

BỘ ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN

WRITTING FORECAST

QUÝ 3/2023

(09/2023 - 12/2023)



Tài liệu giúp bạn chinh phục IELTS WRITTING
I-READY

Lời nói đầu

BỘ ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN IELTS WRITING FORECAST BẢN PUBLIC QUÝ 3/2023 (09/2023 - 12/2023)

Tài liệu bao gồm các đề Task 2 dự đoán có khả năng cao sẽ xuất hiện trong Quý 3/2023. Các đề sẽ tiếp tục được **Update thêm trong thời gian tới**. (Còn phần Task 1 sẽ nằm trong bản FULL dành riêng cho học viên của I-Ready).

Các đề đã kèm bài mẫu Band 8+ được chấm chữa cẩn thận bởi cựu Examiner. Hy vọng tài liệu forecast sẽ giúp các e ôn luyện được tốt hơn ở kỹ năng Writing này.

Chúc các em sớm đạt Aim!





TASK 2

i-READY
Sẵn sàng chinh phục điểm cao

Some children have to live at different places during their childhood because of transferable jobs from their parents. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in different places in childhood on child development?

ANSWER:

Many minors are **compelled** to relocate in their **formative** years due to their parent's job requirements. The merits and demerits associated with this trend concerning children's growth are both **worth-considering**.

On the one hand, the positive implications of a transient childhood on the development of a child are significant. The foremost one is that youths can be exposed to cultural diversity. In fact, each place may have its unique cultures and customs in which young people can learn to adapt and adopt novel lifestyles. As a result, they can expand their horizons and improve their **tolerance** toward cultural differences as they transition into adulthood. Moreover, they may become more independent. Moving frequently requires children to quickly adjust to new environments and face unfamiliar situations which require independent living abilities. For example, I had to learn to prepare breakfast and pack my own lunch box when our family moved to Australia from Vietnam and my parents had to leave home very early for work.

On the other hand, this phenomenon can be challenging for young people. A major issue is that moving home too many times may adversely affect their emotional well-being. It can be difficult for them to form meaningful and long-lasting relationships because they are scared of losing their **newly-established** connection with their peers, leading to a sense of isolation. Another possible drawback is that this can disrupt their academic progress. Students have to learn new school curricula and **pedagogical** methods due to differences in educational systems. Consequently, they may lose their study **momentum** which can result in decreased school performance.

In conclusion, frequent relocations as resulting from parents' occupational demands can **confer** exposure to diverse cultures and traditions as well as enhance children's independence. However, the disadvantages of **disturbed** mental **welfare** and **fragmented** education are also concerning. Where possible, parents should strive to employ supportive approaches to help mitigate the potential drawbacks, ensuring a **holistic** development for youths. (325 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Compelled	Bị ép buộc
Formative	Hình thành
Worth-considering	Đáng xem xét
Tolerance	Sự khoan dung
Newly-established	Mới thành lập
Pedagogical	Thuộc về giáo dục
Momentum	Động lực
Confer	Trao đổi (or) trao tặng
Disturbed	Lo lắng
Welfare	Phúc lợi
Fragmented	Bị phân mảnh

Some feel that cities should be designed to be beautiful while others feel their functionality is more important. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

ANSWER:

Many cite that the urban designs of many cities should look beautiful, whereas others contend that cities should function properly. Both notions have their merits; however, I am of the opinion that in order to thrive, cities should emphasise on its practical features.

Proponents of beautiful cities argue that these places can bring many benefits to their citizens and the overall development of these regions. On a personal level, beautifying a city can **engender** a sense of collective pride in the citizenry. Individuals can feel proud when introducing their regions to friends who live in different parts of the country or even the world. Hence, urban beautification likely forge stronger bonds amongst dwellers living in the same city, thus forming a sense of **patriotism**. Moreover, metropolitan areas with beauty sceneries can help boost tourism. These places can serve as famous tourist destinations which attract an influx of visitors annually, contributing to the local government revenue.

