

HIGHLIGHT ACADEMIC PHRASES IN SIMON'S ESSAYS

ANSWER KEY **A**

the setting of homework

written forms of communication

an egalitarian
society

express and arouse
emotions

**Revised
edition**

f Đình Thắng - Âu Lê | 2018

Các essay sử dụng trong tài liệu này được viết bởi Simon, cựu giám khảo IELTS tại Anh và đã được sự đồng ý của tác giả
Phần highlight do nhóm IELTS family thực hiện

**Cám ơn các bạn đã quan tâm ủng hộ,
 Đinh Thắng**



dinhthangielts

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ielts-simon <ieltssimon@gmail.com> Aug 17

to me

Hi Thang,

Thanks for checking with me before publishing the materials. As long as you only use the essays that I've already published for free on my blog (but nothing from my video course or ebook), I'm happy for you to use them. It looks like your making a really useful resource!

Best wishes

Thang Dinhvan <thangwrm@gmail.com> Aug 17

to ielts-simon

Hi Simon,

It's great to hear that from you. And thank you very much for the positive feedback as well.

Mọi sai sót trong quá trình thực hiện xin phản hồi đến địa chỉ thangwrm@gmail.com

Hãy áp dụng ngay các từ vựng cuốn sách này ngay vào bài essay bạn đang/đã viết. Đừng chỉ đọc chay!!!

CÁC BƯỚC SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

1. Đọc hàng ngày để từ ngấm vào tự nhiên. Nên đọc cả bài và cố nhớ cụm từ theo ngữ cảnh. Tuy nhiên, học như vậy là HỌC CHAY CHỨ CHƯA THỰC HÀNH !!! Đó chỉ là bước đầu.

2. Lôi 1 essay CŨ mà bạn ĐÃ viết ra và cố gắng sử dụng các cụm từ trong này để thay cho các cụm từ đơn giản. VD: essay của bạn dùng "help children develop faster in the future" --> Xem trong cuốn này có thể thấy cụm từ "reach their full potential" đã được highlight rất rõ --> sử dụng luôn và ngay!

---Cố gắng "chèn" ít nhất 5 cụm từ vào 1 bài essay. Sau đó nên nhờ người có kinh nghiệm góp ý giúp xem đã phù hợp chưa.

---Cứ làm như vậy, bạn sẽ "tân trang" lại toàn bộ các bài essay cũ. Qua đó, bạn đã có thể ngay lập tức sử dụng cả trăm cụm từ trong cuốn sách này trong một thời gian ngắn.

3. Còn nếu chưa viết bài essay nào thì lôi 1 tập đề writing ra và thử gạch đầu dòng ý. Lúc viết cố gắng dùng các cụm trong cuốn Highlight. Bạn chỉ cần viết dàn ý cho khoảng 20 bài (mất tầm 2 tuần) là đã nhớ được khá khá các cụm từ để dùng cho kỳ thi IELTS writing rồi. Lúc này thì có thể nói là các cụm từ THỰC SỰ ĐÃ NGẤM vào đầu bạn!!!

Hãy áp dụng ngay các từ vựng cuốn sách này ngay vào bài essay bạn đang/đã viết. Đừng chỉ đọc chay!!!

Essay 01 - Homework

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.

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** (việc giao bài tập về nhà), I still believe that it is a necessary aspect of education.

There are several reasons why people might argue that homework **IS AN UNNECESSARY BURDEN ON CHILDREN** (là một gánh nặng không cần thiết đối với trẻ em). Firstly, there is evidence to support the idea that homework does nothing to **IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES** (cải thiện kết quả giáo dục). Countries such as Finland, where school children are not given homework, regularly **TOP INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE TABLES** (đứng đầu bảng xếp hạng giáo dục quốc tế) and outperform nations where setting homework is the norm. Secondly, many parents would agree that the school day is already long enough, and leaves their children too tired to do further study when they return home. Finally, it is recognised that play time is just as beneficial as study time from the perspective of brain development.

In spite of the above arguments, I support the view that homework **HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN** (đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong) the schooling of children. The main benefit of homework is that it **ENCOURAGES INDEPENDENT LEARNING AND PROBLEM SOLVING** (khuyến khích học tập và giải quyết vấn đề một cách độc lập), as children are challenged to work through tasks alone and at their own pace. In doing so, students must apply the knowledge that they have learnt in the classroom. For example, by doing mathematics exercises at home, students consolidate their understanding of the concepts taught by their teacher at school. In my view, it is important for children to **DEVELOP AN INDEPENDENT STUDY HABIT** (tạo thói quen tự nghiên cứu học hỏi) because this prepares them to work alone as adults.

In conclusion, homework certainly has its drawbacks, but I believe that the benefits outweigh them in the long term.

Essay 02 – Private schools

Families who send their children to private schools should not be required to pay taxes that support the state education system.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Some people believe that parents of children who attend **PRIVATE SCHOOLS** (**học các trường dân lập**) should not need to contribute to state schools through taxes. Personally, I completely disagree with this view.

For a variety of reasons, it would be wrong to reduce taxes for families who pay for private education. Firstly, it would be difficult to calculate the correct amount of tax reduction for these families, and staff would be required to manage this complex process. Secondly, we all pay a certain amount of tax for public services that we may not use. For example, most people are fortunate enough not to have to call the police or fire brigade at any time in their lives, but they would not expect a tax reduction for this. Finally, if **WEALTHY FAMILIES** (**những gia đình giàu có**) were given a tax discount for sending their children to private schools, we might have a situation where poorer people pay higher taxes than the rich.

In my opinion, we should all be happy to pay our share of the money that supports **PUBLIC SCHOOLS** (**trường công lập**). It is beneficial for **ALL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY** (**tất cả người dân**) to **HAVE A HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION SYSTEM** (hệ thống giáo dục chất lượng cao) with equal opportunities for all young people. This will result in **A WELL-EDUCATED WORKFORCE** (**một đội ngũ lao động có tri thức**), and in turn **A MORE PRODUCTIVE AND PROSPEROUS NATION** (**một quốc gia năng suất làm việc cao và thịnh vượng**). Parents of children in private schools may also see the advantages of this in their own lives. For example, a company owner will need **WELL QUALIFIED AND COMPETENT STAFF** (**cần những nhân viên giỏi và có trình độ**), and **A WELL-FUNDED EDUCATION SYSTEM** (**một hệ thống giáo dục được hỗ trợ tốt**) can provide such employees.

In conclusion, I do not believe that any financial concessions should be made for people who choose private education.

Essay 03 – Online education

Some universities now offer their courses on the Internet so that people can study online. Is this a positive or negative development?

It is true that online courses **ARE BECOMING A COMMON FEATURE** (**đang trở thành một hình thức phổ biến**) of university education. Although there are drawbacks of **INTERNET-BASED LEARNING** (**học trên internet**), I would argue that there are far more benefits.

The main drawback of the trend towards online university courses is that there **IS LESS DIRECT INTERACTION** (**thiếu tương tác trực tiếp**). Students may not have the opportunity to **ENGAGE FACE-TO-FACE WITH THEIR TEACHERS** (**trao đổi trực tiếp với giáo viên**), and will instead have to **RELY ON WRITTEN FORMS OF COMMUNICATION** (**phục thuộc vào hình thức thảo luận bằng văn bản**). Similarly, students who study online do not come into direct contact with each other, and this could have a negative impact on peer support, discussion and exchange of ideas. For example, whereas **STUDENTS ON TRADITIONAL COURSES** (**học sinh của các khóa học truyền thống**) can attend seminars and even discuss their subjects over coffee after lessons, online learners **ARE RESTRICTED TO** (**bị bó buộc vào**) chatting through **WEBSITE FORUM AREAS** (**diễn đàn trực tuyến**). These learners may also **LACK THE MOTIVATION AND ELEMENT OF COMPETITION** (**thiếu động lực và yếu tố cạnh tranh**) that **FACE-TO-FACE GROUP WORK** (**các nhóm học trực tiếp**) brings.

Despite the negatives mentioned above, I believe that **ONLINE UNIVERSITY COURSES** (**khóa học đại học trực tuyến**) are a positive development for various reasons. Firstly, they allow learners to **STUDY IN A FLEXIBLE WAY** (**học một cách linh hoạt**), meaning that they can work whenever and wherever is convenient, and they can **COVER THE MATERIAL AT THEIR OWN PACE** (**học được những tài liệu đó theo nhịp độ của họ**). Secondly, the cost of a university education can be greatly reduced, while **REVENUES FOR** (**lợi nhuận của**) institutions may increase as more students can be taught. Finally, online learning offers open access to anybody who is willing to study, **REGARDLESS OF AGE, LOCATION, ABILITY AND BACKGROUND** (**bất kể tuổi tác, nơi ở, khả năng và trình độ**). For example, my uncle, who is 65 years old, has recently enrolled on an online MBA course in a different country, which would have been impossible in the days before Internet-based education.

In conclusion, while I recognise the possible disadvantages of online learning, I consider it to be a positive development overall.

Essay 04 – Choosing a subject

Some people think that all university students should study whatever they like. Others believe that they should only be allowed to study subjects that will be useful in the future, such as those related to science and technology. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

People have different views about how much choice students should have with regard to what they can study at university. While some argue that it would be better for students **TO BE FORCED INTO CERTAIN KEY SUBJECT AREAS** (**phải bắt buộc học các môn học chính nhất định**). I believe that everyone should be able to study the course of their choice.

There are various reasons why people believe that universities should only offer subjects that will be useful in the future. They may assert that university courses like medicine, engineering and information technology are more likely to be beneficial than certain art degrees. From a personal perspective, it can be argued that these courses **PROVIDE MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES** (**cung cấp nhiều cơ hội việc làm hơn**), **CAREER PROGRESSION** (**thăng tiến trong sự nghiệp**), **BETTER SALARIES** (**mức lương cao hơn**), and therefore **AN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE** (**chất lượng cuộc sống được cải thiện**) for students who take them. On the societal level, by forcing people to choose particular university subjects, governments can ensure that any knowledge and skill gaps in the economy are covered. Finally, a focus on technology in **HIGHER EDUCATION** (**giáo dục đại học**) could **LEAD TO NEW INVENTIONS** (**tạo ra những phát minh mới**), **ECONOMIC GROWTH** (**tăng trưởng kinh tế**), and **GREATER FUTURE PROSPERITY** (**sự thịnh vượng hơn trong tương lai**).

In spite of these arguments, I believe that university students should **BE FREE TO CHOOSE THEIR PREFERRED AREAS OF STUDY** (**các lĩnh vực nghiên cứu – được tự do lựa chọn ngành học họ yêu thích hơn**). In my opinion, society will benefit more if our students are passionate about what they are learning. Besides, nobody can really predict which **AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE** (**các lĩnh vực kiến thức**) will be most useful to society in the future, and it may be that employers begin to **VALUE CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS** (**đánh giá cao kỹ năng tư duy sáng tạo**) above practical or technical skills. **IF THIS WERE THE CASE** (**nếu điều này xảy ra**), perhaps we would need more students of art, history and philosophy than of science or technology.

In conclusion, although **IT MIGHT SEEM SENSIBLE FOR** universities **TO** (**có vẻ hợp lý cho ... để...**) focus only on the most useful subjects, I personally prefer the current system in which people have the right to study whatever they like.

Hãy áp dụng ngay các từ vựng cuốn sách này ngay vào bài essay bạn đang/đã viết. Đừng chỉ đọc chay!!!

Essay 05 - Equality

In recent years, there has been growing interest in the relationship between equality and personal achievement. Some people believe that individuals can achieve more in egalitarian societies. Others believe that high levels of personal achievement are possible only if individuals are free to succeed or fail according to their individual merits.

What is your view of the relationship between equality and personal success?

In my opinion, **AN EGALITARIAN SOCIETY** (một xã hội bình đẳng) is one in which everyone **HAS THE SAME RIGHTS AND THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES** (có những quyền lợi và cơ hội như nhau). I completely agree that people can achieve more in this kind of society.

