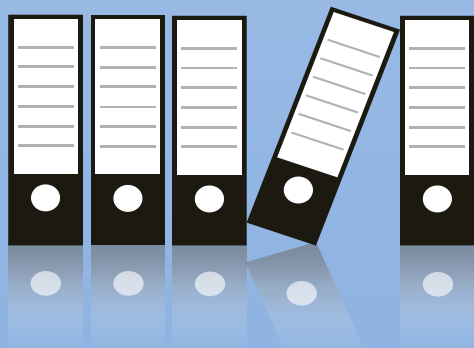


TỔNG HỢP BÀI MẪU WRITING TASK 1 + 2 BAND 8.0

cập nhật mới nhất
tháng 10/2017



IELTS
Quang Thắng

TỔNG HỢP CÁC BÀI MẪU WRITING BAND 8.0
PHONG CÁCH ĐƠN GIẢN HIỆU QUẢ
IELTS QUANG THẮNG
(bản cập nhật tháng 10/2017)

Chào các bạn,

Mình là Quang Thắng (IELTS overall 8.5 trong đó Writing 8.0).

Tài liệu này bao gồm các bài viết mẫu IELTS Writing của mình (11 bài Task 1 và 21 bài Task 2). Tất cả các bài đều theo phong cách đơn giản và hiệu quả, không dùng từ ngữ, ngữ pháp phức tạp nhưng rất rõ ràng. Các bài mẫu này đều đạt band điểm khoảng 8.0.

Chắc các bạn cũng biết câu chuyện về Mark Zuckerberg ngày nào cũng mặc đi mặc lại một bộ quần áo giống nhau để đỡ tốn thời gian phải suy nghĩ xem hôm nay mặc bộ nào. Mình cũng có một cách tiếp cận giống như thế với IELTS Writing. Tất cả các bài viết của mình đều theo một phong cách giống hệt nhau, có cùng những cấu trúc câu giống hệt nhau, có cùng cách khai triển và sắp xếp ý giống hệt nhau mà các bạn sẽ nhận thấy một cách dễ dàng khi đọc bộ ebook tổng hợp bài mẫu này.

Điều này sẽ có 2 cái lợi. Cái lợi thứ nhất, khi mình viết trăm bài như một, khi đi thi mình sẽ không cần mất thời gian nghĩ xem cần phải dùng cấu trúc câu gì hay phải khai triển ý như thế nào. Vì vậy, mình có thể "bắn" rất nhanh trong phòng thi (lần gần nhất thi Writing mình viết xong cả 2 task trong vòng có 40 phút và vẫn đạt 8.0). Cái lợi thứ hai là dành cho các bạn học sinh muốn tham khảo từ các bài mẫu của mình. Các bạn sẽ có thể dễ dàng gạch ra những điểm giống nhau, những hướng đi giống hệt nhau trong các bài viết của mình, từ đó tìm ra được phương pháp viết đơn giản và đạt hiệu quả cao nhất.

Chúc các bạn tận dụng được quyển ebook bài mẫu này một cách tốt nhất và đạt kết quả mong muốn trong kỳ thi IELTS.

Trần Quang Thắng

The given graph shows the consumption of fast food in the UK (per week) from 1970 to 1990.



The line graph compares the weekly consumption of three different types of fast food in the UK between 1970 and 1990.

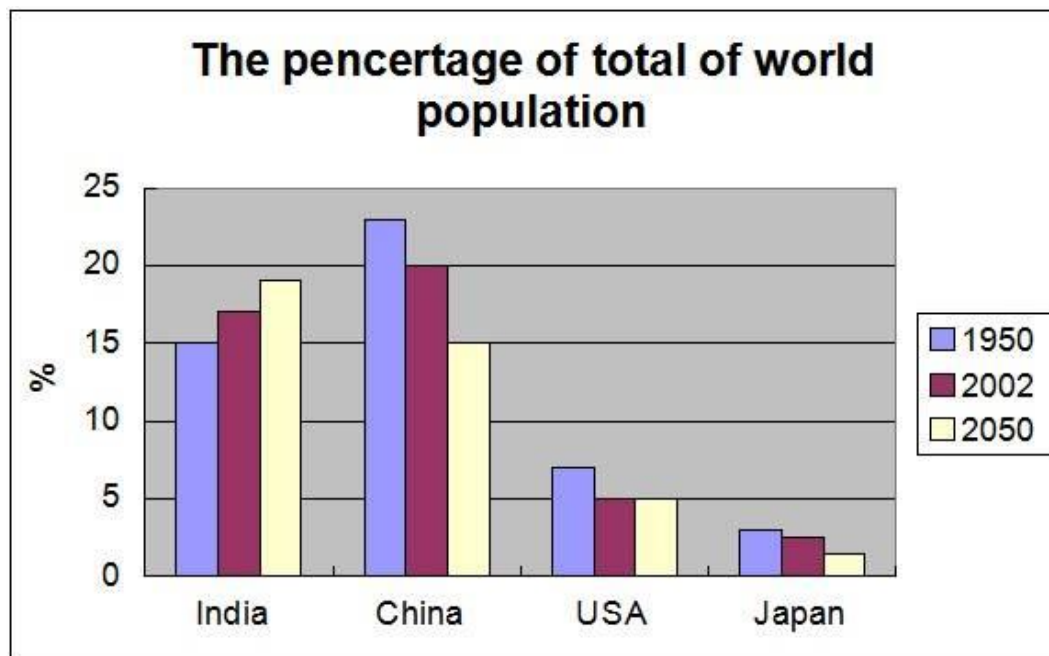
It is clear from the graph that the amount of Fish & Chips consumed per week experienced the most dramatic change during the research period. Additionally, while the quantities of Hamburger and Fish & Chips eaten both rose significantly, there was a slight decrease in the figure for pizza.

In 1970, the amount of Pizza consumed was highest, at more than 300 grams, while the figure for Hamburger was significantly lower, at only around 30 grams. Meanwhile, approximately 80 grams of Fish & Chips were eaten by UK people. In 1985, Pizza consumption slightly fell and reached the lowest point of 200 grams, whereas the other two figures gradually went up.

In 1990, Fish & Chips weekly consumption increased dramatically to 500 grams and became the highest figure in the line graph, while Hamburger's figure experienced a slight rise to about 300 grams. At the same time, the amount of Pizza eaten remained stable at roughly 200 grams.

(179 words)

The bar chart shows the percentage of the total world population in four countries in 1950 and 2002, and projections for 2050.



The chart compares the proportion of global population in four nations in two years 1950 and 2002, and also predictions for 2050.

It is clear from the table that China and India have highest proportions of population in three years. Additionally, the figure for Japan is by far lowest during the research period.

In 1950, the rate of the population in China was highest, at around 23%, while the figure for India was slightly lower, at 15%. About 7% of people in the world were from the USA, compared to only less than 5% from Japan. In 2002, the percentage of the Indian population rose slowly to approximately 17%, while China, the USA and Japan all witnessed declines in their figures.