Nonetheless, I believe cities that have more practical functions can serve as the backbone for economic growth. The fundamental components of cities should include certain basic amenities, including healthcare centres, educational **institutions** or a web of public infrastructure, which help them operate smoothly. Otherwise, they would **lag** behind more developed **cosmopolitan** regions, causing the phenomenon of urban escape. For example, people in Hanoi, Vietnam, will likely **trade-off** between an effective plan for **drainage** over the construction of a new **colossal** statue only for aesthetic values. Another justification in favour of cities' functionality is that more multinationals and local **enterprises** are willing to invest their money to establish a business in these areas. As a result, they can create more job opportunities for the locals which give them sustainable income to enjoy higher living standards.

In conclusion, although cities with attractive appearance can **instil** a sense of community and benefit the tourism industry, I firmly **assert** that they should be more well-functional. This is because practical designs enable cities to boost their economy and receive more **inbound** investment. (333 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Engender	Gây ra (or) sinh ra
Patriotism	Tình yêu quê hương
Institutions	Các cơ quan (or) tổ chức
Lag	Sự chậm trễ (or) kém
Cosmopolitan	Toàn cầu hóa (or) đa văn hóa
Trade-off	Sự đánh đổi (or) sự thỏa hiệp
Drainage	Hệ thống thoát nước (or) sự thoát nước
Colossal	Khổng lồ (or) to lớn
Enterprises	Các doanh nghiệp (or) công ty
Instil	Truyền đạt (or) thấm nhuần
Assert	Khẳng định (or) tự tin
Inbound	Hướng vào trong nước

i-READY
 Sẵn sàng chinh phục điểm cao

Some people believe that children of all ages should have extra responsibilities (for example, helping at home or at work). Others believe that, outside of school, children should be free to enjoy their lives. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

ANSWER:

Opinions **diverge** on whether all minors of various age cohorts should bear additional obligations including doing housework or engaging in part-time jobs or alternatively, they should have the freedom to select their own activities. I contend that students should be **autonomous** to decide their free time activities.

Proponents of youths undertaking more tasks beyond school time support their arguments with two reasons. The foremost one is that it protects children from external threats. In today's increasingly complex world, children are exposed to various dangers and negative influences, both online and offline. By involving them in responsibilities such as household chores or community activities, parents can create a safe environment that limits dangerous interactions such as the consumption of **stimulants** or access to **pornographic** content. Moreover, this practice may teach them valuable social skills such as communication or financial management. For example, working as a cashier can improve students' financial literacy, and helping with meal preparation at home may enhance their cooking skills, which are conducive for their transition into adulthood.

However, an alternative stance argues that it is more important for children to have **autonomy** for their choices. One valid factor is that **non-compulsory** leisure activities may enable young individuals to **nurture** their **innate** talent. To illustrate, those who are musically talented need more time to practise playing instruments. As a result, they can have more chances to accomplish their dreams. Furthermore, this can reduce pressure on children. Adding more assignments either with household chores or part-time jobs can be stressful, given that they are already overwhelmed with school workloads. Consequently, older generations should emphasise reducing their stress level by decreasing extra burdens, thus ensuring a balanced development.

In conclusion, I believe although younger people can be more responsible and they can also learn certain valuable sets of skills, it is more reasonable to let them freely choose their leisure **pursuits** because they can **cultivate intrinsic** abilities and experience a lower stress life. Therefore, I feel that they should not be required to undertake added responsibilities out of school. Where possible, extra tasks given to children should be thoughtfully considered by their parents. (353 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Diverge	Rẽ nhánh, phân ra
Autonomous	Tự chủ
Stimulants	Chất kích thích
Pornographic	Khiêu dâm
Autonomy	Tự quản (or) tự chủ
Non-compulsory	Không bắt buộc (or) tùy chọn
Nurture	Nuôi dưỡng (or) chăm sóc
Innate	Bẩm sinh
Pursuits	Sự theo đuổi sở thích
Cultivate	Trồng trọt (or) nuôi dưỡng
Intrinsic	Bản chất (or) nội tại

Some people think that big companies should provide sports and social facilities for the local community. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

ANSWER:

Many believe that **substantial** businesses should construct sports and **communal** amenities for the local populace. While I admit that this practice can help promote companies' image, I still mostly disagree with this opinion as this may distract them from their main target and governments should undertake responsibilities of looking after their citizens.

