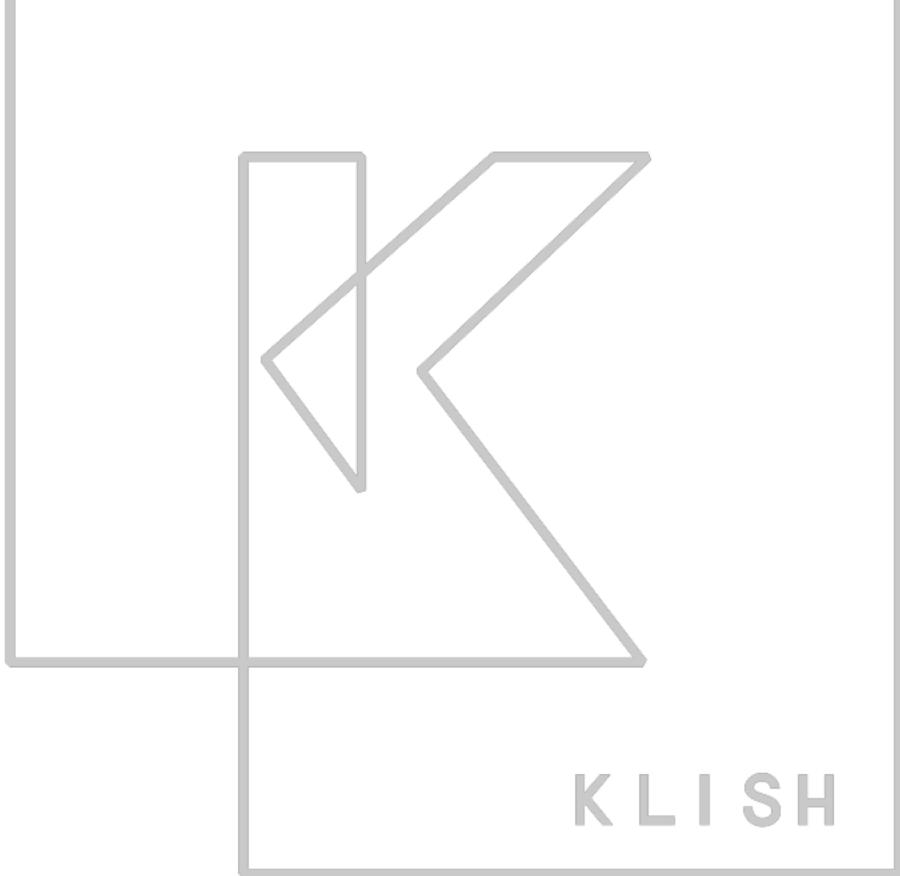


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## LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

Chào các bạn ;)

Bạn mình là các thành viên tới từ Klish Education. Bạn mình muốn gửi tới các bạn sample mẫu cho các đề thi thật được ra trong quý 1 năm nay với hi vọng tài liệu sẽ có ích với các bạn trong quá trình ôn tập IELTS, đặc biệt với những bạn sắp thi đợt này.

Trong các sample mẫu, bạn mình đã có chú thích thêm từ vựng hay và giải nghĩa chi tiết. Tất cả sample mẫu ở dưới đều là chất xám của bạn mình, và bạn mình đã cố gắng sử dụng từ vựng đơn giản, dễ hiểu nhất để các bạn có thể học theo và áp dụng.

Hy vọng tài liệu này sẽ có ích cho các bạn. Hãy ghé thăm bạn mình trên trang Facebook hay nhóm học IELTS miễn phí với địa chỉ ở dưới mỗi trang để cùng bạn mình tạo ra một cộng đồng học tiếng Anh vui vẻ nói chung và IELTS nói riêng nhé!

Chúc bạn học tốt và hẹn sớm gặp bạn tại nhà chung của K!

- Klish Team -

K L I S H

## JANUARY

**(4/1/2020) The table gives information about five types of vehicles registered in Australia in 2010, 2012 and 2014.**

collected by ielts-nguyễnhuyền

Types of vehicles	2010	2012	2014	% change (from 2010 to 2014)
Passenger vehicles	11,800,000	12,700,000	13,000,000	+10.2%
Commercial vehicles	2,300,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	+17.4%
Motorcycles	540,000	680,000	709,000	+30.8%
Heavy trucks	384,000	390,000	416,000	+8.3%
Light trucks	106,000	124,000	131,000	+23.5%

The table shows the numbers of five different **forms of transport** registered in Australia in three separate years: 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Overall, the numbers of all five types of vehicles that were registered increased over the period shown. While vehicles for passengers were the most registered **modes of transport**, motorcycles **experienced the most significant growth**.

Between 2010 and 2014, the most dramatic change (a 30.8% increase) was seen in the number of motorcycles registered, from 540,000 in 2010 to 709,000 in 2014. 11,800,000 passenger vehicles were registered in 2010, and this figure kept growing to exactly 13,000,000 at **the end of the period given**, which **equaled an increase of 10.2%**.

Regarding the three remaining types of transport, there were 2,300,000 commercial vehicles registered, and this number then experienced a 17.4% growth, **reaching its peak of** 2,700,000 in 2014. The numbers of registered light trucks and heavy trucks also grew, by 23.5% and 8.3% respectively.

1. **Form of transport = mode of transport:** phương tiện di chuyển
2. **Experienced the most significant growth:** có sự tăng trưởng lớn nhất
3. **At the end of the period given:** ở cuối của giai đoạn trong đê
4. **Equaled an increase of...:** tương đương với mức tăng ...
5. **Reach its peak of ...:** đạt điểm cao nhất ở...

**(4/1/2020) Today, TV channels provide men's sport show more than women's sport show. Why? Should TV channels give equal time for women's sport and men's sport?**

Today, it is true that there are more sport shows with male athletes broadcast on TV. This happens, I believe, due to one important reason: the **higher production values** of these shows. Therefore, I think it would be unwise to provide **equal airtime** for both women's sport and men's sport.

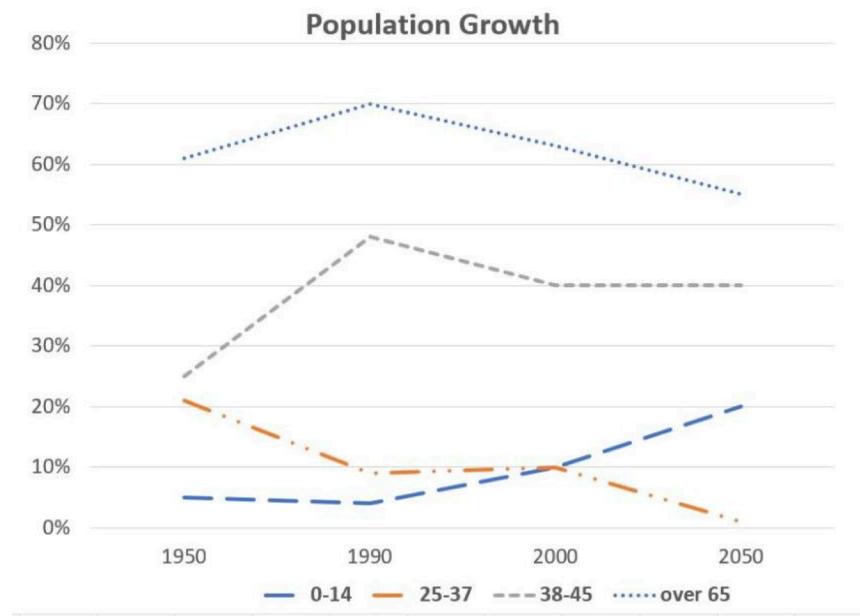
The main factor leading to more men's sport shows being produced and broadcast is the higher production values that these shows bring, which are largely **determined by viewership**. It is a fact that men's sports normally **gain higher interest and attention** from the public. For example, in 2018, the AFC U23 Championship's Final Match of Vietnam's male football team attracted millions of people, significantly higher than the figure for the equivalent women's match. This is to show that broadcasting more men's sports programs will **satisfy the need of a greater audience base**, which in turn, **translates into more profits** for athletes, advertisers and producers alike.

Because of the reason mentioned above, I believe TV producers should continue to broadcast sport-related contents that **accommodate the different interests** of all parties involved, especially those of the audience, **regardless of** the gender of the athletes. In other words, the interest of the audience should be the first priority when producing shows as it would be unwise to produce shows **for the sake of gender equality and diversity** which may be watched by a few people. In addition, in doing so, all athletes know that they have the same opportunities to be featured on TV if they continue to work hard and **strive their best**.

