**Suggested structures for writing TASK 2 types of question**.

**I. Discuss 2 views and give your own opinion**

**Cách 1: A good, B is better**

**A. Introduction**

1 Background Info  
Paraphrase the question:

**- In recent years/ Over the past few years/ Over the past decades,** there has been a widespread assumption that *paraphrase A*, whereas others think that B could bring more advantages. (Then you use Former and Latter to refer to A &B without having to paraphrase them)

- In recent years/ Over the past decades/few years, XXX (topic of the questions) has given serious concern to the society and therefore leads to different opinions about ...

- In recent years/Over the past decades/few years, there have been different opinions on XXX (Topic)

2. Thesis statement

- Although/While A (the former) is ***beneficial to some extent/to a certain degree***, it is better to do B (the latter)

- Although/While A (the former) is ***moderately beneficial***, it is better to do B (the latter)

- Some people think that it is ***fairly/somewhat good*** to do A, and yet I would argue that B is more beneficial.

**B. Body paragraphs**

Body 1

Doing A brings some/certain advantages.

A is advantageous to some extent/to a certain degree

Despite negative effects/consequences, it sounds logical that A is beneficial

(3 câu trên là main idea)

*Advantage of A/Reason for A:*

In fact, …

This (cause, effect) would help

*Disadvantage of/ Counter argument of A*

However,

For example, (optional)

Body 2

However, / On the other hand, there are some reasons why doing B is more beneficial.

Not only does B have adv of A, but it may also bring several benefits in other aspects.

=> **Therefore,** it is necessary/ a vital importance to do B.

Advantage 1 of B

One reason is that.

This (cause, effect) would help

Advantage 2 of B

Another reason is that

For instance, … (optional) = For example, …

**C. Conclusion:**

In conclusion, while sb can gain certain advantages by doing A, **B is still better**.

In conclusion, despite/given the advantages A have, **B is still better.**

=> Give opinion (optional)

**Example:**

*Some people think international car-free days (A) are an effective way of reducing air pollution, others think international motorbike-free days is better (B). Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

**Outline:**

Body 1: International car-free days are an effective way of reducing air pollution.

Advantage: People travel by public transport or walk/cycle to work on these days -> This could help reduce the amount of CO2 emissions.

Disadvantage: This campaign only increases awareness of alleviating air pollution among people -> If they still drive by cars, it is less likely to be effective.

Body 2: However, there are other better ways to reduce air pollution/other solutions could be much better to alleviate the situation.

Solution I:

Solution 2:

**Sample essay:**

In recent years, **the excessive use of cars** has been considered as a major cause of air pollution and therefore leads to different opinions about solutions. While it is widely accepted that global car-free days can be **moderately** effective, I would argue that there are other feasible ways to **tackle the problem.**

Worldwide car-free days seem to have marginal effects on the alleviation of air quality degradation. In fact, humans have to take public transport or to walk instead of driving four-wheel vehicles on these occasions. They could, therefore, help reduce a significant amount of CO2 emissions which are a major pollution contributor. However, this day's primary purpose is to raise people's awareness of how individuals can contribute ta air pollution abatement. In other words, such campaigns are unlikely to be effective if people still commute by private vehicles on other days.

**On the other hand,** there are other efficient and effective methods of reducing air pollution. One of them is to develop and exploit **alternative sources of energy** like solar and wind power. These kinds of power can fulfill the increasing demand for energy for industrial ind household purposes without exacerbating the situation. Another approach (= solution) is that governments should impose strict laws to penalise companies and factories exceeding the limit amount of exhaust fumes. An illustration of this is levying a tax on driving private vehicles, which eventually help curtail emissions.   
In conclusion, given the limited effectiveness international car-free days may bring about, there are other better solutions to the issues of air pollution.  
  
  
**Cách 2: A is good in some cases (for whom, or when), B is good in other cases (for whom, or when).**

A. Introduction

1 Paraphrase the question

2. Although/While the former (A) is beneficial **in some cases**, it is better to do the latter (B) **in other cases.**

Body 1:

Doing A brings some advantages in certain cases.

= A is advantageous to some extent/to a certain degree

- Advantage 1 of A/ Reason for A

In Fact,

This (cause, effect) would help

- Advantage 2 of A/Reason for A:

In addition, / Besides,

For example, (optional)

Body 2:

On the other hand, there are some reasons for somewhat/ in some cases why doing B is more beneficial.

Advantage 1 of B

One reason is that

This (cause, effect) would help

Advantage 2 of B

Another reason is that

For instance,

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, while sb can gain certain advantages by doing A, B is better for others

*Many developing countries require to receive financial aid from international organizations to continue their development. Some people argue that practical aid or advice are more useful.*

*Discuss and give your opinion.*

In recent years, there have been different opinions on what kind of help is more necessary for **third world countries** (*các quốc gia ở Thế giới thứ 3*) (= developing countries). From a personal point of view, although financial support (*hỗ trợ kinh tế*) could bring about some short-term benefits (*lợi ích ngắn hạn*), other types of aid and consultancy (*sự cố vấn*) (=advice) are more useful **in the long run** (*trên đường dài*) (= long-term benefits).

**On one hand,** it is sometimes beneficial to provide financial assistance (=aid) for developing countries. Firstly, external monetary flow enables the governments of those countries to invest more in several areas, such as infrastructural development, social healthcare, water and power supplies. This investment would help foster economic progress over a certain period. Secondly, these cash injections play an important role in tackling urgent problems like natural disasters (*thiên tai*) or epidemics (*dịch bệnh*). Without them, more people could suffer from these events, which could lead to an economic crisis (*khủng hoảng kinh tế*) in developing nations.

**On the other hand,** there are several reasons why other forms of assistance are much more beneficial for a country's sustainable growth (*phát triển bền vững*). First, a country's development should be based on how it is governed and directed, particularly in the resolution of concerning internal issues like poverty, crime, or unemployment. In fact, less developed countries are less likely to have enough experience, which emphasizes the need for direction and consultancy from experienced organizations. Furthermore, even if financially supported, third world countries still need experts in the fields of science or medicine in order to encourage their development. Professional and systematic education and training programs are, therefore, more and suitable for developing nations.

In conclusion, despite a range of advantages financial assistance could bring global (=international) organisations help should come in other forms such as advice and training courses.