Education is an important factor with regard to personal success in life. I believe that all children should **HAVE ACCESS TO FREE SCHOOLING** (được đi học miễn phí), and **HIGHER EDUCATION** (giáo dục đại học) should be either free or affordable for all those who chose to pursue a university degree. In a society without free schooling or **AFFORDABLE HIGHER EDUCATION** (giáo dục đại học giá rẻ), only children and young adults from **WEALTHIER FAMILIES** (những gia đình giàu có hơn) would **HAVE ACCESS TO THE BEST LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES** (có cơ hội học tập tốt nhất), and they would therefore **BE BETTER PREPARED FOR THE JOB MARKET** (chuẩn bị tốt hơn cho thị trường việc làm). This kind of inequality would ensure the success of some but **HARM THE PROSPECTS** (gây ảnh hưởng xấu đến khả năng phát triển) of others.

I would argue that **EQUAL RIGHTS** (quyền bình đẳng) and opportunities are not in conflict with people's freedom to succeed or fail. **IN OTHER WORDS** (nói cách khác), equality does not mean that people **LOSE THEIR MOTIVATION TO SUCCEED** (mất đi động lực để thành công), or that they are not allowed to fail. **ON THE CONTRARY** (ngược lại), I believe that most people would **FEEL MORE MOTIVATED TO WORK HARD** (cảm thấy có động lực hơn để làm việc chăm chỉ) and **REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL** (phát huy tối đa tiềm năng) if they thought that they **LIVED IN A FAIR SOCIETY** (sống trong một xã hội công bằng). Those who did not make the same effort would know that they had wasted their opportunity. Inequality, on the other hand, **WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO DEMOTIVATE PEOPLE** (giảm đi động lực thúc đẩy con người) because they would know that **THE ODDS OF SUCCESS WERE STACKED IN FAVOUR OF** (khả năng thành công là cao đối với) those from privileged backgrounds. In conclusion, it seems to me that there is a positive relationship between **EQUALITY** (bình đẳng) and **PERSONAL SUCCESS** (thành công cá nhân).

Essay 06 – Admissions based on gender

Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

In my opinion, men and women should **HAVE THE SAME EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES** (có cơ hội được giáo dục như nhau). However, I do not agree with the idea of **ACCEPTING EQUAL PROPORTIONS OF EACH GENDER** (chấp nhận sự cân bằng về tỷ lệ nam nữ) in every university subject.

Having the same number of men and women on all degree courses **IS SIMPLY UNREALISTIC** (đơn giản là phi thực tế). Student numbers on any course depend on the applications that the institution receives. If a university decided to fill courses with equal numbers of males and females, it would need enough applicants of each gender. In reality, many courses are more popular with one gender than the other, and it would not be practical to aim for equal proportions. For example, **NURSING COURSES** (các khóa học điều dưỡng) tend to attract more female applicants, and it would be difficult to fill these courses if fifty per cent of the places needed to go to males.

Apart from the practical concerns expressed, I also believe that it would be unfair to base admission to university courses on gender. Universities should continue to **SELECT THE BEST CANDIDATES** (lựa chọn các ứng viên tốt nhất) for each course according to their qualifications. In this way, both men and women have the same opportunities, and applicants know that they will be successful if they work hard to **ACHIEVE GOOD GRADES AT SCHOOL** (đạt được điểm số tốt ở trường). If a female student **IS THE BEST CANDIDATE FOR A PLACE ON A COURSE** (ứng viên tốt nhất cho một suất trong khóa học), **IT IS SURELY WRONG** (chắc chắn là sai lầm) to reject her in favour of a male student with **LOWER GRADES** (điểm kém hơn) or **FEWER QUALIFICATIONS** (có ít bằng cấp hơn).

In conclusion, the selection of university students should **BE BASED ON MERIT** (dựa trên thành tích), and it would be both impractical and unfair to change to **A SELECTION PROCEDURE BASED ON GENDER** (quy trình chọn lựa dựa trên giới tính).

Essay 06 – Music

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?

It is true that **A RICH VARIETY OF MUSICAL STYLES** (nhiều thể loại âm nhạc đa dạng) can be found around the world. Music **IS A VITAL PART OF** (là một phần quan trọng của) all human cultures **FOR A RANGE OF REASONS** (vì nhiều lý do), and I would argue that **TRADITIONAL MUSIC** (nhạc truyền thống) is more important than **MODERN, INTERNATIONAL MUSIC** (nhạc hiện đại quốc tế).

Music is something that accompanies all of us throughout our lives. As children, we **ARE TAUGHT SONGS BY OUR PARENTS AND TEACHERS AS A MEANS OF LEARNING LANGUAGE** (được dạy những bài hát bởi cha mẹ và thầy cô như một phương tiện học ngôn ngữ), or **SIMPLY AS A FORM OF ENJOYMENT** (đơn giản là một hình thức giải trí). Children delight in singing with others, and it would appear that the act of singing in a group **CREATES A CONNECTION BETWEEN PARTICIPANTS** (tạo ra mối gắn kết giữa những người tham gia), **REGARDLESS OF THEIR AGE** (bất kể tuổi tác của họ). Later in life, people's musical preferences develop, and we come to **SEE OUR FAVOURITE SONGS AS PART OF OUR LIFE STORIES** (coi những bài hát yêu thích như một phần câu chuyện cuộc sống của chúng tôi). Music both **EXPRESSES AND AROUSES EMOTIONS** (thể hiện và gợi lên cảm xúc) in a way that words alone cannot. **IN SHORT** (tóm lại), it is difficult to imagine life without it.

In my opinion, traditional music should be valued over the international music that has become so popular. International pop music is often catchy and fun, but it **IS ESSENTIALLY A COMMERCIAL PRODUCT THAT IS MARKETING** (về cơ bản là một sản phẩm thương mại được quảng cáo) and sold by business people. Traditional music, by contrast, **EXPRESS THE CULTURE, CUSTOMS AND HISTORY OF A COUNTRY** (thể hiện văn hóa, phong tục và lịch sử của một quốc gia). **TRADITIONAL STYLES** (phong cách truyền thống), such as ...(example)..., connect us to the past and form part of our cultural identity. It would be a real pity if pop music became so predominant that these national styles disappeared.

In conclusion, music is a necessary part of human existence, and I believe that traditional music should be given more importance than international music.

Essay 08 – Supporting artists

Some people think that governments should give financial support to creative artists such as painters and musicians. Others believe that creative artists should be funded by alternative sources. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

People have different views about the funding of **CREATIVE ARTISTS** (các nghệ sĩ sáng tạo). While some people disagree with the idea of government support for artists, I believe that money for **ART PROJECTS** (các dự án nghệ thuật) should come from both governments and other sources.

Some art projects definitely require help from the state. In the UK, there **ARE MANY WORKS OF ART IN PUBLIC SPACES** (có nhiều tác phẩm nghệ thuật trong không gian công cộng), such as streets or squares in city centres. In Liverpool, for example, there are several new statues and sculptures in the docks area of the city, which **HAS BEEN REDEVELOPED** (đã được phát triển lại) recently. These artworks represent culture, heritage and history. They serve to educate people about the city, and **ACT AS LANDMARKS OR TALKING POINTS FOR VISITORS AND TOURISTS** (có vai trò như các địa điểm nổi tiếng hoặc nơi trò chuyện dành cho du khách và khách du lịch). Governments and **LOCAL COUNCILS** (chính quyền địa phương) should pay creative artists to produce this kind of art, because without their funding our cities would be much less interesting and attractive.

On the other hand, I can understand the arguments against government funding for art. The main reason for this view is that governments have more important concerns. For example, **STATE BUDGETS** (ngân sách nhà nước) need to be spent on education, healthcare, infrastructure and security, among other areas. These **PUBLIC SERVICES** (dịch vụ công) are vital for a country to **FUNCTION PROPERLY** (hoạt động đúng mong muốn), whereas the work of creative artists, even in public places, is a luxury. Another reason for this opinion is that artists do a job like any other professional, and they should therefore **EARN THEIR OWN MONEY BY SELLING THEIR WORK** (kiếm tiền bởi bán công sức của họ).

In conclusion, there are good reasons why artists should **RELY ON ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT** (dựa vào các nguồn tài chính thay thế), but in my opinion government help is sometimes necessary.

Essay 09 – Economic progress

Many governments think that economic progress is their most important goal. Some people, however, think that other types of progress are equally important for a country.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

People have different views about how governments should measure their countries' progress. While **ECONOMIC PROGRESS** (**tăng trưởng kinh tế**) is of course essential, I agree with those who believe that other measures of progress are just as important.

There **ARE THREE KEY REASONS** (**có ba lý do chính**) why economic growth **IS SEEN AS A FUNDAMENTAL GOAL FOR COUNTRIES** (**được xem là mục tiêu cơ bản của quốc gia**). Firstly, **A HEALTHY ECONOMY RESULTS IN JOB CREATION** (**một nền kinh tế mạnh tạo ra việc làm**), **A HIGH LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT** (**tỷ lệ có việc làm cao**), and **BETTER SALARIES FOR ALL CITIZENS** (**mức lương cao hơn cho tất cả người dân**). Secondly, economic progress ensures that more money is available for governments to **SPEND ON INFRASTRUCTURE** (**sử dụng cho cơ sở hạ tầng**) and **PUBLIC SERVICES** (**dịch vụ công**). For example, a government with **HIGHER REVENUES** (**thu nhập cao hơn**) can **INVEST IN THE COUNTRY'S TRANSPORT NETWORK** (**đầu tư vào mạng lưới giao thông của đất nước**), its education system and its hospitals. Finally, a strong economy can **HELP A COUNTRY'S STANDING ON THE GLOBAL STAGE** (**giúp đất nước có chỗ đứng trên vị thế toàn cầu**), **IN TERMS OF** (**về mặt**) its **POLITICAL INFLUENCE** (**ảnh hưởng về mặt chính trị**) and **TRADING POWER** (**năng lực thương mại**).

However, I would argue that various other forms of progress are just as significant as the economic factors mentioned above. In particular, we should **CONSIDER THE AREA OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITY AND DEMOCRACY** itself (**xem xét các khía cạnh công bằng xã hội, nhân quyền, bình đẳng và dân chủ**). For example, the treatment of minority groups is often **SEEN AS A REFLECTION OF THE MORAL STANDARDS** (**được xem như sự phản ánh về các tiêu chuẩn đạo đức**) and **LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIETY** (**mức độ phát triển của cả một cộng đồng**). Perhaps **ANOTHER KEY CONSIDERATION** (**điểm quan trọng khác cần cân nhắc**) when **JUDGING THE PROGRESS** (**đánh giá sự tiến bộ**) of **A MODERN COUNTRY** (**quốc gia hiện đại**) should be how well that country protects the natural environment, and whether it is moving towards **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** (**môi trường bền vững**). Alternatively, the success of a nation could be measured by looking at the health, **WELL-BEING** (**sự no ấm**) and happiness of its residents.

In conclusion, the economy is obviously a key marker of a country's success, but social, environmental and health criteria are equally significant.

Hãy áp dụng ngay các từ vựng cuốn sách này ngay vào bài essay bạn đang/đã viết. Đừng chỉ đọc chay!!!

Essay 10 – Business responsibilities

As well as making money, businesses also have social responsibilities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Businesses have always **SOUGHT TO MAKE A PROFIT** (tìm kiếm lợi nhuận), but it is becoming increasingly common to hear people talk about **THE SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS** (trách nhiệm xã hội) that companies have. I completely agree with the idea that businesses should do more for society than simply make money.

On the one hand, I accept that businesses must make money in order to **SURVIVE IN A COMPETITIVE WORLD** (tồn tại trong một thế giới cạnh tranh). It seems logical that the priority of any company should be to **COVER ITS RUNNING COSTS** (chi trả chi phí hoạt động), such as **EMPLOYEES' WAGES** (tiền lương của nhân viên) and **PAYMENTS FOR BUILDINGS** (chi phí cơ sở hạ tầng) and utilities. On top of these costs, companies also need to invest in improvements and innovations if they wish to remain successful. If a company is unable to pay its bills or meet the changing needs of customers, any concerns about social responsibilities become irrelevant. In other words, a company can only **MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY** (đóng góp tích cực cho xã hội) if it **IS IN GOOD FINANCIAL HEALTH** (có tiềm lực tài chính tốt).