In conclusion, having higher values of production is the main reason why men's sports have significantly more **TV exposure**, and I reaffirm that the provision of sport shows should be based on the interest of the audience, not on the gender of sportspeople.

1. **Higher production values:** giá trị sản xuất lớn hơn
2. **Equal airtime:** thời gian lên sóng tương đương
3. **Determined by viewership:** quyết định bởi tỉ lệ người xem
4. **Gain higher interest and attention:** thu hút sự chú ý hơn
5. **Satisfy the need of a great audience base:** đáp ứng được nhu cầu của nhóm khán giả lớn hơn
6. **Translate into more profit:** dẫn tới lợi nhuận nhiều hơn
7. **Accommodate the different interests:** thoả mãn nhiều lợi ích khác nhau
8. **Regardless of:** bất kể
9. **For the sake of gender equality and diversity:** vì sự công bằng giới tính hay sự đa dạng
10. **Strive their best:** cố gắng hết sức
11. **TV exposure:** lên sóng TV

(11/1/2020) The line graph shows the percentage of New Zealand population from 1950 to 2050.



The line graph illustrates the **demographic trends** in New Zealand **over a span of 100 years, starting in 1950**.

Overall, it can be clearly seen that most people in New Zealand are over 65 years old during this period. However, the population in this country is anticipated to become younger by 2050.

In 1950, **the elderly** made up the largest percentage of the population in New Zealand, at 60%, almost three times as high as the figures for **the 25-37 age group** and the 38-45 age group, at around 22%. The proportion of **citizens aged under 15**, however, was lowest, at 5% and remained at this level until 1990. During the same time, there were sharp increases in the figures for **those over 65** and **those between 38 and 45**, to their peaks of 70% and nearly 50%, respectively. This period also witnessed a significant decline in the number of people aged from 25 to 37, to only 10%.

By 2050, the percentage of **the youngest group** is expected to grow dramatically to 20%. By contrast, all the figures for the other age groups are forecast to fall, with the most notable decrease being recorded for the 25-37 age group, to **a mere 1%** while the proportion of **senior people** and the 38-45 age group is likely to fall accordingly to 55% and 40%.

**1. Các cách paraphrase nhóm tuổi:**

- a. The elderly = senior people / citizens
- b. The 25-37 age group
- c. Citizens aged under 15
- d. Those over 65 / those between 38 and 45
- e. The youngest group

**2. Demographic trends:** xu hướng thay đổi cơ cấu dân số

- 3. A span of .... years, starting in/from ....: một khoảng ... năm, kể từ ...
- 4. A mere 1%: chỉ 1%

**(11/1/2020) Spoken communication is more powerful than written communication. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

It is sometimes argued that spoken languages have more power than written ones. I agree with this idea to some extent; however, I believe the opposite is also true in some cases, especially in terms of business.

The main reason why many think spoken communication is more powerful is that speaking, whether face-to-face or not, enables the speaker to **convey not only the information itself**, but also his **tone and emotions**, which play a part in **getting the message across much more effectively**. Take the case of a president candidate as an example. The public are surely much **more impressed and better convinced of the promises** made by the candidate when they hear the speech **delivered with firmness, certainty and positivity**, rather than just **read the speech off a screen or paper**. Similarly, a customer is more likely to buy a product when **seeing the demonstration and persuasion** of sales people than only **read the product description**.

Having said that, I think sometimes communication in written forms should **be prioritized over** spoken languages, especially when it comes to doing business. **Signing a formally written contract**, for instance, **acts as a legal bind** between the two or more parties involved. This type of document not only ensures that all parties **fulfill their agreed-upon obligations** in exchange for something of value but will also be **used as testimony** if one party fails to deliver on their promises or when conflicts arise. Spoken words, by comparison, often **hold no value** in these cases, and thus, cannot be used.

In conclusion, I agree that spoken communication is more useful in some cases as it also conveys, besides the information, the emotions and the tone of the speaker, but there are other occasions, like in doing business, when written languages are a much more powerful tool.

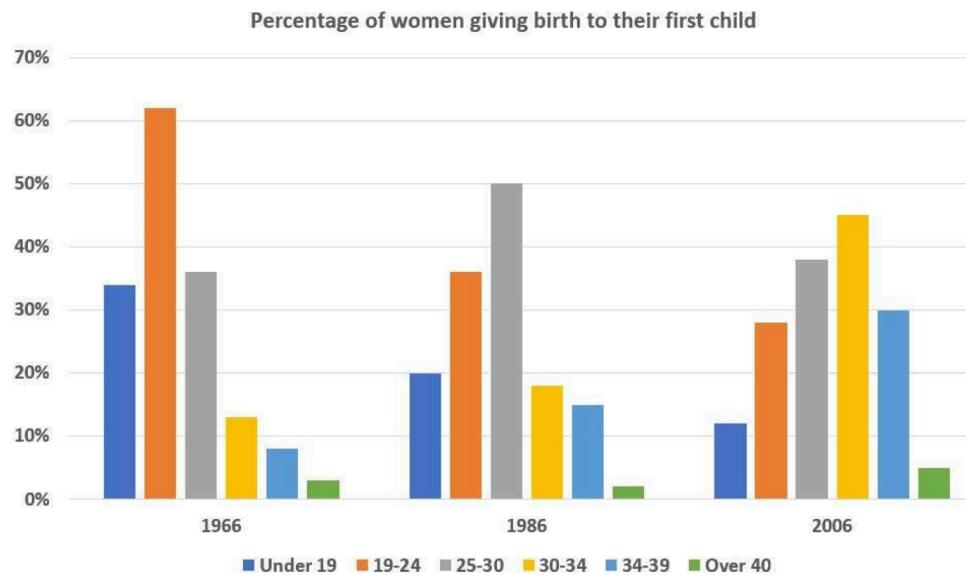
1. **Convey not only the information:** truyền tải không chỉ thông tin
2. **Tone and emotions:** ngữ điệu và cảm xúc
3. **Get the message across much more effectively:** truyền tải thông điệp một cách hiệu quả hơn
4. **More impressed and better convinced of the promises:** bị ấn tượng và thuyết phục hơn bởi lời hứa
5. **Delivered with firmness, certainty and positivity:** được nói với sự tự tin, chắc chắn và tích cực
6. **Read the speech of a screen or paper:** đọc bài phát biểu trên màn hình
7. **See the demonstration and persuasion:** xem sản phẩm được minh họa và thuyết phục
8. **Read the product description:** đọc mô tả sản phẩm
9. **Be prioritized over:** được ưu tiên hơn
10. **Signing a formally written contract:** ký một bản hợp đồng chính thức
11. **Act as a legal bind:** sự kết nối về mặt luật pháp

**12. Fulfill their agreed-upon obligations:** đáp ứng những trách nhiệm đã thoả thuận

**13. Used as testimony:** được dùng như bằng chứng

**14. Hold no value:** không có giá trị

(16/1/2020) The chart below gives information about the age of women in Australia when they gave birth to their first child in 1966, 1986 and 2006.



The bar chart shows the age at which Australian women had their first baby in three different years: 1966, 1986 and 2006.

Overall, it is clear that most women in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century had their first child in their 20s. However, as years passed, Australian women tended to **delay giving birth** until their 30s.

Regarding those under 30 years of age, in 1966, 60% of **first-time mothers** were only between 19 and 24, **as opposed to** 33% of the youngest group. These figures then decreased continuously over the next 40 years to under 30% and 11%, respectively. In contrast, having increased dramatically to reach a peak of 50% in 1986, the proportion of **women who birthed their first child** in their late 20s fell back to around its starting level (37%) at the end of the period shown.

With regard to the remaining groups, the most notable change, by 2006, was seen in the percentage of those from 30 to 34, which had climbed considerably to 45%. Likewise, that of the 34-39 age group experienced a growth to 30%, which was a **more than three-fold increase**. The figure for the oldest group remained relatively unchanged over the period given.

1. **Delay giving birth:** trì hoãn việc có con
2. **First-time mothers = women who birthed their first child:** mẹ 1 con
3. **More than three-fold increase:** tăng hơn 3 lần

**(16/1/2020) Films were produced by big companies in the past, but today people are able to make a film. Do you think this trend is positive or negative?**

Films, nowadays, are not only produced by big corporations like in the past, but are also created by a group of people who **share an interest in film producing**. I personally believe that this is more of a positive than a negative development; however, **the accompanying negatives** should not be **overlooked**.