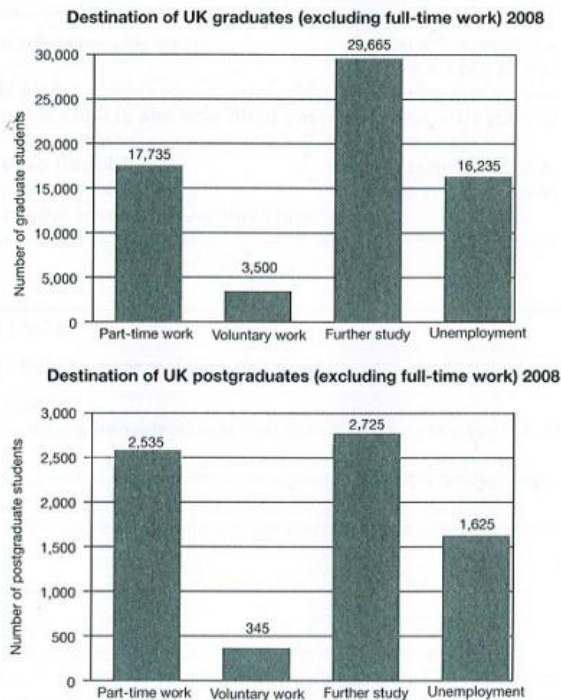
In 2050, it is predicted that the percentage of the Indian population will increase to nearly 20% and become the highest figure compared to other countries. By contrast, the population proportions of China and Japan are projected to decrease to 15% and about 2% respectively. In the same year, the figure for the USA is likely to remain the same, at 5%.

(183 words)

The charts below show what UK graduate and postgraduate students who did not go into full-time work did after leaving college in 2008.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The two bar charts compare graduates and postgraduates in the UK who did not work full-time in terms of what they did after finishing college in 2008.

It is clear that UK graduates who did not have full-time jobs were most likely to continue their study after leaving college. Meanwhile, part-time work and further study were the two most common choices for postgraduate students who did not work full-time.

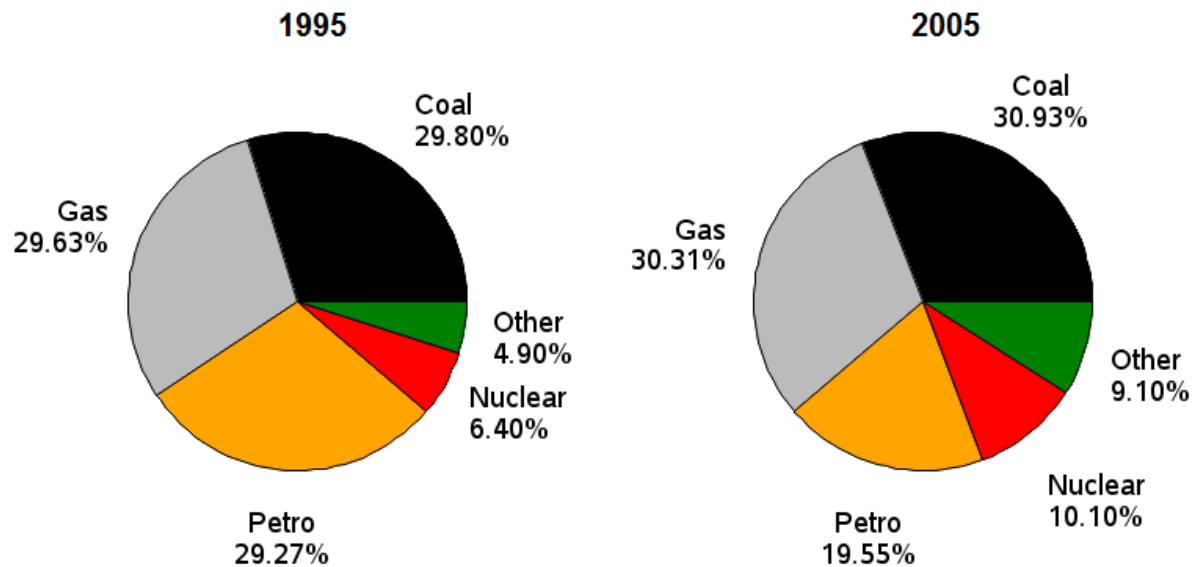
For graduate students, the number of those deciding to study further was highest, at 29,665. By contrast, the figure for graduates who chose voluntary work was lowest, at only 3,500 students. While nearly 18,000 graduates had part-time jobs, there were more than 16,000 students who were unemployed after finishing their undergraduate courses.

For graduates, further study was also the most popular option with around 2,700 students choosing to continue their study after college, whereas the number of those working part-time was slightly lower, at 2,535 students. While there were approximately 1,600 postgraduates who had to face unemployment, only 345 decided to become volunteers.

(172 words)

The chart below shows a comparison of different kinds of energy production in France in 1995 and 2005.

Comparison of Energy Production



The pie charts compare energy production from various sources in France in two years 1995 and 2005.

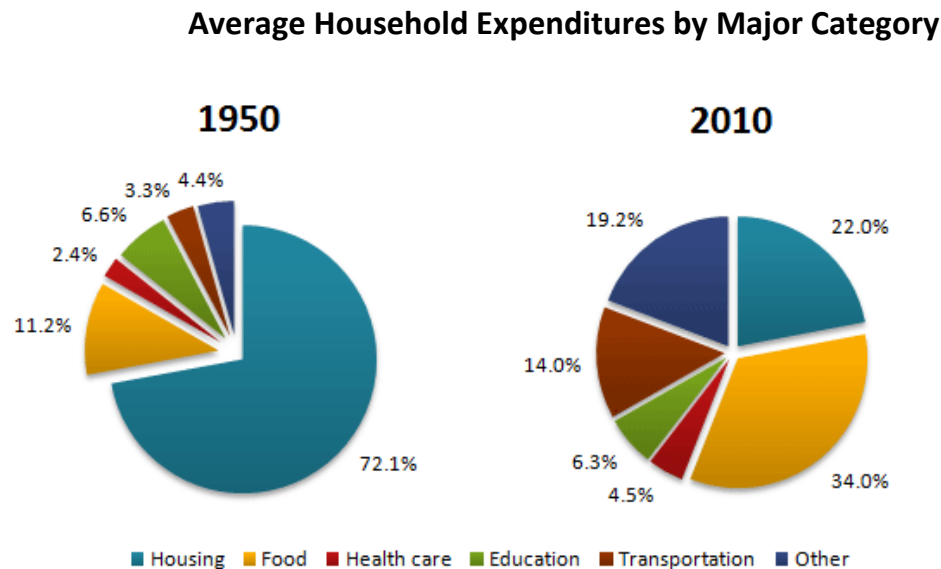
It is clear that the percentage of energy produced from Coal was highest in both years. Additionally, while energy production from Coal, Gas and Nuclear all increased in 2005, the figures for Petro and Other types of energy experienced significant decreases.