On the other hand, companies should not be **RUN WITH THE SOLE AIM OF MAXIMISING PROFIT** (hoạt động với mục tiêu duy nhất là tối đa hóa lợi nhuận); they **HAVE A WIDER ROLE TO PLAY IN SOCIETY** (có vai trò lớn hơn trong xã hội). One social obligation that owners and managers have is to treat their employees well, rather than exploiting them. For example, they could pay a “living wage” to ensure that workers **HAVE A GOOD QUALITY OF LIFE** (có chất lượng cuộc sống tốt). I also like the idea that businesses could use a proportion of their profits to **SUPPORT LOCAL CHARITIES** (hỗ trợ các tổ chức từ thiện địa phương), environmental projects or **EDUCATION INITIATIVES** (chương trình giáo dục). Finally, instead of trying to minimise their tax payments by **USING ACCOUNTING LOOPHOLES** (sử dụng sơ hở trong kế toán), I believe that **COMPANY BOSSES** (các chủ doanh nghiệp) should be happy to **CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIETY THROUGH THE TAX SYSTEM** (đóng góp cho xã hội thông qua hệ thống thuế).

In conclusion, I believe that companies should **PLACE** as much **IMPORTANCE ON** (chú trọng vào) their social responsibilities as they do on their **FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES** (mục tiêu tài chính).

IELTS Writing Task 2:

11. Explain some of the ways in which humans are damaging the environment. What can governments do to address these problems? What can individual people do?

Humans are responsible for a variety of environmental problems, but we can also take steps to reduce the damage that we are causing to the planet. This essay will discuss environmental problems and the measures that governments and individuals can take to **ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS** (giải quyết các vấn đề này).

Two of **THE BIGGEST THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT** (các mối đe dọa lớn nhất đối với môi trường) are air pollution and waste. **GAS EMISSIONS FROM FACTORIES** (khí thải từ các nhà máy) and **EXHAUST FUMES FROM VEHICLES** (khí thải từ các phương tiện giao thông) lead to **GLOBAL WARMING** (nóng lên toàn cầu), which may **HAVE A DEVASTATING EFFECT ON THE PLANET** (có tác động tàn phá lên hành tinh chúng ta) in the future. As **THE HUMAN POPULATION INCREASES** (dân số thế giới tăng lên), we are also producing ever greater quantities of waste, which contaminates the earth and pollutes rivers and oceans.

Governments could certainly make more effort to reduce air pollution. They could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories or to force companies to **USE RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM SOLAR, WIND OR WATER POWER** (sử dụng năng lượng tái tạo từ mặt trời, gió hoặc nước). They could also impose 'green taxes' on drivers and airline companies. In this way, people would be encouraged to use public transport and to take fewer flights abroad, therefore reducing emissions.

Individuals should also take responsibility for the impact they have on the environment. They can **TAKE PUBLIC TRANSPORT RATHER THAN DRIVE** (di chuyển bằng phương tiện giao thông công cộng thay vì lái xe), choose products with less packaging, and recycle as much as possible. Most supermarkets now **PROVIDE REUSABLE BAGS FOR SHOPPERS** (cung cấp túi tái sử dụng được cho người tiêu dùng) as well as 'banks' for recycling glass, plastic and paper in their car parks. **BY REUSING AND RECYCLING** (bằng cách tái sử dụng và tái chế), we can help to reduce waste.

In conclusion, both national governments and individuals must play their part in looking after the environment.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'technology' essay

12. Nowadays the way many people interact with each other has changed because of technology.

In what ways has technology affected the types of relationships that people make? Has this been a positive or negative development?

It is true that new technologies have had an influence on communication between people. Technology has affected relationships in various ways, and in my opinion, there are both positive and negative effects.

Technology has had an impact on relationships in business, education and social life. Firstly, telephones and the Internet allow business people in different countries to interact without ever meeting each other. Secondly, services like Skype create new possibilities for relationships between students and teachers. For example, a student can now **TAKE VIDEO LESSONS** (**học các bài học bằng video**) with a teacher in a different city or country. Finally, many people **USE SOCIAL NETWORKS** (**sử dụng mạng xã hội**), like Facebook, to make new friends and find people who **SHARE COMMON INTERESTS** (**chung sở thích**), and they **INTERACT THROUGH THEIR COMPUTERS RATHER THAN FACE TO FACE** (**tương tác thông qua máy tính của họ chứ không phải gặp mặt trực tiếp**).

On the other hand, these developments can **BE EXTREMELY POSITIVE** (**cực kỳ tích cực**). **COOPERATION BETWEEN PEOPLE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES** (**sự hợp tác giữa người dân các nước**) was much more difficult when **COMMUNICATED WAS LIMITED TO WRITTEN LETTERS** (**giao tiếp chỉ gói gọn qua thư viết tay**) or telegrams. Nowadays, interactions by email, phone or video are almost as good as **FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS** (**các cuộc họp trực tiếp**), and many of us benefit from these interactions, either **IN WORK OR SOCIAL CONTEXTS** (**trong công việc hoặc trong cuộc sống thường ngày**). On the other hand the availability of **NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES** (**công nghệ truyền thông mới**) can also have the result of **ISOLATING PEOPLE AND DISCOURAGING REAL INTERACTION** (**cô lập người dùng và giảm sự tương tác trực tiếp**). For example, many young people **CHOOSE TO MAKE FRIENDS ONLINE** (**chọn cách kết bạn trực tuyến**) rather than **MIXING WITH THEIR PEERS** (**hòa mình với bạn bè**) in the real world, and **THESE 'VIRTUAL' RELATIONSHIPS ARE A POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR REAL FRIENDSHIPS** (**những mối quan hệ ảo này là một sự thay thế không tốt cho tình bạn ngoài đời thực**).

In conclusion, technology **HAS CERTAINLY REVOLUTIONISED COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PEOPLE** (**thực sự cách mạng hóa giao tiếp giữa con người với nhau**), but not all of the outcomes of this revolution have been positive.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'traditions and technology' essay

13. It is inevitable that traditional cultures will be lost as technology develops. Technology and traditional cultures are incompatible. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

Some people believe that technological developments **LEAD TO THE LOSS OF TRADITIONAL CULTURES** (**dẫn tới sự biến mất của các nét văn hóa truyền thống**). **I PARTLY AGREE WITH THIS ASSERTION** (**tôi một phần đồng ý với quan điểm này**); while it may be true in the case of some societies, others seem to be unaffected by technology and the modern world.

On the one hand, the advances in technology that **HAVE DRIVEN INDUSTRIALISATION IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES** (**thúc đẩy sự công nghiệp hóa ở các nước đang phát triển**) have certainly **CONTRIBUTED TO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF TRADITIONAL WAYS OF LIFE** (**gây nên sự biến mất của các phong tục truyền thống**). For example, in pre-industrial Britain, generations of families grew up in the same small village communities. These communities **HAD A STRONG SENSE OF IDENTITY** (**có tinh thần dân tộc to lớn**), due to **THEIR SHARED CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS** (**tập quán và niềm tin của họ giống nhau**). However, developments in transport, communications and manufacturing **LED TO THE DISPERSAL OF FAMILIES AND VILLAGE COMMUNITIES** (**sự phân tán của các gia đình và cộng đồng làng xã**) as people **MOVED TO THE CITIES IN SEARCH OF WORK** (**đến thành phố tìm kiếm việc làm**). Nowadays most British villages are inhabited by commuters, many of whom do not know their closest neighbours.

On the other hand, in some parts of the world **TRADITIONAL CULTURES STILL THRIVE** (**văn hóa truyền thống vẫn phát triển mạnh**). There are **TRIBES IN THE AMAZON RAINFOREST** (**những bộ lạc ở rừng mưa Amazon**), for example, that have been completely untouched by the technological developments of the developed world. These tribal communities continue to hunt and gather food from the forest, and **TRADITIONAL SKILLS ARE PASSED ON TO CHILDREN BY PARENTS AND ELDERS** (**các kỹ năng truyền thống được cha mẹ và người lớn truyền lại cho thế hệ tiếp theo**). Other traditional cultures, such as **FARMING COMMUNITIES** (**cộng đồng nông dân**) in parts of Africa, are **EMBRACING COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES** (**ứng dụng công nghệ thông tin**). Mobile phones **GIVE FARMERS ACCESS TO INFORMATION** (**cho phép nông dân tra cứu thông tin**), **FROM WEATHER PREDICTIONS TO MARKET PRICES** (**từ dự báo thời tiết đến giá cả thị trường**), which helps them to prosper and therefore supports their culture.

In conclusion, many traditional ways of life have been lost as a result of advances in technology, but other **TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES HAVE SURVIVED AND EVEN FLOURISHED** (**một số nền văn hóa vẫn giữ được bản sắc của mình và thậm chí còn phát triển mạnh hơn nữa**).

Hãy áp dụng ngay các từ vựng cuốn sách này ngay vào bài essay bạn đang/đã viết. Đừng chỉ đọc chay!!!

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'video games' essay

14. 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?

MANY PEOPLE, AND CHILDREN IN PARTICULAR (nhiều người đặc biệt là trẻ em) 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** (có nhiều khả năng có tác động nguy hại hơn).

On the one hand, video games can be both entertaining and educational. Users, or gamers, **ARE TRANSPORTED INTO VIRTUAL WORLDS** (được đưa vào thế giới ảo) which are often more exciting and engaging than **REAL-LIFE PASTIMES** (các trò chơi giải trí trong đời thực). **FROM AN EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE** (theo quan điểm giáo dục), these games **ENCOURAGE IMAGINATION AND CREATIVITY, AS WELL AS CONCENTRATION, LOGICAL THINKING AND PROBLEM SOLVING** (khuyến khích trí tưởng tượng và sự sáng tạo, cũng như tập trung, tư duy logic và giải quyết vấn đề) all of which are useful skills outside the gaming context. Furthermore, it has been shown that **COMPUTER SIMULATION GAMES** (các trò chơi mô phỏng trên máy tính) can improve users' motor skills and **HELP TO PREPARE THEM FOR REAL-WORLD TASKS** (giúp họ chuẩn bị cho các nhiệm vụ trong thế giới thực), such as flying a plane.

However, I would argue that **THESE BENEFITS ARE OUTWEIGHED BY THE DRAWBACKS** (những lợi ích này là rất ít so với những hạn chế của nó). Gaming **CAN BE HIGHLY ADDICTIVE** (có thể gây nghiện nặng) because users **ARE CONSTANTLY GIVEN SCORES, NEW TARGETS AND FREQUENT REWARDS TO KEEP THEM PLAYING** (liên tục được cho điểm số, mục tiêu mới và phần thưởng thường xuyên để khuyến khích họ chơi). Many children now spend hours each day trying to progress through the levels of a game or **TO GET A HIGHER SCORE THAN THEIR FRIENDS** (đạt được điểm số cao hơn bạn bè của họ). This type of addiction can have effects ranging from lack of sleep to problems at school, when homework **IS SACRIFICED FOR A FEW MORE HOURS ON THE COMPUTER OR CONSOLE** (bị đánh đổi bằng vài giờ ngồi máy tính hoặc đầu điện tử). **THE RISE IN OBESITY IN RECENT YEARS HAS ALSO BEEN LINKED IN PART TO THE SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE AND LACK OF EXERCISE** (sự gia tăng của bệnh béo phì trong những năm gần đây có liên quan tới lối sống lười vận động và thiếu tập thể dục) that often accompany gaming addiction.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the potential dangers of video games are more significant than the possible benefits.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'festivals' essay

15. Most people have forgotten the meaning behind traditional or religious festivals; during festival periods, people nowadays only want to enjoy themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Some people argue that we no longer **REMEMBER THE ORIGINAL MEANING OF FESTIVALS** (**nhớ ý nghĩa gốc gác của lễ hội**), and that most of us treat them as opportunities to have fun. While I agree that enjoyment seems to be the priority during festival times, I do not agree that people have forgotten what these festivals mean.

