

# TRIẾT LÝ ĐÀO TẠO

“ Giáo viên không chỉ là thần tượng của học viên, mà còn giúp học viên trở thành thần tượng của chính mình trên hành trình chinh phục ngôn ngữ và khai phá tiềm năng của bản thân.



”



## NHỮNG GIÁ TRỊ VĂN HÓA của Hệ thống Giáo dục & Đào tạo IMAP Việt Nam

### NHÂN VIÊN TẠI IMAP

- 1 Tận tâm phục vụ
- 2 Trách nhiệm - Kỷ luật
- 3 Đổi mới - Sáng tạo
- 4 Dám nghĩ - Dám làm
- 5 Kết nối - Yêu thương

### GIÁO VIÊN TẠI IMAP

- Năng lượng - Nhiệt huyết  
Trách nhiệm - Kỷ luật  
Tự tin - Sáng tạo  
Kiên nhẫn - Đam mê  
Chân thành - Thấu hiểu

### HỌC VIÊN TẠI IMAP

- Lắng nghe - Chia sẻ  
Trách nhiệm - Kỷ luật  
Kiên trì - Bền bỉ  
Đam mê - Sáng tạo  
Chủ động - Tự giác

# Hướng dẫn sử dụng

## Pre IELTS

Cuốn sách Pre IELTS được xây dựng và biên soạn phù hợp với trình độ của học viên, tập trung vào các kiến thức cơ bản và tổng quan nhất về các dạng bài trong đề thi. Bên cạnh đó, các bạn học viên sẽ được phát triển cả 4 kỹ năng Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết nhằm chuẩn bị tốt nhất cho bài thi, đặc biệt là kỹ năng Đọc và Nghe - hai kỹ năng mà các bạn ở trình độ Pre IELTS cần chú trọng và dành nhiều thời gian để ôn luyện hơn. Ngoài ra, cuốn sách Pre IELTS được thiết kế bám sát với bài giảng và cung cấp một lượng bài tập về nhà, giúp các bạn sử dụng song song trong quá trình học trên lớp, cũng như tận dụng để tự ôn tập lại kiến thức.

Để đạt được mục tiêu của khóa học, IELTS Fighter xin gửi tới các bạn cách sử dụng cuốn sách này hiệu quả và tối ưu hóa thời gian nhất.

### 1

#### HAY ĐỌC BÀI VÀ CHUẨN BỊ BÀI TRƯỚC KHI ĐIỀU LỚP

Một bài học mới sẽ cung cấp lượng kiến thức lớn, việc tìm hiểu và chuẩn bị trước khi vào học sẽ giúp các bạn tránh bị "ngợp", hệ thống hóa được thông tin cũng như liên hệ được bài học trước đó với những kiến thức sắp thu nạp.

### 2

#### CHUYỂN THÔNG TIN VÀ DẠY GIẢ

Cuốn sách Pre IELTS được thiết kế dạng "đục lỗ" những thông tin quan trọng để học viên sẽ cùng xây dựng nội dung bài học với giáo viên. Việc này không chỉ giúp bạn củng cố được sự tập trung trong suốt quá trình trên lớp mà còn tự mình chọn lọc ra được những thông tin quan trọng nhất trong bài. Ngoài ra, sau mỗi bài học sẽ có phần Your notes để các bạn học viên tự do ghi chép lại những phần bài cần chú ý, cũng như lưu lại những phần kiến thức mở rộng được giáo viên đề cập.

### 3

#### ÔN TẬP VÀ MỞ RỘNG KIẾN THỨC

Để tối ưu hóa kiến thức, các bạn nên tận dụng cuốn sách như một nguồn tài liệu để tự ôn tập hàng ngày. Việc tạo cho bản thân thói quen học bài và làm bài tập đều đặn là điều thiết yếu để kiến thức được bồi đắp, củng cố dần theo thời gian.

Chúc các bạn luôn nỗ lực hết mình trong quá trình chinh phục mục tiêu IELTS của bản thân!

## Table of Contents

<b>Listening .....</b>	<b>2</b>
Unit 1. Names & Places .....	3
Unit 2. Numbers (1).....	12
Unit 3. Numbers (2).....	21
Unit 4. Survival English (1) .....	31
Unit 5. Survival English (2) .....	38
Unit 6. Academic English (1).....	46
Unit 7. Academic English (2) .....	54
<b>Reading.....</b>	<b>64</b>
Unit 1. Sentence completion .....	65
Unit 2. Reading practice 1 .....	79
Unit 3. Summary completion.....	90
Unit 4. Reading practice 2 .....	102
Unit 5. Multiple choice question .....	114
Unit 6. Reading practice 3 .....	127
Unit 7. Revision .....	140
<b>Speaking.....</b>	<b>151</b>
Unit 1. Introduction to IELTS Speaking.....	152
Unit 2. Speaking Part 1. Work & Study .....	163
Unit 3. Speaking Part 1. Interest & Hobbies .....	177
<b>Writing.....</b>	<b>189</b>
Unit 1. Introduction to IELTS Writing .....	190
Unit 2. Writing Task 1 (1).....	205
Unit 3. Writing Task 1 (2).....	216

Các bạn truy cập audio/key tại link: <https://bit.ly/3lsxHlo>

© 2023 JESTER

Hoặc quét mã QR sau:



# **LISTENING**

UNIT

01

# NAMES & PLACES

## EXAM FOCUS

### ● NAMES

First name + Last name = .....

First name = .....

Last name = .....

.....

.....

.....

Common name: .....

.....

Uncommon name: .....

.....

**Check-up.** Listen to the conversations. Fill in the form below. (File 2)

1. What's Joseph's last name? His last name is .....

2. What's Sarah's last name? Her last name is .....

3. First name: .....

Last name: .....

### ● HOMETOWN & NATIONALITIES

Cities	Country	Nationality
Uncommon cities: .....	.....	.....
Common cities: .....	.....	.....

## Countries and Nationalities

Country	Nationality
Austria	
Malaysia	
Japan	
Portugal	
Gypet	
Canada	
Britain	
Denmark	
France	
Netherlands	
Switzerland	
Greece	
Philippines	
Thailand	
Argentina	

**Check-up 1<sup>1</sup>.** Listen to the following places and write them down (File 3)

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....
11. ....
12. ....
13. ....
14. ....
15. ....

**Check-up 2<sup>2</sup>.** Listen to these common abbreviations below. Do you know what each one stands for? (File 4)

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

<sup>1</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Page 10, Unit 1, Basic IELTS Listening

<sup>2</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 2, Page 10, Unit 1, Basic IELTS Listening

## TIPS

Capitalize the names of countries, ..... , ..... , of organizations  
(.....) .....

## EXAM PRACTICE

Exercise 1<sup>3</sup>. Look at the map of Britain. Please listen and fill in each blank with a proper name.

(File 5)



1. ..... comes from Edinburgh.
2. ..... comes from Newcastle.
3. ..... is from Liverpool.

<sup>3</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 2A, Page 1, Unit 1, Basic IELTS Listening

4. .... is from Glasgow.
5. .... is from Cardiff.
6. .... teaches in London.
7. .... comes from Manchester University.
8. .... is from Belfast.
9. .... is from Nottingham University.
10. .... is from Cambridge University.

**Exercise 2<sup>4</sup>. Listen to some self-introductions. Complete the information about each person. (File 6)**

1.

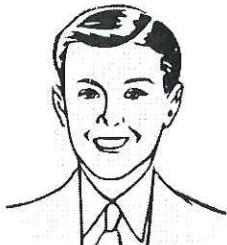
Name .....

What does she do? .....

Where is she from? .....

What sports does she like? .....

How often? .....



2.

Name .....

What does he do? .....

Where is he from? .....

What does he like? .....

Where does he work? .....

Where does he go at weekends? .....

3.

Name .....

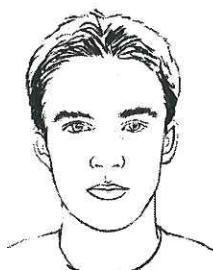
What does he do? .....

How often does he go to .....

work? .....

Where does he plan to .....

go? .....



<sup>4</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 4, Page 13-14, Unit 1, Basic IELTS Listening

When does he plan to go? .....  
4.



Name .....  
What does she do? .....  
Where does she work? .....  
Where does she plan to go? .....  
How long does she work on .....  
Sundays?

**Exercise 3<sup>5</sup>. Listen to the conversations. Complete the information about each person.**

(File 7)

1.

First name .....

Last name .....

Country .....

Subject .....

2.

First name .....

Last name .....

Country .....

Subject .....

3.

1. First name .....

2. Last name .....

3. Country .....

4. Subject .....

**Exercise 4. Listen to the conversations. Fill in the form below. (File 8)**

1.

Ms. Hee

First name .....

<sup>5</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 6-7, Page 16, Unit 1, Basic IELTS Listening

Country .....

Nationality .....

2.

Mr. Smith

First name .....

Country .....

Nationality .....

3.

Surname .....

First name .....

Country .....

Language .....

When to use the computer .....

4.

Last name .....

First name .....

Country .....

Nationality .....

5.

Last name .....

First name .....

Country .....

Language .....

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1<sup>6</sup>.** Listen carefully to the tape and write down the following names and places.

(File 9)

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....

**Exercise 2<sup>7</sup>.** Linda is listening to message on her voicemail. Who is speaking? Listen and circle the correct name. (File 10)

- |                  |                    |               |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1.               | 3.                 | 5.            |
| a. Mike Smith    | a. Helena Williams | a. John Jones |
| b. Matt Smith    | b. Elena Williams  | b. Tim Jones  |
| c. Mark Smith    | c. Helen Williams  | c. Tom Jones  |
| 2.               | 4.                 |               |
| a. Jane Denton   | a. Kate Andrews    |               |
| b. Jane Dennison | b. Kate Gundersen  |               |
| c. Jane Dennis   | c. Kate Anderson   |               |

**Exercise 3.** You will hear a conversation between a secretary and a student. The secretary is asking the student for information in order to complete an application form for a course. As you listen, fill in the appropriate information on the form below. (File 11)

1.

Surname: .....

(IN CAPITAL LETTERS)

<sup>6</sup> Tham khảo Exercise No.5 -9-10, page 17, Unit 1, IELTS Listening strategies for the IELTS test

<sup>7</sup> Tham khảo trang 5, sách Basic Tactics for Listening

First name: .....

Country: .....

Age: 25

2.

Surname: .....

(IN CAPITAL LETTERS)

First name: .....

Country: .....

Age: 23

**Exercise 4<sup>8</sup>. Listen. What name does each person use? Circle the correct answer. (File 12)**

1.

a. Damien

3.

a. Rob

5.

A. Smith

7.

a. Abrams

b. David

b. Bob

b. Schmidt

b. Abraham

2.

a. Jackson

4.

a. Michelle

6.

a. James

8.

a. Steinway

b. Johnson

b. Marcia

b. John

b. Steinberg

<sup>8</sup> Tham khảo Unit 1, Page 4, Basic tactic for listening

# YOUR NOTES

## EXAM FOCUS

## ● CARDINALS

13	
30	
14	
40	
15	
50	

“Teen” .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

“Ty” .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

XYOO – XY hundred (1100, 1200, 1300, ....)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Check-up<sup>9</sup>.** Listen to the following numbers and repeat them after speaker (File 1)

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7 .....  
8 ..... 9 ..... 10 ..... 11 ..... 12 ..... 13 ..... 14 .....

## ORDINALS

<b>First</b>	
<b>Second</b>	
<b>Third</b>	
<b>Fourth</b>	
<b>Fifth</b>	
<b>Sixth</b>	
<b>Seventh</b>	
	<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>
	<b>20<sup>th</sup></b>
	<b>21<sup>st</sup></b>
	<b>22<sup>nd</sup></b>
	<b>30<sup>th</sup></b>
	<b>50<sup>th</sup></b>
	<b>40<sup>th</sup></b>
	<b>100<sup>th</sup></b>

<sup>9</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 2, Unit 2, Page 20, Basic IELTS Listening

**Check-up<sup>10</sup>.** Listen to the recording and write down the numbers you hear (File 2)

1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. ....  
5. .... 6. .... 7. .... 8. ....  
9. .... 10. .... 11. .... 12. ....

## ● POSTCODE

**Check-up.** Listen to the recording and write the postcode (File 4)

1. .... 2. .... 3. ....  
4. .... 5. .... 6. ....

## ● MONEY

British Pound (£) and Pence (p)

£21.99

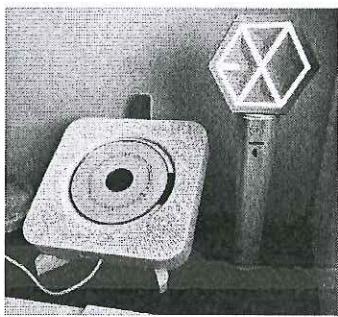
= Twenty-one ..... ninety-nine p.....

= Twenty-one p..... ninety-nine

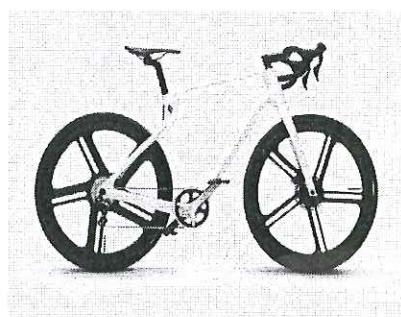
= Twenty-one ninety-nine

**Check-up<sup>11</sup>.** Listen to the recording and write down the price for each item. (File 5)

1.



2.



<sup>10</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 2, Unit 2, Page 25, Basic IELTS Listening

<sup>11</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 1, Unit 2, Page 30, Basic IELTS Listening

3.



4.



## EXAM PRACTICE

**Exercise 1<sup>12</sup>. Listen and fill in the blanks with a suitable ordinal number (File 6)**

1. My office is on the ..... floor.
2. The team from Shanghai won the ..... place in the tennis match.
3. Jim was the ..... in the last marathon race.
4. Mary's birthday is on the ..... of September.
5. Our seats are in the ..... row.
6. The meeting will be on the ..... of April.
7. The theatre is on the ..... Street.
8. People celebrated the ..... anniversary of the school last year.
9. Alaska was the ..... state in America.
10. The final exam is on the ..... of June.

**Exercise 2<sup>13</sup>. Listen to the talk and write down the prices in the boxes provided. (File 7)**

Transport	Price
Bus fare (minimum)	
Underground fare (minimum)	
Taxi fare (minimum)	
Coach fare	

<sup>12</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Unit 2, Page 26, Basic IELTS Listening

<sup>13</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Unit 2, Page 31, Basic IELTS Listening

**Exercise 3<sup>14</sup>. Listen to the second part of the talk and write down the prices in the boxes provided. (File 8)**

Living	Price
Rent for one room	
Rent for one-bedroom flat	
A local telephone call	
Posting a letter	
A bottle of beer	
Use of a large washing machine	
Use of a small washing machine	
Use of a tumble drier	
Washing powder (a medium-sized packet)	

**Exercise 4<sup>15</sup>. Complete the details below using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (File 9)**

Example

*Identification and security check:*      *Platinum Card Service*

Card number: 6992 (1) ..... 1147 8921

Name: Carlos da Silva

Postcode: (2) .....

Address: (3) ..... Vauxhall Close, London

Date of birth: 13 July, 1963

Mother's maiden name: (4) .....

<sup>14</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 4, Unit 2, Page 32, Basic IELTS Listening

<sup>15</sup> Tham khảo [https://www.ielts-exam.net/practice\\_tests/48/IELTS\\_Listening\\_7\\_Section\\_1/434/](https://www.ielts-exam.net/practice_tests/48/IELTS_Listening_7_Section_1/434/)

**Exercise 5<sup>16</sup>. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND OR/NUMBERS for each answer (File 10)**

**Hotel Information**

*Example answer*

Name of accommodation:	(0) Carlton Hotel
Length of stay:	3 nights
Ages of children:	(1) .....
Rooms available:	Two en-suites at £270
Payment method:	Credit card
Name:	Michael (2) .....
Date of birth:	15th of October, 1968
Address:	273, Stanton Court, London.
Postcode:	(3) .....

**HOMEWORK**

**Exercise 1<sup>17</sup>. Listen to some conversations and fill in the missing information in the forms. (File 11)**

**Conversation 1**

Type of room: .....

Room No. .....

Floor: .....

Cost: .....

<sup>16</sup> Tham khảo <https://www.ieltsbuddy.com/ielts-listening-test-part-1-practice.html>

<sup>17</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 2, Unit 2, Page 39, Basic IELTS Listening

### Conversation 2

Type of room: .....

Room No. ....

Floor: .....

Cost: .....

### Conversation 3

Type of room: .....

Room No. ....

Floor: .....

Cost: .....

**Exercise 2<sup>18</sup>.** You will hear some announcements from railway stations and airports. These announcements give information to travelers about trains and places. For each announcement that you hear, write in box below the platform, flight number, time and destination. (File 12)

#### Trains

	Platform No.	Destination
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

<sup>18</sup> Tham khảo Exercise No.13, Unit 1, Page 22, Listening strategies for the IELTS test

Planes

	Flight No.	Destination
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		

**Exercise 3<sup>19</sup>. Listen to the tape and write down the numbers in the correct column. (File 13)**

Undergraduate Students at the University

	Men	Women
Total		
Science		
Social Science		
Engineering		
Arts		
Medicine		
Dentistry		
Law		
Veterinary Science		

<sup>19</sup> Tham khảo Exercise No. 15, Unit 1, Page 24, Listening strategies for the IELTS test.

## YOUR NOTES

UNIT

03

# NUMBERS (2)

## EXAM FOCUS

### ● DECIMAL FRACTIONS

0.1 = .....

.....

0.01 = .....

.....

20% = .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

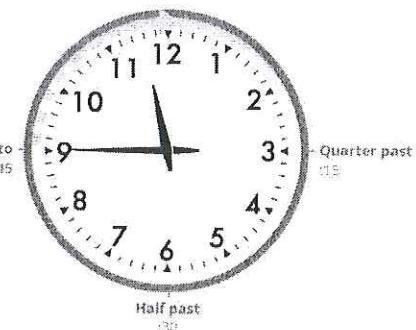
TIME

8 P.M. = .....

8:15

8:45

8:30



**Check-up.** Listen to the recording and write down the time. (File 2)

1. ....	3. ....	5. ....
2. ....	4. ....	6. ....

**DATE**

05/10/1993

.....  
.....  
**Year**

1990:.....  
1900:.....  
2002:.....  
1090:.....  
.....

**Check-up 1<sup>20</sup>.** Listen to the recording and tick the correct answers. (File 3)

1. When does your mother arrive?

- A. Tuesday, 14th May
- B. Thursday, 14th May
- C. Thursday, 4th May

2. When are you going on holiday?

- A. 23rd March
- B. 21st March
- C. 25th March

3. When do the exams begin?

- A. 21st June
- B. 25th June
- C. 26th June

4. When does school start?

- A. 5th July
- B. 15th July
- C. 13th July

**Check-up 2.** You will hear some great names in British history. As you listen, write down the years. (File 4)

Henry VIII was born in Greenwich Palace in London in 1491. He married six times and had six wives. He died in .....

---

<sup>20</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Unit 2, Page 40, Basic IELTS Listening

Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and she was born in ..... , the same place as Henry VIII. She was a very popular and strong queen. During her reign, England became very important in European politics, in commerce and the arts. She died in ..... . She never got married.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford in ..... . By 1603, the year when Queen Elizabeth I died, Shakespeare was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years, but in ..... he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in the same year. Queen Victoria was born in London in ..... and died in 1901. Sir Winston Churchill was born in Blenheim Palace in 1874 and died in .....

## ● TELEPHONE

0982 337 999: .....

**Check-up<sup>21</sup>.** Listen to the following conversations and fill in the missing information in the spaces below. (File 5)

1.

Can I help you?

Yes. Could you give me Hilton Hotel's telephone number, please?

.....  
Thanks

2.

Can I help you?

Yes. Could you tell me British Rail's telephone number, please?

.....  
Thank you very much.

<sup>21</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 1, Unit 1, Page 36, Basic IELTS Listening

## EXAM PRACTICE

**Exercise 1<sup>22</sup>.** You are going to hear a conversation between two friends. As you listen, write down some of the details in the right columns. You will need to write a time, or length of time, or no more than two words to describe the activities. Some of the items have already been completed. (File 6)

Time	Activities
	Get up
7:00 – 9:00	
	Study at school
	Work again
7:30	
	Do homework
9:30 – 11:30	
	Go to bed

**Exercise 2<sup>23</sup>.** Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the right place. (File 7)

1.

Message to Ms. Proctor

Date: July 8 at 10:30

From .....

Message:

The meeting is on .....at .....room .....

<sup>22</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Unit 2, Page 34, Basic IELTS Listening

<sup>23</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Unit 2, Page 37, Basic IELTS Listening

Please call him .....

Telephone number: .....

2.

Message to .....

Date July 15 at 3:30

From .....

Message:

The is a ..... at Bob's house on .....

Bob's address: .....

Please call back .....

Telephone number: .....

3.

Message to Professor .....

From .....

Message:

The meeting on ..... is .....

Please call him .....

Telephone number: .....

**Exercise 3<sup>24</sup>. Write down the percentages you hear. (File 8)**

Households	1975	1985
Car	1. ....	2. ....
Central heating	3. ....	4. ....
Television	94.8%	97.6%
Telephone	5. ....	6. ....
Home computer	7. ....	8. ....
Video recorder		9. ....

<sup>24</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 16, Unit 1, Page 25, Listening strategies for the IELTS test

**Exercise 4<sup>25</sup>.** In this part of the IELTS test you listen to a dialogue and complete a form.

Read the form carefully before you listen. (File 9)

### BUSINESS NATIONWIDE

#### Courses available:

Name of Course:	(0) <u>Getting Started</u>
Time:	Two hours from (1) .....
Cost:	Free
Course Content:	Is starting a business right for me? Writing a (2) ..... Some legal issues
Nearest Location:	Hand bridge
Next Course Date:	20th March
Name of Course:	(3) .....
Length of course:	(4).....
Cost:	(5) ..... or £20 for recently unemployed
Course Content:	Day One: Legal Issues Day Two: Marketing and Pricing Day Three: Accounting and book keeping
Nearest Location:	Renton
Next Course Date:	5th March or (6) .....
<b>CALLER'S DETAILS</b>	
Name:	(7) .....
Address:	(8) ..... , East Leigh
Email:	(9) .....

### HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1<sup>26</sup>.** Now listen to the report on consumers' expenditure in 1983 and in 1993 at market prices and write down the percentage in the correct column. (File 10)

<sup>25</sup> Tham khảo [https://www.examenglish.com/IELTS/IELTS\\_listening\\_part1.htm](https://www.examenglish.com/IELTS/IELTS_listening_part1.htm)

Consumers' Expenditure	1983 (%)	1993 (%)
Food		
Alcoholic drink		
Tobacco		
Housing		
Recreation, entertainment and education		
Other goods and services		

**Exercise 2<sup>27</sup>. You will hear a dialogue. As you listen, fill in the form below. (File 11)**

Time of Dr. Kent's Lecture	
Monday 1 .....	Room No. 3 .....
Friday 2 .....	Room No. 4 .....

**Exercise 3<sup>28</sup>. Complete the form below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER for each answer. (File 12)**

Hotel Reservation Form	
Name:	William French
Billing Address:	1 ..... Standmarch Norfolk NE1 4SP
Mobile Number:	2 .....
Check-in Date:	15 <sup>th</sup> June
Check-out Date:	3.....
Payment Type:	Credit card
Amount	4 £ .....

<sup>26</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 2, Unit 2, Page 28, Basic IELTS Listening

<sup>27</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 12B, Unit 1, Page 21, Listening strategies for the IELTS test

<sup>28</sup> Tham khảo Practice test, Page 88, Get Ready for IELTS Listening

**Exercise 4<sup>29</sup>.** You will hear a dialogue between a student and a landlord. The student has seen an advertisement and is phoning the landlord to find out more about it. As you listen, fill in the form below. (File 13)

Telephone number	1 .....
Address	2 .....
Type of room	3 .....
Rent	4 £ .....
Day rent due	5 .....
Deposit amount	6 £ .....
House rules	7 .....
Public transport	8 .....
When is the room available	9 .....

## YOUR NOTES

## STRATEGY

### SAMPLE

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the notes below (File 1)

The customer wants to buy a kind of camera which would be 1. .... and 2. .... to handle. The shop assistant recommended one which is 3. .... and has a good 4. .... The price is only 5. .... The customer liked the one the shop assistant recommended but she disliked the 6. .... Finally, the customer bought a 7. .... camera.

### STRATEGY

.....



.....



.....

## VOCABULARY

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Reserve		
		Phòng đơn
		Li hôn
Get married		
Take care of		
		Động đất
Requirement		
		Lan truyền

### Check-up 1. Match the word with the right definition

a. reserve

b. take care of

c. spread

d. divorce

e. get married

f. earthquake

1. To become a husband or wife of somebody .....
2. The legal ending of a marriage .....
3. To make something larger .....
4. To keep something for a person, purpose or situation .....
5. Do necessary things for someone who needs help or protection .....
6. A sudden shaking of the earth's surface .....

### Check-up 2. Fill in the blank with the learnt word

1. The young should ..... their parents when they get older.
2. I booked a ..... for my business trip last week.
3. We haven't found a house that meets our ..... yet.
4. These seats are ..... for the elderly and women with babies.
5. Much of the town was destroyed in the .....

6. The virus is primarily ..... through coughing and sneezing.
7. After years of dating, she decided to ..... this November.
8. Since getting a ....., she has been raising her child alone.

**Check-up 3. Rearrange words to make sentences**

1. room / reserved / birthday / This / was / a / party / for

.....

2. take / women / lot / home / to / care / A / of / stay / family / their / of

.....

3. Nearly / of / 30% / marriages / divorce / in / end

.....

4. young / married / to / More / people / get / want / and / don't / more

.....

5. 1920s, / jazz / spread / all / world / Around / music / the / began / to / over

.....

## EXAM PRACTICE

**Exercise 1<sup>30</sup>. Listen to the conversation. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER (File 3)**

1. Customer's name: .....
2. When to book: .....
3. Type of room: a .....
4. Room number: .....
5. Floor: .....
6. Day to come: .....
7. Day to leave: .....
8. Requirement: Wake up at .....

<sup>30</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 4, trang 48, sách Basic IELTS Listening

**Exercise 2. Listen to the conversation. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER (File 4)**

American families are different from (1) ..... ones in several ways. People in the USA get married (2) ..... Many of them get married before the age of (3) ..... A lot of women work after they (4) ..... Most women who have babies go back to work fairly soon. (5) ..... of them return to work within a year of having baby.

A lot of Korean women (6) ..... and take care of their families. The article says (7) ..... of women with children work. And (8) ..... of children under six have two parents who work or a single parent who works.

**Exercise 3<sup>31</sup>.** Listen to the news. Tick the three items which are mentioned (File 5)

News headlines	Tick
A. Two planes crashed in North America	
B. Bush fire out of control in West Alabama	
C. A powerful earthquake rocked Seattle and rolled Victoria	
D. Nurses on strike in Vancouver	
E. Bus drivers strike threatens British Columbia	
F. Millionaire to become first ocean tourist	
G. Millionaire to become first space tourist	

**Exercise 4. Listen and choose the right answer (File 6)**



<sup>31</sup> Tham khảo Question 1, trang 53, sách Basic IELTS Listening

4. When did jazz become well-known in Canada and in the U.S?

- A. Between 1930s and 1940s
- B. Between 1913 and 1914
- C. Between 1913 and 1940

5. How long do old musicians play jazz in each evening?

- A. Four hours
- B. Half an hour
- C. Four and a half hours

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1. You will hear a conversation at the customs in Gatwick Airport. As you listen, fill in the form below (File 7)**

Surname:	(1) .....
First name:	(2) .....
Sex:	(3) .....
Date of birth:	(4) .....
Nationality:	(5) .....
Occupation:	(6) .....
Reason for travel in the UK:	(7) .....
Address in the UK:	(8) ..... Halefield Road, Tottenham, London

**Exercise 2. Circle the appropriate letter (File 8)**

1. What did the landlady leave for Mike?

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| A. notebook | B. key |
| C. note     | D. bag |

2. What was the first complain about Mike?

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| A. bathroom   | B. smell |
| C. appearance | D. noise |

3. Mike often talks about

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. his difficulties at his house | B. finding a place to live |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|

- C. the parties he went to D. his friend's house

4. Mike wants to move, but he wants to live  
A. alone B. in a quiet place  
C. near the school D. with his parents

5. How many people live in Tom's house besides Tom?  
A. 2 B. 3  
C. 4 D. 5

6. The expenses which Tom and his housemates share DO NOT include  
A. food B. rent  
C. light D. heating

7. When is Jane leaving?  
A. 22<sup>nd</sup> B. 20<sup>th</sup>  
C. 30<sup>th</sup> D. 29<sup>th</sup>

**Exercise 3. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD/OR A NUMBER for each answer**

## Transport Survey

Name: Luisa (1) .....