In 1995, the proportion of energy produced from Coal in France was highest, at 29.80%, while the figures for Gas and Petro were slightly lower, at 29.63% and 29.27% respectively. By contrast, only 6.40% of the total energy was produced from Nuclear. Meanwhile, other sources made up only 4.90% of the total production.

In 2005, the percentage of energy created from Coal went up insignificantly to 30.93% and remained the highest figure in the chart. The figure for Gas rose slowly to 30.31%, while Petro's energy production experienced a dramatic fall of nearly 10% to only 19.55%. Meanwhile, there were sharp increases in the figures for Nuclear and Other sources to 10.10% and 9.10% respectively.

(173 words)

The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in a country in 1950 and 2010.



The pie charts compare the percentage of spending on different categories in an average family in a nation in two years 1950 and 2010.

It is noticeable that families in this country spent most of their money on housing and food in both years. Additionally, only a small proportion of expenditure was spent on health care, education and transportation.

In 1950, the rate of household expenditure on housing was highest, at 72.1%, while the figure for food was significantly lower, at 11.2%. 6.6% of the total spending was on education, compared to 3.3% on transportation. Meanwhile, spending on health care accounted for only 2.4% of the total expenditure.

In 2010, the proportion of money spent on food went up dramatically by more than 20% to 34% and became the highest rate in the chart. By contrast, the figure for housing experienced a rapid decrease to only 22%. While there were sharp increases to 4.5% and 14% in the rates of spending on health care and transportation respectively, education's figure insignificantly fell by 0.3% to 6.3%.

(175 words)

The percentage of school aged boys in two different age groups who participated in 5 different sports in the UK in 2010

sports	boys 6-11	boys 12-16
football	87	78
basketball	35	25
cricket	45	34
rugby	23	21
swimming	19	19

The table compares the proportions of 6-11 and 12-16-year-old boys taking part in 5 kinds of sport in the UK in 2010.

It is clear from the table that boys aged 6-11 were generally more likely to play sports than the other group. Additionally, football was the most popular type of sport for both age groups.

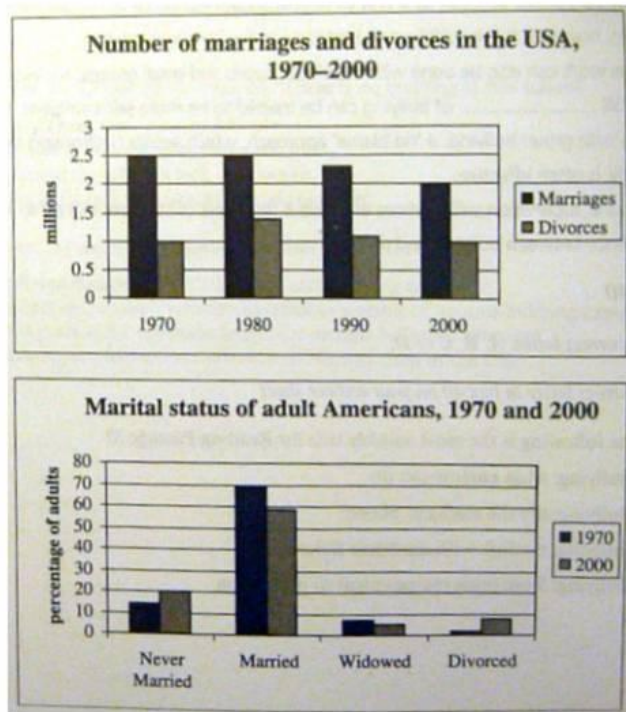
For the 6-11 age group, the rate of boys playing football was highest, at 87%, while the figure for basketball was significantly lower, at 35%. Boys who took part in playing cricket accounted for 45% of the total group. Meanwhile, the percentages of boys who participated in rugby and swimming were lowest, at 23% and 19% respectively.

For 12-16-year-olds, the proportion of boys who played football was also highest among 5 types of sport, at 78%. Basketball and rugby players made up 25% and 21% of this group respectively, while 34% of boys aged 12-16 chose to play cricket. The figure for swimming was lowest, at only 19%.

(164 words)

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The first chart compares the quantity of marriages and divorces happening in the USA from 1970 and 2000, and the second chart illustrates the marital status of adults in America.

It is noticeable that the number of marriages in the USA gradually declined during the research period. Additionally, most of the grown-up citizens in this country were married in both of the years.

In 1970, the quantity of weddings in America stood at 2.5 million, while there were 1 million divorces taking place in this country. From 1970 to 2000, there was a slow drop to 2 million in the number of marriages. Meanwhile, the figure for divorces remained stable at 1 million cases.

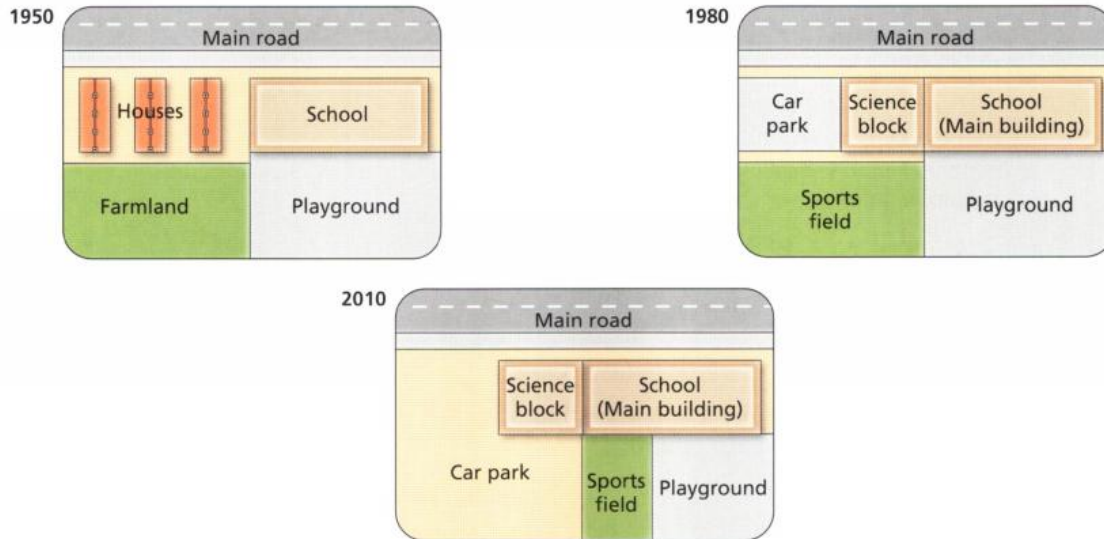
In 1970, the proportion of married adults in America was highest, at 70%, while the figure for those who were never married was remarkably lower, at slightly more than 10%. Citizens who were widowed and divorced made up nearly 10% and around 2% of the total US adults respectively. In 2000, the figure for married people fell insignificantly to 60% and still remained the highest figure in the chart.