On the one hand, religious and traditional festivals have certainly become times for celebration. In the UK, Christmas **IS** a good example of **A FESTIVAL PERIOD** (**thời gian nghỉ lễ**) when people **ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH** (**được quan tâm nhất với**) shopping, giving and receiving presents, **DECORATING THEIR HOMES** (**trang trí nhà của họ**) and **ENJOYING TRADITIONAL MEALS** (**thường thức các bữa ăn truyền thống**) with their families. Most people **LOOK FORWARD TO** (**mong chờ**) Christmas as a holiday period, rather than **A TIME TO PRACTISE RELIGION** (**thời gian để dành cho việc thực hiện các nghi lễ tôn giáo**). Similar behaviour can be seen during **NON-RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS** (**các lễ hội không nhằm mục đích tôn giáo**), such as Bonfire Night. People associate this occasion with making fires, **WATCHING FIREWORK DISPLAYS** (**xem bắn pháo hoa**), and perhaps going to large events in local parks; **IN OTHER WORDS** (**nói cách khác**), enjoyment **IS PEOPLE'S PRIMARY GOAL** (**là mục đích chính**).

However, I disagree with the idea that **THE UNDERLYING MEANING OF SUCH FESTIVALS** (**ý nghĩa cơ bản của các lễ hội**) has been forgotten. In UK primary schools, children **LEARN IN DETAIL ABOUT THE RELIGIOUS REASONS FOR CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS** (**học kĩ lưỡng về việc giáng sinh phục vụ những mục đích tôn giáo nào**), Easter and **A VARIETY OF FESTIVALS IN OTHER RELIGIONS** (**những lễ hội thuộc các tôn giáo khác**). For example, in late December, children sing Christmas songs which **HAVE A RELIGIOUS CONTENT** (**có nội dung tôn giáo**), and they may even perform nativity plays telling the story of Jesus' birth. Families also **PLAY A ROLE IN PASSING KNOWLEDGE OF RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS' DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE ON TO THE NEXT GENERATION** (**giữ vai trò trong truyền khiến thức về ý nghĩa sâu xa hơn của tôn giáo cho các thế hệ tiếp theo**). The same is true for festivals that **HAVE A HISTORICAL BACKGROUND** (**có ý nghĩa về mặt lịch sử**), such as Bonfire Night or Halloween, in the sense that people generally **LEARN THE STORIES BEHIND THESE OCCASIONS** (**học được những câu chuyện đằng sau những sự kiện này**) **AT AN EARLY AGE** (**khi còn nhỏ**).

In conclusion, although people mainly want to enjoy themselves during festivals, I believe that they are still aware of the reasons for these celebrations.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'high salaries' essay

16. 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.

People have different views about whether governments **SHOULD INTRODUCE A MAXIMUM WAGE** (nên đưa ra mức lương tối đa). While **IN SOME WAYS** (trong một số trường hợp) it may seem reasonable to allow people to earn as much as companies are willing to pay, I personally believe that **EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION SHOULD BE CAPPED AT A CERTAIN LEVEL** (mức lương của người lao động nên được giới hạn ở một mức độ nhất định).

There are various reasons why it might be considered beneficial to allow people to be paid extremely high salaries. If companies offer excellent pay packages, they can attract the most talented people in their fields to work for them. For example, technology companies like Google are able to **EMPLOY THE BEST PROGRAMMERS** (thuê các lập trình viên tốt nhất) because of **THE HUGE SUMS** (một khoản tiền lớn) that they **ARE WILLING TO PAY** (sẵn sàng trả). Furthermore, these **WELL-PAID EMPLOYEES** (nhân viên được trả lương cao) are likely to **BE HIGHLY MOTIVATED TO WORK HARD** (có động lực cao để làm việc chăm chỉ hơn) and therefore **DRIVE THEIR BUSINESSES SUCCESSFULLY** (thúc đẩy doanh nghiệp của họ thành công). In theory, this should **RESULT IN A THRIVING ECONOMY** (tạo ra một nền kinh tế thịnh vượng) and increased tax revenues, which means that paying high salaries benefits everyone.

However, I agree with those who argue that there should be a maximum wage. By introducing a limit on earnings, **THE PAY-GAP** (khoảng cách thu nhập) between bosses and employees can be reduced. Currently, **THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NORMAL AND TOP SALARIES IS HUGE** (sự khác biệt giữa mức lương bình thường và mức lương cao là lớn), and this can demotivate workers who feel that the situation is unfair. With lower executive salaries, it might become feasible to **INTRODUCE HIGHER MINIMUM WAGES** (đưa ra mức lương tối thiểu cao hơn), and everybody would be better off. One possible consequence of greater equality could be that **POVERTY AND CRIME RATES** (tỉ lệ nghèo đói và tội phạm) fall because **THE GENERAL POPULATION** (người dân) will **EXPERIENCE AN IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING** (có một cuộc sống với tiêu chuẩn sống được cải thiện).

In conclusion, it seems to me that it would be better, on balance, for governments to set a limit on the wages of the highest earners in society.

IELTS Writing Task 2: climate change essay

17. Some people think that instead of preventing climate change, we need to find a way to live with it. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Climate change represents a major threat to life on Earth, but some people argue that we need to accept it rather than try to stop it. I completely disagree with this opinion, because I believe that we still have time to tackle this issue and reduce the human impact on the Earth's climate.

There are various measures that governments and individuals could take to prevent, or at least mitigate, climate change. Governments could **INTRODUCE LAWS TO LIMIT THE CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS** (đưa ra các luật lệ hạn chế lượng CO₂ thải ra) that **LEAD TO GLOBAL WARMING** (dẫn tới sự nóng lên toàn cầu). They could **IMPOSE "GREEN TAXES" ON** (áp đặt các loại thuế xanh lên) drivers, airline companies and other **POLLUTERS** (nguồn ô nhiễm), and they could **INVEST IN RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION FROM SOLAR, WIND OR WATER POWER** (đầu tư vào sản xuất năng lượng tái tạo từ năng lượng mặt trời, gió hoặc nước). As individuals, we should also **TRY TO LIMIT OUR CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE** (cố gắng hạn chế các hoạt động gây ra biến đổi khí hậu), by **BECOMING MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT** (sử dụng năng lượng hiệu quả hơn), by **FLYING LESS** (dùng máy bay ít hơn), and by using bicycles and public transport. Furthermore, the public can affect the actions of governments by **VOTING FOR POLITICANS WHO PROPOSE TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE** (bỏ phiếu cho các chính trị gia những người mà đưa ra giải pháp giải quyết vấn đề biến đổi khí hậu), rather than for those who would prefer to ignore it.

If instead of taking the above measures we simply try to live with climate change, I believe that the consequences will **BE DISASTROUS** (thảm khốc). To give just one example, I am not optimistic that we would be able to **COPE WITH EVEN A SMALL RISE IN SEA LEVELS** (đối phó với sự tăng lên của mực nước biển dù chỉ là nhỏ). Millions of people **WOULD BE DISPLACED BY FLOODING** (sẽ phải di dời bởi lũ lụt), particularly in countries that **DO NOT HAVE THE MEANS TO SAFEGUARD LOW-LYING AREAS** (không có phương tiện để bảo vệ các khu vực nằm thấp hơn so với mực nước biển). These people would lose their homes and their jobs, and they **WOULD BE FORCED TO MIGRATE TO NEARBY CITIES** (bị buộc phải di chuyển đến các thành phố lân cận) or perhaps to other countries. The potential for human suffering would be huge, and it is likely that **WE WOULD SEE OUTBREAKS OF DISEASE AND FAMINE** (chúng ta có thể sẽ phải thấy sự bùng phát của dịch bệnh và nạn đói), as well as **INCREASED HOMELESSNESS AND POVERTY** (sự gia tăng nạn vô gia cư và nghèo đói).

In conclusion, it is clear to me that we must address the problem of climate change, and I disagree with those who argue that we can find ways to live with it.

Hãy áp dụng ngay các từ vựng cuốn sách này ngay vào bài essay bạn đang/đã viết. Đừng chỉ đọc chay!!!

IELTS Writing Task 2: problem and solution essay

18. More and more people are migrating to cities in search of a better life, but city life can be extremely difficult. Explain some of the difficulties of living in a city. How can governments make urban life better for everyone?

Cities are often seen as places of opportunity, but there are also some major drawbacks of living in **A LARGE METROPOLIS** (một thành phố lớn). In my opinion, governments could do much more to improve city life for the average inhabitant.

The main problem for anyone who hopes to migrate to a large city is that **THE COST OF LIVING** (chi phí sinh hoạt) is likely to be much higher than it is in a small town or village. Inhabitants of cities have to pay higher prices for housing, transport, and even food. Another issue is that urban areas **TEND TO SUFFER FROM SOCIAL PROBLEMS** (có xu hướng gặp phải các vấn đề xã hội) such as **HIGH CRIME AND POVERTY RATES** (tỉ lệ tội phạm và nghèo đói cao) in comparison with **RURAL areas** (khu vực nông thôn). Furthermore, the air quality in cities is often poor, due to **POLLUTION FROM TRAFFIC** (ô nhiễm từ phương tiện giao thông), and the streets and public transport systems **ARE USUALLY OVERCROWDED** (thường quá tải). As a result, city life can be unhealthy and stressful.

However, there are various steps that governments could **TAKE TO TACKLE THESE PROBLEMS** (giải quyết các vấn đề này). Firstly, they could **INVEST MONEY IN THE BUILDING OF AFFORDABLE OR SOCIAL HOUSING** (đầu tư vào nhà ở giá rẻ hoặc nhà ở xã hội) to reduce the cost of living. Secondly, politicians have the power to **BAN VEHICLES FROM CITY CENTRES** (cấm các phương tiện giao thông trong khu vực trung tâm) and **PROMOTE THE USE OF CLEANER PUBLIC TRANSPORT** (thúc đẩy việc sử dụng các phương tiện công cộng sạch với môi trường hơn), which would help to reduce both air pollution and **TRAFFIC CONGESTION** (tắc nghẽn giao thông). In London, for example, **THE INTRODUCTION OF A CONGESTION CHARGE FOR DRIVERS** (áp dụng phí tắc nghẽn cho người lái xe) has helped to **CURB THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM** (kiểm soát vấn đề tắc đường). A third option would be to **DEVELOP PROVINCIAL TOWNS** (phát triển các thị trấn tại các tỉnh thành) and rural areas, by moving industry and jobs to those regions, in order to reduce the pressure on major cities.

In conclusion, governments could certainly **IMPLEMENT A RANGE OF MEASURES** (thực hiện một loạt các biện pháp) to enhance the quality of life for all city residents.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'positive or negative' essay

19. In some countries, many more people are choosing to live alone nowadays than in the past. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

In recent years it has become far more normal for people to live alone, particularly in large cities in the developed world. In my opinion, this trend could have both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

The rise in **ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS** (các hộ gia đình một người) can be seen as positive for both personal and broader economic reasons. **ON AN INDIVIDUAL LEVEL** (ở cấp độ cá nhân), people who choose to live alone may **BECOME MORE INDEPENDENT AND SELF-RELIANT** (trở nên độc lập và tự chủ hơn) than those who live with family members. **A YOUNG ADULT** (một người trưởng thành trẻ tuổi) who lives alone, for example, will need to learn to cook, clean, **PAY BILLS** (chi trả các loại hóa đơn) and **MANAGE HIS OR HER BUDGET** (quản lý ngân sách của bản thân), all of which **ARE VALUABLE LIFE SKILLS** (là các kỹ năng sống giá trị); an increase in the number of such individuals can certainly be seen as a positive development. **FROM AN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE** (về góc độ kinh tế), **THE TREND TOWARDS LIVING ALONE** (xu hướng sống một mình) will result in **GREATER DEMAND FOR HOUSING** (dẫn đến nhu cầu nhà ở lớn hơn). This is likely to benefit the construction industry, **ESTATE AGENTS** (các công ty môi giới bất động sản) and a whole host of other companies that rely on **HOMEOWNERS** (chủ nhà) to buy their products or services.

