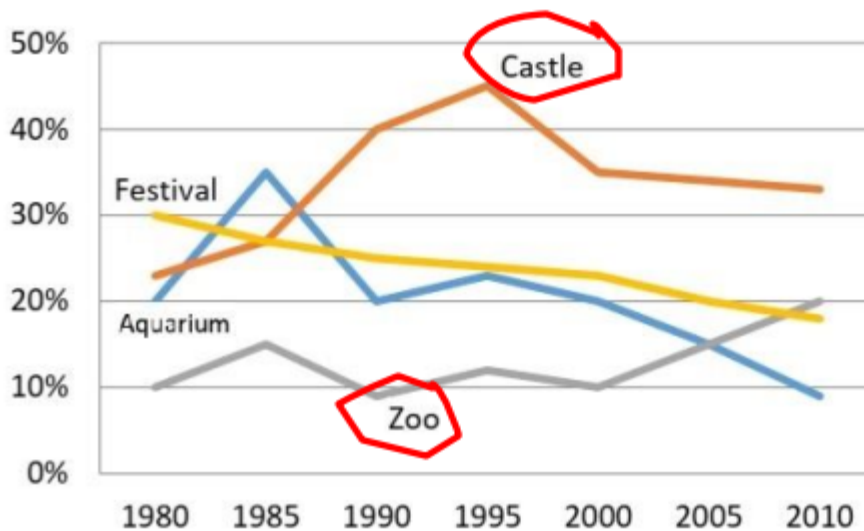


Writing task 1

2-2-4-4

5. The line graph below shows the percentage of tourists to Scotland who visited four different attractions from 1980 to 2010.

Percentage of tourists to Scotland who visited different attractions



The line graph illustrates the proportion of visitors travelling to four different Scottish destinations over the 30-year period from 1980.

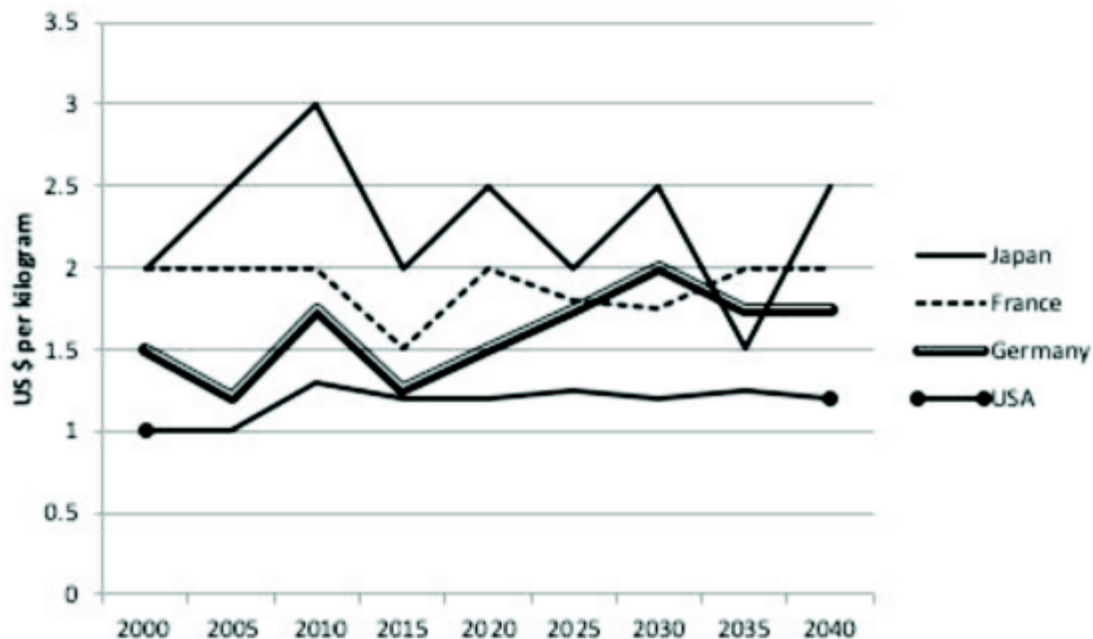
Overall, what stands out from the chart is that there was a significant change in all four places throughout this period, with a dramatic decline in the number of Festival and Aquarium's tourists. Additionally, the figure for travellers visiting Castle was almost highest during the period.

Starting at 10% in 1980, the data of travellers to the Zoo experienced some slight fluctuations around 11% during the next 20 years, but it later went up significantly and hit the peak of 20% at the end of this period. Meanwhile, with 22% in 1980, there was a slow increase to around 28% in 1985 in the percentage of tourists to Castle before a considerable growth of 17% to 45% in 1995. After that, the statistics of visitors to Castle declined gradually by 10% from 45% over the next 5 years, but then more slowly to more than 30% in 2010.

By contrast, the second and third positions in the number of tourists belonged to the Festival and the Aquarium respectively. In 1980, the quality of visitors to the Festival was 30%, compared with only 20% to the Aquarium. The figure for travellers to the Aquarium climbed quickly by 15% and peaked at 35% in 1985, but it later went down hurriedly to just under 10%

and hit the lowest point in 2010. Meanwhile, the period between 1980 and 2010 underwent a moderate drop from 30% to around 20% in the proportion of travellers to the Festival.

The graph below shows the price of bananas in four different countries from 2000 and makes a forecast for the future of banana price



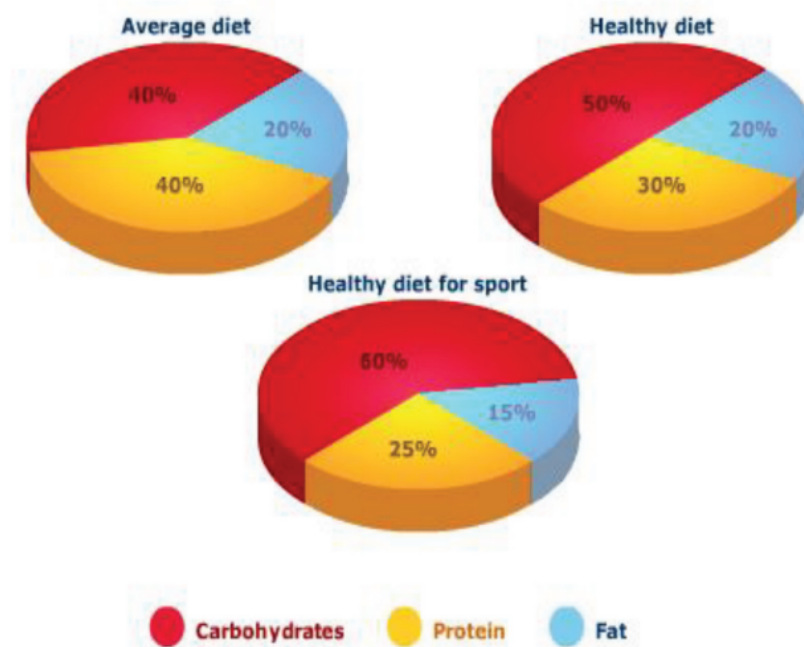
The line graph demonstrates how much bananas' cost was in four different nations over a period of 41 years.

