

## High-scoring IELTS Writing Model Essays 2021-2022

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### Đề thi tháng 1/2022

Cùng chữa ngay một đề Writing task 2 rất khó ngày 20/01/2022 với thầy James Nguyen nhé

Đề bài:

Many people argue that in order to improve educational quality, high school students are encouraged to make comments or even criticism on their teachers. Others think it will lead to loss of respect and discipline in the classroom. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.  
(20-01-2022)

#### I. Brainstorming:

Với đề bài này, chúng ta cần discuss cả 2 quan điểm:

Body 1: Quan điểm 1: students make comments or even criticism on teachers có thể improve educational quality như thế nào?

Ngày nay, education = service, students = customers, teachers = service provider

=> customers make complaints, providers make rectification

Cụ thể, các giáo viên sẽ phải cẩn thận hơn về lesson planning và communication trong lớp => deliver the best lessons

Body 2: Quan điểm 2: students make comments or even criticism on teachers có thể gây ra loss of respect and discipline in the classroom như thế nào?

Direct argument between teachers and students in the classroom => lose temper, waste time of other 40 students when teachers have to spend time arguing with 1 or 2

Sau khi đã phân tích cả 2 quan điểm trên, chúng ta có thể đưa ra ý kiến của riêng mình (give your own opinion) ở phần Kết bài (Conclusion)

Conclusion: cần phải thực hiện việc này thật cẩn thận, thông qua indirect feedback như là notes, letters, message boxes, hoặc là private direct conversation.

## II. Bài làm:

There are conflicting opinions on whether high school students should be allowed to comment or criticize their teachers. From my perspective, although this proposal theoretically can enhance educational quality, its practice must be carefully executed so as to maintain order and the collective benefit of all students in the classroom.

On the one hand, it is completely reasonable that feedback from students can improve teaching quality. In this day and age, education is gradually becoming a service, while learners and teachers are also customers and service providers respectively. As a consequence, it is completely natural for customers to make complaints when they are not satisfied with the service they receive. This process undoubtedly improves the quality of the service as the providers can make rectification. In particular, teachers will need to be more careful with lesson planning and in-class communication in order to bring their students the best lessons.

On the other hand, improper execution of the aforementioned theory can cause some detrimental impacts. First, in the process of giving and receiving negative feedback, direct arguments between teachers and students in the classroom are unavoidable, which easily lead to disorder and cause the individuals involved to lose their temper, and inappropriate words can be spoken. Moreover, in case the teacher has to waste time answering the questions of a couple of unsatisfied students when the other 40 are completely satisfied, the overall benefit of the entire class will be adversely affected.

The arguments presented above lead to a conclusion that the key to success of this proposal lies in careful implementation. In order to avoid direct conflict in the process of exchanging feedback, indirect means of communication including message boxes, notes, and letters should be utilized. Unsatisfied students can also have a private direct conversation with their teachers

in order to have a detailed discussion. These approaches will ensure that unsatisfied students' opinions are heard while the valuable in-class time of other students are not wasted.

(326 words, band 7.0)

### III. Vocabulary highlights:

- Approach (n): cách tiếp cận, cách thực hiện
- Argument (n): cuộc tranh luận
- Collective = overall (adj): thuộc về tập thể, chung
- Complaint (n): sự chê bai, phàn nàn
- Disorder (n): sự hỗn loạn, mất trật tự
- Exchange (v): trao đổi qua lại
- Execute = implement (v): tiến hành, triển khai
- Execution = implementation = practice (n): sự tiến hành, triển khai một việc nào đó trên thực tế
- Feedback (n): phản hồi
- Inappropriate = improper (adj): không phù hợp
- Lesson plan (n): giáo án
- Lesson planning (n): việc soạn giáo án
- Lose temper (v): nổi nóng
- Rectify (v)/ Rectification (n): sửa chữa
- Satisfied >< Unsatisfied/ (adj): thỏa mãn/ không thỏa mãn
- Utilize = use (v): sử dụng

Đây là một bài viết với từ vựng và các main ideas đều rất đơn giản để tất cả các bạn học sinh đều có thể tiếp thu và làm theo được. Mọi người hãy để lại một trái tim để tiếp tục nhận các bài chữa đề tương tự nhé.

## Đề thi tháng 12/2021

*Đề bài: Some people think that hosting international sports event is good for the country, while some people think it is bad. Discuss both views and state your opinion.*

### 1. Dàn ý:

Body 1: thừa nhận ý kiến 2

Disadvantages:

- Finance: build expensive new venues for sports/infrastructure and facilities - the costs can exceed millions of dollars
- High risk of spreading contagious disease (Covid – 19): influx international travelers => large crowds of spectators => ideal for the spread of the virus

Tuy nhiên: - High vaccination coverage rate (tỉ lệ che phủ vaccine cao) and herd community (miễn dịch cộng đồng) => safe

Body 2: ý kiến của người viết đồng ý với Advantages:

- Investment and profits: Receive substantial revenue from ticket sales, tourist spending, and television rights => make a large profit - Popularize the image of the host: friendly people, good environment => increase international cooperation, especially in commerce and tourism

### 2. Bài làm:

Recently, there are contrasting viewpoints regarding the pros and cons of organizing sports events with the participation of teams from different countries. In my opinion, despite some drawbacks including construction costs and the risk of spreading diseases, the benefits of these events, namely opportunities for the host to make profits and popularize their image, are much more convincing.

For once, it is completely reasonable for some people to believe that hosting international sport tournaments is disadvantageous. This is because the cost required to construct the infrastructure and facilities for such events can reach millions of dollars, which might be unaffordable for some developing countries. Moreover, the spread of contagious diseases, such as the COVID-

19, is another plausible reason. During these events, the influx international travelers and large crowds of spectators inside the stadium or gymnasium create ideal conditions for the spread of the virus. However, I firmly believe that with the increasing vaccination coverage rates and herd community witnessed in many countries nowadays and in the future, it is rather safe to welcome foreign sports fans.

In contrast, from a personal perspective, the opposite viewpoint is much more agreeable due to the advantages of international sports tournaments. First, they provide the host countries with opportunities to receive great amounts of revenue from ticket sales, tourist spending, and television rights. In other words, this is only the problem of investment and return, and if properly managed, these events are wonderful chances to enrich the national budget. Furthermore, the image of the host with friendly people and good environment can be popularized, which results in an increase in international cooperation, especially in commerce and tourism. This had been proven by the success of the 2003 SEA Games in Vietnam.

In conclusion, despite the existence of some finance and safety concerns, I hold a strong belief that sports events are golden opportunities for economic growth, and they can be successfully organized with careful planning and precautions.

(323 words, band 7.5)

## **Đề thi tháng 11/2021**

**Đề ngày 27/11**

### **Task 1:**

Sample answer :

The provided pictures illustrate how the process of filtering and storing water for family use happens together with its components.

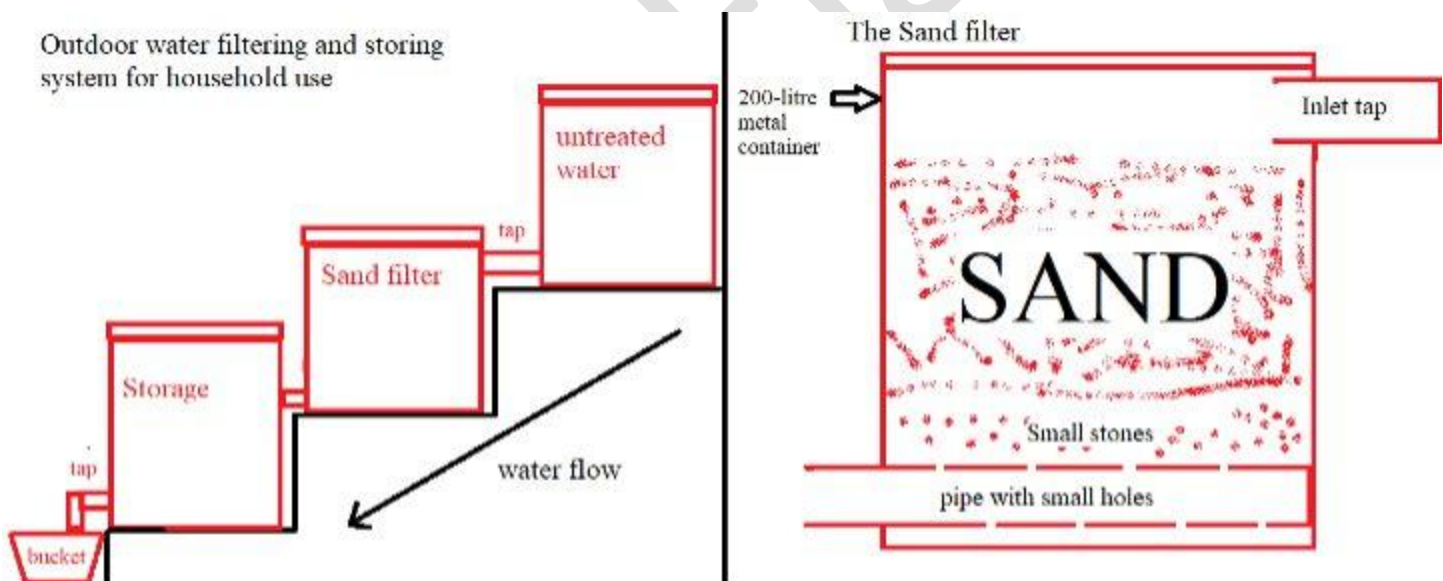
Generally, this process requires the installment of 3 metal containers with the volume of 200 liters which are situated on elevated platforms. All the containers must be sealed due to being located outdoor. A noteworthy detail is that the entire process is automatic since water flows down from the top container to the bottom one under gravitational force.

Specifically, the tank for untreated water sits on the top platform and is connected to the next container by means of a tap. The next container, which is placed on a lower platform, is the sand filter. Water enters this tank through an inlet tap at the top right-hand corner. Here, it is filtered by a thick layer of sand and a thin layer of small stones. Then, the water reaches a pipe with small holes at the bottom.

The third container on the bottom platform is for water storage. The water from the sand filter enters this tank also from a tap at the top right-hand corner. It can be used by a tap and a bucket, and the process finishes. (200 words, 15 minutes)

Vocabulary:

- ✓ Be located/situated/placed in/on/at (V phr, passive voice): được đặt ở vị trí nào
- ✓ Bucket (n): cái xô
- ✓ Elevated (adj): ở vị trí cao hơn so với mặt đất bình thường
- ✓ Filter (v, n): lọc/ thiết bị lọc
- ✓ Gravitational force (n): trọng lực
- ✓ Platform (n): nền tảng, nền đất
- ✓ Seal (v): bịt kín
- ✓ Tank/ container (n): thùng chứa, bể chứa nước
- ✓ Tap (n): vòi nước
- ✓ Volume (n): thể tích



**Task 2:**

Some people say charities should help to people who are in the greatest need no matter where they live, while some others say they should focus on people in their country. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

## I. Brainstorming:

Body 1: Reasons to help people in their own country:

1. Human nature: Donators can be persuaded easily to send help to people living in the same community, geographic regions, ethnic groups, and nation => Sense of belonging (n): cảm giác thuộc về một tập thể, cộng đồng

2. Nationalism (n): chủ nghĩa dân tộc / national unity (n): sự đoàn kết dân tộc: when people of the same country support each other for the collective benefit of the country

Example: Vietnam, storms and flooding in the central provinces => individuals and organizations from the North and the South immediately send help

Body 2: Reasons to help the most miserable people regardless of their places of living

1. The original and fundamental meaning of charity: support individuals in times of peril => geographic, national, and territorial differences should not become barriers

2. The ability of international charitable organizations, for instance The Red Cross:

Have branches and offices worldwide => timely reach and support people in any country.