However, the personal and economic arguments given above **CAN BE CONSIDERED FROM THE OPPOSITE ANGLE** (có thể được xem xét theo chiều hướng ngược lại). Firstly, rather than the positive feeling of increased independence, people who live alone **MAY EXPERIENCE FEELINGS OF LONELINESS, ISOLATION AND WORRY** (có thể cảm nhận thấy sự cô đơn, cô lập và lo lắng). They **MISS OUT ON THE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT** (mất đi sự hỗ trợ tinh thần) and daily conversation that family or flatmates can provide, and they must **BEAR THE WEIGHT OF ALL HOUSEHOLD BILLS AND RESPONSIBILITIES** (chịu gánh nặng về tài chính và các trách nhiệm); in this sense, perhaps the trend towards living alone is a negative one. Secondly, **FROM THE FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW** (theo khía cạnh tài chính), a rise in demand for housing is likely to **PUSH UP PROPERTY PRICES AND RENTS** (đẩy giá bất động sản và thuê nhà lên). While this may benefit some businesses, the general population, including those who live alone, will **BE FACED WITH RISING LIVING COSTS** (đối mặt với chi phí sinh hoạt tăng cao).

In conclusion, the increase in one-person households will have both beneficial and detrimental effects on individuals and on the economy.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'strong opinion' essay

20. Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later, and it is often argued that these are the best people to talk to teenagers about the dangers of committing a crime.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is true that **EX-PRISONERS** (**cựu tù nhân**) can become normal, **PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY** (**công dân có ích cho xã hội**). I completely agree with the idea that allowing such people to speak to teenagers about their experiences is the best way to discourage them from **BREAKING THE LAW** (**vi phạm pháp luật**).

In my opinion, teenagers are more likely to accept advice from someone who can speak from experience. **REFORMED OFFENDERS** (**tù nhân đã được cải tạo**) can tell young people about how they became involved in crime, **THE DANGERS OF A CRIMINAL LIFESTYLE** (**những sự nguy hiểm khi là một tội phạm**), and what life in prison is really like. They can also dispel any ideas that teenagers may have about criminals **LEADING GLAMOROUS LIVES** (**sống một cuộc sống vương giả**). While adolescents **ARE OFTEN INDIFFERENT TO THE GUIDANCE GIVEN BY OLDER PEOPLE** (**thường thờ ơ với những lời khuyên của người lớn tuổi**), I imagine that most of them would be extremely keen to hear the stories of an ex-offender. The vivid and perhaps shocking nature of these stories is likely to **HAVE A POWERFUL IMPACT** (**có tác động mạnh mẽ**).

The alternatives to using reformed criminals to educate teenagers about crime would be much less effective. One option would be for police officers to visit schools and talk to young people. This could be useful in terms of informing teens about what happens to **LAWBREAKERS** (**những người vi phạm pháp luật**) when they are caught, but young people **ARE OFTEN RELUCTANT TO TAKE ADVICE FROM FIGURES OF AUTHORITY** (**thường miễn cưỡng nhận lời khuyên từ những người có thẩm quyền**). A second option would be for school teachers to speak to their students about crime, but I doubt that students would see teachers as credible sources of information about this topic. Finally, educational films might be informative, but there would be no opportunity for young people to interact and ask questions.

In conclusion, I fully support the view that people who have turned their lives around after serving a prison sentence could **HELP TO DETER TEENAGERS FROM COMMITTING CRIMES** (**giúp ngăn ngừa thanh thiếu niên phạm tội**).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'traditional views' essay

21. The older generations tend to have very traditional ideas about how people should live, think and behave. However, some people believe that these ideas are not helpful in preparing younger generations for modern life.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

It is true that many older people believe in **TRADITIONAL VALUES** (các giá trị truyền thống) that often seem **INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE NEEDS OF YOUNGER PEOPLE** (mâu thuẫn với nhu cầu của giới trẻ). While I agree that some traditional ideas are outdated, I believe that others are still useful and should not be forgotten.

On the one hand, many of the ideas that elderly people have about life **ARE BECOMING LESS RELEVANT FOR YOUNGER PEOPLE** (đang không còn phù hợp với giới trẻ). In the past, for example, people were advised to learn a profession and **FIND A SECURE JOB FOR LIFE** (tìm kiếm một công việc ổn định cho cả đời), but today's workers expect much more variety and diversity from their careers. At the same time, the 'rules' around relationships are being eroded as young adults make their own choices about who and when to marry. But perhaps **THE GREATEST DISPARITY BETWEEN THE GENERATIONS** (sự khác biệt lớn nhất giữa các thế hệ) can be **SEEN IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER ROLES** (biểu hiện rõ qua thái độ của họ đối với vai trò của giới tính trong xã hội). The traditional roles of men and women, **AS BREADWINNERS AND HOUSEWIVES** (với tư cách là trụ cột tài chính và người nội trợ gia đình), are no longer accepted as necessary or appropriate by most younger people.

On the other hand, **SOME TRADITIONAL VIEWS AND VALUES** (một vài quan điểm và giá trị truyền thống) are certainly applicable to the modern world. For example, older generations **ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO WORKING HARD** (đề cao sự làm việc chăm chỉ), **DOING ONE'S BEST** (làm việc hết sức mình), and **TAKING PRIDE IN ONE'S WORK** (tự hào về công việc của mình), and these behaviours can surely benefit young people as they **ENTER TODAY'S COMPETITIVE JOB MARKET** (gia nhập vào thị trường lao động cạnh tranh ngày nay). Other characteristics that are perhaps seen as traditional are politeness and good manners. In our globalised world, young adults can expect to **COME INTO CONTACT WITH PEOPLE FROM A HUGE VARIETY OF BACKGROUNDS** (tiếp xúc với nhiều người có trình độ khác nhau), and **IT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER TO TREAT OTHERS WITH RESPECT** (điều quan trọng hơn bao giờ hết là đối xử với mọi người một cách tôn trọng). Finally, I believe that young people would lead happier lives **IF THEY HAD A MORE 'OLD-FASHIONED' SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBOURLINESS** (nếu họ cảm nhận nhiều hơn theo cách của người xưa về cộng đồng và tình hàng xóm).

In conclusion, although the views of older people may sometimes seem unhelpful in today's world, we should not dismiss all traditional ideas as irrelevant.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'foreign films' essay

22. 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?

It is true that foreign films are more popular in many countries than **DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FILMS** (**phim được sản xuất trong nước**). There could be several reasons why this is the case, and I believe that governments should **PROMOTE LOCAL FILM-MAKING BY SUBSIDISING THE INDUSTRY** (**khuyến khích làm phim nội địa bằng cách hỗ trợ cho ngành công nghiệp điện ảnh**).

There are various reasons why many people find foreign films more enjoyable than the films produced in their own countries. Firstly, the established film industries in certain countries **HAVE HUGE BUDGETS FOR ACTION** (**có ngân sách khổng lồ để hoạt động**), **SPECIAL EFFECTS** (**hiệu ứng đặc biệt**) and **TO SHOOT SCENES IN SPECTACULAR LOCATIONS** (**quay phim trong các bối cảnh hoành tráng**). **HOLLYWOOD BLOCKBUSTERS** (**các bộ phim bom tấn Hollywood**) like 'Avatar' or the James Bond films are examples of such productions, and their global appeal is undeniable. Another reason why these **BIG-BUDGET FILMS** (**các bộ phim được đầu tư kinh phí lớn**) are so successful is that they often **STAR THE MOST FAMOUS ACTORS AND ACTRESSES** (**thường có các diễn viên nổi tiếng nhất đảm nhận vai chính**), and they are made by **THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED PRODUCERS AND DIRECTORS** (**những nhà sản xuất và đạo diễn xuất sắc**). The poor quality, **LOW-BUDGET FILMMAKING** (**các bộ phim với kinh phí thấp**) in many countries suffers in comparison.

In my view, governments should **SUPPORT LOCAL FILM INDUSTRIES FINANCIALLY** (**hỗ trợ kinh phí cho ngành công nghiệp điện ảnh trong nước**). In every country, there may **BE TALENTED AMATEUR FILM-MAKERS** (**nhà làm phim nghiệp dư tài năng**) who just **NEED TO BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE THEMSELVES** (**cần có cơ hội để thể hiện khả năng của mình**). To compete with big-budget productions from overseas, these people **NEED MONEY TO PAY FOR FILM CREWS** (**cần kinh phí để trả cho đội ngũ làm phim**), actors and **A HOST OF OTHER COSTS RELATED TO PRODUCING HIGH-QUALITY FILMS** (**rất nhiều chi phí khác liên quan đến sản xuất phim chất lượng cao**). If governments did help with these costs, they would **SEE AN INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE FILM INDUSTRY, INCOME FROM FILM SALES** (**thấy sự gia tăng về nhân lực trong ngành điện ảnh, doanh thu từ các bộ phim**), perhaps even **A RISE IN TOURIST NUMBERS** (**sự gia tăng số lượng khách du lịch**). New Zealand, for example, has seen an increase in tourism related to the 'Lord of the Rings' films, which **WERE PARTLY FUNDED BY GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES** (**được tài trợ một phần bởi chính phủ**).

In conclusion, I believe that increased financial support could **HELP TO RAISE THE QUALITY OF LOCALLY MADE FILMS** (**giúp nâng cao chất lượng của các bộ phim sản xuất trong nước**) and allow them to compete with the foreign productions that **CURRENTLY DOMINATE THE MARKET** (**hiện đang chiếm lĩnh thị trường**).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'road safety' essay

23. Some people think that strict punishments for driving offences are the key to reducing traffic accidents. Others, however, believe that other measures would be more effective in improving road safety. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

People have differing views with regard to the question of **HOW TO MAKE OUR ROADS SAFER** (làm như thế nào để việc tham gia giao thông trở nên an toàn hơn). In my view, both punishments and a range of other measures can be used together **TO PROMOTE BETTER DRIVING HABITS** (khuyến khích thói quen lái xe an toàn hơn).

On the one hand, **STRICT PUNISHMENTS** (các hình phạt nghiêm khắc) can certainly help to **ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO DRIVE MORE SAFELY** (khuyến khích mọi người lái xe an toàn hơn). **PENALTIES FOR DANGEROUS DRIVERS CAN ACT AS A DETERRENT** (hình phạt đối với những người lái xe bất cẩn có thể xem như một cách răn đe), meaning that people **AVOID REPEATING THE SAME OFFENCE** (tránh lặp lại các lỗi vi phạm tương tự). There are various types of driving penalty, such as **SMALL FINES** (khoản tiền phạt nhỏ), **LICENCE SUSPENSION** (tạm giữ giấy phép lái xe), **DRIVER AWARENESS COURSES** (các khóa đào nâng cao ý thức của những người lái xe), and **EVEN PRISON SENTENCES** (thậm chí là phạt tù). The aim of these punishments is to show dangerous drivers that their actions **HAVE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES** (để lại những hậu quả xấu). As a result, we would hope that drivers **BECOME MORE DISCIPLINED AND ALERT** (trở nên kỷ luật và cảnh giác hơn), and that they **FOLLOW THE RULES MORE CAREFULLY** (tuân thủ các nguyên tắc một cách cẩn trọng hơn).