Overall, it would be noted from the chart that there was a slight upward trend in the figure for bananas' cost in Japan and the US from 2000 to 2020 while a marginal fluctuation was recorded in the data of bananas' price in the two other nations during this period. Additionally, Japan is forecast to see the most hurried changes in its bananas' price until 2040.

Looking in more detail, **by today**, the volume of bananas' price recorded some quick fluctuations in Japan, France, and Germany. However, bananas' cost in Germany and France remained unchanged, with 1.5\$/kg and 2\$/kg respectively during the 20-year period from 2000. Meanwhile, there was a dramatic fluctuation in Japanese bananas' price before a slight growth of 0.5\$/kg from 2\$/kg between 2000 and 2020. Besides, with 1\$/kg in 2000, the price of bananas in the US increased slowly and peaked at under 1.5\$/kg in 2010, but it then remained unchanged at the same cost until the moment.

Looking into the future, **by 2040**, it is predicted that the amount of bananas' price in Germany will climb sharply and hit a peak of 2\$/kg in 2030, but later decrease mildly to just above 1.5\$/kg at the end of this period. Additionally, the bananas' price of the all three other nations from now to 2040 is calculated to continue to remain constant at the same cost in 2020. During the period shown, bananas' price in the US is always cheapest.

-
11. The pie chart gives information on the proportion of carbohydrates, protein and fat in three different diets.



The pie charts demonstrate how much the percentage of carbohydrates, protein, and fat was in three different diets, namely an average diet, a healthy diet, and a healthy diet for sport.

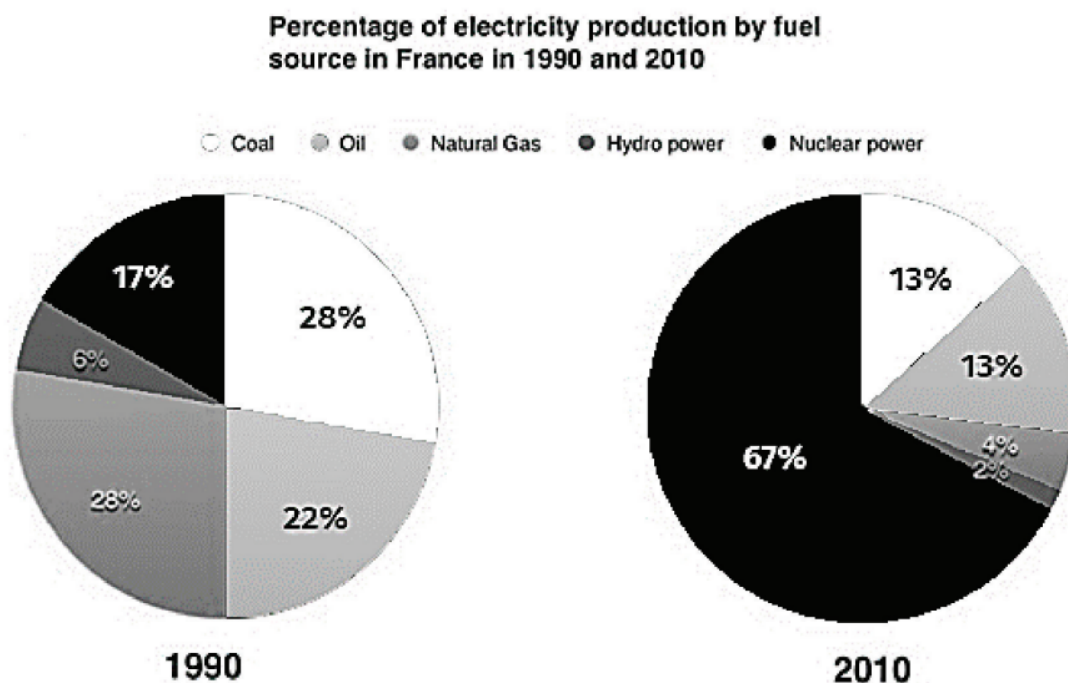
Overall, what stands out from the chart is that **sportspeople require a diet comprising a significantly higher proportion of carbohydrates than an average diet or a healthy diet.** Additionally, the average diet contains the lowest percentage of carbohydrates but the highest proportion of protein in three diets.

Overall, what stands out from the chart is that the proportion of carbohydrates was largest in all three diets, but this figure for a healthy diet for sport was highest. Additionally, although the percentage of carbohydrates in an average diet was lowest in three diets, the amount of protein in this diet was biggest.

Looking in more detail, Carbohydrates occupy 60% of the data of Healthy diet for sport. Besides, this is 10% more than the figure for Healthy diet and 20% more than the statistics of Average diet. Additionally, people eating the Average diet consume/use a greater amount of Protein than those who eat the Healthy diet and the Healthy diet for sport, with 40%, 30%, and 25% respectively.

Besides, the third compound shown in the charts is Fat. Fat accounts for exactly 20% of both Average diet and Healthy diet but just takes up 15% of Healthy diet for sport.

15. The pie charts below show the percentage of electricity production by fuel source in France in two years



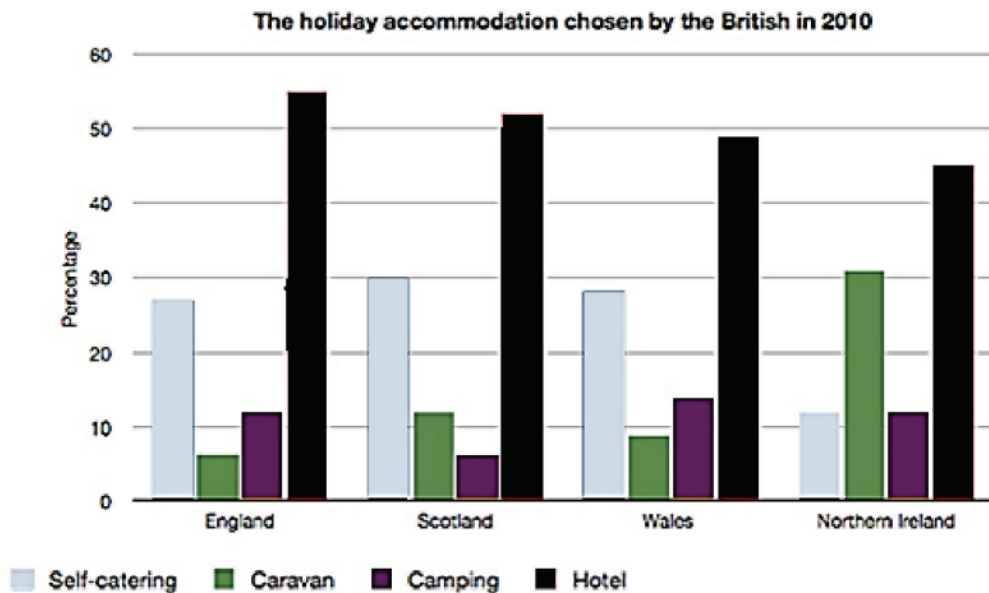
The pie charts illustrate how much electricity was produced from French fuel sources in 1990 and 2010.