Address: (2) ..... White Stone Rd

Area: Bradfield

Postcode: (3) .....

Occupation: (4) .....

Reason for visit to town: to go to the (5) .....

#### Suggestions for improvement:

- Better (6) .....
  - Have more footpaths
  - More frequent (7) .....

Things that would encourage cycling to work:

- Having (8) ..... parking places for bicycles
  - Being able to use a (9) ..... at work
  - The opportunity to have cycling (10) ..... on busy roads

# YOUR NOTES

# UNIT 05

## **SURVIVAL ENGLISH (2)**

## **EXAM QUESTION TYPES**

---

---

---

---

---

---

## VOCABULARY

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Decoration		Món quà
		Sự giải trí
Development		
Art gallery		Khu vui chơi giải trí
Theater		Tính truyền thống
Cafeteria		

**Check-up 1. Match the word with the right definition**

concert

department store

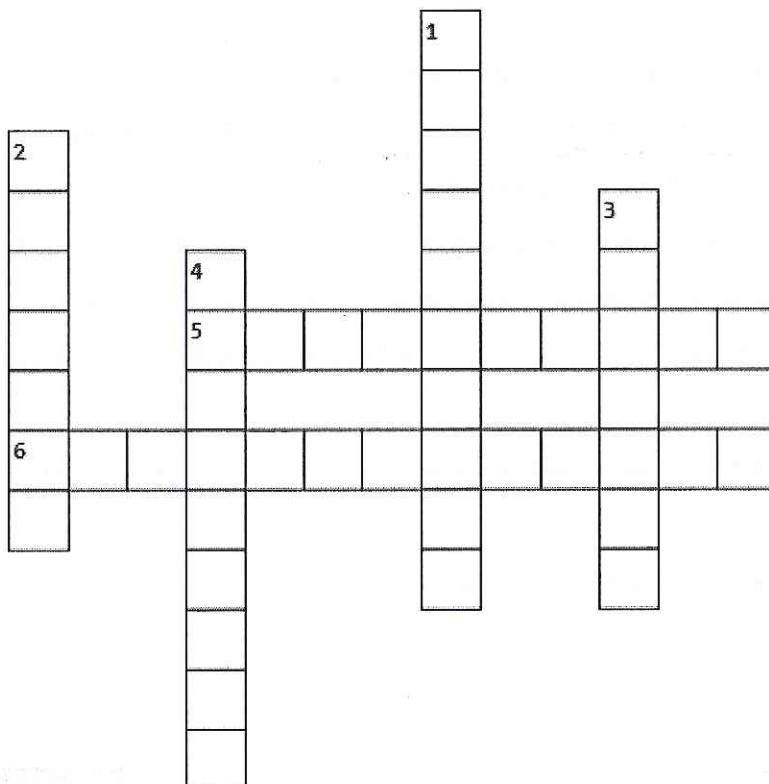
art gallery

gifts

decoration

1. The musicians are busy rehearsing for the .....
2. Family members leave ..... under the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning.
3. Some of his paintings are on show in the local .....
4. The ..... on the cake was a work of art.
5. The new ..... is expected to bring new shopping experiences to local customers.

**Check-up 2. Write the learnt word with the given description**



**Down**

1. A thing that makes something look more attractive on special days.
2. A building/outdoor area where plays and other performances are given.
3. A thing that you give to somebody on special day.
4. A restaurant where people choose and take food before carrying to the table themselves.

**Across**

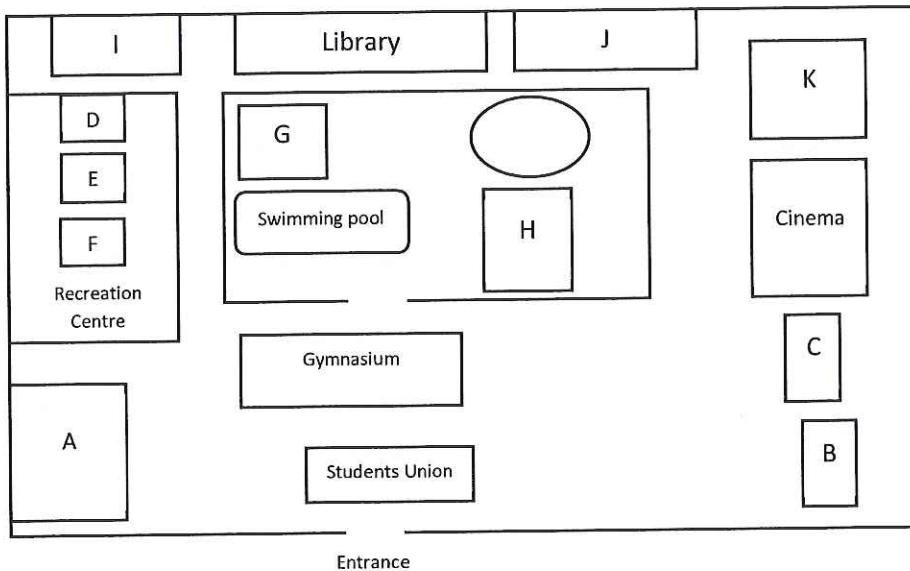
5. A place where paintings are shown.
6. Shows, films, music, etc. used to make people happy.

**EXAM PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Listen to the talk and complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer (File 1)**

1. In Britain, people start to decorate their house a ..... before December 25th.
2. In Christmas time, the most important activity is the .....
3. The British people put their gifts ..... of the Christmas tree.
4. The British opens their Christmas present on .....
5. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the ..... their bed on Christmas Eve, hoping that Father Christmas will bring small presents from the chimney.
6. The British family have a ..... and Christmas pudding for the dinner on Christmas Day.
7. The Queen delivers her traditional Christmas ..... to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth later in the afternoon.
8. On Boxing day, people usually visit friends and relatives or .....

**Exercise 2. Look at the map. Follow the direction then write the letter next to the name of places (File 2)**



1. Administration Building .....
2. Bookstore .....
3. Tennis Club .....
4. Computer Centre .....
5. Cafeteria .....

**Exercise 3. Listen to the talk and choose the right answer (File 3)**

1. Where are most of London's big department stores?
  - A. In Trafalgar Square
  - B. In Oxford Street and Bond Street
  - C. In Oxford Street and Regent Street
  - D. In Soho and Bond Street
2. Where is Nelson's statue?
  - A. In the middle of Leicester Square
  - B. In the middle of Trafalgar Square
  - C. Behind the National Gallery
  - D. In the centre of Soho
3. Which country sends a huge Christmas tree to Britain every year?

- A. Sweden
- B. Denmark
- C. Germany
- D. Norway

**Exercise 4. Listen to the talk. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER  
(File 4)**

Time	First day – What to do	Second day – What to do
Morning	Visit an (1) ..... Cathedral and City Hall.	Visit Ulster Museum and see (4) ..... years of human history in Ireland and the 16 <sup>th</sup> century Spanish gold treasure.
Afternoon	Visit the (2) .....	Visit the Botanic Gardens and see rare plants and visit the Palm House.
Evening	Go to a (3) ..... at Ulster Hall	Free time, you can go to some (5) ..... pubs.

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1<sup>32</sup>. Listen to the conversation. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR  
NUMBERS (File 5)**

First name: Toby

Surname: (1) .....

Address: (2) ..... Street, Wokingham, Berkshire

Date of birth: 5<sup>th</sup> April (3) .....

Telephone: (4) .....

Occupation: (5) .....

Distance from home to workplace: (6) .....

Method of transport to work: (7) .....

<sup>32</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 1, Unit 2, trang 14 sách Complete IELTS Workbook

Free-time activities: cooking, (8) ..... , travel

**Exercise 2<sup>33</sup>. Listen to Jane on the tape talking about her relatives. Tick (V) if the information is correct, or write in the necessary changes (File 6)**

*Example:*

*Answer*

*Aunt Elme is my father's sister.*

*Mother's*

*She has got 2 grown-up children.*

*V*

*She is a housewife.*

*1. ....*

*Louise is a housewife.*

*2. ....*

*She is divorced.*

*3. ....*

*Uncle Tom is a bank manager.*

*4. ....*

*Lewis lives in Paris.*

*5. ....*

*Roger is Jane's uncle.*

*6. ....*

*He is a sales manager.*

*7. ....*

*Mark studies in Oxford University.*

*8. ....*

*He is talking to his sister.*

*9. ....*

**Exercise 3<sup>34</sup>. Listen and circle the correct answer (File 7)**

1. He .....

4. She .....

- a. does not have a lot of experience.
- b. has been working there awhile.
- c. works at a theater.

- a. thinks that salary is good.
- b. is looking for another job.
- c. likes her co-workers.

2. He .....

5. He .....

- a. works in the manager's office.
- b. meets interesting people.
- c. hates the work.

- a. works for a magazine.
- b. writes about sports news.
- c. isn't famous.

<sup>33</sup> Tham khảo Listening Activity No.16, Unit 2, trang 39 sách IELTS Listening Strategies for the IELTS test

<sup>34</sup> Tham khảo task 2, unit 9, trang 35 sách Developing Tactics for Listening

3. He .....

- a. sees the TV producer every day.
- b. helps with movie productions.
- c. doesn't know how to write.

6. She .....

- a. works there only part time.
- b. is a waitress.
- c. doesn't work anymore.

# YOUR NOTES

UNIT  
06

# ACADEMIC ENGLISH (1)

## VOCABULARY

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Essay		
		Học liệu, tài liệu
		Học kì
Schedule		
		Chất lượng
		Điều phối viên
Bachelor		
		Sự tham dự, sự có mặt

### Check-up 1. Match the word with the right description

Word	Answer	Description
1. Semester	1. ....	A. A person who has a first university degree
2. Schedule	2. ....	B. One of the two periods that the school or college year is divided into
3. Essay	3. ....	C. A short piece of writing by a student as part of a course of study
4. Material	4. ....	D. A chart or plan of the classes that a student or teacher has in school each week
5. Bachelor	5. ....	E. Information or ideas used in essay, books, study

**Check-up 2. Fill in the blank with the suitable word**

1. You will be provided a study ..... at the beginning of each .....
2. She is going to get her ..... of Arts degree this year.
3. Jim has been working as a project ..... for more than 5 years.
4. They are looking for ..... members to become future leaders.
5. It is required to write an ..... when applying for a scholarship.
6. This lesson will provide writing ..... for IELTS Writing Task 1.

Collocation	Vietnamese
	Lên kế hoạch
	Làm nghiên cứu
	Làm thí nghiệm
	Đúng thời hạn
	Làm báo cáo

**Check-up 3. Fill in the table with the given word**

a research	a deadline	a plan
an experiment	a report	

Do	Make	Meet

## EXAM PRACTICE

### Exercise 1<sup>35</sup>. Listen and write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER (File 2)

1. First, you should ..... who you are and what you want to be.
2. You need to ..... for your goals.
3. Write down your short - term goals and break them into ..... so you know exactly what you need to do each week.
4. Break down your projects or goals into small, ..... steps and work towards them ..... at a time.
5. You can reward yourself with a treat, for example some healthy snack or game, for making progress on a .....
6. You can work with ..... and encourage each other.
7. You can design your own study ..... and stick to it.
8. Be in control. Don't ..... your study time for phone calls or TV shows.

### Exercise 2<sup>36</sup> (File 3)

#### Choose the correct letter

1. Morag started having lessons at home because
  - A. she was unhappy at school.
  - B. she was not learning much at school.
  - C. she lived a long way from the nearest school.
2. What does she dislike about learning at home?
  - A. Her mother always knows what she is doing.
  - B. She has to study for most of the day.
  - C. She is unable to spend time with friends.
3. She thinks that working on projects
  - A. takes too much time.
  - B. helps her to understand the subject.

<sup>35</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 5, unit 5, trang 74 sách Basic IELTS Reading

<sup>36</sup> Tham khảo Unit 4, trang 26, sách Objective IELTS Intermediate (Student's book)

C. teaches her how to use the internet effectively.

4. What does she find most difficult about working on projects?

- A. writing reports
- B. finding information
- C. planning the project

**Listen again and fill in the blank**

Interviewer: Good morning. Now, in this programme, we've been looking at different forms of education for children up to the age of 16. And this week, I've invited Morag to come and tell us what it's like having lessons at home. Morag, have you ever been to school?

Morag: Oh yes, I started at infants' school when I was four, and when I turned seven, I went on to junior school. I left when I was eight, and my mother's been teaching me at home ever since — she's a 1. ..... teacher.

Interviewer: Why did you leave?

Morag: Well, my family moved to a remote island in Scotland, and there wasn't a school nearby. My parents thought I was quick at learning and could cope with being taught at home instead — the alternative was to live away from home. I enjoyed school, so at first I was quite unhappy about leaving and I missed my friends. But now I prefer it.

Interviewer: Is there anything you don't like about having lessons at home?

Morag: Most of the time, it's great. We start around nine o'clock, five days a week, and work for about six hours a day, which I enjoy. The only difficulty is that I'm the centre of 2. ..... — if I feel bored or don't understand something, I can't hide it, as I'm the only student! Some people think I must be lonely, but I enjoy doing things on my own, and anyway I spend most weekends with other people.

Interviewer: Do you work with your mother all day long?

Morag: No, I do a lot of projects on particular 3. ...., and after we've planned one, I do most of the work on my own. So I sometimes spend quite a long time finding information on the Internet or in books. At the moment, I'm doing 4. .... into the

island where we live. I've talked to a lot of the people who live here, and that was very interesting. I really learn a lot from because you have to look at the topic from different angles and try to make sense of it all.

Interviewer: What do you think is the hardest part of doing projects?

Morag: Mmm, the first stage isn't too difficult. That's when my mother and I talk about what exactly the project should cover. With the one about the island, we decided that I should focus on what jobs were available and why. Then I have to search for 5. ...., which is why I use the Internet a lot. Though with most projects, I also interview people or do 6. .... After that. I have to write a report I've found out and I find that quite hard.

### **Exercise 3 (File 4)**

#### **Questions 1-2. Choose the correct answer**

1. The speaker works within the Faculty of
  - A. Science and Technology
  - B. Arts and Social Sciences
  - C. Architecture
  - D. Law
  
2. The Faculty consists firstly of
  - A. Subjects
  - B. Degrees
  - C. Divisions
  - D. Departments

#### **Questions 3-5. Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**

The subjects taken in the first semester in this course are psychology, sociology, history and 3. .... Students may have problems with 4. .... and 5. ....

#### **Exercise 4<sup>37</sup>. Listen and write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS (File 5)**

The first-year students' life can be 1. .... but terrifying the first week. Many students will feel very 2. .... since it is their first time away from home. The first-

<sup>37</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 4, unit 5, trang 74 sách Basic IELTS Reading

year students will live in a hall of residence on 3. .... It soon helps them to make some 4. .... friends. They may move out into a rented room in their second or 5. .... year, or share a house with friends.

During the first week, all the clubs and societies will hold a students' fair during which they try to persuade new students to join their society. Marti wants to join some 6. .... clubs so he can have something to do in his spare time. The first week students may be taken to visit the campus. You can see 7. .... of students walking around the huge campus and finding their way around in the first week of university. And at weekends, the university may 8. .... Some trips to places nearby.

## HOMEWORK

### Exercise 1<sup>38</sup>. (File 6)

**Answer the following questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**

1. Where does the student come from? .....
2. How long has the student been in this country? .....
3. What is the student studying at the moment? .....

**Circle the correct answer**

4. What does the student worry about now?
  - A. Her English study hours.
  - B. That her qualifications may not be accepted here.
  - C. Her working experience in her own country.
  - D. Her tutoring at school.
5. What kind of course does the counsellor suggest the student to apply for?
  - A. Civil engineering diploma course.
  - B. Master's degree in English.
  - C. English diploma.

<sup>38</sup> Tham khảo Listening activity no. 8, unit 4, trang 71, sách IELTS listening strategies for the IELTS test

D. Master's in engineering.

**Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the blank**

6. Did the student study engineering at a university? .....
7. How long did student work for a big company? .....
8. When does the counsellor suggest the student apply for a degree course?  
.....

**Exercise 2. Listen and fill in the blank (File 7)**

Good morning, everyone. Welcome to the International Language Centre for the 2000-2001

1. ..... year. We hope this year will be a year of success for you. Now let me give you a quick rundown of our calendar for the first quarter.

The orientation for 2. ..... will be held next Thursday, August 31. September 4 will be our holiday, that is Labour Day, so there will be no school on that day. The first day of class will be on Tuesday, September 5. About one month later, there will come another holiday, Thanksgiving Day. That's October 9. There is no school On that Monday. November 9 will be our last day of class. That's Thursday. The following day will be 3. ..... day. Please remember that's November 10 and be prepared for the examination.

I'd like to tell you that regular 4. ..... at this school is necessary in all classes and lectures. We expect at least 90% attendance. Attendance is taken by each 5. ..... teacher. You know, you cannot succeed in school if attendance is irregular. Absences of 20% or more will result in students being placed on probation- for one quarter. Continued absences may result in the students being required to withdraw from the school.

It's our expectation you will all grow to realise your full potential and contribute your 6. ..... to this year's activities.

## YOUR NOTES

UNIT

07

# ACADEMIC ENGLISH (2)

## VOCABULARY

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
		Học phí
		Tăng
		Khoa
		Học kỳ
Enlarge		
		Liên đoàn sinh viên
Cope with		
Dormitory		
Laboratory		
		Huấn luyện viên
President		
		Phòng phúc lợi
		Phòng tuyển sinh

**Check-up 1. Choose the word from the box to complete the sentence.**

tuition

hall

aid

cope

union

welfare

advisor

guider

1. The dining ..... is small, so there are two sittings for lunch.
2. The teacher said that he found it difficult to ..... with a class of disaffected teenagers.
3. Students have to borrow £9,000 a year to pay their ..... fees.
4. The Office of Student Financial ..... is here to assist you with the costs of your educational investment.
5. The Student ..... Officer (SWO) provides social support to at-risk students.
6. Students should not be compelled to join their Student .....
7. He was a bright student, so his academic ..... wanted him as an assistant professor.

**Check-up 2. Match the word with its definition**

a.

1. Faculty		a. a room or building used for scientific research, experiments, testing, etc.
2. Admission		b. a room for several people to sleep in, especially in a school or other institution
3. Laboratory		c. A group/ department or all the teachers in a faculty of a college or university
4. Dormitory		d. a large important organization
5. Institution		e. the act of accepting somebody into an institution

b.

6. President		f. a person who has been trained to advise people with problems, especially personal problems
7. Instructor		g. the person in charge of some organizations, clubs, colleges, etc.
8. Sponsor		h. the people involved in activities or events so that it works well

9. Coach		i. a person whose job is to teach somebody a practical skill or sport
10. Coordinator		k. a person who gives private lessons to somebody
11. counselor		l. a person or company that supports somebody by paying for their training or education

**Check-up 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.**

1. This library, known until recently as the library of the ..... of medicine, now serves all three universities in the city.  
A. faculty      B. group      C. institution      D. admission
2. It is the best way to show an ..... officer that you have done your research about their college and are eager to learn more.  
A. Guidance      B. Institution      C. Admission      D. Student
3. She has donated money to establish a pharmaceutical .....  
A. experiment      B. laboratory      C. library      D. hall
4. We've just appointed a ....., who will oversee the whole project.  
A. sponsor      B. coordinator      C. counselor      D. operator
5. The programme is funded by a number of corporate .....  
A. counselor      B. funder      C. raiser      D. sponsors
6. The best student in the school will be the new ....., who will be in charge of the Students Union.  
A. member      B. advisor      C. president      D. coach

## EXAM PRACTICE

**Exercise 1<sup>39</sup>. Listen and circle the correct answer (File 1)**

According to the first speaker

1. The focus of the lecture series is on  
A. coping well with campus life      B. being a confident student  
C. setting in at university      D. eating well at university
2. The lecture will be given by

<sup>39</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 3, Unit 5, Page 72, Basic IELTS Listening

- A. The President of the Students Union      B. The coordinator of the Students Union  
C. The course director      D. The tutor
3. Today's lecture is on  
A. studying well      B. eating well  
C. being involved in campus life      D. meeting the tutor

**Listen again and fill in the blanks**

Good morning and welcome to our regular lecture on being a confident student. This series of lectures is organized by the Students 1. ..... and we want to help you to 2. ..... with the life on campus. Today it's a great pleasure for me to welcome Ms. Diana Sheerin who is the 3. ..... of the Students Union and she has been kind enough to give up her time to come along and talk to us.

To become more involved in campus life, use your college's resources, which include places to go for help, people who can help you, and publications that can help you. Your 4. ...., academic advisors, counsellors, department heads, resident advisors, 5. .... and club sponsors are among the people you can ask for help.

Become familiar with the services your college provides and know where to get them. The Registrar's Office answers all questions about records and grades. The Career Centre can help 6. ..... your interests and skills. The 7. ..... Office offers help with course selection and scheduling and may offer personal 8. ..... as well.

Learning labs and 9. ..... provide equipment and learning resources to help you improve your skills and meet course requirements. The 10. ..... Office handles questions about fee payment, 11. ...., loans, grants and jobs available on campus. If you need more 12. ..... than you are getting in the classroom, your college may provide a tutor.

**Exercise 2<sup>40</sup>. Listen and circle the correct answer (File 2)**

1. When are the tuition fees going to increase?  
A. October 2000      B. December 2000  
C. September 2001      D. December 2001
2. The reasons that cause the fee to increase

---

<sup>40</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 14, Unit 5, Page 81, Basic IELTS Listening

- A. Faculties and staff salaries have increased
  - B. International Students Office have been enlarged
  - C. New staffs have been added to the Home office
  - D. Tuition fees have been increased in many other universities
3. Since 1998 the tuition fees .....
- A. have been increased many times
  - B. have been increased only once
  - C. have been increased continually
  - D. have never been increased
4. The University College of the Caribou is raising its fee to .....
- A. 3600\$ per term
  - B. 3800\$ per term
  - C. 13,800\$ per term
  - D. 13,800\$ per year
5. At many institutions, the tuition fees for academic courses .....
- A. in the first two years are higher than those for the last two years
  - B. in the last two years are higher than those for the first two years
  - C. for the four years are the same
  - D. are different in each year

**Indicate whether the following statement are True (T) or FALSE (F) by writing T for true and F for false in the boxes below.**

- 6. The university has decided to charge the same tuition for all four years.
- 7. The speaker would like to discuss only the fees with students in the office.
- 8. The speaker's office is in building 539.

**Exercise 3. Listen and circle the correct answer (File 3)**

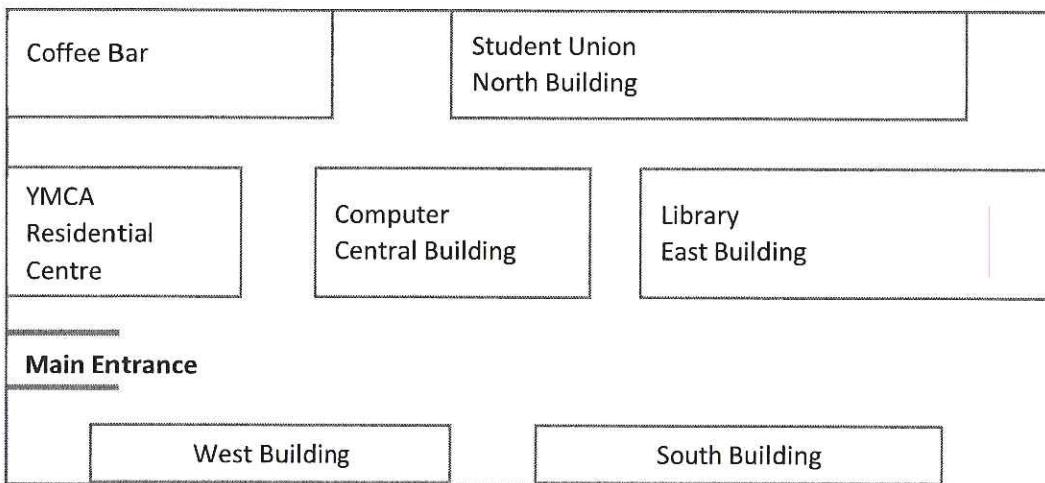
- 1. The building they are in is the.....
  - A. laboratory.
  - B. library.
  - C. dining hall.
  - D. gym.
- 2. The library is open for studying.....
  - A. all the time.
  - B. 24 days per month.
  - C. 8 a.m to 8 p.m.
  - D. until 8 p.m.



## HOMEWORK

### Exercise 1<sup>41</sup>. (File 4)

**Task 1.** You will hear a dialogue between two students. One of them is describing a route on the map. Draw a line to show the route taken. If the student went inside any of that place named on the map, mark that place with a cross



**Task 2.** Listen to the conversation again and list the places the student went to, and then write the reasons the student went to these places. (NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS)

	Place	Reason
Example	West Building	To register
	1. ....	.....
	2. ....	.....
	3. ....	.....
	4. ....	.....

<sup>41</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 14, Unit 3, Page 57, Listening strategies for the IELTS test

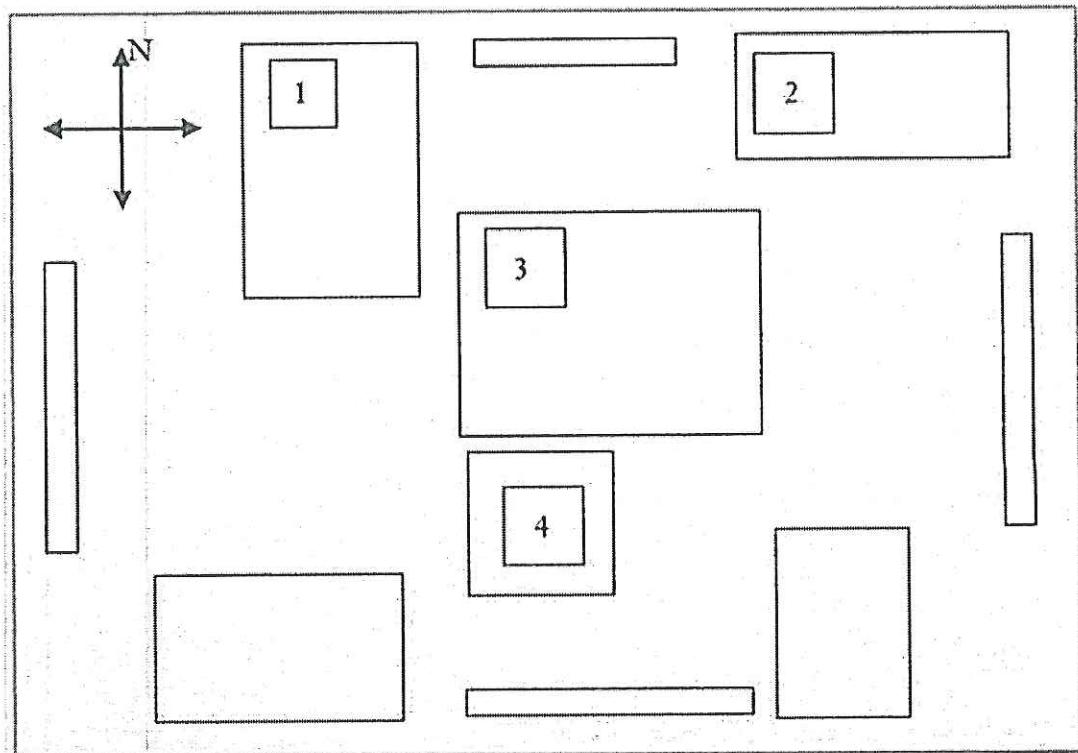
**Exercise 2. Label the map using the buildings below (File 5)**

A - Campus bookshop

C - Administration office

B - Registration Office

D - Student cafeteria



**Exercise 3. Listen to the tape and fill in with the missing words (File 6)**

**M=Male student**

**F=Female student**

M: Hi, could you tell me how to get to the Hall of Residence?

F: Yeah, go to the 1. ..... of this building in front of you, walk straight 2. .... and it's the first on the right.

M: Excuse me, where is the Science Department?

F: You need to go right, take the 3. ..... on the right and it's the second building on the left.

M: Can you help me? I'm trying to find the Library.

F: Go to the 4. ..... of the garden. Turn left, and walk straight ahead. It's the second building on the right hand side. It's really big, you can't miss it.

M: I'm sorry to bother you. Where is the Refectory?

F: Okay, turn left here past the garden. Turn right and it's the 5. ..... building on the left.

**Exercise 4<sup>42</sup>. You are going to a talk about the Student Union. As you listen, fill in the gaps in the notes below (File 7)**

All 1. ..... students automatically belong to the Student Union and have full 2. ..... and membership rights. Part-time students also have 3. ..... to what the Union has to offer. Further details of this are available from the Student Union offices. The Union is affiliated to the NUS, which represents student on a 4. ..... level. Student can take advantage of 5. ..... travel facilities and a wide range of reductions on 6. ..... goods, through the Student 7. ..... Card.

**Indicate whether the following statement are true or not by writing**

*T* for a statement which is true

*F* for a statement which is false

*?* if there is insufficient information

8. The talk gives an introduction to the Student Union.
9. The Social Committee is responsible for entertainment on campus.
10. The Student Union finances all the clubs and societies at college.