(183 words)

The diagrams below show the changes that have taken place at West Park Secondary School since its construction in 1950.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



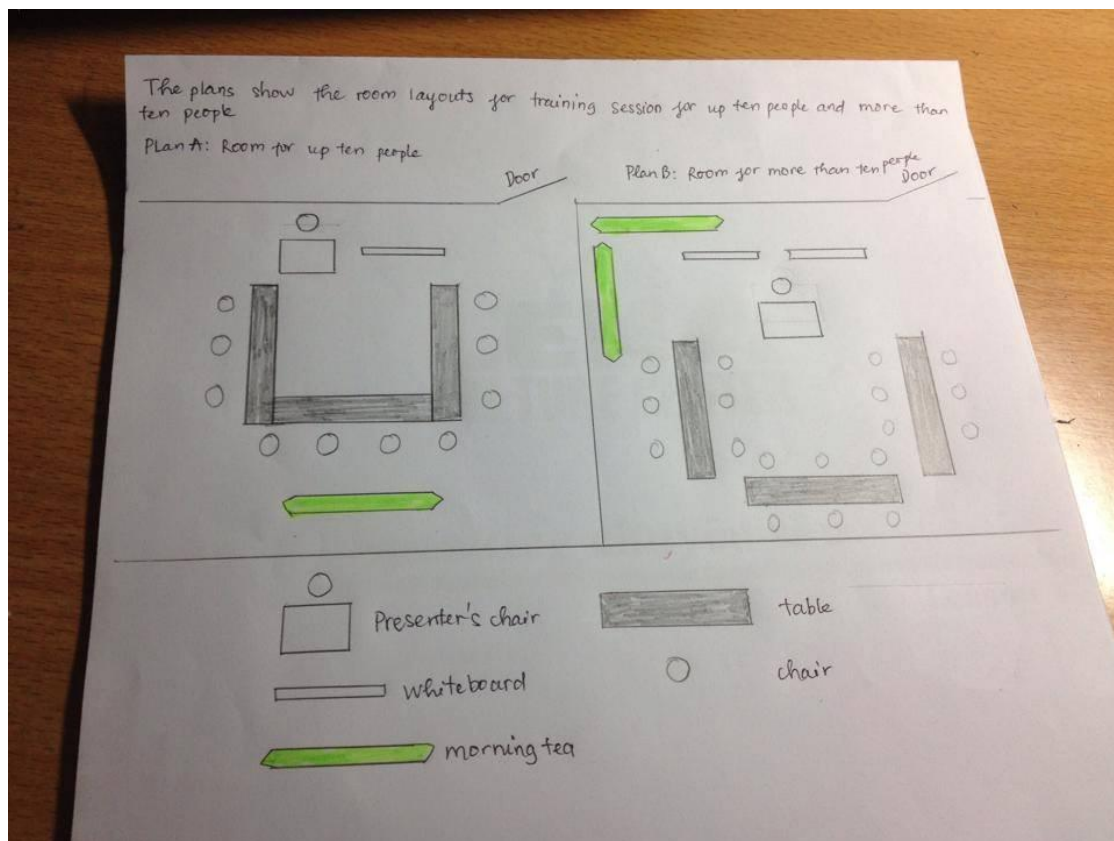
The maps show the developments that occurred at West Park Secondary School during a 60-year period from 1950 to 2010.

It is clear from the maps that the biggest change that happened at the school was the construction of a car park. Additionally, houses and farmland had completely disappeared by 2010.

In 1950, the school was quite small and it was located to the south of the main road. There were residential houses in the northwest corner, but those houses were demolished in 1980 to make way for a car park and a science block. Farmland was also destroyed and replaced by a sports field, while the playground in the southeast area still existed.

From 1980 to 2010, the car park was dramatically extended, and the sports field was moved a little to the east, forcing the playground to become smaller. Meanwhile, the science block and the main building of the school still remained close to the main road.

(159 words)



The maps show two different plans for designing a room which will be used for training sessions. While the room in plan A can only accommodate up to 10 people, the room in plan B has a capacity of nearly 20. Additionally, since the room in plan B has more items, the one in plan A seems to be more spacious.

According to plan A, three tables are placed next to each other in the middle of the room forming the shape of the letter U, and there are 10 chairs around these tables. Meanwhile, in plan B, there are small gaps between the tables, making it possible to add some extra seats for more people.

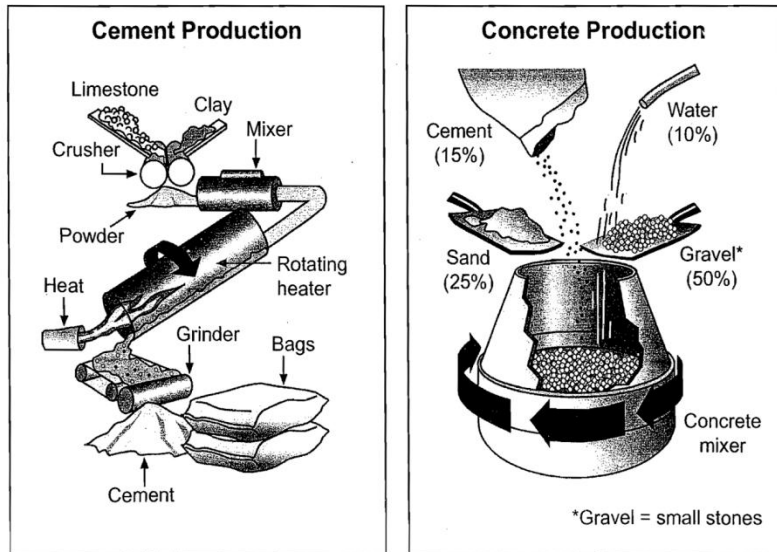
In plan A's design, there is only one white board, and it is placed in front of the tables together with the presenter's chair. However, in plan B, two white boards are put behind the chair of the presenter. Additionally, while morning tea is served at the back of the room behind the tables in plan A, it can be found in one corner of the room in the layout in plan B.

(189 words)

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The diagrams illustrate the production of cement, and how to use cement to make concrete.

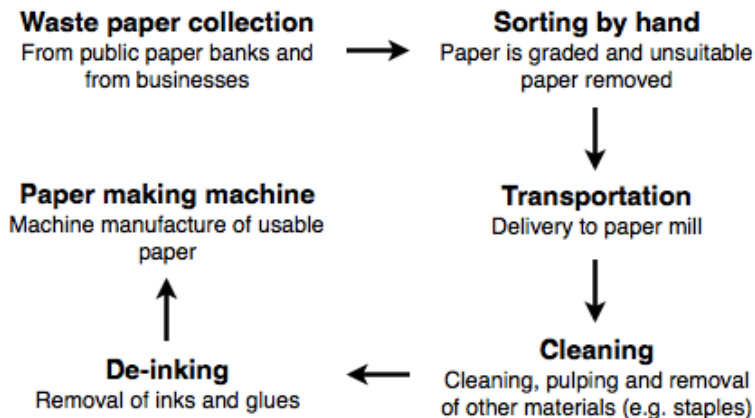
It is clear from the diagrams that there are five stages in the process of making cement. Meanwhile, only two steps are required to produce concrete.

