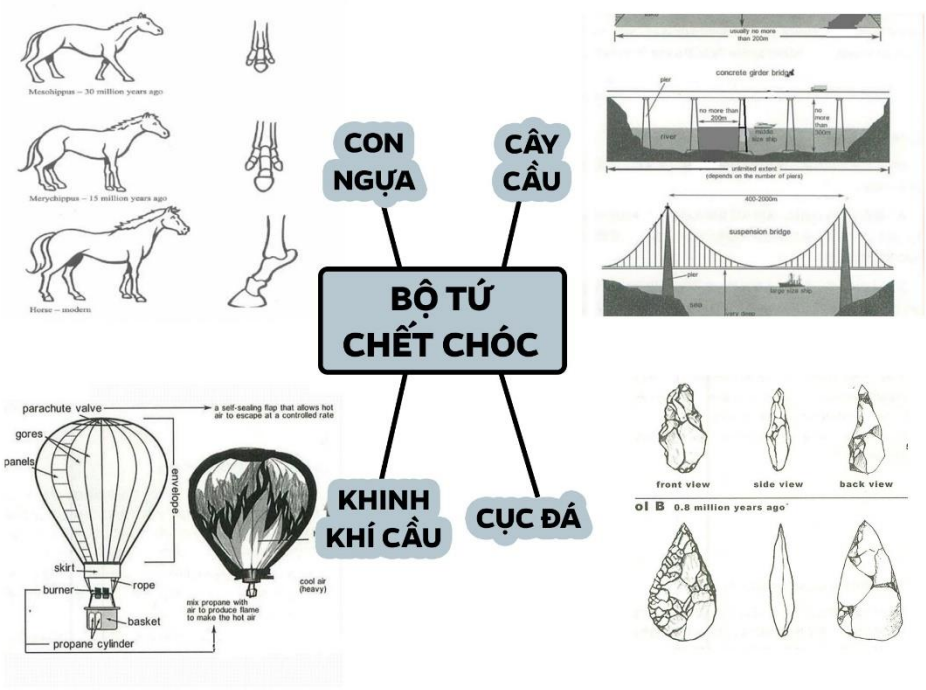
IELTS NGOCBACH

HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CÁC ĐỀ PROCESS "CHẾT CHÓC"

NĂM 2021

- **PHƯƠNG PHÁP** VIẾT DẠNG PROCESS ĐƠN GIẢN HIỆU QUẢ
- CẬP NHẬT **ĐỀ THI MỚI NHẤT** 2021
- BÀI MẪU BAND **8.0~9.0**
- **DÀN Ý CHI TIẾT** CHO TỪNG BÀI MẪU



HƯỚNG DẪN VIẾT CÁC ĐỀ PROCESS "CHẾT CHÓC" 2021

BY NGỌC BÁCH

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Hi các bạn,

Có thể các bạn đã biết, đề thi IELTS task 1 dạng Process gần đây ra ngày càng khó.

Các đề gần đây : ***mô tả con ngựa. cây cầu, khinh khi cầu, hòn đá***...đã khiến nhiều bạn đi thi gặp khó khăn không ít (nhiều bạn gặp đề cây cầu đã nhắn mình là đọc đề xong chỉ muốn gieo mình xuống cầu luôn =)))

Tin không vui với các bạn là các đề này có tỷ lệ ra lại khá cao, nhất là vào thời gian nửa cuối năm. Như đề hòn đá mình thông kê sơ sơ đã ra lại 7,8 lần rồi

Do vậy, để giúp cho các bạn vượt qua được các bài process khó nhằn này. Mình và team giám khảo bản xứ của IELTS Ngọc Bách đã tổng hợp và viết bài mẫu cho tất cả các đề process này và một số đề mới dự đoán ra vào thời gian tới.

Tất cả các bài mẫu ở tài liệu này đều ở mức band 8.0+ và đặc biệt là viết theo phong cách rất đơn giản, dễ học theo (chứ không sử dụng từ chuyên ngành như các bài mẫu trên mạng)

Nếu nhiều bạn quan tâm, mình và team sẽ tiến hành thu âm toàn bộ bởi giáo viên bản xứ thu âm chuyên nghiệp ở UK (dạng audiobook).

Các bạn comment "Follow" và ủng hộ bọn mình thật nhiều để mình biết là dự án hữu ích với các bạn nhé. Nhiều bạn ủng hộ mình sẽ làm nhé

Chúc các bạn học tốt !

-Ngọc Bách-

HƯỚNG DẪN SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

1. Đối tượng sử dụng sách

Tất cả các bạn đang tự học IELTS thuộc mọi trình độ . Tất cả các bài viết ở đây (ngoài việc đảm bảo đủ tốt để đạt band 8.0+) đều được viết theo phong cách đơn giản, dễ học, dễ bắt chước nhất

2. HƯỚNG DẪN HỌC SÁCH HIỆU QUẢ

+ ***Bước 1***: In quyển sách này ra.

+ ***Bước 2***: Đọc kỹ trang "PHƯƠNG PHÁP VIẾT DẠNG PROCESS" ngay phía dưới đây trước để hình dung một bài viết Process bố cục như thế nào ? Các từ vựng , cấu trúc thường sử dụng khi viết dạng bài này

+ ***Bước 3:*** Lần lượt xem các bài mẫu mình viết. Khi đọc các bạn cố gắng KHÔNG đọc lướt qua như đọc truyện, đọc báo. Hãy cố gắng phân tích kỹ bài mẫu của mình thì mới hiểu và áp dụng được

1. Mở bài (đoạn 1) mình paraphrase các từ trong đề bài như thế nào ? Các từ mình hay sử dụng ?

2. Tổng quan (đoạn 2) mình chọn các đặc điểm nổi bật trong biểu đồ như thế nào ? Cấu trúc mình dùng trong các bài mẫu ra sao ?

3. Thân bài (đoạn 3, đoạn 4):

+ Cách mình chia giai đoạn trong mỗi bài Process

+ Mình mô tả từng giai đoạn của Process như thế nào ?

+ Mình dùng các từ như thế nào để gọi tên từng giai đoạn của Process ?

+ ***Bước 4:*** Thử viết lại bài viết theo phần dàn ý (report plan) của mình và so sánh với bài viết mẫu

Note: Sẽ rất tốt nếu bạn có giáo viên hay người ở trình độ cao hơn sửa bài cho bạn ở bước 4 này. Các bạn sẽ tiến bộ nhanh hơn rất nhiều

Các bạn có thể tham khảo thông tin lớp học của mình dưới đây nhé:

+ Lớp học offline:

https://ieltsngocbach.com/offline

+ Lớp học Online Package:

https://ieltsngocbach.com/package

+ Hotline tư vấn: 0974657403

PHƯƠNG PHÁP VIẾT DẠNG PROCESS

Mình hướng dẫn mọi người từng bước cách viết bài dạng này. Cách viết cụ thể như sau:

1) INTRODUCTION
Viết bằng cách paraphrase lại câu của đề bài (viết lại và thay một số từ trong câu của đề bài bằng từ của bạn)

Các bạn có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:
The chart/diagram (shows/describes/illustrates) how + clause
Ví dụ: The diagram shows how fresh apple is canned

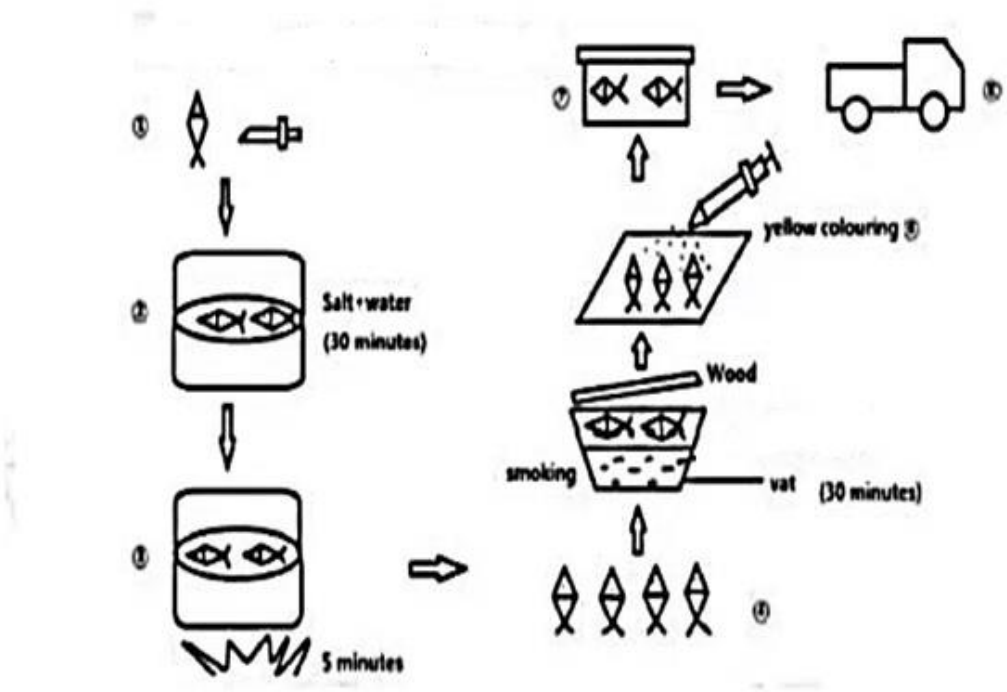
2) SUMMARY PARAGRAPH
+ Chỉ ra có bao nhiêu giai đoạn trong process ?
+ Ở đâu và làm thế nào giai đoạn bắt đầu và kết thúc ?
Các bạn có thể sử dụng cấu trúc sau:
There are ….main stages (steps) in the process/in the process of producing…,beginning with…and ending with…