<sup>42</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 12, Unit 5, Page 94, Listening Strategies for the IELTS test

## YOUR NOTES

# **READING**

UNIT

01

# SENTENCE COMPLETION

## EXAM FOCUS

### FORMAT

Questions 38 – 40

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 38–40 on your answer sheet.

38 Von Frisch discovered the difference between dance types by changing the position of the .....

39 The dance outside the hive points in the direction of the .....

40 The angle of the dance from the vertical shows the angle of the food from the .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### STRATEGIES

#### Solar Collector<sup>43</sup>

Solar collectors absorb heat from the sun's rays. They can be used to effectively heat and cool buildings. The most common type of collector for space heating is a flat plate designed

<sup>43</sup> Tham khảo Unit 1, Sentence completion Questions, Page 12, Basic IELTS Reading.

to absorb both radiation falling directly on it, as well as radiation scattered by the atmosphere.

Collectors are usually panels of aluminium, copper, or steel. The panels are usually painted black. The black colouring inhibits reflection and encourages absorption. Insulation is placed behind the collector to prevent heat loss.

Refer to the passage Solar Collector and choose from the passage **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** to complete the following sentences.

1. Collectors are coloured black to prevent .....

#### Strategies

1	Read the instruction carefully and try to understand the questions.
2	..... ..... .....
3	..... ..... .....
4	..... ..... .....

**Check-up.** Refer to the passage Public Libraries and choose from the passage **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** to complete the following sentences.

#### Public Libraries<sup>44</sup>

The word public comes from a Latin word, *publicus*, meaning people. A public library is for all the people in a community to use. It charges no fee for its services. The public library will

<sup>44</sup> Tham khảo Reading Passage 2, Unit 10, Basic IELTS Reading

have available, within the limits of its budget, a wide variety of books and other materials. These books or other materials may be borrowed, or taken out for a specific time, by anyone in the community. The library loans its materials.

1. A public library provides free services to everyone .....
2. People who borrow the books can keep them for .....

## EXAM PRACTICE

**Exercise 1.** Read some sentences about the article. Then, complete the sentences using NO MORE THAN THREE words.

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Multilingual		
		Văn hóa
		Giao tiếp

### Multilingual: what it is like to speak many languages<sup>45</sup>

Today, over 50% of the world's total population can speak more than one language. Maybe you are one of these people who can communicate in many languages. However, it may be likely that you can speak more than Richard Doner, an American teenager who can hold a conversation in over twenty languages.

Richard lives in New York. It is a city where there are people from hundreds of different countries. There are around 180 languages spoken in New York schools. This is why Richard believes that New York is the perfect city for him. "I can discuss many different topics with people from all over the world and I don't even need to travel to another country," Richard says.

Can he see a disadvantage? "You can never rest. You have to continuously practice and put in lots of effort all the time to be able to remember the languages. I believe that, if your brain doesn't do any work, you can forget what you know. I don't have time to speak all of

<sup>45</sup> Tham khảo Vocabulary and Reading, Unit 9, Student's book Foundation - Mindset for IELTS

my languages every day, so if I want to get better, if I want to make progress, the important thing is that I speak each one as often as I can. If I don't, I start to forget the phrases and words that I know".

He also believes that when you learn a language, you don't only learn words or phrases. "A language helps you begin to learn more about the people and their cultures – their ideas, their food, what is important to them and so on".

Richard is very popular all over the world. There are lots of video online of him practicing his skills in a wide range of languages, such as Arabic, Mandarin, German and even Swahili – language that is common in West Africa.

The most important thing for Richard is to have fun when he learns a language, Learning is easier if you can make it interesting for yourself, he explains. "Also, take your time – you have to learn at a speed that works for you. I don't think many would disagree with him!"

1. In New York, you can find people from a large number of .....
2. If Richard wants to talk with people from different countries, it isn't necessary to .....  
.....
3. To remember languages, Richard makes sure his brain does .....
4. If you know a language, you can start to understand about the people and .....  
.....
5. Swahili is a popular language in .....
6. When he learns a language, it is absolutely necessary for Richard to .....

**Exercise 2. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer**

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
		Con mồi
		Kẻ săn mồi
		Di cư
		Côn trùng

		Chất độc, độc tố
		Hầm, hang
		Loại bỏ
		Thuốc trừ sâu

### The life of the European bee-eater<sup>46</sup>

A brilliant movement of colour as it catches its food in the air, the European bee-eater moves between three continents.

True to their name, bee-eater eat bees (though their diet includes just about any flying insect). When the bird catches a bee, it returns to its tree to get rid of the bee's poison, which it does very efficiently. It hits the insect's head on one side of the branch, then rubs its body on the other. The rubbing makes its prey harmless.

European bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) form families that breed in the spring and summer across an area that extends from Spain to Kazakhstan. Farmland and river valleys provide huge numbers of insects. Flock of bee-eaters follow tractors as they eat well- a researcher once found a hundred bees in the stomach of a bee-eater near a hive.

European bees pass the winter by sleeping in their hives, which cuts off the bee-eater's main source of food. So, in late summer, bee-eaters begin a long, dangerous journey. Massive flocks from Spain, France and northern Italy cross the Sahara Desert to their wintering grounds in West Africa. Bee-eaters from Hungary and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe cross the Mediterranean Sea and Arabian Desert to winter in southern Africa. "It's an extremely risky stratagem, the migration," says C. Hilary Fry, a British ornithologist who has studied European bee-eaters for more than 45 years. "At least 30 percent of the bird will be killed by predators before they make it back to Europe the following spring."

In April, they return to Europe. Birds build nests by digging tunnels in riverbanks. They work for up to 20 days. By the end of the job, they've moved 15 to 26 pounds of soil – more than 80 times their weight.

<sup>46</sup> Tham khảo Reading 1, Unit 5. Animal World, Student's book – Complete IELTS band 4-5 -

The nesting season is a time when families help each other, and sons or uncles help feed their father's or brother's chicks as soon as they come out of their eggs. The helpers benefit, too: parents with helpers can provide more Food for chicks to continue the family line.

It's a short, spectacular life. European bee-eaters live for five to six years. The difficulties of migration and avoiding predators along the way affect every bird. Bee-eaters today also find it harder to find food, as there are Fewer insects around as a result OF pesticides. Breeding sites are also disappearing, as rivers are turned into concrete-walled canals.

by Bruce Barcott, National Geographic magazine, 2008

1. Bee-eater's prey are bees and other .....
2. Bee-eaters need to remove the ..... from bees before eating them.
3. There is plenty of food for bee-eaters on agricultural land and in .....
4. Bee-eaters migrate to spend the winter in different parts of .....
5. Because of ....., almost one-third of bee-eaters do not survive migration.
6. Bee-eaters make nests in ....., which they build themselves.
7. When nesting, the ..... receive food from different family members.
8. One problem for bee-eaters is ....., which have reduced the amount of food available.

**Exercise 3. Choose NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.**

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
		Hạn hán
		Giữ, bắt giữ
Dam (n)		
Haul (v)		
Hygiene (n)		
		Bệnh, dịch bệnh
		Tròng trọt, cày cẩy

## The burden of thirst<sup>47</sup>

*Millions of women carry water long distances. If they had a tap by their door, whole societies would be transformed.*

Aylito Binayo's feet know the mountain. Even at four in the morning, she can run down the rocks to the river by starlight alone and climb the steep mountain back up to her village with a container of water on her back. She has made this journey three times a day since she was a small child.

So has every other woman in her village of Foro, in the Konso district of south-western Ethiopia in Africa. Binayo left school when she was eight years old, in part because she had to help her mother fetch water from the Toiro River. The water is unsafe to drink; every year that the drought continues, the river carries less water, and its flow is reduced. But it is the only water Foro has ever had.

In developed parts of the world, people turn on a tap and out pours abundant, clean water. Yet nearly 900 million people in the world have no access to clean water. Furthermore, 2.5 billion people have no safe way to get rid of human waste. Polluted water and lack of proper hygiene cause disease and kill 3.3 million people around the world annually, most of them children. In southern Ethiopia and in northern Kenya, a lack of rain over the past few years has made even dirty water hard to find. But soon, for the first time, things are going to change.

Bringing clean water close to villagers' homes is the key to the problem. Communities where clean water becomes accessible and plentiful are transformed. All the hours previously spent hauling water can be used to cultivate more crops, raise more animals or even start a business. Families spend less time sick or caring for family members who are unwell. Most important, not having to collect water means girls can go to school and get jobs. The need to fetch water for the family, or to take care of younger siblings while their mother goes, usually prevents them ever having this experience.

But the challenges of bringing water to remote villages like those in Konso are overwhelming. Locating water underground and then reaching it by means of deep wells requires geological expertise and expensive, heavy machines. Abandoned wells and water projects litter the villages of Konso. In similar villages around the developing world, the

<sup>47</sup> Tham khảo Reading - Unit 9. Every drop counts, Student's book – Complete IELTS band 4-5

biggest problem with water schemes is that about half of them break down soon after the groups that built them move on. Sometimes technology is used that can't be repaired locally, or spare parts are available only in the capital.

Today, a UK-based international non-profit organisation called WaterAid is tackling the job of bringing water to the most remote villages of Konso. Their approach combines technologies proven to last — such as building a sand dam to capture and filter rainwater that would otherwise drain away. But the real innovation is that WaterAid believes technology is only part of the solution. Just as important is involving the local community in designing, building and maintaining new water projects. Before beginning any project, WaterAid asks the community to create a WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) committee of seven people. The committee works with WaterAid to plan projects and involve the village in construction. Then it maintains and runs the project.

The people of Konso, who grow their crops on terraces they have dug into the sides of mountains, are famous for hard work. In the village of Orbesho, residents even constructed a road themselves so that drilling machinery could come in. Last summer, their pump, installed by the river, was being motorised to push its water to a newly built reservoir on top of a nearby mountain. From there, gravity will carry it down in pipes to villages on the other side of the mountain. Residents of those villages have each given some money to help fund the project. They have made concrete and collected stones for the structures. Now they are digging trenches to lay pipes. If all goes well, Aylito Binayo will have a tap with safe water just a three-minute walk from her front door.

adapted from National Geographic magazine

1. The water levels in the Toiro River are falling because of .....
2. Globally, the number of people who die each year as a result of using dirty water is .....  
.....
3. When families have clean water, they can spend more time growing .....
4. Specialist knowledge and equipment are needed to dig .....
5. WaterAid uses a dam made of ..... to capture rainwater.

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1<sup>48</sup>. Complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.**

### Hearst castle

**A** William Randolph Hearst was a successful American newspaper publisher who received over 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> of land when his mother died in 1919. Initially, he had planned to build just a small bungalow, so he hired Julia Morgan, the first female architect in California. Together, however, they designed a magnificent castle which cost 10 million dollars and took 28 years to build. The property, named La Cuesta Encantado (The Enchanted Mountain), has 56 bedrooms, 61 bathrooms, 19 sitting rooms and about 52,000 m<sup>2</sup> of garden.

**B** Hearst loved travelling to Europe when he was a child and we can see this in the overall design of the house. He even included cathedral ceilings and Roman columns in his home. Hearst was also a keen art collector and, during his lifetime, spent \$3.5 million on his collection, which is displayed in the rooms at Hearst Castle. Today, his collection is worth much more, with one piece alone valued at \$10 million.

**C** One of the highlights of the estate is the Neptune Pool. It took 15 years to build and includes the front of an ancient Roman temple. It is on top of a hill and has wonderful views of the mountains, ocean and main house. The pool was rebuilt three times until he was satisfied.

**D** Although the inside of the house is very European, the outside is very Californian, with palm trees and water. Hearst loved trees and 70,000 were planted on the property during his lifetime. The castle was also home to the world's largest private zoo, holding animals from every continent. Although the zoo is now closed, zebras can still be seen on the hillside.

**E** As well as the Casa Grande (the main house), there are also three guest houses on the property: Caso Del Monte, Caso Del Sol and Caso Del Mor. Hearst entertained a great number of Hollywood stars and political leaders at the castle and many used his private airfield. Guests had to attend formal dinners every evening, but were free to do what they

<sup>48</sup> Tham khảo Exam skills, Unit 1, Student's book 2 - Mindset for IELTS

liked during the day. They were invited to stay as long as they wanted, but the longer they stayed, the further away they sat from Hearst at the dinner table.

F When Hearst died in 1951, his family learnt how expensive maintenance would be, and the mansion was donated to the State of California. Since then, it has been open for public tours and the site attracts millions of tourists every year. However, the Hearst family is still allowed to use it when they wish. The castle was never completed and remains unfinished.

### Question 1-6

1. As a child, Hearst enjoyed his holidays to .....
2. Hearst inherited the land from his .....
3. Builders spent ..... creating the magnificent Neptune Pool.
4. Hearst took animals from ..... for his private zoo.
5. Although the zoo is now closed, ..... still walk about the hillside.
6. The family donated the property because of .....

**Exercise 2<sup>49</sup>. Complete the following statements using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.**

### European Settlement of Australia

European settlement of Australia began in 1788 when a British penal colony was established on the east coast. From this starting point Australia grew rapidly and continually, expanding across the entire continent.

A number of reasons contributed to Britain's decision to colonise Australia. The most important factor was Britain's need to relieve its overcrowded prisons. Several violent incidents at overcrowded prisons convinced the British government of the need to separate unruly elements from the rest of the prison populace.

Additionally, Australia was of strategic importance to Britain, and it provided a base for the Royal Navy in the eastern sea. Also, Australia could be used as an entry point to the economic opportunities of the surrounding region. All these points figured in the decision by Lord Sydney, secretary of state of home affairs, to authorise the colonisation.

To this affect, on May 13, 1787, Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding eleven ships full of convicts, left Britain for Australia. He successfully landed a full fleet at Botany Bay on

<sup>49</sup> Tham khảo <https://www.ieltsbuddy.com/ielts-sentence-completion.html>

January 18, 1788. However, they left the bay eight days later because of its openness and poor soil, and settled instead at Port Jackson, a few kilometres north. The ships landed 1,373 people, including 732 convicts, and the settlement became Sydney. Australia Day is now celebrated on 26 January each year, to commemorate this first fleet landing.

#### Questions 1-5

1. Australia was originally founded as a .....
2. The major consideration in colonizing Australia was Britain's .....
3. It was thought that ..... could be gained in that part of the world due to the access provided via Australia.
4. Lord Sydney took every factor into account when he gave official permission for the ..... of Australia.
5. Botany Bay was abandoned by the settlers due to the lack of cover and .....

#### Exercise 3<sup>50</sup>. Read the passages below and do the following tasks

##### The War on Smoking

Make no mistake, the move to introduce plain packaging is just the latest front in the war against smoking. Over the past decade, there has been a ban on smoking in public places and moves to restrict displays in shops. But one of the issues that has been concerning health experts and ministers is the number of people who continue to take up smoking, particularly young people. More than 200,000 under-16's start in the UK each year — helping ensure a viable market remains for manufacturers once the number of people quitting and dying is taken into account. In countries like the UK where there is a ban on advertising, the pack remains the last major vehicle for promotion. Hence the detail and care taken in the design of the packets with their laminated and special print effects, foil decorations and slide openings and beveled edges. It should come as no surprise therefore to learn that they have become known as the "silent salesman" and "mobile billboard" within the industry. ....

<sup>50</sup> Tham khảo <https://ieltsliz.com/ielts-reading-practice-sentence-completion/>

#### **Questions 1-4**

**Complete the sentences. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.**

- 1..... is the most recent strategy to tackle the problem of smoking.
2. The large number of new smokers, particularly under 16's, makes certain that cigarette companies will always have a .....
3. In some countries, packaging is the only method that cigarette companies have for .....
4. Packets are seen as being the ..... in the cigarette industry.

**Exercise 4<sup>51</sup>. Complete the following sentences. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage to fill the gaps.**

#### **Denman Glacier: Deepest point on land found in Antarctica**

The deepest point on continental Earth has been identified in East Antarctica, under Denman Glacier. This ice-filled canyon reaches 3.5km (11,500ft) below sea level. Only in the ocean are the valleys deeper still. The discovery is illustrated in a new map of the White Continent that reveals the shape of the bedrock under the ice sheet in unprecedented detail. Its features will be critical to our understanding of how the polar south might change in the future. For comparison, the lowest exposed land on Earth, at the Dead Sea shore, is just 413m (1,355ft) below sea level.

The new finding shows, for example, previously unrecognized ridges that will impede the retreat of melting glaciers in a warming world; and, alternatively, a number of smooth, sloping terrains that could accelerate withdrawals. "This is undoubtedly the most accurate portrait yet of what lies beneath Antarctica's ice sheet," said Dr Mathieu Morlighem, who's worked on the project for six years.

1. A place in ..... is now said to be the place that extends the furthest down from the Earth's surface.
2. However, ..... located in the sea are said to extend even further.

---

<sup>51</sup> Tham khảo <https://www.englishvista.com/sentence-completion-task-practice-3/>

3. An ..... map, called the White Continent, shows this new discovery in very close detail.
4. The shore of the Dead Sea is the ..... visible land.
5. ..... located at the deepest point will help to limit the recession of glaciers due to the effects of global warming.

# YOUR NOTES

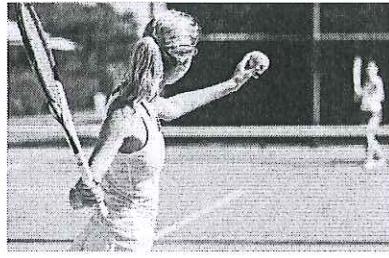
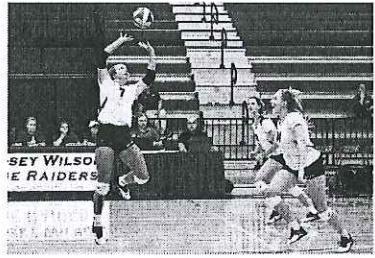
UNIT  
02

# READING PRACTICE 1

## READING PASSAGE 1

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Look at the pictures. What sport is this?



Activity 2. Match the word with its correct definition.

WORD	ANSWER	DEFINITION
1. Court (noun)	1 -	a. A sports competition involving many teams or players
2. Tournament (noun)	2 -	b. Move up and down
3. Sponsor (verb)	3 -	c. A person that you are fighting against in a game
4. Bounce (verb)	4 -	d. To pay costs of a particular event
5. Opponent (noun)	5 -	e. A place where games such as tennis and basketball are played

**Activity 3. Choose the words from the box to complete the sentences.**

popular

opposite

combine

touch

1. If you ..... two or more things you put them together.
2. To ..... is to put your hand or body on something
3. ..... means on the other side from someone or something.
4. A ..... activity is something many people like

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Court	noun	
Tournament	noun	
	verb	Tài trợ
	verb	Nảy
Opponent	noun	
Opposite	adjective	
	verb	Kết hợp
	verb	Chạm

**READING PASSAGE 1**

**Soccer tennis<sup>52</sup>**

In England football is usually played in the autumn and tennis is usually played in the spring.

In the USA, Anthony Maher is creating a sport that combines the two. King of the Court (or 'soccer tennis') is a sport that combines football, tennis and volleyball into one sport.

In the game, players take opposite sides on a tennis court. They have to volley a football from side to side within the court. Player can't use their hands. They have to use their head, bodies and feet to return the ball. They can touch the ball three times before they have to hit it back. It can bounce once, players try to land the ball somewhere so that their opponent can't return it. The serve is very important, so players have to serve well.

Anyone can play the game, but really good players usually know how to tennis and volleyball. Each team has two players. The



<sup>52</sup> Tham khảo unit 7, trang 52, sách Bridge to IELTS Workbook (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

winning team has to get 15 points and it has to be two points in front of the other team. The service has to change every five points.

The game is very popular in the USA. There is a tournament series that is sponsored by companies. The question now is, when can we watch it on TV?

## EXERCISE 1

Complete the sentences with words from the text. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

1. Tennis is popular in the UK in .....
2. In "King of the Court" the ball can bounce .....
3. To play the game you have to know how to play .....
4. The game is played with ..... in each team.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Match the word with its definition.

WORD	ANSWER	DEFINITION
1. Take place (verb)	1 -	a. To happen
2. Comedy (noun)	2 -	b. Something that people watch on television or listen to on the radio
3. Exhibition (noun)	3 -	c. a collection of things such as works of art
4. Perform (verb)	4 -	d. a play, film or TV show that is funny
5. Programme (noun)	5 -	e. to entertain an audience by playing a piece of music, acting in a play, etc.

## ● READING PASSAGE 2

### The Edinburgh festival fringe<sup>53</sup>

- A. The Edinburgh Festival fringe is the largest arts festival in the world. It takes place every August for three weeks in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city.
- B. Every year thousands of shows take place and there is something for everyone. There are very famous performers in the world of entertainment and unknown artists just starting their careers. Shows include theatre, comedy, dance, music, exhibitions and events.
- C. The festival started in 1947, when eight uninvited theatre groups arrived to perform at the Edinburgh International Festival. Not being part of the official programme of the International Festival didn't stop these performers – they just did their shows anyway. Every year more and more performers came and in 1959 the Festival Fringe Society started.
- D. The Society became formal and printed its own programme and sold tickets. The society lets anyone perform and doesn't check events before they start. Today it is the same – anyone with a story to tell and a place to perform can come.

## ● EXERCISE 2

Read the text and complete the sentences. Use the words in the text.

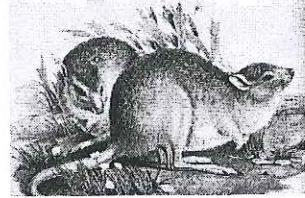
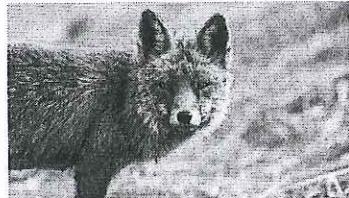
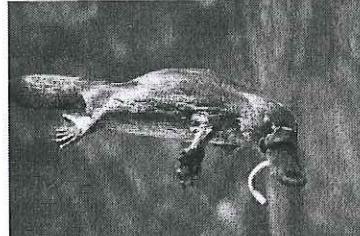
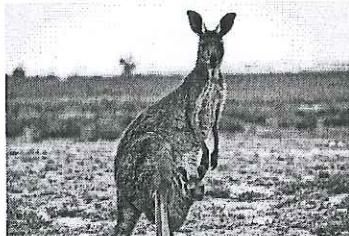
1. The Edinburgh Fringe Festival lasts for .....
2. The shows include comedy, .....
3. The first festival was in .....
4. The society lets anyone .....

<sup>53</sup> Tham khảo unit 2, trang 12, sách Bridge to IELTS Workbook (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

## READING PASSAGE 3

### VOCABULARY

#### Activity 1. What animal is it?



\* *They are m\_mm\_ls*

#### Activity 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. If a plant or animal **evolves** it ...
  - a develops slowly over a long period of time
  - b changes very quickly
2. If you **respect** a place you ...
  - a care about it
  - b don't have a high opinion of it
3. If something is **harmful** ...
  - a it is dangerous
  - b it is safe
4. If an animal is **endangered** ...
  - a it no longer exists
  - b it may not exist in future

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Platypus	noun	
Dingo	noun	
	verb	Tiến hóa
Endanger	verb	
Respect	verb	
	adj	Có hại

## READING PASSAGE 3

### The changing environment of Australia<sup>54</sup>

A. Australia is an amazing and beautiful country. But it also has something special which makes it very interesting for scientists. Australian plants and animals are very different from those of other continents. Because the continent was separate from the rest of the world for a very long time, many species evolved and developed that do not exist in other countries or which are uncommon. Examples include the kangaroo and the platypus. There are also 54 000 known species of insects, but scientists believe there are many others they haven't discovered.

B. People have lived in Australia for a very long time. The native Aboriginal people respected the natural world. However, when Europeans came to Australia in the eighteenth century, their ways of life changed the country's landscapes and living things in harmful ways. Since the Europeans arrived, there has been a loss of 40% of total forest area and 75% of rainforests.

C. These changes have resulted in the loss of many animal and plants. Eighteen species of mammal have already become extinct including the Tasmanian tiger and the desert rat Kangaroo. At least thirty species have become endangered and at risk of extinction. The Europeans also brought many non-native animals, which have now run wild. These include foxes and cats which have become a danger to small native mammals and birds. Rabbits have destroyed massive areas of land and water buffalo have caused environmental damage in the rivers. The aboriginal people introduced the dingo, a kind of wild dog, but they have successfully adapted and become part of the native species.

<sup>54</sup> Tham khảo unit 8, trang 71, sách Bridge to IELTS Student's book (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

## EXERCISE 3

Read the text and complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE words.

1. Many species such as ..... have developed over time in order to survive.
2. Europeans come to Australia in .....
3. The native aboriginal people ..... the natural world.
4. ..... such as foxes and cats have attacked small mammals and birds.

## READING PASSAGE 4

### VOCABULARY

#### Activity 1. Find the missing letters.

1. \_nt\_rn\_t\_i\_n\_l (*adj*): connected with two or more countries
2. \_p – to – d\_t\_ (*adj*): modern
3. Lo\_k f\_r (*verb*): try to find something
4. Ov\_rs\_ \_s (*adv*): abroad
5. C\_mp\_s (*noun*): the buildings of a university or colleges and the land around them

## READING PASSAGE 4

### Home or away? Choices in today's education<sup>55</sup>

- A. Students today have many educational choices and some students are leaving their country to study. There are four million international students and this is increasing every year.
- B. Of course, lots of international students travel to America, Canada, Britain and Australia. But students aren't just going to English – speaking countries – more than 200 000 international students are studying in China today. In Europe, the number of international students is going up too. They are looking for good universities with an interesting social life.

<sup>55</sup> Tham khảo unit 4, trang 35, sách Bridge to IELTS Student's book (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

C. Students can also get an international education in their home country. There are over 160 international campuses all over the world and this number is growing. Students at these campuses have a Western – style education. Some people think this is a bad thing because the students often leave their home countries and go overseas to work.

D. Other people say there are lots of advantages to an international education. International students leave universities with up-to-date ideas and take this knowledge back to their countries. Students also learn the language and culture of these countries. They learn about work, business and how to do well in the global economy.

E. International education is changing universities too. Now they are becoming exciting places, with students from all over the world. International students bring new ideas and new ways of looking at the world.

## EXERCISE 4

Read the text and complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN THREE words.

1. Students are looking for universities with an .....
2. There are more than ..... all over the world and the number is increasing.
3. International students bring home ..... ideas.
4. Universities are changing because of .....

## HOMEWORK

Exercise 1<sup>56</sup>. Read the passages below and do the following tasks

### Crowne plaza

### Los Angeles Airport

### Emergency Fire Procedures

- If you detect a fire, call emergency, 1999, and the Fire Department, 9+911. Engage the fire alarm, alert other guests, and exit the building.

<sup>56</sup> Tham khảo trang 42, sách Basic IELTS Reading

- If a fire is detected inside the room, exit the room immediately, close the door, and activate the nearest emergency alarm. Notify in-house personnel by dialling 1999 and the Fire Department at 911.
- If you are alerted to fire in the building, make sure it is safe to leave your room. Check for heavy smoke. Once you have determined it is safe, take your room key and proceed to the exit nearest to you.
- If it is not safe to leave your room, fill your bathtub and other containers with water. Block all openings, such as vents and under the door, with wet towels. This will prevent fumes from entering your room. Call the hotel staff, informing them of your location.
- If smoke already exists in your room, hold a wet towel over your mouth and stay low.
- Do not break any windows unless absolutely necessary. This will only worsen the situation.
- Do not try to exit by use of the elevators.

*It is important to remember that in any emergency situations your ability to STAY CALM during the evacuation process is the key to success.*

**Complete the following sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage.**

1. When you decide it is safe to leave your room, run quickly to the nearest .....
2. When you don't feel it is safe to leave the room, call the hotel staff to tell them about .....
3. If you detect heavy smoke in your room, cover your mouth with .....
4. Unless necessary it is not suggested to .....
5. The key to success in all emergency situations is .....

**Exercise 2. Read the passages below and do the following tasks**

### **A city survey with a difference**

There are many websites on the Internet which provide lists of the world's best cities to visit, live or work in. These lists usually grade the cities in order, from 'best' to 'worst', and are based on facts and figures provided by local or national organizations.

The City Brands Index (CBI) also provides a list of best and worst cities. However, unlike other surveys, it is based on the idea that cities are similar to products in shops. It asks ordinary people in other countries to grade cities in the same way that they would grade a product, like a soft drink or a car. What is particularly different about the CBI is that the people who take part in the survey may not have ever visited the cities. Instead, they are asked to say what they think the cities are like, basing their opinions on things like news stories, magazine articles or television programmes they have heard or seen.

Each year, about 10,000 people in 20 countries take part in the CBI survey, and they grade a total of 50 cities. They do this by filling in an online questionnaire. There are several categories in the survey. These include things like the economy, education, the environment, local culture, climate and what the city's residents are like.

The CBI list is useful because it helps people choose a good place to live, find work or take a holiday. It also helps regional governments to understand why people and businesses are, or are not, coming to their cities, and so shows them areas which they could develop or improve.