On the other hand, I believe that safe driving can be promoted in several different ways that do not punish drivers. Firstly, **IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO EDUCATE PEOPLE PROPERLY** (việc giáo dục mọi người đúng cách là rất quan trọng) before they start to drive, and **THIS COULD BE DONE** in schools or even **AS PART OF AN EXTENDED OR MORE DIFFICULT DRIVING TEST** (điều này có thể được thực hiện bằng cách lồng ghép vào bài kiểm tra lái xe bổ sung hoặc một bài kiểm tra lái xe khó hơn). Secondly, more attention could be paid to **SAFE ROAD DESIGN** (thiết kế đường an toàn). For example, signs can be used to warn people, **SPEED BUMPS** (gờ giảm tốc) and road bends can be added **TO CALM TRAFFIC** (để hạn chế tốc độ), and **SPEED CAMERAS CAN HELP TO DETER PEOPLE FROM DRIVING TOO QUICKLY** (camera bắn tốc độ có thể giúp ngăn chặn mọi người lái xe vượt quá tốc độ quy định). Finally, governments or **LOCAL COUNCILS** (chính quyền địa phương) could reduce road accidents by **INVESTING IN BETTER PUBLIC TRANSPORT** (đầu tư cải thiện các phương tiện công cộng), which would mean that fewer people would need to travel by car.

In conclusion, while punishments can help to **PREVENT BAD DRIVING** (ngăn ngừa việc lái xe không an toàn), I believe that other road safety measures should also be introduced.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'parental roles' essay

24. These days more fathers stay at home and take care of their children while mothers go out to work. What could be the reasons for this? Do you think it is a positive or a negative development?

It is true that men are increasingly likely **TO TAKE ON THE ROLE OF HOUSEHUSBAND** (**đảm nhiệm vai trò người chăm sóc gia đình**), while more women than ever are **THE BREADWINNERS IN THEIR FAMILIES** (**trụ cột tài chính trong gia đình**). There could be several reasons for this, and I consider it to be a very positive trend.

In recent years, parents **HAVE HAD TO ADAPT TO VARIOUS CHANGES IN OUR SOCIETIES** (**đã phải thích ứng với nhiều sự thay đổi khác nhau trong xã hội**). **EQUAL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS** (**các phong trào về quyền bình đẳng đã có những bước tiến lớn**), and it has become normal for women to **GAIN QUALIFICATIONS AND PURSUE A CAREER** (**có được bằng cấp và theo đuổi sự nghiệp**). It has also become socially acceptable for men to stay at home and **LOOK AFTER THEIR CHILDREN** (**chăm sóc con cái của họ**). At the same time, **THE RISING COST OF LIVING** (**sự gia tăng chi phí sinh hoạt**) has meant that both marriage partners usually need to work and save money before **STARTING A FAMILY** (**lập gia đình**). Therefore, when couples have children, they may decide who works and who stays at home depending on the personal preference of each partner, or **BASED ON** (**dựa trên việc**) which partner earns the most money.

In my view, the changes described above should be seen as progress. We should be happy to live in a society in which men and women **HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES** (**có những cơ hội ngang nhau**), and in which **WOMEN ARE NOT PUT UNDER PRESSURE TO SACRIFICE THEIR CAREERS** (**phụ nữ không bị áp lực phải hi sinh sự nghiệp của họ**). Equally, **IT SEEMS ONLY FAIR THAT** (**đường như chỉ công bằng khi**) men **SHOULD BE FREE TO LEAVE THEIR JOBS IN ORDER TO ASSUME CHILDCARE RESPONSIBILITIES** (**nên cảm thấy thoải mái/không bị ràng buộc khi nghỉ việc để đảm nhận trách nhiệm chăm sóc con cái của mình**) if this is what they wish to do. Couples should be left to make their own decisions about which parental role each partner takes, **ACCORDING TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND NEEDS** (**tùy theo hoàn cảnh và nhu cầu cụ thể của họ**).

In conclusion, the changing roles of men and women in the family **ARE A RESULT OF WIDER CHANGES IN SOCIETY** (**là kết quả của những thay đổi lớn trong xã hội**), and I believe that these developments are desirable.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'wild animals' essay

25. Wild animals have no place in the 21st century, so protecting them is a waste of resources. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people argue that it is pointless to spend money on the protection of wild animals because **WE AS HUMANS** (**con người chúng ta**) have no need for them. I completely disagree with this point of view.

In my opinion, **IT IS ABSURD TO ARGUE THAT** (**thật là vô lý khi nói rằng**) wild animals have no place in the 21st century. I do not believe that planet Earth exists only for the benefit of humans, and there is nothing special about this particular century that means that we suddenly **HAVE THE RIGHT TO ALLOW OR ENCOURAGE THE EXTINCTION OF ANY SPECIES** (**có quyền quyết định việc tuyệt diệt bất kì loài nào**). Furthermore, **THERE IS NO COMPELLING REASON** (**không có lý do thuyết phục**) why we should let animals die out. We **DO NOT NEED TO EXPLOIT OR DESTROY EVERY LAST SQUARE METRE OF LAND** (**không cần phải khai thác hoặc phá hủy bất kì mét vuông đất cuối cùng nào**) in order to **FEED OR ACCOMMODATE THE WORLD'S POPULATION** (**cung cấp thức ăn và chỗ ở cho người dân trên thế giới**). There is plenty of room for us to **EXIST SIDE BY SIDE WITH** (**tồn tại song song cùng**) wild animals, and this should be our aim.

I also disagree with the idea that protecting animals **IS A WASTE OF RESOURCES** (**là một sự lãng phí nguồn lực**). It is usually the protection of **NATURAL HABITATS** (**môi trường sống tự nhiên**) that ensures the survival of wild animals, and most scientists agree that these habitats **ARE ALSO CRUCIAL FOR HUMAN SURVIVAL** (**cũng rất quan trọng cho sự sống còn của con người**). For example, rainforests **PRODUCE OXYGEN, ABSORB CARBON DIOXIDE AND STABILISE THE EARTH'S CLIMATE** (**sản sinh oxy, hấp thụ carbon dioxide và ổn định khí hậu trái đất**). If we destroyed these areas, **THE COST OF MANAGING THE RESULTING CHANGES TO OUR PLANET** (**cái giá phải trả để kiểm soát các hệ quả tác động lên hành tinh của chúng ta**) would far outweigh **THE COSTS OF CONSERVATION** (**chi phí bảo tồn**). By protecting wild animals and their habitats, we **MAINTAIN THE NATURAL BALANCE OF ALL LIFE ON EARTH** (**duy trì sự cân bằng tự nhiên của mọi sự sống trên trái đất**).

In conclusion, we have no right to decide whether or not wild animals should exist, and I believe that we should do everything we can to protect them.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'happiness' essay

26. Happiness is considered very important in life.

Why is it difficult to define?

What factors are important in achieving happiness?

It is no doubt true that the majority of people would like to be happy in their lives. While **THE PERSONAL NATURE OF HAPPINESS MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE** (hạnh phúc tự bản thân nó đã rất khó để định nghĩa được), there do seem to be some common needs that we all share **WITH REGARD TO** (liên quan đến) experiencing or achieving happiness.

Happiness is difficult to define because it means something different to each individual person. **NOBODY CAN FULLY UNDERSTAND OR EXPERIENCE ANOTHER PERSON'S FEELINGS** (không ai có thể hoàn toàn hiểu hay trải qua được cảm giác của người khác), and we all have our own particular passions from which we take pleasure. Some people, for example, **DERIVE A SENSE OF SATISFACTION FROM EARNING MONEY** (có được cảm giác hài lòng từ việc kiếm tiền) or achieving success, whereas for others, health and family are much more important. At the same time, **A RANGE OF OTHER FEELINGS, FROM EXCITEMENT TO PEACEFULNESS** (một loạt các cảm xúc khác, từ vui vẻ đến bình yên), may be associated with the idea of happiness, and the same person may therefore feel happy in a variety of different ways.

Although it seems almost **IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE A PRECISE DEFINITION OF HAPPINESS** (không thể đưa ra một định nghĩa ngắn gọn về hạnh phúc), most people would agree that there are some basic preconditions to achieving it. Firstly, it is hard for a person to be happy if he or she **DOES NOT HAVE A SAFE PLACE TO LIVE AND ENOUGH FOOD TO EAT** (không có nơi sinh sống an toàn và không đủ đồ ăn). **OUR BASIC SURVIVAL NEEDS** (Những nhu cầu sống thiết yếu của chúng ta) must surely be met before we can lead a pleasant life. Secondly, the greatest joy in life is usually found in shared experiences with family and friends, and it is rare to find a person who is content to live in complete isolation. Other key factors could **BE INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM** (tự do cá nhân) and **A SENSE OF PURPOSE IN LIFE** (có mục tiêu trong cuộc sống).

In conclusion, happiness is difficult to define because it is particular to each individual, but I believe that our basic needs for shelter, food and company need to be fulfilled before we **CAN EXPERIENCE IT** (có thể tận hưởng nó).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'salary' essay

27. When choosing a job, the salary is the most important consideration. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Many people choose their jobs **BASED ON THE SIZE OF THE SALARY OFFERED** (dựa trên mức lương được trả). 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.

On the one hand, I agree that money is necessary **IN ORDER FOR PEOPLE TO MEET THEIR BASIC NEEDS** (để mọi người đáp ứng những nhu cầu cơ bản của họ). For example, we all need money to **PAY FOR HOUSING, FOOD, BILLS, HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATION** (trả tiền thuê nhà, thực phẩm, hóa đơn, dịch vụ chăm sóc sức khỏe và giáo dục). Most people consider it a priority to at least earn a salary that **ALLOWS THEM TO COVER THESE NEEDS** (cho phép họ trang trải những nhu cầu đó) and **HAVE A REASONABLE QUALITY OF LIFE** (có một chất lượng sống hợp lý). If people chose their jobs **BASED ON ENJOYMENT OR OTHER NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS** (dựa trên sở thích hoặc các yếu tố khác không liên quan đến vấn đề tài chính), they might find it difficult to support themselves. Artists and musicians, for instance, are known for choosing **A CAREER PATH** (con đường sự nghiệp) that they love, but that does not always provide them with enough money to live comfortably and **RAISE A FAMILY** (nuôi sống gia đình).

Nevertheless, I believe that other considerations are just as important as what we earn in our jobs. Firstly, personal relationships and the atmosphere in a workplace are extremely important when choosing a job. Having a good manager or friendly colleagues, for example, **CAN MAKE A HUGE DIFFERENCE TO WORKERS' LEVELS OF HAPPINESS AND GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE** (có thể tạo ra sự khác biệt rất lớn đối với mức độ hạnh phúc và chất lượng cuộc sống nói chung của người lao động). Secondly, many people's feelings of job satisfaction **COME FROM THEIR PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS** (đến từ những thành tựu đạt được trong công việc), the skills they learn, and the position they reach, rather than the money they earn. Finally, some people choose a career because they want to help others and **CONTRIBUTE SOMETHING POSITIVE TO SOCIETY** (đóng góp một điều gì đó tích cực cho xã hội).

In conclusion, while salaries certainly **AFFECT PEOPLE'S CHOICE OF PROFESSION** (ảnh hưởng sự lựa chọn của mọi người về nghề nghiệp), I do not believe that **MONEY OUTWEIGHS ALL OTHER MOTIVATORS** (tiền bạc quan trọng hơn những động lực khác).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'independence' question

28. Some people think that in the modern world we are more dependent on each other, while others think that people have become more independent. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

People have different views about whether we are more or less dependent on others nowadays. In my view, modern life forces us to be more independent than people were in the past.

There are two main reasons why it could be argued that we are more dependent on each other now. Firstly, life is more complex and difficult, especially because **THE COST OF LIVING HAS INCREASED SO DRAMATICALLY** (**chi phí sinh hoạt đã tăng lên rất đáng kể**). For example, young adults tend to rely on their parents for help when buying a house. Property prices are higher than ever, and without help it would be impossible for many people **TO PAY A DEPOSIT AND A MORTGAGE** (**chi trả các khoản tiền đặt cọc và thế chấp**). Secondly, people **SEEM TO BE MORE AMBITIOUS** (**có vẻ trở nên tham vọng hơn**) nowadays, and they **WANT A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THEIR FAMILIES** (**muốn có một cuộc sống tốt hơn cho gia đình họ**). This means that both parents usually **NEED TO WORK FULL-TIME** (**cần làm việc toàn thời gian**), and they depend on support from grandparents and babysitters for child care.