The first reason for my belief is that offering leisure structures and public gathering places to the masses can be a distraction for companies' business activities. This is because their primary goal is to survive in a **hyper-competitive** global market and any extra social obligations can be **exorbitantly** expensive. Therefore, this action can decrease their competitiveness and impact their financial stability by **diverting** resources to irrelevant purposes rather than investing in research and development or **in-house** training, thus driving them away from their core operations.

Moreover, I also consider that these social responsibilities should be associated with governmental **initiatives**. In fact, the general public pay tax in hopes of the authorities providing them with improved public welfare. By allocating the state budget to develop sports centres and communal venues, policymakers can be seen as more reliable and promote **unity** amongst the citizenry.

However, I concede that this can help **enterprises** enhance their brand awareness. If companies showcase their commitment to the physical and mental well-being of the public, they can gain more support. Therefore, this can somehow increase the profit since businesses can attract more loyal customers that align with companies' sets of values, increasing their market share.

In conclusion, I somewhat believe that companies should not bear the role of developing sports and community infrastructure for society because they might **deviate** from their main objectives and governments are responsible for such construction. However, I acknowledge that this can assist corporations in **articulating** a positive organisational image to consumers. Where possible, large conglomerates should cooperate with the government to provide beneficial amenities to the population. (314 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Substantial	Đáng kể
Communal	Cộng đồng (or) chung
Hyper-competitive	Cạnh tranh quá độ
Exorbitantly	Quá mức (or) cắt cổ
Diverting	Chuyển hướng
In-house	Nội bộ
Initiatives	Sáng kiến (or) đề xuất
Unity	Đoàn kết (or) thống nhất
Enterprises	Các doanh nghiệp (or) công ty
Deviate	Lạc hướng (or) bất thường
Articulating	Diễn đạt (or) biểu đạt

These days consumers are faced with an increasing amount of advertising from various companies. To what extent do you think consumers are influenced by advertising? What measures should be taken to protect them?

ANSWER:

In today's society, different forms of advertisements are increasingly **ubiquitous**, **permeating** many aspects of life. I largely believe that commercials can negatively impact consumers by disturbing them and creating an artificial demand for unnecessary goods; however, action from governments can help combat the issue.

I consider that this marketing strategy can influence the public in many negative ways. The foremost one is distraction. Constant exposure to advertising can disrupt individuals' viewing or reading experience or divert their attention to less important content which is time consuming. For example, **non-skippable pop-ups** on different e-commerce websites can cause annoyance and **irritation** amongst users. Moreover, many businesses repeatedly exaggerate their **mediocre** products to create an artificial perception in consumers, manipulating them into believing that they urgently require such items. For instance, the promotion of the latest technological **gadgets** can **foster** a sense of **obsolescence** in existing products, **compelling** consumers to upgrade frequently.

Nonetheless, the authorities can react to **curb** the worst excesses. The first remedy involves regulations to **mandate** that advertisements adhere to certain standards of honesty, accuracy, and ethics which can **curtail** misleading claims and protect consumers from **overstated** promises and false information. Moreover, education about the detrimental impacts of advertising is also important. To illustrate, governments can run certain public awareness campaigns to articulate the common marketing approaches and psychological **tactics** which can cause **impulsive** purchasing so consumers can make more informed decisions concerning their shopping.