## II. Vocabulary:

- ✓ charitable organisation = philanthropic organisation: tổ chức từ thiện
- ✓ charity = philanthropy (mass noun): việc từ thiện nói chung
- ✓ community (n): cộng đồng
- ✓ countrymen (n): những người đồng hương
- ✓ donator (n): người quyên góp, tài trợ tiền/ vật chất cho người nghèo
- ✓ ethnic group (n): dân tộc
- ✓ geographic region (n): vùng miền
- ✓ in times of peril (n): trong những lúc nguy hiểm/ hoạn nạn
- ✓ mainstream ideology (n): hệ tư tưởng chính thống
- ✓ support (v, n), help (v, n), assist (v) assistance, aid (v, n): giúp đỡ, trợ giúp, cứu trợ
- ✓ the poorest members of society, the poorest, the most miserable individuals, poverty-stricken individuals (n phrase): những người nghèo khổ nhất



- ✓ where they live, their living locations, their place of living (n phrase/n clause): nơi họ (những người nghèo khổ cần giúp đỡ) sinh sống

### III. Sample answer:

Recently there are different views on whether charitable organisations should send material and financial aid to the most miserable individuals regardless of their places of living, or should they concentrate on helping people from their own country. From a personal perspective, despite some obvious reasons for the latter idea, it seems that the former one is much more agreeable due to the core principle of charity and the operational ability of international organizations.

On the one hand, it is understandable why some people believe prefer giving support to their own countrymen. It is much easier for donators to be persuaded to send help to people sharing some similarities, such as those belonging to the same community, geographic region, or ethnic group. This creates a sense of belonging in all members of such communities or groups. Moreover, nationalism has always been a mainstream ideology in many countries. When people of a country give assistance to each other for the collective benefit of the nation, national unity is achieved. Vietnam can be a great example; when natural disasters such as storms or flooding happened in the central region last year, individuals and organizations from the north and the south immediately joined hand and sent their support.

On the other hand, from my viewpoint, the poorest members of society should be the first ones to receive assistance regardless of where they live. The most original and fundamental meaning of philanthropy is to provide sufficient support to individuals in times of peril. There are countless examples from victims of war in the Middle East to African inhabitants who suffer from hunger. These people surely deserve to receive support, and geographical, national, and territorial differences should not become barriers. Another important point is that international philanthropic organisations, The Red Cross for instance, have established branches and offices globally. This enables them to operate worldwide and timely reach poverty-stricken individuals who are in desperate need of their help.

In conclusion, based on the aforementioned arguments, the poorest should always be prioritised despite their living locations. (339 words, band 7.0)

### Some final thoughts:

Nhìn chung thì bài thi trên máy tính cực kỳ ưu việt ở kỹ năng Reading và Writing. Trong quá trình viết thầy đã chỉnh sửa bằng Cut/Copy/Paste rất nhiều. Đó là lí do tại sao thầy lại có thể viết được dài hơn hẳn (339 words) so với bình thường hay dạy học sinh trên lớp (dưới 300 words). Lúc về nhà viết lại thì thầy mới phát hiện ra một số lỗi chính tả mà mình đã không để ý trong lúc thi, ví dụ như các từ philanthropy, poverty, và flooding. Có lẽ vì những lỗi này mà bài viết đạt 7.0 mà không được 7.5 như kỳ vọng.



Còn với phần Reading, trên máy tính, thí sinh có thể highlight các từ vựng/câu văn quan trọng chứa thông tin một cách dễ dàng. Việc dùng bàn phím và chuột để lướt qua bài đọc cũng nhanh và thuận tiện hơn hẳn so với lật từng trang giấy và dò tìm từ khóa bằng bút chì.

## Đề ngày 13/11

### Ý tưởng:

Introduction: khai thác cụm từ an urban development plan (1 kế hoạch phát triển đô thị) của 1 thị trấn vào các năm tiếp theo

Overview: Ở đây ta sẽ nhận xét thấy thị trấn này sẽ bao gồm 1 quảng trường trung tâm (central square), khu vực nội thành (downtown area) và khu vực ngoại thành (outskirt). Nội thành và ngoại thành sẽ được tách biệt với nhau bằng những con đường vành đai (ring roads). Từ đó, ta thấy nội thành có ít nhà ở, nhưng nhiều tiện ích (bus stops, car parks, recreational area), còn khu vực ngoại thành có nhiều nhà ở, 2 khu công nghiệp và ít tiện ích hơn.

Body 1 nói về khu vực downtown và central square

Body 2 nói về vùng outskirts

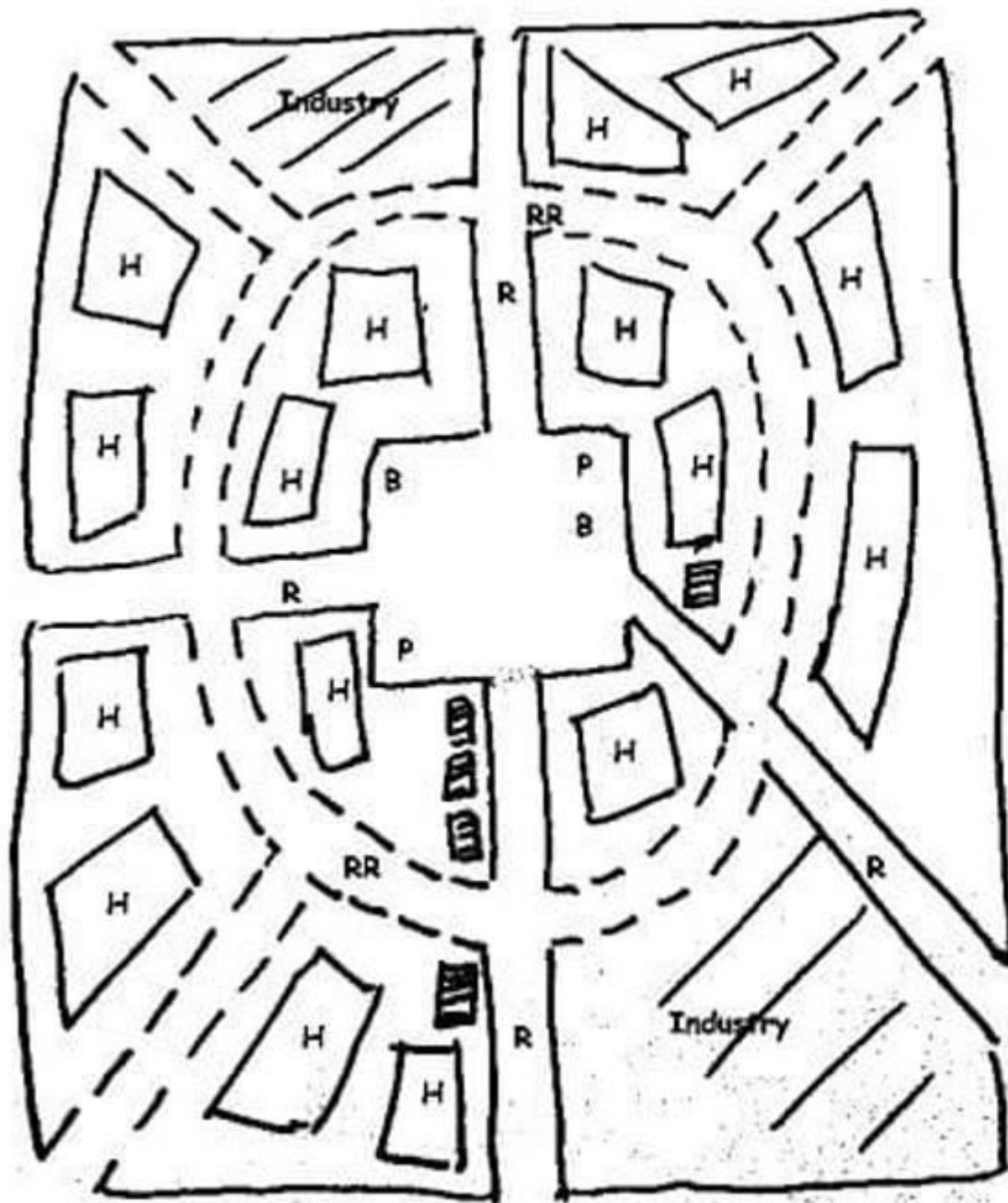
Mọi người có thể tham khảo bài viết mẫu của thầy sau:

The provided map illustrates an urban development plan of a town in the upcoming years.

Generally, the town will consist of a central square, a downtown area which is encircled by ring roads, and some outskirts areas outside the ring roads. The downtown area will have more life amenities, while the majority of accommodation and industrial areas will lie in the outskirts.

Specifically, the central square can be accessed by roads from four directions namely the north, the west, the south, and the southeast. Two car parks and two bus stops will be situated on this square. The square will also be surrounded by six housing areas and four recreational areas, all of which will be located inside the ring roads.

Regarding the outskirts, there will be ten housing areas scattered around, while two industrial zones will lie in the north and south of the town. There will be only one recreational center in the south. Finally, when all the roads and ring roads are counted, there will be seven directions except the east to travel to the surrounding towns. (180w, band 7.0)



H = Housing  
R = Roads  
RR = Ring Road  
I = Industry  
P = Parking  
B = Bus stand  
▨ = Recreation

## ĐỀ THI THÁNG 7/2021

### ĐỀ 1

Link video: [https://bit.ly/writingt7\\_1](https://bit.ly/writingt7_1)

Đề bài:

**Large companies use sports events to promote their products.**

**Some people think this has a negative impact on sports.**

**To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

Type: *OPINION*

Topic: *Sports*

Subtopic: *Impacts of advertisements on sports*

### **Introduction**

#### **(1) Background information**

*In recent decades, it has been observed that large corporations have been increasingly utilizing athletic events for the purpose of marketing and selling their goods.*

- *for the purpose of + doing sth: để làm được điều gì đó*
- *Increasingly utilizing (adv + v) tăng cường sử dụng*

#### **(2) Statement**

*Whether this trend has brought about more benefits or drawbacks for sports remains a debatable issue, and this essay serves to give an insight into the situation.*

- *Sth remains a debatable issue: điều gì đó vẫn còn là vấn đề gây tranh cãi*

- *This essay serves to give an insight into the situation: Bài luận này nhằm đưa ra góc nhìn về vấn đề này*

## Body 1

(1) On the one hand, it is fair to say that the **monetization** integrated into sports events could result in a number of disadvantages.

- Monetization (n) kiếm tiền (từ tài sản, hoạt động kinh doanh)

(2) Firstly, as money is being poured into sports, athletes are required to allocate a remarkable amount of time to serving sponsorship contracts by showing up in promotional events and taking part in tiring advertisement productions.