3) DETAIL PARAGRAPHS
2 khổ thân bài mọi người mô tả chi tiết từng bước của process. Xem cả process từ đầu đến giữa viết cho khổ 1, từ giai đoạn giữa đến cuối viết cho khổ 2. (Các bạn cũng có thể phân thành 3 khổ nếu phù hợp với process các bạn gặp)

Có mấy lưu ý sau:
+ Chú ý paraphrase lại các từ của đề bài.
+ Không thể hiện quan điểm bản thân trong bài.
+ Với dạng process thường thời gian không được chỉ ra trong bài -> sử dụng hiện tại đơn.
+ Sử dụng các từ để mô tả thứ tự từng giai đoạn. Ví dụ:
The first step
The first step in the process is
The first stage in the process is
Subsequent steps
Subsequently,
The process continue with…
The next step is
The final step
The process finishes with ...
The process concludes with ...

Đề thi số 1

Task 1: The diagram shows the small-scale production of smoked fish



Note:

I am unable to edit the diagram. Pls delete 2 mistakes in the diagram. The words 'small scope about the production of smoking fish' and 'smudging' are incorrect in this context. You can simply delete them.

In the process of smoking in the vat, the fish are hung on wires to 'smoke'. This is not clear in the diagram, but this is the process that is carried out

Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>flow-chart; production of smoked fish>process of smoking fish**
- **Summary/Overview paragraph: (1) there are 8 stages (2) name the first stage and the last stage**
- **Paragraph 3 (before smoking) – cleaning, placing in salt water, cooking for 5 minutes**
- **Paragraph 4 (smoking process) – smoking, add colouring, pack in boxes, transportation.**

Report:

The flow-chart illustrates the different stages in the small-scale process of smoking fish.

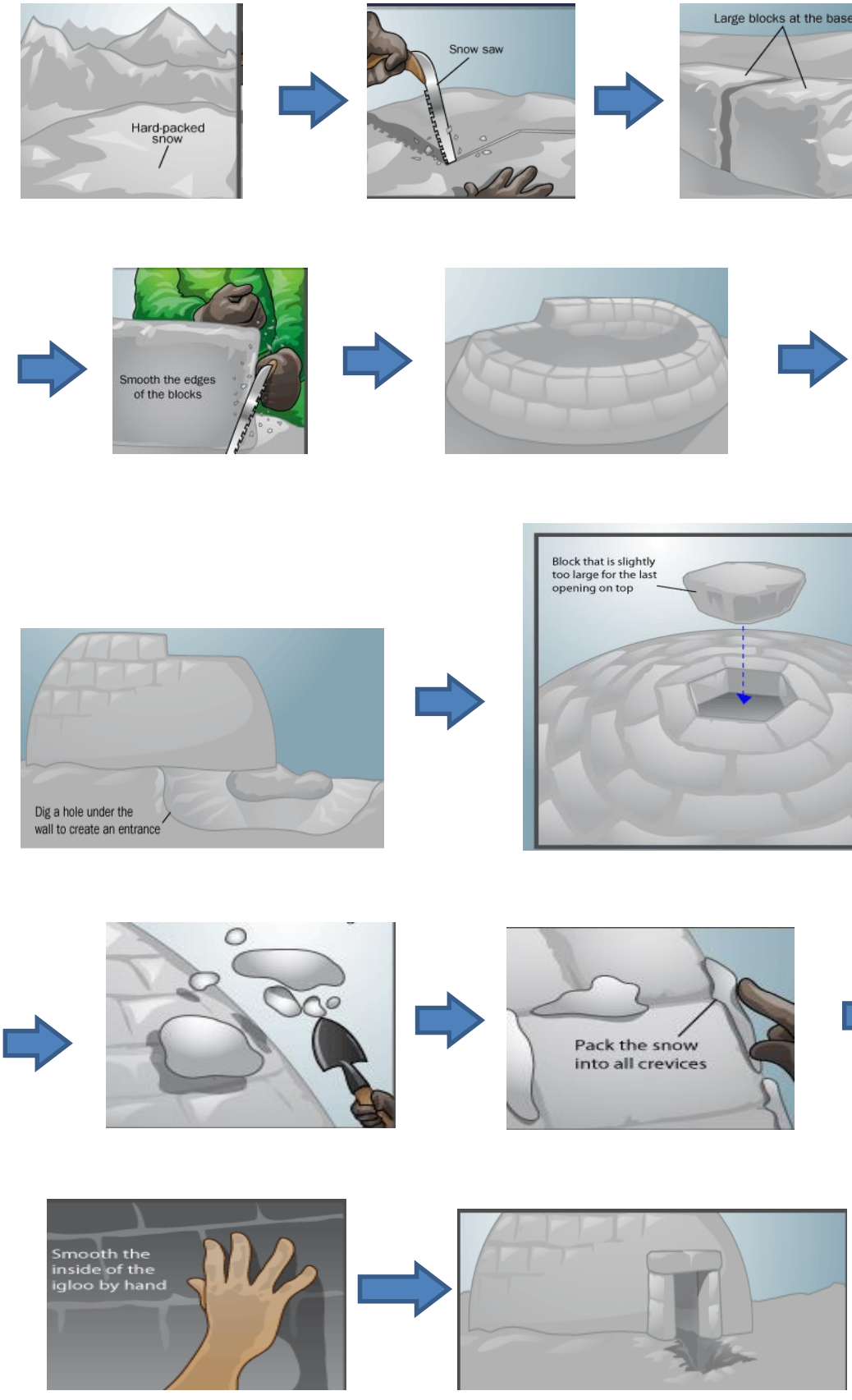
Overall, it is clear that the process has 8 stages, beginning with the preparation of the fish and ending with the delivery of the finished product.

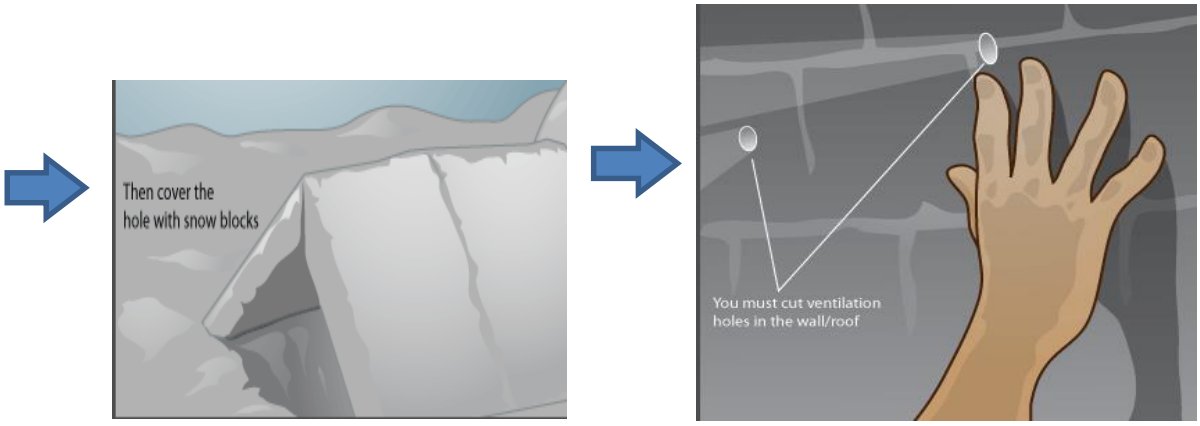
First, the fish are cleaned with a knife and prepared ready for the production process, before being placed in a container of salt water for 30 minutes. Next, they are cooked for 5 minutes in hot salted water, and the fish are then removed.

The process of smoking is now ready to start. In a vat, the fish are hung by wires on top of some material which burns and produces smoke. The vat is covered with wood, so that the smoke cannot escape. After 30 minutes, the fish are smoked and ready for the next stage, which is the addition of yellow colouring. The smoked fish are then packed in closed containers and, finally, transported in trucks to where they will be sold.
163 words.