The main benefit when **lay people** are able to create films is that more movie choices are available for the public to choose from, both in terms of **content and genres**. It is not an exaggeration to say that, today, there are almost **limitless films of diverse topics**, such as family, love and crime and **of different genres**, some of which are actions, rom-coms and sci-fi. In addition, these movies **can be accessed and watched easily online**, which is in contrast with the past, when not only the content, but also the access was very limited. This means that today's film industry can **satisfy the entertainment needs of a greater audience base**.

However, **the negatives** of this development **should also be taken into consideration**. Since more films are produced, it is much harder for the authority to **control and monitor the content** of every single product and how it is broadcast. This leads to many online films being created and shown to the public despite containing, for instance, **violent or age-inappropriate scenes**. Many **impressionable young people** have been affected negatively as a result of **regular exposure to this type of content**. If this **lack of regulation** continues, there may be other more serious consequences.

In conclusion, the recent development of the film industry has certainly benefited the public as there are more options to choose from. Having said that, I believe the negatives that accompany this growth should also be controlled.

1. **share an interest in film producing:** có cùng sở thích làm phim
2. **the accompanying negatives:** những điều tiêu cực kèm theo
3. **overlooked:** bị bỏ qua / bị coi nhẹ
4. **lay people:** người bình thường
5. **content and genres:** nội dung và thể loại
6. **limitless films of diverse topics and of different genres:** vô số phim thuộc các nội dung và thể loại khác nhau
7. **can be accessed and watched easily online:** được tiếp cận và xem online dễ dàng
8. **satisfy the entertainment needs of a greater audience base:** đáp ứng nhu cầu giải trí của nhiều đối tượng khán giả hơn
9. **the negatives should also be taken into consideration:** những điều tiêu cực cũng nên được xem xét
10. **control and monitor the content and how it is broadcast:** kiểm soát nội dung và cách phát hành
11. **violent and age-inappropriate scenes:** những cảnh bạo lực hoặc chưa phù hợp với lứa tuổi nhất định

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12. **impressionable young people:** những người trẻ dễ bị ảnh hưởng

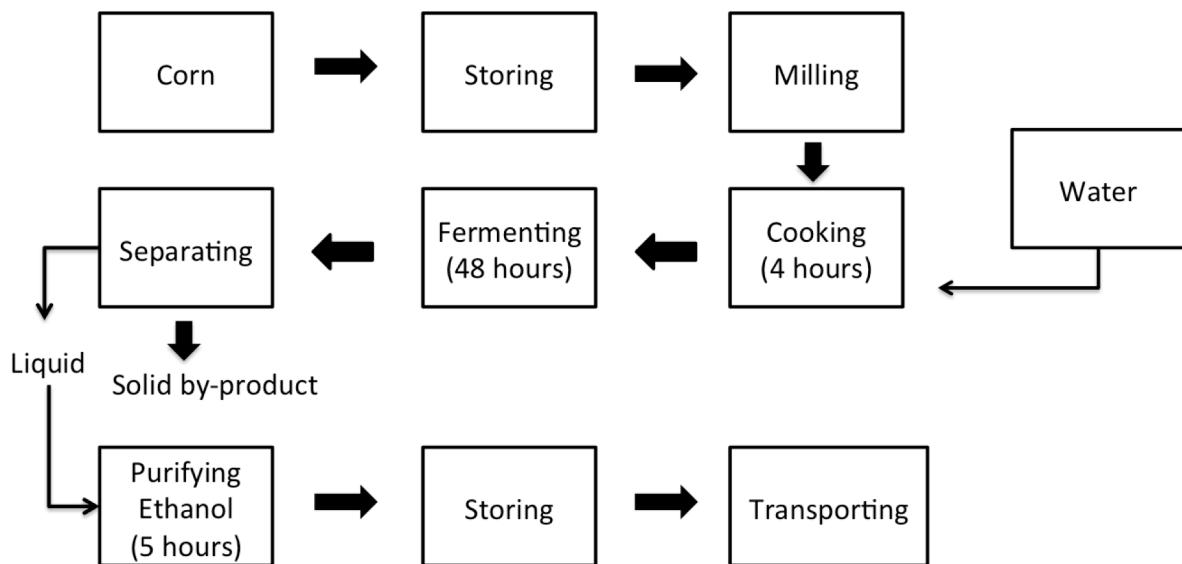
13. **regular exposure to this type of content:** thường xuyên tiếp xúc với nội dung này

14. **a lack of regulation:** thiếu quản lý / kiểm soát



(18/1/2020) The diagram below shows the production of ethanol oil from corn.

The diagram below shows how ethanol fuel is produced from corn.



The diagram illustrates how ethanol oil is produced from raw corn.

It is clear that there are nine different stages involved in this process, beginning with the harvesting of corn and ending with the delivery of ethanol oil to supermarkets for sales.

The oil production starts with corn being harvested and **stored in a suitable place** for later use. After that, this corn is **milled into powder**, to which water is then added. The **mixture created from this addition** is cooked for 4 hours before **going through a fermentation process** that lasts for 48 hours.

After 2 days of fermenting, the resulting oil liquid is **separated from** the solid by-product of the previous process and then purified for 5 hours to ensure that it is safe for use. The final product will then be stored for a period of time before being transported to supermarkets, ready to be sold to customers.

1. **Stored in a suitable place:** cất ở một nơi phù hợp
2. **Milled into powder:** xay thành bột
3. **Mixture created from this addition:** hỗn hợp tạo ra từ việc thêm nguyên liệu
4. **Going through a fermentation process:** trải qua quá trình lên men
5. **Separated from:** tách ra khỏi

**(18/1/2020) Some people think that physical strength is important for success in sport, while other people think that mental strength is more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

There are **many factors that come into play** in order for one to achieve success in sport. While some believe that **physical strength is the key to sports achievements**, I personally think that having **the right mental attitude** is even more crucial.

Those in favor of the former view argue that **physical fitness** largely **determines the outcomes of** sports competitions. Take long distance running as an example. A **triumphant athlete** cannot run for hours straight if he does not possess incredible levels of **stamina and endurance**. Similarly, only weightlifters with **outstanding muscular strength** can **surpass their competitors and achieve the first place**. These examples are to show that if it were not for physical strength, it would be very hard or even impossible for any sportsperson to gain success in their chosen sport.

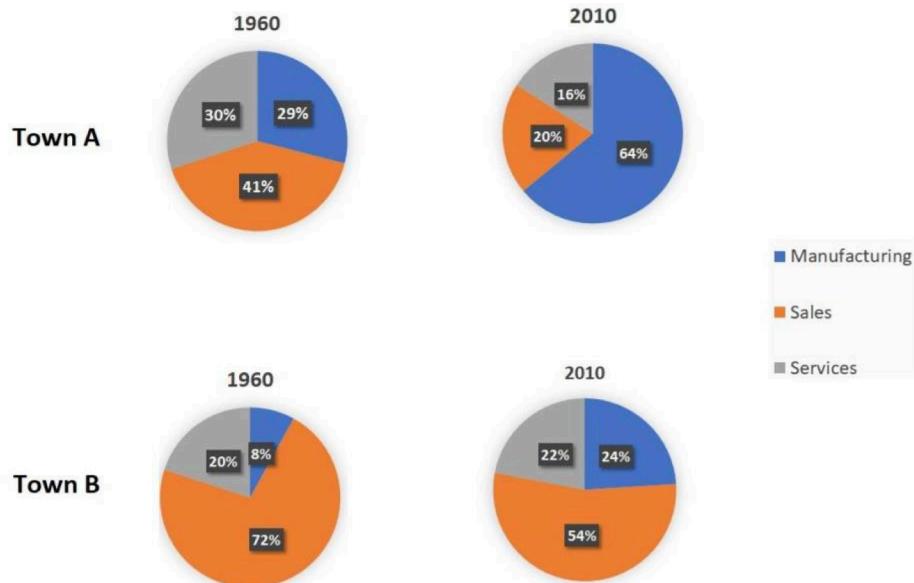
Despite the above argument, I personally side with those who think **mental strength is the deciding factor** of sports achievements. The main reason is that having a strong mental attitude is what **urges and compels** all sportsmen to keep on **training rigorously and incessantly to improve their competitive ability** in the first place. Without a strong mentality and **a strong drive for success**, many people would have easily given up when faced with difficulties and failures. In addition, at the **make-or-break moment**, it is, more often than not, the ability to remain calm and focused, or in other words, **the willpower** of the sportsman, not his **physical ability**, that helps him **beat his competition and come out victorious**.

