuries** (39). **Heavy rail services** recorded even lower figures, while **commuter trains** were the **safest**, with only **20 incidents** and **17 injuries**.

In summary, while road-based services like buses and demand-response transport were **prone to more accidents**, **rail services**, particularly commuter trains, were **considerably safer** for passengers.

Bài 4

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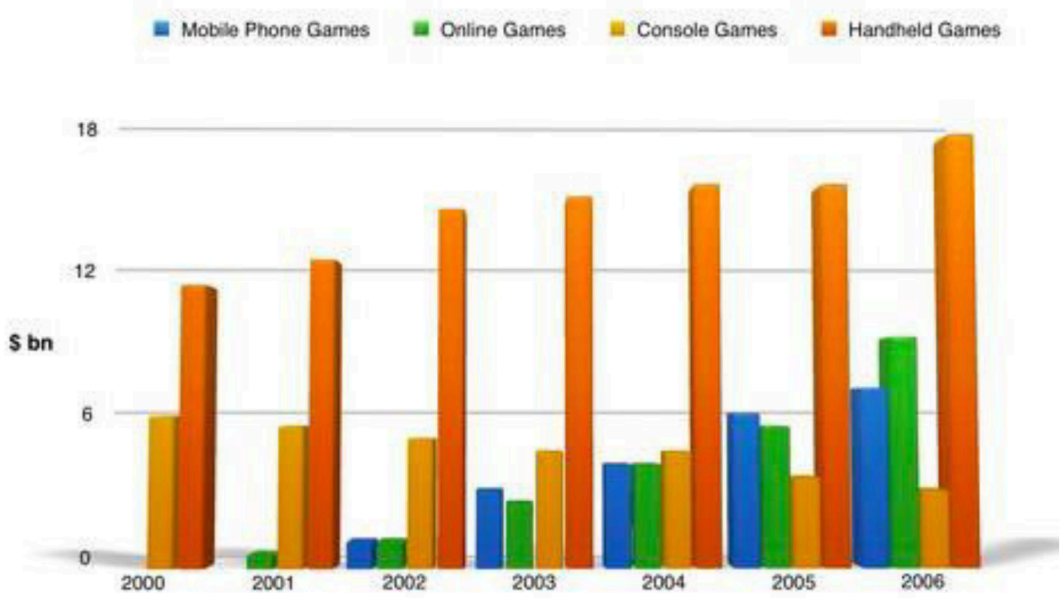

The bar chart compares global sales (in billions of dollars) of four types of digital games—**handheld, console, online**, and **mobile**—from 2000 to 2006.

Overall, handheld games consistently dominated the market, while **online and mobile games saw steady growth**. In contrast, console game sales declined throughout the period.

In 2000, only **handheld** and **console** games were recorded, with handheld games generating **around $11 billion**, almost **double** the figure for console games. Over the next three years, handheld sales continued to rise, reaching **$15 billion** in 2003, while console games **declined steadily** to about **$5 billion**. By this time, both **online and mobile games** had entered the market, each recording around **$3 billion** in sales by 2003.

From 2003 to 2006, handheld games saw the most significant rise, **peaking at $17 billion**. Meanwhile, **online games surged** to about **$9 billion**, and **mobile games climbed** to roughly **$7 billion**. In contrast, console games **fell to their lowest point**, generating only **$2.5 billion** by 2006.

In summary, handheld games dominated sales, while online and mobile games experienced **notable growth**, and console games **declined steadily** over the period.

Bài 5

The chart below shows the total number of Olympic medals won by twelve different countries.