In conclusion, I certainly contend that the **pervasiveness** of advertising can entail many adverse impacts on shoppers, namely the interruption of leisure experience and the development of false demand for unneeded commodities. Nevertheless, through proactive governmental measures, including **stringent** marketing regulations and education, the **unfavourable** outcomes of advertising can be alleviated. (286 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Ubiquitous	Phổ biến
Permeating	Thấm qua
Non-skippable	Không thể bỏ qua
Pop-ups	Cửa sổ xuất hiện đột ngột
Irritation	Sự khó chịu
Mediocre	Trung bình, bình thường
Gadgets	Thiết bị, dụng cụ
Foster	Nuôi dưỡng, bảo trợ
Obsolescence	Sự lỗi thời
Compelling	Hấp dẫn, thuyết phục
Curb	Kiểm chế, hạn chế
Mandate	Quyết định, ủy quyền
Curtail	Cắt giảm, hạn chế
Overstated	Nói quá, phô trương
Tactics	Chiến thuật, mưu kế
Impulsive	Bốc đồng
Pervasiveness	Sự lan tràn, phổ cập
Stringent	Nghiêm ngặt
Unfavourable	Bất lợi, không thuận lợi

Doctors should be responsible for educating their patients about how to improve their health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

ANSWER:

Medical **practitioners** should bear the responsibility of articulating to their patients about enhancing their **well-being**. I mostly agree with this opinion as they are highly reliable and this can contribute to the avoidance of **preventable** diseases though governments should also be obliged to inform their citizens about health-related notifications.

A valid reason for my agreement is that **clinicians** often hold high **credibility**. In fact, they have to undergo **rigorous** training and pass many skill-assessment exams in order to be qualified. Consequently, when doctors articulate the significance of lifestyle **modifications**, patients are more likely to consider and implement these changes, thus improving their overall well-being.

To add further credence is that many preventable diseases can be avoided through an active role in health communication. For instance, physicians can discuss the **correlation** of smoking and lung cancer which can motivate smokers to adopt healthier lifestyles. As a result, the vulnerability to this fatal disease can decrease significantly.

However, I concede that governments' involvement in public health education is equally essential. They possess resources and authority to implement **nationwide** measures that can reach a large share of people. For example, government-led campaigns concerning active ways of life, the importance of vaccination or the prevention of contagious diseases can raise the citizenry's awareness of how to live healthier.

In conclusion, I mostly believe that medical practitioners should play a significant role in educating patients about health improvement as they have high credibility and this development aids in preventing certain diseases in advance. However, governmental engagement is equally vital to ensure people follow a healthy lifestyle. Where possible, **cooperation** between both groups is necessary to assist the masses to make informed decisions regarding their health and foster a healthier community. (285 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Practitioners	Người thực hành
Well-being	Sức khỏe và hạnh phúc
Preventable	Có thể ngăn chặn được
Clinicians	Bác sĩ chuyên khoa
Credibility	Uy tín
Rigorous	Nghiêm ngặt
Modifications	Sự sửa đổi
Correlation	Mối tương quan
Nationwide	Toàn quốc
Cooperation	Sự hợp tác

Doing an enjoyable activity with a child can develop better skills and more creativity than reading. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

ANSWER:

In comparison to reading, **minors** can promote a more comprehensive set of abilities and imagination through engaging in pleasurable activities. I mostly agree with this notion as playful pursuits can offer practical learning and facilitate **sensory** learning though **perusal** can foster imaginative thinking as effectively as entertaining **endeavours**.

I believe that youths can acquire **pragmatic** learning experiences from **partaking** in enjoyable pastimes. These activities including playing music, solving puzzles or participating in interactive games can produce a fertile environment to translate any learnt theories into practical **scenarios**. For example, young people can cultivate teamwork or communication skills when playing a soccer game or they can refine their problem-solving ability when playing board games.

Moreover, I also consider that these pursuits can assist children in multi-sensor learning. Activities like building with blocks, or crafting necessitates the use of their senses in dynamic ways. To illustrate, sand play allows them to interact with the granular texture of the sand, experiencing its **unique** feel under their fingers.