In conclusion, I reaffirm that even though physical strength is very important, it is my opinion that mental factors play an even more vital role in the success of any sportsperson.

1. **Many factors that come into play:** có rất nhiều yếu tố ảnh hưởng
2. **The key to sports achievements:** yếu tố dẫn tới thành công trong thể thao
3. **The right / strong mental attitude = a strong mentality = mental strength = willpower = mental factors:** yếu tố tâm lí
4. **Physical fitness = physical strength = physical ability:** thể trạng vật lí
5. **Determine the outcomes of:** quyết định kết quả của
6. **Triumphant athlete:** vận động viên giành chiến thắng
7. **Stamina and endurance:** sức bền và sức chịu đựng
8. **Outstanding muscular strength:** sức khoẻ cơ bắp vượt trội
9. **Surpass competitors and achieve the first place = beat competition and come out victorious:** vượt qua cạnh tranh và giành vị trí đầu tiên
10. **The deciding factor:** yếu tố then chốt
11. **What urges and compels:** cái thôi thúc và thúc đẩy
12. **Training rigorously and incessantly:** luyện tập cực khổ và liên tục
13. **Improve competitive ability:** tăng cường khả năng cạnh tranh
14. **A strong drive for success:** sự thôi thúc muốn thành công mạnh mẽ
15. **Make-or-break moment:** thời khắc then chốt

## FEBRUARY

(1/2/2020) The pie charts show the percentage of people working in different sectors in town A and B in two years: 1960 and 2010.



The two pie charts illustrate the **changes in the employment rates** of three different sectors in town A and town B during a period of 50 years, starting in 1960.

Overall, it can be seen that **most people were employed to perform sales-related jobs** in 1960 in both towns. However, while this remained true for town B in 2010, the manufacturing sector **became the biggest employer** in town A in the same year.

In 1960, the highest percentage of workers in both town A and town B was recorded for the sales sector, with figures being at 41% and 72%, respectively. At the same time, an equal number of people worked in manufacturing and services in town A, at around 30%. In contrast, there were 20% of people working in services in town B, more than twice as high as the figure for manufacturing, at 8%.

In 2010, over a half of workers in town B, 54%, were sales people, while **the equivalent figure for town A halved to** 20%. The manufacturing sector, by contrast, experienced sharp increases in the employment rates, to its peak of 64% in town A and 24% in town B. 22% of people worked in services in town B, slightly higher than 16% in town A.

1. **Changes in the employment rates:** sự thay đổi trong tỉ lệ việc làm
2. **Most people were employed:** phần lớn mọi người được thuê
3. **Perform sales-related jobs:** thực hiện các công việc sales
4. **Became the biggest employer:** trở thành ngành thuê nhiều lao động nhất
5. **The equivalent figure for:** con số tương đương
6. **Halved to:** giảm một nửa

**(1/2/2020) People are having more and more sugar-based drinks. What are the reasons? What are the solutions to make people drink less?**

Recently, there has been a significant increase in the public consumption of **sugary drinks**. This trend happens, I believe, for 2 important reasons: the changing lifestyles of people and the increased **celebrity endorsement** of these products. There are according measures that should be taken by the government to **mitigate** this issue.

Regarding the main factors leading to this trend, the changing lifestyles of modern people is an important reason. People in the modern life seem to be busier than ever. As a result, many have **opted for** fast food **complemented by** sugary drinks as a **substitute for** prepared meals. In fact, it is not uncommon nowadays to see people eating hamburgers or pizzas, for instance, with a coke or Pepsi on a regular basis for lunch or dinner. In addition, the increased celebrity endorsement of these **sugar-containing beverages** also leads people to consuming more of them. Beyonce and Cardi B, among others, have endorsed Pepsi products in the past, which in turn increased public consumption of Pepsi and **boosted the sales** of this brand.

The government should carry out some appropriate measures in order to deal with this issue. First, they can organize advertising campaigns to **raise public awareness** of the harmful effects of the regular consumption of fast food and **sugar-sweetened drinks** and encourage people to go for healthier options like coconut water or fruit and vegetable juice. Another action the government can take is encouraging stars to use their fame to **make a positive change** in people's daily eating habits by only endorsing products that are beneficial for health. These activities, if implemented right, may help reduce the **sugar-based drink** intake of the public.

In conclusion, changes in the current lifestyles as a consequence of the busy modern life among people and **celebrity branding** are the main reasons why people are consuming more and more of such products. However, proper measures can be taken by the government to **alleviate** this problem.

1. **Sugar drinks = sugar-containing beverages = sugar-sweetened drinks = sugar-based drinks:** đồ uống có đường
2. **Celebrity endorsement = celebrity branding:** sử dụng người nổi tiếng để quảng bá sản phẩm
3. **Mitigate = alleviate:** làm nhẹ đi
4. **Opt for something:** lựa chọn cái gì
5. **Complemented by:** đi kèm với
6. **A substitute for:** thay thế cho cái gì
7. **Boosted the sales:** tăng lượng tiêu thụ
8. **Raise public awareness of something:** tăng cường nhận thức của xã hội về cái gì
9. **Make a positive change in something:** tạo nên một sự thay đổi tích cực ở khía cạnh nào đó

(8/2/2020) The table below gives information about the values (NZs) of exports of kiwi fruit from New Zealand to five countries between 2010 and 2012

collected by ielts-nguyễn huyền

Country	2010	2011	2012
Japan	\$271,100,000	\$287,400,000	\$325,300,000
China	\$74,900,000	\$84,800,000	\$94,000,000
Mexico	\$6,000,000	\$2,400,000	\$3,300,000
Russia	\$968,000	\$1,585,000	\$2,404,000
Saudi Arabia	\$290,000	\$407,000	\$82,000

The table shows the **export earnings** (NZs) from kiwi fruit from New Zealand to five different countries from 2010 to 2012

Overall, it is clear that Japan **remained the largest consumer** of New Zealand's kiwifruit. In addition, **revenues from kiwi exports** to Japan, China and Russia increased while the opposite was true for Mexico and Saudi Arabia

Regarding Japan, China and Russia, Japan imported \$271,100,000 **worth of kiwi** in 2010, and this amount increased significantly to \$325,300,000 in 2012. During the same time, China and Russia also saw considerable growths in the **values of kiwi imports**, from \$74,900,000 to \$94,000,000 and from \$968,000 to \$2,404,000, respectively

Turning to the remaining countries, Saudi Arabia experienced a rise in kiwi imports (\$290,000 to \$407,000) between 2010 and 2011, but this figure decreased to only \$82,000 by the end of the period given. Kiwi export earnings from Mexico **saw a slightly different pattern, with a fall of** \$3,600,000 in the first two years, **followed by an increase of** \$900,000 in 2012, to \$3,300,000.

1. **Các cách nói doanh thu thu được**
  - a. **Export earnings = revenues from exports = values of imports:** thu nhập từ xuất khẩu = giá trị nhập khẩu
  - b. **Imported .... worth of something:** nhập khẩu bao nhiêu của cái gì
2. **Saw a slightly different pattern:** chứng kiến một xu hướng hơi khác
3. **With a fall of ....:** giảm bao nhiêu
4. **Followed by an increase of ....:** rồi tăng bao nhiêu

**(8/2/2020) The use of social media is replacing face-to-face interaction among many people in society. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?**

It is true that social media have become a great tool for many people to interact with each other. I personally believe the advantages of this development are far more significant than its drawbacks.

As for the disadvantages of this trend, the most significant may be that many people, especially youngsters, get so used to using social media for communication that it affects the **quality of their real-life interaction**. In fact, it is not uncommon nowadays to see a group of young people going out for coffee but keep **staring at** their phone screens without **paying attention to** those around them. Another negative consequence is that a number of netizens have used mainstream social media, such as Facebook and Instagram, as a **platform** to criticize other people, most notably famous stars. This type of behavior has become so popular recently that it has caused **social unrest** when **the victims suffer from autism** and even **commit suicide**. The recent passing of the famous Kpop star Sulli as a result of **endless criticism** on the Internet exemplifies this idea perfectly.