Overall, what stands out from the chart is that there were considerable changes in the figures for nuclear power and natural gas. While the proportion of nuclear power (the proportion of electricity created by the nuclear power) increased significantly over the 21-year period shown, a quick fall was recorded in the data of natural gas in the same years.

Looking in more detail, the percentage of nuclear power (the percentage of electricity produced by the nuclear power source) climbed sharply from 17% in 1990 to 67% in 2010. Meanwhile, although the amount of natural gas used (the amount of electricity produced by natural gas) in 1990 was largest, with 28%, this amount experienced a dramatic decline of 24% to 4% in the period between 1990 and 2010.

Besides, the volume of electricity produced by hydro power was slightest in both 1990 and 2010, and the percentage of this volume went down slowly by 4% from 6%. Additionally, there was a gradual drop in the figure for coal from 28% in 1990 to 13% in 2010. Likewise, a moderate decrease of 9% from 22% was witnessed in the proportion of oil (the proportion of electricity produced by the oil source) in the period from 1990 to 2010.

26. The bar chart below shows the different types of accommodation chosen by the British when they went on holiday in 2010.



The bar graph demonstrates the statistics of different sorts of dwelling voted by the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish when they had a holiday in 2010.

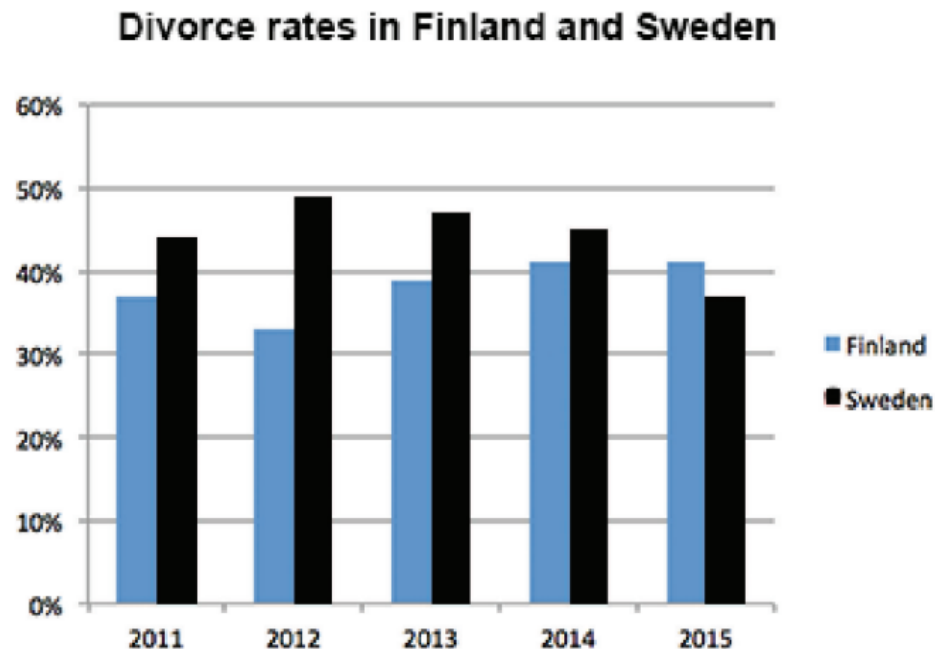
Overall, what stands out from the chart is that hotels were the most popular option, chosen by the British to stay on their holiday. Moreover, the proportion of the English voted for the hotel was highest in four areas.

Looking in more detail, the proportion of the English renting hotels accounted for around 54% the data for tourists renting holiday accommodations. Besides, this was slightly higher than the figures for Scots, the Welsh, and the Irish, with the percentages being 51%, 49%, and 55% in turn. Additionally, the second most preferred form of dwelling in England, Scotland, and Wales was the self-catering, which occupied around under 30% in all three regions. By contrast, the second favoured kind of accommodation in Northern Ireland was the caravan whose the data took up over 30%.

Looking at the camping, the English and the Welsh choosing this form of dwelling was nearly twice as large as those renting the caravan, which was 12% and about 7% respectively. In contrast, in Scotland, the number of tourists staying in caravans was twice as high as that of

those who stayed in the camping, at 12% and 6% in turn. Finally, the statistics of the Irish choosing the self-catering and the camping were equal, at 11%.

27. The bar chart shows the divorce rates in two European countries from 2011 to 2015.



The bar graph illustrates the proportion of divorced people in Finland and Sweden between 2011 and 2015.

Overall, what stands out from the chart is that the number of divorced people in Sweden was higher than that in Finland over the 5-year period shown, except for the 2015 which was the opposite. Besides, whilst the percentage of people getting divorced in Sweden fell slowly during the period, that in Finland went up slightly in the same time.

Looking in more detail, starting at around 44% in 2011, the data for divorces in Sweden marginally increased by approximately 5% and peaked at under 50% in 2012. After that, there was a slight decline to 45% in this data in the next three years before a gradual drop of 7% at the end of the period.

By contrast, the figure for divorced Finns witnessed a slow decrease from 38% in 2011 to 33% in 2012, after which a considerable growth to 39% was experienced in 2013. Next, after rising slightly to about 41% in 2014, Finland's divorce rate remained constant at 41% in 2015.

37. The table below shows the average band scores for students from different language countries taking the IELTS Academic Test in 2020.

	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Overall
German	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.7
French	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.5
Indonesian	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.3
Malay	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.4

The table illustrates the average IELTS Academic band scores by students from Germany, France, Indonesia, and Malaysia in 2010.

Overall, what stands out from the table is that Germans had the highest overall scores whereas Indonesians just reached the lowest overall scores. Besides, Malays showed the highest Reading scores, and Germans showed the strong points in Listening, Writing, and Speaking.

Looking in more detail, Germans had the highest scores in Listening, Writing, and Speaking, at 6.8, 6.6, and 6.9 respectively. Meanwhile, Malays scored the lowest points in those skills, with scores being 6.2, 6.0, and 6.6 in turn. Additionally, these students surpassed students in the other three nations to stand in first place in the Reading skill, at 6.4.

Besides, French and Indonesian students had the same scores in Listening and Reading skills, at 6.3 and 6.1 in turn. Also, although the data for French Writing score stood at the second rank, at 6.6, which was 0.4 higher than the Indonesian score, that for Speaking score held in the lowest position in four countries and just 0.1 lower than Indonesian score, which was 6.7.

43. The table below shows top ten countries with largest population in 2019, and how it is projected to change by 2100.

Top ten countries with largest population, in million

2019		2100 projection	
China	1,439	India	1,551
India	1,380	China	941
USA	331	Nigeria	730
Indonesia	274	USA	478
Pakistan	221	Pakistan	316
Brazil	213	D.R. Congo*	296
Nigeria	206	Indonesia	292
Bangladesh	165	Ethiopia	212
Russia	146	Tanzania	178
Mexico	129	Brazil	177

The table demonstrates the top ten nations having the largest population in 2019, and it is predicted how these countries will change in 2100. Units are measured in million people.

Overall, it could be noted from the table that the figures for India and China's population are biggest over the 81-year period. Additionally, China and Brazil's population are predicted to decrease dramatically in 2100, whereas the other nations' population are forecast to go up gradually in the same year.