Đề thi số 2

Task 1: The diagrams illustrate the process of building an igloo.





Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagrams>pictures; illustrate>show; process>different steps involved; building>constructing**
- **Overall/summary paragraph: number of stages (13); mention the first and last steps**
- **Paragraph 3: describe steps 1-7: making the shape using snow**
- **Paragraph 4: describe steps 8-13: the steps to finish the construction**

Report:

The pictures show the different steps involved in constructing an igloo.

Overall, there are 13 stages, from finding hard-packed snow to cutting ventilation holes in the wall and roof of the finished igloo.

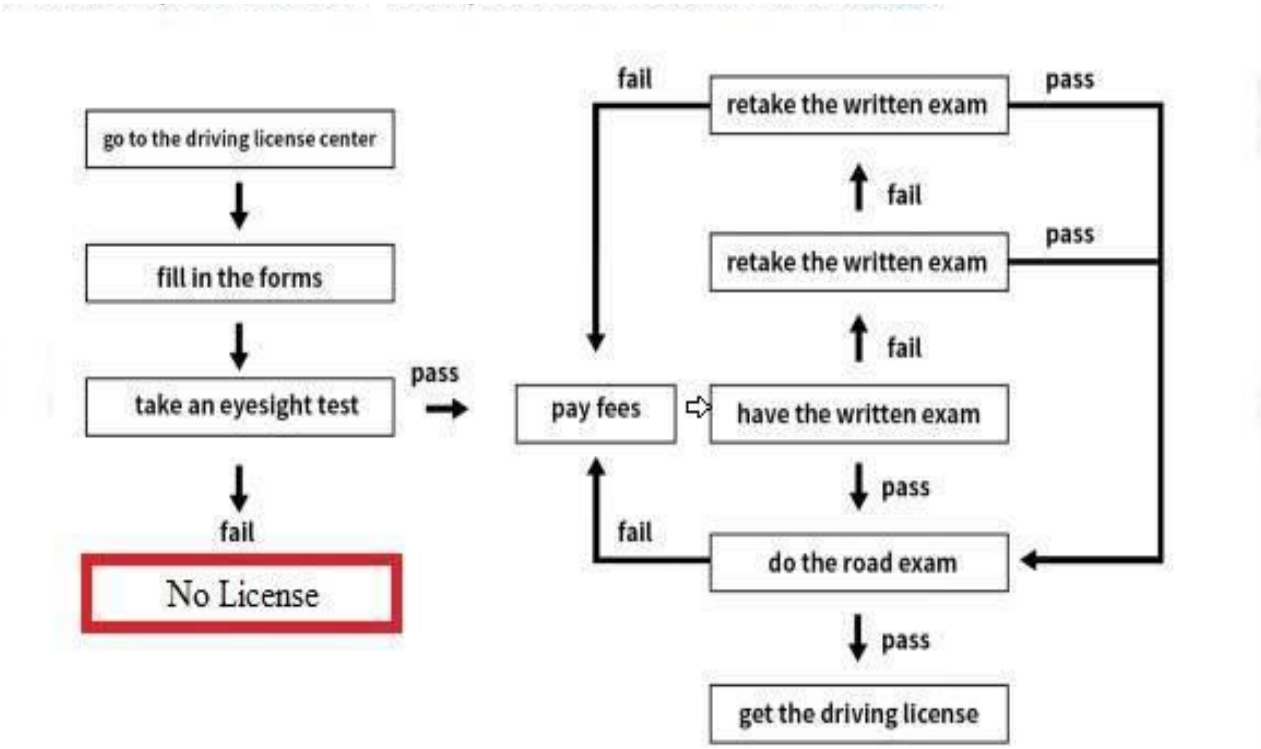
Using a snow saw, blocks are cut in hard-packed snow. Large blocks are used for the base. Next, the edges of the blocks are smoothed and placed to form a circle. Then, an entrance is made by digging a hole under the circular wall. The last opening on the top is filled by a large block, carefully cut to the exact size.

After that, snow is thrown on the igloo and packed into all the crevices or gaps. Inside the igloo, the walls are smoothed by hand. Next, the entrance is built and the hole is covered with snow blocks. Finally, ventilation holes which allow air to enter are cut in the walls and roof, and the igloo is finished.

153 words.

Đề thi số 3

Task 1: The flow chart below shows the procedure to get a driving license in the US.
The flow chart below shows the procedure to get a driving license in the US. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: shows>illustrates; procedure>steps; get>obtain**
- **Paragraph 2: stages up to taking the written exam**
- **Paragraph 3: next stages – failing or passing the written exam**
- **Paragraph 4: final stages: failing or passing the road exam.**

Report:

The chart illustrates the steps necessary to obtain a US driving license.

First, it is necessary to go to the driving license centre and fill in the forms. An eyesight test is then given, and no license can be given to those who fail this test. However, those who pass the eyesight test must then pay the fees and take a written exam.

The result of the written exam determines the next steps. Those failing the written exam may then retake it and, if they pass, they are then able to take the road exam. Some people may fail the written test and they are allowed to sit it for a third time and, once more, if they pass they can take the road exam. If they fail the written exam again, they must pay fees before being allowed to retake the written exam once more. Others, **in contrast,** pass the written exam first time and may then take the road exam immediately.

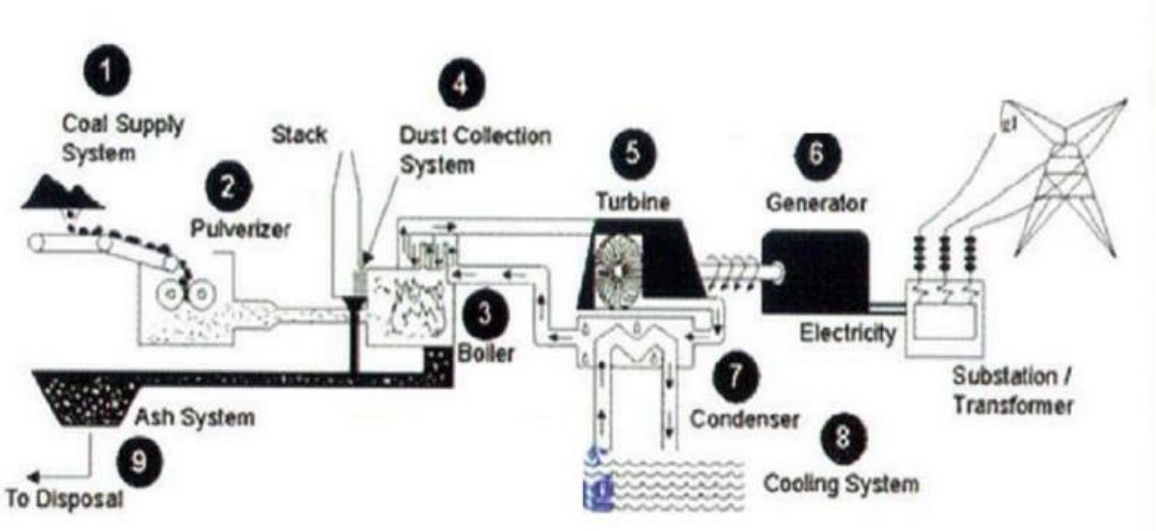
Finally, all who pass the road exam will get the driving license. Those who fail must pay fees again and retake both the written and road exams. (190 words)

Đề thi số 4

Task 1: The diagram below shows the process of generating electricity from coal.

The diagram below shows the process of generating electricity from coal. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: shows>illustrates; the process of generating electricity>how electricity is generated**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: 9 stages, report the first and last stages**
- **Report stages: coal heating the water to produce steam. Steam drives the turbine to generate electricity**
- **Report stages: collection of ash for disposal; collection and cooling of steam to turn back into water.**

Report:

The diagram illustrates how electricity is generated from coal.

Overall, the process has nine stages, beginning with the supply of coal and ending with the disposal of ash.