However, I believe that the drawbacks mentioned above **pale in comparison with** the benefits that this way of communication brings. From a personal perspective, people nowadays can easily connect with each other **regardless of time and place**, as long as they have Internet connection. An overseas student, for instance, can talk with his parents **without much restriction** using Skype or Whatsapp, among other calling services, which, by contrast, cannot be done in the past when communication **was mainly limited to** hand-written letters that could take days or even months to be delivered. From an economic perspective, the **ease of communication** enables the national economy to **thrive** since businessmen can do business with each other without having to meet face to face. This helps save a great deal of commuting time and travelling expenses and in turn **increase work productivity** and **boost the national economic growth**.

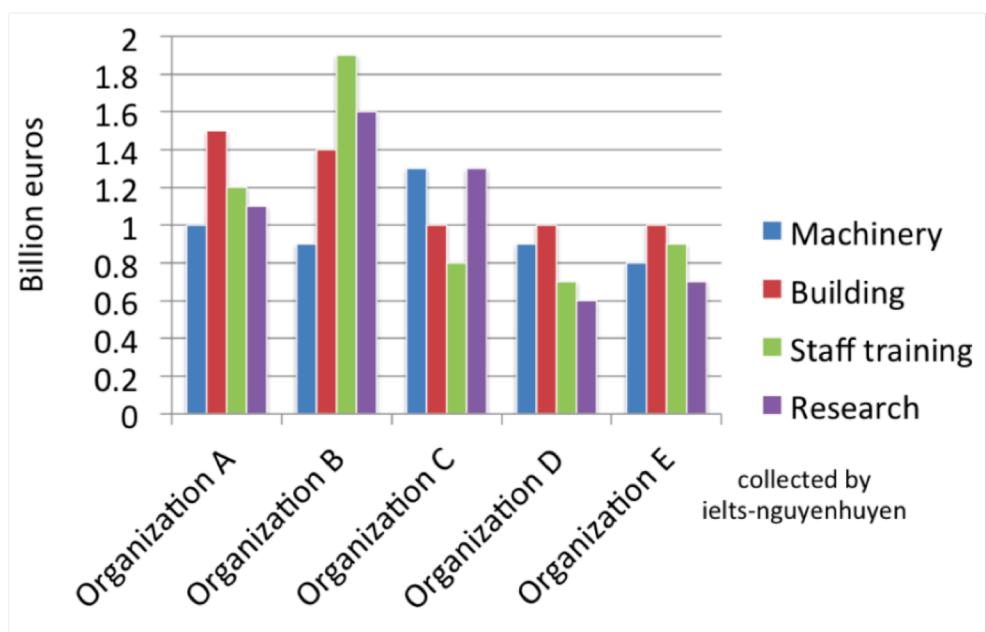
In conclusion, I reaffirm that the use of social media for communication brings more benefits than drawbacks.

1. **Quality of real-life interaction:** chất lượng của việc tương tác ngoài đời
2. **Staring at:** dán mắt vào
3. **Paying attention to:** chú ý tới
4. **A platform:** một nền tảng
5. **Social unrest:** sự bất ổn trong xã hội
6. **Victims:** nạn nhân
7. **Suffer from autism:** bị tự kỷ
8. **Commit suicide:** tự tử
9. **Endless criticism:** sự chỉ trích không ngừng
10. **Pale in comparison with:** không đáng kể so với
11. **Regardless of time and place:** không kể thời gian và địa điểm

- 12. **Without much restriction:** không gặp phải cản trở nào
- 13. **Was mainly limited to:** hầu như bị giới hạn
- 14. **Ease of communication:** sự dễ dàng trong việc giao tiếp
- 15. **Thrive:** phát triển mạnh
- 16. **Increase work productivity:** tăng hiệu quả công việc
- 17. **Boost the economic growth:** thúc đẩy phát triển kinh tế



(13/2/2020) The bar chart below shows the amount of money invested in each category from five organizations.



The bar chart compares five organizations in terms of their investment in four different categories.

In general, corporation B invests the most money among the five organizations and each company has a different focus of investment.

Regarding company A and company B, the latter spends the most on staff training, at 1.9 billion euros, 0.3 billion more than on their research activities. **The equivalent figures for** organization A are significantly lower, at 1.2 and 1.1 billion euros, respectively. By contrast, expenditure on each of the remaining categories, building and machinery, is 0.1 billion higher in organization A than in organization B.

Turning to the remaining organizations, a total of 2.6 billion euros is **allotted to** machinery and research in company C, while this amount in company D and company E is similar, at 1.5 billion. Each of these three companies spends exactly 1 billion on building. Their investment in staff training is also quite similar, **ranging from** 0.7 to 0.9 billion.

1. **the equivalent figures for:** các con số tương đương
2. **allotted to:** tiêu cho
3. **ranging from...to...:** dao động từ...đến...

(13/2/2020) Some people believe that reading stories from a book is better than watching TV or playing computer games for children. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is often argued that reading books is more beneficial for children than watching TV programs or playing computer games. While I accept that reading books **serves better as an educational tool**, I believe the other two activities entertain children much more effectively.

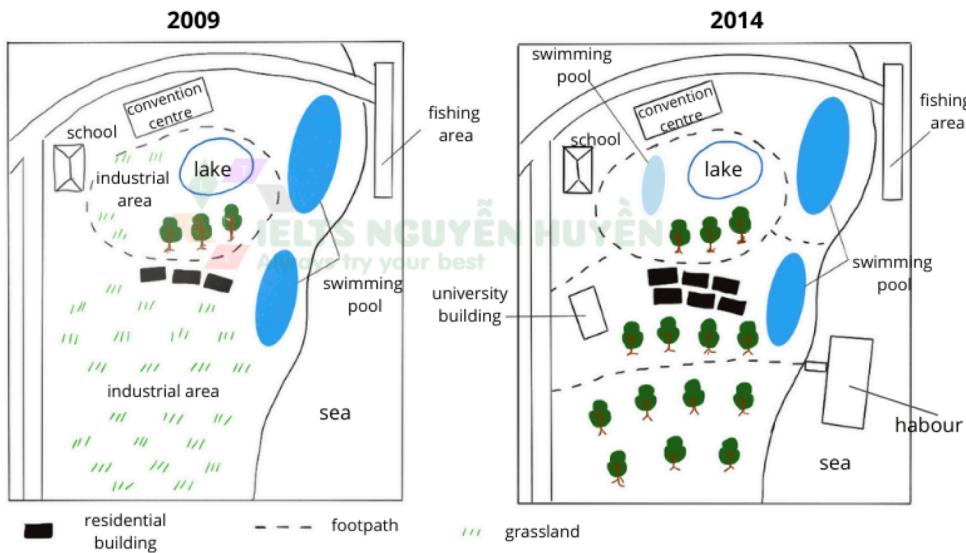
On the one hand, spending time reading books is a more effective way for children to **obtain knowledge and skills** than watching TV and playing computer games. Reading books **eliminates all the distractions** that are present in the other two activities such as noise and human movements and therefore **allows deeper concentration**, which is a crucial factor when it comes to studying. In addition, while reading, students can practise using their imagination to, for instance, solve a problem in the book. This practice not only helps **deepen their understanding of** the context but also **facilitates the development** of two important skills: creativity and problem-solving. By contrast, children are normally **passive participants** receiving information when watching TV or playing games.

Having said that, I think compared with reading, watching programs on TV or playing games is a better entertainment tool for children. The main reason is that such activities provide more opportunities for children to be entertained. For instance, many popular TV programs among youngsters like children's singing or dancing contests or cartoons, among others, despite being engaging, fun and enjoyable, are hard to be illustrated on books. Similarly, being able to interact with other people when playing games often gives children **a sense of pleasure and satisfaction** that may not be found in reading activities, especially when they win the game. These examples show that watching TV or playing games provides children with unique opportunities to relax and **recharge their batteries**.

In conclusion, I reaffirm that each activity above serves different purposes. While **engaging in books** is more useful for children in their studying, playing games and watching TV are more entertaining.

1. **Serve better as an educational tool:** là một công cụ giáo dục hữu hiệu hơn
2. **Obtain knowledge and skills:** tiếp thu kiến thức và kỹ năng
3. **Eliminate the distractions:** loại bỏ các tác nhân gây mất tập trung
4. **Allow deeper concentration:** tập trung sâu hơn
5. **Deepen their understanding of:** hiểu sâu hơn về
6. **Facilitate the development of:** thúc đẩy sự phát triển của
7. **Passive participants:** người tham gia bị động
8. **A sense of pleasure and satisfaction:** cảm giác thích thú và thoả mãn
9. **Recharge their batteries:** nạp năng lượng
10. **Engaging in books:** đọc sách

(22/2/2020) The map below shows the changes that have taken place at the waterfront area of a town called Darwin between 2009 and 2014.