**Complete the sentences below with ONE WORD OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.**

1. The CBI believes that cities are like ..... which people can buy when they go shopping.
2. Surveys take place every .....
3. A maximum of ..... cities are included in the survey.
4. A number of different ..... are included in the survey.

# YOUR NOTES

# SUMMARY COMPLETION

## FORMAT

### Marcel Bich

*The man who turned a luxury item into an everyday object*

Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man who turned the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was appalled at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and was also shocked at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful. Bich went to the Bib brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.

**Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage**

It is thanks to Marcel Bich that most people today are able to 1. .... a ballpoint pen. It was the bad quality and 2. .... of the pens which were available at the time that inspired him to design a 3. .... ballpoint pen that would be both inexpensive and reliable.

### SUMMARY COMPLETION WITH A WORD LIST

**Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A-J, below.**

Treating a phobia using VRET

Sara Considine's programme of treatments lasted for 1. .... months. At first, the sessions did not move very 2. ...., as she just 3. .... the virtual

Complete the

spider through her headset. It only took two sessions for her to stop being 4. ....  
the spiders in her dreams.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. afraid of | F. quickly |
| B. amused by | G. slowly  |
| C. contact   | H. touch   |

Note: .....

.....

### ● SUMMARY COMPLETION WITHOUT A WORD LIST

Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage

It is thanks to Marcel Bich that most people today are able to 1. .... a ballpoint pen. It was the bad quality and 2. .... of the pens which were available at the time that inspired him to design a 3. .... ballpoint pen that would be both inexpensive and reliable.

Note: .....

.....

## STRATEGIES

### Penguin facts

Penguins are one of about 40 species of flightless birds, a category that also includes the ostrich, emu and kiwi. Penguins are neither the smallest nor the largest of the lot, but some may think of them as the most interesting. The waddling birds are known for their white bellies and dark-colored backs and wings, resembling a tuxedo. This distinct coloring is thought to hide penguins from predators in the sea.

Complete the summary. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer

The ostrich, emu, kiwi and penguin are from the same group of 1. .... birds.

Penguins can conceal themselves from predators with their 2. ....

.....



.....



.....

### Check-up

### The Siberian Tiger

The Siberian tiger can be found in what was the USSR and seems to live mainly on the lower slopes of mountains. It likes to eat wild boar, wapiti and moose and will travel long distances in search of food. The male tiger weighs more than the female and is bigger than any other

species of tiger. Genetically it is closely linked to the now extinct Caspian tiger. Although brown bears are capable of killing tigers, they make up approximately 8% of their diet. Russian conservatives are trying to protect Siberian tigers because they keep the wolf population under control.

a. Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

The main habitat of the Siberian tiger is in low mountainous areas of the former 1. .... It hunts a variety of animals including wild boar, wapiti and 2. .... for food. It is similar genetically to the 3. .... Russian conservatives want to 4. .... the number of wolves by protecting the Siberian tiger.

b. Complete the summary by entering, A-I, below.

The main habitat of the Siberian tiger is in low mountainous 1. .... The female is 2. .... than the opposite sex. The Caspian tiger is 3. .... genetically to the Siberian tiger. Russian conservatives are 4. .... the Siberian tiger and at the same time reducing the wolf population.

- |            |            |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| A. bigger  | D. close   | G. protecting |
| B. closely | E. area    | H. lighter    |
| C. protect | F. heavier | I. regions    |

## EXAM PRACTICE

### Exercise 1.

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Register	Verb	
Agreement	Noun	
	Verb	Mượn
Overdue	Adjective	
	Noun	Tiền phạt

## **How to borrow books<sup>57</sup>**

Most libraries require you to register before you are allowed to borrow any of their materials. This means you will probably be asked to fill out and sign a registration card. When you do this, you are not only giving the library your name and address for their files, you are also signing an agreement. The agreement says, basically, that you will obey the rules of the library. A parent or guardian is sometimes also required to sign the card.

To be entitled to use your school library, you probably must only be enrolled in that school. Once you are registered, you will be issued a library or borrower's card. On this card will be your name and a number. Each time you check out, that is, officially borrow something from the library, you will have to present this card to the librarian.

If your library is large enough, it may have film equipment that you may borrow. To do so, however, the library usually requires a separate registration. You may also have to take and pass a course the library gives on how to operate the different pieces of equipment.

You usually check out and return borrowed materials at the same desk. The sign on this desk may read Circulation Desk, Check Out Here, or perhaps Charge Desk.

The library staff member at this desk will take your card and stamp the book card with a date. This is the date by which you are expected to return the material to the library, so others can have the chance of borrowing it. Many libraries allow you to renew the book if it has not been requested by others.

Some libraries charge a fine for each day a library book is overdue, kept out beyond the date stamped on the book card. There are also often fines for books returned damaged or written in. Should you lose a library book, you may be required to pay the library the amount it was worth. Not paying fines could result in your losing all library privileges.

**Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage**

---

<sup>57</sup> Tham khảo trang 15 sách Basic IELTS Reading

Most libraries require you to register before you borrow any books. First of all, you will need to fill out and sign 1. .... and while doing so, you are also 2. .... with the library. Later each time you check out, you will have to present a library card to the librarian. In some libraries, you will be required to make a separate registration if you want to borrow 3. .... and at the same time, you will have to take and 4. .... on how to operate the equipment. When you borrow library books, the librarian will put 5. .... on the book card so that you know when to return them. If you want to keep the books longer, you can 6. .... it if nobody requests them.

### Exercise 2.

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Behavior	Noun	
	Noun	Sự điều trị
Virtual	Adjective	
Physical	Adjective	

### Fighting fear using virtual reality<sup>58</sup>

Sara Considine had a serious spider phobia\*, and had developed several spider-related behaviour patterns. Before going to bed, for example, she would check her room for spiders, then seal the windows with tape so none could get in. She had frightening dreams about spiders every night. Eventually, she decided to get treatment.

During twelve one-hour virtual reality sessions over a three-month period, Ms Considine started very slowly. First, she stood a long way from the virtual spider and just looked at it. Slowly, she moved a little closer. The therapist controlled the computer programme then made the virtual spider move. After just two sessions, Ms Considine reported that although she still saw spiders in her dreams, they were no longer frightening, and she had even managed to have an amusing 'conversation' with one of them. A few sessions later, the therapist encouraged her to hold the virtual spider in her virtual hand, and put it in places where the presence of a real spider would cause her fear. The next stage

<sup>58</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 5, trang 38, sách Complete IELTS band 4-5

was to introduce touch. A large toy spider was placed next to her. Ms Considine then reached out to touch the virtual spider she could see on the screen, and at the same time her real hand touched the toy spider.

After her sessions were over, Sara Considine was able to stop her spider-related behaviour. She even took up camping, something she would never have considered before therapy. More recently she has appeared on a television nature programme, where for the first time she was able to hold a real spider in her hands.

**Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A-J, below.**

#### Treating a phobia using VRET

Sara Considine's programme of treatments lasted for 1. .... months. At first, the sessions did not move very 2. ...., as she just 3. .... the virtual spider through her headset. It only took two sessions for her to stop being 4. .... the spiders in her dreams. After a while, she could hold the virtual spider in her virtual hand, and the next stage involved making physical 5. .... with a toy spider.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. afraid of | F. quickly |
| B. amused by | G. slowly  |
| C. contact   | H. touch   |
| D. held      | I. three   |
| E. observed  | J. twelve  |

#### Exercise 3.

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Appointment	Noun	
		Ngoài tầm kiểm soát
Deal with		
Release	Verb	

## **Stress of workplace<sup>59</sup>**

Three warning signs alert Neil Plumridge about his workload: sleep, scheduling and family. He knows he has too much on when he gets less than six hours of sleep for three consecutive nights; when he is constantly having to reschedule appointments; “and the third one is on the family side”, says Plumridge, the father of a three-year-old daughter, and expecting a second child in October. “If I happen to miss a birthday or anniversary, I know things are out of control.” Being “too busy” is highly subjective. But for any individual, the perception of being too busy over a prolonged period can start showing up as stress: disturbed sleep, and declining mental and physical health. National workers’ compensation figures show stress causes the most lost time of any workplace injury. Employees suffering stress are off work an average of 16.6 weeks. The effects of stress are also expensive. Comcare, the Federal Government insurer, reports that in 2003-04, claims for psychological injury accounted for 7% of claims but almost 27% of claim costs. Experts say the key to dealing with stress is not to focus on relief – a game of golf or a massage – but to reassess workloads. Neil Plumridge says he makes it a priority to work out what has to change; that might mean allocating extra resources to a job, allowing more time or changing expectations. The decision may take several days. He also relies on the advice of colleagues, saying his peers coach each other with business problems. “Just a fresh pair of eyes over an issue can help,” he says.

**Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage**

Statistics from National worker’s compensation indicate stress plays the most important role in 1. .... which cause the time losses. Staffs take about 2. .... for absence from work caused by stress. Not just time is our main concern but great expenses generated consequently. An official insurer wrote sometime that about 3. .... of all claims were mental issues whereas nearly 27% costs in all claims, Sports Such as 4. .... as well as 5. .... could be a treatment to release stress; However, specialists recommended another practical way out, analyzed 6. .... once again.

<sup>59</sup> Tham khảo Stress of Workplace, <http://mini-ielts.com/1180/reading/stress-of-workplace>

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1<sup>60</sup>. Read the passage below and do the following tasks**

### Marcel Bich

The man who turned a luxury item into an everyday object

Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man who turned the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was appalled at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and was also shocked at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.

Bich went to the Bib brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.

By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the "Bic Cristal". The ballpoint pen had finally become a practical writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil.

In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say 'Biro' on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.

Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, which had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company Société Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.

**Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage**

<sup>60</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 6, trang 26 sách Complete IELTS band 4-5

It is thanks to Marcel Bich that most people today are able to 1. .... a ballpoint pen. It was the bad quality and 2. .... of the pens which were available at the time that inspired him to design a 3. .... ballpoint pen that would be both inexpensive and reliable. After getting permission from the Biro brothers to base his pen on their 4. ...., he carefully 5. .... other ballpoints that were sold in the shops, and in 1950 introduced his own versions, the "Bic Cristal". It was popular with the 6. ...., and Bich became very rich. His company, Bic, now makes a variety of cheap 7. ...., such as lighters and razors.

**Exercise 2<sup>61</sup>. Read the passage below and do the following tasks**

### **How happy are we?**

Wealth is also a poor predictor of happiness. People have not become happier over time as their cultures have become more affluent. Even though Americans earn twice as much in today's dollars as they did in 1957, the proportion of those telling surveyors from the National Opinion Research Center that they are "very happy" has declined from 35 to 29 percent.

Even very rich people - those surveyed among Forbes magazine's 100 wealthiest Americans - are only slightly happier than the average American. Those whose income has increased over a 10-year period are not happier than those whose income is stagnant. Indeed, in most nations the correlation between income and happiness is negligible - only in the poorest countries, such as Bangladesh and India, is income a good measure of emotional well-being.

Are people in rich countries happier, by and large, than people in not so rich countries? It appears in general that they are, but the margin may be slim. In Portugal, for example, only one in 10 people reports being very happy, whereas in the much more prosperous Netherlands the proportion of very happy is four in 10. Yet there are curious reversals in this correlation between national wealth and well-being - the Irish during the 1980s consistently reported greater life satisfaction than the wealthier West Germans. Furthermore, other factors, such as civil rights, literacy and duration of democratic government, all of which also promote reported life satisfaction, tend to go hand in hand with national wealth. As a result,

<sup>61</sup> Tham khảo <https://www.bestmytest.com/ielts/ielts-academic-reading/21>

it is impossible to tell whether the happiness of people in wealthier nations is based on money or is a by-product of other felicities.

**Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A-K, below.**

Incomes in the United States have 1. .... over the past forty years, yet happiness levels have 2. .... over the same period. According to research, extremely rich people are only slightly 3. .... happy than people with average incomes. In terms of national wealth, populations of wealthy nations are 4. .... happier than those who live in poorer countries. Although in some cases this trend is 5. .... and it appears that other factors need to be considered.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. more       | F. increased   |
| B. less       | G. decreased   |
| C. reversed   | H. slightly    |
| D. affected   | I. similar     |
| E. remarkably | J. slowed down |
|               | K. stopped     |

# YOUR NOTES

## READING PASSAGE 1

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Find the missing letter to complete the following words.

We\_ther F\_rec\_st

Obs\_rv\_

R\_li\_ble

Pr\_mit\_ve

Pr\_dicti\_n

P\_tt\_rn

Activity 2. Match the words with the correct meanings.

Weather forecast

Nguyên thủy

Primitive

Sự dự đoán

Observe

Mẫu

Prediction

Đáng tin cậy

Reliable

Dự báo thời tiết

Pattern

Quan sát

Activity 3. Complete the table.

	Dự báo thời tiết
Primitive	
	Quan sát
Prediction	
	Đáng tin cậy
Pattern	

## READING PASSAGE

### Weather Forecast

While the technology we use today to provide weather forecasts is new, the study of weather patterns is as old as the hills as mankind has always been dependent on weather. In primitive civilizations, hunters, warriors, farmers and shepherds alike would look to the gods in the sky as the force behind the weather. Often the priests of these gods would enjoy high status and considerable power in the belief they could influence the gods to provide the right weather conditions by performing a rain dance or even, in the case of the Aztecs, commanding a human sacrifice. The actual forecasting methods usually relied on observed patterns of events, also termed pattern recognition. For example, if the sunset was particularly red, the following day often brought fair weather. This form of weather lore, which was passed from one generation to the next, has not entirely disappeared as is evidenced by such sayings as "red sky at night, shepherds' delight". However, not all of these predictions proved reliable, and many of them have since been found not to stand up to rigorous statistical testing by meteorologists today.

## EXERCISE

Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Early societies used to predict the weather by noting 1. .... Although this body of knowledge was not completely 2. .... in making forecasts, it was more accurate than performing a rain dance.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Choose the words from the list and write under the corresponding pictures.

Ferry terminal

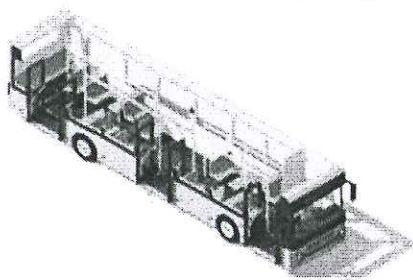
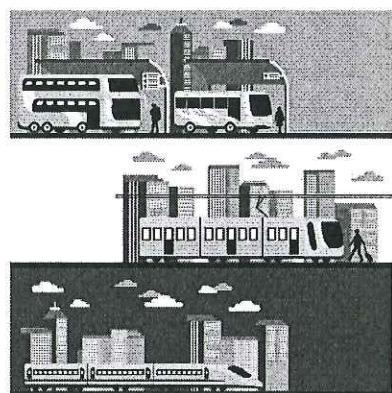
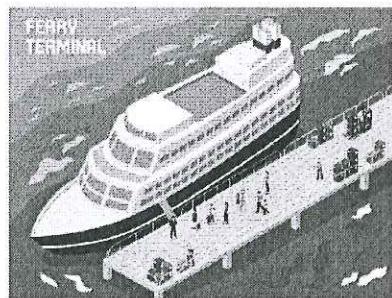
Attraction

Public transit

Accessible

Baby strollers

Low-floor



**Activity 2. Complete the table.**

	Có thể tiếp cận
Ferry terminal	
	Điểm tham quan
Public transit	
	Tầng thấp
Baby strollers	

## ● READING PASSAGE

### Victoria Explore

#### Be an Explorer

The charm of the Victoria region holds many different and unique landscapes. The farmlands of the Saanich Peninsula complement the old English setting of Oak Bay Village. The marine viewpoints of Esquimalt Harbor together with the dramatic scenery of the Sooke Hills embrace the city of Victoria. Get onboard our comfortable buses, enjoy the sights and neighborhoods and let our bus drivers - the best in the west - show you around.

#### Victoria Regional Transit

The Victoria by Bus guidebook lists many attractions which are served by our buses - but there are lots more within walking distance of the bus routes. Buses run seven days a week, usually from 6 a.m. until midnight. Many of our suburban routes cannot offer the high frequency as some of our busier urban routes. The transit system serves all ferry terminals (Sidney, Swartz Bay, Ogden Point and downtown).

#### Accessible Transit

Getting around Victoria on public transit has never been easier for people with a disability. Low-floor accessible buses feature the absence of steps making it easier for everyone to use, especially people using wheelchairs, walkers or pushing baby strollers. The entry level of the bus can be lowered to within four inches of a standard sidewalk so that a ramp can be used for people in wheelchair

## ● EXERCISE

Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

guidebook	ferry terminals	customer	low-floor
schedules	attractions	information	baby strollers

The charm of the Victoria region holds many different and unique landscapes, such as Saanich Peninsula, Oak Bay Village, Esquimalt Harbor and the Sooke Hills. In the Victoria by Bus guide-book, you will find lots of 1. .... which can be reached by buses and with regional buses, you can also get to all 2. .... like Sidney and Swartz Bay. 3. .... buses enable people on wheelchairs and people with 4. .... to travel easily.

## READING PASSAGE 3

### VOCABULARY

Appraise	Đánh giá
Bothersome	Hiệu trưởng
Interpretation	Đổ mồ hôi
Perspire	Phiền hà
Principle	Tác nhân gây áp lực
Stressor	Cách giải thích

**Activity 2. Which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the underlined word?**

1. Planning a party or starting a new job can be just as stressful as being called to the principal's office.  
A. teacher                    B. headmaster                    C. assistant
2. A deadline, a poor test performance, or bothersome noises all may be thought of as stressors.  
A. annoying                    B. surprising                    C. continuous
3. Depending on how people appraise, or judge, circumstances, they may or may not consider them stressful.  
A. feel about                    B. judge                            C. adapt to
4. Other scientists have looked at stressors.

A. stressful situation      B. negative events      C. positive events

5. This process of interpretation is called appraisal.

A. seeing      B. understanding      C. thinking

6. You know how your heart beats faster, you perspire more heavily, and your words do not come out right when you are placed in a stressful situation.

A. sweat      B. breathe      C. run

**Activity 3. Complete the table.**

	Đánh giá
Bothersome	
	Cách giải thích
Perspire	
	Hiệu trưởng
Stressor	

**READING PASSAGE**

**What Is Stress?**

Most people would say they know what stress is. But for scientists who study stress, it has been surprisingly hard to define. This is because there are so many ways of looking at stress.

Some researchers have studied how our bodies react to stress. You know how your heart beats faster, you perspire more heavily, and your words do not come out right when you are placed in a stressful situation. But knowing how we feel when we experience stress does not explain it; nor does it tell us what causes it.

Other scientists have looked at stressors: events or situations that produce stress. A deadline, a poor test performance, or bothersome noises all may be thought of as stressors. Even pleasant events can be stressors. Planning a party or starting a new job can be just as stressful as being called to the principal's office.

Stress, then, can be caused by both negative and positive events, or stressors. Of course, whether an event is thought of as positive or negative is, in some ways, a matter of personal choice.

In sum, it is the way people interpret an event that makes it stressful or not stressful. This process of interpretation is called appraisal. Depending on how people appraise, or judge, circumstances, they may or may not consider them stressful.

## EXERCISE

Complete the summary below by choosing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

It is hard for the scientists to define the word 1 ..... because there are many ways of looking at it. Your body reacts to stress with a fast-beating heart, heavy perspiration and so on when you are in 2 ..... 3 ..... refer to events or situations that produce stress and they may even include 4 ..... such as 5 ..... and starting a new job. In general, stress can be caused by both negative and positive events.

## READING PASSAGE 4

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Find the missing letter to complete the following words.

B\_lingu\_I

P\_rson\_lity

D\_ff\_rent

St\_dy

Bic\_ltur\_I

Ch\_ng\_

**Activity 2. Match the words with the correct meanings.**

Bilingual	Nghiên cứu
Study	Thay đổi
Personality	Song ngữ
Different	Nhân cách
Bicultural	Có hai nền văn hóa
Change	Khác nhau

**Activity 3. Complete the table.**

	Song ngữ
Study	
	Nhân cách
Different	
	Có 2 nền văn hóa
Change	

**READING PASSAGE**

**Bilinguals and personality**

Many people believe that bilinguals have two different personalities, one for each of the languages they speak, and that switching between languages makes bilinguals act differently. Although this may seem unbelievable to some, research actually supports this idea.

According to various studies, bilinguals who are also bicultural and are actively involved in both of their cultures, interpret situations differently depending on which language they speak in. Although everyone, monolinguals and bilinguals alike, is able to change the way

they feel and interpret events (a phenomenon known as frame-shifting), biculturals do this without realizing when switching between languages.

The changes are not only linguistic. As an English-Spanish bicultural myself I do find I act differently depending on which culture I'm immersed in at the time. I'm often aware of the fact that when I speak to other Spanish speakers my voice is slightly louder and I gesticulate more than when I talk to English speakers. Could we then say that bilinguals have two different personalities?

## EXERCISE

Complete the summary below by choosing a word from the list below for each answer.

evidence	personality	characteristics	body
distinct	surroundings	facts	adapt

There is some 1 ..... to show that people who are bilingual exhibit a different 2 ..... depending on which language they are speaking. Some bilinguals also have two 3 ..... cultural identities, meaning that they are able to 4 ..... their behaviour effortlessly according to their cultural surroundings. This may involve changes in volume of speech or in the use of body language.

## HOMEWORK

### EXERCISE 1

#### Educating Our Mobile Children

One of the greatest concerns parents have when facing an international move is "What schooling will be available to my child? Will my child be disadvantaged academically as a result of this move?" Although this fear is certainly strongest in families moving overseas for the first time, even those who may be more experienced often have concerns about their children's education.

Dr. Ernest Mannino, Director of the State Department's Office of Overseas Schools, and Dr. Keith Miller, Deputy Director of the office, spoke candidly about some of the common concerns parents have regarding the education of their children. Dr. Mannino and Dr. Miller caution parents against making assumptions about their children's education. To make an educated choice, parents need to think through schooling issues and to research post schools as far in advance of a move as possible.

Children who are internationally mobile have many choices of schools to attend. In most major cities, there are schools based on the U.S., French, German, and British systems. Some parents also choose to become their children's teachers through home education. Which school is appropriate for your child is an individual decision based on many factors.

The following is a summary of the passage. Fill in the gaps by choosing from the words or phrases listed in the box below the summary. Remember that there are more choices than you can use.

disadvantages	decisions	assumptions	academic system
schooling issues	internationally mobile	individually	

One of the greatest concerns families moving overseas have is the 1 ..... to their children's education resulting from their international move. Some experts warn the parents against making 2 ..... about their children's education. To those who are making an educated choice for their children, 3 ..... are something they need to think through in advance. There could be many choices of schools for children who are 4 ..... and parents will have to make decisions 5 ..... about the appropriate school for their children.

## EXERCISE 2

The instructions accompanying do-it-yourself products are regularly cited as a source of unnecessary expense or frustration. Few companies seem to test their instructions by having them followed by a first-time user. Often, essential information is omitted, steps in the construction process are taken for granted, and some degree of special knowledge is

assumed. This is especially worrying in any fields where failure to follow correct procedures can be dangerous.

Objections to material in plain English have come mainly from the legal profession. Lawyers point to the risk of ambiguity inherent in the use of everyday language for legal or official documents, and draw attention to the need for confidence in legal formulations, which can come only from using language that has been tested in courts over the course of centuries. The campaigners point out that there has been no sudden increase in litigation as a consequence of the increase in plain English materials.

Similarly, professionals in several different fields have defended their use of technical and complex language as being the most precise means of expressing technical or complex ideas. This is undoubtedly true: scientists, doctors, bankers and others need their jargon in order to communicate with each other succinctly and unambiguously. But when it comes to addressing the non-specialist consumer, the campaigners argue, different criteria must apply.

'The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language', David Crystal, 3rd Edition, © Cambridge University Press, 2010.

**Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.**

Consumers often complain that they experience a feeling of 1. .... when trying to put together do-it-yourself products which have not been tested by companies on a 2. .... In situations where not keeping to the correct procedures could affect safety issues, it is especially important that 3. .... information is not left out and no assumptions are made about a stage being self-evident or the consumer having a certain amount of 4. .... Lawyers, however, have raised objections to the use of plain English. They feel that it would result in ambiguity in documents and cause people to lose faith in 5. ...., as it would mean departing from language that has been used in the courts for a very long time.

## YOUR NOTES

## FORMAT

The main elements required for survival are food, fire, shelter and water. Their order of importance will depend upon where you happen to be. In the desert water will head the list; in polar regions shelter and fire will be the main concerns. Ordering your priorities is the first step to survival.

It takes a healthy person quite a long time to die of starvation, for the body can use up its stored resources, but exposure to wind, rain and cold can be fatal even in mild climates and death comes in only minutes in the icy waters of the poles. Food is rarely the first priority. Even in those places where it is difficult to find, there are usually other problems to face first. Shelter will often be the prime necessity in extremes of climate or temperatures such as in the frozen polar regions or in the baking deserts. The need for fire is closely linked.

Water is something that most people in the modern world take for granted. They are so used to turning on a tap that until an extreme drought causes water rationing they seldom think about it. Yet the survivor at sea, or after a flood, though surrounded by water, may be desperate for drinkable water. And there are many places where, unless it rains, no obvious water is available. Although there could be other survival necessities to deal with, water is always universally important.

### STANDARD MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the passage and answer the following multiple-choice questions by circling the letter of the correct answer.

1. The factor which decides the order of importance or the main elements required for survival is

- A. your health.  
B. your location.  
C. your job.  
D. your strength.
2. The basic need that may NOT be equally important as the others in extremely cold places is  
A. water.  
B. shelter.  
C. fire.  
D. none of above.
3. Fire is described as  
A. universally important.  
B. being taken for granted.  
C. the prime necessity.  
D. closely linked with shelter.
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. Exposure to wind is not dangerous in mild climates.  
B. People may die quickly in the water of polar regions.  
C. Looking for food is the first thing to do most of the time.  
D. Survivors after a flood won't need water for drinking.

### MODIFIED MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the passage and decide which elements are necessary for survival. You can choose more than one answer.

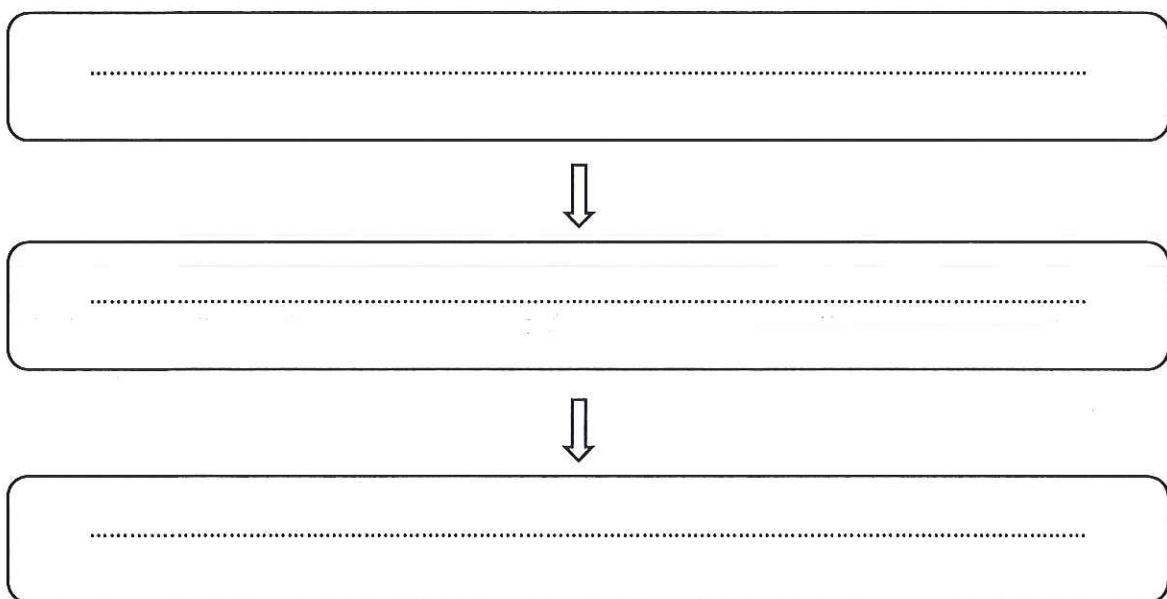
- A. Food
- B. Clothes
- C. Shelter
- D. Water

- E. Light
- F. Fire
- G. Weapon

Note: .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## STRATEGIES



### Check-up

#### Now for the bad news: A teenage time bomb<sup>62</sup>

They are just four, five and six years old right now, but already they are making criminologists nervous. They are growing up, too frequently, in abusive or broken homes, with little adult supervision and few positive role models. Left to themselves, they spend much of their time hanging out on the streets or soaking up violent TV shows. By the year 2005 they will be teenagers - a group that tends to be, in the view of Northeastern

<sup>62</sup> Tham khảo: [www.ieltsbuddy.com](http://www.ieltsbuddy.com)

University criminologist James Alan Fox, "temporary sociopaths - impulsive and immature." If they also have easy access to guns and drugs, they can be extremely dangerous. For all the heartening news offered by recent crime statistics, there is an ominous flip side. While the crime rate is dropping for adults, it is soaring for teens. Between 1990 and 1994, the rate at which adults age 25 and older committed homicides declined 22%; yet the rate jumped 16% for youths between 14 and 17, the age group that in the early '90s supplanted 18- to 24-year-olds as the most crime-prone. And that is precisely the age group that will be booming in the next decade. There are currently 39 million children under 10 in the U.S., more than at any time since the 1950s. "This is the calm before the crime storm," says Fox. "So long as we fool ourselves in thinking that we're winning the war against crime, we may be blindsided by this bloodbath of teenage violence that is lurking in the future."