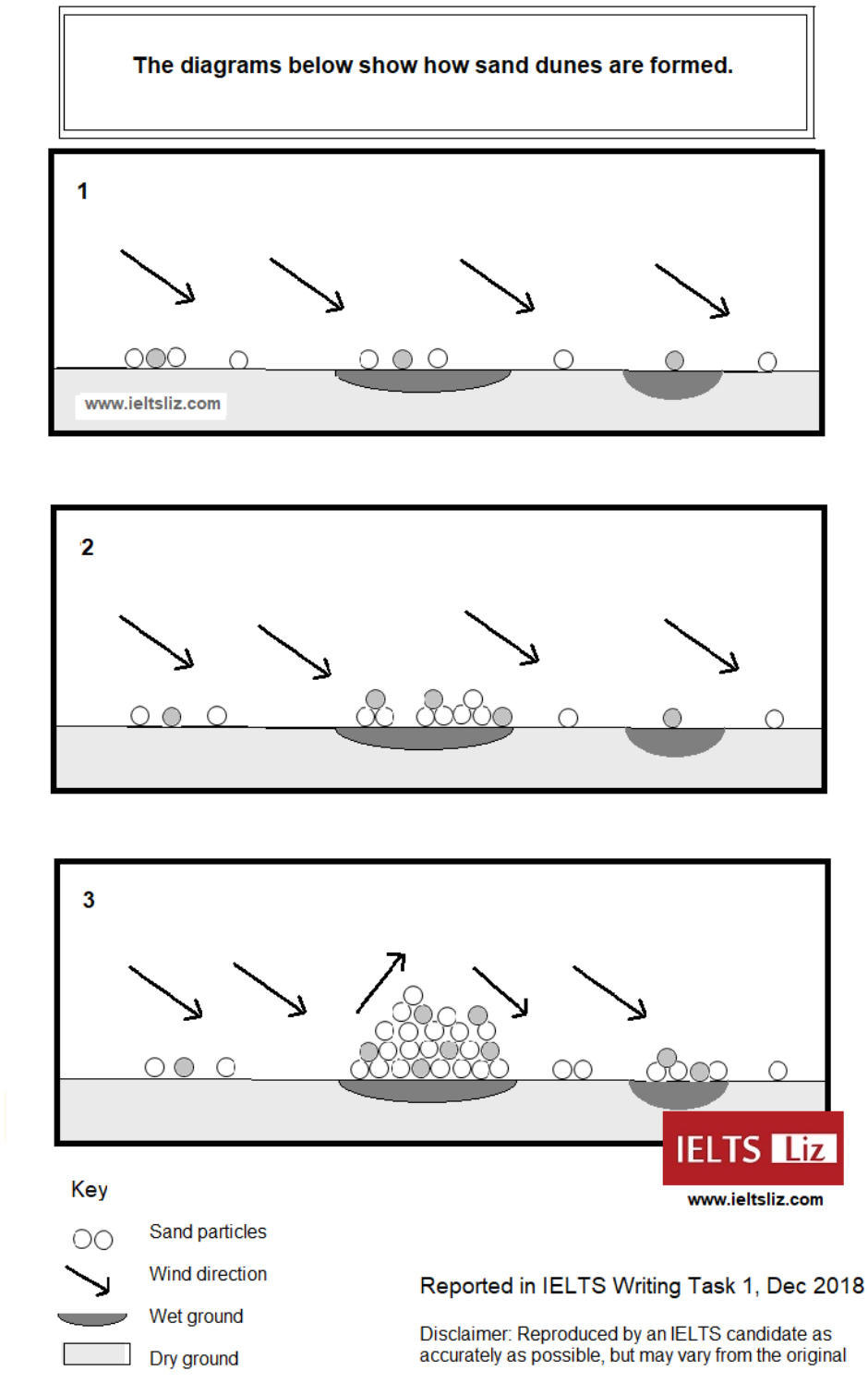
First, the supply of coal goes into a pulverizer, a machine which breaks the coal into powder. **Then**, the dust from pulverizing the coal is collected before it enters the boiler and it is collected in a stack for emission. The powder, however, is burned and it is used to heat water in a boiler, to produce steam. **Next**, steam from the boiler enters a pipe which connects with a turbine. The steam drives the turbine which spins a generator to create electricity in the substation/transformer.

Ash from burning the coal dust is collected from the boiler, ready for disposal. The steam used to drive the turbine is **then** cooled, and it is condensed back into water using a cooling system. **Finally**, this water is returned to the boiler and the process begins again.

162 words

Đề thi số 5

Task 1: The diagrams illustrate the formation of sand dunes from sand particles.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: show>illustrate; how sand dunes are formed>the formation of sand dunes**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) report the number of stages (2) mention what happens in the first and last stages**
- **Paragraph 3: report on diagrams 1 and 2**
- **Paragraph 4: report on diagram 3, mentioning the changes in the movement of the wind.**

Report:

The diagrams illustrate the formation of sand dunes from sand particles.

Overall, it is clear that the process consists of 3 stages, beginning with the action of wind blowing the sand particles, and ending with the formation of the sand dunes on the wet areas of ground.

In the first diagram, sand is blown by the wind over dry and wet ground. **In the second diagram,** sand particles continue to be carried by the wind, but now more sand particles collect over the wet ground, forming small separate piles.

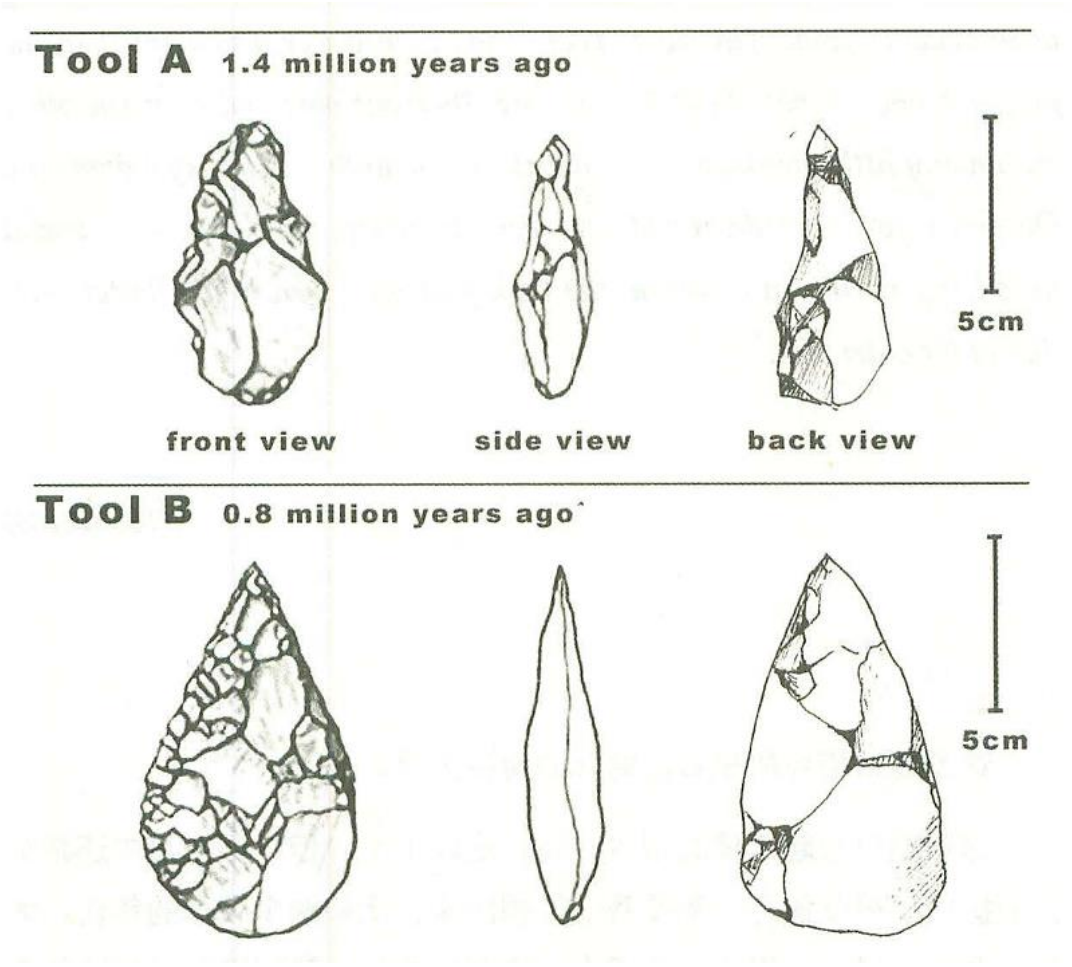
Finally, the third diagram shows how particles of sand continue to gather over areas of wet ground, with the piles of sand increasing in size. When the piles are big enough, they form sand dunes. These sand dunes change the direction of the wind by forcing it up one side of the dune and down the other side. The process is then repeated on the next area of wet ground, to form a series of sand dunes.

166 words

Đề thi số 6

Task 1: The diagram below shows the development of cutting tools in the Stone Age.

The diagram below shows the development of cutting tools in the Stone Age. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: shows>illustrates; tools>instruments; develop>evolve**
- **Summary/overview paragraph: (1) Tool B sharper and more regular in shape (2) over the period, the cutting tool became bigger and better**
- **Paragraph 3: compare the tools (front view) – rough and smooth edges, effectiveness for cutting**
- **Paragraph 4: compare the tools (side and back views) – Tool B flat with sharp edges. Tool A is also smaller.**

Report:

The diagram illustrates how the cutting instruments used during the Stone Age evolved between 1.4 million and 0.8 million years ago.