The map illustrates how the waterfront area in a town called Darwin changed during **a span of five years**, from 2009 to 2014.

It is clear that the most significant change taking place was the **removal of** two industrial zones and the surrounding grasslands. In addition, several new buildings were constructed to **cater to different needs** of the local, while some of the **original features** were kept unchanged.

On land, the first industrial zone sited between the school and the lake was **converted into** a swimming pool. The other industrial region was removed, however, **to give place for** more trees and new buildings, one of which was a university building while the others were built as accommodation and **situated close to** the original residential area.

Regarding changes that happened near **the coastal area**, a new harbor was established in order for boats to dock. Finally, there were also new footpaths connecting different parts of the town to the sea.

1. **A span of ... years:** một khoảng ... năm
2. **Removal of:** sự loại bỏ cái gì đó
3. **Cater to different needs:** đáp ứng những nhu cầu khác nhau
4. **Original features:** những đặc điểm ban đầu
5. **Converted into:** được chuyển đổi thành
6. **To give place for:** nhường chỗ cho
7. **Situated close to:** đặt gần với
8. **The coastal area:** khu vực bờ biển

**(22/2/2020) Online shopping is increasing dramatically. How could this trend affect our environment and the kinds of jobs required?**

In recent years, online shopping has **gained massive popularity**. This growing trend has **had a profound impact on** the environment as well as employment.

As for its environmental effects, **e-commerce** is more **environmentally friendly** than traditional retail to some extent. In particular, when purchasing goods from a physical store, each household could drive separately, but delivery trucks can take orders to many customers on a single route. Therefore, this can contribute to eliminating car trips and associated carbon emissions which often **give rise to** air pollution and global warming. In addition, **Internet shopping** only consumes a small amount of energy to browse and purchase goods in stark contrast to constructing and maintaining a retail outlet, which **makes a greater contribution to** environmental protection.

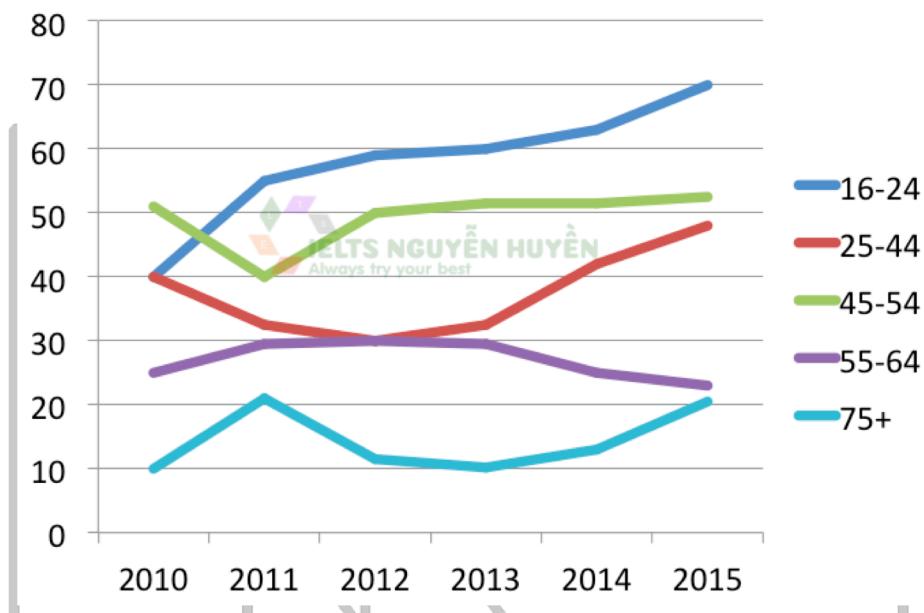
When it comes to employment, the **rising prevalence** of **electronic shopping** has had noteworthy impacts on employment trends. On the one hand, as this type of shopping has become more common, it has gradually **overtaken** many traditional **brick-and-mortar** stores, forcing many of these physical places to **downsize** to survive in this competitive market. Stores that **fail to adopt e-commerce** into their business practices may even face complete shut-down. All of these consequences inevitably result in job losses. However, at the same time, the **emergence of** new job opportunities is **attributable to** online shopping. To illustrate, to operate an online business to sell products to customers, plenty of workers are required in many areas, including digital marketing, web design, and program development.

In conclusion, the tendency of cyber shopping which has become remarkably widespread among modern people has brought both benefits and drawbacks to the environment and the job market.

1. **gain massive popularity:** trở nên cực kỳ phổ biến
2. **have a profound impact on:** có tác động lớn với ai, cái gì
3. **e-commerce:** thương mại điện tử
4. **environmentally friendly:** thân thiện với môi trường
5. **give rise to:** dẫn đến sự xuất hiện của cái gì, gây ra cái gì, tạo ra nhu cầu cho cái gì
6. **Internet shopping / online shopping / electronic shopping:** mua sắm trực tuyến
7. **make a contribution to / contribute to N / V-ing:** góp phần vào cái gì, việc gì
8. **rising prevalence:** sự phổ biến ngày càng tăng
9. **overtaken:** vượt qua
10. **brick-and-mortar store:** cửa hàng truyền thống
11. **downsize:** cắt giảm nhân lực
12. **fail to adopt e-commerce:** thất bại trong việc áp dụng bán hàng online
13. **emergence:** sự xuất hiện
14. **(be) attributable to:** bắt nguồn từ

## MARCH

**(5/3/2020) The graph below shows the percentage of people in different age groups in one city who attended music concerts between 2010 and 2015.**



The line graph illustrates the proportions of people of different ages who went to music concerts from 2010 to 2015 in one city.

Overall, it is clear that music concerts were **least frequented** by those over 75. In contrast, an increasing number of people in the youngest group attended these events.

In 2010, the highest percentage of people going to music concerts **was recorded for** the 45-54 age group, at 50%, which **totaled** those of the youngest group (40%) and the oldest group (10%). The following years witnessed a significant rise in the proportion of **concert attendees** aged 16-24 to its peak of 70% in 2015, and slight fluctuations in the figures for the 45-54 age group and the 75+ age group, between 50% and 40% and from 10% to 20%, respectively.

Regarding the remaining age groups, 40% of people aged 25-44 went to music concerts in 2010, as opposed to 25% of the 55-64 age group. These 2 numbers then experienced opposite trends **throughout the remainder of the period given**. The **attendance level** of the 25-44 age group, despite **undergoing a slight decrease** of 10% between 2010 and 2012, showed an overall increase, while that of people between 55 and 64 first increased slightly from 2010 to 2012 before falling to hit its bottom of just over 20% in 2015.

1. **Least frequented by:** ít được tham gia nhất bởi
2. **Was recorded for:** được ghi nhận cho
3. **Totaled:** tổng cộng
4. **Concert attendees:** người tham gia nhạc hội
5. **Throughout the remainder of the period given:** trong khoảng thời gian còn lại
6. **The attendance level:** tỉ lệ tham gia
7. **Undergoing a slight decrease:** giảm nhẹ

**(5/3/2020) Some people argue that job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe that they cannot always expect job satisfaction, and a permanent job is more important. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.**

People have different priorities when searching for or doing a job. While some **value a sense of security over** the feeling of satisfaction in a job, I personally believe job satisfaction is generally more crucial.

Admittedly, it is easy to understand why many people, especially those who are the **breadwinners**, prioritize **having a stable job**. The main reason is that they need to be able to **provide financial assistance for** their families and a **permanent job** enables its holder to do that. A **regular paycheck**, therefore, gives these people a sense of security and assurance and helps **reduce their stress levels**. This is why many moms or dads, for instance, despite feeling unhappy at work, still decide to stay in the same position to **earn a consistent income**. In other words, these groups of people understandably and rightly value other more important factors like the well-being of their loved ones over their own interests when choosing and doing a job.