1. The general crime rate in the US is .....
  - A. increasing
  - B. decreasing
  - C. not changing
2. The age group which commits the highest rate of crime is .....
  - A. 14 - 17
  - B. 18 - 24
  - C. 24+
3. James Fox believes that the improvement in crime figures could
  - A. make us complacent in the fight against crime.
  - B. result in an increase in teenage violence.
  - C. result in a decrease in teenage violence.

## EXAM PRACTICE

Exercise 1<sup>63</sup>. Read the passage and do the following task

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Organic		
		Truyền thống
Produce	Noun	
		Phân bón hóa học
Pesticides		
		Nhân tạo

### The Growing Popularity of Organic Food

At the supermarket these days, there is often a section or aisle that sells just organic products. There are also many new stores opening up that specialize just in organic fruits and vegetables. Organic food is becoming more and more popular these days due to concerns about the safety of conventionally grown food. Organically grown produce, though, is often more expensive to buy. Consumers need to understand why something is labeled 'organic' in order to make the best choices when purchasing food for themselves and their families.

Several factors contribute to this higher price. Though there are some small differences, government agencies across the world agree on what qualifies a product as organic: such products must be grown without chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Also, livestock, such as cows, pigs, and chickens, must not be injected with artificial growth hormones or antibiotics. These standards result in food that is generally healthier and tastier. Without harsh pesticides and chemical fertilizers, crop plants produce more antioxidants and other beneficial nutrients. The farmer, their families, and their communities also benefit from a cleaner and safer environment. Fertilizer runoff is a major environmental problem and affects places far away from farms. Their mass production also contributes to global warming. Organic production techniques encourage environmental stewardship for the

<sup>63</sup> Tham khảo: The best preparation for IELTS Reading, page 21

Earth and long-term agricultural sustainability. Those standards ensure a safe and nutritious supply of food from organic farms.

**Read the passage and answer the following multiple-choice questions by circling the letter of the correct answer.**

1. What is one disadvantage of organic food?

- A. No one knows their effect on people's health and the environment.
- B. They often cost more than conventionally grown foods.
- C. Organic foods aren't readily available.
- D. They don't taste as good as other types of food.

2. Which of the following is a criterion for certification of organic food?

- A. It must have a minimum standard for taste and appearance.
- B. No artificial substances can be used in growing the food.
- C. Organic food must be grown in special areas.
- D. They must be sold at a special price in supermarkets.

3. Who would most likely determine if something is considered organic?

- A. An individual farmer raising corn
- B. A consumer advocacy group
- C. Scientists doing agricultural research
- D. The Ministry of Agriculture

4. What is one problem with conventional farming?

- A. Manufacturing fertilizer increases greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- B. The surplus of food grown is too large.
- C. The market for crops becomes imbalanced.

D. Farmers can't get enough supplies.

5. What is one benefit of growing organic food?

A. There is more stability in food prices.

B. People are able to eat more.

C. Those who grow the food are healthier.

D. The food supply is predictable.

**Exercise 2<sup>64</sup>. Read the passage and do the following task**

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Blog		
Text entry		
Audience	Noun	
Comment thread		

Just ten years after the coining of the term 'blog', or web log, there are now over one hundred million of them. At current growth rates, the number of new blogs created is doubling about every five months. They are not simply personal diaries or journals. Blogs are meant for a larger audience. Whether that audience consists of just a small circle of friends or millions of people dedicated to a political cause, blogs offer a way to connect with each other and share ideas.

The first blogs required some technical expertise to maintain and publish the site. As the Internet has grown, blogging sites have developed to the point where people need no specialized knowledge. Anyone with access to a computer and the Internet can upload their text entries, which are the core of what a blog is. People write on every sort of subject: daily activities, celebrity gossip, political news, or their travelling experiences. The blogger can also include embedded hypertext links to other relevant websites. Others who see these entries can then post comments on them. On the most popular blog sites, comment threads can run many times longer than the original entry.

---

<sup>64</sup> Tham khảo: The best preparation for IELTS Reading, page 35

Usually, along the side of the blog, there are links to other blogs. This blogroll can consist merely of the writer's friends, or can be other thematically similar blogs. These links not only help to define what kind of blogging is done on the site, but also help to increase visibility and to produce better search results.

**Read the passage and choose the correct answer.**

1. In recent times, blogs have

- A. grown at a very fast pace.
- B. transformed completely several times.
- C. become unfashionable and unpopular.
- D. not broken into the mainstream.

2. Over the years, blogs have become

- A. quite irrelevant in people's daily life.
- B. increasingly complicated to use.
- C. unusually wordy and ungrammatical.
- D. less difficult to create and to update.

3. Blog posts can

- A. only discuss a narrow range of subjects.
- B. include long discussions through readers' comments.
- C. inhibit the flow of ideas.
- D. replace all mainstream media.

4. People do not link their blogs to other sites to

- A. decrease traffic on competing blogs.
- B. shape what their blog is about.

- C. attract readers who have similar interests.
- D. appear more prominently on search engines.

**Exercise 3<sup>65</sup>. Read the passage below and do the following task**

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Chess piece		
		Đối thủ
Capture		
Embody		
Mobile		
		Quân vua
The queen		

### Western Chess

The game of chess is thousands of years old. Chess has been played for so long now that its place of origin is unclear. Regardless of where the game was first played, it eventually reached ancient Persia. In the 8th century CE, conquering armies swept out from the Arabian Peninsula creating an empire that stretched from India to Spain. From Persia, the game of chess traveled throughout the empire to Spain, and from there, to the rest of Europe.

Chess pieces and their functions are a small reflection of medieval European life. The pawns are the most numerous type on the board and are often sacrificed to protect other pieces. They represent serfs in the feudal system who were tied to the land they worked on and had no say in the destiny of their own lives.

The two rooks are set on each side of the back row and are like the castles that protected the nobles and the clergymen. The knights are the only pieces that move in an 'L' shape, much like how the mounted and armored warriors had the ability to outflank opponents.

<sup>65</sup> Tham khảo: The best preparation for IELTS Reading, page 39

The Church in medieval times was much more relevant in daily life and politics than even now and was represented by the bishops, which sat on both sides of the king and queen.

The queen is the most powerful chess piece on the whole board, though not the most important. It is an interesting commentary on the precarious positions of such people in medieval court life. The mobility of the king in chess is very limited, considering that it is the most important piece in the game. Only the pawn has fewer options when moving. The loss of one's king loses the game and thus speaks to their importance in the Middle Ages as a physical embodiment of the state.

Choose FOUR letters, A-I.

**NB** Your answers may be given in any order.

Which FOUR of the following statements are true of European chess?

- A In chess, the king cannot be moved.
- B Capturing the opponent's king wins the game.
- C Rooks, representing stone castles, are the strongest pieces in the game.
- D Historians have pinpointed the exact time and place where chess was created.
- E The pawn is the least mobile of all the pieces.
- F Chess has a short history since people started playing it only recently.
- G The game of chess embodies European life in the Middle Ages.
- H European chess started in a different area of the world.
- I If all of a player's pawns are taken, he or she loses the game.

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1<sup>66</sup>. Read the passage below and do the following task**

### First Test to Predict Alzheimer's

The world's first blood test to predict Alzheimer's disease before symptoms occur has been developed. The test identifies 10 chemicals in the blood associated with the disease two to three years before symptoms start, but it might be able to predict Alzheimer's decades earlier.

Globally, 35 million people are living with Alzheimer's. It is characterized by a toxic buildup of amyloid and tau proteins in the brain, which destroys the neurons. Several blood tests can diagnose the disease, but until now, none has had the sensitivity to predict its onset.

But with no treatments available, would anyone want to take these tests? Mapstone says "In my experience, the majority of people are very interested to know whether they will get Alzheimer's. They believe that knowledge is power — particularly when it comes to your own health. We may not have any therapy yet but there are things we can do - we can get our financial and legal affairs in order, plan for future care, and inform family members."

#### Choose the correct letter A-C

1. The test can predict Alzheimer's.....  
a) two or three years before the illness begins.  
b) two or three years from the start of the symptoms.  
c) a decade before.
2. This test is the first blood test which can.....  
a) cure Alzheimer's  
b) estimate the start of the disease  
c) diagnose the disease
3. Mapstone believes that ....  
a) this test will help people understand Alzheimer's  
b) people want to know about their health  
c) people want power

<sup>66</sup> Tham khảo: ieltsliz.com/ielts-reading-multiple-choice-question/

**Exercise 2<sup>67</sup>. Read the passage and do the following task**

**Why does coffee shoot out of the lid of your cup?**

You're running late for work and you've purchased your coffee in a hurry. Just as you arrive at the office, a jet of hot liquid escapes from the tiny hole in the lid, leaving you with hot beverage residue on your clothes before the day has really started.

This is exactly what happened to Rob Kaczmarek after buying a cup of his favorite caffeinated drink. The marketing director at Convergent Science was intrigued by why the coffee shoots out so far and therefore set about modelling this, initially as a joke for those who enjoy a bit of computational fluid dynamics. It's the design of the lid that's the problem, he explains.

"It happens because of the sloshing of the coffee against the lid, which is kind of unique. At the end of the lid, the hole is right up above that. As the coffee sloshes against the end of the lid, that velocity is amplified and it splashes up through the actual hole."

Not all coffee cups are designed with a hole, of course. Some have lids with a tiny hole and others peel back to reveal a much larger gap, which offsets the shooting jets of hot liquid.

**Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.**

1. What accident might occur at work in the morning, after you bought coffee?
  - A. You spill it all over the place accidentally.
  - B. You get burns from the hot coffee.
  - C. You contaminate your clothes with it.
  - D. Nothing out of ordinary.
2. Rob Kaczmarek explains to us that:
  - A. The coffee shoots out very far.
  - B. He sat his experiment as a joke.
  - C. He was really intrigued by spilling the coffee.
  - D. Coffee spills because of the design of the lid.
3. The main reason coffee spills is:
  - A. Velocity.
  - B. Sloshing.
  - C. Design of the cup.
  - D. It is not stated.

<sup>67</sup> Tham khảo: ielts-up.com/reading/multiple-choice-3

## YOUR NOTES

## READING PASSAGE 1

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Look at the pictures. Do you know what sport it is?



Activity 2. Match the word with its correct definition.

WORD	ANSWER	DEFINITION
1. Martial arts (noun)	1 -	a. to give all your attention to something
2. Physical (adj)	2 -	b. Fighting sports
3. Training shoes (noun)	3 -	c. Connected with a person's body
4. Concentrate (verb)	4 -	d. Sneakers
5. Route (noun)	5 -	e. A way that you follow to get from one place to another

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Martial art	Noun	
Physical	Adjective	
	Noun	Giày thể thao
	Verb	Tập trung
Route	Noun	

## READING PASSAGE 1

### Parkour – a new way of thinking about your street<sup>68</sup>

When you see a group of people running down in a city street, jumping over everything in their path, you're looking at people doing parkour. Parkour is a mix of material arts and gymnastics.

Parkour started in France in the 1980s. It is a way of getting from A to B. You do it by jumping over walls or climbing along buildings. But parkour isn't just about the physical moves. Parkour is a way of thinking about the world we live in and how we move around it. It is about freedom.

Where do people do parkour? It's easy! You can do parkour almost anywhere. What do you need to do the sport? Nothing! You don't need special equipment and you can do it in any clothes, although you need good training shoes when you're practicing.

People do training for parkour in groups, and working on parkour moves with friends is an important part of the sport. People spend a lot of time doing exercises because they need to be fit and strong. They also need to have very good balance. But the sport isn't only about physical strength. Parkour needs very good concentration. You need to decide on your route quickly and you have to control your fear. Some parkour moves are very difficult, like jumping between roots or bouncing from walls. And they look amazing. This is why many movies and games now show parkour and why many young people are trying the sport.

<sup>68</sup> Tham khảo unit 7, trang 63 sách Bridge to IELTS difStudent's book (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

## EXERCISE 1

Choose the correct answer.

1. You do parkour ...  
a. in a sports hall      b. on the street      c. in the countryside
2. It began in ...  
a. 2010      b. 1990      c. 1980
3. It started in ...  
a. America      b. France      c. China
4. The sport is like ...  
a. karate      b. football      c. climbing
5. People do parkour ...  
a. in groups      b. with a partner      c. alone

## READING PASSAGE 2

### VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Match the word with its synonym.

WORD	ANSWER	SYNONYM
1. Be in danger	1 -	a. Make a hole
2. Drill	2 -	b. At risk
3. Run out	3 -	c. Source
4. Supply (noun)	4 -	d. Be used up

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
	Noun	Nguồn cung cấp
	Collocation	Gặp nguy hiểm
Drill	Verb	
Run out	Phrasal verb	
	Noun	Bắc Cực
Middle East	Noun	

## READING PASSAGE 2

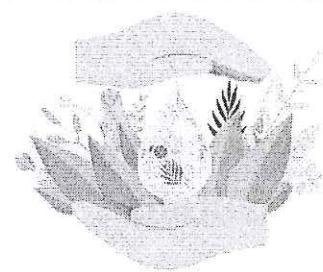
### A difficult balance – how we are managing fresh water supplies<sup>69</sup>

Rivers are beautiful and important parts of the landscape. Over five billion people need them, as well as thousands of animals. But water supplies in countries all over the world are decreasing and river pollution is increasing.

Today, even the world's great rivers like the Nile, Yangtze and Ganges are in danger, with 30 out of 47 of the largest rivers showing water pollution. Some of the most polluted rivers are in Europe and the United States. There isn't much clean water left and the cleanest rivers are a long way from humans, in the Arctic or Siberia.

The situation in the Middle East is a good example of how we are using water too much. In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia wanted to produce food for its people.

To do this, they needed water. But how much water does the country have? In a year it only has 100 mm of rain. To get water, engineers drilled down into the rock. How many years did they have before the water ran out? It took just 20 years to use all the underground water.



## EXERCISE 2

Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the writer's attitude?  
a. positive              b. not positive and not negative              c. negative
2. Where are the clean rivers?  
a. in Europe              b. in America              c. a long way from people
3. How did people get water in the desert?  
a. from rain  
b. by drilling  
c. by buying it from other countries
4. What is the problem?

<sup>69</sup> Tham khảo unit 10, trang 88 sách Bridge to IELTS Student's book (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

- a. There is too much water
- b. There are too many people and not enough water
- c. There isn't enough food

## READING PASSAGE 3

### VOCABULARY

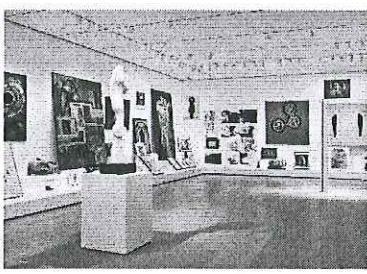
**Activity 1.** Look at the pictures of treasure and find the missing letters.



TR\_\_S\_R



F\_\_LD



\_XH\_B\_TION

**Activity 2.** Choose the correct answer.

1. If something **belongs to** you, you ...
  - a. own it
  - b. throw it
  - c. drop it
  
2. If you are **looking for** something, you are trying to ... it.
  - a. touch
  - b. find
  - c. see

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
	noun	Kho báu
	noun	Cánh đồng
Exhibition	noun	
Belong to	verb	
	verb	Tìm kiếm

## READING PASSAGE 3

### The Staffordshire Hoard

Terry Herbert's hobby was looking for treasure, especially gold. He looked for eighteen years and found nothing important. Then one day he did! Over five days, Terry found hundreds of pieces of gold and silver treasure in a square green field not far from his house. The field belonged to a farmer called Fred Johnson. Fred and Terry couldn't keep this national treasure, but they received a lot of money for finding it. They shared more than three million pounds! The farmer built a new house with his half of the money.

The treasure is called the Staffordshire Hoard. There are more than 3,500 pieces of gold and silver, all from the 7th or 8th centuries. Nobody knows why the treasure was in the field. Some pieces are quite small, including some beautiful gold fish and snakes. Every piece is amazing!

Most of this wonderful old treasure is at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery. Sometimes travelling exhibitions take pieces of the treasure to different parts of the UK and the world. Terry Herbert gives talks about how he found the treasure. At these talks it is possible to look at photos and copies of some of the treasure but Terry doesn't bring any of it with him.

### EXERCISE 3

Choose the correct answer.

1. Where was the treasure?
  - a. in his house
  - b. near his house
  - c. a long way from his house
  
2. Why didn't Terry keep any of the treasure?
  - a. It belonged to the whole country
  - b. Fred wanted to keep it all
  - c. Terry needed a new house
  
3. How much of the money did Terry get?

a. none of it	b. all of it	c. half of it
---------------	--------------	---------------

4. People know
- how old the treasure is
  - why it was in the field
  - who it belonged to
5. The treasure is all
- the same size
  - made of gold
  - very beautiful
6. What happens to the treasure now?
- Some of it moves from place to place
  - None of it leaves the United Kingdom
  - All of it stays in a museum in Birmingham
7. At Terry Herbert's talks, people can
- learn how Terry found the treasure
  - see some of the real treasure
  - take photos of Terry with the treasure

## READING PASSAGE 4

### VOCABULARY

**Activity 1.** Find these words in the passage and match them with the meanings.

virtual      interactive      digital      headset      keyboard      tool

- Something not real, made by a computer: .....
- Information that is in the form of 1s and 0s: .....
- Something usually held in your hand to help you do a job: .....
- The part of your computer that you type with: .....
- A piece of equipment you wear on your head which lets you hear, see and say things:  
.....
- Involving people communicating with each other: .....

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Digital	Adjective	
Interactive	Adjective	

Virtual	Adjective	
Headset	Noun	
Keyboard	Noun	
Tool	Noun	

## READING PASSAGE 4

### Where's the classroom gone?<sup>70</sup>

- A. What is traditional education? Today, it's a classroom, a teacher and a book. But will this be the same in 2020? The answer is almost certainly, 'No, it won't.' So, how will students learn in the future? Advances in technology will change where we learn and how we learn. Education will be available when and where it is needed, it will be more interactive, and it will be cheaper than it is now.
- B. Students won't use books in 2020; they will have a small digital tool to carry all the information they need. This tool will be a library, a mobile phone, a TV, a computer and a digital recorder. It won't have a keyboard – students will use their voice to use it.
- C. Learning won't start in the morning and finish in the afternoon; students will be able to study and learn 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Some work will be done alone, but a lot more will be done in pairs or in groups, and students will communicate with other students across the world to do projects.
- D. So what will happen to the teacher and the classroom? Well, we won't spend a lot of time in the classroom. Students will meet online and will have a group of teachers and experts to help them with their learning. A virtual tutor – or intelligent programme – will watch the student's progress and tell parents and teachers how they are doing. When a student doesn't understand something, the virtual tutor will help them. It will even be able to take students into a virtual world where they can experience situations for themselves. For example, if you are studying volcanoes, you will put on your headset and it will take you to a volcano to see what happens.

<sup>70</sup> Tham khảo unit 12, trang 106 sách Bridge to IELTS Student's book (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

In the future, when we ask where's the classroom gone? The answer will be the classroom is all around us.

## EXERCISE 4

Choose the correct answer.

1. Education will ...  
a. use advanced technology      b. become expensive      c. take longer
2. Students won't need to ...  
a. type      b. read      c. speak
3. Students will study more often ...  
a. individually  
b. in lectures  
c. in pairs and small groups
4. A ... will watch the student's progress  
a. computer programme      b. tutor      c. parent

## HOMEWORK

### EXERCISE 1

#### The Olympics and Barcelona<sup>71</sup>

A. The Olympics are a major international sports event. It happens every two years in the summer and then in the winter.

B. Many countries want to host the Olympics, but it is a very difficult event to organize. Countries have to construct new buildings and make old buildings more modern. However, it can give an old city a new life and improve the city. It can also make a lot of money. Atlanta, Georgia, in the USA, made \$300 million from the 2004 Olympics.

<sup>71</sup> Tham khảo unit 5, trang 37 sách sách Bridge to IELTS Work book (Pre Intermediate – Intermediate)

**C.** The Spanish city of Barcelona is more than 2000 years old. It has many fantastic old buildings and is famous for the architect, Gaudi. His unusual stone and brick buildings are all across the city. Since the 1992 Olympics, you can also see many modern buildings in the city.

**D.** The Olympic port was an ugly, old area of Barcelona. There wasn't a nice beach in the city, but now there is a wonderful man-made beach. Before the Olympics, there were many huge, ugly concrete and glass hotels. Construction workers made the old hotels more modern. Today Barcelona is the twelfth most visited city in the world!

**Choose the correct answers.**

1. The Summer Olympics happen every ...

- a. two years
- b. four years

2. The Olympics are usually ...

- a. good for a city
- b. bad for a city

3. Gaudi is ...

- a. a building
- b. an architect

4. The Olympic port is now ...

- a. a modern area
- b. an ugly area

## EXERCISE 2

### Would you like to be an astronaut?<sup>72</sup>

You don't have to be Superman to fly in space. Many men and women from many different countries have done it. For example, the European Space Agency (ESA) now has 14 astronauts from 8 different countries.

The first thing is this - you need to be sure it's the job that you really want to do. It requires a lot of hard work and several years of study at university before astronaut training even begins. Most people start this between 27 and 37 years of age. Many astronauts also train to become pilots first.

Astronauts come from all over Europe and the world, and it's important that they can speak the same languages. They have to speak English, and they are given Russian lessons. Some also learn another language, for example Japanese, as a number of astronauts are Japanese speakers.

If you are still at school and you'd like to be an astronaut when you're older, it's not too early to start developing the skills you will need. Playing video games is a great thing to do, as it helps you to think quickly and clearly. This is what you will need to do when you travel in space.

Another good thing to do is sports, especially team sports. They make you fit, of course, but more importantly, they help you learn how to do things together with your colleagues. So, maybe planning a game of football for next weekend isn't a bad idea?

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. The first paragraph says that
  - A. lots of people can be an astronaut.
  - B. there are astronauts from all countries.
  - C. only 14 people from Europe have become astronauts.

<sup>72</sup> Tham khảo test 6 sách Key A2 Trainer

2. The writer says
- A. you need to be a pilot before you become an astronaut.
  - B. it's important to know that being an astronaut is right for you.
  - C. when you start training to be an astronaut, you must be between 27 and 37.
3. Which languages do ESA astronauts know how to speak after training?
- A. English and Russian
  - B. English and Japanese
  - C. English, Japanese and Russian
4. Why can playing video games be useful if you want to be an astronaut?
- A. There are many video games about space travel.
  - B. Video games can teach you to think fast.
  - C. Video games help you to understand how computers work.
5. How can sports help you to become an astronaut?
- A. They help you to get fit.
  - B. They give you something to do in your free time.
  - C. They help you to work well with other people.

# YOUR NOTES

UNIT  
07

# REVISION

## SENTENCE COMPLETION

### ● STRATEGY

.....



.....



.....



.....

.....

## VOCABULARY

Activity 1. Match the words with the correct meanings.

Avocado	Chín
Ripe	Chủng loại
Substitute	Quả bơ
Ingredient	Vật/Người thay thế
Variety	Dinh dưỡng
Nutrients	Nguyên liệu

Activity 2. Complete the table.

	Quả bơ
Ripe	
	Vật/Người thay thế
Ingredient	
	Chủng loại
Nutrients	

## READING PASSAGE

### The Lovely Avocado<sup>73</sup>

The avocado is a very special kind of fruit. It originally evolved somewhere in Mexico or Central America and is now grown all over the world. Avocados were once considered an aphrodisiac because their shape is similar to a part of the human body. One common type of avocado consumed is the 'Hass' variety. The skin of this kind of avocado is dark green and has ridges and bumps. When ripe, the flesh of the fruit has a soft and buttery texture that feels good on the tongue. Unlike most other fruits, the avocado is not considered sweet. A medium-sized avocado can contain up to 35 grams of fat, though the vast majority of that

<sup>73</sup> Tham khảo: The best preparation for IELTS Reading, page 24

fat is of the healthier monounsaturated kind. Among all fruits, avocados also have the most fiber per unit of weight. They also contain many other nutrients and vitamins.

Due to their unique texture and taste, avocados can be prepared in a variety of ways. They are an excellent substitute for meat in vegetarian cuisine. Mature, ripened avocados can be eaten with just a little salt and pepper. Sliced avocado is a great addition to salads, soups and sandwiches. The avocado is the main ingredient in 'guacamole', a kind of dip that consists of the mashed flesh of the fruit, tomatoes, onions, lime and spices. Avocados are even versatile enough for desserts, including ice cream and milkshakes.

Avocado oil is very good in cooking because of its high smoking point, ability to carry other flavors, and absence of any unhealthy trans fats. This oil is high in vitamin E and is also used in skin products for the face and body.

**Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.**

1. Avocados are useful in cosmetic products because the oil contains .....
2. In ..... dishes, avocados are a good ingredient for those who don't eat meat.
3. People can eat avocados by themselves, with some .....
4. It is best to eat avocados when they are .....

## SUMMARY COMPLETION

### STRATEGY

.....



.....



## VOCABULARY

Complete the table.

Communication	
Convey	
Argue	
Persuade	
Discussion	
Agenda	

## READING PASSAGE

<sup>74</sup> Managers need a range of communication skills to carry out their jobs effectively. They need to be able to articulate their ideas and visions and to convey enthusiasm. Good managers may, at times, need to be able to argue points cogently and to persuade people to their point of view. However, good managers appreciate that communication is a two-way process, and that listening is an important element of communication. Listening to the views of others can help to test ideas as well as to develop new products and methods of production.

The most common forum in which managers are required to communicate are meetings. It is important for managers to plan for meetings, whether with a single person or with a group. Managers should not invite too many participants to keep numbers to a minimum. They should have a clear agenda for discussion and should exercise tight time controls to

<sup>74</sup> Tham khảo: Get ready for IELTS Reading Pre-intermediate A2+, page 44

prevent meetings dragging on. Managers should enter each meeting with a clear idea of what they want to achieve. At the end of a meeting it is good practice to summarize what has been agreed and what needs to happen in the future.

**Complete the summary using NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer.**

There should be a small number of (1)..... at meetings and there needs to be a (2)..... for any meeting, which will include a clear agenda. During the meeting there needs to be good (3)..... management and clarity about what the meeting should hopefully (4)..... At the end, there should be a summary and agreement about (5)..... action.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

### STRATEGY

.....



.....



.....

## VOCABULARY

Complete the table.

	Tình bạn
Skateboard	
Sailing	
	Trượt nước
Windsurfing	
Rugby	

## READING PASSAGE<sup>75</sup>

**Ben, 15:** Every time I have a fight with my parents, I need some time on my own. But after that, the first thing I do is to meet up with my friends. After playing football for a while, or skateboarding, I usually feel much happier again.

**Rory, 13:** When I moved to a village in the countryside, I thought that it would be the end of my friendships. But my old friends have kept in touch and they come and visit in the holidays. There's a lake nearby, so we often go sailing, water-skiing or windsurfing. And I have made some new friends here too, at school, and since I joined the rugby club.

**Carlos, 11:** Last year, I broke my arm on a skiing holiday. Unfortunately, it was my left arm and I am left handed. My school friends all helped and copied their notes for me. It seems that our readers value their friendships very highly. From what they told us, they spend a lot of time with their friends, just hanging out, or sharing hobbies and interests. They seem to need their friends for advice, help, chats, and for having fun. Clearly, friends make each other feel better. Looking at what our readers told us, the results of the recent research are not really surprising.

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D.

1 Which of the following best describes Ben?

3 Carlos mentions that he is left-handed

<sup>75</sup> Tham khảo: Get ready for IELTS Reading Pre-intermediate A2+, page 10

- A. He often has fights.  
B. He likes being alone.  
C. He is happier than his friends.  
D. He likes some sports.
- because ...  
A. it makes skiing harder.  
B. it makes it worse that he broke the arm he uses most.  
C. it is an interesting fact about himself and he was talking about his left arm.  
D. it is very unfortunate when you break your left arm.
- 2 What do we know about the lake that Rory visit?  
A. It is near the school.  
B. It is near his home.  
C. It is used by a lot of people who do water sports.  
D. It is in a village.

## HOMEWORK

### EXERCISE 1<sup>76</sup>

It is said that most people have no more than 30 friends at any given time, and 400 over the whole of their lives. However, on social networking sites, most users have about 150 friends. If these numbers are correct, then friendship means different things in different situations.

