

What is Diagram Labeling in IELTS?

Worksheet

Diagram labeling is the task of completing labels on a visual image by listening to audio and identifying the correct words or phrases to fill specific positions on the diagram.

Questions

1. You hear 'The new conference room is on the second floor, next to the lift.' You see a blank for a room on the second floor. What do you write?
A) new conference room next to the lift
B) conference room
C) second floor room
D) next to the lift
2. If the instructions say 'Write no more than TWO words', and you hear 'emergency exits are marked with red lines,' what do you write?
A) emergency exits marked
B) emergency exits
C) red lines emergency
D) marked with red
3. What is the difference between the speaker's description and the label you should write?
A) They are the same.
B) The description is full; the label is concise (1–3 words).
C) The description is shorter.
D) There is no difference.
4. You see a blank on a map. The audio says 'The shopping centre, which is modern and has a cinema, is in the southern district.' What do you write?
A) modern shopping centre with cinema
B) southern district
C) shopping centre
D) modern cinema
5. You hear: 'On the left side of the building, there's a large entrance labeled for visitors.' What do you write in the blank pointing to the left side?
6. The audio says 'The storage area is directly opposite the reception desk, near the windows.' You see a blank pointing to a room opposite reception. What label is it?
7. You hear 'The equipment on the right is for testing water quality in the laboratory.' The diagram shows a blank pointing to an object on the right. What is the label?
8. Define: What is diagram labeling?
9. Define: What should you write—full details or short labels?
10. Define: Should you write descriptive details the speaker mentions?

Answer Key

1. B) conference room — Write only the label: 'conference room'. Ignore 'new' (adjective), 'second floor' (location context) and 'next to the lift' (relative position).
2. B) emergency exits — Stay within the 2-word limit and write the main label: 'emergency exits'. Do not include 'marked' or details.
3. B) The description is full; the label is concise (1–3 words). — Speakers often use full sentences with details. Extract only the core label.
4. C) shopping centre — The label is 'shopping centre'. The adjectives 'modern', the detail 'cinema', and the location 'southern district' are extras.
5. Listen for: 'on the left side' (location) + 'entrance' + 'for visitors' (purpose) Write: visitor entrance OR main entrance Do not write 'large' (it's not the label, only a descriptor).
6. Listen for the words identifying that room The speaker says 'storage area' Write: storage area OR storage room Not: 'opposite reception' (that's location info, not the label).
7. Listen for: 'testing water quality' (purpose) + 'equipment' (what it is) Write: water testing equipment OR testing kit Capture the function, not the speaker's full description.
8. It's filling in labels on a visual image (map, plan, diagram) by listening to audio descriptions.
9. Short labels only, usually 1–3 words. Avoid descriptions or full sentences.
10. No, write only the label itself. Ignore adjectives like 'large', 'modern' or 'comfortable'.

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