Despite the above arguments, I side with those who think that job satisfaction is a **more crucial criterion**. It is a fact that people who are satisfied by their job are generally happier at work and at home. In the workplace, this sense of happiness encourages them to **keep striving and innovating**, which leads to better work performances and later higher income. Doing a stable but **unrewarding** job, by contrast, often **deprives one of enjoyment and motivation**. At the same time, from a familial perspective, happier individuals are more likely to **form stronger bonds** with other family members. This, however, **may not be the case** for those who sacrifice themselves for their family, especially when other family members **take such sacrifices for granted**. Therefore, job satisfaction can **act as a positive catalyst** not only for one to **excel** or even succeed in their chosen fields but also for one to **lead a happy family life**.

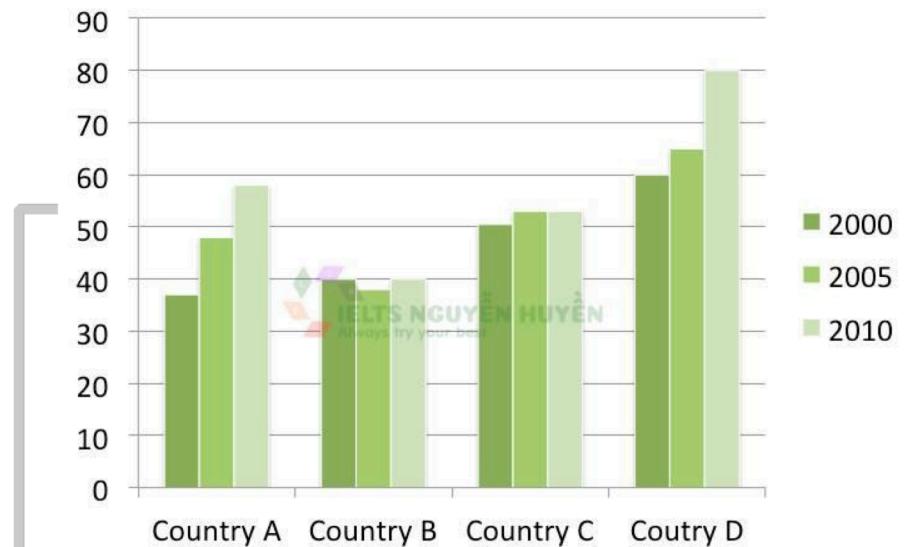
In conclusion, people with different situations may prioritize different criteria when seeking for or performing a job. Still, I reaffirm that a sense of satisfaction and **fulfillment** in a job is, in general, more important than **having a secured job**.

1. **Value a sense of security over...**: coi trọng cảm giác an toàn hơn là ...
2. **Breadwinner**: trụ cột trong gia đình
3. **Having a stable / permanent / secured job**: có một công việc ổn định / cố định / chắc chắn, an toàn
4. **Provide financial assistance for**: cung cấp tài chính cho
5. **A regular paycheck**: một khoản tiền thường xuyên
6. **Reduce their stress levels**: giảm căng thẳng
7. **Earn a consistent income**: có một khoản thu nhập ổn định
8. **A more crucial criterion**: một tiêu chí quan trọng hơn
9. **Keep striving and innovating**: tiếp tục cố gắng và sáng tạo
10. **Unrewarding**: nhảm chán
11. **Deprive one of enjoyment and motivation**: khiến một người mất đi sự vui vẻ và động lực khi làm việc

- 12. **Form stronger bonds:** có sự kết nối mạnh hơn
- 13. **May not be the case:** có thể không đúng với
- 14. **Take such sacrifices for granted:** coi những sự hy sinh đó là hiển nhiên
- 15. **Act as a positive catalyst:** là một chất xúc tác tích cực
- 16. **Excel or even succeed:** vượt trội và thậm chí thành công
- 17. **Lead a happy family life:** có một cuộc sống gia đình hạnh phúc
- 18. **Fulfillment:** sự thoả mãn



(7/3/2020) The bar chart shows the percentage of young people in higher education in 2000, 2005 and 2010.



The bar chart compares four countries in terms of the proportions of their young citizens who attended higher education in three different years: 2000, 2005 and 2010.

It is clear that country D had the highest proportions of young people in higher education in all three years shown, whereas the lowest figures were recorded for country B. It is also noticeable that the percentages of young people participating in higher education in country A and country D increased gradually while those of the remaining nations almost remained stable.

In 2000, 60% of young people took part in higher education in country D. This number then experienced a steady rise, reaching its peak of exactly 80% at the end of the period given. A similar pattern was seen in the higher education participation rate of young people in country A, which started at around 38% in 2000 before increasing continuously to peak at nearly 60% in 2010.

By contrast, the figures for the two remaining countries remained relatively constant. Despite having an insignificant drop of 2% between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of young citizens participating in higher education in country B grew back to its initial level (40%) in 2010. That of country C, however, first increased slightly to 52% in 2005, then stayed unchanged till the end of the period shown.

1. **Attend / participate in / take part in higher education:** học đại học và sau đại học
2. **A similar pattern:** một xu hướng tương tự
3. **The higher education participation rate:** tỉ lệ tham gia giáo dục đại học và sau đại học

**(7/3/2020) Some people think that news has no connection with people's lives; so it is a waste of time to read newspapers and watch television news programmes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

It is true that modern people are **constantly exposed to** new information. While some **opine** that such news is **of no use** to the daily life of people and therefore, time spent reading newspapers or watching TV news programmes is a waste, I completely disagree with this idea.

The main argument in favor of the former view is that there are just so many news pieces that are hardly **relevant, let alone** beneficial to the lives of people. For example, a farmer and many others can barely find news about space tourism or space exploration helpful, so watching such news on TV or read about it in newspapers is considered as a waste of time. While this may be true to some extent, I believe this to be a **short-sighted view**. The chief reason is that such information is not **aimed to target** a specific individual or group of people, but rather produced and broadcast for the whole public. Since different people have different **information needs**, there will always be news that is **of little or no value** to certain people but **bears considerable relevance** to others.

Personally, I believe that all people, regardless of age, gender and background, should continue or **form a habit of** reading newspapers or watching TV to be informed of the most current and accurate information, as the world can **change drastically in a short space of time**. For example, within days, the current pandemic Covid-19 has caused many countries all over the world to suffer, forcing them to **take dramatic precautionary actions**. Citizens of the nations affected heavily by this disease cannot be **ignorant** and should **update themselves** with the latest news about the virus through **trustworthy sources** like TV or newspapers in order to keep, not only themselves but also those around them, safe.

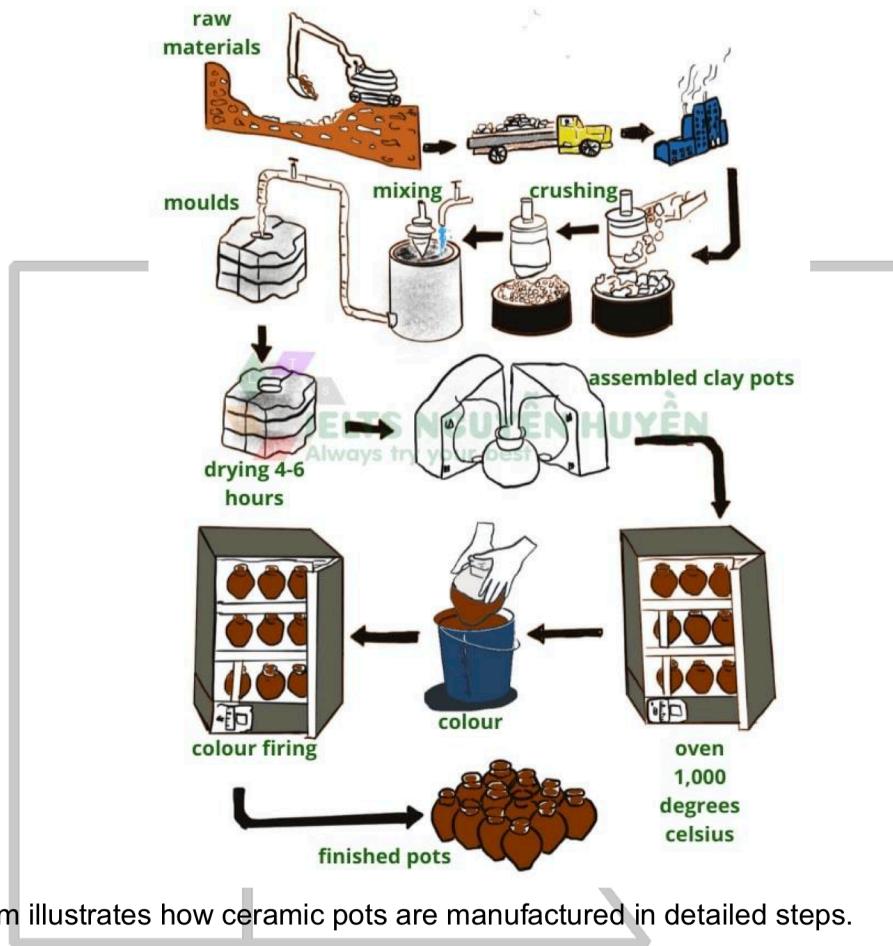
In conclusion, I reaffirm that even though there are many pieces of news that are irrelevant to certain people, everyone should have the habit of **keeping themselves up-to-date** through **credible news sources** like TV programmes or newspapers.