However, I would agree with those who believe that people are more independent these days. In most countries, families are **BECOMING SMALLER AND MORE DISPERSED** (**đang trở nên nhỏ hơn và xa cách hơn**), which means that people **CANNOT COUNT ON RELATIVES AS MUCH AS THEY USED TO** (**không thể dựa vào người thân nhiều như trước đây**). We also have more freedom to travel and **LIVE FAR AWAY FROM OUR HOME TOWNS** (**sống xa nhà**). For example, many students choose to study abroad instead of going to their **LOCAL UNIVERSITY** (**đại học trong nước**), and this experience makes them more independent as they learn to live alone. Another factor in this growing independence is technology, which allows us to **WORK ALONE AND FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD** (**làm việc một mình và làm từ bất kỳ nơi nào trên thế giới**).

In conclusion, while there are some reasons to believe that people now depend on each other more, my own view is that we are more independent than ever.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'foreign tourists' essay

29. Foreign visitors should pay more than local visitors for cultural and historical attractions. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

It is sometimes argued that tourists from overseas should be charged more than **LOCAL RESIDENTS** (**người dân địa phương**) to visit important sites and monuments. I completely disagree with this idea.

The argument in favour of higher prices for foreign tourists would be that cultural or historical attractions often **DEPEND ON STATE SUBSIDIES** (**trợ cấp của chính phủ**) to keep them going, which means that the resident population already **PAYS MONEY TO THESE SITES THROUGH THE TAX SYSTEM** (**trả tiền cho các khu vực này thông qua hệ thống thuế**). However, I believe this to **BE A VERY SHORTSIGHTED VIEW** (**một cái nhìn thiển cận**). Foreign tourists **CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMY OF THE HOST COUNTRY WITH THE MONEY THEY SPEND ON A WIDE RANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES** (**đóng góp vào nền kinh tế nước sở tại bằng tiền họ chi cho hàng loạt các hàng hóa và dịch vụ**), including food, souvenirs, accommodation and travel. The governments and inhabitants of every country should be happy to subsidise important tourist sites and encourage people **FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD** (**từ những nơi khác trên thế giới**) to visit them.

If travellers realised that they would have to pay more to visit historical and cultural attractions in a particular nation, they would perhaps decide not to go to that country on holiday. To take the UK as an example, the tourism industry and many related jobs rely on visitors coming to the country to see places like Windsor Castle or Saint Paul's Cathedral. These two sites charge the same price regardless of nationality, and this helps to **PROMOTE THE NATION'S CULTURAL HERITAGE** (**quảng bá di sản văn hóa của quốc gia**). If overseas tourists stopped coming due to higher prices, there would be a risk of insufficient funding for the maintenance of these important buildings.

In conclusion, I believe that every effort should be made to attract tourists from overseas, and it would be counterproductive to make them pay more than local residents.

IELTS Writing Task 2: problem/solution essay

30. 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.

It is true that people in **INDUSTRIALISED NATIONS** (**các nước công nghiệp**) can expect to **LIVE LONGER** (**sống lâu hơn**) than ever before. Although there will undoubtedly be some negative consequences of this trend, societies can take steps to mitigate these potential problems.

As people live longer and the populations of developed countries grow older, several related problems can be anticipated. The main issue is that there will obviously be more **PEOPLE OF RETIREMENT AGE** (**người ở độ tuổi nghỉ hưu**) who **WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE A PENSION** (**sẽ đủ điều kiện để được trợ cấp**). The proportion of younger, working adults will be smaller, and governments will therefore receive less money in taxes in relation to the size of the population. In other words, **AN AGEING POPULATION WILL MEAN A GREATER TAX BURDEN FOR WORKING ADULTS** (**lão hóa dân số đồng nghĩa với việc một gánh nặng lớn về thuế sẽ đè nặng lên vai người lao động**). Further pressures will include a rise in the demand for healthcare, and the fact young adults will increasingly have to look after their elderly relatives.

There are several actions that governments could take to solve the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be to increase the retirement age for working adults, perhaps from 65 to 70. Nowadays, people of this age tend to be healthy enough to **CONTINUE A PRODUCTIVE WORKING LIFE** (**tiếp tục cuộc sống làm việc hiệu quả**). A second measure would be for governments to **ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION** (**khuyến khích nhập cư**) in order to increase the number of **WORKING ADULTS** (**người lao động**) who pay taxes. Finally, money from **NATIONAL BUDGETS** (**ngân sách quốc gia**) will need to be taken from other areas and spent on vital healthcare, accommodation and transport facilities for the rising numbers of older citizens.

In conclusion, various measures can be taken to **TACKLE THE PROBLEMS THAT ARE CERTAIN TO ARISE** (**giải quyết những vấn đề chắc chắn xảy ra**) as **THE POPULATIONS OF COUNTRIES GROW OLDER** (**dân số các nước đang ngày già đi**).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'animal testing' essay

31. Nowadays animal experiments are widely used to develop new medicines and to test the safety of other products. Some people argue that these experiments should be banned because **IT IS MORALLY WRONG TO CAUSE ANIMALS TO SUFFER** (**sai trái về mặt đạo đức khi gây ra những đau đớn cho động vật**), while others are in favour of them because of their benefits to humanity. **Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

It is true that medicines and other products are routinely tested on animals before they are cleared for human use. While I tend towards the viewpoint that **ANIMAL TESTING IS MORALLY WRONG** (**thí nghiệm trên động vật là sai về mặt đạo đức**), I would have to support a limited amount of animal experimentation for the development of medicines.

On the one hand, there are clear ethical arguments against animal experimentation. To use a common example of this practice, laboratory mice **MAY BE GIVEN AN ILLNESS** (**có thể bị cho nhiễm bệnh**) so that **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A NEW DRUG CAN BE MEASURED** (**tính hiệu quả của một loại thuốc mới có thể được đánh giá**). Opponents of such research argue that humans have no right to subject animals to this kind of trauma, and that the lives of all creatures should be respected. They believe that **THE BENEFITS TO HUMANS DO NOT JUSTIFY THE SUFFERING CAUSED** (**những lợi ích của con người không nên là lý do biện hộ để khiến cho động vật phải chịu đau đớn**), and that scientists **SHOULD USE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF RESEARCH** (**nên sử dụng các phương pháp nghiên cứu thay thế**).

On the other hand, **RELIABLE ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION** (**những phương thức nghiên cứu đáng tin cậy khác thay cho phương thức thử nghiệm trên động vật**) may not always be available. Supporters of the use of animals in medical research believe that a certain amount of suffering on the part of mice or rats can be justified if human lives are saved. They argue that opponents of such research might feel differently if a member of their own families needed a medical treatment that had been developed through the use of animal experimentation. Personally, I agree with **THE BANNING OF ANIMAL TESTING FOR NON-MEDICAL PRODUCTS** (**việc cấm thí nghiệm trên động vật cho những sản phẩm phi y tế**), but I feel that it may be a necessary evil where new drugs and medical procedures are concerned.

In conclusion, it seems to me that it would be wrong to ban testing on animals for vital medical research until equally effective alternatives have been developed.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'unpaid work' essay

32. 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?

Many young people **WORK ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS** (làm tình nguyện viên), and this can only **BE BENEFICIAL FOR BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE** (tốt cho cả cá nhân đó và toàn bộ xã hội). However, I do not agree that we should therefore force all teenagers to **DO UNPAID WORK** (làm công việc tình nguyện).

Most young people **ARE ALREADY UNDER ENOUGH PRESSURE WITH THEIR STUDIES** (vốn đã phải chịu khá nhiều áp lực học tập), without being given the added responsibility of working in their spare time. **SCHOOL IS JUST AS DEMANDING AS A FULL-TIME JOB** (trường học có các yêu cầu khắt khe giống như một công việc toàn thời gian), and teachers expect their students **TO DO HOMEWORK AND EXAM REVISION ON TOP OF ATTENDING LESSONS EVERY DAY** (làm bài tập và kiểm tra bài cũ vào đầu các buổi học mỗi ngày). 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** (họ sẽ có nhiều năm làm việc phía trước khi họ hoàn thành việc học của họ).

At the same time, **I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT SOCIETY HAS ANYTHING TO GAIN** from (tôi không tin rằng chẳng đạt được lợi ích gì từ) 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** (đi ngược lại các giá trị của một xã hội tự do và công bằng khi mà buộc một nhóm người làm điều gì đó trái với ý muốn của họ). Doing this **CAN ONLY LEAD TO RESENTMENT AMONGST YOUNG PEOPLE** (chỉ có thể dẫn đến sự bất bình trong giới trẻ), 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.

In conclusion, teenagers may choose to work for free and help others, but in my opinion we **SHOULD NOT MAKE THIS COMPULSORY** (không nên bắt buộc).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'hobbies' essay

33. Some people believe that hobbies need to be difficult to be enjoyable. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some hobbies are relatively easy, while others present more of a challenge. Personally, I believe that both types of hobby can be fun, and I therefore disagree with the statement that hobbies need to be difficult in order to be enjoyable.

On the one hand, many people enjoy easy hobbies. One example of an activity that is easy for most people is swimming. This hobby requires very little equipment, it is simple to learn, and it is inexpensive. I remember learning to swim at my local swimming pool when I was a child, and **IT NEVER FELT LIKE A DEMANDING OR CHALLENGING EXPERIENCE** (**không bao giờ cảm thấy khó khăn hay là thách thức**). Another hobby that I find easy and fun is photography. In my opinion, anyone can take interesting pictures without knowing too much about **THE TECHNICALITIES OF OPERATING A CAMERA** (**các kỹ thuật của việc sử dụng máy ảnh**). Despite being straightforward, taking photos **IS A SATISFYING ACTIVITY** (**là một hoạt động khá là thoải mái, dễ chịu**).

On the other hand, difficult hobbies can sometimes be more exciting. If an activity is more challenging, we **MIGHT FEEL A GREATER SENSE OF SATISFACTION** when we manage to do it successfully. For example, film editing is a hobby that **REQUIRES A HIGH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE** (**đòi hỏi trình độ kiến thức và chuyên môn cao**). In my case, it took me around two years before I became competent at this activity, but now I enjoy it much more than I did when I started. I believe that many hobbies give us more pleasure when we **REACH A HIGHER LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE** (**đạt được trình độ cao hơn**) because the results are better and the feeling of achievement is greater.

In conclusion, simple hobbies can be fun and relaxing, but difficult hobbies can be equally pleasurable for different reasons.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'technology' essay

34. Nowadays the way many people interact with each other has changed because of technology.

In what ways has technology affected the types of relationships that people make? Has this been a positive or negative development?

It is true that new technologies have had an influence on communication between people. Technology has affected relationships in various ways, and in my opinion there are both positive and negative effects.

Technology has had an impact on relationships in business, education and social life. Firstly, telephones and the Internet allow business people in different countries to interact without ever meeting each other. Secondly, services like Skype create new possibilities for relationships between students and teachers. For example, a student can now 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 **SHARE COMMON INTERESTS (cùng sở thích)**, and they **INTERACT THROUGH THEIR COMPUTERS RATHER THAN FACE TO FACE (tương tác thông qua máy tính của họ thay vì gặp mặt trực tiếp)**.

On the one hand, these developments can be extremely positive. Cooperation between people in different countries was much more difficult when **COMMUNICATION WAS LIMITED TO WRITTEN LETTERS OR TELEGRAMS (liên lạc bị giới hạn khi chỉ có thư viết tay hoặc điện tín)**. Nowadays, interactions by email, phone or video are almost as good as **FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS (các cuộc họp trực tiếp)**, and many of us benefit from these interactions, either in work or social contexts. On the other hand, the availability of new communication technologies **CAN ALSO HAVE THE RESULT OF ISOLATING PEOPLE AND DISCOURAGING REAL INTERACTION (có thể dẫn đến sự cô lập của người dùng và làm giảm sự tương tác trong thực tế)**. For example, many young people choose to make friends online rather than **MIXING WITH THEIR PEERS IN THE REAL WORLD (hòa mình với bạn bè trong thế giới thực)**, and **THESE 'VIRTUAL' RELATIONSHIPS ARE A POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR REAL FRIENDSHIPS (những mối quan hệ 'ảo' này là sự thay thế tồi cho những tình bạn thật sự)**.