- *Allocate a remarkable amount of time to + N/V-ing: Dành một khoảng thời gian đáng kể vào việc gì đó*
- *To be poured: Được đổ vào*

(3) As a result, it could exhaust their energy, which could be better spent on practicing and competing at high levels, thus leading to poorer performance.

A well-known case of this issue in Vietnam is that of a national goalkeeper, Nguyen Van A, who was expected to be the best to guard the goal for our nation in the upcoming years. As he devoted too much of his time to acting in adverts, he gradually lost focus and confidence during important matches, which negatively affected his reputation.

- *Thus + V-ing: Vì vậy + hành động*
- *Devote time: Dành thời gian*

(4) Secondly, it is a fact that in global sports competitions like the Euros, World Cup or NBA, there are often tens or hundreds of brands advertising in various approaches and forms.

- *It is a(n) (actual) fact that: Đó là một sự thật rằng*

(5) Consequently, it leads to the audience's negative feelings of being bombarded with annoying and frustrating commercials, adversely influencing the pure enjoyment of sports that they expect.

## Body 2

(1) On the other hand, there is no denying that financial gains from advertisements in sports could bring significant advantages for several reasons.

- *There is no denying that: Không thể chối từ rằng*

(2) With a huge source of money flowing in, establishments could invest in constructing and maintaining stadiums and arenas, improving the quality of medical treatments given to players and staff, and ensuring security throughout sports events

(3) The positive outcome of this could be the immense joy of sports lovers around the world, which could sometimes be memorable for a lifetime.

The success of an athletic event could also boost the image of the host country, leading to more commercial opportunities or political advantages in the future.

- *Immense (adj): rất lớn*
- *Memorable (adj): đáng nhớ*

(4) Furthermore, more money would be a big motivation for youngsters who want to pursue a career in professional sports.

(5) For example, advertisements have given sports stars like Ronaldo, Messi life-changing payment, allowing them to fully concentrate on playing football and achieving admirable performances.

- *Pursue (v) pursuit (n) : theo đuổi*
- *Admirable (adj) đáng ngưỡng mộ*

## Conclusion

*(1) In conclusion, it is undeniable that there are both **merits** and **demerits** of commercialization in sports.*

- *Merit (n) ưu điểm >< demerit (n) nhược điểm*

*(2) Nevertheless, I am personally convinced that the benefits outweigh the drawbacks, as financial gains from advertising allow better conditions for sports competitions, as well as motivate young people to take part in sports and perform the best.*

## Bài mẫu hoàn chỉnh:

In recent decades, it has been observed that large corporations have been increasingly utilizing athletic events for the purpose of marketing and selling their goods. Whether this trend has brought about more benefits or drawbacks for sports remains a debatable issue, and this essay serves to give an insight into the situation.

On the one hand, it is fair to say that the monetization integrated into sports events could result in a number of disadvantages. Firstly, as money is being poured into sports, athletes are required to allocate a remarkable amount of time to serving sponsorship contracts by showing up in promotional events and taking part in tiring advertisement productions. As a result, it could exhaust their energy, which could be better spent on practicing and competing at high levels, thus leading to poorer performance. A well-known case of this issue in Vietnam is that of a national goalkeeper, Nguyen Van A, who was expected to be the best to guard the goal for our nation in the upcoming years. As he devoted too much of his time to acting in adverts, he gradually lost focus and confidence during important matches, which negatively affected his reputation. Secondly, it is a fact that in global sports competitions like the Euros, World Cup or NBA, there are often tens or hundreds of brands advertising in various approaches and forms. Consequently, it leads to the audience's negative feelings of being bombarded with annoying and frustrating commercials, adversely influencing the pure enjoyment of sports that they expect.



On the other hand, there is no denying that financial gains from advertisements in sports could bring significant advantages for several reasons. With a huge source of money flowing in, establishments could invest in constructing and maintaining stadiums and arenas, improving the quality of medical treatments given to players and staff, and ensuring security throughout sports events. The positive outcome of this could be the immense joy of sports lovers around the world, which could sometimes be memorable for a lifetime. The success of an athletic event could also boost the image of the host country, leading to more commercial opportunities or political advantages in the future. Furthermore, more money would be a big motivation for youngsters who want to pursue a career in professional sports. For example, advertisements have given sports stars like Ronaldo, Messi life-changing payment, allowing them to fully concentrate on playing football and achieving admirable performances.

In conclusion, it is undeniable that there are both merits and demerits of commercialization in sports. Nevertheless, I am personally convinced that the benefits outweigh the drawbacks, as financial gains from advertising allow better conditions for sports competitions, as well as motivate young people to take part in sports and perform the best.

### Từ vựng và collocation:

For the purpose of + doing sth: để làm được điều gì đó

Increasingly utilizing (adv + v): tăng cường sử dụng

Sth remains a debatable issue: điều gì đó vẫn còn là vấn đề gây tranh cãi

This essay serves to give an insight into the situation: Bài luận này nhằm đưa ra góc nhìn về vấn đề này

Monetization (n) kiếm tiền (từ tài sản, hoạt động kinh doanh)

Allocate a remarkable amount of time to + N/V-ing: Dành một khoảng thời gian đáng kể vào việc gì đó

To be poured: Được đổ vào

Thus + V-ing: Vì vậy + hành động

Devote time: Dành thời gian

It is a(n) (actual) fact that: Đó là một sự thật rằng

There is no denying that: Không thể chối từ rằng

Immense (adj): rất lớn

Memorable (adj): đáng nhớ

Pursue (v) pursuit (n) : theo đuổi

Admirable (adj) đáng ngưỡng mộ

## ĐỀ 2

Link video: [https://bit.ly/writingt7\\_2](https://bit.ly/writingt7_2)

Đề bài:

**In many countries, the number of animals and plants is declining.**

**Why do you think it is happening?**

**How to solve this issue?**

**Type: Cause - Solution**

**Topic: Environment**

### Introduction

*In recent decades, there has been a significant decrease in the population of animals and plants in different parts of the world.*

- *There has been a/an + adj + N + in S: Đã có một sự + tính từ + danh từ + trong chủ điểm*

*Ex: There has been remarkable increase in the number of cars in Hanoi*

*-> Đã có một sự tăng mạnh trong số lượng xe ô tô ở Hà Nội*

*This essay serves to give an insight into the reasons behind this alarming change and several solutions to deal with it.*

- *This essay serves to give an insight into sth: Bài luận này nhằm đưa ra góc nhìn về một điều gì đó*

*Ex: I love this book, because it gives me an insight into my country's economy*

*-> Tôi thích quyển sách này, vì nó cho tôi góc nhìn về nền kinh tế đất nước tôi*

## **Body 1**

*The decline in the number of flora and fauna can be associated with certain factors.*

- *Flora & fauna: thực vật và động vật*

*Firstly, due to the ever increasing world's population as well as the growing demand for transportation, there has been a remarkable increase in CO2 emissions.*

*Consequently, global warming, where the temperatures of the Earth go up noticeably, has become a pressing issue.*

- *Sth has become a pressing / aching issue: Điều gì đó đã trở thành một vấn đề gây quan ngại*

*This results in a number of natural disasters, namely tsunami, earthquake, drought or violent storms, destroying animals and plants' habitats and forcing them into extinction.*

*Secondly, the problem of illegal poachers and loggers in many regions of the world is also alarming.*

*For financial gains, they often kill a large number of animals and cut down trees on a large scale, especially exotic species, which contributes to the decline in wildlife populations.*

## Body 2

*There are a few actions that could be taken in order to alleviate the problem.*

- *Alleviate (adj) alleviation (n) làm nhẹ*
- *There are a few actions that could be taken in order to alleviate the problem: Có một vài hành động có thể được thực thi để làm nhẹ vấn đề này*

*In order to reduce the amount of carbon emissions from private vehicles, such as cars and motorbikes, it is vital that the government encourages its citizens to use public transportation.*

- *It is vital that ...: Rất quan trọng rằng*

*As a result, it would lift the heavy burden off the worsening climate and therefore help protect natural habitats where animals and plants reside.*

- *Reside (v) ở tại, cư trú*  
*resident (n) cư dân*  
*residence (n) sự cư trú / khu dân cư*

*Furthermore, it is crucial to raise the public's awareness of the importance of environmental protection and habitat conservation, which play an important role in preserving the population of animals and plants.*

- *It is crucial to ...: Rất quan trọng để*
- *Which play an important role in V-ing / N: Điều này đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc / hành động gì đó*

*To do this, schools should offer more courses and lessons related to protecting the environment and ecosystem, so young generations could be mindful in their daily activities and are motivated to participate in environmental and wildlife conservation campaigns.*

*All such efforts will eventually contribute to maintaining and even increasing wildlife populations in the future.*

## Conclusion

To conclude, the declining number of animals and plants is mainly due to harmful emissions from vehicles and unlawful poaching and logging.

- Unlawful = illegal (adj): phạm pháp

To mitigate the issue, it is important to motivate people to take public transportation and educate youngsters about the importance of protecting the environment and wildlife, as well as what they can do to help.

- Mitigate (adj) = alleviate (adj): làm nhẹ

## Bài mẫu hoàn chỉnh:

In recent decades, there has been a significant decrease in the population of animals and plants in different parts of the world. This essay serves to give an insight into the reasons behind this alarming change and several solutions to deal with it.

The decline in the number of flora and fauna can be associated with certain factors. Firstly, due to the ever increasing world's population as well as the growing demand for transportation, there has been a remarkable increase in CO2 emissions. Consequently, global warming, where the temperatures of the Earth go up noticeably, has become a pressing issue. This results in a number of natural disasters, namely tsunami, earthquake, drought or violent storms, destroying animals and plants' habitats and forcing them into extinction. Secondly, the problem of illegal poachers and loggers in many regions of the world is also alarming. For financial gains, they

often kill a large number of animals and cut down trees on a large scale, especially exotic species, which contributes to the decline in wildlife populations.

There are a few actions that could be taken in order to alleviate the problem. In order to reduce the amount of carbon emissions from private vehicles, such as cars and motorbikes, it is vital that the government encourages its citizens to use public transportation. As a result, it would lift the heavy burden off the worsening climate and therefore help protect natural habitats where animals and plants reside. Furthermore, it is crucial to raise the public's awareness of the importance of environmental protection and habitat conservation, which play an important role in preserving the population of animals and plants. To do this, schools should offer more courses and lessons related to protecting the environment and ecosystem, so young generations could be mindful in their daily activities and are motivated to participate in environmental and wildlife conservation campaigns. All such efforts will eventually contribute to maintaining and even increasing wildlife populations in the future.

To conclude, the declining number of animals and plants is mainly due to harmful emissions from vehicles and unlawful poaching and logging. To mitigate the issue, it is important to motivate people to take public transportation and educate youngsters about the importance of protecting the environment and wildlife, as well as what they can do to help.