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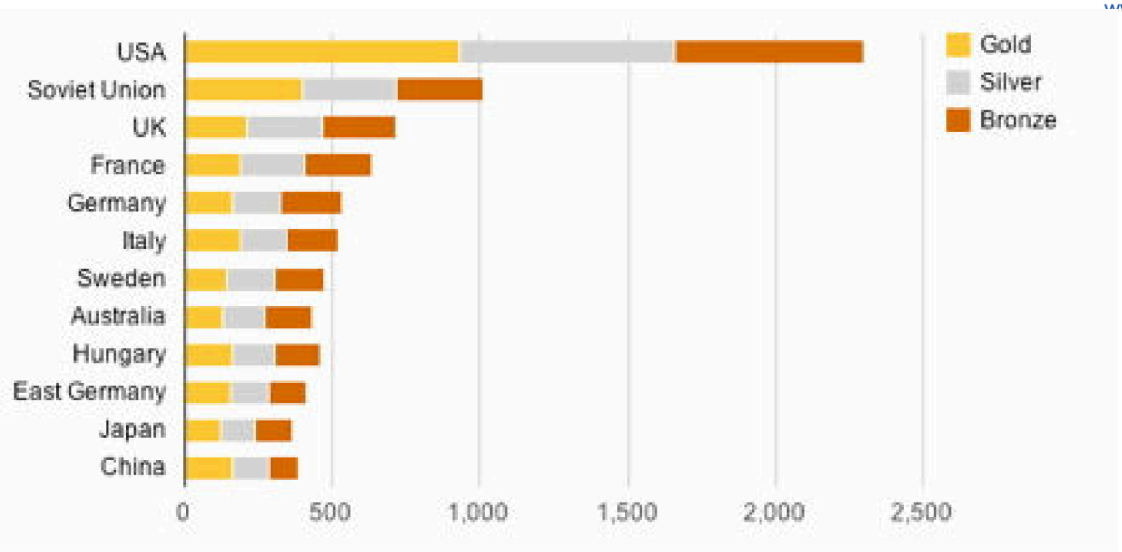

The bar chart compares twelve countries in terms of the **total number of Olympic medals** they have won, including **gold, silver, and bronze**.

Overall, the **USA is by far the most successful Olympic nation**, with a significant lead in all medal types. Medal distributions in most countries are **relatively balanced** across the three categories.

The USA has won **approximately 2,300 medals**, including about **900 golds**, **750 silvers**, and **650 bronzes**, making it the clear leader. The **Soviet Union** ranks second, with just over **1,000 medals**, showing a slightly higher number of **gold medals** than silver or bronze.

Four other nations—**the UK, France, Germany, and Italy**—have each won over **500 medals**, with a **fairly even distribution** of all three types. Among the remaining countries, **China** stands out with a **notably higher proportion of gold medals** (around 200), while the numbers of silver and bronze medals are lower, at approximately **100 each**.

In summary, the USA dominates the medal tally, and most countries display **similar patterns across medal types**, except for China, which shows a **clear gold medal bias**.

7. Biểu đồ kết hợp (Mixed Charts)

Bài 1

The charts show the info about the use of Internet in five countries in Europe in 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