Overall, it is clear that Tool B is sharper and more regularly shaped than the earlier Tool A. Over a period of 0.6 million years, the cutting tool **also** increased in size and effectiveness .

The front view shows that the edges of Tool A are rough, revealing its more earlier stage of development. **Whereas** Tool A is comparatively primitive, therefore, the smooth edges of Tool B are clearly more effective as a cutting instrument.

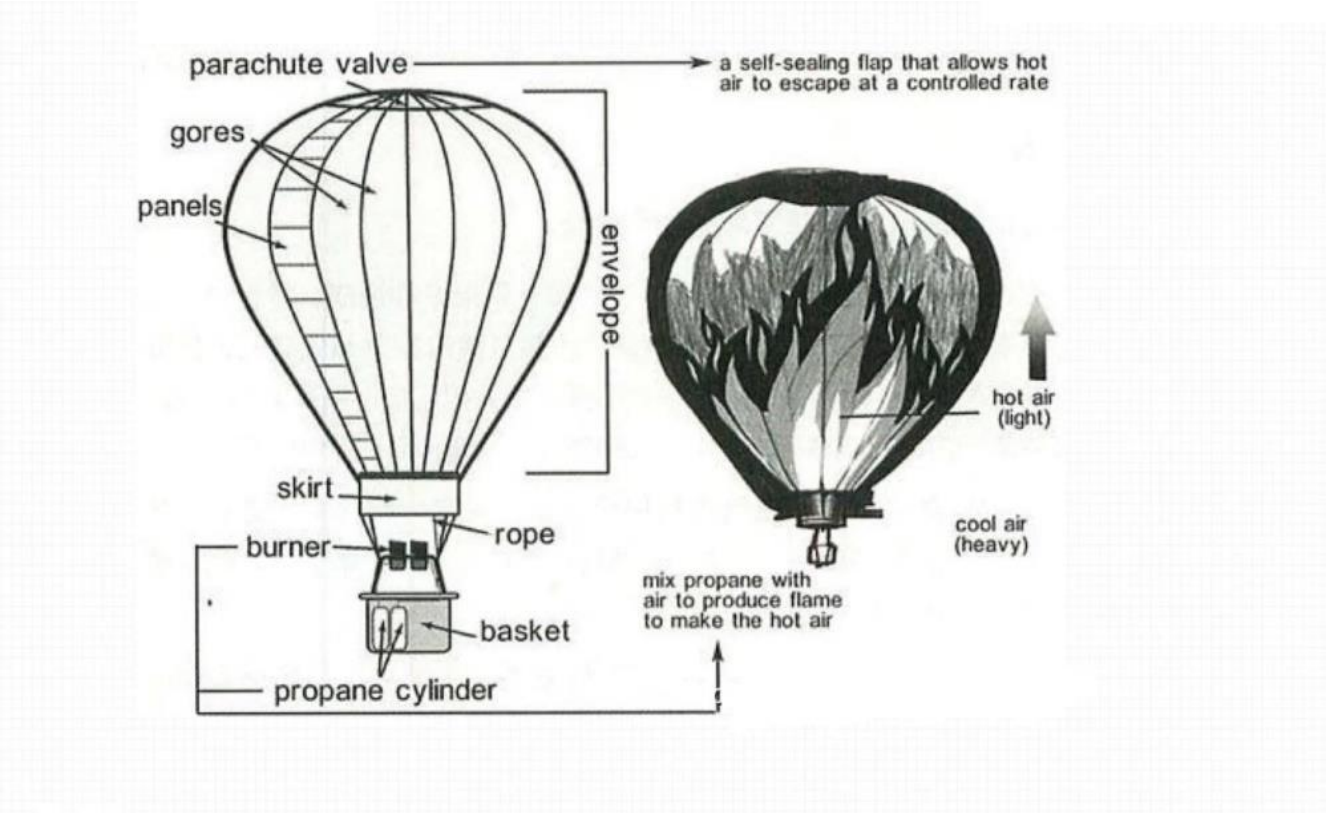
One of the main differences between the tools is shown in the side view diagram. **While** Tool A is irregular, **in contrast** Tool B has a regular, flattened shape. The sharp edge of Tool B is designed for cutting objects cleanly and easily. Finally, the back view shows most clearly that Tool A is not only rougher, but is **also** smaller than Tool B.

161 words

Đề thi số 7

Task 1: The picture below shows a hot balloon works.

The picture below shows a hot balloon works. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: picture>diagram; shows>illustrates; how a hot air balloon works>the working of a hot air balloon**
- **Overall/summary paragraph: (1) the envelope is the largest part (2) propane is used to make the hot air**
- **Paragraph 3: report on the parts below the envelope, including the burner to produce the hot air**
- **Paragraph 4: report on the parts of the envelope**

Report:

The diagram illustrates the working of a hot air balloon.

Overall, it is clear that the envelope is the largest part of the total area. In addition, the diagram indicates that propane is the fuel that is used to produce the hot air.

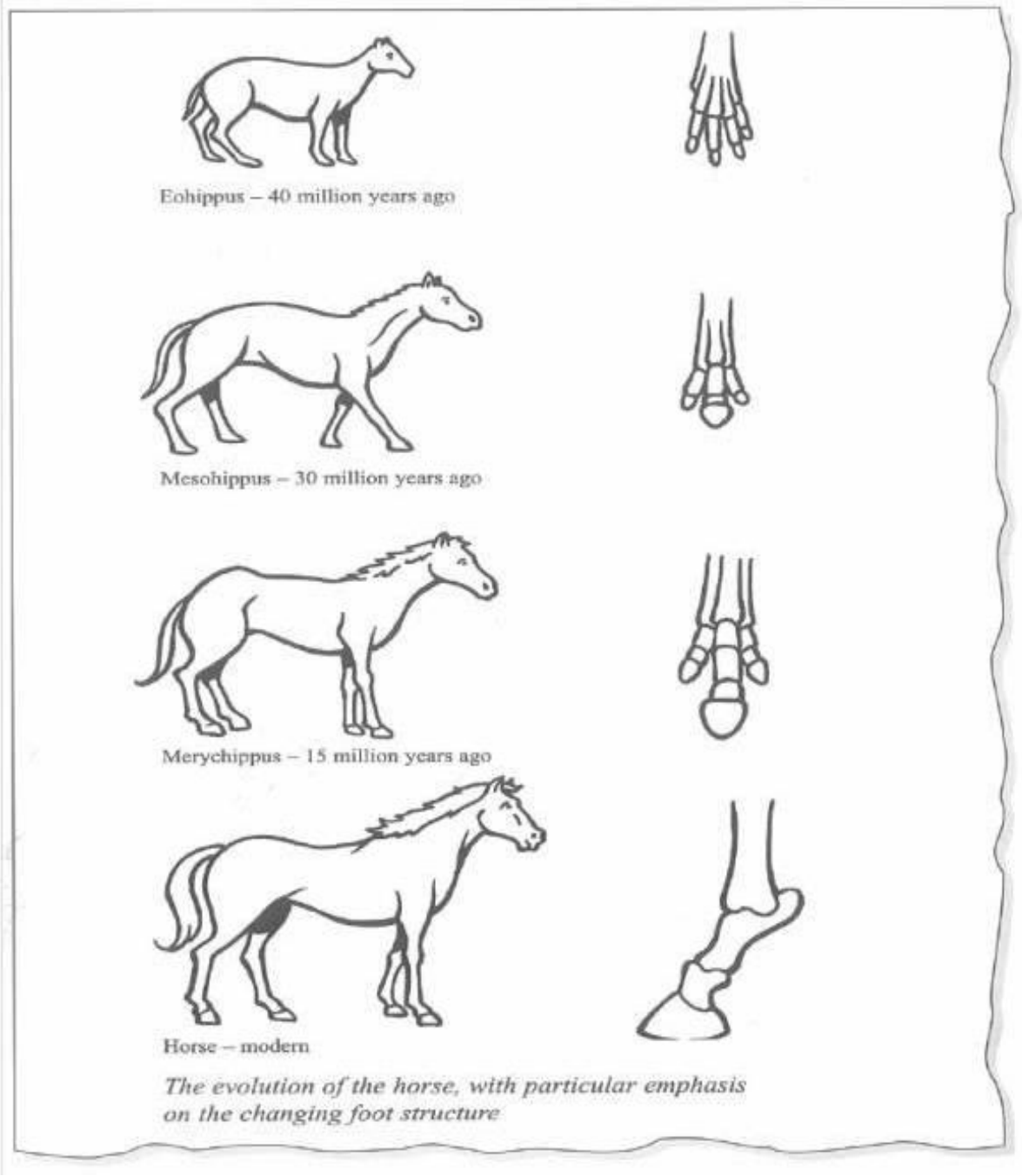
At the base of the hot air balloon, a propane cylinder is located in the basket. The propane then mixes with air in the burner, producing a flame to heat the air. Next, the hot air rises inside the envelope, causing the balloon to rise from the ground, because the hot air is lighter than the cool air in the surrounding atmosphere. Ropes are shown securing the basket section to the skirt of the envelope.