Looking in more detail, China and India top in both the years. In 2019, China was the leading nation, with its population being 1,439, whereas India is estimated to stand at the first position in 2100, at 1,551. Besides, it is forecast that Indonesia and the USA's citizens will moderately go up during 81 years, at 478 and 292 in turn in 2100, but these two countries' rank

would show falling trends in 2100. Also, the number of Pakistan's population will climb slightly from 221 in 2019 to 316 in 2100, and this country's place remains unchanged in both years.

Additionally, Brazil holding the sixth rank in 2019 is predicted to decline by 36 from 213 in the figure for citizens in 2019 and reach the last place in 2100. Moreover, Nigeria recorded the low data for population in 2019, at 206, but this figure is expected to rise dramatically to 730 and surpass some other nations to be ranked the third position in 2100. Besides, it is estimated that Bangladesh, Russia, Mexico will be out of the top ten nations and will be replaced by D.R Congo, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.

44. The maps below show the changes in the Hotel area now and in the future.



The diagrams demonstrate how the Hotel area will be changed in the future.

Overall, it could be noted from the pictures that most changes will take place in the middle and the left-hand side of the map. The new Hotel area will feature several new facilities, including a game centre, a yoga centre and a restaurant.

Looking in more detail, the lounge area being in the upper left corner of the map will remain the same in terms of its design and functionality. Besides, the toilet being in the lower left corner and running alongside the road will still exist in the future. Another striking change is that the reception area lying next to the toilet will be destroyed to make way for the game centre. Meanwhile, the cafe region being situated to adjoin the reception one will be turned into the yoga centre and be relocated to the middle of the picture.

A next interesting change is that although the foyer will be halved in size to give way for a cafe and a restaurant, that will remain unchanged in shape. Moreover, in the right-hand side of the diagram, the picnic area will be expanded without any change in shape. Additionally, the car park will be reshaped into a new one with the separate enter and exit to the road.

Writing task 2

Topic 1: 3-7-7-3

People are having more and more sugar-based drinks. What are the reasons? What are the solutions to make people drink less?

Outline:

- Reasons:

+) cung cấp thêm năng lượng, sự tỉnh táo và giúp duy trì sự tập trung cao độ cần thiết cho công việc → vì hầu hết các doanh nghiệp, cty hiện nay đều có những yêu cầu/đòi hỏi khắt khe

hơn đối với nhân viên của mình → đòi hỏi mng phải nỗ lực nhiều hơn → do đó dẫn đến sự phổ biến của sugar-based drinks.

+) đây là đồ uống gây nghiện, mng sẽ cảm thấy khó chịu khi không được sử dụng → mng follow lối sống và chế độ ăn uống k lành mạnh → họ khó có thể dừng việc sd these drinks.

+) mng thiếu nhận thức và kiến thức về 1 chế độ ăn uống và lối sống lành mạnh cũng như sự thống trị của đồ ăn nhanh trong ngành công nghiệp thực phẩm → đó là lý do cho lối sống ít vận động và những bữa ăn tiện lợi, trong đó có sugar-based drinks như Coca-Cola or Pepsi, which được nhiều người ưa chuộng.

- Solutions:

+) chính phủ tăng thuế cho những nơi sản xuất và phân phối sugar-based drinks → nơi sx phải tăng giá sp cao hơn → ng dùng sẽ xem xét kĩ lưỡng trước khi đưa ra quyết định mua those drinks.

+) the government cũng có thể đưa ra những chính sách giảm thiểu việc quảng cáo, tuyên truyền các đồ uống không lành mạnh này và đưa ra những chiến dịch tuyên truyền về tác hại của sugar-based drinks qua TV, banner on the street, vd như giới hạn time quảng cáo trên TV lại còn 20s mỗi lần quảng cáo.

+) về cá nhân: chăm sóc bản thân hơn và giảm thiểu việc sử dụng những đồ uống tiện lợi nhưng ít dinh dưỡng.

Essay:

In this day and age, it is true that most people are consuming more and more sugary drinks such as soft and energy drinks. This phenomenon could be ascribed to a few factors and should be tackled by a number of effective measures from individuals and the government immediately (to eliminate this native trend).--> chỗ này thêm vào có bị sai k ạ

There are two significant reasons why the large amount of beverages with added sugar or other sweeteners is consumed every day. A major reason is that such drinks provide extra energy, increase mental alertness, and maintain high concentration for their work. In other words, most companies also require their employees to spend greater effort to succeed, which leads to popularity of sugar-sweetened beverages. Second, these drinks are highly addictive ingredients, so they would experience some common withdrawal symptoms. It means, most people are used to following unhealthy dietary guidelines and lifestyles, so they could not fail to use sugar-based drinks. Last but not least, the increased consumption of sugary drinks is linked to consumers' lack of awareness and knowledge of a healthy diet and lifestyle as well as the dominance of fast food in the food industry. Additionally, that is also the reason why

sedentary lifestyles and convenient but nutrient-poor meals which include sugary drinks like Coca-Cola or Pepsi are being favoured by numerous people.

Fortunately, although reducing consumption of sugar-based drinks is a complex problem, there are a number of viable solutions to deal with this problem. First, the government should impose higher taxes on the massive production and distribution of sugar-based drinks. If the taxes increase, the production will increase their product's price. Therefore, this may have an effect on the large number of consumers who must carefully consider before making a decision and on the amount of drinks produced. Another solution is that there should be more educational propagation campaigns via TV programs and banners on the street that encourage people to follow healthy dietary guidelines and lifestyles and reduce sugar-sweetened beverage intake. For individuals, people should take care of their health and refrain from using sugar-based drinks. By conducting these measures, maybe the current situation of high sugar consumption could be partly tackled.

In conclusion, this trend is caused by several reasons, but there are various actions that could be taken to solve the problems discussed above.

Topic 2:

Cyclists and car drivers sharing the same road might cause some problems. What are the problems? What could be done to solve those problems?

Outline:

- Effects:

+) khả năng tai nạn cao vì hình dạng, kích cỡ của ô tô và xe đạp khác nhau → hạn chế tầm nhìn, khó quan sát → dễ va chạm, xảy ra tai nạn tại các tuyến đường giao nhau.

+) tắc đường do chênh lệch tốc độ → xe đạp đi chậm hơn → cản trở những chiếc xe ô tô đi sau → trễ giờ họp, ...

- Solutions:

+) chính phủ nên chi 1 khoản tiền để xây cầu vượt và phân rõ tuyến đường cho các loại phương tiện or phân rõ làn đường cho 2 loại phương tiện này → với tốc độ khác nhau chúng sẽ không làm phiền đến nhau → vdu: hầu hết các đường phố ở Singapore, ô tô và xe đạp có thể đi cùng một lúc nhưng có làn đường được chỉ định cho cả 2 → vì vậy họ có thể chạy với tốc độ lựa chọn mà không ảnh hưởng đến nhau.

+) đối với những làn đường cho phép cả 2 loại phương tiện này đi chung → nên hạn chế mức độ tối đa là 40-50km/h → các tài xế kiểm soát xe tốt hơn, và trong trường hợp va chạm → mức độ thiệt hại cũng sẽ ít nghiêm trọng hơn.