At the first stage of producing cement, limestone and clay are put through a machine called crusher and become powder. This powder is then mixed and is brought into a rotating heater where it is heated in high temperature. The process continues with grinding the material, and then cement is produced. At the final stage, cement is packaged into bags and is ready for the production of concrete.

The first step of making concrete is combining different materials. Cement is mixed with water, sand and small stones in the proportions of 10%, 25% and 50% respectively. This mixture is then put into a concrete mixer, where it becomes final concrete which can be used for building purposes.

(158 words)

The chart below shows the process of waste paper recycling.



The flow chart illustrates how waste paper is recycled. It is clear that there are six main stages in the process of recycling waste paper. The first step of the process involves collecting paper that has been thrown away, and the final step is creating usable paper.

At the initial stage of the process, used paper is collected from either individuals or companies. The process continues with the paper being classified by workers, and inappropriate paper is eliminated. After that, the paper is carried to a paper mill to be ready for the next stages.

At the paper mill, the paper is cleaned and pulped. This step involves getting rid of other materials such as staples. The process continues with a step called "de-inking" where all inks and glues are removed from the paper. At the final stage, paper is put into a machine, and then new paper is finally produced and is ready to be used again.

(158 words)

In some parts of the world it is becoming popular to research the history of one's own family. Why might people want to do this? Is it a positive or negative development?

In several countries, many people are increasingly conducting research regarding the origins of their own family. There are a number of reasons why this trend happens, and I believe it is a negative tendency.

To begin with, there are some reasons why individuals are interested in discovering their family's history. The first clear reason is that these people are just curious about who their ancestors were and what role they played in society. For example, it might be interesting to find out that one's great-grandfather was once a member of the royal family. This kind of information can make people become proud of their origins. Additionally, many people research about their family's history as this activity can serve medical purposes. For instance, they would be aware of any disease that they inherit from their relatives.

However, I would argue that this tendency is negative because of some reasons. Firstly, as this trend does not bring about significant benefits apart from those related to health care, it can be considered a waste of time and money, especially for young individuals. In my opinion, it would better for them to focus their resources on more important things such as improving their social skills. Secondly, the information on the history of one's family may have adverse effects on their attitude in life. To illustrate, a person with a noble origin may become arrogant, while someone who is a descendant of a criminal might be ashamed and lose his confidence.

In conclusion, researching one's own origins is becoming more common in society, and I believe this is a negative development.

(266 words, by IELTS Quang Thắng)

Developments in technology have brought various environmental problems. Some believe that people need to live simpler lives to solve environmental problems. Others, however, believe technology is the way to solve these problems. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

The improvements in technology currently bring about harmful effects on the environment. While some people believe having simpler lives is the only solution, I would argue that technological advances can help to tackle these environmental problems.

On the one hand, it is believed that individuals need to live simple lives and rely less on technology. The first suggestion is that people should walk or cycle rather than drive cars. This is because the current number of cars being manufactured and used is increasing, which causes high levels of exhausted fumes and makes air pollution become serious. Additionally, people should try to reduce their consumption of electricity so that the exploitation of natural resources such as fossil fuels or nuclear power can be minimised. An example of this idea is the annual event called Earth Hour where everyone is asked to turn their lights off for sixty minutes.

On the other hand, I believe the developments of technology can greatly contribute to environmental protection. Firstly, because of those improvements, people are able to come up with ways to recycle materials such as paper or glass, which reduces the problem of waste disposal. Secondly, technology can also help to create electricity using renewable resources. For example, many countries in the world have built plants that utilise solar energy to generate power. As a result, it is not necessary to rely on non-renewable resources, and people can create electricity without significantly damaging the environment.

In conclusion, while some people think that they should live simpler lives to prevent environmental issues, I would argue that these problems can be dealt with by technological improvements.

(270 words)

Some people think that individuals are born to be leaders, others believe leadership can be learnt. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

People have different views about what makes a great leader. While there are individuals who have the inborn ability to be leaders, I would argue that leadership is something we need to learn.

On the one hand, it is true that many people are born to be leaders. Firstly, as those who are innately intelligent are able to think and react quickly in difficult situations, they can easily become good leaders. For instance, although my uncle, who is very smart, did not take part in any leadership training courses, he has successfully managed his own company for more than 20 years and has made a fortune with it. Secondly, individuals who are exceptionally talented would also find it easy to be trusted by others. Therefore, they are obvious candidates for top positions in organisations. For example, in football, the most skillful player in each team is usually given the captain armband.

On the other hand, I believe people can learn to become leaders. The first reason is that having talent and intelligence is not enough, and leadership is a set of skills that people need to acquire. For example, in management training programmes held by big corporations every year, young participants have to go through intense training in order to take up managerial positions in the future. Additionally, in order to climb up the career ladder and hold leadership positions, people need to gain specialised knowledge of their own profession. If a person lacks experience and understanding of his field, it could be incredibly challenging for him to be a good manager.

In conclusion, while there are those who are born with the characteristics of a leader, I believe people can also train themselves to be good leaders.

(288 words, by IELTS Quang Thắng)

Cycling is more environmentally friendly than other forms of transport. Why is it not popular in many places? And how to increase its popularity?

Although riding a bicycle is clearly a better way to protect the environment than using other types of vehicles, not many people around the world prefer this means of transport. There are several causes of this unpopularity, and some solutions could be proposed to promote the usage of bicycles.

To begin with, there are several reasons why few people use bicycles to travel on a regular basis. Firstly, since modern life is getting much busier than in the past, individuals nowadays want to spend as little time on transport as possible. Therefore, they prefer to use other types of vehicles such as motorbikes or cars which would take less time. Secondly, cycling is more physically demanding than riding a motorbike or driving a car. This tends to discourage people from choosing this method, especially on a hot and sunny day or when they have to travel a long distance.

Several actions can be taken to increase the popularity of bicycles. The first solution would be to make it more costly to own a motorbike or a car. This can be done by increasing the price of petrol or raising tax on these vehicles. As a result, more people would choose bicycles as their primary means of transport. Additionally, more lanes should be built to serve only cyclists, which would make it much faster to travel with bicycles. The final solution is to launch campaigns to raise citizens' awareness of the harmful effects of motorbikes and cars on the environment, and this could encourage people to cycle more often.

In conclusion, there are some reasons why bicycles are becoming less common in today's world, and solutions should be produced early to promote this environmentally friendly means of transport.

(287 words)

It is observed that in many countries not enough students are choosing to study science subject. What are causes? And what will be effects on society?

In several parts of the world, there is currently a lack of students choosing to study science in universities and colleges. This problem happens due to some reasons, and it can have some adverse impacts on society.

There are several reasons why fewer university students are choosing science as their major. Firstly, these subjects are usually more difficult and demanding, which requires students to put much effort into their study. For example, my friend who is doing a course in Biology said that he had to conduct too many experiments and complete numerous projects, which prevented him from having any free time. As a result, science subjects seem to be less attractive to students compared to economics or business-related subjects. Secondly, as there are currently fewer employment opportunities available for graduates in science fields, learners are less likely to decide to select these majors. Instead, they tend to choose other subjects which allow them to find jobs more easily.