- There has been a/an + adj + N + in S: Đã có một sự + tính từ + danh từ + trong chủ điểm

Ex: There has been remarkable increase in the number of cars in Hanoi

-> Đã có một sự tăng mạnh trong số lượng xe ô tô ở Hà Nội

- This essay serves to give an insight into sth: Bài luận này nhằm đưa ra góc nhìn về một điều gì đó

Ex: I love this book, because it gives me an insight into my country's economy

-> Tôi thích quyển sách này, vì nó cho tôi góc nhìn về nền kinh tế đất nước tôi

- Flora & fauna: thực vật và động vật



- Sth has become a pressing / aching issue: Điều gì đó đã trở thành một vấn đề gây quan ngại
- Alleviate (adj) alleviation (n) làm nhẹ
- There are a few actions that could be taken in order to alleviate the problem: Có một vài hành động có thể được thực thi để làm nhẹ vấn đề này
- It is vital that ...: Rất quan trọng rằng
- Reside (v) ở tại, cư trú  
resident (n) cư dân  
residence (n) sự cư trú / khu dân cư
- It is crucial to ...: Rất quan trọng để
- Which play an important role in V-ing / N: Điều này đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc / hành động gì đó
- Unlawful = illegal (adj): phạm pháp
- Mitigate (adj) = alleviate (adj): làm nhẹ

### ĐỀ 3

Link video: [https://bit.ly/writing7\\_3](https://bit.ly/writing7_3)

Đề bài:

**In the past, people stored knowledge in books. Nowadays, people store knowledge on the Internet. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?**

Type: Advantage - Disadvantage

Topic: Internet

Subtopic: (+) & (-) of storing knowledge online

## Introduction

### (1) Background information

In recent years, due to the proliferation of technology, people have a growing tendency to keep information on the Internet instead of in printed books.

- *Due to the proliferation of technology: Do sự tăng trưởng nhanh của công nghệ*
- *Have a growing tendency to: Có xu hướng làm gì đó tăng lên*

(2) It has become a debatable topic whether this change has brought about more advantages or disadvantages. From my perspective, the benefits outweigh the drawbacks for several reasons, and this essay serves to give an insight into the situation.

- *Debatable (adj) gây tranh cãi -> Sth has become a debatable topic: Điều gì đó đã trở thành vấn đề gây tranh cãi*
- *Give an insight into sth: Đưa ra góc nhìn về điều gì đó*

## Body 1

(1) On the one hand, supporters of this trend often claim that the merits coming from storing knowledge online are remarkable.

- *Remarkable (adj) đáng chú ý, đặc biệt*
- *Merits >< demerits: ưu điểm >< nhược điểm*

(2) Firstly, there is no denying that accessing information on the Internet offers great convenience, which is crucial in today's world of advanced technology.

- *There is no denying that: Không thể chối từ rằng*
- *Offer great convenience: Cung cấp một sự thuận tiện lớn*

(3) Whenever people are in need of finding information that serves particular purposes, instead of spending time finding the suitable books and correct chapters like in the past,

with just a few clicks on any electronic devices connected to the Internet, they can precisely locate the answers they need in no time.

- *To be in need of sth: Cần điều gì đó*

(4) Secondly, keeping data online is also considered a great way of protecting the environment, as it relieves the burden of printing books, which often led to mass deforestation in the past years.

- *Deforestation (n) nạn phá rừng*

(5) In modern times, technological advances have allowed readers to conveniently upload and download hundreds of gigabytes of data, which is equivalent to millions of books, helping to preserve trees all around the world.

## Body 2

(1) On the other hand, although storing information on the Internet is advantageous, it also has certain drawbacks.

(2) An alarming concern is the quality of information that is circulating online.

- *An alarming concern is ...: Một mối lo đáng báo động đó là*

(3) In the past, publishers had to carefully examine information in books before printing and distributing them.

However, nowadays, anyone can put information anywhere and anytime on the Internet, so there is a huge source of unreliable information, which could negatively impact the mindset of readers.

(4) This is not to mention that Internet users could suffer from viruses that harm their electronic devices.

- *This is not to mention that: Đây còn chưa kể rằng*

(5) It is an actual fact that there are thousands of types of malicious softwares and programs that could be installed on the computers, phones or laptops of individuals and organizations without their consent when they click on suspicious links.

- Malicious (adj) gây hại
- Consent (n) sự đồng ý, sự tán thành

## Conclusion

(1) In conclusion, there is no denying that storing information on the Internet has both advantages and disadvantages.

(2) Nevertheless, I am personally convinced that the merits outweigh its demerits, as it is a much more convenient way to search for data and also plays a role in the preservation of wood used for printing books.

## ĐỀ THI NGÀY 19/6/2021

Link video chữa đề: [https://bit.ly/chuadewriting\\_19\\_6](https://bit.ly/chuadewriting_19_6)

**Some people think that sports play an important role in the development of society. Others think they are nothing more than a leisure activity. Discuss both views and give your opinion.**

### Analysis:

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Topic</b>     | sports role in contemporary society  |
| <b>Viewpoint</b> | (1)sports as recreational activities<br>(2)sports as a fundamental part of social and cultural development |
| <b>Question</b>  | Discuss and give your own opinion  |

### **Brainstorm:**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Introduction</b> | [TOPIC] has become a perpetual concern/contentious topic to the public in recent years. Some individuals believe that [VIEWPOINT 1], while others argue that [VIEWPOINT 2]. In this essay, I would like to discuss both of these perspectives before drawing a reasoned conclusion. |
| <b>Body 1</b>       | sports as recreational activities<br>SUPPORT :<br>(1) alleviate the harmful impacts of the win-at-all-cost attitude among elite players.<br>(2) high stakes attitude detrimentally affect school education and student development  |
| <b>Body 2</b>       | sports as social and cultural development tool<br>SUPPORT:<br>(1) shape citizens' understanding of socio-economic issues<br>(2) unique power to mobilize and inspire people   |
| <b>Conclusion</b>   | GIVE YOUR OWN OPINION   |

### **Essay:**

Sport activities have become a perpetual concern for the public in recent years. Some individuals believe that sports are nothing but purely recreational activities, while others argue that sports play an essential role in social and cultural advancement in any community. In this essay, I would like to discuss both of these perspectives before drawing a reasoned conclusion.

On the one hand, some people claim that sports should only be considered physical recreations due to the high stakes inflicted upon elite athletes and knock-on effects on school education. Firstly, recreationalizing sports might alleviate the detrimental repercussions of the win-at-all-cost attitudes from elite players as they flagrantly disregard their own welfare. Professional athletes tend to neglect injuries and continue playing with pain, resulting in long-term health impacts, or they might even resort to unethical means and athletic performance-enhancing drugs, including doping, for achieving championship. Secondly, the high stakes attitude could devastate school sports field and other aspects of school. While the benefits of exercise to kids' physical and mental wellbeing are well-documented, there is a huge discrepancy between kids kicking a ball around a park and them being subject to highly structured, high-stress and high-stakes organized sports. Pushing students to the limits by partaking in overly arduous sports under the socially constructed pressure might become self-harmful and ultimately bring disruption to their personal and school lives.

On the other hand, sports activities are essential to society as a telling reflection of a society's values. Firstly, sports in society can even influence citizens' understanding of socio-economic issues, and they can help frame national identity or divert attention to pressing issues. For instance, the recent Colin Kaepernick controversy, in which he led a movement of NFL players kneeling during the national anthem, raised awareness of police brutality against African Americans, and led to the NFL agreeing to devote substantial funds to help reverse the trend in cities across America. Secondly, while sports can also, at times negatively impact society with corruption, scandal, and the incitement of violence, their positive influence far outweighs their negative aspects as it has a unique power to attract, mobilize and inspire people. In fact, sports are synonymous with human values, including respect for the opponent, acceptance of binding rules, teamwork and fairness. Physical activities like sports, whether for recreational,



professional or educational purposes, are not merely about fitness and victory; above all, they are an essential building block of a prosperous and healthy society. Much like a country's educational system, media, or political and social movement, sporting events bring disparate people together by strengthening ties and celebrating the common ideals of fairness, sacrifice, hope and sportmanship.

In conclusion, despite certain validity in support of considering sports as physical recreations, I still believe that sports should serve as a fundamental part of social and human advancement.

Words: 468

### **Vocabulary and Collocations:**

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| high stakes   | high risk                            |
| elite sports/professional sports<br>elite/professional players/athletes |                                      |
| inflict upon  | cause                                |
| knock-on effect   | hiệu ứng sâu rộng                    |
| detrimental repercussions   | tác động bất lợi                     |
| win-at-all-cost attitude  | thái độ thắng bằng mọi giá           |
| unethical means   | phương tiện phi đạo đức              |
| athletic performance-enhancing drugs                                    | thuốc tăng cường thành tích thể thao |

|                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| arduous                        | physicall demanding                  |
| bring disruption to            | mang lại sự gián đoạn/đổ vỡ cho..... |
| telling reflection of          | phản ánh quan trọng về               |
| national identity              | bản sắc dân tộc                      |
| police brutality               | sự tàn bạo của cảnh sát              |
| incitement of violence         | kích động bạo lực                    |
| political and social movements | phong trào chính trị/xã hội          |
| common ideals                  | lý tưởng chung                       |
| acceptance of binding rules    | chấp nhận những quy tắc chung        |
| sportmanship                   | tinh thần thể thao                   |
| essential building block of    | một khối thiết yếu của....           |

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 12/6/2021**

Link video chữa chi tiết: [https://bit.ly/chuadewriting\\_12\\_6](https://bit.ly/chuadewriting_12_6)

**Some people think that newly built houses should follow the style of old houses in local areas. Others think that people should have freedom to build houses of their own style**

### Analysis:

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Topic</b>     | architectural style   |
| <b>Viewpoint</b> | (1) the right to decide the architectural style for their own houses<br>(2) new constructions should follow the style of earlier built houses |
| <b>Question</b>  | Discuss and give your own opinion   |

### Brainstorm:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Introduction</b> | [TOPIC] has become a perpetual concern/contentious topic. Some individuals believe that [VIEWPOINT 1], while others claim that [VIEWPOINT 2]. In this essay, I would like to discuss both of these perspectives before drawing a reasoned conclusion. |
| <b>Body 1</b>       | infringement on personal liberty<br>SUPPORT: personal freedom the cornerstone of constitutionalized states<br>→ only require to follow if built within strictly regulated heritage sites  |
| <b>Body 2</b>       | Follow the style of old buildings<br>(1) economic values from tourism activities<br>(2) educational values to future generations  |
| <b>Conclusion</b>   | GIVE YOUR OWN OPINION   |

### Essay:

The architectural style has become a perpetual concern for the public in recent years. Some individuals believe that newly built houses should follow the same style as old buildings, while others argue that citizens should have the freedom to choose the architectural style for their

homes. In this essay, I would like to discuss both of these perspectives before drawing a reasoned conclusion.

On the one hand, the implementation of style restriction on new construction could be considered a direct attack on personal liberty. Immediate personal freedom in areas of civic life has always been a cornerstone of any constitutionalized society, which means some forms of restrictions on how citizens could build their homes could contravene their fundamental right, the right to an adequate standard of living, or the right to live comfortably. In other words, the government should encourage citizens to follow some sets off rules and restrictions only if new-build projects occur within strictly regulated heritage zones.