Essay:

In recent years, it is true that cyclists and motorists occupy the same streets, and this leads to a range of dire consequences. Although there will undoubtedly be some negative consequences of this trend, the government could take some steps to mitigate these potential problems.

Several related problems can be anticipated when it comes to sharing the same roadway of bikes and cars. The main issue is that the probability of accidents is high due to the size of these two vehicles. It means the shape and size of cars and bicycles are different, so vision and observations of automobiles to bicycles will be limited and more difficult to observe. Especially, in the evening, cars would find it difficult to observe bicycles which fail to have lights. As a consequence, these two types of vehicles are easy to collide, causing traffic accidents on junction routes. Another problem, people driving cars would also be faced with inconveniences and high traffic intensity when they have to share the same roadway with bicyclists. For instance, instead of running as fast as they can to come to an appointment, car drivers may have to slow down and wait for some ahead bikers at their average speed.

Fortunately, there are a number of viable solutions to deal with this problem. First, the government should spend a sum of money to build an overpass or separate lanes for these two types of vehicles. A good example of this would be some European cities like Amsterdam where there is a large percentage of people traveling by bicycle. Urban planners have created bike lanes and altered roadways to mitigate potential conflicts. A second measure is that the roadways allow both cars and bicycles to travel at the same time, the authorities should strictly limit the maximum speed as low as 40kms to 50kms an hour. Therefore, while running at such a low speed, drivers can better control their vehicles. Also, in the event of collision, the damage would also be less serious.

In conclusion, there are obvious consequences of sharing the same roadway between car drivers and bikers, but this negative trend could be tackled by a number of remedies discussed above.

Topic 3:

Although more and more people read the news on the Internet, newspapers will remain the most important source of news for the majority of people. Do you agree or disagree?

Outline: Totally Disagree:

- Reasons: INTERNET NEWS: tiện lợi, dễ tiếp cận 1 cách nhanh chóng anywhere, anytime:

+) thời đại của CN, hầu hết mọi nơi đều có Internet → những ng có thiết bị di động có thể kết nối Internet dễ dàng truy cập news 1 cách nhanh chóng, thông tin update thường xuyên mà k phải mất 1 time dài để nhận đc những tờ báo, cái mà phải qua 1 quá trình biên soạn, in ấn. Hơn thế, báo giấy chỉ cung cấp limited infos, or những thông tin được ghi lại 1 cách ngắn gọn nhất, trong khi read news on the Internet thì họ đọc bất cứ thông tin gì họ muốn, thông tin được update liên tục, truy cập mất vài giây.

- Reasons: báo mạng thu hút, gây ấn tượng, và truyền tải thông tin tới người đọc tốt hơn:

+) trong thời đại công nghệ này, báo mạng ngoài cung cấp thông tin bằng chữ và hình ảnh cho người đọc ra, loại báo này còn cung cấp, tạo cảm hứng cho người đọc bằng videos và những bản recording voice. VD: những fan football ngày nay có thể xem lại trận đấu bằng tờ báo kèm videos minh họa anywhere, anytime chỉ với 1 thiết bị có kết nối Internet, điều mà 1 tờ giấy báo truyền thống can not.

- Reasons: báo giấy tốn nhiều chi phí để tạo ra và gây ô nhiễm mtrg hơn so với báo mạng:

+) tốn tiền thuê places, employees, devices in ấn, và 1 số dụng cụ liên quan. Meanwhile, báo mạng not only chỉ cần chi trả 1 số tiền ít hơn để đưa tin tới ng đọc but also đáp ứng expectations of readers. Ngoài ra, báo giấy cần dùng giấy để sx ra 1 tờ báo tới ng đọc → gây ô nhiễm mtrg (vì trong qtr xuất giấy, bột giấy phát sinh ra các hóa chất, hơi hóa chất như: hơi Cl₂ trog qtr tẩy trắng, hơi xút trog qtr kiềm hóa,... gây ô nhiễm mtrg, ô nhiễm nhiệt từ các nguồn nhiệt dư (nồi hơi, các máy xeo giấy), ô nhiễm khói thải thiên nhiên từ lò hơi, máy xeo giấy)

Essay:

It is thought by some people that newspapers still play the most important role in sources of news for most people although more and more people use the internet to read online news. In my view, I strongly disagree with such an idea for several reasons.

For a variety of reasons, using news on the internet is convenient, and quickly provides information to readers anytime. That means the internet exists around every corner of the

world, so people with a portable device such as a mobile phone could easily access the storage of news. Indeed, people could read the latest news continuously updated such as news about Covid-19 or showbiz. In contrast, with prolonging procedures including editing and printing, traditional newspapers might not be able to compete with the Internet in terms of the updating speed.

Sv, and sv digitised

Apart from the reasons expressed above, online news not only attracts readers' attendance by information in images and videos but also takes less cost to produce than newspapers. Indeed, in this technological age, the network news that not only provides text messages merely as paper newspapers but also posts information through videos and recording voices is the best choice for those readers. Moreover, as for producing newspapers, the editor needs to spend more money to pay for employees, printing equipment and lease rental costs. Meanwhile, online news not only needs less money providing content for readers but also responds to the expectation of readers.

In conclusion, I fervently believe that newspapers also play a crucial role in people's needs, but this news source will be able to be the most vital one for some reasons above.

Topic 4:

Countries should try to produce all the food for the population and import as little food as possible. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Outline: Totally Disagree:

- Reasons: tối ưu hóa việc phân bổ tài nguyên 1 cách hiệu quả
 - + do nguồn tài nguyên tồn tại ở mỗi quốc gia là khác nhau → năng suất sản xuất các mặt hàng của mỗi quốc gia là khác nhau
 - + nếu k nhập khẩu, họ sẽ phải chi trả nhiều tiền hơn và nhiều nhân công hơn cho việc sản xuất những mặt hàng mà không phải điếm mạnh, ưu thế của họ
 - + mặt khác, nếu nhập khẩu, thì mỗi quốc gia có thể tập trung để sản xuất hiệu quả nhất các sản phẩm của họ → sau đó các quốc gia sẽ thương mại, phân bổ các mặt hàng dư thừa → giúp tận dụng tối đa, ptien nền kte, sdung lao động 1 cách hiệu quả, Bên cạnh đó, thực phẩm mỗi nước cũng trở nên đa dạng hơn.
- Reasons: ít có khả năng gây ra sự thù địch và dẫn đến chiến tranh

+) ngoại thương tạo ra sự phụ thuộc lẫn nhau giữa các bên tham gia → các lãnh đạo quốc gia phải xem xét tác động dẫn đến quyết định chính trị trước những nền thương mại thực phẩm → cải thiện không khí chính trị toàn cầu

+) hơn nữa, thương mại thực phẩm đem lại sự đa dạng 1 cách tinh tế và đánh giá cao hơn đối với nền văn hóa các quốc gia khác về mặt ẩm thực của họ → đem lại sự trao đổi văn hóa, con ng hội nhập

Essay:

It is thought by some people that countries should apply producing all the food for the population and import as little food as possible. I totally disagree with such an idea for several reasons.