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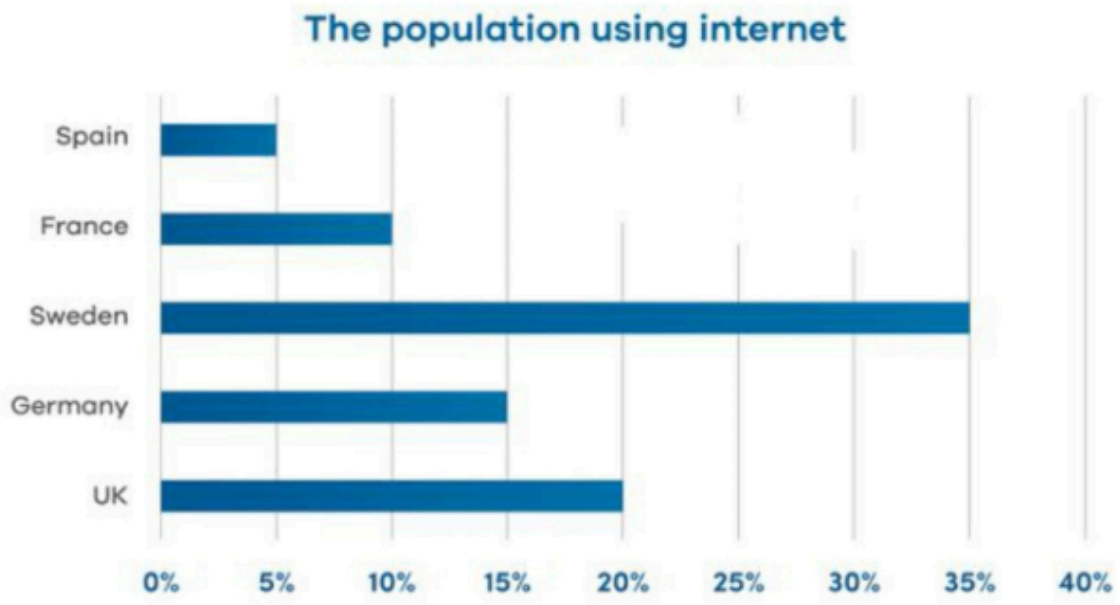
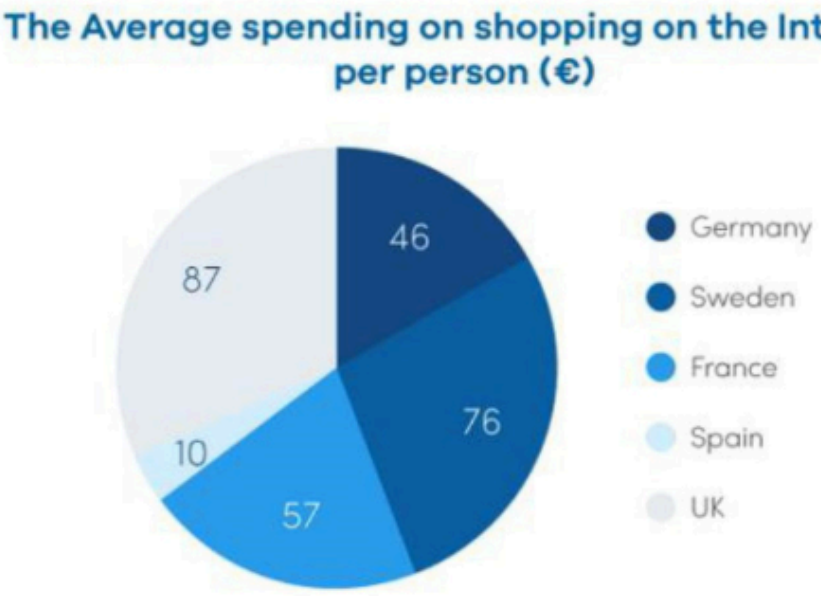




The bar chart **illustrates the proportion** of people using the Internet, while the pie chart **shows the average per capita spending** on online shopping in five countries in 2000: Spain, France, Germany, Sweden, and the UK.

Overall, Sweden had the **highest Internet penetration**, whereas Spain had the **lowest**. In terms of online spending, the **UK led all five countries**, followed closely by Sweden.

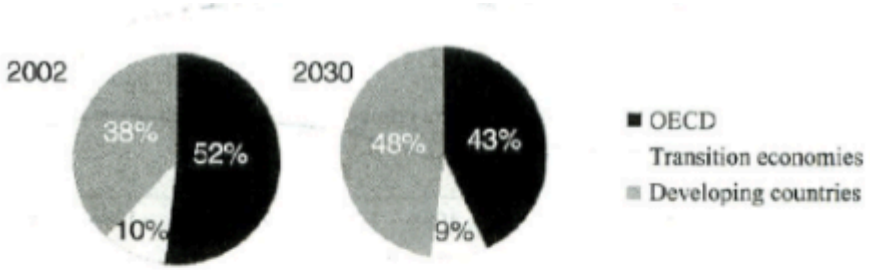
In detail, **35% of the Swedish population used the Internet**, which was **the highest figure**, and **seven times greater than** Spain's 5%. The UK followed with **20%**, while France and Germany reported **10% and 15%**, respectively. **Spain recorded the lowest percentage**, indicating limited online access at the time.