In addition to the skirt at the base of the envelope, gores and panels also form part of the envelope section. A parachute valve at the top of the envelope is a self-sealing flap. This allows the pilot of the balloon to control the rate at which the hot air can escape.

170 words

Đề thi số 8

Task 1: The diagrams below show the development of the horse



The evolution of the horse, with particular emphasis on the changing foot structure

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below show the development of the horse over a period of 40 million years. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>pictures; show>illustrate; development>evolution**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: 4 stages, mention the first and last stage**
- **Paragraph 3: report on the differences between Eohippus and Mesohippus**
- **Paragraph 4: report on the differences after Mesohippus up to the modern horse**

Report:

The pictures illustrate the evolution of the horse over a 40 million-year period.

Overall, four stages are shown, beginning with Eohippus and ending with the development of the modern horse.

40 million years ago, the first horse, Eohippus, was comparatively small with a short tail. Its defining characteristic, however, was the structure of its foot, which had 4 digits. Each of the digits was

relatively small. 10 million years later, it had evolved into the larger Mesohippus, with a longer tail and a foot structure of 3 digits.

Then, in the next stage of development, Merychippus evolved 15 million years ago. It was a similar size to Mesohippus, and also had 3 digits on its feet, but now the digits on the feet were larger, divided into segments, and the middle digit was very prominent.

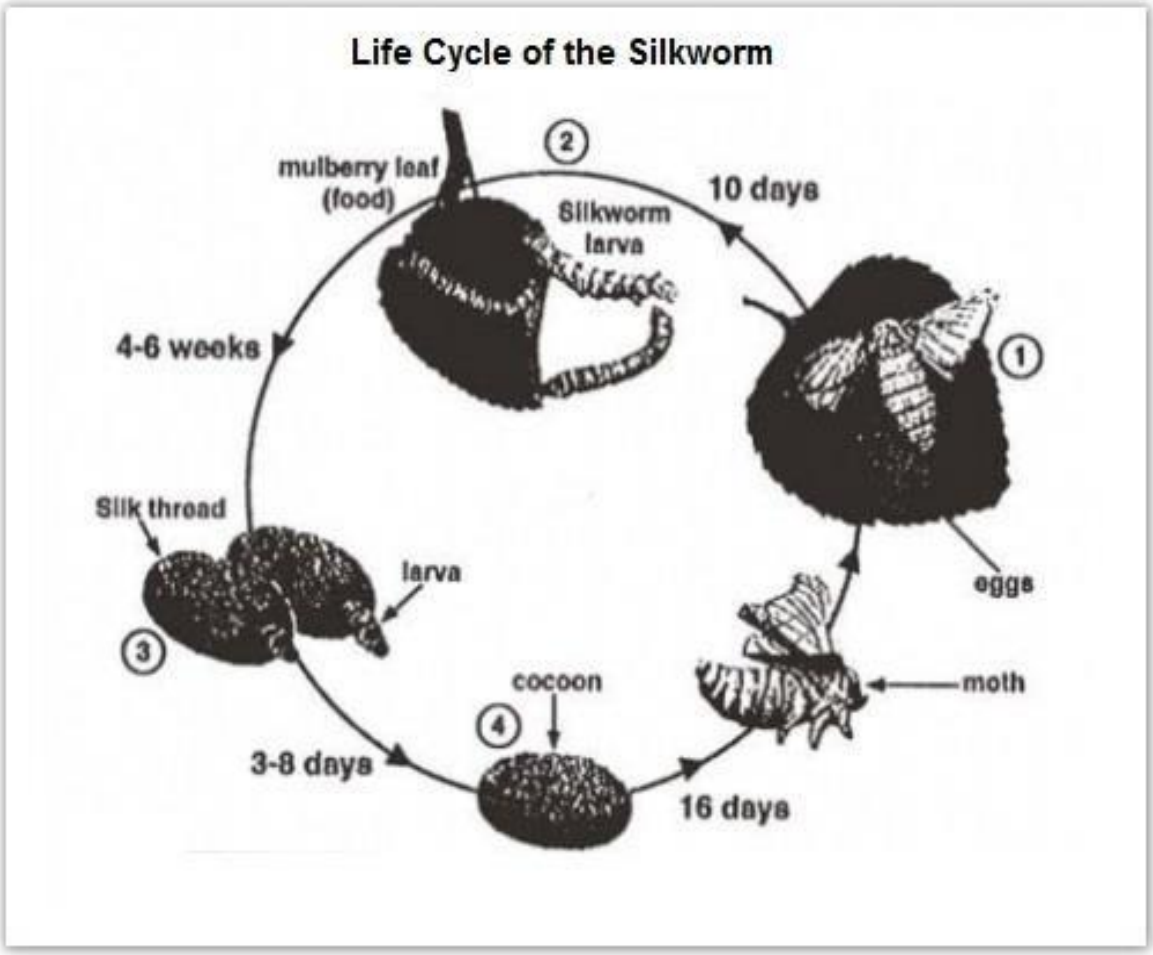
Finally, the modern horse evolved. It is bigger than its predecessors, with a large mane and its foot structure is a single, very large digit.

160 words

Written by Ngoc Bach

Đề thi số 9

Task 1: The diagram shows the life cycle of the silkworm



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>picture; shows>illustrates; life cycle>stages in the life**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) report the number of stages (2) mention the first and last stages**
- **Paragraph 3: because there are 4 stages, report on stages 1 and 2**
- **Paragraph 4: report on stages 3 and 4.**

Report:

The picture illustrates the various stages in the life of a silkworm.

Overall, there are 4 main stages in the life cycle of the silkworm, beginning with the laying of eggs and ending with the final stage as an adult moth.

At the first stage of the life cycle, eggs are laid by an adult moth on a mulberry leaf. After a period of approximately 10 days, the silkworm larvae emerge from the eggs and begin to feed on the mulberry leaves. Next, about 4 to 6 weeks later, the larvae start to become covered in silk thread.

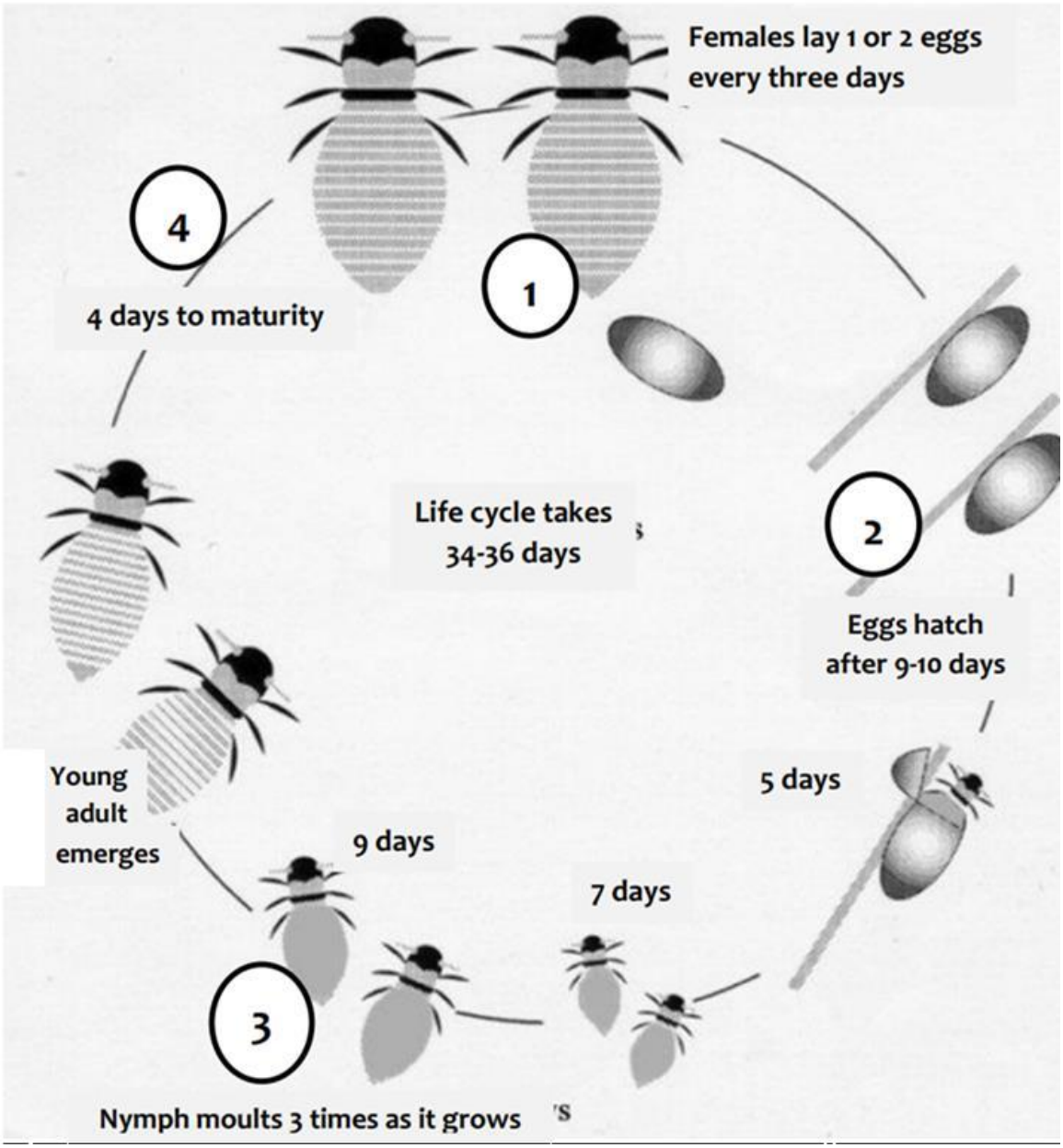
Then, once the larvae are completely covered in the silk thread, which takes between 3 and 8 days, a cocoon is formed. At the final stage, about 16 days later, the adult moth emerges from the cocoon. The adult moth will, in turn, lay eggs on mulberry leaves and the life cycle will begin again.