However, I concede that the benefit of **habitual** reading to creativity is equally significant. In certain **circumstances**, particularly perusing a novel, readers have to utilise their imaginative thinking to interpret and visualise **fictional** characters, places and story plots. For instance, when reading Peter Pan, they have to utilise their brain to construct the unreal world of Neverland, immersing themselves in the adventure of the **protagonist**.

In conclusion, I somewhat contend that leisure recreations with others are beneficial for childhood skill and creative development as they provide hands-on experience and improve juveniles' health. However, reading habits are also **conducive** to imaginative thinking. Therefore, I believe that a **multifaceted** approach is more important to facilitate a **holistic** development of children. (282 words)



Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Minors	Người dưới 18 tuổi
Sensory	Giác quan
Perusal	Sự đọc kỹ, xem xét
Endeavours	Sự nỗ lực, cố gắng
Partaking	Sự tham gia
Scenarios	Tình huống, kịch bản
Unique	Độc đáo
Habitual	Thường xuyên, theo thói quen
Circumstances	Tình huống, hoàn cảnh
Fictional	Hư cấu
Protagonist	Nhân vật chính
Conducive	Có lợi, thúc đẩy
Multifaceted	Đa mặt, đa chiều
Holistic	Toàn diện

Sẵn sàng chinh phục điểm cao



Many governments think that economic progress is their most important goal. Some people, however, think that other types of progress are equally important for a country. Diss both these views and give your own opinion.

ANSWER:

Opinions diverge on whether the main target of governments is to **prioritise** economic development or alternatively, other forms of progress hold equal significance for a nation. I am of the opinion that a thriving society **encompasses** a variety of factors rather than a wealthy economy.

Authorities who focus on expanding the economy argue their opinion with two reasons. The foremost one is that this can ensure improved living standards for the citizenry. When a country's economy grows, people tend to have more **disposable** income, which can be used to access better education, healthcare, or other **extravagant endeavours**. For example, since the introduction of new financial **reformation** policies in Vietnam, this country has escaped from decades of economic **stagnation**, leading to a richer populace. Moreover, as a country becomes **prosperous**, it can allocate more resources towards research and development in various fields, resulting in technological advancements and increased productivity.

However, an alternative stance argues that other drivers deserve equal attention from **policymakers**. Chief amongst them is a cohesive society where citizens are not **marginalised** or **stigmatised** regardless of their **socioeconomic** or racial backgrounds. Thus, the authorities can reduce social **disparities** and **instil** a sense of unity amongst the public, creating a supportive environment for further **communal** advancement. Furthermore, environmental preservation is also very important. The menace of environmental degradation has been a pressing issue for many years which requires swift and proactive governmental measures. Otherwise, neglecting the environment can ultimately undermine the long-term prospects of a healthy populace.

In conclusion, although I admit that ensuring economic prosperity can lead to higher quality of life and foster scientific innovations, I feel that it cannot stand alone and it is more reasonable to allocate equivalent effort and resources to other critical aspects such as social cohesion and environmental sustainability. Where possible, a comprehensive approach to progress must emphasise a collection of components to secure a sustainable development for a nation. (317 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Prioritise	Ưu tiên
Encompasses	Bao gồm
Disposable	Có thể vứt bỏ sau khi sử dụng
Extravagant	Hoang phí, phô trương
Endeavours	Sự nỗ lực, cố gắng
Reformation	Sự cải cách
Stagnation	Sự trì trệ
Prosperous	Thịnh vượng
Policymakers	Người làm chính sách
Marginalised	Bị gạt ra ngoài lề
Stigmatised	Bị kỳ thị
Socioeconomic	Kinh tế xã hội
Disparities	Sự chênh lệch, bất bình đẳng
Instil	Truyền đạt, truyền dạy
Communal	Cộng đồng

Some people say that to prevent illness and disease, governments should focus more on reducing environmental pollution and housing problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

ANSWER:

In the quest for public health and well-being, addressing environmental pollution and housing problems should receive more attention from the authorities. I mostly agree with this opinion.