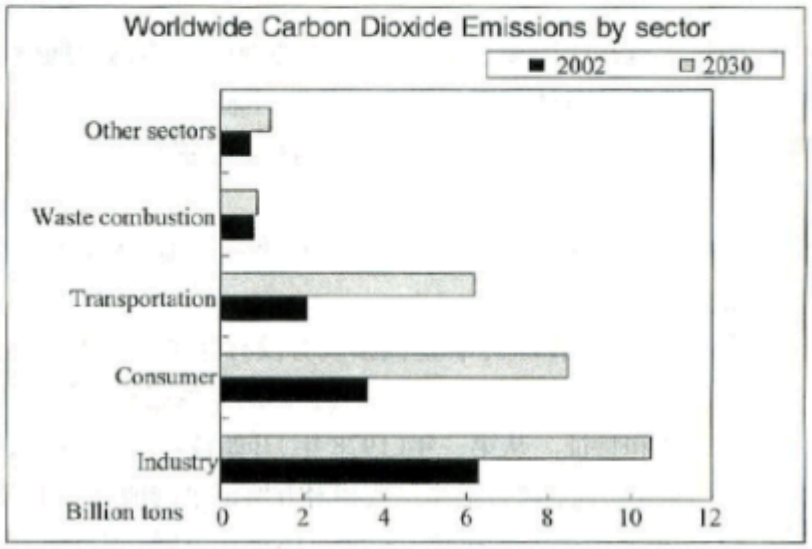
As for **online spending**, the **UK had the highest per-person expenditure**, at **£87**, followed by **Sweden at £76**. **France (£57)** and **Germany (£46)** ranked mid-table, while **Spain's spending was the lowest**, at just **£10 per capita**.

Bài 2

The pie graphs show greenhouse gas emissions worldwide in 2002 and the forecast for 2030. The column chart shows carbon dioxide emissions around the world.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.





The graphs **illustrate past and projected data** on global **carbon dioxide emissions** by region and sector.

Overall, **developing countries** are expected to become the **largest contributors** to CO_2 emissions by 2030, while **industry remains the dominant source** of emissions across sectors.

According to the **pie charts**, the share of emissions from developing countries is projected to rise from **38% in 2002 to 48% in 2030**. In contrast, **OECD countries** are forecast to drop from 52% to **43%**, while **transition economies** will contribute only **9%**, slightly down from 10%.

The **bar chart** shows that **industry will remain the major emitter**, increasing to over **10 billion tons** by 2030. The **consumer sector** will also see a significant surge, **doubling its emissions** to 8 billion tons. Meanwhile, **transportation emissions** are projected to **triple**,

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reaching **6 billion tons**. Other sectors, such as **waste combustion**, will account for relatively small amounts, at around **1 billion tons** each.

In summary, **developing nations will surpass developed countries** in emissions by 2030, with the **largest growth seen in the consumer and transport sectors**.

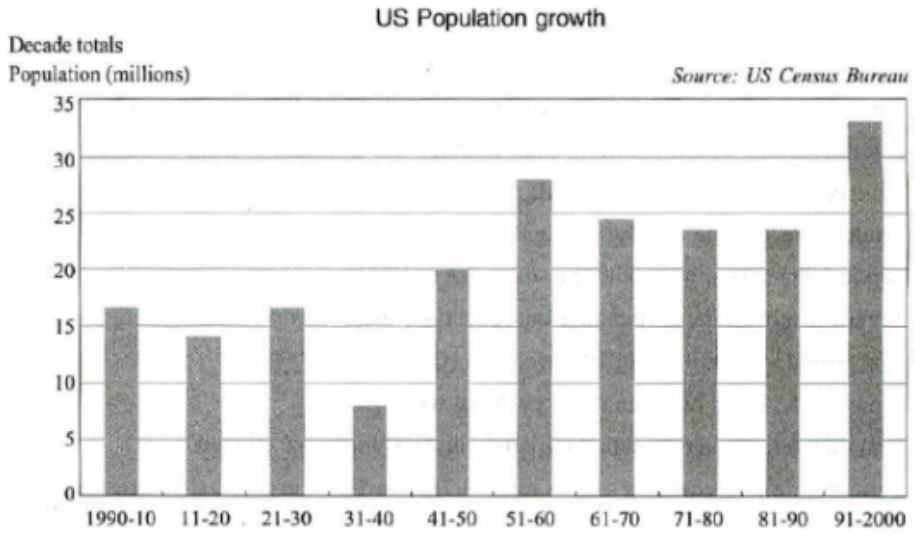
Bài 3

Graphs below provide the latest figures about the demographics of the United States, including ethnical groups and the population, based on a census that was carried out and administered by US Census Bureau in 2006.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

US population by race and ethnicity

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
1966 (200 million)	167.2 million	22.3 million	8.5 million	1.5 million	0.5 million
2006 (300 million)	201 million	38.7 million	44.7 million	14.3 million	1.3 million



The table and bar chart present an **overview of U.S. demographics**, focusing on **population size** and **ethnic group distribution** from the early 20th century to 2006.