For a variety of reasons, food trade could maximize the effective allocation of resources because of its encouraging specialization of production. Firstly, due to existing different resources, each nation is effective at producing different items. Therefore, if countries do not import, they would have to spend more money and employees into the production of goods that is not their forte. Secondly, trading excess items with other countries improves the economy of each country. Obviously, when importing food, countries could concentrate completely in order to produce the most effective items, belonging to their specialization. Besides, food trade also makes a diversity of different cuisines.

Apart from the reasons expressed above, I also believe that foreign trade creates interdependence between parties involved. As national leaders must take into consideration the impact of political decisions on food trade and commerce, they are less likely to turn to hostile acts that might provoke animosity and lead to war. Thus, this improves the political atmosphere. Moreover, as for customers, food trade brings about more diversity and appreciation for other cultures in terms of their cuisines, which creates exchange chances about cultures one another.

In conclusion, I fervently believe that countries should not attempt to produce all food for their entire population because trade plays an important role in promoting effective resources allocation, global peace, and cultural appreciation.

Topic 5:

Some people think that zoos are all cruel and should be closed down. Others however believe that zoos can be useful in protecting wild animals. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.

Outline:

- zoos can be useful in protecting wild animals:

+) 1 mặt zoos có thể bảo tồn các loài động vật có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng bằng cách giữ trong an toàn trước những kẻ săn trộm và các mối đe dọa khác, such as sự phá hủy môi trường sống và sự lan rộng của đô thị hóa.

+) Một số zoos áp dụng pp nhân giống để thử và tăng số lượng của 1 số loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng

+) bằng cách nuôi động vật trong zoos giúp visitors có thể mở rộng kiến thức và cộng đồng có thể nâng cao nhận thức về việc bảo tồn 1 số loại nhất định

- zoos are all cruel and should be closed down:

+) Zoos chỉ có thể chứa 1 lượng nhỏ các loài nhất định, do đó k thể bảo vệ phần lớn các loài khỏi bị săn bắt or mtrg sống của chúng bị phá hủy

+) mỗi chính phủ nên có tr nhiệm tạo ra và tài trợ cho các chương trình bảo tồn giúp ngăn chặn việc phá hủy mtrg sống của các loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng để đvat có thể sống trong trạng thái tự nhiên chứ k bị nhốt trong lồng suốt đời

+) Hơn thế, tại hiều zoos, đvat bị ngược đãi, và chúng thường k đc cung cấp đủ thức ăn và dịch vụ chăm sóc y tế → khiến nhiều đvat trong zoos bị chết vì đói và bệnh tật.

Essay:

In modern society, there has been much heated controversy about whether zoos are all cruel and should be closed down or zoos can be useful in protecting wild animals. While some people subscribe to the view that zoos play a crucial role in protecting wild animals, I firmly contend that keeping animals in zoos is unnecessary and zoos should be shut down.

On the one hand, it seems undeniable that there are several reasons why zoos are also vital in protecting some animals, such as wild animals. First and foremost, zoos could preserve endangered animals by keeping them safe from poachers and other threats, such as habitat destruction and the spread of urbanization. Besides, some zoos also studied and applied breeding methods to try and increase the number of some

endangered species. Furthermore, by raising animals in zoos to help visitors expand their knowledge, and communities could raise their awareness about conservation of certain types.

On the other hand, despite the belief of some people mentioned above, I would argue that zoos are unnecessary for the following reasons. To begin with, zoos could only contain a small amount of certain species, so this place can not protect the majority of species from being hunted, or their habitat is destroyed. Additionally, I believe that each government should be responsible for creating and funding conservation programs to prevent destruction of habitats of endangered species so that animals could live in a natural state, but they must not be locked in a lifelong cage. Moreover, in the zoos, animals are abused, and they are often not provided enough food and medical care, so many animals in zoos die from hunger and illness.

In conclusion, although there are strong arguments for positive impacts of zoos on animal species, I think they are cruel places and do more harm than good.

Topic 6:

Organized tours to remote areas and communities are increasingly popular. Is it a positive or negative development for the local people and environment?

Outline:

- Positive:

+) Thứ nhất, khi người nước ngoài nhiệt tình thực hiện một chuyến đi đến một đất nước, họ có khả năng chia sẻ văn hóa của họ, bao gồm các món ăn, hải quan và các địa danh lịch sử của đất nước họ. Người bản địa, theo cách này, có thể mở rộng tầm nhìn của họ, lần lượt, có thể trở nên cởi mở về tâm lý của người ngoài.

+) Thứ hai, với khách du lịch đến thăm các cộng đồng khác thông qua các tour du lịch có tổ chức, có thể có nhiều khả năng việc làm cho người dân địa phương → như khách sạn, nhà nghỉ và ký túc xá sẽ được ưa chuộng bởi các tour du lịch có tổ chức → Điều này là do những tour du lịch này có xu hướng đặt phòng trong các đơn vị này, bắt buộc người dân địa phương dựng lên nhiều hơn trong số họ.

+) Thứ ba, người dân địa phương ngoài việc nâng cao nền kinh tế, còn có thể học ngoại ngữ và hội nhập quốc tế thông qua việc tiếp xúc với nhiều người nước ngoài.

Essay:

It is true that these days more and more organized tours to deserted areas and communities. I believe that this trend would bring about positive effects.

First and foremost, local people could experience and expand their knowledge through contact with foreigners. Indeed, when foreigners make a trip to a country, they have the ability to share their culture, including their country's dishes, culture and landmarks. Therefore, in this way, native people could not only expand their vision but also become open to the psychology of outsiders. For instance, foreigners who come here to travel do not know much about customs and practices as well as local food and tourist attractions, so indigenous people have the opportunity to talk to foreigners, which not only helps them to expand their knowledge but also helps them to improve their foreign language skills.

Secondly, the tourists visiting other communities through organized tours help local people earn more income and have more job opportunities for them. For example, indigenous people could open more hotels, motels, and dormitories, which would be favored by organized tours. Moreover, local people could open some shops, which not only help them earn extra income but also create job opportunities for the people here.

In conclusion, I suppose that organized tours to secluded areas communities would be a positive development because of the reasons above.

hẻo lánh

- remote,
- deserted,
- lonely,
- private,
- desert,
- retired

vắng vẻ

- solitary,
- desert,
- secluded,
- lonely,
- remote,

- private

Topic 7:

C

Outline:

- Reasons:

+)

+)

+)

- Solutions:

+)

+)

+)

Essay:

Writing task 2 (mine)

Topic 1: alt 0128 → €, alt 0163 → £

People are having more and more sugar-based drinks. What are the reasons? What are the solutions to make people drink less?

Outline:

- Reasons:

+) cung cấp thêm năng lượng, sự tỉnh táo và giúp duy trì sự tập trung cao độ cần thiết cho công việc → vì hầu hết các doanh nghiệp, cty hiện nay đều có những yêu cầu/đòi hỏi khắt khe hơn đối với nhân viên của mình → đòi hỏi mng phải nỗ lực nhiều hơn → do đó dẫn đến sự phổ biến của sugar-based drinks.