A shortage of learners in science fields can result in some negative effects. The first impact is that when fewer students decide to learn about science, there would be a serious shortage of employees working in these fields. This would lead to fewer technological developments, which would also prevent improvements in people's life quality. For instance, it would be difficult for humans to produce newer smart phones with better functions. Additionally, while a significantly increasing number of students are choosing economics and business to study, the number of job vacancies in these areas is limited. Therefore, many university graduates would have to face unemployment, which increases burden on society.

In conclusion, the shortage of students choosing science subjects is caused by several factors, and this problem might bring about serious impacts.

(290 words)

Nowadays, more and more people decide to have children later in their life. What are the reasons? What are the effects on society and family life?

Many people currently decide not to have babies when they are young and wait until they get older instead. There are some reasons for this tendency, and it could have some impacts on family life as well as society.

To begin with, there are several reasons why a number of individuals want to have children later in their life. Firstly, this choice allows them to have more time to enjoy life when they are young. For instance, it is easier for a young couple to travel when they do not have a baby to nurture. Secondly, people who are at the early stage of their career usually have lower income compared to when they are older. Therefore, many people decide to start raising a family after having accumulated enough money to ensure a better life for their children.

However, this tendency might bring about some negative effects on both family life and society. The first impact is that having children later will cause a significant age gap between two generations. This makes it harder for parents to understand and communicate with their offspring. Additionally, if people give birth when they are too old, the babies being born might be less physically healthy. This might adversely affect the quality of the future workforce if too many people decide to follow this trend.

In conclusion, there are some reasons why many people prefer to have children later in their life, and this tendency can result in some negative impacts on both family life and society.

(253 words)

Whether or not someone achieve their aims is mostly by a question of luck. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Many people claim that luck is the most crucial element contributing to a person's success. While I accept that luck does have an important role in helping people reach their targets, I would argue that hard work and determination are much more crucial factors leading to the achievement of an individual.

On the one hand, I agree that luck can be an important factor. First, some people are fortunate enough to be born in a wealthy family, which allows them to have better education or to easily start their own business without having to borrow money from someone else. As a result, these people tend to have better opportunities to succeed than those coming from poor families. Furthermore, some individuals are lucky to be given great talents which others do not have. For example, Mozart was able to play music when he was very young, or Lionel Messi already had great football skills when he was born.

However, I would argue that although luck can be necessary, it is not the most crucial factor leading to success. Firstly, people need to work really hard and put much effort into their jobs if they want to be successful. For instance, before becoming one of the best football players in the world, Cristiano Ronaldo had to go through intense training hours every day for many years. Secondly, a person is less likely to reach his targets if he does not have determination. On the way leading to success, there might be many difficulties, and people need to keep moving forward to overcome those challenges.

In conclusion, while I agree that luck is important to some extent in helping people become successful, I believe that hard work and determination are the most important elements.

(291 words)

Some people think that famous people can help international aid organizations to draw attention to important problems. Others believe that the celebrities can make the problems seem less important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

There has been much debate regarding the role of famous people in raising public awareness of major issues. While celebrities can attract people's attention to the problems, I would argue that they are likely to make the problems become less crucial.

On the one hand, it is believed that well-known people can assist international aid organisations in raising people's awareness of social issues. Firstly, celebrities can communicate information about big problems to a large audience around the world. For example, by taking part in the Ice Bucket Challenge in 2014, various celebrities such as Bill Gates or Mark Zuckerberg have helped the ALS Organisation to let millions of people know about a disease called ALS. Secondly, since people tend to listen to the ones they admire, famous people are much more likely to be able to ask their fans to take appropriate actions. For instance, a well-known football player can ask people to donate money to help homeless individuals.

However, I believe famous people might make the problems become less important. The first reason is that individuals tend to only pay attention to what celebrities do and say rather than what messages they want to convey. In the aforementioned example about the Ice Bucket Challenge, many people watched the videos of celebrities taking up the challenge without actually learning anything about the ALS disease. This makes little contribution to solving the problem compared to the large number of famous people involved. Furthermore, in order to attract viewers, well-known people usually try to deliver their messages in a funny and entertaining way, which might lead to the problems becoming less serious.

In conclusion, while celebrities can contribute to tackling social problems, I believe they are more likely to make these problems seem less important.

(293 words – by IELTS Quang Thắng)

Some people think that there should be some strict controls about noise. Others think that they could just make as much noise as they want. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

The problem of noise pollution is currently increasing in modern society. While some individuals believe the levels of noise being created should be strictly controlled, I would argue that people should have the right to produce noise if they want to.

On the one hand, there are several reasons why the government should control the amount of noise produced. The first reason is that too much noise can significantly affect people's health. Living in a place that is too noisy can cause problems such as headaches, which can decrease the health levels of people, especially old ones. Additionally, noise can disturb people's work or study. For example, a university student will not be able to concentrate on his preparation for exams if his neighbours keep singing too loud.

On the other hand, I believe people can make as much noise as they want because of some reasons. Firstly, producing noise is sometimes considered a type of recreational activities. For instance, singing or cheering for a football club can be relaxing, and everyone has the right to do those things. Secondly, as the world is becoming more modern, people have found ways to deal with the problem of noise. For instance, scientists have invented walls and windows that can block out the noise, which allows individuals to focus on their work without being disturbed. Therefore, the problem of noise can be reduced and there is no need for people to keep quiet.

In conclusion, while there are reasons why the levels of noise should be limited, I believe people should have the right to make noise.

(265 words)

It is now possible for scientists and tourists to travel to remote natural environment, such as the South Pole. Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

As technology has developed, people can now travel to remote natural areas. While there are some advantages of this trend, I would argue that its disadvantages are more significant.

On the one hand, visiting isolated natural places has some benefits. Firstly, this is a newer and more interesting type of travelling. Going to other cities or countries has been too common for most people, so it might be more exciting for them to explore new places such as the South Pole or the Amazon rainforest. This gives them valuable experiences and unforgettable memories. Secondly, when visiting remote areas, people, especially scientists, might acquire more knowledge about the natural habitat. For example, when coming to the North Pole, scientists can learn about the life of polar bears which live far away from humans.

On the other hand, I believe there are great drawbacks of this development. The first one is that travelling to remote natural areas can be risky if the travellers are not sufficiently prepared. For instance, the temperature at the South Pole is usually very low, which adversely affects people's health. Travelling to forests can also be dangerous as people have to face the risk of being attacked by wild animals. Additionally, since visiting isolated places often requires a large amount of investment in researching and ensuring the safety of travellers, the costs of travelling tend to be high. Therefore, it seems like only scientists and rich people can afford this activity, so this development is likely to benefit only a small group of individuals.

In conclusion, I believe the disadvantages of people being able to travel to remote areas outweigh its advantages, and this is a negative development.

(280 words)

Everyone should become vegetarian because they do not need to eat meat to have a healthy diet. Do agree or disagree?