In conclusion, technology has certainly revolutionised communication between people, but not all of the outcomes of this revolution have been positive.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'help' essay

35. We cannot help everyone in the world that needs help, so we should only be concerned with our own communities and countries.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Some people believe that we should not help people in other countries as long as there are problems in our own society. I disagree with this view because I believe that we should try to help as many people as possible.

On the one hand, I accept that it is important to help our neighbours and **FELLOW CITIZENS (đồng hương)**. In most communities there are people who are impoverished or disadvantaged in some way. It is possible to find homeless people, for example, in even the wealthiest of cities and for those who are concerned about this problem, there are usually opportunities to volunteer time or give money to support these people. In the UK, people can help in a variety of ways, **FROM DONATING CLOTHING TO SERVING FREE FOOD IN A SOUP KITCHEN (từ việc tặng quần áo cho đến việc phục vụ đồ ăn tại các bếp ăn miễn phí)**. **AS THE PROBLEMS ARE ON OUR DOORSTEP (vì những vấn đề đang ở trước mắt)**, and there are obvious ways to help, I can understand why some people feel that we **SHOULD PRIORITISE LOCAL CHARITY (nên ưu tiên làm từ thiện ngay tại địa phương)**.

At the same time, I believe that we have an obligation to help those who **LIVE BEYOND OUR NATIONAL BORDERS (sống ở các nước khác)**. In some countries the problems that people face are much more serious than those in our own communities, and it is often even easier to help. For example, when children are dying from curable diseases in African countries, governments and individuals in richer countries can save lives simply by paying for vaccines that already exist. **A SMALL DONATION TO AN INTERNATIONAL CHARITY (một sự đóng góp nhỏ cho một tổ chức từ thiện quốc tế)** might have a much greater impact than helping in our local area.

In conclusion, it is true that we cannot help everyone, but in my opinion national boundaries should not stop us from helping those who are in need.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'museums' essay

36. Some people think that museums should be enjoyable places to entertain people, while others believe that the purpose of museums is to educate.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

People have different views about the role and function of museums. In my opinion, museums can and should be both entertaining and educational.

On the one hand, it can be argued that the main role of a museum is to entertain. Museums are tourist attractions, and their aim is **TO EXHIBIT A COLLECTION OF INTERESTING OBJECTS** (trưng bày bộ sưu tập các hiện vật thú vị) that many people will want to see. The average visitor may become bored if he or she has to read or listen to too much educational content, so museums often **PUT MORE OF AN EMPHASIS ON ENJOYMENT RATHER THAN LEARNING** (coi trọng yếu tố giải trí hơn là học hỏi). This type of museum **IS DESIGNED TO BE VISUALLY SPECTACULAR** (được thiết kế để có tầm nhìn ngoạn mục), and may have interactive activities or even games as part of its exhibitions.

On the other hand, some people argue that museums should focus on education. The aim of any exhibition should be to teach visitors something that they did not previously know. Usually this means that **the history behind the museum's exhibits** (lịch sử đằng sau những đồ vật trưng bày trong các bảo tàng) needs to be explained, and this can be done in various ways. Some museums employ professional guides to talk to their visitors, while other museums offer headsets so that visitors can **LISTEN TO DETAILED COMMENTARY ABOUT THE EXHIBITION** (lắng nghe thông tin giải thích về những thứ được trưng bày). In this way, museums can play an important role in teaching people about history, culture, science and many other **aspects** of life.

In conclusion, it seems to me that a good museum should be able to **OFFER AN INTERESTING, ENJOYABLE AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE** (mang lại trải nghiệm thú vị, hấp dẫn và mang tính giáo dục) so that people can have fun and learn something at the same time.

IELTS Writing Task 2: sample discussion essay

37. Some people believe that studying at university or college is the best route to a successful career, while others believe that it is better to get a job straight after school.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

When they finish school, teenagers **FACE THE DILEMMA OF WHETHER TO GET A JOB OR CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION** (đối mặt với tình thế tiến thoái lưỡng nan giữa việc tìm kiếm một công việc hay là tiếp tục học cao hơn). While there are some benefits to getting a job straight after school, I would argue that it is better to go to college or university.

The option to start work straight after school is attractive for several reasons. Many young people want to start earning money as soon as possible. In this way, they can become independent, and they **WILL BE ABLE TO AFFORD THEIR OWN HOUSE OR START A FAMILY** (sẽ có khả năng để mua nhà hoặc lập gia đình). **IN TERMS OF THEIR CAREER** (về mặt sự nghiệp của họ), young people who decide to find work, rather than continue their studies, may progress more quickly. They will have the chance to gain real experience and learn practical skills related to their chosen profession. This may **LEAD TO PROMOTIONS AND A SUCCESSFUL CAREER** (dẫn tới sự thăng tiến và một sự nghiệp thành công).

On the other hand, I believe that it is more beneficial for students to continue their studies. Firstly, academic qualifications **ARE REQUIRED IN MANY PROFESSIONS** (được yêu cầu trong nhiều ngành nghề). For example, it is impossible to become a doctor, teacher or lawyer without having the relevant degree. As a result, university graduates have access to more and better job opportunities, and they tend to earn higher salaries than those with fewer qualifications. Secondly, **THE JOB MARKET IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY COMPETITIVE** (thị trường lao động đang ngày càng trở nên cạnh tranh), and sometimes there are hundreds of applicants for one position in a company. Young people who do not have qualifications from a university or college will not be able to compete.

For the reasons mentioned above, it seems to me that students are more likely to be successful in their careers if they continue their studies beyond school level.

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'minority languages' essay

38. Several languages are in danger of extinction because they are spoken by very small numbers of people. Some people say that governments should spend public money on saving these languages, while others believe that would be a waste of money.

Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

It is true that **SOME MINORITY LANGUAGES** (một vài **ngôn ngữ thiểu số**) may disappear in the near future. 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.

There are several reasons why saving minority languages **COULD BE SEEN AS A WASTE OF MONEY** (có thể được xem là sự lãng phí tiền bạc). Firstly, if a language is only spoken by a small number of people, expensive education programmes will be needed to make sure that more people learn it, and the state will have to pay for facilities, teachers and marketing. This money might be better spent on other public services. Secondly, it would be much cheaper and more efficient for countries to have just one language. Governments could **CUT ALL KINDS OF COSTS RELATED TO** (cắt giảm mọi loại chi phí liên quan đến) communicating with each minority group.

Despite the above arguments, I believe that governments should try to preserve languages that are less widely spoken. A language is much more than simply a means of communication; it **HAS A VITAL CONNECTION WITH THE CULTURAL IDENTITY OF THE PEOPLE WHO SPEAK IT** (có một mối liên kết cực kỳ quan trọng với việc định hình nền văn hóa của những người sử dụng thứ ngôn ngữ ấy). If a language disappears, a whole way of life will disappear with it, and we will **LOSE THE RICH CULTURAL DIVERSITY** (mất đi tính đa dạng văn hóa) that makes societies more interesting. By spending money on protecting minority languages, governments can also preserve traditions, customs and behaviours that are part of a country's history.

In conclusion, it may save money in the short term if we allow minority languages to disappear, but in the long term this would have an extremely negative impact on **OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE** (di sản văn hóa của chúng ta).

IELTS Writing Task 2: 'permissive parenting' answer

39. Some parents buy their children whatever they ask for, and allow their children to do whatever they want. Is this a good way to raise children? What consequences could this style of parenting have for children as they get older?

It is true that some parents **ARE OVERLY PERMISSIVE** (**quá nuông chiều**) and tend to **SPOIL THEIR CHILDREN** (**làm hỏng những đứa con của họ**). In my opinion, this **IS NOT A GOOD PARENTING STYLE** (**không phải là một cách dạy con tốt**), and it can have a range of negative long-term consequences.

If parents **WANT TO RAISE RESPECTFUL AND WELL-BEHAVED CHILDREN** (**muốn con cái ngoan ngoãn và cư xử đúng mực**), I believe that a certain amount of discipline is necessary. **HAVING WORKED WITH CHILDREN MYSELF** (**bản thân tôi cũng đã trải qua việc nuôi dạy con cái**), I have learnt that clear expectations and boundaries are necessary, and it is important to be able to say 'no' to children when they **MISBEHAVE OR TRY TO PUSH AGAINST THESE BOUNDARIES** (**trở nên ngỗ nghịch hoặc đang đi quá giới hạn**). This is the only way to help young people to **REGULATE THEIR DESIRES AND DEVELOP SELF CONTROL** (**điều chỉnh những ham muốn và phát triển khả năng tự kiểm soát**). In my view, parents who do the opposite and constantly give in to their children's demands, are actually doing more harm than good. They **ARE FAILING THEIR CHILDREN RATHER THAN BEING KIND TO THEM** (**làm hư con cái của họ chứ không phải đang đối xử tốt với chúng**).

THE CHILDREN OF INDULGENT OF LENIENT PARENTS (**những đứa trẻ sống trong sự nuông chiều từ các bậc phụ huynh hay khoan nhượng**) are likely to **GROW UP WITH SEVERAL NEGATIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS** (**phát triển với tính cách cá nhân tiêu cực**). The first and most obvious danger is that these children will become self-centred adults who show little consideration for the feelings or needs of others. One consequence of such an attitude could be that these adults are unable to work successfully in teams with other colleagues. A second negative trait in such people could be impulsiveness. A person who has never lived with any boundaries is likely to **LACK THE PATIENCE TO CAREFULLY CONSIDER OPTIONS BEFORE MAKING DECISIONS** (**thiếu sự kiên nhẫn để cân nhắc cẩn thận các lựa chọn trước khi đưa ra quyết định**). This may lead, for example, to **COMPULSIVE SHOPPING** (**việc mua sắm quá mức**), **UNWISE FINANCIAL DECISIONS** (**quyết định tài chính không khôn ngoan**), or even criminal activity.

In conclusion, parents should help their children to develop self-control and respect for others, and I do not believe that the permissive parenting style supports this objective.

IELTS Writing Task 2: add your own conclusion

40. Nowadays celebrities are more famous for their glamour and wealth than for their achievements, and this sets a bad example to young people.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

It is true that **SOME CELEBRITIES** (**một số người nổi tiếng**) are known for their **GLAMOROUS LIFESTYLES** (**những lối sống xa xỉ**) rather than for the work they do. While I agree that these celebrities set a bad example for children, I believe that other famous people act as positive role models.

On the one hand, many people do achieve fame without really working for it. They may have inherited money from parents, married a famous or wealthy person, or they may have **APPEARED IN GOSSIP MAGAZINES** (**xuất hiện trên báo lá cải**) or on a reality TV programme. A good example would be Paris Hilton, who is rich and famous for the wrong reasons. She spends her time attending parties and nightclubs, and her behaviour promotes the idea that appearance, glamour and media profile are more important than hard work and good character. The message to young people is that success can be achieved easily, and that school work is not necessary.

On the other hand, there are at least as many celebrities whose accomplishments make them **EXCELLENT ROLE MODELS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE** (**là những tấm gương tốt cho thế hệ trẻ**). Actors, musicians and sports stars become famous idols because they have worked hard and applied themselves to develop real skills and abilities. They **DEMONSTRATE GREAT EFFORT, DETERMINATION AND AMBITION** (**thể hiện nỗ lực quyết tâm và tham vọng to lớn**), which is required for someone who wants to be truly successful in their chosen field. An example is the actor and martial artist Jackie Chan, who has become world famous through years of practice and hard work. This kind of self-made celebrity can inspire children to **DEVELOP THEIR TALENTS THROUGH APPLICATION AND PERSEVERANCE** (**phát triển tài năng của mình bằng sự chuyên tâm và sự kiên trì**).

In conclusion, while some celebrities affect the youth badly, I believe others are becoming motivators for children.