+) đây là đồ uống gây nghiện, mng sẽ cảm thấy khó chịu khi không được sử dụng → mng follow lối sống và chế độ ăn uống k lành mạnh → họ khó có thể dừng việc sd these drinks.

+) mng thiếu nhận thức và kiến thức về 1 chế độ ăn uống và lối sống lành mạnh cũng như sự thống trị của đồ ăn nhanh trong ngành công nghiệp thực phẩm → đó là lý do cho lối sống ít vận động và những bữa ăn tiện lợi, trong đó có sugar-based drinks như Coca-Cola or Pepsi, which được nhiều người ưa chuộng.

- Solutions:

+) chính phủ tăng thuế cho những nơi sản xuất và phân phối sugar-based drinks → nơi sx phải tăng giá sp cao hơn → ng dùng sẽ xem xét kĩ lưỡng trước khi đưa ra quyết định mua those drinks.

+) the government cũng có thể đưa ra những chính sách giảm thiểu việc quảng cáo, tuyên truyền các đồ uống không lành mạnh này và đưa ra những chiến dịch tuyên truyền về tác hại của sugar-based drinks qua TV, banner on the street, vd như giới hạn time quảng cáo trên TV lại còn 20s mỗi lần quảng cáo.

+) về cá nhân: chăm sóc bản thân hơn và giảm thiểu việc sử dụng những đồ uống tiện lợi nhưng ít dinh dưỡng.

Essay:

In this day and age, it is true that most people are consuming more and more sugary drinks such as soft and energy drinks. This phenomenon could be ascribed to a few factors and

should be tackled by a number of effective measures from individuals and the government immediately **to eliminate this negative trend**.--> chỗ này thêm vào có bị sai k ạ

There are two significant reasons why the large amount of beverages with added sugar or other sweeteners is consumed every day. A major reason is that such drinks provide extra energy, **increase mental alertness (tăng cường sự tỉnh táo)**, and **maintain high concentration (duy trì s.tập trung cao độ)** for their work. In other words, most companies also require their employees to spend greater effort to succeed, which leads to popularity of sugar-sweetened beverages. Second, these drinks are **highly addictive ingredients (những nguyên liệu có tính gây nghiện)**, so they would **experience some common withdrawal symptoms (cảm thấy khó chịu khi k đc sd)**. It means, most people are used to **following unhealthy dietary guidelines and lifestyles**, so they could not fail to use sugar-based drinks. Last but not least, the increased consumption of sugary drinks is linked to **consumers' lack of awareness and knowledge of a healthy diet and lifestyle** as well as **the dominance of fast food (s.thống trị...)** in the food industry. Additionally, that is also the reason why **sedentary lifestyles** and **convenient but nutrient-poor meals** which include sugary drinks like Coca-Cola or Pepsi are being favoured by numerous people.

Fortunately, although reducing consumption of sugar-based drinks is a complex problem, there are a number of viable solutions to deal with this problem. First, the government should **impose higher taxes on (đánh thuế cao hơn lên cj) the massive production and distribution of sugar-based drinks**. If the taxes increase, the production will increase their product's price. Therefore, this may have an effect on the large number of consumers who must carefully consider before making a decision and on the amount of drinks produced. Another solution is that there should be **more educational propagation campaigns via TV programs and banners on the street** that encourage people to follow healthy dietary guidelines and lifestyles and reduce **sugar-sweetened beverage intake**. For individuals, people should take care of their health and **refrain from using sugar-based drinks (hạn chế sd đồ uống có đường)**. By conducting these measures, maybe the current situation of high sugar consumption could be partly tackled.

In conclusion, this trend is caused by several reasons, but there are various actions that could be taken to solve the problems discussed above.

Topic 2:

Cyclists and car drivers sharing the same road might cause some problems. What are the problems? What could be done to solve those problems?

Outline:

- Effects:

+) khả năng tai nạn cao vì hình dạng, kích cỡ của ô tô và xe đạp khác nhau → hạn chế tầm nhìn, khó quan sát → dễ va chạm, xảy ra tai nạn tại các tuyến đường giao nhau.

+) tắc đường do chênh lệch tốc độ → xe đạp đi chậm hơn → cản trở những chiếc xe ô tô đi sau → trễ giờ họp, ...

- Solutions:

+) chính phủ nên chi 1 khoản tiền để xây cầu vượt và phân rõ tuyến đường cho các loại phương tiện or phân rõ làn đường cho 2 loại phương tiện này → với tốc độ khác nhau chúng sẽ không làm phiền đến nhau → vdu: hầu hết các đường phố ở Singapore, ô tô và xe đạp có thể đi cùng một lúc nhưng có làn đường được chỉ định cho cả 2 → vì vậy họ có thể chạy với tốc độ lựa chọn mà không ảnh hưởng đến nhau.

+) đối với những làn đường cho phép cả 2 loại phương tiện này đi chung → nên hạn chế mức độ tối đa là 40-50km/h → các tài xế kiểm soát xe tốt hơn, và trong trường hợp va chạm → mức độ thiệt hại cũng sẽ ít nghiêm trọng hơn.

Essay:

In recent years, it is true that cyclists and motorists occupy the same streets, and this leads to a range of dire consequences. Although there will undoubtedly be some negative consequences of this trend, the government could take some steps to mitigate these potential problems.

Several related problems can be anticipated when it comes to sharing the same roadway of bikes and cars. The main issue is that the probability of accidents is high due to the size of these two vehicles. It means the shape and size of cars and bicycles are different, so vision and observations of automobiles to bicycles will be limited and more difficult to observe. Especially, in the evening, cars would find it difficult to observe bicycles which fail to have lights. As a consequence, these two types of vehicles are easy to collide, causing traffic accidents on junction routes. Another problem, people driving cars would also be faced with inconveniences and high traffic intensity (mật độ giao thông cao) when they have to share the same roadway with bicyclists. For instance, instead of running as fast as they can to come

to an appointment, car drivers may have to **slow down** and wait for some ahead bikers at their average speed.

Fortunately, there are a number of viable solutions to deal with this problem. First, the government should spend a sum of money to build an overpass or separate lanes for these two types of vehicles. A good example of this would be some European cities like Amsterdam where there is a large percentage of people traveling by bicycle. **Urban planners (nhà hoạch định đô thị hóa)** have created bike lanes and altered roadways to **mitigate potential conflicts (giảm thiểu xung đột)**. A second measure is that the roadways allow both cars and bicycles to travel at the same time, the authorities should strictly limit the maximum speed as low as 40kms to 50kms an hour. Therefore, while running at such a low speed, drivers can better control their vehicles. Also, in the event of collision, the damage would also be less serious.

In conclusion, there are obvious consequences of sharing the same roadway between car drivers and bikers, but this negative trend could be tackled by a number of remedies discussed above.

Topic 3:

Although more and more people read the news on the Internet, newspapers will remain the most important source of news for the majority of people. Do you agree or disagree?

