



# **IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart**

Life cycle of a silkworm and the stages in silk cloth production





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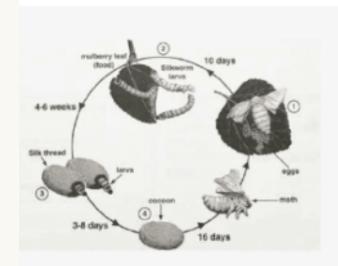
## **IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart**

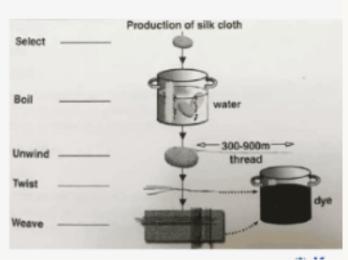
The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.

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

Write at least 150 words. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the life cycle of the silkworm





01



### The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm - Model Answer 1

The diagrams below show the silkworm's life cycle and the steps in the production of silk cloths.

Overall, there are four steps in the silkworm's life cycle and six stages in the production of silk cloth.

Initially, the female moth lays eggs on the mulberry leaves and larvae are produced after 10 days. Larvae are fed on mulberry leaves by their mom and after 4 - 6 weeks silk thread is created from the larvae and then a cocoon is produced after 3 - 8 days. Finally, the creation of the moth completes the final stage of the life cycle.

The second diagram shows that silk production starts by selecting silk threads and it is boiled in water in the second stage. The next stage is unwinding the boiled threads and then the threads are twisted and dyed before they are weaved to silks. Finally, the last three steps will repeat once for quality.

Word count – 152 words



02



#### The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm - Model Answer 2

The diagram provided above illustrated the life cycle of the silkworm & the stages in silk production.

On the whole, the life cycle of the silkworm is a cyclical process that starts from eggs and it repeats the full cycle after the moth grows up.

Firstly, eggs are laid by the female moth on the mulberry leaves and after 10 days they become larvae and fed on mulberry leaves by the mother moth. Within 4 - 6 weeks, silk thread is formed, and again in the next 3 to 8 days, a cocoon is created. After 16 days, the cocoon transformed into a moth.

By observing the second diagram, before boiling the silk thread in water, the selection process occurs. After boiling, the silk threads are sent for unwinding and then all will be twisted and dyed in dyers. The process of dying, twisting, and weaving will be repeated to offer good quality.

Word count – 151 words





The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm - Model Answer 3 The above given diagrams represent two different processes, the life cycle of

silkworms and the creation of silkworm cloths.

Analysing both diagrams, it is clear that the life cycle is a cyclic process with 4 stages and silk production is a linear process with 6 stages.

In the first diagram, the life cycle starts with eggs, and then it becomes larvae after 10 days. The mother silkworm feeds the larvae with mulberry leaves. Silk thread is produced after 4 - 6 weeks and then it takes 3 to 8 days to become a cocoon. Ultimately, the moth grows up after 16 days.

In another diagram, it is clearly shown how the silk cloth is made from silk thread. First, the thread should be selected and boiled in water, then unwind for some time before it is twisted and dyed. Finally, those are weaved to produce silk. To enhance the silk quality, the last three processes, twisting, dying, and weaving will repeat again.

Word count – 161 words







#### The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm - Model Answer 4

The two diagrams which are given above show how the silkworm life cycle occurs and the different stages of creating silk cloths.

By considering the given diagrams, it is known that both diagrams are related to each other and one has four stages while the other has six.

The first process begins with the eggs laid by the female moth and it transforms into larvae within 10 days. Silkworm larva turns into silk thread before the 6th week and again it is transformed into a cocoon between 3 to 8 days. Lastly, the silkworm grows up after 16 days. This is the way the cycle repeats.

The manufacturing process starts with the selection process and it takes to the next level of boiling the thread in water. Next, threads are unwinded subsequently and then they are twisted, dried, and weaved to produce silk cloth. These three steps are repeated to make sure of the quality.

Word count - 155 words







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