153 words

Written by Ngoc Bach

Đề thi số 10

Task 1: The diagram shows the life cycle of a honey bee



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>picture; shows>illustrates: life cycle>stages in the life**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) report the total length of the life cycle (2) refer to the first and last stages**
- **Paragraph 3: report on stages 1-3**
- **Paragraph 4: report on stages 4 and 5.**

Report:

The picture illustrates the stages in the life of a honey bee.

Overall, the complete life cycle of a honey bee takes from 34 to 36 days. The life cycle has 5 main stages, beginning with the laying of eggs and ending with the mature adult honey bee.

At the first stage, 1 or 2 eggs are laid every 3 days by an adult female bee. After 9 to 10 days, these eggs hatch and immature bees – known as nymphs – emerge. Then, as these nymphs develop and grow larger in size, they moult 3 times, after approximately 5 days, 7 days and 9 days.

Next, when the final moult is completed, the young adult honey bee emerges. This takes place after a period of about 30 days after the eggs were first laid. At the final stage, the young adult honey bee

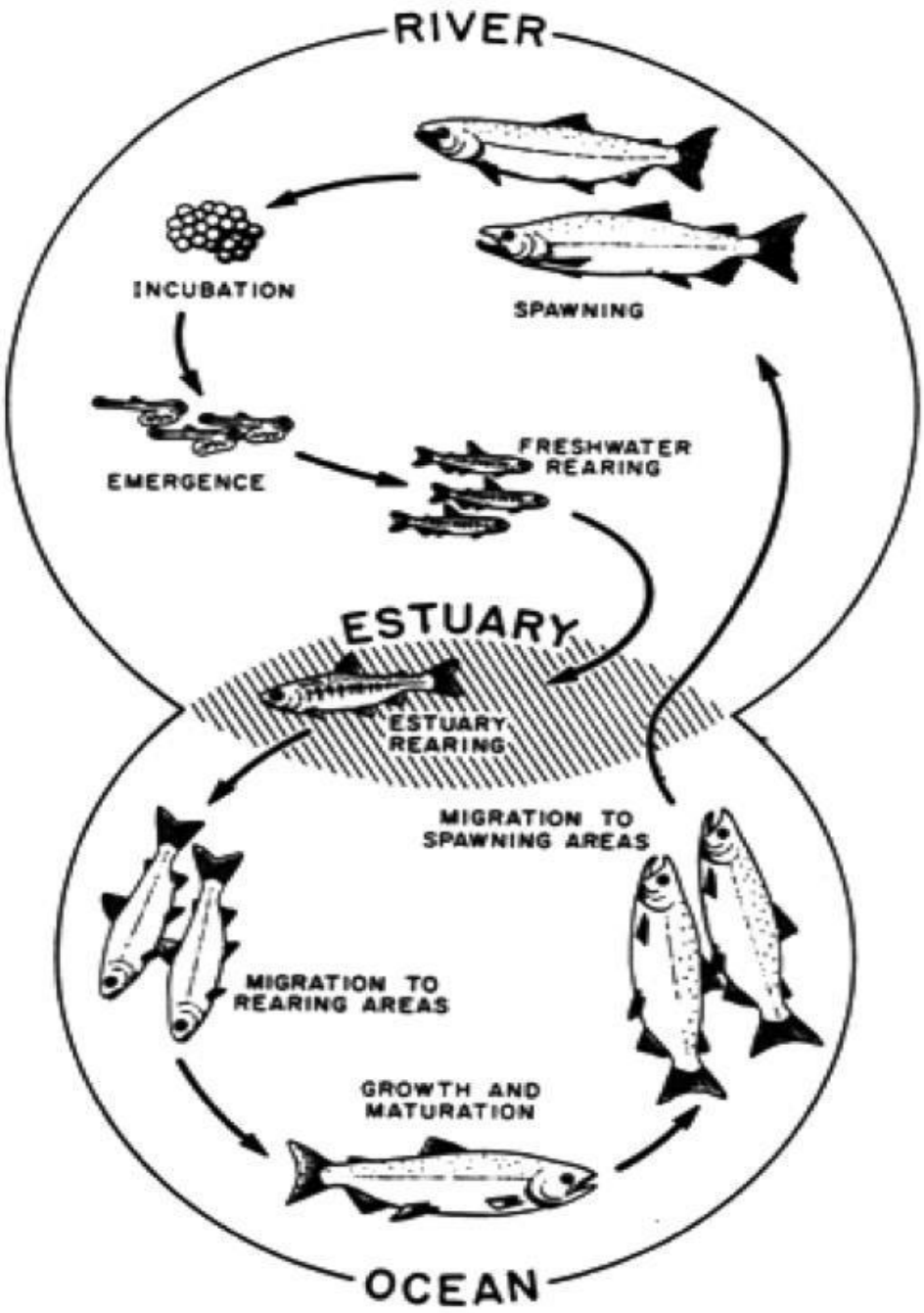
takes another 4 days to become fully mature. At this point, the female bee lays eggs and the cycle will begin again.

164 words

Written by Ngoc Bach

Đề thi số 11

Task 1: The diagram shows the life cycle of a salmon



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>picture; shows>illustrates; life cycle> different stages in the life**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) report the number of stages (2) refer to the first and last stages**
- **Paragraph 3: report on stages 1-3**
- **Paragraph 4: report on stages 4-5**

Report:

The picture illustrates the different stages in the life of a salmon.

Overall, there are 5 main stages in the life cycle of a salmon, beginning with spawning, when eggs are laid, and ending with the adult salmon.

At the first stage, the adult salmon spawn. Then, the eggs develop during a period of incubation and the young fish emerge. At the third stage, the young fish undergo a period of rearing, part of the time in the fresh water where the eggs are laid, and part of the time in an estuary, where fresh water and sea water meet.