1. **Constantly exposed to:** tiếp xúc thường xuyên với
2. **Opine (that):** cho rằng
3. **Be of no / little use / value / relevance to....:** không / ít giá trị đối với
4. **Be of considerable value / relevance to....:** có giá trị lớn đối với
5. **Bear no / little / considerable relevance to:** không có giá trị / ít giá trị / giá trị lớn đối với
6. **The main argument in favor of:** luận điểm chính ủng hộ cho
7. **The former view:** quan điểm đãng trước (trong hai quan điểm)
8. **Let alone:** huống chi là
9. **A short-sighted view:** một cách nhìn ngắn hạn
10. **Aimed to target:** nhắm tới
11. **Information needs:** nhu cầu thông tin khác nhau
12. **Form a habit of:** hình thành thói quen
13. **To be informed:** để cập nhật
14. **Change drastically:** thay đổi một cách nhanh chóng

15. **A short space of time:** một khoảng thời gian ngắn
16. **Take dramatic precautionary actions:** thực hiện những hành động phòng ngừa
17. **Ignorant:** thò o'
18. **Update oneself with = keep oneself up-to-date:** cập nhật tin tức mới nhất
19. **Trustworthy/credible news sources:** những nguồn tin đáng tin cậy



(14/3/2020) The diagram below shows one way of manufacturing ceramic pots.



The diagram illustrates how ceramic pots are manufactured in detailed steps.

Overall, there are 11 steps in total involved in this process, beginning with the digging of raw materials and ending with the completion of the desired ceramic pots.

At the beginning of the process, raw materials are **dug up from the ground** with the help of an excavator before **being transported to** the factory where they will be processed. At the factory, these materials are first **crushed** twice into fine powder, to which water is then added. **The mixture created from this addition** is poured into different molds and left there from 4 to 6 hours to dry.

After this period, the **newly shaped clay pots** are **taken out of the molds** and put in ovens where they **are subject to** high temperatures of 1000 degrees so that they can **harden**. The firing process continues once the hardened pots **have been colored carefully**. Finally, the products of the previous step are **left to cool down** and the ceramic pots are produced.

1. **Dug up from the ground:** đào lên từ lòng đất
2. **Be transported to:** được vận chuyển tới
3. **Crushed:** nghiền
4. **The mixture created from this addition:** hỗn hợp tạo thành từ việc thêm nguyên liệu
5. **Newly shaped clay pots:** những nồi đất sét mới thành hình
6. **Taken out of the molds:** lấy ra khỏi khuôn
7. **Be subject to:** trải qua
8.  **Harden:** trở nên cứng hơn
9. **Have been colored carefully:** đã được nhuộm màu cẩn thận
10. **Left to cool down:** để nguội



**(14/3/2020) Advertisements are becoming more and more common in everyday life. Is it a positive or negative development?**

It is true that advertisements have been **increasingly employed** as a marketing tool in the modern life. I personally believe this trend is more of a positive than a negative development; however, the **accompanying negatives** should not be **overlooked**.

On the one hand, the benefits brought about by the use of advertising are undeniable. From the viewpoint of the sellers, advertisements increase **the brand awareness** of the producing companies as they are produced and broadcast to a large group of people. It means that the more **exposure** these ads get or the more audience they reach, the more people know about the company and its products, which many eventually help **promote sales** of the brand. At the same time, from the viewpoint of the consumers, advertisements enable them to **keep abreast of newly-released** products available on the market so that they can have more buying choices and can select the most suitable items that **satisfy their needs**.

Despite its advantages, the negatives that accompany this trend should also be taken into consideration. It is a fact that **the end goal** of advertising is to **boost sales**, and to **accomplish this goal**, many companies have **exaggerated** the benefits or the **uniqueness** of their products in their advertisements to make those ads more appealing and memorable. This has not only encouraged **impulsive buying** of items that may not be necessary, but has also left many consumers with **post-purchase confusion or even disillusionment** when the advertised goods do not **live up to their hype**. A number of regulations, as a consequence, have been **enacted** to control this type of advertising to protect the consumers.

In conclusion, advertisements have brought tremendous values to the daily life of many modern people, including sellers and consumers. However, I believe that the negatives of this development should also be controlled.

1. **Increasingly employed:** ngày càng được sử dụng nhiều
2. **The accompanying negatives:** những điều tiêu cực đi kèm
3. **Overlooked:** bị bỏ qua / bị coi nhẹ
4. **Brand awareness:** độ nhận diện thương hiệu
5. **Exposure:** sự phủ sóng
6. **Promote / boost sales:** thúc đẩy lượng tiêu thụ sản phẩm
7. **Keep abreast of:** cập nhật tin tức
8. **Newly-released:** mới được phát hành
9. **Satisfy their needs:** thoả mãn những nhu cầu của họ
10. **The end goal:** mục tiêu cuối cùng
11. **Accomplish this goal:** hoàn thành được mục tiêu đó
12. **Exaggerated:** phóng đại
13. **Uniqueness:** sự đặc biệt / độc đáo
14. **Impulsive buying:** mua sắm bùa bâi / tuỳ cảm hứng
15. **Post-purchase confusion / disillusionment:** sự hoang mang / vỡ mộng sau khi mua hàng
16. **Live up to their hype:** đạt được như quảng cáo

**17. Enact: ban hành**

(21/3/2020)

(đề này bọn mình chưa thu thập được nên hẹn mọi người sample bài này sau nha)



**(21/3/2020) Attending a live performance (for example, a play, concert, or sporting event) is more enjoyable than watching the same event on television. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

It is often argued that people have more **pleasure** seeing a live performance such as a play, a concert and a sports match than when watching the **televised version** of the same event. I completely agree with this view, as now will be explained.

Firstly, live events normally **attract a specific audience** and therefore **afford** many attendees **the chance** to meet up with **like-minded people**. Take the case of a concert or a play for example: many fans of the performing artists will gather and have a great time seeing their idol's performances. Similarly, loyal fans of a football club will come and give support when their favorite team is competing. Being able to meet other **people who share the same interest** **encourages** new and possibly lasting **friendships to form**. In other words, these events provide the attendees with a **sense of community and belonging**, which, in general, cannot be found when watching the same performances on TV.

Another major benefit of attending live events is having a chance to **be immersed in an atmosphere charged with excitement, energy and vibrancy**. For example, it is not uncommon to see thousands of music fans sing along or even scream out their idol's songs in concerts or thousands of football fans **chant loudly in unison** the slogan of their favorite team throughout the stadium. These types of activities help **elevate personal experience** **enormously** but are hard to be done at home while watching TV as they would **disturb** the surrounding neighbors. With such a limitation, one may not be able to **enjoy** the performance **to the fullest**.

In conclusion, I reaffirm that seeing a live performance offers much more pleasure and enjoyment than watching the same events on TV.

1. **Pleasure:** niềm vui
2. **Televised version:** phiên bản phát hành trên TV
3. **Attract a specific audience:** thu hút một nhóm khán giả nhất định
4. **Afford...the chance...:** tạo cơ hội để làm gì...
5. **Like-minded people = people who share the same interest:** những người có cùng sở thích / suy nghĩ giống nhau
6. **Encourage friendships to form:** khuyến khích kết bạn
7. **A sense of community and belonging:** một cảm giác thuộc về một cộng đồng
8. **Be immersed in:** đắm chìm vào
9. **An atmosphere charged with excitement, energy and vibrancy:** không gian tràn ngập năng lượng
10. **Chant in unison:** cùng hô vang
11. **Elevate personal experience:** nâng cấp trải nghiệm cá nhân
12. **Enormously:** rất lớn
13. **Disturb:** làm phiền
14. **Enjoy... to the fullest:** tận hưởng cái gì đó một cách tối đa