Firstly, reducing environmental pollution is crucial in the fight against illness. To illustrate, air pollution is linked to **respiratory** diseases such as **asthma** or **pneumonia**. Furthermore, water pollution can result in the spread of **waterborne** diseases like **cholera** and **dysentery**. Government policies that focus on reducing these impacts of these pollutants can improve air and water quality, leading to a healthier populace.

Secondly, addressing housing problems is equally vital in disease prevention. Inadequate housing conditions, such as overcrowding and lack of proper sanitation facilities, can foster the spread of **infectious** complications. Tuberculosis, for instance, thrives in crowded and poorly ventilated spaces. Governments must invest in affordable housing initiatives to provide safe and healthy living conditions, thereby reducing the **transmission** of contagious diseases.

However, I concede that to achieve comprehensive disease prevention, public education about healthier lifestyles is essential. For example, policy makers can run public awareness campaigns to articulate about the importance of regular exercise and greener diets or the avoidance of harmful habits such as smoking or consuming alcohol. As a result, these programs can enable the **citizenry** to make informed decisions regarding their well-being.

In conclusion, I somewhat contend that illness and disease can be curbed by governments prioritising solving environmental **contamination** and addressing housing issues. Nonetheless, a comprehensive approach that includes education on healthier ways of life should be integrated with the previously discussed measures.
(255 words)

Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Respiratory	Hô hấp
Asthma	Hen suyễn
Pneumonia	Viêm phổi
Waterborne	Lây truyền qua nước
Cholera	Tả
Dysentery	Bệnh kiết lỵ
Infectious	Lây nhiễm
Transmission	Sự truyền tải
Citizenry	Quyền công dân
Contamination	Sự nhiễm độc, ô nhiễm

Some people believe that increasing tax on various industries will reduce pollution whereas others believe that there are better alternative ways. Discuss both the view and give your opinion.

ANSWER:

Opinions diverge on whether the **imposition** of higher taxes on numerous sectors can effectively combat environmental degradation or alternatively, there exist more helpful methods. I believe there are superior **substitutions**.

Proponents of elevated taxation on diverse economic sectors to alleviate pollution argue its efficacy with two reasons. Chief amongst them is that this can encourage the leverage of more sustainable technological advancements. When faced with increased operating costs, companies are motivated to invest in cleaner technologies and practices. For example, the **implementation** of a significant tax on single-use plastics prompted manufacturers to adopt **biodegradable** materials for packaging. Moreover, this reformation can contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This is because many carbon-intensive industries would have to evaluate their operation in which they have to limit their production to lower their carbon footprints.

However, an alternative stance suggests that there are more viable measures. One of which is the introduction of rigorous environmental regulations. The authorities should heavily punish organisations that allegedly pollute the environment. To illustrate, the business licence of a multinational was stripped and many board members were sentenced to prison by the Vietnamese government for their **illicit** waste discharge into the sewer. Furthermore, policymakers can run public awareness campaigns to educate their citizens to make environmentally conscious choices in their daily lives. Simple actions such as recycling, conserving electricity or water or using mass transportation can contribute significantly toward environmental preservation when being conducted by a large group.

In conclusion, although I admit that **heightening** taxes on assorted businesses can address pollution by promoting the utilisation of cleaner production techniques and decreasing carbon emissions, I feel that this necessitates a **multifaceted** approach namely stricter environmental policies and public education concerning **eco-friendly** practices. Where possible, **collective** strategies from many **cohorts** are highly recommended to counter the complexity of this **predicament**. (324 words)



Highlight Vocabulary:

English	Vietnam
Imposition	Sự áp đặt
Substitutions	Sự thay thế
Implementation	Thực hiện
Biodegradable	Phân hủy sinh học
Illicit	Bất hợp pháp
Heightening	Sự tăng cao
Multifaceted	Đa mặt, đa chiều
Eco-friendly	Thân thiện với môi trường
Collective	Tập thể
Cohorts	Nhóm
Predicament	Tình thế khó khăn, tình huống khó xử



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