One of the reasons for having more online friends than real friends at a certain point in time is that online friendships do not require much time and energy: it is easy to accept friendships and keep them forever. Another possibility is that it is difficult to say 'no' when somebody asks us to be their friend online, even if we feel we don't really know them. The fact that they ask us suggests that they do consider US a friend, which is a nice feeling. Alternatively, they may be 'collectors' of online friends and just want to use US to get a higher number of friends and appear to be popular.

Online friendships are quite easy, but in the real world decisions about friendships are harder to make. There are no rules about friendship. There are no guidelines about how to make friends, how to keep friendships going, and how to finish friendships if we want to move on. People have very different opinions about this: some people would die for their friends and they value them more than family. Others say that friends are temporary, only

<sup>76</sup> Tham khảo: Get ready for IELTS Reading Pre-intermediate A2+, page 13

there to help each other until they are no longer needed. If people with such different views become friends, this can lead to problems.

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D.

1 How many friends do the majority of people probably have?

- A. 30 real friends or fewer
- B. a minimum of 30 real friends
- C. 150 internet friends
- D. 400 internet friends over the course of their lives

2 It is difficult...

- A. to believe the numbers about friendship.
- B. to keep your friends happy.
- C. to trust what you read on social networking sites.
- D. to give a definition of 'friendship'.

3 Friendship means ...

- A. different things to different people.
- B. dying for your friends if you need to.
- C. helping each other until it is no longer necessary.
- D. accepting people with different views.

## EXERCISE 2<sup>77</sup>

Communication skills should not be taken for granted. Many managers require training in written and oral communication skills and many businesses would benefit from employing managers who speak at least one other language.

Interpersonal skills are also necessary if a manager is to work successfully with other people. If managers lack interpersonal skills, then they are likely to be of limited effectiveness in their role. Managers with effective interpersonal skills can motivate others and can coordinate the work of their employees. To do this, managers may need to coach and

<sup>77</sup> Tham khảo: Get ready for IELTS Reading Pre-intermediate A2+, page 45

encourage employees as well as solving disputes and, perhaps more importantly, preventing conflict.

**Complete the summary using NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer.**

Working with other people is not always easy, but it is (1) ..... for the role of managers that they have interpersonal skills that are (2) ..... Their (3) ..... may need encouragement and help with (4) ..... and solving problems between colleagues.

### EXERCISE 3<sup>78</sup>

Cupcakes are made from a mixture of ingredients. Different flavored cupcakes have different mixtures. The icing used to decorate the cakes contains sugar, water, coloring and flavoring. Water and sugar are different types of compounds. These compounds are made from elements.

#### Elements, compounds and mixtures

Chemical substances occur in three types.

- Elements - these contain one type of atom only. They cannot be chemically broken down into simpler substances.
- Compounds - these contain two or more different elements bonded together. A chemical reaction is needed to break up a compound. This will involve energy.
- Mixtures - these may contain two or more elements and/or compounds. They are mixed in any proportion and can be separated out.

When a baker mixes the flour, sugar, fat, eggs, flavoring and color together to make cupcakes, he or she is making a mixture. The icing sugar, water and color make a different mixture. The sugar and water are compounds.

The compound water is made from the elements hydrogen and oxygen. Sugar contains the elements hydrogen, oxygen and carbon.

<sup>78</sup> Tham khảo: Get ready for IELTS Reading Pre-intermediate A2+, page 32

In this unit, we will be looking at flavorings, the substances that are added to food or drink to give it a particular taste. They are added because people would probably refuse to eat certain products without them. Margarine and ice cream, for example, would have unacceptable tastes, whereas certain jellies, some other sweets, and meat replacement products would have little or no taste.

**Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR NUMBERS from the text for each answer.**

1. A compound cannot be separated without energy and a .....
2. Although mixtures consist of a combination of elements and compounds, it is possible for these to be .....
3. If flavorings were not added, people would probably ..... to consume margarine.

## YOUR NOTES

# SPEAKING

est some people would ...

ent opinions about this; some people would ...

**FORMAT**

There are ..... parts in IELTS Speaking test.

**PART 1. INTRODUCTION & INTERVIEW**

The first part involves general introduction. Here, the examiner checks he/she has the right person by checking the candidate's name, origin, and identification.

Then, the examiner asks the candidate ..... questions about familiar topics in life such as *home town, family, study, work, leisure activities, interests, etc.*

Part 1 of IELTS Speaking lasts for ..... minutes and the test takers will be asked ..... questions at most. This part of the test focuses on the ability to communicate opinions and information on everyday topics and common situations by answering a range of questions.

**Sample questions:**

- Where are you from?
- What do you like most about your city?
- How much time do you usually spend with your friends?
- What subjects do you study?
- Have you ever travelled abroad?

**PART 2. INDIVIDUAL LONG TURN**

Part 2 is the individual long turn. The examiner gives the test takers a ..... which asks the test takers to talk about a particular topic, includes points to cover in their talk and instructs the test takers to explain one aspect of the topic.

Test takers are given ..... minute to prepare their talk, and are given a pencil and paper to make notes. The examiner asks the test takers to talk for ..... minutes, stops the test takers after 2 minutes, and asks one or two questions on the same topic.

**Sample questions:**

Describe a time of the day that you like.

You should say:

- what time of day it is?
- what you do at that time?
- who are you usually with?
- and explain, why you like it?

This part of the test focuses on the ability to speak at length on a given topic, using appropriate language and organizing ideas coherently. Some common topics are people, places, objects, events in the past, etc.

---

## PART 3. DISCUSSION

In Part 3, the examiner and the test takers discuss issues related to the topic in Part 2. Part 3 lasts ..... minutes and the candidate will be asked ..... questions. This part of the test focuses on the ability to express and justify opinions and to analyze, discuss and speculate about issues.

Common question types that appear in IELTS speaking part 3 are *opinion, evaluation, future, cause and effect, comparison and contrast, past and now, etc.*

**Sample questions:**

**Part 2:** Describe a singer that you like.

**Part 3:**

- What kinds of music are popular in your country?
- What do you think makes a song popular?

**HANDOUT 1: What do you know about the IELTS Speaking test?**

**1. The speaking test lasts about .....**

- a. 7-11 minutes
- b. 11-14 minutes
- c. 14-18 minutes

**2. There are ..... parts to the test.**

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5

**3. In the first part you will be asked questions on .....**

- a. personal topics
- b. academic subjects
- c. topics in the news

**4. In the next part of the test you will .....**

- a. choose your own topic to talk about
- b. choose between 2 topics you are given to talk about
- c. be given 1 topic to talk about

**5. In this part, you will have .....**

- a. no time to prepare
- b. 30 seconds to prepare
- c. 60 seconds to prepare

**6. You will then talk for a maximum of .....**

- a. 1 minute
- b. 2 minutes
- c. 3 minutes

**7. In the last part of the test you will .....**

- a. further discuss the topic from part 2
- b. discuss your reasons for taking IELTS
- c. discuss your plans and ambitions

**8. The speaking test is recorded .....**

- a. so you can have a copy

- b. because it is always marked twice
- c. in case it needs to be re-marked

## MARKING CRITERIA

When marking the speaking category, examiners use detailed performance descriptors which describe spoken performance at each of the 9 IELTS bands. Your speaking ability will be tested based on following 4 criteria areas:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

## COMMON MISTAKES

### MISTAKE 1. ....

**Example:**

Examiner: What do you find most difficult in your studies?	
<b>Bad sample answer:</b> English.	<b>Good sample answer:</b>  Well, I would say, English. It's really hard for me to remember new words and I am too shy to speak out in class. It has always been difficult for me to communicate in English while my classmates are doing a lot better.

### MISTAKE 2. ....

You cannot get more than IELTS band 5 if you hesitate for an uncomfortable length of time while speaking (about 5 seconds). If you do not know how to express your ideas in English or

you don't listen to the questions clearly, don't keep silent. Instead, you can ask the examiners repeat or clarify the questions by saying:

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### ● MISTAKE 3. ....

Many candidate attending an IELTS interview are worried very much about making mistakes in their grammar, so they cannot communicate effectively though the examiner expect some mistakes as English is their foreign language and people naturally makes mistakes or errors.

#### HANDOUT 2: Good and bad answers

Work in pairs or small groups. Look at the answers to typical questions from Part 1 of the Speaking Test. Which answers (a, b or c) are best? Why?

**1. Do you come from a small family or a large family?**

- a. Large. There are my parents, me, and my 2 brothers and 2 sisters.
- b. Large.
- c. Large. There's my mother, Anna. She's a teacher. My father, Paul, is an engineer. I have 2 older brothers, Phil and Dave. They're at university. And then my 2 younger sisters, Chris and Helen. They're still at school.

**2. What is the area like where you live?**

- a. It's boring. There isn't anything to do. There are no shops, or parks, or cinemas, or restaurants, or discos or sports centres.
- b. It's boring.
- c. It's quite boring. There isn't much to do – no shops or cinemas or anything.

**3. What do you find most difficult about learning English?**

- a. The grammar, especially the tenses. Sometimes I don't know the right one to use.

- b. The grammar. The tenses are very difficult and I don't know when to use the present perfect or the past tense or when to use the continuous or simple, or when to use 'will'. Very difficult.
- c. The grammar.

## AN OVERVIEW OF PART 1

There are ..... stages in IELTS Speaking part 1, which are:

### INTRODUCTION

First, the examiner introduces himself / herself, and asks some following questions:

- My name is John. ....
- Thank you. ....
- May I ...
- Well, first of all, ....

And the candidate should greet the examiner by using the list of typical expressions of greeting below:

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### INTERVIEW

In part 1, there are 2 types of questions:

- .....

*For example:*

- What subject do you study?
- Where are you from?
- How much time do you spend with friends?

- .....

*For example:*

- *Have you travelled a lot in your life?*
- *Do you like watching movies?*

## ● FREQUENTLY – ASKED QUESTIONS IN SPEAKING PART 1

**TOPIC:** .....

- What is your job?
- Where do you work?
- Why did you choose that job?
- Is it a popular job in your country?
- If you had the chance, would you change your job?

**TOPIC:** .....

- What do you study?
- Why did you choose that subject?
- What was your first day at college like?
- Do you plan to get a job in the same field as your subject?

**TOPIC:** .....

- Did you enjoy your childhood?
- What is your first memory of your childhood?
- Do you have a lot of friends when you were a child?
- What did you enjoy doing as a child?
- Do you think it is better for children to grow up in the city or in the countryside?

**TOPIC:** .....

- When do you usually get up in the morning?
- Do you usually have the same routine every day?
- What is your daily routine?
- Do you ever change your routine?
- Is your routine the same today as it was when you were a child?

**TOPIC:** .....

- Do you like flowers?
- What's your favourite flower?
- When was the last time you gave someone flowers?
- Do any flowers have a special meaning in your country?

## PRACTICE

**Exercise 1.** Match the examiner's questions with the candidate's response to make a complete conversation. Then, work with your partners to practice this dialogue.

E: Examiner (giám khảo)

C: Candidate (thí sinh)

(The examiner has been well prepared, and the candidate has just come in.)

E	Your answer	C
1. Good morning	1-	a. Sure.
2. I'm John. Can you tell me your full name, please?	2-	b. Good morning.
3. Thank you. How shall I call you?	3-	c. Here you are.
4. May I see your identification, please?	4-	d. My name is Linh Nguyen.
5. Thank you. Now, first of all, I'd like to ask you some questions about yourself.	5-	e. You can just call me Linh.

**Exercise 2.** Find the mistakes in these following candidate's answers.

**Question 1:** Do you like reading books?

Candidate: Yes, I do.

Common mistake: .....

**Question 2:** Where do you usually meet your friends?

Candidate: I don't have much spare time, but I normally meet once or twice a week with friends for meals or sometimes at weekends for small trips.

Common mistake: .....

.....  
.....

**Question 3: Do you prefer to study alone or with others?**

Candidate: I prefer study alone because if I study in a group I can't concentrate on my topic and most of the time, I end up gossiping with my group-mates.

Common mistake: .....

**Question 4: What was your favorite book or story when you were a child?**

Candidate: The first book that I remember really enjoying is Alice in Wonderland. It only takes me a few days to read because I like it so much that I couldn't put it down.

Common mistake: .....

**Question 5: Are you working at the moment?**

Candidate: uh ... no .... I don't work now. .... but I ... plan to apply to .... Oh, sorry .... apply for some internship positions this summer.

Common mistake: .....

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1. Rearrange the words to make questions. The capital letters and punctuation should help you.**

1. your / How / did / parents / choose / name? / your

.....

2. name / meaning? / your / have / any / special / Does

.....

3. name / unusual / your / or / country? / Is / your / in / common

.....

4. name, / you? / change / could / If / would / your / you

.....

**Exercise 2. Match questions 1-4 to answers A-D below.**

- A Yes, it does. I think it means “to carry Christ in your heart”. It’s also the name of the patron saint of travelers – Saint Christopher. My mum gave me a Saint Christopher necklace for good luck when I travelled to Thailand for the first time.
- B I definitely wouldn’t want to change my name – I like it. And also, if I changed it, I know my Mum would hit the roof! She’s a very emotional woman!
- C I’m not sure who gave me my name... I think it was probably my Mum’s choice because she’s the only one who calls me “Christopher”. Everybody else calls me either “Chris” or “Cottee”. Cottee’s my nickname. I know my older brother James was named after my great-grandfather who was Scottish.
- D I think Chris is a pretty common name. I’ve got quite a few friends called Chris. I don’t think it’s an unusual name at all.

## YOUR NOTES

**TOPIC: WORK****FREQUENTLY – ASKED QUESTIONS**

“Work” is a very common topic in IELTS Speaking. In this topic, there are some frequently-asked questions:

- Do you work or study?
- What is your job?
- How do you get to work?
- What are some of your responsibilities? (or what does your job involve?)
- What do you like most about your job?
- Is there anything you don’t like about your job?
- Do you think you’ll be working in the same job in 10 years’ time?

Let’s take a look at the sample questions and answers below:

**Sample question 1: Do you work or study?**

**Answer:** Well, I ..... a few years ago, and currently, I’m in full-time

.....

WORD	DEFINITION
Graduate	
In full – time employment	

**Sample question 2: What is your job?**

**Answer:** .....

.....

### Useful words and expressions

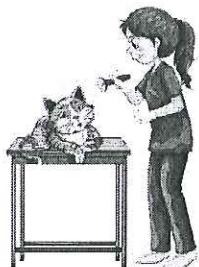
For questions related to your job, you can extend your response by answering these questions:

- *Where do you work?*
- *How long have you worked here?*

Using this structure:

.....

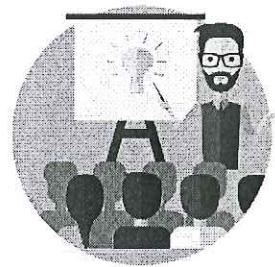
Some job-related vocabularies:



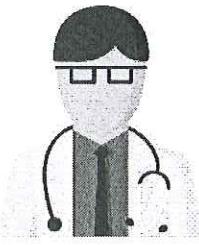
V\_t



D\_s\_gn\_r



L\_ct\_r\_r



D\_ct\_r



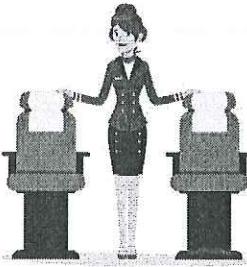
\_ng\_n\_\_r



Off\_c\_w\_rk\_r



D\_nt\_st



Fl\_gh\_\_tt\_nd\_nt



C\_\_k

**Sample question 3:** How do you get to work?

**Answer:** .....

**Useful words and expressions**

For the question about vehicles you use to go to work, to extend your answer, you can explain the reasons why you choose this type of vehicles. Use this structure:

**Some common collocations used with vehicles:**

VERB	NOUN
T_k_	A bus/train/taxi/subway
C_tc_	
Dr_v_	A car
R_d_	A motorbike / bicycle

**Sample question 4:** What are some of your responsibilities? (or what does your job involve?)

**Answer:** .....

**Useful words and expressions**

English		Vietnamese
	adjective	Chịu trách nhiệm
	noun	Thời sự

**Useful structure:**

**Match the job with its corresponding responsibilities. Then practice speaking, using given structure.**

JOBS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Flight attendant	Taking care of the teeth and oral hygiene of the patients
Dentist	Keeping all the passengers comfortable and safe
Vet	Checking animal health problems, advising clients about animal feeding.
Teacher	Filing documents, answering phone, sending emails
Secretary	Teaching students, assessing their performance

**Sample question 5: What do you like most about your job?**

**Answer:** .....

**Useful words and expressions**

**Useful structure:**

To extend your answer to this question, you can talk about the benefits of your job. You can also use some of these following suggested ideas:

English	Vietnamese
	Thu nhập cao
	Môi trường làm việc thân thiện
	Những đồng nghiệp nhiệt tình giúp đỡ

	Lịch làm việc linh hoạt
	Làm việc ở nhà
	Nghỉ ốm, nghỉ việc có trả lương
	Bảo hiểm sức khỏe
	Đồ ăn vặt miễn phí

**Sample question 6:** Is there anything you don't like about your job?

**Answer:** .....

.....

.....

#### Useful words and expressions

English		Vietnamese
	adjective	Mệt mỏi
	noun	Lối sống ít vận động
	expression	Có ảnh hưởng xấu tới

Useful structure:

.....

Suggested ideas:

English	Vietnamese
	Căng thẳng
	Cảm thấy hơi bị quá tải
	Làm việc thêm giờ
	Thu nhập thấp
	Không có cơ hội phát triển nghề nghiệp

## TOPIC: STUDY

### FREQUENTLY – ASKED QUESTIONS

“Study” is another common topic in IELTS Speaking Part 1. Some frequently-asked questions in this topic:

- What do you major in?
- Why did you choose this subject?
- What do you find most difficult in your studies?
- What would you like to do after graduation?

Let's take a look at the sample questions and answers below:

**Sample question 1:** What do you major in? (or What is your major?)

**Answer:** .....

#### Useful words and expressions

English		Vietnamese
	noun	Kế toán
	noun	Thương mại quốc tế

To introduce your major at university / college, you can use this structure:

**Some vocabularies for majors:**

ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
	Kinh tế học

	Công nghệ thông tin
	Marketing
	Tài chính ngân hàng
	Ngôn ngữ học
	Quản trị nhân lực
	Mỹ thuật
	Truyền thông
	Luật
	Xã hội học

**Sample question 2:** Why did you choose this subject?

**Answer:** .....

.....

.....

.....

**Useful words and expressions**

English		Vietnamese
	noun	Nhân viên kế toán
	noun	Đi theo con đường của ai đó

**Useful structure:**

.....

- Nếu lí do đây là ngành học mơ ước của bạn, bạn có thể nói:
- .....

- Nếu đây là ngành học có xu hướng phát triển phổ biến, bạn có thể nói:

- Nếu đây là ngành học có triển vọng trong tương lai:

- Nếu lí do là để nối tiếp sự nghiệp gia đình:

**Sample question 3:** What do you find most difficult in your studies?

**Answer:** .....

Useful words and expressions

English		Vietnamese
	noun	Lượng công việc
	noun	Bài tập
	expression	Bị áp lực
	expression	Hoàn thành công việc đúng hạn

**Sample question 4:** What would you like to do after graduation?

**Answer:** .....

### Useful words and expressions

English		Vietnamese
	noun	Công ty đa quốc gia
	noun	Chuyên ngành học
	noun	Môi trường làm việc tích cực
	verb	Khám phá

Useful structure:

.....

## PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Using the suggested phrases below, make statements about jobs.

1. I work / multinational company / I'm responsible / marketing.

.....

2. I really / dislike my job / I plan to work / only as long as it takes until I find another job.

.....

3. My work is usually / very stressful / every night / really exhausted.

.....

4. I work / my uncle's company / I'm responsible / selling computers

.....

5. I really / love my job / I plan to work there for a long time.

.....

6. studied / a small university near Melbourne / majored in Business.

.....

7. best thing / being a student / making friends with people from all around the country

.....

8. I will be qualified / banking and finances / when I graduate next year

.....

**Exercise 2. Complete the following dialogue with appropriate sentences or phrases.**

A: If you don't mind, I have a few questions to ask you about your job.

B: No problem. Go ahead.

A: Well, first of all, what kind of job do you do?

B: I'm a .....

A: Where do you work?

B: .....

A: How long have you worked there?

B: I've been working at ..... for

.....  
A: Could you tell me what your main responsibilities are?

B: Sure. I'm primarily responsible for .....

  
.....

A: Wow! That's interesting. How do you get to work?

B: I usually .....

  
.....

A: And what do you like most about your job?

B: .....

  
.....

A: Do you think you'll be working in the same job in 10 years' time?

B: .....

  
.....

**Exercise 3. Complete the table below by comparing your present job with your ideal job.**

	<b>Present job</b>	<b>Ideal job</b>
<b>Main responsibilities</b>  What is your job like?  What are you responsible for in your job?		

<b>Work hours</b> What hours do you work? How many hours do you work each day / week?		
<b>Positive aspects</b> What is one thing you enjoy about your job?		
<b>Negative aspects</b> What is something you dislike about your job?		
<b>Reason for choosing the job</b> Why did/will you choose this job?		

**Exercise 4. Think back to your high school or university studies. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with your personal information.**

1. Some of the courses I studies in high school were .....

.....

2. My favorite course was ..... because .....

.....

3. My least favorite course was ..... because .....

.....

4. From the ..... years I spent in high school, I would say that my favorite was ..... because .....

.....

5. My major in university was .....

6. I chose this major because .....

7. When I was in university, I participated in .....

8. After graduation, I would prefer to work .....

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1. Translate these following sentences from Vietnamese into English.**

1. Tôi đã có một công việc bán thời gian vào năm ngoái.

2. Tôi đã dành nhiều thời gian tìm kiếm một công việc.

3. Tôi đã ứng tuyển công việc nhưng tôi đã không được nhận.

4. Nơi làm việc của tôi rất tuyệt vời. Nó cho tôi cơ hội luyện tập tiếng Anh.

5. Khi tôi làm việc ở đây, tôi đã có một vài người đồng nghiệp thú vị.

**Exercise 2. Write your own answers for the questions.**

1. **Question:** Do you work or study?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. **Question:** What do you like about your job?

.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. **Question:** Do you usually work overtime? (*If you are employed*)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4. **Question:** What is your favorite subject at school? (*If you are a student*)

.....  
.....  
.....

5. **Question:** Do you usually study by yourself? (*If you are a student*)

.....  
.....  
.....

## YOUR NOTES

UNIT

03

## SPEAKING PART 1. INTERESTS & HOBBIES

### TOPIC: INTERESTS / HOBBIES

#### FREQUENTLY – ASKED QUESTIONS

In this topic, there are some frequently-asked questions:

- What hobbies or interests do you have?
- How often do you do this activity?
- What hobbies are popular in your country?
- Is it important to have a hobby?
- What sort of hobbies would you like to try in the future?
- Do you enjoy doing hobbies with other people or do you prefer to be alone?

Let's take a look at the sample questions and answers below:

**Sample question 1:** What hobbies or interests do you have?

**Answer:** Well, my favorite hobby is ..... I started .....

In addition to .....

**Some common leisure activities**



T \_\_\_ photographs



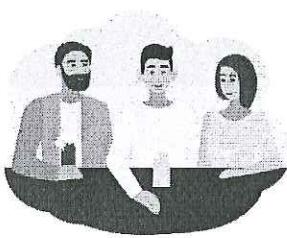
G \_\_\_ n a picnic



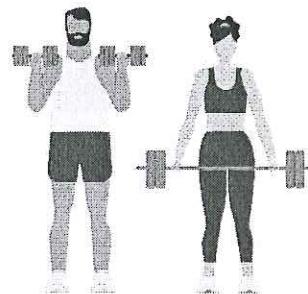
W \_\_\_ the dog



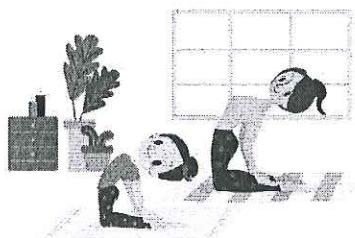
D\_ gardening



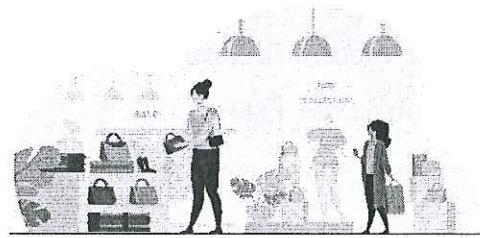
H\_\_\_ o\_\_ with friends



H\_\_ the gym



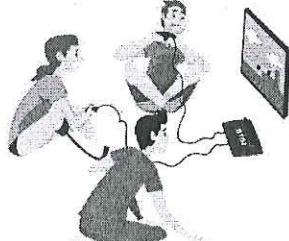
\_\_\_ yoga



G \_ window-shopping



S\_\_\_ the internet



P\_\_\_ video games



G\_ camping

Useful words and expressions

To introduce your hobbies, you can say:

- .....
- .....
- .....

Other words and expressions to replace “Like / enjoy”:

- I am interested .....

+ N / V-ing

- I am keen .....
- I am really .....
- I am a big fan .....
- I spend a lot of time (.....)

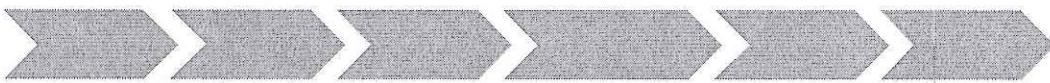
+ N / V-ing

**Sample question 2:** How often do you do this activity (hobby)?

**Answer:** .....

**Useful words and expressions**

To answer the question “how often”, you can use adverbs of frequency:



100%

0%

Or idioms of frequency:

English	Vietnamese
	hàng ngày
	thỉnh thoảng
	chập chờn, không thường xuyên

**Sample question 3:** What hobbies are popular in your country?

**Answer:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Useful words and expressions

For this question, you can extend your answer by talking about reasons. These following useful words and structures may help.

- **Useful structures:**

.....  
.....  
.....

- **Some adjectives used to describe hobbies:**

English	Vietnamese
	Hấp dẫn, thích thú
	Tuyệt vời
	Hồi hộp, thích thú
	Thư giãn
	Tốn thời gian
	Vui
	Thử thách

**Sample question 4:** Is it important to have a hobby?

**Answer:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### Useful words and expressions

To lengthen your response, remember to add the reasons. For this question, you can talk about the benefits of having a hobby.

#### Useful expressions:

- .....
- .....

#### Suggested ideas:

English	Vietnamese
	Thư giãn
	Giảm căng thẳng
	Mở rộng kiến thức
	Giữ dáng
	Có lợi cho sức khỏe
	Kết bạn
	Mở rộng mối quan hệ xã hội
	Quên đi chuyện gì đang xảy ra
	Sống một cuộc sống cân bằng

#### Sample question 5: What sort of hobbies would you like to try in the future?

Answer: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Useful words and expressions

#### Useful structure:

#### Some verbs that go with activities:

English	Vietnamse
---------	-----------

	Bắt đầu tham gia một hoạt động nào
	Thử làm gì
	Tham gia vào

**Sample question 6:** Do you enjoy doing hobbies with other people or do you prefer to be alone?

**Answer:** .....

.....

.....

.....

#### Useful words and expressions

For choice question, you are totally allowed to choose many options, but don't forget to explain your reasons. In this case, you can say:

- .....
- .....
- .....

## PRACTICE

**Exercise 1.** Using the suggested phrases below, make statements about interests and hobbies.

1. I enjoy watching TV / helps me to wind down after a hectic day

.....

2. I am interested in painting / so relaxing

.....

3. Hitting the gym / favorite hobby / does wonders for my health

.....  
4. Whenever I am working on my stamp collection / feel so excited

.....

5. I started / dancing / age of 4 / when I was in kindergarten

.....

6. I enjoy / play / computer games / they are fun and challenging

.....

7. Whenever I am singing / feel so happy and peaceful

.....

8. travelling / favorite hobby / good way to get some rest.

.....

**Exercise 2. Complete the following dialogue with appropriate sentences or phrases.**

A: Hi there, Katie! We're going swimming. Do you want to join us?

B: Sure, I'd love to. Swimming is one of my favourite things to do.

A: I didn't know you were so interested in swimming. What other things are you interested in?

B: I enjoy .....

.....

A: Really? I enjoy that, too. Whenever I ..... , it makes me feel .....

B: Me too! I first started to ..... when I was .....

A: What else do you like to do in your free time?

B: I'm also keen on .....

.....

A: You have a lot of hobbies! Which one is your favorite?

B: My favorite is .....

**because** .....

How about you? What are your hobbies?

A: I like ..... .

B: And which one is your favorite hobby?

A: I suppose I enjoy .....  
the best because

B: I think hobbies are really important. If I didn't have any of these things to do after working and studying, my life would be so boring.

A: I agree. Whenever I am .....

I feel very .....  
.....

B: Yes! That's how I feel, too!

**Exercise 3.** Read through the list of hobbies below. Select one hobby, and without telling your partner the name of the hobby, begin to describe the hobby by telling how it makes you feel, and why you enjoy it. Your partner should guess what hobby you have chosen.