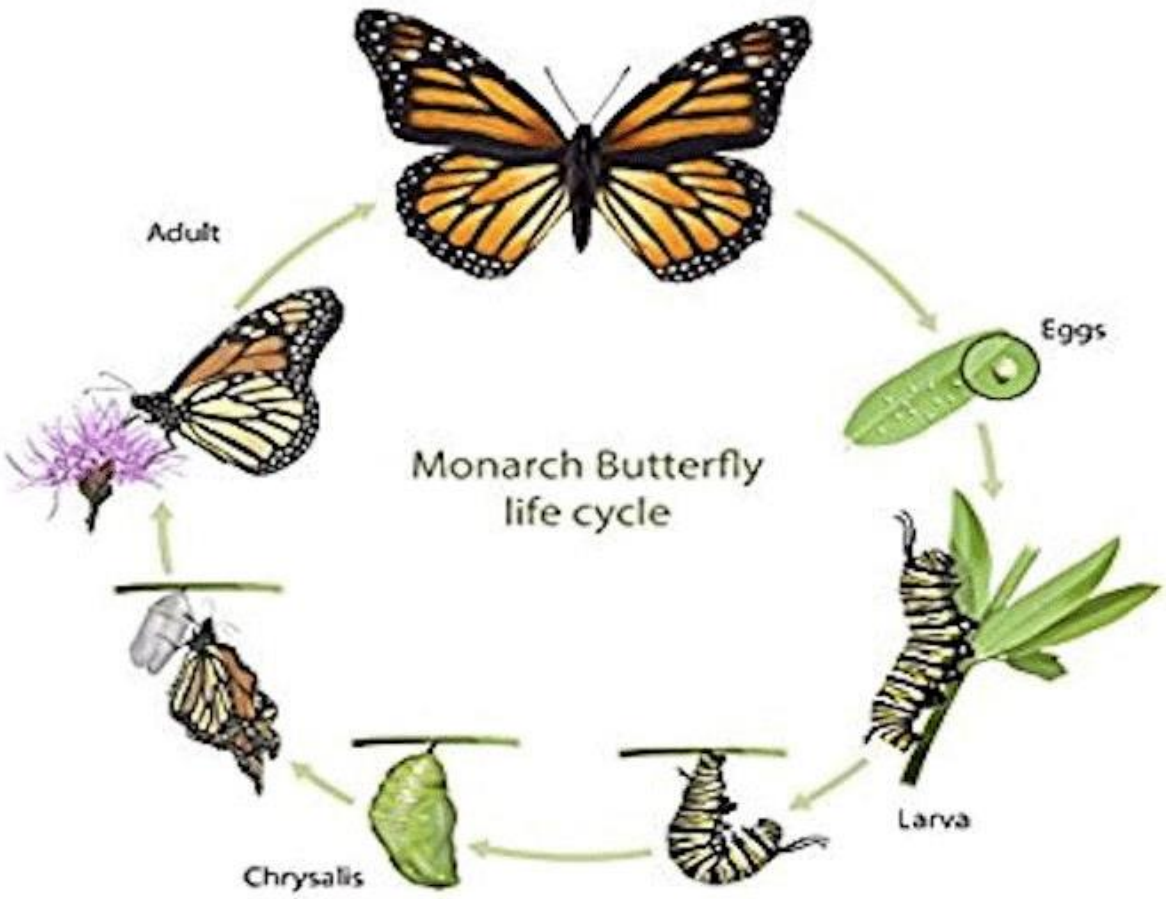
Next, the salmon migrate to the ocean, where they continue to grow and mature for a period, in areas where this continuation of the rearing process takes place. At the final stage, when the fish have grown and become mature, they are ready to migrate to spawning areas. The whole cycle is then ready to begin again.

157 words

Written by NgocBach

Đề thi số 12

Task 1: The diagram shows the life cycle of a Monarch Butterfly



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>picture; shows>illustrates; life cycle>the various stages in the life**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) report the number of stages (2) refer to the first and last stages**
- **Paragraph 3: report on stages 1-3 (from egg to larva)**
- **Paragraph 4: report on stages 4-6 (from chrysalis to adult butterfly)**

Report:

The picture illustrates the various stages in the life of a Monarch Butterfly.

Overall, there are 6 stages in the life cycle of a Monarch Butterfly, beginning when eggs are laid and ending with the adult butterfly.

At the first stage, the Monarch Butterfly lays eggs on the leaves of a plant. Then, a larva or

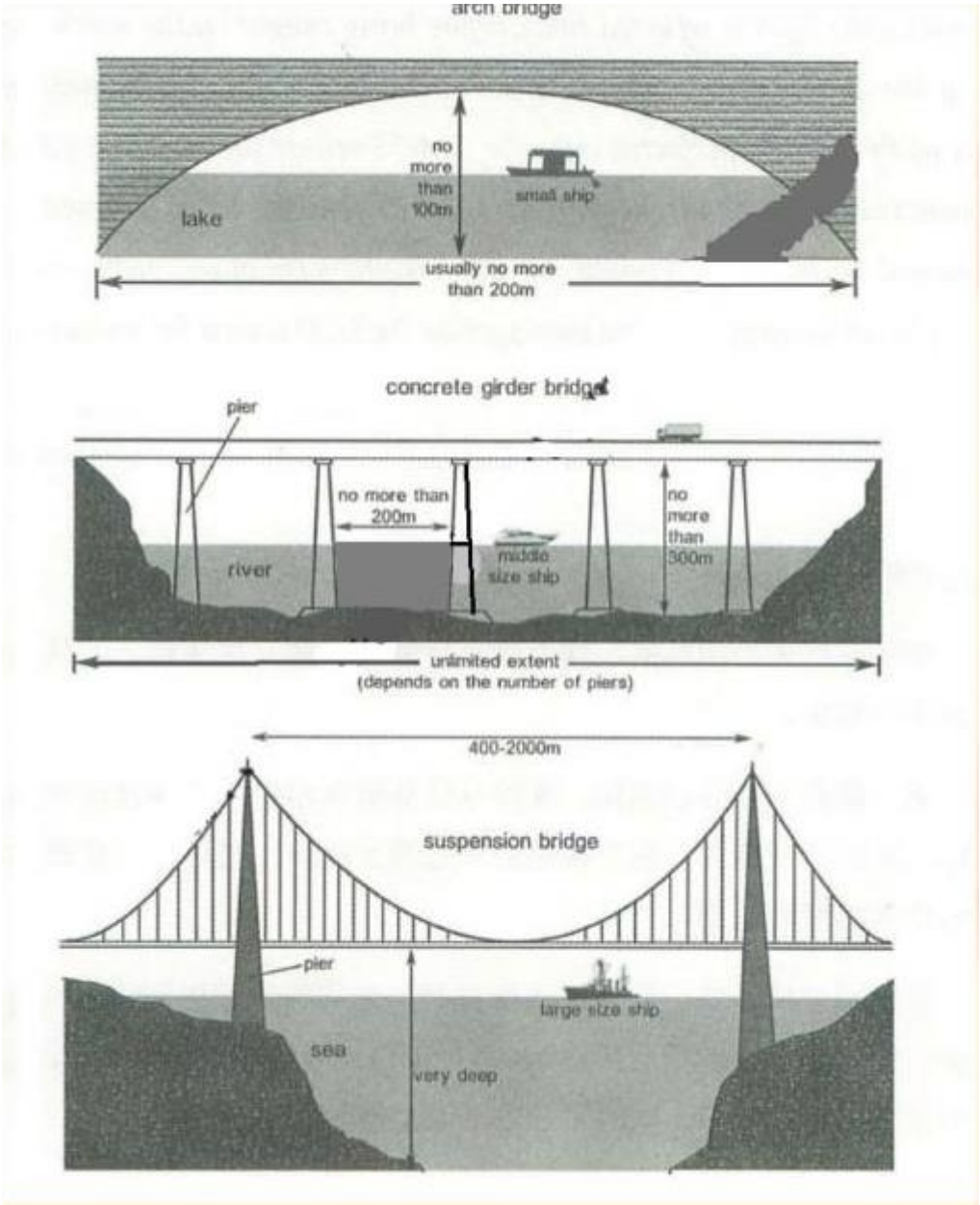
caterpillar emerges from the egg and begins to feed on the leaves. The next stage is a period when the larva continues feeding, and then attaches itself to the plant.

The fourth stage takes place when the larva is transformed into a chrysalis, which is still attached to the leaf of the plant. Inside the chrysalis, further changes take place. After a period of time, a fully-

formed butterfly emerges from the chrysalis and begins to feed on the nectar of flowers. Finally, as an adult, the Monarch Butterfly is ready to lay eggs and the cycle will begin again.

155 words

Written by NgocBach


arch bridge
no more than 100m
small ship
lake
usually no more than 200m
concrete girder bridge
pier
no more than 200m
river
middle size ship
no more than 300m
unlimited extent
(depends on the number of piers)
400-2000m
suspension bridge
pier
large size ship
sea
very deep

Đề thi số 13

Task 1: The diagrams illustrate 3 different types of bridges.

Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: pictures>diagrams; show>illustrate; kinds>types**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) contrast different designs (2) contrast locations where these bridges are used**
- **Paragraph 3: compare arch bridges and concrete girder bridges – height, design, location**
- **Paragraph 4: compare suspension bridges with the other types – especially location and distance between piers**

Report:

The diagrams illustrate 3 different types of bridges.

Overall, the design of the bridges differs in terms of their height and the use of piers. Each type is most suitable for specific locations, such as lakes, rivers or seas.

The arch bridge is constructed to cross small waterways such as lakes, and it has a maximum span of 200 metres. Its height of no more than 100 metres only permits small ships to sail under it. **In contrast**, the concrete girder bridge is constructed using piers, which cannot be more than 200 metres apart. **However,** there is no limit to the number of piers that can be used to cross larger bodies of water, such as wide rivers. Medium-sized ships can pass under this type of bridge, which may be 300 metres in height.

Finally, at sea, suspension bridges enable large ships to sail under them, because of the deep water which they span. The piers can be spaced between 400 and 2000 metres apart - depending on the topography – up to 10 times the distance between piers of the concrete girder bridge or the arches of the arch bridge.

189 words