On the other hand, requiring newly constructed homes to follow earlier era-built houses might bring economic values from tourism activities and historical and cultural values for future generations. Firstly, new constructions inside heritage zones and archaeological reservations should be subject to heritage preservation legislation, including height and style restrictions, due to the need to preserve the overall picture of these areas to draw an influx of domestic and international tourists. Letting residents build their houses based on their preferences might eventually disturb the landscape panorama and its immediate surroundings, later potentially losing its allure to travelers and holiday-makers. Secondly, from a heritage point of view, a composed landscape with architecturally valuable or historically significant buildings or a landscape bearing signs of centuries of a well-established type of farming or other uses might provide the locals and future generations with testimony to the past. Any disturbance from the facade of newly built houses could destroy the attempt by the administration to preserve the educational values to teach future generations about cultural and historical values of ancient towns and heritage sites.

In conclusion, despite certain validity in favor of letting citizens have the right to choose the architectural style for their houses, I believe that these new constructions should adhere to the style of old buildings for economic and educational benefits.

Words: 378.

**Vocabulary and Collocations:**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| a direct attack on  | một cuộc tấn công trực tiếp lên            |
| contravene  | can thiệp/trái ngược                       |
| fundamental right   | quyền cơ bản                               |
| the right to an adequate standard of living                     | quyền có cuộc sống cơ bản                  |
| the right to live comfortably                                   |  |
| heritage zones  | khu vực di sản                             |
| architecturally valuable and historically significant buildings | tòa nhà có giá trị về lịch sử và kiến trúc |
| archaeological reservations                                     | bảo tồn khảo cổ học                        |
| heritage preservation legislation                               | luật bảo tồn di sản                        |
| draw an influx of   | thu hút 1 lượng lớn.....                   |
| lose allure to....  | mất đi sức hấp dẫn với.....                |
| provide sb with testimony to .....                              | cung cấp bằng chứng về.....                |
| panorama  | toàn cảnh                                  |
| facade  | mặt tiền                                   |

## ĐỀ THI NGÀY 5/6/2021

Link video chữa chi tiết: [http://bit.ly/chuadewriting\\_5\\_6](http://bit.ly/chuadewriting_5_6)

Some people think that governments should ban dangerous sports, while others think people should have freedom to do any sports or activity. Discuss both views and give your own opinion (Đề thi ngày 05/06/2021)

### Analysis:

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Topic     | Extreme sports = high-risk activities/high-adrenaline sports               |
| Viewpoint | 1- an absolute ban on extreme sports<br>2- individuals should have freedom |
| Question  | Discuss and give your own opinion  |

### Brainstorm:

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Introduction | [TOPIC] has become a perpetual concern/contentious topic. Some individuals believe that [VIEWPOINT 1], while other claim tht [VIEWPOINT 2]. In this essay, I would like to discuss both of these viewpoints/perspectives before drawing a reasoned conclusion. |
| Body 1       | the administration's interest to protect health and life of citizens<br>1- commercialization of risk, influencing on inexperienced participants to engage in these activities with nearly no knowledge or preparation  |



|            |   |
|------------|---|
|            | 2- the intensity of belonging to extreme culture with the social media and TV coverage  |
| Body 2     | <p>infringement on personal liberty</p> <p>1- personal freedom the cornerstone of constitutionalized states<br/>→ outright ban would contravene personal choices about physical activities and hobbies</p> <p>2- show the disjointed governance of the government</p> |
| Conclusion | GIVE OUR OWN OPINION  |

### Essay:

A wide range of high-risk, high-adrenaline activities, collectively known as extreme sports, has grown exponentially in popularity in recent years. As a result, some individuals believe that the administration should issue an outright ban on these sports, while others think that the personal liberty of choosing sports should not be violated. In this essay, I would like to discuss both of these perspectives before drawing a reasoned conclusion.

On the one hand, a complete prohibition on high-risk sports is of the administration's interest to protect life and health of citizens, especially those inexperienced and amateurs influenced by commercial ads and media coverage. Firstly, the commercialization of risk through various tourist-oriented avenues strips the real prospect of injuries and death from the extremity, causing inexperienced non-athletes to engage in these activities for self-centered glory and fantasy while lacking basic awareness of imminent risk of harm or proper training sessions of specialized equipment use. Secondly, the intensity of belonging to a culture of extremity is repeatedly amplified through social media and TV coverage, encouraging the general public to partaking in these high-risk sports with an illusion that they are becoming part of elite athletes. This discourse surrounding extreme sports suggests that they are offering something more than

conventional sports could ever offer to participants. Therefore, an absolute ban of extreme sports could reduce the life-threatening injury possibility for ill-informed participants.

On the other hand, I still argue that the decision to engage in high-adrenaline activities should be reserved for each individual as an outright ban could violently infringe on personal liberty and cause a loss of trust and confidence towards the government. Firstly, immediate personal freedom in areas of civic life has always been a cornerstone of any constitutionalized society, which means a complete prohibition on popular outdoor sports could contravene the foundational right, the right of choosing their hobbies and physical activities. Also, the failure of regulating extreme sports leading to an outright ban only shows the disjointed and siloed governance of the administration. In fact, athletes would keep venturing into mountains or high-risk sites without even less oversight in the absence of legalization. Therefore, policy makers should devise more thoughtful reforms, requiring stricter mandatory kits, certifications, proper training, and improvement in infrastructure and various measures for safety, allowing individuals to make their decision on partaking in these activities.

In conclusion, despite well-intentioned aims to protect citizens' life and health, I believe that people should be allowed to choose their outdoor activities as the administration should refer to reforms to achieve better regulation rather than an outright ban on extreme sports.

Words: 430.

### Vocabulary and Collocations:

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| grow exponentially in popularity       | become extremely popular  |
| issue an outright ban on.....          | đưa ra lệnh cấm hoàn toàn |
| outright = complete = absolute         | ban=prohibition           |
| commercialization of risk              | thương mại hóa nguy cơ    |
| personal liberty/freedom/individualism | chủ nghĩa/tự do cá nhân   |
| imminent risk of harm                  | nguy cơ tổn hại tiềm tàng |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| under-informed           | thiếu thông tin                                    |
| ill-prepared             | thiếu chuẩn bị                                     |
| loss of confidence       | mất niềm tin                                       |
| cornerstone              | nền tảng   |
| constitutionalized state | quốc gia hoạt động dựa trên Hiến pháp (Pháp quyền) |
| venture into             | dấn thân vào                                       |
| oversight                | sự giám sát  |
| devise reforms           | đưa ra các cải cách                                |
| well-intentioned aims    | mục đích có thiện chí/mục đích có ý tốt            |

## ĐỀ THI NGÀY 29/5/2021

Link video chữa: [http://bit.ly/chuadewriting\\_29\\_5](http://bit.ly/chuadewriting_29_5)

Some people think that mobile phones should be banned in public places like libraries, shop and on public transport. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (Đề thi ngày 29/05/2021)

### Analysis:

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Topic     | the use of mobile devices                                   |
| Viewpoint | complete ban of mobile phones in publicly accessible places |
| Question  | agree or disagree (to what extent)                          |

### Brainstorm:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Introduction | [TOPIC] has become a perpetual concern/controversial topic.<br>Some individuals believe that [VIEWPOINT]. In my opinion,<br>{OUR OWN OPINION}   |
| Body 1       | allowing mobile phones might benefit travellers, customers, and<br>the community<br>SUPPORT: (1) instructions and information without bothering<br>staff to ask for their help (scanning QR codes); (2) public health<br>crises (Covid-19 pandemic) reduce close contact. |
| Body 2       | degrading perception of public places<br>SUPPORT: (1) turning public places into private ones<br>(2) decrease interaction and communication among strangers   |
| Conclusion   | re-emphasize OUR OWN OPINION  |

### Essay:

The ever-growing use of mobile devices has become a controversial topic. Some individuals believe that the administration should issue a complete ban on mobile phones in publicly accessible places, including libraries and public transports. I cannot entirely agree with this perspective in some instances.

On the one hand, allowing mobile phones in public areas might benefit travelers, customers, and the community. Firstly, it could significantly enhance the traveler experience as visitors in understaffed public spaces could conveniently use their handheld devices to access essential information and instructions on the site without bothering any staff to ask for their help. For example, visitors to museums could simply scan QR codes to explore the information about painters and their masterpieces, or shoppers could use their phone to navigate and locate products in department stores. Secondly, during public health crises, like the Covid-19 pandemic, using phones in public areas could reduce unnecessary contact, contributing to contain the transmission of the virus in the community. For instance, ticket collectors could scan

the e-ticket code by bus riders instead of collecting traditional paper tickers, or customers could pay their bill at shops and restaurants by scanning QR codes with their smartphones rather than using physical cards or cash.

On the other hand, I still argue that the ubiquitous mobile phones could degrade the public perception of public space as they create portable personal territories. Cellphone users might be under the illusion that they have privacy even in public areas, so they are more likely to violate social norms about having disruptive, private phone calls. They could also become more detached from the surroundings as they are engrossed in texting or browsing websites. As the discrepancy of public and private spheres might become less transparent, while the role of public spaces in educating people about how to behave and interact with those different from themselves might be incredibly hindered if smartphone users no longer feel they need communication with strangers. By banning mobile devices in public sites, organization and the administration could keep the public in the public sphere, and actively encourage people to observe and interact with one another.

In conclusion, while mobile phones could be beneficial to visitors' experience and help contain the spread of virus during public health crises, I still believe that banning these devices could preserve the public spheres' originality and enhance social interactions.

Words: 393

### Vocabulary and Collocations:

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| operating costs                 | chi phí vận hành              |
| understaffed                    | thiếu nhân lực                |
| public health crisis            | khủng hoảng y tế công cộng    |
| close contact/social distancing | social lockdown               |
| quarantine                      | tiếp xúc gần/giãn cách xã hội |

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                               | cách ly xã hội<br>cách ly    |
| ubiquitous/omnipresent        | xuất hiện khắp mọi nơi       |
| social norms/social codes     | quy tắc xã hội               |
| discrepancy/difference        | sự khác biệt                 |
| be detached from              | xa rời/tách rời              |
| portable personal territories | lãnh thổ cá nhân di động     |
| public/private spheres        | không gian công cộng/cá nhân |

## ĐỀ THI NGÀY 20/5/2021

Link video chữa: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de7](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de7)

Education for young people is important in many countries. However, some people think that the government should spend more money on education for the adult population who cannot read and write. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

### Analysis:

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Topic     | Adult learning/education                          |
| Viewpoint | Increase public money on improving adult literacy |
| Question  | Agree/disagree to what extent                     |

### Brainstorm:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Introduction | TOPIC has become a widely perpetual concern. Some individuals argue that VIEWPOINT. In my opinion, I firmly agree with this perspective.  |
| Body 1       | <p>Giáo dục cho người trưởng thành có thể tạo ra những lợi ích về sức khỏe và kinh tế cho bản thân người học và gia đình của họ</p> <p>Support: đưa ra những quyết định về sức khỏe tốt hơn; những cơ hội tốt hơn về việc làm cũng như là chăm sóc con cái.</p> |
| Body 2       | <p>Đóng góp vào phát triển doanh nghiệp, GDP, và sự ổn định xã hội</p> <p>Support: doanh nghiệp tiết kiệm được chi phí hoạt động, tuyển dụng; những nhập cư hòa nhập tốt hơn vào cộng đồng đóng góp GDP và ổn định xã hội.</p>                                  |
| Conclusion   | Summarize and re-emphasize our own opinion.   |

### Essay:

Adult literacy has attracted wide public attention in recent years. Some individuals believe that the administration should prioritize public investment in reducing illiteracy among adults. In my opinion, I firmly agree with this perspective.