## Hitting the gym

## Surfing the internet

## Listening to music

## Reading books

## Travelling

## Playing a musical instrument

## Do gardening

## Painting

Hang out with friends

## Watching TV

*For example:*

*Student A: I find it relaxing doing this, but sometimes it's also time-consuming and not good for my eyes.*

*Student B: Do you mean "watching TV"? / I guess your hobby is "watching TV".*

**Student's note:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Exercise 4. Write your answers to these questions. Try to extend your answer by giving examples and explanations.**

1. How did you become interested in your hobby?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Is it harmful to spend too much time on a hobby?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What equipment do you need for your hobby?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Why is it important for people to have hobbies?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5. How do you spend your weekends?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1.** Write your answers to these questions. Try to extend your answer by giving examples and explanations.

1. Do you have a hobby?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. Why have you chosen this hobby?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. What are good hobbies, and what are bad hobbies?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4. Did you have any hobbies as a child?

.....

.....

.....

.....

# YOUR NOTES

# WRITING

## BASIC INFORMATION

### IELTS WRITING TASK 1

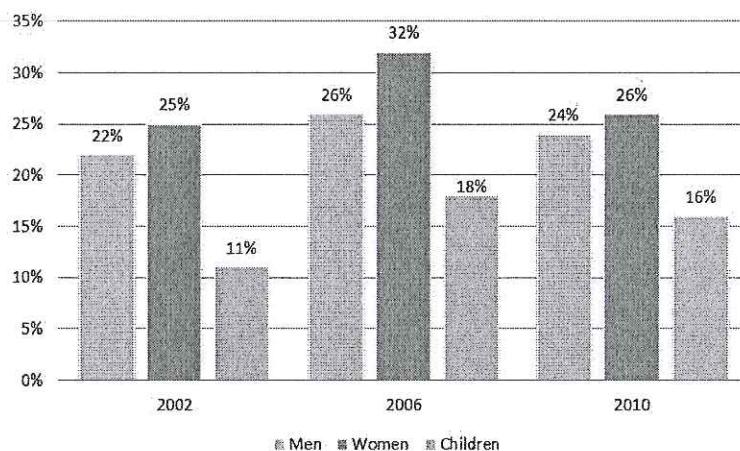
- Sample:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Percentage of UK people who consumed daily recommended amount of fruit and vegetable in 2002, 2006 and 2010.

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

You should write at least 150 words.



- Number of words: .....
- Length of time: .....
- Number of lines: .....

**Activity 1.** Write down the name of each type of chart/graph below

map

line graph

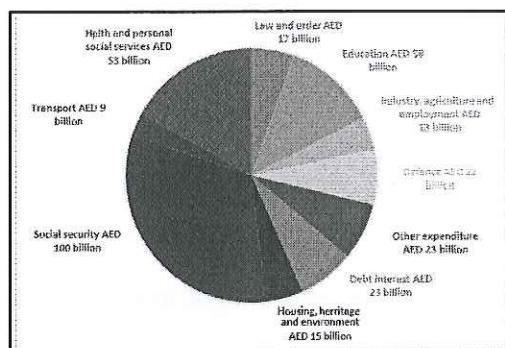
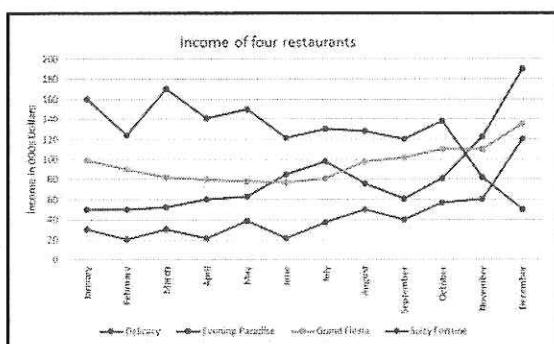
mixed graph

table

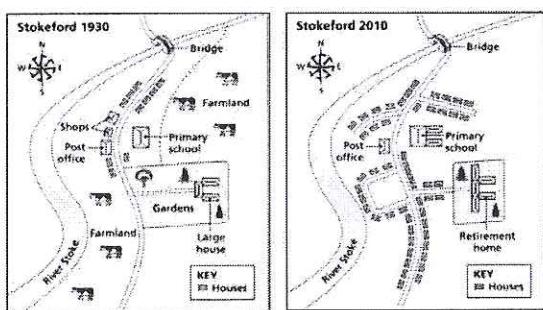
pie chart

bar chart

process



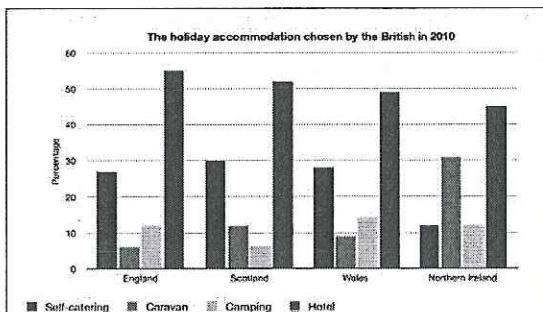
a. ....



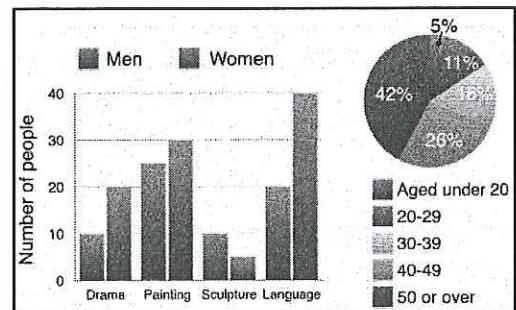
b. ....

Country	Food/Drink/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%

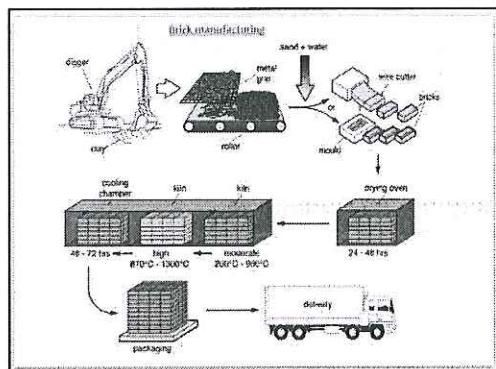
c. ....



d. ....



e. ....



g. ....

## Activity 2. Fill in the blank

Body 1

Overview

Body 2

Introduction

The chart gives information about UK immigration, emigration and net migration between 1999 and 2008.

Both immigration and emigration rates rose over the period shown, but the figures for immigration were significantly higher. Net migration peaked in 2004 and 2007.

In 1999, over 450,000 people came to live in the UK, while the number of people who emigrated stood at just under 300,000. The figure for net migration was around 160,000, and it remained at a similar level until 2003. From 1999 to 2004, the immigration rate rose by nearly 150,000 people, but there was a much smaller rise in emigration. Net migration peaked at almost 250,000 people in 2004.

After 2004, the rate of immigration remained high, but the number of people emigrating fluctuated. Emigration fell suddenly in 2007, before peaking at about 420,000 people in 2008. As a result, the net migration figure rose to around 240,000 in 2007, but fell back to around 160,000 in 2008.

## IELTS WRITING TASK 2

### Activity 3. Fill in the blank with the given numbers

250

17

40

27

150

20

	Word count (At least)	Number of lines (Approximately)	Length of time (Minutes)
Writing Task 1			
Writing Task 2			

- Sample:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

***Nowadays, many people choose to be self-employed, rather than to work for a company or organization.***

***Why might this be the case?***

***What could be the disadvantages of being self-employed?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

- Number of words: .....
- Length of time: .....
- Number of lines: .....

**Activity 4.** Underline keywords in each requirement. Then decide the right type of essay

1. When choosing a job, the salary is the most important consideration.

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

- A. Discussion essay
- B. Two-part question
- C. Opinion essay

2. In many countries, a small number of people earn extremely high salaries. Some people believe that this is good for the country, but others think that governments should not allow salaries above a certain level.

*Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

- A. Cause and effect essay
- B. Problem and solution essay
- C. Opinion essay

3. Many people prefer to watch foreign films rather than locally produced films.

*Why could this be?*

*Should governments give more financial support to local film industries?*

- A. Advantage and Disadvantage essay
- B. Two-part question
- C. Discussion essay

4. At the present time, the population of some countries includes a relatively large number of young adults, compared with the number of older people.

*Do the advantages of this situation outweigh the disadvantages?*

- A. Cause and Effect essay
- B. Advantage and Disadvantage essay
- C. Opinion essay

5. More and more people in developing countries are purchasing cars for the first time.

*What problems does this cause? What do you think are the possible solutions?*

- A. Cause and Effect essay
- B. Discussion essay
- C. Problem and Solution essay

6. Today more people are overweight than ever before.

*What in your opinion are the primary causes of this? What are the main effects of this epidemic?*

- A. Opinion essay
- B. Cause and Effect essay
- C. Advantage and Disadvantage essay

→ Types of essay: .....

**Activity 5.** Rearrange passages to make a full and comprehensive essay

*Although more and more people read news on the Internet, newspaper will remain the most important source of news. Do you agree or disagree?*

A. On the one hand, I believe that newspapers will continue to be a vital source of information, even in the Internet age. Firstly, newspapers are the most traditional means of communicating the news, and not everyone wants to or is able to use the Internet instead. For example, old people or those in rural areas might not have the ability or opportunity to get online, while many of us simply prefer newspapers even if we do have Internet access. Secondly, newspapers can be trusted as reliable sources of news because they employ professional journalists and editors. Finally, many people like the experience of holding and reading a paper rather than looking at a computer screen.

B. In conclusion, I disagree with the view that newspapers will continue to be the main source of news, because I believe that the Internet will soon be equally important.

C. The Internet is beginning to rival newspapers as the best place to find information about what is happening in the world. I believe that this trend will continue, and the Internet will soon be just as important as the traditional ones.

D. On the other hand, the Internet is likely to become just as popular as newspapers for a variety of reasons. The main reason is that it allows us much faster access to news in real time and wherever we are, on different gadgets and mobile devices. Another key benefit of online news compared to newspapers is the ability to share articles, discuss them with other people, give our views, and even contribute with our own updates on social media. For example, there has been an explosion in the use of platforms like Twitter and YouTube where anyone can share their news and views. A final point is that this source of news is less damaging to the environment.

Introduction: .....

Body 1: .....

Body 2: ....

Conclusion: .....

## MARKING CRITERIA

### Activity 6. Classify these requirements

a. Answer all parts of the question	e. Use a wide range of vocabulary
b. Use complex sentences	f. Make sure there is enough number of required words
c. Organize ideas and information logically	g. Use a good variety of appropriate sentence structures
d. Use words correctly and appropriately	h. Use cohesive devices (E.g. pronouns and conjunctions) appropriately

Task achievement / Task response (Khả năng trả lời đề bài)	
Cohesion and coherence (Tính mạch lạc, thống nhất)	
Lexical resource (Vốn từ vựng)	
Grammatical range and accuracy (Ngữ pháp)	

## EXAM PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Decide the type of essay then match the introduction with the right question

Question
1. Some people believe that school children should not be given homework by their teachers, whereas others argue that homework plays an important role in the education of children. Discuss both of these views and give your own opinion.
2. Extreme sports such as sky diving and skiing are very dangerous and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?
3. Wild animals have no place in the 21st century, so protecting them is a waste of resources. Do you agree or disagree?

4. Some people regard video games as harmless fun, or even as a useful educational tool. Others, however, believe that video games are having an adverse effect on the people who play them. In your opinion, do the drawbacks of video games outweigh the benefits?
5. There are many different types of music in the world today. Why do we need music? Is the traditional music of a country more important than the international music that is heard everywhere nowadays?
6. In the developed world, average life expectancy is increasing. What problems will this cause for individuals and society? Suggest some measures that could be taken to reduce the impact of ageing populations.

### Introduction

- a. In recent years, extreme sports have become increasingly popular, and some people argue that governments should prohibit them. I completely disagree with the idea that these sports are too dangerous, and I therefore believe that they should not be banned.
- b. It is true that a rich variety of musical styles can be found around the world. Music is a vital part of all human cultures for a range of reasons, and I would argue that traditional music is more important than modern, international music.
- c. People's opinions differ as to whether or not school children should be given homework. While there are some strong arguments against the setting of homework, I still believe that it is a necessary aspect of education.
- d. Many people, and children in particular, enjoy playing computer games. While I accept that these games can sometimes have a positive effect on the user, I believe that they are more likely to have a harmful impact.
- e. It is true that people in industrialized nations can expect to live longer than ever before. Although there will undoubtedly be some negative consequences of this trend, societies can take steps to mitigate these potential problems.
- f. Some people argue that it is pointless to spend money on the protection of wild animals because we humans have no need for them. I completely disagree with this point of view.

Question	Type of essay	Introduction
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

**Exercise 2. Rearrange passages to make a full report and essay**

**1. IELTS Writing Task 1**

- a. It is clear that the proportion of the population who used the Internet increased in each country over the period shown. Overall, a much larger percentage of Canadians and Americans had access to the Internet in comparison with Mexicans, and Canada experienced the fastest growth in Internet usage
- b. By 2009, the percentage of Internet users was highest in Canada. Almost 100% of Canadians used the Internet, compared to about 80% of Americans and only 40% of Mexicans.
- c. The line graph compares the percentage of people in three countries who used the Internet between 1999 and 2009.
- d. In 1999, the proportion of people using the Internet in the USA was about 20%. The figures for Canada and Mexico were lower, at about 10% and 5% respectively. In 2005, Internet usage in both the USA and Canada rose to around 70% of the population, while the figure for Mexico reached just over 25%.

**Correct order**

Introduction: .....

Overview: .....

Body 1: .....

Body 2: .....

## **2. IELTS Writing Task 2**

*Some people think that all teenagers should be required to do unpaid work in their free time to help the local community. They believe this would benefit both the individual teenager and society as a whole. Do you agree or disagree?*

- a. Many young people work on a volunteer basis, and this can only be beneficial for both the individual and society as a whole. However, I do not agree that we should therefore force all teenagers to do unpaid work.
- b. At the same time, I do not believe that society has anything to gain from obliging young people to do unpaid work. In fact, I would argue that it goes against the values of a free and fair society to force a group of people to do something against their will. Doing this can only lead to resentment amongst young people, who would feel that they were being used, and parents, who would not want to be told how to raise their children. Currently, nobody is forced to volunteer, and this is surely the best system.
- c. In conclusion, teenagers may choose to work for free and help others, but in my opinion we should not make this compulsory.
- d. Most young people are already under enough pressure with their studies, without being given the added responsibility of working in their spare time. School is just as demanding as a full-time job, and teachers expect their students to do homework and exam revision on top of attending lessons every day. When young people do have some free time, we should encourage them to enjoy it with their friends or to spend it doing sports and other leisure activities. They have many years of work ahead of them when they finish their studies.

### **Correct order**

Introduction: .....

Body 1: .....

Body 2: .....

Conclusion: .....

**Exercise 3. Analyze these samples based on two criteria (Lexical resource and Grammatical Range & Accuracy) then try to make it better**

1.

Question: Is it better for students to work before their university study? Do you agree or disagree?

Sample:

I agree that it is better for students to work before their university study. This is because

.....

students can earn money to help their finances when students go to university and meet

.....

lots of new people. Learning workplace skills are another good reason for students to work

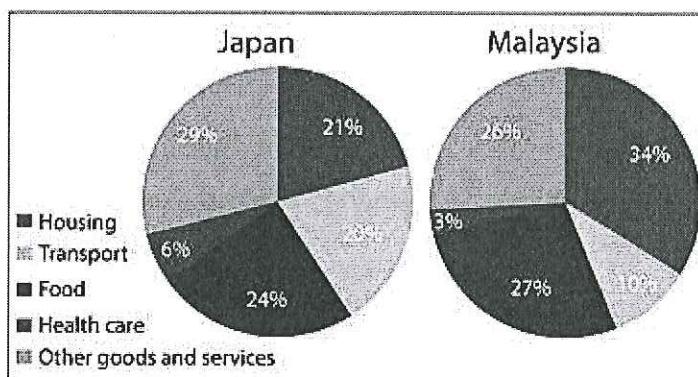
.....

early. Some of the people students meet may help find a job when they leave university.

.....

- ✓ Lexical resource: .....
- ✓ Grammatical range and accuracy: .....

2. The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in Japan and Malaysia in the year 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample:

The pie charts compare the average household spending in Japan and Malaysian in

.....

terms of five important categories in 2010. Overall, it is clear that Japanese and Malaysian

.....

people spend the largest proportion of their budget on just three categories, namely

.....

housing, food and other goods and services. Moreover, the expenditures on healthcare and

.....  
transport in Japan were doubled the figures for Malaysia.  
.....

- ✓ Lexical resource: .....
- ✓ Grammatical range and accuracy: .....

## HOMEWORK

### Exercise 1. Match sentences to make full introductions

Sentence A	Sentence B
1. In recent years, extreme sports have become increasingly popular, and some people argue that governments should prohibit them	a. I believe that this trend will continue, and the Internet will soon be just as important as the traditional ones.
2. The Internet is beginning to rival newspapers as the best place to find information about what is happening in the world.	b. Although it can be argued that governments could save money by allowing this to happen, I believe that these languages should be protected and preserved.
3. Many people choose their jobs based on the size of the salary offered.	c. I completely disagree with the idea that these sports are too dangerous, and I therefore believe that they should not be banned.
4. It is true that some minority languages may disappear in the near future.	d. Personally, I disagree with the idea that money is the key consideration when deciding on a career, because I believe that other factors are equally important.
5. Many people, and children in particular,	e. While I accept that these games can

enjoy playing computer games.	sometimes have a positive effect on the user, I believe that they are more likely to have a harmful impact.
-------------------------------	---

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

### **Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with the correct form of verbs**

#### **a. IELTS Writing Task 1**

The line graph (1) ..... (compare) the amount of money spent on buying books in Germany, France, Italy and Austria over a period of ten years between 1995 and 2005. During this ten-year period (1995 to 2005), Germany (2) ..... (remain) the biggest spenders on book, with all three other countries spending much less on them.

In 1995, Austria (3) ..... (spend) the least amount of money on books, while Italy and France spent about as much as each other. However, by 2001, the gap in spending between these two countries (4) ..... (wide) and considerably more money was spent in France than in Italy.

As can be seen from the graph, the amount of money spent (5) ..... (increase) in all four countries but rose the most dramatically in Austria. The period between 2000 and 2005 saw a sharp growth and in 2005 the Austrians spent three times as much money as they did in 1995.

#### **b. IELTS Writing Task 1**

In 1960, the hospital (1) ..... (build) close to a main road and next to a shopping centre. A large area behind the hospital was turned into a car park, while the area behind the shopping centre was farmland.

By 1980, the shopping centre (2) ..... (destroy) in order to make way for two additional hospital building which (3) ..... (become) a pharmacy and a cancer

centre. Furthermore, the hospital gained the farmland and converted it into a nursing school.

In 2000, the main hospital building (4) ..... (stay) unchanged but the cancer centre was extended to cover the entire nursing school. As a result of this, the original car park (5) ..... (divide) into two so that it provided a smaller car park and a small nursing school.

### c. IELTS Writing Task 2

Technology has (1) ..... (have) an impact on relationships in business, education and social life. Firstly, telephones and the Internet (2) ..... (allow) business people in different countries to interact without ever (3) ..... (meet) each other. Secondly, services like Skype create new possibilities for relationships between students and teachers. For example, a student can now (4) ..... (take) video lessons with a teacher in a different city or country. Finally, many people use social networks, like Facebook, to make new friends and find people who (5) ..... (share) common interests, and they interact through their computers rather than face to face.

### Exercise 3. Rearrange words to make full sentences

a. development / of / be / negative / The / can / technology / so

.....

b. people / addicted / smartphones / More / and / are / more / to

.....

c. Smoking / bad / on / our / brings / effects / health

.....

d. people / free / playing / games / Many / spend / their / young / time / computer

.....

e. cloth / is / Using / environment / good / way / bags / protect / the / a / to

.....

# YOUR NOTES

## GENERAL STRUCTURE

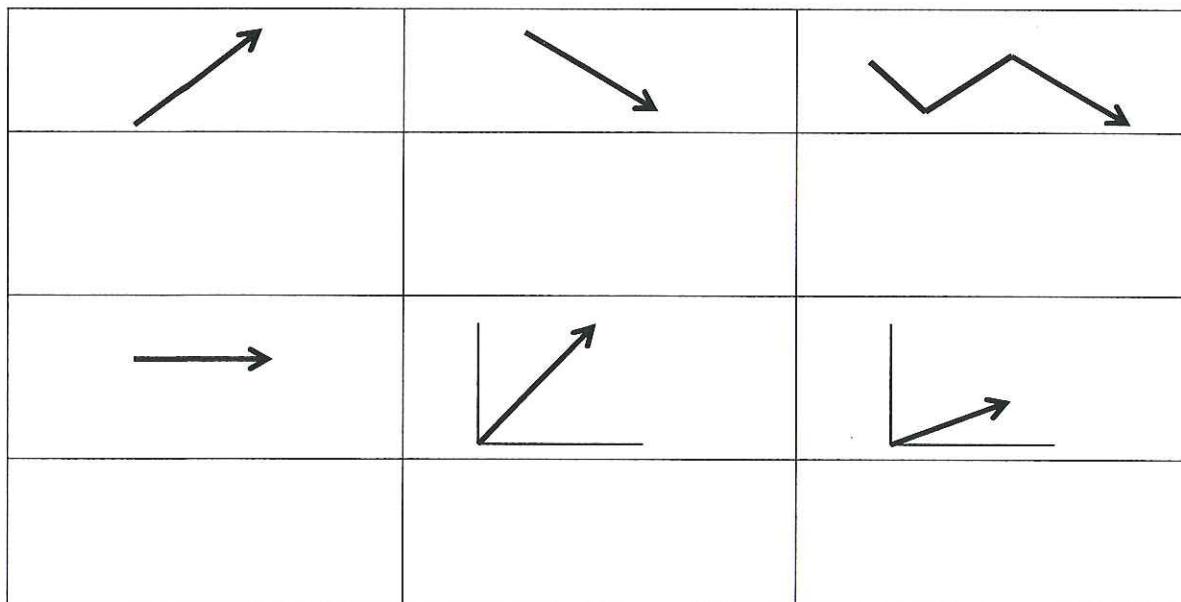
- Four parts: .....
- Introduction: .....
- Overview: .....
- Body parts: .....

**Check-up.** Find the mistakes in these introductions/overviews and correct them

Introduction/Overview	Correct the mistake
a. The line graph show the percentage of people in three countries who used the Internet between 1999 and 2009. b. The chart gives information on UK immigration, emigration and net migration between 1999 and 2008. c. The charts compare the number of water used for agriculture, industry and homes around the world, and water use in Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo. d. Overall, there was a fall in the number of marriages in the USA between 1970 and 2000. e. On general, the largest proportion of consumer spending in each country went on food, drinks and tobacco.	

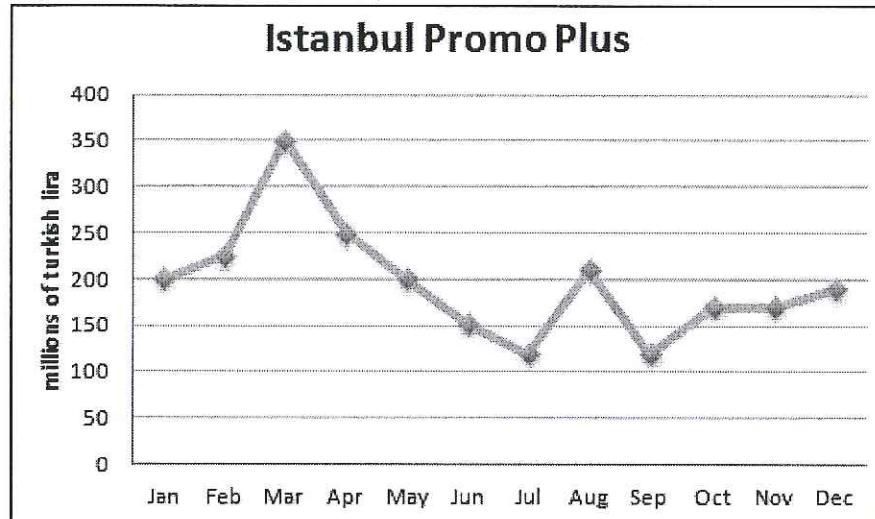
## WRITING MATERIALS

### DESCRIBING WORDS



Check-up. Describe the charts below

1.

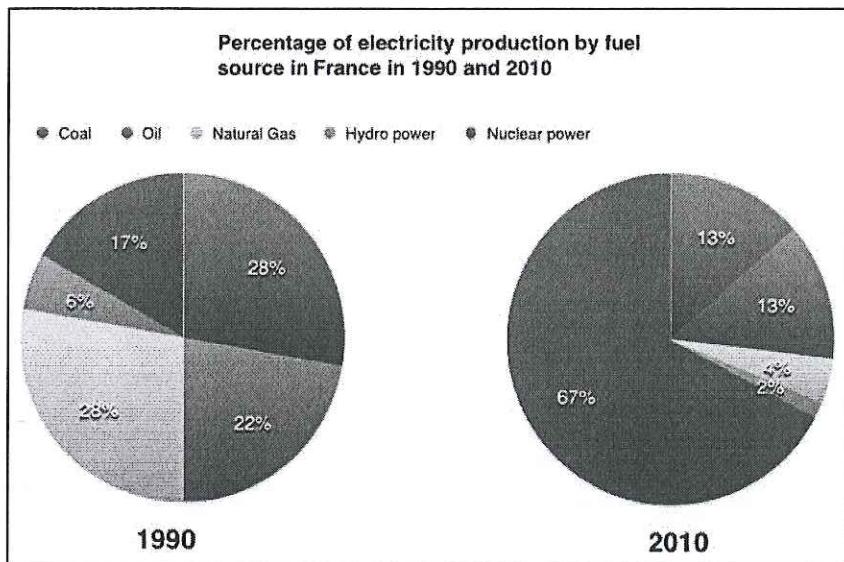


Example:

Nov – Dec: Increase slightly

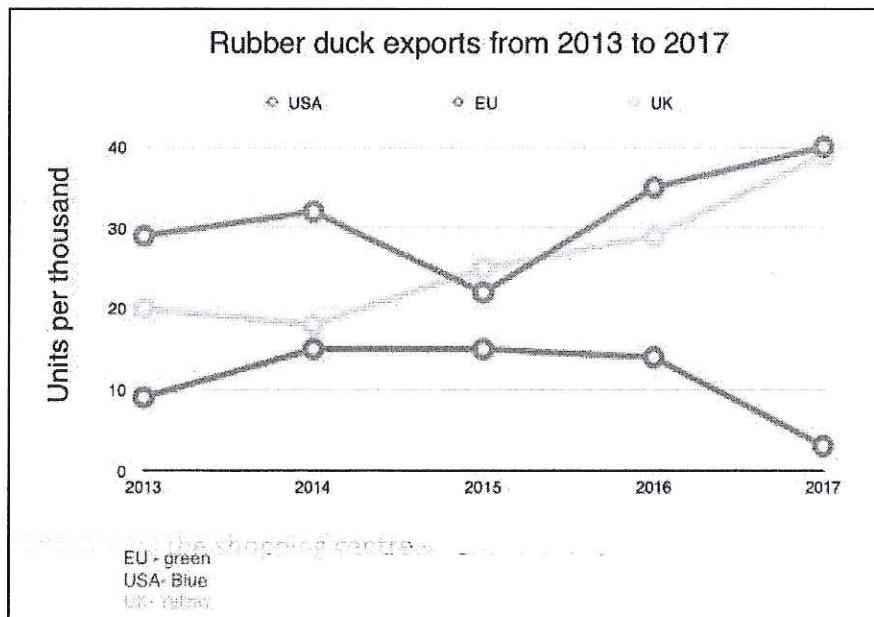
- Feb – Mar: .....
- Mar – Jul: .....
- Jul – Oct: .....
- Oct – Nov: .....

2.



- a. Nuclear power: .....
- b. Hydro power: .....
- c. Natural gas: .....
- d. Coal: .....

3.



## EU

a. 2013 – 2014: .....

b. 2014 – 2017: .....

## UK

c. 2013 – 2014: .....

d. 2014 – 2017: .....