It is evident that the **U.S. population rose significantly**, reaching **300 million**, **1.5 times higher** than 40 years earlier. **Hispanics** and **Asian Americans** showed the **most rapid growth**, with **Hispanics reaching 44.7 million**, and **Asians 14.3 million**—both a several-fold increase since 1966. Although **White Americans** still form **two thirds** of the total, their **growth rate was lower** than average. Meanwhile, **Afro-Americans**, once the **second largest group**, dropped to **third**, behind Hispanics.

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The **bar chart highlights varied growth rates**, with the population increasing by **20 million per decade** in the early 20th century. This pace **accelerated mid-century**, peaking with **over 30 million added in the 1990s**.

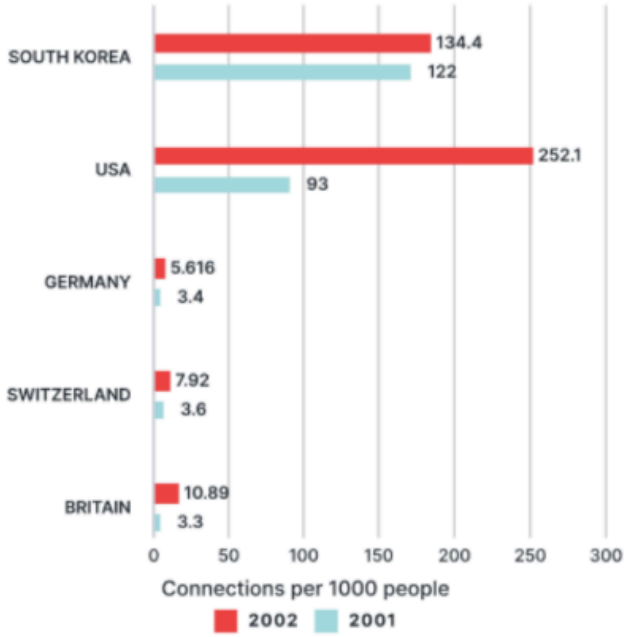
In summary, the U.S. population has **consistently expanded**, with the **most notable increases** seen among **Hispanic and Asian communities** between 1966 and 2006.

Bài 4

The pie graphs show greenhouse gas emissions worldwide in 2002 and the forecast for 2030. The column chart shows carbon dioxide emissions around the world.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
South Korea	+20
USA	+170
Germany	+80
Switzerland	+120
Britain	+230



The diagram illustrates the number of households with **high-speed continuous internet access** per 1,000 people in five countries in **2001 and 2002**.

Overall, while **South Korea had the highest proportion** of connections in 2001, the **United States recorded the most significant growth** and became the leader by 2002. **Germany consistently ranked lowest**, and **Britain saw the most dramatic increase** relative to its 2001 figure.

In 2001, **South Korea led** with **122 connections per 1,000 people**, followed by the **US at 93**. In contrast, **Britain, Switzerland**, and **Germany were lagging behind**, all recording below 4 connections.

By 2002, the **United States experienced a substantial surge**, rising by **170%** to **251.1 per 1,000**, thereby **overtaking South Korea**. **Britain recorded a remarkable 230% rise**, although its total remained modest at **just 10.89**. **Switzerland and Germany also increased**, but only **at a modest pace**, with **7.92** and **5.616** respectively.