Many people in the world currently choose not to eat meat in their daily meals. While I accept that this tendency can help people to live healthily, I believe not everyone should become vegetarian.

In my opinion, there are several benefits of being vegetarian. Firstly, since there are many types of vegetables that can provide people with enough nutrition, it has become less necessary for people to eat meat. For example, potatoes and beans are two popular dishes for families in England because of the large amount of calories they can provide. Secondly, vegetables and fruits contain vitamins that are highly beneficial for people. For instance, it has been proven that eating an apple every day can help individuals improve their health and avoid illness. Finally, if more people refuse to eat meat, fewer animals will be slaughtered.

However, I believe this tendency is not suitable for everyone. First, it is not advisable for children to become vegetarian. As they are in the process of growing up, they need to eat a wide range of food, including meat which contains essential nutrients, to improve their physical health. If children only eat vegetables, they might become less healthy than they should be. Furthermore, athletes are the people who should not be vegetarian. Since their job involves intense training on a regular basis, they need to consume meat such as beef or pork which provides them with enough calories.

In conclusion, while I agree that becoming vegetarian can help people have a healthy diet, I do not think it is an option that everybody should take.

(264 words, by IELTS Quang Thang)

Students today can easily access information online, so libraries are no longer necessary. Do you agree or disagree?

Students are currently able to acquire information on the Internet in a much easier way than in the past. While I accept that online sources of information have advantages over traditional libraries, I would argue that there is still a great need for libraries in today's world.

It is true that accessing information online has several clear benefits. The first one is that online sources can store a huge amount of information that is greater than any physical library. This allows researchers to easily get the information they need without having to travel to a local library. Furthermore, students can look for information on the Internet whenever they want, while most libraries can only be visited during several hours per day. As a result, it might be better for those who are busy to utilise online information sources.

However, I believe that physical libraries still have special features that online sources can never replace. Firstly, libraries usually provide quiet areas, which is a great environment for students to learn and research since they are less likely to be distracted by things around them. For example, some of my university friends claim that they can only concentrate when they are in a quiet study area in my university library. Secondly, since everyone can easily write and post information on the Internet, these online sources are not always reliable for research. Therefore, we need libraries whose staff members have the responsibility to select and provide readers with the most credible materials.

In conclusion, while I agree that there are great benefits of getting information on the Internet, I disagree with the idea that traditional libraries are no longer important.

(277 words)

Some people think that the best way to ensure road safety is to increase the minimum legal age for driving cars or riding motorbikes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some individuals argue that raising the minimum legal age for driving cars or riding motorbikes is the most effective method of increasing road safety. While I accept that this policy is good in some ways, I believe there are better measures to reduce traffic accidents.

To begin with, I believe it is a good idea to increase the minimum age required for driving. Firstly, when people are young, they are usually less mature and less responsible with their manners, so they might not be aware of the importance of following the rules. Therefore, it is reasonable to ban them from travelling on the street to prevent them from breaking the law and causing accidents. Secondly, as older people are more experienced, they can know how to react quickly to handle dangerous situations on the road, while younger ones might not be able to. To illustrate, if the brakes of a car suddenly stop working, a young driver might panic, and accidents are more likely to occur.

However, I would argue that there are better methods of ensuring road safety. The first one is to have stricter punishments for driving offenders. For example, people who break traffic rules should be required to pay huge fines or be banned permanently from commuting on the street. This makes commuters more likely to respect the law, and traffic accidents can be reduced. Another solution is to encourage people to use public transport rather than private vehicles. This can be done by reducing the price and increasing the frequency of buses and tubes to make it more convenient for users.

In conclusion, I believe apart from increasing the legal age for driving, there are more effective ways to make sure that travelling on the street is safe for everyone.

(294 words)

Some people believe that developing countries should concentrate on improving industrial skills whereas others argue that these countries should promote education first. Discuss the both viewpoints and give your own opinion.

People have different views about whether developing countries should focus on enhancing industrial skills or education. While there are some benefits of improving working skills, I would argue that education should be the top priority of these nations.

There are several reasons why industrial skills should be improved. Firstly, since developing countries often lack workers with specialised ability, the governments of these countries should invest more in training and enhancing working skills to provide sufficient work force. For example, in Vietnam, there are currently very few people who work in the automobile manufacturing industry, so it is necessary to increase the number of workers in this field. Secondly, when workers' practical skills are improved, the productivity of factories would be enhanced. As a result, more goods with higher qualities would be produced, which generates more money for the whole nation.

However, I believe promoting education would lead to a more stable growth for developing countries. The first reason is that since education provides basic knowledge for people, it is likely to assist in the development of other industries. For instance, education can help scientists to come up with new technologies, which allows workers to produce modern devices such as smart phones. The second benefit of improving the education system is that this would produce good citizens. Being well educated, people would be more likely to have good behaviour such as obeying the law, and this contributes to the development of the entire society. If inadequate attention is paid to education, the growth of countries will only be short-term.

In conclusion, I think developing countries should concentrate more on enhancing education because it will bring about stable and long-term developments.

(279 words)

Nowadays, many families have both parents working. Some working parents believe other family members like grandparents can take care of their children, while others think childcare centres provide the best care. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Currently, many parents tend to be busy working, and they need to rely on someone else to take care of their offspring. While some people think childcare organisations can offer the best care, I would argue that it is better for children to be looked after by their grandparents.

On the one hand, it is believed that youngsters should be sent to childcare centres for some reasons. The first one is that since those centres are professional organisations, their staff are often well trained and therefore have good babysitting skills. For example, when a child falls over and gets himself injured, a staff can react quickly and give him first aid. Furthermore, children can have a chance to make friends with their peers when coming there, which might increase their communication and language abilities. If they are looked after by their family at home, they might feel a bit lonely.

On the other hand, I believe it is a better idea for grandparents to take care of their grandchildren. Firstly, as grandparents have lived for many years and have brought up their own offspring, they have much experience in raising children. For instance, they might know how to calm the baby down when he cries. Secondly, grandparents are family members, so they love their grandchildren more than other people do. As a result, they tend to spend much more time and effort caring for their grandchildren compared to a childcare staff. Finally, youngsters looked after by their grandparents are likely to become more family-oriented and appreciate the value of a happy family.

In conclusion, while there are some benefits of children being sent to childcare centres, I believe they should be raised by their own grandparents.

(286 words, written by IELTS Quang Thắng)

People today do not feel safe either at home or when they are out. What are the causes? What are the solutions?

People currently feel unsafe either when they stay at home or go out on the streets. This problem is caused by some factors, and it should be dealt with by some effective solutions.

There are some reasons why people now have to face serious risks no matter where they are. Firstly, due to climate change that is happening all around the world, people might face the danger of natural disasters even when they are at home. For example, in Japan, earthquakes and tsunamis occur every year, and many people have been killed during those events. Secondly, when being out on the streets, individuals are usually exposed to different types of pollution such as noise or air pollution. This might negatively affect people's health and can even lead to fatal consequences.