Firstly, public spending on adult literacy could generate economic and physical well-being for learners and their dependents. Adult teaching potentially creates better health outcomes as literate adults could make better informed health decisions regarding nutrition and preventive care, which one is impossible as they could not understand instructions on bottles of medications or nutritional information on food packages. Also, improved literacy results in more employment opportunities because they might no longer find it challenging to understand a job application and seek higher-paid jobs, so that these adults are able to pull themselves out of poverty and chronic underemployment. Moreover, parent's literacy could have the power to increase their children's academic excellence, effectively breaking the cycle of low literacy and correlated poverty.

Secondly, reducing adult illiteracy could contribute more to business flourishing, GDP growth, and social stability. Investing in adult learning could save businesses billions of dollars as workers of poor literacy might cause orders to be canceled or dispatched incorrectly due to technical errors, so that businesses could lose loyal customers. Besides, adult literacy could simplify the recruitment process as employers no longer need to recruit staff externally but internally, so that they could expand their business without any friction. In addition, as immigration has become a major contributor to GDP growth in several countries, successful transition into native labor market remains elusive for many immigrants and guest workers whose skills and knowledge are usually under-utilized due to their language literacy issues. As a result, public spending on adult literacy could help these newcomers with their stable employment to better integrate, to contribute to local communities and to social harmony, otherwise they would be susceptible to isolation, loneliness, and anxiety.

In conclusion, the government should spare the state budget for adult literacy improvement due to its financial, physical, and economic benefits to learners and the society at large.

Words: 342

### **Vocabulary and Collocations:**

|                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Adult literacy/adult learning | Giáo dục dành cho người trưởng thành |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Rippling effects             | Hiệu ứng gợn sóng (ảnh hưởng dây chuyền) |
| Economic/physical well-being | Thành công/khỏe mạnh/phúc lợi            |
| Informed decision            | Quyết định sáng suốt                     |
| Preventive care              | Chăm sóc phòng ngừa                      |
| Chronic underemployment      | Tình trạng thiếu việc làm kinh niên      |
| Break the cycle of           | Phá vỡ chu kì/vòng...                    |
| Major contributor            | Nhân tố đóng góp chính                   |
| Remain elusive               | ảo tưởng/hoang tưởng                     |
| Susceptible to               | Dễ bị                                    |

## ĐỀ THI NGÀY 9/5/2021

Video: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de6](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de6)

Some people think that hosting an international sports event is good for the country, while others think it is bad. Discuss both views and state your opinions (Đề thi ngày 09/05/2021)

### Analysis:

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Topic     | Hosting international games                   |
| Viewpoint | Beneficial to the hosting country detrimental |
| Question  | Discuss and give own opinion                  |

Brainstorm:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Introduction | [Topic] has become a widely perpetual concern. Some individuals argue that [Viewpoint 1], while others believe the opposite is true. In this essay, I would discuss both of these perspectives before drawing my own reasoned conclusion.               |
| Body 1       | Tổ chức sự kiện thể thao mang đến gánh nặng về tài chính và xã hội<br>Support: (1) tài chính: chi phí đầu tư cho cơ sở hạ tầng phục vụ cho các môn thể thao; (2) khả năng vỡ nợ nếu không được kiểm soát tốt.   |
| Body 2       | Nếu như được tổ chức hợp lý, sự kiện thể thao mang lại nhiều lợi ích về hình ảnh quốc gia và cải thiện đầu tư<br>Support: (1) thu hút được sự chú ý của truyền thông và công chúng thể giới, (2) đầu tư dài hạn cho cơ sở hạ tầng → phát triển kinh tế. |
| Conclusion   | Give own opinion  |

## Essay:

Hosting the Olympics and other major international sports events has become a perpetual concern. Some individuals believe that it is of great benefit for the hosting country, while others argue that the opposite is true. In this essay, I would discuss both of these perspectives before drawing my own reasoned conclusion.

On the one hand, organizing international games could bring adverse implications on their hosts financially and socially. Firstly, the cost burden associated with infrastructure and sporting venues construction could be detrimental to a hosting country's whole economy. Most of those venues built for specific sports and potentially falling into disuse right after the event due to limited practicality and relevance to the general public might be wasteful to an already meager state budget. Secondly, related costs, involving security, food, staff, and advertising, before and after the events could be challenging for any country given a financial year. For example, the extravagant 2004 Olympics in Athens, which later caused Greece to debt and existential crisis, could exemplify any future hosting country to be cautious about its ambition to host a costly global game, such as the Olympics and World Cup.

On the other hand, I think that, if properly organized, international sporting events could be significantly advantageous to its hosting country. The most outstanding benefit is that it boosts the country's national image and improves its standing in the global political arena. Successfully hosting an event that would be heavily covered by the global media would certainly help promote the wave of tourists coming to watch the games, which indirectly impacts the hospitality and travel industry by the influx of overseas travellers to local hotels and restaurants. Secondly, throwing money into infrastructure projects, including apartment complexes for athletes, venues for various competitions, road and airport extension, and subway line construction for incoming tourists, should be considered long-term investment that would benefit the general public and the future generation. These projects could hugely contribute to the GDP growth, create thousands of additional jobs, and potentially build up a world-class infrastructure system for citizens to use long after sporting events.

In conclusion, while some adverse impacts might be caused by hosting an international game, I believe that there are more benefits to the hosting country if the event is thoroughly planned and organized to maximize the use of sporting venues after the event.

Words: 391

### Vocabulary and Collocations:

|                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fall into disuse           | Ko sử dụng                      |
| meager state budget        | ngân sách nhà nước ít ỏi        |
| financial year             | năm tài chính                   |
| public debt crisis         | khủng hoảng nợ công             |
| existential crisis         | khủng hoảng tồn tại             |
| boost national image       | nâng cao hình ảnh quốc gia      |
| improve standing           | cải thiện vị thế                |
| influx                     | làn sóng/dòng chảy              |
| world-class infrastructure | cơ sở hạ tầng đẳng cấp thế giới |

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 8/5/2021**

Video: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de5](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de5)

**Some people think it is more important to spend public money on promoting a healthy lifestyle in order to prevent illness than to spend it on the treatment for people who are already ill. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

**(08/05/2021)**

### Analysis:

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Topic</b>     | How the government allocates its budget on public health                         |
| <b>Viewpoint</b> | Focusing more on promoting a healthy lifestyle rather than spending on treatment |
| <b>Question</b>  | Agree/disagree, to what extent   |

- **totally/firmly agree/disagree**
- **Agree to some certain extent (discussion: discuss both views)**

### Brainstorm:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Introduction</b> | [Topic] has become a widely perpetual concern. Some individuals argue that [Viewpoint]. In my opinion, [Our own argument]   |
| <b>Body 1</b>       | Vấn cần ngân sách nhà nước vì nhiều bệnh ko thể ngăn cản được bằng lối sống healthy.<br><br>Support: cung cấp dịch vụ chữa bệnh là một nhiệm vụ của nhà nước; san sẻ vấn đề chi phí chữa bệnh cho những người mắc bệnh. |
| <b>Body 2</b>       | Cần tập trung khuyến khích lối sống healthy như là 1 chiến lược để phòng các chi phí điều trị sau này.  |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
|                   | Support: nhiều bệnh phát triển do thói quen sống ko lành mạnh → nếu khuyến khích được người dân sống lành mạnh thì sẽ tiết kiệm được chi phí ngân sách cho y tế → dành tiền cho các mục tiêu quan trọng hơn. |
| <b>Conclusion</b> | Rephrase and emphasize our own argument.   |

### **Essay:**

The state spending on public health has become a widely perpetual concern. Some individuals argue that these already scarce resources should be reserved for the prevention of lifestyle-related illness. In my opinion, the government should focus more on the prevention of illnesses rather than medical treatment.

On the one hand, certain acute diseases, non-preventable regardless of governmental efforts to promote a healthy lifestyle, still need a state budget allocation for medical care. One of the primary duties of the government is to provide publicly funded healthcare to the whole population. Therefore, covering therapeutic and medical costs for those already developing symptoms of acute conditions would be a significant part of that duty, helping mitigate the financial burden associated with those maladies. In other words, a dearth of investment in treatment would be devastating patients' individual life and wreaking havoc on overall social welfare.

On the other hand, promoting a healthy lifestyle as a prevention strategy is meant to avoid the entire economic burden of chronic diseases, affecting a significant proportion of the population. Those conditions, occurring across different life course stages, share common preventable risk factors relating to unhealthy behaviors, including poor nutrition, inadequate physical activity,



and chronic heavy drinking and smoking. If left unchecked, trends in chronic diseases risk factors combined with a growing and aging population will increase the numbers of people living with chronic conditions, later causing the heavy burden of illness in patients, their families, and the community. Therefore, given a scarcity of state budgets for various public services, the government should directly provide information, including health education campaigns, or regulating information, such as limits on advertising and guidelines on food labelings. As a result, positive changes in individual lifestyle would follow, helping them withstand the ravages of time, and saving the state budget for other economically beneficial needs, such as technological investment, education, and infrastructure, rather than spending on treatment.

In conclusion, while allocating its healthcare budget in treatment, the government should promote a healthy lifestyle to avoid preventable chronic diseases due to its economic rationality.

**Words: 341**

### **Vocabulary and Collocations:**

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Prevention # Treatment                      | phòng ngừa # chữa trị               |
| Treatment = medical treatment, medical care | chăm sóc/chữa trị y tế              |
| Therapy → therapeutic and medical costs     | trị liệu → chi phí điều trị và y tế |
| Acute diseases # Chronic diseases           | bệnh cấp tính # bệnh mãn tính       |
| disease=illness=conditions=complaint=malady |                                     |

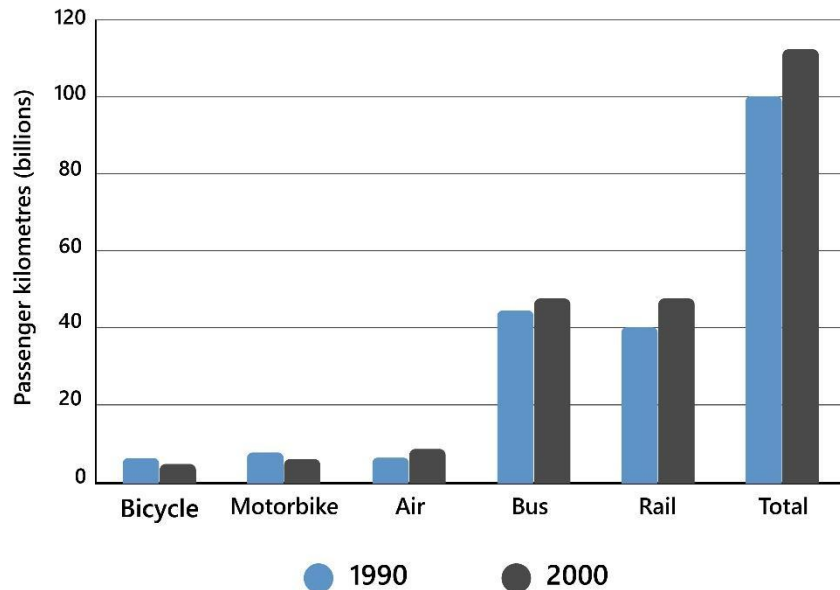
|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Life course stages/stages of life course                            | giai đoạn cuộc đời                 |
| Wreak havoc on = devastate  | damage/phá hủy                     |
| Withstand the ravages of time                                       | chịu đựng sự tàn phá của thời gian |
| Economic rationality  | tính hợp lý về kinh tế             |
| Poor nutrition  | dinh dưỡng kém                     |
| Inadequate physical activity  |                                    |
| Excessive alcohol use = overuse of alcohol = Chronic heavy drinking | sử dụng rượu/lạm dụng              |
| State/government/national budget/spending                           | ngân sách nhà nước                 |
| Social welfare/public goods/public services                         | phúc lợi xã hội                    |
| Food labeling   | dán nhãn thực phẩm                 |