Outline: Totally Disagree:

- Reasons: INTERNET NEWS: tiện lợi, dễ tiếp cận 1 cách nhanh chóng anywhere, anytime:

+) thời đại của CN, hầu hết mọi nơi đều có Internet → những ng có thiết bị di động có thể kết nối Internet dễ dàng truy cập news 1 cách nhanh chóng, thông tin update thường xuyên mà k phải mất 1 time dài để nhận đc những tờ báo, cái mà phải qua 1 quá trình biên soạn, in ấn. Hơn thế, báo giấy chỉ cung cấp limited infos, or những thông tin được ghi lại 1 cách ngắn gọn nhất, trong khi read news on the Internet thì họ đọc bất cứ thông tin gì họ muốn, thông tin được update liên tục, truy cập mất vài giây.

- Reasons: báo mạng thu hút, gây ấn tượng, và truyền tải thông tin tới người đọc tốt hơn:

+) trong thời đại công nghệ này, báo mạng ngoài cung cấp thông tin bằng chữ và hình ảnh cho người đọc ra, loại báo này còn cung cấp, tạo cảm hứng cho người đọc bằng videos và những bản recording voice. VD: những fan football ngày nay có thể xem lại trận đấu bằng tờ báo kèm videos minh họa anywhere, anytime chỉ với 1 thiết bị có kết nối Internet, điều mà 1 tờ giấy báo truyền thống can not.

- Reasons: báo giấy tốn nhiều chi phí để tạo ra và gây ô nhiễm mtrg hơn so với báo mạng:

+) tốn tiền thuê places, employees, devices in ấn, và 1 số dụng cụ liên quan. Meanwhile, báo mạng not only chỉ cần chi trả 1 số tiền ít hơn để đưa tin tới ng đọc but also đáp ứng expectations of readers. Ngoài ra, báo giấy cần dùng giấy để sx ra 1 tờ báo tới ng đọc → gây ô nhiễm mtrg (vì trong qtr xuất giấy, bột giấy phát sinh ra các hóa chất, hơi hóa chất như: hơi Cl₂ trong qtr tẩy trắng, hơi xút trong qtr kiềm hóa,... gây ô nhiễm mtrg, ô nhiễm nhiệt từ các nguồn nhiệt dư (nồi hơi, các máy xeo giấy), ô nhiễm khói thải thiên nhiên từ lò hơi, máy xeo giấy)

Essay:

Topic 4:

Countries should try to produce all the food for the population and import as little food as possible. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Outline: Totally Disagree:

- Reasons: tối ưu hóa việc phân bổ tài nguyên 1 cách hiệu quả

+) do nguồn tài nguyên tồn tại ở mỗi quốc gia là khác nhau → năng suất sản xuất các mặt hàng của mỗi quốc gia là khác nhau

+) nếu k nhập khẩu, họ sẽ phải chi trả nhiều tiền hơn và nhiều nhân công hơn cho việc sản xuất những mặt hàng mà không phải điểm mạnh, ưu thế của họ

+) mặt khác, nếu nhập khẩu, thì mỗi quốc gia có thể tập trung để sản xuất hiệu quả nhất các sản phẩm của họ → sau đó các quốc gia sẽ thương mại, phân bổ các mặt hàng dư thừa → giúp tận dụng tối đa, ptien nền kte, sdung lao động 1 cách hiệu quả, Bên cạnh đó, thực phẩm mỗi nước cũng trở nên đa dạng hơn.

- Reasons: ít có khả năng gây ra sự thù địch và dẫn đến chiến tranh

+) ngoại thương tạo ra sự phụ thuộc lẫn nhau giữa các bên tham gia → các lãnh đạo quốc gia phải xem xét tác động dẫn đến quyết định chính trị trước những nền thương mại thực phẩm → cải thiện không khí chính trị toàn cầu

+) hơn nữa, thương mại thực phẩm đem lại sự đa dạng 1 cách tinh tế và đánh giá cao hơn đối với nền văn hóa các quốc gia khác về mặt ẩm thực của họ → đem lại sự trao đổi văn hóa, co ng hội nhập

Essay:

It is thought by some people that countries should apply producing all the food for the population and import as little food as possible. I totally disagree with such an idea for several reasons.

For a variety of reasons, food trade could maximize the effective allocation of resources because of its encouraging specialization of production. Firstly, due to existing different resources, each nation is effective at producing different items. Therefore, if countries do not import, they would have to spend more money and employees into the production of goods that are not their forte. Secondly, trading excess items with other countries improves the economy of each country. Obviously, when importing food, countries could concentrate completely in order to produce the most effective items, belonging to their specialization. Besides, food trade also makes a diversity of different cuisines.

Apart from the reasons expressed above, I also believe that foreign trade creates interdependence between parties involved. As national leaders must take into consideration the impact of political decisions on food trade and commerce, they are less likely to turn to hostile acts that might provoke animosity and lead to war. Thus, this improves the political atmosphere. Moreover, as for customers, food trade brings about more diversity and appreciation for other cultures in terms of their cuisines, which creates exchange chances about cultures one another.

In conclusion, I fervently believe that countries should not attempt to produce all food for their entire population because trade plays an important role in promoting effective resources allocation, global peace, and cultural appreciation.

Topic 5:

C

Outline:

- Reasons:

- +)

- +)

+))

- Solutions:

+))

+))

+))

Essay:

- totally disagree
- B1: thesis: tiện lợi, dễ tiếp cận 1 cách nhanh chóng anywhere, anytime:

+) thời đại của CN, hầu hết mọi nơi đều có Internet → những ng có thiết bị di động có thể kết nối Internet dễ dàng truy cập news 1 cách nhanh chóng, thông tin update thường xuyên mà k phải mất 1 time dài để nhận đc những tờ báo, cái mà phải qua 1 quá trình biên soạn, in ấn. Hơn thế, báo giấy chỉ cung cấp limited infos, or những thông tin được ghi lại 1 cách ngắn gọn nhất, trong khi read news on the Internet thì họ đọc bất cứ thông tin gì họ muốn, thông tin được update liên tục, truy cập mất vài giây.

- B2: thesis: báo mạng thu hút, gây ấn tượng, và truyền tải thông tin tới người đọc tốt hơn:

+) trong thời đại công nghệ này, báo mạng ngoài cung cấp thông tin bằng chữ và hình ảnh cho người đọc ra, loại báo này còn cung cấp, tạo cảm hứng cho người đọc bằng videos và những bản recording voice. VD: những fan football ngày nay có thể xem lại trận đấu bằng tờ báo kèm videos minh họa anywhere, anytime chỉ với 1 thiết bị có kết nối Internet, điều mà 1 tờ giấy báo truyền thống k can not.

- B3: thesis: báo giấy tốn nhiều chi phí để tạo ra và gây ô nhiễm mtrg hơn so với báo mạng:

+) tốn tiền thuê places, employees, devices in ấn, và 1 số dụng cụ liên quan. Meanwhile, báo mạng not only chỉ cần chi trả 1 số tiền ít hơn để đưa tin tới ng đọc but also đáp ứng expectations of readers. Ngoài ra, báo giấy cần dùng giấy để sx ra 1 tờ báo tới ng đọc → gây ô nhiễm mtrg (vì phải oxy hóa chất gì đó để tách ra khỏi bột giấy mới sx đc giấy, cái này e nghe cô e nói chưa chưa tìm hiểu sâu về causes)