Feasible solutions should be produced to tackle these aforementioned problems so that people would feel safer. The first measure would be to develop new technologies that can help minimise or prevent the damages caused by natural disasters. For instance, scientists have come up with machines that can forecast the occurrence of earthquakes. Additionally, it is necessary to reduce noise and air pollution on the streets. This can be done by encouraging citizens to use public transport in order to limit the levels of noise and exhaust fumes caused by private vehicles.

In conclusion, there are some reasons why people today usually do not have the feeling of safety either at home or when they are out, and some measures could be taken to solve this problem.

(256 words)

In many countries, good schools and medical facilities are available only in cities. Some people think new teachers and doctors should be required to work in rural areas for a few years, but others think everyone should be free to choose where they work.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Due to a lack of good educational institutions and health care facilities in the countryside, it is suggested that newly graduated teachers and doctors should be sent to these areas for several years. While some people disagree with this idea, I believe it is reasonable to require fresh graduates to spend a period of time working in rural areas.

On the one hand, some people say that new teachers and doctors should be able to decide where they work. The first reason is that everyone has the right to choose a workplace that they feel comfortable with. For example, many graduates want to live and work in a place that is close to their family. Therefore, we cannot force new teachers and doctors to move to the countryside against their will. Another reason is that if all new teachers and doctors are forced to work in rural areas, these occupations would become less attractive. As a result, fewer students would choose to become teachers and doctors in the future.

On the other hand, I believe it is a great idea to send these new graduates to the countryside for a few years. Firstly, as rural areas are having a serious lack of facilities, the arrival of well-trained teachers and doctors would provide better education and health care services. This would significantly enhance local people's living standard. Secondly, this policy is also likely to play an important role in preventing rural inhabitants from moving to big cities in search of schools and medical facilities. As a result, we can avoid overpopulation in large urban areas. Finally, since there is a lack of workforce in the countryside, it is also a great opportunity for newly graduated teachers and doctors to practise and gain more practical experience.

In conclusion, while many people believe new teachers and doctors should be given the right to choose their workplace, I would argue that they should be required to work in the countryside for a period of time.

(Written by IELTS Quang Thắng)

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

People around the world are currently getting more obese, and they also have to face with increasing health problems. There are some factors leading to this, and effective solutions should be produced soon to prevent this issue.

To begin with, there are several elements that cause health deterioration. Firstly, individuals these days tend to eat too much fast food. As this kind of food is extremely convenient and time-saving, people increasingly consume fast food despite knowing its harmful effects. As a result, those diners who eat an excessive amount of fast food are more likely to suffer from obesity or diabetes. Secondly, young people often lack physical activities due to their limited free time. In this modern life, everyone is busy working and therefore does not have enough time for exercises.

However, some feasible measures could be used to tackle this problem. First, the government should limit the amount of fast food consumed. This can be done by increasing tax rates on selling fast food or running advertising campaigns to raise people's awareness. The quality of fast food restaurants must also be controlled by the authorities. Furthermore, citizens should be encouraged to exercise more. The government needs to invest more money on constructing sports facilities or holding sports competitions for non-professionals. For example, office workers might have more incentive to play sports if they can win money from taking part in competitions.

In conclusion, the health of people is getting worse because of some reasons, and there should be some possible solutions for this serious problem.

(254 words)

Many young people who leave school hold a negative attitude towards learning. Why does this happen? What are the solutions?

An increasing number of school leavers are currently having a negative attitude towards studying. This problem is caused by some factors, and it should be tackled by some effective solutions.

There are some reasons why young people who leave school dislike learning. Firstly, the school curriculum is usually too demanding. Apart from attending lectures, students are also required to complete a large number of assignments and group projects, so they might feel stressed and exhausted after studying intensely. Gradually, they are against learning. Secondly, students often have to learn many unnecessary subjects that do not provide any benefits for their future. For example, when studying History, learners must memorise events in the past although they cannot apply this sort of knowledge into earning money later on. As a result, high school education might be considered a waste of time.

Fortunately, some measures could be taken to prevent this problem. The first solution would be to make lessons more interesting. For instance, visual aids such as video clips should be added in order to attract learners' attention. Therefore, studying would become a hobby rather than an obligation, and students would have greater motivation to learn. Secondly, lessons that are not necessary should be cut down, and schools should only provide knowledge that students can apply in their future career. When the number of non-essential subjects is reduced and the school syllabus becomes more practical, learners would really see the benefits of education.

In conclusion, school leavers tend to have a negative attitude towards learning because of some reasons, and solutions should be produced soon to tackle this issue.

(267 words)

As well as making money, businesses also have social responsibilities. Do you agree or disagree?

People have different views about what kinds of obligation a company should have. While I accept that the top priority of companies is to generate profits, I agree that they should also have social responsibilities.

On the one hand, I believe businesses already contribute to society by simply focusing on making money. The first reason is that when companies earn much profits, they can expand their businesses, which creates more job opportunities for people. Some big multinational corporations such as Apple or Microsoft can be a great illustration. They have been employing hundreds of thousands of individuals around the world, which helps to reduce unemployment rates in many countries. Additionally, when companies make higher profits, they will pay more taxes for the government. This money can be used to invest in important fields such as education or health care, which will benefit society as a whole.

On the other hand, I would argue that apart from making money, companies also need to have social responsibilities. Firstly, since the rising number of factories these days has led to serious environmental damage, companies need to take immediate actions to help protect the natural environment. For example, they could try new technologies to recycle their wastes instead of disposing of them immediately. Secondly, corporations should also consider helping those who are less fortunate such as homeless or disabled citizens. This will contribute to better society and also help to enhance the image of the company or the brand.

In conclusion, although companies should prioritise the need to make profits, I believe they should also have social responsibilities.

(264 words)

Scientists say that in the future humanity will speak the same language. Do you think this is a positive or negative social development?

It is predicted that only one language will be spoken all around the globe in the future. While there are certain drawbacks of this development, I would argue that it is more beneficial for our society.

On the one hand, the fact that humans will only speak one language can lead to inevitable consequences. When people around the world use the same language on a daily basis, this would lead to the disappearance of a great number of other languages. As a result, there would be a great loss in terms of cultural and traditional values. Take Vietnam as an example. Due to the increasing popularity of English, this country is currently being greatly affected by Western cultures, especially through Western media such as films and books. For instance, young Vietnamese individuals nowadays tend to celebrate Western special occasions such as Christmas or Valentine's Day even more than traditional Vietnamese festivals.

However, I believe that the increasing use of only one language is a positive development. The first advantage is that it would allow people from different parts of the world to communicate with each other in a much easier way. This would help to facilitate many areas including business transactions, tourism and global cooperation. Another benefit is that it would be easier for people to research and acquire new knowledge when everything is written and published in the same language. For example, university students can easily look for materials produced by authors all around the world instead of only being able to read what is written in their native language.

In conclusion, I believe that the benefits of speaking the same language globally are much greater than its drawbacks.

(280 words, by IELTS Quang Thắng)

(các bài viết mới sẽ tiếp tục được cập nhật)