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 29/4/2021**

**Link video:** <https://youtu.be/ZMvfR1yzmcU>

**Distances travelled by different means of transport**

**PASSENGER KILOMETRES BY  
DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRANSPORT**



## 1. Vocabulary:

**Travel** (... km/to somewhere/by a vehicle)

**Traverse** + place/distance

**Cover** a distance of ... km

**Decrease/ Decline** (v, n): giảm

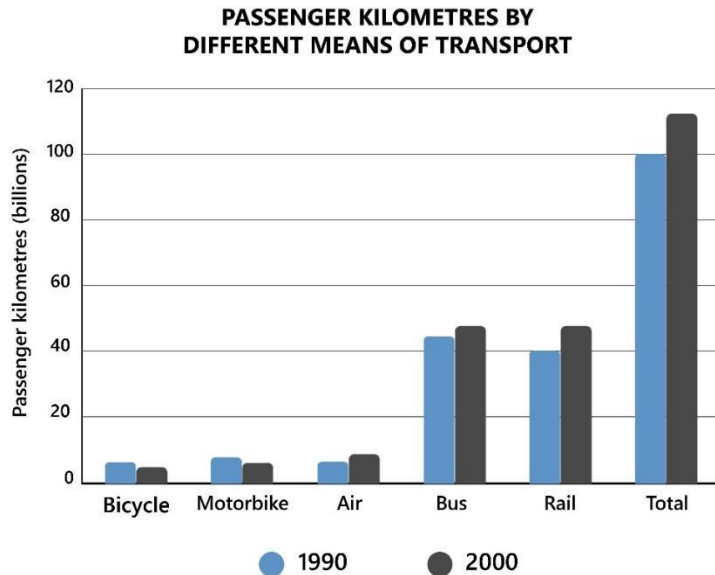
**Increase/rise/growth/upward trend** (n): 1 sự gia tăng/ xu hướng tăng

**Marginal/ slight/ moderate** (adj) => + ly (adv)

**Roughly/ About/ Approximately** (adv)

**Exactly** (adv)

## 2. Dàn ý + Sample answer



- Intro: mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause)

**Wh-question:**

Hành khách đã đi bao nhiêu km bằng những phương tiện khác nhau vào năm 1990 và 2000?

=> How many billion kilometres **did passengers traverse** using five distinctive means of transport in 1990 and 2000?

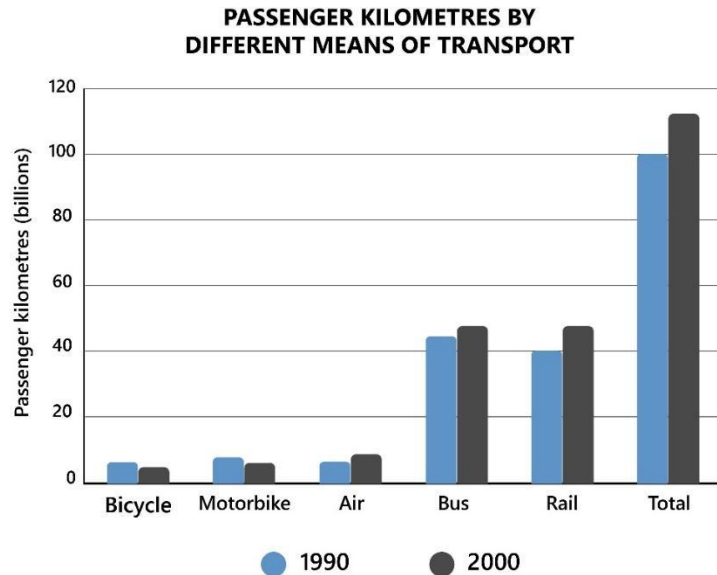
=> **Noun clause: how far passengers traversed** using five distinctive means of transport in 1990 and 2000. (Wh + Clause: S + V chia)

=> **Câu intro:** The given bar chart illustrates how far passengers **traversed** using five distinctive means of transport in 1990 and 2000.

- **Overview:** Nhìn chung quãng đường di chuyển bằng xe đạp và chỉ số đó của xe máy giảm, nhưng tổng chỉ số của tất cả các phg tiện tăng, trong đó bus và railway luôn luôn dc sử dụng nhiều nhất/ có quãng đường dài nhất

=> **Câu Overview:** Generally, although the **distance covered by bicycle** and **that of motorbike decreased**, the **total figure of all vehicles** experienced an **upward trend**, in which bus and railway were used the most.

## Body 1: Bus and rail

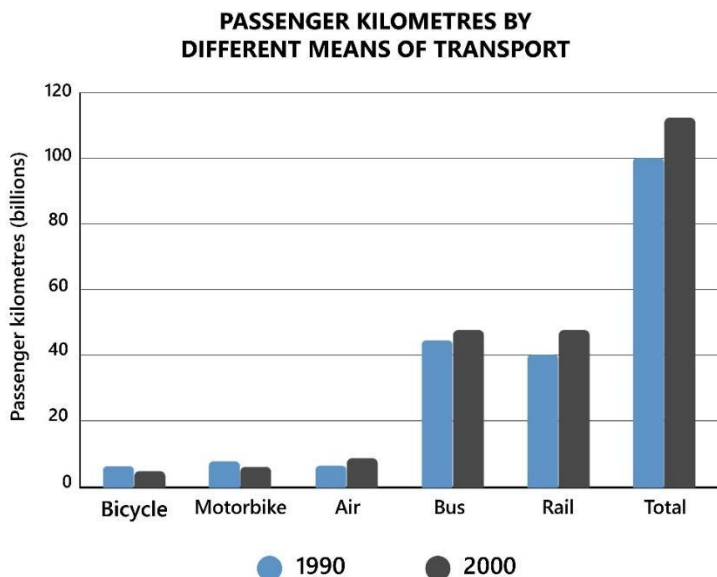


- 1990: bus – 44, cao nhất, rail – 40, thấp hơn 1 chút
- 2000: cả 2 đều tăng lên đến gần 50, cùng là cao nhất

Specifically, passengers **covered a distance of** roughly 44 billion kilometres by bus in 1990, which was the highest figure in that year. The figure for rail was slightly lower at **exactly** 40 billion kilometres. A decade later, a **moderate rise** to **nearly** 50 billion kilometres **was recorded** in both these two figures, which were equal at the highest positions.

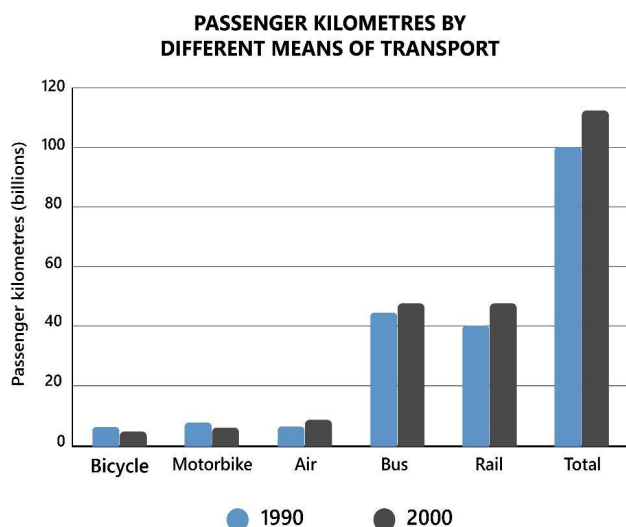
## Body 2: Air plane, bike, bicycle, và tổng

- Chỉ số của Airplane tăng nhẹ từ 5 => 6
- Gộp chung chỉ số của bike và bicycle: giảm từ khoảng 6 => 4 (ko nói cụ thể vì sẽ quá dài dòng, đây lại là 2 chỉ số nhỏ nhất, ko đáng chú ý)
- Tổng: tăng từ 100 => 115



Meanwhile, there was a **small growth** from 5 billion to 6 billion kilometres in **the distance which passengers travelled by airplane**. The figures for bicycles and motorcycles, on the other hand, **declined marginally** from **approximately 6 billion to 4 billion kilometres**. **In total, this 10-year period witnessed an increase from 100 billion to about 115 billion kilometres.**

### 3. Full sample answer:



The given bar chart illustrates how far passengers **traversed** using five distinctive means of transport in 1990 and 2000.

Generally, although the **distance covered by bicycle** and **that of motorbike decreased**, the **total figure of all vehicles** experienced an **upward trend**, in which bus and railway were used the most.

Specifically, passengers **covered a distance of** roughly 44 billion kilometres by bus in 1990, which was the highest figure in that year. The figure for rail was slightly lower at **exactly** 40 billion kilometres. A decade later, an **increase to nearly** 50 billion kilometres was recorded in both these two figures which were equal at the highest positions.

Meanwhile, there was a small **growth** from 5 billion to 6 billion kilometres in **the distance which passengers travelled by airplane**. The figures for bicycles and motorcycles, on the other hand, declined marginally from **approximately** 6 billion to 4 billion kilometres. **In total**, this 10-year period witnessed an **increase** from 100 billion to **about** 115 billion kilometres.

(165w, 7.0)

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 24/4/2021**

Video: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de4](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de4)

Today different types of robots are developed which are good friends to us and help us both at home and work. Is this a positive or negative development?

**Analysis:**

Topic: The ever-growing/ever-increasing/ever-expanding impacts of robots

Viewpoint: companion humans and assisting humans at work or in personal life

Question: Positive or negative. Advantages and Disadvantages

**Brainstorm:**

Positive impacts: (1) productivity increase and safety improvement at work; (2) reduction in the dearth of workforce in certain industries.



Negative impacts: (1) political repercussions; (2) redefinition of what it means to be a human

### **Essay:**

The ever-growing impacts of robots in human life has become a perpetual concern/ an increasing topic of discussion in the last few decades. While the advancement of robotization is beneficial in certain industries, I would argue that this trend would detrimentally impact the social and political stability, and potentially redefine an existential human.