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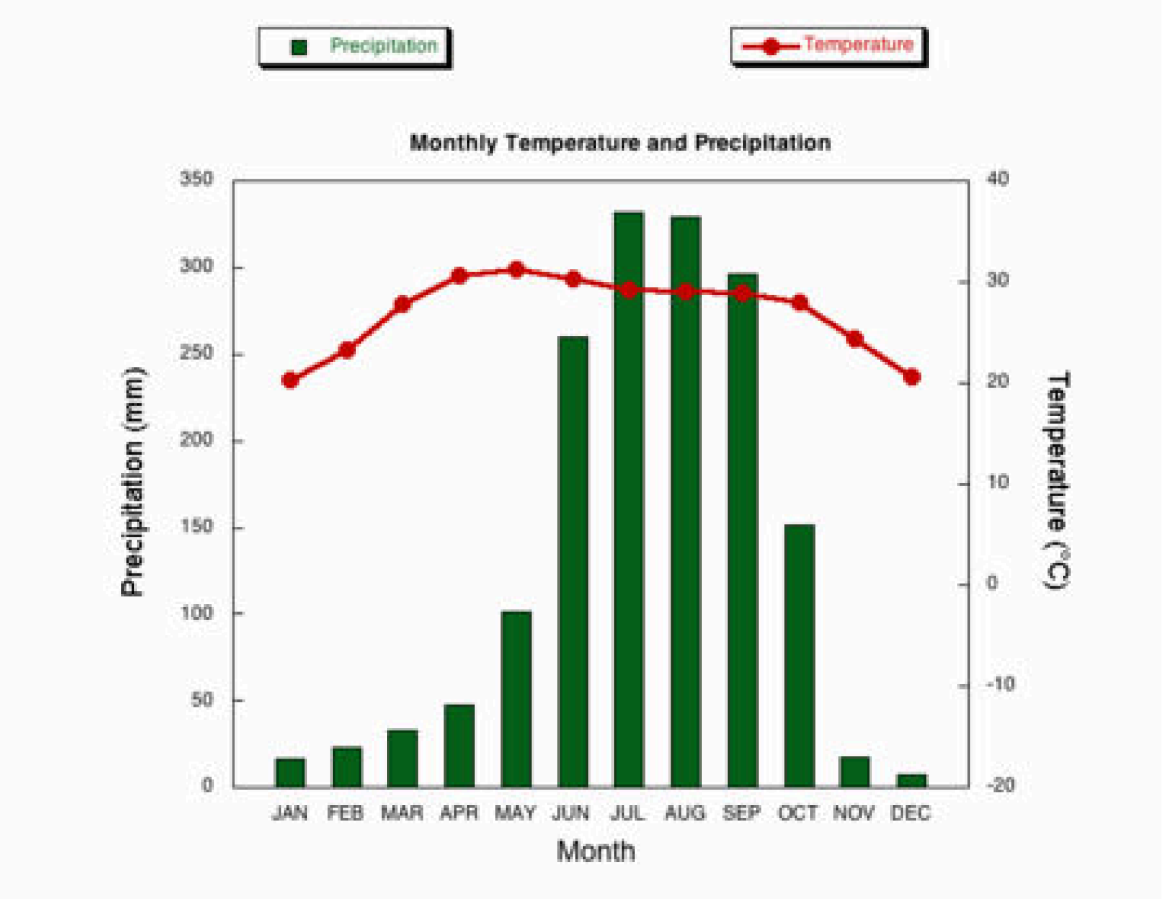
Bài 5

The climograph below shows average monthly temperatures and rainfall in the city of Kolkata.



The chart compares average **temperature** and **precipitation** levels in Kolkata over a calendar year.

Overall, rainfall **varies significantly** throughout the year, while **temperatures remain relatively stable**, with minor fluctuations.

From January to May, **average temperatures** rise steadily from their **lowest point** of around 20°C to a **peak** of just over 30°C in May. Rainfall also **increases over this period**, from roughly 20mm in January to 100mm in May.

Between June and September, rainfall **rises sharply**, **peaking** at approximately 330mm in July, before falling slightly. During these four months, temperatures **stay roughly the same**, maintaining highs of around 30°C.

In the final quarter, rainfall levels **drop dramatically** to about 10mm in December, while temperatures also **fall gradually**, returning to January levels by the end of the year.

In summary, Kolkata experiences **a wet season from June to September**, while temperature changes are **more moderate and consistent** year-round.

Anh Văn Hội Việt Mỹ

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