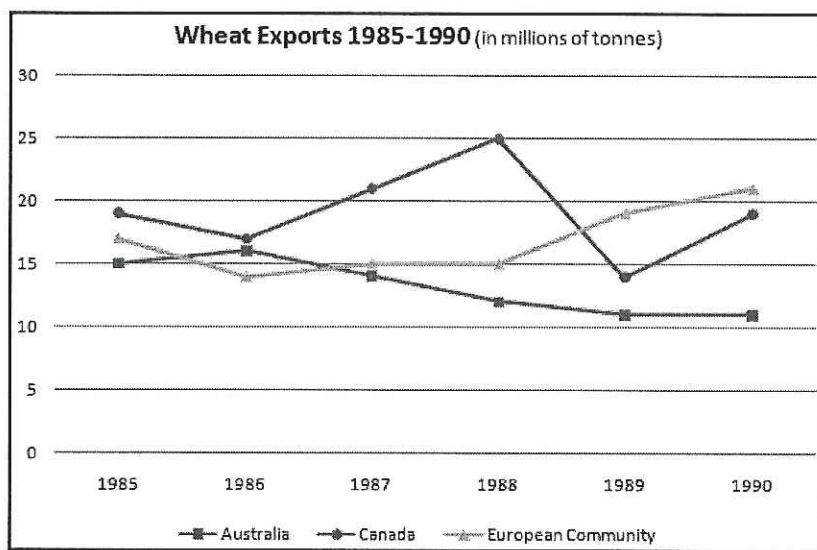
## USA

e. 2014 – 2015: .....

f. 2016 – 2017: .....

## DESCRIBING STRUCTURES

Check-up. Describe the graph in two ways



Example:

*Canada's wheat exports (1985 – 1986)*

→ Canada's wheat exports decreased slightly from 1985 to 1986.

→ There was a slight decrease in Canada's wheat exports from 1985 to 1986.

1. Australia's wheat exports (1985 – 1986)

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. European's wheat exports (1985 – 1986)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Canadian wheat exports (1986 – 1990)

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Australian wheat exports (1989 – 1990)

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Canada's wheat exports (1986 – 1988)

.....

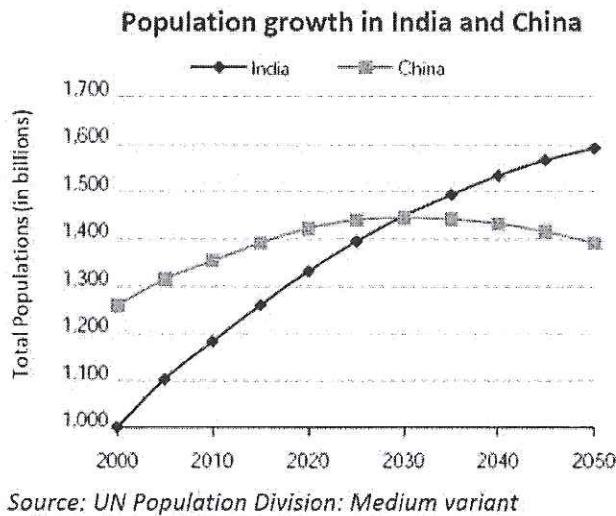
.....

.....

.....

## EXAM PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Fill in the blank with the given word



rise

fall slightly

decrease gradually

Increase quickly

considerable increase

same

According to the graph, the population in India is expected to (1) ..... , and experts say that by 2030, both countries will have the (2) ..... population of 1.45 billion. After this, China's population is likely to (3) ..... to 1.4 billion in 2050, while India's population will probably (4) ..... and reach 1.6 billion.

Thus, over the 50-year period, India is going to experience a (5) ..... in its population and it will overtake China. On the other hand, China's population will peak in 2030 and then (6) .....

### Exercise 2. Write full sentences based on the given words

1. Between 2000 and 2010 / there / a / slight rise / number / Indian citizens.

.....

2. China's population / increase / sharply / in / next / 5 years.

.....

3. number of unemployed people / decreased / considerably / 2015 to 2018.

.....

4. number / Chinese workers / fell / slightly / 350.000 million people / 2001.

.....  
5. There / was / small / increase / number / books / in / local library.

.....

6. Thailand's rice export / rose / gradually / 25 million tons / 2003.

.....

7. number / people / using / cars / rose / steadily / over / period.

.....

8. percentage / female leaders / increased / sharply / in / last 3 years.

.....

9. number / visitors / coming / New York / fell / considerably / during / Covid-19 period.

.....

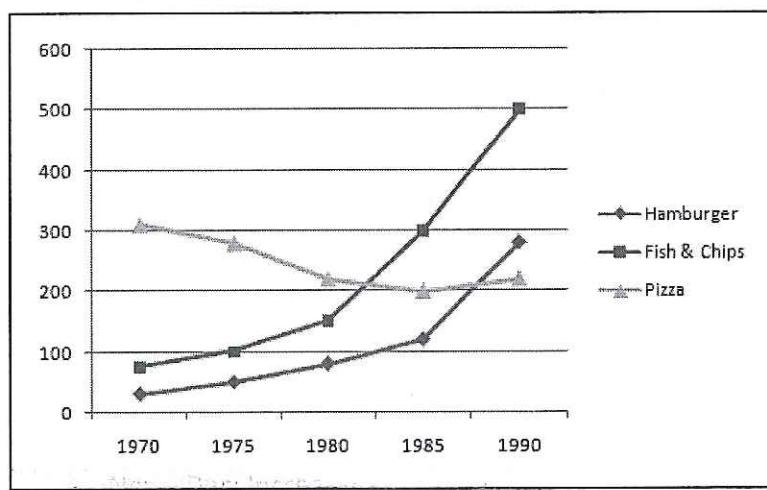
10. There / was / slight increase / number / girls / attending / chess club.

.....

### **Exercise 3. Translate into English, using the learnt structures**

The line graph below shows the consumption of 3 different types of fast food in Britain from 1970 to 1990.

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



1. Lượng tiêu thụ Hamburger tăng nhẹ từ năm 1970 đến 1985.

.....

2. Lượng tiêu thụ Fish & Chips tăng mạnh từ năm 1980 đến 1990.

3. Lượng tiêu thụ của cả Hamburger và Fish & Chips đều tăng nhẹ vào 5 năm đầu tiên (1970 – 1975).

4. Lượng tiêu thụ Pizza tăng nhẹ từ năm 1985 đến 1990.

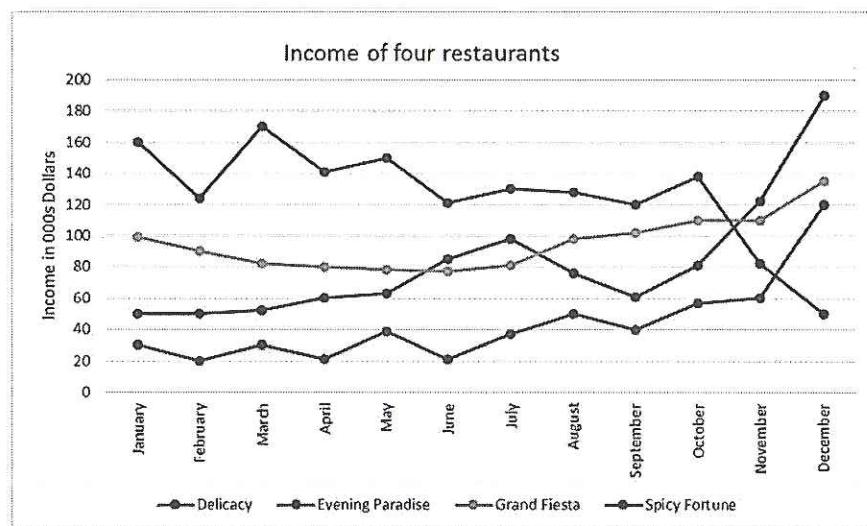
5. Lượng tiêu thụ Hamburger tăng nhẹ từ năm 1980 đến 1985, sau đó tăng mạnh vào năm 1990.

## HOMEWORK

### Exercise 1. Find the mistake in each sentence then correct

The line graph below provides information about the incomes of four restaurants in a city in 2010.

Summarise the information, write at least 150 words.



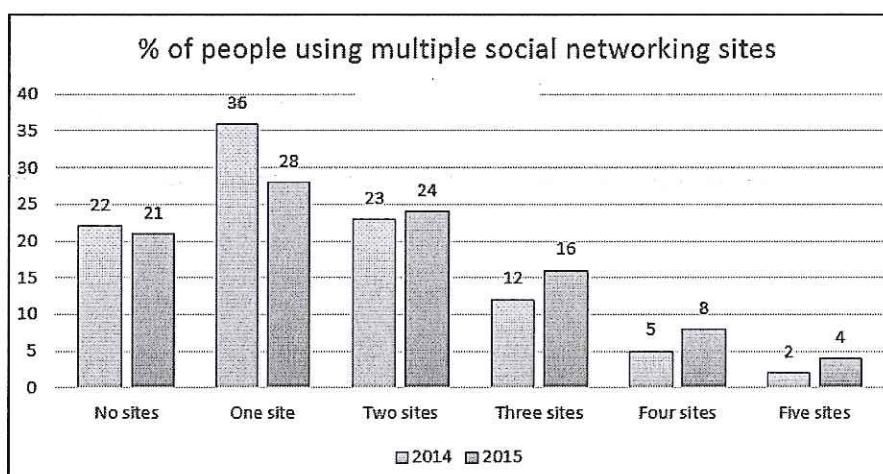
Introduction/Overview	Correct the mistake
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The income of Delicacy restaurant fluctuate in the first 6 months.</li><li>2. The amount of money that Evening Paradise earned increased considerably from January to May.</li><li>3. Between September to December, there was a slight rise in</li></ol>	

Evening Paradise's income.

4. The earning of Evening Paradise stayed unchanged between January and February.
5. Spicy Fortune's income saw a sharp rise from October to December.
6. There was a gradual decrease in Grand Fiesta's profits.
7. Overall, there was a fluctuation of income of all four restaurants.
8. The income of Spicy Fortune was highest and the income of Evening Paradise was lowest in most months of the period.

### Exercise 2. Choose the right answer

The chart below gives information about the number of social networking sites people used in Canada in 2014 and 2015.

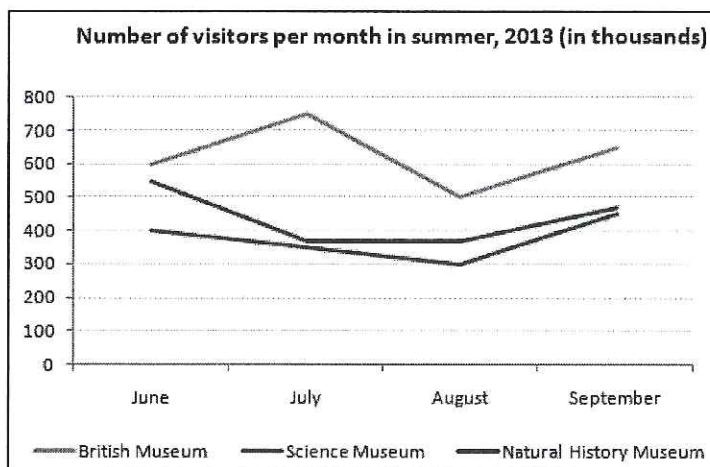


The bar chart shows 1. (the number of / the amount of) social networking sites visited by internet users in Canada in 2014 and in 2015. 2. (General / Generally), there was a growing tendency to use more than one site.

Although just over one fifth of internet users did not use any social networking sites in either of the years, the proportion in this category 3. (decrease / decreased) from 22 percent in 2014 to 21 percent in 2015. In both years the 4. (lowest / highest) proportion of users in any group fell into the 'One site' category. However, this group 5. (fell slightly / fell sharply) from 36 percent in 2014 to 28 percent in 2015.

In contrast, the numbers of people using two sites, three sites, four sites and five sites all 6. (increased / stayed unchanged) over the period. In both years, the proportion of internet users 7. (rose / fell) as the number of social networking sites 8. (increased / fell), with only 2 percent using five sites in 2014 compared to 4 percent in 2015.

**Exercise 3. Describe these graphs, using the learnt writing materials**



1. British Museum (June to July)

.....

2. Natural History Museum (July to August)

.....

3. Science Museum (August to September)

.....

4. British Museum (June to September)

.....

5. Science Museum (June to July)

## YOUR NOTES

## WRITING MATERIALS

- The number of + .....
- The amount of + .....
- The percentage / proportion of + .....

**Activity 1. Look at the graph and fill in the blank with the correct form of adjectives**

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

Country	Food/Drinks/ Tobacco	Clothing/ Footwear	Leisure/ Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

It is clear that 0. *the largest* proportion of consumer spending in each country went on food, drinks and tobacco. On the other hand, the leisure/education category has 1. .... (low) percentage in the table.

Out of the five countries, consumer spending on food, drinks and tobacco was noticeably 2. .... (high) in Turkey, at 32.14%, and Ireland, at nearly 29%. The proportion of spending on leisure and education was also 3. .... (high) in Turkey, at 4.35%, while expenditure on clothing and footwear was significantly 4. .... (high) in Italy, at 9%, than in any of the other countries.

It can be seen that Sweden had 5. .... (low) percentages of national consumer expenditure for food/drinks/tobacco and for clothing/footwear, at nearly 16% and just over

5% respectively. Spain had slightly 6. .... (high) figures for these categories, but 7. .... (low) figure for leisure/education, at only 1.98%.

#### → Comparatives and superlatives

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

#### Check-up. Translate into English

1. Tỉ lệ người sử dụng Internet cao nhất ở Canada.

.....

2. Số lượng học sinh tốt nghiệp vào năm 2010 cao hơn số lượng học sinh tốt nghiệp năm 2008.

.....

3. Trong cả hai năm, số lượng lãnh đạo nữ thấp hơn số lượng lãnh đạo nam.

.....

4. Số lượng trường đại học ở Anh vào năm 2010 cao hơn năm 2005.

.....

5. Trong 3 quốc gia, Úc có tỉ lệ thất nghiệp thấp nhất.

.....

#### Activity 2. Choose the right answer

1. (Less / Fewer) money was spent on TV advertising than on social media.

2. (Less/Fewer) smart phones were bought in 2015 than in 2016.

3. There were (less/fewer) students choosing to travel by train than by car.

4. 5% (less/fewer) oil was consumed in 2013 than 2014.

5. (Less/Fewer) students graduated from York University in 2009 than in 2007.

#### → Fewer/Less

.....  
.....

### **Check-up. Choose the best option**

The table below gives information about student enrolments at Manchester University in 1937, 1967 and 2017.

Manchester University student enrolments			
	1937	1967	2017
How many new students enrolled?	327	1133	6254
What percentage were female?	45%	35%	55%
What percentage were male?	55%	65%	45%
What percentage came from within 40 miles of Manchester?	55%	15%	1-2%
What percentage came from overseas?	6% from 4 countries	7% from 26 countries	32% from 102 countries

1. (More/Fewer) new students enrolled in 1967 than in 2017.
2. There are (fewer/more) female students enrolled in 2017 than in 1937.
3. In 1937, there are (fewer/more) female students than male students.
4. 10% (fewer/more) boys enrolled in 1967 than in 1937.
5. There are (fewer/more) students coming from 4 countries than from 102 countries.

### **Activity 3. Fill in the blank with the right preposition (in/on). Then answer the question**

1. The most popular form of holiday was self-catering with over 60% choosing to prepare home-cooked meals. .... contrast, only 5% of the English chose this type of vacation.
2. People in developing nations attended school for an average of around 3 years, with only a slight increase in years of schooling from 1980 to 1990. .... the other hand, the figure for industrialised countries rose from nearly 9 years of schooling in 1980 to nearly 11 years in 1990.

Are the phrases used to make comparisons between or within sentences?

#### **→ Linking words**

.....

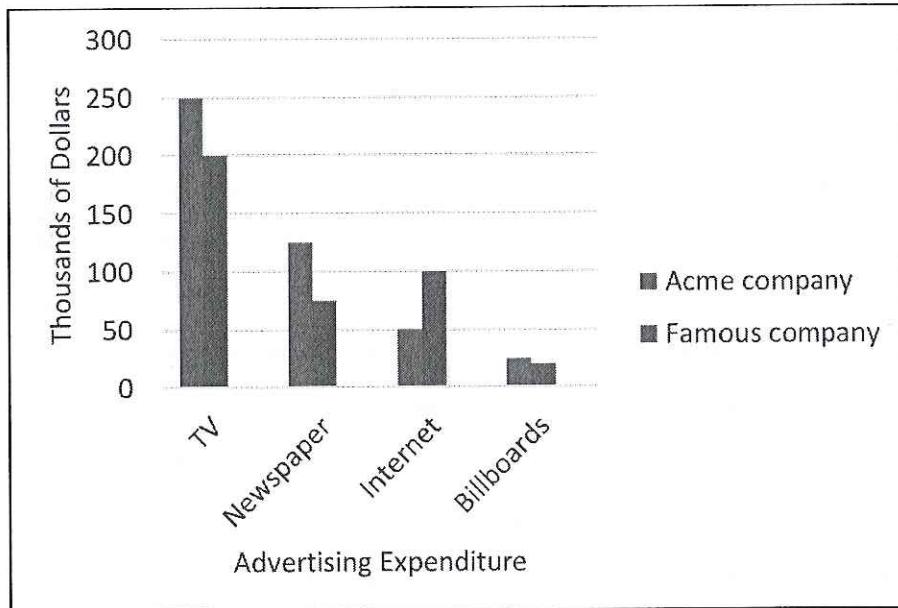
.....

.....

## EXAM PRACTICE

### Exercise 1. Rearrange words to make full sentences

The bar chart contains information about the amount of money spent on different types of advertising by two companies.



- a. more / Famous company / advertising / spent / Acme company / on / than
- .....
- b. the second highest / Acme / newspaper advertising, / on / spent / at \$125,000 / amount
- .....
- c. less / newspaper advertising / Famous / on / Acme / spent / than
- .....
- d. Famous / The amount of money / Billboards advertising / on / lowest / the / spent / was
- .....
- e. spent / Billboards promotion, / Both / at about \$25,000 each / companies / least / on /  
the / money
- .....

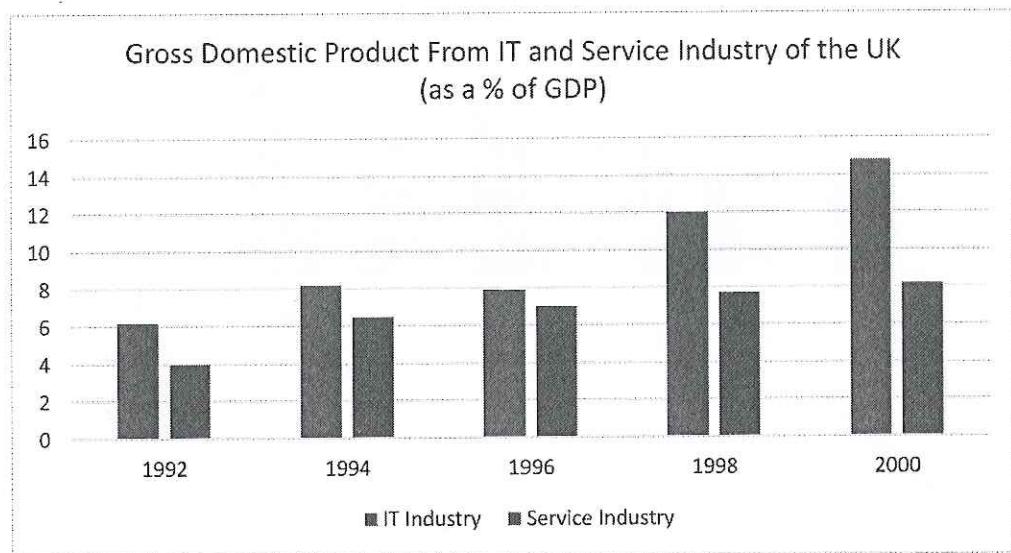
**Exercise 2<sup>79</sup>. Fill in the gaps, using comparatives and superlatives and the given words**

- a. Acme spent \$250,000 on TV advertising. Famous spent \$200,000 on TV advertising.  
Therefore, Acme spent ..... Famous on TV advertising.  
(money)
- b. Awesome spent 150 hours doing market research. Best spent 500 hours doing market research. Therefore, Awesome spent ..... Best doing market research. (time)
- c. Acme's budget is ..... Famous's. (big)
- d. Awesome spends ..... on sports scholarships, because it wants to encourage young people to do sport. (money on charities)
- e. In general, small companies advertise ..... in the newspaper ..... on the net, because they have ..... money. (more, less)
- f. The ..... form of promotion worldwide is TV. (effective)
- g. The ..... type of advertising is the free local newspaper. (expensive)  
Another way of saying this is it is the ..... type. (cheap)
- h. Acme has ten billboards. Ace has eleven. Bazic has five billboards. In other words, Bazic has ..... billboards. (few)

<sup>79</sup> Tham khảo Exercise 8, trang 59 sách Lesson for IELTS Writing

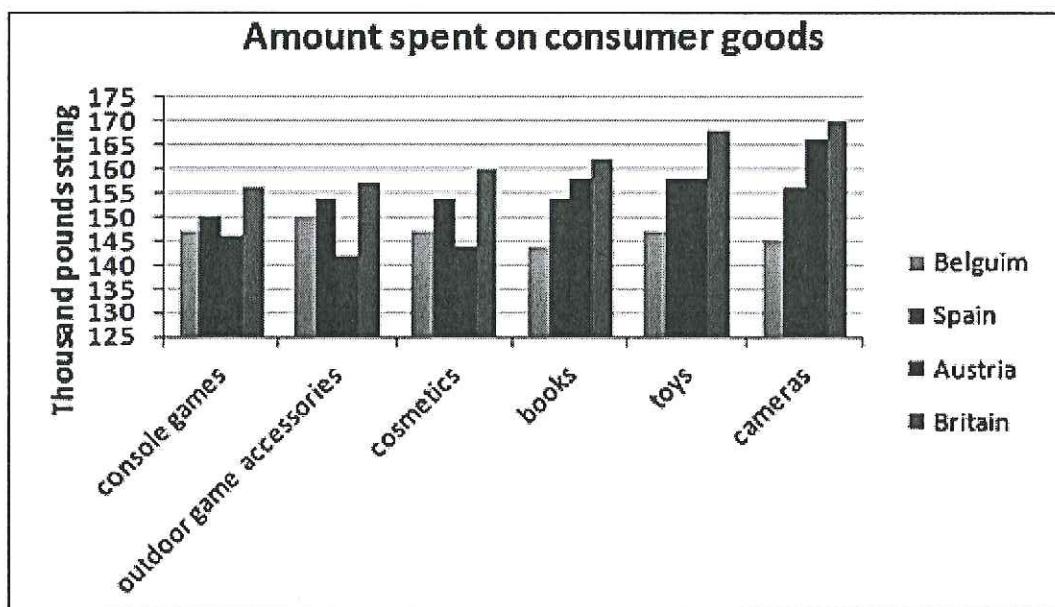
### Exercise 3. Correct all the underlined mistakes

The chart shows components of GDP in the UK from 1992 to 2000.



The bar chart <u>illustrate</u> <sup>(1)</sup> the gross domestic product generated from the IT and Service Industry in the UK from 1992 to 2000. Overall, it can be seen that both <u>decreased</u> <sup>(2)</sup> as a percentage of GDP, but IT remained at a <u>highest</u> <sup>(3)</sup> rate throughout this time.	..... ..... .....
At the beginning of the period, in 1992, the Service Industry accounted for 4 per cent of GDP, <u>although</u> <sup>(4)</sup> IT exceeded this, at just over 6 per cent. Over the next four years, the levels became more similar, with <u>each</u> <sup>(5)</sup> components standing between 6 and just over 8 per cent. IT was still <u>lower</u> <sup>(6)</sup> overall, though it dropped slightly from 1994 to 1996.	..... ..... ..... .....
<u>But</u> <sup>(7)</sup> , over the following four years, the patterns of the two components were noticeably <u>similar</u> . <sup>(8)</sup> The percentage of GDP from IT increased quite <u>slightly</u> <sup>(9)</sup> to 12 in 1998 and then nearly 15 in 2000, while the Service Industry stayed nearly <u>unchange</u> <sup>(10)</sup> , increasing to only 8 per cent.	..... ..... ..... .....
.....	.....

**Exercise 4. Translate into English**



1. Số tiền dành cho Camera ở Britain là cao nhất.

.....  
.....

2. Ở Britain, số tiền dành cho Console games và Outdoor game accessories gần bằng nhau.

.....  
.....

3. Trong số 4 quốc gia, Belgium dành ít tiền nhất vào Books. Ngược lại, Britain dành nhiều tiền nhất vào Books.

.....  
.....

4. Số tiền dành cho Toys ở Spain và Austria là bằng nhau.

.....  
.....

5. Số tiền Austria tiêu cho Cosmetics thấp hơn số tiền Britain dành cho Cosmetics.

.....  
.....

6. Trong khi Britain tiêu nhiều nhất cho các sản phẩm tiêu dùng, Belgium tiêu ít nhất cho các sản phẩm này.

.....  
.....

## HOMEWORK

### Exercise 1. Choose the right answer

The table below gives information about the average annual spending of university students in three different countries.

Countries	Country A	Country B	Country C
Total spending	\$5000	\$4500	\$1500
Different living costs			
Accommodation	45%	35%	30%
Food	22%	28%	36%
Books	3%	9%	21%
Leisure	22%	23%	12%
Others	8%	5%	1%

The given table 1. (**compares/compared**) the percentage of expenditure which college students from 3 countries spend on different living expenses each year.

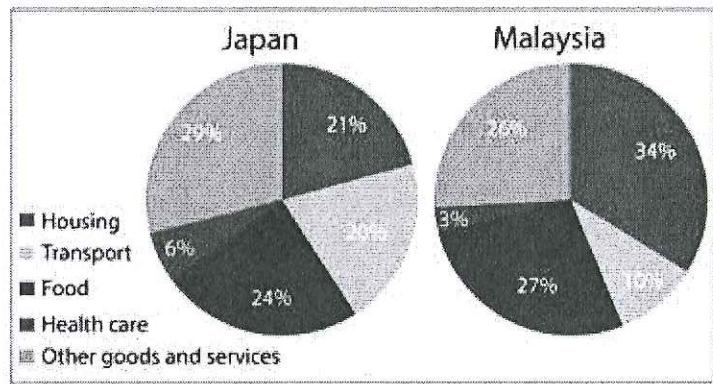
Overall, the total spending of students in country A was 2. (**lower/higher**) than the expenditure of students in countries B and C. In all the countries, students spent 3. (**higher/the highest**) proportion of their budgets on accommodation and food.

In country A, the total spending of students is 4. (**lowest/highest**), at 5000\$ per year, compared with \$4500 and \$1500 for students in countries B and C respectively.

Accommodation accounted for 45% of the total expenditure of students in country A, 5. (**but/while**) the proportions were lower for students in country B at 35%, and country C, at only 30%. 6. (**However/Although**) in terms of food, students in country C spent the 7. (**largest/lowest**) percentage of their money on it, accounting for 36%. The figures for country A and B were only 22% and 28% respectively. Students in country C also spent a high 8. (**number/percentage**) of their budgets on books, at 21%, compared with 9% for students in country B and just 3% for students in country A. 9. (**At the same time/In contrast**), students in countries A and B spent 22% and 23% respectively of their budgets on leisure, 10. (**but/while**) students in country C spent only 12% of their total money on this category.

## **Exercise 2. Describe the chart based on the given words**

The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in Japan and Malaysia in the year 2010.



1. Overall / Japanese and Malaysian people / spent / largest / proportion / budget / housing, food and other goods and services.

.....  
.....

2. In Malaysia, proportion / spending / housing / was / highest.

.....  
.....

3. Japanese householders / spent / largest / amount / money / other goods and services.

.....  
.....

4. In Japan, / percentage / spending / on / transport / lower / the amount of money / spent / housing.

.....  
.....

5. The amount of money / spent / food / Malaysia and / Japan / nearly similar.

.....  
.....

## YOUR NOTES

PRE IELTS – VERSION 1.0

-----\*

**NHÀ XUẤT BẢN LAO ĐỘNG**

Địa chỉ: Số 175 Giảng Võ - Hà Nội

Điện thoại: 024 38515380; Fax: 024 38515381

Email: [info@nxblaodong.com.vn](mailto:info@nxblaodong.com.vn)

Website: [www.nxblaodong.com.vn](http://www.nxblaodong.com.vn)

**Chi nhánh phía Nam**

Số 85 Cách mạng Tháng Tám, Quận 1, TP Hồ Chí Minh

ĐT: 028 38390970; Fax: 028 39257205

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc - Tổng biên tập

Mai Thị Thanh Hằng

Biên tập: Mai Thị Thanh Hằng

Trình bày: Ngô Thị Lý Linh

Bìa: Ngô Thị Lý Linh

Sửa bản in: Vũ Ngọc Anh

**LIÊN KẾT XUẤT BẢN**

Công ty Cổ phần Giáo dục và Đào tạo IMAP Việt Nam

Số 14, Trần Kim Xuyến, Trung Hòa, Cầu Giấy, Hà Nội

---

In 1500 cuốn, khổ 20,5x29 cm, tại Công ty TNHH In Tre Xanh

Địa chỉ: Thôn Quỳnh Đô, xã Vĩnh Quỳnh, huyện Thanh Trì, TP. Hà Nội

Số xác nhận ĐKXB: 2938-2021/CXBIPH/09-178/LĐ

Số quyết định: 1273/QĐ-NXBLĐ ngày 20/8/2021

Mã ISBN: 978-604-343-045-5

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu năm 2021