On the one hand, robots seem to contribute to productivity increase and safety improvement, and provide a vital workforce. Firstly, industrial robots working at a constant speed with no breaks or holiday could produce more precise and high-quality work than human workers. Also, these robots could save workers from performing life-threatening tasks, especially in highly hazardous working conditions, including toxic chemicals, poor lighting, or tight spaces. Secondly, companionate robots could attenuate the epidemic of loneliness caused by the scarcity of those working in healthcare for the elderly industry. Low fertility has left behind an aging population in early industrializing countries which are facing a critical undersupply of healthcare workers, which could become a thing of the past if robotics takes the role of an essential resupply of workforce.

On the other hand, I believe that robot implementation might have social and political repercussions and reconceptualize the definition of human. Firstly, the displacement effect of industrial robots in manufacturing and service industries, causing widespread layoffs, might have a rippling influence on income, families, and the local economy, leading to social disorder and civil discontent against those

in power. Citizens could hold governmental officials and policy makers accountable for their unemployment, giving a rise to those campaigning based on extreme views, including anti-establishment, anti-democracy, and populist nationalism while ignoring the real reason of the trend--automation and robotics. For example, populist candidates and parties, including former U.S. President Trump and Hungarian Prime Minister Orban, built their political base around anti-immigration, xenophobia, chauvinism, and anti-globalization without mentioning the technological advancement and robotization. Some people in favor of using robots might ignore the imminent political and social catastrophe for the sake of virtually negligible increased productivity, saved manufacturing cost, and elderly healthcare. Secondly, robot advancement might redefine what it counts as a human. While companionship robots could take the responsibility of caring the aging population, the omnipresence of sex and companionate robots might deprive human's experiences, including the fear of loneliness, sadness, and pain. Also, humans always attempt to evolve to more than human, and ultimately immortal, and by small steps, human re-embodiment into machines could challenge our understanding of humans and reframe our notion and conviction of whether a machine with a human brain but no physical body could be considered as a human.

In conclusion, despite some advantageous impacts of robotics, I still believe that utilizing robots assisting humans at work or companionship the elderly and those in need at home might be a harmful development.

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 17/4/2021**

Video: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de3](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de3)

It is now possible for scientists and tourists to travel to remote natural environments, such as the South pole. Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages ? (17/04/2021)

**Analysis:**

Topic: travelling to remote natural environment

Viewpoint:

Question: advantages outweigh disadvantages?

**Brainstorm:**

advantages/benefits/merits: (1) enrich human understanding of natural world; (2) help to sustain environmental preservation

disadvantages/drawbacks/demerits: (1) endanger the fragile environment; (2) cause dangers to visitors and scientists due to locations' isolation

**Essay:**

Scientific expedition and tourism growth to remote natural habitats has resulted in significant public discussion in recent years. While there are some specific benefits, I would argue that this trend does more harm than good.

On the one hand, increased accessibility to remote wilderness could be advantageous to scientific studies and environmental preservation. Firstly, scientific research in remote areas, including Antarctica, relatively remaining untouched, might enrich human understanding of global environmental issues, including climate change, ozone depletion, and sea-level rise. Ever-accelerating impacts by human activities since the industrial revolution could be better understood by researching ice glaciers in polar areas, containing an unique record

of the world's past climate which later helps scientists to offer more accurate predictions about the Earth's future environment. Secondly, ecotourism in remote communities might benefit the environment and the local economy because numerous locals and their communities have been relying on ecotourism as their sustainable source of income and conservation funding.

On the other hand, I would argue that there are more drawbacks to this trend. Firstly, increased contact between humans and wildlife animals could strain the already fragile natural environment. There are some reported cases that humans encountering polar bears have caused unnecessary conflicts of killing these wild animals for the sake of protecting humans. Also, scientists and tourists could cause the danger of introducing non-endemic species ultimately devastating native wilderness. Secondly, large ships carrying visitors and scientific professionals could cause great concern as various incidents of oil or fuel spills over these pristine environments could pose a severe challenge for rescue and evacuation and incident resolution due to its isolated locations from inhabited areas. The unavailability of emergency facilities and a dearth of preparation and readiness among tourists could be easily met with unpredictable dangers on these unfamiliar fronts.

In conclusion, while there are some merits of tourists and scientists exploring remote destinations, I believe that the demerits of this trend eventually outweigh its benefits.

Words: 322.

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 10/4/2021**

Video: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de2](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de2)

Some people are of the opinion that women should play an equal role in police or military forces like the army. Others believe that this work is unsuitable for women. Discuss both views and give your opinion (10/04/2021).

### **Analysis:**

Topic: Gender equality in military service and law enforcement

Viewpoints: (1) these professions are unsuitable for women; (2) women should enjoy gender justice.

Questions: Discuss both views, give opinion

[Topic] has become a controversial/debatable topic. Some individuals argue that [Viewpoint 1], while others believe that [Viewpoint 2]. In this essay, I would discuss both of these perspectives before drawing my own conclusion.

### **Brainstorm:**

#### **Viewpoint 1:**

Discrepancy in physio capacity between men and women

Concerns about the integrity and effectiveness of military and police readiness.

#### **Viewpoint 2:**

Shattering the ceiling glass of gender equality

Potentials to improve police-community relations

### **Essay:**

Gender equality in military service and law enforcement has become a controversial topic. Some individuals believe that women are not well-adapted to those professions, while others argue that gender equality should be ensured in those fields. In this essay, I would discuss both of these perspectives before drawing my reasoned conclusion.

On the one hand, those opposed to the idea of women joining police ranks and serving in the military might believe in inherent disparities relating to physio capacity and potential distractions caused by men-versus-men competition for women's attention. Firstly, due to biological characteristics, women might be less likely to meet the physical standards than their male counterparts. The campaigning of gender equity in military forces might become a mere tokenism, adversely impacting combat units' effectiveness by lowering the standards just for equating the level of female and male presence. Secondly, men and women standing shoulder to shoulder might influence the military and police's integrity and professionalism detrimentally. Those influenced by Darwinist aphorism might think that women could distract heterosexual male officers from their ever-essential role and duty, especially in combat or criminal arresting missions. Ever-growing sexual harassment accusations in various male-dominated areas might highlight a practical example of the potentials of complicated sexual relations and interactions between male and female officers, severely impacting their effectiveness of their duty, especially given that a state budget burden has been of significant concern for taxpayers.

On the other hand, there are several reasons the military and law enforcement should allow women participation. Firstly, if the military shifts its policy to recognize the long-forgotten role of women in combat, it will be swiftly translated

as shattering the glass ceiling of the last front challenging generations of feminists and those fighting against gender discrimination. Allowing women to draft for the military, along with women elected as heads of states, would be a harbinger for the epoch of gender equality. Also, despite the disinclination to acknowledge women's combat duty and rejection to open its door to these long-considered second-class citizens, women have been actively involved in several domestic and global conflicts. In other words, the full recognition of women's status in the military would indicate that the government values contribution by its citizens equally and justly, ultimately enabling women to be successful in this traditionally male-hegemonistic field. Secondly, women could bring fundamental changes to the policing culture, which is recently under strict scrutiny and criticism. Women with skillful communication could help diffuse contentious situations because they are less likely to use excessive force. Given the heightened growing tensions between sheriff's departments and communities they serve, women could improve police-community relations as they tend to rely less on physical force or weapons and more on effective communication.

In conclusion, despite some valid arguments of opposing women joining military and law enforcement relating to the sex-borne innate biological differences and the harmful impact of male competition for female attention, I am more convinced that gender equality should be prioritized due to the idea of reaching gender justice and women's capacity as effective communicators to improve police-community connections.

Words: 510.

**ĐỀ THI NGÀY 27/3/2021**



Video: [http://bit.ly/ideaswriting\\_de1](http://bit.ly/ideaswriting_de1)

Some people say that individuals who make a lot of money are most successful. Others think that those who contribute to society like scientists and teachers are most successful. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

**Analysis:**

Topic: How to define success

Viewpoints: (1) financial success; (2) socially influential success

Questions: discuss both views and give your opinions

**Brainstorm:**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Introduction | [TOPIC] has become a controversial topic. Some individuals claim that [Viewpoint 1], whereas others argue that [Viewpoint 2]. Both of these viewpoints would be discussed in this essay before a reasoned conclusion is drawn.       |
| Body 1       | Financial success<br>(a) no universal definition of success/individuals vary in their definitions of success → challenging to compare people's success across the board → need a convenient and clear tool → money (depending on tax |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
|        | <p>payments, financial reports, estimated assets) offers a transparent tool to know exactly who is more successful (Forbes' Billionaire List released annually). (b) Influence of capitalism and consumerism → judge people based on their property and money → more money more successful.</p> <p>COUNTER-ARGUMENT: no guarantee over the sources of money, especially in countries with widespread corruption and bribery → if depend on money to define success, directly encourage people to make money at any cost without any ethical worries (use their money to influence those in power to pass policy that ultimately benefits to their business: policy corruption).</p> |
| Body 2 | <p>Socially beneficial success</p> <p>difficult to exactly quantify the extent of influence by many professions → need a long period of time to understand clearly the scope of social impacts by scientists, teachers, by IT engineers → scientists: develop Sars-</p>   |

|            |  |
|------------|--|
|            | CoV-2 vaccines to save millions of lives and bring the world back to normal; teachers: help to educate future generations → need 20, 30 years to evaluate their contribution; IT engineers: create breakthrough technology to change/improve living standards; politicians: policy making has influence over millions of people → those people making significantly less money compared to businessmen and women → depending on social contribution would be fairer and more just for various professionals. |
| Conclusion |  |

### Essay:

How to define success has become a controversial topic nowadays. Some individuals argue that those financially wealthy should be considered the most successful, whereas others claim that those contributing most to society are the most successful. Both of these viewpoints would be discussed in this essay before a reasoned conclusion is drawn.

On the one hand, various reasons are explaining why money is regarded as the standard of success. Firstly, individuals hold different viewpoints of the definition

of success, which requires us to have a straightforward and convenient tool for comparing people's success across the board. Money and property could be a transparent and obvious measure to know exactly how successful people are, depending on their financial reports and tax payments. For example, Forbes magazine annually releases a list of global billionaires for readers to know who is wealthiest or most successful during a particular year. Secondly, with the influence of consumerism and capitalism, people start to judge one another by how much money they earn. In other words, more money is equal to more success. However, these reasons ignore the potential sources of money, in which those in failed states with widespread corruption and bribery could easily exploit their wealth and network to influence those in power to favor their business or change policy to benefit their money-making. In other words, using money as the definition of success would ultimately encourage people to make a fortune at any cost without any ethical worries.

On the other hand, I firmly believe that those most successful should be those contributing the most to society. Through breakthrough inventions, policymaking, and education, the scope of social contribution poses a severe challenge for anyone to quantify precisely how much influence those people have made. For example, the economic contribution made by scientists involved in the process of Sars-CoV-2 vaccine development helping to save millions of lives and bring the world back to normal, is difficult to be evaluated. In other similar cases, teachers helping to educate future generations usually earn significantly less money than businessmen and businesswomen. If money is the only definition of success, it would be unjust for those engaged in other professions with a lower salary but an enormous influence on society. In other words, defining success by social contribution would encourage people to partake in socially beneficial activities and professions.

In conclusion, while money is to some extent showing an individual's success, the social contribution should be regarded as the ultimate definition of success.

Words: 414.

IELTS Fighter